



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



J

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
IRISH LANGUAGE.
IN THREE PARTS.

I.

AN ORIGINAL AND COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR.

II.

FAMILIAR PHRASES AND DIALOGUES.

III.

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, IN THE ORIGINAL
CHARACTER.

WITH COPIOUS TABLES OF THE CONTRACTIONS.

BY REV. WM. NEILSON, D.D.

ACHILL:
PRINTED AT THE "MISSION PRESS."
1845.

3186. e . 5. Digitized by Google

26
5
 12
19
 26
29
 16

6-0
 7-16

20
10
 30

1-16
10
 19-16

18
~~14~~
 2
1
 36

20-16

1-16

18
19-16

19-16
3-10
 23-6



A
GRAMMAR
 OF THE
IRISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

IN IRISH THERE ARE SEVENTEEN LETTERS :

	SOUND, (1) <i>See page 111</i>	EXAMPLE.
Ḃ	1 long, as <i>a</i> in bar,	bán, white.
	2 short, as <i>a</i> in hat,	ṽap, come thou.
	3 obscure, as <i>a</i> in negative (2)	Ḃomṽa, with me.
B	1 as <i>b</i> in boy,	bean, a woman.
		cṽall, sense.
C	1 before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , as <i>k</i> in king,	caṽ, a battle.
	2 before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> or <i>u</i> , as <i>c</i> in call,	
Ḃ	1 thick, before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> , this sound } is not found in English, (3)	} Ḃán, a poem.
	2 liquid, before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , as <i>d</i> in } guardian,	
e	1 long as <i>ea</i> in great,	ṽe, six.
	2 short, as <i>e</i> in let,	ṽollṽe, light.
f	1 as <i>f</i> in fan,	ṽáṽe, welcome.
		ṽean, love.
Ḃ	1 before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , as <i>g</i> in get,	ṽom, blue.
	2 before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> , as <i>g</i> in gun,	ṽṽ, a king.
i	1 long, as <i>ie</i> in field,	ṽṽ, meal.
	2 short, as <i>i</i> in fit,	ṽṽl, honey.
l	1 single, as <i>l</i> in ale,	} ṽall, slow.
	2 double, this sound is not found in } English, (4)	
	3 liquid, as <i>l</i> in valiant,	
m	1 as <i>m</i> in man,	buṽle, a blow.
		ṽo, my.
N	1 single, as <i>n</i> in now,	ṽuṽe, a man.
	2 double, this sound is not found in } English, (5)	} ceáñ, a head

	SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
	3 liquid, as <i>n</i> in new,	bajñe, milk.
O	1 long, as <i>o</i> in more,	ḡóḡ, great.
	2 long, and broad, as <i>o</i> in lord,	póḡ, seed.
	3 short, as <i>o</i> in not,	zob, a beak.
P	1 as <i>p</i> in pin,	poll, a pit.
R	1 single, this sound is not found in English, (6)	} críon, withered.
	2 double, as <i>r</i> in fur,	
S	1 thick, this sound is not found in English, (7) ^{Am 112}	} ronnar, happiness.
	2 as <i>sh</i> in shield,	
T	1 thick, before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> , this sound is not found in English, (8)	} tarṭ, thirst.
	2 liquid, before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , as <i>t</i> , in bastion	
U	1 long, as <i>u</i> in true,	tu, thou.
	2 short as <i>u</i> in but,	cunur, power.

N. B.—*h*; as no Irish word begins radically with this letter, it is considered only as a mark of aspiration; and when affixed to a consonant, it is denoted by a point placed over it; thus,

ḃ, ċ, ḋ, ḟ, ġ, ḡ, ṗ, ṙ, ṫ, denote
bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, mh, ph, sh, th, (9)

The letters are classed as follows :—

4 o u	}	broad vowels, (10)		
e i			}	small vowels, (10)
b c d f g ḡ ḡ p r ṡ t l ñ r				
ñ r	}	incapable of aspiration, or immutables.		

VOWELS.

α, ο, and υ, are called broad vowels, because they require a hiatus, or wide opening of the mouth, in expressing them; ε and ι are called small, because they require a less opening of the mouth.

The poets, in latter ages, devised a rule, which prescribes that the vowel, which goes before a consonant, must be of the same class with the vowel which follows that consonant, *i. e.* both broad or both small. In observing this rule, therefore, attention must be paid to the vowel which follows the consonant; for, if it be broad, while that which radically goes before the consonant is small, or vice versa, then the vowel preceding the consonant must be left out, and another substituted in its place, of the same class with that following the consonant; or an adventitious vowel must be inserted after the preceding one, to agree with the subsequent; as, ρεαρᾶμ, not ρεῖραμ, or ρεαρῖμ, *I stand*; βυαῖλιμ, not βυαῖλαμ, *I beat*; λαῖν, *hand*, and ζεαῖ, *white*, compounded λαῖνζεαῖ, not λαῖνεαῖ, *white-handed*.

Although it is evident, from ancient manuscripts, that this rule was unknown in early times, yet it has been so universally observed in latter ages, that it is impossible to lay it aside entirely. In many instances, it adds to the sweetness and fulness of the sound; but, in others, it so completely destroys the radical form of words, that no principle of grammar can justify a rigid adherence to it.

MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

Β, c, ϑ, ϕ, ζ, η, π, ρ, τ, are called mutable, because they can be aspirated, or mortified, *i. e.* change or lose their sound, by the addition of η.

As the sounds of the mutable consonants, when aspirated, differ materially from those which they receive, when simple; and as a peculiar delicacy of pronunciation consists in expressing them with propriety, it is necessary to pay strict attention to the following rules:—

Βη is sounded like *v*, at the beginning or end of a word; as, μο βᾶρ, *my death*; λῆβ, *with you*. But in the middle of a word, it is commonly sounded like *w*, as, λεαβᾶρ, *a book*.

Ch is always sounded like χ in Greek, or *ch*, in loch; as, μο cheαῖ, *my head*.

Φη and ζη, before or after a small vowel, like *y*; as, μο φῖα, *my God*; μο ζῖolla, *my boy*. But before or after a broad vowel, they have a very weak guttural sound, somewhat stronger than that of *w*; as μο ζυτ, *my voice*; ζῖατ, *love*; ηαζ, *a field*, (12)

ʃh is entirely mute ; as, 4η ʃ4ηʒε, pronounce, 4η 4ηʒε, *the sea*.

ʒh is sounded like b ; as, ʃη4η, *swimming* ; 4ηʒηʃ *like*.

Ph is sounded, as in other languages, like *ph* in philosopher ; as ʃη ʃ4ηʃε, *my child*.

Sh and th are sounded as *h* alone ; as, ʃη ʃ4ηʃ, *my eye* ʃη ʃ4ηʃ, *my house*. But ʃ, before l, η, or η is entirely mute ; as, ʃη ʃ4ηʃε, *my health* ; ʃη ʃη4αδ, *my countenance* ; ʃη ʃηη, *my nose*.

IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

l, η, η, are called immutable, because they never change, or lose their sound, by the addition of h. But they alone can be doubled in the middle, or at the end of words ; as, ʃηη, *a top* ; ʃε4ηη4ηʃη, *I buy*.

It is to be observed, that ʃl and lη, in the middle of words, are sounded like ll ; as, ʃʃʃ4αδ, *sleep* ; ʃʃη4, *flesh* ; pronounce ʃʃ4αδ, *colla* ; and ʃη like ηη ; as, ʃε4ʃη4, *the same*, pronounce ʃε4ηη4.

DIPHTHONGS.

THERE ARE THIRTEEN DIPHTHONGS,—VIZ.

SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
ʒe long, as <i>ai</i> in pain,	ʃae, of a day.
ʒi long and distinct, short, as <i>i</i> in fight,	ʃ4ηη, a fine.
ʒo long, nearly as <i>oo</i> in fool,	ʃη4ηʃ, good.
ʃe long, as <i>ea</i> in bear, short, as <i>ea</i> in heart,	ʃη4ol, bald.
ʃi long, as <i>ei</i> in reign, short, as <i>e</i> in ferry,	ʃη44η, a finger.
ʃo long, as <i>aw</i> in shawl, short, as <i>o</i> in shock,	ʃε4ηʃ, just.
ʃu long, as <i>a</i> in fare,	ʃ4ηηʃ, charity.
ʃa long, as <i>ea</i> in clear,	ʃεηη, tallow.
ʃo long, as <i>ie</i> in cashier, short, as <i>io</i> in fashion,	ʃεδl, a sail.
ʃu long, as <i>u</i> in fume, short, as <i>i</i> in shirt,	ʃεoch, a drink.
ʃi long, force on the <i>o</i> , short, force on the <i>i</i> ,	ʃεʃη, grass.
ʃu long, distinct,	ʃ4all, sense.
ʃi long, force on the <i>u</i> , short, force on the <i>i</i> ,	ʃʃη, wine.
	ʃηʃol4η, water cresses.
	ʃ4ηη4ηʃ, quietness.
	ʃηʃuch, wet.
	ʃ4ηη, right.
	ʃʃηη, a crime.
	ʃ4ual, coal.
	ʃ4ηʃ, an eye.
	ʃʃηʃ, blood.

TRIPHTHONGS.

THERE ARE FIVE TRIPHTHONGS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS LONG,—VIZ.

SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
Αοι nearly as <i>we</i> ,	θησαυρη, treasure.
Εοι force on <i>o</i> ,	φεισι, flesh.
Ιαι force on both the <i>i</i> 's,	ιηθισ, a physician.
Ιυι force on the <i>u</i> ,	ειυη, gentle.
Υαι distinct,	ειυαισ, hard.

ECLIPSIS.

In the inflexion and combination of words, certain consonants are frequently prefixed to others, with which they cannot be sounded; and the adventitious consonant is then said to eclipse the radical one; viz: *b, c, ς, ϕ, ζ, η, ϑ, ρ, ρ, τ*, when beginning a word, and followed by a vowel or by *l* or *r*; as also *ρ*, followed by *η*, may be eclipsed thus:

EXAMPLES.

<table border="0"> <tr><td>b</td><td rowspan="8" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td><td rowspan="8" style="vertical-align: middle;">is eclipsed by</td><td rowspan="8" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td></tr> <tr><td>c</td></tr> <tr><td>ς</td></tr> <tr><td>ϕ</td></tr> <tr><td>ζ</td></tr> <tr><td>ρ</td></tr> <tr><td>ρ</td></tr> <tr><td>τ</td></tr> </table>	b	}	is eclipsed by	{	c	ς	ϕ	ζ	ρ	ρ	τ	<table border="0"> <tr><td>η, 4 ηβαλε, our town.</td></tr> <tr><td>ς, 4 ζεαρτ, our right.</td></tr> <tr><td>η, 4 ησις, our God.</td></tr> <tr><td>β, 4 βρεαρηη, our land.</td></tr> <tr><td>η, 4 ηζεαρηη, our complaint.</td></tr> <tr><td>β, 4 βρεηη, our punishment.</td></tr> <tr><td>τ, 4η τριλατ, the rod,</td></tr> <tr><td>ς, 4 ςτεηη, our fire.</td></tr> </table>	η, 4 ηβαλε, our town.	ς, 4 ζεαρτ, our right.	η, 4 ησις, our God.	β, 4 βρεαρηη, our land.	η, 4 ηζεαρηη, our complaint.	β, 4 βρεηη, our punishment.	τ, 4η τριλατ, the rod,	ς, 4 ςτεηη, our fire.
b	}				is eclipsed by	{														
c																				
ς																				
ϕ																				
ζ																				
ρ																				
ρ																				
τ																				
η, 4 ηβαλε, our town.																				
ς, 4 ζεαρτ, our right.																				
η, 4 ησις, our God.																				
β, 4 βρεαρηη, our land.																				
η, 4 ηζεαρηη, our complaint.																				
β, 4 βρεηη, our punishment.																				
τ, 4η τριλατ, the rod,																				
ς, 4 ςτεηη, our fire.																				

In pronouncing these eclipses, the first consonant only is sounded; as, 4 ηβαλε, 4 ζεαρτ, &c. Except ης, in which both letters are uttered, with a strong guttural expression.

Instead of βρ, the ancients frequently wrote ϕϕ; as, 4 ϕϕεαρηη, our land: cc, instead of ζc; as 4 cceαρτ, our right; and ττ, instead of ςτ; as, 4 ττεηη, our fire; and these words are pronounced in the same manner, as if written 4 βρεαρηη, 4 ζεαρτ, and 4 ςτεηη. (13)

ACCENT.

An accent is placed over such vowels and diphthongs, as are naturally either long or short, when they are to be pronounced long; as, ηας, a son, short; βαρ, death, long; ηγορ, knowledge, short; ςγορ, rent, long.

Monosyllables ending in *a, e, i, u*, being commonly long, require no accent over them; as, λα, a day, τη, thou.

In words of two or more syllables, the accent commonly falls on the first syllable ; as, *ṛéʒʒoŋáć*, last, *múćáʒm*, I extinguish.

OBSERVATIONS.

In reading Irish, every letter, except *ř* and *ř* before *l* or *ʒ* must be sounded. But some of the aspirated consonants are so slightly expressed as to be almost imperceptible ; the reason of which is as follows.

According to the principle of the language, no number of vowels, meeting in a word, forms more than *one* syllable.

The poets, however, frequently wanting to lengthen words, by multiplying their syllables, devised the method of throwing in an adventitious consonant, generally *ṛ* or *ř*, to divide two vowels into two syllables ; thus, *ṛʒáʒŋá*, a lord, which consists of only two syllables, is divided into *ṛʒéáʒŋá*, of three syllables.

Now, as this manner of spelling was unknown in earlier ages, the primitive pronunciation is still so far retained, that the adventitious letters are passed over, with an almost imperceptible flexion of the voice.

In like manner *ṛ* and *ř*, which, always in the beginning of words, and frequently in the middle, have a clear and strong sound, are very commonly used at the end, merely to give a fuller vowel cadence to the termination, as, *ŋéáʒṛéʒáć*, to *strengthen*, *ʒʒ a king*.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL TABLES.

FAMILIAR WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

ASPIRATED CONSONANTS.

Mó ŋáć, my son.

Mó báʒ, my death.

Ró beáć, very small.

Aŋ beáŋ, the woman.

Mó béul, my mouth.

Mó bóŋŋ, my sole.

Mó ŋéall, my knob.

Mó ŋŋáŋ, my desire.

Mó bʒáć, my meat.

Aŋ ŋŋáʒ, the dish.

Cŋáʒm, a bone.

Slʒáć, a mountain.

Naom, a saint.

Neam, heaven.

Ḑub, black.

Deʒlć, a form.

Sʒéʒm, beauty.

Uáʒŋ, a grave.

Ṭáʒć, a bull.

Dám, an ox.

Cŋum, a worm.

Cŋob, a maggot.

Mó óʒá, my God.

Mó cóŋŋ, my body.

Fáʒć, a prophet.

Cŋʒáć, clay.

Fuáćć, cold.

Tuáʒć, north.

Fʒuc, wet.

Ḑʒúćć, dew.

Lʒáʒ, a physician.

Noct, night.
 Mo ceann, my head.
 Mo súil, my eye.
 Mo cor, my foot.
 Mo írón, my nose.
 Ruad, reddish.
 Uct, the breast.
 Znao, love.
 Fjad, deer.
 Deoc, a drink.
 Lact, milk.
 Meao, Meath.
 Nuao, new.
 Maž, a field.
 Beac, a bee.
 Fjac, a crow.
 Eac, a horse.
 Cnoo, a portion.
 Seact, seven.
 Oct, eight.
 Deic, ten.
 Ao, Hugh.
 Taos, Teague.
 Caoo, weeping.
 Zeoo, a goose.
 Lam ceap, the right hand.
 Lam cl, the left hand.
 Cnec, shaking.
 Tnat, time.
 Meic, Fat.
 Feic, a sinew.
 Zuc, voice.
 Dat, color.
 Fuat, hatred.
 Mo tijn, my country.
 Luat, ashes.
 Sjt, a fairy.
 Mo feol, my sail.
 Mo thar, my thigh.
 Mo thua, my countenance.

LONG DIPHTHONGS.

Žlojn, glory.

Stroj, a slice.
 Mojn, turf.
 Reult, a star.
 Meun, a finger.
 Deon, a tear.
 Feun, grass.
 Zeuz, a branch.
 Znan, the sun.
 Sjan, west.
 Cljan, clergy.
 Pjan, pain,
 Cjall, sense.
 Eao, jealousy.
 Ceap, a trade.
 Ceao, a hundred.
 Smujo, smoke.
 Znjur, a countenance.
 Sjul, an eye.
 Dnjur, lechery.
 Cuz, five.
 Sjon, weather.
 Cjon, a comb.
 Fjon, true.
 Fjon, wine.
 Sjol, seed.
 Cjor, rent.
 Mjol, a louse.
 Saon, free.
 Caol, small.
 Taob, a side.
 Taom, a fit.
 Snaoo, sneezing.
 Caon, a sheep.
 Taor, dough.
 Blaor, a husk.
 Laož, a calf.
 Lae, of a day.
 Cejn, wax.
 Fejl, a vigil.
 Fejm, self.
 Rejo, ready.
 Cejm, a degree.
 Fuap, cold.

Cluar, ear
 Fhuas, hair.
 Fual, urine.
 Uan, a lamb.
 Cran, a bay.
 Cruac, a rick.
 Cuac, a cuckoo.
 Cuas, a daw.
 Fajl, a ring.
 Spáto, a street.
 Jú, an yew tree.
 Júl, July.
 Fjú, worth.
 Sjú, a sister.
 Tjú, thick.

SHORT DIPHTHONGS.

Oj, east.
 Stoj, storm.
 Ttoj, a foot.
 loj, a wound.
 Btoj, a goad.
 Cojl, a wood.
 Cloj, a hedge.
 Toj, smoke.
 Oj, an ewe.
 Tear, heat.
 Dear, south.
 Fear, a man.
 Ceañ, a head.
 Sean, old.
 Jeal, white.
 Breac, speckled.
 Sean, love.
 Fear, anger.
 Dear, red.
 Leac, a tomb.
 Beañ, a high top.
 Speal, a scythe.
 Peañ, a pen.
 Cearc, a hen.
 Ceat, permission.

Tpear, third.
 Fjul, blood.
 Cujp, of a booy.
 Cujm, a feast.
 Curo, a part.
 Muj, a sea.
 Spoc, frost.
 Smjor, marrow.
 Fjor, knowledge.
 Cmjor, a girdle.
 Fjoh, fair.
 Bjor, a spit.
 Lejr, with him.
 Cejr, a sow.
 Cejr, a question.
 Sajl, a beam.
 Staj, a state.
 Sajm, a psalm.
 Cajc, chalk.
 Cajc, paper.
 Staj, white thorn.
 Caj, of a cat.
 Slaj, of a rod.

TRIPHTHONGS.

Caom, fine.
 Aoj, age.
 Maol, bald.
 Naol, nine.
 Aol, an island.
 Aojb, courteous.
 Feol, flesh.
 Stoj, a rudder.
 Cjoj, gentle.
 Cuaj, a visit.
 Uaj, an hour.
 Fuaj, a sound.
 Uaj, a cave.
 Duaj, a reward.
 Luaj, speed.
 Ljaj, a physician.

C, ɤ, ɱ AND ɮ, BEFORE η,

ɤηε. a kind.
 Cηo, a nut.
 ʷηα, of a woman.
 ɸo ηηαoɱ, to a woman.
 Tηúɮ, envy.
 Cηαɸ, a knob.
 Cηoc, a hill.
 Cηob, a maggot.
 Cηάɸ, hemp.
 Cηαoɱ, a consumption.
 Cηεαɮ, a wound.
 ɤηár, a custom.
 ɤηoɱ, an act.
 ɤηoɮ, business.
 ɤηr̄η, a notch.

PROMISCUOUS.

ʷη, a month.
 Láη, middle.
 Báη, white.
 ɤoηη, blue.
 ʷη ɮr̄r̄ɱ. the eye.
 ʷ láη, her hand.
 ɸηuɱη, the back.
 Na ɤoɱ, of the feet.
 ʷ ɮoɱ, to restrain.
 ɤul, weeping.
 Tηuaɤ, pity.
 ɸuɱη, form.
 ɮoɱ, will.
 ɸr̄ɱ, expectation.
 ɤɤɱη, a knife.
 ʷɤ, an egg.
 Beoη, beer.
 leaη, ale.
 ɸéηc, alms.
 Súηɮ, a flail.

Cuyɱɤ. a yoke.
 ɤɮóη, a store.
 Sl̄η, a slate.
 Buɱɤ, bellows.
 ɤɱal, a coal.
 l̄r̄b, a link.
 Scuab, a broom.
 ɸɱαɮ, venison.
 luɮ, a mouse.
 luɱ, an herb.
 ɸoñ, brown.
 ɤɱr̄é, a portion.
 ʷoη, one.
 Tηηη, dry.
 Bo, a cow.
 Oη, gold.
 Pl̄uη, flour.
 Bηɱuɱ ɮu ? are you ?
 Raɱb ηε, I was.
 ʷηηη, a name.
 Beɱɮ ηε, I will be.
 loɱɤ, a trace.
 ɤláɱ, green.
 Cηañ, a tree.
 ɸáɤ, leave.
 So, this.
 ɤη, that.
 ɤɱαɮ, they.
 Ruɱñ, division.
 Chum, to.
 ʷ ηɤáη, near.
 ʷ bɸαɮ, far.
 ɤaηɤ, fierce.
 ɸαoɱ, under.
 Suαɱ, up.
 ɤɱoɱ, down.
 ɤuɱ, sit. ~~Suɱ~~
 l̄éɱɤ, read.
 ʷ ɮul, to go.
 l̄η, with us.
 l̄ɱb, with you.

FAMILIAR WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

ASPIRATED CONSONANTS.

Σεατ-αιη, God.
 Ατ-αιη, father.
 Μαις-δεαη, a maid.
 Βεατ-α, life.
 Φαιτ-εαη, heaven.
 Φιαβ-αλ, devil.
 Ταλ-αιη, earth.
 Αηρ-εη, air.
 Σεαλ-ατ, moon.
 Σνεατ-τα, snow.
 Τιοη-εατ, thaw.
 Τιορη-εατ, thunder.
 Λαετ-ε, days.
 Οηρτ-ε, night.
 Αη-ηυς to-day,
 Μαιη-ατ, to-morrow,
 Νοηη-τιοη, aftermorrow.
 Σεατ-ηαιη, a week.
 Βηατ-αιη a year.
 Ραιτ-ε, quarter of a year.
 Μεοτ-οη, middle.
 Σατ-αιηη, Saturday.
 Φοηη-ηατ Sunday.
 Τιοη-βαηη, January.
 Νοτ-λος, Christmas.
 Σαιη-ηατ, summer.
 Φος-ηαιη, harvest.
 Σεηη-ηεατ, winter.
 Βυατ-αιη, a boy.
 Ναοητ-εαη, a child.
 Φατ-ατ, a giant.
 Αβ-ατ, a dwarf
 Φεαη-ρατ, manhood.
 Βατ-αιη, crown of the head.
 Ας-αιτ, the face.
 Φαβ-ηατ, eye-lids.
 Ρατ-αιη, sight.
 Αηη-αιη, look.
 Σιορηη-ατ, throat.
 Βηοηη-ατ, breast,

Κοηη-ηεαη, fore-finger.
 Φυβ-αιη, kidney.
 Υατ-ταη, instep.
 Ρεαηη-αιη, fat.
 Ηη-εηη, brain.
 Σζαηη-ος, lungs.
 Φυβ-λαιτ, spleen.
 Φαιτ-ηε, a wart.
 Φιαβ-ηαη, a fever.
 Κυηη-εατ, ague.
 Τατ-ατ, strangling.
 Κυτ-ατ, furious.
 Λοβ-ηατ, leprosy.
 Κλαιηη-ε, itch.
 Μαρτ-ατ, deadly.
 Σηοτ-φα, sneezing.
 Βηυτ-ατ, belching.
 Κοτ-λατ, sleeping.
 Κοηη-ηατ, conversation.
 Εηηη-εατ, hearing.
 Κυαιη-αιη, sensible.
 Βεοτ-ατ, briskness.
 Μεοτ-αιη, memory.
 Κυηη-ηε, recollection.
 Μεαηη-αηη, mistake,
 Φοτ-ηοη, sorrow.
 Αοηη-ηεαη, pleasure.
 Αηη-ηαη, doubt.
 Τηυαιη-ε, pity.
 Κλοηη-εαη, a sword.
 Βηας-ατ, a neck.
 Φεοηη-ατ, a stranger.
 Κυηη-εατ, a feast.
 Τηεαηη-ος, crust.
 Λαιη-ηη, leaven.
 Βλατ-ατ, buttermilk.
 Ταβ-αη, a fork.
 Βητ-ηη, a screw.
 Κατ-αιη, a city.
 Βαηη-αιη, walls.
 Μαιηη-ατ, a market.
 Βηεατ-αιη, a judge.

Long-pórit, a garrison.
 Cab-lac, a fleet.
 Com-íac, a coffin.
 Topr-ám, a wake.
 Mull-ac, a hill.
 Fár-ac, wilderness.
 Fár-coill, a young grove.
 Eyr-íis, a furrow.
 Cloð-fár, a quick hedge.
 Móih-féar, a meadow.
 Bot-án, a hut.
 Tuat-ac, clownish.
 Topr-eam, a ploughman.
 Bot-ac, a clown.
 Láis-e, a spade.
 Rab-án, a spade.
 Arb-án, corn.
 Crúit-íeac, wheat.
 Tuib-é, straw.
 Dnois-eán, a thorn.
 Eac-íañ, a bramble.
 Aol-íoc, dung.
 Jab-a, a smith.
 Coñ-lac, stubble.
 Seam-án, a blade of corn.
 Feit-leos, a husk.
 Foir-zíeam, a building.
 Tair-íeac, a threshold.
 Ab-íac, timber.
 Taob-án, a rafter.
 Íam-eam, sand.
 Teas-lac, a family.
 Cat-aoir, a chair.
 Sois-íeac, a vessel.
 Clab-án, a basket.
 Teall-ac, a hearth.
 Coñ-ac, a faggot.
 Bnoí-íá, firewood.
 Críac-án, a sieve.
 Leab-án, a book.
 Márb-án, a margin.
 Ab-lañ, a wafer.
 Ssíríb-ín, writing.

Fois-án, a vowel.
 Leis-eán, a lesson.
 Fíac-ám, wild.
 Bnom-ac, a colt.
 Seair-ac, a foal.
 Leom-án, a lion.
 Íab-án, a hound.
 Íab-áir, a goat.
 Beit-ín, a bear.

† LIKE TH ENGLISH.

Bír-íis, leap-year.
 Topr-eac, beginning.
 Buir-eac, breaking.
 Fáir-ríis, wide.
 Snaoir-ín, snuff.
 Seir-íeac, a six horse plough.
 Oir-íeir, furniture.
 Tirill-íeán, a lamp.
 Seam-íos, clover.
 Seán-íá, ancient.
 Seár-ám, standing.
 Síí-e, ourselves.
 Síb-íe, yourselves.
 Síim-leoí, a chimney.
 Doir-uir, of a door.

SHORT DIPHTHONGS.

Spíor-ac, a spirit.
 Náí-uir, nature.
 Áíis-eal, an angel.
 Íí-ííí, hell.
 Teir-e, fire.
 Uíis-e, water.
 Soill-íe, light.
 Áíim-ríim, time.
 Tuil-e, a flood.
 Máí-ín, morning.
 Eair-ac, spring.
 Duir-e, a man.

Καλλι-εα̇, an old woman.
 Καλι-ἡ, a girl.
 Μυνη-ε̇α̇, a neck.
 Ὑλλ-ε̇άν, an elbow.
 Ἰοῖς-α̇, a ham.
 Κροικ-ε̇α̇, skin.
 Κυρ-λε, a vein.
 Βαση-η̇, milk.
 Ὀριρ-α, shorter.
 Βυλλ-ε, blow.
 Βρυον̄ς-λω̇, a dream.
 Ἄρ-λη̄ς, a vision.
 Ἰομ-ε̇α̇, a carriage.
 Τῡς-ρε, understanding.
 Φεαρ-μυ̇, forgetfulness.
 Βεα̇-α, life.
 Βυτ-αι̇, a boot.
 Συρ̄ ε̇α̇, supper.
 Βυλ-η̇, a loaf.
 Ἄρ-σι̇ο̇, silver.
 Ἰεα̇-α, a gate.
 Κῡ-ε, a corner.
 Βᾱ-ε, a town.
 Ε̇ᾱ-λᾱ, a church.
 Σε̄η-μο̄, a sermon.
 Τ̄ιο̄-η̄, a testament.
 Σ̄η̄ο̄-τ̄η̄, scripture.
 Ε̇αρ̄-ο̄ς, a bishop.
 Σε̇ᾱ-υ̇, rye.
 Κο̄ικ-ε, oats.
 Μῡλλ-τε̄ο̄, a miller.
 Μῡλλ-ιο̄, a mill.
 Σε̄ο̄-η̄, a chamber.
 Λε̄ᾱ-α, a bed.
 Φῡ-ε̇, a window.
 Μῡ-τη̄, people.
 Κο̄-ε̇α̇, a candle.
 Κο̄-λε̄ο̄, a candlestick.
 Σ̄η̄-λε̄ο̄, a chimney.
 Ἰ̄ο̄-α̇, embers.
 Λ̄ᾱ-ᾱ, burning.
 Φῡλλ-ε̇, a leaf.
 Ἰε̄αρ̄-άν, a horse.

Κῡ-ε̇άν, a whelp.
 Μ̄α̇-υ̇, a dog.
 Κο̄η̄-ἡ, a rabbit.
 Μ̄ο̄-άν, a kid.

LONG DIPHTHONGS.

Κ̄ε̄α̇-υ̇, a creature
 Φ̄ᾱη̄ς-ε, a sea.
 Λῡ-ε, lying.
 Ἄο̄-α, aged.
 Ρ̄ᾱ-ε, a child.
 Ο̄-ε, youth.
 Ε̄α̇-ᾱ, a face.
 Σ̄ῡ-ε, eyes.
 Ρ̄ῡ-ἡ, a lip.
 Φ̄ᾱ-ᾱ, a tooth.
 Ρ̄ο̄-άν, pipe.
 Ἰ̄ᾱ-α, a shoulder.
 Ρ̄ο̄-ε, pores.
 Σ̄λᾱ-άν, a cough.
 Ἰ̄λᾱ-α̇, gesture.
 Ἰ̄ρᾱ-α̇, ugliness.
 Ρ̄ε̄α̇-υ̇, reason.
 Ε̄ε̄-ᾱ, sense.
 Κ̄η̄ο̄-α, wise.
 Ν̄ᾱ-ε, shame.

η SINGLE.

Κ̄η̄ο̄-α, Christ.
 Β̄η̄-ε̄ᾱ, a judge.
 Β̄η̄ο̄-ε̇, a witch.
 Κ̄η̄-η̄ο̄, a wood louse.
 Κ̄η̄ο̄-λα̇, touchwood.
 Ἰ̄η̄-ε̇α̇, a griddle.
 Ἰ̄η̄-ο̄, bottom of the sea.
 Ἰ̄η̄-ε, of the sun.
 Ἰ̄η̄ο̄-α, moved.

Φ, λ, η AND τ, LIQUID.

Φέη-σεαρτ, south point.
 Α-ηέ, yesterday.
 Σηαρ-αδ, a thigh.
 Τηη-εαρ, sickness.
 Φηυδ-αν, giddiness.
 Νεαρ-ορο, boil.
 Σλάητ-ε, health.
 Ηητ-ηη, understanding.
 Βηητ-ης, breeches.
 Φιλ-εαδ, a fillet.
 Βραητ-λεαδ, a bracelet
 Βηητ-ε, boiled.
 Τηη-τεαν, a hearth.
 Καη-λεάν, a castle.
 Φηη-τε, kneaded.
 Λητ-η, a letter.
 Μαιητ-η, a mastiff.
 Νεαν-οη, a diamond.
 Νεαρτ-ηαρ, strong.
 Νεηη-η, nothing.
 Νης-η, I wash.
 Τηαρ-ηα, a lord.
 Τηη-εηoll, about.

Φ AND τ THICK; λ AND η
 DOUBLE

Φαοη-ε, men.
 Σεαδ-αοηη, Wednesday.
 Μαιητ-α, march.
 Τηοης-αδ, fasting.
 Οητ-οδς, a thumb.
 Φοη-βλαρ, gall.
 Ηηανδ-α, ugly.
 Ταη-α, lean.

Ball-α, a wall.
 Φάν-αέτ, boldness.
 Τοδ-αρ, itch.
 Εαδ-αέ, robe.
 Συδ-οδς, a cake.
 Σεαλλ-πορητ,, a see.
 Σαδς-αρητ, a priest.
 Τοβ-αη, a fountain.
 Λαητ-ηη, strong.
 Πηηη-αν, a sheaf.
 Τηηβ-ε, straw.
 Ταηηης-ε, a nail.
 Φοη-αρ, a door.
 Φαλ-αηη, empty.
 Λαη-α, a lane.
 Λαηη-ηαηη, a handstaff.
 Λατ-αέ, mire.

ECLIPSES.

Αη ηβηηατ-αηη, our brother.
 Αη ηβολ-άνη, our bullock.
 Αη ζκαητ-ηεηη, our triumph.
 Αη ηδάν-αέτ, our boldness.
 Αη βρεαρ-αηηη, our ground.
 Αη ηδαηητ-ηη, our garden.
 Αη ηζεηβ-ηολλ, our chains.
 Αη ηζηητ-ε, our prayer.
 Αη ηβηοη-α, our piece.
 Φοη τηηηη-λεοηο, to the chimney
 Φοη τηηαη-αδ, to the shovel.
 Αη οτηαηηη-α, our lord.
 Αη ζκοηηηη-εαλ, our candle.
 Αη ηποβ-αλ, our people.
 Αη οτηηη-ε, our fire.
 Αη ηδοηαδ-αέτ, our godliness.

FAMILIAR WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

ASPIRATES NEARLY QUIESCENT. Νεαρτ-ης-αδ, to strengthen.
 Σλαη-αης-τεοηη, saviour.
 Σεητ-ης-αδ, proof.
 Σεητ-αης-τεοηη, creator.

Πάρη-ατ-αρ, paradise.
 Τῆ-εαρ-ηα, a lord.
 Βεανη-αιῖ-τε, blessed.
 Σιορη-τσιῖ-εατ, eternity.
 Κοο-λατ-ατ, drowsiness.
 Σέλλ-ηδ-ε, sensible.
 Ψυη-ηῖ-η, confidence.
 Ψαρ-ουῖ-εατ, riding.
 Στοκ-αιδ-ε, stockings.
 Ψαρ-φαρη-ε, watch.
 Οῖ-αρτ-ορη, an host.
 Ρηῖ-λυῖ-εορη, a ruler.
 Ατ-λατ-ατ, burying.
 Τρεατ-ουῖ-ε, a shepherd.
 Συβ-αιλ-ε, virtue.
 Ψεαρ-αιῖ-ατ, temperance.
 Ψαλλ-ουῖ-τε, cursed.
 Ξατ-ουῖ-ε, a thief.
 Σεαρ-ουῖ-ε, tradesman.
 Φορη-ητ-εορη, a builder.
 Τυρη-μηῖ-τεορη, a parent.
 Κοη-αι-ραη, neighbour.
 Σεανη-αιῖ-ημ, I buy.
 Φολλ-ηῖ-τε, published.
 Φαλλ-ηουῖ-τε, blind.
 Αη-τρατ-ατ, untimely.
 Σαρ-ουῖ-τε, satisfied.
 Κοῖ-ηῖ-ημ, I accompany.

STRONG ASPIRATES.

Φοητ-α-ταρ, darkness.
 Στεητ-εατ-α, entrails.
 Ιοη-ατ-αι, bowels.
 Αη-βφαηη-ε, fainting.
 Βρυητ-η-εατ, measles.
 Οητ-ουῖ-ατ, order.
 Καη-βεουλ-ατ, wry mouthed.
 Αη-ηη-εατ, folly.
 Λη-εατ-ατ, linen.
 Οη-εαη-ηη, food.
 Μηη-ζεαρη-α, minded.
 Σοῖ-ηη-ζεουλ, gospel.

Ξαβ-αλτ-ηη, a farm.
 Βηατ-ατ-ορη, a malster.
 Ψατ-αιη-ε, a field.
 Σεατ-κο-ρατ, centipede.
 Λεατ-δῖ-βαν, sole fish.
 Βυητ-εατ-αρ, gratitude.
 Φυη-ηαρη-ατ, man-slaughter.
 Στηηορ-ατ-αρ, fornication.
 Βαη-δῖ-λατ, a maid servant.
 Λοητ-εατ-ορη, a chandler.
 Σεαη-ηατ-αιη, a grandmother.
 Λαν-αιη-ηη, a couple.
 Ναοη-τεαη-αν, a child.
 Νυα-πορη-α, new married.
 Βαη-χιαη-ηη, a mother-in-law.
 Βαη-τηαβ-ατ, a widow.
 Πηοηη-ατβ-αιη, the first cause.
 Α-βροτ-αιη, along with.
 Α-σεη, together.
 Α-κορη-τε, for ever.
 Βοηηβ-βηατ-ρατ, fierce spoken.
 Σαν-ρατ-ατ, at one thrust.
 Βαη-αιη-ηη, opinion.
 Βεατ-ουῖ-ε, polite.
 Βαηητ-εαη-ηη, friendly.
 Κηατ-επορη-εατ, hard
hearted.
 Κηατ-αλ-ατ, cruel.
 Φαν-αρη-α, bold.
 Φηυη-εαη-ηη, lecherous.
 Ηητ-ηοη-ατ, diligent.
 Φυη-ρατ-ατ, careful.
 Εητ-εατ-ατ, effectual.
 Ηητ-λεατ-ατ, intelligent.
 Νεαη-ηαη-εατ, shameless.
 Σηβ-εατ-α, civil.
 Μητ-ουῖ-ημ, I feel.

PROMISCUOUS.

Φαη-αητ-α, damned.
 Καη-κοη-ατ, bandy legged.

Суо-ајн-е, a kerchief.
 Speac-lájn-јó, spectacles.
 Фјад-ајл-е, weeds.
 Буњ-ад-ар, a foundation.
 Сјр-ојон-ад, a kitchen.
 Ујр-ојуј-ад, a translation.
 Фпан-суд-а, a flea.
 Фар-о-јл-е, a beetle.
 Сејл-мјо-е, a snail.
 Зеарр-ад-зурт, a quail.
 Улл-каб-чан, an owl.
 Сајз-ан-бпеаc, a lamprey.
 Каб-ајр-е, cabbages.
 Зпан-мјур-е, blackberries.
 Сеам-рџз-а, a sorrel.
 Уеар-дán-адт, rashness.
 Сеам-дán-а, head-strong.
 Сп-еам-наc, fortuitous.
 Спор-ант-а, peevish.
 Фјој-алт-ад, vindictive.
 Фар-адт-ад, bold.
 Фој-дéан-та, difficult.
 Фјн-п-еад, true.
 Фој-о-ад, jeering.
 Лéјп-мear-а, considerate.
 Уујп-јн-еад, confident.
 Туад-ал-ад, rustic.

Леар-ад-ајп, a step father.
 Леар-пјз-еан, a step daughter.
 Сујо-еадт-а, a company.
 Беан-џр-а, a landlady.
 Фејо-лјм-е, Felix.
 Пар-ал-ан, Bartholomew.
 Уаој-леад-лунп, Loughlin.
 Бар-унт-адт, a barony.
 Сејл-ман-тап, Wicklow.
 Сеад-ан-лаc, Carlow.
 Лоc-зпан-ан, Wexford.
 Бајл-еад-члјад, Dublin.
 Појт-лáпз-е, Waterford.
 Уајз-јрт-п, a master.
 Уајз-јрт-пеар, a mistress.
 Јом-ајп-е, a ridge.
 Чајб-јо-јл, a chapter.
 Соc-пајо-е, a burial.
 Сеар-ајп-е, a buttercake.
 Сајз-јрт-еојп, a soldier.
 Буњ-ајп-е, a foot-man.
 Сур-ајз-п, a can.
 Ур-рлуз-ам, to vomit.
 Уоc-уз-ад, feeling.
 Сеалб-уз-ад, possession.
 Зпјом-ан-а, actions.
 Тојл-еам-ул, wilful.

FAMILIAR WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

Тладт-сџрп-уз-ад, an earthquake.
 Уо-фуад-мáп-éадт, abomination.
 Уп-мear-ан-да, intemperate.
 Уп-о-п-п-еад, high minded.
 Уc-анп-уз-ад, difference.
 Уc-рлуз-уз-ад, second proof.
 Блјад-ан-ам-ул, yearly.
 Буњ-у-ар-ад, authentic.
 Чајт-пејп-уз-ад, to triumph.
 Сојп-ејз-пјз-п, I force.
 Сојп-мear-ујз-те, confirmed.
 Сојп-срп-уз-ад, congregation.
 Сојп-зáп-ујз-ад, to congratulate.

B

Պսլծ-Եճ-Աղ-Այծ, depths.
 Ելբ-ԵճԵ-Աղ-Այլ, effectual.
 Եր-Աղ-Եճ-Աղ-Այլ, an interpreter.
 ՏԵԱր-Եճ-Աղ-Այլ, a servant.
 ԲԱԵ-Եճ-Աղ-Այլ, prophecy.
 Եղ-Աղ-Այլ-Այլ, internal.
 Եղ-Աղ-Այլ-Այլ, I multiply.
 Եղ-Աղ-Այլ-Այլ, decency.
 Եղ-Աղ-Այլ-Այլ, confirmation.
 Աղ-Այլ-Այլ-Այլ, unruly.
 Աղ-Այլ-Այլ-Այլ, magnanimous.
 Աղ-Այլ-Այլ-Այլ, secure.
 Աղ-Այլ-Այլ-Այլ, unprofitable. (14)

ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLE.

The Irish language has only one article, corresponding to the definite article in English; viz.,

SINGULAR. <i>Mas. Fem.</i>		PLURAL. <i>Mas. and Fem.</i>
NOM. Ἀη ἄη , the.		NOM. Ἡἄ , the.
GEN. Ἀη ἡἄ , of the.		GEN. Ἡἄ , of the.
DAT. Φοη ῶη , to the. <i>ῶη</i>		DAT. Φοηἄ , to the.
ACC. Ἀη ἄη , the.		ACC. Ἡἄ , the.
Voc.		Voc.
ABL. { Ἐἡ - ἄη , with the. ῶη , from the. ἄ ἄη , on the. ἄηη ἄη , in the.		ABL. { Ἐἡ ἡἄ , with the. ο ἡἄ , from the. ἄ ἡἄ , on the. ἄἡ ἡἄ , in the. (15)

N O U N.

GENERAL RULES.

GENDER.

Names of men and males, are masculine; as, **Ἥος** Hugh; **Ἥος** an hero; **Ἑἄς**, an horse.

Diminutives in **ἄη**, **ἕη** **ἦη**, **εἡ** derivatives **ἄἡος**, **ἄἡός**, **ἄἡη**, **εἡη**, **ἄς**, **οἡ**; and abstract substantives in **ἄἡ**, and **εἡἡ** are commonly masculine; as, **ἡοςἄη**, an hillock; **ἡἡἄἡ**, sickness; **ἡἡἡἄς**. a fox.

Names of women and females, are feminine; as, **ἡἡἡη**, Mary; **ἡἡἡη**, sister.

Names of countries and rivers; diminutives in **ῶς** and **εῶς**; and abstract substantives except those in **ἄἡ** and **εἡἡ**, are feminine; as, **ἡἡἡ** Ireland; **ἡἡ** whiteness; **ῶἡῶς**, a little leaf. (16)

CASE.

The nominative and accusative are always alike in form; and only distinguished by their connexion with some other words in the sentence.

The dative and ablative are always alike in form, and only distinguished by the article, or prepositions prefixed to them: in the plural, they always end in *ῖβ*,

The nominative and vocative feminine are always alike.

The genitive and vocative masculine are always alike. (17)

DECLENSION. (18)

The first declension. Masculines.

Nouns of the first declension have the genitive and vocative singular, and the nominative plural alike.

The inflexion of the genitive is formed by adding a small vowel to the broad one, in the termination of the nominative; or, by changing the broad vowel or diphthong of the nominative into a small one; as,

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ball, a spot.	NOM. Βαῖλλ, spots.
GEN. Βαῖλλ, of a spot.	GEN. Βαλλ, of spots.
DAT. Φο ball, to a spot.	DAT. Φο Βῆλλαῖβ, to spots.
ACC. Ball, a spot.	ACC. Βαῖλλ, spots.
VOC. Αἰ βαῖλλ, o spot.	VOC. Αἰ βάλλα, o spots.
ABL. le ball, with a spot.	ABL. le ballaῖβ, with spots.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Βοῖ, a sole.	Σορ, a wisp.
Κοῖ, a man's name.	Σλαο, a robbery.
Φοῖ, a tune.	Ουο, a young pig.
Φαλλ, a blind man.	Τορο, a wild boar.
Κορρ, a body.	Πορτ, a tune.
Τορρ, a sod.	Ζορτ, a garden.
Κορο, a proper name.	Βοῖς, a belly.
Κατ, a cat.	Κοῖς, a sword.
Σακ, a sack.	Φοτ, hair of the head.
Στοκ, a trumpet.	Βέυλ, a mouth.
Βροκ, a badger.	Σζέυλ, a story, <i>pl.</i> ρζέῖλ, and ρζέυλα, and ρζέυλταῖς.
Βοκ, a he goat.	ρέυρ, grass.
Κηοκ, a hill.	Μέυρ, a finger, <i>pl.</i> μέρρ, and μέρα.
Κολλ, hazel.	Εαν, a bird, <i>pl.</i> έρρ and έανλαῖς.
Πολλ, a pit.	Λέαν, distress.
Κορρῖ, a goblet.	Λαν, a lamb.
Φορρῖ, a fist,	Κυαν, a harbour, <i>pl.</i> κυανρρ and κυανταῖς.
Κρηῖ, a tree.	
Ραῖ, a division.	
Τοβ, a bill.	

Luán, the moon.
Suan, sleep.

SINGULAR.

NOM. Fear, a man.
GEN. Fín, of a man.
DAT. D' fear, to a man.
ACC. Fear, a man.
VOC. A fín, o man.
ABL. Le Fear, with a man.

Sual, pit coal.
Fual, urine.

PLURAL.

NOM. Fín, men.
GEN. Fear, of men.
DAT. D' fearaib, to men.
ACC. Fín, men.
VOC. A feara, o men.
ABL. Le fearaib, with men.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Mac, a son
Ceanh, a head.
Peah, a pen, *pl.* pñh and peaha.

SINGULAR.

NOM. Ayal, an ass.
GEN. Ayal, of an ass.
DAT. D' ayal, to an ass.
ACC. Ayal, an ass.
VOC. A ayal, o ass.
ABL. Le ayal, with an ass.

léar, the sea,
Breac, a trout.
Neac, a nest.

PLURAL.

NOM. Ayal, asses.
GEN. Ayal, of asses.
DAT. D' ayalaib, to asses.
ACC. Ayal, asses.
VOC. A ayala, o asses.
ABL. Le ayalaib, with asses.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Carán, a path.
Larán, anger.
Cuapán, a shoe.
Fuapán, a fountain.
Ujleán, an island.
Cujleán, a whelp.
Sonar, happiness.
Donar, misfortune.

SINGULAR.

NOM. Bnomac, a colt.
GEN. Bnomaj, of a colt.
DAT. Do Bnomac, to a colt.
ACC. Bnomac, a colt.
VOC. A bnomaj, o colt.
ABL. Le Bnomac, with a colt.

Solar, comfort.
Domur, pride.
Seamur, James.
Domar, a door.
Sgadán, a herring.
Bnadán, a salmon.
Fomar, knowledge.

PLURAL.

NOM. Bnomajze, colts.
GEN. Bnomac, of colts.
DAT. Do bnomacajb, to colts.
ACC. Bnomajze, colts.
VOC. A bhomajca, o colts.
ABL. Le bnomacajb, with colts.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Cullac, a boar.

Sjomac, a fox.

Տօրրոճ, a foal.	Փիշտօտրոճ, a lawyer. Բյօժտրոճ, a thief. Կօլլօճ, Gen. կօլլիշ of a cock.
Տլոյոճ, a lobster.	
Քօճրոճ, a steward.	

The second Declension. Feminines.

The genitive singular has a small increase.

The dative a small inflexion.

The vocative is like the nominative.

The nominative plural has a broad increase.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Շօլոճ, a moon.	NOM. Շօլոճոճ, moons.
GEN. Շօլոճի, of a moon.	GEN. Շօլոճ, of moons.
DAT. Փօ շօլոճի, to a moon.	DAT. Փօ շօլոճոճի, to moons
ACC. Շօլոճ, a moon.	ACC. Շօլոճոճ, moons.
VOC. Ա շօլոճ, o moon.	VOC. Ա շօլոճոճ, o moons.
ABL. Լօ շօլոճի, with a moon.	ABL. Լօ շօլոճոճի, with moons.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Բյօրոճ, a heifer. Gen. Բյօրի.	Տրոյօրոճ, a whore.
Կօլլոճ, a heifer.	Կալլօճ, a hag, Gen. կալլի.
Յրրօճ, a wench, Gen. Յրրի.	Պօրրօճ, a harlot, Gen.
Բարրօճ, a brawler, Gen. Բարրի.	մօրրի.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Երրօրոճ, trouble.	NOM. Երրօրօճ, troubles.
GEN. Երրօրօճ, of trouble.	GEN. Երրօրօճ, of troubles.
DAT. Փօ Երրօրօճ, to trouble.	DAT. Փօ Երրօրօճի, to troubles.
ACC. Երրօրօճ, trouble.	ACC. Երրօրօճ, troubles.
VOC. Ա Երրօրօճ, o trouble.	VOC. Ա Երրօրօճ, o troubles.
ABL. Լօ Երրօրօճ, with trouble.	ABL. Լօ Երրօրօճի, with troubles.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Երրօրօճ, Trinity.	Պօրրօճ, a boil.
Երրօճ, absolution.	Բօրրօճ, a speck.
Կօրրօճ, a dispute.	

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Տլօլօճ, a farmer.	Nom. Տլօլօճոճ, farmers.
Gen. Տլօլօճի, of a farmer.	Gen. Տլօլօճ, of farmers.

SINGULAR.

Dat. До ґґолѡґ, to a farmer.
 Acc. Сґолѡґ, a farmer.
 Voc. А ґґолѡґ, o farmer.
 Abl. Ле ґґолѡґ, with a farmer.

PLURAL.

Dat. До ґґолѡґаґѡ, to farmers.
 Acc. Сґолѡґаѡ, farmers.
 Voc. А ґґолѡґаѡ, o farmers.
 Abl. Ле ґґолѡґаґѡ, with farmers.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Сґеґѡѡѡ, a hawthorn.
 Сґѡѡѡ, a fairy.
 Уґѡѡѡ, a lark.
 Сґѡѡѡ, a windle straw.
 Сґаґѡѡ, a jacket.
 Лаґѡѡ, a blaze.
 Феґаґѡѡ, a beard.
 Дґеґаґѡѡ, a briar.
 Сґѡѡѡѡ, a gooseberry.
 Уґѡѡѡѡ, a delicate girl.
 Сґаґѡѡѡ, a chaser or clock.
 Сґаґѡѡѡ, a piece of money.
 Уґѡѡѡѡѡ, a midge.
 Јаґѡѡѡ, a bat.
 Уґѡѡѡѡ, a long knife.
 Болѡѡѡ, a bullock.

Пґѡѡѡѡ, an effeminate fellow.
 Сґѡѡѡѡ, a haddock.
 Суѡѡѡѡ, a cake.
 Сґѡѡѡѡѡ, a spoon.
 Дѡѡѡѡѡ, an unhappy woman.
 Сґѡѡѡѡѡ, a red-breast.
 Феґѡѡѡѡѡ, a husk.
 Сґѡѡѡѡѡ, a fly.
 Сґѡѡѡѡѡѡѡ, a hedgehog.
 Феґаґѡѡѡѡ, a crow.
 Тѡѡѡѡѡ, a duck.
 Болѡѡѡѡѡ, a thick cake of bread.
 Феґаѡѡѡѡѡ, a periwinkle.
 Феґаѡѡѡѡѡ, a bilberry.
 Феґаґѡѡѡѡѡ, an alder tree.
 Оґѡѡѡѡѡ, an ash tree.

SINGULAR.

NOM. Сѡґ, a foot.
 GEN. Сѡґѡ, of a foot.
 DAT. До ѡґѡґ, to a foot.
 ACC. Сѡґ, a foot.
 VOC. А ѡґѡґ, o foot.
 ABL. Ле ѡґѡґ, with a foot.

PLURAL.

NOM. Сѡґа, feet.
 GEN. Сѡґѡ, of feet.
 DAT. До ѡґаґѡѡ to feet.
 ACC. Сѡґа, feet.
 VOC. А ѡґа, o feet.
 ABL. Ле ѡґаґѡѡ, with feet.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Сґѡѡѡ, a bone.
 Лаґѡѡ, a hand.
 Сґѡѡѡ, a cross.
 Сґѡѡѡ, a stone.
 Сґѡѡѡ, a cuckoo.
 Сґѡѡѡѡ, a rick.
 Сґѡѡѡ, a den or cave.
 Сґѡѡѡѡ, an ear.
 Сґѡѡѡѡ, hair.

Сґѡѡѡѡ, hardship.
 Буѡѡѡѡ, victory.
 Туѡѡѡѡ, an ax.
 Уґѡѡѡѡ, a pig.
 Пуѡѡѡѡ, a cheek.
 Слаѡѡѡѡ, a rod.
 Лоґѡѡѡѡ, a ship. Gen. луґѡѡѡѡѡ.
 Дґѡѡѡѡѡѡѡ, a company. Gen. ѡґѡѡѡѡѡѡѡѡѡ.

SINGULAR:	PLURAL:
NOM. Յրիւն, a sun.	NOM. Յրիւնս, suns.
GEN. Յրնից, of a sun.	GEN. Յրիւն, of suns.
DAT. Փօ Յրնի, to a sun.	DAT. Փօ Յրիւնայն, to suns.
ACC. Յրիւն, a sun.	ACC. Յրիւնս, suns.
VOC. Ա Յրիւն, o sun.	VOC. Ա Յրիւնս, o suns.
ABL. Լե Յրնի, with a sun.	ABL. Լե Յրիւնայն, with suns.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Յյալ, hostage.	ՏՅիւն, a knife. Gen. լՅից.
Բեւալ, treachery. Gen. բեւլլե.	Յէւս, a branch, Gen. Յէւց.
Երեւս, a lie. Gen. երեւց.	Տարս, love, Gen. լարց.
Երիւթ, an end, Gen. երիւթ.	Եարս, a hen Gen. արց.
Երիւթ, a pap, Gen. բիւթ.	Քիւն, a pain, Pl. քիւնս.
Երիւթ, reason.	

The third Declension. Masculines and Feminines.

Nouns of the third declension have a broad increase in the genitive singular.

And a small increase in յՅ or, broad in բաւ, and սս, in the nominative plural.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Բիւլբաւոր, a weaver.	NOM. Բիւլբաւորս, weavers.
GEN. Բիւլբաւորս, of a weaver.	GEN. Բիւլբաւոր, of weavers.
DAT. Փ' Բիւլբաւորի, to a weaver	DAT. Փ' Բիւլբաւորայն, to weavers.
ACC. Բիւլբաւոր, a weaver.	ACC. Բիւլբաւորս, weavers.
VOC. Ա Բիւլբաւոր, o weaver.	VOC. Ա Բիւլբաւորս, o weavers.
ABL. Լե Բիւլբաւոր, with a weaver.	ABL. Լե Բիւլբաւորայն, with weavers.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Երեւոյն, a creator.	Պաւտոր, a deceiver.
Տրուոյն, a saviour.	Բաւտոր, a traitor.
Բարձրաւոր, a redeemer.	Տրուոր, a mower.
Երեւոր, a fabricator.	Լորեւոր, a sailor.
Երեւոր, a carpenter.	Պաւլոր, a miller
Երեւոր, a tanner.	Երեւոր, a ditcher.
Երեւոր, a barber.	Նուլոր, an astrologer.
Երեւոր, a carman.	Քիւլոր, a tippler.
Տրուոր, an archer.	Տրուոր, a robber.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ատաւ, a father.	NOM. Ատր, or ատրբաւ, fathers.
GEN. Ատար, of a father.	

SINGULAR.

DAT. Φ'ατάην, to a father.
 ACC. Ατάην, a father.
 VOC. Α ατάην, o father.
 ABL. le ατάην, with a father.

PLURAL.

GEN. Αίτεράς, of fathers.
 DAT. Φ'αίτεράσιν, to fathers.
 ACC. Αίτερε, or αίτεράς, fathers.
 VOC. Α αίτερε, or αίτεράς, o fathers.
 ABL. le αίτεράσιν, with fathers.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Βράταην, a brother.

Μάταην, a mother.

SINGULAR.

NOM. Cυρo, a part.
 GEN. Cοτα, of a part.
 DAT. Φο χυρo, to a part.
 ACC. Cυρo, a part.
 VOC. Α cυρo, o part.
 ABL. le cυρo, with a part.

PLURAL.

NOM. Cοτα, or cοταηα, parts.
 GEN. Cοτα, of parts.
 DAT. Φο cοτασιν, or το cοταηασιν, to parts.
 ACC. Cοτα, or cοταηα, parts.
 VOC. Α cοτα, or α cοταηα, o parts.
 ABL. le cοτασιν, or le cοταηασιν, with parts.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Τροιο, a fight.
 Σπυρ, a stream.
 Σπασ, layer.
 Τάην, a drove, Pl. τάητε.
 Κάην, a fine, Pl. καηάς.
 Cηρ, a shower, Pl. ceαταηα.
 Φασρ, a chief.

Λιορ, Gen. λεαρα, a rath, Pl. λιοραηα.
 Μυρη, a sea.
 Τοη, the will.
 Φεοη, flesh.
 Βηρ, life, Gen. beατα.
 Φιορ, knowledge, Gen. φεαρα.
 Ceηλ, deceit, Gen. ceαλζα.

The fourth Declension.

Nouns that end in vowels; polysyllables; having *ι* long in the last syllable; and diminutives in *ηη*, are invariable in the singular; the cases of the plural are formed like those of other nouns; as,

Βαηε, a town, Pl. βαητε.
 Σζάλα, a bowl, Pl. ρζάλτουο.
 Ρηζ, a king, Pl. ρηζτε.
 Τηζ, a house.
 Σαοη, a gentleman.

Φαοη, a clown.
 Φηαοη, a druid.
 Cηοηο, a heart, Pl. cηοηοεαο.
 Λαοη, a poem.
 Cαοη, a way. ✕

*— Hence "Quay-
 Ma yeab' led' tole.*

<p> Ψάνη, a ring. Ψάλλη, glass. Ψίλ, a poet. Ψάϊς, a stick. Ψάουζ, a thief, Pl. Ψάουζεαυ Ψελληαζ, a merchant. Ψελαραζ, a shoemaker. Ψαλίη, a little girl, Pl. Ψαλίη-εατό, or Ψαλίηζ. </p>	<p> Ψηήη, a little man. Ψαίρτιη, a child. Ψαίρπιη, a rascal. Ψυίρτιη, a jug. Ψυαίρτιη, a beetle. Ψραίρτιη, an apron. Ψέηηη, a gift. Ψελίη, a little mouth. </p>
---	--

HETEROCLITES.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<p> NOM. Βεη, a woman. GEN. Βηη, of a woman. DAT. Φο ηηηαοι, to a woman. ACC. Βεη, a woman. VOC. Ζι βεη, o woman. ABL. λε βεη, with a woman. </p>	<p> NOM. Βηη, women. GEN. Βηη, of women. DAT. Φο ηηηαιβ, to women. ACC. Βηη, women. VOC. Ζι ηηηα, o women. ABL. λε ηηηαιβ, with women. </p>
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<p> NOM. Βο, a cow. GEN. Βο, or βυη of a cow. DAT. Φο βυη, to a cow. ACC. Βο, a cow. VOC. Ζι βο, o cow. ABL. λε βυη, with a cow. </p>	<p> NOM. Βατό, cows. GEN. Βό, of cows. DAT. Φο βυαιβ, to cows. ACC. Βατό, cows. VOC. Ζι βατό, o cows. ABL. λε βυαιβ, with cows. </p>
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<p> NOM. Cu, a greyhound. GEN. Cυη, or κυη, of a greyhound. DAT. Φο κύη, κυ, or cón, to a greyhound. ACC. Cu, a greyhound. VOC. Ζι κύ. ABL. λε κυη, cu, or con with a greyhound. </p>	<p> NOM. Cυη, conη, conca. GEN. Con. DAT. Φο conηαιβ. ACC. Cυη, conη, conca. VOC. Ζι conη, a conca. ABL. λε conηαιβ. </p>

Many nouns of the second and third declensions are contracted in the genitive case; as,

- Βυζόεαη**, a troop, Gen. **βυζόηε**, for **βυζόηε**.
Βηηαταη, a word, Gen. **βηηετήε**, for **βηηαταηε**.
Μαζοη, morning, Gen. **μαζοηε**, for **μαζοηε**.
Βηηαόαη, a year, Gen. **βηηαόηα**, for **βηηαόαηα**.
Ιοληη, an eagle, Gen. **ιοληηα**, for **ιοληηα**. (19.)

NOUNS DECLINED WITH THE ARTICLE.

First. Nouns beginning with vowels.

If the noun be masculine, τ is prefixed to it in the nominative singular; if feminine, η is prefixed to the genitive.

In the plural of both genders, η is prefixed to the nominative and dative; and η to the genitive. (20)

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ἀὐ τὰτᾶττ, the father.	NOM. Νᾶ ἡᾶτῆρε, or ἡᾶ ἡᾶτῆρεᾶᾶ.
GEN. Ἀὐ ἀτᾶτᾶ.	GEN. Νᾶ ἡᾶτῆρεᾶᾶ.
DAT. Φοη ἀτᾶττ.	DAT. Φοηᾶ ἡᾶτῆρεᾶᾶτᾶτᾶτᾶ.
ACC. Ἀὐ τὰτᾶττ.	ACC. Νᾶ ἡᾶτῆρε, or ἡᾶ ἡᾶτῆρεᾶᾶ.
ABL. Λεττ ἀη ἀτᾶττ.	ABL. Λεττ, ἡᾶ ἡᾶτῆρεᾶᾶτᾶτᾶτᾶ.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Ἀὐ τοττ, the young pig.	Ἀὐ τεᾶττᾶτᾶτᾶ, the bishop.
Ἀὐ τᾶη, the lamb.	Ἀὐ τᾶητᾶεᾶ, the angel.
Ἀὐ τᾶτᾶηᾶᾶ, the young man.	Ἀὐ τᾶτᾶ, the ass.

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ἀὐ οτᾶ, the virgin.	NOM. Νᾶ ἡᾶτᾶ.
GEN. Νᾶ ἡᾶτᾶ.	GEN. Νᾶ ἡᾶτᾶ.
DAT. Φοη οτᾶ.	DAT. Φοηᾶ ἡᾶτᾶτᾶ.
ACC. Ἀὐ οτᾶ.	ACC. Νᾶ ἡᾶτᾶ.
ABL. Λεττ ἀη οτᾶ.	ABL. Λεττ ἡᾶ ἡᾶτᾶτᾶ.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Ἀὐ ἡτᾶτᾶ, the thrush.	Ἀὐ ἡτᾶ, the doe.
Ἀὐ εᾶτᾶ, the swan.	Ἀὐ ἡτᾶη, the river.

SECOND. NOUNS BEGINNING WITH MUTABLE CONSONANTS;
EXCEPT τ, ς, ρ.

Masculines are aspirated in the genitive and dative singular; and feminines in the nominative and dative.

In the genitive plural, all initial mutables are eclipsed, except η and ρ.

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ան քար, the man.	NOM. Ու քիր.
GEN. Ան քիր.	GEN. Ու ծքար:
DAT. Փոք քար.	DAT. Փոքա քարայծ.
ACC. Ան քար.	ACC. Ու քիր.
ABL. Լէր աղ քար.	ABL. Լէր դա քարայծ.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Ան քրահ, the tree.	Ան քոլտ, the wedder.
Ան քոլ, the pit.	Ան քորդ, the fist.
Ան քոլ, the belly.	Ան քաւ, the son.

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ան քան, the woman.	NOM. Ու քնա.
GEN. Ու քնա.	GEN. Ու քնայ.
DAT. Փոք քնայ.	DAT. Փոքա քնայծ.
ACC. Ան քան.	ACC. Ու քնա.
ABL. Լէր աղ քնայ.	ABL. Լէր դա քնայծ.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE.

Ան քան, the pain.	Ան քնու, the lie.
Ան քոյ, the foot.	Ան քնու, the branch.
Ան քոյ, the coat.	Ան քնու, the treachery.

THIRD. NOUNS BEGINNING WITH յ, FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL,
OR BY ի, զ, or յ.

Masculines prefix տ to the genitive and dative singular; femi-
nines to the nominative and dative.

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ան քահապետ, the priest.	NOM. Ու քահապետ.
GEN. Ան քահապետ.	GEN. Ու քահապետ.
DAT. Փոք քահապետ.	DAT. Փոքա քահապետայծ.
ACC. Ան քահապետ.	ACC. Ու քահապետ.
ABL. Լէր աղ քահապետ.	ABL. Լէր դա քահապետայծ.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Ան քիւտ, the mountain.	Ան քոյն, the fox.
Ան քաւ, the sack.	Ան քահապետ, the foal.

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.
 NOM. ἡ ῥάβδ, the rod.
 GEN. ἡ ῥάβδε.
 DAT. τῷ ῥάβδι.
 ACC. τὴν ῥάβδ.
 ABL. ἐξ τῆς ῥάβδου.

PLURAL.
 NOM. ἡ ῥάβδαι.
 GEN. τῶν ῥάβδων.
 DAT. ταῖς ῥάβδαις.
 ACC. τὰς ῥάβδους.
 ABL. ἐξ τῶν ῥάβδων.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

ἡ ὀφθαλμία, the eye.	ἡ ἑβδομάτης, the week.
ἡ ἑρμηνεία, the word interpretation	ἡ ἑστία, the hunt.
ἡ ἑρμηνεύς, the fairy.	ἡ ἑστία, the heifer. (21)

ADJECTIVE.

GENERAL RULE.

The nominative and accusative are always alike : as are also the dative and ablative.

First Declension.

Most adjectives ending in consonants, having broad vowels in the termination, have a small inflection in the genitive masculine ; a small increase in the genitive feminine ; and a broad increase in the nominative plural.

ἄρθο HIGH.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Mas. Fem.	Mas. Fem.
NOM. & ACC. ἄρθο, ἄρθη	NOM. & ACC. ἄρθα.
GEN. ἄρθου, ἄρθου.	GEN. ἄρθων.
DAT. & ABL. τῷ ἄρθῳ, τῇ ἄρθῳ.	DAT. & ABL. τοῖς ἄρθοις.
VOC. ἄρθο, ἄρθη.	VOC. ἄρθα.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

ἄρθο, black.	ἄρθη, white.
ἄρθη, blue.	ἄρθη, great.
ἄρθη, soft.	ἄρθη, full.

ἄρθο, NARROW.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Mas. Fem.	Mas. Fem.
NOM. ACC. ἄρθο, ἄρθη.	NOM. ACC. ἄρθα.
GEN. ἄρθου, ἄρθου.	GEN. ἄρθων.
DAT. ABL. τῷ ἄρθῳ, τῇ ἄρθῳ.	DAT. ABL. τοῖς ἄρθοις.
VOC. ἄρθο, ἄρθη.	VOC. ἄρθα.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Μαοί, bald.
 Δαοί, dear.
 Σαοί, cheap.
 Κλαοί, leaning.
 Φυαί, cold.
 Νυαί, new.
 Λυαί, quick.

Ρυαί, red.
 Τρεαί, strong.
 Ξεαί, sharp.
 Φιοί, GEN. MAS. Φιη FEM.
 Ψεαί, true.
 Οριοί, GEN. MAS. οριη, FEM.
 οριηε, withered.

Fallán, SOUND.

SINGULAR.

Mas. Fem.

N. ACC. Fallán, fallán.
 GEN. Fallán, falláne.
 D. AC. Fallán, falláη.
 Voc. Falláη, fallán.

PLURAL.

Mas. Fem.

N. AC. Fallána.
 GEN. Fallán.
 D. AC. Fallána.
 Voc. Fallána.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Κοτριοί, even.
 Αξηριοί, lucky.
 Ατλιοί, quick.
 Αηβραή, feeble.
 Βακαί, lame.
 Φοοραί, difficult.
 Σοοραί, easy.
 Εατοριοί, jealous.

Νεαοτηριοί, powerful.
 Σεαηαή, speckled.
 Φηλεαί, GEN. MAS. οηηη, FEM.
 οηηηε, faithful, beloved.
 Καρταηαί, friendly.
 Μαρταηαί, perpetual.
 Βηιοταί, stammering.

Second Declension.

Adjectives ending in consonants, having a small vowel in the termination, increase small in the genitive feminine and nominative plural. (22)

Αηηαί, ANCIENT.

SINGULAR.

Mas. Fem.

N. AC. V. Αηηαί, αηηαί.
 GEN. Αηηαί, αηηαίε.
 DAT. ACC. Αηηαί, αηηαί.

PLURAL.

Mas. Fem.

N. AC. V. Αηηαίε.
 GEN. Αηηαί.
 DAT. ABL. Αηηαί.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Ταυροί, smart.
 Λεαηβυροί, childish.
 Ταηη, tender.

Κηυαί, hard.
 Οηηη, mild.
 Σάηηη, pleasant.

Some adjectives of this declension are contracted in the genitive singular ; as,

Պօյճի՞ն, delightful, GEN. Վօյճոյե, for Վօյճոյե.

Աւայ՞ն, beautiful, GEN. Այլե, or Այլոյե, for Աւայոյե.

Third Declension.

Adjectives ending in **առիսլ**, have a broad increase in the genitive singular and nominative plural.

Յեղատիսլ, LOVELY.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Mas. Fem.</i>		<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	
N. Ac. V.	Յեղատիսլ.	N. Ac. V.	Յեղատիւ.
GEN.	Յեղատիւ.	GEN.	Յեղատիսլ.
DAT. ABL.	Յեղատիսլ.	DAT. ABL.	Յեղատիսլ.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Եզրատիսլ, various	Եղատիսլ, womanly.
Դարատիսլ, manly.	Եարատիսլ, stately.

Some monosyllabic adjectives, having a broad vowel in the termination, increase broad in the genitive feminine, and nominative plural.

Եօրր, UNEVEN.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Mas. Fem.</i>		<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	
N. Acc V.	Եօրր, Եօրր.	N. Acc, V.	Եօրրւ.
GEN.	Եօրր, Եօրրւ.	GEN.	Եօրր.
DAT. ABL.	Եօրր, Եօրր.	DAT. ABL.	Եօրր.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

Բրօճ, quick.	Եհր, curled.
Յրօճ, sudden.	Կրօհր, fluent.
Երօհր, fine.	Եարր, just.

Fourth Declension.

Adjectives ending in vowels are alike in all cases, genders, and numbers.

Պօրժ, AGED.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Mas. Fem.</i>		<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	
N. Ac. V.	Պօրժ.	N. Ac. V.	Պօրժ.
GEN.	Պօրժ.	GEN.	Պօրժ.
DAT. ABL.	Պօրժ.	DAT. ABL.	Պօրժ.

ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH NOUNS.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants (except *Ծ* or *Է* following a noun ending in *ի*,) are aspirated in the nominative and accusative, singular feminine; genitive, masculine; dative, vocative and ablative, both genders; and in the vocative, plural. (23)

Ան բար շէալ, THE FAIR MAN.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ան բար շէալ.	NOM. Ու բիր շէալա.
GEN. Ան բիր շիլ.	GEN. Ու բբար շէալ.
DAT. Փոյ բար շէալ.	DAT. Փոյա բբարիշ շէալա.
ACC. Ան բար շէալ.	ACC. Ու բիր շէալա.
VOC. Ա բիր շիլ.	VOC. Ա բբարա շէալա.
ABL. Լէր ա ն բար շէալ.	ABL. Լէր ու բբարիշ շէալա.

Ան յեղ շէալ, THE FAIR WOMAN.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ան յեղ շէալ.	NOM. Ու յիղա շէալա.
GEN. Ու յիղ շիլ.	GEN. Ու յիղա շէալ.
DAT. Փոյ յիղալ շիլ.	DAT. Փոյա յիղիշ շէալա.
ACC. Ան յեղ շէալ.	ACC. Ու յիղա շէալա.
VOC. Ա յեղ շէալ.	VOC. Ա յիղա շէալա.
ABL. Լէր ա ն յիղալ շիլ.	ABL. Լէր ու յիղիշ շէալա.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Ան Լա բար, the cold day.	Ան յիղալ յիղալ, the cold morning.
Ան շիղալ յիղալ, the great tree.	Ան շիղալ յիղալ, the great stone.

Other adjectives undergo no change in their initials, when connected with nouns

COMPARISON.

The comparative degree is formed by putting *ից*, more, before the genitive feminine of the positive; as, *շէալ*, white *ից շիլ*, whiter. (24)

The superlative is formed by putting *ո*, very; before the nominative; or, *ա*, most, before the genitive feminine of the positive; as, *ո շէալ*, very white; *ա շիլ*, whitest. (25)

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Μαίε, good.	Νίοις Ψεαπ.	Ro μαίε, ατ ψεαπ.
Οlc, bad.	Νίοις μεατα.	Ro οlc, ατ μεατα.
Μόρ, great.	Νίοις μό.	Ro μορ, ατ μό.
Βεαζ, little.	Νίοις λυζα.	Ro βεαζ, ατ λυζα.
Ψαοα, long.	{ Νίοις Ψαιπε. Νίοις ψια. }	Ro ψαοα, ατ ψια.
Ψαρ, near.	Νίοις ψαιπε.	Ro ψαρ, ατ ηεατα.
Υπυρ, easily.	Νίοις υτα.	{ Ro υτα, πο υπυρ. (Υτ υτα, (26)

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

VALUE.	CARDINAL, ONE, &c.	ORDINAL, FIRST, &c.
1	Αον,	Οεαο.
2	Δο,	Δατα.
3	Τρι,	Τηεατ.
4	Οεαταρ, or οετρηε,	Οεατηαηαο.
5	Ούιζ,	Ούιζεαο.
6	Σέ,	Σειηεαο.
7	Οεαοτ,	Οεαοτηαο.
8	Οοτ,	Οοττηαο.
9	Ναοι,	Ναοηαο.
10	Δειε,	Δειετηαο.
11	Αονοέαζ,	Αοναο οέαζ.
12	Δο οέαζ,	Δατα οέαζ.
13	Τρι οέαζ.	Τηηεαο οέαζ, or τηεατ οέαζ.
14	Οετρηε οέαζ,	Οεαοτηαηαο οέαζ.
15	Ουιζ οέαζ,	Ουιζεαο οέαζ.
16	Σε οέαζ,	Σειηεαο οέαζ.
17	Οεαοτ οέαζ,	Οεαοττηαο οέαζ.
18	Οοτ οέαζ,	Οοττηαο οέαζ.
19	Ναοι οέαζ,	Ναοηαο οέαζ.
20	Ψιττε,	Ψιττεαο.
21	Αον ιτ ψιττε,	Αονηαο ψιττεαο.
22	Δο ιτ ψιττε,	Δατα ψιττεαο.
30	Δειε αη ψιττεαο,	Δειετηεαο αη ψιττεαο.
31	Αον οέαζ ιτ ψιττε,	Αοναο οεαζ αη ψιττεαο.
40	Δα ψιττεαο.	Δα ψιττεαο.
50	Δειε, ιτ οα ψιττεαο,	Δειετηεαο αη οα ψιττεαο.

VALUE.	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
60	Τηι ϖιτ̄εαο,	Τηι ϖιτ̄εαο.
70	Φεῑς ιτ̄ τηι ϖιτ̄- εαο,	Φεῑςηεαο αη τηι ϖιτ̄εαο,
80	Σεῑτηε ϖιτ̄εαο,	Σεῑτηε ϖιτ̄εαο.
90	Φεῑς ιτ̄ σεῑτηε ϖιτ̄εαο,	Φεῑςηεαο αη σεῑτηε ϖιτ̄- εαο.
100	Σεαο,	Σεαο.
200	Φα σεαο,	Φα σεαο.
300	Τηι σεαο,	Τηι σεαο.
1000	Μηλε,	Μηλε.
2000	Φα μηλε,	Φα μηλε.
10000	Φεῑς μηλε,	Φεῑς μηλε.
100000	Μηλληη,	Μηλληη, (27)

PRONOUNS.
PERSONAL.

There are four personal pronouns, viz.---*με*, I ; *συ*, thou ; *ε* or *ε̄*, he ; *η*, or *ι*, she.

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

First Person.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
NOM. AC.	Με, I, me.	NOM. AC.	Ση̄η, η̄η, we, us.
GEN.	Μο, mine, my.	GEN.	Μη, ours, our.
DAT.	Μη̄η, to me.	DAT.	Μη̄ηη, to us.

Second Person.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
NOM.	Τυ, thou.	NOM. V.	Ση̄β, η̄β, ye you.
GEN.	Φο, thine, thy.	GEN.	Βη̄ηη, yours, your.
DAT.	Φη̄ς, to thee.	DAT.	Φη̄β, to you.
ACC. V.	Τηυ, thee, o thee.	ACC.	η̄β, you, (28)

Third Person, Masculine.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
NOM.	Σε, ε̄, he, it.	NOM.	Ση̄αο, η̄αο, they.
GEN.	Α, of him, of it.	GEN.	Α, of them.
DAT.	Φο, to him, to it.	DAT.	Φοη̄β, to them.
ACC.	ε̄, him, it.	ACC.	η̄αο, them.

Third Person, Feminine.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Sj, ʃ, she.	NOM. Sj4ɔ, ʃ4ɔ, they.
GEN. ʒ, of her.	GEN. ʒ, of them.
DAT. ʒʃ, to her.	DAT. ʒoʃb, to them.
ACC. ʃ, her.	ACC. ʃ4ɔ, them.

POSSESSIVE.

The genitives of the personal pronouns are called possessives--- viz., mo, my; ɔo, thy; 4r, our; buɾ, your; 4, his; her, its their.

When mo, ɔo, 4r, 4, are preceded by the prepositions le, with; ua, from; ɔo, to; 4ñ, in; they are abbreviated in the following manner :---

le.	Do.
lem, with my.	Dom, to my.
leɔ, with thy.	Doɔ, to thy.
ler, with our.	Dar, to our.
leɳ4, with his, &c.	Da, to his, &c.
ua.	ʒñ.
Om, from my.	ʒm, in my.
Oɔ, from thy.	ʒɔ, in thy.
O'4r, from our.	ʃnar, in our.
Oɳ4, from his; &c.	ʃɳ4, in his, &c. (29.)

RELATIVE.

ʒ, who, which, 4ñ ce, 4ñ ɔʃ, who, which, that, ce be, who, ever. (30)

INTERROGATIVE.

Cɳeɔ ? ʒo ce ? what ? masc. cʃ4 ? ce ? fem. cʃ ? plural, cʃ4ɔ ? who ? what ? which ? c4 ? what ? (31)

DEMONSTRATIVE.

So, this, these, ɾɳ that, those, uɔ, yonder. (32)

COMPOUND.

FROM 4ʒ, AT, OR WITH.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 ʒʃ4m, in my possession.	1 ʒʃ4mñ, in our possession.
2 ʒʃ4ɔ, in thy, &c.	2 ʒʃ4mɔb, in your, &c.
3 { MAS. ʒʃce, in his, &c.	3 ʒc4, in their, &c.
{ FEM. ʒʃce, in her, &c.	

FROM 4Г, OUT OF.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	Арам, out of me.	1	Арусн, out of us.
2	Арад, out of thee.	2	Арусб, out of you.
3	{ MAS. Аг, out of him. FEM. Агѣ, out of her.	3	Арѣа, out of them.

FROM џуѣ, UNTO.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	Чузам, to me.	1	Чузусн, to us.
2	Чузад, to thee.	2	Чузусб, to you.
3	{ MAS. Чуѣ, to him. FEM. Чуѣе, to her.	3	Чуца, to them.

FROM јџн, BETWEEN.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	Еаџом, between me.	1	Еаџусн, between us.
2	{ јџн џу, Еаџусџ, } between thee.	2	Еаџусб, between you.
3	{ јџн е, between him. јџн љ, between her.	3	Еаџуса, between them.

FROM ҃40), OR ҃4 UNDER.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	҃4м, or ҃4м, under me.	1	҃4сн, under us.
2	҃4џ, under thee.	2	҃4сб, under you.
3	{ MAS. ҃4џѣ, under him. FEM. ҃4џѣе, under her.	3	҃4сѣа, under them.

FROM ле, ALONG WITH, OR TOGETHER WITH.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	лџм, with me.	1	лн, with us.
2	леџџ, with thee.	2	лб, with you,
3	{ MAS. леџн, with him. FEM. леџѣе, with her.	3	леџ, with them. (33.)

FROM 4н, UPON.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	Онм, upon me.	1	Орусн, upon us,
2	Онџ, upon thee.	2	Орусб, upon you.
3	{ MAS. 4н, upon him. FEM. 4нѣе, upon her.	3	Онѣа, upon them. (34.)

FROM **δε**, FROM, OFF.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Ἐγώ , from me.	1 Ἐμεῖς , from us.
2 Σὺ , from thee.	2 ὑμεῖς , from you
3 { ΜΑS. Ὁ , from him. Ἡ , from her.	3 ὅτι , from them.

FROM **ἔμπροσθεν**, BEFORE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Ἐμπροσθέν , before me.	1 Ἐμπροσθενῶν , before us.
2 Ἐμπροσθεν , before thee	2 Ἐμπροσθενῶν , before you.
3 { ΜΑS. ἔμπροσθεν , before him. ἔμπροσθεν , before her	3 Ἐμπροσθενῶν , before them.

FROM **ὑπερ**, BEYOND, OR OVER.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 ὑπέρ , over me.	1 ὑπερῶν , over us.
2 ὑπέρ , over thee.	2 ὑπερῶν , over you.
3 { ὑπέρ , over him. ὑπέρ , over her.	3 ὑπερῶν , over them.

FROM **ὑπό**, FROM.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 ὑπό , from me.	1 ὑπὸ , from us.
2 ὑπό , from thee.	2 ὑπὸ , from you.
3 { ΜΑS. ὑπό , from him. ὑπό , from her.	3 ὑπὸ , from them.

FROM **ὑπὲρ**, ABOUT OR UPON AS CLOATHS, &c.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 ὑπὲρ , about me.	1 ὑπὲρ , about us.
2 ὑπὲρ , about thee.	2 ὑπὲρ , about you.
3 { ΜΑS. ὑπὲρ , about him. ὑπὲρ , about her.	3 ὑπὲρ , about them.

INCREASE.

Personal, possessive, and compound pronouns take an additional syllable, when used with a particular emphasis; or placed in contra-distinction to each other. (35)

In personal and compound pronouns, if the last vowel be broad, **ρα** is added to the first, second and third person feminine of the singular; and to the second person plural; but **ρε** is added, if the last vowel be small.

In like manner $\gamma\alpha\eta$ or $\gamma\epsilon\alpha\eta$ is added to the third person masculine, singular, and to the third person plural.

Ne is added to the first person plural ; as,

$\Phi\alpha\eta$, to me, $\Phi\alpha\eta\gamma\alpha$, to myself, $\Phi\upsilon\eta\tau$, to thee, $\Phi\upsilon\eta\tau\epsilon$, to thyself ; $\gamma\eta$, we, $\gamma\eta\epsilon$, ourselves ; $\acute{\epsilon}$, he, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\alpha\eta$, himself ; $\mu\epsilon$, I, $\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$, myself ; γ , she, $\gamma\epsilon$, herself ; $\lambda\omicron\mu$, with me, $\lambda\omicron\mu\gamma\alpha$, with myself ; $\lambda\eta$, with us, $\lambda\eta\epsilon$, with ourselves.

In this manner decline all the personal and compound pronouns, except in the genitive case ; for,

Possessive pronouns require the increase to be made in the noun that are joined with them ; as, $\lambda\alpha\eta$, a hand, $\mu\omicron$ $\lambda\alpha\eta\gamma\alpha$, my own hand ; or if that noun be followed by an adjective, the increase is made in that adjective : as, $\mu\omicron$ $\lambda\alpha\eta$ $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\lambda\gamma\alpha$, my white hand.

IN THIS MANNER DECLINE,

$\Psi\theta\omicron$ $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\Phi\upsilon\beta$, my black head.

Ψ $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\beta\alpha\eta$, his book.

$\Psi\eta$ $\eta\alpha\tau\epsilon\alpha\eta$, our father.

Ψ $\zeta\omicron\tau\alpha$ $\Phi\upsilon\beta\alpha$. their black feet.

$\Phi\eta\mu$ $\gamma\upsilon\lambda\epsilon$ $\alpha\mu\omicron\alpha$, your lofty eyes. (36)

VERB.

Verbs are of three kinds, Active, Passive, and Neuter, or Reflected.

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

There are four variations of the Verb, as to time, viz---the Present, Preter, Consuetudinal, and future Tenses. (37)

Conjugation of the Auxiliary $\beta\eta$, be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
1	}	1 $\beta\eta\omicron\tau\eta\alpha\omicron\eta\tau\omicron$, $\beta\eta\omicron\tau$ $\gamma\eta\eta$, let us be.
2 $\beta\eta$, be thou.		2 $\beta\eta\zeta\eta\tau\omicron\epsilon$, or $\beta\eta\omicron\tau$ $\gamma\eta\beta\eta$, be ye.
3 $\beta\eta\omicron\tau\epsilon$, let him be.		3 $\beta\eta\omicron\tau\tau$, or $\beta\eta\omicron\tau$ $\gamma\eta\alpha\tau\omicron$, let them be.

The negative be not, &c., is formed by prefixing $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ to each person : as, $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\beta\eta\omicron\tau\tau$, or $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\beta\eta\omicron\tau$ $\gamma\eta\alpha\tau\omicron$, let them not be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

Negative.

Գո Ելի՛, or Կ Ելի՛, to be. Յան Կ Ելի՛, not to be. (38)

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Preter.

Future.

Ալ Ելի՛, being } Կար ուԵլի՛, having } { ԼԵ Ելի՛, or { about to
Or Կ Ելի՛, } Կար ուԵլի՛, been. } { Ար Ելի՛, } { be. (39)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 ԱԵԱՄ, ԵՄ Ե, I am. } { 1 ԱԵԱՄՈՅ, ԵՄ ԻՆԻ, we are
2 ԱԵԱՅ, ԵՄ ԵՄ, thou art. } { 2 ԱԵԱՅ, ԵՄ ԻՆԵ, ye are.
3 ԱԵ, ԵՄ Ե, he is. } { 3 ԱԵԱՅ, they are.

Otherwise.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 ԵԱՄ, Ե Ե, I am. } { 1 ԵԱՄՈՅ, Ե ԻՆԻ, we are.
2 ԵԱՅ, Ե ԵՄ, thou art. } { 2 Ե, Ե ԻՆԵ, ye are.
3 Ե, Ե Ե, he is. } { 3 Ե, Ե ԻՆԵ, they are, (40)

Present. Negative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 Ո՛ ԵԲԱՆԼՄ, ղԵԼ Ե, I } { 1 Ո՛ ԵԲԱՆ ԻՆԻ, ղ ԵԲԱՆԼՄՈՅ,
am not. } or ղԵԼՄՈՅ, we are not.
2 Ո՛ ԵԲԱՆԼ, ղԵԼ ԵՄ, thou } { 2 Ո՛ ԵԲԱՆԼ, ղ ԵԲԱՆ ԻՆԵ,
art not. } ղԵԼ ԻՆԵ, ye are not.
3 Ո՛ ԵԲԱՆ Ե, ղԵԼ Ե, he } { 3 Ո՛ ԵԲԱՆ ԻՆԵ, ղԵԼ ԻՆԵ,
is not. } they are not.

Present. Interrogative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 ԲԻԲԱՆ Ե ? am I ? } { 1 ԲԻԲԱՆԼՄՈՅ ? ԲԻԲԱՆ ԻՆԻ,
2 ԲԻԲԱՆ ԵՄ ? ԲԻԲԱՆԼ ? } { are we.
art thou ? } { 2 ԲԻԲԱՆ ԻՆԵ ? are ye ?
3 ԲԻԲԱՆ Ե ? is he ? } { 3 ԲԻԲԱՆ ԻՆԵ ? are they ? (41)

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	{ Փօ ծյօր, օօ ծյ յե. Փօ ծածար, օօ ծա յե. I was, or have been.	}	{ 1 { Փօ ծյօյար, օօ ծյ ըյն. Փօ ծարար օօ ծա րար. we were, or have been. 2 Փօ ծյ ըն, օօ ծա ըն. ye were, or have been. 3 { Փօ ծյ ըաօ. Փօ ծածար, օօ ծա րաօ. they were, or have been.
2	{ Փօ ծյօր, օօ ծյ յս Փօ ծհածհար, օօ ծհ սս. thou wast, or hast been.		
3	Փօ ծյ ը, օօ ծա ը, he was, or has been.		

Otherwise.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	Բյօր, ծյ յե, I was, or have been.	}	1 Բյօյար, ծյ ըյն, we were, or we have been. 2 Բյ, ծյ ըն, ye were, or have been. 3 Բյ, ծյ ըաօ, they were, or have been. (42)
2	Բյօր, ծյ յս, thou wast or hast been.		
3	Բյ, ծյ ը, he was, or has been.		

Preter. Negative.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	Ոյ լածար, յյ լայն յե, I was not.	}	1 Ոյ լածարար, յյ լայն րար, we were not. 2 Ոյ լայն ըն, ye were not. 3 Ոյ լայն ըաօ, they were not. (43)
2	Ոյ լայն յս, thou wast not.		
3	Ոյ լայն ը, he was not.		

Preter. Interrogative.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	Քայն յե ? was I ? or have I been.	}	1 Քայն ըրար ? were we ? &c. 2 Քայն ըն ? were ye ? &c. 3 Քայն ըաօ ? were they ? &c.
2	Քայն յս ? wast thou ? &c.		
3	Քայն ը ? was he ? &c.		

Consuetudinal Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1	Բյ, I am usually.	}	1 Բյօր, ծյ, բյ, ըյ, we are usually. 2 Բյ ըն, ye are usually. 3 Բյ ըաօ, they, &c. (44)
2	Բյ յս, thou art usually.		
3	Բյ ը, he is usually.		

The negative I am not usually, &c., is formed by prefixing յյ to each person ; as, յյ Բյ, յյ Բյ ըս, &c.

The interrogative are you usually ? &c., is formed by prefixing *դ* to each person ; as, *դեղի քո ? դեղի քե ?* &c. (45.)

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 <i>Ելօ, ելօ յե, I shall be.</i>	{ 1 <i>Ելօմյօ, ելօ ըրի, we shall be.</i> 2 <i>Ելօ, ելօ ըլծ, ye, &c.</i> 3 <i>Ելօ, ելօ ըլաօ, they shall be.</i> (46.)
2 <i>Ելի, ելօ քս, thou shalt be.</i>	
3 <i>Ելօ, ելօ քե, he shall be.</i>	

Future. Negative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 <i>Ո՛յ ծլամ, I shall or will not be.</i>	{ 1 <i>Ո՛յ ելօմյօ, ո՛յ ծլի ըի, we shall or will not be.</i> 2 <i>Ո՛յ ծլի քս, ye shall, &c.</i> 3 <i>Ո՛յ ծլի քե, they shall &c.</i>
2 <i>Ո՛յ ծլի քս, thou shalt, &c.</i>	
3 <i>Ո՛յ ծլի քե, he shall, &c.</i>	

Future. Interrogative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 <i>Չեյօ յե ? shall I be ?</i>	{ 1 <i>Չեյօմյօ ? յեյօ ըի ? shall we, &c.</i> 2 <i>Չեյօ ըլծ ? shall ye, &c.</i> 3 <i>Չեյօ ըլաօ ? shall they, &c.</i>
2 <i>Չեյօ քս ? shalt, &c.</i>	
3 <i>Չեյօ քե ? shall, &c.</i>	

Consuetudinal of the Future.

3 *Չար ծլար, or 4 ծլար, as it shall be, or the person that is or shall be.* (47.)

SUBJUNCTIVE. MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 <i>Չա՛ տլի, if I be.</i>	{ 1 <i>Չա՛ տլիմյօ, յա՛ տլ ըի, if we be.</i> 2 <i>Չա՛ տլ ըլծ, if ye be.</i> 3 <i>Չա՛ տլ ըլաօ, յա՛ տլ ըլաօ, if they be.</i>
2 <i>Չա՛ տլ քս, if thou be.</i>	
3 <i>Չա՛ տլ քե, if he be.</i>	

Present, &c. Negative

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 <i>Չա՛նա ծխլի, յա՛նա ծխլ յե, if I be not.</i>	{ 1 <i>Չա՛նա, ծխլիմյօ, յա՛նա ծխլ ըի, if we be not.</i> 2 <i>Չա՛նա ծխլ ըլծ, if ye, &c.</i> 3 <i>Չա՛նա ծխլ ըլաօ, if they be not.</i> (48.)
2 <i>Չա՛նա ծխլ քս, if thou, &c.</i>	
3 <i>Չա՛նա ծխլ քե, if he be not.</i>	

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

- 1 ՊՃ ԵՅՐ, յՃ ԵՅ յԵ, if I were, (49)---As the Preter of the Indicative Mood.

Consuetudinal.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1 ՊՃ ԵՅԵՅՈՒՆ, ԾՃ ԵՅԵՅԻՆ, if I were or had been.</p> <p>2 ՊՃ ԵՅԵՅԾԿ, if thou, &c.</p> <p>3 ՊՃ ԵՅԵՅԾ, if he had been.</p> | } | <p>1 ՊՃ ԵՅԵՅԾՊՃՅՐ, ԾՃ ԵՅԵՅԾ ԴՆԻ, if we were, or had been.</p> <p>2 ՊՃ ԵՅԵՅԾ ԴՅԵ, if ye, &c.</p> <p>3 ՊՃ ԵՅԵՅՐ, ԾՃ ԵՅԵՅԾ ԴՅԾ, if they were, &c.</p> |
|--|---|--|

Preter and Consuetudinal. Negative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅ ՅՐ ԴՅԵ յԵ, if I had not been.</p> <p>2 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅ ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԾՍ, if thou had not been.</p> <p>3 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅ ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԴԵ, if he had not been.</p> | } | <p>1 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅ ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԴՆԻ, if we had not been.</p> <p>2 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅ ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԴՅԵ, if ye had not been.</p> <p>3 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅ ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԴՅԾ, if they had not been.</p> |
|---|---|---|

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1 ՊՃ ԵՅԻՄ, if I shall be.</p> <p>2 ՊՃ ԵՅՈՒՆ ԾՍ, if thou shalt be.</p> <p>3 ՊՃ ԵՅՈՒՆ ԴԵ, if he shall be.</p> | } | <p>1 ՊՃ ԵՅՈՒՄՃՅՐ, յՃ ԵՅՈՒՆ ԴՆԻ, if we shall be.</p> <p>2 ՊՃ ԵՅՈՒՆ ԴՅԵԻ, if ye, &c.</p> <p>3 ՊՃ ԵՅՈՒՆ ԴՅԾ, if they, &c.</p> |
|--|---|--|

Future. Negative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅԵՅԾ յԵ, if I shall not be.</p> <p>2 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅԵՅԾ ԾՍ, if thou, &c.</p> <p>3 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅԵՅԾ ԴԵ, if he, &c.</p> | } | <p>1 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅԵՅԾ ԴՆԻ, if we shall not be.</p> <p>2 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅԵՅԾ ԴՅԵԻ, if ye, &c.</p> <p>3 ՊՍՈՒՆ ԵՅԵՅԾ ԴՅԾ, if they shall not be. (50.)</p> |
|---|---|---|

OPTATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1 ՅՐ ԴՅԵ յԵ, may I be.</p> <p>2 ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԾՍ, mayest thou be.</p> <p>3 ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԴԵ, may he be.</p> | } | <p>1 ՅՐ ԴՅԵՅՈՒՆ, ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԴՆԻ, may we be.</p> <p>2 ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԴՅԵ, may ye be.</p> <p>3 ՅՐ ԴՅԵ ԴՅԾ, may they be.</p> |
|--|---|---|

Optative. Negative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1	Ուր լայն մե, may I not be.	}	1	Ուր լայնեցոց ուր լայն լին, may we not be.
2	Ուր լայն քու, mayest thou, &c.		2	Ուր լայն լին, may ye 'not be.
3	Ուր լայն թե, may he not be.		3	Ուր լայն լլատ, may they not be.

Preter.

I wish I were, &c., is expressed, *բութ յայտ իյոյ չօ լայն մե, or Բբբայի իյոյ չօ լայն մե. (51.)*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The potential is formed by the auxiliary impersonal.

Present.

Preter.

Future.

Ար, or իր, it is.

Բա, it was.

Բութ, it shall or will be.

Or by *տլցոյ*, I come, used impersonally; or by *Կայտքիտ*, must. To some one of these is joined such a word as, *Գայտքոյ*, possible; *ճոյն*, right; *ելցոյ*, necessity, &c., followed by the pronoun which should have been nominative to the verb, and by the verb itself in the infinitive mood; as,

Իր ելցոյ ճոյն և Բայտ, I must be; իր Գայտքոյ իյոյ և Բայտ, I may be; Բա ճոյն ճոյն և Բայտ, I should have been; իր ելց իյոյ և Բայտ, I cannot be; Կայտքիտ մե և Բայտ, I must be. (52.)

REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

CONJUGATION OF BU4JL, STRIKE. (53)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

2 BU4JL, strike thou.	} {	1 BU4JLMJOT, let us strike.
3 BU4JLEOT RE, let him strike.		2 BU4JLJHE, strike ye.
		3 BU4JLTOJY, BU4JLTOJY TJAOT, let them strike.

The imperative negative strike not thou, &c., is formed by prefixing η4 to each person; as, η4 BU4JL, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Affirmative.**Negative.*

ΦO or 4 BU4LATO, to strike; Ξ4η 4 BU4LATO, not to strike.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present.**Preter.**Future.*

2 BU4LATO, striking;	} {	1 J4η M̄BU4LATO, having struck.	} {	2 J4η TJ BU4LATO, or le BU4LATO, about to strike.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 BU4JLM, I strike.	} {	1 BU4JLMJOT, we strike.
2 BU4JLN, BU4JLTO TTY, thou strikest.		2 BU4JLTO TJB, ye strike.
3 BU4JLTO RE, he strikes.		3 BU4JLTO TJAOT, they strike.

The present negative I do not strike, &c., is formed by prefixing ηJ to each person; as, ηJ BU4JLM, &c.

The present interrogative do I strike? &c., is formed by prefixing 4 or 4η to each person; as, 4 M̄BU4JLM? &c.

Present, with the relative 4, who; 4ηTJ, who; ηOÇ, which 3O OE? what? CA HU4JN? when? 3O OE MJY? how? having 4, who, which, expressed or understood.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Յօ ըսելու արե՞մք ? what do I strike ? | } | (| 1 | Ար ընդ և արե՞մք, we do strike. |
| 2 | Իր քու և արե՞մք, it is thou that striketh. | | | 2 | Յօ ըսելու ընծ ? what do ye strike ? |
| 3 | Շա արե՞մք ըսելու ? whom does he strike. | | | 3 | Շա արե՞մք ըսելու ? when do they strike ? (54) |

Preter. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Փո արե՞մք, արե՞մք, I struck. | } | (| 1 | Փո արե՞մք արե՞մք արե՞մք, we struck. |
| 2 | Փո արե՞մք, արե՞մք քու, thou struckest. | | | 2 | Փո արե՞մք արե՞մք, ye struck. |
| 3 | Փո արե՞մք, արե՞մք ըսելու, he struck. | | | 3 | Փո արե՞մք արե՞մք, they struck, (55) |

The preter negative is formed by prefixing ղար to each person ; as, ղար արե՞մք, I did not strike.

The preter interrogative is formed by prefixing ղար to each person ; as, ղար արե՞մք ? did I strike ? (56)

Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Արե՞մք, I usually strike. | } | (| 1 | Արե՞մք ընդ, we usually, &c. |
| 2 | Արե՞մք քու, thou usually, &c. | | | 2 | Արե՞մք ընծ, ye usually &c. |
| 3 | Արե՞մք ըսելու, he usually, &c.) | | | 3 | Արե՞մք ըսելու, they usually, &c. |

The consuetudinal negative and interrogative are formed as in the present ; ղ արե՞մք քու, thou dost not usually strike ; և արե՞մք ըսելու ? does he usually strike ?

Future Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Արե՞մք, I shall or will strike. | } | (| 1 | Արե՞մք ընդ, we will strike. |
| 2 | Արե՞մք քու, thou wilt strike. | | | 2 | Արե՞մք ընծ, ye will strike. |
| 3 | Արե՞մք ըսելու, he will strike.) | | | 3 | Արե՞մք ըսելու, they will strike. |

Otherwise.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Բսայլօ, բսայլե մե, I shall or will strike.	1 Բսայլոյօ, բսայլե ՚րն, we shall strike. 2 Բսայլօ, ՚րն, ye shall strike. 3 Բսայլօ ՚րաօ, they shall strike. (57)
2 Բսայր, բսայլե Ես, thou shalt strike.	
3 Բսայլօ, բսայլե ՚ր, he shall strike.	

The future negative and interrogative are formed as the affirmative; as, **ոչ Բսայլօ, I shall not strike**; **ա յԲսայլի ? will thou strike.**

The future with the relatives **ա, անոյ, or ոչոյ**; or the interrogative **Յօ Ե ? Ես Բսայր ? Յօ Ե յսր ? &c. (58)**

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 Յօ Ե Բսայլեար մե ? what shall I strike ?	1 Ար ՚րն ա Բսայլեար, we shall strike. 2 Յօ Ե Բսայլեար ՚րն ? what shall ye strike. 3 Շա Բսայլեար ՚րաօ ? whom shall they strike.
2 Իր Ես ա Բսայլեար, it is thou shalt strike.	
3 Ան Ե ա Բսայլեար, the person that shall, &c.	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense and Future. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.
1 Պձ Բսայլմ, if I strike, &c.--- as the present indicative, having մձ, if, prefixed.

Present and Future. Negative.

SINGULAR.
1 Պսնա Բսայլմ, if I do not strike--- as the present indicative having մսնա, if not, prefixed.

Preter. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.
1 Պձ Բսայլար, } If I had struck.--- As the preter indicative Պձ Բսայլ մե } having մձ, if, prefixed.

Preter. Negative.

SINGULAR.
1 Պսնա Բսայլար, } If I had not struck.--- As the preter nega Պսնա Բսայլ մե } tive indicative, having մսնա, if not, instead of մայր.

Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<p>1 Փա մբսայլքի, had I struck.</p> <p>2 Փա մբսայլքած, hadst thou struck.</p> <p>3 Փա մբսայլքած թե, had he struck.</p>	}	{	<p>1 Փա մբսայլքեալոր, ռա մբսայլքծե լի, had we struck</p> <p>2 Փա մբսայլքծե լի, had ye struck.</p> <p>3 Փա մբսայլքոր, ռա մբսայլքծե լի, had they struck. (59)</p>
--	---	---	---

Consuetudinal. Negative.

SINGULAR.

1 Պսնա ե շար սսայլ մե, had I not struck.---As the preter indicative, having *սնա* ե շար, unless that, prefixed.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<p>1 Յօ մբսայլեամ, Յօ մբսայլծ մե, may I strike.</p> <p>2 Յօ մբսայլծ տս, mayest thou strike.</p> <p>3 Յօ մբսայլծ թե, may he strike.</p>	}	{	<p>1 Յօ մբսայլիմո Յօ մբսայլծ լի, may we strike.</p> <p>2 Յօ մբսայլծ լի, may ye strike.</p> <p>3. Յօ մբսայլոր, Յօ մբսայլծ լի, may they strike.</p>
--	---	---	---

The present and future negative are the same as affirmative, except that *նար* is used instead of *յօ*; as, *նա սսայլեամ*, or *նար սսայլծ մե*, may I not strike.

Preter and Consuetudinal. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

1 Բքարս կոմ Յօ մբսայլքի, I wish I had struck.---As the subjunctive, except that, *բքարս կոմ Յօ* is used instead of *ոս*.

The preter negative is formed in the same manner, except that *նար* or *նսար*, not, is used instead of *յօ*; as, *բքարս կոմ նար սսայլքի*, I wish I had not struck.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Իր թոյն կոմ ս սսալծ, I can strike him or it, ելնոն ռսն ս սսալծ, I must have struck him or it; իր թոյն կոմ ս սսալծ, I cannot strike him or it---&c. (60)

PASSIVE VOICE.

Βυαϋτεαρ, BE STRUCK.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Βυαϋτεαρ με, βιοῦ με
βυαϋτε, let me be struck. | } | 1. Βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, βιοῦμαι
βυαϋτε, let us be struck. |
| 2 Βυαϋτεαρ, βιοῦ το βυαϋ-
τε, be thou struck. | | 2 Βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, βιοῦ ἡ
βυαϋτε, be ye struck. |
| 3 Βυαϋτεαρ ἐ βιοῦ γε
βυαϋτε, let him be struck. | | 3 Βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, βιοῦ ἡ
βυαϋτε, let them be struck. |

The imperative negative is formed by prefixing ἡ : as ἡ βυαϋτεαρ με, let me not be struck.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ἄ βεῖτε-βυαϋτε, to be struck.

PARTICIPLES.

Preter, Βυαϋτε, struck ; ἡρ βεῖτε βυαϋτε, having been struck. Future, λε βυαϋτε, λε ἡ βυαϋτε or ἡρ βεῖτε βυαϋτε, about to be struck. (61.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Βυαϋτεαρ με, I am struck. | } | 1 Βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, we are struck. |
| 2 Βυαϋτεαρ το, thou art
struck. | | 2 Βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, ye are struck. |
| 3 Βυαϋτεαρ ἐ, he is struck. | | 3 Βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, they are
struck |

Present Negative, ἡ βυαϋτεαρ με, &c., I am not struck, &c.

Present Interrogative, Ἄ βυαϋτεαρ με ? &c., am I struck, &c.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Φο βυαϋτεαρ με, I was
struck. | } | 1 Φο βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, we were
struck. |
| 2 Φο βυαϋτεαρ το, thou wast
struck. | | 2 Φο βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, ye were
struck. |
| 3 Φο βυαϋτεαρ ἐ, he was
struck. | | 3 Φο βυαϋτεαρ ἡ, they
were struck, |

Preter negative, ἡρ βυαϋτεαρ με, &c., I was not struck, &c.

Preter Interrogative, Ἄρ βυαϋτεαρ με ? &c., was I struck &c.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Buaɿɿear me, I shall or
will be struck. | } | 1 | Buaɿɿear ɿɿ, we will be
struck. |
| 2 | Buaɿɿear tu, thou wilt
be struck. | | 2 | Buaɿɿear ɿb, ye will be
struck. |
| 3 | Buaɿɿear e, he will be
struck. (62) | | 3 | Buaɿɿear ɿaɔ, they will be
struck. |

Future Negative, Nɿ buaɿɿear me, I will not be struck, &c.
Future Interrogative, ʒɿ mbuaɿɿear me ? shall I be struck, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | ʒá buaɿɿear me, if I be
struck. | } | 1 | ʒá buaɿɿear ɿɿ, if we
be struck. |
| 2 | ʒá buaɿɿear tu, if thou
be struck. | | 2 | ʒá buaɿɿear ɿb, if ye
be struck. |
| 3 | ʒá buaɿɿear e, if he be
struck. | | 3 | ʒá buaɿɿear ɿaɔ, if they
be struck. |

Present Negative, ʒuɿa mbuaɿɿear me, if I be not struck.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ʒa mbuaɿɿɿɔ me, if I had
been struck. | } | 1 | ʒa mbuaɿɿɿɔ ɿɿ, if we
had been struck. |
| 2 | ʒa mbuaɿɿɿɔ tu, if thou
hadst been struck. | | 2 | ʒa mbuaɿɿɿɔ ɿb, if ye
had been struck. |
| 3 | ʒa mbuaɿɿɿɔ re, if he
had been struck. | | 3 | ʒa mbuaɿɿɿɔ ɿaɔ, if they
had been struck. (63) |

Preter Negative, ʒuɿa be ʒo ɿaɿb me buaɿɿe, if I had not
been struck.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | ʒá buaɿɿear me, if I
shall be struck. | } | 1 | ʒá buaɿɿear ɿɿ, if we
shall be struck. |
| 2 | ʒá buaɿɿear tu, if thou
shalt be struck. | | 2 | ʒá buaɿɿear ɿb, if ye
shall be struck. |
| 3 | ʒá buaɿɿear e, if he
will be struck. | | 3 | ʒá buaɿɿear ɿaɔ, if they
shall be struck. |

Future Negative, ʒuɿa mbuaɿɿear me, if I shall not be struck.

D

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1 ኛ ንቃላይጥይ ጤ, may I be struck.	}	1 ኛ ንቃላይጥይ ጥኸ, may we be struck.
2 $\text{ኛ ንቃላይጥይ ጭ, mayest}$ thou be struck.		2 ኛ ንቃላይጥይ ጥከ, may ye be struck.
3 $\text{ኛ ንቃላይጥይ ፎ, may he}$ be struck.		3 ኛ ንቃላይጥይ ጠፀ, may they be struck.

Present and Future Negative, $\text{እልጥ ንቃላይጥይ ጤ, may I}$
not be struck.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

1 $\text{ይፍልጥ ስጣ ጦላ ንቃላይጥይ ጤ, \&c., I wish I had been}$
struck.

Preter. Negative.

SINGULAR.

1 $\text{ይፍልጥ ስጣ ስልክ ንቃላይጥይ ጤ, I wish I had not been}$
struck.

Every part of the passive voice may likewise be formed, by joining the preter participle passive, to the auxiliary ኮ ; as $\text{ጦላ ጤ ንቃላይጥይ, I am struck; ኮ ጤ ንቃላይጥይ, I was struck, \&c.}$

To express continuance, the present participle having 43 or 34 with a possessive pronoun prefixed, is joined to the verb ኮ ; as, $\text{ጦላ ጤ ንቃ ጣ ንቃላይጥይ, I am in striking; ኮ ጤ ንቃ ጣ ንቃላይጥይ, I was in striking.}$

REFLECTED VERBS. (64.)

CONJUGATION OF ርጦላይ , SLEEP.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1	}	1 ርጦላጣጣጣ, ኮጣጣ ስልጥ
2 ርጦላይ, ኮ ጦ ርጦላይ, sleep thou.		2 $\text{ርጦላይጥይ, ኮጥይ, or ኮጥ}$ $\text{ጥከ ኮጥ ንቃላይጥይ, sleep ye.}$
3 ርጦላይጥይ, ኮ ጥ ስል ርጦ $\text{ላይ, let him sleep.}$		3 $\text{ርጦላይጥይ ጥጠ ኮጥ ጥጠ ስል}$ $\text{ንቃላይጥይ, let them sleep (65)}$

Imperative Negative, $\text{ስል ርጦላይ, or ስል ኮ ጦ ርጦላይ, \&c.}$
sleep not thou, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmative.

ἄ κοιλάθ, to sleep.

Negative.

ἄν ἄ κοιλάθ, not to sleep.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ἄ κοιλάθ, sleeping.

Preter.

ἴην ἄ κοιλάθ, having slept.

Future.

ἄν τι κοιλάθ, about to sleep.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 Κοιλάη, τὰ με μο κοιλάθ, I sleep.	}	1 Κοιλάμοιο, τάμοιο ἡνι ἄ κοιλάθ, we sleep.
2 Κοιλάη τῦ, τὰ τῦ το κοιλάθ, thou sleepest		2 Κοιλάη ἦθ, τὰ ἦθ ἔην ἄ κοιλάθ, ye sleep.
3 Κοιλάη ἦ, τὰ ἦ ἡ κοιλάθ, he or she sleeps.		3 Κοιλάη ἦθ, τὰ ἦθ ἡ ἄ κοιλάθ, they sleep.

Present Negative, Νι κοιλάη, ἦελ με μο κοιλάθ, I do not sleep, I am not asleep.

Present Interrogative, ἄ ἄ κοιλάη, ἔην με κοιλάθ? do I sleep? am I asleep? (66)

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 Χοθαί με, ἔην με μο κοιλάθ I slept, or I was asleep.	}	1 Χοθαί ἦ, ἔην ἦ ἡνι ἄ κοιλάθ; we, &c.
2 Χοθαί τῦ, ἔην τῦ το κοιλάθ, thou, &c.		2 Χοθαί ἦθ, ἔην ἦθ ἔην ἄ κοιλάθ, ye, &c.
3 Χοθαί ἦ, ἔην ἦ ἡ κοιλάθ, he, &c.		3 Χοθαί ἦθ, ἔην ἦθ ἡ ἄ κοιλάθ, they, &c.

Preter Negative, Νι χοθαί με, ἦ ἦθ με μο κοιλάθ? I did not sleep, &c.

Preter Interrogative, Νι χοθαί με? ἔην ἦθ με μο κοιλάθ? did I sleep? &c.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Κοιθεομαι, βειρό με μο
δοιλατό, I will sleep. | } | 1 Κοιθεοια ρηή, βειρό ρηη ηαη
ζκοιλατό, we will sleep. |
| 2 Κοιθεοια τυ, βειρό τυ το
δοιλατό, thou wilt sleep. | | 2 Κοιθεοια ρηβ, βειρό ρηβ βυη
ζκοιλατό, ye will sleep. |
| 3 Κοιθεοια ρε, βειρό ρε ηα
δοιλατό, he will sleep. | | 3 Κοιθεοια ρηαο, βειρό ρηαο
ηαζκοιλατό, they will sleep. |

Future Negative, Νη κοιθεαληαο, or ηη κοιθεοια με, or ηη
βηαη μο δοιλατό, I will not sleep. (67)

Future Interrogative, Αη ζκοιθεοια ? or αη ηβειρό με μο
δοιλατό ? shall I sleep ?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 Μά τα με μο δοιλατό, if I
be asleep. | } | 1 Μά ταμοιο ηαη ζκοιλατό,
if we be asleep, |
| 2 Μά τα τυ το δοιλατό, if
thou be asleep. | | 2 Μά τα ρηβ βυη ζκοιλατό,
if ye be asleep. |
| 3 Μά τα ρε ηα δοιλατό, if he
be asleep. | | 3 Μά τα ρηαο ηα ζκοιλατό,
if they be asleep. |

Present Negative, Μυηα βφυη με μο δοιλατό, if I be not
asleep.

Preter Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

- 1 Θα ηβηαή μο δοιλατό &c., if I had been asleep, &c.

Preter Negative, Μυηα βε ζο ηαηβ με μο δοιλατό, if I had
not been asleep.

Future Tense. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 Μά βηαη μο δοιλατό, if I
shall be asleep. | } | 1 Μά βηοή ρηη ηαη ζκοιλατό,
if we shall be asleep. |
| 2 Μά βηοή τυ το δοιλατό, if
thou shall be asleep. | | 2 Μά βηοή ρηβ βυη ζκοιλατό,
if ye shall be asleep. |
| 3 Μά βηοή ρε ηα δοιλατό, if
he shall be asleep. | | 3 Μά βηοή ρηαο ηα ζκοιλατό,
if they shall be asleep. |

Future Negative, Μυηα ηβ^εο με μο δοιλατό, if I shall not
be asleep.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Future Tenses. Affirmative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1 ʒo ɲajb me mo ɔɔɔɔɔɔ,
may I sleep.</p> <p>2 ʒo ɲajb tu ɔɔ ɔɔɔɔɔɔ,
mayest thou sleep.</p> <p>3 ʒo ɲajb ɣe ɲa ɔɔɔɔɔɔ,
may he sleep.</p> | } | <p>1 ʒo ɲajb ɣɲɲ ɲaɲ ʒɔɔɔɔɔɔ,
may we sleep.</p> <p>2 ʒo ɲajb ɣɲb buɲ ʒɔɔɔɔɔɔ,
may ye sleep.</p> <p>3 ʒo ɲajb ɣɲɔɔ ɲa ʒɔɔɔɔɔɔ,
*may they sleep.</p> |
|--|---|--|

Present and Future Negative. ɲaɲ ɲajb me mo ɔɔɔɔɔɔ,
may I not sleep.

Preter Affirmative. Ɂɣeɲɲɲ ɲom ʒo ɲajb me mo ɔɔɔɔɔɔ,
I wish I had been asleep.

Preter Negative. Ɂɣeɲɲɲ ɲom ɲaɔ ɲajb me mo ɔɔɔɔɔɔ, I
wish I had not been asleep. (68)

FORMATION
OF THE
MOODS AND TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Every regular Verb has six principal parts, in the active voice, from which all the moods and tenses are formed : viz. (69)

1. The imperative ; as, *buajl*, strike ; *çrom*, bend.

2. The infinitive, usually formed by adding *at*, to the imperative, if the last vowel is broad ; *eat*, ff small ; as, *to buajleat*, or *to bualat*, to strike ; *to çromat*, to bend. (70)

3. The present, formed by adding *m*, or *am* to the imperative ; as *buajlm*, I strike ; *çromam*, I bend.

4. The preter formed by adding *ar*, *ir*, or *ear* to the imperative ; as, *to buajlear*, I struck ; *to çromar*, I bent.

5. The future, formed by adding *at*, *eat*, or *it* ; *fat*, *feat*, or *fit*, to the imperative ; as, *buajlfeat*, I will strike ; *çromfeat* I will bend. (71)

6. The consuetudinal, subjunctive, formed by adding, *fan* *fujh*, or *fh*, to the imperative ; as *da mbuajlfjh*, had I struck ; *zçromfjh*, had I bent. (72)

Regular verbs are therefore conjugated through the primary tenses active, in this manner ;

Buajl, *to bualat*, *buajlm*, *to buajlear*, *buajlfeat*, *da mbuajlfjh*, strike.

Burr, *to burreat*, *burrm*, *to burrear*, *burrfeat*, *da mburrfjh*, break.

Car, *to carat*, *caram*, *to carar*, *carfeat*, *da zcarfjh*, twist.

Cear, *to ceapat*, *cearam*, *to ceapar*, *cearfeat*, *da zcearfjh*, shape or fit.

Azall, *to azallat*, *azallam*, *to azallar*, *azallfeat*, *da hazallfjh*, accost.

Bairt, *to bairteat*, *bairtm*, *to bairrear*, *bairtfeat*, *da mbairtfjh*, baptize.

Arouz, *to arouzat*, *arouzjm*, *to arouzear*, *arouzeofeat*, *da narouzeofjh*, raise.

Cruih, *to cruihuat*, *cruihm*, *to cruihrear*, *cruiheofeat*, *da zcruihofjh*, gather.

IN THIS MANNER CONJUGATE,

Αδᾶσθαι,--δ'αδῶσθαι, adore.
 Ἀριθμῶ,--ἀριθμῶσθαι, reckon.
 Βοῶ,--βοῶσθαι, reek. *Πεγ*
 Βατῶ,--βατῶσθαι, drown.
 Βλαστῶ,--βλαστῶσθαι,--taste.
 Βρῦσθαι,--βρῦσθαι, bruise.
 Βῆσθαι,--βῆσθαι, stir up.
 Βυατῶσθαι,--βυατῶσθαι, trouble.
 Κορυθῶ,--κορυθῶσθαι, stir.
 Τέτασθαι,--τέτασθαι, torment.
 Τροχῶ,--τροχῶσθαι, comb.
 Κλῶσθαι,--κλῶσθαι, incline.
 Φυθῶ,--φυθῶσθαι, shut.
 Φύσθαι,--φύσθαι, make fast.
 Φυθῶσθαι,--φυθῶσθαι, awaken.
 Φυθῶσθαι,--φυθῶσθαι, drive, press.
 Φοῶ,--φοῶσθαι, burn.
 Φυθῶσθαι,--φυθῶσθαι, refuse.
 Φάσθαι,--φάσθαι, leave.
 Φύσθαι,--φύσθαι, return.
 Φορῶσθαι,--φορῶσθαι, open.
 Φρεαθῶσθαι,--φρεαθῶσθαι, answer.
 Φυθῶσθαι,--φυθῶσθαι, wait.
 Τεμαθῶσθαι,--τεμαθῶσθαι, cut.
 Τλάσθαι,--τλάσθαι, take.
 Τλάσθαι,--τλάσθαι, clean.
 Τλάσθαι,--τλάσθαι, prepare tune.
 Τροπῶσθαι,--τροπῶσθαι, warm.
 Τρομαθῶσθαι,--τρομαθῶσθαι, fasten.
 Τρομαθῶσθαι,--τρομαθῶσθαι, search or ask.
 Λάσθαι,--λάσθαι, burn.
 Λομῶσθαι,--λομῶσθαι, make thin or bare.
 Λῶσθαι,--λῶσθαι, fill.
 Λεῶσθαι,--λεῶσθαι, lay down.
 Λεῶσθαι,--λεῶσθαι, read.
 Μεῶσθαι,--μεῶσθαι, deceive.
 Μαρῶσθαι,--μαρῶσθαι, kill.
 Μεαθῶσθαι,--μεαθῶσθαι, mix.
 Μύλλῶσθαι,--μύλλῶσθαι, spoil.
 Μολῶσθαι,--μολῶσθαι, praise.
 Μῆσθαι,--μῆσθαι, explain.

Νοῶσθαι,--νοῶσθαι, strip.
 Οἰθῶσθαι,--οἰθῶσθαι, anoint.
 Ορῶσθαι,--ορῶσθαι, order.
 Ορῶσθαι,--ορῶσθαι, open.
 Πλέσθαι,--πλέσθαι, burst.
 Ρῶσθαι,--ρῶσθαι, kiss.
 Ρῶσθαι,--ρῶσθαι, marry.
 Πρῶσθαι,--πρῶσθαι, bestow.
 Πλύσθαι,--πλύσθαι, smother.
 Πρεῶσθαι,--πρεῶσθαι, kick.
 Ρεῶσθαι,--ρεῶσθαι, tear.
 Ρεῶσθαι,--ρεῶσθαι, settle.
 Ρολῶσθαι,--ρολῶσθαι, roll.
 Ρυθῶσθαι,--ρυθῶσθαι, scourge.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, scatter.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, stab.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, deliver.
 Σαμῶσθαι,--σαμῶσθαι, compare.
 Σεῶσθαι,--σεῶσθαι, wither.
 Σεῶσθαι,--σεῶσθαι, deny.
 Σεῶσθαι,--σεῶσθαι, blow.
 Σμεῶσθαι,--σμεῶσθαι, beckon.
 Σεῶσθαι,--σεῶσθαι, stand.
 Σλυθῶσθαι,--σλυθῶσθαι, swallow.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, lop.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, shed.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, stretch.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, gush.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, drift.
 Σλαοθῶσθαι,--σλαοθῶσθαι, drag.
 Σμυαθῶσθαι,--σμυαθῶσθαι, consider.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, call.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, split.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, sweep.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, digest.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, scratch.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, write.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, loose.
 Σπαθῶσθαι,--σπαθῶσθαι, nail.
 Σσεῶσθαι,--σσεῶσθαι, } Scatter.
 Σῶσθαι,--σῶσθαι, }

Many verbs have the infinitive and imperative alike ; and in some the imperative can only be distinguished from the infinitive, by having a small vowel in the termination. In all other parts they are conjugated regularly : as, (73)

Πῶλ, το ὄλ, ὀλᾶμ, το ὀλᾶτ, ὀλῆατο, ὀλῆσθαι, sell or pay.

Ἐμῆ, το ἐμῆ, ἐμῆμ, το ἐμῆετ, ἐμῆεατο, ὀ ἐμῆεσθαι, send or put

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE MOST USUAL.

Ἀμᾶμ,--ἀμᾶμ, look.

Ἀμῆτ,--ἀμῆτ, tell.

Βρῆε, το βρῆε, boil.

Κοῖτ,--κοῖτ, quell.

Κρῆ,--κρῆ, gnaw.

Φῆλ,--φῆλ, suck.

Ἐατ,--Ἐατ, die.

Ἐμῆε,--ἐμῆε, rise.

Ἐαλο,--εαλο, elope.

Ἰοῖλᾶμ,--ἰοῖλᾶμ, learn.

Ἰλαοῖ,--ἰλαοῖ, call.

Ἰομ,--ἰομ, wound.

Ἰμῆ,--ἰμῆ, steal.

Ἰμῆε,--ἰμῆε, pray.

Ἰμῆ,--ἰμῆ, cry.

Ἰομῆετ,--ἰομῆετ, carry.

Ἰομῆ,--ἰομῆ, turn.

Ἰο,--ἰο, pay.

Ἰε,--ἰε, eat.

Ἰμῆε,--ἰμῆε, lie.

Ἐετ,--ἔετ, esteem.

Ἰε,--ἰε, wash.

Οἶ,--οἶ, drink.

Ῥᾶ,--Ῥᾶ, divide.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, dance.

Ῥα,--Ῥα, deliver.

Ῥε,--Ῥε, sell.

Ῥᾶ,--Ῥᾶ, satisfy.

Ῥα,--Ῥα, rob.

Ῥα,--Ῥα, separate.

Ῥα,--Ῥα, stop.

Ῥε,--Ῥε, sit.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, spin.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, suck.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, walk.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, destroy.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, drive.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, forbid.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, scratch.

THESE FORM THE INFINITIVE IN ἰ ; VIZ. :

Ἀομῆε, το ἀομῆε, confess.

Βα,--βα, hinder.

Ῥα,--Ῥα, } turn
or Ῥα, }

Ῥη,--Ῥη, heap.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, keep.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, hold.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, believe.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, leave.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, sew.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, take.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, whip.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, list.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, forsake.

Ῥη,--Ῥη, understand.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE INFINITIVE IN ε ; VIZ. :

Βα, το βα, threaten.

Βη,--βη, meddle.

Ῥη, Ῥη, or Ῥη, sell or tell.

Copax,--copaxh, defend.
 Capzap,--capzaph, cut up.
 Cospal,--cospale, spare.
 Cumyl,--cumyle, rub.
 Cél,--céle, conceal.
 Cijil,--cijile, tickle.
 Qjbn,--qjbnh, banish.
 Fán,--fánh, stay.
 Feuc,--feucah, behold.
 Feic,--feicah, see.
 Inil,--inile, eat grass.
 Imyn,--imynh, play a game.

Jonoll,--Jonolat, wash.
 Leanh,--leanhh, follow.
 Letz,--letzh or letzhh, permit.
 Labayr,--labayah, speak.
 Meil,--meile, grind.
 Múrzal,--múrzal, awaken.
 Rit,--ritah, run.
 Seacán,--seacanh, shun.
 Szar,--szarh or szarh, separate.
 Teiz,--teizh or teizhh, cast.

THE FOLLOWING CANNOT BE REDUCED TO ANY GENERAL RULE; VIZ.:

Ayl, d'ayleahh, nourish.
 Blyz,--blyzah, milk.
 Eyr,--eyra, hear.
 Zeall,--zeallahh, promise.
 Zayr,--zayrah, call.

Zluar,--zluara, move (74)
 Jñyr,--jñre, tell.
 Jmtyz,--jmtya, go.
 Sear,--searah, stand.
 Sjñ,--sjñh, play music.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Every regular verb has five principal parts, in the passive voice, viz.:

1. The participle, formed by adding **ta**, or **te**, to the imperative, active; as, **buajl**, strike; **buajlte**, struck, **cár**, twist; **cárta** twisted.
2. The imperative and the present, formed by adding **tar**, or **tear** to the imperative; as, **buajltear**, be struck, or I am struck; **cártar**, I am twisted.
3. The preter, formed by adding **aó** or **eaó** to the imperative active; as **to buajleaó**, I was struck; **to cártaó**, I was twisted.
4. The future, formed by adding **ar** or **ear**, **far** or **fear** to the imperative active; as, **buajlfear**, I shall be struck; **cárfar**, I will be twisted.
5. The preter subjunctive, formed by adding **raoioó** or **ryoó** to the imperative active; as **da mbuajlfyoó**, if I had been struck, **da zcárfaoioó**, if I had been twisted.

Regular verbs are therefore conjugated through the primary tenses passive, in this manner.

Imperative active, **Bajrte**, **bajrtear**, **to bajrteaó**, **bajrtear**, **da mbajrteyoó**, baptized.

Blájr, **blájrte**, **blájrtear**, **to blájrteaó**, **blájrfear**, **da**, **mblájryó**, tasted.

Βριζ, βριζτε, βριζταν, το βριζατό, βριζφαν, da ηβριζφαοιό, bruised.

Εριση, ερισητα ερισηταν, το ερισηατό, ερισηφαν, da ζερισηφαοιό, bent.

Φιοι, φιοιτα, φιοιταν, το φιοιατό, φιοιφαν, da ηφιοιφαοιό, sold.

Νιζ, ηιζτε, ηιζταν, το ηιζεατό, ηιζφαν, da ηιζφαοιό, washed.

Τιομηνη, τιομηνητα, τιομηνηταν, το τιομηνηατό, τιομηνηφαν, da οτιομηνηφαοιό, driven.

Σέλι σέλιτε, σέλιτεφαν, το σέλιεατό, σέλιφαν, da ζσέλιφαοιό, concealed.

Καν, καντα, κανταν, το κανατό, κανφαν, da ζκανφαοιό, sung or said.

Τρειζ, τρειζτε or τρειζτήό, τρειζτεφαν, το τρειζεατό, τρειζφαν, da οτρειζφαοιό, forsaken.

Κρειο, κρειοτε, κρειοτεφαν, το κρειοεατό, κρειοφαν, da ζκρειοφτήό, believed.

Τυιζ, τυιζτε or τυιζτήό, τυιζτεφαν, το τυιζεατό, τυιζφαν, da οτυιζφτήό, understood. (75)

IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are in Irish eight verbs, besides the auxiliary *bj*, which are called irregular; as they borrow various parts from other verbs, partly obsolete.

The following table exhibits the primary word of each mood and tense, from which the other persons, &c., are formed, as in the regular verbs. (76.)

1 *Ḃéan*, do. (77.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Ḃéan, do.

INFINITIVE.

Ḃo, or *á Ḃéanath*, to do.

PARTICIPLE.

á3 Ḃéanath, doing.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. *Njm*, I do.

—— NEG. *Njel me Ḃéanath*, I do not.

—— INT. *á Ḃéanam* ? or *á Ḃéañ me* ? do I ?

PRET. AFF. *Rjnnear*, *njhe me*, I did.

—— NEG. *Nj Ḃearnar*, I did not.

—— INT. *á Ḃearna me* ? did I ?

FUT. AFF. *Ḃhéanad*, I will do.

—— NEG. *Nj Ḃéanad*, I will not do.

—— INT. *á Ḃéanad* ? shall I do ?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. *áá njm*.

AFF. *áá Ḃéanam*.

} If I do.

PRES. NEG. *áána njm*,

áána Ḃéanam,

} If I do not.

PRET. AFF. *áá Ḃéanujh*, if I had done.

—— NEG. *áána be 30 Ḃéanujh*, if I had, &c.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. *30 Ḃéanam*, I wish I may do.

—— NEG. *áána Ḃéanam*, may I not do.

PRET. *áána ljom 30 Ḃéanujh*, I wish I had done.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Φέανται, be made, or be done.

INFINITIVE.

Φο, or α βεῖε τέαντα, to be done, or made.

PARTICIPLE.

Φέαντα, done, or made.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Φέανται με, I am made.

— NEG. Νηε με αν μο τέαντη ? I am, &c.

— INT. Βηφυε με εα μο τέαντη ? am I ?

PRET. AFF. Φο ηηεαδ, I was made.

— NEG. Νηαν τεανηαδ, I was not made.

— INT. Ναν τεανηαδ ? was I made ?

FUT. AFF. Φηέανται, I will be made.

— NEG. Νη τέανται, I will not be made.

— INT. ε ητέανται ? shall I be made.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. Μα ητέανται, } If I be made.
 Μα ητεαν,

PRES. NEG. Μηνα ητέανται } If I be not made.
 Μηνα ητεαν,

PRET. AFF. Φα ητέανταοιδ, } If I were made.
 Φα ητέανφαοιδ,

— NEG. Μηνα βε εο ητέανταοιδ, } If I werenot made.
 Μηνα βε εο ητέανφαοιδ,

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. εο ητέανται, may I be made.

— NEG. Ναν τεανται, may I not be made.

PRET. Βρεαν ηοη εο ητέανται, I wish I had, &c.

2. Αβαν, say. (78.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Αβαν, say.

INFINITIVE.

Φο, or α ηαδ, to say.

PARTICIPLE.

Այ լած, saying.

INDICATIVE.

- PRES. AFF. Ծըրոյմ, I say.
 — NEG. Ոչ զբրայմ, I do not say.
 — INT. Այ զբրայմ ? do I say ?
 PRET. AFF. Փոծրար, } I said.
 Փոծարոց մե, }
 — NEG. Ոչար Փոծրար, I did not say.
 — INT. Որ Փոծրար ? } Did I say.
 Որ Փոծարոց մե ? }
 FUT. AFF. Ծէարայօ, } I will say.
 Ծէարա մե, }
 — NEG. Ոչ իսբրայմ, } I will not say.
 Ոչ ռէարայօ, }
 — INT. Այ ռէարայօ ? } Shall I say.
 Այ ռէարա մե ? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. Աճ ռըրոյմ, } If I say.
 AFF. Աճ իսբրայմ, }
 — NEG. Ասոս ռըրոյմ, } If I do not say.
 Ասոս իսբրայմ, }
 PRES. AFF. Գա իջէարայի, } If I said.
 Գա իսբրայի, }
 — NEG. Ասոս ե յօ իջէարայի, } If I had not said.
 Ասոս ե յօ իսբրայի, }

OPTATIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. AFF. Ծօ իջըրոյմ, } May I say.
 Ծօ իսբրայմ, }
 — NEG. Ոչ իսբրայմ, may I not say.
 PRES. Եբէայի իյոյ յօ իջէարայի, } I wish I may say.
 Եբէայի իյոյ յօ իսբրայի, }

3. Ծածայի, GIVE, OR BRING. (79)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Ծածայի, GIVE.

INFINITIVE.

- Փօ, or Գ երէյժ, to bring.
 Փօ, or Գ շածայիտ, to give.

PARTICIPLE.

Այ հրեյժ, BRINGING, &c.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Երբոյ, I bring, or give.

— NEG. Ոյ երբոյ, I do not bring.

— INT. Այ երբոյ ? do I bring ?

PRET. AFF. Եւոյս, } I gave.

— NEG. Ոյս եւոյս, &c. I did not give.

— INT. Ա յոյս ? &c. did I give ?

FUT. AFF. Երբայ, } I will give

— NEG. Ոյ երբայ, } I will not give.

— INT. Ա յոյբայ ? } Shall I give ?
 Ա յոյբայ մե ? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Ա երբոյ, } If I give.

— AFF. Ա եւոյս, } If I do not give.

PRET. AFF. Քա մեբայս, } If I gave.

— NEG. Քա եւոյս, } If, &c.
 Քա եւոյս, }
 Քա եւոյս, }

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Եոյ երբայ, } May I give.

— AFF. Եոյ եւոյս, } May I not give.

PRET. Երբայս եւոյս, } I wish, &c.
 Երբայս եւոյս, }
 Երբայս եւոյս, }

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Երբայ, ոյ եւոյս, be given.

INFINITIVE.

Քո, or a երեյ երբայ, to be given or brought.

PARTICIPLE.

Βερίτα, given or brought. (80)

INDICATIVE.

- PRES. AFF. Βερίταρ με, I am given, &c.
 ——— NEG. Νηλ με ζα μο βρηετ
 Νηλ με ζα μο τάβρητ, } I am not given.
 ——— INT. Βηρηλ με ζα μο βρηετ ?
 Βηρηλ με ζα μο τάβρητ ? } Am I not given ?
- PRET. AFF. Φο τυζατ, I was given,
 ——— NEG. Νηρ τυζατ, I was not given.
 ——— INT. Ναρ τυζατ, was I given ?
- FUT. AFF. Βερίταρ;
 Τηυζαρ. } I shall be given.
 ———, NEG. Νη βερίταρ,
 Νη τυζαρ } I shall not be given
 ——— INT. Ζη ηβερίταρ ?
 Ζη τυζαρ ? } Shall I be given ?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. AFF. Ζά τυζαρ,
 Ζά βερίταρ } If I be given.
 PRES. & FUT. NEG. Ζηνα τυζαρ,
 Ζηνα τυοβρηαρ,
 Ζηνα βερίταρ, } If I be not, &c.
- PRET. AFF. Φα τυζφαοιτ
 Φα τυοβρηφαοιτ.
 Φα ηβερηφαοιτ, } If I were given.
 ——— NEG. Ζηνα βε ζο τυζφαοιτ,
 Ζηνα βε ζο τυοβρηφαοιτ,
 Ζηνα βε ζο ηβερηφαοιτ, } If I were not, &c.

OPTATIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. AFF. ζο τυζαρ
 ζο ηβερίταρ } May I be given.
 ——— NEG. Ναρ τυζαρ,
 Ναρ βερίταρ, } May I not, &c.
- PRET. Βρερη ηοη ζο τυζφαοιτ,
 ——— Βρερη ηοη ζο τυοβρηφαοι,
 ——— Βρερη ηοη ζο ηβερηφαοιτ, } I wish, &c.,

4. Ταρη, come. (81)

IMPERATIVE.

Ἐλθέ, come.

INFINITIVE.

Ἐλθε, or ἄ ἔλθε, to come.

PARTICIPLE.

ἔλθων, coming.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. ἔρχομαι, I come.

— NEG. Ἄ ἔρχομαι, I do not come.

— INT. Ἄ ἔρχομαι? do I come?

PRET. AFF. ἔειπα, } I came.
 ἔειπα με,

— NEG. Ἄ ἔειπα, &c., I did not &c.

— INT. Ἄ ἔειπα? &c., did I come?

FUT. AFF. ἔρχομαι, } I will come.
 ἔρχομαι με,

— NEG. Ἄ ἔρχομαι, I will not come.

— INT. Ἄ ἔρχομαι? } Shall I come?
 Ἄ ἔρχομαι με?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. ἄν ἔρχομαι, if I come.

— NEG. ἄν ἔρχομαι, if I do not come.

PRET. AFF. ἄν ἔειπα, if I had come.

— NEG. ἄν ἔειπα } If I had not come. (82.)
 ἄν ἔειπα με }

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. ἄν ἔρχομαι, may I come.

— NEG. ἄν ἔρχομαι, may I not come.

PRET. ἄν ἔειπα, I wish I had, &c.

5. Ἔ, go. (83.)

IMPERATIVE.

Ἔ, go.

INFINITIVE.

Ἔ, or ἄ ἔ, to go.

PARTICIPLE.

ἔων, going.

INDICATIVE.

- PRES. AFF. Ἔαδάμ, I go.
 PRES. NEG. $\text{Νῆ ἔαδάμ, I do not go.}$
 — INT. $\text{Ἐήμῃ με ἄς οὐλ? do I go?}$
 PRET. AFF. $\text{Ἐῦαδάμ } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ἐῦαδὲ με,} \\ \text{Ἐῦαδα με,} \end{array} \right\} \text{I went.}$
 — NEG. $\text{Νῆ ἔεαδα, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Νῆ ἔεαδα με,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ἔεαδα?} \end{array} \right\} \text{I did not go.}$
 — INT. $\text{Ἐῖ ἔεαδα? did I go?}$
 FUT. AFF. $\text{ῤαδά, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ῤαδα με,} \\ \text{Νῆ ἔαδάμ,} \end{array} \right\} \text{I will go.}$
 — NEG. $\text{Νῆ ἔαδάμ, I will not go.}$
 — INT. $\text{Ἐῖ ῤαδά? } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ἐῖ ῤαδα με?} \end{array} \right\} \text{Shall I go?}$

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. $\text{Ἐὰ ἔαδάμ, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ἐὰ ῤαδάμ,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ἔαδάμ,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ῤαδάμ,} \end{array} \right\} \text{If I go.}$
 — NEG. $\text{Ἐῖ ἔεαδα, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ἐῖ ῤαδά,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ἔεαδα,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ῤαδά,} \end{array} \right\} \text{If I do not go.}$
 PRET. AFF. $\text{Ἐὰ ῤαδῦμῃ, if I had gone.}$
 — NEG. $\text{Ἐῖ ἔεαδα, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ἐῖ ῤαδῦμῃ,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ἔεαδα,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ῤαδῦμῃ,} \end{array} \right\} \text{If I had not gone.}$

OPTATIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. $\text{Ἐὖ ἔεαδάμ, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ἐὖ ῤαδάμ,} \\ \text{Νῆ ἔεαδάμ,} \end{array} \right\} \text{May I go.}$
 — NEG. $\text{Νῆ ἔεαδάμ, may I not go.}$
 PRET. $\text{Ἐῖ ἔεαδα, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ἐῖ ῤαδῦμῃ,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ἔεαδα,} \\ \text{Ἐῖ ῤαδῦμῃ,} \end{array} \right\} \text{I wish I had gone.}$

6. ῤᾷ, find. (84.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ῤᾷ, find.

INFINITIVE.

ῤῆῤᾷ, to find.

PARTICIPLES.

ῤῷ ῤᾷ, finding.

E

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Ʋaʒam, I find.

— NEG. Nj Ʋaʒam, I do not find.

— INT. Bħʋujl me Ʋaʒajl ? do I find ?

PRET. AFF. Ʋuarar, } I found.
Ʋuaru me, }

— NEG. Nj Ʋuarar, &c., I did not find.

— INT. ʒi bħuarar ? &c, did I find ?

FUT. AFF. ʒeaba, } I will find.
ʒeaba me, }

— NEG. Nj Ʋaʒam, } I will not find.
Nj Ʋaʒa me, }

— INT. ʒi bħʋuʒeab ? } Shall I find.
ʒi bħʋuʒeab me ? }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. ʒa Ʋaʒam, }
AFF. ʒa Ʋuʒim, } If I find.
ʒa ʒeabam, }

— NEG. ʒuna bħʋuʒim, if I find not.

PRET. AFF. ʒa bħʋuʒim, if I had found.

— NEG. ʒuna be ʒo bħʋuʒim, } If I had, &c.
ʒuna be ʒo bħʋuʒim, }

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. AFF. ʒo bħʋaʒam } May I find.
ʒo bħʋuʒim, }

— NEG. Nar Ʋaʒam, may I not find.

PRET. Bħearu lom ʒo bħʋuʒim, } I wish I had.
Bħearu lom ʒo bħʋuʒim, }

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Ʋaʒajl, be found.

INFINITIVE. (85.)

PARTICIPLE.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Ʋaʒar me, I am found.

— NEG. Njel me le Ʋaʒajl, I am not found.

— INT. Bħʋujl me le Ʋaʒajl ? am I found ?

PRET. AFF. Ʋuarar, I was found.

- NEG. *Ոյ եքաբար*, I was not found.
- INT. *Չի եքաբար ?* was I found.
- FUT. AFF. *Յեւար*, I shall be found
- NEG. *Ոյ եքայնչար*, I shall not be found.
- INT. *Չի եքայնչար ?* shall I be found.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. *Չա քաչար*, } If I be found.
- AFF. *Չա քայնչար*, }
- PRES. NEG. *Չոյնա եքայնչար*, if I be not found.
- PRES. AFF. *Փա եքայնչրծ*, if I were found.
- NEG. *Չոյնա եք չո եքայնչրծ*, if I were not, &c.

OPTATIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. AFF. *Յօ եքաչար*, may I be found.
- NEG. *Ոար քաչար*, may I not be found.
- PRES. *Եքար իյոյ չօ եքայնչրծ*, I wish I were found.

7. *Գեւծ, Եարս, ոյ առհարս, see.* (86)

IMPERATIVE.

Գեւծ, Եարս, ոյ առհարս, see.

INFINITIVE.

Փ'առհարս, to see.

PARTICIPLE.

- ՉՅ Եարսանտ, ոյ քեւճանտ,* } Seeing.
- ՉՅ առհարս, ոյ քալարտ,* }

INDICATIVE.

- PRES. AFF. *Շյմ*, I see.
- NEG. *Ոյ քալարտ*, I do not see.
- INT. *Չի եքալարտ ?* do I see ?
- PRET. AFF. *Շօնարս մե*, I saw.
- NEG. *Ոյ քարս,* } I did not see.
- Ոյ քարս մե,* }
- INT. *Չի եքարս ?* } Did I see ?
- Չի եքարս մե ?* }
- FUT. AFF. *Շիրբօ,* } I shall see.
- Շիրբե մե,* }
- FUT. NEG. *Ոյ Շիրբօ, &c.,* I shall not see.
- INT. *Չի եքալարտ ?* shall I see ?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. **Պա շիմ,** } If I see.
 AFF. **Պա քայժիմ,** }
 — NEG. **Պոսնա շիմ,** &c., if I do not see.
 PRET AFF. **Փա Բքայքսիմի,** if I had seen.
 — NEG. **Պոսնա ե քո Բքայքսիմի,** if I had not, &c.

OPTATIVE.

- PRES. & FUT AFF. **Յօ Բքայքիմ,** may I see.
 NEG. **Որ քայքիմ,** may I not see.
 PRET. **Բքեամ իյոմ Յօ Բքայքսիմի,** I wish I had seen.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Գեւժար, ոք շիտար, be seen.

INFINITIVE. (87)

PARTICIPLE.

INDICATIVE.

- PRES. AFF. **Քայքար,** } I am seen.
ժար, }
ժիտար, }
 — NEG. **Ոյել մե լե քայքրի,** I am not seen.
 — INT. **Չի քայքար մե ?** } Am I seen.
Բքսլ մե լե քայքրի ? }
 PRET. AFF. **Փօ քար,** I was seen.
 — NEG. **Ոյ քար,** I was not seen.
 — INT. **Չի քար ?** was I seen.
 FUT. AFF. **Քայքար,** I shall be seen.
 — NEG. **Ոյ քայքար,** I shall not be seen.
 — INT. **Չի քայքար ?** shall I be seen.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- PRES & FUT. **Պա ժիտար,** } If I be seen.
 AFF. **Պա քայքար,** }
 — NEG. **Պոսնա ժիտար,** &c. if I be not seen.
 PRET. AFF. **Փա Բքայքրօ,** if I were seen.
 — NEG. **Պոսնա ե քօ Բքայքրօ,** if I were not seen.

OPTATIVE.

- PRES. & FUT. AFF. **Յօ Բքայքրար,** may I be seen.
 — NEG. **Որ քայքրար,** may I not be seen.

PRET. **Բրեան իյոյ Յօ ԲԿԿԵՐԾ**, I wish I may, &c.

8. **Ընդ, Hear.** (88.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Ընդ, hear.

INFINITIVE.

Փօ, or Ա ճօյրտդ, to hear.

PARTICIPLE.

Այ ճօյրտդ, hearing.

INDICATIVE.

PRET. AFF. **Ընդիմ, I hear.**

— NEG. **Ոյ ճնդիմ, I do not hear.**

— INT. **Ա Յընդիմ ? do I hear ?**

PRET. AFF. **Շուալար, } I heard.**
Շուալա մե, }

— NEG. **Ոյ ճուալար, } I did not hear.**
Ոյ ճուալա մե, }

INT. **Ա Յշուալար ? } Did I hear ?**
Ա Յշուալա մե ? }

FUT. AFF. **Ընդիբեճօ, } I will hear.**
Ընդիբե մե, }

— NEG. **Ոյ ճնդիբեճօ, &c. I will not hear.**

— INT. **Ա Յընդիբեճօ ? &c. shall I hear ?**

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRET. & FUT. AFF. **Պա ճնդիմ, if I hear.**

— NEG. **Պոնա ճընդիմ, if I do not hear.**

PRET. AFF. **Փա Յընդիբիմ, if I had heard.**

— NEG. **Պոնա ԲԵ Յընդիբիմ, if I had, &c.**

OPTATIVE.

PRET. & FUT. AFF. **Յօ Յընդիմ, may I hear.**

— NEG. **Ոնար ճնդիմ, may I not hear.**

PRET. **Բրեան իյոյ Յօ Յընդիբիմ, I wish I may hear.**

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.

Ընդիբեար, be heard.

INFINITIVE.

Ծօ, or Կ ելի՞ր լսիցէ, to be heard.

PARTICIPLE.

Լսիցէ, heard.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. AFF. Լսիցեալ, I am heard.

— NEG. Ոչ լսիցեալ, I am not heard.

— INT. Ա չլսիցեալ ? am I heard ?

PRET. AFF. Ըսուալ, I was heard.

— NEG. Ոչ ըսուալ ? I was not heard.

— INT. Որ ըսուալ ? was I heard.

FUT. AFF. Լսիցեալ, I shall be heard.

— NEG. Ոչ լսիցեալ, I shall not be heard.

— INT. Ա չլսիցեալ ? shall I be heard ?

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Ան լսիցալ, } If I be heard.

AFF. Ան լսիցեալ, }

— NEG. Ան չլսիցալ, &c., if I be not, &c.

PRET. AFF. Ըս լսիցի՞ր, if I be heard.

— NEG. Ան չըս լսիցի՞ր, if I be not, &c.

OPTATIVE.

PRES. & FUT. Ծօ չլսիցալ, } May I be heard.

AFF. Ծօ լսիցեալ, }

— NEG. Որ լսիցալ, } May I not be heard.

Որ լսիցեալ, }

PRET. Երբեք իյոյ չըս լսիցի՞ր, I wish I had, &c.

ADVERB.

ADVERBS ARE USED TO DENOTE,

Time ; as.

Այժմ, now.

Արի, again.

Արդի, դարի, ever.

Անորձե, ever.

Բ՛՛ր, yet.

Բոյնի, before.

Ծօ օ՛ր, } Until.

Ծօ ուրից, }

Բարձր, henceforth.

Տյօր, perpetually.

Անդի, seldom.

Place.

Սար, upwards.

Տյօր, downwards.

Աօր, on this side.

Թալ, on the other side.

Αἰφᾶτο, afar.
Ἀπὸς, close to.
Ἀπὸς, ἀπὸς, out, without.
Ἀπὸς, ἐν, within.

Manner.

Ἄλλοι, ἄλλοι, as.
Ὅπως ? how ?
Νη, ἡ, not.
Ἔστω, it is so.
Ἄλλοι, very.
Ἄλλοι, in like manner.
Ἰοῖο, moreover.

ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS ARE FORMED BY PREFIXING **ἵ** TO ADJECTIVES ; AS, (89.)

ADJECTIVES.

Ἄριστος, nice.
Βίαιος, harsh.
Ὀρθός, right.
Ἐπιβλαβός, deceitful.
Πένθιμος, mournful.
Ἄριστος, good.

ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

ἵ ἄριστος, nicely.
ἵ βίαιος, harshly.
ἵ ὀρθός, rightly.
ἵ ἐπιβλαβός, deceitfully.
ἵ πένθιμος, mournfully.
ἵ ἄριστος, well.

Adverbs, formed thus from adjectives, are compared as the adjectives themselves ; as,

From **ἄριστος**, good, *Pos.* **ἵ** ἄριστος, well ; *Comp.* ἕσπερος, better ; *Sup.* ἵ ἄριστος, very good, **ἄριστος**, best.

From **βίαιος**, strong ; *Pos.* **ἵ** βίαιος, strongly ; *Comp.* ἕσπερος, more strongly ; *Sup.* ἵ βίαιος, very strongly, **ἄριστος**, most strongly.

There are many adverbial expressions, formed by the combination of two or more words ; as (90.)

FROM **ἵ**, AT.

ἵ, this (place,) **ἵ** ἵ, here.
ἵ, that (place) **ἵ** ἵ, there.
ἵ, yon (place), **ἵ** ἵ, yonder.
ἵ, quietness, **ἵ** ἵ, quietly.

FROM **ἵ**, IN.

ἵ, farther side, **ἵ** ἵ, all, over.
ἵ, long, **ἵ** ἵ, whilst.
ἵ, this (place,) **ἵ** ἵ, here.
ἵ, night, **ἵ** ἵ, at, or in night.

FROM **ἵ**, UPON.

ἵ, back, **ἵ** ἵ, backwards.
ἵ, side, **ἵ** ἵ, by turns.

Այրե, hours, ար այրե } Sometimes.
 ար այրիք.

Բյժ, being, ար բյժ, at all.

Եյշի, necessity, ար Եյշի, hardly.

FROM ԸՆ, the, ԸՆ, one.

Շրատ, } Time, ԸՆ շրատ, } When.
 Շամ, } ԸՆ Շամ,

Այր, hour, ԸՆ այր, once.

ՇԵՎՈ ԱՅ, first place, &c., ԸՆ ՇԵՎՈ ԱՅ, first, &c.

FROM ՇՈՒՄ ? WHAT ?

Այր, hour, ՇՈՒՄ այր ? when ?

Այտ, place, ՇՈՒՄ ? where.

Ե յար, it is as, ՇՈՒՄ Ե յար ? } How.
 ՇՈՒՄ Ե յար ?

FROM ՅԱՆ, WITHOUT.

Քյօր, knowledge, ՅԱՆ Քյօր, secretly.

Եյբճճ, effect, ՅԱՆ Եյբճճ, ineffectually.

FROM ՊԱՐ, AS.

Տօ, this, ՊԱՐ Տօ, so, as this.

Տի, that, ՊԱՐ Տի, thus, as that.

ՇԵՎՈՆ, same, ՊԱՆ ՇԵՎՈՆ, likewise.

FROM ՈՐ, ABOVE.

ՇԵՆ, head, ՈՐ ՇԵՆ, above.

Արժ, high, ՈՐ Արժ, loudly, publicly.

Իրժ, low, ՈՐ Իրժ, softly, privately.

FROM ՏԻ, TO.

Յօ ՏԻ, until | Յօ ՏԻ Րօ, hitherto.

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES. (91.)

The following particles are used only in composition :---

Ան,	}	---ՉԵՅՆ, willing, ԸՆԿՉԵՅՆ, unwilling.
Ան,		---ՇՐԱՏ, time, ԸՆՇՐԱՏ, untimely.
Փօ,		-ԴՆՅՆՏԵ, taught, ՉՈՒԴՆՅՆՏԵ, hard to be taught.
Փի,		-ՇՐԵՅՈՒՄ, believed, ՉՇՐԵՅՈՒՄ, incredible.
Ես,		-ԻԼԱՆ, healthful, ԸՆԻԼԱՆ, sick.
Ես,		-ՇԱՐՏԵՐ, friendship, ԸՆՇԱՐՏԵՐ, enmity.
Մի,		---ՇԻՄԱԼ, sense, ՄԻՇԻՄԱԼ, folly.
ՆԵՐԱՆ,		---ՇԱՐՏԻՄ, partial, ՆԵՐԱՆՇԱՐՏԻՄ, impartial.

- Οη, }
 Uη, }
 Αη, }
 Jom, }
- Intensive. Again.*
 -ηηολ, low, uηηηηολ, very humble
 -ηοη, great αηηηοη, very great.
 -λάν, full, ηοηλάν, very full.
- Αη, }
 Αητ, }
- ρεαλβα, possession, αηρεαλβα, restitution.
 -ζαβαη, taking, ατζαβαη, retaking.
- Κοη, equal, τηοη, weight, κοητηοη, equal weight.
 Jη, fit, δεαητα, done, ηηδεαητα, fit to be done.
 So, apt, φαητη, seeing, ροφαητη, fit or easy to be seen.

The following particles are used with verbs :---

- Φο, } signs of the το βυαηλεατ, }
 Α, } infinitive, Α βυαηλεατ, } To strike.
- Ας, 4, or ζα, signs of the present participle, ας, 4, or ζα, βυαλατ
 beating.
- Φο, sign of the preter, το βυαηλεαη, I struck. ηαη sign of the
 preter participle, ηαη ηβυαλατ, having struck.
- λε, } signs of the future participle, λε βυαλατ, or
 Αη τη, } αη τη βυαλατ, about to strike.

To these may be added, ηά, if; ηηνα ηηη, if not; τ4, if; ζο, that, &c.; but these are more properly classed with conjunctions.. (92)

PREPOSITIONS.

The following is a list of the most usual and simple prepositions. (93)

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ας, at. | ηαη, after. |
| Αηη, upon. | ηοηη, between, |
| Αη, in. | ηοηηηοτ, unto. |
| Αη, out of. | λε, λεηη, with. |
| Chum, to. | Μαη, like to, as. |
| Chuzε, to. | Ο, uα, from. |
| Φαη, by. | Οη, above. |
| Φε, of. | Re, ηηη, to. |
| Φεηη, after. | Reηη, according to. |
| Φο, to. | Rοηηε, before. |
| Φ4, upon, to, about. | Seαα, by, in comparison with |
| Φαοη, or Φητ, under, beneath | Thαη, }
Thαηηηη, } Over. |
| Φεατ, throughout. | Τημετ, }
Τημετ, } about. |
| Φυτ, among. | Τηε, τηητ, through. |
| ζαη, without. | Uη, uηηε, about. |
| ζο, ζηη, to. | |

(94)

Many relations are predicated, by the union of nouns with the foregoing prepositions ; as,

FROM **ΑΞ**, **ΑΤ**.

Τύρ, } Beginning.	Ατο, τυρ, } In front.
τοράς, }	Ατο, τοράς, }
Κύλ, back.	Αζκύλ, behind.
Κοίτ, foot.	Αζκοίτ, along side, near to.
Κυίη, (95)	Αζκυίη, to, for,
Κεάη, head.	Αζκεάη, joined to, engaged in.
Μεαίρατό, mixture.	Αμεαίρ, among, amongst.
Ταοβ, side.	Ατοταοβ, concerning.

FROM **ΑΝ**, **ΙΝ**.

Αξάτο, face.	Αναξάτο, against.
Φιάξ,	Ιητοιάξ, after.
Ψατόνητ, presence	Αβψατόνητ, before, in presence.
Αηιτ, (96)	Αηαηιτ, to go to meet.
Λαή, hand.	Αλαηή, in possession of.
Δεηηεατό, end.	Ιητεηηεατό, after, behind, in the latter end.
Ψοάητ, (97)	Αβοάτ, convenient to.

FROM **ΟΥ**, **ΑΒΩΕ**.

Κυίη, (98)	Ου κοίη, opposite, before.
Κοηάητ, (99)	Ου κοηάητ, in sight, in presence.
Κεάη, head.	Ου κεάη, above.

FROM **ΑΠ**, **ΥΠΩΝ**.

Κεάη, head.	Απ κεάη, at the end.
Μυη, back.	Απ μυη, upon.
Ση, advantage.	Απ ςη, for sake of.

FROM **ΔΟ**, **ΤΟ**.

Ταοβ, side.	Δο ταοβ, concerning.
Ψε, } Want.	Δο ψε, }
Εαίβυτο, }	Δεαίβυτο, }

FROM **ΤΑΡ**, **ΑΦΕΡ**.

Θη, a step.	Ταρ ηη, after.
-------------	----------------

CONJUNCTION.

The following is a list of the most usual conjunctions :---

COPULATIVE.

<p> Ἀραον, both. Οἱη, for. Ἔδρ, yet, also. Ἄρη, as. Ο, since, because, Συλ, before that. Ὑμε ἵη, wherefore. Ορ δαρη, moreover. Σο, ζυη, ζυηαδ, that. </p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p> Ἄρη γο, as this, Ἄρη ἵη, as that, Ἄρη ἀη ζεατοηα, also. Ἀηληαῖζ ἵη, likewise. Ἀη ἀη ἀδαν ἵη, therefore. Ἀ ἔεαη ζο, Φο βηηζ ζυη, Ἀη ἵον ζυη, Ιοηαη ζυη, so that. (101) </p> </td> <td> <p> } Thus. } } } } } } By reason, or, } because that. </p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p> Ἄρη γο, as this, Ἄρη ἵη, as that, Ἄρη ἀη ζεατοηα, also. Ἀηληαῖζ ἵη, likewise. Ἀη ἀη ἀδαν ἵη, therefore. Ἀ ἔεαη ζο, Φο βηηζ ζυη, Ἀη ἵον ζυη, Ιοηαη ζυη, so that. (101) </p>	<p> } Thus. } } } } } } By reason, or, } because that. </p>
<p> Ἄρη γο, as this, Ἄρη ἵη, as that, Ἄρη ἀη ζεατοηα, also. Ἀηληαῖζ ἵη, likewise. Ἀη ἀη ἀδαν ἵη, therefore. Ἀ ἔεαη ζο, Φο βηηζ ζυη, Ἀη ἵον ζυη, Ιοηαη ζυη, so that. (101) </p>	<p> } Thus. } } } } } } By reason, or, } because that. </p>		

DISJUNCTIONS.

<p> Ἀέο, but. Νο, or, nor, else, otherwise. </p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p> Να, than. Νη, neither. (102) </p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p> Να, than. Νη, neither. (102) </p>
<p> Να, than. Νη, neither. (102) </p>		

CONDITIONAL.

<p> Βῖοδ, although. Σε, though. Σῖδέαο, although. Ἄηηα, } Μηη, } If not, except, unless. Ναέ, no, ο that. Ἄα, } Φα, } If. </p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p> Ἄατα, if so be. Ἄα ἵεαο, if so. Σε τα, } Ἀη ηαζλα ζο, } Φ'εαζλα ζο, } (103) </p> </td> <td> <p> } Notwithstanding al- } though it is. } For fear lest. </p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p> Ἄατα, if so be. Ἄα ἵεαο, if so. Σε τα, } Ἀη ηαζλα ζο, } Φ'εαζλα ζο, } (103) </p>	<p> } Notwithstanding al- } though it is. } For fear lest. </p>
<p> Ἄατα, if so be. Ἄα ἵεαο, if so. Σε τα, } Ἀη ηαζλα ζο, } Φ'εαζλα ζο, } (103) </p>	<p> } Notwithstanding al- } though it is. } For fear lest. </p>		

INTERJECTION.

In Irish, as in all other languages, there are various exclamations, many of them inarticulate, used to express sudden emotions of the mind. The following are a few of the most usual.

<p> Ἀ, ο! Ἀη ἵηαζ! wo! Ἐαηαοη alas! Ὑέ! oh! </p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p> Ἄαηηζ! wo to! Ἄοηηαη! alas! Ἐηηηεαη! ο happy! Ἐηη! hush! (104) </p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p> Ἄαηηζ! wo to! Ἄοηηαη! alas! Ἐηηηεαη! ο happy! Ἐηη! hush! (104) </p>
<p> Ἄαηηζ! wo to! Ἄοηηαη! alas! Ἐηηηεαη! ο happy! Ἐηη! hush! (104) </p>		

SYNTAX.

ARTICLE.

1. The article agrees with its substantive, in gender, number and case; as, *an fear*, the man; *na mha.* of the women.

2. For the influence of the article, in aspirating, eclipsing, &c., the noun with which it is declined, see pages, 27, 28, 29.

3. When two nouns come together, signifying the same person or thing, that one only is eclipsed or aspirated which is immediately joined with the article; as, *taís an bhráthair, Bhráthir*, the house of brother Brian.

4. When the article follows a particle ending in a vowel, it loses *a*; as, *o*, from, *an*, the; *ón*, from the; *to an*, to the; *don*.

5. When the article precedes a word beginning with a consonant, the *h* is scarcely heard in speaking; and in poetry it is sometimes altogether omitted; as, *an t-íre*, commonly pronounced *a t-íre*, the fire. (105)

6. When the article precedes *í*, or feminines beginning with vowels, the *h* is often separated from *a*, and prefixed to the following noun; as, *an íir*, written and pronounced *a híir*, of the man; *an uair*, written and pronounced *a huair*, the hour. (106)

7. When the article follows *an* in, for better sound, *r* is inserted between it and *an*; as, *an r-a huair*, in the hour.

* This is frequently written *ra*, as, *ra an t-íir*, in the country. Or, omitting *h*, it is written *r*; as *r-a t-íis*, in the house.

8. Although the primary use of the article be to speak definitively, as *the* in English, yet the use of it does not exactly correspond to that of the English article: for,

First. When a person's state or office is expressed; or when *this*, *that*, *yon*, occur in English, although *the* be not used, yet *an* is used in Irish; as, *íir maíó an fear corán tu*, you are a good reaper; *tairic an fearra so heirí*, this man came to Ireland.

The same may be observed after *so* *de*; as, *so de a huair* ? what o'clock is it ?

Secondly. When *the* precedes a noun which governs another in the genitive, the article, in Irish, is used with the genitive only; as, *íiríre an loirín*, the knight of the lamp; *mac an t-uir*, the son of man. (107)

But proper names admit no article; as, *íir Bhráthir*, the king of Ireland.

9. The Irish language has no article corresponding to the English *a* or *an*; but when the office, or state of being is expressed, a possessive pronoun is used, having *á* expressed or understood before it; as, *bí mé (á) mo fágáir*, I was a soldier; *i. e.* I was in my soldier state. (108.)

10. Present participles, which are also nouns expressing a state of being, are used in the same manner; as, *tá se (á) na fearaí*, he is standing; *i. e.* he is in his standing state.

* The preposition is almost entirely lost, except with *a*, his, hers, its, their; or, *ar*, our, with which *h* only is used; as, *tá se na tuisceair*, he is a good man; *beir sí na h-éaglaí*, we shall be wise men; *tá tu do fhear*, you are standing.

The use of the article exemplified promiscuously.

Sí ar tuisceair na h-éaglaí. The eye is the light of the body.

Tá se na h-éaglaí. Give a kiss to the rod.

Thug na h-éaglaí na h-éaglaí. The youths invited the damsels.

Thug na h-éaglaí na h-éaglaí. The damsels invited the youths.

Ceol na h-éaglaí.

The music of the angels.

Ceol na h-éaglaí.

The warbling of the birds.

Sí na h-éaglaí.

The cry of the damsels.

Dúil na h-éaglaí.

The hope of the ladies.

Luar na h-éaglaí.

The speed of the greyhounds.

Briathra na h-éaglaí.

The word of the prophets.

Fuaime na h-éaglaí.

The sound of the waves.

Sí na h-éaglaí.

The love of the young women of the country.

Mac na h-éaglaí.

The son of the man of the mountain.

Uimhir na h-éaglaí.

The number of the fowls of the air.

Uimhir na h-éaglaí.

This son of that man.

Uimhir na h-éaglaí.

That desire of those young women.

Sí na h-éaglaí.

'Tis this daughter of that man.

Uimhir na h-éaglaí.

This fleet of yon king of the isles.

Tá se na h-éaglaí.

She is a good girl.

Tá se na h-éaglaí.

He is a good boy.

Tá se na h-éaglaí.

We are poor men.

Tá se na h-éaglaí.

Ye are rich men.

Tá se na h-éaglaí.

They are great men.

Τηαιηο με οη οἶξ.	I came from the house.
Ca βφυη ρεαρ αν οἶξ ?	Where is the man of the house
Τα ρε ρα ηζαιηοἶη.	He is in the garden.
Τορὰς α ηρὸςἡαιη.	The beginning of harvest.
Φειηεαὸ αν ζειηηυρ.	The end of the winter.
Αη τεαὸς αζυρ αν ρεαιηαιη.	The house and land.
Α ζειηηη του ρυαιη α ηζοῦα ?	Do you hear the sound of their voices ?
Τα με ηο ἰοῦα.	I am asleep.
Αη βφυη του το ρυοε ?	Are you sitting ?
Βηη ρηη ηα ρειηβηηεαὸ.	She was a servant.
Τα ρε ηα ρεαιηουηη.	He is an old man.
Βειρ ρηηηη ηαρ ρεαιηαιη.	We shall stand.
Βηη του το ρεαιηαιη.	You were standing.
Βηη με ηο ραιηηοειηη.	I was a soldier.
Τηαιηο ηαο αν ουηη αζ ρε	The Son of Man came eating
αζυρ αζ ὀ.	and drinking.
Χηυαῖρ ρε αρτεαὸς ζο οἶξ Φε.	He went into the house of God.
Φο ουηη ρε οη οηεαρ λοτα.	He fell from the third story.
Λοηηηυρ αν ηρῆαροζ.	It shall consume the beard.
Φο εηηυο α ηυαιη ηη, αζυρ	The hour is at hand and the Son
ατα ηαο αν ουηη αζ εαβ-	of man is delivered into the
αιηη α λαιηαῖβ ηα βπειαὸς.	hands of sinners.
Σηζε α ηρηη αηη αν οταλαιη.	The way of a man on the earth.
Μαηηηε λε κυηεαὸ ηα ζηαῖρ.	With the assistance of grace.
Εηρειηηζε ηα ζοηηρ.	The resurrection of the bodies.

NOUNS, SUBSTANTIVE, AND ADJECTIVE.

CONCORD.

1. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as, *επιστηλ Ρηὸλ εαυβαιλ*, the epistle of Paul the Apostle.

* The latter substantive may be put in the nominative case, though the former is an oblique one; but the article is then inserted; and some word, such as *εαῶη*, or *η ε ρηη*, is understood; as, *ηαο Ιοηειῖ αν ραοη*, the son of Joseph the carpenter. (109.)

2. An adjective agrees with the substantive before it, in gender, number, and case; as, *αν ρηη ζηλ*, of the fair man; *ηα ηηα ζηλε*, of the fair woman; *οηηα ρεαιηαῖβ ζεαλα*, to the fair men.

3. For the aspiration of adjectives joined with nouns, see page 32.

4. When two or more substantives are joined to an adjective, the adjective is commonly referred to them separately; as, $\text{ἡ ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἀγαθοὶ ἀνθρώποι}$, the man and woman are lovely.

5. Adjectives of one syllable may be prefixed to their substantives, without undergoing any inflexion; forming, in this manner, compound terms; as, ῥοῦθρον ἄσπερον , red flame, for ἄσπερον ῥοῦθρον .

* In this case, if the noun begins with a mutable consonant, that consonant is aspirated; as, ὁ ἄσπερον , a young man.

6. When the adjective is asserted of, or concerning the noun, it is placed before the noun, and undergoes no inflexion; as, ὁ ἄνθρωπος σοφός , that man is wise. (110.)

7. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, require their adjectives between them; as, $\text{ὁ ἀνδρῶν ἄνδρα ἀνδρῶν}$, the valiant hero Conloch.

8. Many synonymous adjectives are elegantly joined to the same substantive; as, $\text{ἐν ἄσπερον ἄσπερον}$, in dark, close fastnesses.

9. When the adjective is connected, in meaning and force, with the verb, it assumes an adverbial form, and undergoes no inflexion; as, $\text{ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔσχε ἄνθρωπον}$, he made the earth dry. (111.)

G O V E R N M E N T .

SUBSTANTIVE.

10. When two substantives comes together, signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive; as, $\text{ὁ υἱὸς τῆς γυναῖκος}$, the woman's son. (112.)

11. The latter substantive is sometimes joined with the former, as an adjective, making one compound expression, but still inflected in the genitive; as, $\text{ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος}$, a reaper.

12. The active infinitive and participles govern the genitive, as nouns; as, $\text{ὅτι ἔρχομαι εἰς ἀναζητῆσαι τὴν γυναῖκα}$, I was going to seek a wife; $\text{ἀναγνῶντες τὸ βιβλίον}$, after reading the gospel.

* The object of the infinitive may come before it, in the accusative; as, $\text{ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπον θεοῦ ἰσχυροῦ}$, it is good to praise God; for, $\text{ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπον ἰσχυροῦ θεοῦ}$.

13. When one substantive governs another in the genitive plural, without the article being joined with the genitive, the

latter substantive may be aspirated ; as, *բլլ չճՅայր*, the blood of goats. (113.)

ADJECTIVE.

14. Adjectives signifying profit, proximity, fitness, and their opposites, require the dative ; as, *յր յայտ ծայտ*, it is good for you.

15. Adjectives signifying dimension require *այր* before the measure ; as, *տրի տրոյջե այր յօրհեճճ*, three feet deep.

16. Adjectives and nouns, signifying a part of any thing, require *ճե ահ*, or *ճե դա*, of the, (commonly written *ճոյ*, and *ճոյս*.) with the ablative ; as, *չճճ յահ ճոյ լեճար*, each part of the book ; *բար ճո դա ճճոյիճ*, one of the men ; *ան բար յր յիհե ճո դա երայտիճ*, the elder of the brothers ; *ան բար յր այրճ ճոյ տրյար*, the highest of the three.

* But adjectives signifying fullness, and the like, may have a genitive ; as, *բեճտ լհ տրոյոյոյճ*, a life full of trouble ; but *լհ ճոյ տրոյոյոյճ*, full of the trouble.

17. Adjectives signifying likeness, or an emotion of the mind, require *լե* with the ablative ; as, *յր ճօրհայլ ան ճայճ լե բար*, *տարարտայլ*, a man is like an hireling ; *եյ յաճ ճօ յայտ լեճտ*, they were good to you ; *ճայլլե ճօհ բճտ լե ճրահ*, a pole as long as a tree ; *եյ ճարտահճ լհօյ*, be friendly to me. (114.)

18. The comparative degree requires *հճ* or *հօ* *than*, before the following noun ; as, *յր բարի բեճտար հճ թճլ*, Peter is better than Paul. (115.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS, SUBSTANTIVE, AND ADJECTIVE PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

յր բար ան լա ճ.

It is a cold day.

ճա ան հայտի բար.

The morning is cold.

յր ճօրճա ան օրճե, յ.

It is a ~~cold~~ night. ^{dark}

Բիբլլ ճ ճլոճ յի տրոյ ?

Is that stone heavy ?

յր տրոյ ճ ճլոճ յ.

It is a heavy stone.

Փճան ճեճ ճեյտ ճայ.

Make a warm drink for me.

Չի ճեարիսա տա ան ճեճ ճեյտ ?

Did you make the drink warm ?

ճա ճօր քրտիս ճչայ.

I have a sore foot.

ճա հօ ճօր քրտիս.

My foot is sore.

Չի հիլիճ ճրիճճ ճիհիհեճ ճլոճ.

The hero valiant, renewed, and learned ;

*Փեւոյճլ, ճեճլճտճ, մեանի-
հճ, տրեօրճ.*

White tooth'd graceful, magnanimous, and active.

- ἢ ἀλιθὴ ἀν κατὰν, λοντοῦν οἱ, } London is a fine city.
 ἢ κατὰν ἀλιθὴ λοντοῦν. }
 ἡατα τοῦβ, cularῶ ζλαρ, ῖτο- A black hat, a green suit, white
 calj bāna azur bṛōza deapza. stockings, and red shoes.
 Τα με γάρτα le μο εἰνυτ. I am satisfied with my form.
 Νι ῖνυ e τοο ἢζῖντε. He is not worthy your daughter.
- ἢ ἢοῖν ατα ῖε τυζτα τον He is greatly given to learning.
 ῖδζλαἢ. }
 Νηε ῖ ἀἢ ῖον α ταταἢ She is not fit to do any
 δεαἢἢ. } thing.
 Τα με του α δεαἢαῖ bulōize. I am going to buy a bullock.
 Βα ἢῖον ἢοἢ bulōz α δεαἢαῖ. I would wish to buy a bullock.
 Cpeioἢ α ἢοἢα ταταἢ ἢλε } I believe in God the Father Al-
 εἢἢαῖταῖ. } mighty.
 Cpeioἢ α ἢοἢα ἀν ταταἢ }
 ἢλε εἢἢαῖταῖ. }
 Δο ἢἢε Δῖα ἀν ταλαἢ εἢἢἢ. God made the dry land.
 Δο ἢἢε ῖε ἀν ταλαἢ τῖἢἢ. He made the land dry.
 ἢ ἀἢε Βῖἢἢ ἀτα ἀν λαἢ It is Brian that has the hard
 εἢἢαῖδ. } hand.
 Τα ἀν λαἢ εἢἢαῖδ le ἢεαἢε The hand is hard by the force
 οἢἢε. } of work.
 ἢ οἢε α ῖαἢαῖ βῖδζ εἢἢἢἢ Ill fitteth a straight shoe to a
 ἀἢ εοἢῖ ῖἢεἢἢ. } sore foot.
 Νι βῖδζ εἢἢἢἢ ἀν εοἢ The straight shoe makes the
 ῖἢεἢἢ. } foot sore.
 Βυ ἢἢεἢο τῖἢε δεοῖ εἢἢ, It were time for you to drink
 αἢἢ βἢαδ εἢἢε. } and eat.
 Νι ἢἢἢ ἢοἢ βεἢε αἢ οἢ εἢἢε, I do not desire to drink or eat
 ἢο ἢἢε βῖδ ἀἢοἢἢ. } now.
 ἢε ῖο τῖἢ ἢαταἢ. This is my father's house.
 Δἢ ἀἢἢἢε ἀἢ ἢααἢἢἢἢ ἢα Looking on the pastimes of the
 ἢβἢἢ. } women.
 Δο δεαἢαῖδ με κοἢἢ ἀἢἢἢε. I bought a silver cup.
 Reἢἢ βαἢἢἢἢἢ ἢα ἢἢε δαοἢε According to the opinion of all
 εἢἢἢἢἢἢ. } men of probity.
 ἢ δεἢε ἢ ἢα ἢεαἢἢ ἢα It is more beautiful than Tara
 ἢἢ. } of the kings.
 Νι ῖαα τῖἢα τεαῖ ἢα ἢεαἢ- You have not seen the house of
 ἢα ? } Tara.
 Chuἢἢε ῖε κοἢ λοἢἢοῖτ, zo He went barefooted to the fair
 ἢαοἢαῖ ἢα Cἢἢἢε. } of Carrick.

- Իր շիւ զո յա ռաօմե յաժ
 Իր ռաօմե շիւօճա յաժ. } They are prudent people.
 Եա յիւ յա ռաօմե շիւօճա }
 Իր միան լէրէ միլ և ճրսի- She desires to gather ho-
 նիւշաժ. ney.
 Իր միան լէրէ երէ ճրսիւշաժ She desires to be gathering ho-
 նեալա. ney.
 Եա ար յշիւլա, իր 4 շարիւն քիւ Our boy and girl are very dili-
 ժրէճիւլաճ. gent.
 Եա մաժ, 4 շար մօ յաժ 4 տի. My father and mother are sick.
 Իր ու ծար 4 ռիւ, և եալ ՚ա Her eyes, mouth, and neck are
 միւնալ. very pretty.
 Եիւն յե յա ճօմիւն յա ռաճ He dwells in a great extensive
 յիւն քարիւն. house.
 Իր շիւն և եան տիւ յ. She is a clean housekeeper.
 Եա յիւն և եան յարիւն յ }
 Եիւ յի յա միւն յարիւն յ } She was a good market woman.
 յիւն. }
 Եիւն 4 յ յիւ, 4 յիւ եիւ, They were eating, drinking, and
 4 շար 4 յիւն յար, յօ յիւն } marrying, until the day that
 և և յաճար յա յիւն. Noah entered the ark.
 Եիւն յիւն յաճար ու յիւն. Without the sound of hounds
 or horn.
 Եիւն յիւն յա յա յա Nor guarding coasts nor har-
 յիւն. bours as usual.
 Եիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն A withered old man drawing
 յիւն. stones.
 Եա յիւն և յաճար յիւն. He is going to buy malt.
 Եիւն յիւն յիւն յիւն և The girl went out to milk the
 յիւն յիւն յա յիւն. cows.
 Եիւն յիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն The girl was seeking to milk the
 յիւն և յիւն. cows.
 Եա յիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն. The girl is seeking the cows.
 Եա յիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն The little boy is seeking the
 յա յիւն յիւն. great stone.
 Եա յիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն The little boy is trying to lift
 յիւն յիւն յա յիւն. that great stone.
 Եա յիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն They are greedy of glory and
 յիւն յիւն. riches.
 Եա յիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն They are covetous of fame and
 յիւն յիւն. worldly wealth.
 Եա յիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն. That is good for something.
 Եա յիւն յիւն 4 յիւն յիւն He is fit for any thing.

- Βρατ υπλάν ρέ ρλατα & φατ, A carpet six yards long, and
 αζυρ τρη ρλατα & λεατατ. three yards broad.
 Τεατ μον τρη ριτσεατ τρωζε A large house sixty feet high,
 & &δε, αζυρ α βυηατ ρεττ and its foundation seven feet
 &τρωζε & &ομηεατ. deep.
 Λεαβάν &α οριολατ & &τηζατ. A book two inches thick.
 Τα αν αηηαν &α ριτσεατ The river is forty feet deep.
 τρωζε & &ομηεατ.
 Ιτ λιοηηαινε ηα αοιοηιζ ηά ηηε The sheep are more numerous
 &ηνε. than the wolves.
 Τιομηηαιη &ηοναηλλ αηηω εαρ- The will of O'Donnel archbi-
 ποηε Τηυαηη, ηο αν εαηηω shop of Tuam.
 εαηποσ.
 Δυλ αμη βαηηε &ηοναηλλ αν Going to the wedding of Con-
 ηηη ηυαπορτα, ηο, αν ρεαη nal the new married man.
 ηυαπορτα.
 Ιτ &οηηιζ οβαηη ητ αοηηηυλ λεηη It is hard to see such a work.
 ραισεαλ.
 Ιτ αοηηηυλ ε λε ααιηλεάν ηα It is like the castle of the red
 &ηοαβ ηυαηδε. branch.
 Βα ηαηε λιοηη ραζαηλ. I would wish to get it.
 Αη &οηηε &εατ ρηυβαλ ηηοτ Would you not walk any
 ραισε ? farther ?
 Ηηαη &αιε ρε ηοηάν ηηδε. He did not take much meat.
 Ηηαη &αιε ρε ηοηάν &οηηηατ He did not take much of the meat.
 Βηη αν αοηη λάν &οη λεαηη. The cup was full of the ale.
 Βηη αηη αοηη λάν λεαηηα. The cup was full of ale.
 Ιτ ρηηα &ύηηε α &εαηηηη. It is easier for us to do it.
 Βηη &αοβ &η &οηη &υβ λε ζυαλ. Her side was as black as coal.
 Ιτ ρατα λιοηη α &φαν &υ. I think you staid long.
 Α βραα &υ ηοηηε α λεηηηω. Did you see such a work be-
 ρηη &οβ & ? fore.
 Ιτ &οηηιζ &ο ε. It is hard for him.
 Ιηε αν ρεαη ητ ηω &ηηηοττ ητ The man who has most money
 λυζα ααιηηαηαη. has least friendship.
 Ιτ ρεαηη &υηε α ρεααηηε αηηη. It is better for you to try it again.
 Ηη &λαη ηηοτ ηο &ε αηοηη. I will drink no more of it now.
 Ιτ ζιοηηα &εοτ ηά ρεαυλ. A drink is shorter than a story.
 Ιτ &ηηηηε &η ηα υηηα. Gold is more heavy than copper.
 Ηη &ηηηηηωε αν λωτ α λατ. The lake is not the heavier for
 the duck.
 Ηη ηαηε λιοηη α βεηε αν ρο I do not wish to be here any lon-
 ηηοτ ραισε. ger.

ʒr meara óamh an fear ʒr He is worse to me who is near-
 foʒʒre óamh na ʒaol. est to me in kindred.
 No an te ʒr fearde amac uaim Than he who is furthest out
 a ʒchabhair. from me in affinity.

PROPER NAMES.

1. Ua, or o, signifying a descendant, and mac, a son, are prefixed to the surnames of men; *Pádraic O'Neill*. Patrick O'Neill; *Seamus Mhac Seáin*, James Johnson.

2. But *ni* and *nic* are prefixed to the surnames of women; *ni*, if the masculine be *o*; and *nic*, if it be *mac*; as, *Máiblé Ní Neill*, Mable O'Neill; *Caitrín Nic Seáin*, Catharine Johnson.

3. When a person's surname is asked, the answer is given of the tribe, stock, or branch from which he has his name; as *car ʒloʒheát óur?* of what surname are you? *óo* or *óe* *cláʒ* O'Neill, of the O'Neills.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PROPER NAMES PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Car ʒloʒheát óo comhair? Of what surname is your neighbour?

Óo clóʒh nic ʒolla Phádraic Of the Fitzpatricks himself, of
e fear, óo ʒol ʒeallaʒ ʒ a the Kelleys his wife, of the
bean, óo cláʒ Airtán a ma- M'Artans his mother, and of the
tá, ʒur óo clóʒh nic Eoin the M'Eoins his mother-in-
a bhairchabáin. law.

Ca háinm ata ort? What is your name?

Ulliam mac Neill. William Neilson.

Ba oirfeadac oirfeine Torl- Torlach Carolan was an eminent
éalbač o Cearbullaín. musician.

Ba aindear aluʒ Eilín nic a Ellen Ward was a fair damsel
Bhairó.

Ba fear fearmhuil Brian Brian Ward was a brave man.
mac a Bhairó.

Concubair O'hara, ʒr Eilín ni Connor O'Hara, and Evilina
Ara bo ʒaó ʒin clóʒh Dhoim- O'Hara were children of Dan-
hail ni Ara. niel O'Hara.

NUMERALS.

1. Adjectives signifying number precede their substantives; as *an ó urne*, one man; *ʒac ʒle la*, every day.

2. But if the number be expressed in two or more words, then the substantive follows the first adjective; as, *óni fear óéʒ ʒr*

ceitne fíthead, ninety-three men. An reiread cáibíol fíthead, the twenty-sixth chapter.

3. Every number, in which *do*, two, is expressed, requires the substantive in the ablative singular, as, *da cloic*, two stones.

4. Every number, in which *reacht*, *oét*, *naoi*, *deic*, or *deas* is expressed, requires the substantive in the nominative plural eclipsed; as, *reacht zcloca*, seven stones.

5. In speaking of the succession of kings, and the like, the cardinal numeral is rather used than the ordinal; as, *Seoirre an tui*, George the third; rather than *Seoirre an ttriar*.

6. There are several peculiar forms of expressing the numbers of different species, which may be collected from the following examples:—

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUMERALS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Do be an céad duine an céad The first man was the first sinner.
peacac.

Lú an re déas, a muotar ran Lewis the sixteenth, who reigns in France.
Fhrainc.

Leir nar bail don uile bean To whom there was no woman
amhan, acé Muirne matair. agreeable, but Mary the mother.

Ta da cloic mhine an ro. There are two stones of meal here.

Ta tui cloca—ceitne cloca There are three, four, five, six,
—cuiz cloca—ré cloca— seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven,
reachtzcloca—oétzcloca— twelve, stones, &c.
naoió zcloca—deic zcloca
—aon éloc déas—da cloic
deas, &c.

Ta an da éac ir fearri 4 bít The two best horses are now
as reacht anoir on Curragh. coming from the Curragh.

Ta na tui héicé 4 tui nít anu The three horses are about to
4 éurra an Whullairz. run this day on the course of Rathfriland.

Ta reacht héicé zo fíorí mairt Seven excellent horses are coming
as reacht zó Fáite na maza. to the Maze course.

Ca lion, no ca mhéad daoine How many persons sat at table?
do fuit as an mhóiró?

Seacht zcloizne déas, roirí Seventeen skulls, (i. e. persons)
fean asur bean. between men and women.

Ca mhéad cih eallairz as ha- How many heads of cattle has
tair? your father?

Ἦα ηἄοι ζεῖν ὁἴαζ ἄ ἴτεἄο.	He has thirty-nine.
Ἦη ζαίε ἄπαλλ βεαλαῖζ.	Three (stomachs of) road horses.
Ἦηηη βδ βαῖη.	Three milk cows.
Ἦηηηη ἄπαλλ ρεῖηηηε.	A yoke of plough horses.
Ἦα βολῖζ ὀῖζ.	Two young oxen.
Ἦα ἴεαῖαῖζ βῖζ.	Two young heifers.
Ἦη ἄοιηηζ ὁἴαζ	Thirteen sheep.
Ἦεἄτ ηυαη, ἄζυῖ ἄοη ἴεἄη	Seven lambs, and one old mare.
λαῖη.	
Ἦα ηῆἄο ὁἄοηηε ἄοῖηε ἄζ	How many children has your
ἡἄἄηη ?	father ?
Ἦα ἡῖη ἴεῖηηηηη ἄοῖηε ἄῖε.	He has seven children.
Ἦα ηῆἄο ἄληη ηἄε ?	How many sons ?
Ἦα ἄεἄῖηηηη ἄληη ηἄε, ἄζυῖ	He has four sons and three
ῖηηηηη ἄἄῖηηη.	daughters.
Ἦἄῑ ἡῖε λα ἴα ἡβῖηἄὁἄηη.	Every day in the year.
Ἦο ἴεἄἄἄη ἴε Ἦἄῑ ἡῖε ὁηῑὄ	He shunned every bad man.
ὁῖηηε.	

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL. (117.)

1. Personal pronouns agree in number, gender, and person, with the nouns to which they refer ; as, Ἦ ἡῖη ἡἄ ὁἄοηηε ἡἄο, they are great men.

2. If a sentence be in place of the antecedent, the pronoun is in the third person singular, masculine ; as, ἄη ἡῖηηηη ἄ ἴἄῑἄἄἄ Ἦ ἄοῖβῖη ἔ, to see the sun is pleasant.

3. If two or more persons or things be spoken of in a sentence, the pronoun will agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second person rather than the third ; as, ἄἡἄὄ ῖηῖἄ ἄζυῖ ἡῖηηη ζο Βἄῖῑῑῑ ἄἡἄῑ, ἄζυῖ βῖ ἴῖη ἄῖη ὀ βεἄῑῑηε ζο ὁῖη ἄη ἡῖηηῑῑῑἄ, you and I went to Dublin, and we were there from May until August.

4. The pronouns ἴε, ἴη, ἴῖη, ἴῖβ, ἴῖἄο, are commonly used in the nominative ; and ἔ, ἡ, ἡβ, ἡἄο, in the accusative ; as, ὁῖη ἡῖη ἡἄο, we struck them ; ὁῖη ἡῖη ἴῖἄο ἡῖη, they struck us.

* Ἐ, ἡ, ἡῖη, ἡἄο, are used in the nominative after ἄη, βἄ, ἄῖ, ἄ, ἡἄῑ, ζυῖἄβ, ἄῖηῑῑ ; as, ἡἄῑ ἡἄῑ ἡῖη ἡἄ ὁἄοηηε ? are not these the men ? ἄῖ, ἄ ἴο, or ἴε ἴο ἄη ἡἄ, this is the day. (118.)

5. The datives of the personal pronouns may be aspirated or not, as shall sound most smoothly. But after η, τ, or ρ, they

are never aspirated ; as, *ἢ ῥεῖρη ὄυτε, or ὄυτε*, it is better for you ; *ἢ ἠαῖ ὄαη*, I desire.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Ταβῆ ὄαη ἀη λεηε ζλαη.	Give me the clean shirt.
Τηυζ ῥ ἀκῆυῖῖῖ ῥευρ ὄο.	She gave him a sharp rebuke.
Ὀο ῥῥῖῖῖῖ ῥε ζο ζευρ ε.	She rebuked him sharply.
ἢ ῥῖῖῖ ἄη ὄυηε ε, ἢ βῖῖῖῖ	He is a good man, she is a fine
ἄη βεῖῖ ῖ.	woman.
ἢ ῥῖῖῖ ἄη ἔλοῖ ῖ, ἢ ῥῖῖῖ ἄη	It is a heavy stone, it is a cold
ῖῖῖῖ ῖ.	morning.
Ḫῖῖῖῖ ῥε Ḫῖῖῖ ἄ ὄυῖῖῖῖ ῥῖῖῖ	He went to his country house.
ἢ ζῖῖῖ ὄῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖ.	} He is a naughty boy.
Ḫῖῖ ῥε ἢῖ ζῖῖῖ ὄῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.	
Ḫῖῖ ῥε ῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ.	I am learning my lesson.
ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῥῖῖῖῖ ἄ Ḫῖῖῖῖ.	He writes his exercise.
ἢῖ ῥῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ῥῖῖῖῖ.	They make such noise.
ῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ ὄεῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ	My brother and I will go to the
ῖῖῖῖ Ḫῖῖῖ ἄη Ḫῖῖῖῖῖ.	fair.
ῖῖῖ ῥε ῖ ῖῖῖ ἢῖ Ḫῖῖῖῖῖ.	He found it under his feet.
Ḫῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ῖ Ḫῖῖῖῖ Ḫῖῖ	Much labour and little meat.
ἢ ῖῖῖ ἄ Ḫῖῖῖῖῖ ῥε ἄη Ḫῖῖῖ.	Greatly it afflicts the body.
ἢ Ḫῖῖῖ ἄ Ḫῖῖῖῖῖ ῥε ὄῖῖῖ	I would think little of walking
ῖῖῖῖ ῖ Ḫῖῖῖ Ằο ῖῖῖῖῖῖ.	to Limerick.
Ḫῖῖ ἢῖ Ằῖῖῖῖ ῥε Ḫῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ	The death of my friends is what
ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ.	troubles and distresses me.
ῖῖ ἄ Ḫῖῖῖῖῖ Ằῖῖ ῖῖ Ḫῖῖῖ ὄῖ	I hear each day every person
Ḫῖῖῖ, Ằῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Ḫῖῖ	saying, that your soft hair is
ὄῖ Ḫῖῖῖῖ.	in ringlets.
Ḫῖῖ Ḫῖῖῖ ἄη Ḫῖῖῖῖ ἢῖῖῖῖῖ	To be alone after all, is what
Ḫῖῖῖ ῥε ἄ Ḫῖῖῖ ῖῖ ἄ ἢῖῖῖ	has left me this night in sor-
ῖῖῖ Ḫῖῖῖ. (119.)	row.
Ằο ὄε ἄ Ḫῖῖῖ ῖ ῖ?	What o'clock is it ?
Ḫῖῖ ῥε ἄη ὄο, &c.	It is two, &c.
Ḫῖῖ ῥε Ḫῖῖ ῖῖ ἢ ῖῖῖῖ ἄη ὄο.	It is half after two.
ἢ Ḫῖῖῖῖ ἄη Ḫῖῖῖῖῖ ῖ.	It is delightful weather.
Ḫῖῖ ῥε Ằῖῖῖῖῖ Ḫῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ,	It was gloomy in the morning.
ῖῖῖ ῥῖ Ḫῖῖῖ ῖ ῖῖῖῖ ?	Were you ever on sea ?

POSSESSIVE.

1. The possessive pronouns *ἢῖ, ὄο, ἄ, ῖ, and Ḫῖῖ*, are always placed before their nouns ; as, *ἢῖ Ḫῖῖῖ*, my head ; *ὄο Ḫῖῖ*, thy foot.

2. *Wo*, *co*, and *a*, *his*, aspirate their substantives; as, *moʒorɛ*, my corn; *co ʃrɔn*, thy nose; *a ceʌn*, his head; * but *a ceʌn*, her head.

3. *Wo* before *ɸ*, or a vowel, loses *o*; as, *manam*, my soul; *mʃeɔl*, my flesh. *Do* before a vowel, is changed into *h*; before *ʒ*, into *ɔ*, or *ɛ*; as, *hanam*, thy soul; *ɔʃeɔl*, or *ɛʃeɔl*, thy flesh. *ʌ*, *her*, prefixes *h* to the following vowel; as, *a hanam*, her soul.

4. *ʌr*, *bur*, and *a* *their*, eclipse the following consonant, except *ɸ*; and prefix *h* to the following vowel; as, *a nʌtʌ*, our father; *a nɔʌ*, their God; *bur nuʌman*, your terror.

5. For the manner in which the possessive pronouns are combined with *le*, *ua*, *co*, and *ʌn*; see page 35. To which add *ɸam*, *ɸaɔ*, *ɸan*, and *ɸa* compound of *ɸar*, about, and *mo*, *co*, *a*, and *a*; in which manner they are used before vowels, and sometimes before aspirated consonants; as, *lem ʌe*, with my care; *leɔ ɔɔl*, your will.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

<i>ʌ bʃaca tu mo ʒarɛara ʔ</i>	Did you see my garden ?
<i>Tar lom ʒo bʃeɸɛ tu mo lubʒorɛ.</i>	Come with me until you see my garden.
<i>Deʌn ar mo ʃonra ɛ.</i>	Do it for my sake.
<i>Ca bʃuɪ ɔo lɛbʌ ʔ</i>	Where is your book ?
<i>ʒo de ɔmɛɪʒ ʌa ɛuɔpɛnʌɔ.</i>	What has become of his pen.
<i>Bʃuɪ ɔuɪ ʌʒaɔ a ɔul ɸa na nɔɛn ʔ</i>	Have you a mind to go to them ?
<i>Ta mʌtʌ ɪr mo mʌtʌ ɛn.</i>	My father and mother are sick.
<i>Do bɪr an capall a ʃman ɸa ʌʒarɛar.</i>	The horse broke his bridle, and his halter.
<i>Bʃɛara re ʌɪr ɪb ɔo ɔuɛuɪʒ bur narɛnɛɔ.</i>	He shall bring you again to the land of your fathers.
<i>ʌr nʌtʌ a ta ʌ nɛarɪ.</i>	Our father who art in heaven.
<i>Do nɪne ɪj a ɛɪʒ.</i>	She buildd her house.
<i>Bʃnɪ ɪb a ɛmʌɔɛɸam ʌtʌre.</i>	Are you talking of my father ?
<i>Tʃuʒ me ɪʒɛula ɔom ʌtʌ.</i>	I gave tidings to my father.
<i>ʒo bʃuʌ me lɛɪm om nɪʒɛan.</i>	That I got a letter from my daughter.

RELATIVE.

1. The relative agrees with its antecedent; as, *an ɛɛ a ɛɪʒ*, the person who comes.

2. When *a* is used to denote the owner or possessor of any thing, it takes *n*, as, *an fēri a leſſ tu*, the man to whom you belong.

Which, compounded with *o*, makes *oan*; as, *an fēau oan cēile tu*, the person whose wife you are.

With *o* and *ba*, it makes *oanab*, or *oanb*; as, *bean oanb aſſm Maſſe*, a woman whose name was Mary

With *le*, it makes *leſn*; as, *ce be leſn mjan*, whoever has a desire.

With *le*, and *ba*, it makes *leſnb*; as, *ce be leſnb aſſl*, whoever had a wish.

3. As the relative always comes before the verb, and has no inflexion, it must be determined by the verb itself, or the noun following, whether the relative denotes the agent or the object; as, *an fēri a buaſhm*, the man whom I strike; *an fēar a buaſleat me*, the man who strikes me

4. The relative is often omitted, when it is either preceded or followed by a vowel, or an aspirated consonant; as, *an ſjolla tuſ an ſeſmān lēſſ*, the boy that brought the horse with him; *an fēar olat an cēad deoc*, the man who takes the first drink; *buo ſjoſac bjan*, it was a fox that was there.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

<i>An fēar leſn bualaō me.</i>	The man by whom I was struck.
<i>An fēar a buaſleat ſe.</i>	The man whom he strikes.
<i>An fēar a buaſleat ē.</i>	The man who strikes him.
<i>Sj ſſm an aſſtear a labā lēt.</i>	That is the damsel who spoke to you.
<i>An ē ſo an haſa ſſn a cēſaſſ Is tu ?</i>	Is this the new hat that you bought ?
<i>Ta eolur aſam aſſ an fēar a ſaſb tu canſt leſſ.</i>	I know the man with whom you were talking.
<i>Carad oſhoſ, aſ a ſcuſſſom mjanſſſ.</i>	A dear friend, in whom I place confidence.
<i>Ta ſjoſ aſam ca aſſ a bſuſl tu ſſuaſſeacō.</i>	I know of what you are thinking.
<i>Jſ meanaſi don te aſ leſſ e.</i>	Happy is the man who possesses it.
<i>Jſ maſſſ don te leſn mjan ē.</i>	Wretched is the man who desires it.
<i>Jſ maſſſ don tē oan cſneatſ- uſſ a fāſaſl.</i>	Wretched is the man whose fate it is to get it.
<i>An tōſlac cūaſō tapt.</i>	The man that went past.

INTERROGATIVE.

1. The interrogative pronouns *οἷα*, *οὗ*, *οἷ*, and *οἷαυ* agree with their objects or respondents, in gender, and number, as, *οἷα*, or *οὗ* *αὐτὸς* ? who is the man ? *οὗτος* *αὐτὸς*, a gentleman ; *οἷ* *αὐτή* ; who is she ? *βασιλευσσεύουσα*, a lady ; *οἷαυ* ? who are they ? *ὄμοιοι* *ἀνδρες*, great men.

2. The neuter verb is never expressed with the interrogative pronoun ; as, *οἷα* *εἰμι* ? who am I ?

3. The interrogatives always precede the verb or preposition by which they are governed ; as, *οἷα* *οὗ* *ἐκ* *οὗ* ? from whom did you get it ?

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

- Τὸ* *οὗ* *αὐτὸς* *μυθίζῃς* *τί* *οὗτος* ? What muttering do you make ?
Κρῆνυς *ἵ* *οἷαυ* *τί* *οὗτος* ? What is the meaning of that ?
Οἷα *ἴ* *ἐπι* *οὗτος* *τί* *φοβῆσθε* ? Why are you timorous ?
Οἷα *οὗ*, or *οἷα* *αὐτὸς* *αὐτὸς* *τί* *οὗτος* *ἔ* *λάλασεν* *σοι* ? Who is the man who spoke with you ?
Οἷ *αὐτή*, or *οἷ* *αὐτή* *ἔ* *βασιλευσσεύουσα* *τί* *οὗτος* ? Who is that woman going past ?
Κρῆνυς *ἔ* *βῆσθαι* *ἐ* *ἐπι* *οὗτος* ? What brings fear upon you ?
Τὸ *οὗ* *τί* *οὗτος* *τί* *ἐπι* *οὗτος* ? What are you seeking ?
Ὁ *κύριε*, *οἷα* *ἐπι* *οὗτος* *τί* *οὗτος* *ἐπι* *οὗτος* *τί* *οὗτος* *ἐπι* *οὗτος* ? Lord, who shall dwell in thy tabernacle ?
Οἷα *ἔ* *οὗτος* *ἔ* *οὗτος* *τί* *οὗτος* *ἔ* *οὗτος* *τί* *οὗτος* *ἔ* *οὗτος* ? Which is larger, my mantle or your mantle ?
Οἷα *οὗτος*, or *οἷαυ* *οὗτος* *ἔ* *οὗτος* *τί* *οὗτος* *ἔ* *οὗτος* ? Who are they coming in ?
Οἷα *οὗτος* *ἔ* *οὗτος* *τί* *οὗτος* ? With whom are you to-day ?
Οἷα *οὗτος* *τί* *οὗτος* ? Whom did you strike ?

DEMONSTRATIVE.

1. The demonstrative pronouns immediately follow the noun or adjectives with which they are connected ; as, *αὐτὸς* *οὗτος*, that woman ; *αὐτὸς* *οὗτος*, this man ; *οὗτος* *οὗτος*, those gentlemen.

* *Except*, when the neuter verb is understood ; for it is never expressed with demonstratives ; as, *οὗτος* *αὐτὸς*, this is the man.

2. When *οὗτος* is joined to the noun, whose last vowel is broad, it is commonly changed into *οὗτος* ; but, if the last vowel is small, into *οὗτος* ; as, *αὐτὸς* *οὗτος*, this man ; *αὐτὸς* *οὗτος*, this ring.

3. The pronouns *creud*, *zode*, *cja*, &c., are commonly used without interrogation, as demonstratives; as, *ca f'iof 43am zo de 4 deapfa*, I know what you will say.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Labann leif an duine uafal rin. Speak to that gentleman.
Ni f'iu 4 daoath na huclafz ud eile. Those other apples are worth nothing.

U deapthean fo leat? Does this please you?

Zo de faoleaf tu de rin? What do you think of that?

Cuifnz fo, 4sur tabann dath rin. Keep this, and give me that.

Meafan tu zo de deifnz do-ran? Do you imagine what happened to him?

Taifbeán 4 leaban rin dath. Shew me that book.

Taio na t'fete fo f'iof alufi. These houses are very fine.

Ba rubaifceac ua mofna iad ruo. You ladies were very cheerful.

Ubfaca tu anafhoif ud eile? Did you see yon other damsel?
Se fo an feap 4 c'af ofaif 4 hde. This is the man who met us yesterday.

Uf é fo 4 bealac zo Ufo-maca? Is this the way to Armagh?

Nil f'iof 43am c'aca bealac if feap. I know not which of the roads is best?

Uf bfufi f'iof 43a c'ja he an duine uafal rin? Do you know who that gentleman is?

COMPOUND.

1. The compound pronouns *43am*, *h'om*, *ofm*, *uafm*, are commonly used, with the verbs; *bi*, *taif*, and *af*, or *if*, instead of the regular verbs; in the following manner.

2. *U3am* originally signifies with me; but is also used with the verb, *of being*, to supply the place of the verb *to have*; as, *4 bfana tu 43am 4 h'oc?* will you stay with me to-night? *ca caraf 43am 4 mbafle af cl'at*, I have a friend at Dublin. (120)

3. *h'om* originally signifies with, by, for, or to me, &c. From hence it is used,

First, to express belonging to;

Secondly, to denote desire;

Thirdly, thought or opinion; and

Fourthly, power; as, (121.)

ՈՎ ԵՐԱՅԻՆ ԿՈՄ ԱՊՈՂԻ.	If you would come with me now.
ՅՕ ԵՆ ԻՐ ՄՅԱՆ ԼԵԱԾ Կ ԻԱԾ ԿՈՄԻՐԱ ?	What is it you desire to say with (or to) me ?
ԲԱՆ ԼԵՂ, ՄԱ ԵՂՅ ԿԾ.	Wait with (or for) him, if you can.
ԱՆ ԼԵՕ ՔԵՂ ԱՆ ԿԱՐԽԱԾ ?	Is the carriage their own ?
ՉԱՂ ԵՕԻԼ ԼԵԱԾ ԼԱԾԱՂԵԼ ԼԵՂ ԱՂԻՂ.	If it is your will to speak to him again.
ՓԱՂ ԿՈՄ ՅՕ ԵՔԵԱԾՔԱ ԵՒԼ ԼԵՕ ԱՄԱՂԱԾ.	I think you might go with them to-morrow.
ԻՂ ՔԱԾԱ ԼԵՕ ՔԱՂԵԱԾ ՅՕ ԼՍԱՆ.	They think it long to stay till Monday.
ՈՂ ԵՂՅ ԿՈՄ Կ ԵՒԼ ԿԾ.	I cannot go with you.

4. ՕՂԻՄ originally signifies upon me. Hence it is used to denote the passive affections of both body and mind ; as,

ԿԱՂ ԵՕ ԼԵՂԵ ՕՂԵ.	Put on your shirt.
ԵԱ ԵԱՂԵ ՕՂԱՄ, ԱՅԱՂ ՔԱԾԵ ՕՂԵԱ.	I am hungry, and they are cold.
ԵԱ ՔԻԱՆ ԵՂԻ ԱՂԼԵ.	She has a head-ache.
ՈՂԻ ԵՕՅԱԼ ԱՂԻ,	There is no danger of him.

5. ՇՅԱՄ, unto me, is used to denote the object to which any thing tends ; and has always a verb of motion, expressed or understood, before it ; as,

ԵՂՅԻՅ ԵՅԱՂԻՐԱ ՔԻԵՐԵ ԱՂԵ Կ	Come unto me all ye that are laden.
ԱՆ ԵՔԵԱԾԵՂԻՄՂԻՐԵ (ԱԵԱ ԱՅ ԵԱԾԵ) ԵՅԱՂԻ.	The week (that is coming) to us : i. e. next week.
ԵԱԾԱՂ ԱՂԱՆ ԵԱՂ—ԵԱԾԱՂ	Give bread to me—bring bread to me.
ԵԱԾԱՂ ՔՅԻԱՆ ԵԱՂ—ԿԱՂ ՔՅԻԱՆ	Give me a knife—send me a knife.

6. ԱԱՂԻՄ originally signifies from me. Hence it is used.

First, to imply want, in opposition to ԱՅԱՂ ;

Secondly, to denote a desire of having ; as,

ԲԱՆ ԱԱՂԻ—ԵԱԾԱՂ ԱԱՂԵ Է.	Stay from me—give it from you.
------------------------	--------------------------------

ԵԱ ԱՆ ԵԱՂՔՅՈՒԵ ՔԻՂ ԱԱՂԻՄ ԱՊՈՂԻ I want that money now.

ՅՕ ԵՆ ԵԱ ԱԱՂԻՐԵ, Կ ԵԱԾԱՂԻԿՅ ? What do ye want boys ?

The use of the other compound pronouns will be seen in the following table.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMPOUND PRONOUNS PROMISCUOUSLY
EXEMPLIFIED.

- Եր քրտէրն ան ըօր րոյ 4540. That is a sore foot you have.
 Բա յօրն և լեատրոմ օրտ Ե. It was a great oppression to you.
 Կիւզ ան ալե ըսնի մլլեւն Կ Every man gave blame to him,
 4ր.
 Եր քարեւոյն իյոյ արարի ըսն. Bad weather is tiresome to me.
 Եօնա.
 Բոյն արարի ըսնեօնա քրոյ Bad weather is heavy on me.
 օրոյ.
 Որ արտօնար րոյ լէրեան. She is not to be compared to
 him.
 Որ Երան քարն 4ր. There will be no anger on him ;
 i. e. he will not be angry.
 Կար լէր ան Երչա Եւզ ? Whose is this little box ?
 Կա իւարն և արարեար քու արչե Ե ? When will you send it to him ?
 Կա Երն արարա Ե ? Bring it to me.
 Որ իյօր 454մ Կա իարն արա Կ I do not know his name.
 4ր.
 Եօ Եւ արարե քե արարա ? What did he say about you ?
 Որն իյր Ե իյոյ Ե. I do not think it worse.
 Որ Երն իյարիչն և արն և շեւոյն- No confidence should be placed
 արն արա. in either of them.
 Կա արա արա իյօնարն րոյ մօ Which of the ladies has most
 արոյ ? portion ?
 Կարար, մար ար իյոյ. I can, if I chuse.
 Երն ի արարիչն քօ ըյոյ. Take these boots off me.
 Կա իարն քե ան արոյն ըյօտ ? Shall I take the coat off you ?
 Սը ար արարն ար իարաւ Կ Before we put our burden off
 արն. us.
 Տարն իյար Երն րար յօ լարն I think they took enough from
 արոյն. them.
 Եօ Եւ քօ արա արար ? What is this you want ?
 Կարն իյոյ քրն րիչն Եւզ արար. I got thirteen pence from you.
 Կա արա արն յօ արն արարն I am afraid that there is some
 արն ար շեւոյն արն. illness coming on me.
 Եօ Եւ արա արար ? What ails her ?
 Որ իյօր արարն և Երն արար They are not desirous to be
 արն. long here.
 Որ արարն ան արարն արար ? I would not conceal any thing
 from you.
 Եա իարն իյոյ, և Երն արար I would wish to speak with
 արար. you.

- Seal beaz, ta m'all leat eij- A little while, if you please to
teact hom. hear me.
- Cunfian zolla jr capull leat. A boy and a horse will be sent
with you.
- Car lejr a zeannan beaz ? To whom belongs the little
horse.
- Ma tiz leat, fan zo mbimjo If you can, wait till we be all
ujle leat. with you.
- Nj tiz hom fanthajnt azao a I cannot stay with you to-night.
noct.
- Bfejorn nac mbiat re ajze. Perhaps he would not have it.
Cunr do lamj toruj. Put your hand over me.
- Ta eadac zlan fud jr torat. There are clean cloaths over you
and under you.
- Chuarj fuaet an fejimuz to- The cold of winter is gone over
naji. us (i. e. past.)
- Cunr cuzam an taran. Send unto me the bread.
- Cja rjmoab an ljetj cuje. Who wrote the letter unto her ?
- Thamjc re cuzujj anejj. He came unto us last night.
- Na dean rocmojj fujj. Do not mock us.
- Sujj rjor tamal, cunjcaaoj Sit down a while, put a chair
fud. under you (i. e. take a chair.)
- Jr majt hom zo dubajnt tu I am glad you said that,
rj.
- Njl mjan machajr anojr oj. I have no desire now of sporting-
ness.
- Njl fjor azamra zo de ta I do not know what he has, but
ajze, act b'fejorn zo bfuj perhaps she knows.
fjor ajcere.
- Zo de jr mjan leat a jad What do you wish to say to me ?
homra. ?
- Njl rjad a bnat a dadamj on- They are not looking for any-
ujje. thing from us.
- Fuanamaj carra zac la uab- We got a quart each day from
ta. them.
- Ta luac a bajje uamj. I want the price of the milk.
- Cja bj an jo nohmujj ? Who was here before us ?
- Cunrfe me an clocarj umamj. I will put this cloak about me.
- Bjod rjad a canjt umad. Let them talk about you.
- Seaj eadrom jr e. Stand between me and him.!
- Do bajhead fujl aram fa do. Blood was taken from me twice.
- Njl mojan eadruujj. There is not much between us.
- Chuarje rj nojme fan tjlje. She went before him in the way.

Ραὰ ρε ἐὺζαῖβ ἀμαρὰς.	He will go to you to-morrow.
Κυρρῖζε υαῖβ ἔ.	Send it from you.
Ναρ κυρρεὰς ρῖεὺλα ἐὺκα ?	Was word sent to them ?
ῖο δε ρῖη ἄ βαιη τυ ἐῖ ?	What is it that you took from her ?
Νὰ βαιη ἄ ρῖαν οῖοη.	Do not take the knife from me.
ῖα ῖηῖῖεαν ρῖαο ῖοηῖῖη, βεαρῖοηο οῖηα.	If they depart before us, we shall overtake them.
Κυρρ λεαβα ῖλαρ ῖαῖρα ρυη.	Put a bed of green rushes under me.
Νῖλ ῖο λεοη ρυῖη.	There is not enough under us.
Ναῖ βῖυῖ οῖῖλ ἄῖαο ἄ ῖεαῖο ἐὺζαῖηε ?	Have you not a mind to come to us ?
Ναῖ ῖηεῖο τυ ἄῖυῖηε ἄ ῖῖῖ-ῖαῖ ?	Will you not be with us to-morrow ?
ῖο λεῖῖ ρε οῖηα τῖοη ἄρ.	He gave a heavy groan.
Βηη κοηῖαῖο εατοηηα.	There was an agreement between them.

INCREASE OF PRONOUNS, NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS.

1. For the manner in which the increase is made in pronouns, nouns, and adjectives, see pages 37, 38.

2. In the same manner, the increase may be made in verbs, if the pronoun be not expressed; as. ῖεῖηηηε ἄη ῖῖηηε, ῖρ ηη ἐῖηεοηηε ῖε, I say the truth, and you do not believe me; βῖυῖ τυ ἄη τῖ ῖο βυαῖλαρα ? are you about to strike me ?

3. The use of the increase may be always ascertained by considering the emphatical pronoun in the sentence; as, ῖρ ῖαῖοηε ῖο ἄραῖηα ῖο ῖο ἄραῖηα, my horse is stronger than yours.

4. Hence, when a question is asked, the personal pronoun in the answer always receives the increase; as, κῖα ῖηηε ρο ? ῖηῖη, ῖο τυρα, who did this, I, or you (122)

THE USE OF THE INCREASE PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

ῖα ῖαῖρα ῖοηηα ἄηη, ῖαῖ- If you would go with me to-day
ῖυῖηε λεατρα ἄηῖαῖ, I would go with you to-mor-
row.

ῖρ ῖεῖηε ἄη ῖῖηηε υο βυη Our country is handsomer than
ῖῖηηε. your country.

ῖρ ῖοηῖα ῖα βῖ ῖῖῖῖηηε ῖρ Many a day were your father
ῖῖῖῖηηε ἄηη ἄη ῖυῖ. and my father together.

Κα βῖυῖ βυη ῖῖῖηηα ῖῖηα ? Where is your young lord ?
ῖη ἔ ρο ῖο ῖατα ῖηηα ? Is this your new hat ?

- Τα αν μαορι αν τι буи зсеан- The officer is about to bind you
 зαιρε а зсаицаи. in prison ?
 Φο ευαοαριαν ηυλε а зсоиη- They all went into council.
 айле.
 Se γο а εβτα μοβιαν. This is his great coat.
 Jt corhuyl an τεαοαε ρηη le That cloth is like yours.
 οεαοαερα.
 An ηαιβ ριρι айη а τρη ? Was she in the country ?
 Chuayō ριρι азур ηηге, cum She and I went to the forest.
 ηа φοηαιге.
 Nil γε азам, айга ηηге. I have it not, said I.
 Aco а ουβαητε ρεηгеан зο But he said that he saw it with
 бфаса γε азам айη ηαιοηη ε me in the morning.
 An abhaimre бпёуз. Do I tell a lie ?
 Φαιηιτ ρι θαηга зур ρηηοβ She told me that she; wrote to
 ρι айге. him.
 Ca huayn а айηеар ту ρηеula When will you send word to
 ευсагаη ? them.
 Nan айη ρηαοгаη ρηеula. ай- Did they send word to you ?
 заοга ?
 Dean ρηη айη а ροηга. Do that for her sake.
 Dhéanuyh ηη айη бпε айη а ροη- I would do any thing for her
 гаη. sake.
 Jt ηο ηο εηге ηο а εηгеан. My house is larger than his.
 Jt leirean аτα ηе саηге, азур It is to him I am talking, and
 ηη леага. not to you.
 Thuз ριρι οβгаη айηг ε. She gave it to him again.
 Do zeall ту θαηга ε. You promised it to me.
 A οηοβαηга айη οе ρηη Would you give part of that
 θαηга ? to me ?
 Beipōmho ηοηπαгаη а ηάηαε. We shall be before them to-
 morrow.
 Nyan εуз ту аοη υβαl ούηηе. You did not give one apple to
 us.

 V E R B .

CONCORD.

1. A verb agrees with its nominative, in number and person ; as, οο ρηηοβ γε, he wrote ; εανηαοαи ηа οαοηηе, the men came.

2. Two or more nouns singular, joined together, will have a verb singular; as, **ἔαυησ ἡνῖ 43ῦτ ἑῦῖα**, I and you came; **ἑ ἡ'4ῑῑ ἡ ἡ0 ἡ4ῑῑ ἑῖῖ**, my father and mother are sick.

3. The nominative usually follows the verb; as, **ἔαυησ 4ῖ** ἡῑ, the man came; sometimes with a branch of the sentence intervening; as, **ἔαυησ 4ῖ ἡ ἡball**, ἡῑ 4ῖ ἑῖῑ 4ῖῑῑῑ, the man of the house, immediately, came in.

4. The relative and interrogative pronouns always come before the verbs with which they agree; as **ἡ ἑ 4 ἑῖ3 30 ἡῖῖ**, the man who comes often; **ῑῖ 4 ἡῑῑῑ ἡῑῑῑ?** who can stand. (123.)

5. When the personal termination of the verb is used, the pronoun is omitted; as, **ἡῖῑῑῑῑ**, or **ἡῖῑ ἡῖ 4ῖ ἡ ἡ ῖ0**, we did this thing. (124.)

* The pronoun is generally used with the second and third persons, except in answering a question; as, **ῖ3ῖῖῖῖ ἑῖ 30 ῑῑῑῑ**, you write well: **4ῖ ῖ3ῖῖῖῖ 30 ῑῑῑῑ?** do I write well? **ῖ3ῖῖῖῖ**, you do. (125.)

* The pronoun is never used with the first and second persons singular of the subjunctive consuetudinal; as, **ῑ ῑῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ**, had you come with me; **ῑ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ 4ῖ ἡῑ**, had I struck the man.

6. The infinitive has its agent in the accusative, expressed or understood, before it; as, **ἡ ἡῖῑ ῑῖῖῖ ἡῖ 4 ῖῖῖῖῑῑ**, it is good for you that I remain.

7. The active participle has its agent expressed in the dative, when the same person is agent to the following verb; as, **ῖῖ ἡῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ 4ῖ ἑῖ**, ἔαυησ ἡῑ 4ῖῑῑῑ, he, having seen the house, came in; **4ῖ ἡῖῖῖ ῑῖῖῖ 4ῖ ἡῑῑῖῖ ῑ3ῖ**, ῖῖ ἡῖ 4 3ῖῖῖῑῑῑῑ, ῑῑῖῖῖ, when we were young, we kept company together; **43 3ῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ ῑῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ**, 3ῖῖ ἡῑ ἑῖῖῖ ῖῖ ἡῑῑῖῖῖῖ, the old man, hearing this, passed by on the other side. (126.)

8. The present participle, with the verb **ῖῖ**, is always used when the continuance of a thing is expressed; as, **ῑ ἡῖ 43 ἡῑῑῑῑ ἡῖ ἡῑῑῑῑ**, I am reading my book. (127.)

9. The consuetudinal tense is used when a habit, or custom is expressed; as, **ῑ ἡῖῖῖ ἑῖ 3ῖῑ ἡῖ**, where are you every day? (128)

10. The future participle passive often follows nouns, or adjectives, to denote the object that is to be affected; as, **3ῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ**, pleasant to be seen; **ῑ 4ῖῖῖ ἡῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ**, there is corn to be threshed; **ῑ ἡῖ ῖῖῖ ἡῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ**, the cows are to be milked. (129.)

GOVERNMENT.

11. Verbs transitive require their objects, in the accusative, after their agents; as, **Ծ ԵԱՅԼ ՄԵ ՔԵՐԻ**, I struck a man.

* The relative, and interrogative pronouns come before the verbs that govern them; as, **ԱՊ ԵՎ Կ ԵԱՅԼ ՄԵ**, the man whom I struck; **ՅՕ ԵՎ ՋԼԱԿՂ ԵՍ**? what will you take?

12. Verbs signifying advantage or disadvantage require also the object of the benefit, or injury, in the dative; as, **ԾՍԻԼԱՅՅ, ՔԵ ԾՍԻԵ**, he obeyed them; **ԾՕ ԿՆԻՂԻԿԸ ԾԿՊ**, it was told to me; **ԾՕ ԵՍՅ ՄԵ ԼԵԱԾԱՐ ԾՍԻԾ**, I gave a book to you.

13. Verbs of comparing, and taking away, require the ablative of the object of comparison, or deprivation; as, **ԾՕ ՂԼԾ ՂԻ ՄՕ ՇԵԾՐԳԻԾ ՍԱՄ, ՍԵ ԿՍԵՐԻ**, she stole my senses from me; **ՂԿՆԼՍՅՆՄ ԵՍ ԼԵ ԵՐԱՊ ՅԱՊ ԾՐԻԿԸ**, I compare you to a tree without fruit; **ԾՕ ԵԱՄԵԿԸ ՍԱԿԱ Ք**, it was taken from them.

14. The infinitive, and participles active, require the genitive; as, **ԵԿ ՄԵ ԾՍԼ ԾՕ ՇԵԱՊԿԸ ԵՐԱԿԱ**, I am going to buy malt; **ԵՂ ՔԵ ԿՅ ԼԱՄԱՂԸ Կ ԿՆԻԿ**, he was looking for his wife; **ԼԱՐ ՄԵԱԼԿԸ ԿՊ ԾՐԻԿՂ, ԿՐ ԵՂ ԾԵԱՊԱՊ. ԱՐԿԱՅԾԵ**, about to make prayer.—See Government of Nouns, rule 12, p. 79.

* If the object be a masculine noun, it is aspirated; as, **ԵԿ ՄԵ ԿՅ ՅԵԱՄԿԸ ԵՐԱՅՊ**, I am cutting a tree. (130.)

15. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as, **ՇԱՂԻԾ ՔԵ ԾՕ ՔՅՂԼԱՊ Կ ԼԵՅԵՊ**, he went to learn his lesson. (131.)

THE CONCORD AND GOVERNMENT OF VERBS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

- ԾԱԾԱՂ ՄՕ ԼԵՄԵ ԾԿՊ.** Give me my shirt.
ՅԿՕ՝ ՇՍՅԵ ՈԿ ՅԿԱԿԱՊ ԵՍ ԾՕ Why do you not wear your
ՂԾՕԿԱՅԵ ԾՍԾԱ ? black stockings?
ՈՂ ԿՊ ԸՐ ՔՐԻԾՂԻ ԿՊ ԵՐՕՅ ԿՍԻ- The strait shoe makes the foot
ԿՆՅ. sore.
ՈԿ ԵՐԱԿԱ ԵՍ ՄԿԱՊ Է. Did you never see it?
ՈԿ ԵԿՕԸ ԵՍ ՔԵՊ ԼԵ ԾԿՍՄԻԵ Do not trust yourself with im-
ԼԵԱՊԱ. prudent people.
ԿՈՊԿԱՅԵԱՊ ՔԵՔԵԱՊ Կ ՄԵՐԱՅՅ- He dwells in a large house.
Մ ՊՕՂ.
ԵՔՐԱՂ ԵՍ ԿՐ ԵՂ ՄՕ ԵԱԼԿԸ ? Are you about to strike me?
ԵԿ ԵԱՊ Կ ԾՅԵ ԿՅ ԵՂԿԱ The housewife is warming a
ԾՅԵ. drink.
ԵՂ ԵԱՊ Կ ԾՅԵ ԿՐ ԵՂ ԾԵՕԸ Կ The housewife was about to
ՔՂԿԱԿԸ. warm a drink.

- Табаші аіпе тон веазбеаη. Attend to the lady.
 Та ґеарі а тґе аз ґул а ґоу- The man of the house is going
 лао. to sleep.
 Та ґе ґґиобат а ґлеаґоа. He is writing his exercise.
 Та ме аза ґоґлаш аηош. I am learning it now.
 Се зо зґаηґеа ме. Though you should dispraise
 me.
 Тһаηґеη ме оо аη һтш а I shewed him the letter that you
 ґґиоб ту ґузам. wrote to me.
 А ηбеарґеа ηшґе леат ? Would you bring me with you ?
 Са ηаш ту аηе ? Where were you yesterday ?
 Наη аґеηт ґη оуш са ηеηоа Did she tell you how much she
 бґуаη η ? got ?
 Зо де ата ґаоаη тґеаηаη ? What are they about to do ?
 Аη те ηаґ оеη ґтаош ηη He that does not study will not
 бґаη ґе ґоґлумеа. be learned.
 Аη ґеарі а бґ леш аηηз. The man that was with him to-
 day.
 Саη ґуη ту ηо бата ? Where did you put my staff.
 ґаґηаηз ґηη оо оуηе ешш Ask that of some other man.
 еηе.
 ґеаоаη а оул аш аηη бґе. I can go any place.
 Нґ ηаш аґо аоη убал аруо. There was but one ripe apple,
 аη, а оуз ме ошґ. which I gave to her.
 Баη оо ґлоа ошот. Take your cloak off you.
 На ґуη аηаηз оηηа. Do not heed them.
 Беоо ме ґηηηеао оηηбґе. I shall be thinking of you.
 Раґґуη леат аηш. I would go with you again.
 Зо де ґуηеар ту ґуηе ? What will you put under us ?
 Да ηбґаоґаηа һом ηη лешґе If you had been with me, fear
 аη теазаη оо ηо буалао. would not let him strike me.
 Бһ ґеηеаη за буалаоґа. He was beating her.
 Бһуал ґшб аη тґ аη ηбуа- Are you about to beat us ?
 лаоηе ?
 ґеаη аш а а беаґаη бш. Take example by the bee.
 А оулар заґ блао бґар аш а That sucks each blossom of the
 ґошл. tree ;
 Бшот ґшґ еηηоηаґ ґоηηηл леш. Let us, like it, be timely wise.
 Азуη ґуηηηое а аη уаηη ηаґ And mind the hour, that
 ошз аш аш. comes not again.
 Аη ηзабаη аη ґуаη ґушз а Having taken the cup and given
 ηбґеηе бшґеаґш оо, а thanks, he said.
 оубаηш ґе.

Շայրբեյր թե Է թէն եօ.	He shewed himself alive.
Այ չարն 4 ժերոյոճալ ռօ, Էւս թե դարտ 4 զսր Կիւիւճէտ 4 ժօյն.	Calling his disciples to him, he gave them strength and power.
Երբ յօճ 4 ինձօյ 4 ի յի.	Ask a drink from the woman of the house.
Երբ 4 ի Չիարե յօճ 4 Երբ 4 յարտ յարտ.	Ask Mary to give a drink to you.
Երբ յիւո յի ինքնալո.	They are a beating, or, they are beating them.
Երբ ինքն 4 ինքն ինքնալո.	You are a beating.
Երբ յարտ 4 Պիւ.	I pray to God.
Երբ յարտ Էւ 4 Շիւճարն.	I pray thee, O Lord.
Երբ 4 ինքն.	Speak to my father.
Երբ Երբն, ինքն յի յի.	Speak English, if you can.
Երբ յարտ ինքն 4 յարտ յարտ 4 Երբ յարտ.	I commit to God my body and my soul.
Երբ ինքն յարտ յարտ.	I will be after beating you; <i>i.e.</i> I will have beaten you.
Երբ ինքն յարտ օ ինքն.	I am after coming from Scot- land; <i>i.e.</i> I have just come.
Երբ 4 ինքն 4 յարտ 4 յարտ յարտ Երբ յարտ ինքն յարտ յարտ.	Her mother and sister are against that business.
Երբ յարտ յարտ յարտ յարտ.	He having read that gospel.
Երբ յարտ յարտ յարտ (Երբ) Երբ.	A man who is called John.
Երբ յարտ յարտ յարտ յարտ.	Your health is drunk by us.
Երբ յարտ յարտ յարտ յարտ.	The unhorned doe is raised by them.

REFLECTED VERBS.

1. Reflected verbs are used to express a state of being, or an action terminating with the doer of it; as Կօճարն, I sleep; Երբն, I stand.

2. Whenever duration is expressed, or understood, the circumlocution, with the verb ինքն, is used; as, ինքն ինքն օ յարտ, I was asleep all night; Երբ յարտ յարտ, he is standing. (132)

REFLECTED VERBS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Երբ ինքն յարտ յարտ յարտ Երբ յարտ յարտ.	We are sleeping under the shade of the trees.
Երբ յարտ յարտ յարտ յարտ.	Is she sitting.

Νη ἴεαθ, ἀτ τὰ ἴειῖεαν ἡα	No, but he is sitting.
ἴιῖε.	
Ἐαῖ ἔοθαῖ τῦ ἀ ἡεῖη ?	Where did you sleep last night ?
Να κοθαῖ ἡοῖ ἡο.	Do not sleep any more.
Βεῖο ἴαοῖαη ἡα ἴεαῖαη.	They will be standing.
Φο ἔοῖτ ἡῖῖ ἡαῖ οῖηε βαῖβ.	I was silent as a dumb man.
Βη ἡε ἡο ἔοηηαῖς ἀ ἡΒαῖε	I was living in Dublin.
ἀτ Ἐηατ.	
Να βῖ το ἴεαῖαη ἀη ἴηη.	Do not stand there.
Βη ἡε ἡο ἔοῖῖαθ ἀβῖαθ	I was awake long before day.
ἡοηηε lo.	
Βη ἴειῖεη ἡα ἔοῖῖαθ ἡοηηαη,	He was awake before me ;
ἀῖαῖ το ἔοῖῖῖ ἴε ἡε.	and he awakened me.
Βῖ το ἔοῖτ.	Be silent.
Φο ἔοθαῖ ἡε ἀ ἡΦῖηθεαῖῖαη.	I slept in Dundalk.
Βη ἡε ἡο ἔοθαθ ἀηεῖη.	I was sleeping last night.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. The auxiliaries βῖ, ἴῖ, or ἀῖ, and ἔῖῖ, with their inflexions, are elegantly used to supply the place of all verbs denoting possession, want, power, necessity, or any affection of the body, or mind.

2. Βῖ is used with ἀῖαη, οῖηη, and ἡαῖη; ἴῖ, or ἀῖ, with ἔαη, and ἡοη; ἔῖῖ, with ἡοη only; as (133.)

Ἐα ἴῖαη ἀῖαη.	I have a knife.
Νη βῖαῖ ἴῖαη ἀῖαη.	I have not a knife.
Ἐα ἴῖαη ἡαῖη.	I want a knife.
Νη ἔῖῖ ἡοη ἀ ἔεαηαη.	I cannot do it.
ἴῖ εῖῖη ἔαη ἴῖηοβαθ.	I must write.
Ἐα ῖῖαθ ἀῖαη ἀῖη Φηῖα.	I love God.
Ἐα ῖαἔτ οῖηη.	I am cold.
ἴῖ ἡοη ἴηη ἴῖῖ.	That is mine too.

3. ἴῖ, or ἀῖ, simply denotes the object in itself; but τὰ always denotes it as connected with some circumstance.

Hence, it affirms simply of its object, although that object be expressed by two or more words; as, ἴῖ ἡε Φοηηαῖ, I am Donald; ἴῖ ῖαῖη ἀη οῖῖε ῖ, it is a cold night. But τὰ has a twofold object, and shews the subject and predicate distinctly from each other; τὰ Φοηηαῖ ἀῖ ἀη ἔοῖαῖ, Donald is at the door; τὰ ἀη οῖῖε ῖαῖη, the night is cold. (134.)

Hence also the interrogative, of ἀῖ, ἴῖ ἀη, is used in enquiring after any inherent quality of the subject; as, ἀη τῦ Φοηηαῖ? are you Donald? ἴῖ ἡε, I am.

But the interrogative, of *by*, *yr* *b'fujl*, is used in enquiring after any occasional quality, or circumstance; as, *b'fujl* *Doth'nall* *az* *an* *o'orag* ? is Donald at the door ? *ata*, he is.

4. When *ar*, or *yr*, *ba*, and *bu'c*, come in contact with vowels, they are contracted into *r*, *b*, or *m*; as,

Wag (*ma yr*) *tu* *fean an* If you are the man of the house.

Bean *oarb* (*oarb ba*) *anm* A woman whose name was *Eblin*.

Da *majll* (*ma ajll*) *leat e'rr* - If it were agreeable to you to listen to me.

Bfeam (*ba feam*) *oamra* It were better for me to be silent.

5. *Ba*, and *bu'c*, aspirate the following mutable consonants; as *bu'c* *hajt* *hom*, I would wish.

6. The auxiliary *by*, with the preposition *an*, is used to express existence; as, *ta* *rubajlce* *an*, there is a virtue; *by* *oune* *an*, there was a man. (135.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

An *tu* *Seamur* ? *yr* *me*.

Are you James ? I am.

B'fujl *tu* *tin* ? *ata*.

Are you sick ? I am.

Ta *an* *o'ode* *o'oda*.

The night is dark.

Yr *o'oda* *an* *o'ode* *j*.

It is a dark night.

Bfeam *hom* *a* *bejt* *marb*.

I had rather be dead.

Yr *z'preac* *beaz* *j*.

} She is a little wench.

Ta *rj* *na* *z'prijz* *b'z*.

My father has a good horse.

Ta *ead* *majt* *az* *m'ata*.

An *leatra* *an* *peaha* *ro* ? *yr* *homra* *e*.

Is this pen yours ? it is mine.

So *de* *ta* *o'it* *o'it* ?

What is a wanting to you ?

An *e* *ro* *o* *burza* *r'haor'rh* ? *yr* *ead*.

Is this your snuff-box ? it is.

Njl *amur* *azam* *an*.

I have no doubt.

A *h'earna* *oune* *q* *b'it* *n'am* *amur* *fa* *dhia* *a* *bejt* *an*.

Did ever any man doubt of the existence of God ?

Njl *curo* *azam* *de*.

I have no part in it.

Ta *ruact* *o'm* *anor*, *azur* *by* *tar* *m'or* *o'm* *az* *teact* *ar* *teact* *o'm*.

I am cold now, and I was very thirsty when I came in.

Bheara *me* *an* *ta* *z'oj* *o'm* *a* *m'arac* *ma* *o'z* *hom*.

I will give the money to you tomorrow, if I can.

Βλέπειν ἡμῶν ὅσοις ἔσται	I would rather you could have
ἂν ἔδωκεν ἡμῶν.	given it to-day.
Ἐστὶν ἡμῶν ἡ ὀστέα σου ἴδια;	Is the bone comb your own?
Ἦν ἡμῶν; ἡ δὲ ἡμῶν ἡ ὀστέα σου	It is mine; and the looking-
ἡμῶν ἴδια.	glass is mine also.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν.	If I had money.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν.	They want apples.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν; ἢ ἔσται ἡμῶν.	Are you sick? I am not.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν; ἢ ἔσται ἡμῶν.	Are you the officer? I am not.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	That is the same as to say, that
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	they were both alike.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	It were difficult for me.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	Are you cold? I am.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	He was the tallest man in the
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	company.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	She was the most beautiful
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	woman.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	If it were yours, my name
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	would not be in it.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν?	Is this knife yours?
Ἦν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	It is not mine now.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	If it is his, give it to him.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν?	Is she ashamed?
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν?	Had you my book?
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν?	Did they think long?
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	Our mother is older than
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	yours.
Ἐάντις ἔσται ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν.	Your cows are in the wood.

ADVERB.

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

Ἦν, ἦν, not, and ἦν? ἦν? not? aspirate and prefix ἦ to vowels;

Ἐάν, and ἔάν, to, aspirate infinitives;

Ἐάν, sign of the preter, aspirates active verbs;

Ἐάν, very, aspirates adjectives; and,

All the adverbial particles aspirate the words with which they are compounded; as, (136)

Ἦν ἦν ἔάντις ἔάντις ἔάντις ἔάντις. No man came with him.

Ἐάντις ἔάντις ἔάντις ἔάντις. I struck the other man.

Եր շօրն օւնի պրիւնի շօ, or Կ We ought to pray every day
 ծեօսանի չա՛ լա. The morning is very cold.
 Եւ աղ մայրոյն ու քար. He is a foolish man.
 Եւ չե նա ծոյնե ղեյնիչի. It is not so.
 Որ հաղկույ շա.

2. Նա՛, not, and Կա՞ where? eclipse active verbs; and
 Եր, sign of the preter participle, eclipses it; as, (137)

Նա՛ ծօյն լեյ՛ շէ քսիւ՛ ձալ. She cannot walk.
 Եր նիւալա՛ծ աղ ծօրայր. Having struck the door.
 Կա նիւօն չե նա շօնիւյն ? Where does he dwell ?

3. Adverbs signifying proximity, require the dative; as, Եւ
 չե աղչար ծան. he is near me. (138.)

4. The following adverbs require the ablative viz. (139.)

Ածօր, on this side. Արեւա՛ծ, within. Ածբա՛ծ, afar. Ծօ
 լեօր, enough. Անա՛ծ, out. and the like; as, Աղալ, tall,
 beyond.

Բաղ ածօր աշտի. Stay on this side with us.
 Եւ չե ածբա՛ծ Օնա շիչ. He is far from his house.
 Կիւարձ քի աղա՛ծ աղ աղ շիր. She went out of the country.
 Փ'ի՛ շե չօ լեօր ծօն իւ՛ ձօ. I eat enough of the meat.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Նար շիրն շու չօ մօ՛. Did you arise early ?
 Ծամալլ եւ՛ չ նա ծիւնիւն. A little while after that.
 Տեալ եւ՛ չօնի. A little while before.
 Նար շօ՛ ձալ մե մօրան աղիւն. I did not sleep much last night.
 Եղ մե, աղի ու շօ, աղ շի Կար I was once or twice about to
 Օրն. put on my cloaths
 Եւ ծիւն աղալ Կ ծիւն աղ եւալ I intend to go from home to-
 աղալա՛ծ. morrow.
 Կա իւարն Կ շիւրբար քի ձ Կ հար ? When will she come back again ?
 Կա իւա՛ Օ թօրա՛ յ. How long is it since she was
married ?
 Փօ թօրա՛ծ աղիւն յ. She was married last year.
 Երն չօ շիւրբ. Rise quickly
 Նա ծեօն մալ, թարձա. Do not delay, henceforth.
 Եր աղան Կ շիւրբար քի յալ Կա I seldom go down to them.
 Եր միւն Կ քարն մե Կարե՛ծ. I was often invited.
 Կիւն չե ձ աղիւն. He comes sometimes.
 Փարնիւարն յօ չե Կարե՛ծ. I say that he did not pay a
 յն. farthing.

Ναρ ιμῶνς ἀη φεαρ, α βι ἀήρο	Did the man depart who was here last night ?
ἀρέηη ?	
Νιον ὄιοι γε ὁαῶαη.	He did not pay any.
Ἐαρῖ ἀρ ὁο ?	From whence is he ?
Ἐα ηῶεαῶαῖο γε ?	Where went he ?
Ἐα ηυαηη α ὁμηῶνς γε ?	When did he go ?
Ναῖ ὁουηεαη τῦ με ?	Don't you understand me ?
Σῦο ἀρ ηαῖ ηεηρτεαη τῦ ηομ ?	Why do you not hearken to me ?
Νη ἔηηεαῶ γε ῖῖηη ἀη.	He would make no account of it.
Ἐαη α βῦαη γε ἀηοηη ?	Where is he now ?
Ἐαρ ῖῖς τῦ ἔ ?	Where did you leave him ?
Σῦῖο ἀηαιε ηομ.	Sit near me.
Να ταρ ημο ὄοηη.	} Do not come near me.
Να ταρ ἀηζαρ ὁαη.	
Να ταρ ἀβῶζῦρ ὁαη.	
Σῦῖο ζο ὄλυῖο λε ηο ἔαοβ.	Sit close by my side.
Β'ῖαῶα ηομ ἀηῦῖς ἔῦ.	I thought long when you were abroad.
ἢρ ῖαῶα ὁ'ῖαν τῦ ἔαη.	You staid long beyond.
Ἐα ηυῖ α ἔαηηε τῦ ἀηῖη. ?	When did you come over ?
ἢρ ἔαηη α ἔαηῖο τῦ ἀηοη.	It is long since you went over.
ἢρ ζεαηη ζο ηαῖα με ηαρ ἀηηη.	It is a short time, till I will go back again.
Ἐα ηε ηη α ὁταοηῖ ῖηαρ ὄηοτ ?	Who is that behind you ?
Ἐα ηε ηη α ὁταοηῖ ηῖηη ὄηοτ ?	Who is that beyond you ?
Β'ῖεαηη ηομ βεηῖο ηῖηη, ηο ὄοη.	I would rather be beyond than on this side.
Να βη ὄυη ηαρ ῖ ἀηηαρ.	Do not go back and forward.
Ἐῖ γε ὄυη ηῦη ῖ ἀηῖη.	He is going to and fro.
Να βη ὄυη ῖηοη ἢρ ῖαηη.	Do not go up and down <i>and up</i>
Σῖεῦη α ἔαηα με ἔαηη ο ῖοη.	A story that I heard long ago.
Οη φεαρ ἔηηοηηα α ἔαηηε α	From a wise man that came from afar.
ζῖἔηη	
Σῦηηζαρ ηα ηῦηηηζ βῖαῶ ηαηη.	That hills are green far from us.
Ἐα ἀη ταρῖηη ῖηη ηο ηαηῖ.	That bread is very good.
Ἐο βυαηεαῶ ἔ λε ὄυηηε εηε.	He was struck by another man.
Ἀη ηαρ ῖηη ἀτα. ?	Is it so ?
Ναρ ὄιοι γε ηα ῖαῖα ?	Did he pay the debts ?
Ἐα ηηηῖο ἀτα με.	I am in earnest.
Ἐηο ῖα ηαῖ ηβυαηηῖη ἔ ?	Why should I not strike him ?
Να τειῖς ἀηοη ηηοη ηῖο.	Do not go over any more.
Νηαρ ἔηηη γε ηοηῖηηαηηῖς ῖηηη	He never gave much heed to her.
ηαηη.	

Βη με τῆς ἡμέρας καὶ ἡσπέραι. I was sick during the night.
 Chuajō rī a zcojōh a hojbrē. She went to her work.
 Rejī tola De. According to the will of God.
 Ma tōs a mac na cūjē. If his son comes for him.

4. De, to, governs the dative; and jōjī, between, the accusative; as, tabā an leabā to na mēajō, give the book to the women.

5. All the other prepositions govern the ablative;

At, at.	le, lejj, with.
Ajī, upon.	Maī, like to, as.
Ah, in.	O, ua, from.
Aj, out of.	Oj, above.
Chuzē, to.	Re, jīj, to.
D4, by.	Rojīe, before.
De, of.	Seaca, by, in comparison with.
Fa, upon, &c.	Thaj, tājīj, over.
Faōj. Fujō, under.	Tre, tōjō, through.
Jan, without.	Um, ujīe, about; as.
Jo zur, to.	
D'ejjōj me uā rojīe la.	I rose an hour before day.
Nj fanan re ā m ā bjō.	It does not fit any thing.
Nj morān daōjīe rārtā le na zcīneahajō.	There are not many people satisfied with their fortunes.
Ta hāto ā bule ra na rat.	They are enraged at his prosperity.

6. Sometimes the government of the preposition is not observed, when zac, each, uje, all, or some such adjective comes before the substantive; as, cuajō reari le zac beah aca, a man went with every woman. (144.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Sujō ahajce an trolujj.	Sit near the light.
Seaj oj cūjē an dojajj.	Stand opposite the door.
Na tar an ahajc.	Do not come into my sight.
Na bj a mbajle mōj, no a zcājleān, jan beah ajī to lejjrzejul,	Be not in a city or castle without a woman to befriend you.
Rjīe me ro le heazal.	I did this for fear.
Cejōre tpojze ajī tojmheāto	Three feet in depth.
Chuajō re fan mbajle.	He went throughout or about the town.
Chuajō re cūm an bajle.	He went to the town.
Chuajō rī a zcojīe mīje.	She went for meal.

- Ἀ ἠδὲ μετὰ τὴν ἡμέραν. In the latter part of the night.
 Ραδὰ τῆς ἡμέρας ἑσπέρης. She will go before Sunday.
 Βεῖο ἢ πρὸ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐσπέρης She will be married before a
 ἔτος. year.
 Ἐμπροσθεν τῆς ἡμέρας. Before night fall.
 Ὡς ἡ γυναῖς ἡ δὲ ἡμέρας λέγει ἄνθρωπος. As a woman who would be un-
 ἄνετος. der melancholy.
 Ὅτι ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος She is incapable of telling a
 ἕψευδος ἢ ἡ ἀλήθεια. lie.
 Ὁ γὰρ ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος. Gaul had a crooked nose.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. Like the fingers of men playing
 ἄνθρωπος. harps.
 Ὅτι ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος. That is conformable to the
 ἀλήθεια. truth.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος. It is like the truth.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. I write sometimes by candle
 ἀνεπισημῶς. light.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. It is like a snuff-box.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. She dwells in yonder great house.
 ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. That is the way to Dublin.
 ἀνεπισημῶς.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. Do you know whom I love ?
 ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος ?
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. There is many a rich man with-
 ἀνεπισημῶς. out tranquility.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. There is little pleasure in the
 ἀνεπισημῶς. world.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. It is their father's.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. There is beer in your house.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. We were not speaking about
 ἀνεπισημῶς. your father.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. It was not with my will that she
 ἀνεπισημῶς. married him.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. He has a son in the army.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. Repeat a word or two of the
 ἀνεπισημῶς. song.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. Among the sons of the priests.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. We have sinned against
 ἀνεπισημῶς. God.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. He shall make peace concern-
 ἀνεπισημῶς. ing his sin.
 Ὡς ἡ ἀνεπισημῶς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος. He came to Scotland.

CONJUNCTION.

1. The conjunctions *azur*, and *ho*, or, *na*, than, and the like have the same moods, and cases, after them that go before them ; as, *arhujl mari ata*, *azur bi*, *azur bjar zo bnat*, as it was and is, and shall be for ever ; *torac an lae azur na hojbrne*, the beginning of the day and of the work. (145.)

2. *Mar* as, o, since, *rul*, before that, *ma*, if, *mur*, if not, *na*, than, *zur*, that, and their compounds, aspirate ; as, *Racam lejr ma tjs re ljh*. Let us go with him, if he come with us.

Fazajm bar o dohajnc me to Let me die, since I have seen
zhur. thy face.

3. *zo*, that, *va*, if, *mun*, if not, *nac*, that, and their compounds, eclipse, and prefix *h* to vowels ; as, (146.)

Desum zo otajnc re anall. I say that he came over.

Uc nac bfulho mo bnatna O that my words were now
ahor rzhobta. written.

Muna bfillat re uajm. If he had not turned from me.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Ma cuala tu me, If you heard me.

Ze zur buajl me e. Although that I struck him.

Ze zo mbuajlfeh e. Although I had struck him,

Muna otjucfat dohounne na Unless some one would come
cuhe. for him.

Clumzm zo bporfan bean aca. I heard that one of the women
will be married.

Da otjucfat ljh fujneac. If we could stay.

Cozat Eoin mojn azur Chujh The war of Eoin the great, and
ceat catarj. Conn of an hundred battles.

Nj bfuafar blar bho ho tje. There was not a taste of meat or
drink found.

Zr an abar rjh fuzjro an Therefore shall a man leave his
fean a atajr, azur a matd. father and his mother.

Jr mo jad na jr feiojn ajr- They are more than can be
eam. numbered.

Ma ta nac bful mo tjs mar Although my house be not so
rjh az Dia, jtcat to rjh with God, yet he hath made a
re ceanjal lomra. bond with me.

Leo for teazartcar to fean- Moreover by them is thy ser-
bpozantur. vant taught.

Deazal zo bfujeo rjb bar. Lest ye die.

Οἷη ἢ τὺ ἢ κόβη ἄ φαζηαῖ. For you have a right to get it.
 Ἰοῆατ ζυρ ἴέυη γε ἄ ηαῖζῖτῖη. So that he denied his master.
 Βῖοῦ ζο βῖφυλ τὺ φαῖόβῖη. Although you be rich.
 Σε τὰ τὺ λαῖοῖη. Notwithstanding you are strong.

INTERJECTION.

1. The interjection *α, ο*, requires the vocative; and aspirates the noun next to it; as, *α Τηγαρηα Θε, O Lord God.* (147.)

1. *Μαηζ*, woe to, and the like, require the dative; as, *μαηζ ουρτε α ουηηε τουα, wo to you wretched man.* (148.)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS PROMISCUOUSLY EXEMPLIFIED.

Ατ τριμαζ ηαῦ βῖφυλῖη. Woe is me that I am not!
Φαραορ! ταμογο ηλε φαοι ἄαη Alas! we are all subject to
ουη εῦζ. death.
Μαηζ θαμρα! α βῖ ηο ηορτ. Wo to me! who was silent.
Μοημαρ, ἢ τριμαζε το εμεα- Alas, hard is your fate!
ηυη.
Ταρ αν το, α Sheamarr. Come hither, James.
Εητ, εητ, ηο leanab! Hush, hush, my child!
Μο λεαη ζυρ ουηεῖζ ηο Alas that my friends are gone
αηηδε υαηη! from me!
ὐῆ! ῦῆ! αα τριμαζε τυματ. Alas! alas! what a sorrowful
 journey.

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

NOTES.

[THE NUMBERS IN THE GRAMMAR REFER TO THE CORRESPONDING NUMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING NOTES] :—

1. It is impossible to find English words, which exhibit all the sounds of the Irish language. The words contained in this table are such as most nearly resemble them; the examples, however, will be satisfactory to such as read for their private improvement, and will be found very important, in assisting the instructions of the teacher.

2. The preposition *in*, was anciently prefixed to many words; but, for sound's sake the *n* was omitted; as, *c4c*, a battle, *isc4c*, in battle. In latter ages, in order to comply with a rule of comparatively modern invention (which is noted in treating of the vowels,) the *j* was changed into *4*; as, *4jca*; still however, the same rapidity of pronunciation, which the *j* received was applied to *4*; and, in many instances, the *j* or *4* was entirely omitted, both in writing and speaking; as *ta me in mo cōrla*; properly contracted into *imo cōrla*; but commonly written and spoken *mo cōrla*, I am asleep, or in my sleeping state.

3. The thick sound of *o*, and *u*, resembles the hardest sound of *th*, in the English word *think*; but in forming this thick sound, the tongue must be strongly pressed against the root of the upper foreteeth, instead of being protruded between the teeth; by which means the aspiration is completely stopped, and these consonants receive nothing of that semivocal sound which is given to *th* in English.

4. and 5. The sounds of *l*, and *n* double, are both formed by the same position of the tongue; viz. by placing it so as to press upon the upper foreteeth and gum, while the point of it is perceptible between the teeth. The only difference, in forming them, is, that the aspiration to *l* is guttural, and to *n*, nasal.

6. This sound is formed by slightly touching the sound *ee* English, before, as well as after *n*; as if the word *free* was written and pronounced, *feeree*.

7. This sound of *ř* is much more hard and forcible than that of single *s* in English: it is formed by presenting the point of the tongue to the aperture of the teeth, and expressing a very strong aspiration.

8. See note 3.

9. In ancient writings, the letter *h* was prefixed to vowels, much more frequently than in modern ones; thus *é*, he, *í*, she, were anciently written *he*, and *hi*. But it was very seldom attached to consonants, the pronunciation of which was left to the reader's own judgment. The contraction, formed by fixing a point over a consonant, is a modern invention.

10. The broad vowels are frequently commuted for each other when they are not emphatical; and, in like manner, the small vowels may be commuted for each other; as, *oíur*, all, humble; may be written *uíur*. This change can be made only when the vowel or diphthong is short; thus *bár*, death, is always written with *á*; but *bar*, the palm of the hand, may be also written *bor*.

11. *B* and *p*, *c* and *z*, *o* and *u*, were frequently commuted, in ancient writings; thus *zbur*, or *ocur*, and; *labairt*, or *lap-hairt*, speak; *cuairt*, or *cuairt*, a visit; and, since it became usual to aspirate consonants, *bh*, and *mh*, *oh* and *zh*, have often been commuted in the same manner; as, *athair*, or *azhair*, the face.

12. *Oh* and *zh* may be written indifferently, in terminations, or where they are not radical; as, *bhac*, or *bhac* meat; *řair*, or *řair*, witness.

13. Grammarians have commonly laid it down as a rule, that *ř* may be eclipsed by *o*, *m*, or *t*, as well as by *bh*; but this is not correct. The examples given of these eclipses are only contractions for *řo*, *řo*, (or *řo*, instead of *řo*); thus, *řo řeol*, or *řo řeol*, thy flesh, is commonly written *řeol*, or *řeol*; and *řo řear*, my husband, is written *řear*.

14. It will appear, from these tables, that the greater part of the words in Irish consists of one or two syllables; all radical words do so; but they are very easily compounded into words of three or four syllables. In studying these tables, therefore, the learner should be accustomed to resolve the polysyllables into their constituent parts, and observe the separate force of each part.

Although the directions already given are most agreeable to the true pronunciation of the Irish language, yet a considerable diversity exists, in the manner of speaking it, in different places

It would be impossible to specify all the deviations from rule, that have corrupted the expression of the various provinces; but the following may serve as a few instances of them:—

In general the accent falls on the first syllable, and this principle is observed in the north of Ireland; as, άμην, bread; ράριον, a razor; but, in the south and west, they say άμην, ραριον, &c.

Scottish
άμην

Again, when η follows c, z, m, or τ, it is pronounced, in the north, like ρ; as, cηαη, a bone, cηαη; cηο, a nut, cηο zηιοη, an action, zηιοη; τηυε, envy τηυε; but in the south and west the true pronunciation is retained, and the η receives its own sound.

cηαη
zηιοη
τηυε and
also τηυε.

B, or m, when aspirated, was originally sounded as v; as μηο ματαρι, my mother, pronounced *mo vahair*. This ancient pronunciation is still retained in the north of Ireland, as in Scotland, and the Isle of Man. It is also retained in the south, in the beginning of words; and in the middle, if joined by a small vowel, thus, ράριον, rich, the pronounce *sairiv*. But if the next vowel be broad, as in the words ροζηρι, harvest; ραοβαρι, an edge; which should be pronounced *favor* and *favour* (being two words of distinct syllables,) those of the south entirely suppress the consonant; and, contracting the two syllables into one, they say, ροαρι, and ραερ.

Throughout Connaught, Leinster, and some counties of Ulster, the sound of *w* is substituted for that of *v*, to represent bh, and mh. Thus, μηο βαρι, my death, and μηο μαα, my son, (properly sounded, *mo vas*, and *mo vac*,) are pronounced, *mo was*, and *mo vac*. Thus, too, in the Apostle's creed, the words, ζαβαο οη Σπιριαο Ναοη, conceived from the Holy Ghost, are pronounced in the west of Ireland, *gow οη Σπιριαο Ναοη*; without considering that the word ζαβαο in ancient manuscripts, is often written *capao* being clearly of the same origin with the Latin *capiro*.

Ch, at the end of words, or syllables, is very weakly expressed by the natives of Ulster: αc receives no more force, than if it were written αh; and ch, before τ, is quite silent in all the country along the sea coast, from Derry to Waterford; thus, βι τυηε βοατ, there was a poor man, is there pronounced, βι τυηε βοτ.

Ch is also omitted in pronouncing many words, such as αταρι, father, ματαρι, mother, &c., in most of the counties in Ulster and the east of Leinster, where these words are pronounced as if written άαρι μααρι.

H

Such is a specimen of the provincial accents, which vary in Irish, as in all other living languages ; and the only remedy for which is a careful attendance to those rules, which are framed conformably to the orthography, and founded upon the authority of the ancients, in whose time the language was cultivated and refined infinitely beyond the modern manner of expression.

15. The article is simply, as follows ;

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOM. Ḃn.	N ^a .
GEN. MASC. an ; FEM. na .	

It is inflected, in the different cases, by prefixing **co** for the dative ; as, **co an**, contracted, **con**, and **con^a** : and using some preposition that governs the ablative ; as, **le^r an**, &c. four of which are exhibited with the article, by way of example,

16. These rules comprehend all the information respecting genders, that can be of use to the learner. Such words, as do not come under them, must be learned by practice. Nor is it of any consequence to a person who does not speak Irish as his native tongue, to be told, that the pronoun, **é**, he, will agree with the masculine only ; **í**, she, with the feminine ; or that the gender may be ascertained by trying the concord of a noun with the article.

17. It will appear, upon inspecting the declensions, that nouns in general undergo not more than two inflexions, besides the nominative ; and that they might be declined with three cases—viz., the nominative, genitive, and dative. But experience has sufficiently proved, that learners more easily comprehend the construction of a language, when words, which are used in directly opposite situations, are denominated differently, even though there be no difference in their form, than when the same title is given to the agent, and the object in discourse. Hence the usual division into six cases has been adopted, as being best suited for the purpose of grammatical construction.

18. The nouns of the Irish language seem naturally to divide themselves into the four declensions here exhibited : and the examples classed under each, comprehend a considerable number of nouns ; an expertness in declining which, will render all others easy and familiar.

The preposition **le**, with, which is exhibited as the sign of the ablative, has been chosen merely for convenience ; but any other preposition governing the ablative would answer equally well, and might be substituted in its place.

If it be still regretted, that no specific rules can be given, to ascertain in every instance to what declension a word belongs, from an inspection of the nominative alone—it is to be considered, that this difficulty is not peculiar to the Irish; and a moderate degree of attention will overcome it in this as well as in other languages.

19. The list of heteroclitics might be rendered more copious, by attending to the various inflexions of nouns, in the different parts of Ireland. But as this would be descending to the sanction of provincial barbarisms, it appeared more advisable to state those only which are uniformly irregular. Perhaps, even to these, additions might be made, which have escaped the notice of the compiler.

20. Having learned to decline nouns alone, the student will easily inflect them with the article, which should be kept at business entirely separate from the former. Almost every noun may be inflected with the article; and it would be no unprofitable exercise if the examples under the foregoing declensions were revised, in union with the article.

21. Although the combination of words, such as articles, nouns, and adjectives inflected together, belongs more properly to Syntax, yet it was thought advisable to exhibit them here; and the student, in learning the use of the article. (see p. 76,) should always refer to these examples.

22. Participles ending in ḡ , which come under this 'rule, take ḡe additional, in the nominative plural; as be4ḡ4ḡḡ , be4ḡ-ḡ4ḡḡe , blessed.

23. Adjectives are frequently eclipsed, after nouns, in the ablative singular, and genitive plural; as oḡ ḡcoḡḡ , from the foot; ḡa la ḡḡuaḡ , of the cold days.

24. The genitive of many adjectives requires an increase, in order to form the comparative; as, ḡluḡ , gen. ḡluḡe , comp. ḡluḡe .

ḡe , of it, is often added to comparatives; as, ḡḡḡ4ḡe , the shorter of it; buḡ ḡḡḡ4ḡe ḡe ḡḡ .

25. In order to make the expression complete, 4ḡ requires 4ḡḡ ḡḡe , after the adjective; as, 4ḡ ḡḡe 4ḡḡ ḡḡe the whitest of all, but 4ḡḡ ḡḡe is often omitted.

Ro , very, can hardly be said to denote a superlative degree of comparison; as it simply signifies a high degree of the quality that is expressed; but it is most conveniently classed with superlatives, in grammar; and, when this distinction is observed, it can occasion no error.

26. Some other adjectives seem to form the degrees of comparison irregularly; as, ἡμίλλ, low, ἡμίρ ἡλε, lower, &c., but, as these are only contractions for the full words, they may be better learned by practice.

Ἔοζυρ, near, compar. ῥοῖζρε, may be added to this list.

27. These are the names of the numerals, as now expressed. In former times the higher decades were expressed by single words; as, τρηόατ, thirty, τεατηαάατ, forty, ηόατ, ninety, &c.; and the ordinals were formed accordingly; but these words are no longer generally intelligible, and it would only perplex the learner to exhibit obsolete words, which may be easily learned in reading ancient writings.

28. In the north of Ireland, μμη is commonly said, instead of βμη, your; but it is never used in correct writings.

29. 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.

30. The simple and original relative is α who which, for which τσ or ηόσ, is often used in writing. Αη τε, properly means the male person (who understood); and αη τη, the female person. Σε σε, is a contraction for ση, σε or ση, who, βατ, were, and έ, he, she, or it. But in all these expressions the relative α, who or which, is either expressed or understood.

31. Σρετ is more used in writings of some age, than in familiar conversation. Σο τε, as it is commonly written, and pronounced, may be only an abbreviation for ζμητ, (Latin quid) έ, what is it? And it has been ingeniously observed by Mr. Stewart, that the pronoun should be distinguished here by the termination; viz., that in speaking of males, we should say, ζμητ έ—of females ζμητ η, but this distinction is not observed in ancient writings.

32. Σύτ, yonder is frequently used instead of ύτ, after pronouns of the third person; as 'ρε ρύτ αη ρεαη τεατηα yonder is the same man: or when put absolutely, the noun being understood; as, λε ρύτ with yon; α βραε τμ ρύτ; do you see yon?

33. Λμη, λεατ, &c. These compound pronouns are read, in books and writings of some antiquity, (as they are still retained in the Scottish Galic,) μμη, μμητ, μμη, μμη, μμη, μμη.

34. It may be sufficient to mention here, once for all, that there is some variety in the orthography of these pronouns, even among the most correct writers. Thus, the third persons singu-

lar, feminine, *41ce*, *41rce*, *cuice*, &c., might be more correctly terminated in *i* as, *41ci*, *41rci*, *cuici*, &c., being formed by the combination of the prepositions with *y*, she. But as this orthography never was generally practised, it was not thought advisable to deviate from the written standards of the language.

Thus *hom* is frequently written *leam*; *uinne*, *uinnch*; *oim*, *uathra*, *uathra*, and the like; but in all these instances, the original and radical sounds are preserved; the only licence being in the use of the adventitious letters.

35. 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 accuracy 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 *fein*, self, is used instead of the terminations usually added; as, *níhe me fein é*, I myself did it.

36. This subject is so very important, that the learner, who desires to become a proficient in the Irish language, should not rest satisfied with the few examples here exhibited; but retrace the declensions, combining nouns, adjectives and pronouns, in every variety, and marking accurately the distinctions of meaning produced by the emphatical increase.

37. Some respectable Irish grammarians represent the inflexions of verbs as much more simple than they are here exhibited; but it is much to be questioned whether through a too great eagerness for simplifying, they do not occasion more obscurity than the most tedious examples would produce. The inquisitive student will wish to see the various modes of thought and action fully expressed; and he can content himself with committing to memory those that are *radically* different; and which are distinguished by being inflected through all the persons.

It is proper to observe, that all the inflexions of the verbs, (particularly the terminations of the second and third persons plural,) are not equally used, in common writing and conversation, throughout every part of Ireland. But, as it would be impossible to specify all the local idioms, it appeared sufficient to omit only such words as are obsolete, and to insert such as are understood in general, adopting the best Irish authors as the criterion of propriety.

Some writers on Irish grammar deny the existence of an infinitive, and say that the place of it is supplied by a verbal noun; but this is only quibbling about names; the infinitive and par-

tiple, imply the force of nouns, in Irish, as in all other languages.

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

40. This second form of the present tense is the original and correct one; the first is nothing more than the simple verb, with *á* prefixed; but they are both very commonly used, both in writing and speaking.

41. In all interrogations, *á* is either expressed or understood; sometimes it is pronounced *á*, on account of the following consonant; sometimes it is entirely omitted, as in the present instance; and sometimes before *b*. it is changed into *m*; as, *á mbuaillín ?* wilt thou strike ?

42. This form of the preter tense differs from the preceding in the omission of the sign *co*. The sign of the preter was anciently written *po* or *áco*, as well as *co*; but in modern speaking and writing, it is very often omitted, and the tense is ascertained by the form of the verb.

43. Instead of *naib ríad*, in the third person plural, *naib-ádaí* was commonly in use some time since; but it is hardly understood at present.

44. These persons are indifferently written *bíad*, or *bíod*, (See note 10.) 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.

45. The interrogative *á* is here changed into *m*, for sound's sake, the *á* being usually omitted. (See note 41.)

46. The second person plural is sometimes written *béite*, instead of *béid*, ye shall be.

47. In such expressions as these, the relative *á*, who, is always expressed or understood.

48. *ána* is most correctly the sign of this tense; and *muí*, which is also used, is nothing more than a rapid and vulgar manner of expression.

49. This also may be written *bíar*; or, as it is sometimes pronounced, *béar*.

50. *ána* is frequently used instead of *muí*, in this tense, as in the present, negative, subjunctive.

51. These expressions are literally translated, it were good with me that I were; and, it were better with me that I were. Many such phrases are used; as, *buidé hian lóm*, I desire; *í tmuas lóm yac naib mé*, I am sorry I was not.

52. 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.

53. Many regular verbs might be exhibited as examples, all differing in some minute particulars; but a remarkable proof of that which is chosen being one of the most proper is, that is the same which has been adopted by Mr. Stewart, in his Galic grammar, published long since this was written.

54. In these expressions, (as in those noted 47,) the relative *a*, who, which, is always expressed or understood.

55. The sign *do* is frequently omitted in this tense,; and the personal terminations are seldom used in vulgar conversation. In the Erse dialect, they are entirely omitted.

In old manuscripts, the termination *ream*, or *riom*, is sometimes written in the first person plural; as, *do buajream*, for *do buajleamair*, we struck.

56. To these may be added the preter interrogative, negative, *načar buaj me*, did I not strike? *Nar* is sometimes written for *načar*, by mistake.

57. The second person plural is sometimes written *buajfite*; and the third person, *buajfio*. The *f*, in the first form of the future, is introduced in order to give more strength to the expression; and the termination is written indifferently *eao*, or *io*, when the penult ends in a small vowel; as, *bujfeao*, or, *bujfio*, I shall, or will break.

But if the penult be broad, *ao* only is used; as, *caiffeao*, I shall, or will twist. There are many verbs, however, which do not admit *f* in the future.

58. The same observation, with respect to the relative, which is made, notes 47 and 54, is to be continued here.

59. When the penult ends in a broad vowel, the termination of this tense is regularly *faiñ*; as, *da zcaiffaiñ*.

But more usually a broad vowel is inserted, before *ñ* to correspond with that in the penult; as, *da zcaiffaiñ* or, *zcaiffuñ*, had I twisted.

The *f* is frequently omitted in this tense, except in the second person singular: and the second person plural is frequently used, without the pronoun. The orthography of the several

persons is various, in different manuscripts, but still the radical sounds are retained ; as,

Φα ζcυηη̄,	{ Had I, or if I had sent ; }	Φα ζcυηεα- ηοη,	}	Had we sent.
Φα ζcυηηεα, or, Φα ζcυηηεα,	{ Hadst thou sent ; }	Φα ζcυηηεαοι, or, Φα ζcυηηητε,		

Φα ζcυηηεαδ̄ ηε, had he sent ; Φα ζcυηηηοη, had they sent.

60. It will be a useful exercise for the learner, here, to form a number of potential phrases, by combining ηιοη λεατ, &c., οαη, οηητ, &c., with such words as those exhibited in these examples.

61. The simple participle is βυαητε. The termination is somewhat various, in different verbs, see page 66, Formation of the passive voice. Thus, when the last vowel of the penult is broad, the termination is τα ; as, cαητα, twisted ; or an η is inserted in the penult ; as, βηυζ̄ βηυηζε, bruised. When the termination of the imperative is a soft guttural, the τ is often aspirated, for sound's sake ; as, ζιοηηηζ̄, shorten, ζιοηηηζετ, or rather ζιοηηηηζετ, shortened.

62. This termination is often lengthened by poetic invention, οη being inserted before the last syllable ; as, βυαηηηοεαη, for βυαηηεαη.

63. The preter negative may be formed thus ; ηηυα βε ζηη βυαηαδ̄ ηε, or ηηυα ηβυαηηηοδ̄ ηε.

64. These verbs nearly correspond, in their nature, to those commonly denominated neuter. But they are not so numerous, as none of them are used to denote any strong exertion, even when the action does not fall upon another object.

65. The observation made on the letter α, with respect to the preposition αη, is fully exemplified here, and throughout these verbs. See also page 79, rule 10.*

66. This interrogative can hardly be used, in the first person, but is exhibited here, for the sake of uniformity. *

67. As it has been more than once observed, in other notes, there is some variety in this tense, as spoken in different places ; thus,

Νη̄ cοηοεαηαη, ηη̄ cοηοεαηηαο, or ηη̄ cοηοεαηα ηε, I will not sleep.

Ζη̄ ζcοηοεαηηαο ? α ζcοηοεαηαη ? &c., shall I sleep &c.

68. As the potential mood is formed, in these verbs, by aid of the same words that are already exhibited in βη, and βυαη, it is

unnecessary to repeat it here. It may be almost superfluous to observe, that reflected verbs, implying no action done to another, are incapable of being inflected in the passive voice.

69. Having studied the full examples of conjugations, the learner will here see the original simplicity, and remarkable regularity, of the Irish verbs. That the imperative is the root, from which all the other parts are formed, will be evident, on the slightest inspection. The same observation occurred to Mr. Stewart (Galic Grammar, page 82); but it is somewhat singular, that, in giving the examples of the conjugations, he does not place the imperative first in order.

70. The form $\tau\omicron$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{o}$, corresponds more exactly with the general rule; although $\tau\omicron$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}$ is more common. The same may perhaps be observed of some other verbs, but the difference is so inconsiderable, that it does not seem worthy of being noted as an irregularity.

71, 72. When these references were made, for notes, it was intended to insert the observations, which have already been made, at notes 57, and 59.

73. In the following tables, as many of these verbs as occurred to the author's observation are inserted. He does not pretend to say, that the lists are complete; but they contain, at least, the greater part of such words; and the learner will easily attain the knowledge of any others, in the course of reading, and speaking.

74. Some of the foregoing verbs may be otherwise formed, in the infinitive; as,

$\text{Cora}\eta$,— $\tau\omicron$ $\acute{\text{c}}\text{o}\text{r}\acute{\text{a}}\eta\tau$,— $\tau\omicron$ $\acute{\text{c}}\text{o}\text{r}\eta\acute{\text{a}}\eta$, defend.

$\text{Cre}\tau$,— $\acute{\text{c}}\text{r}\epsilon\text{I}\tau\eta\epsilon\lambda$,— $\acute{\text{c}}\text{r}\epsilon\text{I}\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}$, believe.

$\text{Muir}\acute{\text{z}}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$,— $\eta\mu\text{I}\acute{\text{z}}\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau$,— $\eta\mu\text{I}\acute{\text{z}}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}$, awaken.

$\text{Tre}\text{I}\acute{\text{z}}$,— $\acute{\text{t}}\text{r}\epsilon\text{I}\acute{\text{z}}\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$,— $\acute{\text{t}}\text{r}\epsilon\text{I}\acute{\text{z}}\eta\tau$, forsake.

$\text{Tu}\text{I}\acute{\text{z}}$,— $\acute{\text{t}}\text{u}\text{I}\acute{\text{z}}\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$,— $\acute{\text{t}}\text{u}\text{I}\acute{\text{z}}\eta\eta$, understand.

$\text{Sa}\eta\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$,— $\acute{\text{f}}\acute{\alpha}\eta\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$,— $\acute{\text{f}}\acute{\alpha}\eta\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau$, compare.

Note, that τ is often added to η , where it might be well omitted; as,

$\text{L}\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\tau\omicron$ $\text{le}\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\eta\eta\tau$, for $\tau\omicron$ $\text{le}\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\eta\eta$ follow.

75. This, with the three foregoing blank references, is intended to point out words, in which there is some deviation from the general rules. But these irregularities are more owing to local idioms, than to any radical variety of expression; and they are noted here, that the learner may not hesitate in generally inflecting all verbs, according to the common rules.

If the imperative $\tau\eta\text{om}\acute{\alpha}\eta$, drive, were used, there would be no

irregularity in this verb, in which the "a" is the leading and radical vowel.

76. It has been justly observed by General Vallancy, that "from the description given of the irregular verbs, by M'Curtin and Molloy, they are sufficient to deter any one from attempting to learn this language; whereas, they are neither more numerous, nor more difficult, than those of the Latin, French, and English languages."

77. Nijm, I do, in old manuscripts is written 3ηηη; and ηηεαγ, I did, is written ηοη3ηεγ. M'Curtin remarks that 3 should always be retained in this verb, to distinguish it from ηη, not; but this is not observed in the Irish Bible, or many correct modern works.

The preter interrogative of all the irregular verbs, except abá, say, is formed of a or an, instead of ηαη.

78. The imperative abá is propounded of aο, and beηη; as also the preter ουβáτ, of οο and beηητ. Thus, in ancient manuscripts, we read, αηηη ηη beηητ αη ηηλε, as the poet says; aο beαητ αη ηηλε, the poet said. Hence ουβηαγ and, ουβáτ, will not admit of οο as the sign of the preter, because this particle is compounded in the verb itself. Beηηηη οεαηαηο, &c., are also contractions of οο and beηη.

The participles ηαο, ηαοα, and the passive ηáτe, said, are from an obsolete verb, ηαητεαη, it is said or called; to be found in old manuscripts.

79 80. Tabá is compounded of οο, an obsolete particle, or sign of the dative, and beηη; and probably means give. Beηη is often used alone, in the imperative, to signify give, bring, carry, lay hold on, overtake, or bring forth young.

The preter tense of tabá ηη οη3αγ, οη3 ηe, I gave or brought. The preter of beηη ηη ηη3αγ, ηη3 ηe, I took, laid hold on, overtook, or brought forth.

EXAMPLES.

Tabá οeοc óαη.	Give a drink to me.
Tabá leατ é.	} Bring it with you.
Beηη leατ é.	
Tabá ηαητ é.	} Give it from you.
Beηη ηαητ é.	
Beηη á ηο.	Lay hold on this.
Bheαηα ηe óηητ é.	I will give it to you.
Beαηαηοηο οηηα.	We shall overtake them.
Beαηα ηe cloηóeαηη ηοηη.	I will bring a sword with me.

Βεαηα η βαη.	She will bear a child.
Θηυζ η θαη ε.	She gave it to me.
Θηυζ ηε λειη ε.	He brought it with him.
Κηυ ηε λειη ε.	He took it with him.
Κηυ η οηηα.	She overtook them.
Κηυ η ηαα.	She bore a son.

81 The entire imperative is thus formed :

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| 2. Ταη, come thou. | } { | 1. Τηζεαηηοηη, let us come. |
| 3. Τηζεαθ, ηε, let him come. | | 2. Τηζηθε, come ye. |
| | | 3. Τηζηοηη, or ηηζεαθ ηηαο, let them come. |

The participle τεαατ, is also found written ηαατ, ηηζεαατ, and ηηζεαατ.

82. The obsolete verb ηηζηηη; preter, ηηζηηαο to arrive at, or come to, is sometimes used in the preter. It seems to be compounded of ηο and ηηζηηη, ηο and ηηζηηαο.

83. It is probable that ε is the radical letter in this verb, as in the Greek εω, and Latin eo, I go; hence τε go, having τ prefixed.

In ancient manuscripts, το τεαα is found, instead of το εααη, in the preter; as, ηοααη τεαα οη ηαα, a troop went over the plain.

The participle passive is used, compounded with ηη, or ηοηη, fit or proper to be done; as, ηοηηουα, fit, or proper to go or to be gone.

84. Φαζ signifies also get, and may be so translated throughout. In the north of Ireland it is pronounced as if written φοζ.

85. The passive infinitive, and participle, are not in use. Φο ηηηε was formerly used, as well as ηαηηαη, in the preter; as το ηηηε Φηηηε, Philip was found.

The future affirmative, ηεααο, and ηεααη, are borrowed from ηαβ, have, take, or receive.

86. Φευα signifies behold, or take a view of anything. Φεηα, and αηηαηα, observe, or look at; with which may be classed ηηεαηηαηηη, notice, remark. Οηηη, I see, or perceive an object. Φεηα, or ηηαα, is used after negative, interrogative, and conditional participles; as, ηα φεηα α ηηη, do not look on that; ηα φεηα ου, if you see. And, in the imperative, first person plural, ηηηηοηηη, or φεηαοηηη, let us see.

87. The passive infinitive and participle are not in use.

Φηηααηη, or as it is sometimes written φεηααηη, is often used

impersonally, with a dative or the person, (as in other languages,) to express, think; or imagine; as, *na habá a b'raicear óg,* do not say what you think; *na éicear óg,* if you imagine. To which may be added the ancient preter, *éoncar*; as, *do éoncar dathra mar an zceatna,* it seemed good to me also.

88. *Éir,* listen, is more commonly used, in the imperative, than *cluih,* hear. In ancient writings, *cluar* was the imperative of this verb; but it is now used to signify an ear.

Clóigh is used, as well as *cluih*, in the present indicative; and *do élor,* (still used in Munster,) was the original preter, instead of *do éualar*; as, *do élor zú a Rama,* a voice was heard in Rama.

89. This can be done only with adjectives signifying quality. As to numerals, they are expressed adverbially by prefixing *an,* *ánra,* or, more commonly, *'ran,* in the, (see page 91, rule 7,*) to the ordinal adjective, and adding *as,* place; as, *'ran t'rear as,* thirdly, *i. e.* in the third place. To express once, twice, &c., *ra,* upon, about, is used with the cardinal adjective; as *ra do,* *ra tu,* &c.

90. Adverbial expressions of this kind are very numerous; but those here exhibited will afford a specimen of the manner in which they are formed.

91. These words are commonly called inseparable prepositions. but, as the predicate no relation, they are more properly denominated adverbial particles.

To those here asserted, some authors have added the following, viz:—

<i>Daí.</i>	} Good, as,	<i>Daíhuirte,</i>	good people.
<i>Deaí.</i>		<i>Daíhuirte,</i>	ill taught.
<i>Droó,</i>	bad.	<i>Priothar,</i>	first cause.
<i>Prioth,</i>	first.	<i>Féilzhoth,</i>	a very bad action.
<i>Féil,</i>	very bad.	<i>Rotharóte,</i>	before said.
<i>Roth,</i>	before.	<i>Rotharóte,</i>	very good.
<i>Ro,</i>	very.	<i>Sioruirze,</i>	constant rain.
<i>Sior,</i>	continual.	<i>Tiomcuá,</i>	a friendly visit.
<i>Tiomna,</i>	a will.	<i>Tuaclear,</i>	rustic cunning.
<i>Tuac,</i>	rusticity.		

But the five first of these are adjectives; the three next separable adverbs; and the two last, nouns.

The following particle was inadvertently omitted—viz.: *Sáru,* very great; as, *ráruóthah,* very deep.

92. *Wun* is only an abusive pronunciation, and orthography,

for *μηνα*, although it is very common. See note 48.

93. It appeared simpler to give the following alphabetical list of prepositions, than to class them according to their influence, as usually done, which infringes on the business of syntax.

94. Some other words have been enumerated as prepositions; such as, *αμας*, out, *εαλλ*, beyond, *επαρ*, up, and the like; but these are evidently adverbs, requiring the preposition *δε*, or, as it is commonly written, *το*, after them; as, *ταοθ αμας τον εης*, the outer side of the house.

Do, and *so*, both signify to; but the difference between them (as well remarked by Mr. Stewart) is, that *το* implies motion towards, and *σο* motion terminating at an object; as, *εταρο εε το εης αν ης*, he went to, or towards the king's house; *εταρηε εε σο εης αν ης*, he came unto the king's house.

De is not used as a simple preposition; but it is clearly distinguished from *το*, to, in compounds; as, *ετομη* from me, *εε*, or *εε*, from him.

95, 96, 97, 98, 99. These words are never used separately, as nouns, yet they appear to have a clear and distinct signification, which may be ascertained from the corresponding phrases.

100. It is more probable that *εε*, of, is the simple preposition, in such phrases as *το εε*; although it is always written *το*.

101. Some other conjunctive phrases might be added to these; but, as they are formed by the combination of the simple conjunctions with other words, it did not seem necessary to insert them.

The common conjunction *επαρ*, and, or, as it is often pronounced *η*, was inadvertently omitted in this table.

102. With these perhaps may be classed *ηπαρ*, neither.

103. For the use of *μηνα*, and *μηρ*, see note 92. Many words are used with *μα*, and *σο*, to form a variety of conjunctive phrases, the meaning of which is always ascertained by the leading word.

104. No language abounds more in passionate interjections than the Irish: but it would be vain and useless to attempt an enumeration of them.

105. This is certainly a common, but it is not a correct mode of speaking and writing. The Scottish Galic changes *η* into *μη*, before labials; as, *αν βαρ*, the death, they say *αμη βαρ*. This licence, for sound's sake, is more allowable than that used in the Irish.

106. This mode of separating the *α* and *η*, has been adopted in order to accommodate the written to the spoken language; but

it should not be practised, as it is commonly done, having the appearance, to the inexperienced reader, of deviating from the general rules of etymology.

107. If $\zeta\omicron$ be considered as only an abbreviation for $\zeta\upsilon\iota\omicron$ &, what (is) it? the phrase will run thus, in English, what is (it) the hour?

108. This is equivalent to the expression, $\beta\alpha$ $\rho\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\omicron\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\mu\epsilon$, I was a soldier.

109. This is not properly an exception to the general rule; for the latter substantive really forms the subject of a separate preposition; as, $\mu\alpha\varsigma$ Joseph $\epsilon\alpha\tau\omicron\eta$, or, $\eta\tau$ ϵ $\rho\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\rho\alpha\omicron\eta$, the son of Joseph, namely, or, that is the carpenter.

110. It may be observed, in general, that the form of the adjective depends upon the noun, only when it immediately follows the noun, in any degree of comparison.

111. The reason of this is well expressed by Mr. Stewart, in the following words (see his Grammar, page 143):

“The grammatical distinction, observable in the following examples, is agreeable to the strictest philosophical propriety.

$\text{R}\eta\eta$ $\mu\eta\eta$ ’ $\alpha\eta$ $\rho\eta\alpha\eta$ $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\eta$,” I made the sharp knife; here the adjective agrees with the noun, for it modifies the noun, distinguishing that knife from others. “ $\text{R}\eta\eta$ $\mu\eta\eta$ ’ $\alpha\eta$ $\rho\eta\alpha\eta$ $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\eta$,” I made the knife sharp; here the adjectives does not agree with the noun, for it modifies not the noun but the verb. It does not characterize the object on which the action is performed; but it combines with the verb in specifying the nature of the operation performed. The expression is equivalent to “ $\zeta\eta\epsilon\upsilon\eta\alpha\iota\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon$ $\alpha\eta$ $\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha\eta$,” I sharpened the knife,”

112. Sometimes, when the possession is strongly expressed, the phrase is changed, by inserting $\zeta\omicron$, with; as, $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\zeta\omicron$ $\beta\epsilon\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\eta\zeta$ $\eta\tau\omicron\epsilon\eta\zeta$, instead of, $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\rho\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\eta\zeta\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\eta\zeta\epsilon$, the man of, or with the red cloak.

113. As this is only a licence, for better sound’s sake it is not frequently done.

114. *le*, with, by, or along with, is, very properly, the only sign of the ablative used under this rule; for it implies, not merely a tendency towards, according to the principle of other languages, but a juxta position and continuance.

115. Instead of $\eta\alpha$, than, $\eta\eta\alpha$ was frequently used some years since. In $\text{Alo}\acute{\omicron}$ Whac $\text{An}\eta\zeta\eta$, $\text{S}\zeta\alpha\tau\alpha\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\eta\alpha\tau\eta\zeta\epsilon$, printed at Brussels, in the 17th century, it is always $\eta\eta\alpha$, before a singular, and $\eta\eta\alpha\eta\omicron$, or $\eta\eta\alpha\eta\omicron$, before a plural: but why it should be forced to agree with the number, is difficult to conjecture.

116. Nj, njc, may be abbreviations for nj̄ean, or as it is pronounced in Scotland, and in the North of Ireland, njan a daughter.

117. It seems most convenient to treat of the several kinds of pronouns separately, though it may occasion some repetition; as the use of them is more clearly shewn thus, than by attempting to reduce them to general rules.

118. The anomaly, in the use of these pronouns, was probably introduced, for better sound's sake, and afterwards committed to writing. In the Scottish Galic, nj̄, nj̄b, &c., are much more frequently used as nominatives.

119. This might be variously expressed in Irish; thus, nj̄ e an nj̄ a ṽṽ45 me a ṽṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ, a ṽṽṽṽ an ṽṽṽṽ nj̄ṽṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ the thing that left me this night in sorrow, is to be alone after all.

120, 121. A distinction is observed in the use of these compound pronouns. Lj̄omj̄ is used to denote mental affection only; but ṽṽṽṽ, and ṽṽṽṽ, relate both to mind and body.

122. As there is nothing, in the Irish language, in which learners are apt to find more difficulty, than in the use of the emphatical increase the closest attention to these rules is necessary. There is a remarkable analogy between the emphatical Greek particle ὦ, added to pronouns, and the increase, in the Irish language.

123. This is agreeable to the principle of the most polished languages, in which these pronouns alone never can follow the verbs with which they agree.

124. The use of the personal terminations is very inconsiderable, in those parts of Ireland that are adjacent to Scotland. In the latter country they are now little used. But in ancient writings they are continually used. And in the south and west of Ireland, they are so frequent, in the mouths of the common people, that it occasions a considerable difficulty to an illiterate native of the north in understanding them.

125. The pronoun is never used in the first and second persons of the consuetudinal, after ṽṽ; as, ṽṽ ṽṽṽṽṽṽṽ, had I struck; ṽṽ ṽṽṽṽṽṽṽ, hadst thou struck.

126. This corresponds exactly to the absolute case, in other languages; but it is much more frequently used in Irish. For wherever the word *when* can be used with a noun, or pronoun, in English, it may be turned in this manner, in Irish; as, when the old man heard that, ṽṽ ṽṽṽṽṽ ṽṽ ṽṽ ṽṽṽṽṽṽṽ.

127. This form of expression is much more common, in Irish, than in any modern language; and corresponds remarkably with the idiom of the Greek language.

128. There is a considerable latitude in the use of this expression. When any thing is to be expressed positively, or definitively, the consuetudinal form is hardly ever used.

129. This corresponds exactly with the second supine in Latin; as, *ἡρεσησθε* *le* *ἡρεση* *dulce visu*, pleasant to see, or to be seen.

130. It is not easy to account for this distinction between masculines and feminines; and, although generally used, it appears almost entirely arbitrary.

131. *Chum*, for the purpose, is commonly used before the infinitive; as, *ἔαυτο* *re* *ἔμη* *κοηται* *ἄ* *ἔαβῆτο*, he went to give an account. In rapid speaking, the sign *το*, or *ἄ*, is omitted before the infinitive; as, *ἡ* *ἔαη* *ἔαη* *ἄ* *ἔη* *ἔη* *ἡ* *ἔη* *ἔη* *ἄη*, I never happened to see the like. And this elliptical form has been adopted in writing also.

132. Even nouns, and adjectives, are sometimes used in the same manner as reflected verbs; as, *ἔα* *ἡ* *ἡ* *ἡ* *ἡ* *ἡ*, I am (in) my sleep; *ἔη* *ἡ* *ἡ* *ἡ* *ἡ* *ἡ*, I was in my drowsy sleep, or rest.

133. There were some auxiliary verbs in use anciently, which it is useless to enumerate here, as they are not met with, in any recent manuscript, or publication.

134. This distinction must be considered as purely logical; it is a very nice one, yet the native and illiterate Irish never err in the use of it.

135. May there not be an ellipsis of some noun, after *ἄη*? Or is *ἄη* here equivalent to the Greek *ων*, being?

136. This is upon the same principle, that monosyllabic adjectives, prefixed to their nouns, aspirate them. See page 76, rule 5.*

137. Passive verbs are not susceptible of any influence from particles.

138. This dative, however, is not governed by the adverb, but by the preposition *το*, to, which follows it; as *ἄη* *ἔη* *ἔη* *ἔη*, near the fire.

139. This ablative is governed by *ἔε*, of *ἄ*, at, *ἄη*, out of, or the like, by which the adverb is followed.

140. There is some variety, in the different provinces of Ireland, with respect to the prepositions that aspirate, &c., according to the ear of the speaker; but it is impossible to specify these local varieties.

141. The influence of *ἄη*, in this place, is the same as upon verbs. See note 137.

142. *Re*, with, was commonly written, some time since and still is, in the Scottish Gaelic; having the same influence with *le*.

143. It is evident, that the genitive here is governed by the noun, which forms the principal part of these expressions.

144. This is a licence taken, for sound's sake, deviating from strict orthography, but commonly received in speaking and writing.

145. "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, ἀλλήματα ἄλλα ἀλλήματα, in length and in breadth." Stewart, 165.

146. The influence of some other conjunctions varies, according to the idiom of the place, but the only authentic and original ones are here expressed.

147. It is not uncommon to say, ἄ τῆρα φη, or ἄ τῆρα, ἄ φη; but the first of these expressions is ungrammatical, and the latter is only a distinct vocative.

148. The adjective, being joined to the noun, is aspirated in this case; and the pronoun may be aspirated or not, according to the ear of the speaker.

END OF PART I.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
IRISH LANGUAGE.

PART SECOND.

FAMILIAR PHRASES AND DIALOGUES.

FAMILIAR PHRASES.

IMPERATIVE.

Συρό ριογ λε μο ταοβ.	Sit down by my side.
λεαζ—δέαν δερρη.	Read—make haste.
Ταρ αρτεαδ ρα τρεομηα.	Come into the room.
Ζαδ αμαδ αρ α τρζ.	Go out of the house.
λεαν ιαο ζο ολυδ.	Follow them closely.
Αβδ λερτε τεαδτ αρτεδ.	Tell her to come in.
Ερηζ ρυαρ—ρεαρ ταρτ.	Rise up—stand by.
Ροη αν ρη—βι το τορτ.	Stay there—be silent.
Ορη ορη—λυαζ ορη.	Put on you—haste you.
λαβδ αμαδ—δέαν αρρ ε.	Speak out—do it again.
Ταβδ δε—ραη ταμυλλ.	Take care—stay a while.
Τερεαμ ουμ να ραζε.	Let us go to the sea.
Ραρημ το λαη.	Let me see your hand.
Ζαδ αναλλ αναρε ηομ.	Come over near me.
Βερρ δ αν λεαβδ ρη.	Lay hold on that book.
Ζλαο ζο σεαρτ ε.	Handle it rightly.
Ορημ το δεαν.	Stoop your head.
Σηδ ζο ροδδ.	Sit quietly.
Αρεαζζ το ζυδ.	Vary your voice.
Βρεαθηαδ να μηοη ρρηο.	Observe the small points.
Ιρηζ το ζλον—αρταζζ ανορη ε.	Lower your voice—raise it now.
Ουρη τορτ το λεαβδ.	Lay by your book.
Ορημ αν τορηρ.	Shut the door.
Ρορζαοη αν ρρηεοζ.	Open the window.
Ιμηδζ αμαδ υαρη.	Go out from me.
Ορημ το δεαν—ηζ το λαηα.	Comb your head—wash your hands.
λερζ οαη—βι το κορηαζζ.	Let me alone—be quiet.
Βυαη μο λαη.	Strike my hand.
Ραζ αν βελαδ.	Leave the way.
Ιρηρ ρεουλ οαη.	Tell me a story.
Τεαοαη 'να βαηε.	Let us go home.
Ιδ δ α ουλ.	Ask him to go.

Tabá dáñ do lám̃.	Give me your hand.
Tabá póg don leabá.	Kiss the book.
Baíl o Dhia ort.	Success from God on you.
Lár an cósneal.	Light the candle.
Cuir ar an cósneal.	Put out the candle.
Szuab an tñlean.	Sweep the hearth.
Cuir sual ra žnátá.	Put coals in the grate.
Seio a tñeadó.	Blow the fire.
Cuir an corne air a tñeadó.	Put the kettle on the fire.
Fuiris̃ zo fóill.	Wait a while.
Feac ort—airne ort— dearc hñte.	Behold me—look at me—look at her.
Dearc ra do hata—cuairtair̃ ra do hata.	Look for your hat—search for your hat.
Sjublaiziom zo zarra.	Let us walk smartly.
Sjublaizimio hñor clirre.	Let us walk more quickly.
Sjublaizib zo tapuib.	Walk ye briskly.
Sjublaizior, ño, rjublaiz riat- ran zo clirre.	Let them walk quickly.
Deanam rtaidenn á 4 leizenn.	Let us study our lesson.
Meobnaizimio air 4 leizenn.	Let us ponder over our lesson.
Breatnaiziom zo žnñ air.	Let us observe it sharply.
Tuzamort, ña tuzam air do.	Let us give heed to it.
Tuzab hñ air do leabair.	Let her give heed to her book.
Tuzab riatoran áe doib féñ.	Let them give heed to themselves.
Beñ, ña tabair leat é.	Bring it with you.
Te azcunne uirze.	Go for water.
Fañ hom—fan azam.	Stay for me—stay with me.
Cuir zlar air an dorar.	Lock the door.
Bair an zlar don dorar.	Unlock the door.
Tair homra.	Come along with me.
Te ruar a chñc.	Go up the hill.
Bair an cloca dñom.	Take the cloak from off me.
Cuir ržian cüzam.	Send me a knife.
Tabair anán cüzam.	Bring me bread.
Fañ a bor azunne.	Stay on this side with us.
Eirre an ñ a deirñm leat.	Hear what I say to you.
Feuc á do leabá.	Look at your book.
Faz mo hata.	Find my hat.
Tuzé, ño beñteq cüzam é.	Let it be brought to me.
Abá r̃ zo ceair.	Say that correctly.
Deántá an obá.	Let the work be done.
leiz tarre me.	Let me pass.

INTERROGATIVE.

Ɔo de mun ta tu ?	How do you do ?
Ca hajnm ata opt ?	What is your name ?
Cja hé hñ az teact ?	Who is that coming ?
Ɔo de mun Ɔoiméan tu ro ?	What do you call this ?
Bhfujl tu Ɔo mait ?	Are you well ?
Ca mbiañ tu do coimhuj ?	Where do you live ?
Can leir an tiz rñ ?	Whose house is that ?
Labnañ tu Ɔaoidesiz ?	Do you speak Irish ?
Tuizeañ tu Bearla ?	Do you understand English ?
Ca fada raçar tu ?	How far will you go ?
Ca ar a otamjc tu ?	From whence did you come ?
Bhfujl fuaçt opt ?	Are you cold ?
Cja hñ an cailñ hñ ?	Who is that girl ?
Ca bhujl tu dol ?	Where are you going ?
Ɔo de rñ azad ?	What is that you have ?
Bhfujl rñan azad ?	Have you a knife ?
Cja bjar leat ?	Who will be with you ?
Ɔo de bjar leat ?	What will you have with you ?
Ɔo de a cloz é ?	What o'clock is it ?
Ɔo de an uair ?	What is the hour ?
Ɔi zcluj tu me ?	Do you hear me ?
Bhfujl ochar, ho tarçt opt ?	Are you hungry, or thirsty ?
Nar eimz rñ ?	Did she get up ?
Ɔo d'ar a hñulean tu ?	Why do you cry ?
Ɔa de mun ta hñ ule an ro ?	How are you all here ?
Nar ojol re an capall ?	Did he sell the horse ?
Ɔo d'ar nar glac re é ?	Why did he not take it ?
Can leir a batca ?	Whose is the staff ?
Ɔo de réh ?	What is it ?
Ɔo de ta uair ?	What do you want ?
Ɔo de iairar tu air ro ?	What do you ask for this ?
Ɔo de an meud a glacar tu ?	How much will you take ?
Ca meud a beairar tu ?	How many will you give ?
Ɔo de ir eizñ daim a tabairt	What must I give you ?
dujt ?	
Can leir an hatca ro ?	Whose hat is this ?
Ɔi bñaca tu an zeairñat ?	Did you see the hare ?
Cja an bealac a deaçaró rñ ?	Which way did she go ?
Ɔi nairb na zaðair a bhofur ó ?	Were the hounds near her ?
Nar nít rñ Ɔo luac ?	Did she run quickly ?
Ca otéio an botairca ?	Where does this way lead ?

Ci aca an bealač a tēro zo	Which of these is the way to
Baile-at-cliač ?	Dublin ?
Ca fáda ó ro é ?	How far is it from hence ?
Bhfuil an bótar mīu ?	Is the road fine ?
Ca huair a fill riad ?	When did they return ?
U hdeaca rīre amač ?	Did she go out ?
Nar zeall tu a dardah ój ?	Did you promise her anything ?
U otjodna tu tó é ?	Will you give it to him ?
Ca mēro a bearnar tu ój ?	How many will you give her ?
U mbearna tu uj eīgnī čuca ?	Will you bring something to them ?
Ca nairb tu a hōč ?	Where were you yesterday ?
Cia an tabđ a bhīl tu aī ro ?	Why are you here ?
Car fás tu m' fallair ?	Where left you my mantle ?
U bhuarī tu o' fallair ?	Did you get your mantle ?
Uī j ro j ?	Is this it ?
Cioīar ta rīb uīle ?	How are ye all ?
Nac otuz me zo leor ój ?	Did I not give you enough ?
Nar bair re rīllīh ój ?	Did he take a shilling from you ?
Zo de rīh ort ?	What is that ails you ?
Bhfuil óūl azač a tūl ?	Do you intend to go ?
Bhfuil mīan azač a tūl ?	Do you desire to go ?
Nar mēīz rī uair ?	Did she depart from you ?
U mbuarīrea me ?	Would you strike me ?
U hdearna tu mar rīh ?	Did you do so ?
U hdeāna me do leaba ?	Shall I make your bed ?
Bhfuil re dēāta zo ceart ?	Is it made rightly ?
Zo de deīr tu ?	What do you say ?
Nar tūbairt rēīreah rīh ?	Did he say that ?
Bhfuil nuairēčt đ bīč leat ?	Do you bring any news ?
Uī otjodnam aīnīot otī ?	Shall we give you money ?
Ca mēro rī čōīr dāma tabđt ?	How much should I give ?
U otjocra tu hom ?	Will you come with me ?
Uī naca me leat ?	Shall I go with you ?
U bhuarī re a leabair ?	Did he find his book ?
U bīarī tu an žīan ?	Do you see the sun ?
U bhuarīar an čaona rēčnāh ?	Was the stray sheep found ?
U bīarīcear me an ro ?	Am I seen here ?
U zclīh riad an torāh ?	Do they hear the noise ?
U zcuala tu an nuairēāčt ?	Did you hear the news ?
U hdearna tu mo leīne ?	Did you make my shirt ?
Nar zeair tu é ?	Did you cut it ?
U otuz tu leat é	Did you bring it with you ?

Ναρ εὐρη τὸ ζῆρην ἀν ?	Did you put a stitch in it ?
Ἄ ἠδεάδα ῥι ἄ ἠνῆ ἄ ἠδέ ?	Did she go over yesterday ?
Ναρ ῥαν ῥί ἔαλλ ?	Did she stay beyond ?
Ἄ ὄτανηε ῥί ἄ ἠοῖν ?	Did she come to-day ?
Ναρ ἔεσῆαις ῥε ἄ ὄδοαν ?	Did he buy any thing ?
Ἄ βῥακα τὸ ἄ ἔεσῆαις ?	Did you see the merchant ?
Ναρ ὄτολ ῥί ἄ ῥηαῖ ?	Did she sell the yarn ?
Ἄ βῥυαῖν τὸ ἄ ἠῖπην ?	Did you get the letter ?
Ναρ ῥιαῖρῆο τὸ ἠῖπην ?	Did you enquire about it ?
Ἄ ζεῦαλα τὸ ἄ ἠῖαῖρεαῖ ?	Did you hear the news ?

NEGATIVE.

Ἄναρ βυαῖν ἠε εὐ.	I did not strike you.
Ἄνι βυαῖε ἠε εὐ.	I shall not strike you.
Ἄνι μῦρῆν ἄζαμ.	I have not much.
Ἄνι ἔῖζ ἠομ ἠαῖαῖν εὐ ζο ἠαῖε.	I cannot speak well.
Ἄνι ἔῖζῖπην εὐ.	I do not understand you.
Ἄνι ῥῖορ ἄζαμ, ἄζυρ ἠρ εὐμῖα ἠομ.	I do not know, and I do not care.
Ἄνι ἠαῖαῖν ἠεαῖ.	I will not go with you.
Ἄνι ἠαῖαῖν ῥῖπ.	Do not say that.
Ἄνι ἔῖπην εὐ.	I do not believe you.
Ἄνι βῥυῖν ῥε ῥα βῖαῖε ?	Is he not at home ?
Ἄνι βῥακα τὸ εῖ ?	Did you not see him ?
Ἄνι ἠδεαῖρῆα ῥῖαδ ἄν ἠι ἄ ὄορῖοῖο ἠε ὄοῖβ ?	Did they not do what I ordered them ?
Ἄνι ἠῖαῖρῆαῖ ἠομῖοῖο.	I do not ask too much.
Ἄνι ἔῖζ ἠομ ἠι ἠρ ἠῖζα ἄ ἠῖακαῖ.	I cannot take less.
Ἄνι τὸ ἔοῖπ ἄορῖα ἠομῖα.	You are not so old as I.
Ἄνι ἠαῖαῖν ἄοῖ ῥοαῖ.	Do not speak a word.
Ἄνι ἔῖπην εὐ.	I do not hear you.
Ἄνι ἔῖζ ἠομ ῥῖπῖαῖ.	I cannot wait.
Ἄνι ἠεῖζ ἔοῖπ ἠαῖρῖα ῥῖπ.	Do not read so fast.
Ἄνι βῖ ζῖλ.	Do not cry.
Ἄνι ἠῖπ ἔ.	I am not he.
Ἄνι ῥε ἠῖαῖε ζο ῥῖλλ.	Do not go out yet.
Ἄνι ἠεῖζῖπ ὄαν ἄ ὄῖλ.	I must not go.
Ἄνι βῥυῖν ὄοῖαῖ ὄοῖ ?	Are you not hungry ?
Ἄνι, ἠι ἠῖαῖε ἄζαμ.	No, I have no appetite.
Ἄνι ῥῖαῖε ἠα ῥαῖρῖα ὄοῖπ.	I am neither cold nor thirsty.
Ἄνι βῥυῖν ἄ ὄοῖε ὄοῖα	The night is not dark.
Ἄνι βῥαῖεαῖ τὸ ἄ ἠεῖαῖε ?	Do you not see the moon ?
Ἄνι ἠεῖρῖα ῥῖ ζο ῥεαῖ.	She has not yet arisen.

Nj ðearna me é.	I did not do it.
Muna be zo ðearnað me ahi- luj.	If I had not done so:
Nj habnam jin.	I do not say that.
Nj hejgin ðunt a nað.	You shall not say so.
Nj ðuz re zo leon.	He did not give enough.
Njar ðoda] me ðajur uajr no ðo.	I did not sleep over an hour or two.
Nj ðearna rjð cë]rð fada.	Ye did not make a long visit.
Njar jarr rjad orujð a ðeact.	They did not ask you to come.
Nj ðajic Coñ ar ajr.	Conn did not come back.
Njar ðubajrre re a lejrð a- rjarh.	He never said any such thing.
Nac ðearna tu mo çarðz ?	Did not you make my coat ?
Nacar çur tu zrejmh ah ?	Did you not put a stitch in it ?
Nac ðuz tu leat é ?	Did you not bring it with you ?
Nac ar fan rj tall ?	Did she not stay beyond ?
Nac ðajic rj anall ?	Did she not come over ?
Nac zcuala tu ah nuarðeact ?	Did you not hear the news ?
Nac ar zeall re a ðeact ?	Did he not promise to come ?
Nac ðeada tu a noñ a ðe ?	Did you not go over yesterday ?
Nac ar ðubajrre me leat a rjð ?	Did I not tell you to run ?
Nac ðruar rjð rzeula uat ?	Did you not get tidings from him ?

PROMISCUOUS IDIOMS.

Al mberð ðaðah ejle ljð ?	Will you have any thing else with you ?
Ca fada naçar tu ?	How far will you go ?
Ta tear mór ran zrejmh.	The sun is very hot ?
Ta re ah noj.	It is nine o'clock.
Ta re leat uajr ahðajz ah to.	It is half past two.
Bhruj re pearðah ?	Is it raining ?
Na bejn zrejmh çruarð ah ?	Do not take a hard hold of it.
Tahar fa ðeara brjz ah rjeil.	Attend to the import of the story.
Ta ah zriah ah ajrðe.	The sun is up.
Zo ð'ar a rjðeah tu ?	Why do you run ?
Zbahar lejr ejrjz.	Tell him to rise.

Τα ανήριαν ηα λυρόε.	The sun is set.
Ψείραμα το έροβ.	Give me your hand.
Βεσηάετ θε λεατ.	God's blessing with you.
Μ'αηαμ α ρετς έυ !	My soul within you! my darling!
Βα ηατ έυομ α φαζαη.	I would wish to meet him.
Ώο δε ψαηη ρε αηη ?	What did he get for him ?
Φ'αηη ρε αη έομαεεαης.	He asked too much.
Αβαηη λεηρ έο ηαηβ ηηρε αηρο.	Tell him that I was here.
Να εεαη εεαηημοε.	Do not forget.
Ευηη οηε εο βηοζα.	Put on your shoes.
Βηη ρε α εεαηρζε αζαμ.	I had it laid up.
Ιτ ευμα ηομ ειαε ρηη.	I do not care whether or not.
Βηψυη ευ αη εη ηο ηαηβα ?	Are you about to kill me ?
Να εε αμαε έο λαβαηηε με λεατ.	Do not go out until I speak with you.
Αη λεο ρέηη αη εαηβαε	Is the carriage their own ?
Βεηέοηηε ηε έο εεη βυη ηεο- ηαη ρέηη.	We will be with you to your own door.
Μα ζεηεηηεο ηαηεαηζεαετ ρα ζεαηβαε.	If we get riding in the carriage.
Νηη ψοη αζαηηα έο εε εα αηε.	I do not know what he has.
Βεηε με αζυηε εηα εεηηηαηε.	I will be with you on Sunday.
Εα ψηοη αζαμ ευηε.	I have wine for you.
Ψαηη με εηη ρηζηη εέαζ αη ζεε εεαη αεα.	I got thirteen pence for each of them.
Ιτ ηοηηηηηη λεηρ αη υηε ευηηε βεηε ρέαηηηηηη.	Every man is fond of being prosperous.
Φο ευηηεαε εεηηηαηεεε ηηα λεηε.	He was accused of murder.
Ζε ζυη ε'ηοηηηαεε λεατ έ.	Although you wonder at it.
Φο ηηεοηη ρηη υηε,	In spite of all that.
Να βη ζεαηάηη οηηεα.	Do not complain of them.
Λεηε εοηε.	Let them alone.
Ραεα ηο εεηηεβίηηηη ρα ηα εεηη, αζυη ευηηηεε ηηηρε ηη- εηη λεηε.	My sister shall go to her, and I shall send a letter with her.
Βηψυη λεηηεαε έο λεοη αζαε ?	Have you enough of shirts ?
Φηεαηηηη ηηοη ηο ηά ηηηη αηη α ροηηα.	I would do more than that for her sake.
Εα ρηαε ηα ζεαηηεεηε ηαηε εα εέηε.	They are good friends to each other.

- Τα μο ἰνατόρα ἀσάρα. You have my needle.
 Ἴρ ἰσο ἰσάηρα ἰ, ἀσῦρ ἠι ἀ ἰσάηρα. It is your knife, and not his
 ἰσάηρα. knife.
 Τα ἰσῶρ ὀ ἰσῶρ ἀσάηρα. I know your mind.
 Κυρῖεαο κυρὸ τε ἀηὸν ἐυ- I shall send some of it over to
 ἀο. you.
 Βηι ἀηῖρη ἰλυὸ ἀη ἰηῖρησ We had wet weather last year.
 ἀσῖη.
 Τα ἰσῶρ ἀσάη κα ἠβῖοη ἰε ἠα I know where he lives.
 ὀηῖρησ.
 Ἀη τε ἠαὸ βῖυλ ἠεαρ ἀῖσε ἰ The person who does not love
 ἰσῶληη, ἠη ἰσῶρ ἀῖσε ἀῖρη ἀ learning, does not know his
 ἠυαὸ ἠο ἀ ἠαῖτεαρ. good or benefit.
 Βῖοη ἰῖαο ἀσ ἐυὸ ἠε ἠα ὀῖλε. They are jealous of each other.
 Τα ἀαὸ ἀοη ἀα ἀο ἠαῖτε ἠε Each of them is on good terms
 ὀαὸ. with the other.
 ἠηρη ἠεασ ἠε ἀοη ὀοηα ἠεαβ- I did not read one of the books
 ἠαῖβ ἀ ὀυσ ὀυ ἀῖρη ἠαῖτε that you lent me.
 ὀαη.
 Ταηοῖοηε ἠα ἰηὸῖαῖσ. We are about business.
 ἠη ἠῖρη ἠαῖρη ἠαῖρηαὸ ἠ. He was almost killed.
 ἰο ἠαῖρηαὸ ὀυ. I wish you much joy.
 ὀεαὸ ἠῖλε ἠαῖτε ὀυρη. You are very welcome.
 ἠαὸ ἠαῖρηαῖα ὀυ ὀαη? Will you not tell me?
 Ἴρ ὀηαῖσ ἠοη ἠ. I am sorry for it.
 Ἴρ ὀῖση ἀ ὀυρη ἀηαὸ. He must be put out.
 Τα ἠα ἠαῖρηαὸ ὀρ ἀη ἰῖοη. The heavens are over us.
 ὀο ἠα ἀσῦρ ὀῖοῖο. By day and by night.
 Ἴρ ὀυηα ἠοη ὀυ, ἠα ἠῖρηαη. I do not regard you, or it.
 ἠη ἠεαρη ἀσάη ἀῖρη. I cannot help it.
 Βηῖεαἰ ἀ ὀεαησ ἀῖρη. His tongue failed him.
 ἠη ἠε ἰη ἀ ὀεῖρη. That is not the matter in ques-
 ὀη.
 Ἀη βῖεαὸαη ἀη ὀαὸαη ὀεαη- Can I do any thing for you?
 ἀη ὀυρη?
 Ταῖρη ἠο βῖρηαὸ ὀυρη. I am very much obliged to you.
 ὀαῖρηαη ἰῖαο ἀ ἠαοη ἰο ἠῖρη. They live up to their income.
 Βηῖυλ ἀηρηῦρ ἀσάο ἀη ἠο Do you doubt what I say.
 βῖρηαῖρησ?
 ὀῖρηαὸη ὀο ἰεαῖρη. In spite of your crying.
 ὀῖρηρηῖτε ἰε ἀη ἠαῖρη. He fell upon the enemy.
 ὀηῖ βῖαῖρηαὸ ἀῖρη ἠηρη One trouble comes upon
 βῖαῖρη. another.

- Νῆ μὲν ἡδὲν εὐβαίητε με. I had almost said so.
 Τα με πολὺ ἄ τεαζήηαι ἀπὶ I am going to meet my father:
 ἡ ἀταπ.
 Τεὰ ἀτα γυρότε ἄ ζκοπρ bea- A house that stands alongside
 λαῖξ. the road.
 Χοήηαι με εὐρα φόρ. I saw you also.
 Καίτε με ἐπὶ ἀν ἐλοῖζεαν I will shoot you through the
 εὐ. head.
 Νῆ κολλ ἀπὶ βῆτ ἡὰ ἐφυῖλ ἄ There is no wood that has not
 λοῖζαὸ φέη το ἐπιοηλαὸ ἀῖ. sticks enough in it to burn
 itself.
 Τα ῖζεῦλα ἰοηζαητεὰ ἀζαη I have wonderful news for you.
 οῖβ.

DIALOGUES.

BUYING, SELLING, &c.

I.

- Ἔαβ ἄ λεῖτ ἄ ἐαῖη, Come hither, girl.
 ὅο δε ἀν ῖοητε ἡῖεαὸ ῖο What kind of eggs are those
 λεατ? you have?
 ἡῖεαὸ ἐαηρ. Hen eggs.
 Βηφῦλ ῖατο ἡῖη? Are they fresh?
 Ρηζαὸ ῖατοῖλε ἀπὶ ἀν ῖρεαὸτ- They were all laid this week.
 ἡῖηηε.
 Κα ἡεῦο τα ῖα ἐῖαβ? How many are in the basket?
 Τα ῖη ὀῖηῖη. There are three dozen.
 Κα ἡεῦο ἐαηρ. ἀτα ἀζῖηβ? How many hens have you?
 Τα ὀα ἐαηρ ὀεαζ ἀζῖηῖη. We have twelve hens.
 Νῆ ἀὸ ἡῖεαὸ beαζα ἡῖη They are but little, small eggs.
 ἰοῖηεῖβ.
 Νῆ ἡοῖαν ἡῖη ἡῖεαὸ ῖα There are not many small eggs
 ζεῖαβ. in the basket.
 ὅο δε ῖεαβτ εὐ οῖη? What will you take for them?
 Ἐῖη ῖῖη ἀπὶ ἄ ὀῖηῖη. Five pence a dozen.
 Ἰτ ὀαοῖηε ῖη ἡα ῖη ἡῖεαὸ That is dearer than three eggs
 ἀπὶ ἄ ῖῖη. a penny.
 Ἀη ῖλακα εὐ ῖῖηη ἀπὶ ἄ βῖηλ Will you take a shilling for
 ἀῖη? what is in it?
 Φαη ἡοῖηζ ἡὰ ἡζλακα. Surely I will not.
 ὅο ὀ'α? ἡὰ ἡοη ὀητ τεα- Why? is not a groat a dozen
 εῖηη ἀπὶ ἄ ὀῖηῖη? enough for you?

- Τα τῆν ἡυζεαα τοῦδ' ἀν, οἷ There are three duck eggs in
 εἰσὴν ἀν ὑπὸν.
 ὅδε ἐστὶν ἡ λιγυτάτα ἀν τῆν
 Ceῖτενε πῆζην δέαζ.
 So ὅνιτ τῆν πῆζην δέαζ.
 Κοηταιρ ἀμαδ ἰαο.
 What is the least that you will
 take?
 Fourteen pence.
 Here are thirteen pence for you.
 Count them out.

II.

- Ἄν βφυλ εαοαδ καοι ζορη Have you fine blue cloth?
 4340?
 Τα. I have.
 Κυρη κορη δέ α λαταρη, le'ο Lay a piece of it before me, if
 εἰσὴν.
 ὅδε ἐστὶν ἀν ἀν τῆν δέ ρο? What is this per yard?
 Ναοι ρζιληε δέαζ.
 Ἰρ ζαρηδ ἡομη ἐ, ἀρη ἀν ἀρηζοτε I think it coarse, at that price.
 ρη.
 Φεζομη κορη Ἰρ μῆνε ἡα ρο, Let me see a piece finer than
 ἡα τα ρε 4340.
 Ναρ ἡαρε λεατ λεαταο ἡορη α Would you wish to see broad
 φακεαλ?
 Βυδ ἡαρε ἡομη. I would wish it.
 Ση εαοαδ καοι ζο λεορη οἰτε. There is cloth fine enough for
 you.
 Φα ἡενο Ἰρ λυαδ δέ? What is the price of it?
 Νι εἰζ ἡομη ἡη α οἰολ ἀρη ἡη Ἰρ I cannot sell that for less than
 λυζα ἡα ρεαδτ ρζιληε Ἰρ twenty-seven shillings per
 ρηδε ἀρη α τῆν.
 Ἰρ ἡορη ἀν λυαδ ἡη. That is a great price.
 ὅδε ἡερη Ἰρ ἡη ἀν ἀρηζοτε Indeed it is worth the money,
 ἐ, α οἰνε ἡαρε, ἡερη ἡαρη Sir, according as goods are
 οἰοταρ εαρηαδ ἀρη.
 Cheaῖαζ ἡηε εαοαδ το I bought better cloth than it,
 β'ρερη ἡα ἐ, ἀρη κορη ἡη for a crown less than you ask.
 Ἰρ λυζα ἡα α βφυλ τῆν 43 ἰαρη
 ρη.
 Β'ρεορη ρη, αδτ Ἰρ φαοα ο That may be, but it is long
 Ἰορη ἐ, ἡο οἰζ.
 Τοζαρη οαη ζυρη ἡο εαηα ἀν I think it is very thin cloth.
 εαοαδ ἐ.
 Ταηα, δερη τῆν? βρεατημζ Thin, do you say? try it again.
 ἀρη ἀρη.

Ἐπιπέσει μοι ὡς ἐν τῷ χερί. Feel it thus in your hands.

Ἐπιπέσει μοι ἔξωθεν ὡς ἐν τῷ χερί. I feel that it is smooth enough.
λεπτόν.

Ὁχι, ἵνα ἴσῃ, ὡς ἐν τῷ χερί. That is not thin, considering its
fineness.

Ἰσχυρότερον ἢ ἡμεῖς ἔσται It is firmer and closer in the
ἄν, ἢ ἡμεῖς ἔσται ἢ ἡμεῖς ἔσται thread, than thicker cloth.
ἔσται.

Θαυμάζω, ἂν ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Would not you take two guineas
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται for two yards of it?

Ὁχι, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Upon my word, Sir, it is not
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται my own for that money.
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται.

Ἐπὶ τῷ, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Say what is the least you will
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται take?

Ὁχι, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Truly I told you at first.
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται.

Ὁχι, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται I have not a second word.

Ἐὰν ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται If you can sell it for twenty-five
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται shillings, I shall have it, and
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται if you cannot, I shall not.
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται.

Ὁχι, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται I cannot sell it for that indeed;
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται for that is the money that it
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται cost me.

Ἐπὶ τῷ, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Let us go that we may try in
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται some other place.

Ἐπὶ τῷ, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Stay, Sir, until I speak to you.
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται.

Ἐπὶ τῷ, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Speak, if you abate any thing.
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται.

Ὁχι, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Be assured, Sir, that I bought
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται this cloth, for ready money,
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται as cheap as I could buy it;
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται and I could not get it for less
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται than twenty-five shillings.

Ἐπὶ τῷ, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται I can hardly buy it from you
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται then.

Ὁχι, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται I ask only one penny, per shil-
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται ling, of profit.

Ἐπὶ τῷ, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται Perhaps you want a waistcoat.
ἔσται ἡμεῖς ἔσται. Ἐπὶ τῷ, ἵνα ἴσῃ ἡμεῖς ἔσται. I have some new patterns.

Nj habnasm nhor m6; aco to- I shall say no more; but mea-
 thajr amac e; azur fazam sure it out; and I leave the
 a luac doo deaztoil fejn price to your own goodwill.
 Sjn azao ahorr adbar caroze, Now you have the making of a
 deadae rancal Sharanae. coat of superfine English
 cloth.

Fejcom zioa do rzarloio. Let me see a piece of scarlet.
 So dujt corih do leatao mojn There is a piece of the best
 rzarloioe jr feam. scarlet broad-cloth.

Azur ro rioda duh no alujh. And here is some elegant black
 silk.

Bhejnm mo deimih dujt zo I assure you it will wear very
 mberd cartea thajt ah. well.

Zeabao me bejrt do zac I shall take a waistcoat of each.
 reojrt.

So de ah meud jr eijn dath How much must I have?
 a fazajl?

Tjn cejtneam don rcarloio, Three quarters of the scarlet,
 azur flat zo lejt don rioda. and one yard and a half of the
 silk.

So de ah reojrt chajpeao What kind of buttons will you
 eujnear tu ajr ah carojz? put on the coat?

Ta chajpeao brda fa do, I have double gilt, of various
 beaz jr m6n. sizes.

Tabajr dath mjonchajpeao Let me have small gilt buttons.
 brda.

Bejrd riao azao. You shall have them.

Tozfar6 ah tahlhurr ah ljhj The tailor will choose the lin-
 azur na pocao. ing and pockets.

Cja he do tahlhurr? Who is your tailor?
 Seamur O'Concujr. James O'Connor.

Jr ajtne dath e; jr no thajt I know him; he is a very good
 ah fear cejrt e. workman.

Sjn e, az ah taob tall d'oh There he is, at the other side of
 ttriao. the street.

Ah glaoa me ajr? Shall I call him?

Dheana tu zar dath. You will oblige me.

Zab a lejt, a Sheumurr u; James O'Connor, come hither,
 Choncujr.

So mbeahajr Dia ojb a daojne Your servant, gentlemen.
 uajrle.

Zlac mo tomajr ajr culajr ea- Take my measure for a suit of
 dajz. clothes.

- So de mhur ir aill leat iad a How will you have them made,
beir deanta? Sir?
Do neir an mod ir huada. According to the newest fashion.
Ta dochar aзам zo rairca I hope I shall please you.
me tu.
Ca huair a bhar rjad crjoc- When will you have them fin-
huirte? ighed.
Teacta tratairh ro curairh, On Saturday next, at farthest.
air an ceah ir foirde.
Beir rih luat zo leor. That will be soon enough.
Feoirh muirirh a cur ah Sir, you may depend upon my
m'focal. word.
Bhrul daorah eile uair? Do you want any thing else.
Nj ah daorah eile ahoir. Not at present.
Beir rairh lom rochar a I will be happy to serve you.
deantah cur.
Slah leat, a r40j. Farewell, Sir.
Slah leat air mhairh. Sir, I wish you a good morning.

III.

- So de an reort arbarh ro What kind of corn is this you
a3ad? have?
Coirce mairt rj: ma ta re Good seed oats: if you want it.
oir ort.
Foirzeola me amac e I shall open it out.
Feirjom e. Let me see it.
Feuc tur4 rih. Look at that.
Nac zlan, zeal an coirce rih? Is not that clean white oats?
Ta re air feabar rjol. It is the best seed.
Ir fearh e zo modh na zrairhe It is much better than large
ir coirceamla. grain.
So de mhur oilar tu e? How do you sell it?
Ceirne rjillne ir ponra air Twenty-four shillings per barrel.
a bairille.
Sheaba me coirce mairt air I will get good oats for less
hoir luza na rih. than that.
Bheairairh fein coirce mairt I can give you good oats myself,
cur, air ta rjilh hoir for two shillings cheaper.
raoine.
Feuc an rac rih eile. Look at that other sack.
Bhrul ro uile air aon hoir? Is this all alike?
Ir ionan e uile ir mar e tu a It is all such as you see in the
mbeul an trair rih. mouth of that sack

- 30 de an luac? What is the price?
 An do ir ponca. Twenty-two shillings.
 Ta rin or cion neacta an That is above the market rate.
 mairiob.
 Bheana me fitce rilline an I will give twenty shillings a
 bairille, ari a bfuil a3ad barrel, for what you have of
 don treort rin. that kind.
 Bheana tu an taon ir fitce You will give twenty-one for it,
 ari, a3ur rin ir fitce ari and twenty-three for the seed
 coince ril. oats.
 D'fuarail me 30 leon ariirin. I offered enough for that.
 Sheaba me uirio ari, ir o'ian I shall get as much for it, as I
 me ort. asked from you.
 Sheaba mpre nor raoine na I shall get it cheaper than that.
 rin e.
 Ma zeabair ari nor lu3a, n If you get it for less, it will not
 bioh re co mair. be so good.
 Nil arbair mpre ir fear ran There is not better meal corn
 tpre. in this country.
 Ca meud ta a3ad de? How much have you of it?
 Ta oct mbairille deaz, ah There are eighteen barrels in
 rna naoi raiC rin; a3ur re those nine sacks; and six bar-
 bairille, rna rin raiC eile.rels in the other three sacks.
 Naorult m'fuarail, a3ur cean- Do not refuse my offer, and I
 naca me uile uait e. will buy it all from you.
 Cuirre tu leir, rin pishh an You shall add three pence per
 bairille, ari an coince zeal. barrel for the white oats.
 Se rin rin rilline ir ponca. That is twenty-three shillings.
 Ca meud ari3itc t3 re uile How much money does it all
 eirge? come to?
 Ir fuirar rin a conrar. That is easily reckoned.
 Ceirre ponca ir fitce, a3ur Exactly twenty-four pounds
 oct rilline deaz, 30 beact. eighteen shillings.
 Cuir rac de rin rna meazab, Put a sack of it in the scales,
 a3ur coraishm ari a mead- and let us begin to weigh it.
 acam.
 Mar aill leat cuirtheacta no If you wish to buy wheat or
 eorha ceaahac, ta rrad an barley, I have both very good.
 aon a3am 30 fion mair.
- 30 de an reort cuirtheacta What kind of wheat have you?
 ta a3ad.
 Bpreoin 30 mberd rin uaim & Perhaps I may want some next
 an treactimur ro euzah. week.

- Կա թեւ, 45սր ին 45ամ. I have both old and new.
 Տա՛նամ զբաճառս քոյն իմոյ At present I intend to buy
 երկու կամ չորս թուփ ընդ
 4 զբաճառս. three or four sacks of rye.
 Երբեք չի գտնուի քոյն իմոյ I believe there is none in market.
 զբաճառս.
 Զօ զե քա զի յարարո՞ւք արք արք What do you ask for this meal ?
 իննիս ?
 Տասն ընտան զբաճառս, 45սր ինս ընտան Seventeen shillings and nine
 ընտան, արք 4 զբաճառս. pence, per hundred weight.
 Տարբար քո իմոյ թե զարք ; ինք I think it is damp ; the corn
 չի ստուգուի արք զարք քո has not been well hardened.
 ինք.
 Գարեմարտիս քոյն քոյն երկուս I assure you it was well dried.
 արք քո ինք է.
 Զարք քո ինք է. It was ground too fine.
 Բարք ինք ինք քոյն քոյն քոյն, You may get coarser, but you
 արք ինք քոյն քոյն քոյն. will not find better meal.
 Բարք ինք ինք ընտան քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն I will give you sixteen shillings
 զբաճառս քոյն. per hundred weight.
 Որք քոյն իմոյ 4 չի ստուգուի. I cannot take it.

IV.

- Զի ինք քոյն քոյն արք քոյն քոյն ? Will you go to the fair ?
 Կա ինք ինք քոյն քոյն. With all my heart.
 Զարք քոյն քոյն քոյն, ինք Make haste then, or we shall
 չի ստուգուի ինք. be late.
 Երբեք ինք քոյն քոյն. We shall be time enough.
 Զարք, քա ինք ինք. Now I am ready.
 Գարեմարտիս. Let us set out.
 Բարք ինք ինք քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն Do you intend to buy, or to
 չի ստուգուի. sell ?
 Կա ինք ինք ինք քոյն քոյն քոյն, 45սր I have some cows to sell, and
 քոյն ինք իմոյ ինք ինք քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն I wish to buy some sheep.
 զբաճառս.
 Կա ինք ինք քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն And I propose to buy a saddle
 զբաճառս. horse.
 Կա ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք There are very good horses in
 ինք. this country.
 Կա—արք քոյն քոյն քոյն քոյն ինք Yes—but they are very dear.
 ինք.
 Ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք ինք What a number of people are
 քոյն արք քոյն քոյն ! going to the fair !

- Nj f41c tu a lejt. You do not see the half of them.
 Bejt hgrteallajz le tajrbejn- There will be a great shew of
 4at. cattle.
- Ca bful do curore eallajz? Where are your cattle.
 Z3 ruo, 45 an ceah joctarac Yonder, at the lower end of the
 oon tpraro. street.
- Chim jad; ta fajceal orpta I see them; they appear to be
 bejt a zcrut majt. in good order.
- Njl mjar majhe ran tjr. There are none fatter in the
 country.
- So de meuo a bjar tu bnat How much do you expect for
 orpta? them.
- Da zimz de43 ajr a ceah zo At least twelve guineas per head
 hajmz. hajmz.
- Jr mdr an luac rjn. That is a great price.
 Jr majt jr fru rjn jad uje. They are well worth it.
- Sjn oune ajr corimul a bejt Here is a person who seems to
 ojol ejc be selling a horse.
- Labram lejr. Let us speak to him.
- So de bjar tu 43 jarmajz ajr How much do you ask for that
 a capall rjn? horse.
- Ta re raor ajr da jtcioo He is cheap of forty guineas.
 hmzge.
- So de an 4oir ata 4jze? How old is he?
 Bejt re an react zo omeac, He will be exactly seven, at
 teact na bealtme ro cu- next May.
 zmh.
- Tozajr 4amra zo bful or a I take him to be more; he is
 ceah; cuajb re 4ajm corh- past mark of mouth.
 arta bejl.
- Dearbmzm oure zupab e I assure you that is his age, for
 ruo a 4oir, ojn do beatajz I reared him myself.
 me fejn e.
- Zi hceah re rotar majt? Does he trot well?
 Nj re rjubal, rotar, jr co- He can either walk, trot, or
 ranajro, comajt le 4ojn gallop, as well as any horse
 ejc ran tjr. in the country.
- Zabamra orim e bejt jomlan I warrant him perfectly sound,
 fallan, 4zur raoro o broc- and free from vice.
 bear.
- Cumz—zo mbuajleam do lanj. Hold—let me strike your hand.
 Sjn cumz zimz de43 jr jtcce There are thirty-five guineas
 ojt ajr. for him.

- O ércear zo tcairean mo As you seem to like my horse,
 capall leat, zeaba tu é aji you shall have him for thirty-
 octe njiuiz déaz ir fitee. eight guineas.
- Nj zlacam nj ir luza. I will take no less.
- Wa bejiuim an unio rji tuir, If I give you so much, you
 ir eizji tuir boñajz mairé a must return me a good luck-
 broñacé oim. penny.
- Feioim rji a fazbail az mo You may leave that to my own
 deizmeim fein. good will.
- Azur deana me amhlaiz. I shall do so.
- Sim azao octe njiuiz déaz ir Well, there are thirty eight
 fitee. guineas.
- Broñamira aji aji oitira leiré Of which I return you half a
 ziuiz mair boñ tuépacé. guinea as a luckpenny.
- A mbeana me an capull cum Shall I take the horse to your
 do éiz féim ? own house ?
- Nj tuzaim, beiré mo zjolla No, my groom will be here
 féim an ro aji ball, zlac- presently, and receive him
 fajé re fean uairé é. from you.
- Seab, a tume uaral, do Well, Sir, I have bought a horse
 deañajz mire capall ó d'faz since you left me.
 tu me.
- Azur do éjol mire mo éuro bo. And I have sold my cows.
- A bfuair tu unio oiméa ir Did you get as much as you
 bi rúil azao fazajl ? expected for them ?
- Nj bfuair me rji amacé oiméa. Not quite as much.
- Fuair me óa ziuiz déaz aji For the milch cows I got twelve
 zac ceañ dona buairé bliuéc. guineas per head.
- Aji na baté reirz, nj bfuair For the dry ones only ten.
 me acé deic njiuiz.
- Bfujl rjad aji ron a marbaté ? Are they fit for killing ?
- Wa éuirean a broñair mairé If put into good pasture, they
 jad, beiré rjad lan rajll will be fat in less than a
 faoi mjoira. month.
- Saoim zuri éjol tu zo no I think you have sold them very
 mairé jad. well.
- Ta me rára. I am content.
- Sim muca mairé. There are some good pigs.
- Fjarrajzim zo de luac toib. Let us ask the price of them.
- Zo de ta tu jarrajz aji an What do you ask for that spotted
 muc breac rji ? pig ?
- Tri ponéa, azur cuiz rzillme Three pounds fifteen shillings.
 déaz.

- Ἀζυρ κα μευθ αἵη ἐραῖη ἤολ- And how much for this breeding
 αἵῖ ἤο ? sow ?
- Τα οὐῖλ αἕαη α ὀῖολ, μαῖη I intend to sell her, with her
 αοη le ηα ἡαῖλ βαηβάν τα ἤα litter of young pigs that are
 ἐῖαβ ἤη. in this kish.
- Μα τα ἤαδ ααῖτ, ἕαβα tu If you want them, you shall
 ἤαοῖ ηα λιαδ ἤαδ. have them worth money.
- Νῖλ ἤαδ α ὀῖτ οῖη ἤη αη I do not want them at present.
 ἤο.
- Νῖλ αἕαη αηοῖτ ἀδὸ κάῖλ ααο- I have now only to buy some
 ἤαδ α ἐαῖηαδ. sheep.
- Σο ἤἕαῖτα δὸ ἐαοῖεῖηβ μαῖτε. Here is a flock of very good
 sheep.
- Ἀ ἕαηαδα ἤἕαῖτα ααοῖαδ Will you buy a flock of sheep
 ααῖηηε ? from me ?
- Σο δε αη ἤεοῖτ ααοῖῖ ἤαδ What sort of sheep are these
 ἤο αἕαδ ? you have got ?
- Νῖ βῖηῖλ ηοῖ ἤεαῖη αἵη βῖτ. There are none better.
- Σο δε δεῖη tu ? Ναδ βῖηῖλ What do you say ? are they not
 ἤαδ αδβαῖλ βεαῖ ? very small ?
- Τα ἤαδ ἤο ἤαῖηαῖ. They are very fat.
- Κα μευθ εῖη ἤα ἤῖεαδ ἤη How many have you in that
 αἕαδ ? flock ?
- Ἀτα αη δεῖε ἤ ἤῖεε. There are thirty.
- Σο δε αη μευθ α βῖαδῖα αἕ How much would you ask for
 ἤαῖηῖ αἵη α ἤοηλῖη ? the whole flock ?
- Βῖεαῖηα tu αῖῖῖ ἤοητα ἤ ὀα You will give forty-five pounds
 ἤῖεεαδ οῖητα. for them.
- Νῖ ἤῖῖαη, ηα ἤοῖῖη ἤαῖηη α I will not, nor much over the
 ἤῖτ. half.
- Ἀ ἤῖτ ! ἤο τε αη δὸηαῖ α The half ! what the plague man ;
 ὀηηε ; ἤ κοῖηῖλ ἤαδ βῖαῖε it seems you do not see them.
 tu ἤαδ.
- Ḥῖηη μαῖτ ἤο ἤεοῖ ἤαδ. I see them well enough.
- Σαδ αηαῖ, αἕυρ βεῖη αἵη α Come hither, and lay hold on
 ὀηηαδ ἤα. this fellow.
- Ἰὸτῖαῖο μευθ ἤεοῖα αἕυρ lo- Feel what flesh and fleece are
 μαῖηηε ατα αἵη αη ἤοῖτ ἤη. upon that wether.
- Ἀηοῖη ἤο δε ἤαῖῖεαῖ tu δε Now what do you think of that
 ἤη ? one ?
- Σαοῖηη ἤαδ οῖε αη ἤοῖτ ε ; I think he is not a bad wether ;
 ἀδὸ αημευθ ὀῖη δὸηηῖεοῖτ but how many have you of
 ἤη αἕαδ ? that kind ?

- Ta do déag ah rin ari aon** There are twelve there in the same case.
Ca bhfuil ríad ? ní fáicim iad. Where are they ? I do not see them.
Dearc ari do cúl ; ní ceah Look behind you ; there is one
aca ; rin beirt ari do lám of them ; there is a couple at
éil ; ari cúishear eile your left hand ; and five more
tall ud. beyond there.
Mearam zup reah naicim a I suppose this horned fellow is
zolla adarcad ra. an old ram.
Meallta ta tu, ir molc é. You are mistaken, he is a wether.
Beir zneim adarc ari. Catch him by the horn.
Beir fein zneim cluar ari Lay hold on him yourself by
urbaíl ari, ari reah é. the ears and tail, and examine him.
Mata fein ari zototort, iar If you want money, ask some-
ni ir corhuil le luac do thing like the value of your
caoiris. sheep.
So de ir fu caire ? buail What avails talking ? strike my
iomha lám. hand.
Cuiris amac do bar ; rin Hold out your hand ; there are
cúis ponca deag ari fite- thirty five pounds to you.
cead oirt.
Faicim do lám ; beir tu da Let me see your hand ; you
ritead ponca da, no shall give me forty pounds or
beir tu zai iad. want them.
Ni beiread a caoirde, so de- I never will, indeed ; so fare
ihin ; mur rin fairim flán you well, and I wish you
aza, ir so naib iac do luck of your own.
cuir oir.
Si oine uaral az teact a There is a gentleman coming
marcaizect ariar a botar, riding down the road, and
ari fazamoio ra na breit- let us leave it to his judg-
eamhuir é. ment.
Ta mire rarta. I am satisfied.
Se do beata, atá Patoruis God save you, Father Patrick.
Zup beata oirt a Shein ; so You likewise John ; what are
de ah cor ro oir ? you doing ?
Aiam az iarmar cunarta a Striving to make a bargain
deanam, le oine uaral, ra with a gentleman, about a par-
prarziim caoric, ata azam cel of sheep that I have here ;
ah ro ; ir ni ois lih a teact and we cannot come to an
cum crite. end.

- Ἀζυρ 30 δε ἀη μευδ ἄ οἴφυραλ And how much did he offer you ?
 ἴε οὖτ ?
 Νῆαν φηράλ ἴε ἀό κύ3 ποητα He offered only thirty five
 δεἄ3 ἀη φῖδέατ, ἀη ηἄ pounds for those thirty sheep.
 δεῖδ 3σαοη3ε φῖδέατ ηῆ.
 Ἀζυρ ηἄη δεἄ3 λεατ ἴη ? And did you think that little ?
 Βα ηο δεἄ3 ηοη ἔ, 3ο δεηηη. I thought it too little indeed.
 3ο ο' ἀτ ? 3ο δε ἀη μευδ ἄ Why ? how much do you ask
 βῆατ τυ ἀ3 ἰαηαῖ3 οηηῖα ? for them ?
 Φῆαν με ὄα φῖδέατ ποητα, I asked forty pounds exactly
 3ο δεἄτ, οηηῖα. for them.
 Φεαηβη3ημ ὄητ ηἄτ βφη3- I assure you that you would not
 φεἄ ἀη ηηο ἴη, ἀη ἀοηἄτ get so much at any fair in
 ἴαη ὄοηταῖ3. this county.
 Ἠἄρεἄτ, ἀῖαη Πατοηηε, Well, Father Patrick, if you
 ηἄτ ἔ το ὄοῖ λαβἄη ὄητα please, say something between
 φοαῖ εἴ3η εἄοηηῆ. us.
 Φη, 3ο ηἄτρεἄτα με ὄητ 3ο Stay, till I tell you what I will
 δε δεἄηατ με λεατ. do with you.
 Ἀβἄη λεατ. Say away.
 Τη3ημ ἄ ἴαοῖ, 3ο ηἄβ ηο I understand Sir, that my neigh-
 ὄοηἄηηἄτ ἀζυρ ὄητα ἄ 3ου- bour and you were bargain-
 ηἄη φἄ ὄἄῖλ ὄαοηἄτ. ing about some sheep.
 Φο βανηηηε ἄ δεἄ3 ὄηηε, We were, good Sir, but I could
 ἀό ηἄ ὄηεφἄ ηοη ὄοηηἄτ not make a bargain with
 ἄ δεἄηἄη λεῖτ ; φηῖτῆμ φῖοη him ; I find him very hard.
 ὄηηἄτ ἔ.
 ὄα ηηευδ ἀτα εἴοηηβ ? How much is between you ?
 Ἀτα ἰοηἄτἄτ εἴοηηῆ ; ἀτα There is a good deal between us ;
 κύ3 ποητα. there are five pounds.
 Τηεφἄ ὄητα ἀηηατ, ἄ Sheη, John, you must come down
 φἄ ὄα φῖδέατ ἴ3ἰἰηηε, 3ο about forty shillings, at least
 ηἄτῆητ.
 Φεἄηταη το ὄοῖἴε, ἀῖαη Your will be done, Father
 Πατοηηε. Patrick.
 Βηηηε ηηηε ποητα εἴε ὄο, I shall give him another pound,
 ἀη ὄφοαῖτα. on your account.
 Ἀηοῖ ηἰ ἀό ὄα ποητα εἄο- Now there are but two pounds
 ηἄβ ; ἀζυρ ἴἴ ἄη ὄοηἄηηε between you ; and I advise
 βεηηηηε οηηηβ, ηἄηἄῖτῖ ὄ, ἄη you to divide the difference
 βἄηηἄτδεἄτ ἀη ὄα λεῖτ. in two equal parts.
 ὄα ηηηε ἴαῖτα. 3ο δε δεῖη I am satisfied. What say you ?
 ὄητα ?

- Τα ηννε γάρτα πόρ. I am satisfied likewise.
 Τα νεϊρό, το ουτε αν ταηνησοτ. Here is the money ready for you.
 Σο ηαιβ ηατ το ηαρζαη οητ. I wish you much luck of your bargain.
 Αηοητ τα το ηηοταρο νεϊρό. Now your business is done, let us return home.
 Ηοταησηοηηα με ηειη τυηη- I feel fatigued, and would wish
 ηεαδ, η η βα ηαιε δεοδ λεαηα to take a draught of ale.
 ολ.
 Τα λεαη ηιοη ηαιε, αζ κοηη- There is some very good at the
 αητα αν ταηηβ ουηβ. sign of the black bull.
 Α ηιολλα, ταβαηη ευζυηη κυηη- Waiter, bring us a bottle of
 αηηη κοηη λεαη η ηεαηη α your best ale.
 βφυη αζαο.
 Ηεαβα ηηβ ζαη ηαιη ε, α You shall have it immediately,
 θαοηηε υαιηε. Gentlemen.
 Η ηαηη αι' δεοδ η ηη, ηαη αηηη- That is a pleasant draught in
 ηηη τεηε το. this hot weather.
 Δεαηαη αηοητ, βιοη ουη ηα Come, let us return home.
 βαηε.
 Σο δε τα λε'η ηοε ? What is to be paid ?
 Δεηδ βηηηηο, θαοηηε υαιηε. Ten pence, Gentlemen.
 Σο ουτε ε. Here it is for you.
 Σο δε ηυη ηηαη λεατ ηα How do you intend to have
 αοηηε α οταβαηηε ηα your sheep brought home ?
 βαηε ?
 Φυηηα ηε αη φοηαοηη κοηηζα- I will leave them in a conven-
 ηαδ α ηοδο ηαο ; αζυη βεαη- ent pasture to-night ; and to-
 αηο ηο βυααηηηε ηειη ηα morrow, my men will bring
 βαηε ηαο α ηαηαδ. them home.
 Αη ηειοηη ηειη ηαιε ηαζαη ηα Can good grass be got in this
 ζκοηαηηηαετρα ? neighbourhood ?
 Ηιοη ηαιε, αδο ηο θαοηη. Very good, but very dear.
 Αηαηηεη ηα λυηοηα βερο ηη Towards Lammas it will be
 ηοη ηαοηηε. cheaper.
 Σλαη λεατ α ουηηε υαηαη. Farewell, Sir.
 Σλαη ηε λεατρα, α ουηηε ηαιε. Sir, good day to you.

V.

- Κα ηαιε α ηαιβ τυ ? Where have you been ?
 Τηαιηε ηε αηοητ οη ηαρζαο. I have just come from the market.
 Σο δε δεαηαηζ τυ ? What did you buy ?

Spoll cáoirfeola rliarad A leg of mutton, a sirloin of
mairtfeola r ceatruah uam beef, and a quarter of lamb.

An bfuil feoil daorí anoir? Is meat dear now?

Djoltar cáoirfeoil aín oét Mutton sells for eightpence per
briñhí an ponca, mairt feoil & ré briñh r leiré briñh, pound, beef for six pence
feoil & ré briñh r leiré briñh, halfpenny, and lamb seven
asur uamfeoil aín reáct shillings per quarter.
rillíne an ceatruah.

So de an luac atá & an mhuc What is the price of pork?
feoil?

Níl a daorah de & an mairzad. There is none in the market.

Sud fear a5 iomcáirte éan- There is a person carrying
laite; glaoc aín cúzam. fowl; call him to me.

So de na héanlaite ro a5ad? What fowls are those you have?

Siorecáza óza atá iohca. They are young chickens.

So de mhuc íamrar tu omca? How much do you ask for
them?

Deiré bpiñhí an ceah. Tenpence a-piece.

Ma glacan tu íad uile, beara If you take them all, I will give
me aín oét bpiñhí deá5 an them for eighteen pence a
oir íad. couple.

Nac bfuil zéiré no turcaí5ea- Have you no geese or turkies?
na a5ad?

Ta caíl do zéiré breá5, I have some fine fat geese at
raharí ran mbasle a5am. home, and a neighbour of
asur ta comharíhac óah a mine has a flock of turkies.
bfuil ealca do turcaí5eah-
uíb a5e.

Do bí lochá a5am fóir, acó do I had some ducks also, but the
tó5 an ríohac íad uile aín fox has carried them all away.
rjubal leir.

Ba mhór an truaí5 ríh. That was a great pity.

Níl heairt aín ríh anoir. There is no help for it now.

Saoilíhíre ré briñhí deá5 an oír I think sixteen pence a couple
so leor aín na siorecáza hñ. enough for the chickens.

Ní beataí5 me áruah & hñ íad. I never reared them for it.

Ní cúzam mhór mo omca. I will give no more.

Tamí anro leir an íar5 ríh. Come hither with these fish.

So bñic maíte, ríh ar an ír5e. Here are good trouts fresh out
of the water.

Nac bfuil bradáíh a5ad? Have you no salmon?

Ní raibáoh ceah rna líohcuib There has not been one in the
le mhóad leiréib. nets for several days.

- Ζέο ζο βφυλ ιγὰτόζα, οοόζα But flat fish, haddock and cod
 κοοόζα φορηλιονητα are abundant.
- Ζσυρ φεαοαρ ορηρηόρο, ηρ, Oysters, crabs and lobsters also
 κρηβάνηρο, ηρ ραταη φαζαη may be had cheap enough.
 ραοη ζο leοη.
- Νηλ αοη οοη τρεοητ ηη υαηη. I want none of that kind.
- Ζο δε ηευο ζλασαρ τυ δ ραη What will you take for that
 ηεηρε βρεαα ρηη? dish of trouts?
- Τρη ρζιλληε ζο beαατ. Exactly three shillings
- Βηεαηα ηε αη οό αζυρ ρέ I will give you two shillings
 ρηζηη ουητ. and six pence.
- Ηρ leατρα ηαο α ραοη. They are yours, Sir.
- Ορη ηιορ δ βαηηε αζυρ δ ηη Send to the dairy for milk and
 ζυρ αη leααταηηη. butter.
- Ταβαηη εατα υαααταηη leατ, Bring a quart of cream, three
 αζυρ τηηκαητα leαηηαατα, quarts of new milk and two
 αζυρ οα ροητα ηηε. pounds of butter.
- Ναα ηβαοό ζηυαό ηη ηέαζ υαητ? Will you have no curds and
 whey?
- Νη βιαη, ηρ φεαρη ηοηη ηεαη No, I prefer old English cheese.
 ααηρ ·Shayanaa.
- Ζη βφυλ αοη οαοαηη ο'ηη Has the house-keeper any salt
 ραητε αζ ηηαοη αη τηζε? butter?
- Cheaηαηζ ρη κρηαηη δε λα αη She bought a crock of it last
 ηαηηαηο ρο αυαηο οοηαηη. market day.
- Ζο δε ο'ηοα ρη αηη? What did she pay for it?
- Ζοηη ρηζηη οέαζ ηη leηό ρηζηη, Eleven pence halfpenny per
 αηη αηη ροητα. pound.
- Φευέ αη βφυλ αηαηη ζο leοη See that there be bread enough
 αητηζ. laid in.
- Τα ζο leοη, οοηη ζεαη ηη ηυαο, There is enough both white and
 ηηοηη ηη ηόηη. household, large and small.
- Τα αηηηεαο ρόρ λαη λοηηηαη The larder is well stored also
 ο' ηοηοηαο εαηηαητε ηηαο- with a variety of wild fowl.
 αηη.
- Βα ηαηε ηοηη αεαοηαηη ο'φεοη I should wish to have a haunch
 ηηαοαηηζ. of venison.
- Ζηεαβα ηηηρε ηηη ο'ηε αζ αη I will procure one for you at
 φοηαηρ ηηαοαηηζ. the deer park.

VI. OF HEALTH, &c.

Ζο δε ηηηη τα τυ, οζαηαηηζ. How do you do, young man?

- Ταμη γλάν παλλάμη. 30 παυθ Very well, I thank you, Sir.
 ματς α3α0, 4 ουνε ματαλ.
 Cποηαρ τα ο' αταμη ? How is your father ?
 Nηl γε 30 ματς. He is not well.
 3ο0ε τα 4μη ? What ails him ?
 3ηlac γε πηηη cηη, 43υρ τηηεαρ He has got a pain in his head,
 βειl3αηe. and a sickness at his stomach.
 Ca φα0α βηεοητε ε ? How long has he been ill ?
 2 οτμηcηοl βειc λα ο γομη, About ten days ago he got wet,
 φυαμη γε φλυcλα, 43 φλλεαθ in returning from Cork.
 ο Cποηαη3.
 2η ηη ηηηε γε 3εαηάν φαη τερ, He then complained of being
 43υρ cηηcφuaδc. hot and yet shivering.
 O γομη 4 λειc β'ει3μη το 4 λεβα Since that time he has been
 cηηη3βeal. confined to his bed.
 Ναη cαηc γε λυρ γ3αοητε ηο Has he taken physic or vomit ?
 4μηαη0ε ?
 Nηοη 3ηac, 4c0 3υρ βαηηε0 φηl No, he was bled, and found
 4ρ, 43υρ το ηοcαη3 γε ε himself worse after it.
 φειη ηγορ μεατα ηα οηα3.
 Τα εα3λα ομη 30 βφυη φιαβηαρ I fear he has got a fever.
 4μη.
 Ραcα με 0α φευcαμη 4μη ball. I will call and see him presently,
 Σεα0, 4 φαοη, cη 4η 0οη3 γο οηc? Well, Sir, how do you do ?
 Ταμη 30 ηο τηη, 4 0οc0ομη. Very ill indeed, doctor.
 Μοcαη3ιομη 0ο cηηηe. Let me feel your pulse.
 Φαηcιομη 0ο θεαη3α. Let me see your tongue.
 2 βφα3αη τυ γοcηαη0εαc ? How do you rest ?
 Nη φα3αμη cο0λα γάμη 4μη βηc. I get no refreshing sleep.
 2 βφυη 3αηe 4μη βηc 43α0 ? Have you any appetite ? or are
 Nο ηβιοη τυ ταητηαη ? you thirsty ?
 Βηαη ταητ η0ρη ομη, 4c0 ηη I have a great thirst, bnt can eat
 τη3 ηομη 4 0α0αμη ηcε. nothing.
 Τα γηηη 43αμη ηαc φα0α 30 I hope you will soon be better.
 ηβηα0 βηηεαc οηc.
 2η3 0ηα ατα φιορ ηη. Nηl φιορ God knows. I cannot tell what
 43αμη 30 0ε 4η cοη 4τα ομη. is the matter with me.
 Cποηαηηc μηηe 0'αταμη, 43υρ I have seen your father, and do
 ηη 0ο3αη 0αμη 30 βφυη γε 4 not think him in immediate
 3cοηcαβαηηc 30 γεα0. danger.
 3ρ ει3μη 4 cεαη 4 βεαηηα0, You must get his head shaved
 43υρ cειηηηη η0ρη, λεαcαη 0ο and have a large blister applied
 cηηηeο3υηβ 4 cηη 4μη. to it.

- Na b) zo ouðac. Do not make yourself uneasy.
 Καταρò γε φίον zo hún. Let him take wine pretty
 freely.
- Κυήηζτεραν ηεμηνα φιοήφuar, Keep the room cool and well
 αζυρ αεθεαρητα zo μαηε. aired.
- Na κυηητεαν ηιοφuarηηεαη 4. Let him not be disturbed.
 Nan φιορηαρò ευ μορηη λυετ Have you visited many patients
 ζαλαηη, ανηυ ? to-day ?
- Ιη ιομηδα ηη. Φο ζλαοò με αηη Several. In the morning I
 μαηοηη, οφευδαηη βειηε called to see two children in
 παηητε ραν ηζαλαηη βηεαc. the small-pox.
- Σα τεαò α βφοηγε τοηβ, το β) In the next house were both the
 αν βηυηηηεò, αζυρ αν ηρηυζ. measles and hooping cough.
- Αετο ηηηαηβ αν αοη αca ηο ανη- But none were dangerously ill.
 ηηαò.
- Βηη οζάηαò ραοι èηαοι èυηη, α A young man, in consumption,
 βηυαηη κυαηηε υαηη ηαηη αν received a visit also.
 ζααοηηα.
- Βηη ηειηεαν ηο λαζ, αετο ζοηαηβ He was very weak, but in good
 ρηεòηηη ηαηε αν. spirits.
- So èυζαηη βεαν, αζυρ λεαηαβ Here comes a woman with a
 ηα ηυετ. child in her arms.
- Ζο βεηο αηη το λεαηαβ, α βεαν What is the matter with your
 ηαααηηα. child, good woman ?
- Υε ! α θεαζ ζηαò, ηη αηη ατα O Sir, it has terrible convulsions.
 ηα αηηηαηηηε αηòηηεαλα.
- Α βηειετεαν zo ζκυηεαηη ηε Does it seem to pass any worms ?
 ηιαηηα ηηηο ?
- Α ηηβιοηη ηε αηηηηηε ηα ηηααλαηβ Does it grind its teeth when
 ανηα èοτολαò ? ηο ηηοαò α asleep ? or pick its nose ?
 ηηòηη.
- Νη ηε ζαò κυοò οηοβεα zo It does both very often.
 ηηηηε.
- Ταβαηη αηηεαc ε ; ηζηυβε ηε Bring it in ? I will prescribe
 ηη εηζηη το αηηη ball. for it presently.
- Ναò ρεανηηαηη αν ραηòβηεαη, What a blessing it is to enjoy
 ρλάηητε ηαηε φαζαη ! good health !
- Ζηòεαò ηη τεαηη α èυηηεαη And yet few esteem it as they
 ρυηη αν, ηαηη èòηηη οòηβ. ought to do.
- Χοηηαηηηε ηηηηε ουηηε οηηα I saw a poor wretch to-day, who
 ανηη, α èαηηη ηαααηη α οα had lost the sight of both his
 ηυη, ηηηη ηα βαοòαηη ηεηη. eyes by his own folly.
- Χηοηαη ηηη ? How was that ?

- Եւ ան ըջուլ ու քաճա. յիբեճճա The story is too long; I will tell
 me ծայտ արիւր է. you again.
 Ո՞ր ԳՅԱՄ ԱՊՈՒՂ ԱՇՈՒ ԸԱՅՈՒՄ Է I have now only to visit a man,
 ծայտ, ար. ԲՆԻՂԵԱԾ Ե ԸՕՐ ՅՈ whose leg was lately broken.
 ՇԵՂՅՈՒԱԾ.
 ԸՅՈՒՂ ԵՎ ՏԵՂՆ ԵՊՈՒ ? How is John to-day ?
 Եւ ըբ մորան յո՞ր ըջուլ, Ե յճՅ Much better, Sir; I give you
 յնած, ԵՄԻ ԲՆԻՂԵԱԾ ԸՅԻՂԸ. thanks.
 Ո՞Ր ԵՄԻՆԻՅՆ ԵՎ ԻՅԸԵԱԾ ՅՈ ՄԱՅԻՑ ? Did his medicines operate well ?
 Փ՛ՅՈՒԲՆԻՂԵԱԾԱՐ, ԳՅԱՐ յՈՒ ըբ They did, and he complains
 . ՅԵՐԱՆ ԵՊՈՒՄ ԲՎ ԲՅԱՆ ԵՆ less of the pain in his leg.
 ԸՅԻՂԸ.
 ԻՐ ԸՅՂՅ ՅՈ ԵՄՍԻՆ ԵՆ ԸՅԱՅԻՆ ԳՅ The bone must have united
 յըբմեճճ, ԲՎՈՒ ԵՆ ԵՐԱԾ ԵՈ. before this time.
 ԸՅԻՂԸԵԱՐ ՅՈ ԵՄՍԻՆ ԲԻՂԵԱԾ ԵՄ- He appears considerably better.
 ԸՅԵՂՅՂ ԳՐ.
 ԼԵՂՅԾԵԱՐ ԵՄԱՅԻՂԵԱՐ ՇՈ, ԳՅԱՐ Let him be kept quiet, and I
 ԻՐ ԸՅՂՅ ԼԻՈՄ ՅՈ ՄԲԵՐՈՒՐ ԼԵՂ hope he will be able to sit up
 Ե ԲԵՂԵ ԵՎ ԵՄՅԾ ԵՄԱՐ, ԲՎՈՒ in a few days.
 ԵՅԳՅԱՆ ԼԵԱԾԻՅ.

VII. TRAVELLING, THE COUNTRY, &c.

- ԸՎ ԵՄՍԻՆ ՄՈ ՅՈՒՆՆԱ ? Where is my servant ?
 ԵՄԻ ԱՏԻՐ Ե ՄԱՅԻՂԻՐԵՊԻ. Here I am, master.
 ԵՄՍԻՆ ԵՎ ԻԵԱԾՆԱՅՆ ԵՐԻՑ ? Are the horses ready ?
 ԵՎ ԵՐԱԾ ՅՈ ՇՅՂԵԱԾ ԸՐ ԸԵՊՆՅ They are just finishing their
 ԼԵ ԵՎ ՅԸՍՅՈՒ ԸՅՂԸ, ԳՅԱՐ oats, and will be ready in a
 ԲՅԱԾ ԵՐԱԾ ԵՐԻՑ Ե ՄԵԱՅՅԱՆ few minutes.
 ԳՐԻՐԻ.
 ԲԵՂԸ ԸՄ ԵՆ ԸՅՐԱՅՐ ԵՎ. Bring them to the door.
 ԶԻ ԵՐԵԱՆ ԵՄ ՇՈ ԸԵԱԾՈՆՅԱ Will you breakfast before you
 ԲՆԻՂԸ, ԵՒ ԲՎ ՈՒԱԾ ԵՄ ԳՐ leave home ?
 ԲՅԱԼԸ ?
 Ո՞Ր ԵՐԱՅԱԾ, ԱՇՈՒ ԲՆԻՂԸ ԵՄ No, I shall breakfast in Newry.
 ՄՈ ԸԵԱԾՈՆՅԱ ԵՎ ԵՐ.
 ԻՐ ԵՐԱՅԻ Ե ԲԵՂԸՄԳԸԱՅԸԵԱԾ ԵՎ It is pleasant to ride in a fine
 ՄԱՅՈՒՄ ԸԻՂԸ. morning.
 ԻՐ ԸՅՂՅՈՒՆ ԵՆ ԳՐԻՐ ԵՎ ԳՅԱՅՈՒ. We have delightful weather.
 ԻՐ ՈՒՄԱՅԻՑ ԳՅԱՅԻՑ ԵՎ ԸՅԻՂԸ. The country appears very well.
 ԵՎ ԵԱՂԼԱ ՕՐԻՄ ՅԱ ՇԵՂԸԱ ԸՅԻ I fear we shall get a shower.
 ՕՐԻՂԸ.
 Ո՞Ր ԱՇՈՒ ԵՄԸ, Ե ՈՒԱԾԱՐ ԸՅՐԸ It is only a cloud, that will soon
 ՅԱՆ ԵՅՈՒՆ. pass.

Siñ fearn ayn a mbotair no. There is a man in the road before us.

Deanamh go mbearamoirt ayn, Let us overtake him, and enter azyr go mbiam a zcruadal into conversation with him. leyr.

Go mbeaħaró Dia óuit, a God save you, good man. óuine ĩaite.

Go mbeaħaró an ceatna óuit. May the same bless you. re.

Naó breaz an ĩaioin ĩ ro ? Is not this a fine morning ?

Ī breaz ĩ, zloir do Dia. It is, thank God.

Ca řada řaħe tu ayn ĩaioin ? How far did you come this morning ?

Al otmeóiol cúz ĩle. About five miles.

ħap, a óuine, ar tu ĩħe an Ha, man, you have arisen early. moó eynz

Nĳor óodajl me no řfad, go Indeed I did not sleep very long. ceħħħ.

Car óodajl tu aneyr, le do Pray where did you sleep last ceat ? night ?

Do óodajl me řa Īřad ĩbaile. I slept in Dundalk.

Al an řħ a ĩar tu do óoħ. Do you dwell there ? ĩaiz ?

Nĳ ĩeard, aó a zcoħariz an No, but in the King's County. ĩz

Ca řfujl óujl azad a beite a Where do you intend to be tonight ? ĩoó ?

Ta óujl azam a beite an Īřo. I intend to be in Armagh, if ĩařa, ĩar řeyoħ. possible.

Beite tu an řħ am go leor. You will be there soon enough.

Al řħarrahujl ceat an éac That is a pretty neat horse you ĩħ azad. have.

Al breaz, cruadalac a zeay. He is a brave, hardy little hack. ĩan beaz é.

řabam oħm go ĩoey ĩe ro. I warrant he trots well. óay go ĩaite.

Nĳ ĩĳor fearn ayn ĩite, óa There is none better of his size. ĩeud.

Go óe an aoyr ta aize ? What is his age.

Chęaħaró me ayn řoħ beiteac I bought him as a horse of five cúz ĩħħana, řa ĩoóloiz řa years old, last Christmas. éuayó óoyr é.

ħfujl beul ĩaite aize ? Has he a good mouth.

- Ʋjor mair; azur corre fallan** Very good ; and sound feet.
Ʋhearar zur coran re react, I suppose he cost seventeen or
 no oct ponda deaz. eighteen pounds.
Coran re nor porre don He cost nearer twenty, upon my
 frecead, dan mo comzoul. honour.
Se ro mo bealacra, azur ir This is my road, and I must
 eizn dan o'fazban. leave you.
Tunat rona durt.
Rat do tunar ort } I wish you a good journey.
So rornbre Dia durt.
Ca hant a mbruream cead- Where shall we breakfast ?
 longa ?
Ir ionan dan e. It is equal to me.
Bejn an na carle ro, a bua- Take these horses, boy, and lead
 cail, azur rjubal torre leo them about for some time.
 real an rin.
An rin taban feur donb, azur Then give them hay, and rub
 cuimil rin so marc id. them well down.
Racamoio da breucan az rre We will see them fed presently.
 a mbrd an ball.
A feadmanar, fazam a zce- Waiter, let us get breakfast
 longa zan moill. immediately.
Bjad rin aznb a daoine uarrle. You shall have it Gentle-
 men.
An all hb hbeada. ? Do you choose eggs ?
Zan amnar. Azur bj dearbda Certainly. And be sure that
 id bejt ur. they are fresh.
Zeann anan ir im. Cut some bread and butter.
Ljon mar tea, azur curr cal Fill a cup of tea, and put a
 marc hucanne, ir uactan ah. good deal of sugar and cream
 in it.
An racra rparreac so Will you take a walk, to see the
 breiceam an banle ? town ?
Nj ceizeam anoir. Orn crin- Not now. It would delay us
 ead rin moil ir no fac ornin. too long.
Anoir tamoro anainde anir. Now we are mounted again.
Ir breaz an tin i ro. This is a fine country.
Ta an ban azeallað porman The crops promise an abundant
 racman harvest.
Taro na zandaro a zcut And the gardens appear very
 marc an adaz. forward.
Ca leir an teac rin an an Whose house is that on the hill.
 ehoc ?

- Լէր ան Մշեարնա —, աճօ It belongs to Lord —, but is
 րէ Տար Տեօն — և ժողնայօ- inhabited at present by Sir
 ար անօր Գն. John —.
- Ծօշար շըր շիջ նր է. It seems to be a new house.
- Ո՛ր չէ հայրե լե րեաճտ յեկարօ- It has not been built more than
 նա թօյրչիտե. seven years.
- Եւ ան թօրեա թարթայոց թօյր- The demesne is extensive, the
 լեաճտ, ան ԳԲԱԼ Յօրտ թլանօ- orchard well planted, and the
 տա լե քրահայն, ԳՅՄ յա լի- fish-ponds well stored.
 տե լան լիօնտա ռօ յարչայն.
- Անօր ժանչարն Յօ յօ յօ յօ յօ Now we have come to cross-
 նա յեօտար, յի թիօր ռանի roads, I do not know which
 քի ԳԲԱ ՅեաԲան. to take.
- Ընդ ռոյն րա յաճարե և I see a man in the field, who
 յննիար ռոյն է: will tell us.
- Տեօ, և ճարնօ, քի ԳԲԱ ռօ ան Ho, friend, which is the way
 եալօ Յօ — ? to — ?
- Յան թիջե նա լայն քիջօ. Take the left-hand road.
- Ըա քառ, յօ, քա յեւօ յիլե How far, or how many miles is
 ար ռօ է ? it from this ?
- Ո՛ր չէ օր քիջ և րեաճտ. Not more than seven.
- Գօ յիլեաճտ ռանի րա Յօ յայն րե I was told that it was nearly
 և ԲրօՅՄ ռօճտ յիլե. eight.
- Ան քիջն ռոյն ան եօտարնա Must we continue long on this
 և ճիլեալ եալ ար քաճ ? road ?
- Ո՛ր յեաճտ, աճօ ան ԳԲԱ յիլեքա No, when you reach the foot of
 յիլ և ճօրն և ճիլե ԳՅ ան the hill, at a little bridge, you
 ռիլեաճտ եալ, յիլ քիջն ռիլե
 յօրթօ ար ռօ լան ճիլ. must turn to your left.
- Ա յեալեալ ան եօտար յիլ ՅՄ Will that road bring us to — ?
 ան — յիլ ?
- Ո՛ր եարն ար քաճ. Բեաճար Not quite. You may enquire
 յիլ քիլեալ ԳՅ ան ճեաճ յիլ at the first house after you
 յիլ քիլեալ յիլ յեաճտ. turn.
- Եր յօրնիլ լե յիլ յայն քիլե This appears to be a good sport-
 աճտ յիլ ռօ. ing country.
- Եւ քիլեաճտ յայն ռօ ճիլեքն There is a good cover for wood-
 յիլեաճտ քիլե յիլ յիլեաճտ Գն. cocks in winter
- Բիլն ան յօրն քիլեքն, Partridges abound in the corn-
 յիլ ան յօրն, ԳՅՄ յաճօ- fields, and snipes in the bogs.
 քիլե, Գնի քիլեքն.
- Ա քիլե յեալեալ քիլե, յօ յիլ- Are there any hares or foxes to
 աճա, լե քիլեքն Գնիլ ? be found here ?

- Bhí** 30 leor do **zéamhí** fádaib There were several hares formerly, but the greyhounds have nearly destroyed them.
- Uair** bíom a3 **maib** áb ríon- And we kill the foxes whenever we can find them.
- Tamó** do **buidé** áb **duir**. We thank you.
- Bí** ón **iarzá** **neac** **bneac** a3n There is good fishing for trouts in the river that you have to pass.
- U** **bhuil** an **amhan** ríh **domhú**h ? Is that river deep ?
- Ní**l. **Dó** bí **ac** **anallo**, **ran** No. There was a ford formerly where the bridge is now.
- U**h **bhuil** a3 **amhneac** á **bí** **eile** le Have we any other rivers to cross between this and—— ?
- Ta** **amhan** **mo** **leatán** a **ocg**- You have a very large one over which you will be ferried in a boat.
- Cion** **or** a3 **amh** **hí** **zé** **ear** an **amhan** What is that river called ?
- U**h **Bhán**a, **ní** **ean** rí **ar** **teac** The Bann ; it runs into Lough Neagh
- Sí**h **teac** **bhu** **zá** **á** **ó** **í** **ge** **amh** **á** **l**, There are a neat farm house, yard and offices.
- Ta** na **bo** **í**-**e** **í**-**e** **r** **h**a **bá** **ó** **í** **zé**, The stables, cow-house, and hog-sty are ranged uniformly with the calf and sheep-pens.
- J**r **co** **r** **h** **u** **í** **l** **30** **b** **h** **u** **í** **l** **c** **a** **í** **l** **c** **r** **u** **a** **c**a There appear to be some stacks of corn and ricks of hay in the yard.
- Ná** **al** **u** **í** **h** an **lé** **an**a **rí**h, a What a fine meadow that is, below the garden !
- J**r **ó** **í** **3** **h** **o** **m** **30** **m** **b** **í** **á** **ó** **í** **3** **h** **á** I hope there will be a good harvest in general.
- Ta** **ra** **í** **c** **e** **a** **l** **m** **á** **í** **é** a3n na **h** **u** **í** **l**e Every thing appears well except flax.
- Ní** **í** **a** **c** **a** **m** **e** **c** **é** **á** **c** **t**a a3 **t** **r** **e** **o** **b**- I have not seen any ploughs at work since we set out.

- Njl bpanan ranhnyo cojcean Summer fallows are not com-
 ra tyn ro. mon in this country.
- Cwncearcrwyteactzo moy- Wheat is usually sown after
 moyh ayn lojz na bfatayb. potatoes.
- Ta an feur tyhny ayub. The hay is ripe.
- Bjan znyr moybacta ayn na These mountains towards the
 rlejste ro, on otaob tuayb north have a majestic appear-
 ance.
- Bjan polac rneacta ayn feab They are covered with snow
 an zeyhnyz omta : act, ran during the winter : but in
 cranhyab, bian aynhey o3 summer, young cattle graze
 az m3yle omta. upon them.
- Zabam omyzo mbyoh cyor ayo I suppose rents are high in this
 ra tyn ro. country.
- Cyonar lejsteay feanayh ra How do lands let in this place ?
 hayt ro ?
- Suroteay feanayh, o deic Lands are let from thirty shil-
 rzillnye fitead, zo tyj lings to three guineas per
 nymde an acayn, neyn a acre according to their quality.
 cal, no a emeal.
- Act zo mbyoh ceab az jac But every tenant on this estate
 tyonayteac, ran outayz re, has a liberty to cut as many
 aynyo moyh a buayn yr foyn- turf as he wants, in the great
 ead do, ran moyhny moyh. bog.
 (No ra moyzab moyh, no ra
 byrteac moyh.)
- Yr dojz hom hac bynyzual ra I believe there are no coals in
 na fanreacayb ro. this neighbourhood.
- Neyl feyom ayn zual, oyn ta They are not wanted, for there
 payteoy moyhac ah. is abundance of turf.
- Le ljh an znyadad, yr eazal While chatting, I fear we have
 homzuy zabamayan bealac taken the wrong road.
 eazcorac.
- Na byob eazla oyt; yr cumayn You need not fear, I recollect
 hom an bot4 ro zo mayt; this road very well, having
 oyn do rjubal me e, do travelled it some years ago.
 bhadanayb o royn.
- Chym an bayle, ran mayz. I see the town in the plain.
- Azuy bh na cyle az eyny o3 The spire of the church rises
 cyoh na zcrahy ra zcuaynt. above the surrounding trees.
- Yr aluyh a ruydeamayn ta ayze. It is beautifully situated.
- Ze hac moyh an bayle zno- Yet it is not a town of much
 tayze e. trade.

Bioñ maizad maic líneadaiz, There is a good linen market in
 zac luain añ, azur donac it every Monday, and a fair
 aihneire 4 an ceao Ceao- for cattle on the first Wed-
 aoinne zac miora. nesday in every month.

Cia an oroniz ro 4 an mbot4 ? What crowd is this on the road ?
 Jr rocraine ta añ ; nac zclzhe It is a funeral, do you not hear
 tu tarz ? the cry ?

Cia an tórram é ro ? Whose funeral is this ?

Tórram Phatoraic í Dhunrih. Patrick Dornan's.

Ca huair a o' éaz re ? When did he die ?

Air maion a hé. Yesterday morning.

Soe an aicjo tainic air ? What was his complaint ?

Caoincaitead na hatorita ar It was a gradual decay of na-
 a céile ; oir bi aoir mhóir ture, for he was very old.
 aize.

An bfuil an neiz abfozur to Is the burying ground near this ?
 ro ?

Az furzeall na rean cille, ta It is at the remains of the old
 air na choc ud tall. church upon yon hill.

Jr oirbhieac an tairaic ta 4 That ruin has a venerable ap-
 an treamhoizheam rin. pearance.

Ta an iomaod ta leirio rin, There are many such in the
 ran rin. country.

Cneioimre zupab iomaod loiz I believe there are many re-
 raor oibre, azur foizhuiz- mains of cultivation and build-
 ad, ta añ Eirin dh tream ings in Ireland, of remote
 airmhin. antiquity.

Jr no iomaod iad, azur cruic- There are very many, which
 aizean rin zo maib aitreab- prove this country to have
 buiz, azur ealadhad añ o been inhabited and civilized
 éianab at an early period.

Bud raam hóm a beic traic I shall be happy to talk with
 ran adbar rin, air, leat ; you on this subject again,
 ran am ceatna, ramiceam4 in the mean time we have
 an baile. reached the town.

Fanamois aho, fead an éin- We shall stay here, during the
 fearzair ; azur air maion afternoon ; in the morning I
 jr eizin damra rjubal hóm must travel on by myself.
 féin.

Jr truaiz hóm zo caiteamoir I am sorry that we must part
 rzaraim co luat. so soon.

Ta rúil azam o' faiceal air, I hope to see you again in a
 raoi beazan laetib. few days.

- 21 βῆταῖς, ἂ βρεῶσαι λέρατα Landlord, can we have good
 μαῖτε φαῖαι ἀήρο, ἂ ἡόετ? beds here to-night?
 22 εἰσὶ ῥῖ ῥῖ ῥῖ. ῥῖετα You shall have them well aired
 ἡο φαῖαράδ. and comfortable.
 23 οὐ πρῖοῦ ὀλλαν, φαῖ εῖς ο Let dinner be ready at five
 εῖο. o'clock.
 24 ὅταν ἂ εἰετ τῦ ἀν εῖνῖετ- How have you spent the even-
 εἰν? ing?
 25 ὅταν με ἂ ὀεῖς εἰμαῖο ε. I was at the house of a friend.
 26 ῥε ῥεατ ὀολ ἂ λῖε. It is time to go to bed.
 27 Σἂν εῖοτα ῥυαῖηεἰ εῖετ. I wish you a good night's rest.
 28 29 ἕολλα, βῖυῖ ἡο εἰπαῖῥα Hostler, is my horse ready?
 ἕμαῖε. ἕμαῖε.
 30 ῥε ἡεῖο, ἂ εῖμε ἡαῖαι; He is, Sir, but he has got a
 εῖο εῖο βῖυῖ εῖυετ εἰν βῖοεἰο loose shoe.
 εῖε. It is too early to find a smith
 31 ῥε ἡο ἡοε, ἡε εἰα φαῖαι at work.
 εῖ οβαῖν, εῖο ῥεεἰο. You will find a smith's shop on
 32 εἰα τῦ εῖετα εἰααν, εἰν the road, and I think your
 εἡ βῖεαν; εῖετ ῥαοῖη ἡεε horse will not drop his shoe
 ὀεῖετ ὀο εἰπαῖ ἂ εῖυε, until you come to it.
 εῖο ὀεῖετ τῦ εῖετ ῥῖ.
 33 ὅταν ἡαῖη εἰα εἰν? What is his name?
 34 εἰα βῖαν, εἰα. He is called Bryan, the Black-
 smith.

The following original and genuine conversation exhibits the native simplicity of rustic character and manners, and furnishes a variety of idiomatical terms and phrases. The English and Irish are placed on opposite pages for the convenience of the learner.

VIII.—BRJAN ZABHĀ

Ca mbian Brijan zaba na cōmhaiz̄ ?

Ta re a bpozur dō mīle uait. Tiohetaiz̄ aji lāh ēh, a3 an tiz̄ uo ir̄ foiz̄re duit : a3ur tē rior a bočair̄ih beaz̄.

Hihreacō dāmhā zur̄ a3 cōmhaic̄ na mbočari a bi a teac̄.

Jr aḥ aṭa an čearṭa ; acō bi mīre a3 an čerṭa ahojr̄ a3ur̄ njl re aḥ. D'fjafr̄iaiz̄ me a3 tiz̄ na cpioire, oji řaojl me zo mpeioji lejr̄ a bejō řažajl a dūmna aji maioji, a3ur̄ nj̄ řajb̄ re an řih a njū ; acō ta řior̄ a3am̄ zo řajb̄ re mall zo leori arēji aḥ.

A3ur̄ ca bfuil a teac̄ řem, a deji tu ?

Njl teac̄ na řear̄iaḥ a3e ; acō a dōiz̄ a baṁčljabna a bjan re na cōmhaio. Rača tu řior̄ an bočair̄ih beaz̄ uo, m4 dūhajt me leat nojhe, zo dōiz̄ tu čum aṭa : dearic̄ aḥ-řih aji dō lajh̄ dejr̄, a3ur̄ žēba tu carāh, le taob̄ clac̄ řeh̄ abajll zojre, lāh̄ d̄nearō3̄ a3ur̄ řiažajlle.

Mari pačar̄ tu řiar̄, a'zcojř̄ na h'āmhne, řaob̄ řzāt̄ na zeraḥ, čife tu nohacō, řeah̄ tiz̄ mōri, řačā, řaol̄ d̄moč̄ d̄ioh ; a3ur̄ eij̄nean̄ žlar̄, a řar̄ zo bair̄ dā bñ.

Jr dōiz̄ hōm zo bfuize tu Brijan zaba na lēba, aji maioji.

Njl řior̄ a3am̄ zo de jr̄ řear̄i dāmhā a deanah̄.

Tozar̄ dāh̄ zo bfuil dō čapul bacac̄.

Dā bfuiz̄ih̄ āṭ a zcujiř̄ih̄ a r̄teac̄ ē ; a3ur̄ buacal a pačřač̄ a zcuḥe an žaban.

Šheaba tu řtabla, a3̄ na cejōre bealaiz̄.

Acō jr̄ řear̄i dāh̄ řem̄ a dōl leat ; oji jr̄ dōiz̄ an řear̄ řih̄ a dūrzač̄, no a čur̄ a zcioḥ̄ ojbne aji maioji.

Mā d̄iz̄ tu hōm, bejō me bujōeac̄ duit.

Bejō me leat žan̄ hojll.

Deanam̄, ahojr̄.

Aḥ bfuil beah̄ a3 an žaba řo ?

Aḥ ē Brijan ? Zo dejh̄ih̄ aṭa beah̄, a3ur̄ řm̄ur̄ žar̄lac̄ a3e, řan̄ teallac̄, a3 an baṁṭreabuz̄ bočt̄ řih̄ řior̄. Rjē re aji řjubal le žihreac̄ beaz̄, nač̄ řajb̄ or̄ cjoḥ̄ čūiz̄ mbhac̄-ah̄ dēaz̄, inžeah̄ na mna řih̄.

Aḥ bfuil ři břač̄ na baṁṭreabaz̄ ?

Ta re ḥaol̄ mbhac̄ōna o dēaz̄ a řear̄i.

VIII.—BRYAN THE BLACKSMITH.

Where does Bryan the Blacksmith live ?

It is nearly a mile off. Turn to the left hand, at the next house, and go down the little lane.

I was told that his house was at the cross roads.

His shop is there; but I was in his shop just now, and he is not in it. I enquired at the cross house, for I thought that he might be getting his drop in the morning, and he had not been there to-day; but I know that he was late enough there last night.

And where is his own house, say you ?

He has neither house nor land, but lives in the house of his mother-in-law. You will go down that little lane, as I told you before, till you come to the ford; look then on your right hand, and you will find a path along-side the hedge of an old orchard full of briars and weeds.

As you go over, by the river's side, under the shade of the trees, you will see before you a great long old house with bad thatch, and green ivy growing to the tops of the two gables.

I imagine you will find Bryan in bed this morning.

I know not what I had best do.

Your horse seems to be lame.

Could I find some place to put him into, and a boy to go for the smith.

You will find a stable at the four roads.

But I had better go with you, for it is hard to awaken that fellow, or set him to work in the morning.

If you come with me I shall be obliged to you.

I will be with you immediately.

Let us go now.

Has this smith a wife ?

Is it Bryan ? Indeed he has a wife and three children about the hearth, with that poor widow below there. He ran away with a little girl not more than fifteen years old, the daughter of that woman.

Has she been long a widow ?

It is nine years since her husband died.

Ազուր Բա Եւնե Ծառո՞ժ, Երջ՛Եարա՞ճ Երեան ; յձր նեարա-
նյալ ամսոյ, ր'ամբայլե.

Ան յայն յորան քարայն, ո յաօյն արջե ?

Բն քարայն րաօր, ԳԶԱՐ րարձԵրեար Զօ Լեօր արջե. Իր Եւ-
նյոն կօմրա տջարնա նա հ'արտեր մյլե քօղտա Ծ'բաջալ ար
յարաճ ւաճ. Փար ոճօյն Զօ Ծուչ րե Եւն Եճաճ քօղտա, Ծօ
ճրօճ, Լեյր ան յոյն Բա րյե.

Ան Եբլ Եւ ԵրնԵճա Զօ Ծուչ րե ան արնօ րյո ?

ՓարնԵճա ? Եա մե Լան ԵարնԵճա Զօ Եբլարն Ե Բօլտերա՞ճ
Եւն Եճաճ ւաճ, յա Բ րե նա յնյոն.

Եյա հե ան Բօլտերա՞ճ ?

Եարտն Բօլտեր. Նաճ ԶԵԱԼԱ Եւ յօմրաճ ար ան Եւնե
ւարա Ե Ծ'բօջարն ճօմրաճ ար Ե Երնոն ր'նլեաճ ?

Ն Եւնյոնճ. կօմ Զօ ԶԵԱԼԱ մե արնայն յօմրաճ ար ճեաճար
ԵԵԱ.

Իր Ծօյն կօմ Զօ ԶԵԱԼԱ Եւ րան Լօնոյ Ծա յՅօրն ան Բօլտեր,
' Ե Եալլեաճ րա Եւանտայն Եւան նա յարա, ԵՅ Եեաճ օ քօրտ նա
նջալլ.

Եա յայն Ե Երնալլ ?

Երնալլ Զօ Փօյրե.

Նաճ քաճա րյո օ յօյն ?

Տաօլն Զօ Եբլ րե Երն Ելաճնա ԾճԱՅ, ԵՅ Եեաճ նա րեյլ
Պյճալե.

Իր Եւնայն կօմ Ե, Զօ ԵարնԵճա, ր ճարտ յարճ ԵՅԱՄ ար,
օյր Ծօ Բ Եարաճ ԵՅԱՄ րեյն յնտ.

Բն, Ե Երն Եւ ? Փար մ'իրնյոնե յարեաճ Բա Լե Եարտն
Բօլտեր ան րՅոն րյո.

Իր յօնաճ կօմ րյո ; օյր ճօնարնճ մյրե ան Եարտն ԳԶԱՐ Ծօ-
ջար ճան Յրն քրերտօն Ե Բ ար.

Եա Եւ Եարտ Զօ Լեօր ; օյր ԾօԲ Ե քրերտօն ան Եարտն
Լօնոյրնաճ ; Եճօ Բա Լե Բօլտեր ան րեյն Ծյր ; օյր Բ րե
րեյն րնա հյոճա րօյր, ան ւարն Ե Բրնրեաճ յ.

Աճօ Զօ Ե րեօլ ան Եարտն Ե Եալաճրա, ԵՅ յարնայճ մնա ?

Ն ան րօ Ե Եար րե արնտ, Եճօ Ե մԵԱյլե-Եճ-Եար, արտ Ե
նայն ր ար րՅօլ. Բա Եալն Յարնայն յ, ԳԶԱՐ Եւն Բօլտեր
Եարտեարն ճ.

Անճարնճ Բրնրեաճ նա Լնոյն քօր րե յ ; Ե նեաճ ?

Ա Ծտնոլլ Երն յարտե նա ճարն ; րա Լնոյրա մօ Ծօյն ; յ
նայն րե Ե Եբաճ Ե յԵրնյոն, Երն Ե Եեաճ ճն յոճա, Եւարն քօ-
րաճ Ե.

Եար յլօնրեաճ Եճարն Ե մնա ?

Փօ Ելայն Եարտա. Տարն յձր Պհաճ Եարտա, Եւնե
նրեաճ, յարեաճ, արնտա Զօ Երնոն. Եարնո րե ան մօ

And he was a humane, moral nan, much respected abroad and at home.

Had he much land or substance ?

He had cheap land and wealth enough. I remember the landlord of this country to borrow a thousand pounds from him. I am convinced that he gave five hundred pounds as a portion with his eldest daughter.

Are you sure that he gave so much ?

Sure ? I am full sure that Boulter got five hundred from him, if not more.

Who is Boulter ?

Captain Boulter. Did you never hear of the gentleman that challenged Cromwell to fight a duel ?

I do not recollect that I ever heard of either of them.

I suppose you have heard of the ship called the Boulter, that was lost on the coast of Connemara, coming from Portugal.

For what place was she bound ?

For Derry.

Is not that long since ?

I think it is thirteen years at next Michaelmas.

I remember it indeed, and a good right I have, for I had goods myself in her.

You had, you say ? Upon my truth then, Boulter was the captain of that ship.

I think that strange, for I saw the captain, and I think his name was Preston.

You are right enough ; for Preston was the sailing captain, but the ship belonged to Boulter ; for he himself was in the East Indies when she was wrecked.

But what sent the captain this way, seeking a wife ?

It was not here that he met her, but in Dublin, where she was at school. She was a handsome girl, and Boulter fell in love with her.

After the shipwreck he married her, was it not ?

About three quarters after it ; about Lammas I think ; he was not long in Ireland, after coming from India, when he was married.

Of what family was his wife's father.

Of the M'Carthys. Big James M'Carthy, a brave, clever, genteel man indeed. He came into my memory as soon as

I saw your stature and your features coming to the door this morning; for you are not unlike him.

He was prosperous, you say ?

He was in a good way of making money. He had that mill which you saw beside the lake, as you came. He had the tithes of the parish, and he was receiver of rent to our late landlord.

Had he any rent to pay himself ?

He had to pay some rent for the lands of the Cross. But he had profit rent coming to him.

The widow's father had two hundred acres in this place, at half-a-crown an acre, and a lease of it while green grass grows.

Had M'Carthy that in possession ?

He got it all as a portion with his wife, and they held it until last year, when it was forced to be sold.

Had he any property of his own besides ?

Indeed he and his forefathers had all Balinlough, but it has been mortgaged now seven years.

Had they any sons ?

They have two sons living. The eldest was a long time in Paris studying medicine; he left that ten years since, and went to India; and I hear that there is not a year since, in which he does not save a thousand pounds. They expect him home this year, to pay off the debts.

Where is the other son ?

That is young James. There is not a youth in Europe of a nobler spirit than that lad, if he had the means. He got a lieutenant's place in the army last year. It is not long since the captain and he were here.

Is the captain in good circumstances now ?

They say he is very rich, notwithstanding all his losses.

Where does he live ?

In Dublin, he and his wife, the daughter of this widow.

Does she visit her mother ?

She comes now sometimes: for a long time she would not speak to her mother, because she gave place or shelter to Bryan or his wife.

Did Bryan get much fortune with his wife ?

He, fortune! They would rather hang him then. There was

најб мојан ле пажајл, ле на лн̄, ајп дојз ајп бјѣ.

Зо де о'мѣтѣз ајп а маојп ?

Фуајп на олѣѣамнајз аѣ љуо јр мо де. Јр јојѣоа цајл, азур буајѣреаѣ, а ѣајпѣ ојпѣа аѣојр, ле дејѣ мблјаѣѣајб, о ѣајпѣ Сромѣул а бејѣ на ѣјајпа ајп аѣ ѣуѣајз ро.

Зо де ѣајпѣ ајп аѣ ѣјајпа, бј аѣ јојпѣ.

Нј најб клаѣ ајзе; јр бј ре ѣорѣаѣѣ, јр ѣјол ре аѣ ѣуѣајѣ ле Сромѣул. Чуајѣ аѣ јпѣ зо лонѣѣн, азур ѣлјпп зур еаз ре о јојп.

Зо де паѣ олѣзе бј аз У-Сарѣа ?

Сромѣул а ѣуајѣ љум олѣзе лејр, аз јарпајѣ леазра на ѣајтере а бпјреаѣ, азур а пажајл ѣо рејп.

Зо де аѣ ѣарѣ а бј аз Сромѣул ле тејрбеаѣаѣ ?

ѣарѣ! мјна најб ѣарѣ, бј ѣарѣ ајпѣо ајзе. Узур ѣар ѣѣојз ба леор јпѣ ѣо Уѣаѣ Сарѣа, ѣа мблјаѣ ре ѣѣм ѣјоѣа јр ѣѣп ѣо бејѣ: на ѣа мблјаѣ аѣ ѣ'аз ајп аѣ ѣајпѣо ѣо ѣлаѣѣ, а ѣ'фурјајл Сромѣул ајп ѣѣур ајп.

Рајб ре аз јарпајз а ѣеаѣаѣ ѣ Уѣаѣ Сарѣа ?

ѣ'фурјајл ре ѣа мјле роѣѣа ајп; аѣѣ ѣј најб Уѣаѣ Сарѣа рѣрѣа рѣарпѣпѣ лејр.

Нап беаз лејр аѣ ѣа мјле ?

Ба беаз лејр, зѣп ајпѣар; ојп ѣо бј а бѣѣзур ѣо ѣпѣ ѣѣаѣ ра мблјаѣајп ѣеаѣѣ аѣѣаѣ рѣорѣ аѣ. Нј најб ајѣ рѣој аѣ ѣпѣп, ѣо ор а ѣеаѣ. јо ѣојз, а јанѣајз Сромѣул ѣјор јо, на ѣалајп на ѣјојре бејѣ аѣ а јејлб рејп. Нјѣ ѣаѣ јонѣѣаѣ ба јѣѣр а јаѣѣ лејр, рѣорѣѣ ѣојбпѣ, јарѣ ѣа ре, бејѣ а лѣр а ѣујѣѣе, азур зѣп ѣуѣо ајзе рејп ѣе

Нјл реарпѣ ра зѣорѣаѣѣ јр ѣорпѣајпѣлаѣ, азур јр ѣајѣеајпѣ-ујзе, на ѣалајп на ѣјојре; ајѣ а бѣул зѣѣ ујле ѣѣмзѣр, мѣѣп, јр мѣпѣеур, јоѣа аѣмѣѣѣ, јр ѣејпѣ, јр ујрзе. Феуѣѣа на ѣпајп алајпѣ, ѣа рѣр рѣ на ѣлаѣѣѣѣ; ѣојп јр, ојпѣ. јр ајлј; ѣјп, јр зпѣѣар, јр ѣаорѣѣајп; реарпѣ, coll, јр рѣлѣаѣ; азур ѣујлеаѣ злѣр зо рѣпѣлјѣѣѣѣѣ.

ѣа ѣлѣѣ-ѣојл, азур рлјѣ ѣлѣѣа зо леор, рѣој ѣалајп аѣ; азур леаѣ, мѣра, леаѣајп, леаѣар, ѣеаѣарпѣаѣ, ѣеарѣѣумпа, ајпајл леаѣ реарѣѣајп, рѣ бпѣаѣ на ѣајпѣпѣ, ро рјор ајп рѣѣ.

Ујп рѣп рјор ујрзе, ѣар ѣѣојз, ѣаѣ бѣул ѣјор реарп аѣ ѣјпѣп, ѣо а ѣѣѣар Уј ѣѣалајз, аѣ ро рјор.

Уј мбјѣѣ мѣрла ле пажајл, рѣа леајѣајб ро ?

Уѣа зо леор ѣе аѣ, аѣѣ ѣјор ѣѣѣаѣ мѣрпајп ајпајп ѣе.

Јр беаз рејп леарпѣз ајп аѣ реарпѣрѣа. ѣа бѣајѣреарѣа

not much to be got in his time at any rate.

What became of the property ?

The lawyers got the most of it. Many a loss and trouble has come upon them now, these ten years, since Cromwell came to be landlord of this estate.

What became of the former landlord ?

He had no children ; he was extravagant, and sold the estate to Cromwell. Then he went to London, and I hear that he died since.

What lawsuit had M'Carthy.

Cromwell went to law with him, endeavouring to break the lease of this place and to get it to himself.

What right had Cromwell to shew ?

Right ! If he had no right he had might of money. And surely that was enough for M'Carthy, if he had been as wise as he ought to be, or if he had taken the money that Cromwell offered him at first.

Did he want to buy it from M'Carthy ?

He offered him two thousand pounds for it ; but M'Carthy was not willing to part with it.

Did he think the two thousand pounds too little ?

He did certainly ; for he had near three hundred a year of clear income from it. There was no place under the sun nor above it, I suppose, that Cromwell coveted more, than to have the lands of the Cross in his own possession. No wonder that he thought it a vexation, that a charming spot as it is, should be in the middle of his estate, without his having any claim to it.

There are no lands in the province more fertile and charming than the lands of the Cross ; where there are all conveniencies, bog and meadow, choice timber, fire and water. See the beautiful trees, that are growing about these hedges ; oak, ash and elm ; yew, fir, and quick-beam ; alder, hazel and willow ; and green holly in abundance.

There are lime-stone and slates enough under ground here ; and great, broad, smooth flags, square and well formed like tomb-stones, in the bank of the river along here below.

As for spring water, I am positive there is none better in Ireland than in O'Daly's well, down here.

Is there any marl got in these meadows ?

There is plenty of it in them ; but there never was much of it raised.

These lands require little manure. If you had seen the crops

bánn na macáinneadóra, le lín Whic Caróta; aip feabur coinne zeal, ir cruinneacht glezeal; eóinna buir, ir riosal ríolmair; agus líon glár, caol, fáda far.

Cia hé ta na comhuid fá tíg beaz doizeamhul uo; a bfuil zaróta aip cúlá, agus macáinne dear, néir or a cúine?

Níl aon tuinne ahoir ań, acó rean tuinne a bhor tabairt aipne do. Uí fear, a b) ań, o'íméig re, leir an éioir. Fáit na neoinn a nsoirtear don nhas uo, dar m'fínne, a deaz óghe doháine mpre reomar capall a fáy ran áit n, reacht mbháona o íoin a nreacó zo beahab bo.

Zo de an éioir a b) aip?

Bh) fitece ponra fá bháona aip. Agus an óghe dona o'fáz é, nín re leir a éioira zac nle bháona, do toiraó an abal fúine.

Agus zo de mui túre re an deiréacó, nac oirucfao leir éioir a éiol?

Thucfao leir a éiol, maré zo leor. Acó cúin Cnomhul-tioiraó aip na tíoanraig, zan éioir a éiol leir an bairreab-uig, zo oir no deanfáig nreóteacó ran óighe. Bh) an fear rín, agus cúigear eile, reacht mbháona, zan aon rígin éioira éiol; zur nreódar aip ríubal, fá dearaó, agus uimio ir reacht céad ponra do cúl éioir oirta.

Ba nór an capall a tainc uimre.

Nac nreacaíó an óighe anadaig Chnomhul, fá deiréacó?

Chuaíó re anafáíó, óa bháona o íoin Acó éiol an bairreab-uig an fearań; agus naca ríad zo Baile na loca, aip an bháona ro cúgáin.

Nac oirucfao leo an áitre cúmgbeal?

O'feudáíó ríad cúio de a cúmgbeal, zan ańmair; acó mar nairé leo a beir faoi cúmacta naimaio?

Uí é Cnomhul a ceaháig an fearań?

Niar b'é. Acó ré bairimhul zac óghe, zur do a cean-nacaó é; agus ta mpre dearbta zo mbiaó re aize, anoiacó zac cúmgleo b) eactonna.

Agus éibin re Bhian zaba boct, amac ar a éin; 'r zur nairé re óa bháona aip borio lunnze, fá zcabraó an níg agus bháona eile, na bnaize, fá Fhainc.

Zo de b) anafáíó Bhian aize?

Feómanac Chnomhul, a túz m-nioó do maráirrear N) Caróta aon la ańmair nac nairé Bhian fá baile; agus dubairt Bhian, óa mbiaó re féin a laóair, zo mbuaifreacó re an feómanac.

Carar Cnomhul, 'ra fíolla, aip Bhian, na óiaí n, aip

of these fields in M'Carthys time ; the best white oats, and fair wheat, yellow barley, and fruitful rye, and green flax, growing tall and slender.

Who lives in that neat little house, that has the garden behind it, and a fine plain before it ?

There is no person in it now, but an old man who takes care of it. The man who lived in it went off with the rent. That field is called the daisy lawn. Upon my word, Sir, I saw clover growing there seven years ago, that reached to the cows' horns.

What was the rent of it ?

Twenty pounds a year ; and the unfortunate man that left it made half his rent every year of the fruit of his orchard ?

How did he fail so much, that he could not pay the rent ?

He could pay it well enough, but Cromwell laid an injunction on the tenants to pay no rent to the widow until the law-suit was decided. This man, and five others, were seven years without paying a penny of rent ; until they ran off at last, under at least seven hundred pounds of arrears.

That was a great loss to her.

Did not the law-suit go against Cromwell at last.

It did, two years ago ; but the widow sold the land, and they will go to Balinlough next year.

Could they not hold this place ?

They could hold part of it, no doubt ; but they would not wish to be under the power of an enemy.

Was it Cromwell that bought the land ?

It was not. But every one thinks that it was bought for him : and I am sure that he will have it, after all the quarrels that were between them.

And he banished poor Bryan out of the country ; so that he was two years on board the King's fleet and another year a prisoner in France.

What ailed him at Bryan ?

A footman of Cromwell's insulted Mrs. M'Carthy, one day that Bryan was not at home ; and Bryan said, if he were present, that he would strike the footman.

Cromwell and his servant met Bryan on the road beyond here

ան Ծօտար, ահ լո ճալլ : ԿՅԱՐ ԵՄՅ ԻԿԾ ԳՐԱՕՆ ԸՄԽԱՐԱՆ ՈՒ
ՅԵՐԱ ԾՕ, ԲԱ ՆԱ ԵՅԱՐԻՄԵ. ԵՅԻ ԵՐԻԱՆ ԻՆՕՂՅ ԵՈՂՅԱՄ ՕՒ ;
ԿՅԱՐ ՅՐԱԾԱՐ Ը ՕՐԻՆ, ԵՐՈՄ, ԸՐԱՄԻԾ, ՄԱՐ ՕՐԾ ՍՐԼԱՅՅ, ԿՅԱՐ
ԵՄԱՅԼԵԱՐ ԸՆ ԲԵԱԾՄԱՆԱԸ Ը ՄԵՍՆ ՆԱ ԸՒԱՅԻՐԵ, ՅՐ ԼԵԱՅ ՐԵ, Գ ՆԱ
ԸՕՐԱՐ ԵՐՕ ՕՐ ԸՈՒՄԱՐ Ը ՄԱՅԻՐԵՐԻՆ.

ՅՈՒՐԱՅԵԱՐ ԸՆ ՄԱՅԻՐԵՐԻՆ Գ ԵՐԻԱՆ ԸՆ ԻՆ, ԼԵ ԵԱԸԼԱՅԻՐՅ ; ԿՅԱՐ ԵՒ
ԾԱ ԼԱՐՅԱԾ ՅՕ ԵԵԱՆ, ՈՒ ՅՕ ԾԵՄՅ ԵՐԻԱՆ ԸՈՆ ԼԵՅՄ, ԼՅՅԵԱՐ
ԲԱՐԻ ԸՆ ԸՐՈՄԻՐԱՒ, ՅՐ ԵԱՄԱՅՆՅ ՐԵ ԸՆԱՐ ՕՆ ՅԵԱՄԱՆ Ը ;
ԿՅԱՐ ԻՆՈՒՄԱՐ ԸՆ ԼԱՐՅ ԸՐ Ը ԼԱՅՆ ; ԿՅԱՐ Ը ԼԵՅԻՐԾ ԾԱ ՈՐՅԱԾԾ,
ԻՐ ԾԱ ԼԵԱԾՐԱԾ, ԵՄՅ ԵՐԻԱՆ ԾՕ ԸՐԻ ԸՆ ՄԵԱՒԼ ԻՆ. ՆԱԸ ԵՐԱՐ
ՐԵ ԸՐԻԱՆ ՈՐՄԻԵ. ՈՒ ՅՕ ՅԸԱԼԱՐ ԸՆ ԾՕՐՄԱՆ, Ը ԾԵԱՕԵ ԵԱԼԼ
ԾՈՆ ԸՆԱՅ ; ԻՐ ՅՕ ԾԵԱՅՆԵ ԵՄԻԾԵԱՆ ԻՅՐ, ԾՕ ՅՅՈԼԼԱՅՅԵ, ԿՅԱՐ
ԼՅԸԵ ՕՅԻՐԵ ԸՐՈՄԻՐԱՒ ԲԱՆ ՅԸՈՒՄԱՐ.

ԱՆԱՅՐ Ը ԸՈՒՄԱՐԵ ԵՐԻԱՆ ԸՆ ՆԵԱՐԵ ԵՅՕԾԵՄՅՅ ԾԱ ՅՈՒՐԱՅՅ,
ԼՆՅԵԱՐ ԵԱՐ ԾՅԾ, ՕՆ ՄԵՕԵԱՐ ԸՄԱԸ, ԿՅԱՐ ԻՅԻՆՅՕՐ ՄԱՐ ԻԵՐՕ
ԵԱԾ ՅԱՅԻԵ, ԵՐԵ ԸՅՈԼԼԵՅԵ, ԻՐ ԸՐԻԱՅԻՅԵ, ԻՐ ՅԱԸ ԸՆՄԵՅԻԾՅՅ ;
ԻՐ Ը ԾՅՐԻ ՆԱ ԾՅԱՅ, ՄԱՐ ԸՈՒՄԱՐԵ ԸՆ ԾՅԱՅ ՅԵՐԻՐԱՅԾ. ԱԸԾ
ԸԵ ԵԵ ԸՆԵ ԸՐԻ ԵՐԱՅՐԻ ՐԵ ԾՅՕՅՈՆ ՈՒ ԲԱՐՅԱԾ ՆՅ ԻՅՅՈԼԵ ԾՈՆ ԻՅԸԼ
ԵՐԱՅՐԻ ԻԱԾ, Օ ԻՆ ԸՄԱԸ.

ՅՐԾԵԱԾ ԲԱՅՐԻ ՄԱՅԻՐԵՐԵԱՐ ՆՅ ԸԱՐԾԱ ԲԱՐՆԵԱՐ ԸԱ
ՈՒՅ ՐԵ ; ԿՅԱՐ ԸՆՐԻ ԻՐ ԾՈՒՆԵ ԸՆՐԻՅԵ ԲԱ ՆԱ ԾԵՆ. ԼԵ ԵՐԻ
ՆՅՆՅԵ ; ԿՅԱՐ ԼԵՐԻ, ԸՅ ԼԱՄԱՅԾ ԸՐԻ ԾՅՈՒ ՅՕ ԼՅՄՆԵԱԸ, ԲԱ
ԾԵՆ Ը ՄՅԸ, ԿՅԱՐ Ը ԸՈՒՄԱՐԼԵ Ը ՅԼԱԾ. ՈՒ ԵՒ ՄԱՅԻՐԵՐԻՆ
ՅԵԱՄԱՐ ՆԱ ԲԵԱՐ ԵՐԱԾԱԸ, ԻԱՆ ԸՄ ԻՆ ; ԸԾՕ ՆՅՐԻ ՄԱՅԾ ԼԵՐ,
ԵՐԻԱՆ Ը ԸՐԻ ԻԱՆ ԸՐԻ ; ՕՐԻ ՆՅ ՈՒՅ ԾՅՂԼ ՅՕ ՄԵԱԾ ԸՐՈՄԻՐԱՒ
ԵՕ. ԱՅԱՐ ԸԱՅԾ ՅԵԱՄԱՐ ԲԵՆ ԼԵ ԵՐԻԱՆ, Ը ՅՕՐԻ ԻՐՅՈԼԼ, ՅՕ
ԸՈՐԸԱՅՅ, ՅՐ ԲԱՅ ՐԵ ԸՐԻ ԵՐՕՐԾ ԼՅՄՅԵ Ը.

ԱՅԱՐ, ՅՕ ԾԵՆՅՈՆ, ՆՅ ԾԵԱՐՆԱ ԵՐԻԱՆ ԵՕԾՕ ԾԵԱՐՄԱԾ Ծ'ԵՐ-
ԵԱՆ, ՆԱ ԾՅԱՅ ԻՆ. ՕՐԻ ԾՕ ԵՒ ԸՅ ԸՐԻ ԲԱՐՅԵ ԸՐԻ, Ը ՆԱՅՐԻ Ը
ՅԱԵ ՆԱ ԲՐԱՆԸԱՅՅ ԸՆ ԼՈՅ, ԱՄՄԻԾ ԿՅԱՐ ԸԵԱԾ ՈՆԾԱ Ը ՈՒՅ
ԸԵԱՐԵ ԸՅԵ ԲԱՅԱՒ, ՈՐԻ ԸՆՅՅՅՅՕ ԵՄԱԾԱ ԿՅԱՐ ԵՄԱՐԱՐԾԱԼ
ԱՆԱՅՐ Ը ԵՒ ՐԵ ԻԱ ԵՐԱՅՆԸ ; ԻՅՄՅՕԾ ԲԵ ԼԵՐԻ ԲԱ ԾԵՆ ԸԱՐԵՐԻՆ
ԵՈՒԼԵԱՐ, ԿՅԱՐ ԸԱՅԾ ԲԵ ՅՕ ԼՈՅՕՒՆ, ԿՅԱՐ ԲԱՅՐԻ ԲԵ ԵՐԻ ԲԻԾ-
ԸԵԱԾ ՈՆԾԱ ԾՕ. ՈՐՕՐԾԱՅԾ ԵՐԻԱՆ ԲԻԾԸ ԸՈՆԾԱ Ը ԵԱԵԱՐԵ
ԾՕ ԲԵԱՐ ԵՐԱԾԱՅՅ, ԿՅԱՐ ԲԻԾԸ ԸՈՆԾԱ ԾԱ ԵԱՆԸԼԱՄԱՅՆ, ԿՅԱՐ
ԸՆ ԵՐԵԱՐ ԲԻԾԸԵԱԾ ԾԱ ԻՆՊԱՕՒ ԲԵՆ.

ԱՅՈՐ, Ը ԾՈՒՆԵ ԱՐԱՒ, Ծ'ԱՅԻՐԻՐ ՄԵ ԾՈՒՐ ԸՂԼ ԾՕ ՄՅԵՃԵԾԱ
ԵՐԻԱՆ, ԿՅԱՐ Ը ՄՅՆԵՐԻ. ԱԸԾ ԸՒՄՆՅՈՒՄ ԲԱՅՐԻ ՆԱ ՈՐՕ ; ՄԱՐ
ԻՆ ԵԱ ԵՐԻԱՆ, ՈՒ ԸՐԻ ԾԱ ՅԱՅԵՆՅԵ ԾՅԱ, ԻԱՆ ՅԸԵԱՐԵԱ ԱՅՈՐ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՄՅՆԱ ԵՐԱՒ ԲԵ ԸՆ, ՈՒՅԱ ՄԵ ՆԱ ԸՆՆԵ ; ՕՐԻ ՆՅ ԾԵԱՆԱՆ
ԸՈՆ ԾՕ ՆԱ ԵՄԱԸԱՒԼԵՅ ԳՆՕԾԱՅՅ ԾՈՒՐԵ, ԸՈՆ ՄԱՅԾ ԼԵՐ ԲԵՆ.

afterwards ; and they both rebuked him sharply for his threat. Bryan had taken a sup ; and he clenches his fist, heavy and hard as a battering hammer, and strikes the waiting man behind the ear, till he stretched him, with his feet up, before his master.

Then the master attacks Brian, with the horse-whip, and was cutting him up smartly, until Bryan gave one quick leap at Cromwell, and pulled him down off his horse ; he twists the whip out of his hand, and such a beating and flogging, as Bryan gave him there, he never got before. So that the noise was heard on the farther side of the hill ; and a great number of servants and labourers of Cromwell came to his relief.

When Bryan saw the force of the enemy approaching him, he leaped over the ditch, out of the road, and darts off, like a blast of wind, through woods and bogs, and every difficult place ; and the pursuers after him, like hounds after a hare. But wheresoever he got protection or shelter, not a syllable of information they received from that forth.

However Mrs. M'Carthy learned where he was ; and she sent a certain person to him, with three guineas : and a letter desiring him to go to Limerick, to her son. Master James was an ensign at that time, but he did not wish to put Bryan into the army ; for there was no hope that Cromwell would live. And James himself went with Bryan, privately, to Cork, until he left him on board a ship.

And, indeed, poor Bryan did not forget him afterwards. For he had the fortune on sea, when the French took the ship, to get at least one hundred pounds, between prize money and wages. When he was in France, he wrote to Captain Boulter, and he went to London, and received sixty pounds for him. Bryan ordered twenty pounds to be given to the ensign, twenty to his mother-in-law, and the remaining twenty to his own wife.

Now, Sir, I have told you some of the adventures of Bryan and his people. But I heard the sound of the hammers ; so that Bryan, or some of his young lads, are in the shop now. If he is not there himself, I will go for him ; for none of his men will do your business so well as himself.

M

IX.—THE COUNTRY INN.

How many miles am I from the next town ?

At least ten long miles ; and the road is not very good in some places.

I can hardly reach it to night. Is there no place of entertainment between this and it ?

There is a very decent inn, about five miles forward, where you can be well accommodated ; and you will be apt to find company there, as this is the way to the fair of Ballinasloe.

You will get a good dinner and bed, and your horse will be well treated.

That is enough. I will go no further.

Where is the master of the house ?

I am here, Sir.

What have you for me, landlord ?

Choice of meat and drink. I have fat beef, and fresh mutton, fed veal, very good lamb, and fat kid.

What kind of drink have you ?

I have strong, and well flavoured brown beer ; whiskey of the best quality ; spirits from Holland ; and wine from France and Portugal.

Whose horses are those, that came just now ?

They belong to two men from the north, and these men are to dine here.

I am fond of company.

But they will not sit with you, Sir, for they are plain country men.

No matter. They appear to be decent men ; let us sit and eat at one table.

You are welcome, gentlemen. Let us sit down to the table.

I am thirsty and hungry. Give me something to eat.

What do you chuse to drink ?

Give me a drink. A drink of ale.

To your health. I thank you.

Sit ye merry. Much good may it do you.

I have eaten enough. I am satisfied.

Perhaps you do not like it.

I like it very well.

I can drink no more. I have quenched my thirst.

In what part of Ulster do you live ?

Ա ռտօծ իօյն ; լայն յե տրախ ծնն տրոյա.
 Եւջոյն Յօ Եքսլ ին տրալ Յօ Կարօ Կար. Ե'բարն Կոր, Յօ
 Եքսնօ ին 4 յօ՛ւտ ; 4Յսր Եյօյրե Լի, 4յր ան 4օնօ.

Մա իօյնեան, Կն, Եքսրն Լի քսնեօ. ԱՅսր Եա յօն ան
 քսնեար տրա Եքս Լի.

Փոյնե Արալ. Կա Կայն, յօ իօյնեօծ Են, 4 Եայրօ ?

Մա Եօօն յ'այն ՚ր յօ իօյնեօծրա ; 4Յսր իօ Օ Կսնօ
 յօ Եայլի.

Փ. Ա. Ան Եքսլ յսնօօ՛ւտ 4յր Եքս Լի 4ր Եքս ռօյն, 4
 Եայրօ ?

Մա Ե. Նլ 4 ռօ՛ւտն 4յր ինՅալ 4՛ւտ նա Միլիլլօ Եա Կար-
 Եօ՛ օ Կայր Յօ Կայր.

Օ Կսնօ. Ելոյնրե Յօ Եքսլ անոյնօ Եա Ելոյնի Են
 ռօ յիլիլլօն Եա ռօ՛ւտն, ի Տարն ; ՚ր Յօ յօօնար 4 Լեյօ
 4ն Ելոյն քօյ Յայրօ.

Փ. Ա. Ե'բարն ին 4 Եքս.

Մա Ե. Մայրօ, 4 ռօյնեան տրա 4 ռօյնե արալ, Յօ
 ռօ ի Ելլ ռօ ին սլե ? յօ ան Եալա 4 յայնօ 4՛ւտ օյնօ ?

Փ. Ա. Նլ Եւջոյն, ին յի Երեյոյն Յօ Եքսլ Եալա յօ Եաճալ
 օյնօ. Երօ՛ւտ յի քսն 4 Եքս Եոյնեօ՛ւտ, 4Յսր ին քն
 4 Ելոյնեալ 4ր 4Երն ան յայնօ.

Ա՛ւտ իր 4Յ ան սա՛ւտրանօ՛ւտ իր քսն 4՛ւտ իօր 4 Յոյն
 քն. ԱՅսր յի Եոյն ռօյն 4 Եքս յօ քսնիւՅա՛ւտ քա 4՛ւտն 4ն
 4յրօ-քնեա՛ւտ.

Մա Ե. Իր քն Ե, 4 իօյն, ՚ր յա՛ւտ նա Յոյնար Եոյն Եալե իր
 քսն քսն օյնե Եքս տրօ՛ւտ 4.

Փ. Ա. Կօ՛ւտն քօր Եքս տրօ՛ւտ 4 քսնօ՛ւտ նա Երե
 Յան ռօյն.

Ան Եքսլ յօնն ռօ Լոյն նա քսն քոյնեօ, յօ օյնեա՛ւտ
 Եան արալ Ելե, Լե քսն 4ն Եքս ռօյնրե ?

Օ. Կսնօ. Եա քսնիլ քսն-Եայրօ, քսն-Եալա, 4Յսր
 քսն Եոյն Եան արալ Յօ Լօն 4ն.

Մա Ե. Փ'ար յօյն Յօ Եքսլ ; 4Յսր Յսր արալն ան օԵրն
 նա քա՛ւտ, ՚ր նա յսնեա՛ւտ, ՚ր նա Լեա Լեարօ՛ւտ 4 քսնար
 յօնօ.

Օ. Կ. Ե'բարն Յսր ին 4ն Եալօյն, ՚ր նա Եայն, ՚ր նա
 Եոյնեա 4ն յա՛ւտն քն.

Մա Ե. Իր ռօյնն քա՛ւտ Եա 4՛ւտ իր ին.

Փ. Ա. Կա քսնար նա Լեա Լեարօ՛ւտ, 4 Եայն Ես ?

Մա Ե. Արեար 4ն Եայր, 4 ռօյնե արալ. քա յիլե
 ռօն 4ր, 4 յոյն ին 4ն Յոյնար, քսնար սայն, 4
 Լեյնալալն Եայր, Լե քսն 4 Եյ 4Յ ռօ՛ւտն քա Եոյն, 4 ռօյն-

In the eastern part ; near the shore of Dundrum.

I understand that you are going westward. I wish you would stay to night, and I will be with you in the morning. You will be soon enough at the fair.

If you think so we would wish to stay ; and we should be very happy that you would be with us.

G.—What are your names, or families, my friends ?

My name, and that of my family, is Smyth, and my companion's, Rooney.

G.—have you any news from your country, my friends ?

S.—Nothing is talked of, except that the militia are a changing from one place to another.

R.—I hear that there are several new regiments of militia now raised in England, and that the same will soon be done in Ireland.

G.—It will probably be so.

S.—Well, Sir, do you understand what all this means ? Are the enemies dreaded ?

G.—I neither know nor believe that there is either fear or danger. Yet it is proper to be upon the alert, and to keep ourselves out of the power of the enemy.

But the government know their own affairs best. And we should not be too inquisitive about high affairs.

S.—That is true, Sir, domestic affairs are the most proper subject for our conversation.

G.—We may speak also of the antiquities of the country, without offence.

Are there many remains of old buildings, or other ancient works, to be seen in your country ?

R.—There are numerous remains of old castles, old churches, and ancient towers in it. (1.)

S.—Indeed there are ; and the raths, the caves, and engraved stones found in it, are ancient works also. (2.)

R.—Perhaps the upright stones, carns, and cromleacs are older than even these. (3.)

S.—It is difficult to say which are oldest.

G.—Where were these engraved stones found, do you say ?

S.—I will tell you, Sir. About a mile from the place where we live, a cave was found, on the brow of a hill, by a person who was digging round a stone, about ten years ago. No person

• Եյոլլ ԵԵԷ մեկտնա օ իօյն. Ոյ դայն րմյայեաճ, ոյ րյօր ԳԶ դեաճ եօ Յօ դայն Գ ԼԵԻԵԻՉ Գհ, ոյ Յօ ԵԵԳԼԻԳ Գ ԲԳԶԳԼ մար քի; դա դայնի քԳԵԳ ԵԳՕԼ, ՅԳՆ ԵՆԳՏԳ, ՅԳՆ ԵԳԻԵ, ոյ ԼօԻՅ յի Գ ԵԻԵ Գհ; ԳԵՉ ԲԼԼԵԻՅ ՔօԼԳՏԳ, ԳԻՆ դա ԵքօԼԼԳԵ Եօ ԼԵԳԳ յօրԳ. Եհի քԵօրմԻԳ ԵԳԶ, ԵԵԳ, Եքիսի ԵսքքԳ, յոքԵԼԵ ԵքքԵԳՆ ԵԵԳԵ, ԳԻՆ ԼԵԳԵ ԵԳՕԵ դա դայնի քի; ԳԶԻ ԵօրԻԳ ԵԳԶ, ԵսիդայնՅ Գ ԵօԼ յիԵԵ, ՔօԼԳՏ քօր մար ԳՆ ԵսԻՉ ԵԼԵ. ԱԵՉ ԵԵԳՏԳ քԵԳԻԳ ԳՕՆ ԼԵԳ, ԼԵԳԵԻՆ ԼԵԳԵՆ, Գ յԼԼԼԳԵ դա յԳԵԵԵ; ԳԶԻ, ԳԻՆ ԳՆ ԵԳՕԵ յօԵԵԳԼԳԵ ԵօՆ ԼԵԻԵ րԻՆ, Եի Եքի ԼիԵ դա քիԲԼԵԳԳ; Եօ ճԼԳՆ ԼիԵքԵԵԵԻՆ ԵԵԳԻԵ ԵսքքԳ; դԳԵ քԵԳԼԻԳ ԳՕՆԵԳԵ ԳքիԳՏ օ ԼԵԻԵ, Գ ԵքԵԳՕԲԳԵ ԳՆ ԻՅԻՆԵԻՆ, քի Գ ԼԵԳԶԳԵ, ոյ Գ յիքեԳԵԳԵ.

Օ. Բ. Ոյլ ԳՕՆ քօԼ ԵքԵԻՅԵ Գհ. Օքի Եօհայնք մԵ քԵՆ ԳՆ ԵԳՏԻ, 'ր ԳՆ ԼԵԳ, 'ր ԳՆ ԻՅԻՆԵԻՆ, ԳՆ ԵԳՆ Գ քԵԳԻԳ Ե.

Փ. Ա. Ոյլ ԳՏԻԳ ԳՆ ԵԻԵ ԳԶԳՆ Գհ. Օքի Եօհայնք մԻԵ քօր ԵԳԻԳԻՅՆ դա դայնի րԻՆ, Գ ԵԵՆ Ես: ԳԶԻ ԵԳԵ քԳԵՆՍԼ դա ԼիԵքԵԵ ԵԵԵՆԳ ԵԼ-ԵԳԻԼԵԵ, յՅԼԵԻՆ ԵՏԳ, ԳՆ դԵԳԵ քԵԳԻՆ ԵօՆԵԳԵ ԳՆ ՓԵՆ.

ՊԳԵ Յ. Եհայնք Եսիք ԵԳԼ քօճԼԵՄԵԳ Գհ րԻՆ, օ ԱԵԳ դա յիԼիԵ, Գ ԵօհարԵԳԻՅ րյօր ԳՆ ԵԳՆԵ Ե.

Փ. Ա. Ոյ ԵքքԵԳԻԳ ԵքօմԼԵԵ, քԳՕՆԵ ԵքՆԻ ԼԳՏԻ ԼԵՐ ԳՆ ԳՆԵ րԻՆ ?

ՊԳԵ Յ. քԵԳԻԳ, Յօ ԵԵՆԻՆ, քԳ ԵԳ յիքԵ Եօ րԻՆ, (Գ ԵօՆԵ-Եյօլլ քԵԳԵՉ յեկտնա յօՆԻԵ րԻՆ), ԼԵԳ ԳՆԵՆԵԼ մօր, ԼԵԳԵՆ, Եօհքրօմ, ԼԵԳԵՆ, Եօհ մին ԼԵ ԵԼօԻԵՆ ԵօՐ ԵքԳԶԳ; Յօ ՅքքԵԻ-ԵՆԻ դԳԵ ԵքքԻ ԵքօմԼԵԳ Գ յիԵՆԻՆ Եօհ ԵԵԳ ԼԵՐ; յԵՆԻ մար ԵսԵԳՆԵ ԳՆ Եսիք ԵԳԼ րԻՆ, Գ ԵԳՆԻԵ 'ՅԳ քԵԳԵՆ.

Եհի քԳԼ Եօ ԼԵԳԳ քԳԵԳ, ԵօհքրօմԳ, դա քԵԳԳՏԻ ԵԵԳԵ քԵԳԻ ԳՆ Գ ՅԵԳՏԻ ԵօՐԵ ԵքմԵյօլլ քԳՆ ԵքօմԼԵԵ յիՅՆ ԳՆ ԵԳՆ Գ քԵԳԻԳ յ; քԳՕՆԵ ԵքՆԳՆ մօր Եօ յիՅՆ ԵԼօԵՆ.

Փ. Ա. Ոյ քօՅԵԳԵ դա ԼԵԳԳ քԳԵԳ րԻՆ ?

ՊԳԵ Յ. Ոյլ ԳՕՆ ԵյօԵ դԳԵԻ ԵսԶԳԵ Եսք օյքԵ Գ Եի 'ՅԳ ԵԵԳՏԻ ԼԳՏԻ ԼԵՐ ԳՆ ԳՆԵ.

Փ. Ա. ՈյՆ ԵքքԵԳԵ ԳՆ ԵԳՏԻ յօ ԵօՅ.

ՊԳԵ Յ. Փօ ԵքքԵԳԵ, յր յիԼԼԵԳԵ յ; ԳԶԻ դար քԳԶԳԵ ԳՕՆ ԼԵԳ, դա ԵԼօԵ Գհ, Եքի ԵԳԵՏԻ, դԳԵԻ քօՅԳԵ ԳՆ քիԵԼ, ԳՆ դօր ԵԵԵՆԳ.

Փ. Ա. յր յօՆԶԳԵ ԼիՅՆ ՅՆ ԵքքԵԳԵ ԳՆ ԵԳՏԻ.

ՊԳԵ Յ. Փար դօՅՅ Եօ ԼԵԳԶԳԵ Յօ ԵԼԳՆ ԳՆ ԵօքքԵՆԻ ճԻՅ ՓՆՆ քԳԵՐԵ. ԱԶԻ քԳՕՆԻՅԵ, Գ Եսիք ԵԳԼ, դԳԵ յեկտնա քԵ քօՆԳ ԵՆԵԵ ԼԵ դա ԼԵԻԵԻՉ.

Փ. Ա. Ոյլ մԵ 'ՅԳ դԳԵ Յօ Եքի քԵ յիՅՅՅՆԳ; ԳԵՉ քօՅԻՆ ԵԳՆ ՅՆ դԳՆԵԳԵ Եօ ԵԳՕՆԻՆ ԵԳՆԼԵ, քօճԼԵՄԵԳ, ՅԳՆ ԵյօՆ դօ

thought or knew that such a place was there, until it happened to be found thus; a long, narrow cave, without bone or relic, or trace of any thing in it, but empty walls, covered with great stones. There was a neat, little chamber, of a round form, like a bee-hive, on one side of the cave, and a little, narrow door, to enter by, empty also, as the rest. However, there was found one broad, smooth flag on the top of the place; and, on the lower side of that flag there were three lines engraved, of clean, well formed letters; nor has any person been found since, who could read or explain the inscription.

R.—It is perfectly true. For I saw the cave, the flag, and the inscription, when it was discovered.

G.—I have no doubt of it, as I have also seen an account of that cave which you mention, and a fac simile of those letters printed in copper-plate, in the new history of the county Down.

S.—A learned gentleman came from Annahilt, who took a copy of it on paper.

G.—Was there not a cromleac found, under a carn, near that place? (4.)

S.—There was, indeed, about two miles from it, (about seven years before,) an exceeding large, broad, level, smooth stone, as polished as the pebbles on the sea-coast: I am persuaded there is no other cromleac in Ireland so neat as it is; and as the gentleman asserted, who came to view it.

There was an enclosure of long equal stones, standing straight up round the great cromleac, when it was found; under a great carn of small stones.

G.—Were these long stones lifted?

S.—They were all carried away to a building near the place.

G.—Surely the cave was not broken.

S.—It was broken and destroyed; neither flag nor stone was left, of any value, that was not carried away in the same manner.

G.—I am surprised that the cave was broken.

S.—Why, even the round tower at Downpatrick was thrown down; and I think, Sir, that it is not lucky to touch such things. (5.)

G.—I do not say that it is unlucky; but I think it a disgrace to literary gentlemen, to pay no respect or attention to the

meay a bejt, aji b'fuijroll oibneac airtaije na t'ine.

Mac J. Mairead, a duine uarail, d'fiarriamte ein ni b'iotra, da ma toil leat airtir dam.

D. U. So de b' aill leat fiarriad, a mairtirtin Mhic Zabán ?

Mac J. Mearan tuca, no raollean tu, zo mbiaó re ceart no d'irtionac na sean r'c'ceóza a ngeamaó, no a doócaile ar talamh.

D. U. Ní f'ior daitra d'ijead, no neact aji b'it, anaz- aic a ngeamaó, no r'z'ijor, ar do cuio fearaíh f'ém na ta r'ad an do bealac, no f'eioim azao oimta.

Mac J. J' f'ior é, a f'aoi, acó j' m'ijic a cualamar zup tuar tubairte bainc le h'ionac taóaij, no d'ioion na noaoine beaza úo.

D. U. A mairtirtin Mhic Zabán, na cneio azur na z'él do náireib d'iomaoim, zearnozaóca; no r'zeultuib fabuill, cuillceamhlaóca don t'reoim r'ín. Nac douz Dia an talamh, azur zac cnaíh, azur lujb a f'árag, cum f'eáóma don duine ? Azur zo d'cuize raol'io' zo mbiaó cnaíh aji b'it doim'ez'ca, no tabuirteac, muna zcuirfead Dia doim'earz aji ?

Mac J. J' f'ior é, azur ni z'éillín an éleim uo azuine da leioio. Acó 'r é an fat a b'f'uil m'ij' t'raó' aji, zo b'f'uil a noimac cnaíh r'c'ceóza airtaije, a'í mo cuio fearaíh f'ém; azur ba mairt'iom cuio aca buainc ar mo bealac; azur d'aindeoin r'ín, adom'ijim zo mbioíh f'art'io' oim bacail leo; oim ta f'ior azam zo mairt' zup ionac uaral é, azur zup m'óir a b'iaó na dooine beaza taóaij a'í, a halloó.

D. U. Na r'ceóza ta noimac, mo doiz. Azur a b'faca tu f'eim aon duine aca airtaij ?

Mac J. Mairead ni f'acag. Acó t'rucfaó lom r'zeul be'z, zneanmair a n'íre d'uitre, do cuala me o mo sean átaim, a c'rucazaó an f'írihe, zo naib a leioio a'í, le na líh f'ém.

D. U. Mairead airtir duíh é, a mairtirtin Mhic Zabán, j' b'iom buioeac d'uit, azur eirt'f'eam leat zo foimmar.

Mac J. Ta cnocan beaz, ran fearman a mbiamra mo coim- naiz, da noimean r'ad cnocan-na-f'eadóalaz. B'í duine cóim cnaib'ezé na coimmaró analloó a'í, a zcoir a'íma, le taob a cnocan r'ín; azur ta loiz a t'iz le f'ajceal zup a'ioim. Taó' o haó' ba haim don duine; zan bean, no mairt'ín a'je, acó a mairt'ín, na sean m'íaoi, az cumzbeal t'ize.

Chuaró Taó'amac, o'í'ce Shamna, deam'íh upnaize, mar z'íar leir, fa b'ruac na haimhe, no zcoir a leara. Az deairc- a'íh r'uar do b'neat'íad r'eultan, do co'íajic neul do'íca o

remains of the ancient works of their country.

S.—Well, Sir, I would ask you one question, if you will please to answer me.

G.—What would you wish to ask Mr. Smyth ?

S.—Do you think, or suppose, that it is right or lawful to cut or root out old thorns ? (6.)

G.—I know no law, nor statute, against cutting or destroying them out of your own land, if they are in your way, or if you have occasion for them.

S.—That is true, Sir, but we have frequently heard that it is an omen of ill luck, to disturb the haunt or shelter of these little people. (7.)

G.—Mr. Smyth, do not regard nor believe these silly superstitious sayings, or fabulous old wives' tales of this kind. Did not God give the earth, and every tree and plant that grows, for the use of man ? And why should you think that any tree is forbidden or unlucky, unless God should prohibit it.

S.—That is true, and our clergy believe no such thing. But the reason of my speaking of it is, that I have several old thorns in my land, and I would wish to take some of them out of my way ; nevertheless, I confess that I am shy to disturb them ; for I know very well that it is a gentle place, and that it was greatly haunted by the little people, in former times. (8.)

G.—You mean the fairies, I suppose. And did you ever see any of them ?

S.—I never did. But I could tell you a pleasant little story, which I heard from my grandfather ; to prove the truth of such things being in his time.

G.—Well, tell it to us, Mr. Smyth, and we will thank you, and hear you with pleasure.

S.—There is a little hill in the farm where I live, which is called Knock-na-feadalea. (9.) There was an honest, pious man living there formerly, near the river, by the side of the hill ; and the vestige of his house may yet be seen. His name was Thady Hughes ; he had no wife nor family, but his mother, an old woman, keeping his house.

Thady went out, on hallow-eve night, (10.) to pray, as he was accustomed, on the bank of the river, or at the foot of the forth. Looking up to observe the stars, (11.) he saw a dark

ηδεαρ, ας ζλυραετ ευζε, λε ρεϋδεαδ ζαοιτε ; αζυρ το ευαλα ρε τορμαν ηα η'εαδ μαρ βηδην ηδην ημαρϋλυαδ, τεαετ ραν ζλεαη ζο δ'ηρεαδ. Φ' αηηζ Ταδς ζο δεαηζαδαρ υλε εδ'ηρ ηα ετα, αζυρ εοηρ φα' η ηβηη ζο ηαδ λαηη.

Ευηηηζεαρ αη ουηε ζυρ ηηηε α ευαλαδ 'ζα ηαδ, τα δεηλζεαδ αη λυαδ βηαδ φαοι το εοηρ, ηα ηαδαιζ. ραν αη ηη τα ηβηαδ ηεαδ αηη βηε θαοηδα λεο, ζυρ β' εηζηη τοηβ ρζαρ-ηυηη λεηρ. Τοζαρ ρερεαη λην ουηηηη τον ηηηηολ βη φαοι ηα εοηρ, αζυρ δεηλζεαρ ε, ζο τηεαρηαδ α η'αηηη αη ετα, αζυρ αη ηηε, αζυρ αη ρηοηηαδ ηαοηη. αηαζαδ αη τηηδεηηη ; αζυρ, ρευδ, ραν ηβαλλ τυητεαρ αηυαρ βεαη, ζο φαοη, φαη, λαζ, αηη λην, λε τηοη ορηα.

Εηηηορ Ταδς λε ρηη ; αεδ, ας ζαβαηη ηεηρηηζ, αηη ζελοηρ-τηη α ζεαρηη, ραν ζλορ θαοηδα, ευαδ φα ηα κοηηηηη ; ζυρ λαβαηη λεητε, 'ρ ζυρ εδς ρε ρυαρ η, αζυρ ευζ α ρεαδ φα δεηη α ηαεταηα η. Τυζαδαρ βαηηε οη λε η' οη, αζυρ οηλεαηηηη εηλε ; 'ρ βα βεαζ α εεαλαηζ ρη.

Νηαη ευηη ρηαδ ηορηνηη εεηρ υηηηεη α ηοηδε ρηη ; ηαη αηηηοδζ ζυρ αη ηα ηυηηηηβ α εαηηε ρη ; αζυρ ηαη ηαδ ηαηβ ροη καηηε υηηηεη, αζυρ η τηη, τυηηρεαδ. Λα αηη ηα ηαηαδ, ο ηιαρηαηζεαδαρ ρευλ α ηηηεαετα οη, αζυρ ο' αηηρ ρηρε ρηη τοηβ ζ, αετ ηηη α ευηηζεαλ ζ.

Μαηηε ηη Ρυαηηε βα ηαηηηη τον ηηηαοι ; α ζκοηδαε ηα ζαηηηβε ηυζαδ, 'ρ α ηοηλεαδ η. Φο βη αοη βηαδαιηη ρορτα, ζυρ ηυζ ρη ελαηη, λε ρεαη ος ο'α ηζοηηεη Σεαη Σεοηζεαδ, λαηη λε εηοε Μαζα. Βα αηαρηαδ ρυαηη ρη αη ταρταρ ελοηηε ηη, ζυρ ευζ α λεαηβ, α ηδεηρ α βηεηε ; 'ρ ζο δευζ Φιοη-βαη 'ρ α βυρδεαη η ρεηη αηη ρυβαλ, ζο ηυηηζεη εηοε Μαζα. Φο φαζαδ τοηηε εηζηη εηλε ηα ηιοηαδ, α ηδεηηβ ηηηα ηαηηβ, α ραηηεαδ, 'ρ α ηαδλαεαδ, ζαη ευηηρυζα, α ηυετ ηα ηηηα ρα.

Φο βη Μαιηε ας εηοε Μαζα τηη ηαητε, ας αηρηηηη λεηηηβ, ζα εεαηζαδ λε ηεαζαηη, 'ρ λε εεοηαηβ βηηε ; 'ρ δεαηηδεοηη ηη υηλε, βη ρηηε δευαδ ζαη αηηηαρ. Φα δεηηηεαδ, ζυρ αηηρ οη βυηαδ ηα ηυηηηηε ζο ηαηβ α ρεαη ρεηη αηοηρ ρορτα λε ηηηαοι εηλε ; αζυρ ζαη ηρε βεηε δεηαηη βηοηη ηα λεαηουβ ηηορ ραηδε ; ζο ηαηβ Φιοηβαη, αζυρ α εεαηλαδ υηλε, ας τηηαηη ζ ευαηηε ζο υλαδ.

Ζλυαηρτεαη λεο, φα ρζαηηε ηα ζκοηλεαδ, ο εηοε ηηηη Μαζα αηαδ, Φιοηβαη 'ρ α βυρδεαη. εηοδα. Ηρ ηοηηδα ρηοζ βηηυζ, ηαδ, αζυρ βεαηη, α ηδεαηρταε ζεαηηη εεηηεδ αηη, ο ραηηε αη λαε, ζο λυηε ηα ηοηδε, αηη εαεηαηζε αηηλε, εηηολοηζε.

Φα εηοε Ζηεηηε, ηρ εηοε ηα Ραε.

Βηη Βυηηβηηε, αζυρ Εεηρε Κορυηη.

cloud from the south, moving towards him with a whirlwind, and he heard the sound of horses, as a great troop of calvary, coming straight along the valley. (12.) Thady observed that they all came over the ford, and quickly round about the mount.

He remembered that he often heard it said, if you cast the dust that is under your foot against it, at that instaut, if they have any human being with them, that they are obliged to release him. He lifts a handful of the gravel that was under his foot, and throws it stoutly, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, against the whirlwind; and, behold forthwith down falls a woman, weak, faint and feeble, on the earth, with a heavy groan.

Thady started, but, taking courage, having heard the cry in a human voice, he went to her; spoke to her, lifted her up, and brought her in to his mother. They gave milk to her to drink, and other food; but she ate little.

They did not ask her many questions that night; as they knew that she came from the fairy castles; (13) and she did not wish to speak, been sick and sorrowful. Next day, they asked an account of her adventures, and she related them, first enjoining secrecy.

Her name was Mary Rourke—born and bred in the county Galway. She was one year married, and had a child to a young man called John Joyce, near Knock Magha. She had a difficult labour, the child died, after it was born; and Finvâr and his host carried herself away to the fairy castle of Knock Magha. They left some other bulk in her place, in the form of a dead woman, which was naked, and buried, without observation, in place of the woman herself. (14.)

Mary was in Knock Magha three quarters of a year, nursing a child, (15.) entertained with mirth and sweet songs; and notwithstanding, she was certainly in affliction. At length the host of the castle told her that her husband was now married to another woman: and that she should indulge no longer in sorrow and melancholy; that Finvâr, and all his family, were about to pay a visit to the province of Ulster.

They set out, at cock-crowing, from smooth Knock Magha forth, both Finvâr and his valiant host. And many a fairy castle, rath, and mount they shortly visited, from dawn of day till fall of night, on beautiful, winged coursers.

Around Knock Grein, and Knock na Rae
Bin Builvin, and Keis Corain,

ʒo biñ eaclaiñe, aʒur loç da eun,
 O rin rojn tuarç ʒo rjab ʒulñ.
 Do çuarçaiʒeadar rleibte moña Muʒorña,
 Fa aino rjab Donqç, aʒur Béal an aõrañʒ,
 ʒor ʒo Dún-õriñe, Dún-õrhoa, aʒur Dún-aro a liaç,
 Na raon õrneaç ʒo cõocan na Feadañʒ.

Deir Maiñe tuiteam uõfa, ñar rçuanaç leo; õjn
 b'eʒñ õjõ ppoñ õjõçe Shatña çaiʒeam, j ʒjoʒbruz ʒña-
 bañʒ, aʒ an tʒjoʒ-ñlaiç Mac an Eanõm.

B'jõñhaç le Taçõ, jr le na maçain rʒeul na mña; aʒur
 ʒab truañʒ iad õ, aʒur õuz cñneaç aʒur fáilte õ, rñ-
 eaç aca rññ.

D'fan rj aca ajn fórtaç, feaç an ʒeññurõ, ʒur çaiʒm rj
 ʒo maç leo, aʒ obain r a poñhaç. Ba rean bean bñeõte
 maçain Thaçõ, aʒur õrʒ Maiñe añne maçõ õ, le lñ a
 cññr, D'õuz an tʒean bean, ran eañnaç; açõ õrʒ rj
 comañle õ'a mac, ajn leabiõa an bájr, Maiñe nj Rrañc a
 pórach; aʒur õo pórach iad, moñañʒ na cártã.

A ʒõõñ bliatõna na õjajõ rñ, çarila fean rçocañʒ, a bñ
 laññ leo, a bejç trñall ʒo Cuan na maña, a çeahaç eañnaçõ;
 aʒur çrñ Maiñe comañta lejr, aʒõõr jrñoll, fa ðeñ a
 çéao rñ; eaçõñ, fáñne pórtã õuz re õ, aʒur añm an
 tʒõõñʒ rʒñõbõa rññ. Njar bfaõa na õjajõ ʒrñ õrʒ an
 õana bean, o Shean Seõñeaç, aʒur nj ðeañna re fáilñʒ fa
 ðeaçõ ajn çrañõ çrñ Maiñe nj Rrañc.

Traç çaññc re arçeaç ʒo tñʒ Thaçõ rj Aõjõ, ruain re
 Maiñe na rñõ, faõ leanõ maçõ mñc, trñ rñate, ajn a
 cñʒ. Ba lraçõ r ba lraçeañnaç õ'arñõõʒaðar, aʒur õ'ao-
 ññeaðar an aon a çñle; aʒur õ'raçõañʒ Maiñe, ʒan
 rʒaç, ʒrñ b'e rin rññ a ceaçfean; jr traç çuala rj ʒur
 ðeartañʒ an bean eñle, õ'aonçañʒ rj õrl lejr an tʒõõñeaç.

Açõ bñ Taçõ boçõ ʒo õubaç fan aõbar; aʒur õubañte
 ʒo mfeañr õjõ comañle an tʒaññõ faʒañ; aʒur çuaçõ
 trñur a laçain an aõã Brañ uñ Bñññ, ʒur ññr a rʒeul o
 õñr ʒo ðeñeaç õo. Ba õññe çéillñʒ an taçain Bñññ, naç
 õõõõna bñeçõ rññurõ, aʒur õubañte lejr a tʒõõñeaç naç
 bññeaðõ bean Thaçõ, mña ʒrñõõõaçõ re a çeañte, faõ
 laññañ an tʒaññõ hañõ rñar, aññna pañññõñ a nañ rñao
 arañ na ʒõõñañʒ. B'eʒñ õõñ tʒõõñeaç õul ajn ar,
 ʒo cõõõae na ʒañññe, a ʒcññe lñneaç; aʒur õo çññ an
 taçain Bñññ lññ lejr, fa ðeñ a rãañõ pañññõ.

Se rñeazna çrñañ rãañõ rin çññe, " ʒo nañ re rññ
 añõ tõñññ Mhañne nj Ruañc, çéao mña an rññre; aʒur ʒur

To Bin Eachlan, and Loch Da ean,
 From thence north-east to Sleive Guilin.
 They traversed the lofty hills of Mourne,
 Round high Sleive Denard, and Balachanéry,
 Down to Dundrin, Dundrum, and Dunardalay,
 Right forward to Knock na Feadalea. (16.)

After they lost Mary, they never halted ; for they were to sup that Hallow-eve in the fairy castle of Scraba, with the fairy chief, Macaneantan. (17.)

Thady and his mother were astonished at the woman's story ; they pitied her, and invited her with a hearty welcome to remain with themselves.

She spent the winter with them as a hired servant, and pleased them much by her industry and service. The mother of Thady was a sickly old woman, whom Mary attended carefully during her illness. In spring the old woman died ; but on her death-bed, she advised her son to marry Mary Rourke : accordingly they were married, after Easter.

In a year afterwards, a stocking merchant who lived near them, happened to go to Connemara, to purchase goods, and Mary sent a token by him privately to her first husband—viz., the wedding ring which he had given her, with Joyce's name engraved in it. It was not long afterwards until John Joyce's second wife died, and he did not delay to pay a visit to Mary Rourke.

When he came into Thady Hughes's house, he found her sitting with a fine boy, three quarters old, at her breast. Soon and gladly did they know and recognise each other, and Mary acknowledged immediately that this was her first husband ; and having heard that his other wife was dead, she consented to go with Joyce.

Poor Thady, however, was in great trouble about the business ; and said that it was best to take the priest's advice : accordingly all three went to Father Bryan Bryne, and told him the whole story. Father Bryan was a sensible man, who could not give a rash judgment, therefore he told Joyce that he should not get Thady's wife unless he proved his right to her, under the hand of the priest in the west, in the parish where they had lived together. Joyce was thus obliged to return to the county Galway for this letter, and Father Bryan wrote by him to his parish priest.

The answer which the priest returned was, " that he was himself at the funeral of Mary Rourke, the first wife of this man ;

pór re airt é, le mhaol eile, a d'éuz o íomh; agus ci be á bré bean a bi a h rín, a dearbhad zurb' iri féin bean an tSeoigis rín, zan a cneioimeal."

An uair a fuair an tathair Brian an lioin rín éuz re comhairle air Whaine í féin a íocraó mar bi rí.

Dairhdeóin rín cuairt an Seoigead fa déin a h t'razairt a por é pem ir Whaine ran áit a nuzad 'r a beaúgad í. Bhi rín deic m'le ítcead on áit a mbiaó ríad na zcomhairz. Dairt re don t'razairt rín, zur iméiz Whaine na Ruairc á ríubal uad, fa da bhiaóan o íomh; zo nair re 'z a tóruiz-eact, zo bfuair amac í pórtá az fear eile, a zcondae an Dúin; agus nac leizgead r'azairt na parairte rín do a fágaíl, muna bfuizgead re cruúgad faoi a lamhran, zur leir í. Niar airt re an daóam fa báí Whaine; agus ní nair ríor az an t'razairt rín uime, oir d'éuz mairtín Whaine ríor ar pórtá í, agus ní nair mórán íomraó uime, ran áit rín.

Chuir an r'azairt lioin leir, fa déin Earbuic Dhun' "zur por refean caílín, ta n'zoinéí Whaine ní Ruairc, a táimic o daóimib cnearta, a h parairte féin, le buacáil macánra, da n'zoinéí Séan Seoigead, a bi na comhairz lamh le énoc Maíza; agus zo nabair re leir zur iméiz rí uad, 'r zo bfuil rí na comhairz mar mhaol az fear eile, lamh le Dúnpaótuic; agus zur éóin a cur na báile leir."

Cuirgead r'adhuire leir, on t'razairt a coñairc za bró-rad íad, agus a cruúgad céatnaéta na mha; agus do mhoñairz an fear rín, zur' í an bean céatna rín a bi ahoir az Taóz o h'Aló.

Cuir an tearóc ríor oimta uile a teact a latair, az an éairbóil, ionair tuzaó an cúir cum cuairte. Bhi an chair uile anazairt an tathair Brian, cion zur pór re Thaóz le mhaol an fíin eile; agus nac leizgead re ói óul leir, a n'oiáz dearbhad fágaíl zurb' í a bean í. Agus dubairt had zur éóin bairz a cur air féin, ir air Thaóz, muna zcuirfíó Whaine air ríubal.

"A daóime uairle," air a an tathair Brian, "na daóimad, me, zo zcuine ríó deirgead an r'zél. Cuirtear an Seoigead cum a mhoíha."

Do mhoñairz an Seoigead zur pórtá é fa do—zo bfuair re an céad bean aíz báile Thoiné—zo nair rí bhiaóan aize lamh le énoc Maíza—zur iméiz rí uad ar rín—nac nair ríor aize cía leir—bí re féin ran báile—ní fáca re az imteact í—ní nair rí falláin, ahoíáz cloíhe bneic—fuair re an daíra

that he married him again to another woman, who was since dead; and whatsoever woman she was, who said that she was Joyce's wife, ought not to be believed."

When Father Bryan received this letter, he advised Mary to remain as she was.

Notwithstanding this, Joyce went to the priest who married him to Mary, in the place where she was born and bred. This was thirty miles from the place where they lived. He told this priest that Mary Rourke had left him about two years before; that he sought for her until he found her married to another man in the county Down; and that the priest of that parish would not allow him to get her, unless he got a testimony, under his hand, that she was his wife. He said not a word of Mary's death, nor did that priest know anything of it; for Mary's friends were dead before she was married, and she was not much mentioned in that place.

This priest sent a letter by him to the Bishop of Down, "that he had married a girl called Mary Rourke, of honest kindred, in his own parish to a decent young man, called John Joyce, who lived near Knock Magha; that he was informed she had left him, and was now living as wife to another man, beside Downpatrick; and that she ought to be sent home with him."

A witness was sent with him, by the priest, who saw them married, to prove the identity of the woman; and he swore that she was the same woman who now lived with Thady Hughes.

The bishop ordered them all to appear before him at the chapter that the case might be investigated. All the clergy blamed Father Bryan, because he married Thady to the wife of another man; and would not allow her to go with him, after having received evidence that she was his wife. And it was their opinion that both he and Thady should be excommunicated, unless Mary were sent away.

"Gentlemen," said Father Bryan, "do not condemn me until you hear the end of the business. Let Joyce be sworn."

Joyce swore that he was married twice—that he got his first wife at Balygort—that she lived with him one year, besides Knock Magha—that she then left him, he knew not with whom—he was at home himself—did not see her depart—she was not healthy after childbirth—he got his second wife in that place—

bean ran áit rin - íaoil re zup éuz an céad bean—íaoil an razarit é— d'éuz an dara bean.

“Áhoir, a daoine uairle,” agra an tacaíir Briaí, “ro líteir a fuair mair, faoi laimh íazairit parairte an tSeoirí, a deairbígear zup éuz a céad bean—zo b'aca re féin marb í—'r zo raib re az a tómaí—zup pór re an Seoirí, na óiaí, le caíín eile ran áit;—'r zup éuz ríre pór o íom. Feucaíó áhoir, zo níhe me mo ót'éíoll an fíuínhe íazail amac.”

D'eirí, imrearan íom an éleir uime; dubairt cuíó aca “zup' í bean tSeoirí í, zan cuntabairt, o fuair a deairbát o íazairit Shoir, azur míoíá an fíu a b' lacaíir, az an pór.”

Dubairt tream eile, “nac raib rin deairbta zo reat; oir an fear éuz an míoíá, zo b'aca re 'z a porat í, zo raib re fíairíúleac, laí-mácarac; azur zo mfeíom leir a beir meallta.”

“Mareat,” agra fear aca, “teirí ríre zo Coíáca, fa déin íazairit Shoir, zo b'íorfat rerean mar í an bean céatna a pór re.”

“Ní head,” agra duine eile, “acó teirí rí fa déin an t'azairit eile az choc Máca, zo b'íorfat rerean, mar í an bean céatnara a d'euz faoi a cúram.”

Tosad zairre na curdeaca anazait an fíu rin: íohar zo tairí an éir a beir na adbar zupí na marí. Fa deir-eat, anuair do coíairt Caó, o h'ac, nac raib raíó air tí reíóí, deaní, no deiríó éur leir, d'air re ceat Labairt leir an Earboc.

“A Thairna Earbuic,” a rerean, “a zcírdeat tura zup tuzat an beanra air íubal, leir na rízeozuib?”

“Ní éreíomíre a leirí, zo deirí,” agra an tEarboc.

“O! Máreac beañac De zo raib azat, fan rzeul rin; oir beir Máire í Ruair azam ra zo reat.”

“Cíohar rin,” agra tEarboc, “ma érucaíítear zup pór í leir an tSeoiríeac íomara?”

“Cuma rin,” agra Thad; “dar íoí, na zcíríreara t'fácríb ríre, a beir na míoí azíe, déir a báir.”

Do máoíait an clair ríle a zcíoí zairre, íóiaí, coímarí Thad; azur t'barit cac “zup marí a t'barit re é; azur zup b'azíe b' an éirí do b'feair ran coíroí.”

Ba deacairí don earboc a ígíorí, ra meazairí a ór, no b'íre a t'barit; acó zo t'arí re coíairle do Thad, 'r

thought that his first wife was dead—his second wife died.

“Now, Gentlemen,” said Father Bryan, “here is a letter which I received, under the hand of Joyce’s parish priest, who asserts that his first wife died—that he himself saw her dead—was at the funeral—that he married Joyce afterwards to another girl in the place, and that she also was since dead. You see now that I endeavoured to discover the truth.”

A contest arose between the clergy on this; some said, “that she was Joyce’s wife undoubtedly, since the assertion of it was obtained from the priest of Gort, and the oath of the man who was present at the marriage.

Others said, “that was not yet certain, for the man who swore that he saw her married, was squint-eyed and dim-sighted, and that he might be mistaken.”

“Well,” said some, “let her go to Connaught to the priest of Gort, that he may know if she is the same woman whom he married.”

“Not so,” said the others, “but let her go to the other priest, at Knock Magha, that he may know if she is the same woman who died under his care.”

The laugh of the assembly was excited against the latter, so that the business produced considerable mirth among them. At length, when Thady Hughes saw that they were not about to decide or terminate the affair, he asked leave to speak to the bishop.

“My Lord Bishop,” said he, “do you believe that this woman was carried away by the fairies?”

“Indeed I believe no such thing,” said the bishop.

“Oh! God bless you for saying so, for I shall keep Mary Rourke still.”

“How can that be,” said the bishop, “if it be proved that she was married to Joyce before you?”

“No matter for that,” said Thady, “surely she is under no obligation to be his wife after her death.”

The clergy all burst into laughter after Thady’s speech, and said unanimously, “that he spoke well, and that he had the best part of the cause.”

With difficulty the bishop restrained their mirth and laughter; he then advised Thady and Mary to go, with the other two men,

do Whajne " a ðul, leyr an ðyr eyle, zo Conhacta, latajr an ta fazajrte, no zo ðfrygtoyr amac fyr na fjhijhe."

" U tñjat;" agra Taöz, " njl mjre a nzeall ajr a ðol leyr a tSeoizeac: acö, mar j to tolyre, verke rerean na bayle, azyr nacfryjhe fém azyr Wajne, azeyoh reacoñhajn eyle, fa ðejñ fazajrte ðnoje Waza; azyr ma ðpvtarjean an Seoizeac añ rjn zur b' j ro a bean, o'ar hoozñ naé rëañfad an ðrime raral jñ an htoyr a çrjñ re faoi na lajn, zur èrj rj."

" Toct, a ðrime zan ceill," a orðæt an tgrbos, " jmjñz uajm, nj hejrtjom leat njor fajde."

La ajr na mjarac, çurr Wajne a hearrað mjnce ule ajr a mujñ; ajr tñ ðol zo Conhacta; azyr 'r é an nejðteac a njhe na' comarrajñ eatoma, na dojñre a bejt amaoñ forzajrte, a Seoizeac rearajñ amujñ, react zcojrtcejm ö ðonur na rñarðe, Taöz bejt na fearajñ fa njarða, react zcojrtcejm oh ðonur çújl, azyr jr a rjazñ a leañhujñt, 'r bejt aje o jñ amac.

Bj an leañb na çotlatð ra zcljaban; bj Wajne zo ðjneac tñjall, zo hðeacajð rj fa ðéñ a lemjñ, çum rlan fajðajl aje, azyr zo ðtus rj pöz to, azyr jñ rj ðeor. D'jmñz rj uat añ jñ, no zo rñjñ rj a ðtaojñ amujñ ðoh tajrreac, zo zcuala rj rjñeato an lemjñ na ojaç; fillar Wajne ajr ajr, azyr o'fan rj zan mjarñz, zan buajðneato o rjn amac aje Taöz o haot, zo bär.

D. U. Jñ tajrtheamac, zñeajñar an rzeul rjn a o'ajñr tu ðúñ, a mjarjrtorñ Whje Zaban; acö a çuala tu zur çnejð an èléjñ mjohja an fñr rjn, zo bfaca re an bean çéatoña rjn 'za pöratð ?

Mac J. Njarñ çnejð an tatajñ Brijñ é, zo hajñto; ojn, az çur at-çejrt ajr an özlaç, o'ajñmeato re, " naç bfaca re arñajñ j, noñhe an ojbðe pöratð j; acö zo rñjñ re ðearðta zñrb' j bj añ, ojn o'ajñmeato rj to fém, a nejñ zurñab j an bean çéatoña j."

O'ñjarñajñ an tatajñ Brijñ, " a zcuala re rñajñ, zo rñjñ an Seoizeac ruzñjñz le mñaoj ajr bjte eyle, fan ajt jñ?" Duðajñt, " zo zcualað zo rñjñ re ruzñjñz le çajlm fa èjl Tarrajñ—naç bfaca rerean arñajñ j, acö zo rñjñ re ðejñññ naçar pör re jr;—zur jmjñz rj ar an ajt jñ, azyr zo rñjñ rñat 'za rñat zo m'fejtojn zo rñjñ rj toñnac, ojn njor fill 4 ajr arñajñ."

Duðæt an tatæt Brijñ, " zurñ' j an çajlm jñ, o èjl Tarrajñ, a tajñc çum Taöz o haot; azyr zur çum rj an rzeul jñ, a polac a nájne."

Acö do faoil Taöz, a zcoñhujñz, azyr zo leðr eyle, zurñ j bj pörta aje an Seoizeac azyr zo rñjñ rñ añ rña bñujññb.

to Connaught, before the two priests, that the truth might be ascertained.

“My Lord,” said Thady, “I do not wish to go with Joyce; but if it please you, let him go home, and I will go with Mary, after a week, to the priest of Knock Magha; and if Joyce then proves that she is his wife, I hope that gentleman will not deny his own letter, that she is dead.”

“Silence, you foolish man,” said the bishop: “go from me; I will hear you no longer.”

Next day Mary took her travelling apparel on her back, in order to go to Connaught: and their neighbours made this arrangement between them, that both the doors of the house should be set open, that Joyce should stand without, seven steps from the street door, and Thady in the garden, seven steps from the back-door, that she should take her choice, and abide by it thenceforward.

The child was sleeping in the cradle; and as Mary was about to depart, she went to the child to take leave of it, and shed a tear. She went then, until she was without the door, when she heard the child cry after her: presently she returned, and remained, without murmuring or uneasiness, with Thady Hughes, till her death.

G.—Mr. Smyth that is a pleasant and entertaining story that you have told us. But did you hear whether the clergy believed the oath of the man, that he saw the same woman married?

S—I am convinced that Father Bryan did not believe it; for in cross-examining the young man, he confessed, “that he never saw her before the night on which she was married; but he was certain it was she, as she acknowledged to him the preceding evening, that she was the same woman.”

Father Bryan asked, “if he had ever heard that Joyce had courted any other woman about that place?” He replied, “that he had heard that Joyce courted a girl at Kiltartan—had never seen her himself, but was certain he was not married to her—that she had left that place, and it was said that she was probably pregnant, for she never returned again.”

Father Bryan asserted, “that this was the girl from Kiltartan who came to Thady Hughes; and that she had invented that story to hide her shame.”

However, Thady and many others always thought that she had been married to Joyce, and that she was in the fairy castles. (18.)

(2.) *Probably they were constructed by the Tuatha De Danan in a more remote period.

M. Miller

NOTES.

NOTES

ON THE PRECEDING DIALOGUE.

(1.) Such buildings are common in every part of Ireland. The ancient towers are probably of much greater antiquity than the castles. They are of a circular form, of small diameter, and very considerable height. It is conjectured that they may have served for watch-towers. From the circumstance of churches being usually built near them, some persons conceive that they have been used in place of belfries, since the introduction of christianity into Ireland.

(2.) The raths are large circular mottes, upon the tops of hills; some raised to a very great height. They are in general so situated that a correspondence, by signal, could be expeditiously circulated from one to another, throughout the country. They are commonly called Danish forts, from an idea that they were stations occupied by the Danes during their plundering possession of Ireland, about the eight century. But they are probably of much greater antiquity, even prior to the common use of stone buildings, although they might have been used by the Danes, as above mentioned.

It is impossible to ascertain the æra in which the caves were constructed, but from the circumstance of many of them being formed by stones regularly projecting over each other, instead of arches, it is evident they must be of the remotest antiquity. Nor is it less certain that the use of letters was known, when the caves were constructed; as numerous inscriptions, such as that hereafter mentioned, are found in them, but in characters that cannot now be understood. *Probably the sacred Ogam,*

(3.) These upright stones are placed upon hills, in some places alone, in others there are circles of them, inclosing a small plain. They probably served as places for worship in the times of paganism; as also for juridical assemblies, in which the Brehons presided. *except 6 at the end*

The carns are immense heaps of small stones, evidently collected as monuments, and generally on or near the spot where some considerable person died or is interred. Even at the present day it is looked upon by the vulgar, as an act of pious remembrance, to collect such a carn, where any person has been killed by accident.



a cromleach

The cromleacs are huge single stones, some of thirty tons weight, placed in a sloping position, upon the points of three upright stones. It is almost inconceivable by what power such huge masses were lifted from the surface to an elevation in some cases of nearly four feet. They appear to have been used as altars by the Druids; and, from carns being collected around, and over some of them, it is probable that some distinguished personages have been interred beneath them.

(4.) This is near Annadorn, in the county Down. It was not known that there was any cromleac under this carn until it was accidentally discovered by a man who was feeding cows beside it. The cromleac is broad and long, but not so thick as some others: it appears remarkably well adapted for the purpose of an altar. It is entirely surrounded by a number of upright stones, which were also covered by the carn.

(5.) This was one of the towers mentioned, (note 1.) It stood beside the ancient abbey at that place, but has lately been removed, and the abbey at the same time repaired.

(6.) The superstitious veneration for old, solitary, thorns, which is very general among the vulgar, proceeds from an idea that they are the haunts of fairies, who are provoked at their being destroyed, and will either maim the person who cuts the thorns, kill his cattle, or, in some other way, injure his substance.

(7.) The fairies are generally represented as pigmies, and are said to be seen dancing like a number of children.

(8.) Places supposed to be frequented by the fairies are called gentle, as are likewise several herbs which are said to be under their influence: and, in collecting which, a number of superstitious rites are observed. Although the belief in the existence of these playful sprites is still far from being erased from the minds of the vulgar, yet the want of modern instances of their appearance obliges the accounts of them to be placed in times past, when they cannot be so easily contradicted.

(9.) *Chnoc-na-vearalea* literally means the Whistling Hill; and the place got this name from reports that the music of the fairies had been often heard to proceed from it.

(10.) This night, the last of October, is observed, with many superstitious ceremonies, both in Ireland and Scotland. It is supposed to be one on which aerial sprites are peculiarly active.

(11.) This day being observed as a fast, and nothing eaten from breakfast till night, it is customary to look to the stars, in order to see that they appear, and night is actually come, before sitting down to eat.

(12.) This is the manner in which the approach of the fairies is usually described.

(13.) The fairy castles were supposed to be moveable at pleasure, invisible to human eyes, and generally built in ancient forths or raths.

(14.) It was a general superstition that a new born child, before baptism—or even the mother herself, might be thus carried away.

(15.) It was vulgarly thought that the fairies take such women as Mary was, to nurse those children whom they have carried away.

(16.) These were all celebrated haunts of the fabled sprites.

(17.) This chief was one of the many, whom the fertile invention of poets has assigned to the fairies; and whom the simple credulity of the ignorant has received. Finvar was another of these kings, whose enchanted castle was at Knock Magha, as that of Macaneantan was at Sgraba.

(18.) This story affords a specimen of the popular superstitions of Ireland. Such fictions prevail, more or less, in all countries, according to the degree of information which the common people possess. And it is much to be regretted that they should be very prevalent in the country parts of Ireland, owing, in a great measure, to the want of more valuable knowledge. There is reason to hope, however, that the decay of such superstitions is not far distant, and that the diffusion of learning will remove every vestige of them. In the mean time, these playful inventions of fancy will serve to amuse the reader; nor will they appear more extravagant than the poetic fictions of ancient times.

END OF THE SECOND PART.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
IRISH LANGUAGE.

PART THIRD.

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

The Irish characters are the following—viz. :—

FIGURE.	NAME.	SOUND.
A a	Ailm.	a
B b	Beit.	b
C c	Coll, ceit.	k
D d	Duir, deit.	d
E e	Eada.	e
F f	Feara.	f
G g	Gort, geit.	g hard
I i	Ioza.	ee
L l	Lurr.	l
M m	Mum.	m
N n	Nunn.	n
O o	Oir.	o
P p	Peit.	p
R r	Rurr.	r
S s	Suil.	s
T t	Teine.	t
U u	Uir.	u
h h	Uat.	h

The alphabet was variously arranged by ancient authors, usually beginning with b, l, and n; but the above has been universally adopted by the moderns.

The following abbreviations are commonly used in printed books—viz:—

bh,	ch,	oh,	fh,	sh,	mh,	ph,	rh,	th,	tt,
b̄	c̄	ō	f̄	s̄	m̄	p̄	r̄	t̄	o

l	q	q̄	ε	f̄	v̄	ñ
45ur,	4n,	4rn,	e4,	chτ,	u),	ηη,

Many other contractions have been introduced, in different books, but those that are inserted here are the most usual, and the rest may be found in the plates of contractions at the end of the book.

The following sentences will furnish an exercise, in reading the Irish character.

ՏԵՅԻՆՐԱՅԻՇԵ, ԶԻՆ ԿՐԵԱՏ ԸՆԴԵՅԻՆԼ.

1. Զ իյից, ին յԵԱՐՄԱՅԻՇ յՈՅ ՕՒՅՅԵԱԾ: ԱԾՈ ՇՈՒՄԵԱԾՈՒԾ ԾՈ
ՇՐՈՅԾԵ Մ'ԱՅԵԱՊԵԱ.

2. ՕՅԻ ԾՈ ԵԵԱՐՄԱՅԻՇ ԴԻԱԾ ՇՆՅԱԾ ԲԱԾ ԼԵԱԾԵԱԾ, ԱՅՄԻ ԲԱՅՅԱԼ
ԲԱԾԱ, ԱՅՄԻ ԲԻՇԾՇԱՅԻ.

3. ՆԱ ԵՐԵՅԵԱԾ ԵՐՈՇԱՅԻՇ ԱՅՄԻ ԲԻՅԻՄԻ ԵՒ; ՇԵԱՅՅԱԼ ԲԱ՛Ո
ԵՐԱՅԱՅԻՇ ԻԱԾ, ԱՅԻ ՇԼԱՐ ԾՈ ՇՐՈՅԾԵ.

4. ՉԱՐ ԲԻՆ ԾՈ ՅԵԱԾԱ ԵՒ ԲԱԾԱՐ, ԱՅՄԻ ԵՒՅԻՇԵ ՄԱՅԾ Ա ԻԱԾ-
ԱՐԸ ՓԵ ԱՅՄԻ ԵՒՄԻՇԵ.

5. ՇՄԻ ԾՈ ԾՈՅՅ Ա ՊՓԻԱ ԻԵ ԾՈ ՍԼԵ ՇՐՈՅԾԵ, ԱՅՄԻ ին ԲԻ
ԵԱՅԻՅ ԻԵ ԾՈ ԵՒՅԻՇԵ ԲԵՅԻ.

6. ԶԻ՛ ԾՈ ԲԻՅՅԵԻՅ ՍԼԵ ԱԾՄԻՅՅ ԵՐՐԻՈՆ, ԱՅՄԻ ԾՈ ԾԵԱՊԱ ԲԵ ԾՈ
ԲԻՅՅԵ ԾԻՊԵԱԾ.

7. ՆԱ ԲԻ ՅԼԻՇ ԱԻ ԾՈ ԻՐԻԼԻՅ ԲԵՅԻ; ԲԻՇՈՒ ԵԱՅԼԱ ՓԵ՛ ՕՐԵ, ԱՅՄԻ
ԲԵԱԾԱՅԻ ԱՅ ԾՈԼԸ.

8. ԵՅԱՅԾ ԲԻՆ ին ԲԼԱՅՆԵ ԾՈՍ ԻՄԼԻ՛, ԱՅՄԻ ին ԲՄՅՈՐ ԾՈՍ
ՇՆԱՄԻՅԵ.

9. ՕՈՃՐԱՅՅ ԱՅ ԿԻՅԵԱՐՊԱ ԼԵ ԾՈ ՄԱՅՈՒՄ, ԱՅՄԻ ԼԵ ԲՐՄԻՅՈՒՅԻ
ԽՍԼԵ ԵՐԻՅՅ.

10. ՉԱՐ ԲԻՆ ԼԻՈՒԲՄԱՅԵԱՐ ԾՈ ԲՅՈՅՈՒԾ ԼԵ ԲԱՅՈՒԾՐՈՅ, ԱՅՄԻ
ԵՐԻՅՐԻՇ ԾՈ ՇԱՆԾԱՅՈՒՅԵ ԱՄԱԾ ԼԵ ԲՅՈՒ ինԱԾ.

11. Զ իյից ին ՇԱՐԿԱՅՐՄԱՅ ԲՄԱԾԵՒՅԱԾ ԱՅ ԿԻՅԵԱՐՊԱ; ԱՅՄԻ
ին ԲԻ ՇՄԻՆԵ ԾԱ ՇԵԱՐԵՒՅԱԾ.

12. ՕՅԻ ԱՅ ԵԵ ՅՐԱԾՄԱՅՅՈՒՅ ԱՅ ԿԻՅԵԱՐՊԱ, ԲՄԱԾԵՒՅՅԻՇ ԲԵ Է,
ԱՄԻՅԻ ԲՄԱԾԵՒՅՅՈՒՅ ԱԵԱՅԻ ԱՅ ՄԱԾ ԻՈՊԱ ՄԻՅ Ա ԾՐԻԼ.

13. ԻՐ ԲՈՊԱ ԱՅ ԵԵ ԾՈ ՅԵԻՅ ԵԱՅՊԱ; ԱՅՄԻ ԱՅ ԵՒՄԻՇԵ ԾՈ ՅԵԻՅ
ԵՒՅԻՇԵ.

14. ՕՅԻ ԻՐ ԲԵԱՅԻ Ա ՇԵԱՄԻՅԵԱԾԾ ին ՇԵԱՄԻՅՅԵԾ ԳՅԻՇ, ԱՅՄԻ
Ա ԲՈՇԱՐ ինԱ ՕՐ ՅԼԱՅ.

15. ԻՐ ՄՈՐԻԱՅՅՅ ՅՈ ՄՈՐ Ի ինԱՅՈ ին ՇԼՈՇԱ ՍԱՅԼԵ; ԱՅՄԻ ին
ԽՍԼԵ ինԵԾԵ ԻՐ ԱՅԻՅԻ՛ ռԵԱԾ, ին ՇՈՒՄԵԱՐ ինԱ ԻԱԾ.

16. ԱԵԱՅՈ ԲԱԾ ԼԱԵԾԵ ԱԻ Ա ԵԵԱՐԼԱՅԻ՛, ԱՅՄԻ ԱԻ Ա ԼԱՅԻ ՇԼԵ
ԲԱՅՈՒԾՐՈՅ ԱՅՄԻ ՕՈՃՐ.

17. ԻՐ ԲԻՅՅԵ ԲՈԼԱՅԻ Ա ԲԻՅՅԵ, ԱՅՄԻ ԻՐ ԲԻՇԾՇԱՅԻ Ա ՇԱՐԱՅԻ ինԼԵ

18. ԻՐ ՇՐԱՄ ԵԱԾԱ Ի ԾՈՒ ՇՐԱՅՅ, ՅԼԱԾԱՐ ՅՐԵՄ ՅԻ, ԱՅՄԻ
ԻՐ ԲՈՊԱ ՅԱԾ ԱՅՈՒ ԾԱ ԵՐՈՒՇՈՅՅՈՒՅ Ի.

19. ՓՈ ԻՅՅԻՇ ԱՅ ԿԻՅԵԱՐՊԱ ԱՅ ԵԱԼԱՅ ԼԵ ին ՅԼՈՇԱՐ, ԼԵ
ԵՒՅԻՇԵ ԾՈ ԾԱՅՅՅՈՒՇ ԲԵ ին ԲԼԱՅԵԱՄԻՄԻՄ.

20. ԼԵ ին ԵՈԼՄ ԵՐԻՄԵԱՐ ԱՄԱԾ ին ինԱՅԵՅԻ, ԱՅՄԻ ԲԻՅԻՇ ին
ինԵԼ ԱՅ ՇՐԱՅԾ ԱՊԱՐ.

PROVERBS—CHAP. III.

1. My son, forget not my law ; but let thine heart keep my commandments.

2. For length of days, and long life, and peace shall they add to thee.

3. Let not mercy and truth forsake thee : bind them about thy neck, write them upon the table of thine heart.

4. So shalt thou find favour and good understanding in the sight of God and man.

5. Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding.

6. In all thy ways acknowledge him ; and he shall direct thy paths.

7. Be not wise in thine own eyes ; fear the Lord, and depart from evil.

8. It shall be health to thy navel, and marrow to thy bones.

9. Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase.

10. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.

11. My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his correction.

12. For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.

13. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom ; and the man that getteth understanding.

14. For the merchandize of it is better than the merchandize of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

15. She is more precious than rubies ; and all the things thou canst desire, are not to be compared unto her.

16. Length of days is in her right hand ; and in her left hand riches and honour.

17. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

18. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her ; and happy is every one that retaineth her.

19. The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth ; by understanding hath he established the heavens.

20. By his knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the dew.

21. Ա յիւ, իս ճաւոճայո՞յր բն յե ո՞ ի՛րկն; ճոհայն շիօսը յօմլան ճսը յիւր յիւրնիւ.

22. Պար բն ճէյ՞ծ բլա՞ծ իս յեա՞ծ ո՞՛տ ճիս, ճսը իս յիւրնայն յօտ յիսնու.

23. Ան բն բնոնայն յիս ճի յօ ի՛նչ յօ յայնչան, ճսը յիս յիւրնչ յօ ճօր յիւրնչ.

24. Ա յիս յիւրնչայն յիս, յիս յիս յիս յիս: Բ՞՞՞ յիւրնչ յիս յիս, ճսը յիս յօ ճօրն յիս.

25. Ոս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս, յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս, յիս յիս յիս յիս.

26. Օրն յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս, ճսը յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս.

27. Ոս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս, յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս.

28. Ոս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս, յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս.

29. Ոս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս, յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս.

30. Ոս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս, յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս յիս.

21. My son, let not them depart from thine eyes ; keep sound wisdom and discretion.

22. So shall they be life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck.

23. Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble.

24. When thou liest down, thou shalt not be afraid ; yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet.

25. Be not afraid of sudden fear, neither of the desolation of the wicked, when it cometh.

26. For the Lord shall be thy confidence, and shall keep thy foot from being taken.

27. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.

28. Say not unto thy neighbour, go, and come again, and to-morrow I will give thee, when thou hast it by thee.

29. Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth securely by thee.

30. Strive not with a man without cause, if he have done thee no harm.

THE SONGS OF DEARDRA.

The following beautiful specimens of ancient poetry are selected from a manuscript, entitled—

ᵐᵗᵃᵇᵃᶜᵗ ᵒᵇᵉᵃᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇ, ᵃᵇᵇᵇ ᵒᵇᵇᵇ ᶜᵇᵇᵃᵇᵇᵇᵇ
ᵇᵇᵇᵇᶜᵇ.

THE ADVENTURES OF DEARDRA, AND THE DEATH OF THE
SONS OF USNA.

Historians place these events about the first century of the Christian æra. Concovar was at that time monarch of Ulla (now Ulster, or the northern parts of Ireland.) At the birth of Deardra it was predicted that she should be the cause of great calamities; but the king unterrified by the prediction, took her from the care of her father, Macdoil, the chief historian of Ulla, and had her carefully reared under persons of his own appointment; intending when she should have attained to mature years, to take her as his consort.

Unfortunately for his plans, however, the beautiful Deardra fell in love with Næsa, one of the sons of Usna; and, with the assistance of his brothers, Ainli and Ardan, eloped with him to Alban (Scotland), in the western parts and isles of which Næsa had considerable property. Here they lived happily, until a messenger arrived from Concovar, inviting them to return, under the appearance of friendship, but really with a view to their destruction. Deardra dissuaded the youthful heroes from flying to their own ruin; but their generous hearts suspected no treachery, and they complied with the invitation.

With great reluctance Deardra left the shores of Alban; and during the voyage, sung the following plaintive stanzas, in which the pleasures that were gone, as she too well foreboded, never to return, and the delightful scenes that witnessed the bliss of mutual love, are called to recollection:—

A Florid Old Ballad -

10

EXTRACTS.

Jonhyn hjom an tjr uo foin,
Alba, cona hjonzanauib ;
Noča ttojocfuih airtde de,
Muna ttojocfuih ne Naojre.

Jonhyn dún-řjoda, jr dún-řjoh,
Jonhyn dún, or a²ccjoh,
Jonhyn Injr-trojzjon óe,
Jr jonhyn dún-řuibne.

Cojll cuah, ah ccojll cuah,
Man a ttojotó Ahle jr Ahodan uajr :
Fa řajuro hjom no hjoó ah,
Ařur Naojre ah jartar Albañ.

Jleah Laojze, ah-jleah Laojze,
Do cotlah řah mhonm mjh ;
Jart, jr řjon, jr řajll bhuc,
Ba hj mo cuo a hzleah laojze.

Jleah Wearrain, zleah Werrain,
Aro a cheah, zeal a carán ;
Jh do řhmyr cotlah cotmac,
Or ah mbjn monzac Wearrain.

Jleah Etce, oh zlah & Etce,
Ah to tozar mo ceao tih,
Alah řjoó ah, ah a neřze,
Bualah řnehe zleah Etce.

Jleah Ahcaojn, zleah Ahcaojn,
Ba he ah zleah tpeac, Drom-Caojn,
Noča ah hallojze řear dojre,
Ná Naojre a hzleah Ahcaojn.

Jleah dá Ruat, zleah dá Ruat,
Mo éjon, do zac ah řear dan²oual ;
Jr bh řut cuarce ah éraoib érujm,
Ajr ah mbjh, or zleah dá Ruat.

Jonhyn třajřjn, jr třeah-třajř,
Jonhyn urze ah řajnm řlah ;
Noča ttojocfuih airtde óh ojn,
Muna ttojocfuih ne m'jonhyn.

The repetition of the words, at the beginning of each stanza, is a favorite figure with the ancient Bards. It is of frequent occurrence in older Irish Poets,

Dear to me that eastern shore. Dear is Alban, land of delights. Never would I have forsaken it, had I not come with Næsa.

Dear is Dunfay and Dunfin, and the lofty hill that towers above them. Dear is Inis-drayon, and Dunsainvi.

Coilcuan, oh Coilcuan! where Ainli, and where Ardan came. Happily my days passed with Næsa, in the western parts of Alban.

Glenlee, oh Glenlee! amidst thy shady thickets I slept, or feasted with my love in Glenlee.

Glenmessan, oh Glenmessan! rich were thy herbs, and bright thy greens. Lulled by the falling stream we reposed, on Inver's banks in Glenmessan.

Gleneich, oh Gleneich! there my dwelling first was fixed. The woods smile when the rising sun casts his rays on Gleneich.
or "strikes."

Glenarchon, oh Glenarchon! fair is the vale below Dromchon. Sportive as childhood were my hours with Næsa, in the blooming vales of Glenarchon.

Glendarua, oh Glendarua! thy inhabitants to me were dear. The birds sung sweetly on the bending boughs, that ~~ended~~ over Glendarua.

Dear to me is that spreading shore. Dear those sandy margined streams. Never would I have forsaken you, had I not come with my love.

(Cinnabron for mistans) - Catullus makes frequent use of it, and in the Spanish Ballads on the Cid, we have numerous instances

She ceased to sing. The vessel approached the shore, and the fugitives returned once more to Erin.

Still the heart of Deardra foreboded treachery. She advised her friends to go to Dundalgan, the residence of the renowned Cuchullin, and place themselves under his protection. Their ill-founded confidence, however, in the honour of Concovar prevailed upon them to proceed to Emana, his royal seat. Various were the warnings which Deardra gave them of their approaching destiny: sometimes in affectionate converse, and frequently in plaintive songs. Nothing, however, could avert the impending blow, and the sons of Usna arrived, with their fair companion, at Emana; whilst Concovar sat at the feast with his chieftains.

They were received with much appearance of kindness; and under pretence of distinction, placed in the castle of the Red Branch, with guards to wait upon them. At length the gathering storm burst over their heads; a body of foreign troops was sent to rescue Deardra from the sons of Usna, and then to burn the castle which contained them. The native troops of Ulla, though bound to obey the authority of Concovar, would not imbrue their hands in the blood of the heroes.

After ineffectual attempts on the part of the assailants, and prodigies of valour performed by the sons of Usna, they at length effected their escape with Deardra. But being still pursued, at length they fell, overpowered by the number of their enemies.

The distress of Deardra may be conceived. Alone, distracted with grief, she calls to mind every circumstance that endeared her Næsa to her; and with a self-tormenting ingenuity, in which grief is fertile, reflects upon those transient interruptions, which might have occasioned uneasiness in the time that was past, and now served to aggravate her woe.

The voice of nature breathes in the following lines, in which she reflects upon her jealousy of Næsa's love.

Farewell for ever, fair coasts of Alban; your bays and vales shall no more delight me. There oft I sat upon the hill, with Usna's sons, and viewed the chace below.

The chiefs of Alban met at the banquet. The valiant sons of Usna were there: and Næsa gave a secret kiss to the fair daughter of the chieftain of Dundron.

He sent her a hind from the hill, and a young fawn running beside it. Returning from the hosts of Inverness, he visited her by the way.

My heart was filled with jealousy, when I heard the news. I took my boat and rushed upon the sea, regardless whether I should live or die.

Ainli and Ardan, those faithful, valiant youths swam after me, and brought me back again to land.

Then Næsa pledged his word to me, and swore three times upon his warlike arms, he never more would give me cause of pain, until he should descend into the grave.

The lady of Dundron likewise swore with a solemn vow, that as long as Næsa lived on earth, she never would accept the love of any man.

Ah! did she hear this night that Næsa was laid in his grave, great would be her lamentation, but seven times greater would be mine.

Having indulged in these painful, pleasing reflections of her lover's wandering, and his affectionate return; and lost in sympathetic feeling for a rival's sorrow, the jealousy that it had excited, she concludes with the following funeral song:—

Ʋατα αη λα, ζαη λαη Ʋηρηεαδ, / *Longishueday, without*
 Νηοη τυρηεαδ βεηδ η'α-αυαλαδδ ;
 2ηϋ ρηζ Ʋα ρητεη δεοηα,
 Τηη λεοζαη εηυϋε ηα ηϋλαηαδ. / *Three lions on the Hells of the*

Τηη λεαηαη το ηηαηδ Βρηεαταη, / *Three favourites with*
 Τηη ρεαβαϋ ρηεβε ζυηηη, / *Three hawks on the side of*
 Ρηζ ηηηδε θαη ζεηη ηα ζαηηηδε, / *Royal Champions*
 Ʋη δα δευζοαοηη αηηυρ ηηαηη.

Τηηαη λαοηδ ηαααη ηαηδ Ʋα ηηαηη,
 2η τευηηοηη ηη αυηρ αηαηδ ε ;
 Τηη ηηϋ ηηζηηε ΧαηηƲαηδ, / *Three sons of Chafais daughter*
 Τηη ζαβλα αατα αυαηηηε. / *Three spears in the wars of Coelna*

Τηηαη το ηοηεαδ αζ 2ηοηε.
 2ηα ηβηαδ αηηοα Ʋα ααηαηδ,
 Τηη ηυαηηηε βηηητε αατα,
 Τηηαη δατα ηο βη αηζ Σζαααδ.

Τηηαη δατα το βη αηζ Ʋαδ,
 Τηηαη λαοηδ Ʋα βυαη α δεηηηε ;
 Τηη ηηϋ οηηδεαηα Ʋηηηηδ,
 Ʋη τυρηεαδ α βεηδ ηα ηεαηβυηδ.

2η ρε ηαηηζε δεαηαηηαηδ δεηηα,
 2η ρε ρηηηεαζα ζλεαη εαδεηηοηα,
 2η ρε ηοηηα υαηηε ηαη ηοηηαδ,
 Ʋη α ηηηηααδα ηαη ζηηηρ αοηηαηδ.

2η ρε αοηα ηαη αηυαηη αλα,
 2η ρε ηηηηηε ζαητα ζηεαλα,
 2η ηηηαα ρηηηε, ρηεαηηηα,
 2η ρε ρηατα ρηοηηα ρεαηηδα.

2ηηο ηηδ Ʋλαδ το εηηηηοηη
 2η ελο, το ζηαδ Ναοηηε ;
 2εαηη ηο ρεαηηηη ηα ηοηηαηδ,
 Ο ρεαηηαδ α ααηηηε ααοηητε.

the sons of Usna

ach Long, long is the day to me. The sons of Usna are gone. Their converse was sweet; but now the heroes cause my tears to flow. They were as lions on the hills of Emana.

*the women of Breatain
mount Caifin*

To the damsels of Breatain they were dear. As hawks upon the mountains, they darted on the foe. The brave submitted to them, and the nobles did them honor.

Never did they yield in battle. Ah woe is me that they are gone. Sons of the daughter of Caifi, you were a host in the wars of Cualna.

Beneath the care of Aifi they were reared. The countries round paid tribute to them. Bursting as a flood in battle were the youths of Sgatha.

Uatha, watched over their youth. The heroes were valiant in fight. Renowned sons of Usna I weep, for you have left me to mourn.

Dark brown were their eye-brows; their bright eyes sparkled underneath, and their cheeks were as the embers of flame.

Their legs as the down of the swan; light and active were their limbs; soft and gentle their hands, and their arms were fair and manly.

King of Ulla, I left thy love for Næsa. My days are few after him. His funeral honors are performed.

Յօ յայրքին և յօյախ՛ Նաօրք,
 Նա բաօլի ղեպ՛ այր Կալիան,
 Ո՞ւ անօյախ՛ Ձիտօլե ԳՅԱՐ ԶԻՒԳԱՆ,
 Զիտի յի ԵՂԱ յօղիտիս.

Նա յօյախ՛ յի ԵՄ ԵՅՕ յիրի,
 Եր ԳՐ ԼԵՕՐ ԼԻՕՄ ԲԵՐՕ յՅՕ ԵՅԱԿԱ,
 Օ ԵՍԱՅՕ յՅՕ ԼԵԱՊԱՆ ԿԱՅԻՐԻ
 Փօ ԵՅԱՊ ԳՐ ԿԱՅՅԵ ԵՅԱԿԱ.

Զի ԲՐ և ԵՕՆԼԱՐ ԳՆ ԲԵԱՐԵԳԱՆ,
 Նա ԵՅԱՊ ԳՆ ԿԱՅՆ ՅՕ ԵՕՐԱԿ՛,
 ԵՂԱՐԳ և ԵՐՕՐԱՆ ղԱ ԼԿԱՅՅԵ,
 ՓԵԱՊԵՕ ԵՐԿԱՅՅԵ ԳՅԱՐ ՕՆԱՊ.

Զի ԵՐՆ ԲՅԳԵԿԱ, ԲԵ ԵՐՆ ԲԼԵԳԿԱ,
 ԲԱ ԼԵԱԳԱՅՕ ԵՕՆԵ ՅՕ յՆՆԻՅ;
 ԵՍՐԻ ղԱ ԵՐՆ ԵԼԱՅՕՆԵ ԵՐԿԱՅՕԵ
 ՕՐ և ԵՕՅՕՆ ԲԱՆ ԿԱՅ՛, և ՅՅՈԼԼԱ.

Զի ԵՐՆ ԵՕՅՆ, ԲԵ ԵՐՆ ԲԵԱԳԱՅԵ,
 ԵՂԱՅՕ ԲԵԱՐԵԿԱ ՅԱՆ ԼԱԵՕ ԲԵԱԿԿԱ,
 ԵՐԿԱՆ ԵՆՅԵԼԱ ԵԱԿԱ,
 ԵՐԿԱՆ ԵԱԿԱ ԵՆՅԱՅ ԵԵԱՐԿԱՅ՛.

ԵՐՆ ԼԿԱԼԼԱ ղԱ ԵՐՆ ԵՕՅՆ ԲՆ,
 Փօ ԵՍԱՊ ՕՐՆԱ ԳՐ յՅՕ ԵՐՈՅԵ,
 Եր ԳՅԱՊ յՕ ԵՅՕՕ և ԵՅԱՅՅԵ,
 Զի ԵՐԵՅՐԻՆ ԵՐ ԲԱ ԵԱՅ՛ Ե.

Նի ԲԱԳԱՐ ԳՐԱՊԱՆ ԿՆ ԳՕՆԱՐ,
 ԶԵՕ ԼԱ ԵՅԱՊԵԿԱ ԵՍՐ ԼԿԱՅՅԵ
 ՅՅՕ յՆՆԻՅ ԵՕ ԵՂ ԲԵՐԵ,
 ԶՅԱՐ յՆՆԻՐ ԲԱՆ ԿԱՅՅՆՅՕՐ.

Փօ ԵՍԱՅՕ յՅՕ ԲԱԵՐԱՅԵ ԿԱՅԻՐԻ,
 Զի ԵՐԵՅՐԻՆ ԼԿԱՅՅԵ և ՆԱՕՐԵ
 Եր ՅԵԱՆ ՅՕ ԵՐԿԱՅՅԵ յՆԱՊԱՆ յԵ,
 Նի յԱՅՆՅՕՆ յՅՕ ԼԱԵՕ ԵԱՅՆԵ.

Think not that I will survive my love. Ainli and Ardan, I desire not life when you are gone.

Life has no charms now for me. My days are already too many. Delight of my soul, a shower of tears shall fall upon your grave.

Ye men that dig their grave, prepare it wide and deep. I will rest on the bosom of my love. My sighs and groans will go with me to the tomb.

Often were the shields and spears their bed. Lay their strong swords by their heads in the grave.

Their dogs, their hawks,—who will attend them now? The hunters are no more on their hills; the valiant youths of Connal Cairni.

My heart groans to see the collars of their hounds; often did I feed them, but now I weep when they draw near.

Though many times we traversed the solitary waste, I knew no solitude, until the day that your grave was prepared.

My sight begins to fail, when I see thy grave, my Næsa. My life will soon depart, and the voice of my mourners be heard no more.

As she concluded her lamentations, she sprung into the grave, and, on the breast of Næsa, expired.

Thus ends one of the finest wrought tales, founded on original history, that is to be met with in any language. Should these short extracts excite attention, or awaken curiosity, the whole will soon be published ; and a succession of similar pieces, from ancient Irish manuscripts, will be prepared, with translations, to come forward from the unmerited oblivion in which they are now fast mouldering to decay.

A P P E N D I X .

The following literal translation of the poem, which is printed at the conclusion of Neilson's Grammar, with the critical notes, was supplied by a young friend, who has devoted himself with much praiseworthy ardour to the study of our national literature. The Editor, in professing to give the public a reprint of Dr. Neilson's work, did not feel himself authorized to make any alteration in it, but the following translation is absolutely necessary to enable the student to understand the original poem :—

Dear to me that Eastern land,*
Alba, with its wonders,
From which I never would depart,
Had I not come with Næsa.

Dear is Dunfay and Dunfin,
And dear is the Dun above them ;
Dear is Innis Drayon too,
And dear is Dunsuibhne.

Oh, Cullcuan !—oh Cullcuan !
Where Aindle and Ardan would resort, †
Too short there was my stay,
And that of Næsa, in the west of Alba.

* The article is here substituted in place of the possessive pronoun ; for if the pronoun be used, the leading letter of *ṡṡṡ* should be eclipsed according to rule the 4th, page 88, and will mean *our country* or *land*.

† This line is evidently a corruption ; for, as it stands at present, it is almost unintelligible. According to the edition of the Gaelic Society, in 1808, it is “ *ṡṡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡṡ, ṡṡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡṡ.* ” “ Whither, alas ! Aindle would resort.”

Vale of Laith! oh, vale of Laith!
 There beneath soft coverlets I slept;*
 Fish, venison, and prime of badger,
 Was my repast in the vale of Laith.

*(Delicate eating
 for a love sick
 Young David!)*

Vale of Massan! oh, vale of Massan!
 High its hart's tongue, fair its paths,†
 In it we enjoy'd a rocking sleep,
 Over the grassy harbour of Massan.

*(Where is
 this in the
 original)*

And a Creccon

Vale of Eithe! oh, vale of Eithe!
 There was my first dwelling rais'd;
 Beauteous its woods, upon rising,‡
 Resort of the sun is the vale of Eithe.

Oh! vale of Archan! oh! vale of Archan!
 It was the straight valley of smooth ridge;
 A man of his age was not more sprightly
 Than my Naesa, in the valley of Archan.

*(Nonsense)
 See Page 10—*

Oh! vale of Daruadh! vale of Daruadh!
 My love to each man to whom it is hereditary;
 Sweet is the Cuckoo's note on each bending bough,
 On the summit o'er the vale of Daruadh.

Dear is Drayno, and its resounding shore—
 Dear its waters flowing o'er pure sand;
 Never would I have departed from thence
 Had I not come with him I loved.

* Translate soft coverlets instead of shady thickets, which wanders a little too far from the text.

† This is here translated, "Fair its paths," which seems to agree better with her description of the vale of Massan than *geal 4-3ar4n*, meaning "white its little stalks."

‡ This is a beautiful simile, when understood, which is very difficult from the way it is written in Irish, for the literal meaning, according to the text, would be ridiculous; but if *buai*, which signifies a resort, or any place of shelter, be substituted in place of *buai*, the present participle of the verb *buai*, to strike, the meaning will be easily understood, and elegant; Deardra compares the Vale of Eithe to a *buai*, where the sun loved to linger from its rising till it set. This word, *buai*, is used at present, for the place where cattle are driven for shelter and change of pasture.

Farewell East—to Alba from me,
 Delightful is the sight of her bays, and valleys green—
 Watching the Sons of Usna at the chase,
 Delightful it was to sit on the prospect of her cliffs.

The nobles of Alba met at the banquet,
 And the sons of Usna, deserving of respect,*
 To the daughter of the Earl of Duntreon,
 Næsa gave a secret kiss.

He sent her a sportive doe, †
 A hind of the forest, and a fawn with it, ‡
 He went to her on a visit
 Returning from the host of Inbherness.

Having heard this news
 My head was filled with jealousy,
 I go in my boat on the waves
 Regardless whether I live or die.

But they followed me swimming,
 Both Aindle and Ardan, who ne'er used deceit ;
 I return with them home—
 Two, who would face a hundred in fight.

Næsa gave his word of truth,
 And swore thrice in presence of his arms
 That on me he would never inflict grief
 Till he went to the host of the dead.

The lady of Duntreon likewise gave
 Her solemn word and rash vow,
 Till death should separate them,
 She never would go with man.

* I have put Ὑπρηαῖ in the genitive case, according to rule 10, page 79.

† Ἐπιτ βαοῦ, does not mean a hind from the hill. Βαοῦ signifies soft, effeminate, or any thing easily frightened: hence used for timorous.

‡ Ἄξ seems to be the proper word instead of εἶς: they are pronounced alike; however, it is the safest way to observe the strict orthography of words. Ἐε α κοῖτ, merely means beside it; as λε κοῖτ ἡα φαῖησε, by the sea-side.

+ I think this is far fetched - The passage is plain & plain in its simple sense - Beautiful are its woods, when arising the sunlight falls upon Glen Ciche! - or strikes Mamba

Alas! did she hear this night
 Næsa to have gone to his grave beneath the clay,
 She would weep with sorrow wild,
 And I too would weep sevenfold with her.

The day seems long without the children of Usna,
 For it was not tiresome to be in their company,
 Sons of the king, cause of these my flowing tears,*
 Three lions of the hill of Umha.

Three attachments to the daughters of Britain,
 Three hawks of the hill of Guilinn,
 Sons of a king to whom valour made obeisance, †
 And to whom heroes yielded homage.

Three warriors not liberal of homage,
 Your fall is the cause of woe—
 Three sons of the daughter of Chathfa,
 Three supporters of the wars of Culna :

Three who were reared at Aoifi,
 To whom the territories around paid tribute,
 Three pillars of the headlong bursting battle
 Were the three youths of Sgatha,

Three fosterlings that were at Uatha,
 Three warriors lasting in strength, ‡
 Three renowned sons of Usna,
 Tis mournful to be in want of you,

* Other editions of this beautiful poem have *πε η-οη(ε)αη* *δεδραη(ε)*, that is, the entertainers of strangers or sojourners, or by whom strangers were entertained; but the above is preferable.

† This line is not easily understood, nor translated—for *μηη(ε)* means a warlike king—and being in the singular, can be applied only to one, but the relative pronoun compounded with *ο*, and the following words include the sons of Usna; so that *μηη(ε)* cannot be the proper reading, and on the authority of an other edition, I have adopted *ηη(ε)* as the proper reading, and the easiest to be understood.

‡ It is difficult to find words exactly corresponding to *βυαη* *α ο-τηη(ε)*, for *βυαη* signifies everliving, everlasting, unceasing, and *τηη(ε)* signifies victory, conquest, &c.

Their eyebrows were dark brown,*
 Their eyelashes bright and light,
 Their eyes sparkling and flaming,
 Their cheeks as the flame of embers, (wood.)

Their legs as the down of swans,
 Their knees nimble and fair,
 Soft and delicate their hands,
 And their arms fair and manly.

The high king of Ulster, my first betrothed,†
 I forsook him for love to Næsa—
 Short will be my life after them;
 I will sing their funeral dirge.

That I would live after Næsa
 Let no one on earth imagine,
 Nor after Aindle and Ardan,
 Life to me would not be dear.

* This verse and the one following, is not found in some editions; and would appear ridiculous if translated literally. 'Fyneosa,' I have translated eyelashes, though literally it means a window. The two verses, as far as I can judge of them, seem to be an addition of unmeaning versification.

† This line and the next, are incapable of translation in the way they are, for to translate them would be, "High king of Ulster, I forsook in elopement thy love Næsa; from which it would appear, that addressing the King of Ulster, she told him that she forsook the love of Næsa, which would be contrary to the poem altogether: and as the language of this poem has evidently been changed from what it once was, this word should not have been excepted from the fate of the rest, *elo* is certainly the ancient orthography, but does not agree with the modern rule—*caol le caol a3ur leatan le leatan*, and as the other words have been pruned and adapted to this rule, why not this also? *Ealod* is the modern method of writing this word, as is evident from the following line of the beautiful translation of Moore's melodies, by Dr. M'Hale,

Ealodad le mo cuilfioh 'r ni aineodad me an fion,
Cho zeun leir an namhad ta dan n-dubhite ar doih.

Here *ealodad*, the first person future, means, I will elope, or escape—or rather, I will fly in elopement; but the meaning of this line will soon appear, by adopting a manuscript reading, as, *ard mo ulad mo ceadfean, do tmeizear e 4 hrad Naojre*, the translation of which is as above.

After thee I will not long survive,
 For sufficient already is the length of my life—
 Since my love has gone from me
 I will shed showers of tears over his grave.

Man ! who diggest their grave,
 Make not their tombs narrow,
 For I will be with them in the grave,
 Sorrowing, and lamenting.

Their three shields and three spears
 Were oft times their bed beneath them ;
 Place their three swords of steel
 Over their heads in the grave—youth.

Their three hounds and three hawks
 Shall henceforth be without folk of game,
 Three firm supporters of battle,
 Three youths of Conall Cearnaigh.

The three collars of their three hounds
 Draw sighs from my bursting heart,
 For with me they were in keeping,
 Therefore their sight is cause of my tears.

I never before was alone
 But the day your graves were preparing,
 Though often times you and I
 Were before in loneliness.

My sight has departed from me
 Upon seeing the grave of Næsa,
 'Tis short till my spirit flees away,
 For my people of lamentation live not.

MANUSCRIPT CONTRACTIONS.

Besides the abbreviations exhibited in page 3, many contractions are used in the Irish manuscripts. Various tables of them have been compiled, and attempts made to reduce them to general principles; but in a business so very arbitrary and fanciful as that of abbreviating, it may be readily conceived that no systematic arrangement, however ingenious, can be completely satisfactory.

The following tables, originally published by the learned General Vallancey, contain by far the best and most useful list of contractions that has yet appeared.

It is necessary to observe, however, that certain contractions, made according to general rules, have not been inserted in the tables, viz :—

When a vowel is placed over a consonant, it carries the force of η , and its own power, either before or after the η ; as,

a	e	i	o	u
τ	τ	τ	τ	τ

τ η a τ η e τ η i τ η o τ η u.

Or, τa η τe η τi η τo η τu η .

When the small ϵ is set over a consonant, it has the force of ea η ; if ϵ be doubled, the η must be doubled also; as,

ε	εε
F	F
Fεa η	Fεa $\eta\eta$

At the end of the table are inserted various characters, termed $\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\epsilon\eta\epsilon$, the head of the ridge, or, $\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\epsilon\alpha\eta$, the reaper's path. The use of these is as follows :—When a sentence ends in or near the middle of one line, the next sentence begins

the next line ; and when this line is completed, the vacant space of the line above is filled up, distinguishing the former period by one of these marks. This is the manner in which all the ancient manuscripts are written, thus—

O ηη Ιανουαρι ηρ κόρη τουη̄ τιοηρσαιητ
 4η ρ-τύρ .C. cada h-οιβε, αηηυλ ατα 4η
 Οηη ηρ θη ροηυρ τλζ̄θεαρ τιοηρσαιητ
 βλ4ζ4η 43 τιοηρσαιητ ο ηη Ιανουαρι.

Read,

O ηη Ιανουαρι ηρ κόρη τουη̄ τιοηρσαιητ
 4η ρ-τύρ.
 Οηη ηρ θη ροηυρ τλζ̄θεαρ τιοηρσαιητ
 cada h-οιβε, αηηυλ.ατα 4η βλ4ζ4η
 43 τιοηρσαιητ ο ηη Ιανουαρι.

We must begin first with the month of January. For every work ought to commence with the entrance, as the year begins with the month of January.

FINIS.

Plate 1.

ſc	azur	bt	blad
az3	azur	b	rme
7	azur	be	brde
so	ao	b ^s 7	beapend
le	ae	by	bri
at	alad	b ^t b	bal ball
azh	azaid	cc	ceile
am	amail	c.d.t	cid' diata?
4	ap	ct	ceapc
4	ap	c	cead
a	an	c7	cevd
a	apa	ct	clann
b	bad nobrd	c7	ceann
b	ban	cc	ceapc
b	bean	c.	con no cean
b	bann no bonn	ct ^m	clajd ^m
bb	d'uibj	ch	evai3
bt ⁿ	bljadayn	D.J ^h	con. conall
b ^r	b ^r uan	Deol ^r	concob ^r n
b'	beip	D4b4 Dē.	concob ^r ap
b ^c	beapc	e	conapc

Plate. II.

ēñ.	efinnac.	do	do
eſ.	ceudac.	de	dyne
etp	eluar.	ē.	domn
eſē.	elofpōm	.d.	erzcead
eē.	ceann.	dyñ.	diarmyd.
em.ex.	emoyd	dyſ.	dúrſad.
ēb.	emabud	dd	dauid
ēcp.	emayceac	ee.	eile
o	emoyde	e.	éipe
ēē.	emrēarſe	e	éipeſe
ēcpñ.	emñtñeac	ñ	éipm
ēōzā.	emñrñe	o	éipomn
ēpē.	emobemñt	ſ	ea
ceccc	emſe	e	ea
d	deit	e.	éſeín
ſſ	demoye	ſñ	éaſnac
ſ.	eáipe	ſk.	eaſtly
ſte.	duſe	7.	ead
dom.	domian	7.	éadan
domñ.	dominall	7 ^m	éadrom
ſſ.	deapſ	ſcōz	eaſſomna
4.	di.	ñ	ememion

Plate III.

ƒ.	ƒon	ʒt	ʒlan
ƒ̄.	ƒon	ʒ̄ʒ	ʒpeis
ƒ̄̄.	ƒon no ƒion	ʒt	ʒlan
ƒ̄ʒ.ƒ̄ʒ	ƒeapʒ	ʒt	ʒlon no ʒleatʒ
ƒ̄.	ƒrat	ʒʒʒʒʒ	erʒe
ƒ̄̄.	ƒeas	ʒt	ʒlan
ƒ̄ʒ.	ƒip	ʒʒʒ	ʒpeʒʒʒ
ƒ̄ʒ.ƒ̄ʒ	daib	ʒʒ	ʒapʒ
ƒ̄t	ƒlann		
ƒ̄t	ƒlaic no ƒlend		
ƒ̄ʒ.	ƒlend:	h	uaʒʒ
ƒ̄ʒ̄	ƒpeaʒpa	h.	hvaʒʒ
ƒ̄ʒ̄ʒ	ƒlaicʒp	hla.	eaʒla
ƒ̄ʒ̄	byrl	ʒ.	ʒoʒon
ƒ̄ʒ̄.	ƒada.	ʒ.	ʒp
⊙	ƒallte.	ʒ.,	inʒean
⊙	ƒame.	ʒm,	ʒmʒpʒo
ʒ	ʒup	ʒ	eile
ʒ̄	ʒan no ʒo	ʒ̄	ʒeʒic
ʒ̄.ʒ̄.	ʒac	ʒ̄	ʒeʒ ʒi
ʒ̄̄.	eipʒe	K	ca no caʒ
		ʒ̄.	idm. no eadʒ

Plate IV.

l.	cosad.	. n̄c. n̄c.	ueqit.
ll.	dārl	n̄. n̄.	naē
l̄.	lan̄ uo lon̄	n̄.	eipūn̄
l̄.	lan̄	nc.	incc
lt.	no. na	#.	n̄m̄
m̄.	inna	ŋ̄c.	ŋ̄ ^{ca} .
ml.	m̄ile	n̄a	ciŋ̄na
m̄.	maic̄	m̄. i.	m̄ hion̄a ŋon̄
lh̄.	m̄kol	⊙.	kaŋ̄ne
m̄. m̄	m̄ad̄	n̄.	nuad̄
m̄c.	maic̄	oo	oŋ̄le
m̄g.	m̄n̄oŋ	o	onn̄
m̄ŋ̄	m̄eād̄	on̄.	onac̄
ŋ̄.	mb	g	ciŋ̄on̄
m̄.	m̄m̄ym̄	p̄	peŋ̄
m̄mm.	m̄ȳn̄ciŋ̄	p̄	pean̄
m̄.	m̄om̄	p̄c̄	paŋ̄ic̄
w.	cȳcim̄	p̄t̄	peap̄la.
ŋ̄me	ŋ̄alm̄ȳŋ̄e	peē.	peac̄ad̄
l̄ētoŋ̄.	m̄ileac̄loŋ̄.	p̄ŋ̄.	pead̄rȳ
m̄m̄da.	m̄olm̄d̄ȳda.	ŋ̄ŋ̄ŋ̄	p̄hoŋ̄ŋ̄ŋ̄

Plate V.

ϕ 2. quod est

4. er
 ϕ. orpae
 4. er m
 44t. ercolyn
 458 eucōnset

33 m
 m m.
 π maib
 πe mws
 π5 fanise
 πd muas
 πd mad
 πi man
 π5.2. fanise
 πm. tnia
 π ved
 π romn
 πe. πe. seape
 π. ruas
 π7. perd.
 π7 read

π. rll.
 πs. rōd
 πt. rlas
 rte rlye
 πt rlan
 πt rlanet
 πm ramiyl

π. ramiy
 π5 rseal
 π dāp
 πe seape

τ. tan
 τ. tyn
 ττ. tmat
 τ. toy
 τ. ralte
 τ te no teme
 ⊕ ralte
 τc. τc. teape
 τ. ε. tu3



