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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

IRISH LANGUAGE,

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES,

BY

HENRY J. MONCK MASON,

L.L.D. M.R.I.A.

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THE following compilation has long been withheld from the public, in the hope that some person more competent than myself would undertake the work ; but, disappointed in that expectation, and finding that no time should be lost in furnishing the Irish student, I hasten to put it forth.

Let it not be objected, that I am not acquainted with the Irish as a colloquial, but only as a written, language ; I admit it ; but I have not advanced a single rule except upon the best admitted authorities ; and have decided, in cases of doubt, upon the evidence of a majority of the most approved. I have compared Molloy's, Vallancey's, Neilson's, Halliday's, O'Brien's, and O'Reilly's grammars ; and not neglected others.

It may be asked, why I have not re-edited some of those above enumerated ? The answer is obvious—such as I most approved of are copy-right. I must also add, that I conceive that none of them are fitted for editing without alteration.

It is my intention, please God, to publish a second part ; containing one or two useful tables in the shape of Appendix, and dialogues, composed by persons the most competent to write them, in familiar phrase. In publishing the parts separately, I consult the convenience of the public ; because I cannot, except during the long vacation, have leisure to complete the second, and a grammar is wanted immediately.

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IRISH GRAMMAR.

LETTERS.

Their Pronunciation and Orthography.

The Modern Irish Alphabet consists of 18 letters.

	Name & Form.		Pronunciation by analogy to the English.	
A	Ḃ	a	Ḃim	Alim
B	B	b	Beic	Beh
C	C	c	Coll	Cowl
D	Ḃ	d	Ḃuir	Theor
E	E	e	Eada	Eayaw (quick)
F	F	f	FearḂ	Farrun
G	G	g	Gort	Gurth
I	I	i	Joza	Eeyaw (quick)
L	L	l	Luir	Luish
M	M	m	Muir	Mooin
N	N	n	Nuir	Nooin
O	O	o	Oir	Oeer
P	P	p	Peic	Peh
R	R	r	Ruir	Ruish
S	S	s	Suir	Sooil
T	T	t	Teine	Thinnè (quick)
U	U	u	Uir	Oor
H	H	h	Uac	Ooagh

It will appear in the sequel, how the powers of the letters V, W, and Y, are expressed in Irish. K is always the pronunciation of C; the power of Q exists in C followed by *v*, as in *Quinn*; and X is expressed by *cr*, as *Exodus*.

Contractions in common use.

Ḃ for ea.	Ḃ for ui.	Ḃ for aip.	Ḃ for 3an.
Ḃ — a3ur.	Ḃ — eadov.	Ḃ — uḂ.	Ḃ — 3ur.
Ḃ — ct.	Ḃ — ap.	Ḃ — an.	

The VOWELS are five, viz. three broad, *a*, *o*, *u*, often used promiscuously in ancient manuscripts; and two slender, *e* and *i*.

The following are the sounds of the vowels; and note, that there is but one accent in Irish, to wit, that drawn up from left to right, as *bār*, and it always denotes a long syllable: it is called, *ṛíve fáda*.

<i>Pronunciation.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
A — 1. Long and broad, as in <i>war</i> .— <i>bār</i> , white.	
2. Long and slender, like <i>i</i> in <i>fine</i> .	— <i>ádaic</i> , horn.
3. Short and broad, as in <i>war-rant</i> .	— <i>marc</i> , beef.
4. Short and slender, as in <i>can</i> .— <i>briat</i> , a garment.	
5. Short and obscure, as in <i>fu-neral</i> .	— <i>comairtá</i> , neighbour.
6. At the end of words, and before <i>ð</i> , it has a peculiar sound, like <i>oo</i> in <i>cučkoo</i> .— <i>pecað</i> , sin.	
E — 1. Long, as in <i>there</i> .	— <i>mé</i> , the moon.
2. Short, as in <i>egg</i> .	— <i>fé</i> , strife.
3. Short and obscure, like the feminine <i>e</i> in French, poetry, or as in <i>broken</i> .	— <i>féilte</i> , folded.
I — 1. Long, as <i>ee</i> in <i>feel</i> .	— <i>im</i> , butter.
2. Short, as in <i>pin</i> .	— <i>inir</i> , an island.
O — 1. Long as in <i>store</i> .	— <i>mór</i> , great.
2. Short, as <i>u</i> in <i>buck</i> .	— <i>tróc</i> , a trumpet.
U — 1. Long, as in <i>rule</i> .	— <i>cú</i> , a hound.
2. Short, as in <i>put</i> .	— <i>úcb</i> , the breast.
3. Short, as in <i>gull</i> .	— <i>gúl</i> , cry.

It is to be observed of vowels—

1st. That there are no quiescent vowels at the end of words, as in English. *ex. done*. 2dly. That no vowels are ever doubled in the same syllable, as in *poor*. And 3dly. That there are never two distinct syllables made out of vowels following one another; but that diphthongs and triphthongs always form one syllable, though the several vowels may be heard in the pronunciation.

The CONSONANTS are either immutable, as *l*, *n*, and *r*; or mutable, as *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *s*, and *t*; so called, because that, by placing over them a mark of aspiration, they either lose their primitive sound, or are altogether suppressed in pronunciation. The letters thus printed are said to be mortified, and the change thus expressed marks some of the most material inflections of the nouns and verbs. This is indeed a peculiarity in the Irish language, among European tongues, that requires the particular attention of the reader; who, if acquainted with the Hebrew, will perceive something analagous to it, in the effect which the dagesch point has upon some of the letters in that language. When the Irish is printed in Roman letters, the effect of the point is expressed by the addition of an *h*. This greatly tends to confound learners, who, when taught the power of *h*, in Irish books printed in Roman character, will have to unlearn this, when they come to read English books in the same letter. Thus they will be told, *th* (in Irish) is to be a mere aspirate; and when they learn to read English, they find it must be strongly sounded, and, what adds to the confusion, precisely as they were told to pronounce the simple *t*, when learning to read the Irish. The point remedies this evil; and therefore Neilson, although he published his Grammar in Roman character, had dotted letters of that form cast for his purpose.

We shall first treat of the mutables; *B*, *F*, *M*, and *P*, unaspirated, are pronounced as in English.

b is like either the English *w* or *v*; it is to be observed, that the difference of the broader or more slender sound of *b*, forms one provincial difference in the pronunciation of Irish. O'Brien's rules for the pronunciation of *b* are thus:—At the beginning of words, when followed by a slender vowel, and when it terminates a word, it is usually sounded *v*; but, in cases where it is connected with a broad vowel, he says “there is no certain standard;” neither does there seem to be any fixed rule for its pronunciation in the middle of words.

C is always as *K*.

c has a guttural sound which has nothing analagous to it in the English tongue, but is quite similar to that of the Greek χ , and Spanish *X*. There are two varieties of this sound; 1. At the beginning and end of words, when followed or succeeded by a broad vowel, or used in the middle of words in connection with one, it has

a sound like *gh* in the word *lough*, strongly pressed out through the throat. 2. When thus connected with a slender vowel, its sound is only that of a very strong aspiration.

D has two sounds: 1. Like *d* in Italian, or *th* in *there*—the other like the *d* in French, more light and liquid, but similar to the former. It seems that the length of the following syllable influences the choice of sound.

ð is the Irish *Y*. If followed by a broad vowel at the beginning of a word, it has a pronunciation to which there is nothing similar in the English language; it is then guttural, and like the German *Y*, and may be expressed by a strong forcing of this letter. 2. In the beginning of a word, and before a slender vowel, or in the middle of a word followed by any vowel, it is simply *Y*. And 3. Whenever it is followed by a consonant, or terminates a word, it is either silent, or weakly aspirated. This letter at the end of a word, (not a monosyllable,) gives to the preceding vowel, if a broad one, the pronunciation of an *u*.

þ becomes an aspirate; it is never used as such but at the beginning of words, or as the initial of the second part of compounds.

G is always pronounced as in *gall*, never as in *gin*.

ǰ is liable to the same rules as *ð*, only that at the end of words it is always silent.

ŋ is liable to the same rules as *ð*. O'Brien says that, preceding a slender vowel in any part of a word, or terminating a word, it is *always* sounded as *v*.

þ, always as an *F*.

S, as in *son*, and also as an *sh*. It is perhaps impossible to give any fixed rule for the use of these; but the latter pronunciation is most common, where *s* is preceded or followed by a slender vowel, or when it terminates a word.

ř is always as an *h*.

T is always sounded as *th* in *thick*, but often somewhat thicker, as if it were preceded by a *d*. When aspirated, it is pronounced as *h*.

The immutable consonants, *l*, *n*, and *r*, never suffer change from aspiration or eclipsis.

L has two sounds, simple and liquid: the first as in the English word *leap*; the second like the last *l* in *million*,

N has also two sounds; 1st. Like *n* in *never*; the second like *n* in *news*.

R has likewise two sounds; the first like *r* in *road*; the second like *r* in *clarion*. The single *r* "is formed by slightly touching the sound of *ee*, before as well as after the *r*."—Neilson,

We come now to the consideration of compound letters, as I. Vowels, which are either 1, diphthongs, or 2, triphthongs; and II. Consonants, which are either 1, doubled, or 2, joined to others.

The diphthongs are 13 in number, and the triphthongs 5: of these the following diphthongs, and all the triphthongs, are always long; and in printing or writing them the accent is often omitted—

ae, ao, ev, ia, & va; O'Reilly adds, eo & iv.

Pronunciation.

Example.

1. ae, always long; as ay in say; —zæel, Irish.
 2. ai, long as aw; —tauu, rumour.
short, as i in king; —aiuzæal, an angel.
sometimes like e in err; —aiu, lawful.
 3. ao, always long, as ea in bear; —caom, beautiful.
 4. ea, long, as a in care; —rmeaui, a blackberry.
short, as a in art; —ceaui, right.
short, as e in leg; —beaui, little.
obscure, like the feminine e
in French poetry; —rneaui, stretching out.
 5. ei long, as in feign; —deiu, alms.
short, as e in egg; —reiu, sell.
 6. eo long, as eo in yeoman; —ceol, a song.
long, with a stress on the o,
as in mole; —eolui, knowledge.
short, like you in young; —veoi, drink. O'Brien.
- According to Halliday, there are but six instances in use, in which this short pronunciation is used.
7. ev always long, first as two syllables; —feuc, behold,
pronounced fe-uó.
secondly, as ay in mayor; —meui, a finger.
 8. ia always long, ee-a, as ee in peer; —zuiaui, the sun.
 9. io long, ee-u, as ee in keen; —fion, wine.
short, as i in kiss; —lior, a fort.
 10. iv long, as ew in few; —fir, worthy.
short, as the French eu in
feu, but shorter; —fir, rain.
 11. oi, long, and stress on o, as oe in stoe; —coiu, just.
long, and stress on i, as i in mile; —coiulle, woods.

Pronunciation.

Example.

- οι, long, as *ee* in *bee*; — καρδία, heart.
 short, as *ea* in *thread*, and
 not common; — οιδε, teacher.
12. υα, always long, as *oo* in *poor*; — ψυαη, cold.
13. υι, long, as two syllables; — οφθαλμος, the eye,
 pronounced as *soo-il*.
 long, as *uee* in *queen*; — κηρυξ, yellow.
 short, as *ui* in *quill*; — αιμα, the blood.

The five triphthongs all end in *i*, and are often used to express the genitives, and other inflexions, of words in which diphthongs occur.

1. αι, like *ea* in *near*; — πραος, tender.
2. εοι, like two syllables, with the force on *o*, and the *i* short; — Ουεν, (*Owen*), *John*.
3. ιαι, as *ea* in *year*, with a kind of force on both *i*'s. (*Neilson*.) — Ιασηρ, the pole of the head.
4. υι, like the pronunciation of *ue* in *fuel*, with the force on *u*, and the latter *i* gently sounded; — κηρυξ meek.
5. υαι, with a sound of all the vowels; the *υ* as *oo*, and the force on it; the others very quick, as *ōō—ă—ēē*; — ταφαι, graves.

These examples are chiefly from O'Brien's Grammar, and Lynch—authorities relied on by O'Reilly.

Consonants doubled—*cc*, *pp*, and *tt*, used only at the beginning of words, and pronounced respectively as *g*, *p*, and *d*.

The double sound of *l* and *n* is formed, as Mr. Neilson well remarks, (p. 141,) "by placing the tongue to press on the upper fore-teeth and the gums, while the point is perceptible between the teeth—the only difference is, that the aspiration to *l* is guttural, and to *n* nasal." The latter is like the *gn* in the French *Seigneur*.

The sound of *rr* is peculiar, and cannot be explained by writing. Mr. Lynch gave the writer the following rule—"primum levigatum, secundum aspiratum."

Consonants joined together; and these are of two kinds—1. such as influence each other in the manner called Eclipsis; 2. such as do not.

1. Eclipsis is of most important consideration in the study of the Irish language, as by it, and by the aspiration of initial letters, of which we have already treated, are chiefly marked the inflexions of verbs and nouns. It is when the leading consonant of any word is made to become entirely mute, or much altered in its sound, by having another consonant prefixed.

All the mutables, except *m*, are subject to eclipsis; the immutables cannot be eclipsed. And a consonant, to be eclipsed, must be followed by a vowel, by *l* or *r*, or by *s* before an *n*.

			Is to be pronounced
<i>m</i>	} eclipse	<i>b</i> thus, <i>ar mbion</i> ; our sorrow; — <i>ar mion</i> .	
<i>g</i>		<i>c</i> — <i>ar gcuaire</i> , our visit; — <i>ar cuaire</i> .	
<i>n</i>		<i>d</i> — <i>ar ndéil</i> , our desire; — <i>ar déil</i> .	
<i>b</i>		<i>f</i> — <i>ar bfuil</i> , our blood; — <i>ar fuil</i> .	
<i>n</i>		<i>g</i> — <i>ar ngyair</i> , our danger; — <i>ar gyair</i> .	
<i>b</i>		<i>p</i> — <i>ar bpairde</i> , our child; — <i>ar pairde</i> .	
<i>t</i>		<i>s</i> — <i>ar srlac</i> , the rod; — <i>ar lac</i> .	
<i>d</i>		<i>t</i> — <i>ar dtír</i> , our country; — <i>ar tír</i> .	

It is to be particularly remembered, that the eclipsing letters are added to the commencement of each word; so that, in looking in the Dictionary for these several terms, we shall find them there under the second letter: thus, look for *gcuaire* under *C*. From this it is clear, that, although the eclipsed letter be omitted in pronunciation, it must not be so in writing; no more than we can omit *k* in writing the word *knot*.

F is said by Vallancey to be eclipsed by *m*, *d*, and *t*; but he confounds with eclipsing certain cases, in which the possessive pronouns *mo*, *do*, and *to*, for *do*, are united with the following noun: in such cases apostrophes should in propriety have been used, as *d'féar*, for *do féar*, thine anger. There is a peculiarity in the eclipsing of *f* by a *b*, which is, that if it be followed by a broad vowel, the *b* becomes mutable and is sounded as *v* or *w*; thus in the instance adduced of *bfuil* pronounced *buil*.

The pronunciation of *ng* is very peculiar, and not to be described by a strict analogy: it is to be uttered with a

nasal catch, like *ng* in *king*, but much stronger; and never as if written thus, *fungus*.

S does not suffer eclipsis except followed by *l*, *n* or *r*, and preceded by the article *an*.—*O'Reilly*.

A list of cases in which eclipsis takes place, as well as those where aspiration occurs, shall be given hereafter; and, note, the same circumstances which require eclipsis in consonants, require the use of *n* before vowels.—*O'Reilly*.

2. Consonants joined together in the same word, where eclipsis does not operate.

gn has a peculiar sound, rather nasal; and as if a very slender *e*, or the sheva, as in Hebrew, were pronounced between them.

sl as *ll*, as *collad*, sleep—pronounced *collad*.

ln as *ll*, as *colna*, flesh—*colla*.

bn is pronounced as *nn*, as *ceadna*, the same—*canna*, with the peculiar pronunciation of *nn* explained in p. 8.

In many cases the slight sound of *e*, of which we have spoken, is frequently heard between other consonants, when they occur united in the same word.

I must observe, that, in treating of pronunciation, I have advanced nothing but on the best admitted authorities.

Exercises, principally for the pronunciation of the aspirated, liquid, and double consonants, extracted literatim from Patrick Lynch's For-oidear.

	Meaning.	Pronunciation.
▲ <i>cor</i> ,	his foot;	<i>a chuss.</i>
▲ <i>brat</i> ,	his cover;	<i>a vrath.</i>
▲ <i>don</i> ,	his fort;	<i>ayhoon.</i>
▲ <i>marc</i> ,	his beef;	<i>avarth.</i>
▲ <i>zort</i> ,	his garden;	<i>ayhurth</i>
▲ <i>fin</i> ,	O man!	<i>a irr.</i>
▲ <i>pod</i> ,	his kiss;	<i>a foag.</i>
▲ <i>fuil</i> ,	his eye;	<i>a hoo-il.</i>
▲ <i>tiir</i> ,	his land;	<i>a hee-ir.</i>

LIQUIDS.

	Femin.	Pronunciation.
<i>lam</i> , hand;	▲ <i>lam</i> , her hand;	<i>all hauv.</i>
<i>neart</i> , force;	▲ <i>neart</i> , her force;	<i>ann yarth.</i>
<i>riis</i> , a king;	▲ <i>riis</i> , her king;	<i>urrhee.</i>

DOUBLE LETTERS.

cc as ç, as ар cceapт,	our right;	<i>ar gārth.</i>
pp as b, as ар pppaиn,	our need;	<i>ar braw-in.</i>
тт as d, as ар ттепне,	our fire;	<i>ar dinné.</i>
нн nasal as ар ннпаиn,	our hate;	<i>ar-ngraw-in.</i>

*Words of more difficult or peculiar pronunciation,
from the same.*

	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
адарс,	horn,	<i>eye-arc.</i>
ажад,	face,	<i>eye.</i>
адрад,	adore,	<i>eyeru.</i>
амайн,	river,	<i>avuin.</i>
адбар,	cause,	<i>awur.</i>
божа,	a bow,	<i>bow.</i>
буидеан,	property,	<i>buee-an.</i>
савайн,	succour,	<i>covair.</i>
ражап,	to get,	<i>fowill.</i>
полца,	covering,	<i>fullàccha.</i>
жаба,	smith,	<i>gow.</i>
жумуи,	fir-tree,	<i>gee-ooish.</i>
лобар,	leper,	<i>llowar.</i>
оппеамнаç,	fitting,	<i>errunach.</i>
намар,	fat,	<i>rauwar.</i>
рамлузад,	pattern,	<i>sawvloo.</i>
тапбре,	apparition,	<i>thoevshey.</i>
балб,	stuttering,	<i>balluv.</i>
сеалз,	a sting,	<i>kallag.</i>
допб,	sorrow,	<i>dolliv.</i>
феапз,	anger,	<i>farrag.</i>
репб,	possession,	<i>shelliv.</i>
реалз,	mild,	<i>shallug.</i>
апчирпжад,	blasphemy,	<i>aw-hishshoo.</i>
баидеачарач,	thankful,	<i>baechassach.</i>
сорм-меарузад,	comparison,	<i>covassoo.</i>
жном-еачтас,	feat-performing,	<i>gneoveдghtach.</i>
лаечеамул,	daily,	<i>laehoo-il.</i>

WORDS, OR PARTS OF SPEECH.

I SHALL adopt Mr. O'Reilly's division of the parts of speech into ten, in preference to that of Mr. O'Brien, who does not separate the adjective from the noun; or that of Mr. Halliday, who omits the participle. They are the Article, Noun Substantive, Noun Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Of the ARTICLE.

There is but one Article, *an*, which signifies *the*: it has but one variation, *na*, which occurs in the genitive case singular of the feminine gender, and, in all the cases of the plural; *n* is added in the genitive plural, when the noun commences with a vowel, or with the influenced letters, *b* or *z*, but the *n* in this case more properly belongs to the noun. It is thus declined—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>an</i>	<i>na</i>
<i>Gen. Masc.</i> <i>an</i> , <i>Fem.</i> <i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>an</i>	<i>na</i>

In dative and ablative cases, when following the prepositions *do to*, *ro under*, *ua* and *o from*, and some others ending with vowels, *an* unites with the preposition, and the *a* is omitted: ex. *do'n*, *ra'n*, and *o'n*, for *do an*, *ra an*, and *o an*; but in such cases an apostrophe should properly be written or printed.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

To Nouns belong number, gender, case, and declension. There are but two numbers in Irish, singular and plural; but two genders, masculine and feminine; and six cases, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

Declension shews forth the changes which nouns undergo in their several varieties of number and case. There is nothing in which modern Irish Grammarians differ so much, and so materially, as in the declension of nouns: some of them, forgetting the great antiquity and eastern character of the language, have endeavoured to cramp it to the mould of European rules. A Grammarian should not, indeed, forget the influence which these must naturally have upon a tongue, which, although preserved with astonishing originality, must, through the use of it by persons in continual contact with others whose language was constructed on a different principle, have bent much to assimilate with it. It will therefore be found, that, according to the system of O'Brien, adopted by O'Reilly, and most others, we must look for the inflexions of nouns *chiefly* to the beginning of the words, while we must not neglect their terminations. Acting upon this principle, it matters not whether, with O'Brien, I make the number of declensions to be three; or, with O'Reilly, four; as his first and second are but subdivisions of O'Brien's first. O'Reilly's division is perhaps preferable; and I shall follow it, because it induces fewer exceptions to general rules.

Respecting the formation of the cases of regular nouns, I must premise, that the Nominative and Accusative, in both Substantives and Adjectives, are always the same; so are the Dative and Ablative—I shall not, therefore, from henceforth, always notice the Accusative or Ablative cases, in speaking of the rules, or exhibiting the declensions, of either species of Nouns. The Vocative of masculine nouns is generally like the Nominative, and the Vocative of Feminine sometimes like the Nominative. The Nominative Plural is generally the same with the Genitive Singular; and the Genitive Plural with Nominative Singular. The first part of this rule will be found to agree with many other languages, for instance, in the Latin, *libri*, &c.

The first declension of Substantives is of Feminine Nouns, commencing with vowels; the Genitive requires *h* to be prefixed; so do all the other cases of the Plural, except the Genitive, which requires an *n* after the article.

Example— օրօ , *a virgin.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. օրօ , the virgin. *Nom.* որօք , the virgins.

Gen. որօյ , of the virgin. *Gen.* որօք , of the virgins.

Dat. օրօ or օրօյ , to the virgin. *Dat.* որօք , to the virgins.

2d Decl. Masculine Nouns beginning with vowels.

The *Nom.* and *Accusative Singular* require *t* to be prefixed. The *Genitive Singular* suffers no change. The *Plural* is as in the first Declension.

Example— իւրօ , *a fish.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. իւրօ , the fish. *Nom.* իւրօք , the fishes.

Gen. իւրօ . *Gen.* իւրօք .

Dat. իւրօ , or իւրօյ . *Dat.* իւրօք .

The gender, then, of a noun beginning with a vowel is easily ascertained in the singular number; for, if *t* be prefixed to the *Nominative* or *Accusative*, or *h* omitted from the *Genitive*, it is masculine.

3d Decl. Feminine nouns beginning with consonants.

In this declension the initial letter of *gen. sing.* never suffers variation, but all mutable consonants, (except *d*, *s*, and *t*,) if the article is used, must be aspirated in the other cases of the *sing.* In the plural there is no change, except in the *gen.* which must be eclipsed if commencing with a consonant that can suffer eclipsis, unless it be an *s*. Some grammarians eclipse the dative; and O'Reilly, by his example, which is that used here, allows that it may be sometimes expressed by eclipsis, sometimes by aspiration.

Example— կօլամ , a dove.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. կօլամ , the dove. *Nom.* կօլամք , or կօլամս .

Gen. կօլամք , or կօլամս . *Gen.* կօլամ .

Dat. կօլամ , կօլամք , or կօլամս .
 կօլամք .

* The addition of the article changes the meaning from *a* to *the*, from indefinite to definite.

If the noun begin with *s*, followed by a vowel, or by *l* or *r*, it must be eclipsed instead of aspirated, by having *t* prefixed to all the cases of the sing. except the gen. and vocative.

Example—*ῥῦλ*, an eye.
Nom. *αὐ τῥῦλ*, the eye.
Gen. *ἡ τῥύλε*.
Dat. *δοῦ τῥύλ*.

4th Decl. Masculine Nouns, beginning with consonants.

In this, the initial letter of the gen. sing. if a mutable consonant must be aspirated, except it be an *s*, followed by a vowel, or by *l* or *r*. The dative sing. must be aspirated, or eclipsed. The gen. plur. must be eclipsed, and the vocatives aspirated. The other cases suffer no change.

D and *τ* sometimes afford an exception, as *Δία* God, gen. *De*.

Example—*κρηῖ*, a tree.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>αὐ κρηῖ</i> , the tree.	<i>Nom.</i> <i>ἡ κρηῖ</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> <i>αὐ κρηῖ</i> .	<i>Gen.</i> <i>ἡ κρηῖ</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> <i>δοῦ κρηῖ</i> or <i>κρηῖ</i> .	<i>Dat.</i> <i>δοῦ κρηῖ</i> — <i>κρηῖ</i> .

Nouns of this declension, beginning with *s*, and followed by a vowel, or by *l* or *r*, require *t* to be prefixed in the Gen. Dat. and Abl. Sing.

Immutable consonants suffer no initial changes: but, if the nouns with which they commence be feminine, they are marked by a broader or double pronunciation after the article.

The inflexions of nouns are 1. often connected with changes in the vowels contained in them; these become more attenuated than in the Nom. cases; or the reverse: they also 2. influence the terminations of nouns. Connected with the changes of the vowels, it will be necessary to make some observations on the Genders of Nouns; but I shall very much diminish the number of rules, with their exceptions, which are laid down by grammarians, as they are difficult, uncertain, and perplexing; and present only a few of them, and such as are generally admitted to be correct.*

* It is recommended to the learner not to incur himself with these rules, until he may have acquired some general knowledge of the language.

One test of Genders is the use of the article in the gen. sing. If *an* agrees with the noun it is masc.—if *na*, fem. The use of the aspirated gen. sing. and of the *t* or *h* prefixed, according to rules already laid down, are also tests. Most nouns whose last vowel is broad, or an *e* followed by a consonant, are masc. and those whose last vowel is slender, are fem. All proper names of men, and in general names of offices belonging to men, and nouns signifying males, are masculine; but names of women, and of offices peculiar to them, and nouns signifying females, are feminine.

The names of countries and rivers are feminine.

Diminutives ending in *ean* or *an* are masculine, and those ending in *oos*, *os*, or *in*, are feminine.

Derivatives ending in *ac*, *ide*, *ide*, *ine*, *ec*, *on*, or *on*, and derivative or abstract nouns in *ar* or *er*, are masculine.

Those taking an increase, and ending in a slender vowel, are feminine, as *braine*, perpetuity; and abstract nouns ending in *act* or *ecd* are feminine.

Nouns compounded of two substantives are of the gender of the latter.

2. With respect to the inflexions of the terminations of nouns, the rules that are simple and most general are as follows—

1. The dative and abl. sing. generally terminate like the nom. sing. but the dative and ablative plural are formed by the addition of *ib*, if the last vowel of the nom. sing. be broad, and of *ib* if it be slender. Some nouns, however, that transpose their final consonant in the gen. sing. as *valac*, *a burden*, gen. *valca*, form the dat. and abl. plur. by making the addition to the gen. as *valcayb*: but in words of one syllable, they sometimes end like the nom. plur. as *na rin* *the men*, *do na rin* *to the men*.

2 Regular masculine nouns ending in unaspirated consonants, seldom change their final letter; but, if the last vowel be broad, it is attenuated in the gen. by the insertion of *i* after it, thus *brat*, *a garment*, gen. *brait*; if of the feminine gender, they require, besides

this attenuation, (where the last vowel is broad,) the addition e to the gen. thus, τῆρ, *a country*, gen. sing. τῆρε; κορ, *a leg*, κορρε.

3. Regular nouns ending in aspirated consonants, excepting c̄; seldom vary their terminations in any cases, except the dat. plur.; but if the nom. terminate in c̄, the gen. sing. generally ends in z̄: some nouns of one syllable, as εαc̄ *a horse*, λαoc̄ *a hero*, cῖoc̄ *saffron*, retain c̄ in the gen. thus, εῖc̄ *of a horse*, &c.

4. Words having a or o for their last vowel, are often irregular in their attenuation; but the diphthong ea is generally changed into eῖ or ῖ, ev into eoῖ, ῖa into eῖ, and ῖo into ea in the masculine, and ῖ in the feminine, though with exceptions.

5. Nouns in ῖρ, except derivatives in oῖρ, usually have the gen. sing. aῖρ or aῖρα in the masculine, and a, ac̄ or ac̄a in the feminine; as καc̄aῖρ *a chair*, gen. καc̄ραc̄a.

6. Nouns ending in vowels generally terminate all the cases of the sing. alike, but some take ηa or aηa in the gen. sing.: many nouns ending in vowels make no final change in any case but the dat. and abl. plural.

7. Substantives ending in ῖm, or ῖom, generally make their plurals in aηηa.

8. In masc. nouns the voc. terminates like the gen. excepting such as take a broad increase in the gen. Fem. nouns terminate their voc. like the nom.

I have taken much pains to condense from the best authorities, and to simplify the foregoing rules. They seem to admit of the fewest exceptions; and I think that it will sufficiently appear, from a consideration of them, and still more were the subject to be followed through the conflicting opinions of grammarians, that any attempt to regulate the inflexions of nouns, by exclusive or principal attention to their final changes and attenuations, is contrary to the genius of the Irish language, and must lead to endless perplexity.

I shall present here the modes of declining the following nouns—*la a day*, *m a month*; *cῖo a hovel*, *bō a cow*, *bēn a woman*, and *clān children*. I omit many others that are irregular, but of less common use.

The following are taken from O'Brien and O'Reilly.

lá a day, mas.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	lá	laeće, laoiće.
<i>Gen.</i>	lae, laoi	lá.
<i>Dat.</i>	lá, lo	laećib, laoićib.

mí a month, masc. and fem.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	an mí, or mí	na míora.
<i>Gen.</i>	na míora, or an míor	na mí, or míor.
<i>Dat.</i>	do'n mír, or mír	do na míoraib.

cró a hovel, masc.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	an cró	na craoi or craoiće.
<i>Gen.</i>	an craoi	na zcró or cró.
<i>Dat.</i>	do'n zcró, or cró, or cró.	do na craoib or craoićeib.

bó a cow, fem.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	an bó	na ba, or baí.
<i>Gen.</i>	na bó, or bóin	na mbó.
<i>Dat.</i>	do'n bóin	da na baib.

bean a woman, fem.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	an bean	na mha.
<i>Gen.</i>	na mha	na ban or mban.
<i>Dat.</i>	do'n mhaoi	do na mhaib.

clán a tribe, or children, fem.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	clán	na clána.
<i>Gen.</i>	na cloíne	na zclánaín.
<i>Dat.</i>	do'n zcloín	do na clánaib.

An is expressive of the diminution of a substantive, thus, *cnoc a hill, cnocan a hillock*. Some of these have inferior diminutions, as *cnocicín a very small hill*. These are formed by adding the *í* of the primitive gen. in the penultimate syllable, and changing the last *a* into *í*.

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Nouns Adjective abound in the Irish language, and to them its poetry owes much of its beauty and force: like substantives they suffer changes, both in their initials and terminations, which mark their relation to other words; and the same circumstances contribute to these changes, as cause similar variations in substantives.

The adjectives generally follow their substantive; and, when they precede them, they suffer no change in their termination; but, if they begin with vowels, they will require a *t* prefixed to the nom. sing. masc. and to the gen. plural, when preceded by the article. They suffer no change in the nom. sing. on account of gender, and none in their terminations, when they end with vowels.

Adjectives following substantives generally suffer changes as follows—

1. With mutables for their initials, (except *d*, *s*, or *t*, following a noun ending with *n*;) they must be aspirated in the nom.* and voc. sing. of the fem. gender, and in the gen. dat. and voc. sing. of the masc. gender; likewise in the plural the gen. fem. must be aspirated—and, note, the gen. sing. is eclipsed in the same gender.

2. Terminating in consonants, and having 1. Their last vowel broad, they require in the masc. gender an *i* after them, or else to have the broad vowel changed to an *i* in the gen. sing. but, if they be of the fem. gender, there must be added a small increase in the gen. sing. 2. If their last vowel be slender, there is no change from the nom. in the gen. masc. but a small increase in the gen. fem. And

3. According to some grammarians, all the cases of the plural, except the gen. take a broad increase, if the last be a broad vowel; and a slender increase, if the last vowel be slender.

Some few adjectives of one syllable, with their last vowel broad, take a broad increase in their gen. fem.; and some, as well as substantives, are so irregular, that they are not reducible to rule.

* Neilson adds the dat. and abl. also; but O'Reilly prefers eclipsing them.

Two instances of adjectives, declined in the first three cases of both numbers, will suffice as examples here.

crāy arb, a high tree, masc.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. aḥ crāy arb..... ḥā crāy arb.

Gen. aḥ crāy arb..... ḥā zcrāy arb.

Dat. do'ḥ crāy or zcrāy arb.... do ḥā crāy arb.

bəay arb, a tall woman, fem.

Nom. aḥ bəay arb..... ḥā mḥā arb, or arbā.

Gen. ḥā mḥā arb..... ḥā bəay arb.

Dat. do'ḥ mḥā arb, or arbā do ḥā mḥā arb, or arbā.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

There are regularly but three; but in poetry the bards, as Mr. O'Brien remarks, "passed the ordinary bounds; and upon the superlative, which their heated imaginations made the positive degree, raised a second comparative and superlative;" and on this even a third of each of these.

The comparative now in common use is formed by adding *e* to the positive; and attenuating the last vowel, if it be broad. The superlative is the same as the comparative, with the addition of the particle *ar*. It is also expressed by the following particles added to the positive, which aspirate its initial letter, if it be a mutable consonant.

aḥ rār rō.

Njor corrupted from *nj ra* or *nj bvr*, is often prefixed to the comparative: *rō* signifies *very*; and is rather a sign of eminent quality in a thing, than a degree of comparison; so also are *rfr*, *vr*, and according to Mr. O'Reilly, *rar*: *aḥ* is a particle of excess still more forcible.

The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison—(See O'Reilly, Lynch, &c.)

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>
μαῖε, good	բէմ, բէմբե.
ολο, bad.....	μερα, μιρθε, μερθε.
μὸν, great	μω, μωιδε.
βεῖ, little.....	λυζα, λυζαιδε.
ῥῆμ, short	ῥιωμα, ῥιμυιδε.
ῥαδα, long	ῥαιδε, ῥια, ῥαῖοιδε, ῥεῖοιδε.
ῥυμυρ, } easy	ῥυρα, ῥυραιδε, ῥρα, ῥραιδε.
ῥυρα, }	
ῥεε, hot	ῥεο, ῥεῖτε, ῥεῖοιδε.
δεῖ, good.....	δεε,
ῥοῖρ, near.....	ῥοῖρε, ῥοῖρθε.

Adjectives of place end in *αο*, added to the name of the place; thus, *Spain Spain*, *Spainεαο Spanish*, and also a *Spaniard*, or *Spanish man*.

Adjectives of numbers are as follows—(see *Neilson*, &c.)

	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal, as first, &c.</i>
1,	αοη,	κερβ.
2,	δω, or δα,	δαρα.
3,	τμ,	τρεαρ.
4,	κεααμ, or κεῖρε,	κεεηαμαδ.
5,	κεῖ,	κεῖεδ.
6,	ρε,	ρεῖρεδ.
7,	ρεετ,	ρεαεεμαδ.
8,	οετ,	οεεμαδ.
9,	ηαοι,	ηαομαδ.
10,	δεῖο,	δεῖομαδ.

All that follow, up to twenty, are expressed by combinations of the foregoing, thus—

11,	αοη δεαζ,	αοηαδ δεαζ.
20,	ῥῖεε;	ῥῖεεαδ.
21,	αοη αῖρ ῥῖεε,	αοημαδ ῥῖεεαδ.
22,	δω ῥῖεε,	δαρα ῥῖεεαδ.

Two more instances will exhibit the nature of these compounds, up to 100.

30,	δεῖο αν ῥῖεεδ,	δεῖοεδ αν ῥῖεεαδ.
31,	αοη δεαζ ῥῖεε,	αοηαδ δεαζ αν ῥῖεεδ.
100,	κεαδ,	οεαδ.
200,	δω οεαδ,	δω οεαδ.
1000,	μῖλε,	μῖλε.

There is an idiom in very common use, which is to call 7 great 6—

Ex. mōir feirir, 7.

Persons are thus—*aoib*, one person; *dhír* or *beiric*, two persons; *triur*, three; and so on, *ceitair*, *ceitair*, *ceitair*, *ceitair*, *ceitair*, *ceitair*, *ceitair*, *ceitair*, *ceitair*, *ceitair*. Numbers over ten are thus expressed—*aoib-feir-béir*, *eleven men*, &c. The influence of these on aspiration shall be noticed hereafter.

The termination of a vowel before *r* is therefore often indicative of person, and, added to a word, gives it that character; thus, *mēlta* *deceived*, *mēltair* or *oir* *deceiver*.

The termination *act* is, in general, the sign of a substantive formed from an adjective, somewhat similar to the termination *ness* in English, thus, *fearamhail* *manly*, *fearamhailact* *manliness*. When the primitive adjective ends in *ta*, the substantive is formed by the addition of *r*, thus, *macanta* *honest*, *macantair* *honesty*.

The following example will serve to exhibit some of the combinations usual in the formation of derivative words in the Irish language; but I do not conceive it necessary to enlarge upon this subject here.

mēlta *deceived*, is the part. past of the verb *to deceive*.

mēltair *a deceiver*, *mēltairect* *deceit*.

mēlcan *a low deceiver*. *mēlcanair* *low deceit*.

There is a general rule in the composition of words, which is much quarrelled with by many grammarians, as having somewhat injured the language, by the strictness with which it has been adhered to. It will be found to have been very generally adopted. It is technically called *leatán ne leatán, 7 caol ne caol*; or *broad with broad, and slender with slender*; and it makes it necessary, “*that the vowel which goes before a consonant, must be of the same class with the vowel which follows that consonant; i. e. both broad, or both slender.*” Hence we have *feall* *treason*, and *fealtair* *a traitor*; but from *cairne* *speech*, we cannot by this rule have *cairneair*, so that this termination must be thus, *cairneoir*.—(See *O'Reilly's Preface to his Dictionary*, c. II. *Neilson* and *O'Brien*.)

of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are of six kinds—Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

The Personal Pronouns are—*me I, or thou or you, e or re he, i or y she.* They are thus declined—

me, I.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. *me I* *יָנָנְנוּ* *we.*

Gen. *me mine, or of me* ... *אָנָּנוּ* *our, or of us.*

Dat. *בָּאֵינִי* *or* *בְּדָמִי*, *for do me,* *בְּיָנָנְנוּ*, *for do יָנָנְנוּ,* *to us.*
to me.

Acc. *me me:* *יָנָנְנוּ* *or* *יָנָנְנוּ* *us.*

Ab. *וָאֵינִי*, *for* *וָאֵבִי* *me, from me* *וָאֵינָנְנוּ*, *for* *וָאֵבִינָנְנוּ*, *from us.*

or, thou.

Nom. *or thou* *יָבִי* *or* *יָבִיבִי* *ye.*

Gen. *do thine or of thee*... *בְּאֵינִי* *or* *בְּיָבִיבִי*, *your, or of you.*

Dat. *בְּיָבִיבִי*, *for do or,* *to thee* *בְּיָבִיבִי*, *for do יָבִיבִי,* *to ye.*

Acc. *or thou* *יָבִי* *or* *יָבִיבִי*, *ye*

Voc. *וָאֵינִי* *O thou!* *יָבִי* *re* *O ye!*

Ab. *וָאֵינִי* *or* *וָאֵינִי*, *for* *וָאֵבִי* *or* *וָאֵבִיבִי*, *for* *וָאֵבִי* *or* *וָאֵבִיבִי*, *from ye.*
or, from thee.

re he, and i she.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *re he, and i she* *יָבִיבִי* *or* *יָבִיבִיבִי* *they.*

Gen. *a his, its, of him, hers, a their or of them.*
or of her.

Dat. *do to him,* *בְּיָבִיבִי*, *for do i,* *בְּיָבִיבִיבִי* *to them.*
to her.

Acc. *e him, it, i her* *יָבִיבִי* *them.*

Ab. *וָאֵבִי* *from him;* *וָאֵבִיבִי* *&* *וָאֵבִיבִיבִי* *from them.*
וָאֵבִיבִי, *for* *וָאֵבִי* *i, from her.*

The possessives are, *me mine, do thine, or your, a his, hers, its, or theirs.* These are only the genitives of the personal pronouns.

There is an emphatic form belonging to both personal and possessive pronouns—thus, *me* is *I*; but the addition of *re* thus, *mīre*, creates the emphatic meaning, *I myself*.

This addition is of *re* or *īre* in the 1st person, *ra* in the 2d, and *ri*, *riṅ*, or *ran*, in the 3d person sing. *e* in the 1st person, *re* in the 2d, and *ran* in the 3d person plural.

Example.

mīre myself.

tvra thyself, dvīcra to thyself.

rēriṅ or ēreṅ himself, rīri or rīri herself, do ran to himself.

īṅne or rīṅne ourselves.

rībre yourselves, dibre to yourselves.

rīadran or iadran themselves, doibreṅ to themselves.

The emphatic increase, when added to a possessive pronoun, is generally put to the noun that follows it, thus, *mo lam ra my hand*; but an hyphen should properly be used, thus, *mo lam-ra*. The increase to possessives is *ra* in the sing. and 2d person plural, *ve* in the 1st, and *ran* in the 3d person plural.

Feiṅ is a word expressive of *self* or *own*, and is used with possessive pronouns in like manner, *e. g.* *mo lam feiṅ, mine own hand.*

rīm or *rīrīm* occur in some manuscripts subjoined in the emphatic form to the different person of *re*.

Personal and possessive pronouns are often compounded with prepositions, so as to appear but one word. The learner should become well acquainted with these, as they are almost always used in combination, and without any apostrophe, or other mark, to note their being so compounded.

The letters *a*, *i*, *u*, *ē*, or *o*, are often introduced to connect the words: the latter, however, only in the 3d person.

Three examples of this mode of combination will serve to illustrate this subject here.

Example—אִנִּי with.

אִנִּי—me	.....	אִנִּימִי	with me.
— עַי	.....	אִנִּיעַי	— thee.
— אֵ	.....	אִנִּיעֵא	— him.
— הִ	.....	אִנִּיעִה	— her.
— וְ	.....	אִנִּיעֵנוּ	— us.
— יְ	.....	אִנִּיעֵיכֶם	— ye.
— אֲ	.....	אִנִּיעֵיהֶם	— them.

עִמִּי through.

עִמִּי—me	.....	עִמִּימִי	through me.
— עַי	.....	עִמִּיעַי	— thee.
— אֵ	.....	עִמִּיעֵא	— him.
— הִ	.....	עִמִּיעִה	— her.
— וְ	.....	עִמִּיעֵנוּ	— us.
— יְ	.....	עִמִּיעֵיכֶם	— ye.
— אֲ	.....	עִמִּיעֵיהֶם	— them.

do to.

do—mo	.....	dom	to my.
— do	.....	do	— thy.
— אֵ	.....	do	— his or her.
— אֲ	.....	do	— our.
— אֲ	.....	do	— their.

In possessive pronouns the third person singular, and second and third plural, do not unite with the preposition; and in the third persons sing. and plur. they require an *n* to be prefixed, thus—

עִמִּי אֵ, under his, her, or their.

The emphatic increase of the personal compounds is as in the case of the primitives, thus, אִנִּימִי *with myself*; but the possessive compounds require that the increase should follow the noun with which they are connected, thus, עִמִּי לִמִּי *with mine own hand*.

The four other kinds of pronouns are indeclinable.

The relative pronouns are *α*, *who, which, that, all that, whatever*; and *ὅς ἤτοσα*, *who, which*: they are indeclinable.

The demonstrative pronouns are; *το*, *this, these, here*; *τιν*, *that, those, there*; *τὸ* and *τὸ*, *that, those, there, or you*.

Interrogative pronouns are *τίς, τίς, τίς, who, which*; *τίς, τίς, τίς, what*; *καί, καί, καί, what, where*.

These interrogatives combined with adverbs, make the following words in very common use—

<i>καίτιν</i> ,	when,	or <i>καί</i> , or <i>καίτα</i> ,	what time?
<i>καίθε</i> ,	wherefore,	or <i>καί τὰτ</i> ,	what cause?
<i>καίτ</i> ,	whence,	or <i>καί ἀτ</i> ,	what from?
<i>καίτε</i> ,	when,	or <i>καί τίς</i>	what place?
<i>καίτα</i> ,	how long,	or <i>καί τὰτα</i> ,	what long?
<i>καίτατ</i> ,	how,	or <i>καί τίς</i> ,	what mode?
<i>καίταδ</i> ,	where,	or <i>καί τίςταδ</i> ,	what place?
<i>καίταδ</i> ,	what,	or <i>καί τίςταδ</i> ,	what thing?

O'Brien mentions *ταίς, ταίς, ταίς, καί, τίς, τίς, τίς*, and *τίς*, as interrogative adverbials that are indiscriminately used.

Indefinite pronouns are *τις τίς, τίς τίς, he, or the person who, or that*; *καίς, ταίς, all, every*; *τις, τίς, some*; *αίς, τίς, τίς, τίς, other*; *τίς, τίς, all*; *τις, τίς, any one*; *τις τίς, τίς τίς, τίς τίς, whoever, whatsoever*, which are contractions of *τίς* and *ταίς*, or *τίς*, *was, or were*.

Of VERBS and PARTICIPLES.

Verbs are of four kinds, Active, Passive, Impersonal and Neuter—the latter have no passive voice, the impersonals have a passive termination.

All regular verbs have 1. two voices, Active and Passive.

2. Six Moods, Imperative, Indicative, Potential, Conditional, Consuetudinal, and Infinitive.

3. Three Tenses, Present, Past, and Future; these tenses have each of them a relative form, governed by a relative pronoun, expressed or understood.

4. Two Numbers, Singular and Plural.

5. Three Persons; and

6. Three Participles, Present, Past, and Future.

Mr. O'Reilly and others very properly make but one conjugation, for the final Vowel being broad or long makes no difference in regard to the general rules of inflection.

Verbs as well as Pronouns have an emphatic form, thus—
caim I am, caimhe I myself am.

The second person sing. imper. mood is the root of the Verb; but it appears in dictionaries under the first person sing. indic. mood, and present tense.

The Consuetudinal Mood is denied by some grammarians, but I adopt it on the authority of O'Reilly, Lynch, Halliday, and others: and it will be clear to any reader of Neilson, that he should have made it a mood, and not a tense, as he makes it to be sometimes past, sometimes future.

The inflections of Verbs are very much distinguished by initial changes, which appear in the example, and shall also be presented in one view hereafter.

The following general rules respecting final changes are borrowed from O'Brien.

1. No Verb can grammatically end in *m* or *i* in the plural, or *o* in the singular.

2. The first pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense, is always formed by adding *am* or *im* to the root, according as its final vowel be broad or slender.

3. The letter *f* should never be omitted in the future tense of any verb, except the Auxiliary; thus, *meaf deceive thou, meafad I will deceive.* This letter is also always used in the potential and conditional moods.

4. Active Verbs in the consuet. mood, change the final *m* of the first pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense into *n̄*, if

the pronoun accompany it ; but that mood in passive verbs is formed by adding *r* to their participles.

5. When a relative is either written or understood, all the persons of the indic. pres. end in *as* or *eas* ; but the past tense ends like the root of the verb.

The preceding rules are such as are most generally acknowledged and important—the student will learn others best, from the example of a regularly conjugated verb.

It is to be observed, that grammarians give two conjugations of a regular verb, the antient and the modern—the first is more common in books ; the latter in conversation, and it does appear to be a bending of the oral language to the necessity of assimilation with modern tongues, by the more frequent use of auxiliary verbs and separate particles, in order to express the various inflections. I conceive it to be necessary to exhibit them both ; but it will in the first place be proper to present the conjugation of the auxiliary, *to be*, &c.

AUXILIARY VERB.

The several modifications of the verb *to be* are drawn from five sources— $\Delta\Gamma$ or $\text{I}\Gamma$ *it is* ; $\tau\alpha$ *is, it is* ; $\Gamma\mu\text{I}$ *is, it is* ; $\mu\Delta\text{I}\delta$ *was* ; and $b\text{I}$ or $b\text{I}\delta$ *it is*.

1. $\Delta\Gamma$ or $\text{I}\Gamma$ is only used in two tenses of the indicative mood ; as $\text{I}\Gamma$ *me I am, or it is I* ; $\text{I}\Gamma$ $\tau\alpha$, &c. and $b\alpha$ or $b\mu\delta$ *me I was, or it was I* ; and so on with the pronouns of the several persons.

This auxiliary is frequently used with a repetition of itself, or of $\tau\alpha$, thus, $\text{I}\Gamma$ ϵ $\text{I}\Gamma$ $\text{L}\alpha\text{I}\delta\text{I}\Gamma$ *it is he that is strong* ; $\text{I}\Gamma$ *me* $\tau\alpha$ $\text{L}\alpha\text{I}\delta\text{I}\Gamma$ *it is I that am strong*. The English learner will here recognise a common Hibernicism, which is a literal translation of the Irish idiom.

2. $\tau\alpha$ is used only in the present indic. and as a positive affirmative, instead of the present indic. of $b\text{I}$: α is very frequently, but improperly, affixed to it, as $\alpha\tau\alpha\text{I}\Gamma$ *I am*.

Indic. present—modern mode.

$\tau\alpha$ *me, or* $\alpha\tau\alpha$ *me I am* ; and so with the several personal pronouns.

Antient mode.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ԵԱԼԻՄ, ՕՐ ԱԵԱԼԻՄ.	ԵԱՄԱՐԻ, ԵԱՄԱՑԻԾ, ՕՐ ԱԵԱՄԱՐԻ
ԵԱԼԻՔ, ԵԱՑԻՔ, ՕՐ ԱԵԱԼԻՔ, &C.	&C.
ԵԱ, ՕՐ ԱԵԱ.	ԵԱԾԱՐ, ԵԱՇԱԼ, ԵԱՇԱՑԻ, ՕՐ
	ԱԵԱԾԱՐ, &C.
	ԵԱԻԾ, ՕՐ ԱԵԱԻԾ.

3. ԵՔՎԻԼ, ՕՐ ՔՎԻԼ *is, it is.*

Modern mode.

ԵՔՎԻԼԻՄ, ՕՐ ՔՎԻԼԻՄ, and ԵՔՎԻԼ, ՕՐ ՔՎԻԼ *me I am*; ԵՔԱԼԻ, ՕՐ ՔԱԼԻ *thou art*; and so through the several persons.

Antient mode.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ԵՔՎԻԼԻՄ, <i>I am.</i>	ԵՔՎԻԼՄԱՐԻ, ՕՐ ԵՔՎԻԼՄԻԾ.
ԵՔՎԻԼԻՔ.	ԵՔՎԻԼԾԱՐ, ՕՐ ԵՔՎԻԼԻՇԻԾ.
ԵՔՎԻԼ ՔԵ.	ԵՔՎԻԼԻԾ.

Also, ՔԱԼԻՄ, ՔՎԻԼԻՔ ԵՎ, &C.

Negative present, (from *O'Reilly and Neilson.*)

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ՈՂ ԵՔՎԻԼԻՄ, յյԵԼ <i>me, or ոՂ'Լ</i> <i>me I am not.</i>	ՈՂ ԵՔՎԻԼՄԻԾ, ԵՔՎԻԼ ՐԻՊ, յյԵԼ- ՄԻԾ, ՕՐ ՈՂ'ԼՄԻԾ.
ՈՂ ԵՔՎԻԼԻՔ, յյԵԼ, ՕՐ ՈՂ'Լ ԵՎ.	ՈՂ ԵՔՎԻԼԵՐԻ, ԵՔՎԻԼ ՐԻԾ, յյԵԼ, ՕՐ ՈՂ'Լ ՐԻԾ.
ՈՂ ԵՔՎԻԼ ՔԵ, յյԵԼ, ՕՐ ՈՂ'Լ ՔԵ.	ՈՂ ԵՔՎԻԼ, յյԵԼ, ՕՐ ՈՂ'Լ ՐԻԱԾ.

Interrogative, of which *ա* or *աղ* prefixed is the sign.

<i>ա</i> ՕՐ <i>աղ</i> ԵՔՎԻԼԻՄ, ՕՐ ԵՔՎԻԼ <i>me, am I?</i>	ԵՔՎԻԼՄԱՑԻԾ, ԵՔՎԻԼԵԱՄ, ՕՐ ԵՔՎԻԼ ՐԻՊ?
ԵՔՎԻԼԻՔ, ՕՐ ԵՔՎԻԼ ԵՎ?	ԵՔՎԻԼ ՐԻԾ?
ԵՔՎԻԼ ՔԵ?	ԵՔՎԻԼԻԾ, ՕՐ ԵՔՎԻԼ ՐԻԱԾ?

4. ՌԱԻԾ *was*, of which there is but one tense, to wit, the past. Mr O'Reilly says, that it is a contraction from *րո ել*.

Modern mode.

ՌԱԻԾ *me, I was, or was I?* and so through the persons.

Antient mode.

Sing.
 𐌱𐌶𐌳𐌹𐌹 *I was.*
 𐌱𐌶𐌳𐌺𐌹
 𐌱𐌶𐌳𐌺.

Plur.
 𐌱𐌶𐌳𐌹𐌹𐌹.
 𐌱𐌶𐌳𐌶𐌳𐌹.
 𐌱𐌶𐌳𐌶𐌳𐌹.

5. 𐌲𐌺 or 𐌲𐌺𐌺 *it is.*

Imperative mood.

Sing.
 𐌲𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺 *be thou.*
 𐌲𐌺𐌶, or 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺.

Plur.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌺.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺; 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺;
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌶𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺.

Indicative—Present Tense.

𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹 *I be, or exist.*
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺.

𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌺-
 𐌹𐌺𐌺.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌹.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺𐌶, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺.

Past Tense.

This tense always requires the aspiration of the initial, if a mutable consonant.

Sing.
 𐌲𐌺, 𐌲𐌶, 𐌲𐌺𐌺 *me, or 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌶-*
 𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌹.
 𐌲𐌺, 𐌲𐌶, 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌺𐌹, or 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌹,
 𐌲𐌶𐌳𐌹𐌹.
 𐌲𐌺, 𐌲𐌶, or 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺.

Plur.
 𐌲𐌺, or 𐌲𐌶 𐌹𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌹, 𐌲𐌶𐌹𐌹.
 𐌲𐌺, or 𐌲𐌶 𐌹𐌺𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌶𐌺𐌺.
 𐌲𐌺, or 𐌲𐌶 𐌹𐌶𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌶𐌳𐌹𐌹.

Future.

𐌲𐌺𐌺 *me, 𐌲𐌺𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌶.*
 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺, or 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺.

𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌺,
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌺.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌹, 𐌲𐌺𐌶𐌳𐌹.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺𐌶, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌶𐌳𐌹.

Relative 𐌲𐌺𐌹 or 𐌹𐌹 *me 𐌲𐌺𐌹.*

Potential mood—this mood always requires the aspiration of the initial.

𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺, or 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌺, *I would*
be.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌶.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺.

𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌹.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺.
 𐌲𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺𐌶, 𐌲𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌹.

***Conditional mood, Present Tense.**

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<p>ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵐ, ḃᵒᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵒᵒ ᵐᵉ <i>If I be.</i> ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵒᵒ ᵐᵉ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵒ ᵐᵉ.</p>	<p>ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵐ, ḃᵒᵐᵐᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒᵒ ᵒᵐᵐ.</p>

Past Tense.

<p>ᵐᵃ ᵐḃᵉᵒᵒ, or ᵐḃᵉᵒ ᵐᵉ <i>If I were.</i> ᵐᵃ ᵐḃᵉᵒᵐᵐ, or ᵐḃᵉᵒ ᵐᵉ. ᵐᵃ ᵐḃᵉᵒ, or ᵐḃᵉᵒ ᵐᵉ.</p>	<p>ᵐᵃ ᵐḃᵉᵒᵐᵐᵒᵒ, or ᵐḃᵉᵒ ᵒᵒ. ᵐᵃ ᵐḃᵉᵒᵐ, or ᵐḃᵉᵒ ᵒᵒ. ᵐᵃ ᵐḃᵉᵒᵒ, or ᵐḃᵉᵒ ᵒᵐᵐ.</p>
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Future Tense.

<p>ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵐ <i>If I shall be.</i> ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒ ᵐᵉ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒ ᵐᵉ.</p>	<p>ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵐᵐᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒ ᵒᵐᵐ.</p>
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Consuetudinal mood—Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<p>ḃᵒᵐ, ḃᵉᵒᵒᵐ, or ḃᵒᵒᵒ ᵐᵉ <i>I am usually.</i> ḃᵒᵒᵒ, ḃᵒᵐᵐ, or ḃᵉᵐᵐ ᵐᵉ. ḃᵒ, ḃᵒᵐ ᵐᵉ, or ḃᵉᵐᵐ ᵐᵉ, or ḃᵒᵒ. (<i>Lynch.</i>)</p>	<p>ḃᵒᵐᵐᵒᵒ, ḃᵒᵐᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵒᵒᵒ. ḃᵒᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵐᵒ ᵒᵒ. ḃᵒᵒᵒ, ḃᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵐᵒ ᵒᵐᵐ.</p>

Relative *ḃᵉᵒᵐᵐ, ḃᵒᵒ, ḃᵉᵐᵐ that usually is.*

Interrogative, *ᵐᵉ ḃᵉᵒᵐᵐ?*

Past Tense.

<p>ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒ <i>I was usually.</i> ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵐ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵉᵐᵐ.</p>	<p>ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵐᵒᵒ, or ḃᵒᵐᵐᵒᵒ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒᵒ. ᵐᵃ ḃᵒᵒᵒᵒ.</p>
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No future.**Infinitive mood and participles.**

ᵐᵃ, or ᵐᵃ ḃᵉᵒᵒ *to be.* ᵐᵃ ḃᵉᵒᵒ *being.*
ᵐᵃ ᵐḃᵉᵒᵒ *having been.* ᵐᵃ ᵐᵉ ḃᵉᵒᵒ *about to be.*

* As it is impossible to reconcile the grammarians in the detail of this mood, I shall copy Mr. O'Reilly's.

The interrogation is *an*, and it is often used without the verb, the latter being understood, as *an me?* *is it I?* *an tu?* *is it thou?* &c. This interrogative particle, used before consonants which can be eclipsed, causes eclipse, when the *n* is generally omitted, as *a mb|d|n tu?* *do you be?* and often the particle is dropped thus—*mb|d|n tu?*

The negatives of this verb are *na* in the imperative, and *ni* in the other moods.

Note, that the tenses of the potential mood may be formed, by prefixing *ar* or *ir* for the present, *ba* for the past, and *buð* for the future tense, to such words as *cō|n* *right*, *e|n* *necessity*, *fe|d|n* *power*, &c.; followed by the pronoun, which is properly the nominative to the verb, and the verb itself in the infinitive mood; thus—*ba cō|n ðam*, (or *do me*), *a be|c* *I should have been*; literally, *it is right for me to have been, or be*. They are also formed by placing *ci|n* *I come or agree*, used impersonally; or *ca|c|d* *must, or it obliges*; in like manner before the pronoun and verb; thus—*ni c|n l|om*, (or *le me*), *a be|c* *I cannot be*. This idiomatic form of expression is very common, and must be carefully recollected and applied.

VERBS ARE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR.

The following example of the conjugation of a regular verb is taken from O'Brien, corrected by O'Reilly, and approved by Scurry, &c. It will be unnecessary to exhibit the English, except as in the manner already adopted.

meall *deceive*, active voice.

Imperative Mood—Modern mode.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>meall</i> <i>deceive</i> <i>thou</i> .	<i>mealað</i> <i>r|n̄</i> .
<i>mealað</i> <i>re</i> <i>let him</i> <i>deceive</i> .	<i>mealað</i> <i>r|b</i> .
	<i>mealað</i> <i>r|ad</i> .

Antient mode.

Sing. . .

Plur.

meal.
mealad.mealam, mealamaoid,*
mealamaif.
mealafde.
mealafif, mealafid.

Indicative Present Tense—Mod. mode.

mealaim *I deceive*, mealaiñ *ty*, &c.

Antient mode.

mealaim.
mealaim.
mealafde.mealaiman, mealamaoid.
mealabam, mealtaoi.
mealafid.

Past Tense—Mod. mode.

In this tense and in the potential mood, the particle *do* is generally expressed before the verb; and always so if the initial letter be *r*, or a vowel.

meall me *I deceived*, meall tu, &c.

Antient mode.

mealaf.
mealaf.
meall.mealaiman, mealaim.
mealabam.
mealabam, mealafid.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

mealfad me *I will deceive*, mealfad tu, &c.

Antient mode:

Sing.

Plur.

mealfad.
mealfaif.
mealfafid.mealfam, mealfamam,
mealfamaoid.
mealfabam, mealfafde.
mealfafid.

Potential Mood—Mod. mode.

mealfaif *I would deceive*, mealfad *ty*, &c.

* This termination would be thus in *cepl conceal*, *ceplimid*, because that the last vowel in the root of the verb is slender; so in some other inflections; but I do not consider it necessary to notice them further than by this general remark.

Antient mode.

mealfajū.	|	mealfadmaoijr.
mealfad.		mealfajde.
mealfad re.		mealfajdir.

Conditional Mood; eclipse the initial letter, if it be one capable of it.

da mealfajū *if I would deceive*, &c. as in the Potential Mood.

Consuetudinal Mood—Present Tense.

Same in both modes.

mealaīm, or mealañ me *I usually deceive*, mealañ tr, &c.

Past Tense.

mealaīm <i>I used to deceive</i>.	|	mealamaoijr.
mealca.		mealaojde.
mealad.		mealadaoijr.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

The same in modern and antient modes.

do, or a mealad *to deceive*.

Present. a3 mealad *deceiving*.

Past. jajr mealad *having deceived*.

Future. ar t1 mealad *about to deceive*.

The initials of the infinitive mood and the past participles are always aspirated; but the latter may also be eclipsed, instead of aspirated.

The relatives are mealar *that deceives*; meal that *deceived*; mealfad *that will deceive*; mealad *that used to deceive*. (See General Rule 5.)

Passive Voice.

This voice is conjugated in the modern mode, by prefixing the auxiliary verb to the participle, thus—b1ð me mealca *I am deceived*; and so throughout. It is therefore expedient to confine the conjugation here to the antient mode.

Imperative Mood.

mealcar *be deceived*.

Sing.

Plur.

mealcar me *let me be deceived*, mealcar tu, and so through the persons.

Indicative Present Tense.

ταῖς μεάλτα, μεάλταρ με <i>I am deceived.</i>	|	ταμαρ μεάλτα, μεάλταρ ἦ.
ταῖς μεάλτα, μεάλταρ ἐ.	|	ταβάρ μεάλτα, μεάλταρ ἦβ.
ταῖς μεάλτα, μεάλταρ ε.	|	ταῖς μεάλτα, μεάλταρ ἦβ.

Past Tense.

μεάλτῶς με *I was deceived*, μεάλτῶς τρ ε—ἦ—ἦβ—ἦβ

Future Tense.

μεάλταβάρ or μεάλταρ με *I will be deceived*—τρ—ε,
&c.

Potential Mood.

μεάλταῖς με *I would be deceived*, τρ—ε, &c.

Conditional Mood.

δα μεάλταῖς με *if I would be deceived*, τρ—ε, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood—Present Tense.

μεάλταρ με *I am usually deceived*, and so through
the persons.

Past Tense.

μεάλταοῖς με *I used to be deceived*, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

δο or α βεῖτ μεάλτα *to be deceived.*

Present. μεάλτα *deceived.*

Past. ἦρ ἢ βεῖτ μεάλτα *having been deceived.*

Future. ἀρ τῖ βεῖτ μεάλτα *about to be deceived.*

The negative and interrogative particles are the same in both voices. The negative particle of the present and future tenses indic. is *ἦ*, and of the past tense, *ἦρ*, *ἦβ*, or *ἦβ*; in the imper. mood it is *ἦ*. The interrogative of the indic. present and future is *α*, *αἦ*, or *ἦ*, and of the past tense *αρ*, *ἦβ*, or *ἦβ*. The influences of these particles on aspiration shall be noticed hereafter.

The following particles are signs of the potential mood—*ժ*, *մ* *if*, *չ* *until*, *մըր* *unless*. *չ*, and *չըր* followed by *Ե՛ժ* or *բ*, form the optative sign; as *չ*, or *չըր բ*, or *Ե՛ժ*, *մեալա Ե՛լծըր* *may you be deceived*.

Affirmative particles are *դ* *as*; *չըր*, *չ*, *Ե՛ժ* *that*; *և* *who*—*Ե՛ժ* and *և* are also signs of the infinitive mood.

Impersonal verbs have passive terminations in the several moods and tenses, thus—

Imperative Mood.

Երածար *let it be reported.*

Indic. Pres. *Երածար* *it is reported.*

Past. *Երածած* *it was reported.*

Fut. *Երածբար* *it will be reported.*

Potential Mood.

Երածբայծե *it would be reported.*

Consuetudinal Mood.

Երածաօլծ *it is usually reported.*

I shall present here an abstract of the conjugation of a reflected verb from Neilson, as it exhibits much of the peculiar idiom of the language—it partakes of the character of neuter, and is incapable of being inflected in the passive voice.

Երածար *sleep.*

Imperative Mood.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Երածար, Եր Ե՛ժ Երած. sleep</i>	<i>Երածարաօլծ, Երածար Երած</i>
<i>thou.</i>	<i>չԵրած.</i>
<i>Երածարբե, Եր բե Երածար</i>	<i>Երածարբե, Եր բե Երածար</i>
<i>let him sleep.</i>	<i>բԵրածար, Երածար Եր</i>
	<i>չԵրածար.</i>

The Infinitive Mood and participles are not peculiar

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

1. *Sing.* coblaim, ta me mo cōblaδ *I sleep.*
2. — coblaigh tu, ta tu do cōblaδ.
3. — coblaigh se, ta se (or sí) na cōblaδ.
1. *Plur.* coblamaoib, tamaoib nar zcoblaδ.
2. — coblaigh sib, ta sib bvir zcoblaδ.
3. — coblaigh sib, ta sib na zcoblaδ.

In a similar manner are the past and future tenses of this mood, and the other moods, &c. conjugated; combining the proper mood and tense of the auxiliary verb, and the proper pronoun, with the infinitive mood, to express each mood, tense, and person of the reflected verb.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs form the principal difficulty in the Irish language. It might naturally be expected that this tongue should have suffered much from license in its general use: it has been now, for centuries, the medium of intercourse among the most illiterate people of the country, people living in places the most remote from each other; and has not had the advantages of a college, a theatre, a court, or a capital; not even those of an acknowledged grammar, or, until lately, a dictionary, where its standard might be supposed to be found: it is therefore more surprising that there should be so little contradiction between its several dialects, or of wild offspring from its genuine but uncultivated roots, than that there should be a difficulty in subjecting it to the rules of grammar. In treating of these verbs I shall not exhibit all their inflections, but merely present such parts of them as are most irregular; leaving the thorough understanding of them to be acquired by that which alone can teach them well—PRACTICE.

1.—bean do, or make.

Indicative Mood, Past Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
Mod. mode.	Ant.	Mod. mode.	Ant.
ní me <i>I did do.</i>	níhear.	ní níh.	níhear.
ní tu.	níir.	ní sib.	níeabar.
ní se.	níre.	ní sib.	níeabar.

This Tense is also thus—

do ðeɪŋ me, or do ðeaŋar *I did do, &c.*

Passive Voice—Imperative Mood.

Sing. Mod. mode.

bɪð ɱéɪð *be thou done.*

bɪð re ɱéɪð.

bɪð ɱɪð ɱéɪð.

bɪð ɱɪð ɱéɪð.

bɪð ɱɪað ɱéɪð.

Also, bɪð ðéaŋta and ðéaŋtar *ɛv be thou done, &c.*

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

do or a beɪt ðeaŋta, or ɱéɪð *to be done.*

ðéaŋta, or ɱéɪð *done, or made.*

Indicative Mood—Present Tense,

Is conjugated with either ðéaŋta, or ɱéɪð, as ta me or taɱ ðéaŋta, or ɱéɪð *I am done, &c.*

Past Tense.

ɱɪðeað me *I was done, &c.* Also, bɪð me ðéaŋta, &c.

Conditional Mood.

ða ɱbéɪðɪŋ ðéaŋta, or ɱéɪð, and so through the several persons.

2.—ʒɪðɪɱ or ʒɪɱ *I do or make.*

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

Sing.

ʒɪðɪɱ, or ʒɪɱ.

ʒɪð.ɛɱ, or ʒɪðɪɱ.

ʒɪð re.

Plur.

ʒɪð ɱɪð, ʒɪðɱɪð or ʒɪð-
ɱar.

ʒɪð ɱɪð, ʒɪðɛɪð, or ʒɪð-
ðar.

ʒɪð ɱɪað, ʒɪðɪð.

All the other inflections of this, are expressed by the preceding verb, except the subjunctive, which is also ɱa ɪɱ *if I do, &c.*

3.—aɱarɱ *say.*

Active Voice—Imperative Mood.

aɱarɱ *say thou*; aɱarɱð re, &c.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

DO. OR A 𐌿𐌸𐌰 *to say.*

Present. 𐌶𐌵 𐌿𐌸𐌰 *saying.*

Past. 𐌶𐌰𐌿 𐌿𐌸𐌰 *having said.*

Future. 𐌶𐌰 𐌸𐌶 𐌿𐌸𐌰 *about to say.*

Indicative Mood—Present Tense—Mod. mode.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌰 *I say*, 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿 𐌸𐌶, 𐌿𐌸, &c.

Antient mode.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌰 *I say.*

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌿.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿 𐌿𐌸.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌰, 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌶𐌰𐌿.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌰, 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌶𐌰𐌿.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰.

Past Tense—Mod. mode.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌰 𐌿𐌸, 𐌸𐌶, &c.

Antient mode.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰 *I said.*

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰 𐌿𐌸.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿.

Future Tense—Mod. Mode.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿 𐌿𐌸, 𐌸𐌶, &c.

Antient mode.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿 *I will say.*

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿 𐌿𐌸.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿𐌿.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿𐌿.

𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿𐌿.

𐌶 is often prefixed to the present and past tenses of this mood, as 𐌶 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌰 *I say*, 𐌶 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰 *I said*.

Potential mood, 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿, &c. Conditional mood, 𐌸𐌶 𐌿𐌸𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌰𐌿, &c. Consuetudinal mood, 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿, 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿 𐌿𐌸, &c. as in 𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰𐌿.

Passive Voice—Imperative Mood.

𐌶𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰 *let it be said.*

Participle—𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌰 *was said.*

Indicative Mood.

Present. δεῖντεαρ *it is said.*
Past. δὲβηαδ *it was said.*
Future. δεαρφαρ *it shall be said.*

Consuetudinal Mood. δεῖντεῖ used to be said.

Relatives in this verb.

Present tense. ἃ δεῖν *that says.*
Past. ἃ δὲβαῖντε *that said.*
Future. ἃ δεαρφαρ *that will say.*

Interrogatives—Present Tense.

ἄη ἀβηαῖν <i>do I say.</i>	| ἄη δὲβηαμαρ?
ἄη ἀβαῖν τε?	| ἄη δεῖν ῖβ?
ἄη ἀβαῖν ρε?	| ἄη δεῖνῖβ?

So with the negative ηῖ.

Past and future tenses as in the affirmative.

4.—εῖβῖν *I come.*

Imperative Mood.

εαρ, <i>come thou.</i> εαζαδ ρε, εαραδ, εῖβεαδ.	| εαζαδ ῖν, εῖβεαμαοῖβ,
	| εαζαμαοῖρ.
	| εαζαδ, ῖβ, εῖβεαδ.
	| εαζαδ ῖαδ, εῖβῖοῖρ, εα-
	| ζαῖοῖρ.

Imperative Mood and Participles.

δο or ἃ τεαετ *to come.*
Present. ἄζ τεαετ *coming.*
Past. ῖαρ δεαετ. *having come.*
Future. ἄρ ἃ τεαετ. *about to come.*

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Modern mode.

εαῖνῖβ *me I came, &c.*

Antient mode.

εαῖνζεαρ.	| εαρζαμαρ, εαηαεραμ.
εαῖνῖρ, εαῖνζαῖρ.	| εαηζαδαρ.
εαῖνῖβ ρε.	| εαηζαδαρ, εαηαεταρ.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

τιοϋϋαδ με *I will come*, τιοϋϋαδ τυ, &c.

Antient mode.

τιοϋϋαδ.	|	τιοϋϋαμαοιδ, τιοϋϋαμαρ.
τιοϋϋαη.		τιοϋϋαδδαη, τιοϋϋαοιδε.
τιοϋϋαδ ϋε.		τιοϋϋαιδ.

Relatives.

<i>Present tense.</i>	εηζεαρ	<i>that cometh.</i>
<i>Past.</i>	εαιηζεαρ	<i>that came.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	ετιοϋϋαρ	<i>that will come.</i>

Potential Mood. ετιοϋϋαη, &c.

Conditional Mood. δα δετιοϋϋαη, &c.

5.—τε or τεηδ go.

Imperative Mood.

τεηδ, ημεηζ go <i>thou</i> . τεαδαδ ϋε, ημεηζεδ ϋε, τεηδ ϋε.	|	τεαδαδ, or ημεηζ ϋη, τεαδα-
		μαοιρ, τεηδμηδ, τεηδμηρ, ημεηζμηδ, ημεηζμηρ.
		τεαδαιδ, or ημεηζ ϋιδ, ημ-
		εηζε. τεαδαδ or ημεηζ ϋιαδ, τεα-
		δαηδηρ, ημεηζιδ.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

ηο, or α δυλ, or δ'ημεαεε *to go*.

<i>Present.</i>	αζ δυλ, or αζ ημεαεε	<i>going.</i>
<i>Past.</i>	ηαρ ηδυλ	<i>gone.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	αμ εη δυλ	<i>about to go</i>

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

εναηδ με *I went*, εναηδ τυ, &c.

Antient mode.

εναδαρ <i>I went</i>.	|	εναμαρ.
εναδαηρ.		εναδαρ.
εναηδ ϋε.		εναδαρ, αδ. μαεδαδαρ.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

ἡσῶμαι *me I will go*, ἡσῶσαι *tu*, &c.

Antient mode.

ἡσῶμαι.
ἡσῶσαι.
ἡσῶσαι ἑ.

ἡσῶμαισιν, ἡσῶμαι.
ἡσῶσαι, ἡσῶσαι.
ἡσῶσαι.

Potential Mood—ἡσῶμαι, &c.

Conditional Mood—ὅα ἡσῶμαι, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood—Present Tense.

ἡσῶμαι ὀρεῖσθαι; ἡσῶμαι, ὀρεῖσθαι, ἡσῶμαι, ἡσῶμαι, *I usually go*, &c.

Past Tense.

ὅα ἡσῶμαι, ἢ ὅα ὀρεῖσθαι *I used to go*, &c.

Relative—ὅα ὅα *that used to go*.

The following inflections of this verb are added from Neilson.

Past Tense—Negative—ἢ ὅα ὀρεῖσθαι, ἢ ὅα ὀρεῖσθαι *I did not go*; and interrogative of the same tense, ἢ ὀρεῖσθαι *did I go?*

6.—ὀρεῖσθαι *I see*.

Imperative Mood—Mod. mode.

ὀρεῖσθαι *see thou*, ὀρεῖσθαι ἑ, &c. spelt also ὀρεῖσθαι and ὀρεῖσθαι, &c.

Antient mode.

ὀρεῖσθαι *see thou*,
ὀρεῖσθαι ἑ.

ὀρεῖσθαισιν, ὀρεῖσθαισιν
ὀρεῖσθαι.
ὀρεῖσθαι, ὀρεῖσθαι.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

ὀρεῖσθαι *to see*.

Indicative Mood—Present Tense. ὀρεῖσθαι *I see*, &c.

Interrogative. ἢ ὀρεῖσθαι, ὀρεῖσθαι *do I see*, &c.

Past Tense—Mod. mode.

ծոհարիւց մե *I saw*, ծոհարիւց ԵՄ, &c.

Antient mode.

ծոհարեալ *I saw*.

ծոհարեալք.

ծոհարեցե.

ծոհեամար.

ծոհեաճար.

ծոհեաճար.

Interrogative. և երբեք, or երբեք մե *did I see*, ԵՄ, &c.

Future Interrogative. և երբեքից *shall I see* ?

Consuetudinal Mood.

բայցից or ընծից *I usually see*, բայցիք, or բայցեալք ԵՄ, or ընծիք, or ընծեալք ԵՄ, &c.

Passive Voice—Imperative Mood.

բայցեալք, or ընծեալք շու *be thou seen*, &c.

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

ընծեալք մե, բայցեալք մե, ԵՄ, և *I am seen*, &c.

Past Tense.

ծոհարեաճ or ծոհեաճ մե, ԵՄ, և *I was seen*, &c.

Potential Mood.

բայցբիճե մե *I would be seen*, &c.

Conditional Mood.

ճա երբեքբիճե մե *if I would be seen*, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

բայցընծ or ընծընծ *used to be seen*.

Neilson makes the negatives indic. to be *ոչ բայցից I do not see*, *ոչ բայցեալք I did not see*, and *ոչ ընծեաճ I shall not see*. He makes also բայցեալք, &c. to be the past, and բայցեալք the future tenses of the indic. passive voice. In his subjunctive mood likewise he conjugates the two verbs together, thus—*մա ընծեալք, or մա բայցեալք if I be seen*. I think the several writers too much confounded ընծից *I see*, and բեճարից *I look or behold*—but I compile from the majority of good authorities.

7.—*cl̄n̄ hear.* Active voice.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

do, or a *cl̄n̄rt̄n̄*, or *cl̄n̄* to hear.

Present. āʒ *cl̄n̄rt̄n̄*, *cl̄n̄*.

Past. ɨaɨ *ʒcl̄n̄rt̄n̄*, *ʒcl̄n̄*.

Future. aɨ tɨ *cl̄n̄rt̄n̄*, *cl̄n̄*.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

čvalađ me I heard, &c.

Antient mode.

čvalaɨ.
čvalaɨɨ.
čvalađ ɨe.

čvalamaɨ.
čvalabaɨ.
čvalataɨ.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

cl̄n̄ɨpađ me I will hear, &c.

Antient mode.

cl̄n̄ɨpađ.
cl̄n̄ɨɨ.
cl̄n̄ɨpađ ɨe.

cl̄n̄ɨpamaɨ.
cl̄n̄ɨpabaɨ.
cl̄n̄ɨɨɨ.

Also *cl̄n̄ɨpađ*, &c. (*O'Reilly.*)

Passive Voice—Infinitive Mood.

do, or a *beɨč cl̄n̄ɨɨe.*

Indicative Mood—Past Tense.

čvalađ or *cl̄n̄ɨpađ me, I was heard, &c.*

Also *čvalaɨ.* (*Neilson.*)

Future Tense.

cl̄n̄ɨpaɨ me I will be-heard, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

cl̄n̄ɨɨɨ me I used to be heard, &c.

8.—*beɨɨ take, bear, carry, bring forth.*

Infinitive Mood.

do, or a *beɨč* to take. Digitized by Google

Participles. 45 Երբէ, &c.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

ԻՄՅ իմ *I took*, ԻՄՅ Ես, &c.

Antient mode.

ԻՄՅԱՐ.
ԻՄՅԱՐԻ.
ԻՄՅ թե.

ԻՄՅԱՊԱՐ.
ԻՄՅԱԾԱՐ.
ԻՄՅԱԾԱՐ.

Passive Voice—Indicative Mood—Past Tense.

ԻՄՅԱԾ իմ *I was taken*, &c.

Չ,—Երբն *I give*.

Active Voice—Imperative Mood—Mod. mode.

ԵԱԾԱՐ, or ԵՄՅ *give thou*, ԵԱԾԱՐՊԾ, or ԵՄՅԱԾ թե, &c.

Antient mode.

ԵԱԾԱՐ, or ԵՄՅ *give thou*.
ԵԱԾԱՐՊԾ, or ԵՄՅԱԾ թե.

ԵԱԾՐԱՊԱՐ, or ԵՄՅԱՊԱՐ.
ԵԱԾՐԱԾԵ, ԵՄՅԱԾԵ.
ԵԱԾՐԱԾ, ԵՄՅԱԾ.

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

ԾՕ, or ԵԱԾԱՐԻԵ *to give*, 45 ԵԱԾԱՐԻԵ *giving*, &c.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

ԵՄՅ իմ *I gave*, &c.

Antient mode.

ԵՄՅԱՐ.
ԵՄՅԱՐԻ.
ԵՄՅ թե.

ԵՄՅԱՊԱՐ.
ԵՄՅԱԾԱՐ.
ԵՄՅԱԾԱՐ.

The Potential Mood is regular, but the Conditional is thus—Mod. mode.

ԾԱ յԵԱՐԻՐԻ, or ԾԱ ԵԱԾԱՐԻՐԻ *if I would give*, ԾԱ յԵԱՐԻՐԻ, or ԾԱ ԵԱԾԱՐԻՐԱԾ ԵՄ, &c.

Antient mode.

ԾԱ ԵԱԾԱՐԻՐԻ.
ԾԱ ԵԱԾԱՐԻՐԱԾ.
ԾԱ ԵԱԾԱՐԻՐԱԾ թե.

ԾԱ ԵԱԾՐԱՊԱՐ.
ԾԱ ԵԱԾՐԱԾԵ, ԵԱԾՐԱԾԵ.
ԾԱ ԵԱԾՐԱԾԻՐ.

Or by ԾԱ յԵԱՐԻՐԻ, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

բայրի՞ն, շնչալի՞ն, շօրիծիրի՞ն, or տաճրալի՞ն *me, I usually give.*

Passive Voice—Imperative Mood.

բայրեալ or տշտար *տ* *be thou given, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

ծօ, or և Եթէ տաճարեա *to be given.*

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

բայրեալ *me* or տշտար *me I am given, &c.*

Past Tense.

տշտած *me I was given, &c.*

Future Tense.

բայրբար *me* or տաճարբար *me I shall be given, &c.*

Consuetudinal Mood.

բայրեծ, տշտալծ, or տաճարեծալծ *used to be given.*

10.—ԲՅՅ *find or get.*

Active Voice—Infinitive Mood and Participles.

Ծ'բճճալ *to find, ևՅ Բճճալ, &c.*

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

Բճար *me I found, &c.*

Antient mode.

Բճար.
Բճարալ.
Բճար թե.

Բճարամար.
Բճարածար..
Բճարածար.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

Յեածբած *me, or ԲՅլՅեած me I will find, &c.*

Antient mode.

Յեածբած *I will find.*
Յեածբար.
Յեածբած թե.

Յեածբամար.
Յեածբած թիծ.
Յեածբարծ.

or ԲՅլՅած, ԲՅլՅեած, &c. similarly conjugated.

Negative. *ni fazaſm, or faza me I will not find.*

Potential Mood.

zeabfaſh I would find.

zeabfad.

zeabfad re.

zeabfad rſh, zeabfamaoſr.

zeabfad rſb.

zeabfad rſad, zeabfaſdaoſt

or fazaſh, &c. similarly conjugated.

Conditional Mood.

da bfaſraſh if I would find, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

zeiſhſu me I use to find, &c.

Passive Voice—Indicative Mood—Present Tense:

faſſar, or fſiſear me I am found, &c.

Past Tense.

fſhſ, fſiſead, or fſaraſ me I was found, &c.

Future Tense.

zeabfar me, or faſſear me I will be found, &c.

Potential Mood.

zeabfaſ me, or faſſfaſ me I would be found, &c.

Conditional Mood.

da zeabfaſ me if I would be found, &c.

Consuetudinal Mood.

faſſaoſb, faſſſeb, or zeabſaoſb used to be found.

11.—*niſ reach, or arrive at.*

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

do or a noſſar, or niſſar to reach, &c.

az noſſar, or niſſar reaching, &c.

Indicative Mood—Past Tense—Mod. mode.

niſſet, or niſſic me I reached, &c.

Antient mode.

niſſar, niſſar.

niſſar, niſſar.

niſſet, niſſic.

niſſamar, niſſamar.

niſſabar, niſſabar.

niſſatar, niſſadar,

niſſatar.

Future Tense—Mod. mode.

𐌱𐌹𐌳𐌸𐌹𐌳, 𐌱𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌳 *me I will reach, &c.*

Antient mode.

𐌱𐌹𐌳𐌸𐌹𐌳, 𐌱𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌳.
𐌱𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌲.
𐌱𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌳.

𐌱𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳.
𐌱𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌳 𐌹𐌳.
𐌱𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌳.

Consuetudinal Mood.

𐌱𐌹𐌳𐌸𐌹𐌳, 𐌱𐌿𐌺𐌹𐌳 *I used to reach, &c.*

ADVERBS.

Adverbs express circumstances of quality, manner, time, place, &c. in nouns and verbs; and a noun substantive or adjective becomes an adverb, by prefixing *an* to the former, or *so* to the latter; thus, *an ceryl back*, or *away*; *so holc badly*.

Although a list of Adverbs belongs more properly to a Dictionary, it will not be amiss to mention some of the most common here.

a bꝥad far off.
a bꝥoꝥan in presence of.
a bꝥoꝥ near.
a bꝥoꝥ on this side.
a ȝoꝥe ever.
a ȝcoꝥan opposite.
aꝥe near.
aꝥn aȝan opposite.
aꝥn ƿad along.
aꝥn ƿeas throughout.
aꝥn ƿeas amongst.
aꝥn ȝeryl backwards.
aꝥn leꝥ by turns.
aꝥn ƿaꝥn sometimes.
aꝥn, and aꝥn aꝥn afterwards,
backwards.
aꝥac, aꝥnꝥ out, without.
aꝥan like, as.

aꝥan only, except, alone.
aꝥanac to-morrow.
aꝥanlaꝥ so, equal.
a ꝥeaꝥꝥ amidst.
a ꝥal [an call] hither,
over.
aꝥallod formerly.
a ꝥe, a ꝥe yesterday.
a ꝥeꝥꝥeacꝥ, aꝥaon together.
aꝥꝥan close to.
aꝥꝥan westerly.
aꝥoꝥn easterly.
a, or ƿad ꝥeacꝥ southerly.
a, or ƿad ȝꝥan northerly.
aꝥnꝥ to-day.
aꝥoꝥt to-night.
aꝥnꝥ from below.

ΔΗΥΑΥ *from above.*
 Δῆδ *seldom.*
 ΔΗΟΥΥ *now.*
 Δ ΗΟῆ ἢ Δ Ηάλλ *to and fro.*
 ΔΗΤΑΗ *when.*
 Δ ΗΥΗ *thither.*
 ΔΠΕΙΘΙΥ, ΟΥ ΔΕΙΥ *last night.*
 ΔΠΙΑΥ, ΠΙΑΥ *ever.*
 ΔΠΙΥ *again.*
 ΔΥ ΤΕΑΔ, ΔΥ ΤΙΖ *within.*
 Δ ΤΟΥΑΔ *at first.*
 ΒΕΖ ΗΑΔ *almost.*
 ΒΥΗ ΟΥ ΚΙΟΗ *topsy turvey.*
 ΚΕΑΗΑ *already, however.*
 ΚΥΜ *in order to.*
 ΔΕΥΥ *after.*
 ΔΟ ΕΥΑΔ *northwards.*
 ΔΟ ΔΕΑΥ *southwards.*
 ΔΟ ΖΗΑΔ *usually.*
 ΕΑΔΟΗ *namely, viz.*
 ΕΑ ΤΟΥΑΔ *towards.*
 ΕΑ ΚΥΛ *backwards.*
 ΕΑ ΔΕΟΙΖ, ΕΑ ΔΕΥΠΕΑΔ *lastly, at length.*
 ΕΑ ΔΔ *twice.*
 ΕΑ ΛΕΑΤ, ΕΑ ΕΑΔ *apart, successively.*
 ΕΑΥΡΔΑ *henceforth.*
 ΕΟΥ *yet, moreover.*
 ΖΕ ΖΥΥ *although.*
 ΖΙΔΕΑΔ *nevertheless.*
 ΖΟ, ΖΟ ΔΕΥ, ΖΟ ΗΥΙΖΕ *until.*
 ΖΟ ΑΥΠΥΔ *at-least.*
 ΖΟ ΕΟΥ *yet, hereafter.*
 ΖΟ ΜΟΥΜΟΥ *especially.*

ΙΟΜΟΥΠΟ, ΟΥ ΥΜΟΥΠΟ *more-over.*
 ΙΟΗΑΥ, ΗΑ, ΙΟΗΑ *than.*
 ΜΑΥ, ΜΥΥ *as, likewise.*
 ΜΑΥ ΔΗ ΖΚΕΑΔΗΑ *likewise.*
 ΜΑΥ ΔΟΗ *together.*
 ΜΑΥ ΕΟ *even thus.*
 ΜΑΥΕΑΔ *why.*
 ΜΟ *than.*
 ΗΑΔ, ΗΥ *not.*
 ΗΚ *else.*
 Δ *since.*
 Δ ΚΕΥΛΕ *asunder.*
 ΟΥ, [ΥΑΔ Π,] *since.*
 ΟΥ ΔΙΠΥΔ *publicly.*
 ΟΥ ΙΥΠΟΥ *privately.*
 ΟΥ ΚΕΑΗ, ΟΥ ΚΙΟΗ *above, superior to.*
 Ο ΕΟΥ *thence.*
 ΠΕ ΚΕΥΛΕ *together.*
 ΠΔ *very.*
 ΠΟΥΠΥ *timely, soon.*
 ΕΑΔ *rather, else.*
 ΠΥΑΥ *westwards.*
 ΕΟΥ *eastwards.*
 ΠΥΟΥ *downwards.*
 ΠΥΟΥ *below.*
 ΠΥΑΥ *up, aloft.*
 ΠΥΑΥ *above.*
 ΠΥΛ *before, until.*
 ΤΑΛΛ *on the other side.*
 ΤΑΜΑΛ *awhile.*
 ΤΑΠΟΥΥ, [ΤΑΠ ΑΥΥ,] *afterwards.*
 ΤΠΕ ΠΥ *therefore.*
 ΤΥΥΛΛ ΕΟΥ, ΟΥ ΕΥΛΕ *moreover.*
 ΥΠΜΕ ΕΟΥ, ΥΠΜΕ ΠΥ *therefore.*

The following Adverbial Particles, when united to words, give them a negative, intensitive, or reiterative character.

Negatives, operating as *de, dis, &c.* in English.

ΑΜΥΑΗ, ΔΟ, ΔΥ, ΕΑΔ, ΕΑΖ, ΕΑΥ, ΜΥ, ΠΕΑΜ.

Ex. *ne prosperity, and adversity; cauaib a friend, eacuaiaib an enemy, &c.*

Intensives; *an, 3le, iam, rp*; as *3uaia ugly, rp-3uaia very ugly*: the *an* is sometimes written without the *a*, before a vowel. **Reiterative, ad**; as *braibe beaten, adbraibe beaten again*. *iu* and *ioy* betoken fitness or propriety; as *deanta done, iudeanta proper to be done*. *iu, o3* and *eo3* are diminutives, when at the end of words. *ro* signifies *goodness, aptness, facility*; as *robarda well flavored; rolezta fusible, from ro lezta fit to be fused*. *com* denotes *equality*; as *ctrom weight, comctrom equal weight*. *am* betokens *similitude*, it is from *amyl*.

The signs of the comparative and superlative degrees, and of the infinitive and other moods, have been already noticed.

Mr. O'Brien says that these particles properly admit of no change in their orthography, on account of the poetical rule of *caol ne caol 7 leatan ne leatan* already alluded to, in the composition of words.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are such as either never join with pronouns in compounds, or such as may be thus combined; of the first kind are the following:—

a in, out of.

da by.

fa about, unto.

fu among.

3a without.

3o, 3vr to.

ia after.

ma as, like.

o above, over.

ne according to.

ria before.

ra, ran in; (contractions from *ara*.)

rao, rea in comparison with.

ctmco all about.

ctio through.

fa is however used in composition with *diaib, &c.* though not with pronouns. *ia* is also sometimes compounded with substantives, as *ia-ball a tail, gle*

Prepositions which unite in compounds with pronouns.

აჴ *at, with.*
 ან, აწ *in.*
 ან, აჴნ *on, upon.*
 აჴ *out of.*
 ცჴიჴე *towards.*
 ცამ *to, unto.*
 დე, დი *of, by, off, from.*
 დო *to.*
 ეიბინ, იბინ *between.*
 ჲა, ჲო, ჲრ, ჲაოი, ჲრჴი *under.*
 იონ *in.*

ლე *with.*
 ო *from.*
 რე, რჴ *with.*
 რიჴმ *before.*
 რეა *by, besides, without,*
except.
 ტარ *over, across, above, in*
preference to.
 ტრე, ტრჴ *through.*
 რად *from.*
 რმ, რჴმ, რჴმე *about, upon.*

To the prepositions we may add ა ტაობ, and დო ტაობ *concerning*; and აჴაიბ *against*, a metaphorical use of აჴაიბ *the face*, and in frequent use, thus—ამ აჴაიბ *in opposition to me.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

These are used to connect the parts of sentences together, and are, 1. copulative, 2. disjunctive, and 3. conditional.

The copulative is აჴრჴ; sometimes written in antient MSS. thus—აჴარ, ოჴრჴ; and still often used in these contracted forms, აჴ, რჴ, and რ.

The disjunctive are ა *but*; ო *or, nor, neither.*

The conditional are

ბიობ *although.*
 ბა *if.*
 დო ბრჴ *because.*
 ჴე, ჴიბ *though.*

ჴო, ჴრ, ჴრბ *that.*
 მა, მარ, (მა რ,) მო *if.*
 მრბა, მრ *unless.*
 ბრ *for, because that.*

I have put many of the conjunctions of some of the Grammarians among the adverbs, to which they properly belong.

INTERJECTIONS.

ა *oh!*
 ა *hey-dey!*
 აბო *murder! the war cry.*
 აჴ ტრვაჴ *woe!*
 ბად *death!*
 ბრბ *nonsense!*
 ბაბა *brave!*
 ეჴრ *hush! hark!*

რე *look!*
 რა რაონ *alas!*
 რჴლელრბ *halloo!*
 რიბ რიბ *cold!*
 მაჴრჴ *woe!*
 მო რვაჴ *lack-a-day!*
 მო რაჴრე *shame!*
 ო *alas!*

OF COMBINATIONS OF WORDS,

OR

SYNTAX.

I SHALL not here repeat such rules of Syntax as it was necessary to notice in the preceding parts of this grammar, and shall omit such as are not agreed on among preceding grammarians.

The ARTICLE.

1.—The Article agrees with its Substantive, in gender, number, and case; it is always placed before it, unless an adjective intervene: we have already seen what initial changes it causes in Nouns.

2.—When the Article is preceded by a Particle ending in a vowel, the *a* is omitted, and the *α* is united to the Particle, and an apostrophe should properly be placed between them—

Ex. δο'η, for δὸ ἡ, ζεα'ην to the girl.

If the particle be *α* in, the article is omitted, as *α* βρισθ'η in the presence; if it be *ανη* in, it requires *τ* to be prefixed, as *ανη ταν* in the: and in this case, if the following noun begin with a vowel, the *η* is united to it, with an apostrophe, thus—*ανη τ'α ἡρα* in the hour; but if with a consonant, the *η* is omitted, as *ανη τ'α οτις* in the house.

3.—When two substantives come together, one governing the other in the gen. case, the article is omitted from the first substantive, and sometimes omitted altogether; as *μας αν βαρδ* the son of the bard, *Καιρλεαν Κιλλμορνε* the Castle of Kilmore: the latter case occurs when there is no limit in the signification of the substantives, or where the noun governed is a proper name.

4.—If a possessive pronoun be joined to the noun governed, the article is omitted; as *οβα'ην*, (not *αν οβα'ην*), *αν λα'ην* the work of our hands.

NOUNS.

5.—When two substantives come together signifying different things, the latter is in the genitive case; the substantive is put in the same case also, if it follow the active infinitive, or participles, thus—*ιαν μελλ'αδ' α'κα'αν* after the deceiving of his friend.

6.—Substantives signifying the same person or thing require the adjective between them; and, in poetry, compound substantives sometimes have the adjective inserted between the parts of the compound.

7.—An adjective is usually placed after its substantive in the sentence; except sometimes, when it is strongly predicated of the noun, thus—*ἰσχυρὸς ἄνθρωπος* *that is a strong man*: or, being of one syllable, it may combine with it as a compound, thus—*ὄψις* *a heifer*, literally, young beef; and in the latter case the initial of the substantive must in general be aspirated.

Initial aspirations, &c. shall be treated of separately.

8.—An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case; but not necessarily, 1. where the adjective is in the predicate of a sentence, and the noun the subject, as *πάντα τὰ ἐντολάτα πιστὰ* *all thy commandments are faithful*; or, 2. when the adjective modifies the verb, and not the substantive, as *ἐποίησα τὸν ἄκρον ὀξύ* *I made the knife sharp*, (*I sharpened the knife*;) but, if would say *I made the sharp knife*, it must be thus—*ἐποίησα τὴν ὀξύν*, aspirating the initial to make it agree with the feminine substantive.

9.—Adjectives signifying profit, proximity, fitness, or the reverse, require a dative case; such as denote skill, knowledge, power, dimension, &c. require the same case, governed by the proposition *ἀπὸ*, or sometimes by *δε*; while those which signify equality, or similitude, (and, as Neilson adds, emotion of mind,) require a dative also, but governed by the prepositions *ἐν*, or *ἐν*.

10.—All numerals up to 10, or any multiples of 10, are placed before their nouns; but other numbers have the noun between the words composing them, thus—*εἴκοσι ἄρβυλα* *twenty-six trees*. This rule, as given by Neilson, requires the noun to be thus placed whenever the numeral is expressed by two or more words.

11.—The numeral 2, and all the multiples of 10, prefixed to a substantive, have it in the singular number, thus—*δύο ἄνθρωποι* *two men*, *δύο ἄνθρωποι* *twenty men*; but, if an adjective be added, that must be in the plural, thus—*δύο μεγάλα ἄρβυλα* *two great trees*

This singular rule induced some grammarians to suppose that there was a dual number in this tongue; but it applies as well to the use of the numbers 20, 100, and 1000, as to that of 2. Neilson says that after the noun must be in the ablative case.

PRONOUNS.

12.—The personal pronouns, in which alone there is a distinction of case, agree with their antecedent in gender, number, and case.

13.—If the antecedent be a sentence, the pronoun agreeing with it must be in the third person sing.; if it be a noun of multitude, or consist of two persons or things, the pronoun must be in the third person plural; as, *δῆλον δὲ βίβδ ηε φοῖλα ἀπὸ μύηη ἰαδ they were a people that were robbers at sea.*

14.—Possessive pronouns are used in a singular manner, in connection with nouns or verbs signifying office, condition, position, or identity, thus—*βίβδ μὲ μο ἰῖῖ I was a king*; this, if literally translated, would be *I was my king*, &c. The Scotch sometimes translate this idiom in using the English tongue, ex. gr. they say, *he was his lane*, for *he was alone*. The instance of the reflected verb will present to the student another example of this peculiar mode of expression. In such sentences the phrase, *in my state of*, or such like, is understood. The article is sometimes used in a similar way, thus—*τα ἦε ηα ἦεῖῖ ηε is standing.*

15.—The compound possessive pronouns require a dative case, as *ἀη ἐῖῖ in my house.*

16.—Relative pronouns always precede the verb, but they are often only understood, and not expressed.

17.—Demonstrative pronouns immediately follow the noun to which they belong, as, *ἀη ἦεῖῖ ῖο this man*; except the substantive verb is understood, in which case they precede it, thus—*ῖο ἀη ἦεῖῖ here is the man.*

18.—Interrogative pronouns always precede the noun or verb to which they belong; and they combine with the personal pronouns in the asking of questions, without the aid of the substantive verb, thus—*ἀη ε ἀη ἦεῖῖ is he the man?*

VERBS:

19.—The verb agrees with its nominative, which generally follows it, in number and person.

20.—Active verbs govern the accusative case.

21.—If two or more nouns join to form the nominative case, and the first of them be in the singular number, the verb must be so too; even though the others be in the plural: and, if the nominative case be a noun of multitude, the verb must be in the plural.

22.—The particle *do* must be used in the past tense of verbs beginning with an *f*, or a vowel; but in all others it may be omitted: and, when used as above, it loses the *o* in the active voice, and unites with the verb, thus—*d'áicir* *he knew*.

23.—The accusative case is never put between the nominative and the verb.

24.—The auxiliary verb is often elegantly omitted.

Ex. *áir* (ir) *éirirí* *ár* *uá* *for he (is) our God.*

25.—The instance of a nominative case before a participle in English, as *the man being dead*, (or the ablative absolute in Latin,) is expressed in Irish by a dative case, with the preposition *do*, thus—*áir mbeic do'í* *áir marb.*

26.—The infinitive mood and participles govern a genitive case, when the action refers to a determinate object, and follows the verb; as *do céadhac an caprít* *to buy the mare*: but, if the object be not determinate, it goes before the verb like the nominative, as *caprít a céadhac* *to buy a mare*. If the object, though determinate, precedes the verb, it will be in the accusative, as *an tóir do fántad* *to covet the gold*.

27.—The auxiliary verbs, with the aid of a noun, and certain prepositions united with personal pronouns, supply the place of verbs signifying power, necessity, want, knowledge, possession, or any affection of the body or mind, thus—*ca áiríob ágam* *I have money*; *bró ochar orra* *they were hungry*. The prepositions thus used are *do*, and *le*, with *ár*, *ir*, or *bí*; and *á*, *ar*, and *rad* with *bí*, *í*, *ca* and *raib*.

28.—When *ár* or *ir* follow a word ending with a vowel, or *ba* or *bró* precede a word beginning with

one, the verb unites with the the word, thus—*maꝛ* [*maꝛ* *ɪꝛ*] *ɸiɔɪ ɸiɪ* *if that be true*; *b'eɪʒeəð. ɔam* *I was obliged*.

29.—The present participle, with the auxiliary verb, is used to express the continuance of a thing; thus—*tā me əʒ leʒəð mo leʌbər* *I am reading my book*.

PREPOSITIONS.

30.—*an* *in* has *ɸa* subjoined to it, when before a consonant. The prepositions *ə, ɪ, ʒo, le, ne,* and *ɸne,* have an *ɸ* added to them where they precede an article, thus—*əɸ, ɪɸ, ʒɸ, leɸ, neɸ, ɸneɸ*.

31.—When *de*, the contraction of *do e of it*, is used to express the comparative degree, the word *'na,* or *ɪona* *than* is never used before the noun.

32.—A preposition prefixed to *a* *which* requires the subjunctive mood, as, *əɸɪ ɪn ə ɸaɪb ɸiɪ* *the place where Finn was*: if the preposition *be* understood, and if *ɪ in ɪn* be omitted for the sake of euphony, the *ɪ* must still be retained, and written thus—*'na ɸaɪb in which was*.

33.—The measure or extent of a thing is expressed by *əɸɪ,* thus—*ɔə ɸɪɔɪʒ əɸɪ əɸɪde* *two feet high*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

34.—The conjunctions *əʒɸɪ* *and,* and *no* *or,* couple the same cases of nouns.

35.—*əʒɸɪ* is often contracted into *əɸ* and *ɸ,* so also is the auxiliary verb *ɸɪ* often written *ɸ*; when *əɸ* and *ɸɪ* meet together they are contracted into *'ɸaɸ,* as *'ɸaɸ ɸɔɪ əɸ ɔbəɸɪ* *and great is the work*; and, when the vocative case follows *'ɸ,* the vocative sign is added to it, thus—*'ɸa ɔɪə* *and, oh God!*

36.—When two or more adjectives come together, which are relatives to the same substantives, *əʒɸɪ* is often omitted, as *tā ɸi ɔʒ ɸaɪɸeç* *she is young (and) beautiful*.

37.—The negative generally precedes the disjunctive.

INTERJECTIONS.

38.—None of the interjections govern a case, except only *ɸaɸɪʒ,* which requires a dative.

ASPIRATION, &c.

I have thought that it would afford considerable assistance to the learner, were the several cases brought together in which the aspiration and eclipsing of initial consonants occur: for his information, therefore, I shall present them in two tables; and, as in some degree connected with the same subject, shall superadd lists of the instances in which the letters *d, h, m, n,* and *t,* are prefixed to original words. The student must be well acquainted with the last six tables, or he will not be able to consult the Irish English Dictionary; they are all of them indispensably necessary towards the knowledge of the language.

I.—Cases in which the aspiration of the initial consonant takes place, if it be one capable of undergoing that change.

1.—Nouns after the article in the 3d and 4th declensions, as already stated.

2.—All vocative cases, except in nouns beginning with a *t,* followed by a consonant.

3.—Nouns substantive, when they follow an adjective in a compound word; unless they commence with *d, s,* or *t,* preceded by an adjective ending with *n.*

4.—Adjectives following substantives, (except their initials be *d, s,* or *t,* after one ending in *n,*) in the nom. dat. and voc. sing. of the fem. gender; and in the gen. dat. and voc. sing. masc. gender; also in the gen. fem. plural.

5.—Where one substantive governs another in the genitive plural, the latter may be aspirated, though the article be not used, as *ḟṽṽṽ ḟḁḁḁḁḁḁ the blood of goats.* (Neilson.)

6.—Masculine adjectives, after the auxiliary verbs *bḁ* and *bṽṽ,* unless they begin with *b* or *t.*

7.—All adjectives in the superlative degree of comparison.

8.—Nouns following the numbers *ḁṽṽ* and *ḁṽṽ,* except the initial letter be a *b* or *t* after *ḁṽṽ.*

9.—Nouns following the possessive pronouns in the singular number, excepting the third person in the feminine gender, and also excepting nouns beginning with *s.*

10.—Compound possessive pronouns have the same influence as their primitives on the initials of nouns following them.

11.—The datives of personal pronouns are aspirated or not, according as may sound best, but they are never so after δ , η , or τ , thus— $\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu\delta\upsilon\iota\tau$, or $\delta\upsilon\iota\tau$ *it is better for you*; and $\mu\mu\eta\mu\alpha\eta\delta\alpha\mu$ *I desire*.

12.—The relative pronouns aspirate the initial consonant in the active voice.

13.—The past tense of verbs;

14.—The infinitive mood and the past participle, unless this latter can be eclipsed; and

15.—The potential mood, have their initials aspirated.

16.—The interrogative particle $\epsilon\mu\alpha$ causes aspiration.

17.—Interrogative particles cause aspiration in the past tense of the active voice.

18.—The negative particles aspirate the initial in both voices. (*O'Reilly*.)

19.—The intensitive* adverbs $\alpha\eta$, $\zeta\epsilon$, $\mu\sigma$ and $\tau\alpha\mu$ aspirate, unless the following initial be δ τ or τ ; also, the adverbial particles $\eta\alpha\epsilon$, $\eta\mu$ *not*, δ *since*, $\mu\alpha\mu$ *as*, and $\mu\sigma\eta\alpha$ *than*.

20.—The propositions α , $\delta\epsilon$, $\delta\sigma$, $\tau\alpha$, $\tau\alpha\sigma\mu$, $\tau\upsilon\mu\delta$; $\mu\sigma\mu$, $\mu\alpha\mu$, σ , $\mu\sigma\mu$; $\tau\alpha\mu$, and $\tau\mu\epsilon$, produce aspiration; $\delta\epsilon$ and $\delta\sigma$ aspirate the following noun, even though an article intervene, except in the case of an τ ; $\alpha\mu$ sometimes aspirates, and sometimes not; $\zeta\alpha\eta$ will indifferently require an aspirate, or the primary form in the following noun.

21.—The conjunctions $\zeta\upsilon\mu$, $\mu\alpha$, $\mu\upsilon\eta\alpha$ create aspiration; $\mu\alpha$ *if*, and the adverb δ *since*, cause it in the initial of verbs, excepting $\tau\alpha$.

22.—The interjection α , as a sign of the vocative case, causes aspiration.

II.—Eclipsis of initial consonants takes place in the following cases.

1.—In nouns of the 3d and 4th declensions, after the article, as before specified.

* There is much difference of opinion between grammarians, respecting the influence of particles on aspiration; and indeed, as Neilson observes, there is some difference between the several inhabitants of distinct provinces—I chiefly follow O'Brien and O'Reilly.

2.—If two nouns follow each other, and the article be omitted, the second is eclipsed, thus— $\alpha\iota\mu \zeta\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \eta\Theta\acute{\epsilon}$ for *the love of God*. Neilson says it must be aspirated, in the genitive plural.

3.—The genitive singular of adjectives following substantives in the feminine gender, except they begin with *d*, *s*, or *t*, and the substantive end with *n*. They are also often eclipsed, instead of aspirated, in such cases, in the dat. sing. and gen. plural in the feminine gender. (*Neilson.*)

4.—After the numerals 7, 8, 9, and 10.

5.—Nouns in the plural, after the possessive pronoun, unless they begin with an *s*.

6.—Verbs, in the conditional mood ;

7.—And after interrogatives in the present and future tenses.

8.—The participle past.

9.—The prepositions *out of*, $\alpha\iota\iota\mu$, $\alpha\eta$, $\zeta\omicron$, $\iota\alpha\mu$, and $\mu\iota\alpha$ cause eclipsis.

10.—When the article comes between one of the prepositions, $\alpha\zeta$, $\alpha\iota\iota\mu$, $\alpha\tau$, $\tau\alpha$, $\tau\omicron$, $\tau\upsilon\iota\delta$, $\zeta\upsilon\tau$, $\iota\tau$, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\mu\alpha\mu$, δ , $\mu\iota\tau$, $\mu\omicron\iota\mu$, $\tau\epsilon\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$, $\tau\alpha\mu$, or $\tau\eta\epsilon$, and a noun in the singular number, the noun is eclipsed, as $\alpha\tau \alpha\upsilon \delta\epsilon\iota\mu$ *out of the country*— $\delta\epsilon$ and $\delta\omicron$ generally cause aspiration in such a case, but if the noun begin with τ it will be eclipsed.

11.—The conjunction $\delta\alpha$ *if*, causes eclipsis in active verbs.

III.—The letter δ is frequently used as a prefix to words, as in the following cases, besides those in which it eclipses τ .

1.— $\delta\omicron$ before a vowel, or an τ commencing a verb, in the past tense of the active voice, drops the \omicron , and unites with the verb.

2.— $\delta\omicron$ *thy*, before a noun beginning with τ , loses the \omicron , and joins with the noun, eclipsing the initial, thus— $\delta\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\zeta$ *thy anger*, but this should be properly written, thus— $\delta\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\zeta$.

IV.—The letter *h* is added as a prefix to the following words, beginning with vowels.

1.—To nouns after the article, in the genitive sing. of the first declension, and in all the cases of the plural, except the genitive, of the first and second declensions.

2.—To nouns, after the feminine possessive pronoun; in the third person singular.

3.—Nouns after the possessive pronoun *thy*, in which case *do* is frequently exchanged for *h*.

4.—Verbs, after the adverbial particles *η*, *ησαν*, *not*; and *ησαν*, *ησαν*? *not*?

5.—Nouns, after the prepositions *α* *out of*, *σο*, *le*, *δ*, *η*, and *τη*.

V.—*M.* when *mo my* occurs before a noun beginning with a vowel, or an *ρ*, it drops the *o*, and unites with the word, thus—*μ'αναν my soul*, *μ'ησαν*, for *μο ησαν my husband*.

VI.—*N.* besides where it eclipses *d* or *g*, is prefixed to words commencing with vowels—

1.—In the genitive plural of nouns; but here it may be more properly considered as being separated from the article to which it belongs.

2.—To nouns after the plural possessive pronouns.

3.—To the possessive pronoun in the third person of both numbers, after the prepositions *σο*, *le*, *δ*, *η*, and *τη*.

4.—To verbs in the conditional mood.

5.—To verbs in the active voice, and after the interrogative particle.

6.—Not only to words beginning with vowels, but the letter *ρ*, after the conjunction *ησα* *not*.

7.—To words following the prepositions *α* *in*, and *σο* *that*.

8.—As a part of the intensitive *η*, the *i* being dropped, thus—*ησανησαν I beseech*, from *ησανησαν I ask*.

In general, the same accidents which causes eclipsis in consonants, require the prefix of *n* to vowels.

VII.—The letter *t*, besides the cases wherein it eclipses *s*, occurs as a prefix—

1.—To masculine adjectives, in the nomin. and accus. singular.

2.—Masculine adjectives preceding substantives require it in the dative singular, as well as in the nom.; feminine adjectives require it in the genitive sing. In the plural, it will in such a case be prefixed to the nom. and dat. of both genders.

3.—Do *thy* before a vowel, or *ř*, is sometimes changed into *τ*, as well as into *h*, and then the *ř* is lost in the pronunciation, as *τ'řeapř thy husband*. (*O'Reilly, on letter ř.*)

I shall here subjoin a table of the different significations of the particles *Δ* and *Do*. The learner will be greatly assisted by making himself well acquainted with them.

Δ is 1.—used sometimes for the article *the*.

2.—It is a substantive, with several significations:

3.—An adjective, as *lofty*, &c.

4.—A possessive pronoun—*his, her, its, their*:

5.—A relative pronoun *that, who, which*:

6.—A sign of the infinitive mood.

7.—A preposition, *in*:

8.—A sign of the vocative case.

9.—A mark of interrogation.

10.—A sign of affirmation, as *Δ τΔřm*.

Do is 1. A sign of the dative case:

2.—*Thy* the genitive of *τν*.

3.—The possessive pronoun—*thy, thine, your*.

4.—A sign of the infinitive mood.

5.—Generally used as a sign of the indicative mood, past tense; and of the potential mood.

6.—A particle of negation.

7.—With *řΔ*, as *řΔ do twice*.



APPENDIX.

I SHALL transcribe from Neilson's Grammar an account of the differences of pronunciation of Irish words in the different Provinces of Ireland; and present them, without any comment, on his authority, which is deservedly esteemed.

In general the accent falls on the first syllables, and this principle is observed in the north of Ireland; as, *ápan* bread; *ráruí* a razor: but, in the south and west, they say *apan*, *rarúí* &c.

Again, when *n* follows *c*, *g*, *m*, or *t*, it is pronounced in the north like *r*; as, *cháin* a bone, *cháin*; but in the south and west the true pronunciation is retained.

B, or *m*, when aspirated, was originally sounded as *v*. This ancient pronunciation is still retained in the north of Ireland, as in Scotland, and the Isle of Man. It is also retained in the south, in the beginning of words; and the middle, if joined by a small vowel. But, if the next vowel be broad, as in the word *fozhar* harvest, which should be pronounced *fovar*, those of the south entirely suppress the consonant; and, contracting the two syllables into one, they say, *foar*.

Throughout Connaught, Leinster, and some counties of Ulster, the sound of *w* is substituted for that of *v*, to represent *b*, and *m*. Thus, *mo mac* my son, (properly sounded, *mo vac*), is pronounced, *mo wac*.

Ch, at the end of words, or syllables, is very weakly expressed by the natives of Ulster; *ach* receives no more force, than if it were written *ah*; and *ch*, before *t*, is quite silent in all the country along the sea coast, from Derry to Waterford; thus, *bí duine boct* there was a poor man, is there pronounced, *bí duine bōc*.

It is also omitted in pronouncing many words, such as *áthair* father, *máthair* mother, &c. in most of the counties of Ulster, and the east of Leinster, where these words are pronounced as if written *áair*, *máair*.

