

ELEMENTARY

LESSONS IN GAELIC

READING, GRAMMAR AND CONSTRUCTION

WITH

VOCABULARY AND KEY

BY

L. MACBEAN

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SIXTH EDITION.

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## PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

It is now thirty years since the first edition of this handbook was published—a long period that has seen many changes in the social, industrial, and ecclesiastical life of the Scottish Highlands, and changes equally marked in the position of the Gaelic language and Gaelic literature. The five editions represent a sale of over 10,000 copies, and now that a sixth has been called for, the author desires to acknowledge with gratitude the generous support extended to the little book by the kindly Gaels of Scotland.

In the new edition the clearness of plan and modesty of scope which have helped to commend the book in the past are adhered to, and the improvements introduced in recent issues have been added to. In particular the treatment of the noun and its declensions has been simplified and brought into closer accord with the genius and usages of the language. At the same time the book has been carefully revised. It is hoped that its usefulness is thereby enhanced, and that it may continue to enjoy the favour of the public, of the teaching profession, and of the press.

KIRKCALDY, June 1908.

# GAELIC LESSONS.

## I.—ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION.

The characters used in Scottish Gaelic are the following eighteen letters of the Roman alphabet:—*a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u.*

### VOWELS.

When marked with the diacritics called accents, the vowels are long, thus *à è é ì ò ó ù*. The simple vowel sounds are as follows:—

<i>à, ài</i>	as in English <i>far</i> .	<i>Examples.</i> <i>càs, càil.</i>
<i>a, ai</i>	" " "	<i>cas, cailc.</i>
<i>è, èa, èu</i>	" " "	<i>gnè, nèamh, mèud.</i>
<i>é, éi, eu</i>	" " "	<i>dé, céir, reul.</i>
<i>e, ea, ei</i>	" " "	<i>deth, fear; breab, geir</i>
<i>ì, ìo</i>	" " "	<i>cli, ciob.</i>
<i>i, io</i>	" " "	<i>clis, fios.</i>
<i>ò, òi</i>	" " "	<i>pòr, còir.</i>
<i>ó, ói</i>	" " "	<i>có, cóig.</i>
<i>o, oi</i>	" " "	<i>olc, coin; crodh, fois.</i>
<i>ù, ùi</i>	" " "	<i>cù, sùil.</i>
<i>u, ui</i>	" " "	<i>cur, druid.</i>

The digraphs in the above table practically represent simple vowel sounds, the second vowels being very faintly heard. Before the labials *b, f, m* and *p*, however, *i* is more distinctly heard. Examples—*caib, cnaip*.

The single vowels are divided into two classes—the broad, *a, o, u*, and the slender, *e, i*.

*ao*, which is a single vowel sound, is always long, like *u* in *purr*, pronounced long. Example—*maor*.

*a* and *o*, when followed by *ll* or *mm*, are usually pronounced *au* and *ou*. Examples—*fann, fonn*.

*a*, in an unaccented syllable, or before *dh* or *gh*, has the sound of *u* in *but*. Examples—*coma, lagh*.

*e*, in an unaccented syllable, is pronounced as in *cover*. Example—*duine*.

**o**, followed by *b, g, m, p,* or *dh*, is pronounced as in canto. Examples—gob, bog, crodh, lomadh.

In the diphthongs and triphthongs *ea, eà; eò, eòi; eó, eói; eo, eoi; ia, iai; iù, iùi; iu, iui; ua, uai*, the first and second vowels are heard. Examples—geadh, fearr, eòlas, feòil; Eòghainn, leómhann; deoch, geic; iar, faire; iù, ciùil; iuchair, tuighe; uan, uaine. Before *b, f, m* and *p* the final *i* is also heard. Examples—fuaim, uaip.

*eà, éa, eó, and eói* are rarely used.

Most vowels are somewhat nasal when in contact with *m, mh,* or *n*.

#### CONSONANTS.

**b** is pronounced harder than in English, almost like *p*. Example—obair.

**c** before a broad vowel hard, as in can; before a slender vowel as in came; never soft like *s*; when final *chh*. Examples—cas, ceum, tac.

**d** with a broad vowel a little softer than in English, produced by placing the tongue near the tip in contact with the teeth or between the teeth. Example—da.

**d** with a slender vowel like *j* or *dj* in English. Example—dé.

**f** as in English.

**g** always hard as in got or get; when final hard like *h*. Examples—gu, ge, bog.

**h** never appears in Gaelic except along with some other consonant or followed by a hyphen.

**l** with a broad vowel, like *lth* in although. Example—làn.

**l** preceded by a slender vowel, or initial followed by a small vowel in the past tense of verbs, or in the word *le* and its derivatives—hard as in English. Example—gil, lean, leam.

**l** initial with a slender vowel, liquid—nearly as in million, formed by placing the surface of the tongue about the centre to the roof of the mouth. Example—lion.

**ll** with broad vowel, thick like *lth*. Example—call.

**ll** with slender vowel, like *l* in million. Example—fill.

**m** as in English, but more nasal. Example—cam.

**n** as in English. Example—bàn.

**n**, initial followed by a slender vowel (except in *nis* and the verb *ni* and past tense of verbs)—liquid, nearly as in pinion. Example—neo.

**nn** with a broad vowel formed by placing the tongue near the tip against the teeth. Example—bann.

**nn** with slender vowel, nearly as in pinion. Example—binn.

**p** as in English, but after *am* almost as soft as *b*. When final, it is more breathy—hp. Examples—pill, am pill? cnap.

**r** with a broad vowel, as in rod. Example—ro.

**r** with a slender vowel, as in Arian. Example—ri.

**s** with a broad vowel, as in English. Example—sàl.

**s** with a slender vowel (and in *so*)—sh.

**t** with a broad vowel, formed not with hard stiff tongue tip, but with a soft pressure of the tongue against the teeth. Example—ta.

**t** with a slender vowel like *ch* in chase. Example—tinn. After *an*, *c* is softened to *g*, and *t* to *d*, as—an cu; an toll.

#### ASPIRATED CONSONANTS.

The consonants *b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s,* and *t* are sometimes modified by adding *h*. This gives a breathy effect called aspiration.

**bh** like *v* in English.

**ch**, guttural as in German, or in the Scotch word *trachle*.

**dh** and **gh** with a broad vowel almost like *gh* in *ugh!* or *g* in the German word *Tag*; with a slender vowel equal to *y*.

**fh** is silent, except in the words, *fhuair, fhein,* and *fhathast*, where the *h* is heard.

**mh** like *v*, but more nasal.

**ph** like *f*.

**sh** and **th** like *h*.

#### COMBINED CONSONANTS.

**chd** sounds like *chk*. Example—reachd.

**rt** with a broad vowel is like *rst*; with a slender vowel it sounds *rsj*. Examples—mart, beairt.

When *l, n, or r* is followed by *b, g, m, or p*, a vowel is heard between the two consonants. Thus, *calg*, is pronounced *calag*; *calpa*, *calapa*; *falbh*, *falabh*; *searg*, *searag*; *airm*, *airim*.

## EUPHONY.

When two vowels meet so that both cannot readily be pronounced, the less important is omitted, and an apostrophe marks its place, as—*Do'n* (for *do an*) *duine*, to the man.

Consonants preceded by a broad vowel (*a, o, or u*) must not be followed by a slender vowel (*e or i*) or *vice versa*.

All Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable.

## Exercise 1.

Pronounce the following words—

bas, bàs.	taigh, tràill.	beag, beul.	fois, fóill.
cat, càrn.	ged, rè.	corr, còr.	fir, sìn.
dath, dàn .	leth, gnè.	boc, bòrd.	ith, fill.
far, fàg.	fear, nèamh.	dol, dòrn.	lios, lìon.
gach, gann.	nead, searbh	olc, clò.	diog, dìon.
lag, làmh.	leig, sgèimh.	cron, sròn.	bus, cù.
mac, mall.	meas, mèud.	thoir, mòid.	cur, cùl.
nach, nàire.	teth, té.	toil, còir.	tuig, sùil.
pailt, pàig.	seic, séid.	tog, mór.	lagh, laogh.
raip, ràichd.	ceil, céir.	ochd, bó.	seadh, saor.
saic, sàil.	fead, feum.	troidh, óisg.	am, aom.
Creadh feárr deoch ceò ial diù luath laoigh			
Brèagh meann neo-ni féoil diugh triùir luaithe saoil			

## Exercise 2.

barr binn cab bha dubh ubhal tarbh bhreith
call cinn tric cho lochd chroc circ cliù
dad dè bid dha dhroch biadh dh'fhìll thuair
guth gin lag ghabh gheibh glaodh ghràidh àgh
là lip càl cill balg balbh calma dlùth
mall meall lóm mhór geamhradh mheall damh ambgar
nall ni làn cnoc tnu mnaoi ghnàth ann
poll pìoc ap pill? phill phloc phronn plàigh
rann ris air cearr cearb dorcha airm uirghioll
sùil sil càs cis shin t-slat spliùig sgliop
tog tig at ite tha tlachd tric steach

## I I. — NOUNS.—REGULAR FORM.

There are for Gaelic Nouns two Genders the Masculine and Feminine; two Numbers, the Singular for one object, and the Plural for more than one object; and four Cases. When a noun is the subject of a sentence, it is in the Nominative case; when denoting possession, it is in the Genitive case; when preceded by a preposition, the Dative is used; and when the person or thing is addressed, it is put in the Vocative.

## MASCULINE—BROAD VOWEL.

Masculine nouns form their Genitive and Vocative Singular and Nominative Plural by inserting *i* before the final consonant or consonants, and their Vocative Plural by adding *a*. The Dative Plural ending in *ibh*, is almost obsolete.

Words beginning with *b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, or t* are aspirated for the Gen. Plur. and the Voc. Sing. and Plur.

Cat (m), a cat.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	cat, a cat.	cait, cats.
Gen.	cait, of a cat.	chat, of cats.
Dat.	cat, a cat.	cait (cataibh), cats.
Voc.	chait! O cat.	chata! O cats.

So bàrd, a poet; uan, a lamb.

But many nouns form the Nom. and Gen. Plural by adding *an*, as *bàs*, death: *bàsan*, deaths.

*A* is usually placed as a sign of the Vocative Case, thus, a chait! cat! Sometimes, as in English, *O* is used.

## MASCULINE—SLENDER VOWEL.

When the last vowel is *i*, no change can take place in the Singular, while the Nom. Plur. is generally formed by adding *ean*. An example is—

Mìr, (m), a piece.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	mìr.	mìrean.
Gen.	mìr.	mìr or mìrean.
Dat.	mìr.	mìrean.
Voc.	mhir.	mhirean.



## FEMININE—BROAD VOWEL.

Feminine nouns insert *i* before the last Consonant in the Gen. Singular and add *e*; in the Dat. Singular they insert *i*; and for the Nom. and Voc. Plural they add *an*. Example—

Bròg (f.), a shoe.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. bròg.	brògan.
Gen. bròige.	bhròg or bhrògan
Dat. bròig.	brògan (brògaibh).
Voc. bhròg.	bhrògan.

So cluas, an ear; slat, a rod.

## FEMININE—SLENDER VOWEL.

Feminine nouns which have *i* for their last vowel are declined in the same way, except, of course, that the *i* is not doubled. Example—

Tìr (f.), a land.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom. tìr.	tìrean.
Gen. tìre.	thìr or thìrean
Dat. tìr.	tìrean.
Voc. thìr.	thìrean.

## VOCABULARY.

agus, and.	ainm, m., a name.
air (preposition) on.	àite, m., a place.
le ( " ) with.	

## Exercise 3.

Brògan. Ainm cait. Aitean chat. Air bròig.  
Air cat. Air tìr. Aite bàird. O bhàrda! Cluas cait.  
Cluasan chat. Uan agus cat. Le ainm. Le bròig.  
Le bàs.

## Exercise 4.

Cats. Lands. Of a shoe. Of shoes. On a place.  
On a shoe. Places with names. Of poets. A place of  
cats. A poet's ear. On land. Names of poets. With  
a rod. Rods. A poet's ears. Deaths of poets. A piece  
of land. A place on land.

## III.—NOUN.—SPECIAL FORMS.

## MASCULINE—BROAD VOWEL.

The following classes have special variations in Genitive and Plural on account of their vowel combinations—

1. ea becomes ei; iasg, a fish, gen, eìsg.
2. eo " iù; ceòl, music, " ciùil.
3. eu " eò; eun, a bird, " eòin. *evn*
4. ia " ei; fiadh, a deer, " feidh.
5. io " i; siol, seed, " sil.

Some nouns with a single vowel change it in the Genitive while adding *i*; thus—

6. a becomes ui; falt, hair, gen., fuilt.
7. o " ù; torc, a boar, " tuirc.
8. ò " ù; bòrd a table, " bùird.

A few add a vowel affix for the Genitive, as—

9. cath, a fight; gen., catha.

Polysyllables usually follow the general rule; thus—

10. bodach, a carle; " bodaich.

## MASCULINE—SLENDER VOWEL.

Nouns ending in *e* or *chd* are indeclinable in the Singular, and in the Plural are declined like *mìr*; thus—

10. gille, a lad; gen., gille; plural, gillean.  
uchd, a breast; " uchd; " uchdan.

In a few cases in *e* the Plural is formed in *eachan*—

11. uisge, water; gen., uisge; plur., uisgeachan.  
cridhe, a heart; " cridhe; " cridheachan.  
teine, fire; " teine; " teineachan.

A very few masculine nouns add a vowel for the Gen.; thus—

12. tìgh, a house; gen., tìghe.

A few nouns elide a syllable for the Genitive; thus—

13. gobhainn, a smith; gen., goibhne.

A limited class drop the vowel *i* in the Genitive and add *ichean* for the Plural; thus—

14. *athair, a father*; *athar*; *aithrichean*.  
*bràthair, a brother*; *bràthar*; *bràthraichean*  
*orbràithrean*.

A few words ending in *l*, *n*, or *r*—insert *t* in the Plural—

15. *tuil, a flood*; *gen., tuil*; *plur., tuiltean*.

#### FEMININE—BROAD VOWEL.

The following classes follow the Feminine, broad vowel, Declension, as in Bròg, with modifications to suit the vowel combinations—

1. *ea* becomes *i*; *cearc, a hen*; *gen., circe*.  
 2. *ia* „ *ei*; *iall, a thong*; „ *eill*.  
 3. *io* „ *ì*; *crioch, an end*; „ *crìche*.  
 4. *eu* „ *éi*; *breug, a lie*, „ *bréige*.

Some nouns change a single vowel besides adding *i* for the Genitive; thus—

5. *a* becomes *oi*; *cas, a foot*; *gen., coise*.  
 6. *o* „ *ui*; *long, a ship*; „ *luinge*.

#### FEMININE—SLENDER VOWEL.

Some feminine nouns with a slender vowel, though generally following the example of *Tìr*, omit the vowel *i* in the Genitive; thus—

7. *fuil, blood*; *gen., fola*.  
*sùil, an eye*; „ *sùla*.  
*feòil, flesh*; „ *feòla*.

A few Feminine nouns elide a syllable in the Genitive and the Plural, as—

8. *coinneal, a candle*; *gen., còinnle*; *plur., còinnlean*.  
*banais, a wedding*; „ *bainnse*; „ *bainnsean*.  
*dùthaich, a country*; „ *dùthcha*; „ *dùthchannan*.  
*madainn, a morning*; „ *maidne*; „ *maidnean*.  
*fiacail, a tooth*; „ *fiacla*; „ *fiacalan*.  
*obair, work*; „ *oibre*; „ *oibrean*.

In a few cases the Gen. Sing. is formed in *ach*, thus,

9. *caora, a sheep*; *gen., caorach*; *plur., caoraich*  
*cathair, a throne*; „ *cathrach*; „ *cathraichean*

Many nouns, chiefly those ending in *l*, *n*, *s*, or *r*, add *ichean* for plural; thus—

10. *amhainn, a river*; *gen., aimhne*; *pl. aimhnichean*  
*leabhar, a book*; „ *leabhair*; „ *leabhraichean*  
*mathair, a mother*; „ *mathar*; „ *mathraichean*  
*piuthar, a sister*; „ *peathar*; „ *peathraichean*

#### IRREGULAR NOUNS.

A small number of common words are irregularly declined. Examples—

*bean, a woman*; *gen., mnatha*; *dative, mnaoi*;  
*plur., mnathan*

*cù, a dog*; *gen., coin*; *pl., coin (gen. con)*.

*Dia, God*; „ *dé*; „ *diathan or dé*.

*duine, a man*; „ *duine*; „ *daoine*.

*la, latha, a day*; „ *latha*; „ *lathèan, lathaichean*.

*leabaidh, a bed*; „ *leapa*; „ *leapaichean*.

*mac, a son*; „ *mic*; „ *mic or macan*.

#### Exercise 5.

*Obair latha. Mac athar. Cridhe Dhé. Aithrichean agus màthraichean. Macan dhaoine. Air leapa. Cridhe feòla. Tìrean agus bailtean. Uisge aimhne. Ceann feidh. Cinn chearc. A mhic! Bean bràthar. Piuthar màthar. Bean mic Mnathan agus daoine.*

#### Exercise 6.

*Cats' teeth. A poet's book. A river's mouth. Dogs and cats. Sisters and brothers. Flames of fire. Men and women. A father's place. Works of God. A bed of a river. Fire and water.*



## IV.—THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

The following classes are usually

*Masculine* :—

1. Nouns signifying males, as—*fear*, a man.
2. Diminutives in *an*, as—*bòrdan*, a small table.
3. Derivatives, for the most part agents, in *ear*, *ach*, *aire* and *iche*, as—*saighdear*, a soldier; *Albannach*, a Scotchman; *uaireadair*, a clock, a watch; *oibriche*, a workman.
4. Derivatives, usually abstract nouns, in *as*, as—*maithneas*, goodness.
5. Nouns signifying the young of animals, as—*laogh*, a calf.
6. Names of native trees, as—*darach*, oak.
7. Common nouns characterised by a broad vowel, as—*bòrd*, a table.

The following are for the most part

*Feminine* :—

1. Nouns signifying females, as—*bean*, a wife.
  2. Diminutives in *ag*, as—*craobhag*, a little tree.
  3. Derivatives in *achd*, *aid*, and *e*, as—*mórachd*, greatness; *soillse*, brightness.
  4. Names of countries, as—*Albainn*, Scotland.
  5. Names of musical instruments, as—*piob*, a pipe.
  6. Names of the heavenly bodies, as—*a' ghrian*, the sun.
  7. Common nouns in a slender vowel, as—*tìr*, a land.
- Nouns signifying male agents are made feminine by prefixing *ban*, as—*ban-rìgh*, a queen.

When the sex of nouns signifying animals is doubtful it may be specified by affixing *firionn*, male, or *boirionn*, female, as—*laogh boirionn*, a she calf.

In the diminutive affixes *an*, *can*, *ag*, and *eag*, and the affix *ach*, the vowels have the sound of *a* in *fat*.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>aig</i> , at.	<i>a' deanamh</i> , making, doing.
<i>Albainn</i> f. (Gen. na h-Alba, Dat. Alba), Scotland.	<i>blàths</i> , m., warmth.
<i>ann an</i> , in.	<i>maith</i> , good.
<i>anns an</i> , in the	<i>solus</i> , m., light.
<i>fear</i> , m., a male, a man.	<i>a' tabhairt</i> , giving (followed by gen. case).
<i>tha</i> , is or are; there is or are.	

*Exercise 7.*

*Mórachd agus maithneas Dhé.* *Tha daoine maith air tìr.* *Aig banais.* *Aig bainnsean.* *Oibriche mór.* *Pìob na h-Alba.* *Tha a' ghrian a' deanamh soillse.* *Uisge aimhne.* *Ban-rìgh dùthcha.* *Laoghan firionn.* *Laogh agus coin.* *Daoine na h-Alba.* *Ceann craobhaig.* *Craobhag dharaich.* *Aig tìr.* *Ann an àite.* *Anns an àite.* *Ceann fir.* *Tha goibhnean a' deanamh oibre.* *Le solus.* *Le mnaoi.* *Peathraichean maith.* *Tha a' ghrian a' tabhairt soluis.* *Blàths teine.* *Falt cinn mna.* *Beul aimhne.*

*Exercise 8.*

There are warmth and brightness in the land. Little trees. A calf's head. In the country. Flames of fire. A woman's eyes. A small table and a fire. In a fire. In the fire. There is oak in Scotland. In the day. A soldier and a workman. The morning. A sister's son. A fire is giving warmth. There is water in the river. A good man. With good light. In a place at a town. With a sister. A mother's work.

## V.—NOUNS WITH ARTICLE.

The Gaelic Article is *an*, corresponding to English *the*.

The English Indefinite Article, *a* or *an*, has no equivalent in Gaelic, thus *a man* is simply *duine*.

Gaelic words which stand for their class have the Article, as—*tha an duine bàsmhor*, *man is mortal*.

When a Noun governs another in the Genitive, both cannot have the Article. Thus we say—*solus an teine* (not—*an solus an teine*), *the light of the fire*.

## Masculine Nouns.

Singular. Plural.

Nom. an cat, the cat.	na cait, the cats.
Gen. a' chait, of the cat.	nan cat, of the cats.
Dat. a' chat, the cat.	na cait (or cataibh), the cats.

*An* and *An*.—Before Masculine Nouns which begin with *b*, *f*, *m*, or *p* the Article for the Nominative Singular is *an*; before other letters it is *an*. Examples—*am bòrd*, *an duine*, *am fuaim*, *an laogh*.

*Aspiration*—Masculine Nouns beginning with *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, and *p* have these Consonants aspirated in the Genitive and Dative Singular, when preceded by the Article, as—*anns an fhalt*, *in the hair*; *aig a' bhlàths*, *at the warmth*.

*Euphony*.—Masculine Nouns in a Vowel have *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative Singular, and *h* in the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—*an t-uisge*, *the water*; *air na h-uisgeachaibh*, *on the waters*.

## Feminine Nouns.

Singular. Plural.

Nom. a' chearc, the hen.	na cearcan, the hens.
Gen. na circe, of the hen.	nan cearc, of the hens.
Dat. a' chirc, the hen.	na cearcaibh, or cearcan, the hens

*A'* and *An*.—Before Feminine Nouns which begin with *b*, *c*, *g*, *m*, or *p*, the form of the Article in the Nominative Singular is *a'*; before other letters it is *an*. Examples—*a' bhean*, *a' chearc*, *an dùthaich*, *an fheòil*.

*Aspiration*.—Feminine Nouns in *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, and *p*, are aspirated in the Nominative and Dative Singular.

*Euphony*.—Feminine Nouns beginning with *s*, followed by *l*, *n*, *r*, or a Vowel, insert *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as—*an t-sùil*, *the eye*. The *s* is not heard after *t*.

Feminine Nouns in a Vowel insert *h* between the Article and the Noun in the Genitive Singular and the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—*uisge na h-aimhne*, *the water of the river*; *na h-aimhnichean*, *the rivers*.

## VOCABULARY.

air son (with genitive), for	leabhar, m. and f., a book.
ceann, m, a head, an end.	seòmar, m., a room.
còta, m, a coat (plur. còtaichean).	sin, that.
fuaim, m, a sound, noise.	so (pronounced <i>sho</i> ) this.
fada, long.	sruth, m., a stream.

Nouns qualified by *sin* and *so* require the Article also, as—*an duine sin*, *that man*; *a' bhean so*, *this woman*.

## Exercise 9.

*Tha leabhraichean an duine air a' bhòrd anns an t-seòmar. Tha solus an latha maith air son nan sùl. Anns na h-oibribh. Dia nan aithrichean. Cridhe na dùthcha. Bha an t-uaireadair a' deanamh fuaim. Tha na h-uaireadairean ann an còta an duine. Tha còtaichean air na daoine anns a' bhaile. Na h-aimhnichean fada. Fuaim an t-sruth. An leabhair. An leabhar. An seòmar. Na fuaimmean. Air son nan seòmar. Air son na circe. Solus nan sùl. A' mhadainn. Na maidne. Aimhnichean na dùthcha. Fiacail coin. Fiaclan nan con. Fiaclan a' choin. Beul a' choin. Obair an latha. An t-athair agus am mac. Mic an duine sin.*

## Exercise 10.

*The water of the rivers. The river. The river's water. The dog's teeth. The stream of water. The man's coat. The head of the bed. The sound of the river. In the eye. The water of the river is good. On the waters. The dog was in the stream. The man was at the table with the books. A dogs' fight. The floods are making a noise. The man's coat is on the table. The book was good. The father's heart and the hearts of the sons. A stream of light. The end of the day.*

## VI.—ADJECTIVES.

## DECLENSION.

Adjectives are declined in the same manner as Nouns. Example of Adjective characterised by a broad Vowel:—

	Mór, <i>great.</i>	
<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. mór.	mhór.	móra.
Gen. mhóir.	móire.	móra.
Dat. mór.	mhóir.	móra.
Voc. mhóir.	mhór.	móra.

Example of Adjective characterised by a small Vowel:—

	Tinn, <i>sick.</i>	
<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. tinn.	thinn.	tinne.
Gen. thinn.	tinne.	tinne.
Dat. tinn.	thinn.	tinne.
Voc. thinn.	thinn.	tinne.

*Exception 1.*—Polysyllables have the Plural like the Nominative Singular, as—cù bhòidheach, *a pretty dog*; Plural, coin bhòidheach, *pretty dogs*.

*Exception 2.*—A few dissyllables add the Vowel in the Plural, and suffer a contraction, as—laogh reamhar, *a fat calf*; laoigh reabhra, *fat calves*.

*Exception 3.*—Polysyllables do not add the Vowel to the Genitive Feminine, as—làidir, *strong*; blàths na lasrach làidir, *the warmth of the strong flame*.

*Exception 4.*—Adjectives ending in a Vowel or *chd* are usually indeclinable.

## COMPARISON.

The First Comparison is formed by adding *e* to the Genitive Singular Masculine, as—geal, *white*, Genitive Singular Masculine, gil, Comparative, gile, *whiter*.

Some Adjectives have also a Second Comparative, formed from the First by changing final *e* into *id*, as—saor, *cheap*; saoire, *cheaper*; saoirid, *the cheaper*. Thus—The man is good, *tha an duine maith*. The man is better, *tha an duine nà's fhearr*. The man is the better of this, *is fheaird an duine so*.

Adjectives which are contracted in the Plural retain their contracted form in the Comparative, as—Milis, *sweet*, Plural milse, Comparative milse, *sweeter*.

The following form their Comparative irregularly:—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1st Comparative.</i>	<i>2nd Comparative.</i>
beag, <i>small.</i>	luga.	lughaid.
duilich, <i>difficult.</i>	dorra (duileadh).	duilead.
fagus, <i>faisge, near.</i>	faisge.	
furas, <i>easy.</i>	usadh.	
goirid, <i>garr, short.</i>	giorra.	giorraid.
ionmhuinn, <i>beloved.</i>	annsa (ionmhuinne).	
làidir, <i>strong.</i>	làidire (treise).	treisid.
leathan, <i>broad.</i>	leatha.	leathaid.
maith, <i>good.</i>	feàrr.	feaird.
mór, <i>great.</i>	mò, or motha	mòid or móid.
olc, <i>evil.</i>	miosa.	misd.
teth, <i>hot.</i>	teotha.	teothaid.

The Superlative Degree of Comparison is expressed by the First Comparative, as—amhainn nà's fhaide, *a longer river*; an amhainn a's fhaide, *the longest river*.

Adjectives are intensified by prefixing the Particles glé, ro, sàr, &c., as—glé làidir, *very strong*; ro mhaith, *exceedingly good*. Ro also means *too*, as—ro theth, *very hot or too hot*. Adjectives preceded by these words are aspirated.

## POSITION.

Adjectives follow their Nouns, as—duine maith, *a good man*.

*Exception 1.*—When a quality is affirmed this rule does not hold, as—*is teth an lasair sin, hot is that flame*.

*Exception 2.*—Some Adjectives may precede and unite with their Nouns, as—sluagh mór, *a great concourse*; mór shluagh, *a multitude*.

*Exception 3.*—A few Adjectives always precede their Nouns, as—deagh obair, *a good work*; droch dhuine, *a bad man*; seann bhean, *an old woman*.



## ASPIRATION.

Adjectives which precede their Noun aspirate its initial Consonant, as—*droch dhuine, a bad man.*

## VOCABULARY.

*sluagh, sluaigh, m., a people.* a' bheil? *am, art, is? are?*  
 ach, *but.* or *is there? are there?*  
 is, *is or are.* a, *who, that.*  
 na, *than.* a dheanamb, *to do, to make.*

A's marks the Superlative Degree,—an *duine a's mò, the tallest man.* Used also in comparing with the verb "is," as—*is e an duine so a's mò, this man is the taller or tallest, or it is this man who is the tallest.*

Ni's (or na's) is used when a superior degree is meant, as—*duine ni's mò, a taller man; tha an duine ni's mò, the man is taller; bha an duine ni bu mhò, the man was taller.*

Comparison may also be expressed by the verb "is" and "na," as—*is mò an duine na a' bhean, the man is taller than the woman.*

## Exercise 11.

Fear a' chinn mhóir. A' bheil an dùthaich sin ni's fheàrr na Albainn? Is fheàird an dùthaich an t-uisge. Bha a' bhean so glé thinn. Tha an amhainn so ni's fhaide agus ni's leatha na na h-aimhnichean a's mò a tha ann an Alba. A bhraithre (*Voc. Plur.*) ionmhuinn, is treise duine maith na duine mór. Sluagh nan cridheachan uilc. Ann an tuilbh móra nan uisgeachan làidir.

## Exercise 12.

A taller tree and a stronger stream. The calf is the better of this. This country is great, that land is greater, but Scotland is greatest. At that town is a broad stream. The deer are the worse of that. The work was too difficult. The workman was making a bad noise. The strongest and best man and the most beautiful (*a's boidheche*) and beloved woman. Is the book large?

## VII.—NUMERALS.

## CARDINAL NUMERALS.

The following are the Cardinal Numerals joined with a Noun:—

1 aon duine, <i>one man.</i>	20 fichead duine.
2 dà dhuine.	21 aon duine air fhichead.
3 trì daoine.	22 dà dhuine air fhichead.
4 ceithir daoine.	23 trì daoine air fhichead.
5 cùig, còig daoine.	30 deich daoine air fhichead
6 sè, sèa daoine.	40 dà fhichead duine.
7 seachd daoine.	50 leth-cheud duine.
8 ochd daoine.	60 trì fichead duine.
9 naoi daoine.	100 ceud or ciad duine.
10 deich daoine.	101 ceud duine 's a h-aon.
11 aon duine deug, or diag.	120 sè fichead duine.
12 dà dhuine dheug.	200 dà cheud duine.
13 trì daoine deug.	1,000 mìle duine.

These Numerals can be used without a Noun, as—a *h-aon, one; a dhà, two, a trì three.* They may also be preceded by the Article—an *aon, the one; na dhà, the two; na trì, the three.*

Nouns qualified by the Numerals *dà, fichead, ceud, or mìle* take the Singular form.

The following Cardinal Numerals are used only for Persons:—

2 dithis, <i>two, or two persons.</i>	6 sèathnar.
3 trìuir.	7 seachdnar.
4 ceathrar.	8 ochdnar.
5 cùignear.	9 naoinear.

10 deichnear.

Indefinite Numerals are Adjectives that express number in a general manner, as—*iomadh, many a; gach, every.* To these may be added *móran, many, and beagan, few,* which are in reality Nouns, and govern the Genitive Plural of Nouns.

*Uile, all,* followed by a Noun, expressed or understood, is preceded by the Article, as—*na h-uile, all, every one; a' h-uile duine, every man; na h-uile dhaoine, all men.*

## ORDINAL NUMERALS.

The following are the Ordinal Numbers with a Noun :

1 a ceud, or chiad duine, the first man.	22 an dara duine air fhichead.
2 an dara duine.	30 an deiceamh duine air fhichead.
3 an treas, or tritheamh duine.	40 an dà fhicheadamh duine.
4 an ceathramh duine.	50 an leth-cheudamh duine.
5 an cúigeamh duine.	60 an trí ficheadamh duine.
6 an seathamh duine.	120 an sea ficheadamh duine.
7 an seachdamh duine.	1,000 am míleamh duine
8 an t-ochdamh duine.	1,000,000 an deich ceud míl- eamh duine.
9 an naothamh duine. an naoitheamh duine.	
10 an deiceamh duine.	
11 an t-aon duine deug.	
12 an dara duine deug.	
13 an treas duine deug.	
20 am ficheadamh duine.	
21 an t-aon duine air fhichead.	

These may be used with the Genitive Plural of Nouns, as *ceathrar*, *four (of) persons*; *ceathrar bhan*, *four (of) women*.

*Position.*

Numeral Adjectives precede their Noun, as—*míle fear*, *a thousand men*.

Except such Indefinite Numerals as *gann*, *scarce*; *tearc*, *few*; *líonmhor*, *numerous*; which follow their Noun, as—*Sluagh líonmhor*, *a numerous people*. These, however, seldom accompany the Noun, being more often used as a predicate, as—*Is líonmhor luchd-oibre an uile*, *many are the workers of evil*.

*Aspiration.*

*Aon*, *one*, aspirates the initial Consonant of following Noun, except the Consonants *d*, *t*, and *s*, as—*aon bhean*, *one wife*.

*Dà*, *two*, and *an ceud*, *the first*, aspirate all aspirable Consonants.

## VOCABULARY.

bha, <i>was, were</i> ; <i>there was or were</i> .	seòmhar, <i>m., a room</i> .
bliadhna, <i>-chan, f., a year</i> .	uair, <i>-ean, f., an hour, one o'clock</i> ; <i>da uair, two o'clock</i> .
cathair, <i>cathrach, f., a chair</i> .	iad, <i>they</i> .

*Exercise 13.*

A' bheil gach seathamh fear maith? Tha móran Albannach anns an t-ir sin. Fichead cat agus naoi coin deug. Aig an tritheamh uair. Na daoine a tha anns na ceud aithibh anns a' bhaile. Is fhearr iomadh bean na na daoine a's fhearr. Tha ceud míle duine láidir, agus móran sluaigh anns a' bhaile sin. Air an treas lá bha naoinear oibriche a' deanamh na h-aimhne ní 's leatha. Aig ceud sholus an latha. Tha aon leabhar deug air fhichead air a bhòrd anns an t-seòmhar sin. Tha e dà uair dheug. Tha daoine maith tearc anns na bailtibh so. Bha piuthar an fhir so glé thinn aig sea uairean. Ceithir fichead bliadhna.

*Exercise 14.*

Many people were in that place on the first day of the year. There are 365 days in the year. At the sixth hour. In the twenty largest towns in the country. In that little room there are three beds, one table, five chairs, and many books. Nineteen hundred and eight years. There are many rivers longer than that. Rivers are more numerous in that country. Trees were scarce. There are a few trees in the town. Are there two persons in the water? They are numerous. Towns are few in that land.

## VIII.—PRONOUN.

The Personal Pronouns are as follows:—

	Singular.	Plural.
1	mi, mise, I, me.	sinn, sinne, we, us.
2	tu, tusa, thou, thee, you.	sibh, sibhse, ye, you.
3	{ i, si, ise, she, her, it. e, se, e-san, he, him, it.	{ iad, siad, } iadsan, } they, them.

The additional *se, sa, san* or *ne* is added for emphasis.

The Plural Pronoun *sibh*, with its Possessive *bhur*, is applied to seniors and superiors, even when there is but one person.

The Possessive Pronouns are these:—

	Singular.	Plural.
nae 1	mo, my.	ar, our.
dca 2	do, thy, your.	bhur, your.
e 3	a, his, her, its	an, am, their.

When the emphatic *se, sa, &c.*, is used with these, it is affixed to the Noun, or to the Adjective if one follows the Noun, as—*ar taigh-ne, our house*; *mo thaigh mór-sa, my large house*. When there are more than one Adjective the particle is affixed to the last.

*Am, their*, is used before words beginning with *b, f, m,* and *p*.

## CHANGES FOR EUPHONY.

The Possessive Pronoun *a, his*, is suppressed before or after a Vowel, the omission being marked by an apostrophe, as—*taigh 'athar* (for *taigh a athar*), *his father's house*. When *a, her*, is followed by a Noun with a Vowel, *h* is interposed, as—*taigh a h-athar, her father's house*. *Mo* and *do* lose the Vowel before a word beginning with a Vowel, and are changed to *am* and *ad* when preceded by the Preposition “*ann*.” *Ar* and *bhur* require *n* before a Vowel, as—*ar n-athair, our father*; *ann ad àite, in your place*; *m' àite, my place*.

The word *féin* corresponds to the English *self*, or *own*, as—*mi féin, myself*; *mo bhean féin, my own wife*.

The Relative Pronouns are—Nominative and Accusative, *a, Dative an, am, who, whom, which that; nach, who not, which not*. The Relative *na, that which, all that which*, is used without an antecedent Noun.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are—*so, this; sin, that; sud, ud, you*. These all require the use of the Article, as—*Am fear so, this man*; *an t-àite sud, your place*.

The Interrogative Pronouns are—*có? who? cia? what? ciod? what?* When these are used not alone but with a noun the article must precede the noun, as—*Có an duine? What man?*

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns are thus combined:—

e so,	this man, this same.
e sin,	that man or thing.
e sud,	you man or thing.
iad so,	these.
iad sin,	those, &c.

The Indefinite Pronouns are—*ge b' e, whatever, whoever, eile, other, &c.*

## Position.

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of the Noun, that is immediately following the Verb.

The Relative is placed after its Noun, and preceding its own Verb.

The Possessive and Interrogative Pronouns precede their Noun as in English.

## Aspiration.

*Mo, do, and a, his*, aspirate initial Consonants of Nouns following.

*So, sin* and *sud* are never aspirated.



## VOCABULARY.

an so, <i>here.</i>	olc, uilc, m, <i>evil.</i>
an sin, <i>there.</i>	taigh, tigh, -e, -ean, m., <i>a house</i>
dèan, <i>do, will do.</i>	aig an taigh, <i>at home.</i>
	ni, nithean, m., <i>a thing.</i>

## Exercise 15.

A' bheil an duine sin ni's miosa na thusa? Bha mi fein agus mo bhean agus mac mo pheathar ann an taigh d' athar air an la sin. Cò tha a' deanamh an fhuaim sin? Is e sin fear nach dean olc. An duine agus a chòta. Gach duine a bha làidir. Ge b' e baile. Ciod an t-olc a tha ann ad chridhe? Is iad sin (*those are*) mo leabhraichean-sa. Bha iadsan a bha anns an taigh tinn. Is e sin an duine a tha ochd bliadhna diag air fhichead ann an tigh brathar m'athar. Uisge a bha teth. Uisge nach dean maith. Na tha an so. Tha ar n-obair fein an so.

Cò thusa?—Is mise duine ni's fheàrr na thu fein.  
Ciod e so?—Is e so ni glé dhuilich.

## Exercise 16.

My eight sons were in the works on that day. Do this, and you (*Sing.*) will be the better of it. There were many oak trees (trees of oak) in the place. I was at home myself at three o'clock. The people of my country are better than your people. You (*Plur.*) were in yon town. The man's wife is ill. We are very numerous in our town.

## IX.—SUBSTANTIVE VERBS.

BI, THA, and BHEIL.

These Substantive and Auxiliary Verbs are conjugated as follows:—

## AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense	1	tha or ta mi, I am.	tha sinn, we are.
	2	tha thu, thou art, you are.	tha sibh, you are.
	3	tha e or i, he, she, or it is.	tha iad, they are.

cha-n 'eil mi, I am not, &c.

Past Tense—bha mi, I was. bha thu, you were, &c.  
cha robh mi, I was not, &c.

Future Tense—bithidh mi, I shall be, &c.  
cha bhi mi, I shall not be, &c.

## INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

Present—am bheil, or a' bheil mi? am I? &c.  
nach 'eil mi, am I not? &c.

Past—an robh mi? was I? have I been? &c.  
nach robh mi, was I not?

Future—am bi mi? shall I be? &c.  
nach bi mi, shall I not be? &c.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Past		bhithinn, I would be.
		bhitheamaid, we would be.
		bhitheadh, or bhiodh tu, thou wouldst be, &c.

cha bhithinn, I would not be, &c.  
nam bithinn, if I should be.  
mur bithinn, if I should not be, &c.

Future—ma bhitheas mi, if I shall be, &c.  
mur bi mi, if I shall not be, &c.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	1	bitheam, let me be.
	2	bi or bi thusa, be or be thou.
	3	bitheadh or biodh e or i, let him, her, or it be.

1 bitheamaid, let us be.

Plur.	2	bithibh, be ye.
	3	bitheadh or biodh iad, let them be. na bitheam, let me not be, &c.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present—a bhith or bhi, to be.

gu'n a bhi, not to be, without being, &c.

Past—air bhith or bhi, having been.

Future—gu bhith or bhi, about to be.  
bith, being.

The Interrogative Particle 'am' is used with the Present and Future Interrogative and the Past Subjunctive; 'an' is used with the Past Interrogative, as—  
am bi mi? shall I be? an robh mi? Was I?

The Interrogative Mood becomes Negative by prefixing the Negative Particles, thus—

nach 'eil mi? am I not? mur 'eil mi, if I am not.  
cha-n 'eil mi, I am not. cha robh mi, I was not.

## IS AND BU.

The Emphatic Verb 'is mi,' I am or it is I, is used only in the Present and Past Tenses, and is thus conjugated:—

## AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

Present—is mi, it is I; is tu, it is thou, &c.

Past—bu mhi, it was I; bu tu, it was thou; b'e, it was he, &c.

## INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

Present—am mi? is it I? an tu? is it thou? &c.

Past—am bu mhi? was it I? am bu tu? &c.

Contrary to the general rule, 'is' is pronounced as *iss*, not *ish*.

Is and bu lose the Vowel when placed next to another Vowel, as b'i (for bu i), it was she.

The Interrogative Particle 'am' may be replaced by the Negative Particles, ni, cha, mur, or by có? cia? as—cha mhi, it is not I; có thusa? who art thou?

When the verb 'is' is used to affirm a quality, the Noun is preceded by the Article, as—is truagh an duine e, he is a miserable man (lit., miserable is the man he).

## Position.

The position of Verbs in Gaelic is before their subjects, as—tha mi, I am; bhuail mi, I struck.

## Aspiration.

Bu, was; a, to; and do (sign of Past Tense) Aspirate following Consonant, as—bu mhór e, he was great; a bhi, to be; do bhuail, did strike.

## VOCABULARY.

ag ràdh, saying.

àite-còmhnuidh m., a dwelling-place. Plural

àitean-còmhnuidh.

rìgh,e, rìghre and-ean, m., a king.

madainn, f., a morning.

uan, uain, m., a lamb.

Iùdhach,-aich m., a Jew.

có—ri, as—as.

## Exercise 17.

Am bheil thu tinn? Tha mise, nach 'eil thu fein? Cha'n 'eil mi glé thinn ach tha an duine eile so. Am mise a tha tinn? An robh sibh ag ràdh nach 'eil feòil uain co milis ri feòil laogh? Cha robh, ach bha mi ag ràdh nach 'eil i nì's milse. An tusa rìgh nan Iùdhach? Ann an taigh m' Athar-sa tha iomadh aite-còmhnuidh. Dèan am maith agus na dèan an t-olc. An robh thu aig taigh do bhràthar air an la sin? Có thusa a ta ag ràdh nan nithe sin? Nan robh mi an sin bhithinn nì's miosa na iadsan. Am bi thusa an sin? Am bheil ise gu bhi aig an taigh air an la sin? Mur 'eil thusa gu bhí an sin cha bhi mise.

## Exercise 18.

Is she not more beautiful than her sister? It would be better. She was saying that there not many things better than that. Let them be here at nine o'clock in the morning. He was doing greater things than these. Who are they? Is it she who is making yon noise? Be thou doing good. They were saying that he would not be better than many others. It is I who was at your house. Shall I not be there?

## X.—REGULAR VERB.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

Regular Verbs are divided into two conjugations, and the first consists of those which begin with a Consonant.

Example—'buail,' strike, smite, knock, clap.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## Past Tense.

*Affirm.*—(do) bhuaileadh, *I struck.*  
cha do bhuaileadh, *I did not strike.*

*Inter.*—(an) do bhuaileadh, *did I strike?*  
nach do bhuaileadh, *did I not strike?*

*Sub.* { bhuaileadh tu, *you would strike.*  
bhuaileamaid, *we would strike.*  
bhuaileadh tu, *you would strike.*  
cha bhuaileadh tu, *I would not strike.*  
nam bhuaileadh tu, *if I would strike.*  
mur bhuaileadh tu, *if I would not strike.*

## FUTURE TENSE.

*Affirm.*—buailidh mi, *I will strike.*  
cha bhuaileadh mi, *I shall not strike.*

*Inter.*—am buailidh mi, *shall I strike?*  
nach buailidh mi, *shall I not strike?*

*Subj.*—ma bhuaileadh mi, *if I shall strike.*  
mur buailidh mi, *if I shall not strike.*

## Imperative.

## Singular.

## Plural.

- |   |  |                                       |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | buailidh mi, <i>let me strike.</i>             | buailidh sibh, <i>let us strike.</i>  |
| 2 | buailidh tu, <i>strike.</i>                    | buailidh sibh, <i>strike ye.</i>      |
| 3 | buailidh e, <i>let him strike.</i>             | buailidh iad, <i>let them strike.</i> |
|   | na buailidh tu, <i>let me not strike, etc.</i> |                                       |

*Inf.* { bualadh, or a' bualadh, *striking.*  
a bhualadh, *to strike.*  
gu bualadh, *about to strike.*  
air bualadh, *after striking, having struck.*

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Affirm.*—(do) bhuaileadh, *was or were struck.*  
cha do bhuaileadh, *was not struck.*

*Inter.*—(an) do bhuaileadh, *was struck?*  
nach do bhuaileadh, *was not struck?*

*Subj.*—bhuaileadh, *would be struck.*  
cha bhuaileadh, *would not be struck.*

## FUTURE TENSE.

*Affirm.*—buailear, *will be struck.*  
cha bhuailear, *will not be struck.*

*Inter.*—am buailear? *will be struck?*  
nach buailear? *will not be struck?*

*Subj.*—ma bhuailear, *if will be struck.*  
mur buailear, *if will not be struck.*

*Imp.*—buailtear, *let be struck.*  
na buailtear, *let not be struck.*

*Inf.* { buailte, *struck.*  
bhi buailte, *to be struck.*

The conjugation of state or condition is formed by supplying the various parts of the Verb *to be* to the Present Infinitive or Participle, as—

tha mi a' bualadh, *I am striking.*  
bha mi buailte, *I was struck.*  
bithidh mi a' bualadh, *I shall be striking.*

The Perfect or Complete Tenses are formed with the Infinitive, as—

tha mi air bualadh, *I have struck.*  
bithidh mi air bualadh, *I shall have struck.*

The Passive Voice of this last form requires the Possessive Pronoun of the subject, as—

nam bithinn air mo bhualadh, *if I should have been struck.*  
an robh iad air am bualadh? *had they been struck?*

Verbs that begin with *l*, *n*, or *r* do not insert *h* for the Past Tense. Initial *l* and *n* followed by a small Vowel have in the Past Tense the sound of English *l* and *n*, as—lean (pronounced *lyen*), *follow*; Past Tense, *lean*



(pron. len), *did follow*; nigh (pron. nyee) *wash*; Past Tense, nigh (pro. nee), *did wash*. Initial *r*, with either broad or small Vowel, has in the Past Tense a weak sound, as in *fiery*. Example—ruith (rrui), run; Past Tense, ruith (rui), *did run*.

The Active Infinitive or Participle is properly a Noun, and as such governs the Genitive Case of other Nouns, and is itself governed in the Genitive, as—a' bualadh na leapa (*not, a' bualadh an leabaidh*), *striking the bed*; urlar bualaidh (a floor of threshing), *a threshing floor*.

The Passive Infinitive is an Adjective.

#### VOCABULARY.

beartas, ais, m., *wealth*. dorus, uis, dorsan, m., *a door*.  
 buille, ean, m., *a blow*. tuit (Infin. tuiteam), *fall*.  
 cathair, cathrach, f., *a city*. tuiteam, an, m., *a fall*.  
 cum (Verb), *keep*.

#### Exercise 19.

Cha 'n fheàrr thusa na e fein. Bhuail an droch dhuine sin an laogh beag. Is fearr deagh ainm na móran beartais. Na biodh olc ann ad cridhe. Bhuaileadh sinn le iomadh buille. Có tha a' bualadh aig an dorus? Bhuail na tuiltean air an taigh, agus thuit e, agus bu mhór tuiteam an taigh sin. Bhuaileadh e air son dhaoine. Ma bhitheas mi air mo bhualadh, buailtear leis an duine mhaith mi. Tuitidh an droch dhuine ann an iomadh olc, ach cumaidh Dia a shluagh féin. Ma bhitheas tu a' déanamh maith, bithidh maitheas ann ad thaigh, agus soillse ann ad aite còmhnuidh. An taigh anns an robh e. Am buille leis an do bhuaileadh sinn.

#### Exercise 20.

Was he not struck in the head by (*leis*) that man? These men were saying that they were not the better of you. There is no light in the dwelling-places of (the) evil, but the light of God is on the head of the good man. Smite ye them, and let their city fall. If he were struck as I was, he would have fallen. A thousand fell in one day. The light of the sun shall not be there.

## XI.—REGULAR VERB.

### SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Second Conjugation consists of Verbs that begin with a Vowel, or *f* followed by a Vowel, and differs from the first only in some initial changes.

Example, "Fill," *fold*.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>A firm.</i>	—dh' fhill, <i>did fold</i> .	fillidh, <i>will fold</i> .
<i>Inter.</i>	—an d' fhill, <i>did fold?</i>	am fill, <i>will fold?</i>
<i>Subj.</i>	{ dh' fhillinn, <i>I would fold</i> . dh' fhilleamaid, <i>we would fold</i> . dh' fhilleadh tu, <i>you would fold</i> .	ma dh' fhilleas, <i>if will fold, &amp;c.</i>

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Imper.</i>	{ 1 filleam, <i>let me fold</i> . 2 fill, <i>fold</i> . 3 filleadh e, <i>let him fold</i> .	filleamaid, <i>let us fold</i> . fillibh, <i>fold ye</i> . filleadh iad, <i>let them fold</i> .
<i>Infin.</i>	{ filleadh, a' filleadh, <i>folding</i> . a dh' fhilleadh, <i>to fold</i> . gu filleadh, <i>about to fold, &amp;c.</i>	

#### PASSIVE MOOD.

	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>A firm.</i>	—dh' fhilleadh, <i>was folded</i> .	filllear, <i>will be folded</i> .
<i>Inter.</i>	—an d' fhilleadh, <i>was folded?</i>	am filllear, <i>will be folded?</i>
<i>Subj.</i>	—dh' thilleadh, <i>would be folded</i> .	ma dh' fhillear, <i>if will be folded</i> .
<i>Imper.</i>	—filltear, <i>let be folded</i> .	
<i>Infin.</i>	—fillte, <i>folded</i>	

*Note.*—Verbs having their last Vowels broad, omit the *e* from the termination, and where the termination begins with *i* they insert an *a* before it, thus òl, *drink*, has Past Subjunctive dh' òlainn; Future Subjunctive—dh' òlas.

Before a Vowel *a'* becomes *ag*, as ag òl, *drinking*.

In the Second Conjugation dh' (for do) is always used in the Past Tense, except after ni'n, mur, nach, gu'n, an, or nan. The form after these is d', as—*an d' fhíll? nach d' òl?*

## SPECIAL FORMS.

1. Some Verbs are contracted in the Infinitive, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Future Affirmative Moods, as—*innis, tell, Infin. innse, or innseadh; seachain, avoid, Infin. seachnadh.*

2. Some have the Infinitive like the Root, as—*òl, drink, Infin., òl. Such are—fàs, grow, become; snàmh, swim; ruith, run.*

3. Many Verbs in *air* add *t* for the Infinitive, as—*tabhair, give, tabhairt.*

4. Some Monosyllables add *sinn* or *tinn*, as—*creid, believe, creidsinn; bean, touch, beantuinn.*

5. A few add *ail*, as—*Fàg leave, fàgail.*

## Auxiliaries.

Besides the Verb *bi, to be, dèan, do, and rach, go,* are used as Auxiliary Verbs, as—*nach dèan thu 'bhualadh? will you not (do his striking) strike him? rach a dh' òl, go to drink.*

## Impersonal Verbs.

Verbs which do not regularly admit of a Passive Voice are employed in the 3rd Pers. Sing. Passive, with an active signification, and without an expressed Nominative, as—*Cha n' fhàsar olc gu h-obainn, (one) does not become wicked all of a sudden; thair ag innse dhomh, they tell me.*

The Passive Voice is sometimes used in poetry, or for the sake of effect, as an Active Verb of the Present Tense without a Nominative, as—*tuítear síos chum an làr, down (he) falls to the ground.*

## Question and Answer.

An answer must be given in the same Tense and Mood of the Verb as the question. The Noun or Pronoun is never used in replying except for emphasis, as—*am bheil thu an so? tha; are you here? (I) am.*

## VOCABULARY.

<i>ait, glad.</i>	<i>dhomh, to me. dinnme</i>
<i>air falbh, away.</i>	<i>fàs, grow, become. fàsain, don't dawg</i>
<i>an aghaidh, against.</i>	<i>lamb, imh, an, f., a hand. lav</i>
<i>bas, an, f., palm [of hand].</i>	<i>mar, as. Ren...</i>
<i>beathach, aich, aichean m.</i>	<i>mol, praise, meulendi</i>
<i>a beast.</i>	<i>snàmh, swim. newin</i>
<i>taobh-ibh, taobhan, m.,</i>	<i>a side.</i>

## Exercise 21.

*Nach bòidheach a chraobh sin? Tha an duine maith mar chraoibh a ta a' fàs aig taobh aimbhne. Olaidh no craobhan de uisge an t-sruith agus bithidh iad ait; buailidh iad am basan agus molaiddh iad Dia. Is usadh snàmh an aghaidh an uisge na leis an t-sruth. Tabhair dhomh uisge gu òl. Dh' innseadh dhomh gu'm bu tusa Rìgh Israeil. Is toigh leam Dia airson gu 'n tabhair e dhomh an ni a bhitheas maith dhomh. Shnàmh am beathach air falbh. Tha Dia ag ràdh, A mhic, tabhair dhomh-sa do chridhe.*

## Exercise 22.

*Let the calves drink the water. Is water not good for calves? It was told to me that many beasts drink (are drinking) the water of this river, and that they are not the better of it. Yon old man was saying that his own three lambs became ill with the water. Let us fold our coats, and let us leave them here. Avoid (the) evil, and (the) evil will avoid you. Will you not believe what (the thing which) I tell you? It would be better to fall in the battle than to run away. That man avoids me. Who is God that I should believe him. God is (is e Dia) the father of all (nan uile.)*

## XII.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

## 1. Rach, go.

	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Mont</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Affirm.—	chaidh, went.		théid, will go.
Inter.—	an deachaidh? did go?		an téid? will go?
	cha deachaidh, did not go.		cha teid, will not go.
Subj. {	rachainn, I would go.		ma théid, if will go.
	rachamaid, we would go.		mur téid, if will not go.
	rachadh tu, &c., thou wouldst, &c.		
	cha rachainn, I would not go.		Infm.—a' dol.
Imper.—	racham, let me go.		
	na racham, let me not go.		

## 2 Abair, say.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

Affirm.—	thubhairt, dubhairt, said.	their, will say.
Inter.—	an dubhairt? said?	an abair? will say?
	cha dubhairt, did not say.	cha-n abair, will not say.
Subj. {	theirinn, I would say.	ma their, if will say.
	theireadh tu, &c., you would say.	
		mur abair, if will not say.
	nan abairinn, if I would say.	
Imper.—	Abaiream, &c., let me say, &c.	
Infm.—	ag ràdh, saying.	

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Affirm.—	dubhradh, was said.	theirear, will be said.
Inter.—	an dubhradh? was said?	an abairear? will be said?
	cha dubhradh, was not said.	said?
Imper.—	abairtear, let be said.	ma theirear, if will be said.
Subj.—	theirteadh, would be said.	
	nan abairteadh, if would be said.	

## 3. Tabhair, thoir, give take.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

Affirm.—	thug, gave. <i>reim</i>	bheir, will give.
Inter.—	an d' thug? did give?	an toir? an tabhair?
Subj. {	bheirinn, I would give, &c.	will give?
	nan toirinn, tabhairinn, &c.	ma bheir, if will give.
Imper.—	thoiream or tabhaiream, &c., let me give, &c.	
Infm.—	a' toirt, a' tabhairt, giving; a thoirt, to give.	

## PASSIVE VOICE.

	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Affirm.—	thugadh, was given.	bheirear, will be given.
Inter.—	an d' thugadh? was given?	an toirear? tabhairear?
	cha d' thugadh, was not given?	will be given?
Subj. {	bheirteadh, would be given.	
	nan tugteadh, if would be given.	
Imper.—	thugar, let be given.	ma bheirear, if will be given.

4. Thig, <sup>don't</sup> come.

Affirm.—	thàinig, came.	thig, will come.
Inter.—	an d' thàinig? did come?	an tig? will come?
	cha d' thàinig, did not come.	
Subj.—	thiginn, I would come.	ma thig, if will come.
Imper.—	thigeam, &c., let me come.	
	Infm.—a' tighinn, a' teachd, coming.	

5. Faic, see. *gwelout*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

Affirm.—	chunnaic, saw.	chì, will see.
Inter.—	am faca? did see?	am faic? will see?
	cha-n fhaca, did not see.	
Subj. {	chithinn, I would see.	ma chì if will see.
	nam faicinn, if I would see.	Infm.—a' faicsinn,
Imper.—	faiceam, &c., let me see.	seeing.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Affirm.—	chunncadh, was seen.	chithear, will be seen.
Inter.—	am facadh? was seen?	am faicear? will be seen?
Subj. {	chìteadh, would be seen.	ma chithear, if will be seen.
	nam faicteadh, if would be seen.	
Imper.—	faicear, let be seen.	

6. Faigh, get. *faout*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

Affirm.—	fhuaire, got.	gheibh, will get.
Inter.—	an d' fhuaire? did get?	am faigh? will get?
Subj. {	gheibhinn, I would get.	ma gheibh, if will get.
	nam faighinn, if I would get.	
Imper.—	faigheam, let me get.	Infm. { a' faghail, getting.
		{ a' faotainn.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —fhuaradh, <i>was got.</i>	gheibhear, <i>will be got</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —an d'fhuaradh? <i>was got?</i>	am faighear? <i>will be got?</i>
<i>Subj.</i> —{ gheibhteadh, <i>would be got.</i>	
{ nam faighteadh, <i>if would be got.</i>	
	ma gheibhear, <i>if will be got.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> —faightear, <i>let be got.</i>	

7. "Dèan," *make, do*, has *Infin.* dèanamh; *Future Affirm.* and *Subj.* ni; the *Past Affirm.* rinn, and the *Past Inter.* an d' rinn? The *Future Affirm.* and *Subj. Passive* is nithear. The other parts regular.

8. "Beir," *bear*, has *Infin.* beirsinn or breith, the *Past Affirm.* rug, and *Inter.* an d' rug?

9. "Cluinn," *hear*, has the *Infin.* cluinntinn, the *Past Affirm.* chuala, and *Inter.* an cuala?

10.—"Ruig," *reach*, has *Infin.* ruigsinn or ruigheachd, the *Past Affirm.* ràinig, and *Inter.* an d' ràinig. It has no *Passive Voice*.

Some of the Verbs have two forms of the *Subjunctive Past*. The first corresponds to *I would*, and the second is used after the *Particles* mur, cha, an, &c. Example:—chithinn, *I would see*; nam faicinn, *if I should see*; mur faicinn, *if I should not see*.

*Defective Verbs.*

"Arsa," or "orsa," *said, quoth*; "tiugainn" (*Singular*) "tiugainnibh" (*Plural*), *come along*, and "theab," *had almost*, are wanting in all the other parts.

*Present Tense.*

As no Gaelic verb, except *tha* and *is*, has a form for the *present tense*, these verbs may be used with the *infinitive* or *participle* to supply the want, as—tha mi ag innse dhuit, *I tell you*, or *I am telling you*; tha thu a' faicinn, *you see*.

## VOCABULARY.

dà, dhà, <i>to him.</i> <sup>de fha</sup>	gu, <i>to.</i> <sup>da</sup>
de, of, off. <sup>(da)</sup>	neach ( <i>indecl.</i> ) m., <i>a person</i>
glòir, e, ean, f., <i>glory.</i>	sam bith, <i>any.</i>
glòir-mhor, <i>glorious.</i>	urram, im, m, <i>honour.</i>

*Exercise 23.*

Rachainn gu àite sam bith a chluinntinn an duine sin. Bhualadh mise airson an ni a rinn neach eile. Am faca tu am beathach mór reamhar ud a tha aig an taigh so? Na abair ni sam bith an aghaidh an rìgh. Thoir dhomh do làmh. Thàinig e gu a dhùthaich féin ach cha d'thug a shluagh fein urram dhà. Fhuaradh mórán de na beathaichean aig taobh eile na h-aimhne.

*Exercise 24.*

Let him give (to) me the thing which I gave him. If I should say anything I would say as you said. I am going away, and you will not see me until I come in the glory of my Father. A glorious thing shall be told of (mu) the city of our God. And he said, let me fall into the (ann an) hands of God, and let me not fall into the hands of men. He was seen going away and leaving the place.



## XIII.—PREPOSITION.

## SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS

Are single words placed before Nouns and clauses of a sentence to express relation. The following require the Dative Case of Nouns:—

a, to, into.	le, leis, with, by.
aig, at, with.	mu, about, concerning.
air, on, upon.	o, bho, from.
ann, ann an, in, into.	ri, ris, at, to.
a, as, out of, from.	roimh, before.
de, of, off.	thar, over.
do, to, for.	troimh, through.
fo, fuidh, below.	seach, compared with.

The following require the Nominative:—

eadar, between.	gun, without.
gu, gus, to.	mar, like to, as.

Gu, gun, and mar govern the Nom. Case with the Article, but the Dative when the Article is not employed.

Before the Article or the Relative Pronouns a, am, an, the Propositions ann, a, gu, le, and ri take the addition of *s*. In any other position "ann" is followed by "an."

Ann, without a following Noun, is taken to mean *in existence*, as—*a' bheil thu ann?* are you here? are you alive?

Motion is expressed by *a* or *do* before the proper name of a place. If the Noun begins with a Consonant it is aspirated; if a Vowel *dh* is prefixed, as—*a' dol a Bhreatainn*, going to Britain; *a' tighinn a dh' Alba*, coming to Scotland; *a' dol do'n Fhraing*, going to France. "Ann a" is contracted na, into *the*, as—*a' dol 'na bhaile*, going into the town.

*Aig* is used to express possession, as—*tha taigh aig mo mhac*, my son has a house.

*Air* is represented in English by various Prepositions, as—*air ainm*, by name; *air éigin*, with difficulty; *air sgàth*, for the sake; *cha-n 'eil air*, there is nothing for. With Verbs of giving and getting it is Englished *for*, as—*thug mi air*, I gave for. *Gabh air*, beat; *gabh ort*, pretend, feign, assume; *beir air*, seize; *tilg air*, accuse of.

## COMPOUND PROPOSITIONS

Are usually made up of two or more words, and govern the Genitive case. Such are:—

am measg, among, in the midst (of).	an aghaidh, against, in the face (of).
an làthair, in presence (of).	ré, during, in the time (of).
a réir, according to.	
air son, for the sake (of); because (of).	

When used with Pronouns these require Possessive Pronouns, as—*air mo shon*, for my sake.

## Aspiration.

De, fo, mu, o or bho, roimh and troimh, aspirate the first Consonant of following Noun.

Gun aspirates Consonants, except *d, t*, and *s*—*gun chrìoch*, without end; *gun toiseach*, without beginning.

## Exercise 25.

*Air sgàth na dùthcha*. Is math an duine e seach mise. *Dh'ihalbh iad leis an laogh*. Tha thu a' dol an aghaidh d' athar. A' bheil iad ann ar measg? Tha bòrd agad an sin. *Cha-n 'eil air na nithe sin ach an dèanamh*.

## Exercise 26.

He came during the day. He went for the sake of honour. Did you hear yon noise over the river? Did you give anything for that dog? The town is between the rivers. He was got with difficulty.

## XIV.—PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

These are formed by combining Simple Prepositions with the Personal Pronouns, as—agam, for “aig-mi,” with me; agad, for “aig-tu,” with thee; aige, with him; aice, with her, &c.

Aig.	{S.—agam. P.—againn.	agad. agaibh.	aige (m.), aice (f.) aca.
Air.	{S.—orm. P.—oirnn.	ort. oirbh.	air, oirre. orra.
Ann.	{S.—annam. P.—annainn.	annad. annaibh.	ann, innte. annta.
As.	{S.—asam. P.—asainn.	asad. asaibh.	as, aisde. asda.
De.	{S.—diom. P.—dinn.	diot. dibh.	deth, dìth. diùbh.
Do.	{S.—domh. P.—duinn.	duit. duibh.	dà, dì. daibh or doibh.
Eadar.	P.—eadaruinn.	eadaraibh.	eatorra.
Fo.	{S.—fodham. P.—foghainn.	fodhad. fodhaibh.	fodha, fuidhpe. fodhpa.
Gu.	{S.—h-ugam. P.—h-ugainn.	h-ugad. h-ugaibh.	h-uige, h-uice. h-uca.
Le.	{S.—leam. P.—leinn.	leat. leibh.	leis, leatha, leò, or leotha.
Mu.	{S.—umam. P.—umainn.	umad. umaibh.	uime, uimpe. umpa.
O.	{S.—uam. P.—uainn.	uat. uaibh.	uaith, uaipe. uapa.
R.	{S.—rium. P.—ruinn.	riut. ribh.	ris, rithe. riu or riutha.
Roimh.	{S.—romham. P.—romhainn.	romhad. romhaibh.	roimhe, roimpe. rompa.
Thar.	{S.—tharam. P.—tharuinn.	tharad. tharaibh.	thairte (f.) tharta.
Troimh	like roimh.		

De and do, and the prepositional pronouns formed from them are often aspirated, as—dhomh, dhìom, &c.

## VOCABULARY.

an diugh, to-day.	cli, wrong, left.
aran, in m., bread.	cliù m., fame, praise.
beò, alive.	gaolach, lovely, dear.
céin, distant.	lathail, daily.
	leannan m. & f., a sweetheart.

## Exercise 27.

Co dh' innseas do d' athair nach beò thu? Cha do thuit e gun chliù anns a chath. Na abairear ni sam bith an aghaidh na ban-rìgh. Nach b' fheàrr duit so a bhí agad? Ciod, arsa Ronan, a chì thu mu Chulmìne, mo leannain gaolaich? Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar n-aran lathail. Biodh a làmh chli a réir na làimh eile. Am measg nan daoine sin. Na tilg sin orm-sa. Agus chunnaic Dia an solus, gu'n robh e maith. Cum dorus do bheòil ann an tigh Dhé. Tha thu ann an làthair Rìgh nan rìgh. Chuala mi uaith-san gu bheil mac na ban-rìgh ann an tìr chéin.

## Exercise 28.

Let her give (to) him everything she has. Any person may (will) see the good he did to the people of the place. All these things have I given (to) you, but what have you done for my sake? I saw him going to the town at five o'clock. I told you, but you would not believe me. Among all this people is there not one who will tell me this? We have the light of the sun during the day. Shall not his praise be heard for this? He would say no evil thing.

## XV.—PREPOSITIONAL VERBS.

Many Gaelic Verbs are made up of Prepositions, with the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, combined with Adjectives and Nouns, as—

- is fheàrr leam (it is better with me), *I prefer.*  
 tha agam (there is with me), *I have.*  
 tha dùil agam (expectation is with me), *I expect.*  
 tha sùil agam (an eye is with me), *I expect.*  
 tha agam air (I have on him), *he owes me.*  
 is beag orm (little on [with] me is), *I don't care for.*  
 cha-n 'eil agam air (I have not on), *I don't care for.*  
 is toigh leam (dear with me is), *I like or love.*  
 is aithne dhomh (known to me is), *I know.*  
 is annsa leam (dearer with me is), *I prefer.*  
 is coma leam (indifferent with me is), *I care not.*  
 is còir dhomh (right is for me), *I ought.*  
 is cruaidh dhomh, *it is hard for me.*  
 is cuimhne leam (remembrance is with me) *I remember.*  
 is docha leam, *I like better.*  
 is dual dhomh, *it is natural to me.*  
 is duilich leam (sad with me is), *I am sorry for.*  
 is fhèarr dhomh, *it is better for me.*  
 is léir dhomh (seen to me is), *I see.*  
 is math leam [gu'n] (good with me is), *I am glad (that).*  
 is math dhomh, *it is good for me.*  
 is miann leam (it is a desire with me), *I wish, desire.*  
 is mithich dhomh, *it is time for me.*  
 is truagh leam, *I pity.*  
 is urrainndomh, *I can, I am able.*  
 is ceannach air (it is buying on it) *it's dearly bought.*

These may be conjugated with the Parts of the Verbs *to be* and the several Propositional Pronouns.

The same idioms can be used with Nouns in place of Pronouns, as—*is aithne do na daoine, the men know.*

Sometimes other simple Verbs are used, as—

cic a dh' éirich duit? *What has befallen you?*  
 thig e dhomh, *it will become me.*

Ann (contracted 'n), with a Possessive Pronoun, is used with Neuter Verbs to give the idea of state or continuance, as—*tha mi 'n am shuidhe, I am [in my] sitting*  
*tha thu 'n ad bhoile, you are [in your] mad[ness];* *tha e 'na rìgh, he is [in his, i.e., is a] king.*

## VOCABULARY.

co, cho, *as.*  
 còir, with prep. ann or fo, *in presence of.*  
     ann am chòir, *before me.*  
     fa chòir, *before him.*  
 miann, ineinn, miannan, m. and f., *desire.*  
 móran, *much.*

## Exercise 29.

An léir duit? Cha toigh leis idir e. Cha bu dual do'n bheathach sin a bhi bòidheach. Ma's miann leat rach air falbh. Cha b' urrainn dì ni sam bith fhaicinn. Tha móran beartais aig na fir sin. Is coma leinn ciod a bhitheas ann. Tha móran aig an fhear sin orm.

## Exercise 30.

I love that. We expect. He ought. I have many books. It is hard for me to believe that. He had a dog. I told you that he did not care for it. He knows what he is saying. Is it not time for us to go away? The people cannot see the place. I don't care for that man.

## XVI.—ADVERB.

The following are some of the adverbs most in use:

<i>hige</i>	an diugh, to-day.	gu léir, altogether.
<i>fenoz</i>	an nochd, to-night.	idir, at all.
<i>decht</i>	an dé, yesterday.	ma, if.
<i>wancheast</i>	am màireach, to-morrow.	mar, as.
<i>ama</i>	an so, here.	mar sin, so in that manner.
<i>aze</i>	an sin, there.	mar so, thus, like this.
<i>beysed</i>	am feasd, } ever (future).	nis, a nis, now.
<i>donkhan</i>	gu bráth, } ever (future).	nuair, when.
<i>ken</i>	cia mar, how.	rithis, a ris, again.
<i>meubet</i>	glé, very.	riamh, ever (past).
<i>arack</i>	roimh, before, &c.	

Adjectives may be converted into Adverbs by prefixing gu, as—gu maith, well; gu mór, greatly.

## Aspiration.

Glé, ro, mar, and ma aspirate first consonant of following word. Cha aspirates all aspirable consonants except *d*, *t*, and *s*.

For the sake of euphony an *n* is placed between cha and a verb beginning with a vowel or *f*, as cha-n'eil, cha-n'fhaigh.

## CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are words used to connect words or clauses. The most common are—

ach, but. <i>hagen</i>	ma ta, if so, then. <i>neuzt</i>
agus, is, 's, and. <i>haq</i>	mar, as.
co—ri, as—as. <i>ken-ka</i>	mu, before. <i>dirak</i>
ged, although. <i>koulkhoutc</i>	mur, if not. <i>amez</i>
gu, gu'r, that. <i>pe</i>	no, or. <i>evit</i>
ma, if.	oir, for, &c.

Co and ri are used for comparison, as—tha aon cho maith ri aon eile, one is as good as another. In other cases co takes as a co-relative agus, as—bi cho maith agus so a dheanamh, be as good as do this.

## INTERJECTION.

Among the more common Interjections are:—

feuch! behold!	och! och! alas!
h-ugad! take care! <i>evez</i>	slàn leat (Sing.) } farewell! <i>Kenavo</i>
mo nàire! fie! for shame!	slàn leibh (Pl.) }
mo thruaighe! woe is me!	ùbh! ùbh! dear me!

## VOCABULARY.

amhairc (Infin. amharc), look, gaze. <i>salbout</i>
as eugmhais (Comp. Prep.) without. <i>hep</i>
beatha, an, f., life.
Eòin, John. <i>yann</i>
éirich, éiridh, v. rise.
focal, il, foclan, m., a word. <i>ger</i>
gàirdeachas, is, m., rejoicing, joy. <i>levez</i>
maille ri (Prep.), with, along with.
oidhche, ean, or eachan, f., a night.
tighearna, m., a lord. <i>un aobrou</i>
tùs, toiseach, ich, f., a beginning. <i>un denou</i>

## Exercise 31.

Ann's an toiseach bha am Focal, agus bha am Focal maille ri Dia, agus b' e am Focal Dia. Bha e so air tùs maille ri Dia. Rinneadh na h-uile nithe leis; agus as 'eugmhais cha d' rinneadh aon ni a rinneadh. Ann-san bha beatha agus b' i a bheatha solus dhaoine. Uime-san thubhairt Eòin, Feuch Uan Dè! Tha sùilean an Tigh-earna anns gach àite ag amharc air na droch dhaoine agus na daoine maith. Mar so their thu ris, Na dèan gàirdeachas an aghaidh an duine mhaith; ged thuiteadh e éiridh e a rithis. Chunnaic mi ni an dé nach (relat pron.) fhaca mi riamh roimh, agus nach fhaic mi rithis am feasd.

## Exercise 32.

The lord of the country saw our brother, and praised him greatly. The word of God is good, giving joy to His people, and making their hearts glad; He will not keep any good thing from them who believe on His name. Alas! that I should see the day. On this side and on that side of (de) the river was growing the tree of life. Rise and come away for the day is short. Let us do our work now, during the day, for the night will come before our work is done.



## XVII.—CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

In Gaelic sentences the verb comes first, as—*bhuail an duine, the man struck*. But the participle or infinitive of the verb follows the noun, as—*tha an duine a bualadh, the man is striking*. The adjective follows the noun, as—*bhuail an duine làidir clach mhór, the strong man struck a big stone*.

The following passage from the Ossianic poem of "Gael-nan-daoine" illustrates the order of words.

O chladach Chròna thagh mi clach,  
From the beach of Crona chose I a stone.

Measg ionna le neart nam bàrd;  
Amid the tunes with strength of the bards;

Fuil nàimhde Fhionnaghail fo smachd,  
The blood of the foes of Fingal under subjection,

An cóineach dubh-ghlas nan àid.  
(In) the moss dark green of the streams.

Fo sud shuidhich mi o chéile,  
Beneath yon set I from each other.

Tri copana o sgéith nan dàimh,  
Three bosses from the shields of the strangers,

Nuair luidheadh mu seach is dh'éireadh,  
While would subside alternately and would rise,

Fonn oidhche o Ulainn an àigh.  
A strain of night from Ullin of good fortune.

Chuir Toscar a sgian fo 'n ùir,  
Put Toscar his knife under the earth,

Is murla dubh-ghorm stailinn chruaidh,  
And a mail dark blue steel hard.

Thogadh mu 'n chloich àird an smùr  
Was raised about the stone high the earth

A ghairm gu cliù bliadhna nan luadh.  
To call to fame the year of the praises.

"A nighean chóinich sruith nan càrn,  
O daughter mossy of the stream of the hills

Thu 'g éiridh an àird ann am chòir;  
Thou rising up in my presence

A chlach o chladach a tha thall  
O stone from beach which is over (yonder)

Nuair chaillear siol Shealma nan torr;  
When will be lost the seed of Selma of the mountains

Labhair-sa ri laigse nan daoine.  
Speak thou to the weakness of (the) men.

Air 'aghaidh, 's an oidhche, fo sprochd,  
On (his) face in the night under gloom

Luidhidh dubhailteadh bochd tha triall;  
Shall lie a benighted one poor (who) is journeying

Do chóineach a' caoineadh gun lochd,  
Thy moss moaning without sleep

A' tilleadh mu 'rosg nam bliadhna.  
Bringing back about his eyelids the years.

Eiridh comhraig threun fa chòir—  
There shall arise a strife mighty before him

Rìghrean gorm-sgiathach a teàrnadh gu cath,  
Kings blue shielded descending to battle

Làn ghealach a dubhadh fo 'n scòrr,  
Full moon darkening under the peak

Air raona nan seòd 's nam flath.  
On the fields of the brave and of the nobles.

Brisidh e o 'aisling chiar;  
Will break he from (his) vision dark

Druididh madainn air triall na h-oidhche,  
Will approach morning on the going of the night,

Chithear uighean nan triath air sliabh,  
Will be seen the tombs of the chiefs on the mountain.

Treuna gasda nan gnìomh 'an soillse.  
Brave (men) heroic of the deeds in brightness,

Labhairidh e mu chloich an raon,  
Will speak he about the stone of the field,

Agus freagraidh an aois r' a iarraidh—  
And will reply the age of man to his asking—

"So an liath-chlach 'thog Oisean nach faoin  
This (is) the grey stone (which) raised Ossian who (was) not weak

Sàr cheannard mu 'n d'aom na bliadhna."  
A true chief about whom have descended the years.

## XVIII.—PROSE READING.

SEAN-FHOCAIL.

An ni nach cluinn thu 'n diugh cha'n innis thu am maireach.

Cha-n 'eil air (*Lesson XIII.—Air*) a bhìadh mhaith ach fhèuchainn.

Is fada bu chòir dol a dh' amharc fear nach fhaigheadh bean.

'S dàna cù air [a] òtrach fein.

Cha tig ubh mòr a nead an dreathain-duinn.

Biodh iadsan a bruidhinn, 's bithidh na h-uibhean againne.

Cuid an amadain ann am beul a phòca.

Na h-aimhnichean a traoghadh 's na caochanan ag at.

Cha tig an còta glas cho maith do na h-uile fear.

Is uaisle toll na tuthag ach 's fheàrr tuthag na toll.

Suidhe iosal a ni garadh uasal.

Is feàrr an teine beag a gharas na an teine mòr a loisgeas tu.

Dèan do gharadh far an d' rinn thu d' fhuarachadh.

A chlach nach tig ad rathad cha chuir i ceann a mheòir diot.

'S feàrr a bhì cinnteach na bhì caillteach.

Feumaidh bùrn a bhì far am bàthar an gamhuinn.

Ge b'e àird as an tig a ghaoth tuath, bithidh i fuar daonnan.

Cha 'n eil tuil air nach tig traoghadh.

Am fear nach cuir ri fuachd cha bhuaibh ri teas.

'S treise tuath na tighearn.

'S e deireadh gach coinnimh sgaoileadh.

Cha tig as a phoit ach an toit a chaidh innte.

Ceann mòr air duine glic 's ceann circ air amadan.

Is miosa an t-eagal na 'n cogadh.

Bhì fadadh teine fo loch,

Bhì tiormachadh cloich an cuan,

Comhairle thoirt air mnaoi bhuirb,

Mar bhuille ùird air iarunn fuar.

Is sleamhainn stairsneach an taigh mhóir.

'S ceannach air an ubh an gloc.

La air mhisge 's la air uisge.

Am fear a gheibh ainm na moch-eiridh faodaidh e cadal gu meadhon latha.

## XIX.—PROSE READING.

A' GHRIAN.

Tha a' ghrian do'n t-saoghal nadurrach, mar a ta spiorad na beatha do mhac an duine. Is e a teas a tha toirt fàs do luighibh na machrach; agus nuair a sgaoileas i caoimhneileachd na maidne mu'n cuairt dì, bithidh gach creutair beathail le a lathaireachd, suilbhir agus aighearach le a tiodhlacaibh. Le a teas éiridh miltean de chuileagaibh sgiathach gu beatha. Clisgidh na h-eòin as an codal, agus dòirtidh iad a mach an ceileirean sunndach ann an co-sheirm chiùil nuair a mhothaicheas iad a blàths. Le mèilich bheir na treudan buidheachas airson teachd na maidne ciùine, agus innsidh am buar le'n ard-gheumnaich an taingeileachd. Aithrisidh na gleanntan an ceòl ceudna, agus freagraidh na cnuic do'n fhonn. Bheir teas na gréine air gach luigh a tha air aghaidh na talmhainn fàs gu h-ùrar agus gorm, còmhdachidh e na craobhan le duilleach, a mhachair le arbhar agus meas, na sléibhtean le buar agus treudaibh, agus cridhe an duine le gairdeachas agus taingeileachd. A réir cunntais nam feallasanach agus daoine foghlumte tha a ghrian deich ceud mìle uair ni's mò na an talamh, agus ceithir fichead 's a deich muilliona de mhìltibh air astar uaith. Nuair tha i iosal agus fada gu deas tha an là goirid, agus an aimsir fuar againn 's an eilean so; ach nuair tha i pilltinn gu tuath tha ar là a' fàs fada, agus tha blàths an t-samhraidh ag ath-ùrachadh gach luigh mhaoth a shearg, agus gach craobh a lóm, gaoth reòtaidh a gheamhraidh. Smuainichidh sluagh neo-fhoghlumte gu 'bheil a ghrian ag éiridh 's an àird an ear agus a dol fodha 's an àird an iar, do bhrìgh nach 'eil iad a tuigsinn gu bheil an talamh a tionndadh mu'n cuairt, no a' cur car dheth air a roth aon uair 's na ceithir uairibh fichead, agus le so a nochdadh na gréine do shùilean an duine mar gu'm biodh i ag éiridh 's an àird an ear agus a luidhe 's an àird an iar gach uair a ta an talamh a cur car dheth air an dòigh so.

## XX.—PHRASES—COLLOQUIAL AND IDIOMATIC.

Có tha 'n so?	Who is here?
Tha mise, do charaid.	I am, your friend.
O, an tusa th'ann?	Oh, is it you?
'S mi. Có a shaoil thu a bh'ann?	It is. Who did you think it was?
Cha robh fios agam.	I did not know.
Cia mar tha thu, mata?	How are you, then?
Tha mise gu gasda, gu'n robh math agad.	I am nicely, thank you?
Cia mar tha thu cumail?	How are you keeping?
Bheil an t-slàint' ac' aig an taigh?	Are they in health at home?
Cha-n 'eil dad a' cur orra.	Nothing ails them.
Bheil thu falbh, mar tha?	Are you going away already?
Bithidh e cho math.	It will be as well.
C 'arson nach fhuirich thu?	Why won't you stay?
Tha cabhag orm.	I am in a hurry.
Greas ort air t'ais, ma ta.	Haste you back, then.
-Beannachd leat.	} Good-bye.
Slan leat.	
'Bheil fios agad cia mèud uair a ta e?	Do you know what o'clock is it?
Tha e leth uair an deigh dà uair.	It is half-past two o'clock.
An e so an rathad?	Is this the way?
Cha-n e, 's e so e.	No; this is it.
Trothad a nall an so.	Come over here.
Coma leam.	I don't want to.
Leigibh le mo chù.	Let my dog alone.
Iarr air a' bhi sambach.	Bid him be quiet.
Leigibh as e.	Let him go.
Falbh a luidhe.	Go to bed.
Bi sgiobalt—clis.	Be quick—smart.
Cuir dhiot—umad.	Undress—dress.
Tha e cur an t-sneachda.	It is snowing.
Nach 'eil thu tighinn a staigh?	Are you not coming in?
Ma 's e do thoil e.	If you please.
Bheil a' bhean aig an taigh?	Is the lady (wife) at home?

Tha mi 'n dùil gu bheil.	I think she is.
Fàilt oirbh, a Dhonnchaidh.	Hail to thee, Duncan.
Fàilt oirbhse! bheil sibh beò fhathast?	Hail to you, are you alive yet?
Tha, fhathast.	Yes, yet.
Am faigh mi deoch uat?	Can I get a drink from you?
Gheibh, gu toilichte.	Yes, with pleasure.
Gu'n robh math agad.	Thank you.
'S e do bheatha.	You are welcome.
Tha la briagh ann.	It is a fine day.
Tha sin ann.	It is.
Tha e car fuar.	It is rather cold.
Tha beagan reothaidh ann.	It is a little frosty.
Cha mhisd' e.	It will be none the worse.
Tha e coltach ris an uisge.	It threatens to (is like) rain.
Cha chreid mi gu'n dèan e mòran an diugh.	I don't believe it will rain much to-day.
An aithne dhuit am baile so?	Do you know this town?
Cha-n 'eil mi eòlach san àite so.	I am not acquainted in this place.
Bi falbh.	Go away.
Ciod a tha tigh'n riut?	What ails you?
Cha bhuin sin duit-sa.	That does not concern you, that is not yours.
An cum thu cuideachd rium?	Will you bear me company?
Is glé thoigh leam an dùth-aich so.	I like this country very much.
A reir mo bharail-sa.	In my opinion.
Tha mi duilich airson sin.	I am sorry for that.
Cha-n urrainn domh a leasachadh.	I can't help it.
A' bheil Gàidhlig agad?	Do you know (have you got) Gaelic?
Bheil thu g'am thuigsinn?	Do you understand me?
Ciod is ciall do'n fhocal so?	What is the meaning of this word?
Chuireadh tu comain orm.	You would oblige me.
Tha mi 'ad chomain.	I am obliged to you.
La math dhuit.	Good day.
Oidhche mhath leat.	Good-night.
Mar sin duibh.	I wish you the same.

54  
POETRY.

CEAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN.

Bha mi'n dé 'm Beinn-dòrain,  
'S na còir cha robh mi aineolach,  
Chunna' mi na gleanntan  
'S na beanntaichean a b'aithne dhomh ;  
B'e sin an sealladh éibhinn  
Bhi 'g imeachd air na sléibhtibh,  
'Nuair bhiodh a' ghrìan ag éiridh,  
'S a bhiodh na féidh a langanaich.

'S aobhach a ghreidh uallach,  
Nuair ghluaiseadh iad gu farumach,  
'S na h-éildean air an thuaran,  
Bu chuannar na laoigh bhallach ann ;  
Na maoslichean 's na ruadh-bhuic,  
Na collich dhubha 's ruadha,  
'S e 'n ceòl bu bhinne chualas  
'Nuair chluinnt' am fuaim 's a chamhanaich.

Ged tha mo cheann air liathadh,  
'S mo chiabhagan air tanachadh,  
'S tric a leig mi mial-chu  
Ri fear fiadhaich, ceann-ardach.  
Ged bu toigh leam riamh iad,  
'S ged dh' fhaicinn air an t-sliabh iad,  
Cha teid mi nis g'an iarraidh  
O'n chaill mi trian na h-analach.

Mo shoraidh leis na frìthean,  
O's mìorbhailteach na beanna iad,  
Le biotair uaine 's fìor-uig,  
Deoch uasal, rìomhach, cheanalta ;  
Na blàran a tha prìseil,  
'S na fàsaichean tha lìonmhor,  
O's àit' a leig mi dhìom iad,  
Gu bràth mo mhìle beannachd leo !

55  
VOCABULARY.

The changes in the termination for the Gen. Singular and Nominative Plural of Nouns, for the Comp. Degree of Adjectives and for the Indicative Future and Infinitive of Verbs are indicated.

aghaidh, ean, *f.*, a countenance.  
àicheadh, idh, áicheadh, *v.*, deny.  
aidich, idh, eachadh, *v.*, confess.  
aillidh, *adj.*, beautiful.  
aighearach, *adj.*, merry.  
aimsir, aimsire, ean, *f.*, time, season.  
aineolach, aich, *adj.*, ignorant, unacquainted.  
aineolas, ais, *m.*, ignorance.  
ainmich, idh, eachadh, *v.*, name.  
ainmig, *adv.*, seldom; *adj.*, rare.  
air, *prep.*, on; thig air, *v.*, befall.  
air ais, *adv.*, backwards.  
air feadh, *comp. prep.*, among, through.  
air tùs, *adv.*, at first.  
àird, *m.*, a point of the compass.  
àirde, ean, *f.*, height; an àird, *adv.* (with motion) up.  
àireamh, an, *f.*, number.  
àireamh, idh, *v.*, number.  
airgiod, id, *m.*, money.  
àitich, ichidh, eachadh, *v.*, inhabit.  
aithne, *adj.*, known; *n. f.*, knowledge.  
aithris, idh, *v.*, rehearse, repeat.

àld, uild, } *m.*, a stream, a  
allt, uillt, } burn. *adv.*  
amadan, ain, an, *m.*, a fool  
fool.  
amhairc, aircidh, arc, *v.*, look. *sallow*  
amhuil, *adv.*, as.  
a mach, *adv.*, out; a mach *e. maez*  
as, *prep.*, out of.  
anail, analach, anailean, *f.*, *anal*  
breath.  
anam, an, *m.*, a soul, spirit. *ene*  
anamoch, uich, *adj.*, late. *divozha*  
an, as a prefix, means not.  
an déigh, *prep.*, after.  
an tràths' } *adv.*, now. *bremar*  
an dràs'd }  
annas, ais, asan, *m.*, novelty.  
a nàll, *adv.*, across (to this  
(side).  
a nùll } *adj.*, over (to the  
a nùnn } other side).  
an nochd, *adv.*, to-night. *fenoz*  
a nuas, *adv.*, down (towards  
the speaker).  
an raoir, *adv.*, last night.  
an uiridh, *adv.*, last year.  
aobhach, *adj.*, pleasant.  
aobhar, an, *m.*, cause, reason.  
aodach, ich, ichean, *m.*,  
clothes.  
aodann, ainn, an, *f.*, a  
face  
aoibhneas, is, *m.*, delight.  
aois, ean, *f.*, age.  
aonach, aich, aichean, *f.*, a  
moor, a plain.



bara aran, ain, m., bread.  
 arbhar, air, m., corn.  
 àrd, àirde, adj., high.  
 astar, air, astraichean, f., a way; air astar, away.  
 at, aidh, v., swell.  
 ath-ùraich, aichidh, achadh, v., refresh.  
 baile, tean, m., a town.  
 -bainne, m., milk.  
 bàna, bàine, adj., fair, pale.  
 ballach, aiche, adj., speckled.  
 -bàrd, bàird, m., a bard, a poet.  
 bàs, bàis, an, m., death.  
 bàta, ichean, m., a boat.  
 -bata, ichean, m., a staff.  
 bàth, aidh, adh, v., drown.  
 bean, mna, mnathan, f., a wife.  
 bean, aidh, tuinn, v., touch.  
 beann, gen. plur. of beinn.  
 beannachd, an m., blessing.  
 beartas, ais, w., wealth.  
 beathail, e, adj., lively, vital.  
 beinn, e, gen. pl. beanna, bean-tan or taichean, f., a mountain.  
 beir, irreg. v., lay hold, bear, overtake.  
 beud, an, m., blemish.  
 -bha, was, were.  
 bheir air, will cause.  
 biadh, beidh, an, m., food.  
 binn, e, adj., sweet, melodious.  
 biolair, e, ean, f., water-cress.  
 blàr, an, m., a moor.  
 blàth, blàith, adj., warm.  
 blàths, blàiths, m., warmth.

bleideil, e, adj., importunate.  
 bliadhna, achan, f., a year.  
 bó, bóine, f., a cow.  
 bochd, adj., poor.  
 bog, aidh, adh, v., dip, saturate. [female].  
 boirionnach, aich, m., a borb, buirbe, adj., fierce.  
 Bréatann, ainn, Britain.  
 briathar, air, ran, m., a word.  
 bris, idh, eadh, v., break.  
 briste, adj., broken.  
 bròn, in, m., sorrow.  
 brònach, aiche, adj., mournful.  
 bruidhinn, dhnidh, v., speak.  
 buain, idh, v., reap, cut, cull.  
 buar, m., cattle.  
 buidheachas, ais, m., thanksgiving.  
 buin, idh, v., touch, meddle with, belong.  
 buntàta, m., a potato.  
 bùrn, bùirn, m., water.  
 càch, ich, pron., the rest, the others.  
 caidil, lidh, cadal, v., sleep.  
 caill, idh, call, v., lose.  
 caillteach, iche, adj., disastrous, losing.  
 cainnt, ean, f., language, speech.  
 càirdeil, e, adj., friendly.  
 càise, an, m., cheese.  
 c'àite? adv., where?  
 camhanach, aich, f., dawning.  
 caochan, ain, an, m., a rivulet.  
 caoimheileachd, an, f., kindness.  
 caol, ile, adj., thin, slender.

car, cuir, m., a twist, a turn; cur car de, v., turn, revolve.  
 caraid, càirdean, m., a friend.  
 cas, coise, an, f., a foot.  
 c'è? pron., which? what?  
 ceann-ardach, aich, adj., high-headed.  
 ceanalta, adj., gentle.  
 ceannach air, dearly bought.  
 ceart, adj., right, just.  
 ceartas, ais, m., justice.  
 ceileir, e, ean, m., music, warbling.  
 céin, adj., distant.  
 ceò, than, m., mist.  
 ceòl, ciùil, an, m., music.  
 ceudna, adj., same.  
 ceum, an, m., a step.  
 chaidh, adv., ever (future).  
 chualas, impersonal verb—(people) have heard.  
 cho, adv., so, as.  
 chum, prep. and adv., towards, to.  
 ciabh, an, f., a lock of hair.  
 ciabhag, aig, an, f., a small lock of hair.  
 cia? pron., which? what?  
 cinnteach, iche, adj., sure.  
 ciod? pron., what?  
 ciùin, e, adj., mild.  
 clach, cloiche, an, f., a stone.  
 clann, cloinn(e), m. and f., children.  
 claoidh, idh, v., subdue.  
 cli, adj., wrong, left.  
 clisg, idh, eadh, v., start.  
 cliù, than, f., fame, praise.  
 clos, is, an, m., a rest.  
 cluas, aise, an, f., an ear.

cluinn, idh, tinn, v., hear.  
 cnoc, uic, m., a hill.  
 codal, ail, an, m., sleep.  
 cogadh, aidh, aidhean, m., war.  
 coileach, ich, m., a cock.  
 coimhead, aidh, v., look.  
 coinneal, nne, lean, f., a can.  
 coinneamh, imh, f., a meeting.  
 còir, presence, proximity.  
 coire, achan, m., a hollow.  
 comhairle, an, f., an advice.  
 còmhdaich, aich, achadh, v., cover.  
 còmhnuich, idh, v., dwell.  
 co-sheirm, f., a chorus, a choir.  
 còs, is, an, f., a cave.  
 cosmhuil, adj., like.  
 còta, ichean, m., a coat.  
 crann, inn, m., a plough, a tree, a mast, a bar.  
 creid, idh, sinn, v., believe.  
 creutair, ean, m., a creature.  
 crìoch, ich, ochan, f., an end.  
 cruthaichte, adj., created.  
 cuain, antan, a sea, an ocean.  
 cuairt, ean, f., a round.  
 cuannar, aire, adj., elegant.  
 cuid, codach, f., a portion, property, some.  
 cuileag, ig, an, f., a fly, an insect.  
 cuilean, in, an, m., a whelp.  
 cuir, idh, cur, put, sow, send; cur an ceill, declare.  
 cùl, il, an, m., a back.  
 cum, aidh, ail, v., keep hold; cum suas, uphold.  
 cumbachd, an, f., power.  
 cùntas, ais, an, m., an account.

dàn, a *adj.*, bold.  
 daonnan, *adv.*, always.  
 dearcag, aig, an, *f.*, a berry.  
 dealbh, aidh, *m.*, shape, form.  
 deas, south.  
 deoch, an, *f.*, a drink.  
 deur, òir, *m.*, a tear.  
 deireadh, idh, *m.*, end.  
 deireannach, *adj.*, last.  
 do, *prep.*, to; thig do, *v.*, suit, become.  
 do bhrìgh, *adj.*, because.  
 dòigh, e, ean, *f.*, a manner.  
 dòirt, idh, eadh, *v.*, pour.  
 dorus, uis, sa(n), *m.*, a door.  
 dreathan-donn, *m.*, wren.  
 driuchd, an, *m*, dew.  
 dual, il, *m.*, duty, right, due.  
 dualach, *adj.*, hereditary, natural.  
 dubh, ibhe, *adj.*, black. [tion.  
 dùil, *f.*, supposition, expectation.  
 duilleach, ich, *f.*, foliage.  
 dùinidh, eadh, *v.*, shut, close.  
 ear, *m.*, the east.  
 eagal, ail, *m.*, fear.  
 éibhinn, *adj.*, delightful.  
 eilean, in, an, *m.*, an island.  
 éilid, éilde, ean, *f.*, a hind.  
 éirich, idh, *v.*, rise.  
 eòlas, ais, *m.*, knowledge.  
 eun, edin, *m.*, a bird.  
 fada, ide, *adj.*, long; *adv.*, far.  
 fad, aidh, adh, *v.*, kindle.  
 fàg, aidh, ail, *v.*, leave.  
 far, *adv.*, where.  
 farumach, aich, *adj.*, noisy.  
 fàs, fais, *m.*, growth.  
 fàs, aidh, *v.*, grow, become.  
 fàsach, aich, aichean, *f.*, a wilderness.

feadh, air feadh, *comp.*  
*prep.*, throughout.  
 feallsanach, aich, *m.*, a philosopher.  
 feuch, aidh, ainn, *v.*, see, try.  
 feud or faod, aidh, *v.*, may.  
 feum, aidh, *v.*, must.  
 fiadhaich, *adj.*, wild.  
 finealta, *adj.*, fine, pretty.  
 fìor-uisge, *m.*, pure water.  
 focal, il, *m.*, a word.  
 fodha, *prep.*, below; dol fodha, *setting*.  
 foghlumte, *adj.*, learned.  
 foighnich, idh, eachd, *v.* ask.  
 foillsich. ichidh, eachadh, *v.*, conceal.  
 fonn, tuinn, *m.* a tune, melody.  
 freagair, raidh, airt, *v.*, reply.  
 frìth, e, ean, *f.*, a forest, deer forest.  
 fuachd, an, *m.*, cold.  
 fuar, ire, *adj.*, cold.  
 fuaraich, idh, *v.*, make cold.  
 fuaran, ain, anan, *m.*, a well.  
 gabhaidh, ail, *v.*, take.  
 gagan, ain, *m.*, clucking.  
 gàire, *f.*, a laugh.  
 gaisgeach, ich, *m.*, a hero.  
 gamhainn, gaimhne, *m.* a year-old calf.  
 gann, gainne, *adj.*, scarce.  
 gaol, il, *m.*, love.  
 gaoth, ith, an, *f.*, wind.  
 gar, aidh, adh, *v.*, warm.  
 geumnaich, *f.*, lowing.  
 gille, an, *m.*, a lad.  
 glac, aidh, adh, *v.*, catch.  
 glan, gloine, *adj.*, clean.  
 glas, glaise, *adj.*, grey, green.

glé, *adv.*, very.  
 gleann, glinne, tan or taichean, *m.*, a glen, a valley.  
 glic, e, *adj.*, wise.  
 gliocas, is *m.*, wisdom.  
 gloc, *m.*, cackling.  
 glòir, *f.*, glory.  
 glòir-mhoir, e, *adj.*, glorious.  
 gluais, idh, ad, *v.*, move.  
 gniomh, a, an, *m.*, a deed.  
 gorm, guirme, *adj.*, blue, green.  
 gnùis, ean, *f.* a countenance.  
 gràdh, idh, *m*, love.  
 grèidh, e, ean, *f.*, a herd.  
 grinn, e, *adj.*, fine, elegant.  
 gu ruig, *prep.*, to, unto.  
 iar, *m.*, the west.  
 iarunn, inn, *m.*, iron.  
 idir, *adv.*, at all.  
 imich, idh, imeachd, *v.*, go.  
 iomadh, *adj.*, many a.  
 iongantach, aiche, *adj.*, wonderful.  
 iosal, isle, *adj.*, low.  
 innis, innsidh, se *v.*, tell  
 is, *conj.*, and; *v.*, is or are.  
 ith, idh, *v.*, eat.  
 labhair, labhraidh, labhairt, *v.*, speak.  
 langanaich, *part.*, bellowing.  
 lamb, imh, *f.*, a hand.  
 làthaireachd, *f.*, presence.  
 lathail, *adj.*, daily.  
 leanabh, *m.*, a child.  
 leig, idh, eil, *v.*, let; leig de, leave off, forsake.  
 leum, aidh, naich, *v.*, leap.  
 liath, aidh, adh, *v.*, become grey.

loisg, idh, losgadh, *v.*, burn.  
 lòn, aidh, adh, *v.*, fill, flow (of tide.)  
 lip, ean, *f.*, a lip.  
 lite, an, *f.*, porridge.  
 lóm, aidh, adh, make bare.  
 luch, an, *f.*, a mouse.  
 luchd, *m.*, people.  
 luidh, idh, *v.*, lie, set.  
 luigh, ean, *m.*, a herb.  
 machair, machrach, raichean, *f.*, a plain.  
 maide, an, *m.*, a stick.  
 maoisleach, ich, ichean, *m.*, a roe or doe.  
 maoth, *adj.*, tender.  
 mar, *adv.*, as.  
 mall, maille, *adj.*, slow.  
 mèilich, *f.*, bleating.  
 meadhon, oin, *m.*, middle, mid.  
 meangan, ain, an, *m.*, a twig.  
 meas, an, *m.*, fruit.  
 mèur, mèoir, ean, *f.*, a finger.  
 mial-chu, *m.*, a greyhound.  
 minic, *adv.*, often.  
 mìle, tean, *f.*, a mile; *adj.*, mil and n., a thousand.  
 miorbhuileach, ich, *adj.*, wonderful.  
 misg, e, *f.*, drunkenness.  
 moch, muiche, *adj.*, early.  
 moch-eiridh, early rising.  
 mol, aidh, adh, *v.*, praise.  
 mòran, *m.*, much, many.  
 mothaich, aichidh, achadh, *v.*, feel.  
 muir, mara, muirean, *f.* sea.  
 muillion, e, *m.*, a million.  
 mu'n cuairt, *adv.* about.

mu'n cuairt do, *prep.*, about.  
 nàdurach, *adj.*, natural.  
 nead, nid, an, *f.*, a nest.  
 nèamh, neimh, an, *m.* heaven  
 neo (*prefixed to Adjectives*),  
 not.  
 nochd, aidh, *v.*, show.  
 òg, òige, *adj.*, young.  
 òrd, ùird, an, a hammer.  
 òr-bhùì, golden yellow.  
 o's, *adv.*, since.  
 os cionn, *comp. prep.*, above.  
 òtrach, aich, aichean, *m.*, a  
 dunghill.  
 pillidh, eadh, or tinn, turn.  
 pòca, nnan, *f.*, a pocket.  
 poit, e, ean, *f.*, a pot.  
 prìseil, e, *adj.*, precious.  
 ràidhe, an, a season, a  
 quarter.  
 ràite, (ràdh), *part.*, saying.  
 raoir, an raoir, *adv.* last  
 night.  
 rathad, id, an, *m.*, a road.  
 réidh, *adj.*, clear, ready.  
 reòtaidh, *adj.*, frosty.  
 rìgh, rean, *m.*, a king.  
 rioghachd, *f.*, a kingdom.  
 riomhach, aiche, *adj.*, rich,  
 elegant.  
 ròs, an, *m.*, a rose.  
 roth, a, an, *m.*, a wheel, an  
 axis.  
 ruadh, a'dhe, *adj.* red, tawny.  
 ruadh-bhoc, ruadh-bhuic,  
*m.*, a roe-buck.  
 rud, an, *m.*, a thing.  
 samhradh, aidh, aidhean,  
*m.*, summer.  
 saoghal, ail, *m.*, the world.  
 saoil, idh, sinn, *v.*, suppose.

seachain, naidh, nadh, *v.*,  
 avoid.  
 sean, sine, } *adj.*, old.  
 seann, }  
 sealladh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*,  
 a view.  
 searg, aidh, adh, *v.*, wither.  
 sgaoil, idh, eadh, *v.*, spread.  
 sgiathach, *adj.*, winged.  
 sgeul, il or òil, *f.*, a story.  
 slàn, a, *adj.*, whole, healthy.  
 sleamhainn, *adj.*, slippery.  
 sliabh, sléibh, sléibhte or  
 tean, *f.*, a mountain.  
 sluagh, igh, sloigh, *m.*, a  
 people.  
 smuainich, idh, eachadh,  
*v.*, think.  
 snámh, aidh, *v.*, swim.  
 snuadh, idh, *m.*, hue.  
 soraidh, farewell.  
 spiorad, id, an, *m.*, a spirit.  
 starsnaich, e, ean, *f.*, a  
 threshold.  
 strìth, e, ean, *f.*, a strife.  
 suidh, idh, *v.*, to sit.  
 sùil, sùla, ean, *f.*, an eye  
 (*gen. pl. sùl*).  
 suilbhir, e, *adj.*, cheerful.  
 sunndach, *adj.*, lively.  
 taigh ortigh, ean, *m.*, a house.  
 taingealachd, *f.*, thankful-  
 ness.  
 talamh, ainn, an,  
*m.* (*Fem. in Gen. Case*),  
 the earth.  
 tanaich, idh, achadh, *v.*,  
 get or make thin.  
 teas, an, *f.*, heat.  
 teich, idh, eadh, *v.* flee.  
 thar, *prep.*, over.

till, idh, eadh, *v.*, return.  
 tionndaidh, idh, tionndadh,  
*v.*, turn.  
 tiodhlaic, acan, *m.*, a  
 gift.  
 tiormaich, idh, tiormachadh  
*v.*, dry.  
 tog, aidh, ail, *v.*, raise.  
 toisich, idh, toiseachadh,  
*v.*, begin.  
 toit, ean, *f.*, smoke, fume.  
 toll, tuill, *m.*, a hole.  
 traogh, aidh, adh, *v.*, subside.  
 treud, a or an, *f.*, a flock.  
 treig, idh, sinn, *v.*, forsake.  
 treud, a or an, *f.*, a flock.  
 trian, a, an, *f.*, a third.  
 tric, *adv.*, often.  
 trom, truime, *adj.*, heavy.  
 truagh, igh, e, *adj.*, miserable.  
 tuar, *m.*, colour, appearance.

tuath, *f.*, peasantry; the  
 north; *adj.*, north.  
 tuig, idh, sinn, *v.*, understand.  
 tuit, idh, eam, *v.*, fall.  
 tùrsach, aiche, *adj.*, sorrow-  
 ful.  
 tuthag, an, *f.*, thatch, patch,  
 cover.  
 uaine, *adj.*, green.  
 uair, e, ean, *f.*, an hour, a  
 time.  
 uallach, aich, *adj.*, proud.  
 uasal, uaisle, noble, genteel.  
 ubh or ugh, uighe, uighean,  
*m.*, an egg.  
 uile, *adj.*, and *n. m.*, all.  
 ùr, *adj.*, new.  
 ùrar, *adj.*, fresh.  
 urrainn, *adj.*, possible—used  
 with the Verb "is."

## DAYS OF WEEK.

Di-Dòmhnich	Sunday
La na Sàbaid	Sabbath
Di-luain	Monday
Di-màirt	Tuesday
Di-ciadaoin	Wednesday
Di-ardaoin	Thursday
Di-h-aoine	Friday
Di-Sathuirne	Saturday

## SEASONS.

Geamhradh	Winter
Earrach	Spring
Samhradh	Summer
Foghair	Autumn
Raidhe	{ Season
Bealtuinn	{ Three months
Samhuinn	Whitsuntide
	Martinmas

## NAMES OF FEMALES.

Ann	Anna
Catherine, Kate,	Caitriona, Ceat
Christina	Cairistiona
Elizabeth	Ealasaid
Flora	Fionnsghal
Grace	Giorsail
Helen	Eilidh
Isabella	Iseabal
Janet	Seònaid
Jane	Sine, Séana
Margaret	Mairearad
Marjory	Marsailidh
Martha	Moireach
Mary	Màiri
Sarah	Mór
Sophia	Beathag

## NAMES OF MALES.

Alexander	Alasdair
Allan	Ailean
Andrew	Aindrea
Angus	Aonghas
Archibald	Gilleasbuig
Charles	Tearlach
Dugald	Dùghall
Duncan	Donnchadh
Henry	Eanruig
Hugh	Uisdean
James	Seumas
John	Iain
Kenneth	Coinneach
Malcolm	Callum
Simon	Sim
William	Uilleam

## NAMES OF TOWNS.

Dun-èidionn	Edinburgh
Glaschu	Glasgow
Sruithla	Stirling
Peairt	Perth
Obair-eòhan	Aberdeen
Grianaig	Greenock
In'earnis	Inverness
An Eaglais Bhreac	Falkirk
Lununn	London
Bail-o-chiar	Dublin
An Ròimh	Rome
Baile na h-Aithne	Athens

## NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

Albainn	Scotland
Ehinn	Ireland
Sasunn	England
An Fhraing	France
An Olaind	Holland
Lochlainn	Norway
An t-Suain	Sweden
A'Ghearmailt	Germany
An Eadailt	Italy
An Spainn	Spain
An Tuirc	Turkey
A'Ghreig	Greece

## KEY TO EXERCISES.

## III.

Shoes. A cat's name. Places of cats. On a shoe. On a cat. On land. A poet's place. O poets! A cat's ear. Cats' ears. A lamb and a cat. With a name. With a shoe. With death.

## IV.

Cait. Tìrean. Bròig. Bhròg. Air àite. Air bròig. Aitean le ainmean. Bhàrd. Aite chat. Cluas bàird. Air tìr. Ainmean bhàrd. Le slait. Slatan. Cluasan bàird. Easan bhàrd. Mir tìre. Aite air tìr.

## V.

A day's work. A father's son. God's heart. Fathers and mothers. Sons of men. On a bed. A heart of flesh. Lands and towns. Water of a river. A deer's head. Hens' heads. O son! A brother's wife. A mother's sister. A son's wife. Women and men.

## VI.

Fiaclan chat. Leabhar bàird. Beul aimhne. Coin agus cait. Peathraichean agus braithrean. Lasraichean teine. Daoine agus mnathan. Aite athar. Oibre Dhé. Leabaidh aimhne. Teine agus uisge.

## VII.

God's greatness and goodness. Good men are on land. At a wedding. At weddings. A tall workman. Scotland's pipe. The sun is making brightness. Water of a river. A country's queen. A little male calf. Calves and dogs. Men of Scotland. A little tree's head. Of a little oak tree. At land. In a place. In the place. A man's head. Smiths are doing work. With light. With a wife. Good sisters. The sun is giving light. Warmth of a fire. Hair of a woman's head. A river's mouth.

## VIII.

Tha blàths agus soillse anns an tìr. Craobhagan. Ceann laigh. Anns an dùthaich. Lasraichean teine. Sùilean mna. Bòrdan agus teine. Ann an teine. Anns an teine. Tha darach ann an Alba. Anns an latha. Saighdear agus oibriche. A mhadainn. Mac peathar. Tha teine a tabhairt blàiths. Tha uisge anns an amhaian. Duine maith. Le solus maith. Ann an aite aig baile. Le peathar. Obair mathar.



The books of the man are on the table in the room. The light of the day is good for the eyes. In the works. The God of the fathers. The heart of the country. The clock was making a noise. The watches are in the man's coat. Coats are on the men in the town. The long rivers. The noise of the stream. Of the book. The book. The room. The sounds. For the rooms. For the hen. The light of the eyes. The morning. Of the morning. The rivers of the country. A dog's tooth. The teeth of the dogs. The teeth of the dog. The mouth of the dog. The work of the day. The father and the son. The sons of that man.

## X.

Uisge nan amhainn. An amhainn. Uisge na h-aimhne. Fiaclan a' choin. An sruth uisge. Còta an duine. Ceann na leapa. Fuaim na h-aimhne. Anns an t-sùil. Tha uisge na h-aimhne maith. Air na h-uisgeachaibh. Bha an cù anns an t-sruth. Bha an duine aig a' bhòrd leis na leabhraichean. Cath chon. Tha na tuiltean a' deanamh fuaim. The còta an duine air a' bhòrd. Bha an leabhar maith. Cridhe an athar agus cridheachan nam mac. Sruth soluis. Ceann an latha.

## XI.

The man of the large head. Is that country better than Scotland? The country is the better of the water. This woman was very ill. This river is longer and broader than the largest rivers that are in Scotland. Beloved brethren, a good man is stronger than a great man. The people of evil hearts. In the great floods of strong waters.

## XII.

Craobh ni's motha agus sruth ni's treise. Is fheàird an laogh so. Tha an dùthaich so mòr, tha an dùthaich sin ni's motha, ach is i Albainn a's motha. Aig a' bhaile sin tha sruth leathan. Is misd na feidh sin. Bha an obair ro dhuilich. Bha an t-oibriche a' deanamh droch fhuaim. An duine a's laidire agus a's fheàrr agus a' bhean a's boidhche agus a's ionmhuinne. A' bheil an leabhar mòr?

## XIII.

Is every sixth man good? There are many Scotchmen in that land. Twenty cats and nineteen dogs. At the third hour. The men who are in the first places in the town. Many a woman is better than the best men (men who are best). A hundred thousand strong men and many (much) people are in that town. On the third day nine workmen were making the river broader. At the first light of (the) day. There are 31 books on the table in that room. It is twelve o'clock. Good men are few in these towns. This man's sister was very ill at six o'clock. Eighty years.

Bha mòran sluaigh anns an àite sin air ceud la na bliadhna. Tha tri cheud tri fichead agus cuig laithean anns a' bhliadhna. Aig an t-seathamb uair. Anns an fhichead baile a's mò anns an dùthaich. Anns an t-seòmar bheag sin tha tri leapaichean, aon bhòrd, cuig cathraichean agus mòran leabhraichean. Naoi ceud deug agus ochd bliadhnaich. Tha mòran aimhnichean ni's fhaide na sin. Tha aimhnichean ni's lionmhoire anns an dùthaich sin. Bha craobhan tearc. Tha beagan chraobh anns a' bhaile. A' bheil dithis anns an uisge? Tha iad lionmhoir. Tha bailtean tearc anns an tìr sin.

## XV.

Is that man worse than you? I (myself) and my wife and my sister's son were in your father's house on that day. Who is making that noise? That is a man who will not do evil. The man and his coat. Every man who was strong. Whatever town. What evil is in thine heart? Those are my books. Those who were in the house were ill. That is the man who was thirty-eight years in the house of my father's brother. Water which was hot. Water that will not do good. All that are here. Our own work is here. Who art thou? I am a better man than thyself. What is this? This is a very difficult thing.

## XVI.

Bha m' ochdnar mhac anns na h-oibrich air an la sin. Dean so agus is fheàird thu e. Bha mòran chraobhan daraich anns an àite. Bha mi fein aig an taigh aig tri uairean. Tha sluaigh mò dhùthcha-sa ni's fheàrr na bhur sluaigh-sa. Bha sibh anns a' bhaile sud. Tha bean an duine tinn. Tha sinn glé lionmhoir ann ar baile-ne.

## XVII.

Are you ill? I am; are you (yourself) not? I am not very ill, but this other man is. Is it I who am ill? Were you saying that the flesh of a lamb is not as sweet as the flesh of a calf? I was not, but I was saying that it is not sweeter. Art thou the King of the Jews? In my Father's house there are many dwelling places. Do (the) good and do not (the) evil. Were you at your brother's house on that day? Who art thou who sayest (art saying) those things? If I had been there I would be worse than they. Will you be there? Is she to be at home on that day? If you are not to be there I will not be.

## XVIII.

Nach 'eil ise ni's boidhche na a piuthar? Bbiodh e ni's fheàrr. Bha i ag ràdh nach 'eil mòran nithe ni's fheàrr na sin. B'iodh iad an so aig naoi uairean anns a' mhadainn. Bha e a' deanamh nithe a's mò na iad so. Co iad? An ise a' tha a' deanamh an fhuaim ud? Bi thusa a' deanamh maith. Bha iad ag ràdh nach bitheadh e ni's fheàrr na mòran eile. Is mise a bha aig do thaigh. Nach bi mise an sin?

## XIX.

You are not better than himself. That wicked man struck the little calf. A good name is better than much wealth. Let there not be evil in thy heart. We were struck with many a blow. Who is knocking at the door? The floods smote upon the house, and it fell, and great was the fall of that house. He was smitten for men. If I shall be smitten, let me be smitten by the good man. The wicked man shall fall into many an evil, but God shall keep His own people. If thou wilt be doing good, goodness shall be in thy house, and brightness in thy dwelling-place. The house in which he was. The blow with which we were struck.

## XX.

Nach do bhuaileadh e anns a cheann leis an duine sin? Bha na fir so ag ràdh nach b' fheàird iad thusa. Cha 'n eil solus ann an àitibh-còmhnuidh an uile, ach tha solus Dhé air ceann an duine mhaith. Buailibh iad agus tuiteadh am baile. Nam biodh e air a bhualadh mar a bha mise, thuiteadh e. Thuit mìle ann an aon latha. Cha bhí solus na gréine an sin.

## XXI.

Is not that tree beautiful? (or, is not that a beautiful tree?) The good man is as a tree which grows by (at) the side of a river. The trees will drink of the water of the stream, and they will be glad; they will clap their hands (palms) and (they will) praise God. It is easier to swim against the water than with the stream. Give me water to drink. It was told me that thou wert the king of Israel. I love [see p. 44—is toigh] God because he will give me that which will be good for me. The beast swam away. God says (is saying)—Son, give me thine heart.

## XXII.

Ola' dh na laoi gh an t-uisge. Nach 'eil uisge maith airson laogh? Dh'inneadh domhsa gu'm bheil móran beathaichean ag òl uisge na h-aimhne so, agus nach fheàird iad e. Bha an seann duine ud ag ràdh gu'n d'fhàs a thri uain fein tina leis an uisge. Filleamaid ar còtaichean, agus fagamaid iad an so. Seachain an t-òlc, agus seachnaidh an t-òlc thusa. Nach creid thu an ni a ta mi ag innseadh duit? B'fhearr tuiteam anns a chath na ruith air falbh. Tha an duine sin 'g am sheachnadh. Cò e Dia gu'n creidinn e? Is e Dia a' thair nar uile.

## XXIII.

I would go to any place to hear that man. I was struck for the thing which another person has done. Have you seen yon big fat beast which is at this house? Do not say anything against the king. Give me your hand. He came to his own country, but his own people did not give him honour. Many of the beasts were found at the other side of the river.

## XXIV.

Thugadh e domhsa an ni a thug mi dhà. Nan abairinn ni sam bith theirinn mar thubhairt thusa. Tha mise a' dol air falbh agus cha'n fhaic sibh mi gu 's an tig mi ann an glòir m' Athar. Innsear ni glòir mhoir mu chathair ar Dé-ne. Agus thubhairt e, Tuiteam ann an làmh an Dhé, agus na tuiteam ann an làmh an dhaoine. Chunnadh e a' falbh agus a' fàgail an aite.

## XXV.

For the sake of the country. He is a good man compared with me. They went away with the calf. You are going against your father. Are they among us? You have a table there. There is nothing for these things but to do them.

## XXVI.

Thàinig e ré an latha. Chaidh e air sgath urrainn. An cuala tu am fuaim ud thar an amhainn? An d' thug thu ni sam bith air a chù sin? Tha am baile eadar na h-aimhnichean. Fhuaradh e air eigin.

## XXVII.

Who shall tell thy father that thou art not alive? He fell not without fame in the battle. Let not anything be said against the queen. Would it not be better for you to have this? What, said Ronan, do you see about Culmina, my lovely sweetheart? Give us to-day our daily bread. Let his left hand be according to the other hand. Among these men. Do not accuse me of that. And God saw the light that it was good. Keep the door of thy mouth in the house of God. Thou art in the presence of the King of kings. I heard from him that the queen's son is in a distant land.

## XXVIII.

Thoireadh i dhà gach ni a tha aice. Chì neach sam bith am maith a rinn e do shluagh an aite. Na nithe so uile thug mi duit, ach cìod a rinn thusa air mo shon-sa? Chunnac mi e a' dol do'n bhaile aig cuig uairean. Dh'innis mi duit ach cha chreideadh tu mi. Am measg an t-sluaigh so uile nach 'eil a h-aon a dh' innseas so dhomh? Tha solus na gréine againn ré an latha. Nach cluinnear a chliù airson so? Cha 'n abair eadh e ni òlc sam bith.

## XXIX.

Can you see? He does not like him at all. It was not natural for that beast to be beautiful. If you wish, go away. She was not able to see anything. Those men have much wealth. We do not care what may be. I owe that man much.

## XXX

Is toigh leam sin. Tha dùil againn. Bu chòir dà. Tha móran leabhraichean agam. Is cruaidh leam sin a chreidsinn. Bha cù aige. Dh'innis mi dhuit gu'n robh e coma dhà. Is aithne dhà ciod a tha e ag ràdh. Nach mithich dhuinn dol air falbh? Cha léir do'n t-sluagh an t-àite. Is beag orm an duine sin.

## XXXI.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. This same was at the beginning with God, All things were made by Him, and without Him there was not one thing made that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. Concerning him John said—Behold the Lamb of God! The eyes of the Lord are in every place, gazing on the bad men and the good men. Thus shalt thou say to him—Rejoice not (make not rejoicing) against the good man; though he should fall he shall rise again. I saw yesterday a thing which I never saw before, and which I shall never see (not see ever) again.

## XXXII.

Chunnaic tighearna na dùthcha ar bràthair agus mhol se e gu mór. Tha focal Dé maith, a' tabhairt gairdeachas d'asluagh, agus a' déanamh an cridheachan ait; cha chum e ni maith air bith uapa-san a ta a' creidsinn air 'ainm. Mo thruaighe, gu'm faicinn-sa an là? Air an taobh so agus air an taobh sin de 'n amhainn, bha craobh na beatha a' fàs. Eirich agus tiugainn air falbh, oir tha an la goirid. Déanamaid ar n-obair a nis ré an latha, oir thig an oidhche mu 'm bi ar n-obair deanta.

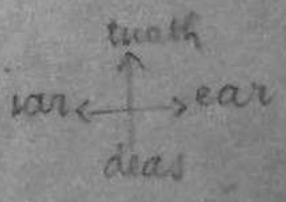


Ainm ruit = ano kaz  
eun = ovr  
toice = toime h  
teine = tan  
tigh = ti

tír  
= 1. aon  
= 2. dà  
= 3. trì  
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5. cùig  
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8. ocht  
= 9. naoi  
= 10. deich  
= 100 ceud

cluas (skonn) f. klavag  
mì = me me - m  
i = hi do = da  
e = eir

Jobhainn = gov  
obair = oberenn  
caora = maout (of gair)  
cathain = koror  
an leabhar = levr  
cù = kù Conn (Kon)  
an duine = den - se  
mac = mab



an aibhinn = aren  
derach = derw  
maith = mat  
an laogh = leue  
cath = kad  
Bha (an babhan maith) da  
mòr = mair  
leathan = ledan  
ro = re (100 mair)  
droch = drook  
uan = oan  
dorus = dor  
ceid = kredi  
bas = boz (an doinn)  
lamb = lav  
mol = mairleudi  
an measg = e. mezk  
cli = kleiz  
beb = beo  
bragh = buez