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AN TREAS LEABAR GAEDILGE

THIRD IRISH BOOK

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language

Sixth Edition,

Tenth and Eleventh Thousand,

DUBLIN

M. H. GILL & SON.

1889.

Price Sixpence.

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THIRD IRISH BOOK.

THE chief object of this "Third Irish Book" is to enable the learner to think in Gaelic, and to express his thoughts in that language, presupposing, however, that he has already acquired a good knowledge of the First and Second Irish Books.

In order, then, to form sentences one must know the following at least, before proceeding further :—

- I. The verb *ro beic*, *to be*.
- II. The combinations of the various tenses of the verb *ro beic*, with the prepositional pronouns, which serve to express the ideas conveyed by the verbs *to have* and *to possess*.
- III. Idioms, that is, modes of expression peculiar to the language. For instance :—
 1. Idioms arising from the special meanings attached to nouns or adjectives or prepositional pronouns in connection with the verb *ro beic*.
 2. Idioms of the adjective and noun.
 3. „ Verb and nominative case.
 4. „ Genitive case.
 5. „ Demonstrative pronoun.

When the learner has mastered this book he will be able to enter on the study of the Declensions and Conjugations.

In the vocabularies at the head of the exercises, words which occur in the First or Second Books will not be repeated when used in the same sense. All terms used in this volume will, however, be given at the end. The literal English of each exercise will be found at the end of the book, and will form a series of exercises in translation of English sentences into Irish.

In accordance with the principle hitherto followed in these books, the exercises will be suited only to the subject of each part, but as the primary difficulties are disposed of, the exercises will be of a more general nature. In the next book the Declensions and Conjugations will be treated of, and the Irish pieces will be of greater length and more idiomatic, yet suited to learners who have carefully studied this and the preceding books.

PART I.

THE VERB *ᵛᵒ ḃeĩċ*, *to be*.

The verb *ᵛᵒ ḃeĩċ*, *to be* (pronounced *dhū veh*), is very full in Gaelic, having a variety of forms, expressive of existence, and of its relations to time, place, or thing.

In Section I. of this part, the various forms of the present tense of *ᵛᵒ ḃeĩċ* shall be shown; in Section II. the forms of the past tense;

in Section III. the other moods and tenses. A table of the verb shall be given at the end of these exercises.

SECTION I.

FORMS OF THE PRESENT TENSE OF ὄο βεῖε.

Primary form,	τά	(<i>thaw.</i>)
Secondary or affected form,	φυιλ	(<i>fwil.</i>)
Assertive form,	ιγ	(<i>iss.</i>)
Habitual form,	βιὸ, or βιὸεανη	(<i>bee-an.</i>)

Two of these forms, namely, τά and ιγ, are already familiar to the learner. ιγ, as already explained, is more definitely assertive in its meaning than τά. ιγ generally affirms or denotes existence, and is called the "Assertive Verb." ιγ is impersonal. Τά generally combines locality or condition with the fact of existence, and modifies the assertion by pointing out the time, place, or state of being.

After certain particles of inquiring, denying, &c., such as ανη, νί, ναε, ζο, the form φυιλ (not τά or ιγ) is employed in the present tense, and being modified by these particles in the manner explained in the *Second Book*, is seldom met without the eclipsing letter β prefixed. It is the subjunctive mood of this verb, considered in some such form as that of interrogation or indirect relation.

Briòeanh is termed the *habitual present tense*, and denotes a continuance of existence in a certain state not unlike the form "I do be," or, "I am in the habit of being," which is sometimes heard in English.

Each of these forms of the present tense has its respective form in the past tense. Each form may be used without any change in connection with singular and plural numbers either of nouns or pronouns. *Ṭá*, *ṫuil*, and *briòeanh* have also another form, in which the pronoun is incorporated with the verb, so as to make with it a single word. In the first exercises, the simpler form only shall be given, in which the pronouns are expressed separately, as in the following

EXAMPLES.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>ṫá,</i>	} {	<i>ṫá,</i>	} {
<i>ṫuil,</i>		<i>ṫuil,</i>	
<i>briòeanh,</i>		<i>briòeanh,</i>	
	{		{
	{		{
	{		{
	{		{

OBSERVE.—In the above examples, the pronouns, which are nominatives to *ṫá*, &c., do not precede, but follow the verb. (See *First Book*, p. 15.) Thus the English "I am" is in Irish "am I," like the not unusual forms "say I," "say we," "quoth he," &c.

In connection with the verb $\iota\tau$, the secondary or affected forms of the pronouns are often used, particularly in the third person.

In this work the primary forms $\tau\iota\eta\eta$, $\tau\iota\beta$, &c., shall be employed. However, when a word or words intervenes between $\iota\tau$ and the pronoun the affected forms are used, as in the phrase $\iota\tau$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\Delta\eta$ $\tau\epsilon\Delta\tau$ $\acute{\epsilon}$, He is a good man. This is conformable to general usage and pronunciation, but is sometimes not followed in the first and second persons of the plural.

These forms are known as the accusative case of the pronouns, and as such are employed when the pronoun is the object of the verb, as $\tau\omicron$ $\beta\upsilon\Delta\iota\lambda$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ $\acute{\epsilon}$, he struck him—see Second Book, Note, p. 55. In phrases like $\iota\tau$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\Delta\eta$ $\tau\epsilon\Delta\tau$ $\acute{\epsilon}$, $\acute{\epsilon}$ is not nominative case to $\iota\tau$

EXERCISE I.

The Forms $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ and β - $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda$.

Present Tense—Primary Form.

Singular.

1. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, I am.
2. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$, thou art.
3. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}, \text{ he is.} \\ \tau\acute{\iota}, \text{ she is.} \end{array} \right.$

Plural.

1. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\iota\eta\eta$, we are.
2. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\iota\beta$, you are.
3. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\iota\Delta\tau$, they are.

Same Tense—Secondary Form.

1. β - $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$? am I? β - $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\tau\iota\eta\eta$? are we.
2. β - $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$? art thou? β - $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\tau\iota\beta$? are you.
3. β - $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}, \text{ is he?} \\ \tau\acute{\iota}, \text{ is she?} \end{array} \right.$ β - $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\tau\iota\Delta\tau$? are they?

The secondary form of the present tense of the verb *to be* is shown thus:—

“I am,” simply, is in Gaelic *τὰ μέ*; but “he says *that I am*,” is rendered into Gaelic by “*oein ré zo b-ruil mé*”—it is not *oein ré zo o-τὰ μέ*. *τὰ* is only used in the direct present; and *b-ruil* is employed when the verb (to be) follows another verb on which it is dependent, or when a question is asked, or a wish expressed, or something denied; as, (*Δη*) *b-ruil tú rlan*, “art thou well,” is the same as “I ask art thou well”—(*φιαρφουζιμ*) *Δη b-ruil tú rlan*. *b-ruil* is also used when preceded by a relative pronoun governed by a preposition, or signifying “all which.”

OBSERVE.—Verbs have a special form in use after the relative pronouns. There is no such form in the verb “*eo beic*” except in the future tense, which is *beioeap* and *bur*, which shall be shown. *bioeap* is often heard in the relative form of the habitual present; as *Δη τέ Δ bioeap*, *he who does be*; but *bioeapn* is also used, as, *Δη τέ ηαc m-bioeapn*, *he who does not be*. *τὰ* and *βί* are used after *Δ*. *noe* generally precedes the form *ip* and sometimes the past tense.

The learner will remember that the relative pronoun *Δ*, expressed or understood, aspirates the initial of the following word.

b-ruil tú rlan is used as a contracted form of *Δη b-ruil tú rlan*. *Δη*, *whether*, in short sentences and in conversation is usually omitted. It cannot be well omitted in other verbs which have no special interrogative or negative form. *Δη*, *whether*, causes eclipsis, *ní*, *not*, aspiration. There are, however, in the writings of Mr. Hardiman, Dr. MacHale, and others, and in the spoken language of the people, many instances in which the soft *w* sound of *b-ruil* (*will*) is retained after *ní* rather than the contracted form *ní'l* (*is not*) or *ní ruil*, in which *r* is com-

pletely quiescent, and a hiatus is produced between *n'* and *fuil* (*nee'ill.*)

NOTE.—The affected form of regular verbs would be shown by the initial letter (where possible) being eclipsed by the particles going before. In *eo beic̄*, however, instead of eclipsing the initial of *τὰ* in these cases, a special form, *fuil*, is employed, which is eclipsed by these particles.

EXERCISE II.

Δ, who, whom.

ní, not.

vein, says.

no-òeap̄, very pretty.

1. Δn b̄-fuil tú r̄l̄án? 2. Ní b̄-fuil mé tinn. 3. Ní fuil Δn mac óg, Δct τὰ ré r̄l̄án. 4. Iṛ ré ro Δn fear Δg Δ b̄-fuil Δn cú móir.* 5. Δn fear Δgυr Δn bean Δgυr Δn mac óg, Δn b̄-fuil r̄iΔo r̄l̄án? 6. Τὰ r̄iΔo r̄l̄án, Δct ní b̄-fuil r̄iΔo óg no Δro. 7. Vein ré go b̄-fuil mé óg f̄ór. 8. Muna b̄-fuil tú maic̄, ní b̄-fuil tú reunn̄ap̄. 9. Δn b̄-fuil Δn bean veap̄? 10. Τὰ r̄i no-òeap̄ Δgυr iṛ maic̄ Δn bean í.

EXERCISE III.

Θιδριμου, Dermot Λορκαν, Lorcan (Laurence.)

* "He is the man at whom is (who has) the big hound." This idiom is already familiar to the learner, but shall be fully explained in the succeeding section. The use of *τὰ* and *iṛ* in reference to possession, is also well known.

naç, who not, which not.

1. An b-fuil an lá fada? 2. Tá an lá fada.
3. Deir Tomás naç b-fuil an lá fada.
4. Deir Dáimíur go b-fuil an lá fada.
5. B-fuil tú cinnte go b-fuil an lá fada?
6. Tá mé cinnte go b-fuil an lá fada.
7. B-fuil an mac óg aghur b-fuil ré rlan aghur áro?
8. Tá an mac óg aghur tá ré rlan, açt ní fuil ré áro.
9. B-fuil do çara, Lorcán, fionn aghur áro—móir aghur rlan?
10. Tá ré fionn aghur áro—óç aghur móir, açt ní b-fuil ré rlan.

EXERCISE IV.

The forms *is* and *tá*.

is mé, it is I.

is tú, it is thou.

is sé, é, it is he.

is sí, í, it is she.

is sinn, inn, it is we.

is sib, íb, it is you.

is siad, iad, it is they.

çióna, prudent.

úimál, humble.

Murçad, Morrogh, Morty.

1. *is* fear boçt brian aghur tá ré rlan
2. *is* fear raiòbhir Murçad açt ní fuil ré rlan.
3. *is* fear óç mire aghur tá mé úimál.
4. *is* maic an rgeul rin go deimín.
5. *is* fear lároir Tomás, aghur tá ré rlan.
6. Tá nóra boçt, açt *is* sí a tá çióna.
7. Tá peudair aghur páoraidic móir, açt ní b-fuil siad çlic.

8. 'Σέ το βεᾶτα; ἀν τυρά δ τὰ ἀνν? 9. ἵρ
 με δ τὰ ἀνν ῖο; ἵρ ῖοιρ ῖο β-ῖοιλ μέ ἀνν
 ῖο. 10. ῖοιὰὐ μο ἐῖοιὐε τὺ

Observe in the foregoing sentences the use of ἵρ, as contrasted with τὰ. ἵρ is never used after the relative pronoun δ (See No. 6, τὰ νόρα βοῦτ, ἀῖτ ἵρ ῖι δ τὰ ἐῖοινα.).

The learner is aware that the secondary or accusative forms of the pronouns are more generally employed in connection with the verb ἵρ, especially in the third person singular and plural. ἵρ ῖέ, ἵρ ῖι, ἵρ ἱαο, are frequently written ῖέ, it is he, ῖι, it is she, ῖιαο, it is they, and often without an apostrophe.

Examples.

ἵρ μέ. It is I. (It is I, and no other.)
 ἵρ ῖοιρ ῖο. That is true (it is true, that), (that *at least* is true.)

ἵρ ῖεῖρ ὄῖ ἐ. He is a young man. ἵρ ὄῖ
 ἀν ῖεῖρ ἐ. (Is young, the man, he.)

The form ἵρ is employed:—

1. When in English the pronoun “it,” would come before “is;” as ἵρ ῖέ δ τὰ ἀνν, it is he who is there.

2. When the demonstrative pronouns ῖο “this” and ῖο “that” are employed as nominatives (without a noun); as ἵρ ῖέ ῖο, it is this, &c.

3. Generally when an assertion is made which admits no idea of doubt (or condition

as to locality), or when in case of contrast one is selected before others. Hence, *ιρ* is used to point out the comparative and superlative of adjectives, because contrast is pointed out with certainty; as *νίοιρ* (i.e. *νιὸ ιρ*) *ρεάριι*, *ιρ* *ρεάριι*.

The remarks also apply to *βυὸ*, the form of the perfect, and *βυιρ*, of the future, which correspond to *ιρ*.

EXERCISE V.

The forms *τά* and *βιὸεανν*.

βιὸεανν μέ, *βιὸ μέ*. *βιὸεανν ρινν*, *βιὸ ρινν*.
βιὸεανν τύ, *βιὸ τύ*. *βιὸεανν ριβ*, *βιὸ ριβ*.
βιὸεανν ρέ, *βιὸ ρέ*. *βιὸεανν ριασ*, *βιὸ ριασ*.

Δ ζ-κόμννυρὸε, always. *οε ζηάτ*, usually. *βρεοιτε*, ailing, sick. *ροιζιρὸεάτ*, patient.
οεαρβηιάιτρε, brothers. *ρεάττιμδιη*, a week.

1. *βιὸεανν τύ ανν ρύσ ζο μινις*. 2. *οειρ τὰὸζ ζο m-βιὸεανν ριασ ανηρ αν m-βαίλε ζατ λά*. 3. *Νι β-ρuiλ ρέ ανν, άτ βιὸεανν ρέ ανηρ αν τιζ ριν ζατ ρεάττιμδιη*. 4. *αν m-βιὸεανν τύ ρλάν?* 5. *βιὸεανν ρλάντε μδιτ Δζαμ οε ζηάτ, βυιρὸεάρ λε οιδ*. 6. *Νι βιὸεανν ριασ ρλάν Δ ζ-κόμννυρὸε*. 7. *ιρ*

Obs.—The termination *εανν* in this and other verbs denotes continuance of action.

ρεαρ ραιὸβιρ ἐ ανοιρ αζυρ τὰ ρέ ριδλ, μαρ
 βιὸεανη α ὀεαρβηιδίτρε. 8. Τὰ τύ τινη
 ανοιρ ἀὸτ νί βιὸεανη τύ βηεοιτε. 9. Βιὸεανη
 ἀὸ αηρ αμαῶδη. 10. Μὰ βιὸεανη τύ βοὸτ,
 βί ροιζιὸεαδ.

EXERCISE VI.

The assertive verb *ἴρ* is omitted in asking questions with the particles *ἀν whether*, and *ἢ ἀὸ, whether not*, and after the negative particle. The other forms of *ὄο βειτ* are expressed when used in such cases.

OBS.—In this case, as usual, *ἴρ* may be considered in some sense a separate verb, so like *τὰ*, it has its primary and secondary forms; the latter being shown by the particle and the omission of the verb.

1. Ἀν μέ, ἀν τύ, ἀν ἐ? 2. Νί ρινη, νί ριβ, νί η-ιδῶ. 3. ἢ ἀὸ ἐ, ἢ ἀὸ ἰ, ἢ ἀὸ ιδῶ? 4. Ἀν τύ α τὰ ἀνη? 5. ἴρ τύ α τὰ ἀνη. 6. ἢ ἀὸ βηεδζ ἀν ουνε μέ? 7. Νί ολσ ἀν ρεαρ τύ. 8. ἢ ἀὸ βηεδζ ηδ ρηρ ιδῶ? 9. ἴρ ριδῶ α τὰ ἀνη. 10. ἢ ἀὸ ὀεαρ ἀν βεαν ἰ?

OBS.—The words *τὰ ἀνη*, *is in it*, mean *in life* or existing, or present in a special place, as when friends meet; as, *ἀν τύ α τὰ ἀνη*, *Is it you who are in it?* &c.

The secondary forms of the personal pronouns which are used with the verb *ἴρ* are generally employed in the cases above referred to: a *η* is prefixed for Euph^{ων} in such cases as *νί η-ιδῶ*, &c.

EXERCISE VII.

$\omega\iota\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, sure, straight. $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$, a good, good-
 $\omega\iota\omicron\zeta\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha\rho$, vengeance. ness.
 $\zeta\omega$ $\mu\alpha\lambda\lambda$, slowly (late). $\rho\tau\upsilon\delta\iota\mu$, prudence,
 modesty

1. $\Pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\beta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\omega$? 2. $\text{I}\rho$ $\beta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta$ $\alpha\eta$
 $\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\zeta\omega$ $\omega\epsilon\iota\mu\iota\eta$. 3. $\text{I}\rho$ $\beta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega\iota\eta$ $\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\omega$.
 4. $\text{I}\rho$ $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta\mu$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\beta\mu\eta\alpha\eta$, $\text{I}\rho$ $\beta\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\epsilon$.
 5. $\text{I}\rho$ $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta\mu$ $\zeta\omega$ $\mu\alpha\lambda\lambda$ $\text{I}\omega\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\zeta\omega$ $\beta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$.* 6. $\mu\acute{\alpha}$ ' ρ
 $\mu\alpha\lambda\lambda$ $\text{I}\rho$ $\omega\iota\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\omega\iota\omicron\zeta\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha\rho$ $\omega\epsilon$. 7. $\text{I}\rho$ $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta\mu$
 $\rho\tau\upsilon\delta\iota\mu$ $\text{I}\omega\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\eta\epsilon\delta\eta\tau$. 8. $\text{I}\rho$ $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta\mu$ $\alpha\eta$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ δ
 $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\text{I}\omega\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\alpha\eta$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ δ $\beta\acute{\iota}$. 9. $\omega\epsilon\iota\mu$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\zeta\omega\mu$ $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta\mu$
 $\alpha\eta$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ δ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\text{I}\omega\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\alpha\eta$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ δ $\beta\acute{\iota}$. 10. $\omega\epsilon\iota\mu$
 $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$ $\zeta\omega\mu$ $\beta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\omega$.

OB3.— $\zeta\omega\mu$ in the foregoing sentences is not the form of $\zeta\omega$, which is used with the past tense, but is for $\zeta\omega\mu$ $\delta\beta$, a subjunctive form of $\text{I}\rho$, with $\delta\beta$ understood.

EXERCISE VIII.

Examples of the Synthetic Present Tense.

As before remarked, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$, β - $\rho\upsilon\iota\lambda$ and $\beta\acute{\iota}\omega\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$ have each a form different from that treated of in the preceding exercises. This is called the *synthetic form*, because the nominative case when a pronoun is joined to the verb and forms with it one word, as in the following

* $\zeta\omega$ $\beta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$ here means *never*

Examples.

τάμ, τά μέ.	τάμΔοιο, τά ρηη.
τάμ, τά τύ.	τάτΔοι, τά ριβ
τά ρέ, ρί.	τάιο, τά ριαο.
β-φαιμ, β-φαι μέ.	β-φαιμίο, β-φαι ρηη.
β-φαιμ, β-φαι τύ.	β-φαιτί, β-φαι ριβ.
β-φαι ρέ, ρί.	β-φαιιο, β-φαι ριαο.
βιόμ, βιόεΔην μέ.	βιόμίο, βιόεΔην ρηη
βιόμ, βιόεΔην τύ.	βιότί, βιόεΔην ριβ.
βιό (or βιόεΔην), ρέ, ρί.	βιόιο, βιόεΔην ριαο.

OBS.—The latter form here given in each case is familiar to the learner. It is not necessary, therefore, to give the English of these examples as both forms have the same meaning.

The second form (in which the verb does not change its termination for the different persons) is called the *analytic form*, because the pronouns stand separate from the verb.

The first form is the more classic, but both are in constant use. A distinction is sometimes made in interrogative phrases by using the analytic form, i.e., the form in which the pronouns are expressed separately, and in which the verb does not change in termination, for asking questions; and the synthetic form for replying. In the South the synthetic form is the more generally in use.

The learner will remark that the third person singular has but one form, which is the same as that used in all the persons of the analytic process.

η, as already explained, has but one form.

EXERCISE IX.

δ'η (contracted form of Δη) as, and.	η (contracted form of Δηη), in the.
κομ (or κο) so, as.	ηλΔιητεΔημΔη, healthy
ne, an emphatic suffix.	

1. *Ḫ-fuil tú a rláinte máit?* 2. *Τάμῃ buíðeáðar le Ḫia.* 3. *Ḫeir ré naé Ḫ-fuilim rlán.* 4. *Ḫiòim 'ra m-baile ḫaé lá.* 5. *An m-biðeánn na ríi buaηηaooḫalaé aηηη an áit ríi?* 6. *Ḫiòio ḫo veimín aét ní Ḫiòio cóm rláinteámáil á' r támaoio-ne.* 7. *Muna Ḫ-fuilmíio cóm raíòḪíi á' r táio.* 8. *Ḫiòéi aηηη an ḫ-aéðaii ríi ḫo minic.* 9. *Ḫiòmíio ḫo minic aηη rúo.* 10. *Τάéðoi boéé, aét ír ḫlic na ríi ríḪ.*

EXERCISE X.

a n-óé, yesterday.

cnoic, hills.

a n-oiu, to-day.

feurímáir, grassy.

1. *Naé Ḫreáḫ an oiòéí ro?* 2. *Ḫeir Ḫriáη ḫo m-buò Ḫreáḫ an lá an lá a n-óé, áḫur ḫur lá Ḫreáḫ an lá a n-oiu.* 3. *Ír ḫlar íaò na cnoic a Ḫ-faò uaiññ.* 4. *Μά' r ḫlar íaò, ní feurímáir.* 5. *Naé róḫluméa an feaí é Ḫriáη.* 6. *Ír rcolaiηe clíηte é ḫo veimín.* 7. *Τάmaoio áḫ róḫlum ḫaeóilḫe.* 8. *Τάéðoi áḫ veunaò ḫo máit.* 9. *Ḫiòmíio áḫ léiḫeaò an céio leaḪaii áḫur an oaiη leaḪaii áḫ an rcoil aηη a Ḫ-fuilmíio.* 10. *Ír máit an rḫeul é ríi.*

NOTE.—*buò* often causes aspiration of the initial of the word which follows it.

SECTION II.

FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE OF ὄο βειῶ.

Primary form,	βί	(<i>vee.</i>)
Secondary form,	βιδίβ	(<i>rev.</i>)
Assertive form,	βυὸ	(<i>bu.</i>)
Habitual form,	βιὸεΔὸ	(<i>vee-ach.</i>)

βί, βιδίβ, βιὸεΔὸ, and βυὸ, in the past tense correspond respectively to τά, β-φυίλ, βιὸεΔηη and ἦ in the present tense, and follow the same rules which have been just explained. The first three have also a synthetic as well as an analytic form, both of which shall be shown. βυὸ, like ἦ, has but one form:—

Examples.

βί	}	{	mé.	βί.	}	{	βηηη.
βιδίβ			τύ.	βιδίβ			βιβ.
βιὸεΔὸ			ῥέ, ῥί,	βιὸεΔὸ.			βιδσ.
βυὸ	}	{	mé.	βυὸ	}	{	βηηη, ηηη.
βυὸ			τύ, ῥύ.				βιβ, ιβ.
			ῥέ, η-έ.				βιδσ, η-ιδσ.
			ῥί, η-ί.				

EXERCISE I.

 $\beta\iota$ and $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$.

Singular.	Plural.
$\beta\iota$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, I was,	$\beta\iota$ $\rho\iota\eta\eta$, we were.
$\beta\iota$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$, thou wast.	$\beta\iota$ $\rho\iota\beta$, ye were.
$\beta\iota$ { $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, he was	$\beta\iota$ $\rho\iota\alpha\omega$, they were.
{ $\rho\acute{\iota}$, she was.	
$\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, was I?	$\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\rho\iota\eta\eta$, were we?
$\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$, wast thou?	$\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\rho\iota\beta$, were ye?
$\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ { $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, was he?	$\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\rho\iota\alpha\omega$ were they?
{ $\rho\acute{\iota}$, was she?	

EXERCISE II.

1. $\beta\iota$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\alpha\eta\eta\tau$ $\alpha\eta$ ζ - $\alpha\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\eta\eta$ α n - $\omega\iota\upsilon$. 2. $\mathcal{R}\alpha\iota\beta$
 $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\alpha\zeta$ $\alpha\eta$ ζ - $\alpha\delta\mu\mu\alpha\iota\zeta$? 3. $\mathcal{N}\iota$ $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\acute{o}\rho$ $\alpha\eta\eta$.
 4. $\alpha\eta$ $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\mu\alpha\alpha$ $\acute{o}\zeta$? 5. $\mathcal{O}\epsilon\eta\eta$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\zeta\omega$ $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$
 $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$. 6. $\beta\iota$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\alpha\iota\omega\beta\eta\eta$ $\alpha\alpha\tau$ $\mathcal{N}\iota$ $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$
 $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$. 7. $\mathcal{O}\epsilon\eta\eta$ $\tau\alpha\omega\zeta$ $\mathcal{N}\alpha\alpha$ $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\rho\iota\alpha\omega$ $\beta\omega\alpha\tau$.
 8. $\mathcal{M}\mu\eta\alpha$ $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\lambda\alpha\iota\omega\eta\eta$, $\omega\omega$ $\beta\iota$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\zeta\lambda\iota\alpha$. 9.
 $\tau\alpha\iota\mu$ $\epsilon\iota\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\mathcal{N}\alpha\alpha$ $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ $\rho\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\alpha\eta\beta$. 10. $\beta\iota$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$
 $\rho\alpha\omega\eta$.

OBS.— $\beta\iota$ often takes $\omega\omega$, the sign of the perfect tense before it. $\mathcal{R}\alpha\iota\beta$ does not, as $\rho\omega$, another sign of the same tense, is incorporated with it; that is $\rho\omega$ $\beta\iota$. So $\alpha\eta$ and $\mathcal{N}\iota$ are used rather than $\alpha\eta$ and $\mathcal{N}\omega\eta\eta$ before $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$

OBS.—*buò* in negative and interrogative sentences, such as *níor me, ár mé, &c.*, above, is often omitted. (See notes on p. 11.)

NOTE—When the distinctive particle is not expressed before *ò-ruil* or *ruib*, the sentence is understood to be interrogative.

EXERCISE III.

Examples of other forms.

òioeao and *buò*.

òioeao mé, I used to be. *òioeao ruu*, we used to be.
òioeao tú, thou usedst to be.

òioeao ruib, ye used to be.

òioeao ré, { he } used to be.

òioeao ri, { she } to be. *òioeao ruo*, They used to be.

buò mé, it was I. *buò ruu, uu*, it was we.

buò tú, tú, it was thou. *buò ruib, ib*, it was ye.

buò ré, é, it was he. *buò ruo, h-uo*, it was

buò ri, í, it was she. *they.*

EXERCISE IV.

ó ruin, since that. *naí*, that not, that may

ruo ó ruin, long ago. *not.*

1. *òí mé a n-ouu a n-áit uo òioeao mé a ò-ruo ó ruin.* 2. *òuò ruo na ruu a bí aru an ru-áit an ru-ám ru.* 3. *ár mé an ruar*

Δ $\beta\iota\omicron\epsilon\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ Δ η ν ? 4. $\text{N}\iota\omicron\eta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ Δ η $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta$. 5. $\Delta\eta$ m - $\beta\iota\omicron\epsilon\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ Δ η ν ? 6. $\text{N}\iota$ $\beta\iota\omicron\epsilon\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\nu\epsilon$ $\xi\eta\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\tau}$ Δ η . 7. $\Delta\eta$ $\rho\iota\tilde{\beta}$ Δ $\beta\iota\omicron\epsilon\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ Δ η $\rho\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\iota\eta$ ν ? 8. $\text{N}\acute{\alpha}\eta$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\rho\epsilon\iota\eta$ Δ $\beta\iota\omicron\epsilon\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ Δ η ν ? 9. $\text{N}\iota\omicron\eta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\xi\omicron$ $\nu\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\eta$. 10. $\text{N}\acute{\alpha}\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$. $\xi\omicron$ m - $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ $\rho\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$.

OBS.— $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ in such sentences as the above is omitted, as $\Delta\eta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, for $\Delta\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$? was it I—and $\text{N}\iota\omicron\eta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, for $\text{N}\iota\omicron\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, it was not I. (See remarks on η , p. 11.)

OBS.— $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ frequently aspirates the initial of the following word. It aspirates the initials of the pronouns, particularly the third person, which accompany it, and which are generally written with h prefixed (instead of the aspirated ρ), as $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ h - $\acute{\epsilon}$, h - $\acute{\iota}$, &c., and sometimes in the accusative form. When a word or words intervenes between $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ and the pronoun, the secondary form of the pronoun is used; as $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ $\eta\acute{\mu}\alpha\iota\tilde{\tau}$ Δ η $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\acute{\epsilon}$, he was a good man. (See notes on η , p. 5.)

The ρ (*aspirated* ρ) shall in such cases be prefixed in these books rather than h .

OBS.— $\text{N}\acute{\alpha}\eta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, was it not I? is the form of the perfect tense ($\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ omitted). But $\text{N}\acute{\alpha}\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ is also in use. The words mean “may it not be”— $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ expressed is in that position optative, or subjunctive; as $\text{N}\acute{\alpha}\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ $\rho\alpha\tilde{\nu}\alpha$ $\beta\upsilon\Delta\eta$ - $\rho\alpha\omicron\xi\alpha\lambda\alpha\tilde{\tau}$ $\acute{\tau}\upsilon$, that thou mayest not be enduring, long-lived.

NOTE.— $\Delta\eta$ is composed of $\Delta\eta$, whether, and $\rho\omicron$, sign of the perfect indicative. $\text{N}\acute{\alpha}\eta$ = $\eta\alpha\tilde{\tau}$ (present interrogative negative) and $\rho\omicron$ = $\eta\alpha\tilde{\tau}\eta$ = $\text{N}\acute{\alpha}\eta$; $\text{N}\iota\omicron\eta$ = $\eta\iota$ and $\rho\omicron$, $\xi\upsilon\eta$ = $\xi\omicron$ that and $\rho\omicron$; $\mu\eta\Delta\eta$ is from $\mu\acute{\alpha}$ if, $\eta\iota$ not, and $\rho\omicron$, sign of perfect tense.

EXERCISE V.

$\kappa\alpha\tilde{\theta}\alpha\eta$, help.

$\nu\lambda\iota\xi\epsilon$, law.

$\xi\iota\omicron\eta\eta\alpha$, nearer (from

$\xi\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$ short.)

χ $\mu\iota\alpha\tilde{\tau}\alpha\eta\alpha\eta$, necessity.

$\rho\alpha\eta$, an emphatic

suffix.

* $\xi\omicron$ m - $\beta\upsilon\tilde{\nu}$ signifies “that it may be.”

1. Ἦν ἤσθησα καθάρην ὅτι ἦν ἡσθησα. 2. ὅτι ἦν ἡσθησα ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα ἡσθησα. 3. ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα? 4. ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα. 5. ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα. 6. ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα. 7. ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα. 8. ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα. 9. ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα. 10. ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα ἡσθησα.

EXERCISE VI.

Examples of the synthetic Past Tense:

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

ἡσθησα, ἡσθησα.

The second form in each case is the analytic, and is already familiar. The synthetic past tense (primary form) is also written—

1. ἡσθησα,

ἡσθησα.

2. ἡσθησα,

ἡσθησα.

3. ἡσθησα,

ἡσθησα.

EXERCISE VII.

φαυ ό, long since. *σο* *λεοι*, enough.
ῥάς (*ο'ῥάς* *past.*) left.

1. *Αν* *μαβδιρ* *ας* *αν* *ῥ-καρμιαῖς*? 2. *Νί*
μαβδρ *ῥέιν* *ας* *αν* *ῥ-καρμιαῖς* *ῥιό* *σο* *μ-βιόεαυ*
μο *μυιητιη* *αηηρ* *αν* *άιτ* *ῥη* *α* *η-αμ* *φαυ* *ό*.
3. *Αν* *μ-βιόιρ* *αηη* *ῥυο* *υε* *ῥηνάτ*? 4. *Θειη* *ῥέ*
σο *μαβδουαρ* *ός*. 5. *ῥο* *μαιβ* *τύ* *ῥλάν* *αῤυρ*
σο *μ-βυό* *βυαν* *τύ*. 6. *ῐο* *βιόεαυαρ* *ῥλάν*
ατ *νί* *μαβδουαρ* *ῥαιόβηρ*. 7. *Νί* *βιόηηη* *ῥλάν*
ό *ο'ῥάς* *μέ* *μο* *τίη* *ῥέιν*. 8. *ῐιότέα* *ας* *ου* *ό*
βαιλε *σο* *βαιλε*. 9. *Ἥρ* *ῥίοη* *ῥη* *σο* *υειηηη*, *ατ*
νί *μαβδρ* *ῥόρ* *α* *η-άιτ* *μαρ* *αν* *άιτ* *ῥο*. 10.
Ναέ *μ-βιότι* *ῥαιόβηρ* *σο* *λεοη* *αν* *ταν* *ῥη*.

EXERCISE VIII.

<i>αηλαν</i> , a condiment.	<i>οιοηαοηη</i> , idle.
"Kitchen," anything eaten as a relish with food.	<i>οηεοηηηη</i> , a wren.
<i>βονη</i> , a groat.	<i>ῥάιό</i> , a prophet.
<i>βοηβ</i> , fierce, haughty (a haughty person).	<i>ῥηόταέ</i> , busy.
<i>βιόεαηη</i> <i>βοηβ</i> <i>ῥαοη</i> <i>ῥῥέηηη</i> "the haughty (one), is often under (the form of) beauty."	<i>οηοέ-ῥηόταέ</i> , badly em- ployed.
<i>αίηηυε</i> , respite, time (for payment).	<i>ηηηεαρ</i> , strife. X
<i>αοηη</i> <i>αηη</i> <i>αίηηυε</i> , means a crane not yet caught.	<i>ῥάυ</i> , a saying.
<i>αεο</i> , a mist.	<i>ῥα</i> (<i>αηηηρ</i> <i>αν</i>), in the.
<i>αοηηη</i> , a crane.	<i>ῥῥέηηη</i> , beauty.
<i>αίηητ</i> , a court.	<i>ῥῥαηηάν</i> , a purse.
	<i>ῥύηηε</i> , eyes.
	<i>ταν</i> , time.
	<i>υαηῥηεαρ</i> , solitude.

1. Ραϊβ̄ δ̄ ἔεανν̄ λιὰτ̄? 2. Νί̄ ραϊβ̄ δ̄ ἔεανν̄
 λιὰτ̄ ἀν̄ τ-ἀμ̄ ριν̄ ἀὲτ̄ τὰ ρέ̄ λιὰτ̄ ἀνοιρ̄.
 3. Ὑ-φυιλ̄ δ̄ ρύιλε̄ ζορ̄ιμ̄? 4. Νί̄ ἔ-φυιλ̄ιω, ἀὲτ̄
 τάιο̄ ὀονν̄. 5. Τάιρ̄ ρλάν̄ ἀνοιρ̄, ἀζυρ̄
 ζο̄ m-βυὸ̄ ραυᾱ μαρ̄ ριν̄ τύ. 6. Ὑυὸ̄
 ρεαρ̄ μαϊτ̄ ἔ, ἀὲτ̄ ní̄ h-ἔ̄ ἀν̄ ρεαρ̄ ἀιρ̄ δ̄
 ἔ-φυιλ̄ μεαρ̄. 7. Ἀν̄ μαβ̄δ̄βαρ̄ ραοῑ μέαρ̄
 ἀνηρ̄ ἀν̄ τίρ̄ ρο? 8. Νί̄ μαβ̄δ̄μαρ̄, ὀιρ̄
 ní̄ ἔ-φυιλ̄ μεαρ̄ ἀιρ̄ ἀν̄ ἔ-ρ̄αίὸ̄ ἀνν̄ δ̄ τίρ̄
 ρέιν̄. 9. Ἰρ̄ ρίορ̄ ἀν̄ ράὸ̄ ἔ̄ ριν̄ ζο̄ ὀειμ̄ιν̄.
 10. Ὑιὸ̄ινν̄ ραϊὸ̄β̄ιρ̄ ἀν̄ ταν̄ ριν̄ ἀζυρ̄ β̄ιὸ̄τεά̄
 βοὲτ̄ ἀνηρ̄ ἀν̄ ἀμ̄ ceυθ̄να. 11. Νί̄ ἔ-φυιλ̄ ρόζ̄
 ζαν̄ ἀη̄όζ̄. 12. Ἰρ̄ ρέαρ̄ιρ̄ β̄ειτ̄ ὀιομ̄δ̄οιη̄
 ἰονά̄ ὀιοὲζ̄η̄ότ̄δ̄. 13. Ἰρ̄ ρέαρ̄ιρ̄ ἰμ̄ηεαρ̄ ἰονά̄
 υαϊζ̄ηεαρ̄. 14. Ὑιὸ̄εανν̄ βορ̄ιβ̄ ραοῑ ρζέιμ̄. 15.
 Ὑιὸ̄εανν̄ ἀὸ̄ ἀιρ̄ ἀμ̄δ̄οάν̄. 16. Νί̄ ἔ-φυιλ̄ ἀνηρ̄
 ἀν̄ τ-ρ̄αοζ̄άλ̄ ρο̄ ἀὲτ̄ ceo. 17. Νί̄ βυαν̄ coζ̄αὸ̄
 νᾱ ζ-καρ̄αῡ. 18. Νί̄ β̄ιὸ̄εανν̄ τρ̄ευν̄ βυαν̄.
 19. Μά̄ τάιμ̄ βοὲτ̄ τὰ̄ cρ̄ιοιὸ̄ε̄ ριαλ̄ ἀζ̄αμ̄.
 20. Ἰρ̄ μαϊτ̄ ἀν̄ τ-ἀν̄λ̄αν̄ ἀν̄ τ-οcρ̄αρ̄. 21.
 Ἀρ̄ ἔ̄ ριν̄ ἀν̄ ρεαρ̄ δ̄ βί̄ τιν̄η̄? 22. Ὑειρ̄
 ριαῡ ζο̄ ραϊβ̄ ρέ̄, ἀὲτ̄ ní̄ h-ἔ̄ ἀν̄ ρεαρ̄ τιν̄η̄
 ἀνοιρ̄ ἔ. 23. Ἀν̄ τέ̄ β̄ιὸ̄εανν̄ ὀιομ̄δ̄οιη̄, β̄ιὸ̄-
 εανν̄ ρέ̄ ὀιοὲζ̄η̄ότ̄δ̄. 24. Ἰρ̄ ρέαρ̄ιρ̄, cαρ̄α
 ῥ̄α ζ-κύρ̄ιτ̄, ἰονά̄ β̄ονν̄ ῥ̄α ρρ̄αρ̄ιάν̄. 25
 ρέαρ̄ιρ̄ ὀρ̄εοιλ̄ιν̄ δ̄ n-ὀορ̄η̄, ἰονά̄ cορ̄η̄ ἀιρ̄
 cάιρ̄οε̄.

OBS.—Adjectives are sometimes used as nouns, as βορ̄ιβ̄, a haughty (person), and τρ̄ευν̄ (the) valiant, in above examples.

SECTION III.

MOODS AND TENSES OF ὄο βεῖτ̄—(*continued.*)

The learner has now seen all the forms of the present and past tenses of the indicative mood of ὄο βεῖτ̄ and those secondary forms which always follow certain particles and may be considered as subjunctive. We shall now treat of the future tense of ὄο βεῖτ̄, thus finishing the indicative, which is the principal mood, the other moods having but one tense and one form for each.

The future tense has but one form for primary and secondary meaning, or direct and indirect narration; βεῖτ̄ ε βῖΔῖτ̄ (*will be*), is the analytic form, which after relative pronouns becomes βεῖτ̄ εΔῖτ̄, and does not change.

βεῖτ̄ εΔῖτ̄, &c., is the synthetic form.

EXERCISE I.

The future tense of ὄο βεῖτ̄.

Examples.

βεῖτ̄ εΔῖτ̄, βεῖτ̄ μέ, I βεῖτ̄ ὀμίτ̄, βεῖτ̄ ῖτ̄τ̄, we
will be. will be.

βεῖτ̄ ὀτ̄τ̄, βεῖτ̄ τύ, thou βεῖτ̄ ὀίτ̄, βεῖτ̄ ῖτ̄β, you
wilt be. will be.

βεῖτ̄ ῖτ̄έ, ῖτ̄ί, he (or she) βεῖτ̄ ὀτ̄, βεῖτ̄ ῖτ̄Δῖτ̄, they
will be. will be.

Relative form Δ βεῖτ̄ εΔῖτ̄, who will be.

ὄουτ̄, it will be, is the future of ἵτ̄.

búir is seldom employed except before adjectives in the superlative degree with a contingent or future meaning. It is sometimes spelled *buò* and *brò*.

OBS.—The initial of *berò* is subject to aspiration and eclipsis, as in Rule X. (part I.), and Rule V. (part II.), of "Second Irish Book."

EXERCISE II.

Δῆρυζάδῳ, a change, removal.	ζο ὁ-τί, until.
9 Δῆρυζάδῳ Δ μάρτῶ, after to- morrow; Δῆρυζάδῳ Δ πρίν, the night before last.	Λιμνηνάδῳ, } Lime- Λιμνηνῆζ (dat.), } rick. πρίν, i.e., Δ πρίν, last night.
ἔϋζάμην, towards us.	ρα, an emphatic suffix.
X Δν τ-φεάκτῆμαйн πο ἔϋζάμην, this week towards us, i.e., next week.	υάραιλ (dat. fem.), noble.
Ἐαλλίην, Galway.	

1. *beròeao Δ λιμνηνῆζ Δ μάρτῶ*. 2. *ní berò mé Δnn ρην ζο ὁ-τί Δῆρυζάδῳ Δ μάρτῶ, Δκτ βί μο ὀεαρῖβηιάτΔην Δnn Δῆρυζάδῳ Δ πρίν*. 3. *Ἦειν πέ ναδ m-berò ριασ Δnnηρ Δn τιζ*. 4. *beròio Δnnηρ Δn τιζ ρην ζο cinnτε, Δζυρ beròeao-ρα Δnnηρ Δn τιζ eile*. 5. *Ir pé ρην Δn φεαρ Δ beròeap Δζ ουλ ζο Ἐαλλίην Δn τ-φεάκτῆμαйн πο ἔϋζάμην*. 6. *berómio móρ φór*. 7. *berò Δn Ἐαεὸιλζε φδοι μέαρ φór, ι n-Ἐημην υάραιλ, ι n-ινηρ να μῆζ*. 8. *Δn m-berò tú Δζ ουλ ζυρ Δn ἔ-φαιηζε?* 9. *beròeao*. 10. *beròην Δρῶ Δζυρ móρ Δζυρ ρλάν*.

EXERCISE III.

The Conditional Mood of ὄο βεῖτ̄.

Examples.

βεῖτ̄οῖνν, βεῖτ̄εαὸ μέ, βεῖτ̄ομίη, βεῖτ̄εαὸ ῥῖνν,
I would be. we would be.

βεῖτ̄εαὸ, βεῖτ̄εαὸ τύ, βεῖτ̄εαὸ τῖ, βεῖτ̄εαὸ ῥῖβ,
thou wouldst be. ye would be.

βεῖτ̄εαὸ ῥέ, ῥί, he (or βεῖτ̄οίη, βεῖτ̄εαὸ ῥῖαο,
she) would be. they would be.

βαὸ ἰε the conditional of ἰη; as, ὄά m-βαὸ
μέ, if it were I.

OBS.—These are the only forms of the Conditional Mood. The particle ὄο is used before it, and even where not expressed, causes aspiration of the initial, as above. ὄά, if, is very frequently used with it, and sometimes μνα, unless, both of which cause eclipsis; as, ὄά m-βεῖτ̄οῖνν, if I should be.

EXERCISE IV.

Δ βῆλε, at home (to) home. ῥεῖτ̄, ready.
ὄοβ' (ὄο βυὸ), it was. ῥῖοτ̄άιν, peace.

1. Βεῖτ̄ομίη Δ β-ῥαο ὄ'η τ-ῥαοζάι. 2. ὄοῖη
ῥέ ζο m-βεῖτ̄εαὸ ῥέ ῥάῥοα λειη. 3. ἦ
βεῖτ̄εαὸ ῥεῖτ̄ ῥαοῖ Δη Δm ῥῖν. 4. Μνα
m-βεῖτ̄οῖνν, ὄοβ' ῥεῖτ̄οῖη ὄοῖτ ῥῖβῆλ λεατ ῥεῖν.
5. ὄά m-βαὸ τοῖλ λῖοm ῥῖν Δ ὄευναὸ, ὄοβ'
ῥεῖτ̄οῖη ναάη β' ἀῖλ λεατ ἔ ῥῖν. 6. ὄά m-βεῖτ̄οίη
ῥαοῖ, ὄο βεῖτ̄εαὸ ῥῖαο ῥάῥοα ζο λεοῖ. 7. ὄά

m-beir̄eas̄ō aṽiṽeas̄ō aṽam-ṽa, beir̄eas̄ō ṽe
 aṽat-ṽa maṽi aṽe-c̄eusa. 8. Muna m-beir̄o-
 eas̄ō aṽi n̄iō ṽo aṽiáin̄ ṽo beir̄om̄iṽ a ṽioṽc̄áin̄
 aṽniṽ aṽi aṽi ṽo. 9. ṽo beir̄om̄iṽ a beir̄eas̄ō a
 beir̄eas̄ō ó ṽoin̄. 10. ṽo beir̄oṽi aṽi ṽiṽi ṽo
 c̄iṽiṽe.

EXERCISE V.

The Imperative Mood of ṽo beir̄e.

Examples.

bí, be thou.	bim̄iṽ (biom), let us be.
b̄ir̄eas̄ō ṽe, ṽi, let him (or her) be.	b̄ir̄iō, be ye.
	b̄iōiṽ, be they, let them be.

OBS.—As in other languages, the Imperative Mood has no first person singular. The second person singular of this Mood, (bí, be thou), is, in ṽo beir̄e, and every other Irish verb, the root from which all the other moods, tenses, and persons are formed, by the addition of certain inflected endings. It is the simplest part of the verb, and has no analytic form. We could not use, as in other instances, b̄ir̄eas̄ō tú, for bí, be thou.

EXERCISE VI.

aṽi ṽo, from this, hence.	ṽiōiṽaṽiṽaṽiṽ (dat. pl.)
b̄iōnaṽ, sorrowful.	acts.
c̄iṽaṽiō, hard.	ṽiṽaṽe, merry.
ṽiōiṽ, an act.	ṽeanaṽa, a tongue.
	ṽeanaṽaṽi (dat.)

1. *νά βί κυαιò αζυρ νά βί βοζ.* 2. *νά βιòεαò εαζλα οητ.* 3. *νά βιòεαò νάηε οηαιβ.* 4. *νά βιòεαò οο ζήιοη ό οο τεαηζαιη.* 5. *βί γάροα λειρ ηηη.* 6. *βιμίρ αζ ουλ αη ηο.* 7. *βί κηεαηοα αηη οο ζήιοηαιηαιβ.* 8. *βιμίρ ζο ηύζαé, αζυρ νά βιòιò βηόηαé.* 9. *βιòεαò ηιοη αζαιβ ζο β-ηυιλ ηηη αεαητ.* 10. *βιòεαò ηέ ηαοηη.*

EXERCISE VII.

Infinitive Mood and participles of *οο βειτ*.

οο, or *α βειτ*, to be.

ζαη α βειτ, not to be
(without being).

έυη α βειτ, for the
purpose of being.

λε βειτ, in order to
be (for to be).

αζ βειτ, (at being)
being.

αιη βειτ, } on being,
αιη η-βειτ } having
been.

ιαη η-βειτ, after be-
ing, having been,

αιη τί βειτ (on the
point of being),

about to be.

OBS.—*βειτ* is the verbal noun *being*, from which are formed the infinitive mood and participles by prefixing certain prepositions.

EXERCISE VIII

αηηαηη, a prison.
αιλλε (gen.), of a church
έυηη (past), put, set
(as seed).
ηεαηαιβ (dat plur.),
men.

μειυοιζτε, increased.
όηυοιζ, order.
ηίολ, seed.
ηλυαζ, a multitude.
ταραιò, quick.
ζο ταραιò, quickly.
τιοηól, an assembly.

1. Δ βειτ no ζαν Δ βειτ. 2. Τάμαδοιο
 1αρ m-βειτ Δζ αν m-βαιλε μόρι. 3. Διρ
 m-βειτ ανη Δ έουλαδ̄ ve Όόμναιλ.* 4. 1αρ
 m-βειτ ve ηα ρεαριδ̄β̄ ούντα ρυαρ Δ ζ-καρικαρ.
 5. Όιόεαυαρ Διρ τί βειτ ρζμιορτα. 6. Διρ
 m-βειτ ve 'η τιονόλ λιοντα λειρ αν ρλυαζ̄.
 7. 1ρ μαιτ̄ αν ηιό Δ βειτ ύμναιλ. 8. Ό'όρι-
 ουιζ̄ ρέ υοιηρε ηα αιλλε βειτ ούντα. 9. Τά
 αν ηιό ρηη λε βειτ υευντα ζο ταρδαιό. 10. Όο
 αιη ρέ αν ριόλ αιμ Δ βειτ μευυιζ̄τε.

* ανη Δ έουλαδ̄ (pron. colla), in his sleep, i. e., asleep.

OBS.—Διρ, *on*, in some idiomatic expressions and before verbal nouns causes eclipsis, as in No. 3 above. When a verbal noun follows prepositions, the construction is equivalent to an ablative absolute in Latin, and the verbal noun is generally followed by a preposition governing the dependent noun in the dative, as above.

Additional forms of οο βειτ.

<p>ζυη Δβ, that it was, υαρ Δβ, to whom was, ζυη μέ, that it is I, αν μέ, whether (is it) I, ηί μέ, it is not I.</p>	}	<p>&c. Subjunctive ο secondary forms of 1ρ.</p>
<p>ζο m-βυό, that it may, &c., optative of 1ρ.</p>		

OBS.—Though the forms given above are in grammatical value subjunctive and optative, yet these moods have not a distinct form in Irish.

The moods and tenses apparently wanting are supplied by certain particles, which give a different meaning to the various tenses of the indicative mood, without changing its form except in the verb οο βειτ and a few irregular verbs.

These particles, as a rule, affect the initials of the verbs they go before. Thus the form of the verb which some grammarians call subjunctive is only, like *β-ρuiλ* and *ρaiβ* for *τá* and *βί*, a secondary form of the indicative, to which different shades of meaning are given by the various particles which precede it. This form, as before shown, does not exist in the present tense of *ιρ*, but is merely conveyed by the particle and pronoun, the verb being omitted. In the perfect, however, *αβ* may be said to be such a form.

The particle *ζο* is used before the affected forms of the verb with a subjunctive meaning, and before *βυò* and *ρaiβ* frequently in an optative sense: When used in sentences in which *ιρ* would be the verb employed, it becomes *ζυρ*, and *αβ* (the secondary form of *ιρ*) is omitted; as, *οειρ-ιμ ζυρ μέ*, I say that it is I, for *οειριμ ζυρ αβ μέ*.

αβ, a form of *βυò* or *βα*, is the subjunctive of *ιρ*, which is employed in certain idiomatic expressions; as, *οειριμ ζυρ αβ εαò*; or contractedly, *οειριμ ζυρ β'εαò*, I say that it is.

αβ is also used in such phrases as *ρεαρ οαρ αβ αιμμ εοιμ*, i.e., a man to whom is name John—whose name was John. *οο α ρ-αβ* is the full phrase here; *ρ* is merely euphonic, *η* is sometimes written in its place, as *οα η-αβ*, which would be more easily distinguished from the form in the past tense, *οαρ β' αιμμ*, i.e., *οο α ρο βυò αιμμ*. In the present tense *ρ* or *η* is prefixed to *αβ*; in the past tense *β* for *βυò* is aspirated after *ρο*.

So *ρεαρ ο'α ζ-κλιιμ*, i.e. a man of those whom I hear, (*present*); *ρεαρ οαρ ουαλαρ*, i.e. *ρεαρ οο α ρο ουαλαρ*, a man of those whom I heard (*past*).

εαò is a form of the pronoun *έ*, which is used when a clause of a sentence is the antecedent. *εαò* is also used in such expressions as *αν εαò?* is it (forsooth)? *ιρ εαò* or *'ρεαò*, it is (yes); and *νί η-εαò*, it is not, (no); also in *μαιρεαò* (for *μά ιρ εαò*, if it is it), if so, well.

When *ζο* is used before *βυò*, the past tense of *ιρ*, it forms as it were the optative mood of that verb; as *ζο η-βυò μέ*, that I may be. *ζο* with *ρaiβ* has also an optative meaning; as *ζο ρaiβ τύ ρλάν*, mayst thou be well.

Ἦο does not become Ἦυη for the past tense of Ἦο βεῖτ, nor Δη, Δη, nor νί, νίον, since in the form of the past tense which would be required after these particles, i.e., ηαιβ, the ηο which is incorporated with these is already present. Ὑοὸ often aspirates the initial of the word which follows it, as, βυὸ βηεάξ έ, it was fine; βυὸ ἡῖαν λιομ, it was a wish with me, I wished. When the word following βυὸ begins with a vowel or ϣ followed by a vowel, Ἦο is often prefixed to βυὸ and joined with it; as, Ὑοβ'όξ ί, she was young; Ἦο β'ηεάηη λιομ, it were better with me, I would prefer, &c.

NOTE.—Any question in which the verb ηη is used, or the interrogative particles without a verb, may be answered by the various forms of the verb ηη. If β-ηυη be the form employed, the answer must be τά, or νί β-ηυη (contractedly νί'η). In the case of other forms of Ἦο βεῖτ and in all other verbs it is necessary in answering a question to repeat the verb, and if negative to use the proper particle.

EXERCISE IX.

Examples of the foregoing.

Κιαν, Kian, a man's name. ἮλυΔηάτ, to repair, proceed.
 Ὑοίξ, a supposition. X ηαιηεάο, well.
 ηεηροΔ, henceforth. X ηεάο, yes, it is.
 ηειόλιμ, Felim (Felix)

1. Ἦο ηαιβ ηαιτ ΔηΔτ. 2. ηαιηεάο, ηη τύ Δη ηεηη Δ τά Ἦηη. 3. ηη Ὑοίξ λιομ Ἦυη β'εάο. 4. τά ηεηη Ὑηη β'Δηηη τΔὸξ Δηηη Δη Ὑ-τιξ ηηη Δηοηη. 5. ηη Ὑοίξ λιομ Ἦυη μέ Δη ηεηη Δ βειὸεηη Δηηη Δη Ἦ-αιη. 6. Δη τύ Δ τά Δηη? 7. ηη μέ Ἦο Ὑειηηη. 8. β-ηυη τύ ηῖαν? 9. τάηη, βυὸεάεηη ηε

10. *Βυὸ ἴμιαν λιὸμ φεαρὸα ζλυαρὰτ*
 11. *Ἦὸβ' ὄζ αζυρ ὀὸβ' ἀλυινη ἰ.* 12. *Ἦ-φυιλ*
ὀὸ ἰμάτδιν βεὸ φόρ? 13. *Νί'λ, τὰ ρί μαρῖβ,*
φὰὸ ὀ ροιν. 14. *Ἀν ἔ ρο ἀν φεαρ ὀαρ ἀτ*
ἀινμ φειὸλιν? 15. *Νί ἡ-ἔ, ἰρ ρέ Γιαν ἀ ἀινμ.*
 16. *Ἀν λαβῖανν τὺ ζαεὸιλζε?* 17. *Λα-*
βῖανμ ζαεὸιλζε ἀ τὰ ὀοἰμ μιλῖρ λε μιλ
 18. *Νί λαβῖανμ φόρ ἰ, ἀτ τὰιν αζφὸζλυιμ*
να τεανζαν ριν. 19. *Βεατὰ ἀν ρτὰνιὸ*
ρῖμνε. 20. *Βεατὰ οὐινε ἀ τὸιλ.*

EXERCISE X.

<i>ἀιν ὀὸ βί, a time there</i>	<i>ζαρὸα, spruce.</i>
<i>was.</i>	<i>ζῖάννε, a grain.</i>
<i>βιὸ, of food, (gen. of</i>	<i>ζῖάννε ὀ'ὀρνα, a grain ο</i>
<i>βιδὸ.)</i>	<i>barley.</i>
<i>αζιαρῖανὸ βιὸ, in search of</i>	<i>ιαρῖανὸ, searching.</i>
<i>food.</i>	<i>χλόζῖαν, precious.</i>
<i>αριν-αοιλίζ, a dung-</i>	<i>ὀρνα, barley.</i>
<i>heap.</i>	<i>ρτὰτάν, wings.</i>
<i>αιλλ,</i>	<i>(pl. of ρτὰτάν.)</i>
<i>κέλλ (dat.) } sense.</i>	<i>ρζῖοβὰὸ, scratching,</i>
<i>αιλλῖαν, sensible.</i>	<i>scraping.</i>
<i>κοιλεὰ, a cock.</i>	<i>(from ρζῖοβ, scrape.)</i>
<i>κρὸίτ, shake, flap.</i>	<i>τὰβὰτ, substance,</i>
<i>ὀὸ κρὸίτ ρε ἀ ρζιὰτάν, he</i>	<i>value.</i>
<i>flapped his wings.</i>	<i>ταρκειρνε, contempt.</i>
<i>ὀοῖαν, world.</i>	<i>υιρῖν, on her, on it</i>
<i>ἀν ὀοῖαν υιλε, the whole</i>	
<i>world.</i>	
<i>ρυαν, found.</i>	

ζεὸδ, a jewel.

An Coileac aSgur an Seo.

An vo bí coileac ós zarpod ari cārin-doi-
 aš, ari a maib ré aš ršriobadō aš iarpaidō
 oīō, fuaidi ré ann cloc lōšmari ari nac maib
 riop ašge, cad é an niō é aēt zo maib ré
 io-ōear. Oo cōiōit ré a ršiadāin, aSgur vo
 labdairi ré mari ro tre taircuirne uirri: "Ir
 niō āluinn veap tū, zo veimīn, vo'n té aš a
 b-fuil meap oit, aēt vo b'feāiri liom féin
 don šriāinne amāin o'ōrīna māit, a beit
 ašam, ionā zāc reoo o'a b-fuil anri an
 doīman uile."

Buo ciallmari an coileac é; aēt an
 huintri aš a b-fuil taircuirne ari niō zio
 zuri lōšmari é, uairi nac b-fuil riop aca
 ari a tābāēt, ir oaoine zan céill iao.

NOTE.—The following paradigm or table of the verb vo
 beit, *to be*, is arranged to suit the Exercises given in this
 work. The spelling of various inflections is, as yet rather
 unsettled, and suggestions for its improvement are solicited
 from Irish scholars. The views of practical teachers of
 Irish on the spelling of the language and other points
 in this and the two preceding works of the series will be
 welcome to the compilers who are anxious that these
 text-books should be, in some sort, a standard of modern
 Irish, and free from provincialisms. Some slight changes
 from the system laid down by the most generally received
 authorities, have been made in order that the Irish Language
 shall not lose the benefit of modern research and of the
 labours of our most earnest workers.

TABLE OF THE VERB *oo beit*, to be.

		SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
		Synthetic.	Analytic.	Synthetic.	Analytic.
Primary.	1.	τάμ.	τά μέ.	1. τάμΔοισο.	τά ρηνη.
	2.	τάμρ.	— τύ.	2. τάτΔοισι.	— ρηβ.
	3.	τάμρ.	τά ρέ, ρί.	3. τάιο.	— ριδο.
Secondary.	1.	ρημ.	ρημ μέ.	1. ρημμφο.	ρημ ρηνη.
	2.	ρημρ.	— τύ.	2. ρημσι.	— ρηβ.
	3.	ρημρ.	ρημ ρέ, ρί.	3. ρημιο.	— ριδο.
Habitual.	1.	βημ.	βηεανν μέ.	1. βημμφο.	βηεανν ρηνη.
	2.	βημρ.	— τύ.	2. βηεσί.	— ρηβ.
	3.	βημρ.	βηε or βηεανν ρέ, ρί. — βημ, βηρ, βηονν ρέ.	3. βηειο. — βημμφο, βηεσί, βηο.	— ριδο.
Assertive.	1.	ρη μέ.	ρη μέ.	1.	ρη ρηνη. (ηνη.)
	2.	ρη τύ. (τύ.)	— τύ.	2.	ρη ρηβ. (ηβ.)
	3.	ρη ρέ, ρί. (έ, ι.) 2nd form Δβ, &c.	— τύ.	3.	ρη ριδο. (ιδο.) 2nd. form Δβ, &c.

PRESENT TENSE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PAST TENSE.

FUTURE TENSE.

Primary.

1. βῖοεισ.
 2. βῖοις.
 3. — βῖοι, βῖι, βῖο πέ.
- βῖ πέ, βῖ.

Secondary.

1. παδας.
 2. παδαίς.
 3. παῖς (or παῖβε) πέ, βῖ.
- παῖς μέ.
— τῦ.

Habitual.

1. βῖοιιν.
 2. βῖοέει.
 3. — βῖιιν, βῖέει, βῖοὸ πέ.
- βῖοειὸ μέ.
— τῦ.

Assertive.

1. βυὸ μέ.
2. βυὸ τῦ.
3. βυὸ πέ, h-έ.

Primary.

1. βειὸεισ.
 2. βειοῖς.
 3. — βειὸ πέ, βῖ.
- βειὸ μέ.
— τῦ.

1. βῖοεισασ.
 2. βῖοειδασ.
 3. βῖοεισοσ.
- βῖοισασ, βῖοιδασ, βῖοισασ.

1. παδαμῖσ.
 2. παδαδῖσ.
 3. παδασοσ.
- παῖδ ῖιιν.
— ῖιβ.
— ῖιαὸ.

1. βῖομῖις.
 2. βῖοέις.
 3. βῖοῖς.
- βῖιμῖς, βῖέις, βῖοῖς.

1. βυὸ ῖιιν.
2. βυὸ ῖιβ.
3. βυὸ ῖιαὸ, h-ιαὸ.

1. βειὸμῖο.
 2. βειοέις.
 3. βειοῖο.
- βῖαμῖοισο, βῖαέοισο, βῖαοῖο.
- βειοεισ, *relative form.*

TABLE OF THE VERB οο βειῦ—Continued.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Synthetic.	Analytic.	Synthetic.	Analytic.
CONDI- TIONAL.	<p>1. βειῶνν 2. βειῶεά. 3. βειῶεἰῶ ῥέ, ῥί. — βεινν, βειῶεά. οά m-βὰὸ μέ, &c. <i>cond. of ῥ.</i></p>	<p>βειῶεἰῶ μέ. — ῦ. —</p>	<p>1. βειῶννίῥ. 2. βειῶεῖ. 3. βειῶννίῥ. — βειννίῥ, &c.</p>	<p>βειῶεἰῶ ῥνν. — ῥβ. — ῥΔο.</p>
IMPERA- TIVE.	<p>1. ῖ . . . 2. βί. 3. βειῶεἰῶ ῥέ, ῥί. — βίῶὸ ῥέ, &c.</p>		<p>1. βίμνίῥ, βίμνιο (βίom). 2. βίῶὸ. 3. βίῶννίῥ.</p>	
		<p>INFINITIVE. οο or Δ βειῦ, εἶαν, ῦm, and le βειῦ,</p>	<p>PARTICIPLES. ΔS βειῦ. Δῖη m-βειῦ.</p>	<p>Δῖη εῖ βειῦ. ῖΔη m-βειῦ.</p>

PART II.

THE VERB ṽo ḃeic̃ WITH THE PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

PREPOSITIONS are often compounded with the personal pronouns, so as to form but one word. Many ideas are expressed in a peculiarly idiomatic manner by the words thus formed, in conjunction with the verb ṽo ḃeic̃. In particular, the idea presented in English by the verb *to have*, is expressed in Irish by the verb ṽo ḃeic̃, with the aid of the preposition Δζ in its compound form. Thus, possession of a thing is usually expressed in English by saying that the owner has (or had, &c.) the thing; but in Irish by saying that the thing is *at* (or in possession of) the owner. The preposition λε, in the same way, with the assertive verb ιρ, is used to express ownership in a more absolute sense than Δζ with τά. (See page 47.)

These two idioms shall now be explained. In Section I. of this part will be shown what has been incidentally explained already to some extent, namely, the manner in which these prepositional pronouns, so often met with, are compounded, and how the various forms, in full, of all the prepositions may be employed. In Section II. shall be shown their use with the verb ṽo ḃeic̃, as denoting possession or ownership.

SECTION I.

THE PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

The prepositions which unite with the personal pronouns are the following :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. $\Delta\zeta$, at, with. | 9. $\rho\acute{\alpha}$ or $\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, under. |
| 2. $\Delta\iota\rho$, on, upon. | 10. $\lambda\epsilon$ or $\rho\epsilon$, with. |
| 3. $\Delta\eta\eta$, in. | 11. \acute{o} or $\upsilon\Delta$, from. |
| 4. $\Delta\rho$, out of. | 12. $\rho\iota\sigma\iota\eta$, before. |
| 5. $\acute{\epsilon}\mu$, to, towards. | 13. $\tau\Delta\rho$, beyond, over. |
| 6. $\sigma\epsilon$, of, off, from. | 14. $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, through. |
| 7. $\sigma\omega$, to. | 15. $\upsilon\eta$ $\upsilon\eta\eta$ or $\iota\sigma\eta$,
about. |
| 8. $\iota\sigma\iota\rho$, between, among. | |

The personal pronouns are as follows :—

$\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, I.	$\rho\iota\eta\eta$, $\iota\eta\eta$, we, us.
$\tau\acute{\upsilon}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}$, thou, thee.	$\rho\iota\beta$, $\iota\beta$, you, ye.
$\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, $\acute{\epsilon}$, he, him.	$\rho\iota\Delta\sigma$, $\iota\Delta\sigma$, they.
$\rho\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\iota}$, she, her.	

The second forms shown are, generally speaking, accusative or objective cases of the pronouns, which are also used as nominatives (rather than the primary forms) with the passive voice, and often with the assertive verb $\iota\rho$. These forms are used when the pronoun is the object of the action; as, $\sigma\sigma$ $\beta\upsilon\Delta\iota\lambda$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\acute{\epsilon}$, he struck him.

Certain particles are used after each of these pronouns, which particles have in themselves no apparent special meaning, but give

an emphatic force to the pronoun. They can be used also with the pronouns compounded with prepositions, as will be seen, and are often used after nouns and sometimes after verbs. They are as follows.

ῥα, ῥαν (or ῥεαν), ῥε, νε : thus :—

μηρε, or me-ῥι, I.	ῥιnn-ne, inn-ne, we, us.
τυῥα, τυῥα, thou, thee.	ῥιḅ-ῥε, iḅ-ῥε, you, you.
ῥέ-ῥεαν, é-ῥεαν, he,	ῥιαḅ-ῥαν, iaḅ-ῥαν,
him.	they, themselves.
ῥί-ῥε, í-ῥε, she, her.	

When used after a noun they are joined to it in the same way as mo λεαβαῥ-ῥα, my book.

The possessive pronouns are as follow :—

mo, my.	αῥ, our.
ῥο, thy.	ḅυῥ, you.
α, his, her.	α, their.

The emphatic particles can be used also with these, but the object must be expressed. We could not say ῥῥέ mo-ῥα, *it is mine*, &c. The object must be expressed; as, ῥῥέ mo λεαβαῥ-ῥα é, *it is my book*.

EXERCISE I.

1. αῤ. 2. αῥι. 3. αῥν.

1. αῤαm, at me.	αῤαῥν, at us.
αῤατ, at thee.	αῤαῥḅ, at you.
αῤε, at him.	αῤα, at them.
αῤι (αῤιce), at her.	

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 2. οἶμ, on me. | οἶδιον, on us. |
| οἶτ, on thee. | οἶδιβ, on you. |
| δι, on him. | οἶδα, on them. |
| οἶσι (οἶσι), on her. | |
| 3. ἰονομ, in me | ἰονοδιον, in us. |
| ἰονοτ, in thee | ἰονοδιβ, in you. |
| διον, in him. | ἰονοτα, in them. |
| ἰονσι, (ἰονσι), in
her. | |

OBS.—Δζαμ, &c., are compounded of Δζ and μέ, &c. Οἶμ, &c., of δι, and μέ, &c.: Δραμ, &c., of Δρ and μέ, &c. In most of these combinations the pronoun which forms part is easily distinguished; in some, however, it is not so clear; as, Δα from Δζ and Δ, a possessive or oblique form of ἰα, οἶδα from δι and Δ, &c.

The preposition δι becomes ἰον, &c., when compounded.

EXERCISE II.

4. Δρ. 5. cum. 6. τε. 7. οο.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4. Δραμ, out of me. | Δραδιον, out of us. |
| Δρατ, out of thee. | Δραδιβ, out of you. |
| Δρ, out of him. | Δρατα, out of them. |
| Δρσι (Δρσι), out of
her. | |
| 5. ἐζαμ (towards or)
unto me. | ἐζαδιον, unto us. |
| ἐζατ. unto thee. | ἐζαδιβ, unto you. |
| ἐσι, unto him. | ἐατα, unto them. |
| ἐσι, unto her. | |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. οἶομ, off me. | οἶνν, off us. |
| οἶοτ, off thee. | οἶβ, off you. |
| οἶέ, off him. | οἶοβ (or οἶου) off them. |
| οἶί, off her. | |
| 7. οἶαμ, to me. | οἶαυινν, to us. |
| οἶαυτ, to thee. | οἶαοιβ, to you. |
| οἶό, to him. | οἶοιβ, to them. |
| οἶί, to her. | |

OBS.—The preposition *cum* becomes when compounded *cuzam*, &c., which are pronounced in the South as if written *cuzam*, with *z* aspirated. The initial *c* is aspirated, because *cum*, which is the root, is in reality a noun, governed by the preposition *oo* understood. *Oe* and *oo* are often incorrectly used for each other. Some of these prepositional pronouns, as *αιγε*, have a special form for the third person masculine. In others, as *αιγ* and *οἶέ*, the preposition itself is employed as an equivalent for the compound form.

EXERCISE III.

8. ιοιη. 9. ραοι. 10. λε. 11. ο.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8. εδορδαμ, between me. | εδορδαυινν, between us. |
| εδορδατ, between thee. | εδορδαιβ, between you. |
| ιοιη ε, ι, between him, her. | εδοδαρηδ, (εδτορηδ) between them. |
| 9. ρυμ, under me. | ρυινν, under us. |
| ρυτ, under thee. | ρυιβ, under you. |
| ραοι, under him. | ρυτδ, under them. |
| ρυιτι (ρυιτε), under her. | |

10. λιom, λεam, with λιnn, with us.
me.
λεat, with thee. λιb, with you.
λειr, with him. leo, with them.
λέι, λέιτε, with her,
or μιom, μιot, μιr, μιa : μιnn, μιb, μιú.
11. uam, from me. uann, from us.
uat, from thee. uab, from you.
uao, from him. uatd, from them.
uatí, (uaté,) from
her.

τοιr becomes εαοαρ, and ó ua in composition.

le and pe are the same. The latter is not now used in the spoken language, but is seen very frequently in books, and always in the Gaelic of Scotland.

EXERCISE IV.

12. μóim. 13. ταρ. 14. τρέ. 15. um.
12. μoimam, before me. μoimann, before us.
μoimat, before thee. μoimab, before you.
thee.
μoime, before him. μoimad, before them.
μoimri, before her.
13. τam, over me. τann, over us.
tat, over thee. tab, over you.
tar, over him. tad, tarad, over
tarí, (tare,) them.
over her.

14. τῆριον, through me. τῆρινν, through us.
 τῆριος, through thee. τῆριβ, through you.
 τῆρισ, through him. τῆριοῦδ, through them.
 τῆριτι, through her.
15. υμδμ, about me. υμδινν, about us.
 υμδτ, about thee. υμδιβ, about you.
 υμμε, about him. υμρδ, about them.
 υμρι, about her.

OBS.—Combinations with ρεδ, beside, as ρεδδμ, &c., and with υδρ, over, above, were formerly in use. Those with ρεδ are now very seldom met with; those with υδρ never. Instead of υδρμ, over me, &c., the phrase ὄρ μο ἑιονν, i.e., over (my) head, &c., is now employed.

τδρ becomes ἑδρμ, &c., in composition, the τ being aspirated.

The emphatic suffixes above shown can be used with all the prepositional pronouns, as in the following examples:—

δζδμ-ρδ.

δρδινν-νε.

ουιτ-ρε.

οριβ-ρε.

λειρ-ρεδν.

υμρδ-ρδν.

υμρι-ρε.

OBS.—The particle ρδ becomes ρε or ρι when a slender vowel precedes it in the word to which it is affixed. Thus ρδ, ρε, and ρι are employed indifferently after the first and second person singular, and the second plural. Σδν (ρεδν after a slender vowel) is used for the third singular and plural, and νε for the first person plural.

EXERCISE V.

Δ $\nu\acute{o}\kappa\tau$, to-night.	$\rho\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\tau$, fear.
compare Δ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta$, Δ $n-\upsilon\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}$, Δ $n-\upsilon\iota\upsilon$.	$\rho\epsilon\delta\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\delta\alpha\iota\eta\eta$, rain.
$\Delta\omicron\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$, one time.	$\Delta\zeta\rho\epsilon\delta\rho\acute{\iota}\tau\delta\alpha\iota\eta\eta$, at rain, raining.
$\Delta\omicron\eta$, one and, $\rho\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$, a time, $\Delta n-\Delta\omicron\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$ $\lambda\epsilon$, together with.	$\mu\alpha\rho\ \Delta\omicron\eta\ \lambda\epsilon$, together with.
$\beta\eta\mu\alpha\tau$, a garment.	$\nu\upsilon\delta\acute{o}$, new.
$\text{coim}\nu\omicron\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$, attendance, protection.	$\rho\acute{o}\zeta$, a kiss.
$\Delta\zeta\text{-coim}\nu\omicron\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$ $\lambda\epsilon$, in company with	$\mu\acute{\iota}\tau$, run.
$\rho\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\eta\zeta$, a cloak.	$\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$, frost.
$\rho\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\eta\zeta$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\sigma\alpha$, a cloak of silk.	$\Delta\zeta$ $\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$, at freezing.
	$\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\sigma\alpha$, silk (of silk).
	$\rho\eta\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$, snow.
	$\Delta\zeta$ $\rho\eta\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$, snowing.
	$\acute{\upsilon}\theta$, that, yonder.

A.

1. $\acute{\upsilon}$ - $\rho\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\upsilon\theta$ $\lambda\epsilon\delta\beta\alpha\rho\iota$ $\Delta\zeta\alpha\tau$? 2. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\omicron$ $\lambda\epsilon\delta\beta\alpha\rho\iota$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\mu\omicron$ $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta\eta$ $\Delta\zeta\alpha\mu$ - $\rho\alpha$. 3. $\Delta\eta$ m - $\beta\epsilon\iota\theta$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\mu\alpha\rho\ \Delta\omicron\eta$ $\lambda\iota\omicron\mu$ $\Delta\zeta$ $\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\zeta\omicron$ $\lambda\upsilon\iota\mu\eta\iota\zeta$? 4. $\beta\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\delta\upsilon$ $\Delta\zeta\text{-coim}\nu\omicron\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$ $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$ - $\rho\alpha$ $\Delta\zeta$ $\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\zeta\omicron$ $\lambda\upsilon\iota\mu\eta\iota\zeta$ Δ $\nu\acute{o}\kappa\tau$. 5. $C\upsilon\eta$ $\upsilon\theta$ $\beta\alpha\rho\mu\epsilon\upsilon\theta$ $\nu\upsilon\delta\acute{o}$ $\omicron\eta\tau$. 6. $C\upsilon\eta$ $\omicron\eta\tau$ - $\rho\alpha$ $\upsilon\theta$ $\beta\eta\acute{o}\zeta\alpha$. 7. $C\upsilon\eta$ υ ' $\rho\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\eta\zeta$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\sigma\alpha$ $\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau$. 8. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\beta\eta\mu\alpha\tau$ $\upsilon\epsilon\delta\alpha\rho\iota\zeta$ $\upsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ - $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta\eta$. 9. $\lambda\delta\beta\alpha\rho\iota$ $\lambda\epsilon\iota\rho$. 10. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\rho\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda$ $\Delta\zeta\alpha\mu$ $\upsilon\iota\tau$.

B.

1. Νά βιόεαδὸ φαίτσεαρ οητ. 2. Καὸ ιφ
 αινμ ουιτ—Λορεκαηνο Ράοηαιε? 3. Ιφρέ Τάόζ
 ιφ αινμ ὅαμ. 4. Οευν μαίτ ὀόιβ. 5. Φαν
 ανη ρο, αζυρ βειόεαδὸ α η-αοιηφεαδὲτ λεατ-ρα
 αιη βάλλ. 6. Αν λεατ-ρα αν τεαδὲ ρο? 7. Νί
 λιομ-ρα ἐ αδὲτ ιφ λειρ αν β-φεαρ ιὸ ἐ. 8. Βειὸ
 φεαριτδαιηη αζαηνη. 9. Τά ρέ αζ φεαριτδαιηη.
 10. Νί β-φαιλ ρέ αζ ριοε.

C.

1. Τά ceo ανη. 2. Νί β-φαιλ; τά ρέ αζ
 ρηεαδὲτδ. 3. Νί β-φαιλ ανηη αν τ-ραοζαλ ρο
 αδὲτ ceo. 4. Ιφ μόη αν ceo α τά ανη.
 5. Ταβδαιη ὅαμ ὀο λάη. 6. Ταβδαιη ὅαμ
 ρόζ. 7. Ταη ευζαμ. 8. Νά ριτ υαημ. 9. Τά
 ρέ αζ ουλ τδαιηη. 10. Τά αιηζεαδὸ αζυρ ὀη
 αζαιβ-ρε.

OBS.—αζ, is used before the verbal noun (or infinitive mood) to form participles, as above αζ ουλ (at going). Τά ceo ανη &c.—lit, a mist is in it, i.e., there is a mist.

EXERCISE VI.

Some prepositions combine also with the possessive pronouns, but to a very limited

extent. The following are the principal instances :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. $\tau\omicron\omicron\mu'$, to my. | $\tau\omicron'\Delta\mu$, to our. |
| $\tau\omicron\tau\omicron'$, to thy. | $\tau\omicron\tau\omicron \beta\upsilon\mu$, to your. |
| $\tau\omicron'\Delta$, to his, her. | $\tau\omicron'\Delta$, to their. |
| 2. $\tau\omicron\omicron\mu'$, under my. | $\tau\omicron\omicron\mu$, under our. |
| $\tau\omicron\tau\omicron'$, under thy. | $\tau\omicron\tau\omicron \beta\upsilon\mu$, under your. |
| $\tau\omicron\omicron n-\Delta$, under his, her | $\tau\omicron\omicron n-\Delta$, under their. |
| 3. $\Delta\mu'$, in my. | ' $n\Delta\mu$, in our. |
| $\Delta\tau\omicron'$, in thy. | $\Delta\omicron\omicron\omicron \beta\upsilon\mu$, in your. |
| $\Delta n-\Delta$, or ' $n\Delta$, in his, | $\Delta\omicron\omicron\omicron \Delta$ or ' $n\Delta$, in their. |
| her. | |
| 4. $\lambda\epsilon\mu'$, with my. | $\lambda\epsilon \Delta\mu$, $\lambda\epsilon'\mu$, with our. |
| $\lambda\epsilon\tau\omicron'$, with thy. | $\lambda\epsilon \beta\upsilon\mu$, with your. |
| $\lambda\epsilon n-\Delta$, with his, her. | $\lambda\epsilon n-\Delta$, with their. |
| 5. $\omicron\mu'$, from my. | $\omicron \Delta\mu$ $\omicron'\mu$, from our. |
| $\omicron\tau\omicron'$, from thy. | $\omicron \beta\upsilon\mu$, from your. |
| $\omicron n-\Delta$, from his, her. | $\omicron n-\Delta$, from their. |

OBS.—The best authorities recommend that these combinations should, for the sake of clearness, be written as above with hyphens connecting the adventitious letters and with apostrophes to show where a letter or more has been left out. These forms are in frequent use, especially in poetry. The full words are sometimes used, as $\tau\omicron\omicron \mu\omicron$ instead of $\tau\omicron\omicron\mu'$ to my, &c. $\Delta\mu'$ $\Delta\tau\omicron'$, &c., are in constant use in a peculiar idiom relating to the use of $\tau\Delta$, which verb can never ascribe a predicate to its subject without the use of the preposition Δ or $\Delta\omicron\omicron$, in, as *he is a man* must be rendered, $\tau\Delta \tau\epsilon' n\Delta \tau\epsilon\Delta\mu$, *he is in his man* (that is, perhaps, in the state of a man). μ , however, does not require this construction.

EXERCISE VII.

Μιον-ῥοκλόρι.

Διη ῥαυ, entirely.	μαρῖ, kill.
καλλτεαρ, is lost.	υο ἡμαρῖ ρί αν ζέ, she killed the goose.
ειροε, a treasure.	
αν ειροε όηη Διη ῥαυ, the entire treasure of gold.	μαρῖ ριν υε, as that of it; accordingly.
ουίλ, longing, desire.	μιον-ῥοκλόρι, a voca- bulary.
ειλε, another.	
μαρῖ ζαε ζέ ειλε, as every other goose.	μιον, small, ῥοκλόρι, a dic- tionary.
ιωμαρχειυό, too much, superfluity.	μναοι (dat. of βεαν), a woman.
ιομλάν, full, entire.	όρυό, golden.
αν τ-ιομλάν, the whole.	μυζ, bore, laid.
	Δ μυζ, which laid.

Αν ζέ Δ μυζ υιβε όρυό.

Υο βί βεαν ανη, ῥαυ ό ροιν, Δζυρ βι ζέ
Διαι. Υο μυζ αν ζέ ρο υβ όρυό ζαε μαυοιν.
Βυυό μιναν λειρ αν μναοι αν ειροε όηη Διη ῥαυ
Δ βειε Διαι; Δζυρ μαρῖ ριν υέ, υο ἡμαρῖ ρί αν
ζέ—Δζυρ ρυΔιη ρί ηαε μαιβ όηη Διη βιε ανηρ
αν ηζε, Δζυρ ζο μαιβ ρί μαρῖ ζαε ζέ ειλε.

Λε ουίλ ανη ιωμαρχειυό, καλλτεαρ ζο μινικ
αν τ-ιομλάν.

N.B.—ζέ is both masculine and feminine. It is also
spelled ζεαυό.

EXERCISE VIII.

Διη ρον, for the sake of, for.	ζοιο, steal. οο ζοιο, (<i>past</i>) stole.
βηιζ, substance.	ζηειμ ρεολα, a piece of meat.
ζαν βηιζ, valueless.	νιό, a thing.
βροτδιμε, a butcher.	ρκατ, a shadow.
ονηδιρε, saw.	ρκατα, of a shadow.
οο ονηδιρε ρε, he saw.	
ορδαινλατ, a likeness.	

Αη Μαοαό αζυρ αν ρκατ.

Οο ζοιο μαοαό ζηειμ ρεολα αρ τιζ βροτδιμε, αζυρ οο βι ρε αζ ουλ διη ελάρ ταρ ρηυτ α βαιλε, αζυρ αν ρεοιλ διζε ανη α βουλ, 'νουδιη οο ονηδιρε ρε α ορδαινλατ ρειν ζο ροιλλειη ανηρ αν τ-ρηυτ. Βυό οόιζ λειρ ζυρ αβ μαοαό ειλε αζυρ ζηειμ ρεολα διζε α βι ανη, αζυρ βυό ιμιαν λειρ, αν οαηα ζρειμ ο βειτ διζε ρειν μαρ αν ζ-ευοηα. λειρ ριν οο λειμ ρε διη αν ρκατ, αζυρ διη βαλλ οο ταιτ αν ζηειμ α βι διζε υαιό ανηρ αν τ-ρηυτ, αζυρ μαρ ριν οο εαιλλ ρε αν τ-ιομλάν.

Αη τέ αζ α η-βιόεανη ούιλ ρό-ιόηη ανη νιό ζαν βηιζ, εαιλλεαρ λειρ ζο μινιε νιό ταιρβεδε εηη ρον ρκατα.

SECTION II.

USE OF ΔΣ, λε, AND ó, WITH THE VERB
το βειτ̃.

The presence, use, or simply the possession for the time being is in Gaelic conveyed by means of the verb το βειτ̃, *to be*, in all its moods and tenses in the analytic form (except the assertive verb ιη), together with the use of the prepositional pronouns formed from ΔΣ, at or with; as, ΔΣΔμ, ΔΣΔτ, &c., shown in foregoing pages. When a noun is the possessor the simple forms of these prepositions (i.e. not joined with the pronouns) are employed.

The assertive verb ιη, *it is*, and its various forms as shown above, when used with the compound forms of λε, as, λιom, λεΔτ, &c., denote possession, or a right to anything, as owner.

OBS.—All terms which in Englis' convey the idea of ownership, dominion, control—as mine, thine, his, hers, &c., my own, your own, &c., are translated with λε, as, λε ΟΙΔ with God, God's.

Where the verb is used ιη, not τΔ, is the form with λε.

The want of anything and desire to obtain it is generally expressed by the verb το βειτ̃, and the compound for ns of ó or υΔ; as. υΔιm.

υΔΙΤ, &c., as τά Δη τ-ΔΙΠΥΞΕΔΘ ρο υΔΙΘ, this money is from him (he wants to get it or has lost it.)

OBS.—There are other idiomatic uses of *le*, which shall be shown in the third part of this book. Besides the use of *ó*, referred to above, it has also a simple use, that is, where it merely shows the source or origin of a thing; as, *ιρ υΔΙΘ Δη λιτιρ ρο*, *this letter is from him*; *ιρ υΔΙΤ-ρε πο εΔΙΜΙΘ Δη ρυΔΙΜ βιμη* *it is from thee came the sweet sound.* (*Mac-Hale's Irish Melodies.*)

The subject of the sentence must come between the verb and the prepositional pronoun, as τά ΔΙΠΥΞΕΔΘ ΔΥΔΜ, *money is with me, I have money.* The reason is that the thing possessed (ΔΙΠΥΞΕΔΘ) is nominative case to τά, *is* (and so comes after the verb), and not as in the corresponding English sentence, *I have money*, in which the noun is in the objective case. So the form τά ΔΥΔΜ is severed in twain, and the part τά (or β-ρυι) takes its place first, next the thing or subject (as ΔΙΠΥΞΕΔΘ), and lastly, the prepositional pronoun (as ΔΥΔΜ.)

NOTE.—This order of the words holds good, no matter how many subjects to the verb are introduced. They are all, in Irish, nominatives to τά, and, in English, objectives after “have.”

EXERCISE I.

It is not necessary to repeat the various forms of *πο βειć*. One example, therefore, of each shall be given, using *ρε* or *έ*, *it*, to

represent the object of the sentence, or the thing which one has, owns, or wants, according to the idiom.

Examples.

τά πέ αζαμ.	I have it.
αν β-φυιλ πέ αζατ?	Hast thou it?
νί β-φυιλ πέ αζ εοιν.	John has not it.
βιρθεανν πέ αζαμν.	We usually have it.
βί πέ αζαιβ.	Ye had it.
αν μαιβ πέ ααα?	Had they it?
νί μαιβ πέ αζαμ-ρα.	I had not it (myself).
βιρθεαδò πέ αιζε.	He used have it.
βειò πέ αιαί.	She will have it.
βειρθεαδò πέ αζαιβ.	You would have it.
βιρθεαδò πέ ααα.	Let them have it.
οο βειτ αζ—	To beat (be long to—)
αζ βειτ αζ—	Belonging to—
ιρ λιομ-ρα έ.	I own it.
βυò λειρ έ.	He owned it.
τά πέ υαμ.	It is wanting to me.
β-φυιλ πέ υαιτ?	Dost thou want it?

EXERCISE II.

αίηρε, friends	ρηόλ, satin.
(pl. of αηα).	τάιντε, flocks
γλόρη, glory.	(pl. of τάιν, a herd, spoil).
γλόρη οο 'Θια, Glory (be) to God.	υαμε, green.

1. Τά *διηγεαο* *αγυρ* *ορι* *αγαμ*. 2. *Αν* *β-φυιλ* *ριουα* *αγυρ* *ριολ* *αγατ*? 3. Τά *ριολ* *υαινε* *αιαι*. 4. *Βειο* *διηγεαο* *αγυρ* *ορι* *αγυρ* *ταλαι* *αγαινη*. 5. *β-φυιλ* *διηγεαο* *αγυρ* *ορι*, *τεαο* *αγυρ* *ταλαι*—*ααιηοε* *αγυρ* *ταιντε* *ααα*? 6. *β-φυιλ* *ριηε* *αγυρ* *ταλαι* *αιαι*? 7. Τά *ριηε* *ταλαι* *αγυρ* *βα* *αιαι*. 8. Τά *μαο* *ογ* *αγυρ* *ιηγεαν* *οεαρ* *αγ* *αν* *β-φεαρ* *αοροα*, 9. Τά *ριραριαν* *λαν* *αγυρ* *μαοιη* *μορι* *αιγε*. 10. Τά *λα* *ραοα* *αγαινη*, *αγυρ* *τα* *διηγεαο* *αγυρ* *ορι* *ταλαι* *αγυρ* *ταιντε* *αγαινη*—*γλορι* *οο* *οια*.

EXERCISE III.

λαν, abundance, the full, plenty.

1. Τά *κυ* *αγαμ* *αοτ* *νι* *λιομ* *ρειν* *ε*. 2. Τά *διηγεαο* *αγυρ* *ορι* *αγαινη* *αοτ* *νι* *λιν* *ιαο*. 3. *Ραιβ* *μιλ* *αγυρ* *μιν* *αγ* *Μυριαο*, *αγυρ* *αρι* *λειρ* *ρειν* *ιαο*? 4. *οο* *βι* *μιλ* *αγυρ* *μιν* *αιγε* *αγυρ* *βυο* *λειρ* *ρειν* *ιαο*. 5. *Αν* *μ-βειο* *ιμ* *υρι*, *αγυρ* *μιλ* *αγατ*? 6. *Βειο* *ιμ* *υρι*, *αγυρ* *μιλ* *αγυρ* *αριαν* *αγαμ*, *αοτ* *νι* *βυρ* *λιομ* *ρειν* *ιαο*, *αοτ* *λε* *Μυριαο*. 7. *Αν* *λεατ-ρα* *αν* *μαο* *ογ*, *αγυρ* *αν* *τεαο* *μορι*, *αγυρ* *αν* *αααλλ* *λαιορι*? 8. *οειρι* *τυ* *γυρ* *λιομ* *ιαο*: *ιρ* *λιομ* *αν* *τεαο* *μορι* *ριη*, *αγυρ* *γαο* *νιο* *α* *τα* *αγαμ*. 9. *ιρ* *μορι* *αν* *λαν* *α* *τα* *αγατ*. 10. *ιρ* *μαιτ* *αν* *νιο* *γο* *β-φυιλ* *ριαο* *αγαμ*, *αγυρ* *γυρ* *λιομ* *ρειν* *ιαο*

EXERCISE IV.

bean an tige, woman of the house—the goodwife.	feap an tige, man of the house, i.e., a special house.
ca h-ait, what place, where.	feap tige, a householder.
Concubair, Connor.	Fionnsguala, Finola, a woman's name, i.e., fionn sguala, fair shoulder.

1. Cad tá uait? no cad tá tú ag iarraidió?
2. Tá mo bairne uaim-fe; an b-fuil ré agat-ra? 3. Ní b-fuil ré agam, agus ní b-fuil fíor agam ca h-ait a b-fuil ré. 4. Tá airgead agam aít ní liom féin é. 5. Cíad leir é? 6. Is lem' aítair é. 7. Cíad leir an leab óg rin agus cad is ainm uó? 8. Is le feap an tige é agus Concubair is ainm uó. 9. Is le bean an tige an iníean óg óear rin agus Fionnsguala is ainm uí. 10. Tá m-bad léi an bean óg úo mar iníean bad rona an bean í.

OBS.—In the foregoing exercises the use of *tá* with *ag* and *is* with *le* is contrasted. A careful study of these exercises will render these idioms more familiar to the learner than any explanation could.

EXERCISE V.

1. Céad míle fáilte rómáit. 2. Tá naoi míle fáilte agam-ra rómáit. 3. Is onnuin tú lem' óróe. 4. Tá caid maít fíor agam. 5. Tá ré 'na caid

maid̄ r̄eap̄m̄ac̄ òam, āḡur̄ īr̄ āīge-r̄ean̄ ā t̄á
 maoin̄ m̄óir̄. 6. Īr̄ l̄ib̄-r̄e an̄ r̄aiōb̄r̄ear̄. 7. Īr̄
 leo-r̄an̄ āḡur̄ leo' āt̄air̄ é. 8. Īr̄
 m̄óir̄ an̄ m̄aoin̄ ā t̄á āḡat-r̄a. 9. Ò-r̄uil̄ lea-
 b̄ar̄ ḡaeòil̄ge āir̄ bit̄ āḡat-r̄a? 10. T̄á an̄
 ceus̄ leab̄ar̄ āḡur̄ an̄ ūara leab̄ar̄ āḡam̄
 āḡur̄ īr̄ liom̄ féin̄ īāo.

NOTE.—It is a peculiarity in Gaelic that the substantive verb *tá* can never ascribe a nominal predicate, *i.e.*, a predicate which is a noun, to its subject, without the aid of the preposition *i* or *an*, *in*.—See No. 5 above.

i, as before shown, does not require this use of *an*.

EXERCISE VI.

caoiriḡ, sheep.

(*pl.* of caora.)

cóir, right.

īr̄ cóir̄ ūuit, it is right for
 thee, *i.e.*, you ought.

ūain̄, lambs.

1. Òuò liom-r̄a an̄ teac̄ r̄in. 2. An̄ leat-
 r̄a an̄ capall̄ āḡur̄ na caoiriḡ? 3. Īr̄ le mo
 òearl̄ īt̄air̄ īāo-r̄an. 4. Īr̄ cóir̄ ūuit, capall̄
 ā *beit* āḡat, ūuit féin̄. 5. T̄á mé an̄n r̄o
 boct, ūona, ḡan capall̄ no ar̄al ā *beit*
 āḡam-r̄a ūam féin̄. 6. *Beit* capall̄ āḡat
 āir̄ ball̄, āḡur̄ teac̄, talam̄ āḡur̄ t̄ainte,
 ūain̄ āḡur̄ caoiriḡ; āḡur̄ īāo uile ūoo' cuio
 féin̄. 7. T̄áim liom̄ féin̄ anoir̄. 8. Ūo
 br̄oif̄ leat̄ féin̄ an̄ t-am̄ r̄in. 9. *Beit* r̄í léi
 féin̄ an̄n̄r̄ an̄ t̄iḡ. 10. T̄ámaois̄ linn̄ féin̄
 āir̄ an̄ t-r̄aoḡal̄.

OBS.—An idiomatic yet familiar use of *le* (with *tá*, not *i* in this case) is shown in the last four sentences of the preceding exercise. Here *liom féin*, *with or by myself*, signifies *alone*.

EXERCISE VII.

ΔΙCE, near, (of place) 'να ΔΙCE, near him (in his neighbourhood).	ρέΙΟΙη, possible. ναCΔη ρέΙΟΙη λειη, that it was not possible with him, that he could not.
βηυΔC, brink. CλΟΙCήν, a pebble, a small stone; CΔηη CλΟΙ- Cήν, a pile of pebbles.	ήΙΟη-υηγε, spring water ζΔΙηυΟΕΔCΔη, gladness. ΙΔηηΔCΤ, an effort, an attempt.
υΟΟΙζ } (obs.), end, υΙΔΙζ }	υΟ Cυζ ρέ ΙΔηηΔCΤ, he made an attempt.
only used in phrases like Δ η-υΙΔΙζ, behind, υΙΔΙζ Δ η-υΙΔΙζ, after each other. ή Δ υΟΟΙζ, in fine, &c.	μυηέΙλ, of a neck. μυηέΙλ (<i>gen.</i> of μυηευλ). λε ήνεΔC Δ μυηέΙλ, with stretching (of) his neck.
υΟητΔC, spilling, to spill.	ηηΕΔCΔη, a crow. ή Δ ηυηγε, satisfy.
Δη CηυηηCήν υΟ υΟητΔC, to spill the pitcher.	υΟ ή Δ ηυηγε ρέ Δ CΔηη, he satisfied his thirst.
ΕΙΤΙΛ, fly. C'ΕΙΤΙΛ ρέ, he flew.	ήνεΔC, stretching, (from ηη, stretch.)
ήΔυΔ, long. CΟη ηΔυΔ ήΙΟη, so far down. CΟη ηΔυΔ ήΙΟη, so long (a time) down.	ΤΕΔCΤ, to come. ΤΕΔCΤ Cυηγε, to come to it. Cυζ, gave, (made.)

Δη ηηΕΔCΔη Εζυη Δη CηυηηCήν.

Δηη η-βειC υΟ ηηΕΔCΔη λΕΔC-ηΔηηC λειη Δη
υ-ΤΔηη, υΟ CΟηηηηηη ρέ 'να ΔΙCE CηυηηCήν λΔη
υ' ήΙΟη-υηγε. C'ΕΙΤΙΛ ρέ ζΟ ΤΔηηC C

*ngáiríoeácar móir, ásur zo cinnte, fuair ré
 uirze innte, áct oo bí ré com fáda ríor an
 g-cuirín, nácar féoir leir teáct cúige le
 ríneáó a múinéil. Oo túg ré íarriáct air an
 g-cuirín oo óortáó, áct ní maib neairt zo
 leoir ann. Fá óeoiḡ, oo connairc ré cairn
 cloicín a b-fozur, ásur oo cúir ré íáó oiaḡ
 a n-oiaḡ anhr an g-cuirín, ásur leir rin
 oo bí an t-uirze ág briuáó ná cuirín ásur
 oo íáruig ré a áairt.*

*Níó a tá oóioeunta le neairt tá ré rói-
 óeunta le rtuaim.*

OBS.—The learner will remember that *zo* placed before
 any adjective gives it the force of an adverb; as above in *zo*
τάρá, quickly, &c.

Cuirín is sometimes masculine.

PART III.

IDIOMS.

IN this part the idioms in most general use
 shall be treated of. In the First Section the
 various idioms in connection with the verb *oo*
beic, which are very expressive, and without
 some knowledge of which the learner can
 make but little progress, will be explained—
 and by careful study of this section, and the
 former parts of this book, the verb *oo beic*,
 which plays so important a part in Gaelic, will

be quite familiar in all its forms to the learner. In Section II. the idioms in connection with the position of the Adjective, the Nominative case, and Verb, the Genitive case, the Demonstrative pronoun, &c., shall be dealt with.

SECTION I.

IDIOMS OF *ʳo ʳeic̄*.

1. The verb *ʳo ʳeic̄*, with the preposition *ʳa*, *on*, gives rise to several idiomatic forms of expression.

All the conditions of the body, the state of the feelings, of the soul, of the mind, are in Gaelic said to be *on* a person (*ʳo ʳeic̄ ʳa*); as the primary and secondary qualities, namely, form, figure, length, width, colour, heat, cold, and all the *modal changes* and affections might be said to be *on* the subject in which they reside.

As colour is on the matter coloured, so, in Gaelic, one supposes that passion, anger, hate, love, and the like, are *on* the soul. These traits are modifications, so to say, of the soul; others, like sickness, health, cold, heat, &c., are *on* the body.

Hence, a Gaelic speaker addresses his neighbour not by saying, as in English, *are you cold?* or as in French, *have you cold?* but in this wise, *is cold on thee? is anger on thee? &c*

EXERCISE I.

Examples.

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\sigma\epsilon\mu\alpha\varsigma$ $\sigma\eta\mu$. (Hunger is on me.) I am hungry
 $\breve{\upsilon}$ - $\rho\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\rho\upsilon\alpha\acute{\alpha}\tau$ $\sigma\eta\tau$? (Is cold on thee?) Art thou
 cold?

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\alpha\rho\tau$ $\delta\eta\eta$. (Thirst is on him.) He is thirsty

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\iota\mu\eta\alpha\varsigma$ $\sigma\eta\mu$. (Sickness is on me). I am
 sick.

$\breve{\upsilon}$ - $\rho\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\epsilon\alpha\zeta\lambda\delta$ $\sigma\eta\delta\iota\beta$. (Is fear on you? *pl.*) Are
 you afraid?

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\psi\omicron\iota\lambda\acute{\zeta}\iota\sigma\tau$ $\sigma\eta\mu$. (Sorrow of heart is on
 me.) I am heartily sorry.

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\beta\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\beta\rho\upsilon\rho\epsilon\delta\acute{\omicron}$ $\sigma\eta\mu$. (Sorrow and breaking of heart are on the
 people.)

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta\zeta$ $\delta\eta\eta$ $\delta\eta$ β - $\rho\epsilon\delta\eta$ $\rho\eta\mu$. (Anger is on
 that man.) That man is angry.

EXERCISE II.

The following sentences show this idiom in
 relation to A, External form; B, Subject
 matter; C, The feeling; D, Good or bad
 fortune:—

A.

$\breve{\upsilon}$ - $\rho\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\kappa\upsilon\mu\alpha$ $\sigma\eta\tau$. Is there form (or shape
 on thee?

$\eta\iota$ β - $\rho\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\kappa\upsilon\mu\alpha$ $\delta\eta\eta$ $\beta\iota\tau$ $\sigma\eta\mu$. There is no
 trim *at all* on me (I am not in trim.)

¹ As the vowel ι preceding $\breve{\upsilon}$ or $\acute{\zeta}$ (*dotted*) is almost η
 variably long it is scarcely necessary to mark it with the
 accent.

ῥεὺς ἀνὸς κύμα¹ ἀ τὰ οἶτ! See the form which is on thee. (See what a state you are in!)
 ἀνὸς ἐρῆν ἀνὸς κύμα ἀ τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱδίου? Is that the plight that is on thy son? (that your son is in).

ὄ-ῥυιλ ἕνέ ἀπὸ? Is there any (perceptible) form on it?

ῤαῖβ ὄδῃ ἀπὸ ἀνὸς εὐὸδῃ? Was there colour on the cloth?

B.

ὄ-ῥυιλ ῥλαῖτ² ἀπὸ βίττι ὑπὸ? Is there any decent appearance (ῥλαῖτ) on her?

τὰ ῥλαῖτ μόρι ὑπὸ. There is a very good appearance on her. (She is well favoured).

ῥεὺς ἀνὸς τ-εὐὸδῃ ἀ τὰ ἀπὸ ἀνὸς ὄ-ῥεδῃ! See the face that is on the man!

C.

τὰ ἕνδῃ ἀζῶν οἶτ-ῥα. I have love for thee.

τὰ εἰὸν μόρι ἀἕρε-ῥεδῃ οἶτ. He has great regard for thee.

ὄ-ῥυιλ μεδῃ ἀπὸ ἀνὸς ὄ-ῥαῖτ, ἀνὸς ἀ τὴν ῥέιν. There is no esteem for (on) the prophet in his own country.

¹Cuma, as above, is used in reference to one who is, or is not in proper trim in dress or in mind.

²From ῥλαῖτ is formed the adjective ῥλαῖτῆδῃ, well-looking, in good case.

ἢ ἔ-φυῖλ ζῆδὸ ἀζαμ ἀπὶ ἀοὺν νεὰ ἄετ ἀπὶ
 Ὅϊα ἀμῶν. I have no love for (on) any-
 one, but for God alone.

D.

τὰ ἀν τ-ἀὸ οἶμ. (The) luck is on me.

Ἔο μαιβὲ ἀν τ-ἀὸ ἀζυρ ἀν τ-ἀμῶντυ οἶτ.

May luck and happy chance be on thee.

Ἐδὶλ ὁ Ὅϊα οἶτ. Prosperity from God on
 thee¹.

Ῥαε, ἔο μαιβὲ οἶτ. Prosperity,² may (it) be
 on thee.

Ἔο ζ-κυρὸ Ὅϊα ἀν μαε οἶτ. May God put
 prosperity on thee.

Ἐ-φυῖλ βηρεὰ οἶτ? Is there improvement³ on
 thee?

τὰ βηρεὰ μὸμ οἶμ. There is great improve-
 ment on me.

Ἐ-φυῖλ τινεαρ ἀπὶ το μᾶτ ἀπὶ? Is there sick-
 ness on thy mother.

¹ The usual salute of the Irish peasant to one at work.

Ἐδὶλ, also success; βαιλιξ, amass, collect.

² Ῥαε means a (new) state or lot, condition, also advan-
 tage, increase; ῥεαζῆραε, good luck; ῥοεραε, bad luck.

³ Said to one in sickness or in a backward state.

EXERCISE III.

ἀτάρ, gladness, joy.	ζάλαρ, disease.
φονν, delight, pleasure.	όρη, for.
	τεαρ, heat.

1. Αν β-φουλ φυαέτ ορη? 2. Τά φυαέτ ορημ, αζυρ βί φυαέτ ορημ; αζυρ τά εαζλα ορημ ζο m-βειò φυαέτ ορημ. 3. Ραιβ τινναρ ορηβ? 4. Όι; αζυρ τά ἀτάρ ορημ ναέ β-φουλ ρέ ανοιρ ορηοην. 5. Αν η-βειò ταρητ ορητ? 6. Ηί βειò ταρητ ορημ, όρη τά βηρεαέ μόρη ορημ. 7. Ηί β-φουλ τεαρ νο φυαέτ, τινναρ νο ζάλαρ αιρ βιέ ορημ,—βυιòεαέαρ λε Όια. 8. Ηί βιòεαην βρηόν νο εαζλα αιρ φεαρ μαιέ. 9. Ζο ηαιβ ροναρ αζυρ ρευν, αζυρ άò αζυρ αμδαντυρ ορητ. 10. Τά φονν ορημ α βειέ αζ ααιητ λεατ.

EXERCISE IV.

The two idioms of the verb οο βειέ, with αζαη and αιρ, are often found in the same phrase:

αίη, repute, quality, notice of the people.

οαοηεαò (*gen. pl.*) of ουηε), of people.

òεο, or οεοιζ (*obs.*) end; ζο οεο, for ever.

ρευέ, see, try.

ζεαη, affection.

μόρηη, much, many, a great deal; (governs genitive). μόρηη οαοηεαò, many people.

1. *B̄-fuil meaf mór̄i aḡat oim?* 2. *Ṭá;*
aḡur Ṭá meaf aḡam air̄ f̄ear̄ mair̄t̄. 3. *B̄-fuil*
ḡean aḡur ḡráó aḡat air̄ Óia? 4. *Ṭá;*
aḡur b̄i— aḡur beir̄ó ḡean aḡur ḡráó aḡam
ḡo deo air̄, óir̄ ir̄ f̄é m'áṭair̄ é. 5. *Ṭá ḡráó*
aḡam air̄ Óia, aḡur Ṭá ḡráó aḡ Óia oim.
 6. *f̄euc̄—b̄-fuil cáil aḡur meaf mór̄i or̄t-r̄a?*
 7. *Ṭá;* *Ṭá cáil mór̄i oim ann ḡac̄ áit, aḡur*
Ṭá meaf aḡ mór̄án ṽaoinead̄o oim. 8. *B̄i*
ḡráó mór̄i aḡ m'áṭair̄ aḡur aḡ mo m'áṭair̄
oim, aḡur Ṭá ḡean aḡur ḡráó aḡam air̄
m'áṭair̄ aḡur air̄ mo m'áṭair̄. 9. *Ṭá f̄uil*
aḡam nac̄ b̄-fuil tinneaf, no ḡalar̄, no
b̄r̄ón, no b̄r̄iread̄o c̄r̄oide or̄t. 10. *Ní b̄-fuil;*
b̄uir̄ead̄ar̄ le Óia : f̄l̄án leat.

OBS.—The learner is now aware that (1) the different states and conditions of the human body; (2) the affections of the soul, and the perceptions and passions of animal life, are declared to be *upon* the person who is the subject of them. One does not say he *has* these sensations, but that they are *on* him. Therefore English sentences of this nature must be translated into Irish, not word for word, but according to idiom.

This special idiom in Gaelic expresses a truth, namely, that colour and the changes of matter rest, as it were, on the substance, and similarly the various affections of the mind or the soul are something that comes over it.

When one receives affection, respect, or favour, or the contrary, he is said to “suffer” from the action of him who bestows such favours,—and the verb expressing such state is in the *passive* voice. In Gaelic this action may be

expressed by the verb *vo beic* and the preposition *air*, as above, and sometimes by the use of the passive voice of verbs.

EXERCISE V.

Examples of English and Irish idiom.

English.	Literal.	Irish.
What ails thee?	(What is it that is on thee?)	CAO É Δ ΤΑ ΟΥΤ?
I am sick.	(Sickness is on me.)	ΤΑ ΤΙΝΝΕΑΡ ΟΥΜ.
Was your father sick?	{ Was there sickness on your father. }	ΡΔΙΒ ΤΙΝΝΕΑΡ ΑΙΡ Ο'ΑΤΑΙΡ?
He is better.	{ (Improvement is on him.) }	ΤΑ ΒΙΡΕΔΕ ΑΙΡ.) ΡΥΔΙΡ ΡΕ ΒΙΡΕΔΕ.)
Art thou afraid?	(Is fear on thee?)	Β-ΡΥΙΛ ΕΔΓΛΔ ΟΥΤ?
We are very glad that Torloch O'Brien has come safe home.	{ Big gladness is on us, because Torloch O'Brien is home safe. }	ΤΑ ΛΥΤΞΔΙΡ ΜΟΡ ΟΡΔΙΟΝ ΑΙΡ ΡΔΕ ΞΟ Β-ΡΥΙΛ ΤΟΙΡ- ΘΕΔΛΒΔΕ Ο'ΒΡΥΙ- ΔΙΡ ΡΛΑΝ Δ ΒΑΙΛΕ.
I am greatly esteemed.	(There is great esteem on me.)	ΤΑ ΜΕΑΡ ΜΟΡ ΟΥΜ.
He is beloved.	(Affection is on him.)	ΤΑ ΞΕΑΝ ΑΙΡ.
They are disliked.	(Dislike is on them.)	ΤΑ ΞΗΔΙΟΝ ΟΥΡΔ.
They are hated.	(Hate is on them.)	ΤΑ ΡΥΔΕ ΟΥΡΔ.

EXERCISE VI.

Some states of the body and mind are expressed by the adjective and the verb *vo beic*, as well as by the use of the preposition *air* with that verb

We say "some states," for all states are not capable of being expressed by the verb and the adjective, and especially where the feeling of one person towards another is intended to be described; as, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\epsilon\alpha\rho$ $\omicron\rho\mu$, I am esteemed (*by others*) is not $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\mu\epsilon\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda$ (*I am estimable*); or $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\mu\epsilon\alpha\rho\iota\zeta\epsilon$ (*I am valued*.)

NOTE.—The phrase "I am sick," can be expressed by $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\tau\iota\eta\eta$, *I am sick*, as well as by $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\iota\eta\eta\epsilon\alpha\rho$ $\omicron\rho\mu$, *sickness is on me*. The difference is that one, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\tau\iota\eta\eta$, expresses a special feeling for the moment; the other, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\iota\eta\eta\epsilon\alpha\rho$ $\omicron\rho\mu$, a state of sickness which *is on me*. These niceties of the language must be learned by experience.

Δ $\mu\epsilon\alpha\rho\zeta$, amongst.

Δ is a preposition and $\mu\epsilon\alpha\rho\zeta$ a noun; (i.e., *in midst*), so the phrase requires a genitive case after it.

$\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron$, natural childish love.

$\beta\lambda\alpha\rho\omicron\delta$, sweet-sounding.

$\epsilon\iota\omicron\eta$, regard, appreciation, respect, looking up to.

$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\eta\eta$, } (*dat.*),

$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\eta\eta$, } clan.

} children,

$\omicron\delta\omicron\mu\epsilon\delta\omicron$ } (*gen.*)

$\omicron\delta\omicron\mu\eta\beta$, } (*dat.*),

} people.

(Plural forms of $\omicron\mu\eta\epsilon$.)

$\tau\epsilon\iota\mu$, I say.

$\tau\epsilon\iota\mu$ $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$, I say to you.

$\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\omicron}$ - $\mu\epsilon\alpha\rho$, disrespect.

$\zeta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, affection (of the heart).

$\zeta\eta\acute{\alpha}\eta$, dislike.

$\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\delta$, maternal.

$\eta\epsilon\delta\acute{\omicron}$, a person, anyone.

$\rho\delta\omicron\beta$, false, erring.

$\rho\delta\omicron\beta$ - $\zeta\eta\acute{\alpha}\omicron$, foolish love.

silly, misplaced love, love for pets.

$\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\epsilon$, fondness, gallantry, wooing.

$\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\epsilon$ - $\zeta\eta\acute{\alpha}\omicron$, fond love.

love of love; love of mothers for children.

1. An b-fuil meaf mórí oirt ahhf an o-tírf ro? 2. Tá; aghurf tá ghean aghurf gháó aghurf na oadoinb oim. 3. Rabhb gháó mórí aif oo mác, aghurf aif oo élaonn a meafg na n-oadoinedó? 4. Bí; veirim leat go maib meaf mórí oiminn, aghurf go m-beiró cion oiminn, aét ní maib aghurf ní b-fuil go fóil, meaf aif aif o-teanghain mín, mílf, mácárf-óá. 5. If oic an nuó é oioó-meaf a beir aif nuó a tá binn blafoá. 6. Tá ciall aghat. 7. Má tá ciall agham, ní b-fuil an cáil fín amuifg oim. 8. Rabhb cionn aghurf ghean aghat oirt féin? 9. Tá cion aghurf ghean aghurf gáó veine aif féin, fearf aghurf gháó oo Óia aghurf o'arf muinntif. 10. Tá cáil mórí oirt; tá meaf oirt; ní b-fuil gháoin aghurf aon neac oirt.

OBS.—From the idea of the qualities of a thing resting on the substance, another kindred view is common among Gaelic speakers, namely, that oneself is placed “on” something, as “on board,” “on surface,” nay, “on” an abstract state or quality—as “on madness,” aif buife; in a frolic aif mife; drunk, aif meifge, &c. See aif ball, aif bíc.

NOTE.—If the phrases with aif, on, are used in an adverbial sense, and with a wide meaning, the initial consonant of the noun is not aspirated after aif; as, aif bárf, on top.

EXERCISE VII.

The initials of nouns following the preposition $\delta\iota\eta$ are not aspirated when the words are used indefinitely and adverbially ; but when specially employed with reference to a certain object, aspiration then takes place as usual.

Thus, aspiration takes place if a special meaning is implied ; as, $\delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\eta$ $\kappa\alpha$ h - $\delta\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon$, on the summit of the cliff. $\delta\iota\eta$ in such adverbial phrases sometimes eclipses ; as, in $\delta\iota\eta$ σ - $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\rho$ in the beginning.

Examples.

1. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\mu\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\eta$, in the morning ; $\delta\iota\eta$ $\acute{\mu}\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\eta$ $\beta\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\xi$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\mu\eta\eta$, on a beautiful fine morning.
2. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\mu\epsilon\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\eta$ - $\sigma\iota\acute{\omicron}\sigma\epsilon$, at midnight. }
 δ $\mu\epsilon\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\eta$ - $\lambda\delta\epsilon$, in mid-day. }
3. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\delta\omicron\iota\eta$ (on folly) silly.
4. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\acute{\omicron}\rho\eta\sigma$, on board, on the table ; $\delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\acute{\omicron}\rho\eta\sigma$ $\lambda\omicron\iota\eta\gamma\epsilon$, on board a ship.
5. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\eta$, on top, superior ; $\delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\eta$ $\kappa\alpha$ h - $\delta\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon$, on the top of the cliff.
6. $\delta\iota\eta$ ξ - $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, in the rear, backward, privately ; $\kappa\upsilon\eta\eta$ $\delta\iota\eta$ ξ - $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, abolish.
7. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\acute{\alpha}\xi\delta\iota\acute{\omicron}$ (*on face*) in front, ahead.
8. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$, on fury, raging mad.
9. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\upsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\eta$, on the surface.
10. $\delta\iota\eta$ $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$, in the middle ; $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$, level, laid low.

11. Διη ράν, going astray; ράν, means wandering, not knowing where one is.
12. Διη ρεδών, wandering apart and out of the path; ρεδ, apart.
13. Διη μεδρβδλ, raving, wandering in mind.
14. Διη bun, on foundation, established (as an institution); Διη bun & cοιρε, on the sole of his foot.
15. Διη μιηε, on madness, in a mad state.
16. Διη μειρζε, on drunkenness, drunk.
17. Διη ολκαρ, in badness, as bad as can be.
18. Διη ρεδβδρ, in excellence, in first-class style.
19. Διη ο-τύρ, in the beginning, at first.
20. Διη οειηε, on end, at the end.

EXERCISE VIII.

Διλλε, of a cliff.

(gen. of Διλλ.)

λοιηζε, of a ship.

(gen. of λοιη.)

βόηο, a table, a board.

όλ, drink.

κουη, a harbour, a coast.

Δζ όλ, drinking.

ορ κιοηη Δη έκουη, overhead (of) the coast.

ορ κιοηη, overhead, above.

οεοηδ, tearful.

ηευβδδ (Δζ ηευβδδ), tearing.

ουλ (Δζ ουλ), going.

ρελ, a while.

λευη, affliction.

μο λευη! my sorrow!

1. *Thóminali diu meirze azur a bean az*
ól uirze. 2. *Seal diu meirze, real diu*
buile; reubad teuo a' r' uul diu miue. 3.
Diu maioin a n-óé, ir ueoiad' vo bióedf-ra.
 4. *Diu báiri na h-aille of cionn an cúain.*
 5. *Mo leun! nac diu bóiro loinze tá mé; an*
rin, beioinn diu feabaf. 6. *Diu olcaf no diu*
feabaf, tá mé mari tá mé. 7. *Tá ré diu*
fán azur diu feacrián. 8. *Vo cúir ré iad*
diu bóiro. 9. *Ir feáiri beic uul diu azaió*
ioná uul diu z-cúl. 10. *Ir feáiri coizilt*
diu v-túr ioná diu ueiue. 11. *A feanóiri a*
tá diu baoir. 12. *Diu maioin a n-óé, ioim*
zrién zo moc.

OBS.—*uul diu azaió*, going forward, *lit.*, going on face;
uul diu z-cúl, going backward, i.e., going on back. *Teiú*
diu v'azaió, go ahead, *lit.*, go on your face, &c.

EXERCISE IX.

The following sentences contain words used in the foregoing examples and exercises, and will afford useful additional examples of the forms of *vo beic*, and idioms.

Críoirtaió, a Christian 'nuaiu, when.

zeallta, promised. i.e. *an uaiu*, the time.

leo' toil, with thy will *óruiz*, ordain.

or permission. *v'óruiz ré*, he ordained.

rizeact, a kingdom.

1. *Ó-fuil zriáo azat diu Óia?* 2. *Tá:*
azur ma tá zriáo azat-ra diu Óia, tá zriáo

ΔΣ Όια οριτ-ρα. 3. Τά ζεαν Δζαμ, βι ζεα. Δ
 Δζαμ Δζυρ βειò ζεαν Δζαμ ζο νεο αιη Όια
 4. Ιρ μαιτ αν ρζεул é ρη ό βευλ αν τέ ΔΣ
 Δ β-φυιλ ριορ αιη αναμ. αν ουινε, ζο
 β-φυιλ ρέ le βειτ βεο Δ μιζεατ Όέ ζο νεο.
 5. Αν ράιο tú? 6. Νί ράιο μέ, ατ ιρ Οριορ-
 ταιò μέ. 7. Ανοιρ, αν β-φυιλ ζεαν Δζυρ
 ζηάò Δζατ αιη ο'ατ αιη Δζυρ αιη οο μάτ αιη?
 8. Τά; όηη νί'λ ζηάò ΔΣ ουινε αιη Όια,
 'νου αιη ναç β-φυιλ ζηάò Διζε αιη Δ ατ αιη
 Δζυρ αιη Δ μάτ αιη ρέιν. 9. Ό'όηουιζ Όια
 οο'η ουινε ζεαν Δζυρ ζηάò Δ βειτ Διζε αιη
 Δ ατ αιη Δζυρ αιη Δ μάτ αιη, Δζυρ τά βεατ
 ραοα Δζυρ ρευν ζεαλλτα οο'η τέ ΔΣ Δ β-φυιλ
 ζηάò αιη Δ ατ αιη Δζυρ αιη Δ μάτ αιη ρέιν.
 10. Τά tú σεριτ: τά ζεαν ΔΣ ζαç δον αιη
 αν τέ τυζ τυρ βεατ οό. 11. Ό-φυιλ ζεαν
 Δζατ-ρα οριτ ρέιν? 12. Τά ζεαν Δζυρ ρεαρε
 Δζαμ αιη Όια, αιη ο-τύρ, αιη μο έηη ανηη
 αν οαηα. η-άιτ, οηη ρέιν, οριτ-ρα, λεο' τοιλ
 Δζυρ αιη ζαç νεαζ-ουινε. 13. Τά οο ράιτ
 Δζατ ανη ρηη. 14. Ιρ άιλ λιομ, ζεαν Δ βειτ
 ΔΣ ζαç νεαζ-ουινε οηη-ρα. 15. Ιρ μιαν
 λιομ οο ζεαν Δ βειτ οηη.

IDIOMS RELATING TO PRICE AND DEBT

There are two other very important idioms
 in connection with the use of the preposition

ἀπὶ with the verb ὄο βείτ. The words *οἷα μέυο*? *how much*? literally, what quantity, size or amount, are applied either to things for sale, or to man. If to things for sale, *οἷα μέυο* refers to price or value; if to man, then these words refer to debt owed by him, as:—

EXERCISE X.

First Instance.—Price.

Οἷα μέυο ἀ τὰ ἀπὶ ἑὸν βυδαῖβ. ? How much is on (or for) cows? i.e., What is the price of cows?

Οἷα μέυο ἀ τὰ τὴν ἀπὶ ἑὸν ἵππων ἀπὶ ἑὸν κεφαλαῖβ. ? How much are you asking for the horses?

Οἷα μέυο ἀ τὰ ἀπὶ ἑὸν βούτυρον ? What is the price of butter?

Οἷα μέυο ἀ τὰ ἀπὶ ἑὸν ἰχθῆσ ἀν κεφαλήν ? How much is on fish the head (each per head?)

Οἷα μέυο ἀ τὰ— *What is the price—*

ἀπὶ βουτῆ, on milk.

ἀπὶ ἄρτον, on bread.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on oats.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on barley.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on corn.

ἀπὶ κρέας, on meat.

ἀπὶ οἶνον, on wine.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on wheat.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on straw.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on satin.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on silk.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on linen.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη, on cotton.

ἀπὶ ἄνθη-ἄνθη, on calico (cloth of cotton.)

N. B.—Cá is used in Munster for cía, and méio for meuo.

OBS.—ba and capall are nominatives plural; buaiḃ and capallaiḃ datives plural. In this case after a preposition the dative would be required, i.e., buaiḃ and capallaiḃ; but the termination of the dative in iḃ is now very seldom heard, especially in phrases of this nature.

EXERCISE XI.

ḃonaḃ, a fair.

riúcia, sugar.

caoiuiḡ, *nom. pl.*

tae, tea.

caoiḃaiḃ, *dat. pl.* sheep.

1. Ráiḃ tú ḃḡ an ḃonaḃ a n-oiu? 2. Úiḃear.
3. Cao tá air an ḡ-ceann de na capallaiḃ?
4. Úi luac móir air capallaiḃ, ḃḡur air buaiḃ, áct bí caoiuiḡ raor ḡo leor. 5. An raiḃ coirce ḃḡur cnuiteáct ḃḡur óirna raor ann rin? 6. Úi airḃair ḃaor áct vo bí im raor. 7. Cía meuo a tá air tae ḃḡur air riúcia ann an m-baile móir?
8. Tá ríao raor; ḃḡur ir maic an rḡeul naḃ b-fuil luac móir ḡó-móir anoir oirna. 9. An b-fuil luac móir ann ríao anoir air ríosa no air ríol. 10. Tá ríao-ran ḃaor: áct ir beaḡ an luac a tá air euḃac-caḃair.

EXERCISE XII.

Second Instance.—Debt.

Για μέυο Δ τά οητ?	How much is on thee? (How much do you owe?)
Τά ρίσε ρύντ οημ.	There are twenty pounds on me. (I owe twenty pounds.)
Ὁ-ρuiλ μόριάν διη?	Is there much on him? (Does he owe much?)
Τά εκαοζαο ρύντ διζε οημ.	He has fifty pounds on me. (I owe him fifty pounds.)

Καοιμήγιη, Kevin. έεαννουζεαρ, I bought.
Καοιμήγιη Ο'Τυατάιλ, Kevin
Ο'Tual.

1. Ὁ-ρuiλ μόριάν διη ο'ατάιη? 2. Τά οά έεαο ρύντ διη μ'ατάιη αζυρ τά τήι έεαο ρύντ οημ ρέιη. 3. Ὅο έεαννουζεαρ κάραλλ αζ αν δοναέ Δ η-οέ; βυο ήέ Δ λυαέ εκαοζαο ρύντ; έυζ με οά ήίείο ρύντ διη; αζυρ τά υείέ β-ρύντα οέ οημ. 4. Τά μίλε ρύντ αζ Καοιμήγιη Ο'Τυατάιλ οημ-ρα. 5.

Æ-fuil mórán aige ari do òearbhrádaí? 6. Ní Æ-fuil nio ari bit aige ari, áct tá cúig céad púnt aig fearólm ari. 7. Æ-fuil arigead ari bit aige-gean ort? 8. Ní Æ-fuil, áct pice púnt ari éarall. 9. Do bí céad go leic púnt aigam oirra-ran ariadon. 10. Ní Æ-fuil mórán oim—áct aímáin go Æ-fuil cion aigur meaf aig na oadoinb oim.

OBS.—The learner who has carefully studied the foregoing exercises will see the difference in idiomatic meaning of ari (contained in oim, *on me*), in the former and in the latter part of this last Example.

Another idiom, different from the foregoing, but which has been referred to already, arises from the use of cad é? *what (is) it?* with the verb do beic. Cad é a tá ort? *what (is) it that is on thee?* conveys in Gaelic the meaning of “what ails thee.” Applied to persons, cad é with ari, refers to sickness or ailing of some kind; cia meud refers to debt, as cad é a tá ort, aigur cia meud a tá ort? *What is it ails thee and how much dost thou owe?* *lit.* What is it is on thee and what amount is on thee? Again, cia meud with ari applied to things for sale refers to their price.

Observe how widely these three sentences differ in meaning, while in words they are nearly alike.

1. Cad é a tá ort? What ails thee?
2. Cia meud a tá ort? How much dost thou owe?
3. Cia meud a tá ari an eudac? What is the price of the cloth?

Explanation of cia, what; cad, what; cá, where, and meud, amount. Cia is an interrogative pronoun, as cia h-é? *who (is) he?* The verb is here omitted as it often

is in short sentences. $\epsilon\iota\Delta$ usually aspirates the mutable consonant which follows it. It enters into a great many familiar expressions, such as $\epsilon\iota\Delta$ $\Delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\iota\tau$, who at all ($\Delta\iota\eta$ $\beta\iota\tau$, *in life*.)

$\epsilon\Delta\tau\omicron$ might be considered a neuter form of $\epsilon\iota\Delta$; as, $\epsilon\Delta\tau\omicron$ $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta$, what is that? $\epsilon\Delta\tau\omicron$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}$, what for? ($\rho\acute{\alpha}$ is a preposition, and means for or under); $\epsilon\Delta\tau\omicron$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau$? what (is) the reason? Why?

$\epsilon\acute{\Delta}$, *adv.* where; *pron.* what; as, $\epsilon\acute{\Delta}$ $\eta\text{-}\acute{\Delta}\iota\tau$, what place? $\epsilon\acute{\Delta}$ $\beta\text{-}\rho\eta\iota\lambda$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$, where art thou? (pronounced quickly in conversation as if "*kowl thoo*"), $\epsilon\Delta$ $\eta\text{-}\Delta\eta\mu$, what time?

$\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron$ (sometimes written $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\omicron$) is the root of $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\zeta$, increase, enlarge, as in $\zeta\omicron$ $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\zeta\iota\omicron$ $\Theta\iota\Delta$ $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon$, may God increase you, i.e., that is, make you great or happy, increase your health and wealth. $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron$ signifies size, amount, quantity, number; as, $\Delta\eta$ $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron$ $\tau\omicron\Delta\omicron\iota\mu\epsilon\Delta\omicron$, the number of people, $\Delta\eta$ $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron$ $\Delta\iota\eta\zeta\iota\omicron$, the amount of silver.

IDIOMS WITH $\lambda\epsilon$.

2. Besides the idiomatic meaning conveyed by $\lambda\epsilon$ with the assertive verb $\eta\eta$ as denoting ownership, which has been already explained, page 47, there are other idioms which shall now be explained.

The verb $\eta\eta$ is always used in connection with $\lambda\epsilon$, except where $\lambda\epsilon$ denotes being alone or being "by one's self," $\lambda\epsilon\eta\eta$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta$ as before shown p. 52.

$\lambda\epsilon$ with the verb $\eta\eta$ denotes: firstly, being in possession of, in the power of, on the side of, of one's party; secondly, regarding the mind

which is one's own and with it the thoughts of the intellect, will, fancy, hopes, fears, &c. With τά it signifies (1.) being *alone*, as τά tú λεατ φειν, you are by yourself: (2.) being in favour of, as; ο' ιομπυιζ αν μάο, τά αρ βάιρε πο λινν. i. e., the trump has changed, this goal is with us (*in our favour.*)

EXERCISE XIII.

1. 1r λιομ-ρα αν τεαό, 1r λεατ-ρα αν τα-λαμ, 1r leo-ραν αν τεαό αζυρ αν ταλαμ, αζυρ 1r λιννε αν νομαν μόρ. 2. Αν λειρ-ρεαν αν τεαό? 1r λειρ έ. 3. Αζυρ αν ταλαμ? Νί λειρ. 4. Αρ λεατ-ρα αν αραλλ αζυρ αρ λεατ-ρα αν βό? 5. Βυό λιομ-ρα αν αραλλ αζυρ αν βό αζυρ βυό λεατ-ρα αν ταλαμ. 6. Νίορ λιομ αν τεαό αζυρ νίορ λεατ-ρα αν ζορτ. 7. Cια λειρ αν τεαό αζυρ cια λειρ αν ταλαμ? 8. Cια λειρ tú, α μιο? 9. Νί λιννε αν τεαό πο νο αν ταλαμ ριν. 10. Νί λινν φειν ριν φειν, 1r λε Όια α τά ρινν.

OBS.—The preposition *le* or *lep* comes after the interrogative pronoun, as above, *cια λειρ αν τεαό?* (who) with whom the house? (whose is the house?) *le* becomes *lep* (generally spelled *λειρ*) before a vowel, and must be distinguished from the prepositional pronoun *λειρ*, with him, already shown.

EXERCISE XIV.

Μιον-φοκλόρη.

ἀρνέρι, cattle, chattel. *ρενατῶρι*, a grand-
 κόρι, just, right. father.

Δ ὄυιη κόρι, oh, just man! *ρενημάτῶρι*, a grand-
 equal to "my good sir." mother.

οειρῶριύρι, *gen.* of The terms *ἀτῶρι μόρι*, grand-
 οειρῶριύρι, a sister. father, and *μάτῶρι μόρι*,
gen. of grandmother, are also in
 use.

ζαῖον, a calf, a year-
 ling; ζαῖονα, *pl.* *τιμκίολι*, round, about.

λεονῶ, a child. *ἔριε τιμκίολι*, all round
 about, in view.

μαλῶατῶ, a man-child. *τίρζῶα*,
 of from two to ten years old. *τίρζῶατῶ*, *gen.*

ναοιῶεαν, } an in-
 ναοιῶεανῶν, } fant. patriotism, love
dim. of *ναε*, a human of country.

being (*obs.*) *μυντιρι αν τίρζῶατῶ*, the
 patriotic party.

ράιρε, } a babe, a
 ράιριν, } young child

1. Δ ὄυιη κόρι, *αῖα* *λερι αν τεατῶ ρο αζυρι*
αν ἀρνέρι, αζυρι αν *ἀιτ ρο ζο* *h-uile*? 2.
ιρ *lem'* *ρενατῶρι αν τεατῶ*, *ιρ* *λιον* *φειν αν*
ἀρνέρι αζυρι αν ἀιτ α τῶ ἔριε τιμκίολι. 3.
αζυρι αν ναοιῶεανῶν—*αῖα* *λερι ε*? 4. *Μαε* *μο*
οειρῶριύρι. 5. *αν* *λε* *μυντιρι αν τίρζῶατῶ*
ἔριε? 6. *Νι* *λε* *μυντιρι* *αρι* *βιτ* *ρινν*, *ιρ* *λε*
οῖα *ἀμῶν* *ρινν* *αρι* *φῶ*. 7. *αν* *λιβ-ρε* *να*
ζαῖονα αζυρι *να* *h-uain*, *να* *αοιριζ* *αζυρι αν*

διηγήσει ὑπο ἕνα ἡ-υίε? 8. Ὁυὸ λε'η ῥεαν-
 ἀτάρη ἀζυρ ἀη η-ἀτάρη ἰαυ, ἀττ νί ἕηη ῥέηη
 ἰαυ ἀνοίη. 9. Ὁυὸ λεη' ἀτάρη ἀη μαλῆαδᾶ ἀ
 ᾄονηαιηε τῦ ἀ η-υέ. 10. Ἥη ἕηηη ῥέηη ἀη
 ῥάηηε ὑπο.

There is another very important class of idioms in connection with the verb ὄο βεῖτ (in the forms Ἥη and ὄο) and the preposition λε to which attention should be directed.

These idioms relate to the action of the intellect, the will, the memory, the imagination, fancy, and at times of the passions.

1. The intellect: the verb Ἥη or ὄο with λε is used in attributing knowledge; as, Ἥη εὐλ ἕηηη, It is knowledge with me (I know).

2. The will, choice, election, selection; as, Ἥη τοῖλ' ἕηηη, it is a wish with me (I wish); Ἥη ῥοζᾶ ἕηηη, it is a choice with me (I choose), Ἥη ῃἰαν ἕηηη, I desire; Ἥη κυηηη ἕηηη, it is (a matter of) form with me, I am indifferent.

3. The memory, Ἥη κυῖηηη ἕηηη; it is memory with ηη I remember.

4. Imagination: Ἥη υεαη ἕηηη, It is pretty with me (I think it pretty); Ἥη υεῖηε ἕηηη, I deem it prettier; Ἥη ῥεάηηη ἕηηη, I think it better, I prefer; Ἥη ολκ ἕηηη, I deem it bad; Ἥη μεαηα ἕηηη, I think it worse, I am very sorry for, I deem it a greater object of pity.

An example of this last idiom is a very simple sentence, Ἥη ῃἰατ ὄαη ἕ, ἀττ νί ῃἰατ ἕηηη ἕ; *lit.* It is good for me (ὄαη) but it is not good with me (ἕηηη.) Here the first clause may be translated literally, but the second is idiomatic, and signifies *I do not like it* (though, perhaps, it is good for me).

OBS. Conversely such English sentences as, I am aware; I wish; I intend, hope, expect; I think well, or ill, or much, or more, or little, or less of a thing; I prefer, deem pitiable, important, excellent, preferable; I like, choose; I feel surprised, delighted, &c.; also it *seems* good or bad, right or wrong,

hard or soft, painful or pleasant, easy or difficult *to one*, must be translated according to idiom, as shown in the foregoing forms, with *le*.

NOTE.—The principle on which this idiom is founded is that *le* conveys the idea of connection, possession, right to anything, or power to dispose of it, party, relation to any subject matter.

The idea of preference and the like is expressed by adjectives in the comparative degree with *le*, as *feárr*, better; *annra*, dearer; *oile*, fonder, &c.

EXERCISE XV.

Examples of Idiom.

English.	Literal.	Irish.
I prefer gold to silver.	It is better with me, gold than silver.	<i>Ir feárr leom ór ioná ari- zeo.</i>
I pity that man more than the other.	It is worse with me that man than the other man. (that is more deserving of pity)	<i>Ir meárr leom an fear rin ioná an fear eile.</i>
I think it sweet.	It is sweet with me.	<i>Ir míle leom.</i>
If you like.	If it is good with thee.	<i>Má'ir maic leat.</i>
Are you willing to come with me?	Whether (is it) a will with thee to come with me?	<i>An toil leat teac leom?</i>

Don't you re- member that day?	Is not a re- membrance with you on that day?	ἢ δὲ κυμῖνον λιβ ἀν λά ρῖν?
Do you wish to walk?	Whether (is) a desire with thee to walk?	Ἄν μίαν λεατ ρῖύβδλ?
I like this place.	It is a plea- sure with me this place.	Ἦρ ἀίλ λιομ ἀν ἀίτ ρο.
I suppose you do (like).	It is a suppo- sition with me that it is (a pleasure, &c., <i>und.</i>)	Ἦρ ὀοίξ λιομ ζυρ ἀβ εαῶ.
I would have chosen it.	It would be a choice with me.	Ἦδὸ ροζῶ λιομ έ.

EXERCISE XVI.

ἀνηρα, dearer (<i>comp.</i>) of ἰονῖνον.	ῥίονα (<i>gen.</i>), of wine ; ἀν ῥίονα ὀλ, of the drinking of wine.
ῥάξδιλ, to get, find.	τεαδῶτ, to come.
ῥαν, stay.	
ῥαναδῶτ, } to stay, ῥαναῖναι, } <i>inf.</i>	

1. Ἦρ μίαν λιομ εολαρ ὀ' ῥάξδιλ. 2. Ἄν
ῥέδρη λεατ τεαδῶτ ἀνν ρο ἰονά ὀυλ ἀνν
ρῖὀ? 3. Ἦρ ἀνηρα λιομ ῥαναδῶτ μαρ ἄ
τά μέ. 4. Ἦρ μίαν λιομ ῥεαρῶα ζλυαρῶατ,
ζο κυαν κεαρτ ἀν ῥίονα ὀλ. 5. Ἄν ῥέδρη

λεατ $\rho\alpha\eta\alpha\tau$ $\alpha\eta\eta$ $\rho\omicron$ $\iota\omicron\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\nu\omicron\iota\lambda$ α
 $\beta\delta\iota\lambda\epsilon$? 6. $\iota\gamma$ $\kappa\upsilon\mu\alpha$ $\lambda\iota\omicron\mu$. 7. $\mathbb{M}\acute{\alpha}\gamma$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$
 $\upsilon\delta\alpha\mu$ $\alpha\eta$ $\eta\upsilon\theta$ $\rho\eta\eta$, $\eta\iota$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\lambda\iota\omicron\mu$ $\acute{\epsilon}$. 8. $\iota\gamma$ $\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda$
 $\lambda\iota\omicron\mu$ $\nu\omicron$ $\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\tau$. 9. $\iota\gamma$ $\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\iota\omicron\mu$ $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\beta\epsilon\iota\tau$ $\mu\alpha\gamma$ α
 $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$. 10. $\iota\gamma$ $\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ $\alpha\eta$ $\eta\upsilon\theta$ $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\eta\eta$ $\zeta\omicron$ $\nu\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\eta$.

OBS. The learner will notice the difference of idiom in the two last sentences. $\iota\gamma$ $\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\iota\omicron\mu$ means I think it bad ; that is, I have pity ; $\iota\gamma$ $\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ $\alpha\eta$ $\eta\upsilon\theta$ means it is a bad thing.

NOTE. Remember that the ν in $\nu\delta\alpha\mu$, &c., is generally aspirated after a vowel or aspirated consonant, and after ρ . $\nu\acute{\delta}$, two, is usually aspirated $\upsilon\acute{\delta}$, in the same way, or when beginning a sentence.

EXERCISE XVII.

$\beta\acute{\alpha}\eta\alpha$, white

(*pl.* of $\beta\acute{\alpha}\eta$).

$\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\delta\iota\beta$, blossoms

(*dat. pl.*) of $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau$.

$\kappa\upsilon\iota\mu\eta\eta$, } remem-

$\kappa\upsilon\iota\mu\eta\eta$, } brance.

$\kappa\upsilon\mu\alpha\gamma$, power.

$\upsilon\iota\iota\lambda$, a desire, longing.

$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$, *gen.* of $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\epsilon$,
Ireland.

$\mu\upsilon\iota\eta\tau\eta\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\eta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$,
people of (the) Ireland.

$\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\tau\delta\alpha\gamma$, is found, is
got.

$\lambda\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\tau$, new milk.

$\lambda\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, a lesson.

$\lambda\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\upsilon\text{'}\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\delta\iota\lambda$, to receive
a lesson.

$\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta\beta$ (*voc.*), child,

α $\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta\beta$ $\mu\omicron$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\iota\theta\epsilon$, child of
my heart

$\mu\alpha\iota\tau$, a good.

$\mu\iota\lambda\epsilon$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$, a thousand good
returns, thanks.

$\mu\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\omicron\iota\zeta$, increase.

$\zeta\omicron$ $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\omicron\iota\zeta\upsilon\theta$ $\nu\iota\alpha$ $\nu\omicron$ $\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota\lambda$,
may God increase your re-
pute.

$\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\mu$, sway.

$\iota\gamma$ $\iota\omicron\eta\eta\eta\mu$ $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$ $\mu\omicron$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\mu$,
you like all belonging to me.

$\rho\delta\eta\eta\mu\delta\upsilon$, summer.

$\text{'}\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, $\iota\gamma$ $\acute{\epsilon}$, it is it.

$\text{'}\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\rho\eta\eta$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\upsilon$, that is to say.

$\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\omicron\alpha\lambda$, a proverb.

$\rho\acute{\rho}\eta\eta$, the firmament.

1. Δ αἵματι, ἢ μιαν λιον λέιζεαν ο'ράζαι.
 2. Τά ζο μαίτ, Δ ἴνις, ἢ βρεάζ λιον-ρα ζο
 β-φυιλ ούιλ αζατ'ραν β-ρόζλιμ. 3. ἢ αἵλιον-
 ρα αν ρόζλιμ. 4. Ουὸ βρεάζ λε μιντιν να
 ἡ-ἔμεαν αν τ-εολα. 5. Αν αἵ λεατ αν
 οβαρι Δ τὰ μιὰτ αν Δε λε λέιζεαν ο'ράζαι?
 6. Δ αἵματι, ἢ αἵλιον. 7. Τὰ ρεαν-ροκα
 αν, "νὶ ράζτ αν λέιζεαν αζυρ λε ἀννατ;"
 αζυρ "Μά'ρ ἰονμιν λεατ μέ, ἢ ἰονμιν
 λεατ μο ρέμ." 8. 'Σέ ριν λε ράτ, μά'ρ
 ἰονμιν λιον εολα, ἢ ἰονμιν λιον αν οβαρι.
 9. ἢ μαίτ τύ, Δ λεινβ μο ἐμοιθε, βειὸ εολα
 αζατ ρόρ. 10. Ὀ-φυιλ λεαβαν αζατ? 11.
 Τὰ ὀα λεαβαν αζατ. 12. Για αα ἢ ροζα
 λεατ? 13. ἢ ρεάνι λιον αν λεαβαν ρο ἰονά
 αν λεαβαν ριν. 14. Τόζ αν λεαβαν ἢ ανηρα
 λεατ. 15, ἢ οεαρ λιν ἀμιαρι αν β-ρευρ
 ζλαρ, αν να βλάτ αιβ βάνα, αζυρ αν αν
 ρρέμ. 16. Αν κυμιν λιβ αν τ-αμ ρο,
 βλιαὸ αν ὀ ροιν? 17. ἢ κυμιν λιν. 18.
 Σο ε αν ραίμιαὸ ἢ ρεάνι Δ τὰιμικ λε ρικε
 βλιαὸ αν. 19. Ζο μευοιζιὸ οια οο ἐαἵ
 αζυρ οο ἔμαρ. 20. Ζο ραιβ μίλε μαίτ
 αζατ.

SECTION II.

The learner has already perceived that in the connection of words with each other, such as adjective with noun, verb with nomi-

native, &c., the arrangement required by the idiom of the Gaelic is, as a rule, different from that followed in English.

The rules regulating this connection of words belong, strictly speaking, to Syntax; yet as even the simplest sentence requires some application of them, it is thought well to explain here the leading rules, before proceeding further. Exercises on Syntax as a whole shall be reserved for another place, but such idioms as the learner will most frequently meet, and with which he has already some acquaintance, will now be considered.

Thus the special object of this book will be attained, and the learner will be made acquainted with all the forms of *eo beic*, and enabled to arrange words in their proper order before proceeding to Declension and Conjugation.

The adjective and noun, verb and nominative case, &c., shall be treated of only as regards their relative positions. Rules regarding gender, inflection, &c., are held over.

I. IDIOMS OF THE ADJECTIVE AND NOUN.

The adjective follows the noun, which it qualifies, as *ƒeap mait*, a good man; except

1. Numeral adjectives, both cardinal and ordinal: as, *tri ƒi*, three men; *an ceuo leabap*, the first book.

When the number is higher than ten, and not a multiple of ten, the noun is put between the two words of which the numeral in such cases is always composed: as *tri ƒi ceu5*,

thirteen men ; τρι βλιὰ ὄνα ρίσεαυ, twenty-three years. In naming Sovereigns we sometimes use the cardinal number (not ordinal), but the more general method in such cases is to use the ordinal number ; as, ἀη ὀδραδ ηενρι, the second Henry, Henry II.

2. Some monosyllabic adjectives which are generally compounded with the noun so as to form but one word : as, ὀεαζ̄-ὀυμε, a good man.

The principal of these are—ὀεαζ̄, good ; ὀροῶ, bad, ραοῶ, evil, ρεαν, old, which always precede the noun. Μαιτ̄, οῶ, ἀορῶ, which have the same meaning, follow the noun. It is not unusual to find other monosyllabic adjectives sometimes preceding the noun : as, ἀρη, βυαν, ὀδορ, ὀεαρη, ὀιαν, ρίορ, ζεάρη, ζλαν, μαοῶ, μόρ, ηαοη ηυαῶ, ὀζ, τρηομ, and some others.

NOTE.—The predicate, whether a noun or an adjective, precedes the noun when the assertive verb ηρ, or any of its forms, is employed in ascribing an attribute or quality to the noun, as ηρ μαιτ̄ ἀη ρζευλ̄ ἑ it is a good story. This is an emphatic form, and in it the adjective suffers no change whatsoever.

Here μαιτ̄ is not the qualifying adjective in the ordinary sense—the statement made qualifies ρζευλ̄ : ηρ is impersonal. But in ηρ ρεαρη μαιτ̄ ἑ, he is a good man, &c., the adjective qualifies the noun.

EXERCISE I.

βυαν-ἄρια, a lasting friend. Ἐιρεδαν, (*gen.*) Eire }
 friend. Ἐιρινν, (*dat.*) Ireland. }
 Κολλα, Coll, Culla, a man's name. Νιαλλ, Niall, Neil.
 man's name.
 κρίονα, shrewd, prudent.

1. Φεαρ μόρι, λάιριη, τρευν. 2. Τά θεαζ-
 ουνε αζυρ φεαρ ραιοβιη ανη. 3. Το βι
 αν οαρια Νιαλλ 'να μιζ ανηρ αν αν ριν. 4.
 Το βι ceitpe ρη θευζ ανηρ αν ο-τιζ ριν. 5.
 Αν ceυο αζυρ αν οαρια λεαβαν Ξαεοιλζε.
 6. Το βι ρε 'να μιζ ορ Ἐιρινν τρι βλιαονα
 ρiceαο. 7. Ιρ ζλιε αν φεαρ ε, αν ρεανουνε
 κρίονα. 8. Ιρ με το βυαν-ἄρια Κολλα. 9.
 Βυο ρε ἀιπο-μιζ να η-Ἐιρεδαν ε. 10. Αν
 ρεαν-φεαρ λιατ αζυρ αν βεαν αοροα κρίονα.

OBS.—Where a verb ascribes a quality to a noun, the
 adjective denoting that quality is unchanged and does not
 agree with the noun: as, τὰ αν βεαν μαιτ, the woman
 is good—not τὰ αν βεαν μιαιτ which would mean simply
 “the good woman is——” leaving the qualification still to
 be filled up. Also in the same way we say το μιζνε ρε
 αν ριαν ζευρ, he made the knife sharp, or he *made*
sharp the knife; where the adjective forms as it were part of
 the verb, and does not agree in any way with the noun.
 Το μιζνε ρε αν ριαν ζευρ (aspirating ζ of ζευρ to agree
 with the feminine noun ριαν) would signify “He made the
 sharp knife,” and thus convey a different meaning.

II. IDIOMS OF THE VERB AND NOMINATIVE CASE.

The verb immediately precedes the nominative case, as *bi mé*, I was.

The nominative case must immediately follow the verb, and no word can be inserted between them. In the case of *ir* or those particles which carry its force we have such sentences as, *ir maitc ido*; they are good, where the adjective *maitc* comes next the verb. *ir* is in reality impersonal, and has no expressed nominative case. The emphasis is on *maitc*. The quality is more prominent in the mind than the thing.

OBS. When the nominative is a pronoun, it may be joined to the verb as shown in the synthetic forms of *oo beic*.

There is no agreement between the verb and its nominative.

The synthetic forms are no exception to this rule. In them the pronoun is joined to the verb, as a *termination*, so that the nominative case still follows the verb.

When the nominative is a noun or nouns, the analytic form only can be used, which does not change in person or number. There is a change, however, in the present and future tenses indicative, after the relative pronouns *Δ* and *nač*, which require the ending *Δr* to be added to the present tense and *ƣΔr* to the future, but no change in person or number. Where a collective or plural noun is nominative to a verb, an agreement is often made to take place in the third person plural by the use of the synthetic form together with the noun which is the nominative.

EXERCISE II.

béarrar, (<i>rel. fut.</i>) (who) will give.	lonnrad, shining.
Donnádó, Donogh (Denis).	meur, a finger.
zealdá, the moon.	marzdó, a bargain, a market.
zéarrar, (<i>past</i>) I cut.	ólarr (<i>rel. pres.</i>) (who) drinks.
leanadar, they fol- lowed.	ráó, a saying.

1. Do bí brian, lonnan, azzur Donnádó ann. 2. Ir breázz an lá é ro zo veimín. 3. Má' r fada an lá, tiz an oíóce. 4. An té nac ólar áct uirze, ní beió ré air meirze. 5. Leanadar na daoine é. 6. Tá an zrian lonnrad azzur beió an zéaldá zéald. 7. Air maroin an-óé, vo zéarrar mo meur. 8. An fear á béarrar marzdó mói daoib-fe. 9. Tá na ba az uil vo'n donad á márad. 10. Veir na daoine zo b-fuil brian 'na fear rái-máit, zur máit an rcolairie é; azzur ir ríor an ráó rin.

III. IDIOMS OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

The genitive case comes next after the governing noun, and never before it, as lám an fíi, the man's hand.

When two nouns come together signifying different things the latter is put into the genitive case, for this reason the infinitive mood of verbs, being a verbal noun, takes the genitive case after it.

But in compound nouns, formed of two substantives, each word is still in the nominative case, and inflected according to the declension of the second word; as, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\rho\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta$, a hand-sledge; *plural*, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\rho\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta$, hand-sledges. There are, however, compounds, such as $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, a man of knowledge, in which the second part is in the genitive case according to rule. See "Second Book," pp. 38-40.

NOTE.—Nouns referring to the same thing are in the same case. [See "Second Book," p. 40, &c., for rules regarding aspiration in genitive case of proper names, and rules for family names.]

EXERCISE III.

$\mu\text{-}\iota\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\rho\text{-}\lambda\acute{\omicron}\rho\text{-}\iota\text{-}\eta$.

- | | |
|---|--|
| $\beta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\upsilon\lambda$, a crozier. | $\Theta\acute{\upsilon}\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\mu$, the Creator. |
| $\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\rho\alpha\iota\text{-}\kappa$ $\eta\Delta$ $m\text{-}\beta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\upsilon\lambda$, Patrick of the Croziers. | $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, <i>gen. pl.</i> of $\nu\omicron\upsilon\lambda$, a creature, an element. |
| $\beta\alpha\eta$, <i>gen. pl.</i> of $\beta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, a woman. | $\Theta\acute{\upsilon}\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\mu$ $\eta\Delta$ $n\text{-}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, the Creator of the elements |
| $\sigma\lambda\iota\beta$ $\eta\Delta$ $m\text{-}\beta\alpha\eta$, the mountain of the women. | $\epsilon\delta\alpha\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\kappa$, spring. |
| Colum-Cille , Columba, or Columkill, i.e., the Dove of the Church. | $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\kappa$, Irish, an Irishman. |
| cruinne , the universe. | $\epsilon\eta\eta\zeta$, rise. |
| $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\eta$, <i>gen.</i> of $\nu\omicron\text{-}\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\eta$, the world. | $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta\zeta$, <i>pl.</i> of $\iota\delta\eta\zeta$, a fish. |
| $\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\tau\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\rho\eta\alpha$ $\Delta\eta$ $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\eta$, supreme lord of the world. | $\rho\epsilon\eta\eta$, a parliament. |
| | $\rho\eta\text{-}\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha$, <i>gen.</i> of $\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\text{-}\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha$, a man of knowledge. |

í, an island.

1 Colum-Cille, the island of Colum-kill.

Λαοιό, a poem, a lay.

μαρια, *gen.* of μαιη, the sea.

όιηόεαρς,, illustrious.

Οιηίν, Oisín, (Ossian.)

ρίλ, *gen.* of ριολ, seed.

αζ κυρ ριλ, setting (*lit.* putting) seed.

ταλμαν, *gen.* of τάλ-
αμ, the earth.

τοραό να ταλμαν, the fruit of the earth.

Τεαμδαιη, } Tara
Τεαμιαό (*gen.*), }

τόζ, built, founded.

τοραό. fruit.

Τιη να η-όζ, the land of the youths, or the land of youth.

1. Κορ αν ήηη, αζυρ λάμ να ηηά. 2. Λεα-
βδαι αν ήηη-φερα. 3. Σλιαβ να η-βαν. 4.
τοραό να ταλμαν αζυρ έιρζ να μαρια. 5. Όο
βί ρέ αζ κυρ ριλ ανηη αν εαηιαό. 6. Ηρ ρέ
αι ο-τιζεαηια, Όύιλεαμ να η-ούλ, άηο-
τιζεαηια αν οομδαιη, αζυρ άηο-ηιζ να κυ-
ηηηη. 7. Όυό ήέ Colum-cille, ηαομ όιηόεαρς
έηηηηηηαό, οο τόζ αιη ο-τύρ αιλλ ηόη η
Colum-cille. 8. Εηηζ, α Οιηίν! οειη ηάοηηαις
να η-βαόυλ. 9. Ξειη Τεαμιαό ζαό ηηεαρ
βλιαόαιη. 10. Λαοιό Οιηίν αιη Τιη να η-όζ.

OBS. When two nouns come together in construction the article can be used *only* with the second; and even if the second does not admit of the article it cannot precede the first noun, as above κορ αν ήηη, the foot of the man. We could not say αν έορ αν ήηη. This rule is worth attention, and is universal except when the word is a compound as above: αν ήηη-ηεαηια, of the man of knowledge.

4. IDIOMS OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

The demonstrative pronouns *ρο*, this, *ριν*, that, and *ρύο* or *ύο*, that yonder, come after the noun, and require the article to go before it : as, *αν φεαρ ρο*, the man this, i.e., this man.

If the noun be accompanied by adjectives, they follow it immediately, the demonstrative pronoun coming last.

EXERCISE IV.

<i>δίνε</i> (<i>pl.</i>), beautiful.	<i>μαίτε</i> (<i>pl.</i>), good.
<i>βρυαδ</i> , a brink.	<i>ρροτάν</i> , a streamlet.
<i>βρυαδ αν τ-ρροτάν</i> , brink of the streamlet.	<i>ρροτάν</i> , <i>gen.</i>
	<i>τάν</i> , yonder.
<i>οερα</i> (<i>pl.</i>), pretty.	

1. *Αν ουνε υραλ ριν*. 2. *Να μηά οερα δίνε ρο*. 3. *Να οδοινε μαίτε ρο*. 4. *Α βεαν ύο ρίορ δρι βρυαδ αν τ-ρροτάν!* 5. *Φευδ αν φεαρ ύο τάν*, *ναο μόρι αν φεαρ έ*. 6. *Ιρ φεαρ λιομ αν φεαρ βοτ ριν ιονά αν φεαρ ραιοβρι ύο*. 7. *Τέρο αμαδ αρ ρο*. 8. *Τέρο ανη ύο ζυι αν ο-τιζ*. 9. *Οια η-έ αν φεαρ ύο?* *ια η-ιαο ρύο?* 10. *Ιρ μαίτ αν φεαρ ύο;* *ρ μαίτ να οδοινε ιαο ρύο*.

OBS. These pronouns are indeclinable, but are sometimes changed to suit the final vowel of the word which they follow : as, *ρο* into *ρε*, *ρεο* or *ρι*, *ριν* into *ροιν* or *ραν*, which however is not recommended. These pronouns must be carefully distinguished from the emphatic suffixes *ρα*, *ραν*, *ρε*, &c., shown on p 37.

EXERCISE V.

αλραὸ, devouring.	ρόηίτιν, } (to) help.
αν-μόρη (<i>dat. fem.</i>), very great.	ρόηεαὸτ, }
βαιηραὸ (who) would pluck out.	ζεαλλ, promised.
βεϊτεαὸ, a beast.	ζεαρηαὸ, (to) cut.
ζαὸ υἱε βεϊτεαὸ, every beast.	ζλαοὸ, (he) called.
αφαὸταὸ, } (<i>gen.</i>) a αφαὸταϊζε } cough.	ζηεαμυιζ, stuck fast.
αα β'έ, whoever.	μειηεαὸ, courage.
αίοαα, hungry.	νεαμβυιὸεαὸ, thank- less.
ααάμ, a bone.	οηόρη, honour.
αρη, a crane.	πέηη, (<i>dat.</i>) pain.
ααη, vehement.	ρηζηεαη, I did.
ααρη, a reward.	ηάη ρηζηεαη μαη ηηη, that I did not do so.
ρααααβ, teeth.	ηάιτ, (he) thrust.
<i>pat. pl.</i> of ραααα, ρηη η'ρααααβ, between my teeth.	ηαὸρηαὸ, the throat.
	ηζηεαο, roar.

Αη ραοα-αὺ αζυη αη αρηη.

Αη οο βί ραοα-αὺ ζο αίοαα αζ αλραὸ
αοαααα οαὸ οο μαηβ ρέ, οο ζηεαμυιζ ααάμ οί
ζο ααηηηεαη αηη α ραὸρηαὸ, οαὸ οο αρηη α
β-πέηη αν-μόρη έ. Οο ηζηεαο ρέ ζο ααηη,
αζυη οο ζλαοὸ ρέ ζο η-άηη αρη ζαὸ υἱε
βεϊτεαὸ ραη μαααηηε ρόηητιη αρη. Οο ζεαλλ
ρ έ ααρη οο ααβαηητ οο αα β'έ α βαιηραὸ

an cnám amac ar a rcóiriac. Do glac an
 Córri meirneac iarriacét do òeunadò ; do fáiè
 rí a muineul fada ríor a gurr do éarriainz
 rí amac an cnám. Dúbdairt rí an tan rin
 gur dóig léigom-beiròeac an fadól-cú rearmac
 o' a focal, acét iar n-òeunadò caracétaiže òó,
 'ré reo a dúbdairt ré—" Níor dóig liom a còrr
 neam'buiròeac go m-beiròeac gan náire air bit
 mar rin : b'féiror oam do céann a g'earriacò
 óo' muineul 'nuair do bí ré ior m'fíaclaib,
 oá m-buò toil liom, a gur ir còir uuit a beir
 buiròeac óiom, air ron náir m'g'near mar rin
 leat."

Má g'huòir maic do òuine oionbuiròeac, ir
 còir uuit-re a beir buiròeac oé muna n-
 òeunfadó ré oócáir uuit.

KEY TO EXERCISES.

The corresponding English of those exer-
 cises of which the translation has not been
 given (*omitting the fables*), will serve as a
 useful series of graduated exercises in Irish
 composition. The learner who has carefully
 studied the books so far will have little difficulty
 in re-translating these exercises into Gaelic, and
 comparing them with the originals, according to
 which they are numbered for reference. The

various forms of the verb *do beir̄* shall not be given here. They will be found in the table, p 32, 33 and 34, and have been already explained.

PART I. SECTION I.

EXERCISE II.—1. Art thou well? 2. I am not sick. 3. The son is not young, but he is healthy. 4. This is the man who has (*at whom is*) the large hound. 5. The man and the woman, and the young son, (whether) are they well? 6. They are well (in health), but they are not young nor tall. 7. He says that I am young yet. 8. If you are not good, you are not prosperous. 9. Is the woman pretty? 10. She is very pretty, and she is a good woman (*is good the woman she*).

Ex. III.—1. Is the day long? 2. The day is long. 3. Teig says that the day is not long. 4. Dermot says that the day is long. 5. Are you certain that the day is long? 6. I am certain that the day is long. 7. Is the son young, and is he healthy and tall? 8. The son is young, and he is healthy, but he is not tall. 9. Is thy friend, Lorcan, fair and tall, big and healthy? 10. He is fair and tall, young and big, but he is not healthy.

Ex. IV.—1. Brian is a poor man, and he is healthy. 2. Morrogh is a rich man, but he is not healthy. 3. I am a young man, and I am humble. 4. That is a good story (*is good the story that*) indeed. 5. Thomas is a strong man, and he is healthy. 6. Nora is poor, but 'tis she that is prudent. 7. Peter and Patrick are big, but they

are not cunning. 8. Hail! (lit. *it is thy life*) is it thou who art there (*in it*)? 9. It is I who am here (*in this*), it is true that I am here. 10. (The) love of my heart (art) thou.

Ex. V.—1. You are (*hab.*) there (*yonder*) often. 2. Teig says that they are (*do be*) in the town every day. 3. He is not there, but he is (*hab.*) in that house every week. 4. Are you (usually) healthy? 5. I usually have (*there is (hab.) with me*) good health, thanks (be) to (*with*) God. 6. They are not always well. 7. He (*assertive*) is a rich man now, and he is generous, as are his brothers. 8. You are (*sing.*) sick now, but you are not (*hab.*) ailing. 9. A fool has luck (*there is (hab.) luck on a fool*). 10. If you are poor, be patient.

Ex. VI.—1. Whether (*is it*) me, is it you, is it he? 2. (*It is*) not we, not you, not they. 3. Is it not (*neg. int.*) he, is it not she, is it not they? 4. Whether (*is it*) you who are there? 5. It is thou who art there. 6. Am I not a fine man? 7. You are not a bad man (*not bad the man thou*). 8. Are they not fine men? 9. It is they who are there. 10. Is she not a pretty woman? (*Is it not pretty the woman she?*)

Ex. VII.—1. Is not this a fine day? (*whether not fine the day it this?*) 2. It is a fine day indeed. (*Is fine the day it.*) 3. This morning is fine. 4. Brian is a good man; Mary is a good woman. 5. It is better late than never. 6. If (*it is*) slow it is sure, the vengeance of God. 7. It is better prudence than strength. 8. Better (*is*) the good which is than the good which was. 9. You say that better (*is*) the good which is than the

good which was. 10. I say myself that this day is fine.

Ex. IX.—1. Art thou in good health? 2. I am, thanks (be) to (*with*) God. 3. He says that I am not well. 4. I am (*hab.*) in the town every day. 5. Do the men be long-lived in that place? 6. They do (be) indeed, but they do not be so healthy as we are. 7. If we are not so rich as they are. 8. Ye are (*hab.*) in that city often. 9. We are (*hab.*) often there (*yonder*). 10. Ye are poor, but ye are cunning men (*it is cunning the men ye*).

Ex. X.—1. Is not this a fine night? (*whether not fine the night it this?*) 2. Brian says that yesterday was a fine day, and that to-day is a fine day (*that was fine the day, the day yesterday, and that (is) a fine day the day to-day*). 3. The hills are green, at a distance from us. 4. If they are green (they are) not grassy. 5. Is not Brian a learned man. 6. He is an expert scholar indeed. 7. We are learning Gaelic. 8. Ye are doing well. 9. We are (*hab.*) reading the first and second book (*gen.*) at (the) school in which we are. 10. That is a good story.

SECTION II.

EXERCISE II.—1. I was in the city to-day. 2. Were you at the rock. 3. I was not yet there. 4. (Whether) was the son young? 5. He says that you were good. 6. He was rich, but he was not good. 7. Teig says that they were not poor. 8. If you were not strong, you were cunning. 9. I am certain that she was not dead. 10. He was free.

Ex. IV.—1. I was to-day where (lit. *in a place*) I used be long ago. 2. They were the men who were on the street that time. 3. Whether (was) I the man who used be there? 4. I was not the man. 5. Used I to be there? 6. You used not be usually there. 7. Was it you (*pl.*) who used be there long ago? 8. Was it not (*whether not* [past]) yourself who used to be there? 9. It (was not) I indeed. 10. May it not be he? That thou mayst be safe.

Ex. V.—1. The assistance of God is nearer than the door. 2. Yesterday was a fine day. 3. Whether (is it) they who are there? 4. They are not the men, but they are the women who were there. 5. We are young and healthy, but they are rich. 6. Necessity has no law (*is not at, &c.*). 7. We used not to be so (*as this*). 8. I am (*hab.*) in good health, thanks to God. 9. They are not sick now, but they are weak yet. 10. Ye are young and strong.

Ex. VII.—1. (Whether) wert thou (*syn.*) at the rock? 2. I was not myself at the rock, although my people used to be in that place in time long since. 3. Used they be usually there? 4. He says that they were young. 5. That you (*sing*) may be well, and that you may be long-lived. 6. They were well (in health) but they were not rich. 7. I have not been (*I was not, hab.*) well since I left my own country. 8. You used to be going from town to town. 9. It is true that, indeed, but I was not yet in a place like this place. 10. Were ye not (*hab.*) at that time rich enough?

Ex. VIII.—Was his head gray? 2. His head was not gray that time, but it is gray now.

3. Are his eyes blue? 4. They are not, but they are brown. 5. You (*sing.*) are well now, and that you may be long so. 6. He was a good man, but not the man who is esteemed (*but not he the man on whom is esteem*). 7. Whether were ye in (*under*) esteem in this country? 8. We were not, for the prophet is not regarded (*there is not regard on &c.*) in his own country. 9. That saying is true indeed. 10. I was (*hab.*) rich that time, and thou usedst to be poor at (*in*) the same time. 11. There is no pleasure without misery. 12. It is better to be idle than badly employed. 13. Contention is better than solitude. 14. The haughty is (often) under (the form of) beauty. 15. A fool has luck. (*there is (hab.) luck on, &c.*). 16. There is not in this world but a mist. 17. Not lasting the warfare of friends. 18. The valiant does not (always) be lasting. 19. If I am poor, I have a generous heart. 20. Hunger is good sauce (*assertive form*). 21. Was this the man who was sick? 22. They say that he was, but he is not the sick man now. 23. He who is (*hab.*) idle is badly employed. 24. A friend in the court is better than a groat in the purse. 25. A wren in the fist (i.e. *in one's possession*) is better than a crane on loan (*or time, i.e., not yet caught.*)

SECTION III.

EXERCISE II.—1. I shall be in Limerick tomorrow. 2. I shall not be there until after tomorrow, but my brother was there the night before last. 3. He says they will not be (*anal.*) in the house. 4. They will be (*syn.*) in the house

certainly, and I (*emph.*) will be in the other house.
 5. That is the man who will be going to Galway next week (*this week towards us*). 6. We shall be great yet. 7. The Gaelic will yet be in great esteem, in noble Erin, in (the) island of the kings.
 8. Will you be going to the sea? 9. I will be.
 10. Thou wilt be tall, and big, and healthy.

Ex. IV.—1. We would be far from the world.
 2. He says that he would be satisfied with it.
 3. You would not be ready at that time. 4. If I would not be (*unless I would be*), you could (*it were possible for you*) (to) walk by (*with*) yourself. 5. If I should wish (*if a wish should be with me*) to do that, perhaps you would not like it (*it were possible that it were not a pleasure with you if that*). 6. If they should be free, they would be satisfied enough. 7. If I had money (*if there should be money at me*) you would have it likewise. 8. If it would not be (for) this thing alone we would be in peace till this time. 9. We would be at home long since. 10. Ye would be there certainly.

Ex. VI.—1. Do not be hard, and do not be soft.
 2. Have no fear (*let not fear be on you*). 3. Let there not be shame on ye. 4. Let not thy act be from thy tongue. 5. Be satisfied with that. 6. Let us be going hence (*out of this*). 7. Be honest in thy actions. 8. Let us be merry, and be ye not sorrowful. 9. Know ye (*let knowledge be with ye*) that that is right. 10. Let him be free.

Ex. VIII.—1. To be, or not (*without*) to be. 2. We have been (*we are after being*) at the large town. 3. Donal being asleep (*on being in his sleep of Donal*). 4. The men having been shut up in prison (*after*

being of the men, &c.) 5. They were on the point of being ruined. 6. The assembly being filled with the host. 7. It is a good thing to be humble. 8. He ordered the doors of the church to be shut. 9. That thing is to be done quickly. 10. He set (*put*) the seed to be increased (*for the purpose of being*).

EX. IX.—1. Thank you (*that good may be to you*). 2. Well now, 'tis you are the man who is cunning. 3. I suppose it is (*a supposition is with me that it is*). 4. There is a man named Teig (*to whom is name Teig*) in that house now. 5. I suppose that I (*am*) the man who will be in the church. 6. Is it you who are there? (*whether thou who art there*)? 7. Yes, (*it is I*) indeed. 8. Are you well? 9. I am, thanks be to God. 10. I desired henceforth to proceed (*a desire was with me henceforth (to) proceed*). 11. Young and beautiful was she. 12. Is your mother alive yet? 13. (She) is not; she is dead long since. 14. Is this the man whose name is Felim? 15. No; his name is Kian. 16. Do you speak Irish? 17. I speak Irish, which is as sweet as honey. 18. I do not speak it yet, but I am learning that tongue. 19. (The) life of the historian (*is*) truth. 20. The life of man is his (*own*) will.

PART II. SECTION I.

EXERCISE V.—A. 1. Have you your book? (*is thy book with thee*). 2. I have my book and my pen. 3. Will you (*sing.*) be with me (*as one with me*) going to Limerick? 4. I shall be

with thee (*in company with thee*) going to Limerick to-night. 5. Put your new hat on you. 6. Put your shoes on you. 7. Put your silken cloak (cloak of silk) about you. 8. There is a red cloak about him. 9. Speak with him. 10. I have a story for you.

B. 1. Be not afraid (*let there not be fear on you*). 2. What is your name (*what is name to you*)—Lorcan or Patrick? 3. Teig is my name. 4. Do good to them. 5. Stay with me here, and I will be together with thee immediately. 6. Do you own this house? (*whether with thee the house this*). 7. I do not own it, but that man owns it. 8. We will have rain. 9. It is raining (*at rain*). 10. It is not freezing.

C. 1. There is a mist. 2. There is not; it is snowing. 3. There is not in this world but a mist. 4. The mist is great which is there. 5. Give (to) me your hand. 6. Give me a kiss. 7. Come to (*towards*) me. 8. Do not run from me. 9. It is going over us. 10. Ye have silver and gold.

PART II. SECTION II.

EXERCISE II.—1. I have silver and gold. 2. Have you silk and satin (*whether is — with thee*)? 3. She has green silk. 4. We will have silver and gold and land. 5. Have they silver and gold, house and land—friends and flocks? 6. Has she a dowry and land? 7. She has a dowry and land and cows. 8. The aged man has a young son and a pretty daughter. 9. He has a full purse and great wealth. 10. There is a long day with

us, and we have silver and gold, land and flocks—glory (be) to God.

Ex. III.—1. I have a hound but it is not my own (*it is not with myself*). 2. We have silver and gold, but they are not ours. 3. Had Morrogh honey and meal, and were they his own? 4. He had honey and meal, and they were his own. 5. Will you have fresh butter and honey? (*will there be — with thee*). 6. I will have fresh butter, and honey, and bread, but they will not be my own, but Morrogh's (*with &c.*). 7. Are the young son, and the large house, and the strong horse yours? (*whether with thee &c.*). 8. You say that they are mine, that large house is mine, and everything which I have. 9. There is great abundance with thee (*it is great the fulness which is with thee*). 10. It is well that I have them and that they are my own.

Ex. IV.—1. What is wanting from thee? (*what is from thee; what hast thou lost?*) or what are you seeking? 2. I want my hat; have you it? 3. I have it not, and I know not where it is. 4. I have silver, but it is not my own. 5. Whose is it? 6. It is my father's. 7. Whose (*who with*) that young child, and what is his name? (*is name to him*). 8. He is the man of the house's (son) (*it is with (the) man of the house he*), and Connor is his name. 9. That pretty young daughter is the woman of the house's (*with the woman of the house*), and Finola is her name. 10. If she should have that young woman as a daughter, she would be a happy woman.

Ex. V.—1. A hundred thousand welcomes to

you (*before thee*). 2. I have nine hundred thousand welcomes before thee. 3. Thou art dear to (*with*) my heart. 4. I have a true good friend. 5. He is a (in his) faithful good friend to me and it is he has great means (*it is with him is great wealth*). 6. Ye possess the riches. 7. It is they and your father who possess it (*it is with — it is*). 8. 'Tis great the wealth you have. 9. Have you any Irish book (any—*in life*)? 10. I have the first and second book, and they are my own.

EX. VI.—1. That house was mine (*was with me that house*). 2. Did you own (*whether (were) with thee*) the horse and the sheep? 3. My brother owns them. 4. You ought to have a horse for yourself (*it is right for thee, a horse to be with thee for thyself*). 5. I am here poor, miserable, without a horse or an ass to have for myself. 6. You will have a horse presently, and a house, land and flocks, lambs and sheep; and they all your own (*they all to thy own share*). 7. I am alone (*by myself*) now. 8. Thou wert alone that time. 9. She will be alone in the house. 10. We are alone on the world.

PART III. SECTION I.

EXERCISE III.—1. Are you cold (*is cold on thee*). 2. I am cold, and I was cold, and I fear (*there is fear on me*) that I will be cold. 3. Were ye sick (*was sickness on ye*)? 4. Yes; (*there was*) and I am glad we are not so now (*gladness is on me that it is not now on us*). 5. Will you be thirsty? (*will thirst be on thee*). 6. I will not be thirsty, for I am much better (*there is a great improvement on me*). 7. There

is not heat or cold, sickness or disease at all on me—thanks (be) to God. 8. A good man has no sorrow or fear (*sorrow or fear do not be on a good man*). 9. May there be happiness and prosperity, and luck and good fortune on you. 10. I feel pleasure (*pleasure is on me*) to be talking to you.

Ex. IV.—1. Have you great regard for me? (*is great regard at thee on me?*) 2. Yes; (*there is*) and I have regard for (*on*) a good man. 3. Have you affection and regard for God? 4. I have, and I had (*there is and was* [with me]), and I will have affection and love for ever for Him, for He is my Father. 5. I have love for God and God has love for me. 6. See—is there fame and great esteem on thee? 7. There is—there is great repute on me in every place, and many people have regard for me. 8. My father and my mother had great love for me, and I have affection and love for my father and my mother. 9. I hope (*a desire is with me*) that there will not be sickness or disease, or sorrow, or breaking of heart on thee. 10. There is not; thanks (be) to God: farewell.

Ex. VI.—1. Are you greatly esteemed in this country? (*is great esteem on thee in the country this*). 2. Yes; (*there is*) and the people have affection and love for me. 3. Was there great love for your son and for your children among the people? (*in midst of the people*). 4. Yes; (*there was*) I say to (*with*) you that there was great regard for us, and that there will be respect for us, but there was not, and there is not yet, regard for our smooth, sweet mother-tongue. 5. It is bad (the thing it) disrespect to be on that (*a thing*) which is har-

monious, sweet-sounding. 6. You have sense
 7. If I have sense, that report is not out on me.
 8. Had you regard and affection for yourself? 9.
 Every person has regard and affection for himself,
 fondness and love for God and for our people
 10. There is great repute on you; you are es-
 teemed; no one dislikes you (*dislike is not at any
 one on thee*).

Ex. VIII.—1. Donal drunk and his wife drink-
 ing water. 2. A while drunk (*on drunkenness*), a
 while furious (*on fury*), tearing the strings (of the
 harps) and going mad. 3. On yesterday morning
 'tis sorrowful I was. 4. On the top of the cliff
 overhead the coast. 5. My sorrow! that I am not
 on board (of a) ship; there I would be first-rate.
 6. In badness or in excellence, I am as I am.
 7. He is straying and wandering. 8. He put
 them on board. 9. It is better be going forward
 that going backward. 10. It is better to spare in
 the beginning than at the end. 11. O, old man,
 who art foolish (*on folly*). 12. On yesterday
 morning, before the sun, early.

Ex. IX.—1. Have you love for God? 2. Yes;
 (*there is [at me]*) and if you have love for God,
 God has love for you. 3. I have, I had, and I will
 have (*is, was and will be at me, &c.*), affection
 for ever for God. 4. That is a good story from
 the mouth of him who has knowledge on the
 soul of man that he is to be alive in the king-
 dom of God for ever. 5. Art thou a prophet?
 (*whether a prophet thou?*) 6. I am not a prophet,
 but I am a Christian. 7. Now, have you affection
 and love for your father and for your mother?
 8. I have; (*there is*) for no one has love for God

when he has not love for his own father and mother. 9. God ordained to (the) man, to have affection and love for his father, and for his mother, and a long life and prosperity is promised to him who has love for his own father and mother. 10. You are right: everyone has affection for the individual who gave the beginning of life to him. 11. Have you affection for yourself? 12. I have love and fondness for God first, for my country in the second place, for myself, for thyself, with thy permission, and for every good man. 13. You have enough (*your sufficiency*) there. 14. I wish every good man to have affection for me. 15. I desire thy affection to be on me.

Ex. XI.—1. Were you at the fair to-day? 2. I was. 3. What was the price of (*how much was on the [per] head of the*) horses? 4. There was a great price on horses, and on cows, but sheep were cheap enough. 5. Were oats, and wheat, and barley cheap there? 6. Corn was dear, but butter was cheap. 7. What is the price of tea and sugar in the large town? 8. They are cheap; and it is a good story that there is not too great a price on them now. 9. Is there a great price there now on silk, or on satin? 10. They are dear; but the price of (*which is on*) calico is small.

Ex. XII. Does your father owe much? (*is much on your father?*) 2. My father owes two hundred pounds, and I myself owe three hundred pounds. 3. I bought a horse at the fair yesterday; its price was fifty pounds; I gave forty pounds on it; and I owe ten pounds of it (*there are ten pounds of it on me.*) 4. I owe Kevin O'Tual a thousand pounds (*a thousand*

pounds are at—on me). 5. Does your brother owe him much? 6. He owes him nothing (*there is not a thing in life at him on him*), but he owes Felim five hundred pounds. 7. Do you owe him any money? (*has he anything on you*). 8. No; (*there is not*) but twenty pounds for a horse. 9. They both owe me a hundred pounds (*I have a hundred pounds on them both*). 10. There is not much on me, but only that there is regard and esteem with (*at*) the people for me.

Ex. XIII.—1. The house is mine (*is with me the house*), the land is thine, the house and the land are theirs, and the whole world is ours. 2. Is the house his own? (*whether with himself the house*) it is with him. 3. And the land? not his (*not with him*). 4. Was the horse yours, and was the cow yours? 5. The horse was mine and the cow, and the land was yours. 6. The house was not mine, and the field was not yours. 7. Whose (*is*) (*who with*) the house, and whose is the land? 8. Whose (*child are*) you, son? 9. This house is not ours, nor that land. 10. Not with ourselves, ourselves (*are in right*), it is with God we are.

Ex. XIV.—1. Honest man, whose (*is*) this house, and the stock, and this place entirely? 2. The house is my grandfather's (*with—*); the stock is my own, and the place which is round about. 3. And the infant—whose (*is*) it? 4. My sister's son. 5. Do you belong to the patriotic party? (*whether with [the] people of the patriotism, you*). 6. We belong to no party at all, we belong to God alone, entirely. 7. Are the calves and the lambs, the sheep and that stock your own entirely?

8. They belonged to (*were with*) our grandfather and our father, but they do not belong to ourselves now. 9. The youth whom you saw yesterday is my father's (*with my father*). 10. That child is my own.

Ex. XVI.—1. I desire (to get) knowledge. 2. Do you prefer to come here or to go there? (*whether better with thee (to) come here than (to) go there*). 3. I would rather (*it is dearer with me*) stay as I am. 4. I desire henceforth to repair to the true haven of drinking wine. 5. Do you prefer to stay here or (*than*) to go home? 6. It is equal with me. 7. If that thing is good for me, I do not like it (*not good with me it*). 8. I like your talk. 9. I think it bad that he should be as he is (*it is bad with me he to be as he is*). 10. That thing is bad indeed.

Ex. XVII.—1. Father, I wish to get a lesson. 2. 'Tis well, my son, I think it good (*it is fine with me*) that you have a desire for (*in the*) learning, 3. I like (*the*) learning. 4. The people of Ireland thought well of knowledge (*it was fine with—the knowledge*). 5. Do you like the work that is necessary to get a lesson? 6. Father, I like (it). 7. There is a proverb "learning and new milk are not found," and, "If you like me you like my sway." 8. That is to say, if I love knowledge, I love the work. 9. Good you are, child of my heart, you will have knowledge yet. 10. Have you a book? 11. I have two books. 12. Which of them do you choose? (*which at them is choice with thee?*) 13. I prefer this book to that book. 14. Take the book you wish best. 15. We think it pretty to look on the green grass,

on the white blossoms, and on the firmament. 16. Do you remember (*whether remembrance with you*) (*pl.*) this time, a year ago? 17. We remember. 18. This is the best summer which came for (*with*) twenty years. 19. May God increase your fame and your power. 20. May a thousand thanks (*good*) be with you.

PART III. SECTION II.

EXERCISE I.—1. A big strong, valiant man. 2. A good man and a rich man are there (*in it*). 3. Niall II. was (in his) king at (*in*) that time. 4. Fourteen men were in that house. 5. The first and (the) second Irish Book. 6. He was (in his) king over Ireland twenty-three years. 7. He is a cunning man (*assertive*) the shrewd old man. 8. I am your lasting friend, Culla. 9. He was (*asser.*) high king of (the) Ireland. 10. The gray old man, and the shrewd aged woman.

EX. II.—1. Brian, Lorcan, and Donogh were there. 2. This is a fine day indeed. 3. If the day is long, the night comes. 4. He who drinks but water will not be drunk. 5. The people followed him. 6. The sun is shining and the moon will be bright. 7. On yesterday morning I cut my finger. 8. The man who will give a great bargain to ye. 9. The cows are going to the fair to-morrow. 10. The people say that Brian is (in his) an excellent man, that he is (*asser.*) a good scholar; and that saying is true.

EX. III.—1. (The) foot of the man and (the) hand of the woman. 2. (The) book of the man of knowledge. 3. Mountain of the women.

4. The fruit of the earth and the fishes of the sea.
 5. He was sowing (*putting* [of]) seed in the spring
 6. It is He, our Lord (is), Creator of the elements, Supreme Lord of the world, and Monarch of the universe. 7. It was (he), Columkill, an illustrious Irish saint, who founded first (the) great Church of I. Colum-kill. 8. Rise! O Oisín! says Patrick of the Croziers. 9. The Parliament of Tara (took place) every third year. 10. The poem of Oisín on the Land of youths.

Ex. IV.—1. That gentleman. 2. These beautiful pretty women. 3. These good people (*the people good* [pl.] *these*). 4. O woman there below on the brink of the streamlet. 5. See that man yonder, is he not a big man. 6. I prefer that poor man to (*than*) that rich man 7. Go out of this. 8. Go yonder to the house. 9. Who (is) he that man? who (are) those (yonder?) 10. That man is good, these people (yonder) are good.

The Society strongly recommend that those desirous of learning the Irish Language should lose no opportunity of speaking it, and endeavour to get the pronounciation from persons who have been accustomed to speak it.

The language being now taught in so many schools, there is no longer any difficulty in procuring a teacher, but even without the aid of any such, fair progress may be made by careful study of these three books.

The pronounciation of vowels and unspirated consonants can be learned from the First Book; of the mutable letters from the Second. If any difficulty be found in applying these rules, the books may be read over to any Irish-speaking person and a correct pronounciation easily obtained.

VOCABULARY OF ALL WORDS IN
THIS BOOK.

- Δ, *intj.* (sign of vocative case) O.
 Δ (*sign of inf.*) to.
 Δ, *poss. pron.* his, her, its, their.
 Δ, *rel. pron.* who which, whom, that, all that.
 Δ (or ι), *prep.* in.
 Δ, put for Δζ.
 Δβ (form of ιβ), may be, is.
 Δαα, *pr. pron.* at or with them; ααα Δαα, which of them.
 Δατ, *conj.* but.
 Δα, *n. m.* luck.
 Δα', *pr. pron.* cont. for ααα αα) in thy.
 Δζ, *prep.* at, with.
 Δζ, sign of participle.
 Δζαιβ, *pr. pron.* at ye.
 Δζαιβ, *n. f.* a face; αιβ αζαιβ, forward.
 Δζαααα, *pr. pron.* at us.
 Δζαα, *pr. pron.* at me.
 Δζατ, *pr. pron.* at thee, αζατ-ρα, *emph. form.*
 Δζαυ, *conj.* and.
 Δααα, *adv.* hard by, near; αα' ααα, near me; 'να ααα, near him; 'να η-ααα, near her.
 Δααα, *pr. pron.* at her.
 Δααα, *pr. pron.* at him; αααα-ρααα, *emph. form.*
 Δαα *n. f.* will, pleasure.
 Δααα, *n. f.* a cliff.
 Δαααα, *n. f. gen.* of a cliff.
 Δαααα, *adj. pl.* beautiful.
 Δαααα, *n. m.* a name.
 Δααα, *prep.* on, upon.
 Δααα, *pr. pron.* on him, it; αααα-ρααα, *emph. form.* αααα αααα, on himself. Δααα αααα, ααα αα-ααα, &c. See adverbial phrases. p. Sign of participle ααα αααα, on being.
 Δαααααα, *n. m.* silver,

Διργίον, <i>gen.</i> silver, money.	Δν-μόρι, <i>adj.</i> very great.
Διρνήρι, <i>n. f.</i> stock, cattle, chattel.	Δνν, <i>prep.</i> in.
ἄιτ, <i>n. f.</i> a place.	Δνν, <i>pr. pron.</i> in him, in it.
Διρ, <i>v. a.</i> devour.	Δνν, <i>adv.</i> there.
Διρδῶ, <i>v. a. inf. and</i> <i>part.</i> devouring.	Δννρι, <i>prep.</i> in.
ἄλυιιν, <i>adj.</i> beautiful.	Δνν ριν, <i>adv.</i> there (in that); then.
Δμ, <i>n. m.</i> time; Δμ ὅ ἔϊ, a time there was.	Δνν ρο, <i>adv.</i> here (in this.)
Δμ', <i>pr. pron.</i> (cont. for Δνν μο,) in my.	Δνν ρύο, <i>adv.</i> then, there, yonder.
Δμδῶδν, <i>n. m.</i> a fool.	Δνοιρ, <i>adv.</i> now.
Δμῶδιν, <i>adv.</i> only, alone.	Δννρδ, <i>comp. adj.</i> dearer.
Δμδντυρ, <i>n. m.</i> success, good luck.	Δνρῶζ, <i>n. m.</i> misery.
Δμδρι, <i>v. a. irr. inf.</i> (to) see.	Δοινρεδῆτ, one time; Δ ν-δοιν ρεδῆτ λε, together with.
Δν, <i>article</i> , the.	Δονδῆ, <i>n. m.</i> a fair.
Δν, <i>int. partic.</i> whether.	Δορσοδ, <i>adj.</i> aged, old.
Δν, <i>intens. partic.</i> very, Δνοεδρ, very pretty.	Δρ, <i>int. partic.</i> whether,
Δνδμ, <i>n. m.</i> a soul.	Δρ, <i>poss. pron.</i> our.
Δνιορ, <i>adv.</i> up (from below).	Δρ, <i>rel. pron.</i> (comp. of Δ and ρο) before past tense, who, what.
Δνλεδν, <i>n. m.</i> a condi- ment. ("Kitchen.")	Δρῶδν, <i>n. m.</i> bread.
Δν-μόρι, <i>adj. (dat.)</i> very great.	Δρῶδρ, <i>n. m.</i> corn.
	Δρσο, <i>adj.</i> high, tall.

- ἄριστος, *n. m.* a high king, a monarch.
 ἄριστιζέσθης, *n. m.* a sovereign lord.
 ἄρ, for ἄστυρ and; as.
 ἄρ, *prep.* out of, ἄρ το out of this.
 ἄρα, *n. m.* an ass.
 ἄταρ, *n. m.* a father; ἄταρ μόρ, a grandfather.
 ἄταρ, *n. m.* gladness.
 ἄτρυζᾶν, *n. m.* a change, removal.
 ἄ' see *buō*.
 ἄ (past tense of ἴρ), it was; see *buō*.
 ἄ, *n. f. pl.* cows.
 ἄcul, *n. m.* a crozier.
 ἄῶ (*buō*) (*cond.* of ἴρ), should be.
 ἄιῶ, *n. f.* love, affection.
 ἄιλ, *n. f.* success, blessing, prosperity.
 ἄιλε, *n. m.* a town, ἴρα m-ἄιλε, and ἄ ἄιλε, at home.
 ἄιπεᾶν, *v. (cond.)* would pluck out.
 ἄinne, *n. m.* milk.
 ἄιπε, *n. m.* a goal, a game.
 ἄιπευῶ, *n. m.* a hat.
 ἄλλ, *n. m.* a spot, a limb, a member. ἄι ἄλλ, presently.
 ἄν, *gen. pl.* of women.
 ἄν, *adj.* white.
 ἄνα, *adj. pl.* white.
 ἄοιρ, *n. f.* folly.
 ἄρη, *n. m.* the top.
 ἄεζ, *adj.* little.
 ἄε, *n. f.* a woman.
 ἄε, *n. f.* woman of the house.
 ἄεῖρησ, *v. fut rel.* (who) will give.
 ἄεῖ, *n. f.* life. ἴε το ἄεῖ, *lit.* it is thy life; ἴε το ἄεῖ, God is thy life—Hail!
 ἄεῖ, *v. fut, indic.* will be (also ἄιῶ.)
 ἄεῖεᾶν, *v. cond.* would be.
 ἄεῖεσ, *v. fut rel.* (who) will be.

- βεῖτ, *n. f.* a being.
 ὄβειτ, *v. inf.* to be.
 βεῖτε δέ, } *n. m.* a
 βεῖτρο ε δέ } beast.
 βεο, *adj.* living.
 βεουλ, *n. m.* a mouth.
 βί, *v. imp.* be.
 ὄβι, } *v. past indic.* was,
 ὄβιρ, } were.
 βιδό, *n. m.* food.
 βιδιρ. See βειρ.
 βιρ, *n. m. gen.* of food.
 βιρ, } *v. hab.* do be,
 βιρε δ αν, } am usually.
 βιρε δ ο, *v. imp.* let be.
 ὄβιρε δ ο, *v. hab. past.*
 used to be.
 βινν, *adj.* melodious.
 βιρε δέ, *n. m.* increase,
 improvement.
 βιτ, *n. f.* being, life; δ ι η
 βιτ, at all, any in
 life.
 βιδροδ, *adj.* sweet
 sounding.
 βιδέτ, *n. m.* a blossom.
 βιδέτ δ ι β, *n. m. dat. pl.*
 blossoms.
 βιδόδιν, *n. f.* a year.
 βιδόδινδ, *n. f. pl.* years.
- βοέτ, *adj.* poor.
 βοζ, *adj.* soft.
 βονν, *n. m.* a groat.
 βοιβ, *adj.* fierce.
 haughty; *n.* a
 haughty person.
 βόιρο, *n. m.* a board;
 δ ι η βόιρο, on board.
 βιδετ, *n. m.* a cloak, a
 garment.
 βιδέτ, *n. m.* judgment;
 ζο βιδέτ, for ever;
 never, till judgment.
 βιδέζ, *adj.* fine, fair.
 βιδεοιτε, *adj.* sick, ail-
 ing.
 βιδαν, *n. m.* Brian
 (Bernard).
 βιδιζ, *n. f.* essence, sub-
 stance; ζαν βιδιζ,
 valueless.
 βιδιρε δ ο, *n. m.* break-
 ing; βιδιρε δ ο εριρε,
 heart-breaking.
 βιδόζδ, *n. f. pl.* shoes.
 βιδόν, *n. m.* sorrow.
 βιδόν δέ, *adj.* sorrowful.
 βιδοτδιρε, *n. m. nom.*
and gen. a butcher.
 βιδυδέ, *n. m.* a brink.

- βουαῖβ, *n. f. dat. pl.* cows.
 βουαῖλ, *v. past indic.* struck.
 βουαν, *adj.* lasting.
 βουαν-ἑταῖα, *n. m. and f.* a lasting friend.
 βουαν-ῥαδοζῶλας, *adj.* long-lived.
 βυὸ (*past tense of ἵρ*), it was; ἕο m-βυὸ, that it may be.
 βυρὸεἰς, *n. m.* thanks, gratitude.
 βυλε, *n. f.* rage, madness; εἰς βυλε, raging mad.
 βυν, *n. m.* foundation, sole, bottom; εἰς βυν, established.
 βυρ, *poss. pron.* your.
 βυρ (βυὸ) (*fut. of ἵρ*), it will be.
 Βα, see βα.
 Βά, *int. partic.* where; βα ἡ-ἄιτ, what place.
 Βαβῆ, *n. f.* help.
 Βαυ, *int. adv.* what.
 Βαυαῖρ, *n. m. gen.* of cotton.
 Βαυαῖρ, *n. m.* cotton.
 Βαῖλ, *n. f.* repute.
 Βαῖλλ, *v.* lose; οὐ βαῖλλ, ῥέ, he lost.
 Βαῖλλτεαρ, *v. pass.* is lost.
 Βαῖντ, *n. f.* talk.
 Βαῖρθε, *n. f.* respite, time for payment; εἰς βαῖρθε, on loan, or not yet obtained.
 Βαῖρθε, *n. pl.* of βαῖρα, friends.
 Βαυζαυ, *ord. num.* fifty.
 Βαυμῆζιν, *n. m.* Kevin.
 Βαυμῆζ, *n. f. pl.* sheep.
 Βαυρα, *n. f.* a sheep.
 Βαυρας, *gen.* of a sheep.
 Βαυραῖβ, *n. f. dat. pl.* sheep.
 Βαυραῖλλ, *n. m. pl.* horses.
 Βαυραῖλ, *n. m.* a horse.
 Βαυραῖλαῖβ, *n. m. dat. pl.* horses.
 Βαυρα, *n. m. and f.* a friend.
 Βαυραυ, *gen.* of friends.

- Cαῖμα, *n. m.* a prison. Cιάλλ, *n. f.* sense.
 Cαῖν, *n. m.* a pile of stones, a cairn. Cιάλλιμα, *adj.* sensible.
 Cαῖν-δοιλιζ, *n. m.* a dungheap. Cιάν, *n. m.* Kian, a man's name.
 Cαῖριδιζ, *n. f.* a rock. Cίλλ, *n. f.* a church.
 Cαῖρᾶτᾶ, *n. f.* a cough. Cίλλε, *n. f. gen.* of a church.
 Cαῖρᾶτᾶζε, *n. f. gen.* of a cough. Cίνντε, *adj.* certain.
 Cαῖτι, *n. f.* a city. Cίορᾶ, *adj.* hungry.
 Cέαο, *num.* a hundred. Cιον, *n. m.* regard.
 Cεαν, *n. m.* a head. Cιονν (ceαν), a head ;
 1αῖζ αν ceαν, fish of μο cιονν, over my
 per head. head.
 Cεαννιζεαρ, *v. past. indic.* I bought. Cιροε, *n. m.* a treasure.
 Cεαρτ, *adj.* right, just. Cλαιν, *dat.* children.
 Cέο, *num.* (gen. of Cλαιν, *n. f.* children.
 ceο), first. Cλᾶ, *n. m.* a board, a table.
 Cέλλ, *n. f. dat.* sense. Cλιρτε, *adj.* expert.
 Cειτρε, *num.* four. Cλο, *n. f.* a stone.
 Ceο, *n. m.* a mist. Cλοϊκί, *n. f.* a pebble.
 Cέο, *ord. num.* first. Cλουνιμ, *v. pres.* I hear.
 Ceονα, *adj.* same ; Cνάμ, *n. m.* a bone.
 μαρ αν ζ-ceονα, Cνεαροα, *adj.* honest.
 as the same, likewise. Cnoc, *n. m.* a hill.
 Cια, *int. pron.* who ; Cνοικ, *pl.* hills.
 Cια λειρ, whose ? Cο, *see com.*
 Cια b'é, whosoever. Cοcαν, *n. m.* straw.
 Cια μεο, how much. Cουλαο, *n. m.* sleep,
 αν α cουλαο, asleep.

- Κοζαρό, *n. m.* war.
 Κοιζιλτ, *v. inf.* to spare, sparing.
 Κοιλεδác, *n. m.* a cock.
 Cóimneδácτ, *n. f.* attendance, protection; Δ ζ-coimneδácτ le, in company with.
 Cóim, *adj.* right, just. 1r cóim ouit, you ought.
 Coimce, *n. m.* oats.
 Coire, *gen.* of a foot.
 Colla, *n. m.* Coll.
 Colum-cille, *n. m.* Columkille.
 Com, or có, *adv.* so, as, *prefix*, together.
 Cóimnuròe, *n. m.* an abode; Δ ζ-cóim-nuròe, always.
 Concubáir, *n. m.* Connor.
 Connáirc, *v. irr. past.* saw.
 Coim, *n. f.* a crane.
 Coir, *n. f.* a foot.
 Corámlácτ, *n. f.* a likeness, a similitude.
- Críonaδ, *adj.* shrewd, prudent.
 Críorτδαιρό, *n. m.* a Christian.
 Críoròe, *n. m.* a heart.
 Críóit, *v. past. indic.* shook, flapped.
 Cruaidò, *adj.* hard.
 Cruinne, *n. f.* the Universe.
 Crúircín, *n. m. and f.* a pitcher, a small jar.
 Cruitneδácτ *n. f.* wheat.
 Cú, *n. m. and f.* a hound.
 Cuain, *gen.* of a coast.
 Cúδαλαr, *v. irr. past.* I heard.
 Cuan, *n. m.* a coast, harbour.
 Cúζαinn, *pr. pron.* towards us, to us.
 Cúζam, *pr. pron.* towards me, to me.
 Cúici, *pr. pron.* towards her, to her, to it.
 Curo, *n. f.* share, portion; οοο' cúro féim, to your own share.

- Cúις, *num.* five.
- Cumín, } *n. f.* remem-
 Cumíne, } brance,
 } memory.
- Cuir, *v.* put, send.
- Cuir, *v. past. indic.* put,
 sent.
- Cuirò, *v. pres.* puts;
 σο ζ-cuirò ré, that
 he may put.
- Cuirfeadh, *v. cond.*
 would put or send.
- Cúιτ, *n. f.* a court.
- Cúl, *n. m.* the back;
 αι ζ-cúl, back-
 wards.
- Cum, *n.* order, in order
 that; used as a *prep.*
 aspirated by oo un-
 derstood before it:
 governs *genitive*.
- Cumadh, *n. m. and f.* a
 form (or shape);
 (used *adjectively*),
 equal, indifferent.
- Cumadh, *n. m.* power.
- O', for oo, thy, oo, to,
 and oe, of, and sign
 of past tense and
 infinitive.
- O', *conj.* if.
- O', *num.* two.
- O'adh, *cont.* for oo ad, to
 whom, to which, to
 his, of which, &c., of
 (those) whom.
- Oadineadh, *adj.* strong,
 firm.
- Oadineadh, *n. m.* a for-
 tress.
- Oam, *pr. pron.* to me.
- Oadine, *pl.* people.
- Oadineadh, *gen. pl.* of
 people.
- Oadineib, *dat. pl.* people.
- Oadh, *adj.* dear.
- Oadh, *prep.* by.
- Oadh, for oo adh, to our.
- Oadh for oo ad mo, to
 which was, &c. (with
past tense.)
- Oadh, *ord. num.* second.
- Oadh ab, or oad n-ab
 (form of ιτ), to whom
 or which is, i.e. oo ad
 n-ab, n, euphonic.
- Oadh b' (oo ad mo b'adh),
 to whom was.
- Oadh, *n. m.* colour.
- Oe, *prep.* of, off, from.

- Θε, *pr. pron.* off or from him. Θεϊτε, *comp. adj.* prettier.
- Οέ, yesterday, Δ η-οέ. Θεο, } *n. f.* (obs.) an
- Θε, *gen.* of Θεῖς, of God. Θεοῖς, } end (οἰαῖς) used only in ἴα
- Θεός, *adj.* good. θεοῖς, at last: σο
- Θεόςουινε, *n. m.* a good man. θεο, for ever, &c.
- Θεός-ματ, *n. m.* good luck. Θεορδ, *adj.* sorrowful.
- Θεορδ, *adj.* real. Θεου, *num.* (ten); teen.
- Θεορδρατδην, *n. m.* a real brother. Θευν, *v. irr.* do, make.
- Θεορδρατδηνε, *pl.* real brothers. Θευνδ, *v. inf.* (to) make; δς θευνδ, doing.
- Θεορδς, *adj.* red. Θευνδρ, *v. rel.* (who) does.
- Θεορ, *adj.* pretty. Θευνρδ, *v. irr.* should do.
- Θεορδ, *adj. pl.* pretty. Θευντδ, *pass. part.* done, made.
- Θει, *num.* ten. Θει, *pr. pron.* of her, to her, off her, or it.
- Θειμιν, *adj.* certain; σο θειμιν, indeed. Θεῖς, *n. m.* God.
- Θεην, *v.* say, says. Θεῖς, *n. f.* (obs.) an end; used in Δ η-
- Θεηνδρῖν, *n. f.* a sister (a real sister). οἰαῖς, after; Δμ'
- Θεηνδρῖνδ, *n. f. pl.* sisters. οἰαῖς, after me; 'ηδ
- Θεηνδ, } *n. m.* an end; οἰαῖς, after her;
- Θεηνε, } οἰαῖς Δ η-οἰαῖς, after each other.
- ἴα θεηνε, at last.
- Θεηνμ, *v.* I say.

- Όιδη, *adj.* vehement.
 Όιδιμου, *n. m.* Diarmuid, Dermot.
 Όίλιγ, *adj.* fond, dear.
 Όίλιγε, *comp. adj.* fonder.
 Όιοξάλταρ, *n. m.* vengeance.
 Όιομδοιη, *adj.* idle.
 Όιομβυρδεδ̄, *adj.* thankless.
 Όίπεδ̄, *adj.* straight, sure.
 Όιυ, to-day; δ η-οιυ, or δ η-ιυò.
 Όλιζε, } *n. m.* law.
 Όλιζεδ̄, }
 Όο, *poss. pron.* thy.
 Όο, *prep.* to.
 Όό, *pr. pron.* to him.
 Όο, to; sign of infinitive mood.
 Όοβ', for οο βυò, it was (before a vowel).
 Όοδ̄η, *n. m.* loss, damage, hurt.
 Όοο', *pr. pron.* to thy.
 Όόιβ, *pr. pron.* to them.
 Όόιρ̄ευντα, *adj.* impossible.
 Όόιζ, *n. f.* a supposition.
 Όοιλζιορ, *n. m.* sorrow.
 Όοιλζιορ ροιρ̄οε, sorrow of heart.
 Όοιπρε, *pl.* doors.
 Όομ', *pr. pron.* to my.
 Όομδαιη, *gen.* of the world.
 Όομδαν, *n. m.* the world; δη οομδαν υιλε, the whole world.
 Όόμνδαιι, *n. m.* Donal.
 Όοηδ, *adj.* wretched.
 Όοηη, *adj.* brown.
 Όοηηδ̄ο, *n. m.* Donogh, Denis.
 Όοηδ̄η, *n. m.* a door.
 Όοηη, *n. m.* a fist.
 Όοηηδ̄ο, *v. inf.* (to) spill.
 Όοηοιλιν, *n. m.* a wren.
 Όοηοδ̄, *adj.* bad.
 Όοηοδ̄-ζηνοδ̄δ̄, badly employed.
 Όοηοδ̄-μεδ̄η, *n. m.* contempt.
 Όοηοδ̄-ηδ̄ε, *n. m.* bad fortune.

Ουαίρ, *n. f.* a reward.
 Ουβδαίητ, *v. irr.* (past) said.
 Ούιλ, *n. f.* a longing.
 Ουιλ, *n. f.* a creature, an element.
 Ούιλεαμ, *n. m.* the Creator; Ούιλεαμ να η-ουίλ, Creator of the elements.
 Ουιη, *n. m.* a person, a man.
 Ουιτ, *pr pron.* to thee.
 Ουί, *v. (inf.)* (to) go, going.
 Ούί, *gen. pl.* elements.
 Ούντα, *part.* sheet.
 Έ, *pers. pron.* he, him, it.
 Εαό, *pron.* form of έ; αν εαό, forsooth; 'ρεαό, it is (yes); ní η-εαό, it is not (no); μαίρεαό, &c.
 Εαοδαη, *prep.* between. (See ιοιη.)
 Εαοηαιηη, *pr. pron.* between us.
 Εαγίλα, *n. f.* fear.
 Εαηηαέ, *n. m.* spring.
 Ειλε, *adj. pron.* other.

Ειηη, *n. f.* Erin, Ireland.
 Έηηεαηηη, *gen.* of Erin.
 Έηηεαηηηαέ, *n. m.* an Irishman.
 Εηηιζ, *v.* rise.
 Έηηηηηη, *dat.* (in) Erin.
 Εηηζ, *pl.* fishes (*nom. s.* ιαηηζ).
 Εηηιιι, *v.* fly; ο'εηηιιι ρέ, he flew.
 Εοηη, *n. m.* John.
 Εοι, } *n. m.* know-
 Εοιδαη, } ledge.
 Έρεαηη, *pers. pron. emph.* he, himself.
 Ευοαέ, *n. m.* cloth.
 Ευοαέ-ααοαίη, *cpd.* *n. m.* calico (cloth of cotton).
 Ευοαηη, *n. m.* a face.
 Φά, *prep.* far, under.
 Φαο, *n. m.* length; ο β-φαο, far; αιηηφαο, entirely; φαο ό, long since.
 Φαοα, *adj.* long.
 Φάζ, *v.* leave; ο'φαζ (*past*) left.
 Φάζ, *v. irr.* find, get.

- ԲՃՃՈՒԼ, *v. inf.* (to) get.
 ԲՃՃԻՃԱՐ, *v. pass.* is found, is got.
 ԲՃԻՅՈՒ, *n. m.* a prophet.
 ԲՃԻԼԵ, *n. f.* a welcome.
 ԲՈՒՄՅԵ, *n. f.* the sea.
 ԲՈՒՄՅԵՐ, *n. m.* fear.
 ԲՈՒՄՅԵՆ, *n. f.* a mantle.
 ԲՈՒՄ, *v.* stay.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿԻ, ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿԱՄ, *v. inf.* (to) stay.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿ, *adj.* weak.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿԱՆ, *n. m.* straying.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿԻ, *prep.* under.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒ, *n. m.* a wolf.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *n. m.* cause; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, because; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, wherefore.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, goodness; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, first-rate; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, improving.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿ, *n. m.* a man; ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, a householder; ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, man of the house.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *dat. pl.* men.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *cpd. n. m.* a man of knowledge.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *n. f.* anger.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *comp. adj.* better; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, best; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, it were better; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, I prefer.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *n. f.* rain.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *adv.* henceforth.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *adj.* possible; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, I can.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *n. m.* Felim.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *emph. pron.* self, own.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *n. f.* a parliament.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *n. f.* flesh, meat.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *gen.* of meat.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *v. irr.* see, look.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *adj.* grassy.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *n. f.* a tooth.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *dat. pl.* teeth.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *v.* (*first pers. pres. ind.*) I ask, enquire.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *adj.* generous.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *num.* twenty; ճՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, two score.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *num.* twenty.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *n. m.* wine.
 ԲՈՒՄՆԱԿՈՒՄ, *gen.* of wine.

- Fionn, *adj.* fair, white. Fón, *adv.* yet.
 Fionnguala, *n. f.* Fin- Fuact, *n. f.* cold.
 ola. Fuar, *v. irr. (past),*
 Fíon, *adj.* true. found, got.
 Fíon-uirge, *n. m.* spring Fuact, *n. m.* hatred.
 water. Fuil, *v. (sec. form of*
 Fíor, *n. m.* knowledge. τά) is, are.
 Fír, *gen. of a man, pl.* Fúm, *pr. pron.* under
 men. me.
 Fír-feard, *gen. of a* Fác, *adj. pron.* each,
 Seer. every; Fác uile,
 Fíunne, *n. f.* truth. every; Fác n-don,
 Focál, *n. m.* a word. every one.
 Foclóir, *n. m.* a dic- Faeóilic, } *n. f.* Gae-
 tionary. Faeóilic, } lic; the
 Fógluim, *v.* learn; ΔΓ Irish language; also
 fógluim, learning. the Highland Scotch.
 Fóglumtá, *adj.* learned. Fáiillim, *n. f.* Galway.
 Fozur, *adj.* near; Δ Fáiwoeactar, *n. m.*
 b-fozur, near. gladness.
 Fozwoeact, *adj.* patient. Fálair, *n. m.* disease.
 Fóil, *n. f.* a while; FO Fámán, *n. m.* a calf.
 fóil, for a while. Fámána, *pl.* calves.
 Fóimicín, } *v. (inf.),* Fán, *prep.* without;
 Fozwoeact, } (to) help, Fán Δ beic, not to
 helping. be (sign of *neg. inf.*)
 Fom', *pr. pron.* under Fapoa, *adj.* spruce,
 my. clever, neat.
 Fonn, *n. m.* delight, Fé, } *n. m. and f. a*
 an air, pleasure. Féad, } goose.

- Ξεᾶλ, *adj.* bright, white.
 Ξεᾶλας, *n. f.* the moon.
 Ξεᾶλλ, *v.* promise; ξεᾶλλ (*past*), promised; μαρ ξεᾶλλ ἄρη, because, in consequence of.
 Ξεᾶλλετα, *part.* promised.
 Ξεᾶν, *n. m.* affection.
 Ξεᾶρη, *adj.* short.
 Ξεᾶρη, *v.* cut.
 Ξεᾶρησθῶ *v. (inf.)* (to) cut.
 Ξεᾶρησας, *v. (past.)* I cut.
 Ξιὸ, *conj.* though.
 Ξιορησ, *comp. adj.* shorter, nearer.
 Ξλας, *v.* take; ξλας (*past*), took.
 Ξλαν, *adj.* clean, pure.
 Ξλαοῦ, *v.* call, cry; ξλαοῦ (*past.*) called.
 Ξλας, *adj.* green.
 Ξλις, *adj.* cunning.
 Ξλόρη, *n. f.* glory.
 Ξλυδραῖς, *v. (inf.)* (to) go, to proceed.
- Ξνάτ, *n. m.* usage, custom; οε ξνάτ, usually.
 Ξνέ, *n. f.* form, sort, appearance, kind.
 Ξνιὸρη, *v. irr.* thou dost.
 Ξνιὸν, *n. m.* an act.
 Ξνιὸνδρατῆσιν, *dat. pl.* acts.
 Ξνότας, *adj.* busy.
 Ξο, *prep.* to, towards, till; no ξο, until ξο ο-τί, unto.
 Ξο, *conj.* that (particle before verbs).
 Ξο, sign of adverb.
 Ξορο, *v.* steal; ξορο, *past.* stole.
 Ξορη, *adj.* blue.
 Ξορη, *n. m.* a field.
 Ξριῶ, *n. m.* love.
 Ξριῶν, *n. f.* dislike, disgust.
 Ξριῶννε, *n. m.* a grain; ξριῶννε ο'όρησ, a grain of barley.
 Ξρημυίξ, *v.* stick; οο ξρημυίξ, stuck fast.

- Ξειμ, *n. m.* a bit, a morsel; Ξειμ ρεο-
 λα, a piece of meat.
 Ξειμ, *n. f. dat.* the sun.
 Ξηαν, *n. f.* the sun.
 Ξη, form of Ξο, with
past tense.
 Ξη, *conj.* that; Ξη
 μέ, that (it is) I.
 Ξη αβ (form of η) that
 it is; may be Ξη
 αβ εαὐ, that it is.
 Ξη, *prep.* (form of Ξο)
 unto.
 ι, *prep.* in.
 ἰ, *pers. pron.* she, her,
 it.
 ι, *n. f.* an island.
 ἰ-ρε, *pers. pron. emph.*
 she.
 ἰαο, *pers. pron.* they,
 them.
 ἰαοσαν, *pron. emph.*
 themselves.
 ἰαη, *prep.* after; ἰαη
 μ-βεῖτ, after being,
 having been (sign of
participle.)
 ἰαηαῖτ, *n. f.* an at-
 tempt.
- ἰαηαῖο, *v. (inf.)* (to)
 seek, seeking; αῖ
 ἰαηαῖο βῖο, in search
 of food; ο'ἰαηαῖο,
 asking.
 ἰαη, *n. m.* a fish.
 ἰβ, *pers. pron.* you, ye.
 ἰβρε, *pron. emph.* your-
 selves.
 ἰοη, *prep.* between.
 ἰμ, *n. m.* butter.
 ἰμπεαη, *n. m.* strife.
 ἰνεαν, *n. f.* a daughter
 ἰνη, *n. f.* an island.
 ἰνη, *pers. pron.* we, us.
 ἰνη, *pron. emph.* our-
 selves.
 ἰνητε, *pr. pron.* in her.
 ἰομ, *intens. prefix*, many.
 ἰομαηαῖο, *n. f.* too
 much.
 ἰομλάν, *n. m.* the en-
 tire.
 ἰομπυῖζ, *v.* turn,
 change.
 ἰον, *prep.* in.
 ἰον, particle expressing
 fitness.
 ἰονά, *conj.* than; also
 written ἰνά and 'νά.

- leo, *pr. pron.* with them.
- leor (or λόρ,) *adj.* sufficient; ἴρ leor liom, I think it enough; ζο leor, sufficiently, in plenty.
- leorān, *emph. form* of leo.
- le'p, with our.
- leun, *n. m.* affliction.
- liat, *adj.* gray.
- lineuodac, *n. m.* linen cloth, linen.
- linn, *pr. pron.* with us.
- linne, *emph. form* of linn.
- liom, *pr. pron.* with me; liom-γδ, *emph. form* liom féin, by myself.
- lionta, *part.* filled.
- litip, *n. f.* a letter.
- lógmāp, *adj.* precious.
- loinge, *gen.* of a ship.
- long, *n. f.* a ship.
- lonnradc, *adj.* glittering, shining.
- lorcan, Lorcan.
- lorp, *n. m.* a track.
- luimneac, *n. f.* Limerick.
- luimniç, *dat.* Limerick.
- luac, *n. m.* a price.
- lútçáip (and luatçáip,) *n. f.* laughter, gladness.
- má, *conj.* if.
- māc, *n. m.* a son.
- māō, *n. m.* a trump.
- māodō, } *n. m.* a dog.
- māopāō, }
- māioin, *n. f.* morning.
- māipe, *n. f.* Mary.
- māipeadō, *conj.* well, if so; má ἴr eadō, if it is it.
- māit, *adj.* good; ζο māit, well.
- māit, *v.* forgive.
- māit, *n. f.* a good, a favour; míle māit, a thousand thanks.
- māite, *adj. pl.* good; *n. pl.* the nobility.
- māll, *adj.* slow; ζο māll, slowly, late.
- mālpac, *n. m.* a boy a man-child.

- Νίλ, *n. f.* honey.
 Νίλε, *num.* a thousand.
 Νίλε, *n. m.* a mile.
 Νίλιρ, *adj.* sweet.
 Νίν, *n. f.* meal.
 Νίν, *adj.* fine.
 Νίνικ, *adj.* frequent.
 ὅμο μινικ, oftentimes,
 Νιον, *adj.* small.
 Νιον-ῥοκλόρι, *n. m.* a
 vocabulary.
 Νιρε, *n. f.* frolic, Διρι
 μιρε, in a frolic.
 Νιρε (μερι), *pron.*
emph. I, myself.
 Νηδ, *pl.* women, *gen.*
 of a woman.
 Νηδοι, *dat.* (to) a wo-
 man.
 Νο, *poss. pron.* my.
 Νό, *comp. adj.* more,
 larger, greater.
 Νοç, *adj.* early, ὅμο
 μοç.
 Νόρι, *adj.* great, large.
 Νόριάν, *n. m.* many,
 μόριάν ὁδοιμεδὸ,
 many people.
 Νυνείλ, *gen.* of a neck.
 Νυνευλ, *n. m.* a neck.
 Μυντιρι, *n. f.* people.
 Μუნδ, *conj.* unless, if
 not.
 Μუნδρι, form of μუნδ
 with past tense.
 Μυριçδὸ, *n. m.* Mor-
 rogh, Morty.
 Νδ, *art. pl. and gen.*
sing. fem. the.
 Νδ, *neg. par.* sign of
imp. do not.
 'Νδ, than (for ιονδ).
 'Νδ, in his (for Δηη δ).
 Νδç, *rel. pron. neg.* who
 not, that not; *int.*
 whether not.
 Νδçδρι, form of Νδç
 with past tense.
 Νδε, see νδοιρεάν.
 Νδιρε, *n. f.* shame.
 Νδοιρεάν, } *n. m.* an
 Νδοιρεδανάν, } infant,
 from νδε, *obs.* a
 human being, and
 νάν diminutive.
 Νδοι, *num.* nine.
 Νδοι, *n. m.* a saint.
 Νδρι, form of νδçδρι,
 that not, that may
 not, whether not.

- 'ηδμ, in our (for ανη
 δμ.)
 ηε, *emph. suffix. with
 pl. prons.*
 ηεδĉ, *pron. one, any-
 one.*
 ηεδμβυιὸεδĉ, *adj.*
 thankless, ungrate-
 ful.
 ηεδμτ, *n. m. strength.*
 ηί, *neg. par. not.*
 ηιάλλ, *n. m. Niall, Neill.*
 ηιὸ, *n. m. a thing.*
 ηί η-εδὸ, *par. & pron.*
 it is not, nay.
 ηί'λ, contracted for ηί
 β-ρυιλ, is not.
 ηιομ, form of ηί, with
 past tense.
 ηιοτ, (i.e. ηιὸ ιτ), sign
 of comparative.
 ηο, *conj. or, nor.*
 ηοĉ, *rel. pron. who,*
 which, before ιτ, or
 past tense.
 ηοĉτ, *n. (obs.) night;*
 Δ ηοĉτ, to-night.
 ηόμΔ, *n. f. Nora.*
 ηυδὸ, *adj. new.*
 'ηυδμ, (for εη υδμ)
 when. (*lit. the hour.*)
- Ὄ, *prep. from.*
 Ο, (form of υΔ,) a des-
 cendant.
 Οβδμ, *n. f. work.*
 ΟεμΔτ, *n. m. hunger,*
 Ὄζ, *adj. young.*
 Οιρὸε, *n. f. night.*
 Ὄμ, *prep. for.*
 Ὄμ, *gen. of gold.*
 Ὄμρὸεμτ, *adj. illus-
 trious.*
 Οιρίν, *n. m. Oisin.*
 Ὄλ, *v. drink, ο'ὀλ ρέ,*
 he drank; Δζ ὀλ,
 drinking.
 ὌλΔτ, *rel. form. (who)*
 drinks.
 Ολε, *adj. evil, bad.*
 ΟλεΔτ, *n. m. badness.*
 Ὄμ', *pr. pron. from my.*
 Οηόμ, *n. f. honour.*
 Ὄμ, *n. m. gold.*
 ΟμΔιβ, *pr. pron. on ye.*
 ΟμΔιηη, *pr. pron. on*
 us.
 ὌμρὸΔ, *adj. golden.*
 Ὄμρουμεζ, *v. order, or-
 dain, ο'ὀρουμεζ ρέ,*
 he ordained.
 Ομμ, *pr. pron. on me.*
 ὌμηΔ, *n. f. barley.*

- Οηηδα, *pr. pron.* on them.
 Οηηδασαν, *emph. form* of οηηδα.
 Οητ, *pr. pron.* on thee.
 Οητσα, *emph. form* of οητ.
 Ορ, *prep.* over, ορ
 cionn, overhead,
 above (*with gen.*)
 Ράσμηδισ, *n. m.* Patrick.
 Ράισοε, *n. m.* a child.
 Ράισοίν, *n. m.* a little
 child.
 Ρέδσδαη, *n. m.* Peter.
 Ρεδανη, *n. m.* a pen.
 Ρέην, *dat.* pain, δ b-
 πέην, in pain.
 Ριδη, *n. f.* pain.
 Ρόζ, *n. f.* a kiss.
 Ρηεδάκάν, *n. m.* a crow.
 Ρύντ, *n. m.* a pound.
 Ρύντδ, *pl.* pounds.
 Ράδ, *n. m.* a saying.
 Ράδ, *v. (inf.)* (to) say.
 Ρδισ, *sec. form* of βί,
 was.
 Ρδτ, *n. m.* prosperity,
 luck
 Ρε, *prep.* with.
 Ρέιδ, *adj.* ready, plain.
 Ρέην, *n. f.* sway; πέην,
dat. (of ηδαη, will)
 in *cpd. preps.*; as δ
 πέην, σο πέην, ac-
 cording to (*with gen.*)
 Ρέην, (δ πέην,) last
 night; δτμηζδδ δ
 πέην, the night before
 last.
 Ρευδδ, *part.* tearing
 (to tear.)
 Ριδάτδανδδ, *adj.* neces-
 sary.
 Ριδάτδανδαη, *n. m.* ne-
 cessity.
 Ριζ, *n. m.* (also ηίοζ
 or ηί), a king; ηδ
 ηιζ, of the kings.
 Ριζεδάτ, *n. f.* a king-
 dom (also ηίοζδάτ.)
 Ριζνε, *v. irr. (past)*
 did, made.
 Ριζνεδαη, *v. irr.* I made,
 I did.
 Ριτ, *v.* run.
 Ρο, *par.* with past
 tense.

- Ρό, *intens. par.*, very, too much. Σαμ-ἡδαιτ̄, *adj.* exceedingly good.
 Ρό-ὄεαϛ, very pretty. Σάροα, *adj.* contented.
 Ροζ̄α, *n. f.* a choice. Σάριιζ̄, *v.* satisfy; ὄ
 Ρόιη, *prep.* before. ῥάριιζ̄ (*past*), satisfied.
 Ρόμηατ, *pr. pron.* before thee. Σατ̄, *n. m.* a shadow.
 Ρό-ἡόη, *adj.* very great. Σατ̄α, *gen.* of a shadow.
 Ρυζ, *v. irr.* (*past*) took, bore. Σαια, *n. f.* a knife.
 Σα, *suffix.* emphatic particle. Σαιατ̄άη, *gen.* of a wing.
 'Σα, for ἀνηρ̄ αη, in the. Σαιατ̄άη, *n. m.* a wing.
 Σαιὸῶη, *adj.* rich. Σαι, *n. f.* a school.
 Σαιτ̄, *v.* thrust; ὄ ῥάιτ̄ ῥέ, he thrust. Σοιη, *n. f.* a school.
 Σάιτ̄, *n. f.* sufficiency. Σοιηε, *n. m.* a scholar.
 Σαμηαὸ, *n. m.* summer. Σομηατ̄, *n. m.* a throat.
 Σαη, *suffix.* emphatic particle. Σέ, *pers. pron.* he, it.
 Σαὸβ, *adj.* false, bad. Σε, *suffix.* emphatic particle, also ῥι.
 Σαὸβζ̄ηαὸ, *n. m.* foolish or misplaced love. Σέ, *num.* six.
 Σαοζ̄αλ, *n. m.* the age, the world. 'Σέ, for ἡ ῥέ, it is it.
 Σαοη, *adj.* free, cheap. Σεατ̄, *prep.* beside, by.
 Σεαη, *n. m.* a while. Σεατ̄άη, *n. m.* straying, error.
 Σεαη, *adj.* old. Σεατ̄ἡδαιη, *n. f.* a week.
 Σεαὸ (for ἡ εαὸ) it is, yes. Σεαὸ (for ἡ εαὸ) it is, yes.
 Σεαλ, *n. m.* a while. Σεαη, *adj.* old.

- Σεον, form of ραν.
 Σεοναττι, *n. m.* grandfather, also
 αττι μοι.
 Σεονουι, *n. m.* an old person.
 Σεονφερι, *n. m.* an old man.
 Σεονφοκαλ, *n. m.* a proverb (old word); also
 ρεονιαδω, oldsaying.
 Σεονματτι, *n. f.* a grandmother; also
 ματτι μοι.
 Σεονορι, *n. m.* an elder.
 Σερι, *n. m. & f.* love.
 Σερι-ζιαδω, *n. m.* intense love.
 Σεριματτι, *adj.* steadfast.
 Seo, see ρο.
 Σεο, *n. m.* a jewel.
 Σερεαν, *pron.* emph. form of ρε.
 Σευν, *n. m.* prosperity.
 Σευνιαρι, *adj.* prosperous.
 Σεγιμ, *n. f.* beauty; ροι ρεγιμ, under
 (the form of) beauty.
 Σεουλ, *n. m.* a story.
 Σερεαο, *v.* shriek, roar.
 Σεριοβ, *v.* scratch.
 Σεριοβαο, *v. (inf.) (to)* scratch, scratching.
 Σεριορτα, *part. adj.* ravaged, devastated.
 Σι, *pers. pron.* she, it.
 Σιαο, *pers. pron.* they.
 Σιαοραν, *emph. form* of ριαο.
 Σιβ, *poss. pron.* you, ye.
 Σιβρε, *emph. form* of ριβ.
 Σιλ, *gen.* of seed.
 Σιν, *dem. pron.* that.
 Σιν, *v.* stretch.
 Σιναο, *v. (inf.) (to)* stretch, stretching.
 Σιnn, *pers. pron.* we, us.
 Σιnn ρειν, *pron.* ourselves.
 Σινne, *emph. form* of ρinn.
 Σιοc, *n. m.* frost, αζ ριοc, freezing.
 Σιοσα, *n. m.* silk, βιατ ριοσα, a cloak of silk.
 Σιοl, *n. m.* seed.
 Σιοr, *adv.* below.

- Σίον, *adv.* down.
 Σιοττάν, *n. f.* peace.
 Σίρε, *emph. form* of ρί.
 Σιύβαι, *v.* walk, travel.
 Σιύβαλ, *v. (inf.) (to)*
 walk, travel (αξ—)
 travelling.
 Σιύχια, *n. m.* sugar.
 Σλατ, *n. m.* good ap-
 pearance.
 Σλατμάρι, *adj.* in good
 case.
 Σλάιντε, *n. f.* health.
 Σλάιντεμαί, *adj.*
 healthy.
 Σλάν, *adj.* safe, healthy.
 Σλάν, *n. m.* safety,
 ρλάν λεατ, fare thee-
 well.
 Σλιδβ, *n. m. & f.* a
 mountain.
 Σλυαξ, *n. m.* a multi-
 tude, a host.
 Σνεαττα, *n. m.* snow;
 αξ ρνεαττα, snow-
 ing.
 So, *dem. pron.* this.
 Σόξ, *n. m.* joy, plea-
 sure.
- Σοίρευντα, *adj.* pos-
 sible (easy to be
 done).
 Σοιλλέρι, *adj.* bright,
 lucid.
 Σοιν (form of ριν),
 that, this; ραο ό ροιν,
 long from that, long
 ago.
 Σον, *n. m.* sake; αρι
 ρον (*cpd. prep.*), for
 the sake of, (*with gen.*)
 Σονα, *adj.* fortunate.
 Σοναρ, *n. m.* happi-
 ness.
 Σπαριάν, *n. m.* a purse.
 Σπέρι, *n. f.* the firma-
 ment.
 Σπρέ, *n. f.* a dowry,
 cattle.
 Σπάρο, *n. f.* a street.
 Σπόλ, *n. m.* satin.
 Σποτάν *gen.* of a
 streamlet.
 Σποτάν, *n. m.* a stream-
 let, also ρουτάν.
 Σπουτ, *n. m.* a stream.
 Σταριαιό, *n. m.* a his-
 torian; also ρταρι-
 αίρε.

- ΣΤΥΔΙΜ, *n. f.* prudence, modesty, artifice.
 ΣΥΔΥ, *adv.* up.
 ΣΥΔΥ, *adv.* above.
 ΣΥΘ, *dem. pron.* there, yonder.
 ΣΥΖΔĆ, merry.
 ΣΥΙΛΕ, *n. f. pl.* eyes.
 ΤΑ, *v.* am, art, is, are.
 ΤΑΒΔΑΤ, *n. f.* substance.
 ΤΑΒΔΙΥ, *v. irr.* give.
 ΤΑΘΣ, *n. m.* Teig.
 ΤΑΕ, *n. m.* tea.
 ΤΑΜ, *n. f.* a flock, cattle, a raid.
 ΤΑΜΙC, *v. irr. past.* came.
 ΤΑΜΤΕ, *pl.* flocks.
 ΤΑΥΒΕΔĆ, *adj.* profitable.
 ΤΑΥΥ, *pr. pron.* over him, it.
 ΤΑΛΑΜ, *n. f. (ŝ m.)* the earth.
 ΤΑΛΛ, *adv.* over, yonder.
 ΤΑΛΙΝΑΝ, *gen.* of the earth.
 ΤΑΝ, *n. m.* time, ΔΝ ΤΑΝ, the time.
 ΤΑΡΔΙΘ, *adj.* quick; ΣΘ ΤΑΡΔΙΘ, quickly.
 ΤΑΥ, *prep.* over.
 ΤΑΥΔΙΝΝ, *pr. pron.* over us.
 ΤΑΥCΥΥΡΝΕ, *n. f.* contempt.
 ΤΑΥΜ, *pr. pron.* over me.
 ΤΑΥΤ, *pr. pron.* over thee; ΤΑΥΤ ΤΙΜĆΙΟΛΛ, round about.
 ΤΑΥΤ, *n. m.* thirst,
 ΤΕ, *n. m.* the individual; ΔΝ ΤΕ, he who.
 ΤΕΔĆ, *n. m.* a house.
 ΤΕΔĆΤ, *n. m.* a coming ΤΕΔĆΤ CΥΖΑΜ, coming towards me; *v. (inf.)* to come.
 ΤΕΔΜΔΥ, *n. f.* Tara.
 ΤΕΔΜΥΔĆ, *gen.* of Tara.
 ΤΕΔΝΣΑ, *n. f.* a tongue.
 ΤΕΔΝΣΑΙΝ, *dat.* (to) a tongue.
 ΤΕΔΝΣΑΝ, *gen.* of a tongue.
 ΤΕΔΥ, *n. m.* heat.
 ΤΕΙΘ, *v. irr.* go.

- Τευο; *n. m. gen. pl.* (of) cords; *μευδαὸ* τευο, tearing of harp-strings.
- Τί, *n.* a point; *ῥο ο-τί*, until; *Δίη τί*, on the point (of); *Δίη τί βεῖτ*, on the point of being, about to be.
- Τίς, *v. irr.* comes, come; *τίς λιομ*, (it comes with me), I can.
- Τίς, *dat.* a house.
- Τιμείολλ, *n. m.* a circuit, *Δ ο-τιμείολλ*, about, (*epd. prep. with gen.*) 'να τιμείολλ, about him; *ἐδρετ τιμείολλ*, all round about.
- Τίηη, *adj.* sick.
- Τίηηεσρ, *n. m.* sickness.
- Τιονόλ, *n. m.* an assemblage.
- Τίη, *n. f.* land, a country.
- Τίηξιδάο, *n. m.* patriotism.
- Τίηξιδάο, *gen.* of patriotism; *μυητιη Δη* τίηξιδάο, the patriotic party.
- Τίηηα η-ός, the land of the youths.
- Τός, *v.* take, lift; *τός*, (past) lifted, also built.
- Τοίλ, *n. f.* will, *λεο'* τοίλ, by your leave.
- ΤοίηόεΔεβδῆ, *n. m.* Tirloch, Turlough.
- Τομάρ, *n. m.* Thomas.
- Τοηαὸ, *n. m.* fruit.
- Τίη, *prep.* through.
- Τίηεσρ, *ord. num.* third.
- Τίηευν, *adj.* valiant.
- Τίηί, *num.* three.
- Τίηομ, *adj.* heavy.
- Τύ, *pr. pron.* } thou.
- Τύ, (*acc.*) } thee.
- Τύς, *v. irr.* gave (made).
- Τυιτ; *v.* fall, *τυιτ* (past) fell.
- Τύρ, *n. m.* beginning, *Δίη ο-τύρ*, at first.
- ΤυρΔ, *pers. pron. emph.* thyself.

- ὕδ, *n. m.* a descendant, a grandson.
 ὕδ, *prep.* from.
 ὕδῶτα, *n. m.* the top, the surface, cream, the upper.
 ὕδῶ, *pr. pron.* from him.
 ὕδῆ, *n. m.* solitude.
 ὕδῆ, *pr. pron.* from me.
 ὕδῆ, *gen.* of a lamb; and *pl.* lambs.
 ὕδῆ, *pr. pron.* from us.
 ὕδῆ, *n. f.* hour, time; ὕδῆ, ἡ ὕδῆ, or ἡ ὕδῆ, the time, when; ὕδῆ ἡ ὕδῆ, what time, when?
 ὕδῆ, *adj.* green.
 ὕδῆ, *pr. pron.* from thee.
 ὕδῆ, *n. m.* a lamb.
 ὕδῆ, *prep.* over, above.
- ὕδῆ, *dat. fem.* noble.
 ὕδῆ, *adj.* noble.
 ὕδῆ, *pr. pron.* over me; ὕδῆ ἡ ὕδῆ, over my head, now in use.
 ὕδῆ, *n. f.* an egg.
 ὕδῆ, *pron.* there, over.
 ὕδῆ, *pl.* eggs.
 ὕδῆ, *adj. pron.* all; ὕδῆ ἡ ὕδῆ, entirely; ὕδῆ ὕδῆ, altogether.
 ὕδῆ, *pr. pron.* about him; ὕδῆ-ἡ ὕδῆ, *emph. form*; ὕδῆ ἡ ὕδῆ, therefore.
 ὕδῆ, *pr. pron.* on her.
 ὕδῆ, *n. m.* water.
 ὕδῆ, ὕδῆ, or ὕδῆ, *prep.* about.
 ὕδῆ, *adj.* humble.
 ὕδῆ, *pr. pron.* about thee.
 ὕδῆ, *adj.* fresh, new.



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