CONNELLAN'S
IRISH
GRAMMAR
2/-

A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

IRISH LANGUAGE.

BY

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"Annals of Dublin," in Pettigrew
and Oulton's Directory,
&c. &c.

DEDICATION.

TO

LORD GEORGE AUGUSTA HILL, M.R.I.A.

Member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, &c. &c.

My Lord,

This Grammar I dedicate to your Lordship, as a
mark of my respect for your Lordship's acquirements
as an Irish Scholar, and an acknowledgment of many
favours and kind patronage, which will never be
effaced from the memory of,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's ever grateful,

And devoted Servant,

OWEN CONNELLAN.

PREFACE.

In this Grammar I have followed the systems of Neilson and Haliday, as being the most correct. In the pronunciation I have adhered to the Connaught dialect, which will be found to represent as closely as possible the proper orthography of the modern language, except in very few instances. It would be almost an endless, and perhaps a useless undertaking, to give the varieties of sounds used throughout Ireland, as applied to several letters and words, which may be either localisms or corruptions. The pronunciation, however, which I have used, (so far as I could represent the words by English letters,) is that spoken and taught by the Irish Professors of the Dublin University ; of the Royal Belfast Institution ; and of the new College of St. Columba at Stackallen.

I have given many words and phrases collected from ancient Irish MSS., in order to assist the learner in reading the nearly obsolete language in which they are written. While I was myself engaged in studying the ancient manuscripts, I found these phrases and idioms one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome, and the examples now given will supply a key to the elucidation of many passages, otherwise, perhaps impossible to understand. In a dictionary which I was many years compiling, most of those antiquated idioms are fully explained.

I acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of Sir WILLIAM BETHAM, who has given me his valuable opinion on many points in this Grammar—an opinion which must now be considered of the greatest weight on any point connected with the Irish language, since he has rendered so great a service to Celtic Literature by the discovery of the identity of the Irish and Etruscan languages—an identity which I have no hesitation in stating, he has, in my humble judgment, clearly and fully established in his Etruria Celtica.

I conclude with my warmest acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement which has enabled me to publish this Grammar, trusting it will promote the cause of Irish literature, by facilitating the acquisition of perhaps one of the most ancient, as well as one of the most beautiful and expressive languages of Europe, and thus establish a medium of communication between the higher and lower orders of society in Ireland.

IRISH GRAMMAR.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. THE IRISH ALPHABET.

| FORMS. | | Corresponding | | Names. | English | Translation |
Caps.	Small.	English Letters.			Spelling.	of Names.
Ⴀ	ᴀ	A	a	Ⴀᴉlⴅ,	Al″-im,	Palm.
b	b	B	b	beɼċ,	Beh,	Birch.
C	c	C	c	Coll,	Kull,	Hazel.
Ꝺ	ᴅ	D	d	Ꝺᴀɼn,	Ddhair,	Oak.
℮	e	E	e	℮ᴀᴅᴀ,	Ay-ă	Aspen.
ᵮ	ᵮ	F	f	ᵮeᴀɼn,	Farnn,	Alder.
Ʒ	Ʒ	G	g	Ʒoɼc,	Gurth,	Ivy.
J	ᴉ	I	i	Joʒᴀ,	Ee-ă	Yew.
Ⴑ	ᴌ	L	l	Ⴑuɼſ,	Lush	Quicken.
Ⴝ	ⴅ	M	m	Ⴝuᴉn,	Muin,	Vine.
Ꞃ	n	N	n	Ꞃuᴉn,	Nuin,	Ash.
O	o	O	o	Oɼn,	O″-ir	Broom.
Ᵽ	ᵽ	P	p	Ᵽeᴉċ,	Peh,	Dwarf-elder.
Ꞃ	ɼ	R	r	Ꞃuᴉſ,	Rush,	Elder.
S	ſ	S	s	Suᴉl,	Sŭ″-il,	Willow.
Ⴅ	ⴅ	T	t	Ⴅeᴉne,	Tthen-e,	Furze.
U	u	U	u	Uɼ,	Oor,	Heath.
Ꜧ	ꜧ	H	h	Ꜧúᴀċ,	Hoo″-ah,	White-thorn.

The letters are divided into vowels and consonants.
The vowels are five in number, of which ᴀ, o, u, are
broad, and e and ᴉ slender. These are formed into
diphthongs and triphthongs. The diphthongs (or
coalition of two vowels,) are ᴀo, ᴀe, ᴀᴉ, eᴀ, eu, eo, eᴉ,
ᴉᴀ, ᴉu, ᴉo, uᴀ, uᴉ, oᴉ. The triphthongs (or coalition
of three vowels,) are ᴀoᴉ, eoᴉ, ᴉᴀᴉ, ᴉuᴉ, uᴀᴉ. Of these,
ᴀo, ᴀoᴉ, ᴀe, eu, eoᴉ, ᴉᴀ, ᴉᴀᴉ, ᴉu, uᴀ, uᴀᴉ, are always
long, and the rest both long and short, the long being
marked by accented strokes thus, éᴀ.

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* In the English spelling or pronunciation any two syllables
thus marked ″, are to be pronounced as much as possible in
one syllable.

B

II. SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

The organs of speech admit only a limited number of essentially different positions formative of articulate sound; but, as the slightest approximation of neighbouring positions must produce a corresponding diversity of audible effect, it happens that hardly two languages exist, in which all the sounds are strictly identical. Similarity, therefore, and not identity, is sometimes all that can be furnished in the following illustrations, by means of corresponding English sounds and spelling; and, where even this cannot be found, the deficiency will be supplied from other languages, or by description.

Vowels.	English sounds.	Examples.	English Spelling.
1. ᴀ long.	*a* in *a*ll.	bᴀᴨ, bᴀᴨ.	b*aw*n, b*aw*r.
2. ᴧ short.	*a* in wh*a*t.	ᴧꞁᴈ, mᴧᴨᴈ.	*o*ltth, m*o*rtth.
3. ᴧ short.	*a* in h*a*t.	ᴈᴧᴨ, bᴨᴧᴈ.	tth*a*r, br*a*tth.
4. ᴧ obscure.	*a* in li-*a*r.	ᴧᴆᴧᴨᴄ.	i'-*u*rk.
5. ᴧ diphthongal.	———————	ᴧᴆᴧᴨᴄ.	*i'*-urk, the *i* be-

ing pronounced as *i* in d*i*ne; and the ᴆ, which is silent, being a mere sign that ᴧ has this sound. In Munster ᴧ before ᴨ is pronounced like au, as ᴧᴨ ᴩᴉᴨ, aun son.

1. ê long.	*e* in th*e*re.	ꝼê, ꝼê.	f*ay*, sh*ay*.
2. e short.	*e* in *e*ll.	ell, ꝼell.	*e*ll, f*e*ll.
3. e obscure.	{ *e* in the, before a consonant* }	ᴆꝼᴨe.	ddhin'-ă.
4. e diphthongal.	———————	êᴨ, lêᴨ.	*ay-e*n, l*ay-e*n.

1. ᵻ long.	*i* in mar*i*ne.	mᵻᴨ.	m*ee*n.
2. ᵻ short.	i in m*i*ll.	mᵻl.	m*i*ll. In Mun-

ster ᵻ before ᴨ is pronounced long, as ᴈᵻᴨ (ttheen) *sick*.

3. ᵻ obscure.	the same as 3, e.	ᴆꝼᴈꞁ.	ghitth'-shă.

1. ô long.	*o* in *o*re.	ôᴨ, môᴨ.	*o*re, m*o*re.
2. o short.	*o* in m*o*nk.	oꞁᴄ.	*u*lk.
3. o diphthongal.	———————	oᴆᴧᴨ.	*i'*-an, the *i* as

in—d*i*ne. This case is similar to that of 5, ᴧ.

1. ú long.	*u* in r*u*le.	úl, cúl.	*oo*l, k*oo*l.
2. v short.	*u* in b*u*t.	cvᴨ, vᴄᴈ.	k*u*r, *u*ghtth.

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* See Walker's Dictionary under the word *The*.

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III. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

Diphthongs.   *English sounds. Examples.   English spelling.*

ᴀe always long. ——————— ᵱᴀe.   r*ay*. The
same sound as ĭ. ê.

1. ᴀ┆ long, stress on ᴀ. ——————— cᴀ┆ᴅ.   k*aw-i*n.
2. ᴀ┆ short, stress on ┆. ——————— ᵱᴀ┆ll.   f*oll*.
3. ᴀ┆ short. ——————— ᴀ┆ᴅʒeᴀl.   *ai*ng-el, the
i being so short, as nearly to give to the whole
diphthong the sound of *a* in f*a*ng.

ᴀo always long. ——————— ᵱoᴀᵱ, mᴀoᵱ. s*ee-u*r, m*ee-
u*r. In Munster this diphthong is pronounced
the same as ᴀê, as s*ay*-ur, m*u''-ay*-ur.

1. êᴀ long, stress on e. ——————— ᵱmêᴀᵱ.   sm*ay-u*r.
In Munster it sounds like *ay*, as ddh*ay''*-un.
2. êᴀ long, stress on e. *ee* in m*ee*n. ᴅêᴀᴅ.   ddh*ee-u*n.
3. eᴀ long, stress on ᴀ. ——————— ᵱeᴀᵱᵱ.   f*ar*.
4. eᴀ short. *ea* in h*ea*rt. ceᴀᵲc.   k*ar*tth. The
same sound as 3, ᴀ.
5. eᴀᴎ. ——————— ᵱ┆ᴎeᴀᴎ.   ren'-*ew*.
The ᴎ is here silent, as in the example of 5, ᴀ,
and merely indicates the sound of eᴀ. In
Munster it sounds like a, as ren-ă.

1. é┆ long, stress on ê. ——————— ᴅé┆ᵲc.   dy*ay-i*rk.
2. e┆ short. *ei* in h*ei*fer. me┆l, ᵱe┆c.   m*e*l, r*e*k.
1. eó long, stress on ó. ——————— eólᵲᵱ.   *o'*-luss.
The same sound as 1, o.
2. eo long, stress on ó. ——————— ceól.   k*yo-u*l.
3. eo short. ——————— ᴅeoċ.   d*yu*gh.

ev always long. ——————— ᵱeᵲċ.   f*ay-u*gh.
┆ᴀ always long. ——————— ʒᵱ┆ᴀᴅ, c┆ᴀll. gr*ee-u*n.
k*ee-u*ll.

1. ┆o long, stress on ┆. ——————— ᵱ┆oᴅ.   f*ee-u*n. The
same as the foregoing.
2. ┆o short. ——————— b┆olᴀᵱ, b┆oᵱ. b*e*l-ur, b*e*r.
The same sound as 2, e.
1. ┆ᵲ long, stress on ᵲ. ——————— ᵱ┆ᵲ.   f*ew*.
2. ┆v short. ——————— ᵱl┆ᵲċ.   fl*u*gh. The
same sound as 2, o ; and 2, *u*.
1. ó┆ long, stress on o. ——————— có┆ᵱ *(just.)* k*o-i*r.
2. o┆ short. ——————— co┆ᵱ *(a crime.)* k*ŭ-i*r.

Diphthongs.	English sounds.	Examples.	English spelling.
ᵥ ʌ always long.	——	ꝼᵥ ʌ ſ.	foo-ur.
1. ᵥ́ ſ long, stress on ᵥ́.	——	ꝼᵥ́ ſ ſ.	soo-il.
2. ᵥſ long, stress on ſ. ui in lui.	French.	bᵥſ ȯe.	bwee-ă.
3. ᵥſ. short.	ui in quit.	ꝼᵥſ ſ.	fwil.

IV. SOUNDS OF THE TRIPHTHONGS.

Triphthongs.	English sounds.	Examples.	English spelling.
ʌoſ always long.	——	mʌoſɲ.	mwee-in.
eoſ always long.	——	ꝼeoſſ.	fyo-il.

In Munster they use ʌoſ and eoſ for êſ, as ꝛceoſſ for ꝛcêſſ, beoſſ for bêſſ, ʌꝛʌoſꝛ for ʌꝛêſꝛ.

ſʌſ always long, stress on both ſ's.	} ——	lſʌſȝ.	lyee-i.
ſᵥſ always long, stress on ᵥ.	} ——	cſᵥſɲ.	{ kyoo-in, or kew-in.
ᵥʌſ always long.	——	cᵥʌſꝛc.	koo-ertth.

In Munster this is used for óſ, as ʌ Ȯſʌ ṁᵥʌſꝛ for ʌ Ȯê ṁóſſ, and ᵥʌ for ó, as mᵥʌſ for móſ.

It is here to be observed, that most of these diphthongs and triphthongs are improperly so called; being either single vowel sounds, as shown by the references to the table of vowels; or dissyllables, as shown by the hyphens in the English spelling. They appear, however, to be considered as such; because all of them ought to be pronounced as much in one syllable as possible.

The most of the foregoing vowel sounds simplified.

I. Sound of ee.

ʌo	ſʌ
ʌoſ	1. ſo
2. êʌ	ſʌſ
1. ſ	2. ᵥſ

II. Sound of oo.

1. ᵤ	ſᵤſ
1. ᵤʌ	ᵤʌſ
2. ú ſ	

III. Sound of u.

2. o	2. ſᵤ
2. ᵤ	2. oſ
3. eo	

IV. Sound of ay.

	ʌe 1. êʌ
1. ê	1. êſ
4. e	eᵤ

V. Sound of aw.

1. ʌ	1. ʌſ

VI. Sound of o.

2. ʌ	2. eo
2. ʌſ	1. óſ
1. eó	eoſ

V. SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

Consonants.	English sounds.	Examples.	English spelling.
b.	*b* in *b*e.	bᴀɲ.	*b*awn.
c.	*c* in *c*ap.	coɲp.	*c*urp.
1. ᴆ.	*d* in *d*o.	ᴆeoċ.	*d*yugh.
2. ᴆ.	————	ᴆᴀɲ.	*dd*hawn.

This is a combination of the sound of *d*, as in *d*o, and of *dh*, as *th* in *th*en. The digraph *dh* is not used in English spelling, but is employed to distinguish this sound from that of *th* in *th*in ; to which it bears the same analogy as *d* to *t*, *b* to *p*, &c.

Consonants.	English sounds.	Examples.	English spelling.
ᴘ.	*f* in *f*ee.	ᴘᴀl.	*f*awl.
ᴈ.	*g* in *g*o.	ᴈob.	*g*ub.
1. l.	*l* in *l*ow.	beᴀlᴀċ.	ba*l'*-ogh.
2. l.	*ll* in fi*ll*e, French.	leᴀc.	*ll*a″-uc.

This sound is a modification of *l*, occasioned by its being always followed by the sound of diphthongal *y*, whether written, as in mi*lli*on, (pronounced mi*lly*un,) unwritten, as in a*ll*ure, (pronounced a*ll-y*oor,) or only formed without utterance, as in the French word fi*ll*e, (pronounced fee*ll*.) Hence, the diphthongal *y* being always thus involved in the sound of *ll*, it will be needless to express it in the illustrative spelling.

3. l, nasal.	————	lᴀɲ.	*l*awn.
ɱ.	*m* in *m*e.	ɱeᴠɲ.	*m*ay-ur.
1. ɲ.	*n* in *n*o.	ɲᴀċ.	*n*ogh.
2. ɲ.	*nn* in a*nn*ual.	ɲí.	*nn*ee.

The remark made on *ll* will apply to this consonant.

ᴘ.	*p* in *p*ea.	poɲc.	*p*urtth.
1. ɼ, thrilled.	*r* in *r*ow.	ɼᴀɲ.	*r*on.
2. ɼ, slurred.	*r* in fa*r*.	ᴈêɲɲe.	gay-i*r*-ă,
1. ɼ, smooth.	*s* in *s*o.	ɼŕɟl.	*s*oo′-il.
2. ɼ, rough.	*sh* in *sh*e.	ꜰɲ.	*sh*in.
ᴄ.	————	ᴄoɲ.	*tth*ur.

This is a combination of the sound of *t* as in *t*o, and of *th* as in *th*in. It has also a squeezed sound, as ᴄɟɲe, which must be learned by the ear.

B 2

VI. MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

The mutable consonants are b, c, ᴅ, ꝼ, ᵹ, ₥, ᵽ, ꞃ, and ꞇ, which change or entirely lose their original sounds when written with a full point over them, or with ʜ added, as ḃ, or bʜ. In this case, they are said to be aspirated, and are variously sounded, as follow :—

ḃ and ṁ.

1. ḃ and ṁ, when preceding or following any of the broad vowels, sound like *w* in *w*all; as ᴀ ḃᴀᴅ (a *w*awddh) *his boat*—ᵹᴀbᴀꞃ (ga*w*ar, the first a being sounded as in wh*a*t) *a goat*—ᴅo ṁᴀᴅᴀḃ (ddhŭ *w*oddh-oo) *your dog*—ᴀṁꞃᴀꞃ (a*w*-rus, the *a* being sounded as in *a*ll) *doubt*. Munster, (gav-ar, ddhŭ, voddh-ă.)

2. Before or after a slender vowel, they sound like *v* in *v*ine, live, as bꞁḃeᴀꞃ (vee'-us) *I was*—ᴀ ṁꞁᴀꞃ (a vee-an) *his wish*.

3. Before or after a diphthong or triphthong, they will be governed by their broad or slender sounds, as if single broad or slender vowels.

ċ.

1. ċ before or after a broad vowel, has a strong guttural sound, like *gh* in lou*gh*, like the Hebrew כ, the Greek χ, or German *ch*, as ₥o ċoꞃꝺ, (mŭ *gh*urp, both the *u*'s being sounded as in b*u*t) *my body*—loċ (lu*gh*) *a lake*.

2. Before or after a slender vowel, it is so far modified by it, as to become less guttural : as ċꞁᴅꞁ₥ (*gh*ee-im) *I see*—eꞁċ (e*gh*) *horses*.

3. Before the triphthong ᴠᴀꞁ, it approximates the sound of *f :* as ċᴠᴀꞁḃ (*f*oo-ee) *he went ;* but before or after diphthongs, or any other triphthongs, it is governed by their broad or slender sounds. Thus the ċ in ᴀꞃ ċoꞃꝺ (an *gh*oirp) *of the body*, is guttural; but that in ₥o ċeᴀꞁ (mŭ *gh*an) *my head*, is slender.

ᴅ.

1. ᴅ in the beginning of a word, or syllable, and followed by a broad vowel, takes the guttural sound of *gh :* as ᴅóꞃᴀꞁ (*gh*o-san) *to himself*. It has also the same sound before such diphthongs and triphthongs

as have the stress on their broad vowels; as ⱅⱶⱅⱃⱜ
(ghitth'-shă) to you—ⱥ ⱃⱴⱥⱜⱜ (aghoo-el) *of his plait.*

2. Before slender vowels, and before the slender
sounded diphthongs and triphthongs, it takes the
squeezed sound of *y* in *yet*; as ⱦⱁ ⱃⱜⱃⱸⱥⱡ (mŭ ye*éddh*-
an) *my protection*—ⱃⱸⱥⱜⱃⱥⱃ ⱃⱸ(yee-an-foo shay, (Mun.
yay-"en-fagh) *he would do*—ⱦⱁ ⱃⱸⱁⱜⱡ(mŭ yo-in)*my will.*

3. At the end of words or syllables, preceded by a
slender vowel, it has the sound of *ee ;* as ⱦⱜⱃⱜⱦ (bee-
im) *I do be*—ⱦⱸⱥⱜⱃⱥⱜⱃ ⱃⱸ (ddhee-an-fwee shay) *he
will do.*

4. In the following instances it has the sound of *oo.*
At the end of the 3d pers. sing. and of the 1st, 2d,
and 3d pers. plur. of the imperative, when accom-
panied with the pronoun : as—

ⱡⱸⱜⱬⱸⱥⱜ (llay'-*oo*)
Munster,(llay-agh)
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{ⱃⱸ (shay) } \textit{let him read.}\\ \text{ⱃⱜⱷ (shin) } \textit{let us read.}\\ \text{ⱃⱜⱔ (shiv) } \textit{read ye.}\\ \text{ⱃⱜⱥⱜ (shee-addh) } \textit{let them read.}\end{array}\right.$

In the infinitive; as ⱦⱁ ⱡⱸⱜⱬⱸⱥⱜ (ddhŭ llay'-*oo*) *to read.*
In the present, pret. and fut. participles; as—

ⱥⱬ (ag)
ⱜⱥⱃ (ee-ar)
ⱥⱜⱃ ⱅⱜ (er tthee)
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{ⱡⱸⱜⱬⱸⱥⱜ (llay'-}\textit{oo}\text{)}\\ \text{Mun. (llay'-ă)}\end{array}\right\}$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{reading.}\\ \textit{having read.}\\ \textit{about to read.}\end{array}\right.$

In the 3d pers. sing. and the 1st, 2n, and 3d pers.
plur. of the consuetudinal or conditional of the sub-
junctive, when accompanied with the pronoun : as—

ⱦⱁ ⱡⱸⱜⱬⱸⱥⱜ ⱃⱸ (ddhŭ llay'-*oo* shay) *he used to read.*

ⱦⱥ ⱡⱸⱜⱬⱸⱥⱜ
(ddha llay'-*oo*)
Mun. (llay-
agh)
$\left\{\begin{array}{ll}\text{ⱃⱸ (shay) } & \textit{if he}\\ \text{ⱃⱜⱷ (shin) } & \textit{if we}\\ \text{ⱃⱜⱔ (shiv) } & \textit{if ye}\\ \text{ⱃⱜⱥⱜ (shee-addh) } & \textit{if they}\end{array}\right\}$ *would read.*

In the pret. passive, accompanied with the pro-
noun ; as—

ⱦⱁ ⱡⱸⱜⱬⱸⱥⱜ
(ddhŭ llay'-*oo*)
$\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text{ⱦⱸ (may) } & \textit{I} &\\ \text{ⱅⱷ (hoo) } & \textit{thou} & \textit{was read.}\\ \text{ⱸ (ay) } & \textit{he} &\\ \text{ⱃⱜⱷ (shin) } & \textit{we} &\\ \text{ⱃⱜⱔ (shiv) } & \textit{ye} & \textit{were read.}\\ \text{ⱜⱥⱜ (ee-addh) } & \textit{they} &\end{array}\right.$

5. In all participial nouns, and in primitive nouns

of two syllables; as ⱥⁿ ᵹeⱥⱞⱥⰓ (an gar'-*oo*) *the cutting*
—ⰌⱥⰌⱥⰓ (moddh'-*oo*) *a dog.* Mun. (gar-ă, moddh-a.)

6. At the end of the first syllable of polysyllables, preceded by *a* or *o*, it signifies, that such vowel takes the sound of *i* in d*i*ne; as ⱥⰌⱥⱃc *(i'*-urk) *a horn*—ⱃⱥⰌⱥⱃc (r*i'*-urk) *sight*—oⰌⱥⁿ *(i'*-an) *a pan.* See 5, ⱥ, and 2, o, among the vowels.

7. After ᵥ, after ⱥ and o at the end of monosyllables, and in the plurals of all nouns, it is silent: as bᵥⰓ (boo) *was*—ⱃleⱥⰓ (flă) *a feast*—ⱥᵹ ⱃⱥⰓ (ag raw) *saying.* In Munster after o it has the sound of u, as ⰌoⰌⱥⱞuⰋl (mou-il.) Connaught (mó-will.)

Ḟ·

Ḟ is always silent, and is used at the beginning of words or syllables; as ⱥⁿ ḞⰋⱃ (an ir) *of the man.*

�photo·

Ᵹ, at the beginning of words or syllables, has the same sound as Ⱃ in the same situation; but, at the end, it is silent.

Ṗ·

Ṗ, before a broad vowel or diphthong, has the sound of *f*, or of *ph* in *ph*iloso*ph*er; as ⱥ Ṗⱥⱀⱄeⱆⱃ (a *f*onntthayr) *his snare;* but, in the genitive or vocative cases, when followed by e or ⰋⰋ, it is silent; as ⱥ ṖⰋⰋⱃ! (a Il'-ip!) *O Philip!*

Ṙ and Ṫ.

These aspirates always sound like *h:* as Ⰼo ṙⱈⰋl (mŭ *h*oo-il) *my eye*—ⱥ ṫoⰋl (a *h*ŭ-il) *his will.*

Aspiration occurs in the following instances:—

1. When a word begins with a mutable consonant, and is preceded by any of the possessive pronouns, Ⰼo *mine*, Ⰼo *thine:* ⱥ *his,* as—Ⰼo Ⰼeⱆⱃ (mŭ *v*ay-ur) *my finger*—Ⰼo ĊeⱥⰏ (ddhŭ-*gh*an) *your head*—ⱥ ṫeⱥċ (a *h*ogh) *his house;* but ⱥ *her,* does not aspirate; as ⱥ ⱅeⱥċ (a *tt*hogh) *her house.*

2. Nouns masculine, declined with the article, are aspirated in the gen. sing. and, without it, in the dat. and abl. sing. and plur. Nouns feminine, declined with the article, are aspirated in the nom. and acc. sing. and, without it, in the same cases as the mascu-

line. These aspirations in the dat. and abl. are caused by the influence of their governing prepositions, which however, are excepted when preceded by the prepositions ʒo (go,) lé (lay,) ʒaɲ (gon,) and aʒ (ag.) All nouns beginning with b, c, and p, when declined with the article, are also excepted in the gen. sing. As to vocatives, they are always without the article, and always aspirated.

3. Nouns beginning with p, followed by a vowel, or by l, ɲ, or ꞃ, when declined without the article, are aspirated in the dat. and abl. sing. and plur. But when followed by any of the mutable consonants, (ꞃ being the only mutable consonant which can be followed by another of the same class,) they will not admit of aspiration, with or without the article, in either gender.

4. The verb substantive is aspirated in

The infinitive; as bo beiċ (ddhŭ vĕ) *to be.*

Pres. and fut. participles; as aʒ beiċ (ag vĕ) *being—* aꞃ ci beiċ (ar tthee vĕ) *about to be.*

INDIC.

Pres. { neg. .... as ɲi bꝼꞃilim (nnee wil'-im) *I am not.*
{ interrog.— bꝼꞃil mé *(*wil may) *Am I ?*

Pret. affirm. .... — bo bibeaꞃ (ddhŭ vee'-us) *I was.*

Fut. neg............ — ɲi béib mé (nnee vay-ee may) *I will not be.*

CONSUET.

Pres. neg. .... — ɲi bibim (nnee vee'-im) *I do not be.*

Pret. { affirm.... — bibiɲ *(*vee'-in) *I used to be.*
{ neg. .... — ɲi bibiɲ (nnee vee'-in) *I used not to be.*

SUBJUNC.

Pres. neg. .... — mꞃɲa bꝼꞃilim (mun'-a wil'-im) *If I am not.*

Pret. affirm........ — ma bibeaꞃ (maw vee'-us) *If I were.*

Fut. affirm......... — ma bibim (maw vee'-im) *If I shall be.*

5. Regular verbs are aspirated in

THE ACTIVE.

Infinitive; as bo ṁeallab (ddhŭ val'-oo) *to deceive.*

INDIC.

Pres. neg. .... — ꞃí ṁeɑllɑꞽm (nnee *val'*-im) *I do not deceive.*

Relative form } ꙅo ꞝē ṁeɑllɑꞽm (gŭ dyay *val'*-im)
of pres. .... } *what do I deceive?*

Pret. { affirm.— ꙅo ṁeɑllɑꞃ (ddhŭ *val'*-us) *I deceived.*
{ neg. — ꞃíoꞃ ṁeɑllɑꞃ (nnee-ur *val'*-us) *I did not deceive.*

Fut. neg......... — ꞃí ṁeɑllꝼɑꙅ (nnee *val'*-fuddh) *I will not deceive.*

Relative form } ꙅo ꞝē ṁeɑllꝼɑꙅ (gŭ dyay *val'*-fuddh)
of fut. } *what shall I deceive?*

SUBJUNC.

Pres. affirm.... — mɑ ṁeɑllɑꞽm (maw *val'*-im) *If I deceive.*

Pret. affirm.... — mɑ ṁeɑllɑꞃ (maw *val'*-us) *If I had deceived.*

THE PASSIVE.

INDIC.

Pres. neg. ....as ꞃí ṁeɑllꞇɑꞃ mē (nnee *val'*-tthur may) *I am not deceived.*

Fut. neg. .... — ꞃí ṁeɑllꝼɑꞽꙝeɑꞃ mē (nnee *val'*-fwee-ur may) *I will not be deceived.*

VII. ECLIPSIS.

The nature of Eclipsis is, that, in consequence of the influence of several particles on nouns and verbs beginning with any mutable consonant, except *m*, such consonants become silent by admitting other consonants before them. This happens in the following instances—

1. When the possessive pronouns plural are placed before nouns; as ɑꞃ, buꞃ, ɑ, ꙅ-cɑꞽll (ar, wur, a, gaw″-ill,) *our, your, their, loss.*

2. The dat. and abl. sing. and gen. plur. when declined with the article. *See note on Article*

3. The pret. participle; as ꞽɑꞃ ꞃ-ꙝeɑꞃɑꙅ (ee-ar nee-nno) *having done.*

4. The interrogative ɑꞃ; as ɑꞃ ꙅ-ꞇuꙅɑꞃ ꞇú? (an ddhug-an tthoo?) *do you give?*

5. ꜱ̃o, (go) the sign of the optative; as ꜱ̃o ꜱ̃-caıllıꝋ τú (go gaw″-ill-ee tthoo) *that you may lose.*

6. The consuetudinal; as ꜱ̃o ꜱ̃-cꞃuıꞃꝁꜱ̃eaꝋ ꞃê (gŭ grinn-ee-oo shay) *that he used to gather.*

7. ꝋa (ddhaw) conditional; as ꝋa b-ꝼeıcıꞃ (ddhaw vek-inn) *if I had seen.*

8. ꝼa (faw): as ꜱ̃o ꝋê aꞃ τaꝋbaꞃ ꝼa m-bꞃꞁꞃeaꞃ̃ τú (gŭ ddhay an tthaw-vur faw mir″-ish-an tthoo? *what is the cause for which you break?*

9. ꞃaċ (nogh) *not;* as ꞃaċ ꞃ-ꝋêaꞃꝼaıꝋ τú (nogh nee-ann-fwee tthoo? *will you not do?*

10. ca (caw) *where?* as ca ꜱ̃-cualaıꝋ τú (caw goo″-ul-ee tthoo) *where did you hear?*

11. muꞃa (mun-ă) *unless;* as muꞃa m-buaılτeaꞃ ê (mun-a moo″-iltth-ar ay) *unless he is struck.*

12. If the eclipsing letter b be influenced by the preceding particle, it will moreover be aspirated; as aꞃ b-ꝼeaꞃaꞃ (ar var-an) *our land.*

VIII. TABLE OF ECLIPSED AND ECLIPSING LETTERS.

b by m; as aꞃ m-baıle (ar mol-ă) *our town.*

c — ꜱ̃; — ꝋo'ꞃ ꜱ̃-caılíꞃ (ddhun gol′-een) *to the maid*

ꝋ — ꞃ; — ꞁaꞃ ꞃ-ꝋêaꞃaꝋ (ee″-ar nyee″-an-oo) *having done.*

ꝼ — b; — aꞃ b-ꝼeıceaꞃ τú mê (an vek′-un tthoo may) *do you see me?*

p — b; — muꞃa b-peacaıꜱ̃e ꞃê (mun′-ă ba″-uk-ee-ă shay) *if he does not sin.*

ꞃ — τ; — leꞁꞃ aꞃ τ-ꞃṽl (lesh an tthoo-il) *with the eye.*

τ — ꝋ; — ꞃaċ ꝋ-τuıꜱ̃eaꞃ τú mê (nogh ddig′-an tthoo may) *do you not understand me?*

IX. DOUBLE LETTERS,

Or Mutable Consonants doubled, to supply the place of Eclipsis.

cc for ꜱ̃c, and takes the sound of ꜱ̃; as aꞃ ccaıll (ar goll) *our loss.*

ꝼꝼ — bꝼ, ——————————	v; — aꞃ ꝼꝼeaꞃaꞃ (ar var′an) *our land.*	
pp — bp, ——————————	b; — aꞃ ppꞁaꞃ(ar bee″-an) *our pain.*	
τ τ — ꝋτ, ——————————	ꝋ; — aꞃ τταꞃτ (ar ddhartth) *our thirst.*	

X. IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS DOUBLED.

ll, in the middle and end of words; as ballan, ball (bul-awn, bo″-ul) *a hook, a spot.*

ŋ or nn, in the middle and end of words; as mŋán, ceaŋ (min-awn, kan) *a kid, a head.*

ŗŗ or ŗŗ, in the middle and end of words; as ʒeaŗŗað, baŗŗ (gar′-oo, baw″-ur) *a cutting, the top.*

XI. IMMUTABLES AND MUTABLES JOINED TOGETHER.

lŋ, in the middle of words, sounds like ll; as colŋa (cul-ă) *of the body.*

ðl, pronounced like ll; as coðlað (cul′-oo) *sleep.*

ðŋ, ——————— ŋ; as céaðŋa (kay″-an-ă) *the same.*

ŋʒ has a nasal sound, like *ng* in English; as ŋʒaŗ (unʒ″-ar) *near*, ŋ-ʒoŗŗċeaŗ (unʒ″-oyr-har) *is called*, which is to be pronounced as much in one syllable as possible.*

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* The following changes take place in old manuscripts:—

b is supplied by p or ṗ, as ðeŗlṗ for ðeŗlḃ. *Cor. Gloss.* ŗ muŗʒŗṗ, *in plains. ib.* It is used for ṁ, as abuŗl for aṁuŗl.

c is frequently used for ʒ, and vice versa, as caċ ae, i.e. ʒaċ aon, *every one;* ðec for ðeaʒ, *ten,* as an ŋomað ŗŗʒ ðec, *the nineteenth king. Leacan* f. 282. cc for ʒ, as clocc for cloʒ, *a bell;* coccað for coʒað. Conað hŗ ŗŗŋ ŋoŗŋð ŋ coŗccŗŗċhuŗ bŗaŗ co bŗaċh, i.e. ʒuŗ ab ŗ ŗŗŋ ŋoŗŋ aʒuŗ coŗccŗŗoċhaŗ beŗðaŗ ʒo bŋaċ. *Leacan* f. 278. It is also represented by a character written thus—*v.*

ṗ is often omitted, as aŋaŗm for ŗaŋaŗm.

l is frequently doubled in the beginning of words after the preposition ŗ or a, *in,* and the possessive pronoun a, *his, her,* as ŗ lloŋʒbaŗðaŗḃ, *Ballymote,* f. 115; a lluċŗ. *St. Ultan's Poem.*

m is doubled in the beginning, middle, and end of words, as ŗmmuŗʒŗḃ, *in plains;* puŗŋʒŗŋ, ŗellaŋ ŗmme, i.e. *a roll of butter;* amm, *time.* The last is perceptible in the Munster pronunciation, as *aum.*

XII. TABLE OF CONTRACTIONS.

ꝏ .... ae	�7 .... agus	ꝣ .... gur	ħ .... si
ꝺ .... an	ṙ .... cht & acht	ꞃ .... na	ꝟ .... ui
4 .... ar	ꝯ .... ea	ꞟ .... nn	⁊. .... eadhon, viz.
4 .... air	ꝝ .... go, gan	ꝗ.... rr	ꝯc.... &c.
ꝏ .... ao			

ꞃ when doubled in the beginning or end of words is often written ꞃꝺ, as oꞃ ꞃꝺꝺꝺ, i.e. ỏ'ꞃ ꞃꝺꝺ ; ꝺꞃꝺ for ꝺꞃꞟ.

ꞃ is doubled after the possessive pronoun ꝺ, *her*, and the preposition ꞁ, *in*, as ꝺ ꞃꞃꞃꝫ, *her king*, St. *Ultan ;* ꞁ ꞃꞃꝺꞃꞃꝯꝺ, *in the reigns.* B. f. 115.

ꞇꞇ are often written for ꝺ in the middle and end of words. See under the word ꞇꞃꝺꞛꝯꞃ, *in my dictionary.*

ꝺ, ꝩ, and Ꞟ are indifferently written one for the other, as ꝺꝩꞃ or ꝺꞞꞃ, a sign of the preter tense ; ꝺꞃꝺꞔꝯ for ꝩꞃꝺꞔꝯ, *a night,* &c. e and ꞁ are also used one for the other.

ꝺꞁ is often used for ꝺꝩꞁ, as ꝺꝺꞁꞃꝯ for ꝺꝺꝩꞁꞃꝯ, *people;* ꞇꝺꞛ ꞃꝩ ꞃꝯꝺꞁꝫ ꞃꝺ ꝺꝺꞁꞃꝯ ꞁꞃꞃꞃ ꞃꝺꞁꝫꞃꞃꞃ ꞃꞃꞃ, *a plague which swept away the people in that place. Leacan.*

ꝺꝩ is supplied by ꝺe and oe, as ꞃꝩꝯꞃ for ꞃꝺꝩꞃ, *free ;* ꞃꝩꝯꞛ for ꞃꝺꝩꞛ, *a saint;* ꝯꝯꞃ for ꝺꝩꞃ, *one.*

.ħ. This character is of frequent occurrence in antient manuscripts, and is used for all the variations of Ꞟꝺ, *from ;* Ꞟꝺ, *a grandson, a descendant ;* Ꞟꝺ, *a territory,* &c. ꞇꞃꞃ ħꝯꞃꞔꞃ ꞇꞃꞃ ꞃꞃꝩꝺꞃꞃ ꝺꞃꝫꞃꝺ ꞃꞃ .ħ. ꞛꝩꞃꞃꞞꞃ, *three steeds, three mantles are the tribute of the king of Hy Bruin.—Book of Rights.*

In the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, and in all such antient writings, often two or more words are so united or written into each other, that they will appear to be one word; and, it frequently happens that when one of these words ends with a vowel, and the radical letter of the next word being of the same class of vowels, the second is omitted, and one vowel supplies the place of both.

c

ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLE.

There are two genders, masculine and feminine: two numbers, singular and plural.

There is but one article, ᴀɴ, (on) *the*, which does not vary in the singular, except in the genitive feminine, where it becomes ɴᴀ (naw); in the plural it is ɴᴀ, masculine and feminine. In ancient manuscripts it is frequently written ɪɴ, and in some of the oldest productions ɪɴᴅ.*

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* When the noun is declined with the article, the leading (or first) letter, if a mutable consonant, (except ᴅ, ᴄ, and ᴛ,) will, in the singular, be aspirated in the nominative and accusative of feminines, as ᴀɴ beᴀɴ, (on van) *the woman;* and in the genitive of masculines, as ᴀɴ ꜰɪɴ, (on ir) *of the man;* the dative with the preposition ᴅo, *to,* is generally eclipsed in Connaught, as ᴅo'ɴ b-ꜰeᴀɴ, (ddhon var) *to the man;* ᴅo'ɴ ᴈ-cᴀɴɴᴀɪc, (ddhon gor-rick) *to the rock;* but in Munster and other parts of the kingdom it is generally aspirated, as ᴅo'ɴ ꝼeᴀɴ, (dhhon are) *to the man;* ᴅo'ɴ ᴈɴéɪɴ, (ddhon ghrane) *to the sun:* the ablative, with its prepositions ᴀᴈ, leɪɴ, ó, &c. is generally eclipsed, as leɪɴ ᴀɴ b-ꜰeᴀɴ, (lesh on var) *with the man;* ó'ɴ ɴ-ᴈeᴀl-ᴀɪᴈ, (owe″-an ngall″-ee,) *from the moon;* but by some writers it is aspirated, as ó'ɴ ꝼeᴀɴᴀɴ, (owe″-an are-an) *from the land:* the genitive plural is always eclipsed, as ɴᴀ ᴈ-coɪ, (naw gus) *of the feet:* the vocative singular and plural is aspirated by the interjection ᴀ or o, as ᴀ ꝼɪɴ, (a ir) *O man;* ᴀ ṁɴᴀ, (a vun″-aw) *O women.* If the leading letter be a vowel, ᴛ will be prefixed to the nominative and accusative masculine, as ᴀɴ ᴛ-ᴀᴄᴀɪɴ, (on tah-ir) *the father,* and ʜ to the genitive feminine, as ɴᴀ ʜ-ɪɴᴈɪɴe, (naw hin-yin-e) *of the daughter:* in the plural ʜ is prefixed to the nominative, dative, accusative, and ablative, and ɴ to the genitive both masculine and feminine, as ɴᴀ ʜ-ᴀɪᴄɴe, (naw hoigh-re) *the fathers;* ɴᴀ ʜ-ɪɴᴈeᴀɴᴀ, (naw hin-yan-a) *the daughters;* ɴᴀ ɴ-ᴀɪᴄɴe, (naw naih-re) *of the fa-*

NOUN.

DECLENSION.

There are six declensions of nouns, which are distinguished by their terminations. There are six cases,

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thers ; �archaic *ᴠ-ᵻᴟᴣeᴀᵰ,* (naw nin-yan, *of the daughters ;* ᴅo ᴠᴀ h-ᴀᴉᴄᴩᵻᵬ, (ddho naw hah-riv) *to the fathers ;* ᴅo ᴠᴀ h-ᴉᴠᴣᵻᴟᵻᵬ, (ddho naw hin-yin-iv) *to the daughters ;* leᴉᴦ ᴠᴀ h-ᴀᴉᴄᴩᵻᵬ, (lesh naw hah-riv) *with the fathers ;* leᴉᴦ ᴠᴀ h-ᴉᴠᴣᵻᴟᵻᵬ, (lesh naw hin-yin-iv) *with the daughters.* Ꝺ and ᴄ are generally uninfluenced in the dative and ablative, as ᴅo'ᴠ ᴅᴠᴟe, (ddhon ddhin-ne) *to the man* or *person ;* leᴉᴦ ᴀᴠ ᴄeᴉᴠe, (lesh on tthin-e) *with the fire ;* but by some writers they are both aspirated and eclipsed, as ᴅo'ᴠ ᴅuᴉᴠe, (ddhon yin-ne) or ᴅo'ᴠ ᴠ-ᴅuᴉᴠe, (ddhon nwin-ne, *to the man ;* ᴏ'ᴠ ᴅ-ᴄeᴉᴠe, (owe″-an ddhin-e) *from the fire ;* in the genitive plural they are always eclipsed, as ᴠᴀ ᴠ-ᴅᴀoᴉᴠe, (naw neen-e) *of the men ;* ᴠᴀ ᴅ-ᴄeᴉᴠᴄe, (naw ddhint-e) *of the fires ;* in the vocative singular and plural they are always aspirated. S followed by a vowel, or by any of the immutable consonants ɩ, ᴠ, or ᴩ, will be eclipsed in the nominative and accusative of feminines, as ᴀᴠ ᴄ-ᴦlᴀᴄ, (on thloth) *the rod ;* and in the genitive of masculines, as ᴀᴠ ᴄ-ᴦᴀlᴀᴉᴠ, (on thol-inn) *of the salt ;* also in the dative and ablative of both, as ᴅo'ᴠ ᴄ-ᴦlᴀᴉᴄ, (ddhon thloith) *to the rod ;* leᴉᴦ ᴀᴠ ᴄ-ᴦlᴀᴉᴄ, (leish on thloith) *with the rod ;* ᴅo'ᴠ ᴄ-ᴦᴀlᴀᴠ, (ddhon thall-on) *to the salt ;* leᴉᴦ ᴀᴠ ᴄ-ᴦᴀlᴀᴠ, (lesh on tholl-on) *with the salt ;* in the genitive plural it will not be eclipsed, as ᴠᴀ ᴦlᴀᴄ, (naw sllŏth) *of the rods ;* ᴠᴀ ᴦᴀᴣᴀᴩᴄ, (naw sog-ortth) *of the priests.* When ᴦ is followed by a mutable consonant, (it being the only consonant after which a mutable or aspirable consonant will sound, and hence it is called the queen of consonants,) it will neither be aspirated nor eclipsed in any case, not even in the vocative. The antient writers paid no strict attention to either aspirating or eclipsing, and this forms a part of the difficulty of reading antient Irish manuscripts.

of which the nominative and accusative are always alike; and the dative and ablative are always alike, which in the plural end in ɉb.*

I. DECLENSION.

Masculines which have a small inflexion† in the genitive singular. The genitive and vocative singular, and nominative plural are alike. The dative and ablative singular are like the nominative in form.

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* The termination ɉb is not always used in conversation; for they say, ɗo ꞑa ɗaoɉꞑe, (ddho naw ddheen-e) *to the people;* leɉꞃ ꞑa maꞃcaɉ₃, (lesh naw mork-ee) *with the horsemen;* ɗo ꞑa ꝼɉꞃ, (ddho naw fir)¸*to the men,* &c. and in several parts of the kingdom they use it in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, as ca b-ꝼuɉl ꞑa caɉplɉb, (kaw wil naw koip-liv) *where are the horses?* ċu₃ ꞃé ꞑa ɗaoɉꞑɉb leɉꞃ, (hug shay naw ddheen-iv lesh) *he brought the people with him;* ₃o m-beaꞑ-uɉ₃e Oɉa ɗaoɉb a ꝼeaꞃaɉb, (go man-ee-e ddhia yeev a ar-iv) *God save you, men:* even the four Masters write it so, as oꞇ ċualaꞇaꞃ ꞑa ₃allaɉb Ꞃuaɉóꞃɉ ɗo ꞇoċꞇ ɉꞃɉꞑ mumaꞑ, *when the English heard that Roderick entered Munster, A.D.* 1174: but such is not to be practised by a writer of the language.

† The inflexions of the genitive are formed as follow:—1st. By inserting ɉ after the characteristic or last vowel of the nominative, as aꞃaꞑ, (or-awn) *bread,* genitive aꞃaɉꞑ, (or-aw″-in) *of bread.* 2nd. By changing the diphthongs of the nominative as follow:—ea into ɉ, as ceaꞑ, (khann) *a head,* genitive cɉꞑ, (khinn) *of a head;* ɉo into ɉ, as mɉoꞃ, (myhrr) *a bit,* genitive mɉꞃ, (mir) *of a bit;* ɉa into eɉ, as ɉaꞇc, (ee″-usk) *a fish,* genitive éɉꞇc, (ay″-isk) *of a fish;* ɉa into ɉ, or by adding ɉ, as ꞃꞃɉaꞑ, (shree″-on) *a bridle-bit,* gen. ꞃꞃɉꞑ (shree-in) or ꞃꞃɉaɉꞑ,(shree-ain) *of a bridle-bit;* mɉaꞑ,(mee″-an) *a desire,* genitive mɉaɉꞑ, (mee″-ain) *of a desire;* éa and eu into éɉ, as ꝼéaꞃ or ꝼeuꞃ, (fay″-ur) *grass,* genitive ꝼéɉꞃ, (fay″-ir) *of grass.* 3rd. By changing the broad vowel of the nominative into ɉ, as mac, (mock) *a son,* genitive mɉc, (mick) *of a son.* This last, however, is

Example—ᴄᴀᴩᴀ̇ɴ, *a path.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ᴀɴ ᴄᴀᴩᴀ̇ɴ,(on kos-awn) *the path*	ɴᴀ ᴄᴀᴩᴀ́ɪɴ, *the paths*
Gen. ᴀɴ ċᴀᴩᴀ́ɪɴ, (on ghos-aw″-in) *of the path*	ɴᴀ ᴣ-ᴄᴀᴩᴀ̇ɴ, *of the paths*
Dat. ᴅᴏ ᴀɴ oᵢ̇ ᴅᴏ'ɴ ċᴀᴩᴀɴ, *to the path*	ᴅᴏ ɴᴀ ᴄᴀᴩᴀ́ɴɪɓ, *to the paths*
Acc. ᴀɴ ᴄᴀᴩᴀ̇ɴ, *the path*	ɴᴀ ᴄᴀᴩᴀ́ɪɴ, *the paths*
Voc. ᴀ ċᴀᴩᴀ́ɪɴ, *O path*	ᴀ ċᴀᴩᴀ̇ɴᴀ, *O paths*
Abl. leɪᵣ ᴀɴ ᴣ-ᴄᴀᴩᴀ̇ɴ, *with the path*	leɪᵣ ɴᴀ ᴄᴀᴩᴀ́ɴɪɓ, *with the paths.*

II. DECLENSION.

Masculines and Feminines which have a small increase in the genitive ; and participial nouns ending in uᴣᴀᴅ and ᴀᴅ, which have a small attenuation in the genitive. The dative singular of feminines takes a small inflexion, and the dative and ablative singular of masculines are like the nominative in form.*

the only example I could find in the dictionary according to this change.

Nouns which end in ᴀċ, oċ, or uċ in the nominative will, in the genitive, make ɪᴣ, as ᴍᴀᴩᴄᴀċ, (mork-augh *a horseman ;* genitive ᴍᴀᴩᴄɪᴣ or ᴍᴀᴩᴄᴀɪᴣ, (mork-ee) *of a horseman ;* the ᴀ in the latter is inserted in conformity with the rule " slender with slender and broad with broad," viz. that the vowel, which goes after the consonant in the next syllable, must be of the same class with the vowel which precedes it, or vice versa, i.e. both broad or both slender ; but the ancient writers paid no particular attention to this rule.

* Feminine nouns, whose characteristic vowels are small, have e or ɪ added to form the genitive, as ᴄɪ́ɴ, (ttheer) *a country,* genitive ᴄɪ́ɴe, (ttheer-e) *of a country.* If the characteristic vowel be broad, ɪ is inserted after it, as ᴄoᴩ, (kus) *a foot,* genitive, ᴄoɪᴩe, (kush-e) *of a foot ;* ɪᴀ is changed into ɪ or êɪ, as ᴄɪᴀɴ,

Feminine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. ᴀⁿ ᴄ-ṗlᴀᴄ, (on tthloth) *the* rod	ⁿᴀ ṗlᴀᴄᴀ or ṗlᴀᴄᴀċᴀ, (naw slŏtth-ă) *the rods*
G. ⁿᴀ ṗlᴀⁱᴄe, (naw sloth-e) *of the rod*	ⁿᴀ ṗlᴀᴄ, *of the rods*
D. ᴅo'ⁿ ᴄ-ṗlᴀⁱᴄ, (ddhun tthloith)*to the rod*	ᴅo ⁿᴀ ṗlᴀᴄᴀⁱb,*to the rods*
A. ᴀⁿ ᴄ-ṗlᴀᴄ, *the rod*	ⁿᴀ ṗlᴀᴄᴀ, *the rods*
V. ᴀ ṗlᴀⁱᴄ, (aw hlotth) *O rod*	ᴀ ṗlᴀᴄᴀ, *O rods*
A. leⁱṗ ᴀⁿ ᴄ-ṗlᴀⁱᴄ, *with the rod*	leⁱṗ ⁿᴀ ṗlᴀᴄᴀⁱb, *with the rods*

(kee-ur) *a comb*, genitive cíⁿe, (kee-re) *of a comb;* cⁱᴀll, (kee″-ull) *sense*, gen. céⁱlle, (kayll-e) *of sense.* Those nouns, whose characteristic vowels are broad, are inflected in the dative, which is the same as the genitive with the omission of the increase, as lᴀṁ, (llawv) *a hand*, gen. lᴀⁱṁe, (llaw-ve) dat. lᴀⁱṁ ; meuⁿ, (may″-ur) *a finger*, gen. méⁱⁿe, (may-rre) dat. méⁱⁿ, (may-ir.) This class of nouns takes a broad increase in the plural, as ᴄⁱoⁿᴄᴀ, (ttheer-hă) *countries;* coṗᴀ, (kus-ă) *feet;* cⁱᴀṗᴀ, (keer-ă) *combs ;* lᴀṁᴀ, (llawv-ă) *hands ;* meuⁿᴀ, (may″-ur-ă) *fingers,* &c. A few masculine nouns will take a small increase in the gen. sing. as ⁱm, (im)*butter,* gen. ⁱme (im-e); ṗlⁱᴀb, (slee″-uv) *a mountain,* gen. ṗléⁱbe (shllay-ve); ᴀⁱⁿm, (an-im) *a name,* gen. ᴀⁱⁿⁱme (an-im-e.) Participial nouns which terminate in uᵹᴀᴅ, will, in the gen. make ⁱᵹċe, as beᴀⁿuᵹᴀᴅ, (bann-oo) *a blessing,* gen. beᴀⁿuⁱᵹċe(bann-ee-he) ; these are all of the masculine. The syllables uᵹᴀᴅ of these are pronounced as one syllable like *oo*, as beᴀⁿuᵹ; the gen. is pronounced beᴀⁿ-e-ċe in Munster ; beᴀⁿ-ⁱ-ċe in Connaught, and in Ulster beᴀⁿ-ⁱᴅ. Nouns which end in ᴀċ will, in the gen. make ⁱᵹe, as ᵹeᴀlᴀċ, (gal-augh) *a moon*, gen. ᵹeᴀlᴀⁱᵹe, (gal-ee-e.) Also participial nouns of two syllables, which end in eᴀᴅ, as mⁱlleᴀᴅ, (mill-oo) *destruction,* gen. mⁱllᴄe, (mill-tthe) ᵹéⁱlleᴀᴅ, (gay-llew) *submission,* gen. ᵹéⁱllᴄe, (gay″-ill-tthe.)

Masculine.

Singular.

Nom. ⱥⁿ ⱦ-ⁱⱦ,* (on tthim) *the butter*   (No Plural.)
Gen. ⱥⁿ ⁱⱦⱦⱦ, (on im-e) *of the butter*
Dat. ꝺo'ⁿ ⁱⱦ, (ddhon im) *to the butter*
Acc. ⱥⁿ ⱦ-ⁱⱦ, *the butter*
Voc. ⱥ ⁱⱦ, *O butter*
Abl. leⁱꞃ ⱥⁿ ⁱⱦ, *with the butter.*

Masculine.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	ⱥⁿ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱥꝺ, (bann-oo) *the blessing*	ⁿⱥ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱦe, (ban-ee-he) *the blesssings*
Gen.	ⱥⁿ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱦe,(on vann-ee-hǎ) *of the blessing*	ⁿⱥ ⱦ-beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱥꝺ, (naw mann-oo) *of the blessings*
Dat.	ꝺo'ⁿ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱥꝺ, *to the blessing*	ꝺo ⁿⱥ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱦⁱb, *to the blessings*
Acc.	ⱥⁿ beⁿⱦⱥꝺ, *the blessing*	ⁿⱥ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱦe,*the blessings*
Voc.	ⱥ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱥꝺ, *O blessing*	ⱥ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱦe, *O blessings*
Abl.	leⁱꞃ ⱥⁿ ⱦ-beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱥꝺ, *with the blessing*	leⁱꞃ ⁿⱥ beⱥⁿⱦⱦⱦⁱb, *with the blessings.*

III. DECLENSION.

Masculines and feminines which take a broad in-
crease in the genitive singular. The dative and ab-
lative are like the nominative in form.†

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* In Munster this is pronounced ⁱⱦ ; in Connaught
and Ulster ⁱⱦ. In like manner, for the most part,
decline ꞃⱡⱥb, *a mountain*, genitive ꞃⱡeⁱbe, *of a
mountain*; nominative plural ꞃⱡeⁱbⱦe. In Munster
it is pronounced ꞃⱡⱥ, genitive ꞃⱡéé, plural ꞃⱡéⱦe.
Also ⱥⁱⁿⱦ, *a name*, genitive ⱥⁱⁿⁱⱦⱦ, *of a name.*

† If the characteristic vowel in a diphthong or
triphthong be ⁱ, it will, in the genitive, be dropped
or substituted by ⱥ, in conformity with the rule
" slender with slender, &c." to correspond with the
broad increase, as ⱦⱡⁱlleoⁱꞃ, (mooill-o″-ir) *a miller*, gen.
ⱦⱡⁱlleóꞃⱥ, (mooill-o-raw) ; ⱷꞃeⁱⱦ, (greim) *a bit*, gen.

Examples.

Masc.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	ᴀɴ ꝼᴠᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃ, (on foos-gol-ttho″-ir) *the redeemer*	ɴᴀ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃⁱⱁ,(naw foos-gol-ttho-reę) *the redeemers*
Gen.	ᴀɴ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⱃᴀ, (on oos-gol-ttho-ra) *of the redeemer*	ɴᴀⱖ-ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃ, (naw voos-gol-ttho″-ir *of the redeemers*
Dat.	ⱁᴏ'ɴ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃ, *to the redeemer*	ⱁᴏ ɴᴀ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃⁱⱁ, *to the redeemers*
Acc.	ᴀɴ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃ, *the redeemer*	ɴᴀ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃⁱⱁ, *the redeemers*
Voc.	ᴀ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃ, *O redeemer*	ᴀ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃⁱⱁ, *O redeemers*
Abl.	ʟᴇⁱⱃ ᴀɴ ⱖ-ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃ, *with the redeemer*	ʟᴇⁱⱃ ɴᴀ ꝼᴜᴀⱃⰃᴀʟⱦóⁱⱃ-ⁱⱁ, *with the redeemers*

ⰃⱃᴇᴀⰏᴀ, (gram-ă.) Nouns in ᴀⁱɴ are syncoped, as �232ⁱᴀⱁᴀⁱɴ, (blee-in) *a year*, gen. ⰾⁱᴀⱁɴᴀ (blee-naw) for ⰾⁱᴀⱁᴀɴᴀ. This class of nouns has two formations in the gen. as ᴀⱁᴀⁱɴ, (aw-in) *a river*, will make ᴀⱁᴀɴᴀ, (aw-an-aw) or ᴀⰏᴀɴ (aw-on) in the gen. but the latter formation belongs to the fifth declension. For the diphthong ᴜⁱ, ᴀ or ᴏ are substituted, as Ⰿᴠⱃ, (mŭ″-irr) *the sea*, gen. Ⰿᴀⱃᴀ, (mor-ă) ; ꝼᴜⁱʟ, (foo″-il) *blood*, gen. ꝼᴏʟᴀ, (fol-a) instead of Ⰿᴜⱃᴀ and ꝼᴜʟᴀ, but the latter is often written. Nouns ending in ᴀⁱⱃ have two formations in the genitive, as ⰱⱃᴀⱦᴀⁱⱃ, (braw-hir) *a brother* or *friar*, will make ⰱⱃᴀⱦᴀⱃ (braw-hor) or ⰱⱃᴀⱦᴀⱃᴀ (braw-hor-ă) in the gen. Ⰿᴀⱦᴀⁱⱃ, (maw-hir) *a mother*, gen. Ⰿᴀⱦᴀⱃ (maw-hor) or Ⰿᴀⱦᴀⱃᴀ, (maw-hor-ă) ; ᴀⱦᴀⁱⱃ, (ah-ir) *a father*, gen. ᴀⱦᴀⱃ (ah-or) or ᴀⱦᴀⱃᴀ (ah-or-a) ; the former is more generally used particularly in writing. Some nouns, whose characteristic vowels are broad, are variously inflected by usage, as follow, Ⰳᴇᴀʟʟᴀⱁ, (gholl-oo) *a promise*, gen. Ⰳᴇᴀʟʟⱦᴀ, (gholl-thă) instead of Ⰳᴇᴀʟʟᴀⱁᴀ; ⱦᴀʟʟᴀⰏ, (tthol-uv) *earth*, gen. ⱦᴀʟʟ-ᴀⰏɴᴀ, (thol-oo-na) instead of ⱦᴀʟʟᴀⰏᴀ. This makes

Fem.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	ⱥⁿ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⁱⁿ,(on vil″-ee- in) *the year*	ⱀⰰ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⱀⰮⰰ, (naw blee″-on-tthă) *the years*
Gen.	ⱀⰰ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⱀⰰ or ⰱⰾⰰⰆⱀⰰ, (na blee-na) *of the year*	ⱀⰰ �m-ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⁿ, naw mil″-ee-an) *of the years*
Dat.	Ⱉⲟ'ⁿ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⁱⁿ, *to the year*	Ⱉⲟ ⱀⰰ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⱀⰮⰰⁱⰱ, *to the years*
Acc.	ⱥⁿ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⁱⁿ, *the year*	ⱀⰰ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⱀⰮⰰ, *the years*
Voc.	ⰰ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⁱⁿ, *O year*	ⰰ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⱀⰮⰰ, *O years*
Abl.	ⰾⰵⁱⱃ ⰰⁿ m-ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⁱⁿ, *with the year*	ⰾⰵⁱⱃ ⱀⰰ ⰱⰾⰰⰆⰰⱀⰮⰰⁱⰱ, *with the years*

IV. DECLENSION.

Masculines and feminines ending in vowels, or in ⰌⰆ or ⰌⰉ, and diminutives in ⱼⁿ, (een) which do not vary in the singular; the cases of the plural are formed like those of other nouns.

Examples.

Masculine.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	ⰰⁿ ⰆⰏⰌⱀⰵ, (on ddhin-ă) *the man*	ⱀⰰⰆⰰⲟⰌⱀⰵ,(naw ddheen-ă) *the men*
Gen.	ⰰⁿ ⰆⰏⰌⱀⰵ, *of the man*	ⱀⰰ ⱀ-ⰆⰰⲟⰌⱀⰵ, *of the men*
Dat.	Ⱉⲟ'ⁿ ⰆⰏⰌⱀⰵ or ⱀ-ⰆⰏⰌⱀⰵ, *to the man*	Ⱉⲟ ⱀⰰ ⰆⰰⲟⰌⱀⰌⰱ, *to the men*
Acc.	ⰰⁿ ⰆⰏⰌⱀⰵ, *the man*	ⱀⰰ ⰆⰰⲟⰌⱀⰵ, *the men*
Voc.	ⰰ ⰆⰏⰌⱀⰵ, *O man*	ⰰ ⰆⰰⲟⰌⱀⰵ, *O men*
Abl.	ⰾⰵⁱⱃ ⰰⁿ ⰆⰏⰌⱀⰵ or ⱀ-ⰆⰏⰌⱀⰵ, *with the man*	ⰾⰵⁱⱃ ⱀⰰ ⰆⰰⲟⰌⱀⰌⰱ, *with the men*

ⰪⰰⰾⰾⰌⰭⰰⁿ also in the gen. but this formation more properly belongs to the fifth declension. In antient manuscripts it is frequently made masculine, and is declined like nouns of the first declension, as ⰪⰰⰾⰾⰰⰭ, gen. ⰪⰰⰾⰾⰰⰌⰭ; this makes ⰪⰰⰾⰭⰰⁿ also; Ⰼⲟ is changed into ⰵⰰ, as ⱤⰌⲟⱃ, *knowledge*, gen. Ɽⰵⰰⱃⰰ; ⰾⰌⲟⱃ, *a fort*, gen. ⰾⰵⰰⱃⰰ; Ⰼ into ⰵⰰ, as ⰱⰌⰪ, *life*, gen. ⰱⰵⰰⰮⰰ, (bah-ă.)

Feminine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. аη τeιηe,* (on tthen-ă) *the fire*	ηа τeιηтe, (naw tthin-tthe) *the fires*
Gen. ηа τeιηe, *of the fire*	ηа б-τeιηтe, *of the fires*
Dat. бо'η τeιηe or б-τeιηe, *to the fire*	бо ηа τeιηтιб, *to the fires*
Acc. аη τeιηe, *the fire*	ηа τeιηтe, *the fires*
Voc. а тeιηe, *O fire*	а тeιηтe, *O fires*
Abl. leιр аη τeιηe or б-τeιηe, *with the fire*	leιр ηа τeιηтιб, *with the fires*

Masculine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. аη рιȝ, (ree) *the king*	ηа рιȝтe, (ree-hă) *the kings*
Gen. аη рιȝ. *of the king*	ηа рιȝ or рιȝтe, *of the kings*
Dat. бо'η рιȝ, *to the king*	бо ηа рιȝтιб, *to the kings*
Acc. аη рιȝ, *the king*	ηа рιȝтe, *the kings*
Voc. а рιȝ, *O king*	а рιȝтe, *O kings*
Abl. leιр аη рιȝ, *with the king*	leιр ηа рιȝтιб, *with the kings*

Masculine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. аη т-éιηιη, (on tthane-een) *the little bird*	ηа h-éιηιηιб, (na hayn-een-ee) *the little birds*
Gen. аη éιηιη, (on ayn-een) *of the little bird*	ηа η-éιηιη, (naw nnayn-een) *of the little birds*
Dat. бо'η éιηιη, *to the little bird*	бо ηа h-éιηιηιб, *to the little birds*
Acc. аη т-éιηιη, *the little bird*	ηа h-éιηιηιб, *the little birds*
Voc. а éιηιη, *O little bird*	а éιηιηιб, *O little birds*
Abl. leιр аη éιηιη, *with the little bird*	leιр ηа h-éιηιηιб, *with the little birds*

* In Connaught this is pronounced in all the cases of the singular, τeιηιб, except in the genitive, which is pronounced τeιηeаб, (tthin-oo.)

v. DECLENSION.

Feminines ending in vowels and in ᴀᵢꞃ, which end in ᴀꞃ or ᴀꞃ in the genitive ; those which terminate in vowels take a small inflexion in the dative; the vocative is like the nominative ; the genitive plural is like the genitive singular.

Examples.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ᴀꞃ ꞃoꞃʒᴀ, (on ung-ă,) *the nail of the finger, &c.*	ꞃᴀ h-ꞃoꞃʒꞃᴀ, (naw hung-nă,) *the nails*
G. ꞃᴀ h-ꞃoꞃʒᴀꞃ, (naw hung-on,) *of the nail*	ꞃᴀ ꞃ-ꞃoꞃʒᴀꞃ, (naw nung-on) *of the nails*
D. ꞇo'ꞃ ꞃoꞃʒᴀꞃ, *to the nail*	ꞇo ꞃᴀ h-ꞃoꞃʒꞃᴀꞃꞜ, to *the nails*
A. ᴀꞃ ꞃoꞃʒᴀ, *the nail*	ꞃᴀ h-ꞃoꞃʒꞃᴀ, *the nails*
A. ᴀ ꞃoꞃʒᴀ, *O nail*	ᴀ ꞃoꞃʒꞃᴀ, *O nails*
A. leᵢꞃ ᴀꞃ ꞃoꞃʒᴀꞃ, *with the nail*	leᵢꞃ ꞃᴀ h-ꞃoꞃʒꞃᴀꞃꞜ, *with the nails*

In like manner, for the most part, are declined the following nouns :—

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
a shoulder	ʒuᴀlᴀ, (goo″-al-ă,)	ʒuᴀlᴀꞃ, (goo″-al-an,)	ʒuᴀlᴀꞃ, (goo″-al-in,)
a duck	lᴀċᴀ, (llaug-a,)	lᴀċᴀꞃ, (laugh-an,)	lᴀċᴀ or lᴀċᴀꞃ, (laugh-in,)
a river	ᴀꞀᴀꞃ, (au-in,	ᴀꞀᴀꞃ, (au-an,	ᴀꞀᴀꞃ, (au-in)
a neighbour	cóṁuꞃꞃᴀ, (co-ur-să,)	cóṁuꞃꞃᴀꞃ, (co-ur-san,)	cóṁuꞃꞃᴀꞃ, (co-ur-sin,)
a vein	cꞀꞃle, (kush-le,)	cuᵢꞃleᴀꞃ, (kush-lan,)	cuᵢꞃlꞃꞃ or cuᵢꞃle, (kush lin,)
a tongue	ꞇeᴀꞃʒᴀ, (tthang-ă,	ʒeᴀꞃʒᴀꞃ, (tthang-an)	ꞇeᴀꞃʒᴀꞃ, (tthang-in,)
a choice	ꞃoʒᴀ or ꞃoʒᴀꞃꞃ, (row-ă,)	ꞃoʒᴀꞃ, (row-an,)	ꞃoʒᴀꞃꞃ, (row-in.)

Singular.

a cheek	{ leᴀcᴀ, (llak-ă,)	leᴀcᴀη, (llak-an,)	leᴀcᴀɪη (llack-in,)
a flood or deluge	ᴅɪle (ddhee-le)	{ ᴅɪleᴀη or ᴅɪleᴀηᴀ, (ddhee-lan,)	{ ᴅɪlɪη, (ddhee-lin,)
elbow	{ uɪlle, (ooill-e,)	uɪlleᴀη, (ooill-an,)	uɪllɪη, (ooill-in,)
a carrot	{ meᴀcᴀɪη, (ma-"uck-in,)	meᴀcᴀη, (ma-"uck-an)	meᴀcᴀɪη (ma-"uck-in)
a person	{ peᴀꞃꞃᴀ, (par-să,)	peᴀꞃꞃᴀη, (par-san,)	peᴀꞃꞃᴀɪη, (par-sin,)

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
shoulders	{ Ꞥuᴀɪlle, or Ꞥuᴀɪlleᴀċᴀ, (goo"-ill-ĕ,)	Ꞥuᴀlᴀη,	{ Ꞥuᴀɪllɪḃ, (goo-ill-iv,)
ducks	{ lᴀċᴀɪη, (llough-in)	lᴀċᴀη,	{ lᴀċᴀɪηɪḃ, or lᴀċᴀɪη,
rivers	{ ᴀɪḃηe,(av-nne) or ᴀɪḃηeᴀċᴀ, (av-nagh-a)	ᴀḃᴀη,	{ ᴀɪḃηɪḃ, (av-nniv,) or ᴀɪḃηeᴀċᴀɪḃ, (av-nagh-iv.)
neighbours	{ cóṁuꞃꞃᴀηᴀɪḃ, (co"-ur-san-ee)	cóṁuꞃꞃᴀη,	{ cóṁuꞃꞃᴀηᴀɪḃ, (co"-ur-san-iv)
veins	{ cuɪꞃleᴀηᴀ, (kush-lan-ă,)	cuɪꞃleᴀη,	cuɪꞃleᴀηᴀɪḃ, (kush-lan-iv,)
tongues	{ ɀeᴀηꞼċᴀ, (tthang-hă,)	ɀeᴀηꞼᴀη,	ɀeᴀηꞼċᴀɪḃ, (tthang-hiv.)
choices	{ ꞃoꞼηᴀċᴀ, or ꞃoꞼᴀɪηeᴀċᴀ, (row-an-ăgh-a,)	ꞃoꞼᴀη,	{ ꞃoꞼᴀɪηɪḃ, (row-in-iv,)
cheeks	{ leᴀcᴀɪηeᴀċᴀ, (llak-in-agh-ă)	leᴀcᴀη,	leᴀcᴀηᴀɪḃ,
floods	{ ᴅɪleᴀηᴀ, (dhee-lan-ă,) or ᴅɪleᴀηᴀċᴀ,	ᴅɪleᴀη,	ᴅɪleᴀηᴀɪḃ, (ddhee-lan-iv,)
elbows	{ uɪlleᴀηᴀ, (ooill-an-ă)	uɪlleᴀη,	uɪlleᴄηᴀɪḃ, (ooill-an-iv,)
carrots	{ meᴀcηᴀ, (ma"-uck-na,)	meᴀcᴀη,	meᴀcηᴀɪḃ, (ma"-uck-niv,)

Feminine.

persons	peaɼɼaɴa, (par-san-a,)	peaɼɼaɴ, 	peaɼɼaɴaɩƀ, (par-san-iv.)

Names of Places.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
Telton *Co. Meath*	Ꞇaɩlꞇe, (thall-tthe,)	Ꞇaɩlꞇeaɴ, (thall-tthan,)	Ꞇaɩlꞇɩɴ, (thall-tthin)
Munster	Ɱuṁa, (moo-a,)	Ɱuṁaɴ, (moo-an,)	Ɱuṁaɩɴ, (moo-in.)
England	Saᵹɼaɩɴ, (sog-sin)	Saᵹɼaɴ, (sog-san,)	Saᵹɼaɩɴ, (sog-sin.)
Ireland	Eɩɼe, (ay-re,)	Eɩɼeaɴ, (ayre-an,)	Eɩɼɩɴ,* (ayre-in.)
Scotland	Ⰰlba, (oll-baw,)	Ⰰlbaɴ, (oll-bon,)	Ⰰlbaɩɴ. (oll-buin.)

VI. DECLENSION.

Feminines which in the genitive end in aċ. If the characteristic vowel be slender it will be omitted in the genitive, but will be retained in the dative; if broad the dative will take a small inflexion; the vocative is like the nominative; the genitive plural is generally like the genitive singular in form.

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* This is written Eɩɼɩɴ in the accusative in a poem composed about A.D. 660. Ⰰ cɩɴ blɩaᵹɴa ɼaɴɼaɩꝺ Eɩɼɩɴꝺ, *at the expiration of a year they divided Ireland. Book of Ballymote.* It also makes Eɩɼɩɼ iu the accusative. See note to Inter. Pronouns.

D

Examples.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ᴀɴ ċᴀċᴀᴉꝛ, (an chah-ir) *the city*	ɴᴀ cᴀċꝛᴀċᴀ, (na kah-ragh-ă,) *the cities*
G. ɴᴀ cᴀċꝛᴀċ, (naw kah-ragh,) *of the city*	ɴᴀ �021-cᴀċꝛᴀċ, *of the cities*
D. ᴅo'ɴ ċᴀċᴀᴉꝛ, or ċᴀᴉċꝛᴉȝ, *to the city*	ᴅo ɴᴀ cᴀċꝛᴀċᴀᴉ♭, *to the cities*
A. ᴀɴ ċᴀċᴀᴉꝛ, *the city*	ɴᴀ cᴀċꝛᴀċᴀ, *the cities*
V. ᴀ ċᴀċᴀᴉꝛ, *O city*	ᴀ ċᴀċꝛᴀċᴀ, *O cities*
A. ℓeᴉꝛ ᴀɴ ȝ-cᴀċᴀᴉꝛ, *with the city*	ℓeᴉꝛ ɴᴀ cᴀċꝛᴀċᴀᴉ♭, *with the cities.*

In like manner, for the most part, are declined the following nouns :—

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
a door or gate	cóṁlᴀ, (có-la,)	cóṁlᴀċ, (cò-lagh,)	cóṁlᴀȝ, (co-lwee.)
a sheep	cᴀoꝛᴀ, (kwee-ra,)	cᴀoꝛᴀċ, (kwee-ragh)	cᴀoꝛᴉȝ, (kwee-ree.)
a furrow	clᴀᴉꝛ, (klosh,	clᴀꝛᴀċ, (klos-agh,)	clᴀᴉꝛ.
a feast	cóᴉꝛᴉꝛ, (có-shir,)	cóᴉꝛꝛeᴀċ, (co″-ish-ragh,)	cóᴉꝛᴉꝛ.
a crown	coꝛóᴉɴ, (kur-owe″-in)	coꝛóɴᴀċ, (kur″-own-agh,)	coꝛóᴉɴ.
the oak	ᴅᴀᴉꝛ, (ddhare,)	ᴅᴀꝛᴀċ, (ddhar-agh,)	ᴅᴀᴉꝛ.
a sow	cꝛᴀᴉɴ, (kraw″-in,)	cꝛᴀɴᴀċ, (kraw-nagh,)	cꝛᴀᴉɴ.
a key	eoċᴀᴉꝛ, (ough-ir,)	eoċꝛᴀċ, (ough-ragh,)	eoċᴀᴉꝛ.
plunder	ꝼoȝᴀᴉl, (fow-ill,)	ꝼoȝlᴀċ, (fow-lagh,)	ꝼoȝᴀᴉl.
a brood mare	lᴀᴉꝛ, (llaw″-ir,)	lᴀꝛᴀċ, (llaw-ragh,)	lᴀᴉꝛ.
a blaze	lᴀꝛᴀᴉꝛ, (llos-ir,)	lᴀꝛꝛᴀċ, (llos-ragh,)	lᴀꝛᴀᴉꝛ.
a rule	ꝛᴉᴀȝᴀᴉl, (ree″-ă-il,)	ꝛᴉᴀȝlᴀċ, (ree″-ă-lagh,)	ꝛᴉᴀȝᴀᴉl.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
a beam	ʀáɨl, (să″-il,)	ʀáláċ, (sol-agh,)	ʀáɨl.
a Psalter	ʀálcaɨ́ɲ, (saul-tthir,)	ʀálcɲáċ, (saul-through)	ʀálcaɨ́ɲ.
a stallion	ʀcaɨl, (stă″-il,)	ʀcaláċ, (stoll-agh,)	ʀcaɨl.
an adze	cál, (thawll,)	cáláċ, (thaw-lough,)	cáɨl.
a hill or hillock	culaɨʒ, (thull-ee,)	cʀláċ, (thull-agh,)	culaɨʒ.
monastery	maɨɲɨʀcɨ́ɲ, (mŏ″-in-is- thir)	maɨɲɨʀcɲeáċ, (mŏ″-in-is- thragh)	maɨɲɨʀcɨ́ɲ.
Tara	Ceáṁaɨɲ, (tthav-ir,)	Ceáṁɲáċ, (tthav-ragh,)	Ceáṁaɨɲ.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
doors	cóṁláċa, (có-lough-ă,)	cóṁláċ,	cóṁláċaɨƀ, (có-lough-iv.)
sheep	caoɨɲɨʒ, (kwee-ree,)	caoɲáċ,	caoɨɲɨƀ, (kwee-riv.)
furrows	claʀáċa, (klos-agh-ă,)	claʀáċ,	claʀáċaɨƀ, (klos-agh-iv.)
feasts	cóɨɲɲeáċa, (có″-ish- ragh-ă)	cóɨɲɲeáċ,	cóɨɲɲeáċaɨƀ, (có″-ish- ragh-iv.)
crowns	coɲóɲáċa, (kur-own- nagh-ă)	coɲóɲáċ,	coɲóɲáċaɨƀ, (kur-own- agh-iv.)
oaks	ᴅaʀáċa, (ddhar-agh-a,)	ᴅaʀáċ,	ᴅaʀáċaɨƀ, (ddhor-agh-iv.)
sows	cʀaɲáċa, (krawn- agh-ă,)	cʀaɲáċ,	cʀaɲáċaɨƀ, krawn-agh- iv.)
keys	eoċʀáċa, (ough-ragh-ă)	eoċʀáċ,	eoċʀáċaɨƀ, ough-ragh-iv.)
plunders	ʀoʒláċa, (fow-laugh-ă)	ʀoʒláċ,	ʀoʒláċaɨƀ, (fow-laugh-iv.)

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
brood mares	ᵹláпаċа, (llaw-ragh-a)	láпаċ,	láпаċаɪb, (llaw-ragh-iv.)
flames	ᵹlаᵹпаċа, (lloss-ragh-ă)	lаᵹпаċ,	lаᵹпаċаɪb, (lloss-ragh-iv.)
rules	ᵹпɪаᵹlаċа, (ree″-a-lough-ă)	пɪаᵹlаċ,	пɪаᵹlаċаɪb, (ree″-a-lough-iv.)
beams	ᵹ ɼаlċаċа, (sol-tagh-a,)	ɼаlċаċ,	ɼаlċаċаɪb, (sol-tagh-iv.)
Psalters	ᵹ ɼálċпаċа (saul-through-a,)	ɼálċпаċ,	ɼálċпаċаɪb, (saul-through-iv.)
stallions	⎰ ɼċаlаċа, or ɼċаlċаċа, (stthol-thagh-a)	ɼċаlċаċ,	ɼċаlаċаɪb, (sthol-agh-iv.)
adzes	ᵹ ċаlċаċа, (thawll-tagh-a,)	ċаlċаċ,	ċаlċаċаɪb, (thawll-tthagh-iv.)
hills	⎰ ċulаċа, or ċulċа, (tthull-agh-a.)	ċulаċ,	ċulċаɪb, (tthull-ghiv.)

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
God (masc.)	Оɪа, (ddee″-a,)	Ое, (ddhay,)	Оɪа.
a day (masc.)	lá, (llaw,)	lае, lаɪ or lаоɪ, (llay,)	lа, or ló.
a woman (fem.)	bеап,* (băn,)	mпà, (mun″-aw)	mпаоɪ, (mun″-ee.)
a cow (fem.)	bó, (bow,)	bó,	bоɪп, (bŭin.)
a grey hound (fem).	cɼ́, (coo,)	соп, (kun)	соɪп, (kwin.)
a month (fem.)	mí, (mee,)	mɪоɼа, or mɪɼа, (mee-sa,)	mí.

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* bеап is often written bеп in ancient MSS. see note on bо, sign of Preter tense.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
a womb (fem).	bпʏ́ or bпoᵢɲ, (broo,)	bпoɲ, or bпoᵢɲe, (brun, brŭinn"-e,)	bпoᵢɲ, (bŭr"-inn.)
a nut (fem.)	cɲʏ, or cɲʏò, (kŭn"-oo,)	cɲó, or cɲaoᵢ, (kŭn"-ee,)	cɲo.
a javelin or sunbeam (mas.)	ʒᴀ, (gäh,)	ʒᴀe (gwee)	ʒᴀ
a grandson or descendant (masc.)	ᴠᴀ, (oo"-a,)	ᴠi, (oo"-ee,)	ᴠᴀ.
earth	cпê, (kir"-ay,)	cпêᵢòᴀò or cпᵢᴀò, (kir"-ay-oo, kir"-ee-a,)	cпe.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
gods (masc.)	òêe, or òêċe, (ddhay-e,)	òêċe, (ddhay-he,)	òêᵢċᵢb, (ddhay-hiv.)
days (masc.)	ʟᴀeċe, (llay-he,)	ʟᴀ or ʟᴀeċe,	ʟᴀeċᵢb or ʟᴀᵢċᵢb, (llay-hiv.)
women (fem.)	mɲᴀ, (mun"-aw,)	bᴀɲ, (ban,)	mɲᴀᵢb, (mun-a"-iv.)
cows (fem.)	bᴀ, (bah,)	bó, (bow,)	bóᵢb or bᴠᴀᵢb, (bow"-iv.)
greyhounds (fem.)	cᴠɲ, (kwin,)	coɲ, (kun,)	coɲᴀᵢb, (kun-iv.)
months (fem.)	mᵢoпᴀ or mᵢoпᴀɲᴀ, (mee-sa, mee-san-a,)	mᵢoп, (mee"-us,)	mᵢoпᴀᵢb, (mee"-us-iv.)

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	Nom.	*Plural.* Gen.	Dat.
wombs (fem.)	bꞃoŋᴀ, (bron-a,)	bꞃoŋ, (brun,)	bꞃoŋᴀꞁb, (brun-iv.
nuts (fem.)	cŋoᴆᴀ, cŋᴀoꞁ, or cŋoċᴀ, (kun″-no-ha,)	cŋo, (kun″-no)	cŋoċᴀꞁb, (kun″-no-hiv.)
javelins or sunbeams (masc.)	ᴈᴀeċe or ᴈᴀꞁ, (guay-he,gu″-ee)	ᴈᴀ, or ᴈᴀeċe, (gah,)	ᴈᴀꞁb, or ᴈᴀeċꞁb, (gaw-iv, guay-hiv.)
grandsons &c. (masc.)	ꞹ, (uee,)	ᴠᴀ, (oo″-a,)	ꞹb, (uiv.)
earths	cꞃeᴆeᴀŋᴀ, (kray-on-a.)	cꞃꞁᴀᴆ, (kir″-ia.)	cꞃeᴆeᴀŋᴀꞁb.

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives, like substantives, are distinguished by their terminations, and may be divided into four orders or classes. The general position of adjectives is after their substantives.*

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* They sometimes, however, precede them when the assertive verb ꞁꞃ *is*, or the interrogative ᴀŋ *whether*, are used, and in this case they suffer no change whatever, either initial or final, as ꞁꞃ mᴀꞁċ ᴀŋ ꝼeᴀꞃ é (is moyh on făr ay,) *he is a good man*, ᴀŋ mᴀꞁċ ᴀŋ beᴀŋ ꞁ? (on moyh on văn ee,) *is she a good woman?* Also when the adjective is a monosyllable, and is placed before the noun, so as to form a compound with it, then this compound word is subject to the same grammatical changes, both initial and final, as if it were a simple noun. Adjectives, when used substantively, end in the dative and ablative plural in ꞁb.

The same accidents that cause aspiration in the leading letters of substantives, to distinguish their genders, also influence the initial mutable consonants of adjectives.

The nominative and accusative are always alike; the dative and ablative are always alike. In ancient MSS. examples are met with of the dative and ablative plural ending in ᵼb, but never in the modern language.

ORDER I.

Adjectives which end in consonants, and whose characteristic vowel is broad, have a small inflexion in the genitive masculine, like nouns of the first declension, and a small increase in the genitive feminine, like feminine nouns of the second declension; in the plural they take a broad increase both masculine and feminine, in all the cases except the genitive, which is like the nominative singular.*

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* The inflexion and increase of this class are formed somewhat similar to those in nouns of the first declension, and feminine nouns of the second declension, as óᵹ (owg, or oge,) *young*, genitive masculine óᵢᵹ, (ow″-ig,) feminine óᵢᵹe, (ow″-ig-e,) plural óᵹᴀ (óg-a,) ceᴀlᵹᴀċ (kal-gogh,) *deceitful*, masculine ceᴀlᵹᴀᵢᵹ (kal-guee,) feminine ceᴀlᵹᴀᵢᵹe, (kal-guee-e,) plural ceᴀlᵹᴀċᴀ (kal-gaugh-a); ᵱᴀóᵱ (see″-ur,) *free*, masculine ᵱᴀoᵢᵱ, (see-ir,) feminine ᵱᴀoᵢᵱe, (see-re,) plural ᵱᴀoᵱᴀ (see-ra;) ᵱᵥᴀᵱ (foo″-ar,) *cold*, masculine ᵱᵥᴀᵢᵱ, (foo″-ir,) feminine ᵱᵥᴀᵢᵱe (foo″-ar-e;) ᵼᴀ *into* eᵢ,lᵢᴀċ (llee″-ah,) *grey*, masculine léᵢċ, (lleyh,) feminine léᵢċe, (lley-he,) plural lᵢᴀċᴀ (llia-ha;) ev *into* êᵢ,ᵹevᵱ (gay-ur,) *sharp*, masculine ᵹêᵢᵱ (gay-ir,) feminine ᵹêᵢᵱe (gay-re,) plural ᵹevᵱᴀ (gay-ra;) eᴀ *into* ᵼ,ᵹeᴀl *white*, masculine ᵹᵢl, feminine ᵹᵢle. A few dissyllables are contracted in the genitive feminine, and in the plural of both genders, as ᵥᴀᵱᴀl *noble*, ᴀᵱ ᵱᵢᵱ ᵥᴀᵱᴀᵢl *of the noble man*, ᵱᴀ ᵯᵱᴀ ᵥᴀᵢᵱle *of the noble woman*, ᵱᴀ ᵱᵢᵱ ᵥᴀᵢᵱle (not ᵥᴀᵱᴀlᴀ the regular form) *the noble men*, ᵱᴀ ᵯᵱᴀ ᵥᴀᵢᵱle *the noble women*; so ᵥᵯᴀl *humble*,

Examples.

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ᴀɴ ꝼeᴀʀ móʀ (on fär more,) *the big or great man*	ɴᴀ ꝼıʀ móʀᴀ ˙(naw firwo-ra,) *the big or great men*
G. ᴀɴ ꝼıʀ móıʀ (on ir vo″-ir) *of the big or great man*	ɴᴀ b-ꝼeᴀʀ móʀ *of the big or great men*
D. ᴅo'ɴ ꝼeᴀʀ móʀ (ddhon ar vore,) *to the big or great man*	ᴅo ɴᴀ ꝼeᴀʀᴀıb móʀᴀ *to the big or great men*
A. ᴀɴ ꝼeᴀʀ móʀ, *the big or great man*	ɴᴀ ꝼıʀ móʀᴀ *the big or great men*
V. ᴀ ꝼıʀ móıʀ, *O big or great man*	ᴀ ꝼeᴀʀᴀ móʀᴀ *O big or great men*
A. leıʀ ᴀɴ b-ꝼeᴀʀ móʀ *with the big or great man*	leıʀ ɴᴀ ꝼeᴀʀᴀıb móʀᴀ *with the big or great men.**

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ᴀɴ beᴀɴ móʀ (on van wore,) *the big or great woman*	ɴᴀ mɴᴀ móʀᴀ (na mun″-a mó-ra,) *the big or great women*
G. ɴᴀ mɴᴀ móıʀe (na mun″-a mó-re,) *of the big or great woman*	ɴᴀ m-bᴀɴ móʀ (na mon more,) *of the big or great women.*

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genitive feminine ʀıṁle, which in the plural makes ʀṁᴀlᴀ or ʀṁlᴀ.

* The nominative and accusative plural masculine are not aspirated with all nouns of the masculine gender, for we say ᴅᴀoıɴe mᴀıṫe *good people*, ꞅlᴠᴀıʒṫe móʀᴀ *large armies or hosts*, bᴀılṫe bʀeᴀʒᴀ *fine towns*, cᴀʀóʒᴀıᴅ ᴅeᴀʀʒᴀ *red coats*, &c. This, however, is only known by usage. Some writers eclipse in the genitive plural, as ɴᴀ m-bᴀɴ m-bʀeᴀʒ *of the fine women;* some also eclipse in the dative and ablative singular, but not frequently.

Feminine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
D. ꝺoʼn ṁnaoı ṁóıⱜ (ddhon vunn″-ee wo-ir,) *to the big or great woman*	ꝺo na mnaıḃ móⱜa (ddho na mun″-a-iv móra,) *to the big or great women*
A. an beaⱜ ṁóⱜ *the big or great woman*	na mná móⱜa *the big or great women*
V. a beaⱜ ṁóⱜ *O big or great woman*	a mná móⱜa *O big or great women*
Abl. leıⱜ an mnaoı ṁóıⱜ *with the big or great woman*	leıⱜ na mnaıḃ móⱜa *with the big or great women.*

ORDER II.

Adjectives ending in consonants whose character-istic vowel is small, are invariable in the singular of masculines, but have a small increase in the genitive feminine, and in the plural of both genders. Participles ending in ⱜ, which come under this rule, add ċe in the plural, as beañaıⱜ (ban-ee,) *blessed,* na ꝺaoıne beañaıⱜċe (na ddhee-ne ban-ee-he,) *the blessed people.* The genitive plural is generally like the nom. singular, and sometimes, by usage, like the nom. plural.

Examples.
Masculine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. an ⱜeaⱜ maıċ (on făr moyh,) *the good man*	na ⱜıⱜ ṁaıċe (na fir woyh-e,) *the good men*
G. an ⱜıⱜ ṁaıċ (on ir woyh) *of the good man*	na ḃ-ⱜeaⱜ maıċ *of the good men*
D. ꝺoʼn ḃ-ⱜeaⱜ maıċ (ddhon var woyh,) *to the good man*	ꝺo na ⱜeaⱜaıḃ maıċe *to the good men*
Acc. an ⱜeaⱜ maıċ *the good man*	na ⱜıⱜ ṁaıċe *the good men*
Voc. a ⱜıⱜ ṁaıċ *O good man*	a ⱜeaⱜa maıċe *O good men*
Abl. leıⱜ an ḃ-ⱜeaⱜ ṁaıċ *with the good man*	leıⱜ na ⱜeaⱜaıḃ maıċe *with the good men.*

Feminine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. ᴀn beᴀn ṁᴀɼc *the good woman*	nᴀ mnᴀ mᴀɼce *the good women*
G. nᴀ mnᴀ mᴀɼce *of the good woman*	nᴀ m-bᴀn mᴀɼc *of the good women*
D. ᴅo'n ṁnᴀoɼ ṁᴀɼc *to the good woman*	ᴅo nᴀ mnᴀɼb mᴀɼce *to the good women*
A. ᴀn beᴀn ṁᴀɼc *the good woman*	nᴀ mnᴀ mᴀɼce *the good women*
V. ᴀ beᴀn ṁᴀɼc *O good woman*	ᴀ ṁnᴀ mᴀɼce *O good women*
A. leɼɼ ᴀn mnᴀoɼ ṁᴀɼc *with the good woman*	leɼɼ nᴀ mnᴀɼb mᴀɼce *with the good women.*

ORDER III.

Adjectives ending in consonants, which have a broad increase in the genitive singular, and in all the cases of the plural (except the genitive, which is like the nominative singular), both masculine and feminine. This class, for the most part, terminate in ᴀṁvɼl (av-il,) *like,* or is equivalent to *ly,* as ɼeᴀɼ *a man,* ɼeᴀɼᴀṁvɼl, *manly.* This class in ᴀṁvɼl is syncoped in the increase.

Examples.

Masculine.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. ᴀn ɼeᴀɼ ʒeᴀnᴀṁvɼl *the decent man*	nᴀ ɼɼɼ ʒeᴀnᴀṁlᴀ (naw fir yan-oo-la,) *the decent men*
G. ᴀn ɼɼɼ ʒeᴀnᴀṁlᴀ (on ir yan-oo-la,) *of the decent man*	nᴀ b-ɼeᴀɼ ʒeᴀnᴀṁvɼl (naw var gan-oo-il,) *of the decent men*
D. ᴅo'n ɼeᴀɼ ʒeᴀnᴀṁvɼl *to the decent man*	ᴅo nᴀ ɼeᴀɼᴀɼb ʒeᴀnᴀṁlᴀ *to the decent men*
A. ᴀn ɼeᴀɼ ʒeᴀnᴀṁvɼl *the decent man*	nᴀ ɼɼɼ ʒeᴀnᴀṁlᴀ *the decent men.*

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
V. ᴀ ꝼɪꞃ ᵹeᴀnᴀṁᴠɪl *O decent man*	ᴀ ꝼeᴀꞃᴀ ᵹeᴀnᴀṁlᴀ *O decent men*
A. leɪꞃ ᴀn b-ꝼeᴀꞃ ᵹeᴀn-ᴀṁᴠɪl *with the decent man*	leɪꞃ nᴀ ꝼeᴀꞃᴀɪb ᵹeᴀnᴀṁlᴀ *with the decent men.*

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ᴀn beᴀn bꞃeᴀᵹ (on vӑn vir″-á) *the fine woman*	nᴀ mnᴀ bꞃeᴀᵹᴀ *the fine women*
G. nᴀ mnᴀ bꞃeᴀᵹᴀ (na mun″-a bir″-á-a,) *of the fine woman*	nᴀ m-bᴀn bꞃeᴀᵹ *of the fine women*
D. ꝺo'n ṁnᴀoɪ bꞃeᴀᵹ *to the fine woman*	ꝺo nᴀ mnᴀɪb bꞃeᴀᵹᴀ *to the fine women*
A. ᴀn beᴀn bꞃeᴀᵹ *the fine woman*	nᴀ mnᴀ bꞃeᴀᵹᴀ *the fine women*
V. ᴀ beᴀn bꞃeᴀᵹ *O fine woman*	ᴀ ṁnᴀ bꞃeᴀᵹᴀ *O fine women*
A. leɪꞃ ᴀn mnᴀoɪ bꞃeᴀᵹ *with the fine woman*	leɪꞃ nᴀ mnᴀɪb bꞃeᴀᵹᴀ *with the fine women.*

ORDER IV.

Adjectives ending in vowels have no terminational change in either gender or number.*

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* Except beo (bĕo,) *living, alive,* which in the genitive singular makes bɪ, as Ⱳᴀc Ꝺē bɪ (mock ddhay vee,) *Son of the living God,* Matt. xvi. 16. In the plural it makes beóᴀ or beoꝺᴀ.

Examples.

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ᴀɲ ᴅᴠɪɲe ɼoɲᴀ (on ddhin-e suu-a,) *the lucky man*	ɲᴀ ᴅᴀoɪɲe ɼoɲᴀ (na ddhee-ne sun-a,) *the lucky people*
G. ᴀɲ ᴅᴠɪɲe ḟoɲᴀ *of the lucky man*	ɲᴀ ɲ-ᴅᴀoɪɲe ɼoɲᴀ *of the lucky people*
D. ᴅo'ɲ ᴅᴠɪɲe ḟoɲᴀ *to the lucky man*	ᴅo ɲᴀ ᴅᴀoɪɲɪḃ ɼoɲᴀ *to the lucky people*
A. ᴀɲ ᴅᴠɪɲe ɼoɲᴀ *the lucky man*	ɲᴀ ᴅᴀoɪɲe ɼoɲᴀ *the lucky people*
V. ᴀ ᴅᴠɪɲe ḟoɲᴀ *O lucky man*	ᴀ ᴅᴀoɪɲe ɼoɲᴀ *O lucky people*
A. leɪɼ ᴀɲ ɲ-ᴅᴠɪɲe ḟoɲᴀ *with the lucky man*	leɪɼ ɲᴀ ᴅᴀoɪɲɪḃ ɼoɲᴀ *with the lucky people.*

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ᴀɲ ċɪll ḟᴀᴅᴀ (an khill addh-a) *the long church*	ɲᴀ cɪllᴄe ḟᴀᴅᴀ (na kill-tthe fodd-a,) *the long churches*
G. ɲᴀ cɪlle ḟᴀᴅᴀ *of the long church*	ɲᴀ ʒ-cɪll ḟᴀᴅᴀ *of the long churches*
D. ᴅo'ɲ ʒ-cɪll ḟᴀᴅᴀ *to the long church*	ᴅo ɲᴀ cɪllᴄɪḃ ḟᴀᴅᴀ *to the long churches*
A. ᴀɲ ċɪll ḟᴀᴅᴀ *the long church*	ɲᴀ cɪllᴄe ḟᴀᴅᴀ *the long churches*
V. ᴀ ċɪll ḟᴀᴅᴀ *O long church*	ᴀ ċɪllᴄe ḟᴀᴅᴀ *O long churches*
A. leɪɼ ᴀɲ ʒ-cɪll ḟᴀᴅᴀ *with the long church*	leɪɼ ɲᴀ cɪllᴄɪḃ ḟᴀᴅᴀ *with the long churches.*

COMPARISON.

There are three degrees of comparison, the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The comparative is formed by putting ɲɪóɼ (nee-us)

more before the genitive feminine of the positive, as ʒeᴀl (gal) *white*, ᴠíoᵽ ʒıle (nees-gil-e) *whiter*.*

The superlative is formed by putting ᴀᵽ (ass,) or ıᵽ (iss,) *most*, before the comparative, as ᴀᵽ ʒıle, *whitest*, or *most white*.†

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* Níoᵽ is contracted from ᴠı ᴀᵽ, ᴠı ᵽᴀ, or ᴠı ƀᴠᵽ, which are also used ; ᵽo mᴀᵽbᵽᴀc cᴠ̄cc clc ᴠo ᴠı ᴀᵽ ᴠ̄lle, *they slew* 500 *or more*—Four Masters, A.D. 1176. ᴠᴀıᵽ ᴠᴀ ᵽo leıcchoc coᴨᴀ̄ccᴀıᵭ ᴠı ᴀᵽ ħᴀ ᴏıᴀ ccıᵽ ıᴀᵭ, *for the Conacians did not suffer them to advance farther into their country.*—Four Masters, 1188.

Ꭺıᵽ cec̄ ᴠᴀıᵽc̄eᵽ, *ut est*, ᴀıᵽᴍᴠᴍᴀ. íᵽ ımm. cec̄ ᴠí ᴀᵽ ᵽıᵽe ᴠᴀıc, *ut est*, ıᵽ ᴍᴠᴍᴀ.í. ᴍᴠᴍᴀ ıᵽ ᵽıᵽe ᴠᴀıc ᴠoc̄ᴀ ıᵽ ᵽı ᵽıᵭe ıᵽ ıᴀᵽᴍᴜᴍᴀ, *ut dicitur*, Ꭺᵽᴀ ᴀıᵽc̄eᴀᵽ ᴀᵽ ᴀcᴀᵭ ᴠᴀ ceoᵽᴀ ħᴀıᵽᴠe ᴀᴠᵭ, ᴀᵽo ᴀıᵽc̄íᵽ ıᵽ ᴠeᴀᵽᴀᴍ ᴏo eᵽıᴠᴏ. Ꭺᵽo íᵽc̄íᵽ ımm. ᴀᵽ ᴠ̄ᵽᴀᴍ ᴏoᴠ ocıᴀᴠ ıᵽ ħᴠ̄ᵽᴍ o ʃıᵽᴜᴠᴏ ᵽıᴀᵽ ᵽec̄ ıᵽı ᵽıᵭe ıᴠᴏ ᴀᴠo ıᴀᵽc̄ᴀᵽ beᴀc̄ᴀ, *Air*, every Eastern part, such as East Munster (Ormond.) *Ir*, means every thing *most* distant from you, such as West Munster, i.e. Munster *most* distant from you, that is West Munster, as it is said. East Aran, (because there are three Arans;) East Aran, which is *nearest* to Ireland ; West Aran is the *nearest* to the ocean, and *most* distant from Ireland Westward, which is the West Aran of the world.—*Cor. Gloss.*

† Ꭺᵽ is also used for the comparative, as ᴀᵽ ᵽeᴀᵽᵽ c̄ᴠᵽᴀ ᴠᴀ eıᵽeᴀᴠ, *you are better than he;* ᴀᴠ ᵽeᴀᵽ ᴀᵽ ᵽeᴀᵽᵽ ᴏe'ᴠ ᴏíᵽ, *the better man of the two.* In forming the superlative,Dr. Neilson states, that in order to make the expression complete, ᴀᵽ requires ᴀᵽ bıc̄, or some such other distinguishing phrase to be added after the adjective, as ᴀᴠ ᵽeᴀᴨ ᴀᵽ ᵽeᴀᵽᵽ ᴀᵽ bıc̄, *the best man living*, ᴀᴠ ᵽeᴀᴨ ᴀᵽ ᵽeᴀᵽᵽ ᴏe'ᴠ ıomlᴀᴠ, *the best man of the entire.* bᴀ is used in the past time for the comparative and superlative, as eıᵽeᴀᴠ ᴀᴠ ᵽeᴀᴠ bᴀ ᵽeᴀᵽᵽ *he was the better or best man.*

Note.—An eminent or intensive degree of any quality is expressed by putting one of the particles, ᴠí *very*, ᵽo *too*, ᴀᴠ *very* or *too*, ᵽíᵽ *perfect* or *truly*,

E

The following Adjectives are compared irregularly:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
maıṫ, (moygh) *good*	nıoɼ ɼeaɼɼ, (nees far,)	aɼ ɼeaɼɼ, (as far.)
olc, (ulk,) *bad*	nıoɼ meaɼa, (nees mas-ă,)	aɼ meaɼa.
móɼ, (more,) *great,**	nıoɼ mó, (nees mow)	aɼ mó.
beaꞡ, (beug,) *little,*	nıoɼ lⱱꞡa, (nees lloo-ă,)	aɼ lⱱꞡa.
ꞡeaɼɼ (ga″-ur) *short,*	nıoɼ ꞡıoɼɼa, (nees gir-ă,)	aɼ ꞡıoɼɼa.
ɼaòa,(foddh-ă) *long,*	nıoɼ ɼaıòe, (nees foiddh-e,)	aɼ ɼaıòe.
ꞡaɼ, (gor) *near*	nıoɼ, (nees) nıoɼ ɼıa, (nees she-à) ꞡaıɼe, (gor-re,) ꞡoıɼe, (goir-e) neaɼa (nnas-ă)	aɼ ɼıa, aɼ ꞡaıɼe, ꞡoıɼe, neaɼa.

ɼáɼ *perfect* or *exceedingly,* ⱱɼ *very,* ꞡle *very,* before the positive, as ɼı maıṫ *very good;* ɼo laıòıɼ *too strong;* aɼ boċò *very* or *too poor;* ɼıɼ alⱳɼ *truly beautiful;* ɼáɼ lıonꞇa *sufficiently full;* ⱱɼ ıɼeal *very humble* or *lowly;* ꞡle ꞡeal (generally pronounced ꞡle ꞡeal) *very white.* Ro and ɼı are sometimes preceded by ꞡo, as ꞇa mê ꞡo ɼı maıṫ *I am very,* or *perfectly well;* ꞇa ɼe ꞡo ɼo òoɼa *he is extremely ill.* Oe *of it,* or *for it,* is often added to comparatives, as ıɼ ɼeaɼɼ-òe mê ɼɼ *I am the better of,* or *for that.*

" Another comparative, not now in use, occurs sometimes in our MSS., distinguished by the termination ꞇıɼ *or* ċıɼ; as ꞡılıċıɼ, *whiter;* ꞡlaıɼċıɼ, *greener;* òⱳbıċıɼ, *blacker.* This appears to me to be the same as the Persian comparative in *tar;* as *khub,* fair; *khubtar,* fairer; in Irish, caeṁ, caıṁċıɼ."—Haliday's Grammar.

* In MSS. the comparative of móɼ is often written nıoɼ ⱱle. 2Vóɼ is often written maɼ, *ut est,* ıɼıɼ ꞇɼeɼcⱱɼ maɼ.—*Cor.*

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ꝼoꞡꝰꞃ, (fo-gus) *near,*	nꞽoꞃ, (nees,)	ꝼoꞽꞡꞃe (fuig- shĕ,) ꝼoꞽꞃce, (fush- kĕ,)	ᴀꞃ { ꝼoꞽꞡꞃe, ꝼoꞽꞃce.
ꝼꞃꝼvꞃ, (fur-us,) ꝼꞃꝼᴀꞃc, (fur-usth) ꝰꞃꝼvꞃ, (ur-us,)* *easy,*	nꞽoꞃ,	ꝼvꞃᴀ, (nees fus-ă,) ꝰꞃᴀ, (nees-us-ă,)	ᴀꞃ ꝼvꞃᴀ. ᴀꞃ ꝰꞃᴀ.
ceċ (ttheh) *hot,*	nꞽoꞃ ceó, (nees tthó,) nꞽoꞃ, ceóᴀ (nees ttho-ă)		ᴀꞃ ceó. ᴀꞃ ceóᴅᴀ.
ꝺeᴀꞡ, (ddá,) *good,*	nꞽoꞃ ꝺeᴀċ,† (nees ddăgh,)		ᴀꞃ ꝺeᴀċ.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Value.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1	Ꞃon, (ee"-ŏn,) *one, &c.*	cēᴀꝺ, ᴀonṁᴀꝺ, (kay"-uddh, een-woo.)
2	ꝺó, ꝺᴀ, (ddho ddháw)	ꝺᴀꞃᴀ, ꝺóṁᴀꝺ, (ddhar-a, ddhó-woo.)
3	cꞃꞽ, (tthree)	cꞃeᴀꞃ, cꞃꞽṁᴀꝺ, (tthras, tthree-woo.)
4	ceᴀċᴀꞃ, ceꞽċꞃe, (kah-ir, keh-re)	ceᴀċꞃvṁᴀꝺ, (kah-roo-oo)
5	cꞹꞡ, (koo-ig)	cꞹꞡṁᴀꝺ, (koo"ig-woo.)
6	ꞃē, (shay)	ꞃē-ṁᴀꝺ, (shay-woo.)
7	ꞃeᴀċc, (shaughtth)	ꞃeᴀċcṁᴀꝺ, (shaghtth-woo.)
8	oċc, (ughtth)	oċcṁᴀꝺ, (ughtth-woo.)
9	nᴀoꞽ, (nnee)	nᴀoꞽṁᴀꝺ, (nee-woo.)
10	ꝺeꞽċ, (ddhegh)	ꝺeꞽċṁᴀꝺ, (ddhegh-woo.)

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* bꞃꝼvꞃᴀ for bꞃꝺ ꝼꞃꝼvꞃᴀ, as o nᴀꞃ bꞃꝼvꞃᴀ ᴀ leꞽꞡeᴀꞃ.—*Bally.*

† bᴀ ꞇe mᴀnᴀnꝺᴀn mᴀc lꞃꞃ lꝰᴀmᴀꞃꞃe ꞽꞃ ꝺeċ boꞽ ꞽn ꞽᴀꞃcᴀꞃ ꝺoṁᴀꞽn. Mananan M'Lir (son of the sea,) was the best (or most celebrated) mariner in the West of the world.—*Cor.*

Value.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
11	ᴀoɲ-ᴆéᴀꝣ, (een-nay"-ug)	ᴀoɲṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ (een-woo ddhay"-ug.)
12	ᴆó-ᴆéᴀꝣ, (ddhó-ghay"-ug)	ᴆóṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ,(ddhó-woo)
13	ᴄꝛí-ᴆéᴀꝣ,(tthree-ddhay"-ug)	ᴄꝛíṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ, (tthree-woo.)
14	ᴄeᴀᴄᴀꝩꝛ-ᴆéᴀꝣ, (kah-ir)	ᴄeᴀᴄꝛᴀṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ, (kah-roo-oo.)
15	ᴄꝩꝣ-ᴆéᴀꝣ, (koo"-ig)	ᴄꝩꝣṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ, (koo"-ig-woo.)
16	ꝛé-ᴆéᴀꝣ, (shay)	ꝛéṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ, (shay-woo)
17	ꝛeᴀᴄᴛ-ᴆéᴀꝣ,(shaghtth)	ꝛeᴀᴄᴛṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ, (shaghtth-woo.)
18	oᴄᴛ-ᴆéᴀꝣ, (ughtth)	oᴄᴆṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ, (ughtth-woo.)
19	ɲᴀoꝺ-ᴆéᴀꝣ, (nnee)	ɲᴀoꝺṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ (nee-woo)
20	ꝼꝩᴄᴄe, (fih-ă)	ꝼꝩᴄᴄeᴀᴆ, (fih-yew.)
21	ᴀoɲ ꝩꝛ ꝼꝩᴄe, or ᴀoɲ ᴀꝩꝛ ꝼꝩᴄꝩᴄ (een is fih-ă, or een ar ih-id)	ᴀoɲṁᴀᴆ 4 ꝼꝩᴄᴄꝺᴆ, (een-woo err igh-iddh.)
22	ᴆó ꝩꝛ ꝼꝩᴄᴄe, or ᴆó ᴀꝩꝛ ꝼꝩᴄꝩᴄ, (ddhó is fih-ă)	ᴆóṁᴀᴆ —, (do-woo-err ighid.)
30	ᴆeꝩᴄ ᴀꝩꝛ ꝼꝩᴄꝩᴄ,ᴄꝛꝩoᴄᴀᴆ (ddhegh ar ih-id)	ᴆeꝩᴄṁᴀᴆ —, ᴄꝛꝩóᴀᴆᴀᴆ, (tthree ghaddh-oo.)
31	ᴀoɲ ᴆéᴀꝣ ᴀꝩꝛ ꝼꝩᴄꝩᴄ, (eenaig ar ih-id)	ᴀoɲṁᴀᴆ ᴆéᴀꝣ —, (een-woo ddhay"-ug.)
40	ᴆᴀ ꝼꝩᴄᴄeᴀᴆᴀᴆ, ᴄeᴀᴄꝛᴀᴄᴀᴆ (ddhaw ih-addh)	ᴆᴀ ꝼꝩᴄᴄeᴀᴆᴀᴆ, ᴄeᴀᴄꝛᴀᴄᴀᴆᴀᴆ, (kah-ra-ghaddh-oo.)
50	ᴆeꝩᴄ ꝩꝛ ᴆᴀ ꝼꝩᴄeᴀᴆ, ᴄᴀeꝣᴀᴆ, (kee-gaddh)	ᴆeꝩᴄṁᴀᴆ 4 ᴆᴀ ꝼꝩᴄᴄeᴀᴆ, ᴄᴀoꝣᴀᴆᴀᴆ,(kee-gaddh-oo.)
60	ᴄꝛí ꝼꝩᴄꝩᴄ, ꝛeᴀꝛꝣᴀᴆ, (shas-gaddh)	ᴄꝛí ꝼꝩᴄᴄeᴀᴆᴀᴆ, ꝛeᴀꝛꝣᴀᴆᴀᴆ, (shas-gaddh-oo.)
70	ᴆeꝩᴄ ꝩꝛ ᴄꝛí ꝼꝩᴄꝩᴄ, ꝛeᴀᴄᴄṁoꝣᴀᴆ, (shaghtth-wó-addh)	ᴆeꝩᴄṁᴀᴆ 4 ᴄꝛí ꝼꝩᴄᴄꝺᴆ, ꝛeᴀᴄᴄṁoꝣᴀᴆᴀᴆ, (shaghtth-woe-addh-oo.)
80	ᴄeꝩᴄꝛe ꝼꝩᴄᴄꝺᴆ,oᴄᴆṁoꝣᴀᴆ (ughtth-woe-addh)	ᴄeꝩᴄꝛe ꝼꝩᴄᴄeᴀᴆᴀᴆ, oᴄᴆṁoꝣᴀᴆᴀᴆ, (ughtth-woe-addh-oo.)

Value.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
90	�oeꞁċ ꞁꞃ ceꞁċꞃe ꝼꞁċꞁċ, ꞃoċaᴅ, (nogh-addh)	ɒeꞁċṁaᴅ 4 ċeꞁċꞃeꝼꞁċċꞁo ꞃoċaᴅaᴅ, (nogh-addh-oo)
100	céaᴅ, (kay″-uddh)	céaᴅaᴅ, (kay″-addh-oo)
200	ᴅa céaᴅ, (ghaw ghay″-uddh)	ᴅa céaᴅaᴅ, (ddhaw ghay″-addh-oo)
300	cꞃꞁ céaᴅ, (tthree-ghay-uddh)	cꞃꞁ céaᴅaᴅ (tthree ghay″-addh-oo)
1000,	mꞁle, (mee-le)	mꞁleaᴅ, (mee″-ill-oo)
2000,	ᴅa mꞁle, (ghaw-vee-le)	ᴅa mꞁleaᴅ, (ddhaw-vee″-ill oo)
10,000	ᴅeꞁċ mꞁle, (ddhegh mee-le)	ᴅeꞁċ mꞁleaᴅ, (ddegh″-mee″-ill-oo)
1,000,000	mꞁllꞁꞃn, (mill-oon, or mill-yoon)	mꞁllꞁꞃnaᴅ, (mill-oon-oo)

The following are applied only to persons :—

ᴅꞁꞃ, beꞁꞃc, (ddheesh, berth) *two persons ;*	mónꞁeꞁꞃeaꞃ, (more heshar) *seven, &c.*
cꞃꞁꞃn, (threw″-ur) *three ;*	oċcaꞃ, (ughtth-ar)
ceaċꞃaꞃ, (kăh-rar) *four ;*	naonṁaꞃ, (nee″un-wăr, nnen-hoo-ar)
cꞛꞃgeaꞃ, (koo″-ig-ur) *five ;*	ᴅeꞁċneaṁaꞃ, (ddhehnoo-ar)
ꞃeꞁꞃeaꞃ, (shesh-are) *six ;*	ᴅaꞃéaꞷ (ᴅa ꝼe4 ᴅéaꞷ,) (ghaw-ray″-ug,) cꞛꞃce aꞃ ᴅaꞃéaꞷ, the jury of 12.

ᴅa, *two,* and ceꞁċꞃe, *four,* are always used with the noun; as, ᴅa ꝼeaꞃ, *two men,* ceꞁċꞃe ꝼꞁꞃ, *four men ;* but never in the simple numeration of one, two, three, &c. Ꝼꞁċe, *twenty,* makes ꝼꞁċċeaᴅ in the gen. as aꞃ c-aonṁaᴅ ꝼeaꞃ ꝼꞁċċeaᴅ, *the one man of twenty,* i. e. *the twenty-first man ;* it makes ꝼꞁċċꞁo in the dat. sing. and nom. plural; as, aonᴅéaꞷ 4 ꝼꞁċċꞁo, *eleven on twenty (thirty-one ;)* cꞃꞁ ꝼꞁċċꞁo, *three twenties.* Céaᴅ, *a hundred,* makes céꞁo in the gen. sing., céaᴅa in the nom. plural, and céaᴅꞁb in the dat. Mꞁle, *a thousand,* makes mꞁlce and mꞁlcꞁb in the plural. Mꞁllꞁꞃn is declinable, according to the first declension.

E 2

Ꞇꞃıocᴀᴅ, *thirty*, ceᴀꞇꞃᴀcᴀᴅ, *forty*, cᴀoʒᴀᴅ, *fifty*, ꞃeᴀꞃʒᴀᴅ, *sixty*, ꞃeᴀcꞇṁoʒᴀᴅ, *seventy*, ocꞇṁoʒᴀᴅ, *eighty*, and ꞃocᴀᴅ, *ninety*, are now nearly obsolete.

The following occur in old writings :—

Ꝋeꞃ, oıꞃ, *one ;* cſꞇ, *first ;* ꞃo be ꞃıᴅe ıꞃ ceᴅ ʒobᴀ ⁊ ıꞃ cſꞇ cḣſꞃᴅ ⁊ ıꞃ cḣeᴅ ꝼᴀeꞃ, *he was the first smith, and the first artist, and the first artificer.—Leacan.*

Ꝋı, *two*, ꝼoꞃ ᴀ ꞃᴅıḃ ꞃeᴀcᴀıb, on their two horses.— *Four Masters.* Ꝋoe, *two*, ꞇᴀꞃᴀıꞃı, ꞇᴀꞃᴀıꞃꞇı, *second ;* ᴀꞃ ᴀeıꞃ ꞇᴀꞃᴀıꞃꞇı, *the second age.—Leacan.* Ꝋeᴅe, *two, two things, two meanings, twice, twofold. See Cor.* under ᴅec, or ᴅeıċ, or ᴅſċ, *a syllable ;* also under ᴅemſꞃ—ᴅemſꞃ *(a pair of sheers.)* .ı. mſꞃ ᴅeᴅe ᴀꞃꞃ ʀᴀıꞃ (óıꞃ) ıꞇ (ᴀꞇᴀıᴅ) ᴅᴀ ꞃcıꞃ lᴀıꞃ (leıꞃ.) mſꞃ.ı. ꞃoebᴀꞃ (ꝼᴀobᴀꞃ,) ut dicitur, mſꞃʒſᴅꞃᴀ—i. e. ᴅemſꞃ, *has two edges on it, for it has two knives in it—*mſꞃ, i. e. *an edge*, ut dicitur, Mesgedra, (a Leinster champion, who lived in the first century of the Christian era.)— *Cor.*

Ꞇꞃe, *three*, ꞇeoꞃᴀ, *three ;* ꞇꞃı lᴀıċı ⁊ ꞇeoꞃu ᴀıᴅċı ꞃıᴀ ꞃᴀmᴀıꞃ, three days and three nights before November.—*Leacan*, fol. 231. Ϝꞃı ꞇeoꞃᴀ ʒꞃeꞃꞃᴀ, by three modes.—*Cor.* Ꞇꞃeᴅe, or ꞇꞃeıᴅe, *three, three things. Cor.*

Ceꞇeoꞃᴀ, or ceıꞇeoꞃᴀ, *four*, ceꞇeoꞃᴀ ᴀıᴅċe, *four nights.—*Four Masters, 965-967. Ceıꞇeoꞃᴀ ꞃeᴀlbᴀ, *four possessions.—*Brehon Laws.] ceꞇeoꞃᴀ ꞃᴀꞃᴅᴀıb, *in four parts.—Cor.* Ceᴀꞇᴀꞃᴅᴀꞇᴀ, *four parts.— Cor.*

Coıʒ, *five*—ꞃoe, *nine*—ꞃoꞃbᴀꞃ and ꞃoꞃbꝡꞃ, *nine persons*—ꞃomᴀᴅ ᴅec, *nineteenth.*

Ceᴅ, cſꞇ, cſᴅ, *a hundred*—ceᴅ bo, cſꞇ ᴅᴀm ⁊ cſᴅ cꞃᴀꞃᴅ, 100, *cows*, 100 *oxen, and* 100 (?) *standards—* Book of Rights.

PRONOUNS.

There are seven kinds of Pronouns; Personal,

Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite, and Compound.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns are ᴍê, *I*; τύ, *thou*; ʀê, or ê, *he*; ʀí, or í, *she*.

In declining these pronouns, the nominative and accusative are commonly alike; the vocative wanting, except in the second person, and the dative and ablative are formed by prefixing various prepositions, exhibited under the title of *compound pronouns*.

First Person.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom. & Acc.	ᴍê, (may) *I, me.*	ʀιᴠ, ι ̄ᴅ, (shinn, inn) *we, us.*
Gen.	ᴍo, (mow) *my*	ᴀʀ, (ar) *our.*
Dat.	ᴅᴀ ̇ᴍ, (ddov) *to me.*	ᴅʀ ́ι ̄ᴅ, (ddhoo″-in) *to us.*

Second Person.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	τú, (tthoo) *thou,*	ʀιᵬ, (shiv) *ye, you.*
Gen.	ᴅo, (ddho) *thy.*	ᴠʀʀ, (wur) *your.*
Dat.	ᴅᴠᴄ, (ddu″-ith) *to thee.*	ᴅιᵬ, (ddheev) *to you.*
Acc.	ċú, (hoo) *thee.*	ʀιᵬ, ιᵬ, (shiv, iv) *ye, you.*
Voc.	ċᴠʀᴀ, (hus-ă) *O thou!*	ʀιᵬʀe, ιᵬʀe, (shiv-shĕ, iv-she) *O ye!*

Third Person, Masculine.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	ʀê, (shay) *he, it.*	ʀιᴀᴅ, (she″-udd) *they.*
Gen.	ᴀ, (á) *his, its.*	ᴀ, (á) *their.*
Dat.	ᴅó, (ddhó) *to him, it*	ᴅóιᵬ, (ddo″-iv) *to them.*
Acc.	ê, (ay) *him, it.*	ιᴀᴅ, (ee″-udd) *them.*

Third Person, Feminine.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	ʀí, (she) *she.*	ʀιᴀᴅ, (she″-udd) *they.*
Gen.	ᴀ, (á) *her.*	ᴀ, (á) *their.*
Dat.	ᴅι, (ddhih) *to her.*	ᴅóιᵬ, (ddho″-iv) *to them.*
Acc.	í. (ee) *her.*	ιᴀᴅ, (ee″-udd.)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The genitives of the personal pronouns are called possessives ; viz.—ṁo *my,* ꝺo *thy,* aꞃ *our,* b�167 *your,* a *his, her, its, their.*

When ṁo, ꝺo, aꞃ, a, are preceded by the prepositions lé, (lay) *with ;* ó, *from ;* ꝺo, *to ;* aꞃ, *in ;* they are abbreviated in the following manner :*

lé, *with.*	ꝺo, *to.*
leṁ′, (lay″-ŭm) *with my.*	ꝺoṁ′, (ddhom) *to my.*
leꝺ′, (lay″-ŭdd) *with thy.*	ꝺoꝺ′, (ddhodd) *to thy.*
le′ꞃ, (lay″-ăr) *with our.*	ꝺ′aꞃ, (ddhàr) *to our.*
lé ɳ-a (lay-nna) *with his, her, its.*	ꝺ′a, (ddhaw) *to his, her, its.*
ó, *from.*	aꞃ, *in.*
óṁ′, (òm) *from my.*	aṁ′, (om) *in my.*
óꝺ′, (òddh) *from thy.*	aꝺ′, (oddh) *in thy.*
ó′ꞃ, (ore) *from our.*	ꞃ aꞃ, (in-ar) *in our.*
ó ɳ-a, (o-ná) *from his, her, its.*	ꞃa, (in-ă) *in his, her, its.*

RELATIVE.

a, *who, which, that, all that, whatever ;* ɳoċ, (nough) *who, which ;* ɳaċ, (naugh) *who not, which not ;* aɳ ꞇè a ꝺⲉbaꞃꞇ, (on tthay a ddhoo-irtth) *he who said ;* aɳ ꞇe ɳaċ ɳ-ꝺⲉbaꞃꞇ (on tthay naugh nnoo-irtth) *he who did* not *say ;* ꝺo ċⲅṁ ꝫo ꝫ-coꞃ⛾ljoɳꞃ⛾óꞇe aɳ ɳꞃꝺ a ꝺⲉbaꞃꞇ Ɛꞃaꞁaꞃ aɳ ꝼaꞁꝫ ɳoċ a ꝺeꞃꞃ, (ddhho ghum

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* The use of these abbreviations is to avoid that hiatus, which is occasioned by a concurrence of vowels; and it is a principle upon which the euphony of this, and every other polished language is founded. *Dr. Neilson.*

go gov-leen-fŭ″ee-he on nnee a ddhoo-irtth Esaias on foy nough a ddher) *that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, who says.—* Matt. iv. 14.*

INTERROGATIVE.

Cᵢᴀ? w*ho? which?* masc.? cᵢᴀ ɧ-ḗ? (kee″-a hay) *who is he?* fem. cᵢᴀ ɧ-ı̄? (kee″-a hee) *who is she?* plural. cᵢᴀ ɧ-ᴊᴀᴃ? (kee″-a he″-uddh) *who are they?* cᵢᴏ̃? cᴀ? *what?* as cᴀ ɧ-ᴀᴊᴠm ᴀcᴀ oᴨc? (kaw han-im ă-tthaw urtth) *what is your name?* ᴈo ᴃḗ? *what?* as ᴈo ᴃḗ ᵽᴠ oᴨc? (go ddhay shin urtth) *what ails you?* cᴨeᴠᴃ? *what?* as cᴨeᴠᴃ ḗ ᵽᴠ ᴃo ᴨᴊ̃ɧe cᵣ̄? (kray″-uddh ay shin ddho rin-nay tthoo) *what is that you have done?* In Munster they generally use cᴀᴃ? *what?* cᴀᴃ cᴀ ᴠᴀᴊc? (koddh thaw woitth) *what do you want?*†

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* The simple and original relative is ᴀ *who, which,* for which ᴃo or ᴠoč, is often used in writing. ᴀᴠ ce, properly means *the male person (who* understood;) ᴀᴠ cᴊ, *the female person.* Ce be, is a contraction for cᴊᴀ, ce or cᴊ, *who,* ᴃᴀ *were,* and ḗ or ᴊ, *he, she,* or *it.* But in all these expressions, the relative ᴀ, *who* or *which,* is either expressed or understood.—Dr. Neilson. ᴀᴊᴨ ᴀᴠ ᴀᴃᴃᴀᴨ ᵽᴠ ᴈᴊᴏ̃ b'ḗ cᴨᴀᴋ ᴠᴀč ᴠ-ᴊomčᴨᴀᴋ coᴨᴀᴃ mᴀᴊč ᴈeᴀᴨᴨčᴀᴨ ḗ, ᴋ ceᴊᴌᴈčeᴀᴨ ᴦᴀᴠ ceᴊᴠᴊᴏ̃ ḗ.—Matt iii. 10.

† Cᴨeᴠᴃ, is more used in writings of some age, than in familiar conversation. ᴈo ᴃe, as it is commonly written and pronounced, may be only an abbreviation ᴈᴠᴊᴃ (Latin *quid,*) ḗ? *what is it?*—Dr. Neilson. Cᴊᴏ̃ cᴊᴀ ᴃᴊᴏᴠ cᴊᴀ ᴨo ᴈᴀᴃ eᴊᴨᴊᴦ ᴊᴀᴨ cᴠᴦmeᴀᴃ ᴊᴠ cᴀᴌmᴀᴠ? *who was it, by the by, who first took possession of Ireland after the formation of the earth.* Leacan. ᴀᴈᴠᴦ ᴨo ᴨᴀᴊᴏ̃ (ᴀ ᴃᴠᴃᴀᴊᴨc) ᴊᴠ coᴊmᴃᴊ co (le) cᴀᴊᴠ cᴊᴏ̃ ᴀᴦᴀᴨ ᵽᴋᴠᴈᴀᴊᴃᴊᴨ ᴋ cᴊᴏ̃ ᴀᴨ ᴀ coᴨcᴀᴊᴨ ᴃo ᴈᴠᴠᴊᴦ ᴊ coᴊᴨᴨᴦᴊ? *And the Godhead said to Cain, why art thou wroth, and why has thy countenance fallen into*

DEMONSTRATIVE.

So, *this, these ;* ⱃⁱⁿ, *that, those ;* as ⱀ ⱃⱑⱒⱃ ⱃ, (on fắr sho) *this man ;* ⱀⱒ ⱃⱙⱃ ⱃ, (naw fir sho) *these men ;* ⱀ ⰱⱈⱒⱀ ⱃⁱⁿ, (on van shin) *that woman ;* ⱀⱒ ⰰⱀⱒ ⱃⁱⁿ, (naw mun″-aw, or mur″-aw shin) *those women ;* ⱃⰲⱆ, ⰲⱆ, *that, those, there, yon, yonder,* as é ⱃⰲⱆ, (ay shooddh) *he that,* or *that (man ;)* í ⱃⰲⱆ, *she that,* or *that (woman ;)* ⱀ ⱖⰰⰼ ⱆⱆ, on (tthagh ooddh) *that house,* or *yonder house ;* ⱀ ⱌⱉⰼ ⰲⱆ ⱖⰰⱊⱋ, (on ghlough oodd holl) *that stone yonder.* So that ⱃⱆⱆ is generally used with personal pronouns, and ⱆⱆ with nouns. Ⱌⱑⰰⱉⱀⱒ, *same,* as ⱀ ⱃⱑⰰⱒ ⱌⱑⰰⱉⱀⱒ, (on ray″-ultth kay-naw) *the same star.**

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sorrow ?—Ballymote. Ⱌⱃⰲⱉⱀ ⱀ ⱌⰰⱇ ⁱⁿ ⰿⱑⱃⱃ ⱌⱉⱃⰿⱑⰲⱒⱃⰻⰷ ⰲⱉⰿ ⰱⱃⱒⱍⱈⱖⱃ? *What, said Cain, am I my brother's keeper ?*—Leacan. Ⱌⱑⰲⱉⱀ ⱀ ⰲⱖⰰⱀⱑⱌ ⱇⱃⰻⰲⱑⰰⱃⱃ ⰰ ⱍⱈⱒⰿⰰⱖⱀ ⰿⰰⰲ ⰿⰰⱖⱍⱈ ⰲⱉ ⰷⱀⱑⱃ ⰿⰰⰲ ⱉⱌ ⰲⱉ ⰷⱀⱑⱃ ⰱⱖⱌ ⱇⱉⱌⱃⱃ ⰰⱖⱀⰲⱑⱉⱍⱈⰰⰲ? *What, said God, shalt thou not receive the benefit if thou doest well ? if thou doest evil sin is near.*—Ib.

* So, *this,* is pronounced in Munster, sŏ, but in Connaught it is pronounced ⱃⱑⱉ, (sho,) in which form we also find it in the Books of Leacan, and Ballymote. Ⱄ ⱖⰰⰲ ⱃⱑⱉ ⱖⱀ ⰲⱒ ⱌⱃⱖ ⰱⱈⱑⰰⱍⱈ *those were the two first judgments.*—Leacan, f. 266, p. a. c. a.

Such as the following often occur in antient MSS. : ⱃⱖⰲⱖⱃⱖⰲⱖⱃ, i.e. ⱃⱖⱀ, *that,* as ⱖⰰⱃ ⱃⱖⰲⱖⱃⱖⰲⱖⱃ, *after that*—ⱃⱖⱑⰲⱑ *those,* as ⱌⱑⱀ ⰿⱉ ⱖⰰⱖ (ⱖⰰⱖⰲ) ⱃⱖⱑⰲⱑ, *besides those*—ⱃⱖⱃ, i.e. ⱃⱆⱆ, as ⱃⱖⱃ ⱈ ⱀⱒⰰⱊⱊ, *there and here,* or *on the other side, and on this side ;*—ⰱⱖ ⱃⱃⱖⰲⱑ, i.e. ⰰⰼ ⱃⱖⱀ ; as, ⱈ ⱃⱉ ⱈⰰⰲⱀⰰⱖⱍ ⰱⱖ ⱃⱃⱖⰲⱑ ⰷⱉ ⱀⱉⱀⱉⱖⱀ ⱈ ⱌⰰⱖⰰⱖⰲ, *and he was interred there with honour and expenditure,* (or veneration)—Four Masters, A.D. 1146. ⰱⱖ ⱃⱖⰲⱑ, i.e. í ⱃⱖⱀ ; as, ⱈ ⰱⰰ ⰱⱖ ⱃⱖⰲⱑ ⰿⰰⱖⰲⰰ ⱖⰰⱖⱉⰷ ⰱⰲⱉ ⰲⱑⱖⱀ (ⱃⱑⱖⱀ,) *and she was mother of Teige himself.*—Four Masters, 1243.—Ⱄ ⱃⱖⰲⱃ, i.e. ⰰⱃ ⱃⱖⱀ, *from that,* as ⰰ ⱃⱖⰲⱃ ⰲⱖ ⱖⱀ ⱑⱖⱃⱖⰲ̄ ⰰⱖⱀ,

INDEFINITE.

Eᵹᵻᵹ, *some, certain ;* cᵻᴀ b'é, or ᴣᵻó b'é, *whoever ;* cᵻó b'é, *whatever ;* ᴀᵻᴘ bᵻċ, *any ;* eᵻle, oᵻle, ᴀᵻle, *other, some ;* ᴣᴀċ, *every, each ;* cᴀċ, *all, others, the rest ;* cuᵻó, *some ;* ᵹeᴀċ, *any one ;* ᴀᴐ cᵻ, *whosoever, the person who ;* cᴀċ eᵻle, *every other.**—Haliday's Grammar.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

From ᴀᴣ, (ag) *at or with.*

Singular.	Plural.
1 ᴀᴣᴀᵻᴎ, (ug-um) *with, to me, or in my possession.*	ᴀᴣᴠᵻᵹ̄, (ug-inn) *with, or to us, &c.*
2 ᴀᴣᴀó, (ug-uddh) *with, or to thee, &c.*	ᴀᴣᴠᵻb, (ug-iv) *with, or to you, &c.*
3 { Mas. ᴀᵻᴣe, (ig-e) *with, or to him, &c.* Fem. ᴀᵻcᵻ, (ik-ee) *with, or to her, &c.*	{ ᴀcᴀ, or ᴀcᴠ, (uk-oo) *with, or to them, &c.*

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from thence she went to noble Erin.—Ballymote. Seoᴎ, for ᵻᴎ, as ᴍᴀᵻċ ᵻeoᴎ ol ᵻᴎ ᴄeceᵻ, *that is good, said the professor.*—St. Ultan. See, also, ᵻᵻóe, in note on numeral adjectives, p. 42.

* In MSS. we frequently find such as the following : ᴀᴘoᵻl, or ᴀᴘoᵻle, *some others ;* ᴀᴘᴀᵻle ᵻoᵻᴘeᴀᴎó, *another set* (of writers*) or some (*writers)—Ballymote, f. 51, p. a c. b. line 14, Anns. of Tegernach, A.D. 1151; ᴀlᴀᵻle, *others, many others.*—Four Masters, A.D. 949. ᴬᴘoᵻle, *some,* ᵻᵻ ᴀᴍlᴀᵻó óo ᵻᵻᵹe óᵻᴀ ᴎᴀ óᴠᵻle ᴀᴘoᵻle óᵻb co ᴄoᵻᴀċ ᵼ ceᴎ cᶄᴘᵻċᶄ ᴀᴍᴀᵻl ᴀᵻᴎᴣᶅᵻᵻ. *The manner in which God made the creatures, some of them with a beginning and without an end, such as angels.*—Leacan, and Ballymote on Genesis. ᴬᴘoᵻle, *others,* ᴀᴘoᵻle ᵻᴀoᴘᴄlᴀᴎᴀ, *others of the nobility or gentry.*—Four Masters. Ceᴄᵻᴘ, *whatever,* as ceᴄᵻᴘ ᴍᴀᵻᴣᵻᴎ, *whatever place.*—Leacan. Ceᴄᵻb ᴄᴀᴎ, *whatever time.*—Four Masters, A.D. 1588. Ceċᶄ, is often written for ᴣᴀċ, *each, every.*

From ᴀr, (os) *out of.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 ᴀrᴀm, (os-om) *out of me.*	ᴀrᴀiṅ, (os-inn) *out of us.*
2 ᴀrᴀᴅ, (os-oddh) *out of thee.*	ᴀrvịb, (os-iv) *out of you.*

3 { Mas. ᴀr, (os) *out of him*
   Fem. ᴀịrᴅị, (ash-ddee) *out of her.*

ᴀrᴅᴀ, or ᴀrᴅv, (os-ddhoo) *out of them.* *

From ᴄvịʒe, (χig-e) *unto.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 ᴄvʒᴀm, (ghug-om) *unto me.*	ᴄvʒᴀiṅ, (ghug-inn) *unto us.*
2 ᴄvʒᴀᴅ, (ghug-oddh) *unto thee.*	ᴄvʒᴀịb, (ghug-iv) *unto you.*

3 { Mas. ᴄvịʒe, (ghig-e) *unto him.*
   Fem. ᴄvịᴄị, (ghik-ee) *unto her.*

{ ᴄvᴄᴀ, or ᴄvᴄv, (ghuk-oo) *unto them.*

From ịᴅịr, (iddh-ir) or eịᴅịr, (eddh-ir) *between.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 eᴀᴅrᴀm, (addh-rum) *between me.*	eᴀᴅrvịṅ, (addh-rinn) *between us.*
2 eᴀᴅrᴀᴅ, (addh-raddh) *between thee.*	eᴀᴅrvịb, (addh-riv) *between you.*

3 Mas. { eịᴅịr é, (iddh-ir ay) *between him.*
   eịᴅịr ị, (idd-ir ee) *between her.*

eᴀᴄoррᴀ, or eᴀᴄoррv, (atth-ar-oo) *between them.*

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* ᴇịrᴄịb, and eрịb, *out of them.*—Leacan, Bally-mote, and Four Masters. ſịrịb, i.e. eᴀrᴄv, *out of them*, lvịbne ᴄoráᴄ. ị. lvịbne meр nᴀ lᴀịṁe ⁊ ᴄoр ſịᴋb rvᴀr ᴄvr ịnᴅ (ᴀn) рịʒ—A word of six syllables, i.e. *the fingers of the hand and (another) member or (joint) up out of them to the wrist.*—Cor.

From ҏаоӀ, (fwee) or ҏа, (faw) *under*.

Singular.	Plural.
1 ҏúm, (foom) *under me*.	ҏúӀṅ, (foo''-inn) *under us*.
2 ҏúꜩ, (footth) *under thee*.	ҏúӀb, (foo''-iv) *under you*.

3 { Mas. ҏаоӀ, (fwee) *under him*. | ҏⱴċа, or ҏⱴꜩҏа, (foo-fǎ) *under them*. |
{ Fem. ҏѵӀċе, (foo''-ee-hě) *under her*.

From lé, (lay) *with, along with*, or *together with*.

1 lӀom, (liŏm) *with me*.	lӀṅ, (linn) *with us*.
2 leаꜩ, (latth) *with thee*.	lӀb, (liv.) *with you*.

3 { Mas. leӀꞃ,* (lesh) *with him*. | leõ, (leóv, or leóv-hǎ) *with them*. |
{ Fem. léӀċe, (lay''-ee-hě) *with her*.

RӀꞃ, is generally used in Munster for le.

From аӀꞃ, (ĕir) *on, upon*.

1 оꞃm, (or''-um) *on me*.	оꞃⱴӀṅ, (ur-inn) *on us*.
2 оꞃꜩ, (urtth) *on thee*.	оꞃⱴӀb, (ur-iv) *on you*.

3 { Mas. аӀꞃ, (ĕir) *on him*. | оꞃꞃа, or оꞃċⱴ, (ur-hoo) *on them*. |
{ Fem. ⱴӀꞃꞃе, (ur-hee) *on her*.

From ꝺe, (ddhě) *from, off*.

Singular.	Plural.
1 ꝺӀom, (ddhee''-um) *from me*.	ꝺӀṅ, (ddhee''-inn) *from us*.
2 ꝺӀoꜩ, (ddheetth) *from thee*.	ꝺӀb, (ddheev) *from you*.

3 { Mas. ꝺe, (ddhě) *from him*. | ꝺӀob, or ꝺӀobċа, (ddheev-ha) *from them*. |
{ Fem. ꝺӀ, (ddhih) *from her*.

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* LeӀꞃ, *with*, and *with him*, is frequently written, lаӀꞃ, and ҏꞃӀꞃ, in ancient MSS., and in the plural ҏꞃӀꞃ, i.e. leo, or ꞃӀꞃ, *with them*.

F

From ꝓoꝑṁe, (riv-ĕ) *before.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 ꝓoṁaṁ, (row-um) *before me.*	ꝓoṁⴟꝑṅ, (row-inn) *before us.*
2 ꝓoṁaᴅ, (row-uddh) *before thee.*	ꝓoṁⴟꝑḃ, (row-iv) *before you.*
3 { Mas. ꝓoꝑṁe, (riv-e) *before him.*	ꝓoṁpa, or ꝓoṁpú, (rum-poo) *before them.*
Fem. ꝓoꝑṁpí, (rim-pee) *before her.*	

From ʊaꝓ, (thor) *beyond,* or *over.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 čaꝓṁ, (hor″-um) *over me.*	čaꝓaꝓṅ, (hor-inn) *over us*
2 čaꝓaᴅ, (hor-uddh) *over thee.*	čaꝓyḃ, (hor-iv) *over you.*
3 { Mas. čaꝓꝓꝑr, (har-ish) *over him.*	čaꝓrʊy, (hors-tthoo) *over them.*
Fem. čaꝓꝓrʊꝑ, (harstthee) *over her.*	

From ⴑa, (oo″-a) or ó, *from.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 ⴑaꝑṁ, (wŏ″-im)* *from me.*	ⴑaꝑṅ, (wŏ″-inn) *from us.*
2 ⴑaꝑʊ, (wŏ″-itth) *from thee*	ⴑaꝑḃ, (wŏ″-iv) *from you.*
3 { Mas. ⴑaꝑᴅe, (y-ĕ) *from him.*	ⴑača, or ⴑaᴅɼa, (wŏf-fa) *from them.*
Fem. ⴑaꝑᴅče, (y-hĕ) *from her.*	

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* I should have remarked, in the note at page 1, that in the syllables marked thus ″, the stress must be laid on the second syllable.

From ᵽm, (um) or ᵽ‌ɪᵽe, (im-e) *about*, or *upon*, as clothes.

	Singular.	Plural.
1	ᵽmᴀᵽ, (um-om) *about me.*	ᵽmᴀɪᵾ, (um-inn) *about us.*
2	ᵽmᴀ‌ᴅ, (um-oddh) *about thee.*	ᵽmᴀɪᵬ, (um-iv) *about you*
3 {	Mas. ᵽ‌ɪᵽe, (im-e) *about him.*	ᵽmᵽᵾ, (um-poo) *about them.*
	Fem. ᵽ‌ɪᵽᵽᴊ, (im-pee) *about her.*	

From ᴅo, (ddho) *to.*

1	ᴅᴀᵽ, (ddhov) *to me.*	ᴅᵾ̈ᵾ, (ddhoo″-inn) *to us.*
2	ᴅᵽɪᴄ, (ddhitth) *to thee.*	ᴅᴊᵬ, (ddheev) *to you.*
3 {	Mas. ᴅᴓ, (ddhó) *to him.*	ᴅᴓɪᵬ, (ddho″-iv.) *to them.*
	ᴅᴊ, (ddhih) *to her.*	

From ᵽeᴀċ, (shaugh) *besides, without.*

	Singular.	Plural.
1	ᵽeᴀċᴀᵽ, (shaugh-um) *without me.*	ᵽeᴀċᴀɪᵾ, (shaugh-inn) *without us.*
2	ᵽeᴀċᴀᴅ, (shaugh-uddh) *without thee.*	ᵽeᴀċᴀɪᵬ, (shaugh-iv) *without you.*
3 {	Mas. ᵽeɪċe, (shegh-e) *without him.*	ᵽeᴀċᵾ, (shaugh-oo) *without them.*
	Fem. ᵽeɪċᴊ, (shegh-ee) *without her.*	(not now used.)

From ᴄᵽê, (tthir″-ay *through.*

	Singular.	Plural.
1	ċᵽᴊom, (hree″-um) *through me.*	ċᵽᴊᵾ, (hree″-inn) *through us.*
2	ċᵽᴊoᴄ, (hree″-utth) *through thee.*	ċᵽᴊᵬ, (hree″-iv) *through you.*
3 {	Mas ċᵽᴊᴅ, (hreeddh) *through him.*	ċᵽᴊoᴄᵽᴀ, (hreeh-faw) *through them.*
	Fem. ċᵽᴊċᴊ, (hree-hee) *through her.*	

From ᚱᚪᚱ, (oo″-os) *over, upon, above.*

Singular.	Plural.
1 ᚱᚪᚱᚪᛗ, (oo″-as-um) *over me*	ᚱᚪᚱᚪᛁᚾ, (oo″-as-inn) *over us.*
2 ᚱᚪᚱᚪᛞ, (oo″-as-addh) *over thee.*	ᚱᚪᚱᚪᛁᛒ, (oo″-as-iv) *over you.*
3 { Mas. ᚱᚪᚱᚪ, (oo″-as-a) *over him.*	ᚱᚪᚱᚳᚢ, (oo″-as-tthoo) *over them*
{ Fem. ᚹᚪᛁᚱᚳᛁ, (oo″-is-tthee) *over her.*	

From ᚪᚾ, (onn) *in.*

Singular.	Plural.
1 ᛁoᚾᚪᛗ, (ionn-om) *in me.*	ᛁoᚾᚪᛁᚾ, (ionn-inn) *in us.*
2 ᛁoᚾᚪᛞ. (ionn-oddh) *in thee.*	ᛁoᚾᚪᛁᛒ, (ionn-iv) *in you.*
3 { ᚪᚾ, (onn) *in him.*	ᛁoᚾᚳᚢ, (ionn-thoo) *in them.*
{ ᚱᚾᚳᛁ, (inn-tthee) *in her.*	

INCREASE.

Personal, possessive, and compound pronouns, take an additional syllable, when used with a particular emphasis; or placed in contra distinction to each other.

The personal emphatic form.

Singular.	Plural.
1 ᛗᛁᚱᚫ, (mish-ĕ) *I.*	ᚱᛁᚾᚫ, (shin-nĕ) *We.*
2 ᚳᚢᚱᚪ, (tthus-să) *Thou.*	ᚱᛁᛒᚱᚫ, (shiv-shĕ) *Ye.*
3 { Mas. ᚫᛁᚱᚫᚪᚾ, (esh-on) *He.*	ᛁᚪᛞᚱᚪᚾ, (ee″-uddh-son) *They.*
{ Fem. ᛁᚱᚫ, (ish-ĕ) *She.*	

Possessive pronouns require the increase to be made in the nouns that are joined with them.

Singular.	Plural.
mo ċeaṅ-ṛa, *My head.*	aп �292-ceaṅ-ṇe, *Our head.*
ꝺo ċeaṅ-ṛa, *Thy head.*	bⅴп �292-ceaṅ-ṛa, *Your head.*
a ċeaṅ-ṛaṅ, *His head.*	a �292-ceaṅ-ṛaṅ, *Their head.*
a ceaṅ-ṛaṅ, *Her head.*	

Sa is the emphatic particle in the 1st, 2nd per. sing. and 2nd per. plur.; ṇe 1st person plural, and ṛaṅ 3rd person sing. and plur. It is the same with the adjective, as mo ċeaṅ ꝺⅴb-ṛa, *My black head ;* or if that adjective be followed by another, the latter will take the increase, as mo ċeaṅ ꝺⅴb ꝺíĺıṛ-ṛa, *My dear black head.*

In compound pronouns the emphatic form varies thus—if the last vowel be slender, it will make ṛe in the first and second persons singular, and third person feminine ; the second person plural is always ṛe.

Examples.

The last vowel broad :—

Singular.	Plural.
aꝫam-ṛa, (og-um-saw) *with me.*	aꝫaıṅ-ṇe, (og-in-ne) *with us.*
aꝫaꝺ-ṛa, (og-uddh-saw) *with thee.*	aꝫⅴıb-ṛe, (og-iv-shăy) *with you.*
aıꝫe-ṛaṅ, (aig-e-sŏn) *with him.*	acu-ṛaṅ, (oc-oo-son) *with them.*
aıcı-ṛe, (ac-ee-shăy) *with her.*	

Singular.	Plural.
ꝺaṁ-ṛa, (ddhov-să) *to me.*	ꝺṅṅe, (ddhoo-ney) *to us.*
ꝺⅴıc-ṛe, (ddhitth-shăy) *to thee.*	ꝺíb-ṛe, (ddhiv-shey) *to you.*
ꝺó-ṛaṅ, (ddho-son) *to him.*	ꝺóıb-ṛaṅ, (ddho″-iv sŭn) *to them.*
ꝺı-ṛe, (ddhih-shăy) *to her.*	

The last vowel slender :—

Singular.	Plural.
ⅴaım-ṛe, *from me.*	ⅴaıṅ-ṇe, *from us.*
ⅴaıc-ṛe, *from thee.*	ⅴaıbṛe, *from you.*
ⅴaıꝺe-ṛaṅ, *from him.*	ⅴaꝺꝼa-ṛaṅ, *from them.*
ⅴaıꝺce-ṛe, *from her.*	

F 2

The following are examples of the 3rd Person
Masculine and Feminine :—

Mas. ᴀᵲ-ᵲᴀɳ,	ꝼᵲⁱᴆe-ᵲᴀɳ,
Fem. ᴀⁱᵲᴆe-ᵲe,	ꝼúⁱᴆꞓe-ᵲe,
Mas. ᴆe-ᵲᴀɳ,	ɳoⁱᵯe-ᵲᴀɳ,
Fem. ᴆⁱ-ᵲe,	ɳoⁱᵯᵱⁱ-ᵲe,
Mas. ᵲᴀⁱᴆe-ᵲᴀɳ,	ᵲⁱᵯe-ᵲᴀɳ,
Fem. ᵲᴀⁱᴓꞓe-ᵲe,	ᵲⁱᵯᵱⁱ-ᵲe,
Mas. leⁱᵲeᴀɳ,	ᴀⁱᵲ-ᵲᴀɳ,
Fem. leⁱꞓe-ᵲe,	ᴠⁱᵲɳe-ᵲe, or ᵲⁱɳꞓⁱ ᵲe.*
Mas. ꞓᴀⁱɳⁱᵲᴀɳ,	
Fem. ꞓᴀⁱɳᵲꞓⁱ-ᵲe,	

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* There is a peculiar delicacy and beauty in the use
of the increase in Irish, which it is hardly possible
to express in any other language. The utmost accu-
racy is observed, even by the most illiterate native, in
thus distinguishing the leading, or most prominent
subject in the sentence. Sometimes, in order to mark
a peculiar emphasis, the word ꝼeⁱɳ, *self*, is used
instead of the terminations usually added; as ᵱⁱɳe
ᵯe ꝼeⁱɳ é, *I myself did it.*—Dr. Neilson.

The word ꝼeⁱɳ, *self, own,* is often subjoined to both
Personal and Possessive Pronouns, with and without
the emphatic particles, as ᵯé ꝼeⁱɳ, *myself;* ᵯⁱᵲe ꝼeⁱɳ,
I myself; ᵯo lᴀᵯ-ᵲᴀ, *my hand;* ᵯo lᴀᵯ-ᵲᴀ ꝼeⁱɳ, *my
own hand.*

In ancient MSS. the emphatic form is frequently
written as follows :—ᴆⁱᴆ ᴀ ᴆeⁱᵲⁱɳ, i.e. ꝼeⁱɳ, or é ꝼeⁱɳ,
self, himself; ᴆⁱᴆeⁱɳ, i.e. ꝼeⁱɳ; ᴆⁱᴆeᵲⁱɳ, i.e. ꝼeⁱɳ;
ꝼo ᴆe ᵲⁱɳ, i.e. ꝼeⁱɳ, é ꝼeⁱɳ; ꝼᴀᴆſⁱɳ, i.e. ꝼeⁱɳ; ꝼᴀᴆſⁱɳ,
i.e. ꝼeⁱɳ, or é ꝼeⁱɳ—ꝼoɳ lᴀᵲ ᴆoⁱɳe colᴀⁱᵯ ꝼᴀᴆſⁱɳ,
within the precincts of Derry Kolum, (Kille,) *himself,*
or *in the very centre of Derry Kolum-*Kill—Four
Masters; ꝼeⁱᵲɳe, i.e. ⁱᴀᴆ ꝼeⁱɳ, or ꝼeⁱɳ, as ɳᴀ ᵹoⁱll
ꝼeⁱᵲɳe ᴆo ꞓeᴀꞓꞓ leⁱᵲ co Roᵲcomᴀⁱɳ, *the English
themselves having accompanied him to Roscommon*—ib.
ᴆⁱᴆeɳ, ᴆⁱᴆeᵲⁱɳ, i.e. ꝼeⁱɳ—Oⁱᴀᵲᵯᴀⁱᴆ ᴆo ᴆol ⁱᴀᵲ ᵲⁱɳ

VERB.

Verbs have but one conjugation.

There are seven variations of the Verbs, as to signification; viz.—the Imperative and Infinitive Moods, Participles, Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, and Potential Moods.

There are five variations of the Verb as to time; viz.—the Present, the habitual or consuetudinal Present, Preter, habitual Preter, and Future Tenses.

The root of the Verb is the 2nd person singular Imperative, from which all the moods, tenses and persons are formed by postfixes, except in some tenses of the irregular Verbs.

The Verb has two different terminational forms. The first, and most simple is, what may be called the analytic form, in which the pronouns are separately expressed; and the other, which is supposed to be the more ancient, is what may be termed the synthetic form, in which the pronoun is expressed in the termination of the Verb, and in this latter case, Verbs are inflected in their terminations, like Nouns. When the pronouns are separately expressed, the Verb is analytic, and has but one form throughout all the persons singular and plural, as τά mé (thaw may) *I am*, τά τú, *thou art*, τá ŕé, *he is*, τá ŕįŭ, *we are*, τá ŕįb, *ye are*, τá ŕįaꝺ, *they are;* thus τá being common to all. When the personal pronoun is not expressed separately, the Verb is synthetic, and has a distinct terminational form, (which indicates the pronoun contained in the termination,) for all the persons, except the third person singular,

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ꝃo τeać ćonꝺobaįŕ cŕŕįm meįc τaįóꝺ ŕį ŕŕaįŕcc a ćįꝝeaŕŕa aꝝaŕ a ćoŕalτa bŕꝺ ꝺeįŕ, *Dermot, after that, having gone to the house of Conor Crum, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother.* —Ib. A.D. 1409. ꝺo ꝺŕŕ, ꝺo ꝺŕŕ, i.e. ŕéįŕ, *myself, himself.*—Leacan. E bŕꝺ ꝺeįŕ, *himself*—oc įaįŕŕaįꝺ ŕįꝝe ꝺo ŕo ꝺŕŕŕ, *seeking the kingdom for himself.*— Leacan. Fŕįŕŕįvmh, i.e. leįŕeaŕ, *with himself;* laŕoꝺaįŕ, i.e. leįŕeaŕ—ꝺoŕoŕ, i.e. ꝺoŕaŕ—įaꝺŕoŕ, i.e. įaꝺŕaŕ—eįŕįꝺhe, i.e. eįŕeaŕ, &c.

in the termination of which the pronoun can never be contained; and this is the form adopted for all the persons singular and plural, when the pronouns are separately expressed, as léiᵹ-ım, *I read*, leiᵹ-ın, *thou readest*, léiᵹıö ré, *he reads*. In asking a question, the analytic form is generally used, as an labραñ τú ᵹaoıöılᵹ? *do you speak Irish?* and in answering *yes* or *no*, (there being no equivalent for these expressions in Irish,) the synthetic form is invariably used, as labραım, *I speak;* but should the answer be a continued subject, then either form may be used. The pronoun should never be used separately after the synthetic form, as it is only a repetition of the pronoun, as öéaηfaıö rıaö, *they, they will do.*

Verbs have a simple and emphatic form like pronouns, as τaım-re, *I am*, τáın-re, *Thou art*, τa reıreaη, *He is*, τaмrıö-ne, *We are*, τaτaoı-re *Ye are*, τáıö-raη, *They are.*

Each of the tenses has a relative form, which is often the same as the third person singular, and is always governed by a relative pronoun expressed or understood.

The changes at the beginning of Verbs, i.e. aspirating and eclipsing, are caused by certain prefixed particles, expressed or understood, for which, see p.p. 9, 10, and 11.

The synthetic form of the Verb is given throughout, as the analytic form is found in the third person singular of every tense. For the terminational forms, see p. 66.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb, bí, *be.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
1	bıöмrıö, (be-muiddh) or bıöam, *let us be.*
2 bí, (bee) *be thou.*	bıöıöe, or bíᵹıö, (be''-ig-ee) *be ye.*
3 bıöeaö ré, (bee-oo shay) *let him be.*	bıööír, (be-ddheesh) *let them be.*

The negative is formed by prefixing ᴎᴀ, *not*, to each person, as ᴎᴀ bᴉ, *be not*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.	*Negative.*
ᴅo beᴉċ (ddho veh,) or ᴀ beᴉċ, *to be.*	ᴈᴀᴎ ᴀ beᴉċ, (gone a veh) *not to be.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	*Preter.*	*Future.*
ᴀᴈ beᴉċ, (ag veh,) or ᴀ beᴉċ, *being.* ᴀᴨ ᴍ-beᴉċ ᴅõ ᴀᴨ ᴩᴉᴎ, *he being there.*	ᴀᴨ, ᴀᴉᴨ, or ᴉᴀᴨ ᴍ-beᴉċ, (are, e″-irr, or ee″-ar mĕh) *having been.*	ᴀᴉᴨ ċᴉ beᴉċ, (err tthee veh) *about to be,* lĕ beᴉċ, (lay vĕh) *to be,* ċᴠᴍ ᴀ beᴉċ, (ghum a vĕh) *in order to be.*

These and the like, may more properly be considered as participial phrases, composed of the infinitive, and a preposition, than as simple participles.—*Dr. Neilson.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—Affirmative.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 ċᴀᴉᴍ, (thaw″-im) *I am.*	ċᴀᴍuᴉᴅ, (thaw-muiddh) *we are.*
2 ċᴀᴉᴩ, (thaw″-ir) *thou art.*	ċᴀċᴀoᴉ, (thaw-hee) *ye are.*
3 ċᴀ ᴩê, (thaw-shay) *he is.*	ċᴀᴉᴅ, (thaw″-iddh) *they are.*

Relative ᴀ ċᴀ, as ᴉᴩ ᴍê ᴀ ċᴀ, *it is I who am.* ᴀ is sometimes prefixed as a sign of the present tense, as ᴀ ċᴀᴉᴍ, *I am.*

Present.—Negative.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 ɴí b-ꝼuɩlɩm, (nnee wuil-im) *I am not.*	ɴí b-ꝼuɩlmuɩᵒ, (nnee-wuil-muiddh) *we are not.*
2 ɴí b-ꝼuɩlɩn, (nnee wuil-ir) *thou art not.*	ɴí b-ꝼuɩlcí, nnee wuil-tthee.) *ye are not.*
3 ɴí b-ꝼuɩl ɾê, (ɴnee wuil shay) *he is not.*	ɴí b-ꝼuɩlɩᵒ, (nnee-wuil-iddh) *they are not.*

In ancient MSS. we find this form used in the affirmative, as ꝼuɩlɩm, *I am*, &c., but never in the modern language.

This is sometimes contracted in the analytic, as ɴí'l mê, *I am not*, ɴí'l cú, ɴí'l ɾê, &c., and in the synthetic, as ɴí'lɩm, ɴí'lɩn, ɴí'l ɾê, &c.

Interrogative—ᴀɴ b-ꝼuɩlɩm ? ᴀɴ b-ꝼuɩlɩn ? ᴀɴ b-ꝼuɩl ɾê ? *am I?* &c. Sometimes the particle ᴀɴ is omitted, as b-ꝼuɩlɩm? *am I?* &c.

Interrogative Affirmative—ɴᴀċ b-ꝼuɩlɩm? *am I not?* &c.

Relative —ɴᴀċ b-ꝼuɩl, *he who is not,* &c.

Consuetudinal Present—Affirmative.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 bɩᵒɩm, (bee-im) *I am usually.*	bɩᵒmuɩᵒ, (bee-muiddh) *we are usually.*
2 bɩᵒɩn, (bee-ir) *thou art usually.*	bɩᵒċɩᵒ, (bee-hee) *ye are usually.*
3 bɩᵒ ɾê, (bee shay) *he is usually.*	bɩᵒɩᵒ, (bee-iddh) *they are usually.**

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* This consuetudinal tense (which some writers make a separate mood,) is very much used, in all Verbs, to denote an usual or habitual state of acting or being.—*Dr. Neilson.*

The Irish people, in speaking English, use these tenses, which they translate thus, from the Irish— *I do be, I used to be, I do not be,* &c.

Otherwise—bჳჵeaɲ mê, bჳჵeaɲ τᵹ, bჳჵeaɲ ᵳê, bჳჵeaɲ ᵳჲɲ, bჳჵeaɲ ᵳჲb, bჳჵeaɲ ᵳჲaჵ, *I am usually*, &c.

Negative—ɲჲ bჳჵჲm, or ɲჲ bჳჵeaɲ mê, *I am not usually*, &c.

Interrogative—aɲ m-bჳჵჲm? a m-bჳჵჲm? or aɲ m-bჳჵeaɲ mê? *am I usually?* &c.

Interrogative Affirmative—ɲaċ m-bჳჵჲm, or ɲaċ m-bჳჵeaɲ mê? *am I not usually?* &c.

Relative form—bჳჵeaᵳ, (vee-us,) as aɲ τê bჳჵeaᵳ, ჵo bჳჵeaᵳ, or a bჳჵeaᵳ, *he who is usually.*

Preter Tense—Affirmative.

Ꝺo and ᵳo, are signs of the Preter Tense, which, however, are sometimes omitted. In some writings ჵo is also prefixed to the present and future tenses of some verbs.*

Singular.	Plural.
1 ჵo bჳჵeaᵳ, (ddho vee-us) *I was*, or *have been.*	bჲmaᵱ, (vee-mor) *we were*, or *have been.*
2 ჵo bჳჵჲᵳ, (vee-ish) *thou wast*, or *has been.*	bჲbaᵱ, (vee-vor) *ye were*, or *have been.*
3 ჵo bჲ ᵳê, (vee-shay) *he was*, or *has been.*	bჳჵaᵱ, (vee-ddhor) *they were*, or *have been.*

Relative—aɲ τê ჵo bჲ, *he who was*, or *has been.* The synthetic form of the 2nd person plural is, now, seldom used in any tense, and it is therefore better to use the pronoun separately in that person.

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* The following are used, as signs of the Preter, in ancient MSS.—aჵ, aτ, aᵳ, ჵoᵳ, ჵuᵳ, ɲo, ɲoᵳ, ᵳo, ᵳoᵳ, ᵳuᵳ, ᵳaᵳ, &c. Aჵ ceaᵳ eჲᵱჲu ᵳᵳeaᵳcuᵱ ჳeჲmᵱჲჳ, *he saw Ireland on a winter's evening.*—Leacan. Aჵ ceaᵱ, *slew*, or *was slain*, aτ baċ, *died;* aτ baჲl, *died.*—Leacan, Ballymote, and Four Masters. Aτ ᵳfτ, *said Fiech's Hymn.* bᵳჲჳჲτ baɲ ᵳჲle ჲɲჳeaɲ ჲɲ ჵaჳჵa. Jᵳჲ ჲɲ ᵳჲɲ bᵳჲჳჲჵ beɲ eჲჳᵳჲ .ჲ. baɲ ჵჲa ɲo (ჵo) aჵᵱaτჲᵳ ᵳჲljჵ aᵱ ba ᵳo môᵱ �7 ba ᵳo aɲ a ᵳᵱჲėჳɲaᵯ, *Bridget the poetess, the daughter of the Dagda.*

Preter—Negative.

Singular.	Plural.
1 ní ṗaḃaṙ, (nnee rov-us) I was not.	ní ṗaḃaṁaṅ, (nnee rov-a-mor) we were not.
2 ní ṗaḃaiṙ, (nnee rov-ish) thou wast not.	ní ṗaḃaḃaṅ, (nnee rov-a-vor) ye were not.
3 ní ṙaiḃ ṙé, (nnee rov shay) he was not.	ní ṗaḃaḋaṅ, (nnee rov-a-ddhor) they were not.

Interrogative—aṅ ṗaḃaṙ? was I? or have I been, &c.

Inter. Affir.—ṅaċ ṗaḃaṙ? have I not been, &c.

Relative—aṅ ṫé ṅaċ ṙaiḃ, he who was not, &c.

Consuetudinal Preter—Affirmative.

Singular.	Plural.
1 ḃíoiṅ, (vee-inn) I have been usually, or I used to be.	ḃíoṁuiṙ, (vee-mush) we have been usually.
2 ḃíoċea, (vee-há) thou hast been usually.	ḃíoċió, (vee-hee) ye have been usually.
3 ḃíoeaó ṙé, (vee-oo shay) he has been usually.	ḃíoḃíṙ, (vee-ddheesh) they have been usually.

Bridget then was the Lady of the literati, i.e. *the goddess whom the poets worshipped, for great and mighty was their veneration for her.*—Cormac's Glossary. Ṙoṙ ṙaiṅíc, *he came.*—Leacan. Ɗoṙ ṙaiṅíc, *he came.* —Ib. Iṅ caċ ḋoṙ ṙuc ḋo beaṫu, *the persons whom he converted to life.*—Fiech. Aḃ ṗoḃmaṅ, *was permitted.* —Leacan. Some of these are also prefixed to the present tense, as ṙeiḃ aḋ ṙḃíṁ, *as I relate.*—Book of Invasions. Ⱳaṙ aḋ beṅaíḋ báḋ, *as bards relate.*— Leacan, and Ballymote. Aḃ ṙeċaḋ, *they say.*—Ib. Aṙ beaṅoṙ, i.e. a ḋeiṙíċeaṙ, *it is said;* iṙ m-bṙṅṫaṙ, *it is said.* Amuil aṙ beṅc iṅ ṙile, *as the poet said or states*—baṙ iaḋ, *said they.*—Leacan. See note on aḃá, *say,* p. 75.

Negative—ní bíoíñ, *I used not to be*, or *I have not been usually*, &c.

Interrogative—an m-bíoíñ ? *have I been usually*, &c.

Inter. Affirmative—naċ m-bíoíñ ? *have I not been usually*, &c.

Relative Affirmative—an ċé bo bíoeab, *he who used to be.*

Relative Neg.—an ċé naċ m-bíoeab, *he who has not been usually.*

Future Tense—Affirmative.

Singular.	Plural.
1 béíbab, (bay-addh) *I shall be.*	béíbmuíb, (bay-muiddh) *we shall be.*
2 béíbír, (bay-irr) *thou shalt be.*	béíbċí, (bay-hee) *ye shall be.*
3 béíb ré, (bay″-ee shay) *he shall be.*	béíbíb, (bay-iddh) *they shall be.*

Negative—ní béíbab, *I shall not be*, &c.

Interrogative—an m-béíbab ? *shall I be*, &c.

Interrogative Affir.—naċ m-béíbab ? *shall I not be*, &c.

Relative Affir.—an ċé béíbar, *he who will be.*

Relative Negative—an ċé naċ m-béíb, *he who will not be.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Subjunctive is nearly the same as the Indicative with má, *if*, prefixed to the affirmative form, and muna, (which is generally pronounced mup,) *if not*, prefixed to the negative.

Present.	má ċaím, *if I am, &c.*	Neg. muna bruílím, *if I am not, &c.*
Con. Pres.	má bíoím, *if I be, &c.*	Neg. mvna m-bíoím, *if I be not, &c.*
Pret.	má bíoear, *if I have been, &c.*	Neg. muna nabar, *if I have not been, &c.*

G

Con. Pret. ṁa bɩóɩn̄, *if I had* Neg. muna, m-bɩóɩn̄,
      been, &c.   *if I had not*
                                               been, &c.

Future.   ṁa bɩóɩm, *if I shall* Neg. muna ṗabaô,
        be, &c.   *if I shall not*
                                           be, &c.

        ṁa bɩóɩm aꞃ ꞃɩn a   muna m-béɩôaô,
        n̄-am), *if I shall*   *if I shall not*
        be there in time.   *be.*

    This is called a conditional mood, by some grammarians. Ꝃuna b'é, or muna m-beɩċ ꞉ꞅo ṗaɩb mé, i.e. *if it were not that I was,* but this is a phrase, not a tense of this Verb.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

      Singular.   *Plural.*

1 ꞅo ṗabaô, (go rov-addh)   ꞅo ṗabmaɩô, (go rov-
    may I be,   muiddh) *may we be.*

2 ꞅo ṗabaɩꞃ, (go rov-ir)   ꞅo ṗabċaoɩô, (go rov-
    mayest thou be,   hee) *may ye be.*

3 ꞅo ṗaɩb ꞃé, (go rov shay)   ꞅo ṗabaɩô, (go rov-
    may he be,   iddh) *may they be.*

    Negative—n̄aꞃ ṗabaô, *may I not be,* &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

     Singular.   *Plural.*

1 ôo béɩóɩn̄, or béɩóɩn̄, (vay- béɩôeaômaɩꞃ, (vay-oo-
    inn) *I would be,*   muish) *we would be.*

2 beɩċa, (veh-há) *you would* beɩċɩôe, (veh-ee-e) *ye*
    be,   *would be.*

3 béɩôaô ꞃé, (vay-oo shay) béɩôeaôôɩꞃ, (vay-oo-
    he would be.   ddheesh) *they would
                                be.*

    Conditional—ôa m-béɩóɩn̄, *if I would be,* or *should I be.* It is also used for, *if I were,* or *had been,* as ôa m-béɩóɩn̄ꞃɩ aꞃ ꞃɩn, *had I been there,* or *should I have been there.* Ꝃuna m-béɩóɩn̄, *had I not been.*

    The potential is formed by the auxiliary impersonal :—

Present.   *Preter.*   *Future.*

ᚐᚈ, or ᚈᚈ, *it is*,   ᚠᚐ, *it was*,   ᚡᚒᚦ, *it shall be ;* or by ᚈᚌᚈᚋ, *I come*, used impersonally ; or by ᚉᚐᚈᚈᚈᚦ, *must.* To some one of these is joined, such a word as, ᚠᚕᚈᚑᚈᚈ, *possible ;* ᚉᚑᚈᚈ, *right ;* ᚕᚈᚌᚈᚅ, *necessary*, &c., followed by the pronoun, which should have been nominative to the verb, and by the verb itself in the infinitive mood ; as, ᚈᚈ ᚕᚈᚌᚈᚅ ᚦᚐᚋ ᚐ ᚦᚕᚈᚈ, *I must be ;* ᚈᚈ ᚠᚕᚈᚑᚈᚈ ᚂᚑᚋ ᚐ ᚦᚕᚈᚈ, *I may be ;* ᚠᚐ ᚉᚑᚈᚈ ᚦᚐᚋ ᚐ ᚦᚕᚈᚈ, *I should have been ;* ᚅᚈ ᚈᚈᚌ ᚂᚑᚋ ᚐ ᚦᚕᚈᚈ, *I cannot be ;* ᚉᚐᚈᚈᚈᚦ ᚋᚕ ᚐ ᚦᚕᚈᚈ, *I must be.*

The potential can hardly be called a simple mood, in Irish, as it is always formed by the combination of two or more words. These forms of expression, however, are extremely common, and necessary to be well understood ; and, as they are equivalent to the compound moods and tenses of the English, and other languages, it seems proper to arrange them under the title of a separate mood.—*Dr. Neilson.*

The following formations of this Verb, often occur in ancient MSS. :—Fᚒᚈᚂ, *is*, ᚠᚈᚂ, *is*, ᚠᚈᚂᚈᚈ, and ᚠᚈᚂᚕᚐᚦ, *are ;* ᚈᚕ, ᚈᚑ, ᚈᚐᚑᚈ, for ᚈᚐ, *is*, ᚐᚈᚐᚈ, ᚐᚈᚈᚐᚦ, *are ;* ᚠᚒᚈ, ᚠᚐᚈ, ᚠᚑᚈ, ᚠᚑ, ᚦᚕᚈᚑᚈᚈ, *will be*, &c. Oᚉᚒᚈ ᚈᚈ ᚦᚐ ᚈᚈᚂ ᚅᚐ ᚈᚈᚈ ᚈᚒᚐᚈᚐ ᚠᚈᚂᚕᚐᚦ ᚈᚅ ᚕᚈᚈᚈᚅ ᚅᚐᚉ ᚦᚑ ᚌᚐᚕᚈᚦᚕᚂᚈᚦ, *and of their race* (i.e. *of the Firbolg*) *are the three families which are in Ireland, that are not of Gadelian origin.* —Leacan. Ꮜᚈᚒᚈ ᚐᚈ ᚈᚐᚦ ᚐᚈᚐᚈ ᚐᚈᚐᚈᚦᚐ ᚈᚈ ᚈᚅ ᚉᚕᚒᚦ ᚠᚂᚐᚈᚈᚒᚈ ᚈᚅ ᚦᚑᚋᚐᚈᚅ ᛒ Asur—*from him are descended the Assyrians*, viz.: *the first empire of the world.*— Leacan. Ꮜᚈᚈᚐᚦ ᚅᚐ ᚈᚑᚈᚈᚌ ᚦᚐᚈᚐᚈ ᚂᚐᚈᚈ, *these are the chiefs who were along with him.*—Ib. Jᚈ ᚈᚐᚦ. ᚈ. ᚦ. ᚦ. ᚈᚒᚉᚈᚐᚦ ᚂᚕᚑ ᚈᚅ ᚠᚐᚂ ᚋᚑᚈ ᚦᚒᚈ ᚈᚈᚋᚈᚐᚈᚦ, *The Tuath De Danans that brought with them the great (inaugurating) stone that was at Tara.*—Ballymote. ᚌᚑᚋᚦᚈᚐᚈ, for ᚌᚑ ᚋ-ᚦᚐᚦᚐᚈ, or ᚅᚑ ᚦᚐᚦᚐᚈ, as ᚌᚑᚋᚦᚈᚐᚈ ᚠᚠᚈᚐᚉᚈ ᚠᚑᚌᚂᚐᚋᚈᚐ ᚠᚈᚈᚌᚂᚈᚉ ᚈᚅᚐ ᚅᚠᚈᚅᚐᚂᚐᚈᚦ, *that they were skilled, learned, and accurately versed in their arts and sciences.*— Book of Invasions. Cᚑᚈᚉᚕᚐᚦ ᚅᚌᚑᚈᚅᚦ ᚈᚈ ᚠᚐᚈᚈ (ᚍ) ᚅᚑ ᚦᚐᚈ (ᚦᚈ) ᚉᚐᚈᚈᚈ ᚅᚈᚐᚠᚈᚈ Cᚑᚈᚉᚠᚦ ᚈᚠᚅᚌᚑᚈᚅᚦ ᚠᚑᚈᚈᚐ ᚋᚦᚐᚈ (ᚍ ᚐ ᚈᚐᚈᚦ) ᚕᚑᚉᚈᚐᚈᚦ ᚋᚐᚉ ᚂᚒᚉᚈᚈᚐ Cᚑᚈᚉᚠᚦ ᚈᚂᚐᚅᚌᚕ ᚈᚈᚠᚦ (ᚈᚈᚕᚐᚦ) ᚠᚑᚈᚈᚐ ᚋᚦᚐᚈ ᚦᚕᚐᚦᚐᚦ ᚋᚐᚉ ᚈᚈᚅ Cᚑᚈᚉᚠᚦ ᚅᚌᚠᚈᚐᚈᚈᚈ ᚈᚈᚕ ᚠᚑᚈᚈᚐ

mbaſ meab ⁊ aſlſll Coſcſo ſuoſaſoſ ſſe ſoſſa mbaſ conchoban mac nſſa, *The province of Gann, over which was* (or ruled,) *Carbry Niafear. The province of Seangann, it is that over which was Eohee, son of Lughta. The province of Slange, is that over which was Deadad, son of Shin. The province of Geanann, it is that over which was Maud and Olioll. The province of Rory, it is that over which was Conor M⟨Neasa.* —Leacan. ⁊ ſc (ſſ) coſʒ oſaſc ſſl a ccloſnſe, *for five syllables that are in cloenre.*—Cor. Gloss. Woʒene oaſ .ſ. aſnſſ ſſſ ceſna oſſſcſſe ſo boſ ſſſ eſſſnſ .ſ. coſſſe mſſſc mac conaſſſe oo ſſac ſſſoe a neſſſnſ a cſſſſb bſſea-c/ſſ, *Mogene, by the bye, was the name of the first hound that has been in Ireland, viz.: it was Carbry Musk, the son of Conary, that brought it from the lands of Britain.*—Cor. Ʒu (ʒo) haſſſſm a mbaoaſ ſſa lonʒa, *to the place where the ships were.*—Bally-mote. beſoſo, bſaſcſo, *will be.*—Leacan, f. 265. bſo aſ oo bſſſſſ ſmcſʒſea, *on thy belly thou shalt go.*—Leacan, and Ballymote. Jſ bſaſo chaſoche, *and shall be for ever.*—Leacan. Ro baſ ſſſ caſ ſſſſ naċ̇á ba celʒaċſ ⁊ ſa(ba) haſſmaſſſoſ ⁊ ſa hamaſſoſſſ o uſlſb aſmaſoaſb, *at that time the serpent was the most subtle, most wicked, and most deceitful, of all the beasts.*—Leacan, and Ballymote. Ʒombacaſ caſſoe ⁊ comaoſ caſoe ceaċcaſ nae aca aʒ ſoʒaſl ⁊ acc oſbſſſʒ ſoſ aſoſle (⁊ aċ̇eſle), *they both had friends and abettors in plundering and taking revenge of each other.*—Four Masters. bſaſſ, i.e. beſo cẛ, *thou shalt be.*—Leacan. Aċe ſo, i.e. aca aſ ſo, *here is.* Ho bſo, i.e. oo bſoeao. Cſo oſa mbvſ, *of which are?* Caſaċ ſuſl, i.e. ʒo naċ b-ſuſl. baſ, for baoaſ; ſo baſ ʒo cſaſ aʒ cuſ ſſ ċaċa, *they were a long time fighting the battle.*—Ib.

It would appear that bſ, *be,* is a distinct Verb from ca, ſuſl, &c., as it is regularly conjugated from the root in the following moods and tenses, viz. : bſ, *be thou,* oo beſċ, *to be,* bſoſm, *I am,* bſoaſ, *I was,* beſoao, *I shall be,* beſoeao, *would be.* It has also a consuetudinal present form like all other verbs, i.e. bſoeaẛ mê, *I do be,* or *am usually,* in which tense the analytic form is always used, as oeaſaẛ mê,

béaɳaᵹ cᵹ, &c., and in ancient MSS. we find its negative form, like all regular verbs, the same form as the affirmative, ɲı baᵹ, or baóaᵹ, *I was not.*

ASSERTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preter.—Affirmative.

Singular.	Plural.
1 ıᵹ mê, *it is I,*	ıᵹ ᵹıᵹ, *it is we.*
2 ıᵹ cú, *it is you,*	ıᵹ ᵹıb, *it is ye.*
3 ıᵹ ᵹê, *it is he,*	ıᵹ ᵹıaó, *it is they.*

In ancient MSS. ıc is used for ıᵹ, *is,* as ıc coıᵹ óıalc ᵹıl a cloíɲᵹe, because there are five syllables in *cloenre.*—Cor. Gloss. uᵹ ıc cᵹnum a cᵹıı oıóacı a óo, *for three are heavier than two.*—Ib.

Negative—ɲı me, (i.e. ɲı ıᵹ mê.) *it is not I,* ɲı cᵹ, *it is not you,* ɲı ḣ-ê, *it is not he,* ɲı ᵹıᵹ, *it is not we,* ɲı ᵹıb, *it is not ye,* ɲı ḣ-ıaó, *it is not they.*

Interrogative—aɳ mê, aɳ cú, aɳ ê, aɳ ᵹıᵹ, aɳ ᵹıb, aɳ ıaó, *is it I?* &c.

Interr. Affir.—ɳaċ mê, ɳaċ cú, ɳaċ ê, ɳaċ ᵹıᵹ, ɳaċ ᵹıb, ɳaċ ıaó, *is it not I?* &c.

Preter Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 ba, or buó mê, *it was I,*	ba ᵹıᵹ, *it was we.*
2 ba cᵹ, *it was you,*	ba ᵹıb, *it was ye.*
3 ba ḣ-ê, *it was he,*	ba ḣ-ıaó, *it was they.*

G 2

Fᴀ, is often used in MSS. for bᴀ, as ᴀᵹuꞃ nóᴄᴄⱲꞃ cꞃonᴀn ꝺo nᴀ mnᴀⁱb ᵹuꞃ ᴀb e ꞃⁱn fᴀ hᴀⁱnm ꝺⁱlⁱꞃ ꝺo, *and St. Cronan disclosed unto the women that such was his real name.*—Life of St. Kevin. Ocuꞃ fᴀ beoⁱꞃ ᴀⁱnm ᴀn fⁱꞃ, *and Beoir was the name of the man.*—Leacan.

Future—buꞃ, *will be.* Ꭺꞃ ᴀn ᴀꝺbᴀnꞃⁱn ᴄᴀbꞃuⁱᵹ ᴄoꞃᴀꝺ buꞃ ⁱomᴄubuⁱᵹ ꝺo'n ᴀⁱᴄꞃⁱᵹe, *Bring forth, therefore, fruits that will be meet for repentance.*—Matt. iii. 8.

In the Subjunctive, ᴀb is used in the present and future, and mᴀꝺ, or more correctly, m·bᴀꝺ, in the preter, as ꝺeⁱꞃⁱm ᵹuꞃ ᴀb ⁱonᴀꞃ ⁱᴀꝺ, *I say they are equal ;* Ꭺᵹuꞃ ᴀn ᴄê le̓ꞃ ᴀb ᴀⁱll cꞃⁱꞃ bꞃeⁱᴄeᴀṁnuⁱꞃ ꝺo ᴄuꞃ oꞃᴄ, �7 ꝺo ᴄóᴄᴀ ꝺo buᴀⁱn ꝺⁱoᴄ, le̓ⁱᵹ leⁱꞃ ꝺo ᴄlócᴀ fóꞃ *and if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.*—Matt. iv. 40.

Preter—Ꙅo mᴀꝺ ⁱᴀꝺ ᴀ ceⁱᴄꞃⁱ hⁱnᵹenᴀ, *that they were his four daughters.*—Ballymote. This form is also used in the Optative Mood, as ᵹo mᴀꝺ mᴀꞃ ꞃⁱn ꝺeᴀlꞃócuꞃ buꞃ ꞃoⁱllꞃⁱꞃⁱ ᴀ bꞃⁱᴀᵹnꞃⁱꞃⁱ nᴀ n-ꝺᴀoⁱne, &c. *May your light so shine before men,* &c.—Matt. v. 16. Oⁱᴀnᴀꝺ, i.e. ꝺᴀꞃ ᴀb—ꝺⁱᴀ cᴀᴄᴀ lᴀ ᵹenᴄⁱb ᵹᴀeꝺel ꝺⁱᴀnᴀꝺ ᴀⁱnm mᴀꞃᴄ, *the God of War with the Irish people, whose name is Mart.*—Cor. Gloss.

REGULAR VERBS.

In conjugating Regular Verbs, the following terminational distinctions are to be observed.

ACTIVE.

1. The Infinitive Mood and Participles are formed by adding ᴀꝺ, or eᴀꝺ, to the root. Those terminating in Ⱳⁱᵹ, will drop ⁱ, as beᴀn̄Ⱳⁱᵹ, *bless thou,* ꝺo beᴀn̄uᵹᴀꝺ, *to bless.* Besides these, which are regularly formed from the root, there are, however, several others which are variously formed by usage, as ᴀⁱᴄꞃⁱꞃ, *relate,* ᴀᵹ ᴀⁱᴄꞃⁱꞃ, *relating ;* ᴀṁᴀꞃᴄ, *look, see,*

ɒ'aṁaṗc; baȝaɩn, *threaten*, aȝ baȝaɩnc; baɩn, *dig,
cut, reap*, &c., aȝ baɩnc; béɩc, *roar*, Connaught,
aȝ béɩcéɩl, *Munster*, aȝ béɩcɩȝ; blɩȝ *Connaught*,
bleaȝ, *Munster*, aȝ bleaȝan; baȝaɩn, *threaten*, aȝ
baȝaɩnc; ȝlaoɒ, *call*, aȝ ȝlaoɒaċ, *calling*, clɩɩn and
cluɩr, *hear*, aȝ clor, *hearing*; coɩrȝ, *stop*, aȝ corȝ,
stopping, coɒaɩl, *sleep*, aȝ coɒlaɒ; coȝaɩn, *chew*,
aȝ coȝaɩnc; coraɩn, *defend*, aȝ coraɩnc, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

2. The present is formed by adding to the 1st per-
son sing, ɩṁ, or aɩṁ, 2nd, ɩɩ, 3rd, ɩɒ, or ɩȝ, 1st pers.
plural mɩɒ, mɩɩɒ, or maoɩɒ, 2nd, ɩöe, 3rd, ɩɒ. Rela-
tive—ar, or ear. Consuetudinal—aṅ, with the
pronoun.

3. Preter, by adding to the 1st per. sing. ar, or ear,
2nd, ɩr, 3rd, ɩɒ. 1st per. plur. man, 2nd, ban, 3rd
ɒan. Consuetudinal—sing. 1st, ɩṅ, 2nd, ea, 3rd, aɒ,
or eaɒ. 1st per. plur. maɩr, 2nd ɩöe, 3rd, ɒɩr. Rela-
tive—aɒ, or eaɒ.

4. Future—sing. 1st, ɟaɒ, aɒ or ċaɒ, 2nd ɟɩɩ, or ċɩɩ,
3rd, ɩɒ. Plur. 1st, mɩɒ, muɩɒ, or maɩɒ, 2nd, ɩöe, or
ɟɩöe, 3rd, ɟɩɒ, or ċɩɒ. Relative—ɟear, or ċear.

5. The Subjunctive is the same as Indicative.

6. Optative—Sing. 1st, aɒ, or eaɒ, 2nd, ɩɩ, 3rd, ɩɒ.
Plur. 1st, maɩɒ, or mɩɒ, 2nd, ɩöe, 3rd, ɩɒ.

7. Potential—Sing. 1st, ɟɩṅ, 2nd, ɟea, 3rd, ɟaɒ, or
ɟeaɒ. Plur. 1st, maɩr, 2nd, ɟɩöe, 3rd, ɒɩr.

PASSIVE.

In the Passive voice the Verb is never conjugated
in the synthetic, and therefore every tense has only
one terminational form.

Imperative in ceaṗ, or ċeaṗ. Infin. and Parti-
ciples in ce or ċe, and in ca, or ċa, when the last
vowel is broad, as carca, bacċa, boȝċa, camċa, &c.
Indic. pres. ceaṗ, or ċeaṗ; pret. aɒ; fut. ɟaṗ, ɟeaṗ,
ɟɩöeaṗ, or ċɩöeaṗ. Opt. ceaṗ, or ċeaṗ. Poten. ɟɩöe,
or ċɩöe.

The same terminational forms are also applicable
to the Irregular Verbs.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Plural.
1		beaŋaɪʒmɪʖ, (bann-ee-muiddh) *let us bless*.
2	beaŋaɪʒ, (bann-ee) *bless thou*.	beaŋaɪʒɪʖ, or beaŋjʒɪʖ, (bann-eeg-ee) *bless ye*.
3	beaŋaɪʒeaʖ ɼê, (bann-ee-oo shay) *let him bless*.	beaŋaɪʒʖɪɼ, (bann-ee-ddheesh) *let them bless*.

Negative—ŋa beaŋaɪʒ, *bless not*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.   *Negative.*

ʖo beaŋvʒaʖ, (ddho vann-oo)   ʒaŋ a beaŋvʒaʖ, *not to*
to bless.   *bless him*.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.   *Preter.*   *Future.*

aʒ beaŋvʒaʖ, (ag   ɪaɪɪ m-beaŋvʒaʖ,   aɪɪ cɪ beaŋvʒaʖ,
bann-oo) *bless-*   (ear mann-oo)   (are tthee bann-
ing.   *having blessed.*   oo) *about to*
                                         bless.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—Affirmative.

	Singular.	Plural.
1	beaŋaɪʒɪm, (bann-ee-im) *I bless*.	beaŋaɪʒmɪʖ, (bann-ee-muiddh) *we bless*.
2	beaŋaɪʒɪɪ, (bann-ee-ir) *thou blessest*.	beaŋaɪʒɪʖ, (bann-ee-ee) *ye bless*.
3	beaŋaɪʒe ɼê, (bann-ee-e shay) *he blesses*.	beaŋaɪʒɪʖ, (bann-ee-iddh) *they bless*.

Negative. vɪ beaŋaɪʒɪm, *I do not bless*, &c., as Affirmative.

Interr. aŋ m-beaŋaɪʒɪm? *do I bless?* &c.

Inter. Affir. ŋaċ m-beaŋaɪʒɪm? *do I not bless?* &c.

Relative Affir. ⱥⱪ ⱈⱸ ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥꞃ*. Neg. ⱥⱪ ⱈⱸ ⱪⱥⱪ ⱨ-ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.—AFFIRMATIVE.

	Singular,	*Plural.*
1	ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ⱨⱸ, (bann-ee- ann may) *I usually bless.*	ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ꞃⱦⱪ, *we usually bless.*
2	ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ⱈú, *thou usually blessest.*	ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ꞃⱦƀ, *ye usually bless.*
3	ƀⱸⱥⱪⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ꞃⱸ, *he usually blesses.*	ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ꞃⱦⱥⱢ, *they usually bless.*

Negative. ⱪⱦ ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ⱨⱸ, *I do not usually bless,* &c.

Interr. ⱥⱪ ⱨ-ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ⱨⱸ ? *do I usually bless,* &c.

Inter. Affir. ⱪⱥⱪ ⱨ-ƀⱸⱥꞃⱥⱦ⁊ⱸⱥⱪ ⱨⱸ ? *do I not usually bless,* &c.

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* When the present tense is used to describe a past transaction, as it sometimes is, for the purpose of presenting to the mind of the reader a more graphic delineation of the scene intended to be pictured, the third person singular terminates in ⱥⱦ, as

SⱬⱥⱥⱦⱠⱸⱥⱦ Ⱡⱸⱥⱪⱬ ⱪⱥ ⱪⱠⱦⱸⱥⱦ ⱪⱠⱦⱥⱪ
ⱄꞃⱦƀⱪⱸⱥⱬⱥ ⱪⱥ ⱠⱥⱥⱠ ⱠⱠ ⱨⱦ ⱥ ƀꞃⱦⱥⱪ.
Dergo, of vehement blows, *unlooses,* i. e. *unloosed*
The fetters of the heroes, who were in pain.

Eⱦⱪⱦⱬⱸⱥⱦ Oꞃⱬⱥⱪ, *Oscar arises,* i. e. *arose*—Dissertation on Irish Grammar, p. 92.

PRETER AFFIRMATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 ᵭo beaᵹaᵵżeaᵵ, (ddho vann-ee-ass) *I blessed.*	ᵭo beaᵹaᵵżmaᵵ, (ddho vann-ee-mor) *we blessed.*
2 ᵭo beaᵹaᵵżiᵵ, (ddo vann-ee-ish) *thou blessedst.*	ᵭo beaᵹaᵵżbaᵵ, (ddho vann-ee-vor) *ye blessed.*
3 ᵭo beaᵹaᵵż ᵵê, (ddho vann-ee shay) *he blessed.*	ᵭo beaᵹaᵵżᵭaᵵ, (ddho vann-ee-ddhor) *they blessed.*

The sign ᵭo, may be omitted unless in speaking emphatically.

Neg. ᵹioᵵ beaᵹaᵵżeaᵵ, (nee″-ur vann-ee-os) *I did not bless,* &c.

Inter. aᵵ beaᵹaᵵżeaᵵ? (are vann-ee-os) *did I bless?* &c.

Inter. Affir. ᵹaᵵ beaᵹaᵵżeaᵵ? (naw‴-ur vann-ee-os) *did I not bless?* &c.

Rel. aᵹ ᵹê ᵭo beaᵹaᵵż, *he who blessed,* &c.

CONSUETUDINAL PRETER. AFFIRMATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 beaᵹaᵵżiᵹ, (vann-ee-inn) *I usually blessed.*	beaᵹaᵵżmuᵵᵵ, (vann-ee-mush) *we usually blessed.*
2 beaᵹaᵵżᵹà, (vann-ee-há) *thou usually blessedst.*	beaᵹaᵵżᵵiᵭ,(vann-ee-hee) *ye usually blessed.*
3 beaᵹaᵵżeaᵭ ᵵê, (vann-ee-oo shay) *he usually blessed.*	beaᵹaᵵżᵭiᵵ, (vann-ee-ddheesh) *they usually blessed.*

Neg. ᵹí beaᵹaᵵżiᵹ, *I have not usually blessed,* or *I used not to bless,* &c.

Inter. aᵹ m-beaᵹaᵵżiᵹ? *have I usually blessed,* &c.

Inter. Aff. ᵹaᵭ m-beaᵹaᵵżiᵹ, *have I not usually blessed,* &c.

Rel. aᵹ ᵹê ᵭo beaᵹaᵵżeaᵭ, *he who usually blessed.*

FUTURE. AFFIRMATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*

1 beaṅóċċaɓ or beaṅóȝaɓ, (bann-óch-hoddh or bann-owe-oddh) *I shall* or *will bless.*

   beaṅóċamuɪɓ, (bann-óch-a-muddh) *we shall bless.*

2 beaṅóċċaɪp, (bann-óch-hir) *thou shalt bless.*

   beaṅóċċaɪɓe, (bann-óch-hee-e) *ye shall bless.*

3 beaṅóċċaɪɓ ρê, (bann óch-hee-shay) *he shall bless.*

   beaṅóċċaɪɓ, (bann-óch-hiddh) *they shall bless.**

Neg. ɲɪ beaṅóċċaɓ, *I will not bless,* &c.

Inter. aɲ m-beaṅóċċaɓ? *shall I bless,* &c.

Inter. Aff. ɲaċ m-beaṅóċċaɓ? *shall I not bless,* &c.

Relative. aɲ ċê beaṅóċċaρ, *he who will bless.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Affir. ma beaṅaɪȝɪm, *if I bless,* &c., as in the Indic.

Neg. muɲa m-beaṅaɪȝɪm, *if I do not bless,* &c.

Consu. Affir. ma beaṅaɪȝeaṅ mê, *if I usually bless,* &c.

Neg. muɲa m-beaṅaɪȝeaṅ mê, *if I do not usually bless,* &c.

Pret. Affir. ma beaṅaɪȝeaρ, *if I have blessed,* &c.

Neg. muɲaρ beaṅaɪȝeaρ, *if I have not blessed,* &c.

Consu. Affirmative, ma beaṅaɪȝɪꝋ, *if I usually blessed,* &c.

Neg. muɲa m-beaṅaɪȝɪꝋ, *if I have not usually blessed,* &c.

The Future is also used as in the Indic., with ma, *if,* prefixed in the Affirmative, and muɲa, *if not,* in the Negative.

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* Dissyllables ending in ɪȝ generally make óȝaɓ, óċċaɓ or óċρaɓ in the future tense.

Consuetudinal Preter. Neg., according to Dr. Neilson's—ⱮuꞐꞋ bé ᵹuꞁ beꞋꞌꞎꞋꞏⱬ Ɱé, *had I not blessed*—as the Preter Indicative, having ⱮuꞐꞋ be ᵹuꞁ, *unless that*, or *were it not that*, prefixed.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 ᵹo Ɱ-beꞋꞌꞎꞋⱬeꞋᵹ, (go mann-ee-oddh) *may I bless.*	ᵹo Ɱ-beꞋꞌꞎꞋⱬeⱮuꞏᵹ, *may we bless.*
2 ᵹo Ɱ-beꞋꞌꞎꞋⱬꞋꞁ, (go mann-ee-irr) *mayest thou bless.*	ᵹo Ɱ-beꞋꞌꞎꞋⱬꞏꞏꞃꞋᵹe, *may ye bless.*
3 ᵹo Ɱ-beꞋꞌꞎꞋⱬe ꞃé, (go (mann-ee-e shay) *may he bless.*	ᵹo Ɱ-beꞋꞌꞎꞋⱬꞏᵹ, *may they bless.*

Neg. ꞐꞋꞁ beꞋꞌꞎꞋⱬeꞋᵹ, *may I not bless*, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 beꞋꞌꞏꞃꞏꞋꞁ, *I would bless.*	beꞋꞌꞏꞏꞋⱮuꞋꞃ, *we would bless.*
2 beꞋꞌꞏꞏꞋꞋ, *thou wouldst bless.*	beꞋꞌꞏꞏꞋꞋᵹe, *ye would bless.*
3 beꞋꞌꞏꞏꞋᵹ ꞃé, *he would bless.*	beꞋꞌꞏꞏꞋꞋᵹꞋꞃ, *they would bless.*

Conditional. ᵹꞋ Ɱ-beꞋꞌꞏꞏꞋꞁ, *if I would bless*, &c.

Potential Mood, according to Neilson's—Ꞌꞃ ꞃéꞋᵹꞋꞁ ꞏꞃoⱮ Ꞌ beꞋꞌꞃⱬꞋᵹ, *I can bless him*, or *it*, (or, *it is possible for me to bless him;*) b'éꞋᵹꞋꞁ ᵹꞋⱮ Ꞌ beꞋꞌꞃⱬꞋᵹ, *I must have blessed him*, or *it*, (or, *I was obliged to bless him;*) ꞐꞋ ꞏꞋᵹ ꞏꞃoⱮ Ꞌ beꞋꞌꞃⱬꞋᵹ, *I cannot bless him*, or *it*, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*

1 beaṅaiġċeaṗ mê, (bann-ee-har may) *let me be blessed.* beaṅaiġċeaṗ riṅ, *let us be blessed.*

2 beaṅaiġċeaṗ ċŕ, *be thou blessed.* beaṅaiġċeaṗ riḃ, *be ye blessed.*

3 beaṅaiġċeaṗ ê, *let him be blessed.* beaṅaiġċeaṗ iaḋ, *let them be blessed.*

Negative. ṅa beaṅaiġċeaṗ mê, *let me not be blessed*, &c.

It may be otherwise done with the auxiliary bí, *be,* as bíḋeaḋ mê beaṅaiġċe, ċŕ, ŕê, riṅ, riḃ, riaḋ, *let me be blessed, be thou,* &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a beiċ beaṅaiġċe, *to be blessed.*
Negative. ẓaṅ a beiċ beaṅaiġċe, *not to be blessed.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preter. beaṅaiġċe, *blessed;* iaṗ m-beiċ bêaṅaiġċe ḋô, *he having been blessed.*

Future. aiṗ ċí beiċ beaṅaiġċe, *about to be blessed;* le beiċ beaṅaiġċe, *to be blessed.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense Affir. The same as the Imperative, as beaṅaiġċeaṗ mê, ċŕ, ê, riṅ, riḃ, iaḋ, *I am, thou art,* &c., *blessed.*

Neg. ṅí beaṅaiġċeaṗ mê, *I am not blessed,* &c.

Inter. aṅ m-beaṅaiġċeaṗ mê ? *am I blessed ?* &c.

Inter. Affir. ṅaċ m-beaṅaiġċeaṗ mê ? *am I not blessed ?* &c.

Preter Tense Affir. ḋo beaṅaiġeaḋ mê, (ddho bann-ee-oo may,) ċŕ, ê, riṅ, riḃ, iaḋ, *I was, thou wast,* &c. *blessed.*

Neg. ṅíoṗ beaṅaiġeaḋ mê, *I was blessed,* &c.

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Inter. ᴀⱀ beᴀⱒᴀ|ᵹeᴀⱅ ᵯê ? *was I blessed?* &c.

Inter. Affirmative. ⱀᴀⱀ beᴀⱒᴀ|ᵹeᴀⱅ ᵯê ? *was I not blessed ?* &c.

Future Tense Affir. beᴀⱀôⱅⱅᴀⱈ (bann-óch-har) ᵯê, ⱅú, ê, &c., *I shall,* or *will be blessed,* &c.

Neg. ⱀ| beᴀⱒôⱅⱅᴀⱈ ᵯê, *I will not be blessed,* &c.

Inter. ᴀⱀ ᵯ-beᴀⱒôⱅⱅᴀⱈ ᵯê ? *shall I be blessed?* &c.

Inter. Affir. ⱀᴀⱅ ᵯ-beᴀⱒôⱅⱅᴀⱈ ᵯê ? *shall I not be blessed ?* &c.

The Subjunctive is the same as in the Indicative, with ᵯᴀ, *if*, prefixed in the Affirmative; ᵯuⱀᴀ, *if not*, to the Present and Future, and ᵯuⱀᴀⱈ to the Preter, in the Negative.

Optative Affir. ᵹo ᵯ-beᴀⱒᴀ|ᵹⱅeᴀⱈ ᵯê, (go mann-ee-har may) ⱅú, ê, &c., *may I be blessed,* &c.

Neg. ⱀᴀⱈ beᴀⱒᴀ|ᵹⱅeᴀⱈ ᵯê, *may I not,* &c.

Potential. beᴀⱒôⱅⱅᴀ|ⱅ ᵯê, ⱅⱃ́, ê, &c., *I would be blessed,* &c.

Conditional. ⱅᴀ ᵯ-beᴀⱒôⱅⱅᴀ|ⱅ ᵯê, *if I would be blessed,* or *had I been blessed,* &c.

Dr. Neilson gives the following as the Preter Tense : b-ꝼeᴀⱈⱈ l|oᵯ ⱅᴀ ᵯ-bⱃᴀ|lꝼ|ⱅ ᵯê, *I wish I had been struck,* but ⱅᴀ is never used in this form, it should be ᵹo ; Negative, b-ꝼeᴀⱈⱈ l|oᵯ ⱀᴀⱅ ᵯbⱃᴀ|lꝼ|ⱅ ᵯê, *I wish I had not been struck.*

Every part of the Passive Voice may, likewise, be formed, by joining the Preter Participle Passive, to the Auxiliary b| ; as, ⱅᴀ ᵯê buᴀ|lⱅe, *I am struck* ; b| ᵯê buᴀ|lⱅe, *I was struck,* &c.

To express continuance, the Present Participle having ᴀᵹ, or ᵹᴀ (ᵹᴀ,) with a Possessive Pronoun prefixed, is joined to the Verb b| ; as, ⱅᴀ ᵯê ᵹᴀ ᵯo ⱴⱃᴀlᴀⱅ, *I am in striking,* (ⱅᴀ ᵯê ᴀᵹ ᵯo buᴀlᴀⱅ, i.e. *I am at my striking ;)* b| ᵯê ᵹᴀ ᵯo ⱴⱃᴀlᴀⱅ, *I was in striking,* p. 58.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The singular number is only given in the tenses of the following Verbs, from which the persons of the plural may be formed, as in the Regular Verbs :

σéαη, (ddhee″-on) *do.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative. σéαη, *do thou;* σéαηασ ⁊é, (ddhee″-on-oo shay) *let him do,* &c.

Infinitive. σο, or α σéαηασ, (ddho, or aw ye″-ŏn-oo) *to do.*

Participles. Pres. α⁊ σéαηασ, (ag ddhee″-ŏn-oo) *doing;* Pret. ⁊α⁊ η-σéαηασ, (ee″-or nnee″-on-oo) *having done;* Fut. α⁊⁊ τ⁊ σéαηασ, (err tthee ddhee″-ŏn-oo) *about to do.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. 1 σéαηα⁊m, (ddhee″-ŏn-im,) or ⁊η⁊σ⁊m, (nnee-im) *I do ;* 2 σéαηα⁊⁊, (ddhee″-ŏn-irr,) or ⁊η⁊σ⁊⁊, (nnee-irr) *thou doest ;* 3 σéαηα⁊σ, (ddhee″-on-ee) or ⁊η⁊σ ⁊é, *he doeth.* Neg. η⁊ σéαηα⁊m, or ⁊η⁊σ⁊m. Inter. αη η-σéαηα⁊m, (onn nee″-ŏn-im.) Relative. ⁊η⁊σεα⁊, (nnee-as.) Consu. σéαηαⁿ mê, τú, ⁊é, &c. *I usually do,* &c.

Preter. 1. ⁊⁊ⁿεα⁊, (rinn-ass,) 2. ⁊⁊ⁿ⁊⁊, (rinn-ish,) 3. ⁊⁊ⁿ, or ⁊⁊ⁿε ⁊é, *I, thou, he did,* &c. Neg. η⁊ σεα⁊ηα⁊, (nnee yár-nnass.) 2. η⁊ σεα⁊ηα⁊⁊, (nnee yár-nnuish.) 3. η⁊ σεα⁊ηα⁊σ ⁊é, (nnee yár-nnwee shay) *I did not,* &c. Inter. αη η-σεα⁊ηα⁊ ? &c. Rel. Aff ⁊⁊ηⁿ, or ⁊⁊ⁿε. Neg. ηα⁊ η-σεα⁊ηα⁊σ. Consu. 1. ⁊η⁊σ⁊ⁿ, (nee-inn.) 2. ⁊η⁊σ⁊εα, (nee-há.) 3. ⁊η⁊σεασ ⁊é, (nee-oo shay) *I usually did,* &c.*

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* Ro ⁊η⁊, *he did;* ⁊οη⁊ατ, *they did;* as, coηοb e cαεmηα σο ⁊οη⁊ασ ⁊ο⁊ ηα ⁊⁊α⁊τα⁊b ⁊⁊η ε⁊ηεαⁿ σο ⁊αηασ (⁊αbⁿτ) leo, *that it was the remedy they found for (banishing) the reptiles, was to take with them (thither) the earth of Ireland.*—Leacan and Bally-mote.

Future. 1. ᴅéᴀɴꜰᴀᴅ, (ddhee-on-foddh,) or ᴅéᴀɴċᴀᴅ.
2. ᴅéᴀɴċᴀɪꞃ, (ddhe″-ŏn-hirr.) 3. ᴅéᴀɴċᴀɪᴅ ꞃé, (ddhee″-ŏn-hee shay) *I will do,* &c. Relat. ᴅéᴀɴꜰᴀꞃ (ye″-ŭn-foss.) Rel. Neg. ɴᴀċ ɴ-ᴅéᴀɴꜰᴀɪᴅ, (nnough-nnee″-un-fwee.)

Subjunctive, Pres. and Fut. ᴍᴀ ᵹɴɪᴅɪᴍ, (maw nee-im) *if I do,* &c. Neg. 1. ᴍᴠɴᴀ ɴ-ᴅéᴀɴᴀᴅ. 2. ᴍᴠɴᴀ ɴ-ᴅéᴀɴᴀɪꞃ. 3. ᴍᴠɴᴀ ɴ-ᴅéᴀɴᴀɪᴅ ꞃé, (mun-a nee″-on-ee shay) &c., *if I shall not do,* &c. Pret. ᴍᴀ ꞃɪꞡéᴀꞃ, *if I have done.* Neg. ᴍᴠɴᴀ ɴ-ᴅéᴀꞃɴᴀꞃ, (mun-a nnár-nnus) *if I have not done,* &c., ᴍᴠɴᴀb é ᵹo ɴ-ᴅéᴀꞃɴᴀꞃ, *had I not done,* &c.

Optative. ᵹo ɴ-ᴅéᴀɴᴀᴅ, (go nnee″-on-uddh) *may I do.* Neg. ɴᴀꞃ ᴅéᴀɴᴀᴅ, (nnár ye″-on-uddh) *may I not do.*

Potential. ᴅéᴀɴꝼᴠɪꞃ, (ye″-on-fwinu) *I would do.* Condit. ᴅᴀ ɴ-ᴅéᴀɴꝼᴠɪꞃ, *had I done;* b'ᴇᴀꞃꞃ ʟɪoᴍ ᵹo ɴ-ᴅéᴀɴꝼᴠɪꞃ, (bar lïom go nnee″-on-fwinn) *I wish I had done.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Imperative. ᴅéᴀɴċᴀꞃ ᴍé, (ddhee″-on-thŏr may) *let me be made.*

Infinitive. ᴅo, or ᴀ bᴇɪċ ᴅéᴀɴċᴀ, *to be made or done.*

Participles. Pret. ᴅéᴀɴċᴀ, *done,* ꞃᴀꞃ ᴍ-bᴇɪċ ᴅéᴀɴċᴀ *having been made or done;* Future. ᴀɪꞃ ċɪ bᴇɪċ ᴅéᴀɴċᴀ, *about to be made or done.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Affir. ᴅéᴀɴċᴀꞃ, or ᵹɴɪᴅċᴇᴀꞃ ᴍé, *I am made.* Neg. ɴɪ ᴅéᴀɴċᴀꞃ ᴍé, *I am not made.* Inter. ᴀɴ ɴ-ᴅéᴀɴċᴀꞃ ᴍé ? *am I made?* &c.

Pret. Affir. ᴅo ꞃɪꞡéᴀᴅ ᴍé, (ddho rin-new may) *I was made.* Neg. ɴɪ ᴅéᴀꞃɴᴀᴅ ᴍé, (nnee yár-nnoo may) *I was not made.* Inter. ᴀɴ ɴ-ᴅéᴀꞃɴᴀᴅ ᴍé ? (on nnár-nnoo may) *was I made ?*

Future Affir. ᴅéᴀɴꝼᴠɪᴅᴇᴀꞃ ᴍé, (ddhee″-on-fwee-ăr may) *I will be made,* &c.

Subjunctive. Pres. Affir. ᴍᴀ ᴅéᴀɴċᴀꞃ, or ᵹɴɪᴅċᴇᴀꞃ ᴍé,

(nih-hăr may) *if I be made*, &c. Pret. mᴀ ꞃⁱꞑeᴀꝺ
mê, *if I were made*. Neg. mᴠnᴀ ꞑ-ꝺeᴀꞃꞑᴀꝺ mê,
if I were not made. Fut. mᴀ ꝺeᴀꞑꝼⁱꝺeᴀꞃ mê, *if I
shall be made*.

Optative. ᴣo ꞑ-ꝺeᴀꞃcᴀꞃ mê, *may I be made;* nᴀꞃ
ꝺeᴀꞃcᴀꞃ mê, *may I not be made*.

Potential. ꝺeᴀꞃꝼⁱꝺe mê, (ye″-ou-fwee-e may) *I
would be made;* ꝺᴀ ꞑ-ꝺeᴀꞃꝼⁱꝺe mê, *had I been made;*
b'eᴀꞃꞃ ꞁⁱom ᴣo ꞑ-ꝺeᴀꞃꝼᴀⁱꝺe mê, *I wish I had been
made*.

ᴀbᴀⁱꞃ, (ob-irr) *say*.*

ᴀbᴀⁱꞃ, may be conjugated regularly from the root;
as, ᴀbᴀⁱꞃ, *say thou;* ꝺ'ᴀbᴀⁱꞃc, *to say;* ᴀbꞃᴀⁱm, *I say;*
ᴀbóꞃꝼᴀꝺ, *I will say;* ᴀbᴀꞃcᴀꞃ, *it is said;* but the
following is the manner in which it is now generally
used:—

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative. ᴀbᴀⁱꞃ, *say*. Infin. ꝺo ꞃᴀꝺ, *to say*.

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* The imperative, ᴀbᴀⁱꞃ, is compounded of ᴀꝺ and
beⁱꞃ; as also the preter, ꝺꞃbᴀⁱꞃc, of ꝺo, and beⁱꞃc.
Thus, in ancient MSS. we read, ᴀⁱꞇᴠⁱꞁ ⁱꞃ beⁱꞃc ᴀn
ꝼⁱle, *as the poet says;* ᴀꝺ beⁱꞃc ᴀn ꝼⁱle, *the poet
said*. Hence ꝺꞃbꞃᴀꞃ, and ꝺubᴀⁱꞃc, will not admit of
ꝺo as the sign of the preter, because this particle is
compounded in the verb itself. Ꝺeⁱꞃⁱm, ꝺeᴀꞃꝼᴀꝺ,
&c., are also contractions of ꝺo and beⁱꞃ.—Dr. Neil-
son. Such as the following occur in ancient MSS.:
ꞃᴀⁱꝺⁱm, *I say;* ᴀꝺbeꞃⁱꝺ, *they say;* co ꞑebᴀⁱꞃc, *that
he said;* ꞃo ꞃᴀⁱꝺ, *he said;* beꞃcⁱꞃ, *they say;* ᴀꞃbeꞃ-
cⁱꞃ, *they say;* ᴀꞃbeⁱꞃc, *said;* ⁱꞃbeⁱꞃc ꞃoⁱꞇ, *he said;*
ᴀc ꞃꞗbᴀⁱꞃc, *he said;* ᴀc ꞃuꞃꞃᴀcᴀꞃ, *they said;* ᴀꞃ
beꞃᴀꞃ, *is said;* ᴀꝺbeꞃcᴠꞃ, ᴀꞃ beꞃᴀꞃ, *is said;* ᴀꞃ
ꞃꞗbꞃᴀꝺ, ᴀcꞃꞗbꞃᴀꝺ, *was said;* ᴀc ꞃꞗbꞃᴀꞇᴠꞃ, *we said;*
ꞃo ꞃᴀⁱᴣꞃeᴀꝺ, *they said*.—Ballymote. Ꞃo ꞃᴀⁱꝺ, *said*.—
Leacan.

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Participles. ᴀᴣ ᴘᴀᴃ, (ag raw) *saying ;* ᴊᴀᴘ ᴘᴀᴃ, *having said;* ᴀᴘ ᴛᴊ ᴘᴀᴃ, *about to say.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Affir. 1 ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴍ, 2 ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴘ, 3 ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴃ ʀê, or 1 ᴅᴇᴊᴘᴊᴍ, 2 ᴅᴇᴊᴘᴊᴘ, 3 ᴅᴇᴊᴘ ʀê, *I say,* &c. Neg. ᴐᴊ ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴍ, or ᴐᴊ ᴅᴇᴊᴘᴊᴍ, (nnee yer-im) *I do not say.* Rel. ᴀbᴘᴀʀ, or ᴅᴇᴊᴘᴇᴀʀ, *says.* Consu. ᴀbᴘᴀᴑ ᴍê, *I usually say,* &c. Rel. ᴀbᴘᴀʀ, *says.*

Pret. Affir. 1 ᴅʀ́bᴘᴀʀ, 2 ᴅʀ́bᴘᴀᴊʀ, 3 ᴅʀ́bᴀᴊᴘᴄ ʀê, (ddhoo-irtth shay) *I said,* &c. Neg. ᴐᴊoᴘ ᴅúbᴘᴀʀ, (nnee″-or oo-rus) *I did not say.* Inter. ᴀᴑ ᴐ-ᴅúbᴘᴀʀ? (on nnoo-rus) *did I say?* Rel. ᴅúbᴀᴊᴘᴄ, *said.* Consu. 1 ᴅᴇᴊᴘᴊᴑ, or ᴅᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴑ, 2 ᴅᴇᴊᴘᴄᴇᴀ, (ddher-há) or ᴅᴀbᴘᴀ, 3 ᴅᴀbᴘᴀᴃ ʀê, *I usually said,* &c.

Future. 1 ᴀbᴏ́ᴘʀᴀᴃ, or ᴀbᴏ́ᴘᴄᴀᴃ, 2 ᴀbᴏ́ᴘʀᴀᴊᴘ, or ᴀbᴏ́ᴘᴄᴀᴊᴘ, 3 ᴀbᴏ́ᴘᴄᴀᴊᴃ ʀê, (ob-ore-hee shay;) otherwise, ᴅêᴀᴘᴄᴀᴃ, ᴅêᴀᴘᴄᴀᴊᴘ, ᴅêᴀᴘᴄᴀᴊᴃ ʀê, (ddhay″-or-hee shay) *I will say,* &c.

Neg. ᴐᴊ ᴀbᴏ́ᴘᴄᴀᴃ, or ᴐᴊ ᴅêᴀᴘᴄᴀᴃ, (nnee yare-hoddh) *I will not say.* Inter. ᴀᴑ ᴀbᴏ́ᴘᴄᴀᴃ, or ᴀ ᴑ-ᴅêᴀᴘᴄᴀᴃ? (a nnay″-or-haddh?) *shall I say?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. Affir. ᴍᴀ ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴍ, or ᴍᴀ ᴅᴇᴊᴘᴊᴍ, *if I say.* Neg. ᴍᴜᴑᴀ ᴐ-ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴍ, or ᴍᴜᴑᴀ ᴐ-ᴅᴇᴊᴘᴊᴍ, *if I do not say.*

Pret. Affir. ᴍᴀ ᴅúbᴘᴀʀ, *if I said.* Neg. ᴍᴜᴑᴀ ᴐ-ᴅúbᴘᴀʀ, *if I had not said.*

Future. ᴍᴀ ᴅêᴀᴘᴄᴀᴃ, *if I shall say.* Neg. ᴍᴠᴑᴀ ᴐ-ᴅêᴀᴘᴄᴀᴃ, or ᴍᴜᴑᴀ ᴐ-ᴀbᴏ́ᴘᴄᴀᴃ, *if I shall not say.*

OPTATIVE.

Pres. and Fut. 1 ᴣo ᴐ-ᴀbᴘᴀᴃ, 2 ᴣo ᴐ-ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴘ, 3 ᴣo ᴐ-ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴃ ʀê, *may I say.* Neg. ᴑᴀᴘ ᴀbᴘᴀᴃ, ᴑᴀᴘ ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴘ, ᴑᴀᴘ ᴀbᴘᴀᴊᴃ ʀê, *may I not say.* Pret. b'ʀᴇᴀᴘᴘ ᴌᴊoᴍ ᴣo ᴐ-ᴅêᴀᴘᴄᴠᴊᴑ, *I wish I had said.*

POTENTIAL.

1 ꝺéaꞃꝼⱱⁱꝺ, 2 ꝺéaꞃꝼá, 3 ꝺéaꞃꝼaꝺ ꝛé, or ꝺéaꞃċⱱⁱꝺ, ꝺéaꞃċá, ꝺéaꞃċaꝺ ꝛé, *I would say*, &c. Neg. ⱱⁱ ꝺéaꞃꝼⱱⁱꝺ, or ⱱⁱ abóꝛċⱱⁱꝺ, *I would not say*, &c. Con. ꝺá ⱳ-ꝺéaꞃꝼⱱⁱꝺ, or ⱳ-abóꝛċuⁱꝺ, *if I had said*, &c.

PASSIVE.

Imperative. abaꞃċaꞃ, *be said*.
Infinitive and Participles. abaꞃċa, or ꞃáⱦce, *said*.
Indicative Pres. abaꞃċaꞃ, or ꝺeⁱꞃċeaꞃ, *is said*.
Pret. ꝺⱳbꞃaꝺ, *was said*. Fut. ꝺéaꞃꝼꞃⁱꝺeaꞃ, *will be said*. The Subjunctive is the same, with ꟽá, prefixed in the Affir., and ꟽuꞃa, in the Neg.
Optative. �25 ꞃabaꞃċaꞃ, *may it be said*. Neg. ꞃáꞃ abaꞃċaꞃ, *may it not*, &c.
Potential. ꝺéaꞃꝼꞃⁱꝺe, *it would be said*. Neg. ⱱⁱ ꝺéaꞃꝼꞃⁱꝺe, *it would not be said*.

Ꞇabaⁱꞃ, (tthŏv-irr) *give*, or *bring*.

ACTIVE VOICE—IMPERATIVE.

2 ꞇabaⁱꞃ, *give thou*, 3 ꞇꞃⱁaꝺ ꝛé, (thug-oo-shay) *let him give*, &c. Neg. ꞃá ꞇabaⁱꞃ, *give not*, &c.
Infinitive. ꝺo, or a ċabaⁱꞃꞇ, *to give*; Ꝍaⱱ a ċabaⁱꞃꞇ, *not to give*.
Participles. aꝌ ꞇabaⁱꞃꞇ, *giving*; ⱡaꞃ ꝺ-ꞇabaⁱꞃꞇ, *having given*; aⁱꞃ ꞇⁱ ꞇabaⁱꞃꞇ, *about to give*.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. 1 ꞇabꞃaⁱꟽ, ꞇꞃⱁaⁱꟽ, 2 ꞇabꞃaⁱꞃ, ꞇꞃⱁaⁱꞃ, 3 ꞇabꞃaⁱꝺ ꝛé; or 1 beⁱꞃⁱꟽ, 2 beⁱꞃⁱꞃ, 3 beⁱꞃ ꝛé, *I give*, &c. Neg. ⱱⁱ ċuꝌaⁱꟽ, or ⱱⁱ beⁱꞃⁱꟽ, *I do not give*. Inter. aⱳ ꝺ-ꞇꞃⱁaⁱꟽ? *do I give?* Rel. aⱳ ꞇé beⁱꞃeaꞃ, or ꞇꞃⱁaꞃ, *he who gives*. Neg. aⱳ ꞇé ꞃaċ ꝺ-ꞇꞃⱁaꝝ, *he who does not give*. Consu. ꞇꞃⱁaꝝ ꟽé, *I usually give*.
Pret. 1 ċꞃⱁaꞃ, 2 ċꞃⱁaⁱꞃ, 3 ċuꝌ ꝛé, *I gave*, &c. Neg. ⱱⁱoꞃ ċꞃⱁaꞃ, *I did not give*. Inter. aⱳ ꝺ-ꞇꞃⱁaꞃ?

did I give? &c. Rel. ⱥɲ ʒé ʒuⱬ, *he who gave.* Consu.
1 ɽⱱⱬⱥɪꝛ, 2 ɽⱱⱬⱥ, 3 ɽⱱⱬⱥꝋ ꝛé, or ꝸeɪꝛɪꝓ, ꝸeɪꝛeⱥ,
ꝸeɪꝛeⱥꝋ ꝛé, *I usually gave,* &c.

Future. 1 ꝸéⱥꝛꝛⱥꝋ, 2 ꝸéⱥꝛꝛⱥɪꝛ, 3 ꝸéⱥꝛꝛⱥɪꝋ (vere-
fwee) ꝛé, or ꝸéⱥꝛʒⱥꝋ, ꝸéⱥꝛʒⱥɪꝛ, ꝸéⱥꝛʒⱥɪꝋ ꝛé, (vere-
hee shay) *I will give,* &c. Neg. ɲɪ ʒꝵoꝸꝛⱥꝋ, or ʒⱥꝸⱥꝛ-
ꝛⱥꝋ, ɲɪ ʒꝵoꝸꝛⱥɪꝛ, ɲɪ ʒꝵoꝸꝛⱥɪꝋ ꝛé, *I will not give,* &c.
Inter. ⱥɲ ꝋ-ʒꝵoꝸꝛⱥꝋ? &c., *shall I give?* Rel. ⱥɲ ʒé
ꝸéⱥꝛʒⱥꝛ, *he who will give.*

<center>SUBJUNCTIVE.</center>

Pres. and Fut. Affir. 1 ꝿⱥ ꝸeɪꝛɪꝿ, 2 ꝿⱥ ꝸeɪꝛɪꝛ, 3
ꝿⱥ ꝸeɪꝛ ꝛé, or ꝿⱥ ʒuⱬⱥɪꝿ, ꝿⱥ ɽⱱⱬⱥɪꝛ, ꝿⱥ ɽⱱⱬⱥꝓ ꝛé,
if I give, &c. Neg. ꝿuɲⱥ ꝋ-ʒuⱬⱥɪꝿ, ꝿuɲⱥ ꝋ-ɽⱱⱬⱥɪꝛ,
ꝿuɲⱥ ꝋ-ʒuⱬⱥɪꝋ ꝛé, *if I do not give,* &c.

Preter. ꝿⱥ ʒuⱬⱥꝛ, &c., as Pret. Indic., *if I gave.*
Neg. ꝿuɲⱥ ꝋ-ʒuⱬⱥꝛ, *if I have not given,* &c.

Optative. ʒo ꝋ-ʒuⱬⱥꝋ, (go ddhug-uddh) ʒo ꝋ-ʒuⱬⱥɪꝛ,
ʒo ꝋ-ɽⱱⱬⱥɪꝋ ꝛé, *may I give.* Neg. ɲⱥꝛ ʒuⱬⱥꝋ, *may I
not give;* ꝸ'ꝛeⱥꝛꝛ ꝶoꝿ ʒo ꝋ-ʒꝵoꝸꝛuɪꝓ, or ʒo ꝋ-ʒuⱬⱥɪꝓ,
I wish I had given.

Potential. ꝸéⱥꝛꝛuɪꝓ, ꝸéⱥꝛꝛⱥ, ꝸéⱥꝛꝛⱥꝋ ꝛé, *I would
give,* &c. Neg. ɲɪ ʒꝵoꝸⱥꝛꝛuɪꝓ, &c., *I would not give.*
Condit. ꝋⱥ ꝋ-ʒꝵoꝸꝛuɪꝓ, *if I would give,* ꝋⱥ ꝋ-ʒuⱬⱥɪꝓ,
had I given.

<center>PASSIVE VOICE.</center>

Imperative. ʒⱥꝸⱥꝛʒⱥꝛ, or ʒuⱬʒⱥꝛ ꝿé, *let me be
given,* &c.

Infinitive. ꝋo, or ⱥ ꝸeɪʒ ʒⱥꝸⱥꝛʒⱥ, or ʒuⱬʒⱥ, *to be
given.*

<center>INDICATIVE.</center>

Pres. ʒuⱬʒⱥꝛ ꝿé, or ꝸeɪꝛʒeⱥꝛ ꝿé, *I am given.*
Neg. ɲɪ ʒuⱬʒⱥꝛ ꝿé, *I am not given.* Inter. ⱥɲ
ꝋ-ʒuⱬʒⱥꝛ ꝿé? *am I given?*

Pret. ꝋo ʒuⱬⱥꝋ, or ʒuⱬⱥꝋ ꝿé, *I was given.* Neg.
ɲɪoꝛ ʒuⱬⱥꝋ ꝿé, *I was not given.* Inter. ⱥꝛ ʒuⱬⱥꝋ ꝿé?

was I given? Inter. Affir. ηλρ τυʒλὃ ɱê? *was I not given?*

Fut. ὃêλρϝυιὃελρ, (vere fwee-ar) ɱê, οη ὃêλρτλρ ɱê, *I shall be given,* &c.

Subjunctive, Pres. and Fut. ɱλ τυʒτλρ ɱê, *if I be given.* Neg. ɱυηλ ὃ-τυʒτλρ ɱê, *if I be not given.* Pret. ɱλ τυʒλὃ ɱê, *if I were given.* Neg. ɱυηλρ τυʒλὃ ɱê, *if I were not given.* ΰυηλϐ ê ʒυρ τυʒλὃ ɱê, *were it not that I had been given.*

Optative, Pres. and Fut. ʒο ὃ-τυʒτλρ ɱê, *may I be given.* Neg. ηλρ τυʒτλρ ɱê, *may I not be given.* ϐ'ϝελρρ ϥιοɱ ʒο ὃ-τυʒτλιὃ ɱê, *I wish I had been given.*

Potential. ὃêλρϝυιὃ ɱê, *I would be given.* Condit. ὃλ ὃ-τιοϐλρϝυιὃ ɱê, *if I would be given,* or *had I been given.*

ϐειρ, *take, bear, bring forth,* &c., is sometimes mixed up with the foregoing verb, but it is quite different in its application; as, ϐειρ λιρ ρο, *lay hold on this;* ϐειρ λιρ, *take it;* ϐειρ υλιɱ ê, *take it away from me;* ϐειρ λρ, *make off;* λʒ ϐρειτ ϐυλὃλ *gaining the victory;* ϐειριɱ λιρ, *I lay hold of it,* or *I overtake him.* The Pret. is, ρυʒλρ, as, ρυʒ ɱê λιρ, *I laid hold of him,* or *it, I overtook him;* ρυʒ ρí ɱλc, *she brought forth a son;* ὃêλρτλιὃ ɱê λιρ, *I will lay hold of him,* or *it, I will overtake him;* ϐειρτελρ λιρ, *he is taken, let him be taken;* ρυʒλὃ λιρ, *he was taken;* ὃêλρϝλιὃελρ ορτ, *you will be taken,* or *overtaken,* &c.

Τλρρ, (thorr) *come.*

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1	τιʒελɱϧιρ, (tthig-a-mush) or τιʒελɱ, *let us come.*
2 τλρρ, *come thou.*	τιʒιὃε or τλρριϧὃ, *come ye.*
3 τιʒελὃ ρê, (tthig-oo shay) *let him come.*	τιʒιὃíρ, *let them come.*

Infinitive. ᵭo or ᴀ ċeᴀċc (haghtth) or ḋꝑᴀċc (he"-aghtth) *to come,* ꞃiᴀll ꝛᴀ ᵭoṁꞃᴀꝶꝶ ⁊ ᴀ ꝑꝶꝛᴀᵹ, ⁊ ꝛᴀ ꝛᴠᴀꝶꝑc coꞃᴀ cᴀoꞃᴀꝶᵹeᴀċc ꝶᴀꝑꝑ ᵭo ċoċc ᵹo cꝛᴀꞃ eᴀꝛᴀ ꝛᴠᴀꝶᵬ, *Neill O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke and his company of cattle-drivers with him, having come to the Coast of the Red Waterfall (Bally-shannon.)*—Four Masters.

Participles, Pres. ᴀᵹ ceᴀċc or cꝶᴀċc, *coming.* Pret. ꝶᴀꝑ ᵭ-ceᴀċc, or ᵭ-cꝶᴀċc, *having come.* Fut. ᴀꝶꝑ cꝶ ċeᴀċc, *about to come.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. 1 cꝶᵹꝶṁ, *I come,* 2 cꝶᵹꝶꝑ, *thou comest,* 3 cꝶᵹ ꝛê, or ċꝶᵹ ꝛê, *he comes.* Neg. ꞃꝶ cꝶᵹꝶṁ, *I do not come.* Inter. ᴀꞃ ᵭ-cꝶᵹꝶṁ? *do I come?* Rel. ᴀꞃ cê ċꝶᵹeᴀꝛ, (hig-ass,) or ċꝶᵹ, *he who comes,* ċᴀᵹᴀꝛ, *that cometh,* Ballymote. Consuetudinal. cꝶᵹeᴀꞃ ṁê, cꝛ́, ꝛê, &c. *I usually come.*

Pret. Aff. 1 ċᴀꝶꞃꝶceᴀꝛ, (hà-nick-ass,) or ċᴀꝶꞃᵹeᴀꝛ, (hán-gass,) *I came,* 2 ċᴀꝶꞃꝶcꝶꝛ, or ċᴀꝶꞃᵹꝶꝛ, *thou camest,* 3 ċᴀꝶꞃꝶc ꝛê, (há-nick-shay,) *he came*—plur. ċᴀꝶꞃꝶceᴀꝛ-ṁᴀꝑ, or ċᴀꞃᵹᴀṁᴀꝑ, ċᴀꞃᵹᴀᵬᴀꝑ, ċᴀꞃᵹᴀᵬᴀꝑ; ᵭoꝛ ꝑᴀꝶꞃꝶc, *he came,* Ballymote; ꝶᴀꞃᵹᴀᵭᴀ, *they came,* ib. Neg. ꞃꝶ ċᴀꝶꞃꝶceᴀꝛ, *I did not come.* Inter. ᴀꞃ ᵭ-cᴀꝶꞃꝶceᴀꝛ? *did I come?* Rel. ᴀꞃ cê ᵭo ċᴀꝶꞃꝶc, *he who came?* Consu. 1 ċꝶᵹꝶꞃ̃, 2 ċꝶᵹeᴀ, 3 ċꝶᵹeᴀᵭ ꝛê—plur. 1 ċꝶᵹeᴀṁꝛꝶꝛ, 2 ċꝶᵹꝶᵭe, 3 ċꝶᵹeᵭꝶꝛ, *I usually came,* &c.

Fut. Aff. 1 cꝶocꝑᴀᵭ, 2 cꝶocꝑᴀꝶꝑ, 3 cꝶocꝑᴀꝶᵬ ꝛê, *I will come,* &c. Neg. ꞃꝶ ċꝶocꝑᴀᵭ, *I will not come.* Inter. ᴀꞃ ᵭ-cꝶocꝑᴀᵭ? (on ddhuk-foddh,) *shall I come?* Rel. ċꝶocꝑᴀꝛ? *who will come?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. and Fut. Affir. ṁᴀ ċꝶᵹꝶṁ, *if I come.* Neg. ṁꝛꞃᴀ ᵭ-cꝶᵹꝶṁ, *if I do not come.*

Pret. Affir. ṁᴀ ċᴀꝶꞃᵹeᴀꝛ, *if I came.* Neg. ṁꝛꞃᴀ ᵭ-cᴀꝶꞃᵹeᴀꝛ, *had I not come*—ᵭᴀ ccꝶ ᵬꝶᵭᵬᴀ, *si veniat hostis.* Trans. of the Gaelic Soc. p. 26.

Optative. 1 ᵹo ᵭ-cꝶᵹeᴀᵭ, 2 ᵹo ᵭ-cꝶᵹꝶꝑ, 3 ᵹo ᵭ-cꝶᵹꝶᵬ

ρè, *may I come*, &c. Neg. ηᴀρ ᴄᵻᵹeᴀᴅ, *may I not come*, b'ρeᴀρρ ᶅᵻoⱞ ᵹo ᴅ-ᴄᵻᵹ�archive, *I wish I had come.*

Potential. 1 ᴅo ᴄᵻoᴄρᵻᵫ, or ᴄᵻoᴄρᵻᵫ, (huck-fwinn,) 2 ᴄᵻoᴄρᴀ, 3 ᴄᵻoᴄρᴀᴅ ρè, (huck-foo-shay)—plur. 1 ᴄᵻoᴄρᴀⱞᵻρ, 2 ᴄᵻoᴄρᴀᵻᴅe, 3 ᴄᵻoᴄρᴀᴅᵻρ, *I would come*, &c. Condit. ᴅᴀ ᴅ-ᴄᵻoᴄρᵻᵫ, *should I have come*, b'ρeᴀρρ ᶅᵻoⱞ ᵹo ᴅ-ᴄᵻoᴄρᵻᵫ, *I wish I had come.*—ᴦ ηᵻ ρo ρᵻᴅᵻρ ᴀη ᴅᵻᴀ ᴄρᵻη ᴅo ⱞᴀᵹᴀᴅ ᵻη ᴅᵻᶅᵻ, *and the god did not know when the deluge would come on.*—Ballymote.

The obsolete verb ρᵻᵹᵻⱞ. Preter. ρᴀᵻηᵻᴄ, *to arrive at*, or *come to*, is sometimes used in the preter. It seems to be compounded of ρo and ᴄᵻᵹᵻⱞ, ρo and ᴄᴀᵻηᵻᴄ.—Dr. Neilson.

Ϲè, (tthay) *go.*

IMPERATIVE.

	Singular.	Plural.
1		ᴄèᵻᵹⱞᵻᴅ,(tthey-muiddh) or ᴄèᵻᵹᴀⱞ, (tthey-um,) *let us go.*
2	ᴄè, *go.*	ᴄèᵻᵹᵻᴅe, or ᴄèᵻᵹᵻᴅ, *go ye.*
3	ᴄèᵻᵹeᴀᴅ ρè, (tthey-oo-shay) *let him go.*	ᴄeᵻᵹᴅᵻρ, *let them go.*

Infinitive. ᴅo, or ᴀ ᴅᴜᶅ, (ghul) *to go.*

Participles. Pres. ᴀᵹ ᴅᴠᶅ, *going.* Pret. ᵻᴀρ η-ᴅᴠᶅ, (ee″-ar-nnŭl) *having gone.* Fut. ᴀρ ᴄᵻ ᴅᴜᶅ, *about to go.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Aff. 1 ᴄèᵻᵹᵻⱞ, 2 ᴄèᵻᵹᵻρ, ᴄèᵻᵹ ρè, *I go*, &c. ᴄᵻᴀᵹᴀᵻᴅ, *they go*—Leacan. Neg. ηᵻ ᴄèᵻᵹᵻⱞ, *I do not go.* Inter. ᴀη ᴅ-ᴄèᵻᵹᵻⱞ? (onn ddhey-im) *do I go?* ᴀη ᴄè ᴄèᵻᵹeᴀρ, *he that goes.* Consu. ᴄèᵻᵹeᴀη ρè, *he usually goes.*

Pret. Affir. 1 ᴄᴠᴀᴅᴀρ, (χoo-ass,) 2 ᴄᴠᴀᴅᴀᵻρ, (ghoo-ish,) 3 ᴄᴠᴀᵻᴅ ρè, (ghoo-ee shay) *I went,* &c. Neg. ηᵻ ᴅeᴀᴄᴀρ, (nnee agh-ass) *I did not go,* (ηᵻoρ ᴄᴠᴀᵻᴅ ⱞè— Co. Limerick. Inter. ᴀ η-ᴅeᴀᴄᴀρ, (a nnaugh-ass)? *did I go?* Rel. ᴀη ᴄè ᴅo ᴄᴠᴀᵻᴅ, *he who went.* Neg. ᴀη ᴄè ηᴀᴄ η-ᴅeᴀᴄᴀᵻᴅ (nnaugh-ee) *he who did not go.*—Ϲoᵻᴅ, *went.*—Leacan. ᶅoᴅᴀρ, *they went.*—Ballymote. Ꞃeᵻρeᴀᴅ, *they reached*, ib.—Consu. 1 ᴄèᵻᵹᵻη, 2 ᴄèᵻᵹeᴀ, 3 ᴄèᵻᵹeᴀᴅ ρè, *I usually went,* &c.

Fut. 1 ꝓᴀċꝼᴀᴅ, 2 ꝓᴀċꝼᴀꝓ, ꝓᴀċꝼᴀꝾ ꞃê, or ꝓᴀċċᴀᴅ, ꝓᴀċᴀꝓ, ꝓᴀċᴀꝾ, ꞃê, *I will go*, &c. Neg. ꞃ́ ꝓᴀċᴀᴅ, *I will not go.* Inter. ᴀꝩ ꝓᴀċċᴀᴅ? *shall I go?* Rel. ꝓᴀċꝼᴀꞃ, or ꝓᴀċċᴀꞃ, *who will go?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. and Fut. Affir. ꝿᴀ ċêꝗꝲꝵꝲ, (maw hay-im) *if I go.* Neg. ꝿꝩꝩᴀ ᴅ-ċêꝗꝵᴇᴀᴅ, (mun-a ddhay-oddh) *if I do not go.*

Pret. Affir. ꝿᴀ ċꝩᴀᴅᴀꞃ (maw ghoo-os) *if I went.* Neg. ꝿꝩꝩᴀ ꝩ-ᴅᴇᴀċᴀꞃ, (nnaugh-ass) *if I had not gone.* ꝲꝺ ꝓꝏꞃꝗꝩꝿ, *until we go.*—Ballymote. ꝲꞃ ꝓꝏꞃꜱꝗꞃ, *until they would go or arrive at,* ib. ꝲꝺ ꝓꝏċċᴀꝗꝩ ᴇꞃꝗꝵ, *until they would reach Ireland.*—Keating.

Optative. ꝵꝏ ᴅ-ċêꝗꝵᴇᴀᴅ, (go ddhay-uddh,) 2 ꝵꝏ ᴅ-ċêꝗꝵꝗꝓ, 3 ꝵꝏ ᴅ-ċêꝗꝵ ꞃê, (go-ddhay″-ee shay) *may I go?* &c. Neg. ꝩᴀꝓ ċêꝗꝵᴇᴀᴅ, *may I not go?* ᴂꞃᴇᴀꝓꝓ ꝇꝏꝿ ꝵꝏ ᴅ-ċêꝗꝵꝗꝵꝓ, *I wish I had gone,* ᴂꞃᴇᴀꝓꝓ ꝇꝏꝿ ꝩᴀċ ꝓᴀċꝼꞃꝗꝵꝓ, *I wish I had not gone.*

Potential. 1 ꝓᴀċꝼꞃꝗꝵꝓ, 2 ꝓᴀċꝼᴀ, 3 ꝓᴀċꝼᴀᴅ ꞃᴇ (raughfoo shay) *I would go,* &c. Neg. ꞃ́ ꝓᴀċꝼꞃꝗꝵꝓ, *I would not go.* ꝏᴀ ꝓᴀċꝼꞃꝗꝵꝓ, *had I gone,* or *should I have gone.*

The participle passive is used, compounded with ꝗꝩ, or ꝗꝏꝩ, *fit,* or *proper to be done;* as ꝗꝏꝩᴅꝩꝲꝇꜱᴀ, *fit* or *proper to go,* or *to be gone.*—Dr. Neilson.

Ꝼᴀꝵ, (faw) *find.* Ꝼᴀꝵ signifies also *get,* and may be so translated throughout.—Dr. Neilson.

ACTIVE VOICE.—IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
1	Ꝼᴀꝵꝿꝩꝗᴅ, (faw-muiddh) or Ꝼᴀꝵᴀꝿ, *let us find.*
2 Ꝼᴀꝵ, *find thou.*	Ꝼᴀꝵꝗᴅᴇ (faw-ee-e) *find ye.*
3 Ꝼᴀꝵᴀᴅ ꞃê, (faw-oo shay) *let him find.*	Ꝼᴀꝵᴅꝗꞃ, *let them find.*

Infinitive. ᴅ'ꝼᴀꝵᴀꝗꝇ, (ddhaw-il) *to find.*

Participles. Pres. ᴀꝵ Ꝼᴀꝵᴀꝗꝇ, *finding.* Pret. ꝗᴀꝓ ᴅ-ꝼᴀꝵᴀꝗꝇ, *having found.* Fut. ᴀꝓ ꜱꝗ Ꝼᴀꝵᴀꝗꝇ, *about to find.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Affir. 1 ꝼᴀᵹɪᵯ, 2 ꝼᴀᵹɪɴ, 3 ꝼᴀᵹɪᴏ́ ꞃé, (faw-ee shay) *I find*, &c. Neg. ɴɪ ꝼᴀᵹɪᵯ, *I do not find.* Inter. ᴀɴ ᴃ-ꝼᴀᵹɪᵯ? *do I find.* Rel. ᴀɴ ᴄé ꝼᴀᵹᴀꞃ, *he who finds.* Neg. ᴀɴ ᴄé ɴᴀᴏ́ ᴃ-ꝼᴀᵹᴀɴ, (wa-on) *he who does not find.* Consu. ꝼᴀᵹᴀɴ ꞃé, *he usually finds,* or *gets.*

Pret. Affir. 1 ꝼꞃᴀᴩᴀꞃ, (foo''-or us,) 2 ꝼᴜᴀᴩᴀɪꞃ, 3 ꝼᴜᴀɪꞃ ꞃé, (foo''ir shay) *I found,* &c. Neg. ɴɪ ᴃ-ꝼꞃᴀᴩᴀꞃ, (nnee voo''ur-us) *I did not get.* Inter. ᴀɴ ᴃ-ꝼꞃᴀᴩᴀꞃ? *did I get?* Rel. ᴀɴ ᴄé ꝼꞃᴀɪꞃ, *he who found.* Consu. 1 ᴏ'ꝼᴀᵹᴀɪɴ, (ddhaw-inn,) 2 ᴏ'ꝼᴀᵹᴇᴀ, (ddhaw-há,) 3 ᴏ'ꝼᴀᵹᴀᴏ ꞃé, (ddhaw-oo shay,) *I usually found,* &c.

Ꝼꞃᴀɪꞃꞃɪᴠᵯ, i. e. ꝼꞃᴀɪꞃ ꞃé, or ꝼꞃᴀɪꞃ, *he got.* Bally-mote. In this instance the verb in the 3rd person singular is in the synthetic form.

Future. 1 ᵹᴇᴀᴃꝼᴀᴏ, (ghev-foddh,) 2 ᵹᴇᴀᴃꝼᴀɪꞃ, 3 ᵹᴇᴀᴃꝼᴜɪᴏ ꞃé, (ghev-fú''-ee shay) or ᵹᴇᴀᴃᴄᴀᴏ, (ghev-hoddh,) &c., *I will find.* Neg. ɴɪ ᵹᴇᴀᴃᴄᴀᴏ, or ɴɪ ᴃ-ꝼᴜɪᵹᴇᴀᴏ, (nnee wee-oddh) *I will not find.* Inter. ᴀɴ ᴃ-ꝼᴜɪᵹᴇᴀᴏ? *shall I find?* Rel. ᴀɴ ᴄé ᵹᴇᴀᴃᴄᴀꞃ, *he who will find.* Neg. ᴀɴ ᴄé ɴᴀᴄ ᴃ-ꝼᴜɪᵹᴇ; *he who will not find.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. and Fut. Affir. ᵯᴀ ꝼᴀᵹᴀɪᵯ, or ᵯᴀ ᵹᴇᴀᴃᴀɪᵯ, *if I find.* Neg. ᵯᴜɴᴀ ᴃ-ꝼᴀᵹᴀᴏ, or ᵯᴜɴᴀ ɴ-ᵹᴇᴀᴃᴀᴏ, *if I find not.*

Pret. ᵯᴀ ꝼᴜᴀᴩᴀꞃ, *if I found;* ᴏᴀ ᴃ-ꝼᴜɪᵹɪɴ, *if I had found;* ᵯᴜɴᴀ ᴃ-ꝼᴜᴀᴩᴀꞃ, *if I have not found;* ᵯᴜɴᴀᴃ é ᵹᴏ ᴃ-ꝼᴜᴀᴩᴀꞃ, *were it not that I found.*

Optative. ᵹᴏ ᴃ-ꝼᴀᵹᴀᴏ, (go waw-oddh,) ᵹᴏ ᴃ-ꝼᴀᵹᴀɪꞃ, ᵹᴏ ᴃ-ꝼᴀᵹ ꞃé, (go waw shay) *may I find,* &c. Neg. ɴᴀꞃ ꝼᴀᵹᴀᴏ, (nnaw''-ur awe-uddh,) &c., *may I not find.*

Potential. ᵹᴇᴀᴃꝼᴜɪɴ, ᵹᴇᴀᴃꝼᴀ, ᵹᴇᴀᴃꝼᴀᴏ ꞃé, (ghev-foo shay) *I would find,* &c. Neg. ɴɪ ᵹᴇᴀᴃꝼᴜɪɴ, *I would not find;* ᴏᴀ ᴃ-ꝼᴜɪᵹꝼɪɴ, ᴃ-ꝼᴀᵹᴜɪɴ, or ᴃ-ꝼᴜɪᵹɪɴ, *should I have found.* ᴏᴜꞃ ɪɴ ꝼᴜɪᵹᴃᴇᴄɪꞃ, *in hope they might find.*—Leacan.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Imperative. ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ é, *let it be found.*
The Infinitive and Participle are not in use.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. Affir. ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ mé, *I am found.* Neg. ꝩí
ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ mé, *I am not found.* Inter. ᴀꝩ b-ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ mé ?
am I found?
Pret. Affir. ꝼuᴀꝼᴀꝼ mé, *I was found.* Neg. ꝩí
b-ꝼuᴀꝼᴀꝼ mé, *I was not found.* Inter. ᴀꝩ b-ꝼuᴀꝼᴀꝼ
mé ? *was I found?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. and Fut. mᴀ ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ mé, *if I be found.* Neg.
muꝩᴀ b-ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ mé, *if I be not found.*
Pret. Affir. mᴀ ꝼuᴀꝼᴀꝼ mé, *if I was found.* Wuꝩᴀ
b-ꝼuᴀꝼᴀꝼ mé, *if I was not found.*
Optative. ᵹo b-ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ mé, *may I be found.* Neg.
ꝩᴀꝼ ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ, or ꝼᴀᵹċᴀꝼ mé, *may I not be found.*
b'ꝼeᴀꝼꝼ líom ᵹo b-ꝼuíᵹꝼíổ mé, *I wish I were found.*
Potential. ᵹeᴀbꝼuíổ mé, *I would be found.* Oᴀ
b-ꝼuíᵹꝼíổ mé, *should I be found.*

Ꝼeuċ, *behold,* ꝼeíc, *see,* ổeᴀꝼc, and ᴀṁᴀꝼc, *look,*
are by some writers blended into one verb. The fol-
lowing arrangement of them, may render them
more simple :—

Ꝼeuċ, *behold, try,* or *examine.*

IMPERATIVE.

	Singular.	Plural.
1		ꝼeuċᴀmuíổ, or ꝼᴀuċᴀm, *let us behold.*
2	ꝼeuċ, *behold thou.*	ꝼeuċᴀíổ, *behold ye.*
3	ꝼeuċᴀổ ꝼé, *let him behold.*	ꝼeuċᴀíổ, *let them behold.*

Infinitive. ᴅ'ꝼeuċᴀɪnᴄ, *to behold*.
Participles. ᴀɜ ꝼeuċᴀɪnᴄ, *beholding ;* ɪᴀꝛ ḃ-ꝼeuċᴀɪnᴄ,
having beheld ; ᴀɪꝛ ᴄɪ ꝼeuċᴀɪnᴄ, *about to behold*.

INDICATIVE.

Present. 1 ꝼeuċᴀɪm, 2 ꝼeuċᴀɪꞃ, 3 ꝼeuċᴀɪᴅ ꞃē, *I
behold,* &c. Negative. nɪ ꝼeuċᴀɪm, *I do not behold.*
Inter. ᴀn ḃ-ꝼeuċᴀɪm? *do I behold,* &c. Consu. ꝼeuċᴀꞃ̄
mē, *I usually behold.*
Pret. 1 ᴅ'ꝼeuċᴀꞃ, (ddhay"-ugh-us,) 2 ᴅ'ꝼeuċᴀɪꞃ, 3
ᴅ'ꝼeuċ ꞃē, *I beheld,* &c. Neg. nɪoꝛ ꝼeuċᴀꞃ, *I did not
behold.* Inter. ᴀꝛ ꝼeuċᴀꞃ ? *have I beheld ?* Consu.
ᴅ'ꝼeuċᴀɪꞃ̄, &c., *I usually beheld.*
Future. 1 ꝼeuċꝼᴀᴅ, or ꝼeuċᴄᴀᴅ, 2 ꝼeuċᴄᴀɪꝛ, 3
ꝼeuċᴄᴀɪᴅ ꞃē, *I will try,* or *behold.* Neg. nɪ ꝼeuċᴄᴀᴅ,
I will not behold. Inter. ᴀn ḃ-ꝼeuċꝼᴀᴅ? *shall I try,*
or *behold ?* Rel. ᴀn ᴄē ꝼeuċꝼᴀꞃ, *he who will behold,* &c.
Optative. ɜo ḃ-ꝼeuċᴀᴅ, ɜo ḃꝼeuċᴀɪꝛ, ɜo ḃ-ꝼeuċᴀɪᴅ
ꞃē, *may I behold,* &c. Neg. nᴀꝛ ꝼeuċᴀᴅ, *may I not
behold.*
Potential. ᴅ'ꝼeuċꝼuɪꞃ̄, ᴅ'ꝼeuċꝼᴀ, ᴅ'ꝼeuċꝼᴀᴅ ꞃē, *I
would behold,* &c. Conditional. ᴅᴀ ḃ-ꝼeuċꝼuɪꞃ̄, *should
I behold.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Imperative. ꝼeuċᴄᴀꝛ mē, &c., *let me be tried, beheld,*
or *examined.*
Infinitive and Par. ꝼeuċᴄᴀ, *tried.*
Indicative Pres. ꝼeuċᴄᴀꝛ mē, *I am tried,* &c. Pret.
ꝼeuċᴀᴅ mē, *I was tried.* Fut. ꝼeuċꝼuɪᴅeᴀꝛ mē, *I shall
be tried,* &c.
Optative. ɜo ḃ-ꝼeuċᴄᴀꝛ mē, *may I be tried.*
Potential. ᴅ'ꝼeuċꝼuɪᴅe mē, *I would be tried.*

The foregoing verb is quite regular in all its moods
and tenses.

Ƒeιc, *see.*

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
1	ƒeιceamuιƃ, or ƒeιceam, *let us see.*
2 ƒeιc, *see thou.*	ƒeιcιƃe, *see ye.*
3 ƒeιceaƃ ŕê, *let him see.*	ƒeιceaƃƃίr, *let them see.*

Infinitive. ƃ'ƒeιcrιnc, *to see.*

Participles. aʒ ƒeιcrιnc, *seeing ;* ιan ƃ-ƒeιcrιnc, *having seen*; aιn cί ƒeιcrιnc, *about to see.*

INDICATIVE.

Present. 1 ƒeιcιm, 2 ƒeιcιn, 3 ƒeιc, or ƒeιcιƃ ŕê, *I see,* &c.: otherwise, 1 cίƃιm, 2 cίƃιn, 3 cίƃ ŕê, *I see,* or *perceive.* Neg. nί ƒeιcιm, *I do not see.* Inter. an ƃ-ƒeιcιm? *do I see,* &c. Rel. an cê ƃo cίƃ, *he who sees.* Consu. ƒeιceaṅ mê, *I usually see,* &c.

Preter. 1 coṅaιncear, 2 coṅaιncιr, 3 coṅaιnc ŕê, *I saw,* &c. Neg. nί ƒacar, nί ƒacaιr, υί ƒacaιƃ ŕê, *I did not see,* &c. Inter. an ƃ-ƒacar? *did I see,* &c. Rel. an cê ƃo coṅaιnc, *he who saw.* Neg. an cê naċ ƃ-ƒacaιƃ, *he who did not see.* Consuetudinal. ƃ'ƒeιcιṅ, ƃ'ƒeιcea, ƃ'ƒeιceaƃ ŕê, *I usually saw,* &c.

Future. 1 ƒeιcƒeaƃ, 2 ƒeιcƒιn, 3 ƒeιcƒιƃ ŕê, *I shall see,* &c. Rel. an cê ƒeιcƒear, *he who will see.*

Optative. 1 ʒo ƃ-ƒeιceaƃ, 2 ʒo ƃ-ƒeιcιn, 3 ʒo ƃ-ƒeιcιƃ ŕê, *may I see,* &c. ƃ'ƒeann lιom ʒo ƃ-ƒeιcƒιṅ, *I wish I had seen.*

Neg. nan ƒeιceaƃ, *may I not see,* &c.

Potential. ƃ'ƒeιcƒιṅ, ƃ'ƒeιcƒea, ƃ'ƒeιcƒeaƃ ŕê, *I would see.* Condit. ƃa ƃ-ƒeιcƒιṅ, *should I see.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Imperative. ƒeιccean mê, *let me be seen.*

The Participle is ƒeιcce, *seen,* but not much used.

INDICATIVE.

Present. ʀeᵹceᴀʜ ᵹé, *I am seen.* Neg. ʜᵹ ᵹeᵹceᴀʜ ᵹé, *I am not seen.*

Preter. ᵹᴀcᴀʀ ᵹé, *I was seen.* Neg. ʜᵹ ᵹᴀcᴀʀ, or ʜᵹ ᵹᴀcᴀʀ ᵹé, *I was not seen.*

Future. ᵹeᵹcᵹᵹʜeᴀʜ ᵹé, *I shall be seen.* Neg. ʜᵹ ᵹeᵹcᵹᵹᵹeᴀʜ ᵹé, *I shall not be seen.*

Subjunctive. ᵹᴀ ᵹeᵹceᴀʜ ᵹé, or ᵹᴀ cᵹᵹᵹceᴀʜ ᵹé, *if I be seen.* Neg. ᵹᴜʜᴀ b-ᵹeᵹceᴀʜ ᵹé, *if I be not seen.*

Optative. ᵹo b-ᵹeᵹceᴀʜ ᵹé, *may I be seen.* Neg. ʜᴀʜ ᵹeᵹceᴀʜ ᵹé, *may I not be seen.*

Potential. ᴅ'ᵹeᵹcᵹᵹᵹe ᵹé, *I would be seen.* Condit. ᴅᴀ beᵹcᵹᵹᵹe ᵹé, *should I be seen.*

This verb is often written in ancient MSS. ᵹᴀᵹc, *see*, &c., but these forms should not be used in writing the modern language.

ᴅeᴀʜc, and ᴀᵹᴀʜc, *look*, are conjugated regularly, which are as follows:—ᴅeᴀʜc, *look*, ᴀᵹ ᴅeᴀʜcᴀᴅ, *looking*, ᴅeᴀʜcᴀᵹᵹ, *I look*, ᴅo ᴅeᴀʜcᴀᵹ, *I looked*, ᴅeᴀʜcᵹᴀᴅ, *I will look*, ᵹo ʜ-ᴅeᴀʜcᴀᴅ, *may I look*, ᴅeᴀʜcᵹᵹᵹ, *I would look*—not used in the passive. ᴀᵹᴀʜc, *look*, ᴀᵹ ᴀᵹᴀʜc, *looking*, ᴀᵹᴀʜcᴀᵹᵹ, *I look*, ᴅ'ᴀᵹᴀʜcᴀᵹ, *I looked*, ᴀᵹᴀʜcᵹᴀᴅ, *I will look*, ᵹo ʜ-ᴀᵹᴀʜcᴀᴅ, *may I look*, ᴅ'ᴀᵹᴀʜcᵹᵹᵹ, *I would look*— no passive.

Cᴌᵹʜ, *hear*, is used regularly in some parts of the Kingdom, except in the preter, which is cᴜᴀᴌᴀʀ. It makes cᴌoᵹʀcᵹʜ, in the Infinitive and Participles, which I am inclined to think is a different verb from cᴌᵹʜ. The following is the manner in which it is now generally used:—cᴌᵹʜ, *hear thou*, cᴌᵹᵹʜeᴀᴅ ʀé, *let him hear*, ᴀᵹ cᴌoᵹʀcᵹʜ, *hearing*, cᴌᵹʜᵹᵹ, *I hear*, cᴜᴀᴌᴀʀ, *I heard*, cᴌᵹᵹʜʀeᴀᴅ, *I will hear*, ᵹo ᵹ-cᴌᵹᵹʜeᴀᴅ, *may I hear*, cᴌᵹᵹʜᵹᵹᵹ, *I would hear*, cᴌᵹᵹʜceᴀʜ ᵹé, *let me be heard*, cᴌᵹᵹʜce, *heard*, cᴌᵹᵹʜceᴀʜ ᵹé, *I am heard*, ᴅo cᴌᵹᵹʜeᴀᴅ ᵹé, *I was heard*, cᴌᵹʜᵹᵹᴅeᴀʜ ᵹé, *I will be heard*, ᵹo ᵹ-cᴌᵹʜceᴀʜ ᵹé, *may I be heard*,

I 2

ꝺo cluinꝼiꝺe mé, *I would be heard.* Cloiꞃ, or cluiꞃ, *hear,* is regularly conjugated throughout all the moods and tenses, in the South of Ireland. Éiꞃꝺ, *hear,* or *listen,* which is a regular and different verb, is, by some, improperly, mixed up with cluin.

ADVERB.

Adverbs are used to denote *time, place, quality, manner,* &c. There are many advervial expressions formed by prefixing various particles to substantives, and adjectives, and by the combination of two or more particles or words. Many adjectives become adverbs by prefixing ꝃo to them. The following is a list of those generally used :—

a b-ꝼaꝺ, *far, afar,* a b-ꝼaꝺ ꞃoiṁe, *long before.*

a b-ꝼoꞃuꞃ, *near*

a b-ꝼoꞃ, *on this side.*

a ꝺ-coꞃac, or a ꝺ-coiꞃeac, *at first.*

a coiꝺce, or coiꝺce, *ever, never.*

a ꝺ-cꞃaiꝺ, *from the north, northward.*

aꞃ ꞃo, *here,* aꞃ ꞃin, *there,* aꞃ ꝛúꝺ, *yonder.*

aiꞃ an aꝺbaꞃ ꞃin, *therefore.*

aiꞃ aiꞃ, *back.*

aiꞃ biꞇ, *at all.*

aiꞃ éiꞃin, *hardly.*

aiꞃ ꞃ-cúl, *backwards.*

aiꞃ leiꞇ, *a part,* leiꞇ aiꞃ leiꞇ, *by turns.*

aiꞃ ṁoꝺ, *in order, in a manner.*

aiꞃ ꞃon, *in behalf.*

aiꞃ ꞃaiꞃib, *at times, sometimes.*

aṁac, *out,* aṁviꝃ, *without.*

aṁáin, *only, alone.*

aṁáꞃac, *to-morrow,* aiꞃ na ṁáꞃac, *on the morrow.*

aṁlaiꝺ, *so,* iꞃ aṁlaiꝺ, *thus.*

a n-all, *over, on this side.*

a n-allóꝺ, *formerly.*

a n-ꝺeaꞃ, *from the South, southward.*

a né, *yesterday.*

a n-éinꝼeacꞇ, *at once, together.*

an ꝼaꝺ, *whilst.*

a n-ꞃaꞃ, *near.*

a n-iaꞃ, *from the West.*

a n-íoꞃ, *from below.*

aniꞃviꝃ, *to-day.*

anaṁ, *seldom.*

aꞃ ꞃo, *here,* aꞃ ꞃin, *there,* aꞃ ꝛúꝺ, *yonder.*

a noicꞇ, *to-night.*

a n-oiꞃ, or aneiꞃ, *from the East.*

anoiꞃ, *now.*

a noṅ, *over,* a noṅ 'ṛa nall, *to and fro.*
aŋ t-am, *when,* aŋ tṛáċ, *when,* a ŋ-aŋtṛáċ, *untimely.*
a ŋ-ṛaịṛ, *when,* a ŋ-ṛaịṛ ṛịŋ, *then.*
a ŋ-ṛaṛ, *from above.*
aoŋ ṛaịṛ aṁaịŋ, *once.*
a ṗéịŋ, *last night.*
a ṛịaṁ, *ever.*
a ṛíṛ, *again.*
a ṛceaċ, *in,* a ṛtịġ, *within.*
beaġ naċ, *almost.*
bịċ ṛịoṛ, *always,* do bịċịŋ, *lastingly.*
bṛŋ oṛ cịoṅ, *topsy turvy.*
caḋ é? *what? what is it?*
cá h-uaịṛ? *when?* cá h-aṛ? *whence?*
cáịt (cịa áịt)? *where?*
ceaŋa, *already, however.*
cịaŋ ó ṛoịŋ, *a long time ago.*
cịoṅṛṛ? (cịa ŋoṛ) *how?*
do bṛịġ, *because.*
do ġnáċ, *always, continually.*
d'oịḋċe, *by night.*
do ló, *by day.*
éaḋoŋ, *videlicet, that is.*
ṛa ċúl, *backwards.*
ṛaḋ ó ṛoịŋ, *long since.*
ṛá ḋeoịġ, *finally.*
ṛá ḋó, *twice.*
ṛá leịċ, *a part.*
ṛá ṛeaċ, *a part, privately.*
ṛá ċṛí, *twice.*
ṛa ċṛaịṗịṁ, *towards.*
ṛeaṛḋa, *henceforth, hereafter.*

ġaŋ aṁṛaṛ, *undoubtedly.*
ġo bṛáċ, or ġo bṛaċ, *for ever.*
ġo ceaṛt, *rightly.*
ġo ḋ-tị, ġo ŋṛịġe, *until,* ġo ḋtị ṛo, *hitherto.*
ġo deịṁịŋ, *truly.*
ġo ṛóịl, *yet.*
ġo ṛollvṛ, *evidently.*
ġo h-aŋaṁ, *rarely, seldom.*
ġo h-ịomláŋ, *entirely.*
ġo léịṛ, *entirely.*
ġo leoṛ, *enough.*
ġo maịċ, *well.*
ġo mịŋịc, *often.*
ġo moċ, *early,* &c.
ġo móṛ ṁóṛ, *especially.*
ịoŋṛṛ ġo, *in order that.*
ịomuṛṛo, *moreover.*
ịaṛaṁ, *hereafter.*
leịṛ ṛo, *herewith.*
maṛ aŋ ġ-céaḋŋa, *likewise.*
maṛ aoŋ, *together,* maṛ aoŋ lé, *together with.*
maṛ or mṛṛ, *as.*
maṛ ṛịŋ, *so, as that.*
maṛ ṛo, *thus, as this.*
ŋó ġó, *until.*
óṛ áṛḋ, *publicly, loudly.*
óṛ cịoṅ, *above.*
óṛ ịṛeal, *privately.*
ó ṛoịŋ, *since,* ó ṛoịŋ a leịċ, *ever since,* ó ṛịŋ aṁaċ, *thence forward.*
ṛịoṛ, *downwards.*
ṛoịṛ, *eastwards.*
ṛṛaṛ, *upwards,* tṛaṛ, *above.*
ċaịṛ ṁoḋ, *beyond measure.*
ċall, *on the opposite, or other side, beyond.*

ɼóɼ, *yet.*　　　　　　　　　ᴄᴀoƀ ᴀᴍɼɪ̃, *without.*
ᴄᴀoƀ ᴀɼᴄɪ̃, *within.*　　　ɼɪᴍe ɼɪn, *therefore.*
ᴄɼɪlleᴀᴅ eɪle, *moreover.*

The following often occur in ancient MSS. :—
Ƒo bɪᴄ, *because;* ᴀ nóɼ, ᴀ nóɼɼᴀ, *now;* ᴀɼᴀ ᴀoɪ,
however. Jᴀᴅᴀɪᴅ ᴍɼɪnᴄɪɼ ɪn ᴄlᴀɼᴀɪ̃ ɼɪᴍe, ⁊ ̃ᴀƀᴄᴀɼ
leo ê, ᴀɼᴀ ᴀoɪ, ᴀɼe bᴀ coɼᴄᴄɼᴀɪᴅe ɪɼɪn ᴄᴄᴀᴄ, *the peo-
ple of de Clare surrounded him, and he is taken by
them, albeit, he slew more in the battle.*—Four Masters.
beᴀɼᴄᴀ, boᴅeɼᴄᴀ, boᴅeᴀɼᴄᴀ, *hereafter, henceforth.*—
Leacan. beoɼ, beyɼ, i.e. ɼóɼ, *yet, moreover;* ᴅɪblɪnɪb,
likewise, moreover, both, together.—ib. Ƒo cheᴀᴅoɪɼ,
immediately, instantly, ⁊ ɪɼe nᴀeɪnᴅɪ ɪn ᴄɼeᴀɼ ᴍᴀᴄ
ɼo lᴀbᴀɪɼ ɪn Eɪɼɪn̄ ɪᴀɼ nᴀ ñeɪn ɼo cheᴄoɪɼ, *and
Neindi was the third son who spoke immediately after
their birth.*—Leacan. Ceᴅyɼ, *at first.* Ƒɪoñɼᴀlᴀ
beᴀn yɪ ᴅoᴍ̄nᴀɪll ceᴄᴄyɼ ⁊ ᴀoᴅᴀ bɼɪᴅe yɪ neɪll ɪᴀɼoᴍ̄,
*Fionghuala (fairshoulders) was the wife of O'Donnell
at first, and of Hugh Boy O'Neill afterwards.*—Four
Masters. ᴣen ᴍo ᴄhᴀᴄ, *besides;* cen ᴍo ᴄᴀɪoɼɪᴅe,
besides them; ᴀllᴀ ᴍyɪ̃, *on the outside, without;*
ᴀllᴀ ᴄᴀll, *on the opposite side.* Ceɼcoᴘᴀᴄ, i.e. ̃ɪᴅ ̃o
ᴍ-bᴀᴅ, *although it were.* Cɪᴅ ᴄɼᴀᴄᴄ, *howbeit.* Joɪɼ,
ɪᴄᴄɪɼ, *indeed.* Ꝺoɪy ⁊ ᴀ nᴀll, *on the opposite side and
on this side, on either side.*—Four Masters, 1590.

PREPOSITION.

Proper Prepositions.

ᴀ̃, *at.*　　　　　　　　　̃ᴀn, *without.*
ᴀɪɼ, *on, upon.*　　　　̃o, ̃yɼ, *to.*
ᴀn̄, ᴀ, *in.*　　　　　　ɪᴀɼ, *after.*
ᴀɼ, *out of.*　　　　　ɪᴅɪɼ, *between.*
ᴅe, *of.*　　　　　　　lê, leɪɼ, *with* (used in
ᴅêɪɼ, *after.*　　　　　　Connaught.)
ᴅó, *to.*　　　　　　　ᴍᴀɼ, *as, like to.*

ꝼá, *about, for.*
ꝼaoı, *under, beneath.*
ꝼeaꝺ, *throughout.*

ṁéın, *according to.*
 nıa, *before.*
noıṁe, noıṁ, *before.*
ꝛéaċ, *by, in comparison with, without.*

ó,ꝛa, *from.*
óꝛ, *above.*
ꝛé, ꝛıꝛ, *to, with,* (so used in Munster.)
ꞇaꝛ, ꞇaıꝛ, ꞇaıꝛıꝛ, *over.*
ꞇꝛe, ꞇꝛíꝺ, *through.*
ꝛım, ꝛıṁe, *about.*

Improper Prepositions.

a b-ꝼıaꝺn�091ꝛe, *before, in presence of.*
a b-ꝼoꝺaıꝛ, *along with.*
a ꝺ-ꞇaob, *concerning.*
a ꝺ-ꞇúꝛ, a ꝺ-ꞇoıꝛeaċ, *in the beginning of, in the front of.*
a ᵹ-cúl, *behind.*
a ᵹ-coıꝛ, *alongside.*
a ᵹ-cꝛíꝼe, *to, for.*
a ᵹ-ceaꞃ, *joined to, engaged in.*
aıꝛ ceaꞃ, *on account of, for.*
aıꝛ cúl, *behind.*
aıꝛ ꝼeaꝺ, *through.*
aıꝛ ꝼaꝺ, *throughout.*
aıꝛ ꝛon, *for sake of.*
a laıṁ, *in possession of.*

a laċaıꝛ, *in presence of.*
a meaꝛᵹ, *among.*
a n-ꝺeıꝛeaꝺ, *after, in the rere of.*
a n-ꝺıaıᵹ, *after.*
a n-aᵹaıꝺ, *against, in the face of.*
a n-aıncıꝛ, *to go to meet.*
ꝺ'eaꝛbaıꝺ, *in want of.*
ꝺ'ıoꞃꝛ�818, *towards.*
ꝺo cꝛm, *unto.*
lé n-aᵹaıꝺ, *for.*
ꝺo ꝺıꞇ bıꝺ, *for want of food.*
óꝛ cıoꞃ, *over, above.*
óꝛ cóṁaıꝛ, *before, opposite, in presence of.*
óꝛ cꝛíꞃe, *opposite.*
ꞇaıꝛéıꝛ, *after.*

Such as the following occur in ancient MSS. :—
] *in;* ꞇcıᵹ ꝛınċe, *in the house of Shinche B.*—Ꝼꝛı, i.e.
lé, or ꞇꝛé. Ꝼꝛı ꞇꝛıb laıb, *for three days.*—Four
Masters. Jꝛınꝺ, i.e. aꞃ ꝛın, *in that ;* ꝼon, i.e. aıꝛ,
on ; aıꝛꝛıꝺe, i.e. aꝛ ꝛın, *from that ;* aꝛꝺen, i.e. aꝛꝛın,
from that ; anꝺeaꝺaıꝺ, i.e. anaᵹaıꝺ, *against ;* laꝛ,
laıꝛ, i.e. leıꝛ, *with ;* ꝼeaꝛ laꝛ a mbıꝺ aꝛbaꝛ ıomꝺa, *a man who has much corn.*—Cor. Ꝛe haıꝺeaꝺ, i.e. le

h-aȝaıծ, *for;* coṅa, i.e. le ŋ-a, *with his, her, their;*
ꝼꝛı, i.e. lê, *with;* ꝛıc ծo ծeŋaṁ la claıṅ ծoṅchaıծ ꝼꝛı
aꝛoıle, (lê ŋa cêıle) aŋ cceıŋ ծo ṁaıꝛꝼeaծ, *the Mac
Donoughs having ratified a treaty of peace with each
other while they would live.*—Four Masters, 1418 :—
Ꝼaıꝛ, i.e. aıꝛ; caꝛꝛ .ı. ȝa ծıcelcaıꝛ .ı. cꝛaŋծ ȝa ceŋ
(ȝaŋ) ıaꝛaŋ ꝼaıꝛ, *a spear unheaded,* i.e. *a pike staff
without iron on it.*—Cor.   Oȝ, i.e. aȝ, *at;* ꝛaıꝛ
aıꝛımıծ ŋa ꝛcaıꝛaıȝeծa ծıaծa coꝛob ծo ꝼıծ chŋama
camaıll ꝛo maŋb caıŋ a bꝛachaıꝛ oȝ ıŋȝaıꝛı caeꝛać,
*for the Divinity historians affirm, that it was by the
jaw bone of a Camel, Cain killed his brother Abel.*—
Leacan.   Ꞃ, *from;* a heꝛꝛıṅ, *from Ireland;* a *to;*
a cıꝛ ȝꝛeıȝ, *to the land of Greece.*—ib. f. 276. Ꝼꝛı,
i.e. lê; ıꝛ aŋծ aca ꝛeıŋ aıȝıծ ծaıȝıծ ꝼꝛı ȝleaŋծ
ṁambꝛa, *the place where that lies is directly opposite
to Glen Mambra.*—ib.   Co, cꝛ, and ȝꝛ, are written
for ȝo, *to.*—Ballymote. Oc, used for aȝ; oc ıaꝛꝛaıծ
ꝛıȝe ծo ꝼo ծeꝛıŋ, (ծo ꝼêıŋ) ծıa ծe4bꝛać4, *seeking the
government for himself from his brother.*—Leacan.

   Jc, i.e. aṅ ծo, *in thy;* ıc cꝛıće ıꝛ blaćṁaꝛ aꝛ mbla,
in thy kingdom pleasant shall be our dwelling.—Leacan
and Ballymote. hı, used for a, *in;* e ꝼeıŋ ծo ćaꝛꝛ-
aıŋȝ o aꝛoıl (o ŋa cêıle) ıaꝛ ꝛıŋ, ┐ boıll beacca ծo
ծeŋaṁ ծa ćoꝛꝛ hı ccıoŋaıծ a ṁıoȝŋıoṁa, *he himself
was torn asunder after that, and small pieces made of
his body for his evil deeds.*—Four Masters.

CONJUNCTION.

Simple Conjunctions.

ać, aćծ, aćc, *but.*

aȝꝛꝛ, *and,* for which aꝛ,
   ıꝛ and 'ꝛ, are used as
   abbreviations.

aŋ? *whether?*

aꝛ? *whether?*

bıoծ, *although.*

ceaćծaꝛ, *either.*

ծa, *if.*

ꝼóꝛ, *yet.*

ȝê, *though.*

ȝıծ, ȝıծeaծ, *although.*

ȝo, *that.*

ṁa, *if.*

maꝛ, *as.*

mꝛŋa, *if not, except.*

mꝛꝛ, *if not, except.*

ŋı, *not.*

ŋa, *not, than.*

ŋծ, *or.*

Conjunctive Phrases.

aṗaoṅ, *both.*
víme ṗiṅ, *wherefore.*
ʒvṗab, *that.*
maṗ ṗo, *as this, thus.*
maṗ ṗiṅ, *as that.*
maṗ aṅ ʒ-céaoṅa, *also.*
aṁlaiʒ ṗiṅ, *likewise.*
aiṗ aṅ aóbaṗ ṗiṅ, *there-fore.*
aiṗ ċeaṅ ʒo, *by reason that.*

óo bṗiʒ ʒvṗ, *because that.*
aiṗ ṗoṅ ʒvṗ, *on account that.*
ioṅvṗ ʒvṗ, *so that.*
mvṗ ṅaċ, *as not.*
ma ċà, *if so.*
mà ṗeaó, *if so.*
ó'eaʒal ʒo, *lest that.*
ʒê ʒvṗ, *although.*
aċċ aṁaiṅ, *except.*

Ancient.

coṅaó aiṗe, *on that ac-count.*
aċċ maó, *except, alone.*
beoṗ, i.e. ṗóṗ, *yet.*
cvṗab, coṅob, *that.*
ṗeb, ṗeiḃ, as ṗeiḃ aó ṗeóiṁ, *as I relate.*
vaiṗ, i.e. óiṗ, *for.*
óaiʒ, *as.*
ocvṗ for aʒvṗ, and co for ʒo, *that—*co ṗo aṗcaiṅiʒóiṗ, *that they might govern.*—Ballymote.

coṅaó, i.e. ʒvṗab, *that—* aʒvṗ ʒabaió a claṅ óia eiṗ coṅaó va aċa leaċ cviṗcṅe ⁊ a leaċ aṅaill óo ṗiol aeóa ṗlaiṅe, *and his descendants after him possessed it ; so that from him are descended the people of* Leath (*half*) Cuirne, *and the (inhabitants of the) other half are of the race of Hugh Slaney.*—Ballymote.

INTERJECTIONS.

No language abounds more in passionate interjection, than the Irish.—Dr. Neilson.

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oċ ! vċ ! oċōŋ ! *alas !*
aṛ cṗvaʒ ! *woe !*
ḟaṗaoṗ ! *alas !*
ḟaṗaoṗ ʒevṗ ! *O sad sor-
sow !*
maɪṗʒ ! *woe to !*
moŋvaṗ ! *alas !*
mo ċṗvaɪʒe ċú ! *I pity
you !*
ḟevċ ! *behold, lo !*
eɪṛc ! *hush ! listen !*

vaɪll-lé-caŋ ᴅvb ó ! *a sad
story to relate !*
ḟvɪl-le-lúᴅ ! *hallo ! bloody
wars !*
a-bo-búᴅ ! *murder ! war !*
mo ċṗeaċ ! *my ruin ! my
sorrow !*
oċōŋ ó ! *my sad sorrow !*
mo ŋaɪṗe ċv́, *shame upon
you ! fy !*

SYNTAX.

CONCORD.

ARTICLE.

Rule 1. The article agrees with its substantive, in gender, number, and case, and is placed before it and next to it, except when an adjective intervenes; as, ᚐᚈᚐ ᚐᚅ ᚃᚓᚐᚏ ᚏᚑ ᚐᚌ ᚂᚐᛒᚐᚉ ᚂᚓᚐᚈ *this man speaks to you;* ᛒᚓᚔᚏᚈ ᛖᚓ ᚂᚓ ᚉᚑᛖᚈᚐᚑ ᚅᚐ ᛖᚅᚐ, *I listened to the conversation of the woman.*

2. If the radical letter of the noun be a consonant, it will, in the singular, be aspirated in the nom. and acc. of feminines, and in the gen. of masculines; as, ᚈᚒᚌ ᚐᚅ ᛒᚓᚐᚅ ᚐᚚᚐᚅ ᚔᚏ ᚔᛖ ᚑᚐᛖ, *the woman gave me bread and butter,* ᚔᚏ ᚓ ᚏᚑ ᚈᚓᚐᚉ ᚐᚅ ᚃᚔᚏ, *this is the house of the man.* It will also be eclipsed or aspirated in the dat. and abl. singular, and always eclipsed in the gen. plural; as, ᚈᚒᚌ ᚏᚓ ᚓᚑᚂᚒᚏ ᚐᛖ ᚐᚔᚏ ᚐᚅ ᛗ-ᛒᚓᚐᚂᚐᚉ ᚉᚓᚐᚏᚈ, *he gave me a knowledge of the right way,* ᚈᚐᚔᚅᚔᚉ ᛖᚓ ᚌᚑ ᚑᚔᚏᚓᚐᚉ ᚑᚅ ᛗᛒᚐᚔᚂᚓ, *I came directly from home;* ᛒᚔ ᛖᚐ ᚐᚌ ᚓᚔᚏᚈᚓᚐᚉᚈ ᚂᚓ ᛖᚒᚅᚐᛒᚐᚏ ᚅᚐ ᛗ-ᛒᚓᚐᚉ, *I was listening to the humming of the bees.*—See p.p. 14-15.

3. If the leading letter be a vowel, ᚉ is prefixed in the singular, to the nom. and acc. of masculines, and ᚆ to the gen. of feminines; in the plural ᚆ is prefixed, in both genders, to all the cases except the gen., to which ᚅ is prefixed; as, ᚐ ᛒᚓᚔᚏᚔᛖ ᚏᚔᛒ ᚅᚐᚉ ᚓ ᛗᚐᚑᚔᚏᚓ ᚈᚒᚌ ᚐᚅ ᚈ-ᚐᚚᚐᚅ ᚑ ᚅᚓᚐᛗ ᚑᚔᛒ, *I say unto you that it was not Moses gave you the bread from heaven.* ᚂᚓᚐᛒᚐᚏ ᚅᚐ ᚆ-ᚔᚅᚌᚔᚅᚓ, *the daughter's book,* ᚐᚈᚐ ᚅᚐ ᚆ-ᚒᚐᚔᚅ ᚏᚐ ᚌ-ᚉᚏᚑ, *the lambs are in the fold;* ᚉᚒᚐᚂᚐᚔᚑ ᛖᚓ ᚏᚔᚅᚔᛖ ᚅᚐ ᚅ-ᚓᚒᚅ, *I heard the singing of the birds.*

4. A monosyllabic adjective prefixed to the noun so as to form a compound with it, is subject to the same initial changes as if the whole compound word were a simple noun; as, ᚉᚑᚅᚐᚔᚏᚉᚓᚐᛖᚐᚏ ᚐᚅ ᚌᚂᚐᚏ-ᚉᚑᚔᚂᚂ ᚐ ᛒᚏᚐᚑ

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ó tír, *we saw the green-wood far from land ;* in this
we have the leading consonant of the adjective aspi-
rated ; �archaic *τ* é ᴦ�archaic *τín* ᴦé�archaic *τ*�archaic *τ*�archaic *τín* ᴀ�archaic *τ* τ-ó�₅ ᴦᴇᴀ�archaic *τ* ᴦo�archaic *τ�archaic* ᴇᴀ�archaic *τ*ᴄᴀ,*that is the
mild young man ;* b�archaic *τ* ᴍé ᴀ ᴅ-ᴄᴇᴀᴄ́ �archaic *τ*ᴀ ʜ-óᴄ́-ᴍ�archaic *τ*ᴀ, *I was
in the house of the young woman,* &c.

5. The article is prefixed to adjectives used sub-
stantively ; as, ᴅo ᴄ́ᴇ�archaic *τ*ʙ�archaic *τ*ᴅ ᴦᴀ ᴅo�archaic *τ*ll ᴀ ᴦᴀᴅᴀᴦc, ᴦ ᴦ�archaic *τ*úʙʟᴀ�archaic *τ*ᴅ
ᴦᴀ ʙᴀcᴀ�archaic *τ*ᴢ, ᴢʟᴀ�archaic *τ*ᴄ₄ ᴦᴀ ʟoʙᴀ�archaic *τ*ᴦ, ᴦ ᴅo ᴄ́ʟᴠ�archaic *τ*ᴦᴅ ᴦᴀ ʙoᴅᴀᴢ,
ᴅúᴦᴦᴢᴄ́ᴇ₄ ᴦᴀ ᴍᴢʙ, ᴦ ᴀᴄᴀ́ ᴀᴦ ᴦoᴦᴦᴢᴇᴠʟ ᴅᴀ ᴦᴇᴀᴦᴍóᴦᴦ ᴅo
ᴦᴀ ʙoᴄ́ᴅᴀ�archaic *τ*ʙ, *the blind get their sight, and the lame
walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the
dead are awakened, and the gospel is preached to the
poor.*

6. When the article is preceded by a particle ending
in a vowel, the ᴀ is omitted, and the ᴦ unites with
the particle ; as, ᴀᴦᴦ ᴍ-ʙᴇᴦᴄ́ ᴅo Ƥᴇᴀᴅᴀᴦ ᴀᴦᴦ ᴦᴀ ʟᴦoᴦᴀᴅ
ᴅ'ᴦ Sᴦᴦoᴦᴀᴅ ᴦᴀoᴍ, *Peter being filled with the Holy
Spirit,* instead of ᴅo ᴀᴦ.

7. When the article precedes a word beginning
with a consonant, the ᴦ is scarcely heard in speaking,
and is omitted in some printed works (incorrectly ;)
as, cuᴦᴦ ᴍóᴦᴦ ᴀᴦᴦ ᴀ' ᴄᴇᴦᴦ̃ᴇ, *put turf on the fire.*

8. When the article follows ᴀᴦ̄, *in,* for better sound,
ᴦ is inserted between it and ᴀᴦ, the article ; as, bᴦ
ᴍé ʟᴇᴦᴦ ᴀᴦ̄ ᴦᴀᴦ uᴀᴦᴦ ᴄᴇuᴅᴦᴀ, *I was with him in the
same hour,* instead of ᴀᴦ̄ ᴀᴦ: this is often written
and spoken 'ᴦᴀ and ᴦᴀᴦ ; as, ᴦᴀ, or ᴦᴀᴦ ᴄᴦᴦ, *in the
country.*

9. When two substantives come together, one
governing the other in the genitive, the article,
although prefixed to both in English, will be joined
to the latter only, in Irish ; as, ᴄoᴦᴀᴦᴦc ᴍé ᴦᴇᴀᴦ ᴀᴦ
ᴄᴦᴢᴇ, *I saw the man of the house.* But when a per-
son's state or office is expressed, or when *this, that,
yon,* occur in English, the article is prefixed to the
former only, as, ᴦᴦ ᴍᴀᴦᴄ́ ᴀᴦ ᴦᴇᴀᴦ oᴦᴅᴦᴦ é, *he is a good
teacher ;* ᴦᴦ ᴍᴀᴦᴄ́ ᴀᴦ cᴦᴀᴦ̃ ᴦᴇoᴦʟ é ᴦᴦᴦ, *that is a good
sail-mast,* cᴦᴀ ʙᴦuᴦʟ ᴀᴦ ᴦᴇᴀᴦ ᴦᴀᴦᴦᴇ, *where is the watch-
man* ; ᴄᴀʙᴀᴦᴦ ᴄ́ᴦᴢᴀᴍ ᴀᴦ ʟᴦóᴦ ᴦᴀᴦᴢᴀᴦᴦᴇᴀᴄ́ᴄᴀ, *bring me
the fishing-net ;* in this case, however, the two nouns
form a kind of compound term, or denote only one

complex object. To express these indefinitively, we merely say, ᵽeᴀᴘ cᴉᵹe, cᴘᴀᵺ ᴘeoᴉl, ᵽe₄ ᵽ₄e, lᴉoɲ ᴉᴀᴘᵹ-ᵹeᴀċᴄᴀ, &c., *a house-holder, a sail-mast, a watch-man, a fishing-net*, &c.

10. when the noun governed is a proper name of a person, the article is omitted ; as, leᴀbᴀᴘ Ϣuᴉᴘᴉᴘ, *the book of Maurice*, but if the proper name be finite or particular, then the article will be prefixed ; as, leᴀbᴀᴘ ᴀɲ Ϣuᴉᴘᴉᴘ ᴘᴉɲ, *the book of that Maurice.* Most proper names of places of the masculine gender will omit the article ; as, bᴀᴉle Luᴉᴍɲᴉᵹ, *the town of Limerick*, but those of the feminine will prefix the article ; as, ċoɲᴀᴉᴘceᴀᴍ₄ ᴘlēᴉbᴄe ɲᴀ h-Ꝧlbᴀᵺ, *we saw the mountains of Scotland*, or *Alban.* Rᴉᵹċe ɲᴀ Ceᴀᵯᴘᴀċ, *the Kings of Tara* ; Cuᴀɲᴄᴀ ɲᴀ h-Ēᴉᴘeᴀᵺ, *the coasts of Ireland.* In ancient MSS. they frequently omit it; as, ᴘᴉᵹ ceᴀᵯᴘᴀċ, King of Tara— see No. 12.

11. A possessive pronoun joined to the noun governed, excludes the article from the noun governing ; as, ᴀɲ ᴉ ᴘo obᴀᴉᴘ bᴠᴘ lᴀᵯ ? *is this the work of your hands?*

12 The article is omitted after ᴀ, *in*, (the abbreviation of ᴀᵺ ;) as, ᴀ m-blᴉᴀᴅᴀᴉɲ ᴅ'ᴀoᴉᴘ ᴀᴘ ᴅ-Cᴉᵹeᴀᴘɲᴀ, *in the year of the age of our Lord.*—In old MSS. ᴉ is generally used for ᴀ ; as, ᴉccᴘᴉċ lᴀᴉᵹeᴀᵺ, *in the territory of Leinster.*—Leacan, f. 284.

13 The Irish language has no article corresponding to the English *a*, or *an*, but to express *a man, a woman, an apple*, &c. we simply say, ᵽeᴀᴘ, *a man*, beᴀɲ, *a woman*, úbᴀl, *an apple.* When the office or state of being is expressed, a possessive pronoun is used, having ᴀᵺ, *in*, expressed or understood before it, and the noun is put in the ablative case ; as, ᴄᴀ, ᵯē, ᵯo, (ᴀ'ᵯ', i.e. ᴀᵺ ᵯo) ᴘᵹolᴀᴉᴘe ᵹᴀoᴉᴅᴉlᵹe, *I am an Irish scholar* ; bēᴉᴅ ᴄú ᴅo, (or ᴀ'ᴅ', i.e. ᴀᵺ ᴅo) ᴅᴠᴉɲe ċᴘᴀᴉbċeᴀċ, *you will be a pious man* ; ᴄᴀ ᴘē 'ɲᴀ, (ᴀᵺ ᴀ) m-bᴠɲᴀᴅ ᴘᴀᴉċbᴉᴘ, *they are a rich family.* These phrases may be literally rendered thus—*I am in my* (state) *of an Irish scholar ; you will be in your* (state) *of a pious person ; he is in his* (state) *of a good boy ;*

they are in their (state) *of a rich family. A* and *an* are also expressed by ᴀɴ, *the ;* as, ᵼᵽ mᴀᵼċ ᴀɴ ꝼeᴀᵽ ê, *he is a good man ;* ᵼᵽ cɴeᴀᵽᴄᴀ ᴀɴ ᴅᴠᵼɴe ê, *he is an honest man.* Participles, which are also nouns, expressing a state of being, are used in the same manner; as ᴄᴀ ᵽê 'ɴᴀ ᵽeᴀᵽᴀᵼɴ, *he is in his standing (state ;)* ᵼᴀᵽ ɱ-beᵼċ 'ɴᴀ (ᴀɴ ᴀ) ᵽeᴀᵽᴀɱ ᴅᴏᵼb, *they being standing,*—literally, after being in their standing to them.

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

1. Substantives signifying the same thing, agree in case : as Єᵽᵼᵽᴄᵼl Ᵽᴏᵼl ᴀbᵼᴄᴀᵼl, *the Epistle of Paul the Apostle.*

2. An adjective agrees with its substantive before it, in gender, number, and case ; as, ᴄoᵽᴀᴅ ᴀɴ ċᵽᴀᵼɴ mᴀᵼċ, *the fruit of the good tree ;* ꝼoᵹɱᴀᵽ ɴᴀ ᵹᴀoᵼċe mᴏᵼᵽe, *the harvest of the great wind.* Adjectives do not, like substantives, terminate in ᵼb in the dat. and abl. plural (except in ancient MSS.;) as, ᴀɴ ᴄᵽᴀċ ᵼɱċᵼᵹeᴀᵽ ᴀɴ ᵽᵼoɴᴀᴅ ɴeᴀɱᵹlᴀɴ ᴀᵽ ᴅᴠᵼɴe ᴀᵼᵽ bᵼċ, ᵼɱċᵼᵹ ᵽê ċᵽᵼ ᵼoɴᴀᴅᴀᵼb ᴄᵼoᵽɱᴀ ᴀᵹ ᵼᴀᵽᵽᴀᵼᴅ ᵽᴜᴀᵼɱɴᵼᵽ *when the unclean spirit leaveth any person, he goeth through dry places seeking rest.*—See p. 31.

3. When the adjective and substantive are in different clauses, or when the adjective is asserted of, or concerning the substantive, it precedes it, and undergoes no change, either initial or final, as in the following instances :—

1st. ᴀɴ mᴀᵼċ ɴo ᴀɴ olc ᴀɴ ᵹɴᵼoɱ ê ᵽᵼɴ ? *whether is that a good or bad act ?* In this case the question is asked, and then the adjective precedes the substantive, and is in a different clause.

2nd. ᵼᵽ mᴀᵼċ ᴀɴ bᴜᴀċᴀᵼl ê, *he is a good boy.* Here the adjective is asserted of the substantive, and precedes it, as in the English.—See Note, p. 30.

4. When the adjective is in the predicate of a proposition, and the substantive in the subject; or, that the adjective affirms the quality or state of the substantive, the adjective, verb, or substantive, do not

necessarily agree in gender, number, or case; as, ᴀᴄᴀ ᴅ'ᴀɪċeᴀɲᴄᴀɼᴀ ᴠɪle ꝼɪɲɲꝺeᴀċ (not ꝼɪɲɪɲꝺeᴀċᴀ,) *all thy commandments are true.*

5. Some adjectives, of one syllable, may be prefixed to their substantives, and if the leading letter of the substantive be a mutable consonant, it will be aspirated; as, ᴅeᴀᵹ ᴅuɪɲe, *a good person;* ᴅɼoċ ꝼeᴀɼ, *a bad man ;* ɼeᴀɲ beᴀlᴀċ, *an old way ;* ɲuᴀᴅ ᵹeᴀllᴀċ, *a new moon,* &c. Such adjectives so placed before their nouns, often combine with them, so as to be considered rather as one complex term than two distinct words; as óᵹ-beᴀɲ, *a young woman;* ᴅeᴀɲᵹ-lᴀɼᴀɪɲ, *red-flame ;* ᵹoɼɱ-loċ, *blue-lough ;* ᵹlᴀɼ-ċoɪll, *green-wood,* &c.

6. A noun, verb, or adjective, preceded by an adjective, suffers aspiration; as, ɱóɲ-ɱeᴀɲɱɲᴀċ, *high-spirited ;* ᵹlᴀɼ-ᵹoɼɱ, *grey-blue ;* cɼoɱ-buᴀɪlɪɱ, *I beat-heavy ;* ᴅub-ɼoluɼ, *dark-light.*

7. When the adjective is connected, in meaning and force, with the verb, or when it serves to modify the verb, it does not agree in gender, number, or case, with the noun ; as, ᴅo ɲɪꝺe ɱê ᴀɲ ɼᵹɪᴀɲ ᵹeuɼ, *I made the knife sharp,* or *I sharpened the knife.* Here the adjective does not agree with the noun, for it modifies not the noun, but the verb. But to express, *I made the sharp knife,* we say, ᴅo ɲɪꝺe ɱê ᴀɲ ɼᵹɪᴀɲ ᵹeuɼ: wherein the adjective agrees with the noun, for it modifies the noun, distinguishing that knife from others, and consequently its leading consonant is aspirated to agree with ɼᵹɪᴀɲ, *a knife,* which is of the feminine gender.

NUMERALS.

1. Numerals, whether cardinal or ordinal, to which add ɪoɱᴀᴅ, *much,* or *many ;* ᵹᴀċ, *every ;* ɱóɲᴀɲ, *many;* beᴀᵹᴀɲ, *little ;* are placed before their nouns; as, cɼɪ ɱeuɼᴀ, *three fingers ;* ᴀɲ cɼeᴀɼ lᴀ, *the third day ;*—but we say, cɼí ꝼɪɼ ᴅeuᵹ, *thirteen men;* ceɪċɼe h-uᴀɪɼe ꝼɪċeᴀᴅ, *twenty four hours,* placing the noun between the numerals. Sometimes ɪɼ, the

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abbreviation of ᴀᴈᴜᵲ, *and*, is prefixed to ꝼıċe, *twenty ;* and always prefixed after thirty ; as ᴀoɳ ċꝼᴀꝋ ıᵲ ꝼıċe, *twenty-one trees ;* ᴄᵲꝋ cᵲᴀꝋ ıᵲ ꝼıċe, *thirty-two trees ;* but the ancients would say, ᴄᵲıoċᴀᴆ ᴀ ᴆó, *thirty-two ;* ᴄᴀoᴈᴀᴆ ᴀ ḣᴀoɳ, *fifty-one,* &c.

2. When ᴆᴀ, *two,* is prefixed to a noun, the article is put in the singular, and the noun in the dat. singular ; as, ᴀɳ ᴆᴀ ċoıᵲᵲ, *the two feet,* ᴀɳ ᴆᴀ ʟᴀıṁ, *the two hands ;* and if an adjective follows the noun, it will be put in the plural ; as, ᴆᴀ ᵻᴀᵲᴈ ᴃeᴀᴈᴀ, *two small fishes.* If the genitive is implied, the noun will be put in the gen. plural ; as, ᴈıʟʟe ᴀ ᴆᴀ ʟᴀṁ, *the whiteness of her two hands.* When the noun is preceded by ꝼıċe, *twenty,* ceᴜᴆ, *a hundred,* ṁıʟe, *a thousand,* it will be put in the nom. singular ; as, ꝼıċe ᴃʟıᴀᴆᴀıɳ, *twenty years ;* ceᴜᴆ ꝼeᴀᵲ, *a hundred men ;* ṁıʟe ᴆᴜıɳe, *a thousand persons.*—See p. 41.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

1. Personal pronouns agree in gender, number, and person, with the nouns to which they refer; as ıᵲ ᴀꝋᴆ ɳᴀ cᵲᴀıꝋ ıᴀᴆ, *they are tall trees.*—see p. 55.

The pronoun is generally used with the second person sing. and plur., and always with the third person singular, except in answering a question ; as, ᵲcᵲıoᴃᴀꝋ ᴄú ᴈo ᴍᴀıċ, *you write well ;* ᵲıúᴃʟᴀıᴆ ᵲıᴃ ᴈo ᴄᴀᴆᴀıᴆ, *ye walk quickly ;* ᴀɳ ʟeıᴈıᴍ ᴈo ᴍᴀıċ? *do I write well ?* ʟeıᴈıᵲ, *you do write well.* The pronoun is never used with the 1st and 2nd person sing. potential mood ; as, ᴆᴀċꝼᴜıꝋᵲı ʟeᴀᴄᵲᴀ ᴀᴍᴀᵲᴀċ ᴆᴀ ᴆ-ᴄıocꝼᴀᵲᴀ ʟıoᴍᵲᴀ ᴀɳıᴜᴈ, *I would go with you to-morrow, if you would come with me to-day.*

2. If the antecedent be a sentence, or clause of a sentence, the pronoun agreeing with it must be of the third person ; as, ᴃᴀ ᴍıᵲe ᴀ ċᴀᵲᴀıᴆ, ⁊ ɳıoᵲ ᴀıċıɳ ᵲê ê, *I was his friend, and he did not know it.*

3. If the antecedent be a collective Noun ; as, ᵲʟᴠᴀᴈ, *a host,* or *army ;* ʟᴠċᴄ, *a set, party,* or *clan ;*

ᴅᴘoɴʒ, *a party;* ᴅᴘeᴀᴍ, *a tribe;* the pronoun is of the 3rd person plural; as, ᴄoɴᴀ|ɴc ᴍê ᴀɴ ɼlᴠᴀʒ ɼ|ɴ ᴀ ɴo|ᵯe ó|ɼ ᴄᴠᴀ|ᴅ ɼ|ᴀᴅ ᴀɴ beᴀlᴀᴄ ɼo ᴀɴ bl|ᴀᴅᴀ|ɴ ᴀɴoɴᴀ|ᴅ *I saw that host before, for they passed this way last year.* Sometimes, however, the pronoun is used in the 3rd person singular with ɼlᴠᴀʒ; as, bᴀ ᴍóɼ ᴀɴ ɼlᴠᴀʒ ê ɼ|ɴ ᴀ b| le|ɼ, *that was a great army he had with him.*

4. The pronouns, ɼê, *he,* ɼí, *she,* and ɼ|ᴀᴅ, *they* are always used in the nominative; ê, *him,* |, *her,* |ɴ, *us,* |b, *ye* or *you,* and ᴀᴅ, *they,* in the accusative; ɼ|ɴ, *we,* and ɼ|b, *ye* or *you,* are used in either nominative or accusative.

5. An interrogative combined with a pronoun, asks a question without the intervention of the substantive verb; as, ᴀɴ ê ɼo ᴀɴ beᴀlᴀᴄ ʒo Oᴠɴᴅeᴀlʒᴀɴ? *is this the way to Dundalk ?*—See assertive verb. In Connaught it is expressed in the phrase ʒo ᴅê ᴍᴠɼ'ɼ, (ᴍᴠɼ |ɼ) ᴄᴀ ᴄᴠ? *how are you ?*

6. The pronoun when compounded with the preposition ᴅo, *to,* may be aspirated or not, as shall sound most smoothly; as, ᴄᴀbᴀ|ɼ ᴅᴀᴍ, or ᴅᴀᵯ ɼʒ|ᴀɴ ʒo ɴʒeᴀɴɴᴀ|ʒ ᴍê ᴀɴáɴ |ɼ |ᴍ, *give me a knife till I cut bread and butter.* The preposition by the same rule, may be aspirated or not; as, ᴄᴠʒ ᴍê ᴅᴠɼᴄ, or ᴅᴠ|ᴄ, ᴀɴ leᴀbᴀɴ, *I gave you the book.*

POSSESSIVE.

The possessive pronouns are always placed before their nouns; as, ᴍo lᴀᵯ. *my hand,* ᴅo leᴀbᴀɴ, *thy book,* ᴀ ɴeᴀɴᴄ, (aw nartth) *his strength,* ᴀɴ ɴúɴ, *our secret,* bᴜɴ ɼú|le, *your eyes,* ᴀ ᴍ|ᴀɴ, *their desire.*

RELATIVE.

The relative agrees with its antecedent; as, ᴀɴ ɼeᴀɴ ᴀ ᴄᴀ|ɴ|ᴄ, *the man who came.* When it is used to denote the owner or possessor of any thing, it takes ɴ after it; as, ᴀɴ ɼeᴀɴ ᴀɴ le|ɼ ᴄú, *the man to whom you belong,* which when compounded with ᴅo, *to,* or ᴅe, *of,* makes ᴅ'ᴀɴ; as, óʒlᴀᴄ ᴅ'ᴀɴ b'ᴀ|ɴᴍ ꟽᴀᴄᴀ, *a young man whose name was,* (or to whom was name) *Matthew ;*

which when compounded with ᴀb, *is,* makes ᴅ'ᴀɴᴀb ; as, ꝼeᴀꞃ ᴅ'ᴀɴᴀb ᴀɪɴm bꞃɪᴀɴ, *a man whose name is,* (or to whom is name) *Bryan.* With lé, *with,* it makes leꞃ ; as, cɪᴀ b'é leꞃ mɪᴀɴ, *whoever has a desire,* or *with whomsoever there is a desire.* With lé, and ᴀb, *is,* it makes léꞃab ; as, ᴀɴ cé leꞃab ᴀɪl cúɪꞃ bꞃeꞃċeᴀṁ-ᴜᴠɪꞃ ċᴠꞃ oꝛc, &c.—See p. 66. The relative always precedes the verb, and is often omitted ; as, ᴀɴ ꝼeᴀꞃ ólᴀꞃ, *the man who drinks,* ᴀɴ ꝼeᴀꞃ ċᴀɪɴɪc, *the man who came.*—See p. 57, and the verbs throughout.

INTERROGATIVE.

The interrogative pronoun cɪᴀ, *who,* with or without the personal pronoun, agrees with its object or respondent ; as cɪᴀ ꜧé ᴀɴ ꝼeᴀꞃ ꞃo ? *who is this man ?* ᴅᴜɪɴe mᴜɪɴcɪꞃeᴀċ, *a friend ;* cɪᴀ cᴀ ᴀɴ ? *who is there ?* beᴀɴ ᴠᴀꞃᴀl, *a lady ;* ᴅᴀoɪɴe mᴜɪɴcɪꞃeᴀċᴀ, *friends ;* cɪᴀ ꜧ-ɪᴀᴅ ꞃo, *who are these ?* ᴅᴀoɪɴe móꞃᴀ, *great people.* The assertive verb is never expressed with the interrogative pronoun ; as, cɪᴀ ꜧ-é ? *who is he ?* not cɪᴀ ɪꞃ é ? cᴀᴅ é ? *what is it ?* not cᴀᴅ ɪꞃ é ? The interrogatives always precede the noun, verb, or preposition by which they are governed ; as, cᴀ ꜧ-ᴜᴀɪꞃ ? *what hour ?* cᴀ b-ꝼᴜɪl ꞃé ? *where is he ?* cᴀ ꜧ-ᴀꞃ ᴅᴜɪc ? *where are you from ?*

DEMONSTRATIVE.

The demonstrative pronouns immediately follow the nouns or adjectives with which they are connected ; as, ᴀɴ ꝼeᴀꞃ ꞃo, *this man ;* ᴀɴ beᴀɴ bꞃeᴀᵹ ꞃɪɴ, *that fine woman.* It also follows the pronoun in like manner, as é ꞃo, *this person,* or *he this ;* but when the assertive verb is understood, it precedes it as ꞃo é (i.e. ꞃo ɪꞃ é,) *here it is.* When ꞃo is joined to a noun whose last vowel is slender, it is written ꞃɪ, but very improperly, as it does not convey the proper sound of ꞃo ; as, ᴀɴ blɪᴀᴅᴀɪɴꞃɪ, *this year.*—see p. 46.

COMPOUND.

The compound pronoun, ᴀᴣᴀᴍ, with the verb bᵻ, *be*, &c., supplies the place of the verb, *to have*; as, ᴛᴀ ᵱê ᴀᴣᴀᴍ, *I have it*; ᴀn b-ᵱuᴉl ᵱê ᴀᴣᴀᴃ? *have you it?* It differs in its application from ᴌᴉoᴍ, *with me*, thus, that the latter is always used in motion to or fro, as ᴛᴀᵱᴩ ᴌᴉoᴍ, *come with me*, ᵱᴀn ᴌᴉoᴍ, *wait for me*, &c., while the former is used in a motion terminating at some place, as ᵱᴀn ᴀᴣᴀᴍ, *remain with me*; bᴉ ᴀᴣᴀᴍ ᴀᴍᴀᴩᴀᴄ ᴀᴣ ᴀn ᴀᴉᴛ ᴩᴉn, *be with me to-morrow at that place.* For the other compounds and increase, see p. 48, &c.

VERB.

1. A verb agrees with its nominative, in number and person; and the nominative, whether noun or pronoun, is ordinarily placed after the verb; as, ᴃo ᴌᴀbᴀᴉᴩ ᵱê, *he spoke.*

2. If the nominative be a noun of multitude, the verb is put in the plural; as, ᴀn ᴀᴉᴛ ᴀ ᴩᴀbᴀᴃ₄ ᴀn ᴃᴩeᴀᴍ, *the place where the party was.* In old MSS. the nominative is sometimes placed before the verb, especially in the Annals of Ireland; as, eᴀᴩboᴄ ᴀᴩoᴍᴀᴄᴀ ᴃo êᴣ.

3. The nominative precedes the verb in the relative form; as, ᴀn ᵱeᴀᴩ ᴄᴩeᴉᴃeᴀᴩ, *the man that believes.* But the real nominative is ᴀ, *who*, elegantly omitted. The interrogative pronoun also precedes the verb with which it agrees; as, cᴉᴀ ᴄᴀᴉnᴉᴄ ᴀnᴉᴩᴣ ô'n ᴛᴉᴩ, *who came to-day from the country.*

3. When a personal pronoun is a nominative to the verb, the verb is put in the 3rd person singular, and admits of no variation or form; as, ᴌᴀbᴀᴉᴩ ᴍê, *I spoke*, ᴌᴀbᴀᴉᴩ ᴛú, *you spoke*, &c., not ᴌᴀbᴩᴀᴩ ᴍê, &c. See p. 55.

5. The infinitive mood, with the prepositions ᴃo, or ᴀ, its signs, expressed or understood, always follows the nominative, except in poetry or poetical style, and where there is no nominative, the infinitive

is in the end of the sentence; as, aʒuꞃ níoꞃ b'éıdıꞃ lé haon nduıne ꞃꞃeaʒꞃa aıꞃ bıċ do ċabaıꞃꞇ aıꞃ, ⁊ níoꞃ laṁ éıñneaċ ó'n lá ꞃın ꞃuaꞃ nıó aıꞃ bıċ do Ꞅıaꞃꞃuıʒe de, *and no man was able to give him any answer, and from that day forth no one dared to ask him any thing*. If the object precedes the verb it will be in the accusative; as, dubaıꞃꞇ ꞃé lıñ an bealaċ do ʒlanad, *he told us to clear the way*. Sometimes the infinitive has its agent in the accusative before it; as, ıꞃ maıċ dıbꞃe mıꞃe do Ꞅuıꞃeaċ, *it is good for you that I remain*.

6. When there are two or more nominatives, the verb agrees with the nearest; as, do bí Seꞃmaꞃ ⁊ Eoın ⁊ móꞃan eıle leıꞃ, *James and John, and many others were with him*.

The accusative case is never placed between the verb and its nom. when both follow the verb ; as, do, ʒab ꞇꞃuaıʒe Joꞃa dóıb, *pity seized Jesus for them.*

The assertive verb is often elegantly omitted ; as, óıꞃ eıꞃean aꞃ n-Oıa, *for he* (is) *our God*, instead of óıꞃ ıꞃ eıꞃean aꞃ n-Oıa.

8. Nouns denoting the same object, and related alike to the governing word, should agree in case ; as, Sꞃu mac Eaꞃꞃu, ṁıc ʒaıdıl Slaıꞃ, &c., *Sru, son of Esru, son of Gadelus, the green*, &c.

GOVERNMENT.

SUBSTANTIVE.

1. When two substantives come together, signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive ; as, ꞃolꞃ na ʒꞃéıne, *the light of the sun; Ꞅéıꞃ ꞇeaṁꞃaċ, the convention of Tara*.

2. The latter substantive is sometimes joined with the former, as an adjective, making one compound expression, but still inflected in the genitive ; as, Ꞅeaꞃ coꞃaın, *a reaper*.

3. The active infinitive and participles govern the genitive, as nouns ; as, do labaıꞃꞇ ꞃıꞃıñe, *to speak*

truth, i.e. *to the speaking of truth ;* ᴀᴈ ᵻᴅᴉᴅᴆ ꝼᴉᴆᴄᴉɭɭe, *playing chess,* i. e. *at the playing of chess ;* ᴉᴀᴘ ᴅ-ᴅeᴀᴅᴀᴛ́ ᴏᴉbꝼe, *having done work,* i.e. *after the doing of work ;* ᴉᴀᴘ ᴅ-ᴈᴏᴉᴅ ᴀ ᴅᴀᴛ́ᴀᴅ, *having wounded his enemy,* i.e. *after the wounding of his enemy ;* ᴀᴉᴘ ᴆᴉ ᴄᴀbᴀᴉᴘᴄ eóɭᴠᴉᵲ, *about to give knowledge,* i.e. *about the giving of knowledge.* Nouns governed in the genitive, govern those that follow them in the genitive also; as, ᵲᴀᴏᴘ ᴅéᴀᴅᴄᴀ ᴄᴀᴘbᴀᴅ, *a chariot maker,* or *a mechanic of making chariots ;* ᵲeᴀᴘ ᴄᴉᴈe ᵲɭéᴉbe. The object of the infinitive may come before it, in the accusative ; as, ᴉᵲ ᴍᴀᴉᴆ ᴀᴅ ᴏbᴀᴉᴘ Ðᴉᴀ ᴅᴏ ᴍᴏɭᴀᴅ, *it is a good work to praise God ;* for, ᴉᵲ ᴍᴀᴉᴆ ᴀᴅ ᴏbᴀᴉᴘ ᴍᴏɭᴀᴅ Ðé.

When one substantive governs another in the genitive plural, without the article being joined with the genitive, the latter substantive is sometimes aspirated, as, ꝼᴠᴉɭ ᴈᴀbᴀᴘ, *the blood of goats.* Proper names, and in several instances common names are sometimes aspirated in the genitive singular for better sound's sake; as, ᴍᴀᴄ ᴄᴏᴉᴅ ᴄeᴠᴅ-ᴄᴀᴆᴀᴉᴈ, *the son of Con of the hundred battles ;* ᴍᴀᴄ ꝼᴉᴘ ᴀᴅ ᴄ-ᴘɭéᴉbe, *the son of the man of the mountain ;* ᴄeᴀᴄ́ Ꝼéᴉɭᴉᴍ, *the house of Feilim ;* ᴏᴉɭᴉᴏɭɭ ꝼᴇᴀᴘ ᴍeᴀᴅbᴀ, *Oilioll the husband of Maude.*

SIRNAMES.

Uᴀ, or ó, *a grandson, a descendant,* which make ᴠᴉ, in the genitive and vocative, have the name that follows them in the genitive ; as, eoᴈᴀᴅ ó ᴅéᴉɭɭ, ᴍᴀᴄ ᵲeᴀᴈᴀᴉᴅ ᴠᴉ ᴅéᴉɭɭ, *Owen O'Neill, son of John O'Neill.* Ꝏᴀᴄ, M'. has also the name after it in the genitive ; as, ᵲeᴀᴀᴅ Ꝏᴄ. Ꝏᴀᴈᴅᴠᵲᴀ, *John M'Manus ;* Ѕeᴠᴍᴠᵲ Ꝏᴄ. ᴀᴅ bᴀᴉᴘᴅ, *James M'Ward.* The latter is a significant name, i.e. the son of the Bard, and has therefore the article prefixed to it ; the former is the descendant of a significant name, and does not require the article to be prefixed. Nᴉ and ᴅᴉᴄ are prefixed to the family names of females; ᴅᴉ, if the family name be O' and ᴅᴉᴄ, if M'. ; as, Ꝏᴀᴉbɭe ᴅᴉ ᴄeᴀɭɭᴀᴉᴈ, *Mable O'Kelly ;* ɭᴀᵲᴀᴉᴘᴇᴉoᴅᴀ ᴅᴉᴄ ᴀ' bᴀᴉᴘᴅ, *Lasarina,* (i.e. the complexion of wine) *M'Ward.*

When a person's sirname is asked, the answer is given under one of these three terms, ꞃꞁol, claꞃ, and mꞃꞁꞃꞇꞁꞃ, *stock, clan, tribe or family;* as, cꞁa ꞃloꞁꞃeaó ꞇú, or óvꞁꞇ? *what is your sirname ?* óo ꞃꞁol ʒ-Ceallaꞁʒ, *of the . O'Kellies ;* óo claꞁꞃ Oꞁꞃeaꞇꞇaꞁó, *of the M'Oiraghties,* or *Geraghties;* óo mꞃꞁꞃꞇꞁꞃ Flaꞃaʒaꞁꞃ, *of the O'Flannagans.*

ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives signifying profit, proximity, fitness, and their opposites, require the dative with the preposition óó ; as, ꞁꞃ bvꞃꞇaꞁꞃꞇeaꞇ óvꞁꞇꞃꞁ è, *it is profitable for you;* ꞁꞃ maꞁꞇ óam ꞃꞁꞃ, *that is good for me.*

2. Adjectives signifying skill or knowledge, require the dative with the preposition aꞁꞃ ; as eólaꞇ aꞁꞃ ólꞁʒꞇꞁó ꞃa ꞃꞁoʒaꞇꞇa, *skilled in the laws of the kingdom ;* also the ablative with the preposition aꞃ, and the article; as, eólaꞇ ꞃaꞃ ólꞁʒeaó, *skilled in the law.*

3. Adjectives and nouns, signifying a part of any thing, require óe aꞃ, or óe ꞃa, *of the,* with the ablative ; as ʒaꞇ ꞃaꞃ óe'ꞃ leabaꞃ, *each part of the book ;* ꞃeaꞃ óe ꞃa óaoꞁꞃꞁó, *one of the men.* Also with the comparative and superlative ; as, aꞃ ꞃeaꞃ ꞁꞃ ꞃeaꞃꞃ óe'ꞃ óꞁꞃ, *the better man of the two;* aꞃ ꞃeaꞃ ꞁꞃ ꞃeaꞃꞃ óe'ꞃ ꞁomlaꞃ, *the best man of all;* with ꞃa, *than;* as, ꞃeaꞃ ꞃꞁoꞃ ꞃeaꞃꞃ ꞃa eꞁꞃeaꞃ, *a better man than him ;* ꞃeaꞃ ꞁꞃ ꞃeaꞃꞃ ꞃa eꞁꞃeaꞃ, *a man better than him.* Where there is an interrogation, the verb ꞁꞃ, *is,* is elegantly omitted; as, aꞃ mó ꞇuꞃa ꞃa Abꞃaꞃam? *art thou greater than Abraham?* But adjectives signifying fulness, and the like, may have a genitive; as, beaꞇa laꞃ ꞇꞃꞁoblóꞁóe, *a life full of trouble;* mala laꞃ ʒaoꞁꞇe, *a bag full of wind;* but we also say, laꞃ óe ꞇꞃꞁoblóꞁó, *full of trouble;* laꞃ óe ʒaoꞇ, *full of wind.*

4. Adjectives signifying likeness, or an emotion of the mind, require lè with the ablative; as, ꞁꞃ coꞃmꞃꞁl aꞃ óvꞁꞃe lè ꞃeaꞃ ꞇuaꞃaꞃꞇaꞁl, *the man is like an hireling ;* bꞁ ꞃꞁaó ʒo maꞁꞇ leaꞇ, *they were good to you;* bꞁ caꞃꞇaꞃaꞇ ꞃom, *be friendly to me.*

5. The numerals ᴀoᴎ, *one;* ᴅᴀ, *two,* cause aspiration; as, ᴀoᴎ ʙeᴀᴎ, *one woman;* ᴅᴀ ḟeᴀᴘ, *two men.* Cᴘí, *three;* ceiᴄᴘe, *four;* cúiᴈ, *five;* ᴘé, *six;* ꝼiᴄᴄe, *twenty;* ᴄᴘíoᴄᴀᴅ, *thirty;* ceᴀᴄᴘᴀᴄᴀᴅ, *forty;* cᴀoᴈᴀᴅ, *fifty;* ᴘeᴀᴘᴈᴀᴅ, *sixty;* ᴘeᴀᴄᴍoᴈᴀᴅ, *seventy;* oᴄᴄᴍoᴈᴀᴅ, *eighty;* ᴎoᴄᴀᴅ, *ninety;* ceuᴅ, *a hundred;* ᴍile, *a thousand;* ᴍilliúᴎ, *a million,* and all the ordinals will have the noun in its primary form, i.e. unaspirated; as, ᴄᴘí ꝼiᴘ, *three men;* ceiᴄᴘe cᴘᴀiᵬ, *four trees,* &c.

Seᴀᴄᴄ, *seven;* oᴄᴄ, *eight;* ᴎᴀoi, *nine;* and ᴅeiᴄ, *ten,* cause eclipsis, and prefix ᴎ to vowels; as, ᴘeᴀᴄᴄ ᴈ-coilim, *seven pigeons;* oᴄᴄ ᴎ-éiᴎ, *eight birds;* ᴎᴀoi ᵬ-ꝼiᴘ, *nine men;* ᴅeiᴄ ᴍ-ʙᴀilᴄe, *ten towns.* Where there are two or more numerals, the noun is placed immediately after the first; as, ᴅᴀ ḟeᴀᴘ ᴅeuᴈ, *twelve men;* ᴄᴘí ꝼiᴘ iᴘ ꝼiᴄᴄe, *twenty-three men.*

PRONOUNS.

1. The possessive pronouns, ᴍo, *my;* ᴅo, *thy;* ᴀ, *his,* aspirate their substantives; as, ᴍo ᴄeᴀᵬ, *my head;* ᴅo ᴄoᴘ, *thy foot;* ᴀ ᴍeuᴘ, *his finger.* Ꝺᴏ, before a vowel, or ꝼ, loses o; as, ᴍ'ᴀᴎᴀᴍ, *my soul;* ᴍ'ꝼuil, *my blood;* the latter is called an improper eclipsis. Ꝺo, in the like cases, loses o, and by some writers the ᴅ is changed into ᴄ, or even ʜ, (the two latter, however, should not be imitated;) as, ᴅ'eólᴠᴘ, *thy knowledge;* ᴅ'ꝼeoil, *thy flesh;* ᴄ'ᴀiᴎᴍ, or ʜ-ᴀiᴎᴍ, *thy name.*

2. ᴀ, *her,* requires the noun to be in the primary, or unaspirated form, as, ᴀ ceᴀᵬ, *her head;* and before a vowel takes ʜ, as ᴀ ʜ-euᴅᴀᴎ, *her face.*

ᴀᴘ, *our,* ʙuᴘ, *your,* ᴀ, *their,* eclipse the following consonant, except ᴘ; and prefix ᴎ to vowels; as, ᴀᴘ ᴈ-cúᴘᴀᴍ, *our care;* ʙuᴘ ᴘlᴀiᴎᴄe, *your health;* ᴀᴘ ᴎ-ᴀᴘᴀᴎ, *our bread;* ᴀᴘ ᴎ-ᴀᴄᴀiᴘ, *our father.*

A preposition ending with a vowel, requires ᴎ to be prefixed to ᴀ, *his, her, their;* as, lé ᴎ-ᴀ lᴀiᴍ, *with his hand;* lé ᴎ-ᴀ lᴀiᴍ, *with her hand;* lé ᴎ-ᴀ lᴀᴍᴀiᵬ, *with their hands.*

3. When the possessive pronouns, ᴍo, *my;* ᴅo, *thy;*

L

ᴀ�857ᴛ, *our ;* ᴀ, *his, her, their,* are compounded with the prepositions lé, *with ;* uᴀ, or ó, *from ;* ᴛpé, *through ;* ꜰᴀoᴉ, *under,* or *about ;* ᴅó, *to ;* ᴀꝡ, *in,* these compounds cause aspiration and eclipsis in the same cases as their primitives, and also require a dative, or ablative case of the prepositions of which they are compounded; as, lé'ᴍ ᴍéᴉᴘ, *with my finger ;* ᴅoᴅ' ċoᴉꝼ, *to thy foot ;* ó �1-ᴀ ċeᴀꝡ ꝣo ᴅ-ᴛᴊ �1-ᴀ ċoᴉꝼ, *from his head to his foot ;* ᴛpe'ᴘ ꝣ-colᴀᴉꝡ, *through our body ;* ꝼᴀoᴉ �1-ᴀ ꝣ-clᴀᴉꝡ, *about their children.*

VERB.

1. Verbs active govern the accusative case ; as, ᴅéᴀꝡ ᴀꝡ ꝡᴉó ᴘᴉꝡ, *do that thing ;* ꝣᴘᴉóᴍᴘᴉᴅ ᴛú, *we beseech thee.*

2. Verbs transitive require their objects, in the accusative, after their agents ; as, ᴅo ḃᴘᴀᴊl ꝼé ꝼeᴀꝼ, *he struck a man ;* ᴅo léᴊꝣ ᴍé ᴀꝡ leᴀḃᴀꝼ, *I read the book ;* ᴅo ċoꝡᴀᴊꝯc ᴍé ᴀꝡ ꝼeᴀꝼ, *I saw the man.*

The relative and interrogative pronouns come before the verbs that govern them, and aspirate the leading consonant ; as, ᴀꝡ ᴛé ᴀ ḃᴘᴀᴊl ᴍé, *he who struck me,* or *the person whom I struck.*

3. Some verbs require a preposition before their object, and if the object be a pronoun, it must be compounded with a preposition; as, ᴛᴀḃᴀᴘ ᴅᴀᴍꝼᴀ é ᴘᴉꝡ, *give me that,* or *give to me that ;* ᴛᴀḃᴀᴘ leᴀᴛ é, *bring it with you ;* beᴊꝼ ᴠᴀᴊᴍ ᴀꝡ boᴅᴀċ, *away with the clown,* or *take the clown away from me ;* ᴅ'ᴊᴀꝼꝼᴀᴇ ᴀᴊꝼ ċeᴀċᴛ lᴊoᴍ, *I requested of him to come with me.*

4. The word which in English is in the nominative case, before a participle, (i.e. where the ablative absolute is used in Latin), is in the Irish put in the dative with the preposition ᴅó, *to ;* as, ᴀᴊꝼ ᴍ-beᴊċ ᴅó ꝼᴀꝡ ᴀᴊᴛ ᴘᴉꝡ, *he being in that place ;* ᴊᴀꝼ ᴅ-ᴛeᴀċᴛ ᴅó, *he having come ;* ᴀᴊꝼ ᴛᴊ ᴊᴍċeᴀċᴛ ᴅóᴊb, *they being about to go.*

5. Verbs of comparing, and taking away, require the ablative of the object of comparison, or depriva-

tion; as, ᵭo ċⱱᵹ ᵹê ᵯo ċóᴄᴀ ⱱᴀ[ᵯ, *he took away my coat from me;* ᵹᴀᵯ̇lⱱ[ᵹ[ᵯ ċú lê cᵱᴀꞃ ᵹᴀꞃ ᴄoᵱᴀᵭ, *I compare you to a tree without fruit ;* ᵭo bᴀ[ꞃeᴀᵭ ᵭ[ob ê, *it was taken from them.*

6. The infinitive, and participles active, require the genitive ; as, ᴄᴀ ᵯê ᵭⱱl ᴀ ceᴀꞃᴀċ leᴀbᴀ[ᵱ, *I am going to buy a book;* ᴄᴀ ᵹê ᴀᵹ [ᴀᵱᵱᴀ[ᵭ o[bᵱe, *he is looking for work;* [ᴀᵱ ᵯ-bⱱᴀlᴀᵭ ᴀꞃ ᵭoᵱᴀ[ᵴ, *having knocked at the door;* ᴀ[ᵱ ᴄ[ᵭeᴀꞃᴀᵯ̇ ⱱᵱꞃᴀ[ᵹċe, *about to make prayer.*

7. When two verbs come together, the latter is put in the infinitive mood; as, ċⱱᴀ[ᵭ ᵹê ᵭo ᵭeᴀꞃᴀᵯ̇ o[bᵱe, *he went to do work;* ᵱᴀċᵱᴀ[ᵭ ᵯê ᵭ’ᵹeⱱċᴀ[ꞃᴄ ᴀ[ᵱ, *I will go to see him.* Ċⱱᵯ, *to,* or *for the purpose,* is commonly used before the infinitive ; as, ċⱱᴀ[ᵭ ᵹê ċⱱᵯ coꞃᵭᴀ[ᵴ ᴀ ċᴀbᴀ[ᵱᴄ, *he went to give an account.* Sometimes ᵭo or ᴀ is omitted before the infinitive ; as, ꞃ[ċᴀᵱlᴀ ᵭᴀᵯ ᴀ le[ċ[ᵭe ᵴ[ᵱ ᵴe[cᵱ[ᵱᴄ ᴀ[ᵱᴀᵯ̇, *I never happened to see the like before.*

8. bᴀ, *was,* aspirates the initial consonant of an adjective, and prefixes ᶀ to vowels; as, bᴀ ᵯ̇ᴀ[ċ ᴀꞃ ᵹeᴀᵱ ê, *he was a good man;* bᴀ ᵯ̇ᴀ[ċ ᴀꞃ beᴀꞃ [, *she was a good woman;* bᴀ ᶀ-olᴄ ᴀꞃ ᴀ[ᵯᵱ[ᵱ [, *it was bad weather.*

9. Many idiomatic phrases are formed by the verb b[, *be,* combined with the noun, preposition and compound pronouns. *To know,* is expressed by ᴄᴀ and ᵹ[oᵱ, *knowledge;* as, ᴄᴀ ᵹ[oᵱ ᴀᵹᴀᵯ (generally pronounced ᴄᴀᵱ ᴀᵹᴀᵯ) *I know,* i.e. *there is knowledge with me.* Ꞃ[’l ᵹ[oᵱ ᴀᵹᴀᵯ, *I don't know;* b[ᵹⱱᴀċᴄ oᵱᵯ, *I was cold,* i.e. *cold was on me;* ꞃ[ᵱᴀ[b eólⱱᵱ ᴀᵹᴀᵯ ᴀ[ᵱ, *I had no knowledge of it,* i.e. *knowledge was not with me of it ;* bê[ᵭ ocᵱᴀᵱ [ᵱ ᴄᴀᵱᴄ oᵱᴄ, *you will be hungry and thirsty,* i.e. *hunger and thirst will be on you.*

ADVERB.

1. The following adverbs aspirate the words that follow them thus :

Ꞃ[, ꞃ[oᵱ, ꞃᴀᵱ, or ꞃᴀċᴀᵱ, aspirate and prefix ᶀ to

vowels; as, ní clvínim, *I do not hear;* ní h-aíll líoriñ, *I won't have it,* or, *it is not pleasing to me;* níor cualaíð ré mé, *he did not hear me;* níor h-íñíreað focal ðam ðe, *one word of it was not told me;* nán cralaíð tú mé? *did you not hear me?* nán h-íñíreað ðuít é? *was it not told you?* ní h-amlaíð ta, *it is not so;* níor maít é, *it was not good,* in which, buð, *was,* is omitted, i.e. níor buð maít é.

Ðo, and a, *to,* signs of the infinitive mood, aspirate; as, ðo ġeallað, *to promise;* a ðéanañ, *to do it.*

Ðo, and no, signs of the preter, aspirate active verbs, expressed or understood; as, ðo ġeall ré, *he promised;* no ġabrað cuan, *they entered the port;* caíníc ré cuġam, *he came to me.* Ro, loses o, after a, *which;* as, an té aír an labaír ré, *the person of whom he spoke,* i.e. aír a no labaír. Ðo, loses o before a vowel or f; as, ð'íafraíð ré ðíom, *he enquired of me;* ð'forġuíl rí an ðorar, *she opened the door.* The emphatic particle, a, is prefixed to caím, as, a caím, *I am,* and to the present and preter of abaír, as, a deínim, *I say;* a ðúbrar, *I said.*

Ro, *very,* or *too,* rán, *very,* an, and ġlé, *very,* or *too,* aspirate; as, no maít, *too good;* rán maít, *very good;* an mór, *too large;* ġlé ġeal, *very white.* Some of the adverbial particles aspirate the words with which they are compounded; as, ðo caoð, aímðeoín, anfóc, &c.—See p. 90.

2. Nác, *not,* and cá, *where?* eclipse and prefix n to vowels; as, nác n-ðubaírc mé leac? *have I not told you?* cá, or cía m-béíð tú? *where will you be?* nác n-éírðfíð tú líom? *will you not listen to me?* Cá, an, and all the interrogative particles, require the verb to be in the negative form; as, cá raíb tú? *where were you?* an b-facaíð tú é? *did you see him?*

Jar, sign of the preter participle, eclipses it; as, íar ġ-cur, *having put,* or *sent;* íar n-ðéanam, *having done.*

3. Adverbs signifying proximity, require the dative, which, however, is governed rather by the preposition ðo, *to,* than the adverb; as, aca ré anġar ðo méír aír fað, *it is near a finger in length;* ca ré a b-foġur ðo'n oíðce, *it is near night.*

4. The following adverbs require the ablative :—
ᴀ bᵹoᴦ, *on this side ;* ᴀ bᴦᴀᴅ, *afar off ;* ᴀmᴀċ, *out ;* ᴀmᴜıċ, *without ;* ċᴀll, *beyond, on the other side ;* ᴀnᴀll, *on this side ;* ᴀ ᴦᴄeᴀċ, *in ;* ᴀ ᴦᴄıᵹ, *within ;* ᴄᴀob ᴀbᵹoᴦ ᴅo'n ᴀbᴀın, *on this side of the river ;* ᴀ bᴦᴀᴅ ó ċıᴦ, *far from land ;* ᴘᴀn ᴀmᴀċ ᴜᴀım, *keep out from me ;* ᴀmᴜıċ ᴦᴀ mᴀċᴀıᴘe, *out in the field.*

Ꝺo leóп, *much, enough,* governs the genitive ; as, ꝝo leóп ᴘeᴀпċᴀпᴀ, *much of rain.* Also, the adverbial phrases, for the most part, govern the genitive.

PREPOSITION.

1 The following prepositions govern the Dative or Ablative, viz. :—

ᴀ, or ᴀꝧ, *in.*
ᴀꝝ, *at,* or *with.*
ᴀıп, *on,* or *in.*
ᴀᴦ, *out of,* or *from.*
ᴅe, *of, from.*
ᴅó, *to.*
ᴘᴀ, ᴘo, or ᴘᴠıᴅ, *under.*
ꝝo, ꝝᴠᴦ, *to, unto.*
ꝝᴀn, *without.*
ı, *in.*
пé, *with.*

пıᴦ, *with.*
lé, *with.*
leıᴦ, *with.*
mᴀп, *like to.*
ó, *from.*
пoım, *before.*
ᴦᴀ, or ᴦᴀп, *in the.*
ᴄᴀп, *by, past.*
ᴄпé, *through.*
ᴄпıᴅ, *through.*
ᴠm, ᴠım, or ᴠıme, *about.*

Examples,

Ꞇᴀ ᴦé ᴀ ᴅ-ᴄıп пᴀ h-óıꝝe, *he is in the land of youth.*
bı ᴦé ᴀꝧ ᴦᴀ п-ᴀmᴀıп, *he was in the river.*
Ꞇᴀ пᴀ bᴀıᴅ ᴀıп ᴀп b-ᴘᴀıпᴦꝝe, *the boats are on the sea.*
Léım ᴀп bᴦᴀᴅᴀп ᴀᴦ ᴀп ᴠıᴦꝝe, *the salmon leaped out of the water.*
Ꝺe ċlᴀꝧ bᴦıᴀıп ᴀп bᴠпᴀᴅ ᴦıп, *that family is of the clan of Bryan.*
Iᴦ mᴀıċ ıᴀᴅ ᴅó ᴅᴀoıпıb eıle, *they are good to other people.*
Ċᴠᴀıᴅ ᴦé ᴘᴀп ꝝ-coıll, *he went through the wood.*
Ꞇᴀ ᴦé ᴘᴠıᴅ ᴀп ᴠıᴦꝝe, *he is under the water.*

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O'ımèıʒ ſê ʒo Coſcaıʒ, *he went to Cork.*

Ca ſê ʒaꞃ aıcꞃe ʒaꞃ ſꞁlabaꞃ, *he is without knowledge and without speech.*

Nı b-fſıl feaꞃ ꞁ ʒ-cſıocaıb Faıl coſṁſıl leıſ, *there is not a man like him in the territories of Inis Fail.*

Nıoꞃ léıʒ ſê a ſúꞃ lê, (or ꞃê) feaꞃ ꞃô mꞃaoı, *he did not disclose his secret to man or woman.*

Labaıſ mê leıſ aꞃ b-feaꞃ, *I spoke to the man.*

Ca ſí maſ ʒſêıꞃ aꞃ c-ſaṁſaıb, *she is like unto,* (or as) *the summer's sun.*

Ó cúſ ʒo beıſeab, *from beginning to end.*

O'êıſıʒ mê ſoıṁ aꞃ ꞃ-ʒſêıꞃ, *I rose before the sun.*

Sometimes the government of the preposition is not observed, when ʒaċ, *each,* or *every,* �177le, *all,* or some such adjective comes between the preposition and the substantive; as, bo labaıſ ſê lê ʒaċ beaꞃ, (not mꞃaoı) aċú, *he spoke to each woman of them.*

2. cꞃm, *to, towards.*
   bêıſ, *after.*
   feab, *throughout.*
   fſb, *among.*

ıaſ, *after.*
ꞃêıſ, *according to.*
cımċıoll, *about.*

And all the improper prepositions, (i.e. those expressions which are formed by the union of nouns with prepositions,) govern the genitive; as, cſaıb ſê cꞃm aꞃ c-ſléıbe, *he went to,* or *towards the mountain.*

Oêıſ ꞃa bıleaꞃ, *after the flood.*
Feab ꞃa cıꞃe, *throughout the country.*
Fſb, or aıſ fſb ꞃa h-abaꞃ, *through the river.*
Jaſ lae foʒṁaıſ, *after a harvest day.*
Rêıſ mo baꞃaṁla, *according to my opinion.*
Cımċıoll ꞃa ſaċa, *about the fort.*
A b-fıaboꞃſıſe aꞃ c-ſlvaıʒ, *before the army,* &c.

3. Jbıſ, *between,* governs the accusative; as, ıbıſ mê fêıꞃ aʒſſ cú fêıꞃ, *between myself and yourself;* ıbıſ aꞃ c-aeſ 'ſa calaṁ, *between the sky and the earth.*

4. The following prepositions, without the article, aspirate the nouns that they govern, viz. :—

ᎯᎵᏂ, *on*, *before*.

ᎠᎬ, *of*.

ᎠᎣ, *to*.

ᏂᎯ, *upon, about*.

ᏂᎯᎣᎫ, *under*.

ᏂᎬᎯᎣ, *throughout*.

ᏂᎻᎠ, *among*.

ᏃᎯᏁ, *without*.

ᎫᎣᎾᎻᎥᎣ, *unto*.

ᎻᎯᏁ, *like to, as*.

Ꭳ, or ᎥᎯ, *from*.

ᏂᎡᎬ, ᏪᎫᎥᎣ, *through*.

ᎴᎻ, or ᎴᎥᎻᎬ, *about*.

5. Ꭹ, *in*, and ᎫᎯᏂ, *after*, cause eclipsis; as, Ꭿ Ꭳ-ᏪᎯᎳᎻ ᎾᎯ ᏏᏕᎫᎾᎬᎧᎫ, *in the land of Ireland* ; ᎫᎯᏂ Ꮋ-ᎬᎯᏂ ᎯᎾ ᏃᎻᏂ, *after the death of the man*. The influence of ᎫᎯᏂ, in this place, is the same as upon the past participle ; as, ᎫᎯᏂ Ꮎ-ᎣᎬᎥᎾᎯᎣ ᎯᎾ ᏌᎾᎫᎣᎻᎯ, *having done the act*.

6. When the article comes between a noun, or adjective in the singular number, and any of the following prepositions, ᎯᏌ, ᎯᎫᏂ, ᎯᎴ, ᏂᎣ, ᏂᎯ, ᏂᎴᎥᎣ, ᏏᎴᎴ, ᎯᎾ, or its abbreviations, Ꭿ, Ꭻ, *in ;* ᏁᎬ, ᎴᎬ ᎴᎬᎫᎴ, *with ;* ᎻᎯᏂ, *as ;* Ꭳ, *from ;* ᏁᎣᎫᎻ, *before ;* ᏪᎯᏂ, *past ;* ᏪᎫᎬ, *through ;* the noun or adjective suffers eclipsis ; as, ᎯᎫᏂ ᎯᎾ Ꭳ-ᏪᎯᎳᎻ, *on the earth*, &c. But ᎠᎣ, *to*, and ᎠᎬ, *of*, according to some districts, require aspiration ; as, ᎠᎣ'Ꮎ ᎤᎯᏂᎣ, *to the bard;* ᎠᎬ'Ꮎ ᏌᎾᎬᎫᎾ, *of the sun*.

7. ᎯᏌ, *at*, or *with*, ᏃᎣ, *to*, ᎣᎴ, *over*, require the noun to be in the primary form ; as, ᎯᏌ ᏪᎯᏪᎯᎫᏂ ᏑᎥᎠᎯ, *at the city of Juda ;* ᏃᎣ ᏪᎫᏂ ᏪᎯᎾᎯᎯᎫᎾ, *to the land of Canaan ;* ᎣᎴ ᏆᎫᎾ ᎾᎯ ᏪᎯᎳᎻᎯᎾ, *over the earth*.

8. ᏃᎯᎾ, *without*, will have either the primary or aspirate form ; as, ᏃᎯᎾ ᏪᎣᎫᎴ, or ᏪᎣᎫᎴ, *without a foot*. ᎩᎫᏂ, *on*, will have the primary, aspirate or eclipsing form ; as, ᎯᎫᏂ ᏪᎫᎴ, ᎯᎫᏂ ᏪᎫᎴ, ᎯᎫᏂ, Ꭳ-ᏪᎫᎴ, *at first*, or *in the beginning*.

9. ᏃᎣ, *to*, and ᎴᎬ, ᏁᎬ, *with*, sometimes take h before a vowel ; as, ᏃᎣ h-ᎣᎴᏪ, *badly ;* ᎴᎬ h-ᎫᎣᎾᏃᎾᎯᎻ, *with astonishment*, &c.

10. A preposition prefixed to Ꭿ, *which*, requires the verb to be in the negative form ; as, ᎯᎫᏪ ᎯᎾ Ꭿ ᎾᎯᎤᎯᎣᎯᎫᏂ, *a place in which they were*. Sometimes the preposition is understood, as, ᎯᎫᏪ Ꭿ Ꮎ-ᎣᎬᎯᏪᎯᎫᏌ ᎴᎫᎯᎣ, *the place where they went*.

CONJUNCTION.

1. The conjunctions ᴀ᷆ᴣᴠᴘ, *and*, ᴨó, or ᴨᴀ, *than*, couple the same cases of nouns; as, ꜰɪᴘ ᴀᴣᴠᴘ ᴍᴨᴀ, *men and women*. When two or more nouns, coupled by a conjunction, are governed by a preposition, it is usual to repeat the preposition before each noun; as, ᴀɪᴘ ꜰᴀᴅ ᴀᴣᴠᴘ ᴀɪᴘ ʟᴇɪᴄᴇᴀᴅ, *in length and in breadth*. When two or more adjectives come together, qualifying the same object, ᴀᴣᴠᴘ is often omitted; as, ɪᴘ ᴍɪᴨ, ᴍɪʟɪᴘ, ᴍᴀɪᴘᴇᴀᴄ, ᴍᴏᴅᴀᴍᴠɪʟ, ᴘᴏᴄᴀɪᴘ, ᴄᴘᴀɪ᷉ᴄᴇᴀᴄ ᴅᴏ ᴣᴨúɪᴘ ᴀ ᴃᴇᴀᴨ, *smooth, sweet, comely, mild, calm, devout looking, is thy face O woman.*—Carolan, the Irish bard.

2. ᴨó, or ᴨᴀ, *than*, are sometimes repeated as often as there are nouns in the sentence, by which they are coupled; as, ᴄʟᴠɪᴄᴇ ᴨᴏ ᴀᴇᴨᴀᴄ, ᴨᴏ ᴀᴠᴘᴄᴀᴄ, see ʟᴠᴣᴨᴀᴘᴀ in Dictionary—leo, ᴨᴏ ʙᴀʟʟ, ᴨᴏ ᴀɪᴣᴇ, ᴨᴏ ᴄᴠᴘɪ᷉ᴘᴇᴨᴅ, ᴨᴏ ᴅᴀ ʟᴀᴇᴄ ɪ᷉ᴘɪᴨ. Cor. under ʟᴀᴘᴀᴣ. Sometimes ᴣᴀᴨ, *without*, supplies the place of ᴨᴀ, or *nor*, as, ᴣᴀᴨ ᴄᴇᴀᴄ ᴣᴀᴨ ᴄᴀʟᴀᴍ, *without house or land.*

3. ᴍᴀᴘ, *as*, ᴏ, *since*, ᴘᴠʟ, *before that*, ᴍᴀ, *if*, ᴨᴀ, *than*, ᴣᴠᴘ, *that*, and ᴀᴨ, *whether*, aspirate; as, ᴍᴀᴘ ᴄᴠᴀʟᴀɪᴅ ᴍé, *as I heard;* ó ᴄᴀɪᴨɪᴄ ᴘê, *since he came;* ᴍᴀ ᴄɪᴣɪᴍ ᴄú ᴀ ᴣ-ᴄᴇᴀᴘᴄ, *if I rightly understand you*, &c.

4. ᴣᴏ, *that*, ᴀᴨ, *whether?* ᴅᴀ, *if*, and ᴍᴠᴨᴀ, *if not*, eclipse and prefix ᴨ to vowels.

INTERJECTION.

1. ᴀ, *o*, requires the vocative and aspirates the noun next to it; as, ᴀ ᴛɪᴣᴇᴀᴘᴨᴀ, *O Lord;* ᴀ ᴅê, *O God;* ᴀ ᴍɪᴄ, *my son.*

2. ᴍᴀɪᴨᴣ ᴨᴀᴄ, *woe to*, requires the dative; as, ᴍᴀɪᴨᴣ ᴅᴀᴍᴘᴀ, *woe to me.*

3. ᴀᴘ ᴄᴘᴠᴀᴣ, *would, alas!* and ꜰᴀᴘᴀᴏᴘ, *alas!* require the ablative with a preposition; as, ᴀᴘ ᴄᴘᴠᴀᴣ ʟɪᴏᴍ ᴅᴏ ᴘᴣᴇᴠʟ, *alas! I am sorry for thy news.*

4. ᴍᴏᴨᴠᴀᴘ, *alas!* requires the accusative; as, ᴍᴏᴨᴠᴀᴘ ᴄú, *unhappy art thou.*

Extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters.

A.D. 1171. Slᴀɪcce𐌇eᴅ lᴀ Rʋᴀɪᴅɲɪ ʋᴀ coɲċobᴀɪʀ, lᴀ cɪccheɲɲᴀɲ ʋᴀ Rʋᴀɪɲc ᴀʒʋʀ lᴀ mʋʀċhᴀᴅ ʋᴀ cceɲbᴀɪll ʒo hᴀċ clɪᴀċ ᴅo ɼoɲᴅᴀɪʀ ᴀɲ Jᴀɲlᴀ Ó Scɲᴀɲʒbʋʋ ᴀʒʋʀ ᴀɲ mɪlɪᴅ cocᴀ boɪ cɲᴀ ᴅeᴀᴅᴀᴅ ᴀʒʋʀ ɪomᴢʋɪɲ ecoɲɪᴀ ɼɲɪ ɲe ċᴀeccɪᴅɪʀɪ Ðo ċoɪᴅ ɪeɲᴀɱ ʋᴀ Coɲċobᴀɪɲ ɪccoɪɲɲe lᴀɪʒheɲ, ⁊ mᴀɲcɪʋᴀʒ ɼeɲ mᴅɲeɪɼɲe, ᴀɪɲʒɪᴀll ᴅo bʋᴀɪɲ, ⁊ ᴅo loɼccᴀᴅ ᴀɲbᴀɲ ɲᴀ Sᴀxᴀɲᴀċ Ðo ᴅeochᴀᴅʋɲ ɪᴀɲccᴀɪɲ ᴀɲ cɪᴀɲlᴀ, ⁊ 𝔐ɪlɪᴅ cocᴀ coɲᴀ ɲɪᴅɪɲɪᴅ ɪlloɲʒɼoɲc leɪċe cʋɪɲɲ Ro mᴀɲbʋᴀᴅ ʋochʋɪᴅe ᴅɪᴀ ɲᴅᴀoɼccʋɲɪʋᴀʒ Ƈʋʒʋᴀc ᴀ loɲ, ᴀ ɲeᴅᴀᴅ, ⁊ ᴀ ccᴀɼʋɪll.

A. D. 1171. Roderick O'Conor, Tiarnan O'Rourke, and Murchad O'Carroll, marched with an army to Dublin to besiege the city, then in the possession of Earl Strongbow, and Miles De Cogan. They remained there for a fortnight, during which time many fierce engagements took place between them. O'Conor after that, marched against Leinster with the cavalry of Brefney and Oriel, to take and burn the corn of the English. While Roderick was thus engaged, Earl Strongbow, and Miles De Cogan attacked the fastnesses of the North of Ireland; they slew many of the common soldiers, and brought away with them provisions, armour, and horses.

A. D. 1172. Ƈɪccheɲɲᴀɲ ʋᴀ Rʋᴀɪɲc cɪccheɲɲᴀ bɲeɪɼɲe ᴀʒʋɼ coɲɱᴀɪcɲe ᴀʒʋʀ ɼeɲ cʋɱᴀchcᴀ moɪɲ ɼɲɪ ɲe ɼocᴀ ᴅo ɱᴀɲbᴀᴅ (.ɪ. ɪclᴀchcʒᴀ) lᴀ hʋʒo ᴅelᴀcɪ ɪɼɪʋl ᴀʒʋʀ lᴀ ᴅoɱɲᴀll mᴀc ᴀɲɲᴀᴅᴀ ʋɪ Rʋᴀɪɲc ᴅɪᴀ ċeɲel ɼeʋɪɲ boɪ ɪɱᴀɪlle ɼɲɪʋ Ro ᴅɪceɲɲᴀᴅ é leo, Rʋccʋᴀc ᴀ ceɲɲ ᴀʒʋʀ ᴀ coɲɲ ʒo ᴅoċɲᴀɪᴅ co hᴀch clɪᴀċ Ro coccbᴀᴅ ᴀɲ ceɲɲ ʋᴀʀ ᴅoɲʋʀ ᴀɲ ᴅúɪɲe ɪɲᴀ ɼcᴀċ ᴅeɲcc cɲʋᴀʒ ᴅo ʒᴀoɪᴅeᴀlᴀɪb Ro cɲochᴀᴅ beoɼ ᴀɲ coɲɲ ɼɲᴀ hᴀċ clɪᴀċ ᴀ cʋᴀɪċ ᴀʒʋʀ ᴀ ċoɲɼᴀ ʋʋᴀʀ.

A D. 1172. Tiarnan O'Rourke, Lord of Brefney and Conmaicne, for a long period a powerful chieftain, was treacherously slain at Tlachtga, by Hugo De Lacy, and Donall, son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe; he was beheaded, and they carried his head and body to Dublin in an ignominious manner; his head was placed over the town gate, a

grievous spectacle to the Irish, and his body was gibbetted with his feet upwards on the north side of the city.

A. D. 1172. Cꞃeaċ ꝼill la mac Aꞃoaꞽồ ꞃꞽ Rꞃaꞽꞃc, ⁊ la Saxaꞃachaꞽb 4 mꞃꞽꞃꞇꞽꞃ ꞃa hAꞃ�art꞉aꞽle, ⁊ 4 mꞃꞽꞃꞇꞽꞃ meꞃꞽollꞃaꞃ coꞃꞃ꞉ꞃaꞇ bú, ⁊ bꞃoꞽồ ꞽomồa. Sloꞽꞃeaồ leo co haꞃồachaꞽồ ꞃꞃꞃ ꞃo ꞻꞃꞃeꞇ aꞃ ꞇꞽꞃ 4 meồoꞃ, aꞃꞃ꞉ồo ꞃoċꞻ leo ồomꞃall ꞃa ꝼeꞃ꞉aꞽle ꞇaoꞽꞃeaċ mꞃꞽꞃꞇꞽꞃe haꞃ꞉aꞽle ồoꞃ òꞃꞃ ꞃꞽꞃ.

A. D. 1172. The people of Annally, and Muintir Gillgan, were treacherously plundered, by the son of Annadh O'Rourke and the English, who carried away with them much cattle and property. They afterwards marched with an army to Ardagh, and plundered the country all round, and on that expedition slew Donall O'Ferrall, Chief of Annally.

A.D. 1174. Slvaꞽccheồ laꞃꞽꞃ ꞽaꞃla ồꞽꞃồꞃaồ mꞃmaꞃ. Slvaꞽꞃeồ ele la Rꞃaꞽồꞃꞽ ồꞽa hꞽmồeꞃaꞽl ꝼoꞃꞃo. Oꞇ cvalaꞇaꞃ ꞃa ꞃallaꞽb Rꞃaꞽồꞃꞽ ồo ꞇoċꞇ ꞽꞃꞽꞃ mꞃmaꞃ ꞽꞃ aꞽꞃeꞃ caċa ꝼꞃꞽꞃ ꞃo ꞇoċꞃꞽꞃꞃꞽoꞇ ꞃoꞽll aꞇa cliaꞇ ồꞽaꞃaꞽꞃe, ⁊ ꞃꞽ ꞃo hꞻꞽꞃeaồ leo ꞃo ꞃaꞃꞃaꞇaꞃ ꞃo ồꞃꞃlaꞽꞃ Caꞽꞽc ồomꞃall ꞃa bꞃꞽaꞽꞃ ⁊ ồal ccaꞽꞃ, ⁊ caċ ꞽaꞃċaꞽꞃ òoꞃaċꞇ, ⁊ moꞃċaċ ꝼꞽl Aꞃꞽꞃeồaꞽꞃ ceꞃmoꞇa ồꞽꞃꞽm ồeꞃꞃlvaꞃ ꞃo ꝼaccbaồ laꞽꞃ aꞃ ꞃꞽꞃ Rꞃaꞽồꞃꞽ. Ro ꝼꞽꞃeaồ caċ cꞃoồa eꞇꞽꞃ ꞃallaꞽb, ⁊ ꞃaoꞽồelaꞽb aꞃ ồꞃ ꞃꞽꞃ, ꞃo ꞃo ꞃꞃaoꞽꞃeaồ ꞇꞃe ꞃeꞃc ꞽombꞃalꞇa ꝼoꞃ ꞃallaꞽb, ⁊ ꞃo maꞃbaồ ꞃeċꞇ cceồ ồo ꞃallaꞽb ꞽꞃꞽꞃ caċꞽꞃ, coꞃaċ ꞇeꞃꞃa aċꞇ ꞇꞽoꞃ uꞻꞃꞽ bec beo aꞃꞽꞃ caċ ꞃꞽꞃ ồo ꞃallaꞽb ꞽmoꞃ ꞽaꞃla. Oo ꞇaeồ ꞃꞽồe ꝼo mela ồꞽa ꞇꞽꞃ ꞃo ꞃoꞃc laꞽꞃꞃe. Soaꞽꞃ ꞃa bꞃꞽaꞽꞃ ồꞽa ꞇꞽꞃ ꞽaꞃ ccoꞃccꞃꞃ.

A. D. 1174. Earl Strongbow marched with an army to plunder Munster, and Roderick O'Conor, (King of Connaught) marched with his army to resist them. When the English received intelligence of Roderick's advance into Munster to give them battle, they sent for reinforcements to Dublin, which proceeded with all possible speed to Thurles. Donall O'Brien marched thither at the head of the Dalcassians; also a brigade from West Connaught, and a large army of the Siol Murray, besides the numerous and select army left with King Roderick. A fierce

battle ensued in which the English were defeated by
superior forces. Seven hundred of the English were
left dead on the field, and only a small number of
them survived the battle, who fled in consternation
with the Earl to his house in Waterford. O'Brien
after the victory returned to his residence.

A. D. 1185. Ꝃꝇ ꝑꝩ Ꞅꞇꞃꞇꞇ .ꝑ. Ꞅꞇꞃ ꝿꝏ ꝏ ꝏꝛꝑ
ꝉꝩꝑꝑ ꝏ ꞇꝥꝏꞇ ꝩ ꝝꝑꝥ ꝉꝩꞇꞇ ꞇꝑꝝ ꝝꝾꝑꞇ ꝉꝏꝝ ꝏ ꝝꝏꝡꝏꝡꝉ
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ꝏ ꝑꝝꝝꝑꝝꝓ ꝝꝑꝏꝝ.

A. D. 1185. John, Son of King Henry the II. of
England, came with a fleet of sixty ships to conquer
Ireland. He took possession of Dublin and Leinster,
and erected a castle at Tioprat Fachtna and Ardfinan,
from which he went to plunder Munster, but Donall
O'Brien defeated the English with great slaughter.
John soon after returned to England, to lodge a com-
plaint with his father against Hugo de Lacy, who
was then the most powerful man in Ireland, under
the King of England; and he sent the King neither
tribute nor hostages from the princes of Ireland.

A. D. 1186. ꝝꝩꝝꝏ ꝝꝝ Ꞃꝏꞇꝑꝑ Ꝃꝏꝏꝑꝏꝲꞇꝝꞇ ꝑ ꝏꝝꝥꝝꝏꝝꝉꞇꝝꝏꞇ
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A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy who confiscated and transferred so many churches to the English Lords in Meath, Brefney and Oriel received the rents of Connaught, conquered the most part of Ireland for the English, erected castles in all quarters of Meath from the Shannon to the sea, and having completed the Castle of Durrow, went out one day to view it, accompanied by one third of the English. At this time a young man of Teffia, whose name was Giolla-gan-ionathar O'Miaidh, came up, having an axe concealed under his garment, with which he struck Hugo and cut off his head, which with the body rolled into the castle ditch, near the sanctuary of Colum-kille. Giolla-gan-ionathar fled, and escaped from the English and Irish present into the wood of Clare, where he concealed himself, and afterwards returned safely to Fox and O'Breen, at whose instigation he slew the Earl.

A. D. 1188. ⁊oɪll ċaɪ͂rceoɪl m͂aɪᵹe coba, ⁊ ḃron̄ᵹ ḃo vɪb eacħḃaɪꝺ vlaꝺ ḃo ċoċc ap cpeɪcħ ɪ ccɪp eoᵹaɪn ᵹo ccoppacħcacap ᵹo leɪm mɪc neɪll Ro ᵹabpac bú ⁊n͂ rɪn, ḃo ḃeacħaɪꝺ ḃom͂nall va loċlaɪ͂n copa ċecclaꝺ ɪna nḃeaḃaɪꝺ pvcc opa hɪ ccabap na ccpanpapꝺ, ḃo pacćpac ɪom͂aɪpecc ḃɪa poɪle po maɪꝺħ fop ᵹallaɪb, po cpɪpeꝺ anap.

A. D. 1188. The English of the Castle of Moycoba and a party from Iveagh in Ulidia, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and advanced as far as the Leap of M'Neill, where they seized some cattle. Donall O'Loughlin with his followers pursued them and overtook them at Cavan of Granard. A battle ensued between them in which the English were defeated with slaughter.

Ⱥn Ċpɪoċ.