

CEACHTA
CAINNTE
SIAMADAIŠE

SEÁN Ó CAÍTÍN

“Do-cum glóire Dé agus onóra na h-Éireann.”

CEAÓTA CAIHNTE GRAMADAÍZE

THE PRACTICAL IRISH GRAMMAR

BY

SEÁN Ó CAÓÁIN,

*Principal, Coláiste Chomhghaill, and Coláiste an Daingin;
Senior Professor of Method, Coláiste na Mumhan;
Examiner in Irish to the Intermediate Education Board.*

THIRTEENTH EDITION

baile áta cliač:

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Preface to the Fourth Edition.

—(o)—

Four years have passed since *CEADTA CAIINTE GRAMADAIGE* was first placed in the hands of Irish students. It has had a very extensive circulation, three large editions having been exhausted in a little over three years. Since last autumn the book has, unfortunately, been out of print, but the inconvenience thus caused to many students will, in some measure, be compensated for by the fact that a larger and, it is hoped, more helpful edition is now available.

But little change has been made in the **Irish Lessons**, and, so far as these are concerned, the present book can be used in classes by the side of the last edition. A new lesson, on **Indirect Speech**, has been included, as this construction causes considerable difficulty to many elementary students.

With the object of making the **Explanatory Grammar** portion of the book, *a complete explanation of the whole body of Modern Irish Grammar*, that part has been entirely re-written, and has been enlarged by more than half. Within its pages can now be found as much information concerning the essentials of Irish grammar as experience has proved to be necessary for the student of the language. Only grammatical experts will require more, and the book has not been compiled for such. To facilitate classwork, the **Explanatory Grammar** has, in addition, been arranged in numbered sections; and, for the first time in a grammar of modern Irish, a **Subject-Index** is given.

For purposes of revision, a **Summary of Grammar** has been appended. This includes complete paradigms of the Noun, Article, Adjective, and Verb, and also outlines of the Analysis of Sentences. As the latter is the first published attempt treating of the analysis of Irish sentences generally, the author will be glad to receive any suggestions which may tend towards its improvement.

It is no longer necessary to defend the method of language teaching on which this book is based, but it may be well to point out that Accidence, which deals with changes in the forms of words, and Syntax, which deals with their relation to other words and the reason for such changes, are here treated of together. That the form and the function of the word must be learnt at the same time is a principle which underlies the method adopted in all up-to-date language text-books. Grammars of a past age usually attempted to discuss accidence and syntax separately.

The terminology adopted in the Explanatory Grammar is (so far as suited to Irish) that recommended by the International Committee on the Grammatical Nomenclature of German, French, English, Latin, and Greek. The Irish Grammatical Terms used in the Lessons were sanctioned at a conference of Principals of the Gaelic Colleges.

CEADTA CAINNTE GRAMMAIDIGE, with a first edition of only about one hundred and forty pages, now contains over two hundred and twenty pages (about forty of which consist of matter not included in previous editions). It has reached the maximum size consistent with usefulness as a text-book, and will not, therefore be further enlarged.

seasá ó ceadán.

Déal Féirte,
Lá Luainn, 1913.

CLÁR AN LEABHAIR seo.

—(o)—

CUID A h-AON.

—(o)—

AN BRIAĀAR (THE VERB).

—(o)—

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Notes on Contents.

(o)

The student is recommended to consult, in the first instance, the Tables of Contents at pp. 9-11, and at p. 128, and thus endeavour to obtain a general idea of the contents and order of the whole book before proceeding to study same in detail.

The book contains:—

(A) Irish Lessons (pp. 15-124);

(B) Explanatory Grammar, etc., chiefly in English, (pp. 128-224).

(A) IRISH LESSONS.

There are one hundred conversational grammar lessons, exclusively in Irish. These have been composed and arranged on a definite plan to include the fundamental facts of the entire grammar of modern Irish. The student who masters these one hundred lessons should, consequently, have a sound, practical knowledge of the whole grammatical construction of the spoken Irish language.

For purposes of study the lessons may be considered to be grouped as follows:—

Lesson Groups.	PART I.	Lessons.	PART II.	Lessons.
(a) Regular Verbs ...	1-29	(c) Noun, Article, Adjective ...	51-78	
(b) Irregular Verbs ...	30-50	(d) Numerals, Pronouns, &c. ...	79-91	
(e) Subjunctive and Autonomous ...	92-100			

The majority of students will find it advisable to work Parts I. and II. concurrently—*i.e.*, to include Lessons 1 and 51 in the first day's (or first two days') study, and thus onwards, completing, *e.g.*, groups (a) and (c) at about the same time—and the book has been planned accordingly.

Progress. Intelligent students of about twelve years of age and upwards who have learned Irish for a year or so, will probably be able to work through groups (a) and (c) within twelve months. The Irish in these groups, *i.e.*, (a) and (c), is, on the whole, probably easier than that of any simple Irish text published. Students whose course of Irish lessons does not extend over the entire year should aim at studying in their first session's work (say, of seven or eight months) the Past, Future, and Present-Habitual Tenses, and Imperative Mood (pp. 15-34), and the Noun and Article (pp. 67-86).

Such students will require about three years to study the whole book. Those who work uninterruptedly at their Irish studies throughout the year will, even though they may have been only elementary students when commencing, be able to study the book in two years. Fairly advanced students, including those preparing for the examinations of the Middle and Senior Grades (Intermediate), Matriculation and Arts (University), and Teacher's Certificate, who may not require to study the earlier portions in detail, will probably be able to read the entire book within a year.

Most students find the Subjunctive Mood and the Autonomous Form difficult, and hence the lessons dealing with these, group (e), have not been included with the other lessons on the verb.

(B) EXPLANATORY GRAMMAR.

This section follows the order of the one hundred Irish Lessons in (A), explaining the leading grammatical feature of each. The explanatory grammar relating to one lesson should always be carefully studied in connexion with that lesson before the student proceeds to the next. *E.g.*, page 15 and page 129 (Past Tense), should be studied before commencing page 16, and, similarly in Part II., pp. 68 and 152 (Gen. case, sing., 1st decl.), should be studied before attempting page 69.

Many important grammatical facts which could not be conveniently included with the conversational lessons of **Grammar of Modern Irish**. (A) are dealt with in the Explanatory Grammar, the aim being to make the latter section, (B), of the book, as far as practicable, a **complete but easy grammar of modern Irish**. The following portions thereof may, owing to their relative difficulty, be postponed until the book is being studied a second time, *viz.*, (1) matter enclosed within square brackets, []; (2) formation of irregular verbs (§§ 228-244); (3) notes on the article (§ 246); and (4) analysis of sentences (pp. 205-209). The notes on **Analysis** are intended for those who know Irish fairly well, and particularly for teachers of the language.

Summary of Grammar. In this portion are set out, in clear tabular form, and for *revision purposes*, full declensions of the Noun, Article and Adjective, and complete conjugation of the Regular Verb, and of *deáim*, etc. For summary of the conjugation of the other irregular verbs, the elementary student should consult pp. 64, 65, and § 99, and more advanced students (in addition) p. 121 and § 242.

Subject-Index.

This is an alphabetically arranged index to practically every feature of modern Irish grammar. An Irish student desirous of obtaining information on any grammatical point will, on consulting this index, be referred to the section of the Explanatory Grammar where, it is hoped, his difficulties may be solved.

The book concludes with a list of Irish Grammatical Terms (pp. 216-218) and Vocabulary (pp. 219-224) of the more difficult words in the Lessons.

(A) AND (B): GENERAL.

Exercises. Included with practically every Lesson are short Direct Method exercises (adubair cleactta). These cover the whole ground-work of Irish construction, and it is essential to the student's progress that he work each and every one of them. They form an important aid to free composition in Irish, and have been found more really helpful to students than the usual translation exercises.

Revision. In learning Irish, or any language, one can make no real progress without frequent and regular revision. The matter in each lesson, and the general plan of the book, with its summaries at definite intervals, have been arranged to facilitate, and, if possible, to ensure, frequent revision. At certain stages of the Explanatory Grammar, Revision Questions are included. These questions should be answered in writing, and examples of each grammatical point referred to should be given, and always in sentences.

Spelling.

sc-, sç-: These are about equally common in modern Irish books (e.g., seiríob, rçríob; scrc, scrc). The spelling rc, rp, rc, is used in this book, and in Father Dinneen's Dictionary.

sin: The dem. adj. sin, is, in M., pronounced sin when used after broad sounds, and in such position is frequently spelled san. Similarly, annsin is, in M., pronounced annsin.

ar, ùar: These poss. adjs. are frequently spelled ar, ùar.

M., C., U., standing, respectively, for Munster, Connacht, and Ulster usage, denote the few provincial variants which it has been found necessary to give in this book. Such variants are not always confined to the districts thus indicated.

CUID A h-AON.

—(o)—

CEACT A h-AON.

—(o)—

AN ÌRRIAÐAR.

—(o)—

Aimrean Æaitte. (I.)

"A pádraig,

Éirig is' (in do) fearaí.
Orcaíl do leabaí.
Léig cúpla líne.
Dáin do leabaí.
Suíó."

"A Séamur, cao* do-ínné
pádraig?"

Séamur:

"D'éirig ré i n-a fearaí,
D'orcaíl ré a leabaí,
Do léig ré cúpla líne,
Do dáin ré a leabaí, agus
Do íuío ré."

D'ínnir Séamur dáinn cao do-ínné pádraig.

(CEIST:) A Æairís, cao do-ínné Séamur?

(FREAGRA:) Tadó: "D'ínnir ré dáinn cao do-ínné pádraig."

A Seagáin, gc. ínnir-re dáinn cao do-ínné pádraig.

ADUBAIR CLEACTTA.

A Dóinnéad, tóg an áite sin. Cuir ar an uirlár í. Úir
í. Dailig na bíuipíní anoir. Siubail go dtí an doras. Orcaíl
é, agus caic uair an doras amaé na bíuipíní sin.

A pádraig, cao do-ínné Dóinnéad?

Scríob freagra pádraig is' leabaí.

*cao (M.) céaro (C.) çairé (U.) †Dóin (óein) M. [cao a óein...? (M.)]
Iporcaíl (C., U.)

CEACÉT Δ ΤΟ.

—(o)—

ΑΙΜΡΕΔΗ ΕΑΙΕΤΕ. (II.)

- 7/8/12 αν λά ι ησέ.
- 8/8/12 αν λά ι ησιυ.
- 9/8/12 αν λά ι ησάραε.*

Δ Σεαζάν, εαο το-μιννε βάρουις ηυαιρ το βι γέ ανηράο εαλλ ι ησέ?
 Σεαζάν: "Ο'έρις γέ ι η-α φεαράη, ο'ορεαιτ γέ Δ λεαδαρ, αζυρ - - -, " γο.

Δ ταιός,	Δ Σεαζάν,
Αη έρις βάρουις ι η-α φεαράη, ηυαιρ το βι γέ ανηράο εαλλ ι ησέ?	Αη έρις Όόμναλλ ι η-α φεαράη?
Ταός: "Ο'έρις."	Σεαζάν: "Νίση έρις."
Αη ορεαιτ γέ Δ λεαδαρ?	Αη ορεαιτ γέ Δ λεαδαρ?
Ταός: "Ο'ορεαιτ."	Σεαζάν: "Νίση ορεαιτ."
Αη λέις γέ εύπλα line?	Αη λέις γέ εύπλα line?
Ταός: "Οο λέις."	Σεαζάν: "Νίση λέις."
Αη ύν γέ Δ λεαδαρ?	Αη ύν γέ Δ λεαδαρ?
Ταός: "Οο ύν."	Σεαζάν: "Νίση ύν."
Αη γυρό γέ?	Αη γυρό γέ?
Ταός: "Οο γυρό."	Σεαζάν: "Νίση γυρό."

CEISTEANNA.	ΦΡΕΑΣΡΑΙ.
CIA ο'έρις ι η-α φεαράη?	βάρουις.
CAO ο'ορεαιτ βάρουις?	Δ λεαδαρ.
CAU το ούν γέ?	Δ λεαδαρ.
CÁH εαιρ γέ Δ λεαδαρ?	1 η-α ρόα.
CÁR γυρό γέ?	'Sa εαταοιρ γιη.

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACÉTÁ.

Σερίοδ υειό ζσειρτεαηνα αζυρ ηα φοαίτ ρεο ισηητα:—
 Δη? ηάρ? Cár?

* νό, αμάρηαε.

CEACÉT Δ ΤΡΙ.

—(o)—

ΑΙΜΡΕΔΗ ΕΑΙΕΤΕ (III.)

- Δ βάρουις, έρις ιο' φεαράη.
- CAO το-μιννε βάρουις? Ο'έρις γέ ι η-α φεαράη.

Δ ταιός, αδαίρ αν φοαίτ γιη, 'mála.
 CAO το-μιννε ταός? Ουδαίρ* γέ αν φοαίτ γιη, 'mála.'

Δ ηιόιτ, εαο ουδαίρ ταός ι ησέ?	Δ Όονηεαό, εαο ουδαίρ Σεαζάν?
ηιόεαί: "Ουδαίρ γέ"	Όονηεαό: "Ουδαίρ γέ"
ΣΗΗ έρις βάρουις ι η-α φεαράη,	ηÁΗ έρις Όόμναλλ ι η-α φεαράη,
ΣΗΗ ορεαιτ γέ Δ λεαδαρ,	ηÁΗ ορεαιτ γέ Δ λεαδαρ,
ΣΗΗ λέις γέ εύπλα line,	ηÁΗ λέις (γέ),
ΣΗΗ ύν γέ Δ λεαδαρ, αζυρ	ηÁΗ ύν γέ Δ λεαδαρ, αζυρ
ΣΗΗ γυρό γέ."	ηÁΗ γυρό γέ."

Ο'έρις βάρουις ι η-α φεαράη, αεε ηίση έρις Όόμναλλ.
 Ουδαίρ γέ ΣΗΗ έρις βάρουις ι η-α φεαράη, αεε ηάρ έρις Όόμναλλ.

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACÉTÁ.

Εόζαν: "Οο ύίρις βάρουις αρ Δ γέ Δ [ve] είος αρ ηαιοιη ι ησιυ. Όο εαιρ γέ Δ εαιρ έαθαίς υιμε, αζυρ ανηρην το ηις γέ ε ρέιη αζυρ ουδαίρ* ηα ραιορεαα.

Ό'ιτ γέ Δ θρεικφεαρτα αρ Δ η-οεε. Όο λέις (γέ) Δ εεαετα ι η-α υιαίό γιη, αεε ηίση ρερίοδ γέ φοαίτ, αζυρ ο'ιμτίς αρ ρεοίτ αρ Δ ηαοί."

CAO ουδαίρ Εόζαν, Δ Σεαμυρ?

Σεαμυρ: "Ουδαίρ γέ ΣΗΗ ύίρις βάρουις..."
 Cηίόεηις φρεαζρα Σεαμυρ, γ ρερίοδ αν φρεαζρα γιη ιο' λεαδαρ.

* νό, ουδαίρ.

† Εόζαν: "Ουδαίρ βάρουις ηα ραιορεαα."

Σεαμυρ: "Ουδαίρ Εόζαν ζο' ουδαίρ " " " "

υἱήρ	Δη Ἐἔαθ ῥεαρσα.	Δη Ὑαρά ῥεαρσα.	Δη Τρεας ῥεαρσα.
υἱᾶρῶ.	<p>Δ ῥάορμυς, ἰννῖρ ὄννῖν εαῶ ὄο-ῖννε : Δ Ἐαιῶς, ἰννῖρ ὄο ῥάορμυς εαῶ ὄο-ῖννε ῥέ.</p> <p>ῥάορμυς :</p> <p>“ Ὀ’εῖρμυσεαρ ἰν’ ῥεαράῃ, Ὀ’ορϋαῖρ ἠο ἠεαῶρ, Ὁο ἠεῖσεαρ κύπῤα ἠῖνε, Ὁο ὄῦνᾶρ ἠο ἠεαῶρ, ἄσυρ Ὁο ῥυῖθεαρ.”</p>	<p>Ἐαιῶς : “ Δ ῥάορμυς, Ὀ’εῖρμυξῖρ ἰῶ’ (ἰν ὄο) ῥεαράῃ, Ὀ’ορϋαῖρ ὄο ἠεαῶρ, Ὁο ἠεῖξῖρ κύπῤα ἠῖνε, Ὁο ὄῦνᾶῖρ ὄο ἠεαῶρ, ἄσυρ Ὁο ῥυῖῶῖρ.”</p>	<p>Σεαμυρ : “ Ὀ’εῖρμυξ ῥέ ἰ ἠ-ᾶ ῥεαράῃ, Ὀ’ορϋαῖρ ῥέ ᾶ ἠεαῶρ, Ὁο ἠεῖξ ῥέ κύπῤα ἠῖνε, Ὁο ὄῦν ῥέ ᾶ ἠεαῶρ, ἄσυρ Ὁο ῥυῖῶ ῥέ.”</p>
	—αρ	—ῖρ	—,.
ἰοῖῥᾶρῶ.	<p>ῥάορμυς ἄσυρ Ἐαιῶς :</p> <p>“ Ὀ’εῖρμυσεαῖρᾶῃ* ἰ ἠ-ᾶῖρ ῥεαράῃ, Ὀ’ορϋαῖρᾶῃ ᾶῖρ ἠεαῶῖρ, Ὁο ἠεῖσεαῖρᾶῃ κύπῤα ἠῖνε, Ὁο ὄῦνᾶῖρᾶῃ ᾶῖρ ἠεαῶῖρ, ἄσυρ Ὁο ῥυῖθεαῖρᾶῃ.”</p>	<p>“ Δ ῥάορμυς, ἄσυρ ᾶ Ἐαιῶς, Ὀ’εῖρμυσεαῖρᾶῃ† ἰ ἠ-ῶῖρ ῥεαράῃ, Ὀ’ορϋαῖρᾶῃ ῶῖρ ἠεαῶῖρ, Ὁο ἠεῖσεαῖρᾶῃ κύπῤα ἠῖνε, Ὁο ὄῦνᾶῖρᾶῃ ῶῖρ ἠεαῶῖρ, ἄσυρ Ὁο ῥυῖθεαῖρᾶῃ.”</p>	<p>Δ ἠῖῖῖῖ, εαῶ ὄο-ῖννε ῥάορμυς ἄσυρ Ἐαιῶς? ἠῖῖῖῖ :</p> <p>“ Ὀ’εῖρμυσεαῖρᾶῃ ἰ ἠ-ᾶ ῥεαράῃ, Ὀ’ορϋαῖρᾶῃ ᾶ ἠεαῶῖρ, Ὁο ἠεῖσεαῖρᾶῃ κύπῤα ἠῖνε, Ὁο ὄῦνᾶῖρᾶῃ ᾶ ἠεαῶῖρ, ἄσυρ Ὁο ῥυῖθεαῖρᾶῃ.”</p>
	—ᾶῃ*	—ῶῃ†	—ῶῃ

* —ᾶῖρ (M.) † —ῶῖρ, (M).

ΑΙΜΡΕΑΗ ἘΑΙΤΤΕ. (V.)

—(o)—

ΔΥΘΑΡ ἘΛΑΤΤΑ.

υἱῆΙΡ ἠΑΤΑΙΘ.		υἱῆΙΡ ΙΟΛΡΑΙΘ.	
I. Ὁ' εἰριζ	εαρ αρ α η-οὐτ α ἔλοζ ι ηδέ.	Ὁ' εἰριζ	εαμαη ζο λέιρ ποιῆ α ηαοι.
II. Ὁ' εἰριζ	ιρ αρ α ρέ α ἔλοζ, α Σέαμυρ.	Ὁ' εἰριζ	εαδδαν αρ α ρέ, α Σέαμυρ, γ α Ἐαίος.
III. Ὁ' εἰριζ	ταός αρ α ρέ α ἔλοζ.	Ὁ' εἰριζ	εαδδαν (.ι. Σέαμυρ αζυρ ταός) αρ α ρέ.

(An fuyim ἔαίττε)
(An fuyim ὀεαλιζτε)

Ὁ'εἰριζεαρ, Ὁ'εἰριζιρ, γc.
Ὁ'εἰριζ μέ, Ὁ'εἰριζ τύ, γc.

I. Λέιζ ρεἰλῖν Εόζαιν (Ἐεαὐτ α Τρι) αζυρ

αν ἔεαο ρεαρρα, } υἱῆΙΡ ἠΑΤΑΙΘ,
αν ὀαρα ρεαρρα, } αζυρ
αν τρεαρ ρεαρρα. } υἱῆΙΡ ΙΟΛΡΑΙΘ

ὀο'η ρεἰλῖν ρη.

II. Scriob ράιρτε ι η-α ηβείρ ηα ηριατῆα ρο, αζυρ ζαὐ ρεαρρα ὀε'η ὀά υἱῆΙΡ [.ι.ζαὐ ρεαρρα ὀε'η υἱῆΙΡ ἠΑΤΑΙΘ, αζυρ ὀε'η υἱῆΙΡ ΙΟΛΡΑΙΘ] ὀο ζαὐ ηριατῆα αα:—

ὀο ὀύιριζ, ὀο ρεἰιὀ.

III. ηα εειρτεαηηα αζυρ ηα ηρεαζῆαί ρεο λεαηαρ, ρεἰιὀ ἰὀ' λεαδαρ ἰαὀ, αζυρ ευιρ ιρτεαὐ ηα ροαἰλ ατὰ ι η-εαρηαη οἱτα:—

1. αρ ————— αρ α εἰριζ α ἔλοζ αρ ηαἱοη ι ηοιυ? ηιορ
εἰριζεαρ.
2. αρ εἰριζεαρ αρ α εεατῆαρ α ἔλοζ αρ ηαἱοη ι ηδέ? ηιορ—————
3. αρ εἰριζ ὀοηηέαὀ γ λιαη ποιῆ α ρεαὐτ ι ηδέ? Ὁ'—————
4. αρ ————— ὀυρ ρύιτε ἀρῆιρ? ὀο ὀύηαηαρ.
5. αρ λέιζεαδαρ Ἐεαὐτ α Τρι αρ ηαἱοη ι ηοιυ? —————
6. — ευιρ ὀο λεαδαρ γ τύ αζ ὀυλ α ὀαἱτε [ὀο'η ὀαἱτε] ἀρῆιρ?
ημ' ρόα.
7. — ὀο ευιρ ἰὀ' ρόα γ τύ αζ ὀυλ α ὀαἱτε ἀρῆιρ? ηιο λεαδαρ.
8. — Ὁ'εἰριζ αρ α η-οὐτ α ἔλοζ ι ηδέ? ράοηιζ.

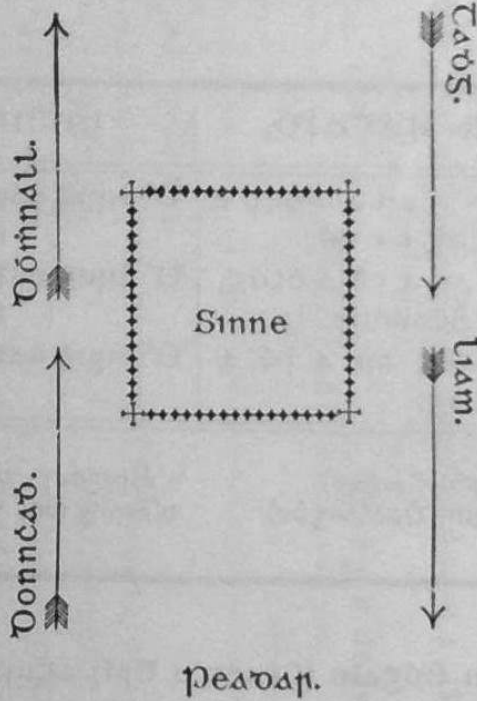
CEACÉT Δ ΣΕ.

—(o)—

Αη Τηεό (I).

I.

Seaḡán.



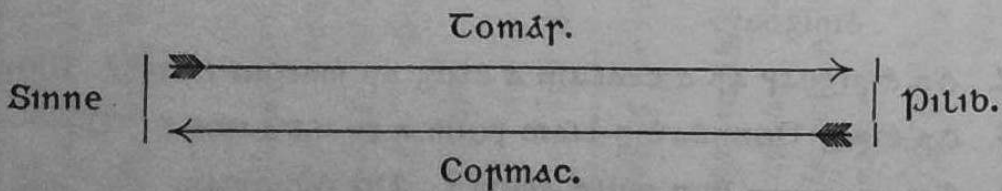
(‘Sé rin :—

Τάιμίο-ne anηro aη éλιατάν an énuic, aḡur éimío :—)

Seaḡán aḡur é	ḡUAR	aη ḡaηη an énuic.
Peaðar aḡur é	ḡÍOR	aḡ bun an énuic.
Dóinnall aḡur é aḡ oul	ruAR	ḡo ḡaηη an énuic.
Liam aḡur é aḡ oul	rÍOR	ḡo bun an énuic.
Caðs aḡur é aḡ teaét	ANUAR	ó ḡaηη an énuic.
Donncáð aḡur é aḡ teaét	anÍOR	ó bun an énuic.

“ ní h-íreal ná h-uapal, acét **ḡÍOR** real aḡur **ḡUAR** real.”

II.



(‘Sé rin :—

Τάιμίο-ne anηro **Abur**, aḡur éimío :—)

Pilib aḡur é anηrúo **ḡALL**.

Tomár aḡur é aḡ oul **ANONN**.

Cormac aḡur é aḡ teaét **ANALL**.

CEACTA Δ VII. 7 Δ VIII.

MOΘ OHTOIZTEAC.

uimh	an ceao pearsa.	an dara pearsa.	an treas pearsa.
uataio.	[Eimhim im' fearam, 7c.]	" Δ p̄aruis, Eimis 10' fearam. Orcail 20 leabair. Leis cúpla líne. Dún 20 leabair. Suid."	Eimheao p̄aruis 1 n-a fearam. Orcaao ré Δ leabair. Leiheao ré cúpla líne. Dúnaao ré Δ leabair. Suideao ré.
	[—im]		—ao
toimh.	Eimhimír* 1 n-ar fearam. Orcaimír ar leabair. Leimír cúpla líne. Dúnamír ar leabair. Suidimír.	Eimhio 1 n-dur fearam. Orcaio dur leabair. Leio cúpla líne. Dúnaio dur leabair. Suidio.	Eimhioir (i. p̄aruis 7 Seagan, 7c.) 1 n-a fearam. Orcaioir Δ leabair. Leioir cúpla líne. Dúnaioir Δ leabair. Suidioir.
	—imír	—io	—ioir

AOBAR CEACTA.

Seoib p̄aruis 1 n-a mbéio 5ac pearra ve'n dá uimh (acé amáin an ceao pearra, uimh uataio) ve Moθ OHTOIZTEAC an b̄riatair reo :—Cuir.

* nó, Eimheam, orcam, Leiheam, 7c. (M.)

ΔΙΗΜ ΘΡΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ. (I.)

MOY OPOYIOTEAC. | ΔΙΗΜ ΘΡΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ.

Seasán: "Δ ταιός, cas uubar le páoruis?"

Ταός: "Dubair leir an focal rin, 'mac' oo* ferioθαό, Δ leabar oo únaθ, an focal, 'mac,' oo licuιθαό, na cáptaí oo baιιuιθαό."

Suró. éirise io' fearam." ruiθe, éirise i n-Δ fearam."

Seasán: "Δ páoruis, Scriθ an focal rin, 'mac.' Ún oo leabar. Licuι an focal rin, 'mac.' Baιι na cáptaí rin.

Suró. éirise io' fearam."

A B

Seasán: "Δ páoruis, ún an uorap."

Cas uubar le Seasán le páoruis?

Dubair fé le páoruis an uorap oo únaθ.

"Ir fura airgeat oo náθ 'ná oo baιιuιθαό."

AΘYAP CEACÉTCA.

I. Scriθ páoθe i n-Δ mbéiú na h-Anmanna θριαταρθα ro:— Duataθ, baircaθ, árouθαθ, luige.

II. Seasán: "Δ páoruis, cas oo-pinnir?"

Páoruis: "Oo ferioθap an focal rin - - - ."

Criθcnuι an fpeaspa rin páoruis, 7 ferioθ io' leabar é.

* "Δ" áceircaθ .i. "...Δ ferioθαθ," "...Δ únaθ," 7c.

ΔΙΗΜ ΘΡΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ. (II.)

ΔΙΗΜ ΘΡΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ. | MOY OPOYIOTEAC.

Seasán: "Δ ταιός, abair le páoruis"

an uorap oo únaθ, ác

SAH an fuinneθs oo únaθ;

mo cáptaí oo baιιuιθαθ,

SAH iao oo fearcaθ;

ruiθe, SAH éirise 50 fóιιι."

Ταός: "Δ páoruis,

ún an uorap, ác

ná ún an fuinneθs;

baιι na cáptaí Seasán,

ná fear iao;

ruiθ, ná h-éirise 50 fóιιι!"

A B

Δ ταιός, abair le páoruis an uorap oo únaθ, ác

SAH an fuinneθs oo únaθ. Ταός: "Δ páoruis, ún an uorap, ác ná ún an fuinneθs."

ná | "ná úm nóρ, ásur ná bair nóρ."

AΘYAP CEACÉTCA.

Fionnbair: "Δ Seasán, ferioθ an focal rin, 'peann.' Licuι é. Fear an páoθap; ná fear é. Ná cuir io' páca é, ác cuir 'ra leabar rin é. Ún an leabar rin. Suró."

Cas uubar fionnbair le Seasán?

CEACHT A H-AONDÉAD.

(o)

ΔΙΟΔΑΤ ὈΜΙΑΤΑΡῶΔ.

Zeapn an páiréap rin.	Tá an páiréap rin zeapn ^{TA} a ⁵ ac.
Scrao an páiréap ro.	Tá an páiréap ro scrao ^{TA} „
Bailis na páiréap rin.	Tá na páiréap bailis ^{TE} „
Lap an coinneal rin.	Tá an coinneal lap ^{TA} a ⁵ ac.
Dóis an páiréap ro.	Tá an páiréap dóis ^{TE} „
Múe an coinneal.	Tá an coinneal múe ^{TA} „

ΔῶΔΑΡ CEACHTA.

Scríob fáilte i n-a mbéir na h-Διοδάτα ὈμιατάρῶΔ ro:—
Dúnta, ite, feua^{TA}, criochnuige.

SUIM.

ΔΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΤΑΡῶΔ. { Δβαρ le Tao⁵ an uapap uo úna^Δ,
ac⁵ san an fuinneo⁵ uo úna^Δ.

MOÚ OPOUIGTEAC. { “a Tao⁵, úna an uapap;
na úna an fuinneo⁵.”

ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ CAITTE. { Δη úna ré an uapap? Do úna.
Δη úna ré an fuinneo⁵? Níon úna.
Dubairc san úna ré an uapap,
ac⁵ na úna ré an fuinneo⁵.

ΔΙΟΔΑΤ ὈΜΙΑΤΑΡῶΔ. { Tá an uapap úna^{TA} aise.

CEACHT A DÓDÉAD.

(o)

ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΦΑΙΡΤΙΝΕΑΔ. (I.)

19/8/12 an lá i noé.

20/8/12 an lá i noiu.

21/8/12 an lá i mbárac.

ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ CAITTE.		ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΦΑΙΣΤΙΝΕΑΔ.	
i noé.		i mbárac.	
Do bi páiruis i n-a fuíde	'ran áic rin.	Déir páiruis i n-a fuíde	'ran áic rin.
D'éirig ré i n-a feara ^m ,		Eireócaí ^Δ ré i n-a feara ^m ,	
D'orcal ré a leaba ^p ,		Orclocaí ^Δ ré a leaba ^p ,	
Do léig ré cúpla líne,		Léig ^{ri} ré cúpla líne,	
Do úna ré a leaba ^p , a ⁵ ur		Úna ^{ri} ré a leaba ^p , a ⁵ ur	
Do fuíde ré.		Suí ^{ri} ré.	

Duaird “Ir mór i an fírinne a⁵ur buair^{ri} ri.”
Lean “Consaib an cnám a⁵ur lean^{ri} an ma^{ra} eá.”

ΔῶΔΑΡ CEACHTA.

I. An n-orclocaí^Δ páiruis a leaba^p i mbárac? Orclocaí^Δ.
“ Tao⁵ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” ? Ní orclocaí^Δ.
Scríob cúis ceirceanna o’á ra⁵ap rin, a⁵ur fhe⁵aip ra⁵.

II. An réilín rin d’innir eógan (Ceac⁵ a Tri*) re⁵riod é a⁵ur
na roca⁵, “ Δη ma^{ra}in i mbárac,” i n-ionao⁵ na b^{ro}ca⁵,
“ Δη ma^{ra}in i noiu,” ann [i. a⁵ur Διμσεαρ ΦαίρτινεαΔ
o^Δ.]

Δη ma^{ra}in i noé.

Δη ma^{ra}in i mbárac.

* Dubairc ré na ra⁵o^{ra}ca⁵.
D’it ré a b^{re}ic^{ra}ca⁵.

Déar^{ri} ré na ra⁵o^{ra}ca⁵.
Íor^{ri} ré a b^{re}ic^{ra}ca⁵.

AIMREAN FÁIRTINEAC. (II.)

uimhir	an céad pearsa.	an dara pearsa.	an treas pearsa.
uachtair.	i mbárac.		
	<p>ḡairneuis:</p> <p>"Éireócaḡ im' fearaḡ, Orclócaḡ mo leabaḡ, léigreac cúpla líne, ḡánpaḡ mo leabaḡ, aḡur Suirḡeac."</p>	<p>ḡaḡs: "a ḡairneuis, Éireócaḡ iḡ' fearaḡ, Orclócaḡ uo leabaḡ, léigreḡ cúpla líne, ḡánpaḡ uo leabaḡ, aḡur Suirḡeḡ."</p>	<p>ḡóḡnnaḡ:</p> <p>"Éireócaḡ ḡairneuis i n-a fearaḡ Orclócaḡ ré a leabaḡ, léigreḡ ré cúpla líne, ḡánpaḡ ré a leabaḡ, aḡur Suirḡeḡ ré."</p>
	-óca } aḡ	-óca } iḡ	—
íoltraí.	ḡairneuis 7 Seacḡán:		
	<p>"Éireócaimíḡ* i n-aḡ fearaḡ, Orclócaimíḡ aḡ leabaḡ, léigreimíḡ cúpla líne, ḡánpaimíḡ aḡ leabaḡ, aḡur Suirḡeimíḡ."</p>	<p>"a ḡairneuis 7 a Seacḡán, Éireócaḡ ḡiḡ i n-bur fearaḡ, Orclócaḡ ḡiḡ bur leabaḡ, léigreḡ ḡiḡ cúpla líne, ḡánpaḡ ḡiḡ bur leabaḡ, aḡur Suirḡeḡ ḡiḡ."</p>	<p>ḡonncaḡ:</p> <p>"Éireócaḡ (i. ḡairneuis 7 Seacḡán) i n-a fearaḡ, Orclócaḡ a leabaḡ, léigreḡ cúpla líne, ḡánpaḡ a leabaḡ, aḡur Suirḡeḡ."</p>
	-óca } imíḡ	—	-óca } iḡ.

* nó, Éireócam... orclócam... léigream... uánpam... 7c. (M.) | -ḡ- an céad réimniḡaḡ. -óca- an dara réimniḡaḡ.

AIMREAN FÁIRTINEAC (III.)

—(o)—

AḡḡAR CEACHTA.

	uimhir uachtair.	uimhir íoltraí.
	Mairtin i mbárac,	
I.	Éireócaḡ aḡ a n-ócḡ a cíocḡ.	Éireócaimíḡ 50 léir ḡoim a naoi.
II.	Éireócaḡ aḡ aḡ ,, ré ,, ,, a ḡ.	Éireócaḡ iḡ aḡ a ré, a ḡ., 7 a ḡ.
III.	Éireócaḡ aḡ ré ,, ,, ,, ,, .	Éireócaḡ (ḡ. 7 ḡ.) aḡ a ré.

- I. léig ḡcéilín eóḡáin (Ceacḡ a ḡri) aḡur aimrean fáirtineac, 7ac pearpa de'n oá uimhir uo'n ḡcéilín
- II. Scriob ḡáirḡe i n-a mbéir aimrean fáirtineac an oá briaḡar ro, aḡur 7ac pearpa de'n oá uimhir uo 7ac briaḡar aca:—
Ceannuis, léim.
- III. Na ceirceanna aḡur na ḡreacḡaí ḡeo leanaḡ, ḡeḡiob iḡ' leabaḡ iac, aḡur cuḡ
irceac na focail aḡá i n-eapnaḡ orca:—
 1. An 7coḡlócaḡ ḡaḡs 7 ḡóḡnnaḡ aḡocḡ? —
 2. na* (nacḡ) ḡeḡiobḡaḡ ḡiḡ ceacḡ 7acḡiḡe i mbárac? —
 3. — aḡ a cúḡ a cíocḡ aḡ mairtin i mbárac? ní Éireócaḡ.
 4. An n-Éireócaḡ aḡ a ceacḡaḡ a cíocḡ aḡ mairtin i mbárac? ní —
 5. An 7cuḡḡeḡ ḡaḡs a leabaḡ i n-a ḡóca i mbárac? —
 6. — ḡiḡ bur leabaḡ aḡocḡ? Orclócaimíḡ.

* ná (M.) † nac (C., U.)

CEACT A CŪISŪEAS.

—(o)—

ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΦΑΪΡΤΙΝΕΑΔ. (IV.)

Δόμναλλ : "Έιρεδέατὸ ράτορμυς 1 n-α φεαράμ 1 mbάραδ, Ορϋλόατὸ ρέ 4 λεάδαρ, Λέιζφιὸ ρέ κύπλα line, Δύνφρατὸ ρέ 4 λεάδαρ, 45υρ Συρόφιὸ ρέ."	Καὸ τειρ τῦ, 4 Δόμναλλ ? Δόμναλλ : " Δειρμ 50 n-έιρεδέατὸ ράτορμυς 1 n-α φεαράμ, 50 n-ορϋλόατὸ ρέ 4 λεάδαρ, 50 λέιζφιὸ ρέ κύπλα line, 50 n-δύνφρατὸ ρέ 4 λεάδαρ, 45υρ 50 ρυτόφιὸ ρέ."	Καὸ τυθραϊρ κύπλα λά ὀ ριν, 4 Δόμναλλ ? Δόμναλλ : " Δυθαρτ 50 n-έιρεδέατὸ ράτορμυς 1 n-α φεαράμ, 50 n-ορϋλόατὸ ρέ 4 λεάδαρ, 50 λέιζφεατὸ ρέ κύπλα line, 50 n-δύνφρατὸ ρέ 4 λεάδαρ, 45υρ 50 ρυτόφεατὸ ρέ."
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ΑΥΘΑΡ CEACTTA.

Σκρίοδ ρεέλιη Εόζαη (Ceact 4 Τηί)
 (a) αρ αν πουλ ρο :—
 Δειρ Εόζαη 50 n-έιρεδέατὸ ράτορμυς,..... ;
 45υρ (b) αρ αν πουλ ρο :—
 Δυθαρτ Εόζαη 50 n-έιρεδέατὸ ράτορμυς,.....

CEACT A SEDEAS.

—(o)—

Τόμαρ Διμρηε.

Τηί ρίετὸ ρεϋυη	νεόματ.*	Seact lá	ρεαττμαιη.
Τηί ρίετὸ νεόματ	υαιρ αν ελυις.	ὸά ρεαττμαιη	κοιςτιζεαρ.
Ceitpe n-υαιρ αν ελυις αρ ρίετὸ...	λά.	Ceitpe ρεαττμαιη	μί.
Cūis lá, 7 τηί ρίετὸ, 7 τηί εέατ...	βλιαθαιη.	ὸά ρεαττμαιη θέας 7 θαεατ...	βλιαθαιη.
(Sé lá, 7 τηί ρίετὸ, 7 τηί εέατ...	βλιαθαιη βιρις.)	ὸά μί θέας	βλιαθαιη.

Seact lá na ρεαττμαιη.	Διμρηεαρ	Καταη.....?												
Δη Λυαιη.	Caitte.	Το βί { <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ζαδ ταρμμη.</td> <td>...ιρτ οιόε ὸια Λυαιη ρεο...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ταὸς {</td> <td>...ιρτ οιόε ὸια Μάιρτ ρεο...</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ὸια Μάιρτ</td> <td>" "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>αηηρο (ὸια Cεάταοιη)</td> <td>... αρβύ 1 n-οέ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ὸια ρηταοιη)</td> <td>... 1 n-οέ.</td> </tr> </table> </td> <td>...αρβύ αρείρ.</td> </tr> </table>	ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ζαδ ταρμμη.	...ιρτ οιόε ὸια Λυαιη ρεο...	Ταὸς {	...ιρτ οιόε ὸια Μάιρτ ρεο...	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ὸια Μάιρτ</td> <td>" "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>αηηρο (ὸια Cεάταοιη)</td> <td>... αρβύ 1 n-οέ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ὸια ρηταοιη)</td> <td>... 1 n-οέ.</td> </tr> </table>	ὸια Μάιρτ	" "	αηηρο (ὸια Cεάταοιη)	... αρβύ 1 n-οέ.	(ὸια ρηταοιη)	... 1 n-οέ.	...αρβύ αρείρ.
ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ζαδ ταρμμη.		...ιρτ οιόε ὸια Λυαιη ρεο...												
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ὸια Μάιρτ	" "													
αηηρο (ὸια Cεάταοιη)	... αρβύ 1 n-οέ.													
(ὸια ρηταοιη)	... 1 n-οέ.													
Δη Μάιρτ. Δη Cεάταοιη. Δη ὸαρταοιη.	Λάιρρεαδ.	Τά Ταὸς αηηρο (ὸια η-Δοιη) 1 n-οιη. αηοιρ.	αηοέτ.											
Δη Cαταρη. Δη ὸομηναδ.		φάιρτινεαδ. <table border="0"> <tr> <td> Θέρο { <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(ὸια Cαταρη)</td> <td>... 1 mbάραδ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ταὸς (ὸια ὸομηναίς)</td> <td>... αρβύ 1 mbάραδ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>αηηρο</td> <td>ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ευζαηη.</td> </tr> </table> </td> <td> ...ιρτ οιόε 1 mbάραδ. ...ιρτ οιόε ὸια ὸομηναίς } ρεο ...ιρτ οιόε ὸια Λυαιη } ευζαηη. </td> </tr> </table>	Θέρο { <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(ὸια Cαταρη)</td> <td>... 1 mbάραδ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ταὸς (ὸια ὸομηναίς)</td> <td>... αρβύ 1 mbάραδ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>αηηρο</td> <td>ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ευζαηη.</td> </tr> </table>	(ὸια Cαταρη)	... 1 mbάραδ.	Ταὸς (ὸια ὸομηναίς)	... αρβύ 1 mbάραδ.	αηηρο	ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ευζαηη.	...ιρτ οιόε 1 mbάραδ. ...ιρτ οιόε ὸια ὸομηναίς } ρεο ...ιρτ οιόε ὸια Λυαιη } ευζαηη.				
Θέρο { <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(ὸια Cαταρη)</td> <td>... 1 mbάραδ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ταὸς (ὸια ὸομηναίς)</td> <td>... αρβύ 1 mbάραδ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>αηηρο</td> <td>ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ευζαηη.</td> </tr> </table>	(ὸια Cαταρη)	... 1 mbάραδ.	Ταὸς (ὸια ὸομηναίς)	... αρβύ 1 mbάραδ.	αηηρο	ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ευζαηη.	...ιρτ οιόε 1 mbάραδ. ...ιρτ οιόε ὸια ὸομηναίς } ρεο ...ιρτ οιόε ὸια Λυαιη } ευζαηη.							
(ὸια Cαταρη)	... 1 mbάραδ.													
Ταὸς (ὸια ὸομηναίς)	... αρβύ 1 mbάραδ.													
αηηρο	ὸια Λυαιη ρεο ευζαηη.													

*μόιμέατ (C.) ; βυιμηρε (U.) † nό, ...ρεο ζαδ ταρτ ; nό, ...ρεο ιμηίς ταρμμη ; nό, ...ρεο caitte. † nό, ατρυζαθ.

CEACT A SEACTOÉAS.

(o)

RANNA NA OLIADHA.

		na míora.		na séarúir.		
30 Oliadha	Leat Oliadha	Ráite	Eanáir 31	An t-Earrac	ó Lá féile Dhíogae 50	89 Ld. (nó, 90 Ld.)
		Ráite	feabhra 28		h-Abhán, an 30ú Ld.	
			márta 31			
	Ráite	Abhán 30	An Samrac	ó Lá Bealtaine 50	92 Ld.	
	Ráite	Bealtaine 31		h-lú, an 31ú Ld.		
				Meiteam 30		
Leat- Oliadha	Ráite	lú 31	An Fógmaí	ó Lá Luġnara 50	92 Ld.	
		Luġnara 31		Deiread Fógmaí, an 31ú Ld.		
		Meadon Fógmaí 30				
	Ráite	Deiread Fógmaí 31	An Ĵeimead	ó Lá Samna 50	92 Ld.	
	Ráite	Samna 30		h-Eanáir, an 31ú Ld.		
			Mí na Noílas 31			

"Ĵeimead ceóac
Earrac reóac
Samrac Ĵriannair
Fógmaí breáĴ bliadhair."

ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΞΗΔΤ-ΛΑΙΤΡΕΑΔ. (I.)

ΤΑ ΠΑΘΡΟΥΣ ΑΝΗΡΟ ΑΝΟΙΡ. }
 ΟΟ ΒΙ ΡΕ ΑΝΗΡΟ Ι ΝΘΕ. } ΒΙΟΝΗ ΡΕ ΑΝΗΡΟ ΞΑΔ ΛΑ.
 ΒΕΙΘ ΡΕ ΑΝΗΡΟ Ι ΜΒΑΡΑΔ. }

Ο'ΕΙΡΥΞ ΤΑΘΞ ΔΡ Δ } ΔΡ ΜΑΙΘΙΝ Ι ΝΘΙΥ, } ΕΙΡΥΞΕΑΝΗ ΡΕ ΔΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ
 ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ } ΔΡ ΜΑΙΘΙΝ Ι ΝΘΕ, } ΕΛΟΣ ΞΑΔ ΜΑΙΘΙΝ.
 ΕΙΡΕΘΑΙΘ ΡΕ ΔΡ Δ ΡΕ Δ ΕΛΟΣ Ι ΜΒΑΡΑΔ, ΓC.)

ΜΟΘ ΟΡΘΟΥΙΞΤΕΑΔ. | ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΞΗΔΤ-ΛΑΙΤΡΕΑΔ.

“ Δ ΠΑΘΡΟΥΣ,	ΒΙΟΝΗ ΠΑΘΡΟΥΣ 'ΡΑΝ ΔΙΤ ΡΙΝ ΞΟ ΜΙΝΙC, ΑΞΥΡ
ΕΙΡΥΞ ΙΘ' ΡΕΑΡΑΗ.	ΕΙΡΥΞΕΑΝΗ ΡΕ Ι Ν-Α ΡΕΑΡΑΗ,
ΟΡCΑΙΛ ΟΟ ΛΕΑΒΑΡ.	ΟΡCΙΛΑΝΗ ΡΕ Δ ΛΕΑΒΑΡ,
ΛΕΙΞ CÚΠΛΑ ΛΙΝΕ.	ΛΕΙΞΕΑΝΗ ΡΕ CÚΠΛΑ ΛΙΝΕ,
ΘÚΝ ΟΟ ΛΕΑΒΑΡ.	ΘÚΝΑΝΗ ΡΕ Δ ΛΕΑΒΑΡ, ΑΞΥΡ
ΣΥΙΘ.”	ΣΥΙΘΕΑΝΗ ΡΕ.

ΕΙΡΥΞ ΙΘ' ΡΕΑΡΑΗ, ΓC.
 ΕΙΡΥΞΕΑΝΗ ΡΕ Ι Ν-Α ΡΕΑΡΑΗ, ΓC. { ΞΑΔ ΛΑ, (ΞΑΔ ΔΟΝ ΛΑ), ΞΑΔ ΟΙΘΕ, ΓC.
 ΞΟ ΜΙΝΙC, ΞΟ Η-ΑΝΝΑΗ, ΥΑΙΡΕΑΝΤΑ, ΓC.

ΒΕΙΡ | “ ΒΕΙΡΕΑΝΗ ΡΕΑΡ ΡΛΕΑΜΑΗ ΡΙΑΔΑ ΛΕΙΡ.”
 ΘΙΟΛ | “ ΝΙ ΘΙΟΛΑΝΗ ΡΙΑΔΑ ΝΑ ΡΙΑΔΑ ΕΙΛΕ.”

ΑΘΒΑΡ CΛΕΑΔΤΤΑ.

I. ΣCΡΙΘΒ ΡΑΙΘΤΕ Ι Ν-Α ΜΒΕΙΘ ΝΑ ΒΡΙΑΔΡΑ ΡΟ ΛΕΑΝΑΡ :—
 ΘÚΡΥΞΕΑΝΗ, ΒΥΑΙΛΕΑΝΗ, ΡΕΡΙΘΒΑΝΗ.

II. ΑΝ ΡCΕΙΛΙΝ ΡΙΝ Θ'ΙΝΝΙΡ ΕΘΞΑΝ (CΕΑΔΤ Α ΤΡΙ) ΡΕΡΙΘΒ Ε
 ΑΞΥΡ ΝΑ ΡΟCΑΙΛ, “ ΞΑΔ ΜΑΙΘΙΝ,” Ι Ν-ΙΟΝΑΘ ΝΑ ΘΡΟCΑΙΛ, “ ΔΡ
 ΜΑΙΘΙΝ Ι ΝΘΙΥ,” ΑΝΗ.

ΔΙΜΡΕΑΡ ΞΗΑΤ-ΛΑΙΤΡΕΑΣ. (II.)

Δ ΤΑΙΟΣ, An mbionn páoruis anpro so minic?	Δ mícíl, An mbionn Dómnall anpro so minic?
ΤΑΟΣ: "Díonn." An n-éirigeann ré i n-a fearam ---?	Míceál: "Ní Díonn." nA* h- } éirigeann ré i n-a? (nac n-) } fearam ---
ΤΑΟΣ: "Éirigeann." nA h- } orclann ré a (nac n-) } leabdar ---?	Míceál: "Ní éirigeann." An n-orclann ré a leabdar ---?
ΤΑΟΣ: "Orclann." nA (nac n) dúnann ré a leabdar ---?	Míceál: "Ní orclann." nA (nac n) dúnann ré a leabdar --?
ΤΑΟΣ: "Dúnann." so —.	Míceál: "Ní Dúnann." nA —.

<p>CaD veip? ΤΑΟΣ?</p> <p>Veip ré</p> <p>So mbionn páoruis anpro so minic.</p> <p>So n-éirigeann ré i n-a fearam.</p> <p>So n-orclann ré a leabdar.</p> <p>So n-dúnann ré é.</p>	<p>CaD veip Míceál?</p> <p>Veip ré</p> <p>nA (nac m) bionn Dómnall anpro so minic.</p> <p>nA h- (nac n-) éirigeann ré ---.</p> <p>nA h- (nac n-) orclann ré ---.</p> <p>nA (nac n) dúnann ré - - - .</p>
--	--

Cá mbionn páoruis zac lá? Anpro.
Cá scuireann ré a leabdar? I n-a póca.

- (a) Tá uiríobad i n-oidé:—An-? nac-? Cá-? so-. -nac-. muna-.
- (b) Tá réimíužad i n-oidé:—Ní-. Cia-? CaD-? nuair-.

Claoid | "Claoidéann neart ceart."
mol | "Molann an obair an fear."

ΔΟΥΒΑΡ CLEACTTA.

- I. Scriob páirte i n-a mbéid na focail seo:—An—? Cá—?
So—, agus ΔΙΜΡΕΑΡ ΞΗΑΤ-ΛΑΙΤΡΕΑΣ do'n bhríatar.
- II. An réilín rin d'innir eógan (Ceact a Trí) scríob ar
an n-oidé seo:—
Veip eógan so ndúirigeann páoruis ar a ré a
cíos zac maidin, - - - .

* nA (M.); † nac (C., U.)

‡ No, a veip

CEACHTA A XX., 7 A XXI.

—(o)—

ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΣΗΛΤ-ΛΑΙΤΗΕΑΔ. (III.)

uimír	an céad pearsa.	an dara pearsa.	an treas pearsa.
uairíó.	<p>ῤάορμυγς :</p> <p>“Ḃim anηro ʒo minic, Éimʒim im' fearaḂ, Opclaim mo leabaḂ, léiʒim cúpla líne, Ḃúnaim mo leabaḂ, aʒur Suiríim.”</p>	<p>“ḂeáḂ, a ῤάορμυγς, Ḃim* anηro ʒo minic, Éimʒim io' fearaḂ, Opclaim o leabaḂ, léiʒim cúpla líne, Ḃúnaim o leabaḂ, aʒur Suiríim.”</p>	<p>Ḃionn ῤάορμυγς anηro ʒo minic, Éimʒeann ré i n-a fearaḂ, Opclann ré a leabaḂ, léiʒeann ré cúpla líne, Ḃúnaann ré a leabaḂ, aʒur Suirdeann ré.</p>
	—im	—im	—
ioimíó.	<p>ῤάορμυγς 7 Séamur :</p> <p>“ḂimíḂ anηro ʒo minic, ÉimʒimíḂ i n-aḂ fearaḂ, OpclaimíḂ aḂ leabaḂ, léiʒimíḂ cúpla líne, ḂúnaimíḂ aḂ leabaḂ, aʒur SuiríimíḂ.”</p>	<p>“ḂeáḂ, a ῤάορμυγς 7 a Séamur, Ḃionn riḂ anηro ʒo minic, Éimʒeann riḂ i n-Ḃur fearaḂ, Opclann riḂ Ḃur leabaḂ, léiʒeann riḂ cúpla líne, Ḃúnaann riḂ Ḃur leabaḂ, aʒur Suirdeann riḂ.”</p>	<p>Ḃionn ῤάορμυγς 7 Séamur anηro ʒo minic, ÉimʒiḂ i n-a fearaḂ, OpclaiḂ a leabaḂ, léiʒiḂ cúpla líne, ḂúnaiḂ a leabaḂ, aʒur SuiríḂ.</p>
	—imíḂ	—	—iḂ

*riḂ, Ḃionn tú, éimʒeann tú, opclann tú, léiʒeann tú, ʒo.

Διηγεση Σηλτ-Λαίτθεατ. (IV.)

(ο)

ΑΥΘΑΡ ΚΕΔΑΤΤΑ.

	υιηιρ υατ αιυ.	υιηιρ ιολρα ιυ.
I.	Όναιμ μο ρυίτε ζατ οιυτε	Όναιμιυο αρ ρυίτε ζατ οιυτε
II.	Όναιρ υο ρυίτε ζατ οιυτε	Όναιρ ριυ υυρ ρυίτε „ „
III.	Όναιρ ρε α ρυίτε ζατ οιυτε	Όναιρ α ρυίτε „ „
		Όναιρ ρι α ρυίτε ζατ οιυτε

Μα Όναιρ ρε α ρυίτε, βιονν ρε ι η-α οοτλαυ, ιρ υόα.
Μυα ηΌναιρ ρε α ρυίτε, βιονν ρε ι η-α υύιρεατ, ζαν αιηαρ.

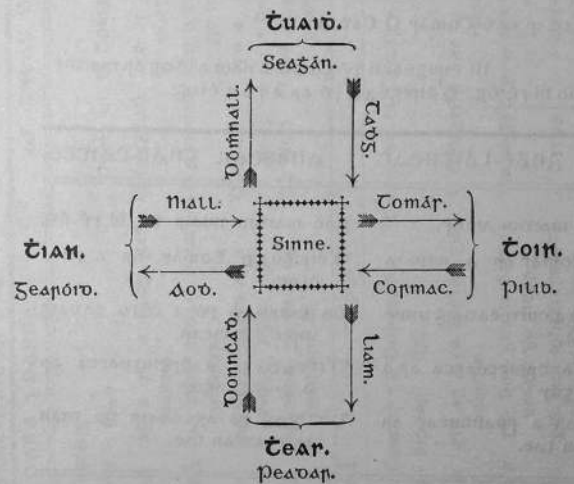
- I. "Ιτιμ μο θρεικρεατα αρ α ρεατ α ελοζ ζατ μαριν."
Σρηιοθ αν ραυ ριη, αζυρ ζατ ρεαρη υε'η υα υιηιρ υυ.
- II. Να κειρτεαηνα αζυρ να ρρεαζηαι ρεο λεαηαρ, ρρηιοθ ιυ' λεαυαρ ιαυ, αζυρ κυρ ιρτεαυ να ροαιλ ατ α ι η-εαρηαη ορηα:—
1. Δη ——— Σεαζάν η Σεαμυρ α μβείλ ι η-αον οορ? Ο! Όναιρ.
 2. α Σεαζάν η α Ταυόζ, αν η-ειρηζεαη ριυ ροιη α η-οετ ζατ μαριν? ———
 3. Δη η-ειρηζεαη Σεαζάν η Ταυόζ ροιη α η-οετ ζατ μαριν? ———
 4. Δη ——— ανηο ζατ αον λα? Νι βιμ.
 5. Δη ——— αν ζαευιτ ρό-ηεαη? Νι λείζηρ.
 6. Νά (ηατ) ——— ρό-ηαλλ ι? Νι λείζεαη (ριυ).

κεατ α υυ α'ς ριε.

(ο)

Δη Τηυό (II).

ηα η-Διηγεαηηα.



(Σε ριη : Κυρ ι ζεαρ ζυρ ι λαρ ηα η-ειρηεαη ατ αιμιο :))

- Τα Σεαζάν **Έυαιυ** ι μβείλ ρειρητε.
Τα Ρεαυαρ **Έεαρ** ι ζΟρηαιζ.
Τα Ριλιβ **Έοιη** ι μβαίτε ατ α Κιατ.
Τα Σεαροιο **Έιαη** ι ηζαλλιη.
- Τα Όμνηαλλ αζ υυλ **ό Έυαιυ** ζο βείλ ρειρητε.
Τα Λιαμ αζ υυλ **ό Έεαρ** ζο Οορηαιζ.
Τα Τομαρ αζ υυλ **ροιη** ζο βαίτε ατ α Κιατ.
Τα Δου αζ υυλ **ρηαιη** ζο ζαλλιη.
- Τα Ταυόζ αζ τεατ **α υεαυαυό** ό βείλ ρειρητε.
Τα Όμνηαυ αζ τεατ **α ηυεαρ** ό Οορηαιζ.
Τα Οορηματ αζ τεατ **αηοιη** ό βαίτε ατ α Κιατ.
Τα Μαλλ αζ τεατ **αηιαη** ό ζαλλιη.

[ΰαοιηυ.

" Δη ζαοτ α υεαυαυό βιονν ρι εηαυό, α'ρ κυρηεαη ρι ζυαηη αρ Δη ζαοτ α ηυεαρ βιονν ρι ταρ, α'ρ κυρηεαη ρι ρατ αρ ριολταυ. Δη ζαοτ αηοιη βιονν ρι τηρμ, α'ρ κυρηεαη ρι βρυτ αρ εαοιρηυ. Δη ζαοτ αηιαη βιονν ρι ρια, α'ρ κυρηεαη ρι ιαρε ι λιονταυ."

AIMSEAR SHÁT-ĈAITE. (I.)

Sean-fear las ir ead Tomár Ó Caola.

Ní éirigeann ré so oí a naoi a élos ar maidir
 áct, nuair do bí ré ós, o' éirigeað ré ar a ré a élos.

AIMSEAR SHÁT-LÁITREAC.

AIMSEAR SHÁT-ĈAITE.

Shac maidin anoir,
 Éirigeann Tomár ar a naoi a
 élos,
 Cuireann ré a cuir éadais uime
 so mall,
 Iteann ré a bheicfearta ar a
 deic, agus
 Bíonn ré ar a fuaimnear ar
 fead an lae.

Shac maidin nuair do bí ré ós,
 O' éirigeað Tomár ar a ré a
 élos,
 Do cuireað ré a cuir éadais
 uime so mear,
 O' iteað ré a bheicfearta ar
 a h-oct, agus
 Do bíod ré as obair so dian
 ar fead an lae.

—ann

—ad

a pádruis, an }
 n-éirigeað Tomár }
 ar a cúis a élos }
 nuair do bí ré }
 ós? }
 pádruis: "Ní
 éirigeað, áct
 o' éirigeað ré
 ar a ré a
 élos."

Caó duhairt pádruis?
 Duhairt ré
 Ná h- (nac n-) éirigeað T. ar a
 cúis a élos, áct so n-éirigeað
 ré ar a ré.

An scuireað ré }
 a cuir éadais }
 uime so mall? }
 "Ní cuireað,
 áct, do cuir-
 ead ré uime
 so mear iad."

Ná (nac s) cuireað ré a
 cuir éadais uime so mall,
 áct so scuireað ré uime so
 mear iad.

AÓBAR CLEACHTA.

I. An rceilín rin o'innir eógan (Ceacht a Trí) rceiób é
 agus na focail, "shac maidin nuair do bí ré ós," i n-ionad
 na b'focal, "ar maidin i n'oiu," ann.

II. Scriób párdte i n-a mbéid na b'iaicma ro leanar:—
 Do o' éirigeað, do rceióbad, do buaireað.

CEADTA Δ XXIV., Γ Δ XXV.

AIMREAN SHÁC-CAITTE. (II.)

uimír	an céad pearsa.	an dara pearsa.	an treas pearsa.
uacaid.	Tomár Ó Cadla: "Nuair do bíor ós, D'éirighinn ar a ré a élos sac maoin, Do cuirinn mo cúro éadais umam so meap, D'icinn mo mbreicfearta ar a h-óct, aSUR Do bínn aS obair so dian ar fead an lae."	"Sead, a Tomár, nuair do bír ós, D'éirighceá ar a ré a élos sac maoin, Do cuirceá do cúro éadais umac so meap, D'icceá do mbreicfearta ar a h-óct, aSUR Do bíceá aS obair so dian ar fead an lae."	Nuair do bí Tomár ós, D'éirighcead ré ar a ré a élos sac maoin, Do cuircead ré a cúro éadais uime so meap, D'icead ré a mbreicfearta ar a h-óct, aSUR Do bíod ré aS obair so dian ar fead an lae.
	—inn	—ceá	—(e)á
	Tomár γ Donncaó (.i. rean-feap eile): "Nuair do bíomar ós, D'éirighimír ar a ré a élos sac maoin, Do cuirimír ar scuro éadais umainn so meap, D'icimír ar mbreicfearta ar a h-óct, aSUR Do bímír aS obair so dian ar fead an lae."	"Sead, a Tomár γ a Donncaó, nuair do bíodar ós, D'éirighcead ríð ar a ré a élos sac maoin, Do cuircead ríð bui scuro éadais umaid so meap, D'icead ríð bui mbreicfearta ar a h-óct, aSUR Do bíod ríð aS obair so dian ar fead an lae."	Nuair do bí Tomár γ Donncaó ós, D'éirighidír ar a ré a élos sac maoin, Do cuiridír a scuro éadais umpa so meap, D'icidír a mbreicfearta ar a h-óct, aSUR Do bídír aS obair so dian ar fead an lae.
	—imír	—	—idír

18

uacaid.

toiraid.

ΑΙΜΡΕΑΡ ΞΗΛΕ-ΧΑΙΤΤΕ (III).

—(o)—

ΑΥΘΑΡ ΚΕΛΑΤΤΑ

	ΥΨΗΡ ΗΛΑΤΑΙΘ.	ΥΨΗΡ ΙΟΛΡΑΙΘ.
	βλιαδαντα	ό ριν,
I.	Ο'είμυγινν αρ α ρέ α ελος ζαε μαριν.	Ο'είμυγιμρ αρ α ρέ α ελος ζαε μαριν.
II.	Ο'είμυζεα αρ α ρέ α ελος ζαε μαριν.	Ο'είμυζεαθ ριδ αρ α ρέ α ελος ζαε μαριν.
III.	Ο'είμυζεαθ ρε αρ α ρέ α ελος ζαε μαριν.	Ο'είμυζοιρ αρ α ρέ α ελος ζαε μαριν.
	Ο'είμυζεαθ ρι αρ α ρέ α ελος ζαε μαριν.	

I. "Νυαιρ το βιορ ος, το εμυρυν μο εαριμ οριμ ζαε μαριν πομν του αρ ροιτ τομ."

Σερποθ αν ραθ ριν, αζυρ ζαε ρεαρη το'η οα υμηρ οθ.

II. Να εειρτεαννα αζυρ να ρρεαζρη ρεο λεαρη, ρερποθ το' τεαβρη ιαθ, αζυρ εμρ ιρτεαε να ροεαι ατά ι η-εαρηαμ ορτα :—

1. Δη η-εμυζεαθ αρ α ρεαετ α ελος ζαε μαριν ανυρτο*? —
2. Δη ——— Σεαζάν ανηρο ζαε λα οα βλιαδαιη ό ριν? ηι βιοθ.
3. Κα μβιοθ Σεαμυρ αζυρ ταθς ζαε Σαεαρη ανυρτο? Το ——— ρα θαε.
4. Δη ρερποθαμν-ρε αν ζαεοιτς εμρτα βλιαδαιη ό ριν? Το ———
5. Να (ναε) ——— ρέμ η ταθς αν ζαεοιτς εμρτα βλιαδαιη ό ριν? Το ρερποθαθ (ριδ).

*ηό, ι η-εμρτο. Δνυρταο (C, U.) 28

ΚΕΛΑΤ Α ΣΕ Α'Σ ΡΙΧΕ

—(o)—

ΜΟΘ ΚΟΙΝΣΕΑΛΛΑΕ. (I.)

Δη 'μθό* ουιηε ατά ι λάεαρη ανηρο ανοιρ? ριχε ουιηε. } Το βέαθ Σεαζάν ανηρο αζαμν, }
'Σεαθ, ηι'λ αετ ριχε ουιηε: } αετ ζο θρμλ ρέ θρεοιτε. }
ηι'λ Σεαζάν ό θρηαιη ανηρο. } Οα μβέαθ Σεαζάν αζαμν, }
} Το βέαθ ουιηε α'ρ ριχε αζαμν. }

α ταθς, ορκατ αν τοπαρ ριν. }
ταθς: "ηι ρέοιρ ηομ ε. τα } Οα μβέαθ αν εοεαρη ας ταθς, }
αν ζελαρ αιρ, η ηι'λ αν εοεαρη } ο'ορκεοαθ ρέ αν τοπαρ ριν. }

ο ριλη, ρερποθ ροεαι ηό τοθ αρ }
αν ζελαρ τοθ. ριλη: "ηι } Οα μβέαθ εαηε ας ριλη, }
ρέοιρ ηομ ε, ηι'λ αοη εαηε } το ρερποθραθ ρέ αρ αν ζελαρ }
αζαμν." } τοθ.

ΑΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΧΑΙΤΤΕ.	ΜΟΘ ΚΟΙΝΣΕΑΛΛΑΕ.
Κάρτα λα ό ριν,	Οα μβέαθ ράορημς ανηρο ανοιρ (αετ ηι'λ)
Το θι ράορημς ι η-α ρυιθε 'ραν αιρ ριν.	Οο βέαθ ρέ ι η-α ρυιθε 'ραν αιρ εεαρηα.
Ο'είμυζ ρέ ι η-α ρεαρηαμ,	Ο'είμυζαθ ρέ ι η-α ρεαρηαμ,
Ο'ορκατ ρέ α τεαβρη,	Ο'ορκεοαθ ρέ α τεαβρη,
Το λέιζ ρέ,	Το λέιζρεαθ ρέ,
Το ούν ρέ α τεαβρη, αζυρ	Το ούνρεαθ ρέ α τεαβρη, αζυρ
Το ρυιθ ρέ.	Το ρυιθρεαθ ρέ.

Κατ | "Το εαηρεαθ αοη ουιηε αιρζεαθ, αετ ηρ ρεαρ
θαης } ζαρηα το θαεοαθ ε."

ΑΥΘΑΡ ΚΕΛΑΤΤΑ.

I. Δη ρεεηηη ριν ο'ιμηρ εοζαν (Κεαετ α τηρ) ρερποθ αρ αν ηουτ
ρο ε:—"Οα μβέαθ τομάρ ό Καθτα ζο θρεαζ λέοιρ
αρηρ (αετ ηι'λ) το οαηρεοαθ ρέ αρ α ρέ α ελος, αζυρ --"

*..ι. αν ιομθα. Για ηέοη (C, U.) Κα μέαο (U.) 29

	AN CEAD PEARSA.	AN DARA PEARSA.	AN TREAS PEARSA.
uathair.	<p>PAORUIZ:</p> <p>"Da mbéinn angho i mbárac,* (ac ní béad)</p> <p>D'éireócaimh im' fearam, D'orclócaimh mo leabair, Do léisrinn, Do dúnraimh mo leabair, agus Do fuirpinn."</p>	<p>"Sead, a páoruis, Da mbéiteá angho i mbárac, D'éireóctá† id' fearam, D'orclóctá† do leabair, Do léisreá, Do dúnra do leabair, agus Do fuirpreá."</p>	<p>Da mbéad páoruis angho i mbárac, D'éireócaó ré i n-a fearam, D'orclócaó ré a leabair, Do léisreó ré, Do dúnraó ré a leabair, agus Do fuirpreó ré.</p>
	<p>—óca } inn —f }</p>	<p>—óct } á —f }</p>	—
iolaraid.	<p>PAORUIZ 7 SEAMUIR:</p> <p>"Da mbéimír angho i mbárac, D'éireócaimír i n-ar fearam, D'orclócaimír ar leabair, Do léisrimír, Do dúnraimír ar leabair, agus Do fuirpimír."</p>	<p>"Sead, a páoruis 7 a Seamuir, Da mbéad rib angho i mbárac, D'éireócaó rib i n-bur fearam, D'orclócaó rib bur leabair, Do léisreóó rib, Do dúnraóó rib bur leabair, agus Do fuirpreóó rib."</p>	<p>Da mbéad páoruis 7 Seamuir angho i mbárac, D'éireócaidóir i n-a fearam, D'orclócaidóir a leabair, Do léisridóir, Do dúnraidóir a leabair, agus Do fuirpidóir.</p>
	<p>—óca } imír —f }</p>	—	<p>—óca } idóir —f }</p>

* "i mbárac" an Domnac, agus dá bfuil rin ní béimio angho.
† D'éireóca, d'orclóca (M.)

AODAR CEACHTA.

—(o)—

MOO COINSEALLAC. (III.)

	UATHAIR UATHAIO.	UATHAIR IOLRAIO.	Réimniugad.
	Da mbéimír angho i mbárac (ac ní béimio : i mbárac an Domnac),		
I.	D'orclócaimh mo leabair,	D'orclócaimír do léir ar leabair,	an Dara R.
II.	D'orclócaimh do leabair, a p.,	D'orclócaó do rib-re bur leabair, a p. 7 a S.,	
III.	D'orclócaimh do leabair,	D'orclócaó do leabair-ran (p. 7 S.) a leabair;	
	agus, nuair do béad an ceac léisre agusaimh,		
I.	Do dúnraimh mo leabair,	Do dúnraimír do léir ar leabair,	an Céad R.
II.	Do dúnraimh do leabair, a p.,	Do dúnraó do rib-re bur leabair, a p. 7 a S.,	
III.	Do dúnraimh do leabair,	Do dúnraó do leabair-ran (p. 7 S.) a leabair.	

Dubair do n-orclócaimh mo leabair... 7c.

An nac } cuirpread...? Do cuirpread. Ní cuirpread.

ADBAR CEACCTA.

- I. "Da mbéad cairín aSAM, v'páspainn mo hata im' óiaró 'ra baite."
Scríob an ráó rin aSUR hác pearra, ve'n dá uimh, vó.
- II. Na ceisteanna aSUR na fheadraí reo leanar, reoib id' leabhar iad, aSUR cuir ircead na focail acá i n-easnamh opra:—
 1. Dá mbéad céad púnt (£100) aSAT-ra 7 céad púnt eile aS Tadó, an móir vó— aSaid aRAON? Vó— dá céad aSAMn.
 2. a Tadó, dá mbéinn anro i mbárad, ná (nac) léigfinn roinnt haeóitge? Tadó:—"Vó ———."
 3. Cao dubairt Tadó? Dubairt ré so - - - - - dá - - - - -.
 4. Dá mbéad ríó-re anro i mbárad ná (nac) léigfead ríó? Vó ———.
 5. Dá mbéad tairt oir, an n-óirá veó uirce? V' ———.

CEISTEANNA GRAMADAISE.

- a. Cao ir moó, pearra aSUR uimh vó na briaicraib reo:—
Duailead, v'imleódamir, caicé, vó mácra, vó buairóir leanaóir, vó reoibpáinn, icimír.
- b. Cao ir ainreap, pearra aSUR uimh vó na briaicraib reo:—
Vó mólainn, vó hcapair, baileócar, léigro, vó vuirgeadair, vó cósaimir, lapamio, vóirparó, vó lipreap, fheadrócamio, vó rraicá, vó nigeamair, vó ríudlaóar, brippead, vó ériocnuigimír.

ADBAR CEACCTA.

(o)
Aéruaó i vórapé briaicair i noiaió: 'an...?' 'ní,' 'ge.

An...?	Δn	{ n-éirigeann...? n-éirigeadó...? n-éirigeócar...? n-éirigeócad...?	Δn	{ n'óúnnann...? n'óúnnadó...? n'óúnnparó...? n'óúnnparó...?
Nac...?	Nac		Nac	
ná...?	ná	h-éirigeann...?	ná	vóúnnann...?
ní	ni	éirigeann...	ni	vóúnnann.
...so	...so	{ n-éirigeann... n-éirigeadó... n-éirigeócar... n-éirigeócad...}	...so	{ n'óúnnann... n'óúnnadó... n'óúnnparó... n'óúnnparó...}
...nac	...nac		...nac	
...ná	...ná	h-éirigeann...	...ná	vóúnnann...
An...?	Δn	{ éirig...?	Δn	{ vóúnn...?
Ná...?	Ná		Ná	
Do	v'	{ éirig. éirigeadó. éirigeócar. éirig.	Do	{ vóúnn. vóúnnadó. vóúnnparó. vóúnn.
níon	niop		niop	
...sur	...sur	{ éirig...}	...sur	{ vóúnn...}
...nár	...nár		...nár	
má	má	{ éirig éirigeann....}	má	{ vóúnn vóúnnann....}
Muna	Muna	{ n-éirigeann... n-éirigeadó....}	Muna	{ n'óúnnann... n'óúnnadó....}
Munair	Munair	éirig... (maíar)	Munair	vóúnn....
Δn. nac. so. muna.	Lairé tórapig an briaicair. { hcapair. Conron (nac, 'l.' 'm.' 'n.' 'p.' 'r.' 's.')		Δn v-éirigeadó. 'n'-roin an ngucaíre. v'róubadó.	
Δn. vó. ní. níon. ná. sur. má. munair.	{ hcapair. Conron.		Séiríre. Séiríre.	

ceacht a naoi

TABLE

		uimhir uachtair.		
		an céad pearsa.	an dara pearsa.	an treas pearsa.
moð orduigthead.		Cuirim mo	Cuir do	Cuireadh taos a
dimsear éirte.		Do cuirear	Do cuirir	Do cuir ré
raistinead.	moð táscað.	Cuireadh	Cuirfir	Cuirfidh ré
gnáð-láirthead.		Cuirim	Cuirir	Cuireann ré
gnáð-éirte.		Do cuirinn	Do cuirteá	Do cuireadh ré
moð coingeallad.		Do cuirfinn	Do cuirfeá	Do cuirfeadh ré

a's rice.

DIAGRAM RIASALTA.

uimhir iolraio.				
an céad pearsa.		an dara pearsa.		an treas pearsa.
Cuirimír	an	Cuirió	duir	Cuirioir a
Do cuireamar		Do cuireadar		Do cuireodar 1 nód.
Cuirfimid	hacai	Cuirfidh sib	hacai	Cuirfidh 1 mbáhað.
Cuirimíó		Cuireann sib	hacai	Cuirioir { SAC MAIDIN.
Do cuirimír		Do cuireadh sib		Do cuirioir { SAC MAIDIN ANUINNÍO.
Do cuirfimid	oipainn	Do cuireadh sib	oipainn	Do cuirioir { DÁ MBÉINN, (DÁ MBÉITEÁ TC.,) DÉ DUL A BAILE.

CEACT Δ ΘΕΙC Δ'S ΡΙCΕ.

—(o)—

15.

—(o)—

(I.)—ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΛΑΙΤΗΕΑC.

(1):	(2)	:	(3)		(1)	:	(2)	:	(3)
ni	1r múnτεοιr (1r) rcoláire	:	mire,* mé.		Θειrιm Συr(Δb) nAc	:	múnτεοιr rcoláire	:	mire, mé.
ni	1r rcoláire (,,) múnτεοιr	:	τυrΔ, tú.		Συr nAc	:	rcoláire múnτεοιr	:	τυrΔ, tú.
ni	n- oic an lá 1r bpeáz an lá 1r áluiññ an lá	:	é reo, é : é.		nAc Συr ΣυrAb	:	oic an lá bpeáz an lá áluññ an lá	:	é reo, é : é.
Δ ταιrς, an ταrς :	(1r) múnτεοιr "1r eAr." [- 1r múnτεοιr].	:	mire ?		Θειr ταrς: Συr	:	múnτεοιr	:	mire.
an ταrς : "ni	(,,) ΣυrΑΔ h- eAr. [- ni (1r) ΣυrΑΔ.] uille 1r eAr	:	i rin ? i		nAc Συr(Δb)	:	ΣυrΑΔ uille	:	i rin, i.

(1) (2) (3) (2) (3) (2) (1) (2) (3)
*1r múnτεοιr mire; nó, múnτεοιr mire; nó, múnτεοιr 1r eAr mire.

1r | (1) (2) (3)
"1r cAopA mór : an τ-uAn i bpeAr."

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACTTA.

Cυr an focal ro 'θειrιm' ροιñ ΣAc ράθ θίοθ ro leAnAr, 7 ρεrίοθ na ράιrτε ριñ ιθ' leAbAr:—

- (1) 1r ποcτύr é ριñ. (2) ni ΣυrΑΔ i ριñ, AcC cor. (3) "(1r) θεArθpάτAr πο'n bAr an corAc." (4) 1r liom-ρA an leAbAr ro. (5) "ni h-uAcAc πο θυine Δ bpeAr." (6) 1r oic an lá é reo. (7) "1r mArC an ρéAluιrθε an ΔιμρeAr." (8) ni ποcτύr nA τAιλλiύr m'ArAr: ρειrμεοιr 1r eAr é. (9) "1r uAιΣηeAc an ρυθ leAnθ ΣAn mArAr."

(1) : (2) : (3)			(1) : (2) : (3)			
	1r (1r)	mire tura	Séamur Ó Uíriain. Uóinnall Ó Catáin.	Deirim sur(Δb) sur	mire tura	Séamur Ó Uíriain. Uóinnall Ó Catáin.
	(1r)	Sin í í rin)	Uírigio Ní Catáin.	surab	í rin	Uírigio Ní Catáin.
	(1r)	Sin é é rin)	an leabhar do cuirear ar an mbóro.	surab	é rin	an leabhar do cuirear ar an mbóro.
Δ ταιός,	nae	mire	Séamur Ó Uíriain?	Deir ταιός	mire	Séamur Ó Uíriain.
47 ταιός :	" 1r	τύ."	(an τ-έ) ατά 1 n-α ριυθε ?	sur		
ταιός :	an (1r)	é Seazán	" " " ")	nae	é Seazán	(an τ-έ) ατά 1 n-α ριυθε
αέτ	" ní h-έ (" " " ")	" " " ")	αέτ (surab	έ) ράορμυς	(" " " ")

Cuir i gcomparáio le Ceadct Δ Deic a' r fice:—

- I. 1r (múinteoir— uille— bheá—): ainn coitceann, nó, aiviac 1 noiaio '1r.'
- II. 1r (mire— í rin— é rin—): forainm 1 noiaio '1r.'

1r | " 1r é ceact an τ-φασαίλ é (an ceact φαδα mail)"

ΔΥΒΑΡ CEACTA.

Cuir na focail seo 'deir ré' roimh gac ráð uíob ro leanar, agus reiríob na ráiote rin ro' leabhar:—

- (1). 1r é ράορμυς an buadail 1r φεαρ.
- (2). Sin é an cáρτα buíde.
- (3). Mire an múinteoir.
- (4). Sib-φe na ρcoláirí.
- (5). " Ní h-íad na φir móρa Δ baimeann an φόζμηφ.
- (6). " Ní h-é lá na gaoite lá na ρcolb."
- (7). 1r é Seazán ro bφir an φuinneός.
- (8). Ní h-é an cáρτα buíde ατά αφατ-φa, αέτ an cáρτα bán.
- (9). Ní h-é ράορμυς 'ná Caoimhgin é, αέτ φionnbaφφ.
- (10). 1r é mo tuairim go bφuil an ceapc αφατ.

CEACHT A D'ÓDÉAS A'S FICE.

—(o)—

(III.) —AIMSEAR CÁITTE.

AIMSEAR LAITREAC.		AIMSEAR CÁITTE.	
I.	1r Saedéal Taos, — 1r ead. ní (1r) Sall é, — ní h-ead.	1a Saedéal an t-atair eógan, — do b' ead. níon(1a) Sall é, — níonb' ead.	Dubairt 1u(1a) Saedéal an t-atair eógan. — 1ub' ead. níu(1a) Sall é, — níub' ead.
II.	ní h-é Dóinnall {atá as cainnt, aet, (1r é) páoruis (,,)	níonb' é Dóinnall {do bí as cainnt, aet, (do b' é) páoruis (,,)	níub' é Dóinnall do bí as cainnt, aet, (1ub' é) páoruis (,, ,,)

Deirim nac é Dóinnall atá as cainnt, aet (1ub' é) Seasán (atá as cainnt).
 Dubairt níub' é Dóinnall do bí as cainnt, aet (1ub' é) Seasán (do bí as cainnt).

An Saedéal Gleairtón? níonb' ead. níu Saedéal an t-atair eógan ó Shannna? do b' ead.
 Anb' é páoruis an buacail do b' fearr 'ra mang i noé? níonb' é. níub' é? níonb' é.

A'ÓDAR CEACHTA.

(a) "1r brotallaic an lá é reo. 1r é an lá 1r brotallaige táinig le reachtain é."
 (b) "1r i Máirín an cailín 1r veire ar an bfeir i noiu, aet, ní h-1r Saedéalaiige."

- I. Scriob na páirtí rín (a) (b) asur aimsear cáitte dóib.
- II. Scriob na páirtí rín (a) (b) arís, aimsear cáitte dóib, asur an focal ro 'dubairt' nómpa.

CEACHT A TRÍDÉAS A'S FICE.

—(o)—

(IV.) —MOO COINSEALLAIC.

Dá mbéad tarb oir,
 An(1a) máit leat cupán té?
 1aó máit liom.
 níon máit liom.

Arb' fearr leat cupán bainne?
 Do b(1a) fearr liom.
 níonb' fearr liom.

Dubairt ré, dá mbéad tarb air,
 1u máit leir cupán té.
 níu máit leir cupán té.

1ub' fearr leir cupán bainne.
 níub' fearr leir cupán bainne.

...1u máit (liom, 1c.,) nó, ...1o mbéad máit (liom 1c.,)
 ...1ub' fearr (liom 1c.,) nó, ...1o mb' fearr (liom, 1c.,)

"Dá mbéad an 1rian as rcoiltead na 1riann, 1aó máit leir an bhuairtéirí teaf."
 "Dá mbéad cuigeann as an 1eat, 1aó mínic a bor féin inni."
 "b' fearr liom do béal do veit bairte 'na b'réasac."

A'ÓDAR CEACHTA.

Scriob páirtí 1 n-a mbéir na fuirmeada ro leanar de'n 1airc, asur Moó Coinseallaic do 1ac fuirm dóib :—

Ar?
 1aó, níon, níonb'.
 1u, 1ub', níu, níub'.

CEACCT A CEACCAIROEAS A'S FICE.

(o) —
ACÁIM.
 (o) —

(I.) — ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΛΑΪΧΕΑΔ.

Περαρα. Uimír	Uacáro.	Uolparó.
I.	Δ ράορμυς, Δν θ <u>fuil</u> τά ας μυε?	ράορμυς: " ní'lim; áct cáim áς ριυδαλ."
II.	Δν θ <u>fuil</u> μιρε ας ρεριόδαθ?	" ní'lim; áct cáim áς léixeam." (νό, ται)
III.	Δν θ <u>fuil</u> Seaxán ας μυε?	" ní'l; áct cá ré áς ριυδαλ."
	Δν θ <u>fuil</u> Máire ας léixeam?	" ní'l; áct cá pí áς ρεριόδαθ."
I.	Δν θ <u>fuil</u> τυρα á'ρ Seaxán ας μυε?	" ní'limíð; áct cáimíð áς ριυδαλ."
II.	Δν θ <u>fuil</u> μιρε á'ρ Máire áς léixeam?	" ní'l (píð); áct cáττοι áς ρεριόδαθ."
III.	Δν θ <u>fuil</u> Seaxán á'ρ Dómnall ας μυε?	" ní'lip; áct cáip (píao) áς ριυδαλ."

Θειρ ράορμυς **ná*** (nác† θ)fuil ré áς μυε,
 áct **so** θfuil ré áς ριυδαλ, γε.
ná (nác θ)fuil Seaxán áς μυε? ní'l.
Cá θfuil Seaxán?

fuil: $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{An} \\ \text{Cá} \\ \text{nác} \end{matrix} \right\} \theta\text{fuil...? } \left. \begin{matrix} \text{ná} \\ \text{so} \\ \text{nác} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{fuil... } \left. \begin{matrix} \text{ní} \\ \text{ná} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{fuil} = \text{ní'l.}$

τá | "τá ré óóm μυγιν λειρ αν τσάιτ-πέιτλεαν."
 fuil | "ní'l áon τειντεάν μαρ το τειντεάν πέιν."

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACTTA.

- (a) "Cáim im' feara: ní'lim im' fuíde."
- (b) "Deipim so θfuilim im' feara: ná fuilim im' fuíde."
 Scriob an dá páð rin (a) (b) ásur sac περαρα ve'n óá
 uimír óóíð.

*ná (M). †nac (C., U.)
 50

CEACCT A CUICTOES A'S FICE.

(o) —
 (II.) — **MOO OHOUICTEAC.**

Περαρα.	Uimír Uacáro.	Uimír Uolparó.
I.	[ðim]	ðimír ánhpo áρ á θ á élog.
II.	ði ánhpo áρ á θ á élog.	ðíð " " "
III.	ðioð τ. " " "	ðioír " " "

ði | "ðioð μυο áςατ πέιν, nó
 ðí 'n-a éaxmuir."

(III.) — ΔΙΜΜ ΘΡΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ.

á τάρθς, áβαιρ τε Dómnall τάρθς:
ðeic ánhpo áρ á θ á élog. "ði ánhpo áρ á θ, á Dómnall."
 áβαιρ τε Caoimhín
san ðeic áς eainnt. "ná ði áς eainnt, á Caoimhín."

Cia'ca to b' feara leac
 ðeic ánhpo nó ðeic i n-America?
 ðeic so látoir nó san ðeic áρ pógnað?
 μυο to ðeic áςατ πέιν nó ðeic i n-a éaxmuir?

ðeic | "I' feara ðeic ðioíaoim 'ná ðeic θpóé-θnócaé."
 "ní'póipm to ðúine ðóct ciall to ðeic áige."

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACTTA.

Scriob trí páðte i n-a mbéir na focail seo:—
 ðeic san ðeic, to ðeic.

CEACÉT Δ ΣΕΘΕΑΣ Δ'S ΡΙΣΕ.

(ο)

(IV.) — ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΣΑΙΤΕ.

Uimhir				Pearra.		
Uacáir.	Δ Ράσρμυς, Δη ΠΑΘΑΙΡ Δη παθαρ-ρα Δη παιθ Σεαζάν Δη παιθ Μάιρε	} 1 ησέ?	ανηρο	ράσρμυς: " Ní παθαρ; " Ní παθαίρ; " Ní παιθ; " Ní παιθ;	" το βίορ 'ρα θαίτε." " το βίρ-ρε 'ρα θαίτε, λειρ." " το βί ρειρεαν " " " " το βί ριρε " " "	I. II. III.
Ιοιπαρό.	Δη παθαίρ ρέιν 7 ταός Δη παθαρ ρέιν 7 Μυιρμυρ Δη παιθ Κάιτ 7 Ειβλίν	} 1 ησέ?	ανηρο	" Ní παθαμην*; " Ní παθαβαν†; " Ní παθασαν;	" το βίομην* 'ρα θαίτε." " το βίοβαν†-ρε 'ρα θαίτε, λειρ." " το βίοσαν-ραν 'ρα θαίτε, λειρ."	I. II. III.

ΡΑΙΘ: $\left. \begin{matrix} \Delta\eta \\ \text{N}\acute{\alpha} \\ \text{C}\acute{\alpha} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ παιθ...?}$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} \dots\text{N}\acute{\alpha} \\ \dots\text{N}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma} \\ \dots\text{S}\acute{\omicron} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ παιθ...}$
ΝΙ ΠΑΙΘ.

Θυθαίρε Ράσρμυς **ΝΑ** (**ΝΑΣ**) παιθ ρέ ανηρο 1 ησέ, αςτ **S**Ο παιθ ρέ 'ρα θαίτε.

ΝΑ (**ΝΑΣ**) παιθ Σεαζάν 'ρα θαίτε 1 ησέ? Το βί. **ΣΑ** παθαίρ 1 ησέ, Δ Ράσρμυς? Ρ.: " Το βίορ 'ρα θαίτε."

Το βί | " 1ρ μινις **το βί** αν ειμιν ειονησάσ."

ΔΥΘΑΡ CLEACÉTΤΑ.

" Το βίορ im' εσολαθ άρειρ: ní παθαρ im' θυίρεαδτ."

" Θειρμυρ Sο παθαρ im' εσολαθ άρειρ: ná παθαρ im' θυίρεαδτ."

Scríob an dá pád rin, asur sac pearra de'n dá uimhir údóib.

*—μαίρ (M.)

†—θαίρ (M)

CEACT A SEACTOÉAS A'S FICE.

—(o)—

(V.) —AIMREAN SHÁT-LÁITHEAC;

(VI.) —AIMREAN SHÁT-CAITTE.

pearra.	uimhir uachtair.	uimhir iolrair.
I.	(V.) bím im' còislaò	bímíò 1 n-ár sgoislaò
II.	bíh-re iò' "	bíonn ríò-re 1 n-òur sgoislaò
III.	bíonn reirean 1 n-a còislaò	bíò ríò-ran 1 n-a sgoislaò
	cimceall a veic a cíos Sác oirde.	cimceall a veic a cíos Sác oirde.
I.	(VI.) Do bínn im' còislaò	Do bímír 1 n-ár sgoislaò
II.	Do bíteá-ra iò' "	Do bíò ríò-re 1 n-òur sgoislaò
III.	Do bíò reirean 1 n-a còislaò	Do bíóir-rin 1 n-a sgoislaò
	Sác oirde, poinnic bháðanta ó rin. a h-oct a cíos cimceall	cimceall a h-oct a cíos Sác oirde, poinnic bháðanta ó rin.

Deir ré { 50 mbím...., 50 mbír... 7c. (V.)
50 mbínn...., 50 mbíteá.... 7c. (VI.)

NÁ (nac m) bíonn ríò 1 n-òur sgoislaò poim meadon-oirde ve shát? Bímíò. Ní bímíò.

NÁ (nac m) bíteá iò' còislaò poim a h-oct, a sur tú iò' leand? Do bínn, ir oéa. Ní bínn.

Bíonn "bíonn an fírinne pearb uaireanta."
"bíonn ceann túb ar Sác maoin earras."

AÚDAR CLEACTA.

Bím. Do bínn.

Scríob páirtce 1 n-a mbéir Sác pearra, uimhir uachtair 7 uimhir iolrair, do'n óa bhíacair rin.

ceacht a h-ochtóeas a's ríce.

—(o)—

(VII.) —**Διμρεαν Φάιρτineac.**

Peapra.	uimhir uatáiō.	uimhir iolraíō.
	Lá raoirie an lá i mbárac, 7 'd'á dhíis rin,	
I.	béad 'ra baile,	béimíō*-ne 'ra baile,
II.	béin-re 'ra baile leir, a t.	béio rib-re 'ra baile, leir, a sur
III.	béio taos 'ra baile.	béio (t. 7 s.) 'ra baile.

Deirim

- so mbéad...
- so mbéin...
- so mbéio ré...
- so mbéimíō*...
- so mbéio rib...
- so mbéio...

ná (nac m) } béad...

Dubart

- so mbéinn...
- so mbéicéá...
- so mbéad ré...
- so mbéimír...
- so mbéad rib...
- so mbéidír...

ná (nac m) } béinn...

ná (nac m) béio Seasán anro i mbárac? ní béio.

Cá mbéin i mbárac, a páoruis? p. "béad 'ra baile."

béio | "Muna raib ré i nóc a'ac, béio ré i noiu a'ac."

ADBAR CLEACTA.

- I. "Deirim so mbéad im' coislaó roim a veic." Scriob an páo rin a sur sac peapra de'n dá uimhir óó. [bíó "deirim" i n'ac páo bíó a'ac.]
- II. "Dubart so mbéinn im' coislaó roim a veic." Scriob an páo rin a sur sac peapra de'n dá uimhir óó. [bíó "dubart" i n'ac páo bíó a'ac.]

*béimíō, nó, béam (M.)

ceacht a naoitóeas a's ríce.

—(o)—

(VIII.) —**Moó Coingeallac.**

Peapra	uimhir uatáiō.	uimhir iolraíō.
	Muna mbéad sur lá raoirie an lá i mbárac,	
I.	Do béinn ar rcoil, a sur	Do béimír so leir ar rcoil.
II.	Do béicéá-ra ar rcoil, a Seamuir, a sur	Do béad rib-re ar rcoil, a s., a sur a m.
III.	Do béad Muir ar rcoil.	Do béidír -rin (s. a sur m.) ar rcoil.

Deirim { so mbéinn ar rcoil i mbárac,
Dubart { muna mbéad sur lá raoirie é.

Do béad | "Dá mbéad roineann so Samain, do béad breall ar duine éisin."
"Dá mbéad ríor a'ac, do béad léigear a'ac."

ADBAR CLEACTA.

"Dá mbéinn im' dúireact ar fead na h-oiúce, do béinn cráúce ar fead an lae i n-a óiaró." Scriob an páo rin, a sur sac peapra de'n dá uimhir óó.

SUM.

Διμρεαν Φάιρτineac.	Διμρεαν Φάιρτineac.	Moó Oporuigeac.	Moó Tápéac.	Moó Coingeallac.
	Abair le páoruis beic a'ac léigear...	"bí a'ac léigear, a páoruis..."	Tá páoruis a'ac léigear anoir. Do bí ré a'ac léigear i n'oc. Béio ré a'ac léigear i mbárac. Bíonn ré a'ac léigear sac lá, nuair bíonn ré ar rcoil. Ní bíó ré a'ac léigear eom minie rin anuiró. Dá mbéad taos anro, do béad ré a'ac léigear.	III. II. I. IV. VII. V. VI. VIII.

CEAECT A DACTO

(o)

Deirim leat . . . , Dubairt leat . . . , r.

Cáit : " a Seaáin, Tá Tós 50 las. Ní' l don 50ile aise.	Deir Cáit 50 bfuil t. 50 las. ná fuil don	Dubairt Cáit 50 naib t. 50 las. ná naib don
Ir pior dom é. Ní maic an r. é. Ir í Máire u'innir dom é. Ní h-í rin a banalra.	50m pior uí é. naic maic an r. é. 50mab í Máire... naic í rin a b.	50mb' pior uí é. nám maic an r. é. 50mb' í Máire..... námh' í rin a b.
Déiró ré 'ra leabair fearra. Ní maiprió ré i bpaó.	50 mbéiró ré..... ná maiprió ré.....	50 mbéadó ré..... ná maiprió ré.....
Do labair ré liom-ra, aic Níor tuisear 50 maic é. Buail anonn eise 50 luat, 7 Díóó ruo éigin aiat uó, aic Ná déin móran cainnte leir."	Deir (nó, Dubairt) Cáit le Seaáin 50m labair ré léi réin, aic nám tuis 7í 50 maic é ; buailad anonn eun tairis 50 luat, 7 ruo éigin do beir aise uó, aic 50m móran cainnte do déanam leir.	

AÚDAR CEAECTA.

I. Dóinnall: " a Séamuir, ná fan annhin, a tuisleó. Ní h-don cádar uic é. Ní' l doinne a5 teact an tpeó ro, a5ur ip micio uinne uul an rcoil. Dhorcuig ort, a5ur ná bimip déirdeannac nó déiró an maigriur ar buile linn, a5ur buailrió ré rinn. Tá 'o ceaecta 50 maic aiat-ra, aic níor léigear-ra fóp iao, a5ur baó maic liom beir 'ra rcoil 50 luat eun iao 'o léigearh."

(a) a Séamuir, cao veir Dóinnall leat?

(b) Cao dubairt Dóinnall le Séamuir?

Freagar an dá ceirt rin, (a) a5ur (b), a5ur rcoilob ná rneagraí 'o leabap.

II. Dubairt Cormac le páoruis éirge a5ur a cuio éadais 'o eun uime, a5ur 50 ra5aroir a5 rnam. 50mb' í an maoin 'o b' fearr táinis le rcactáin i, a5ur 50m uóis leir ná raib don fuact inran uirce.

Dubairt páoruis leir ná h-éirdeó. Náp uóis leir réin 50 raib an maoin eóh bpeá5 rin. Náp eóuail ré puinn ar fead ná h-oiúce a5ur u'á bpi5 rin 50 raib eóulaó tpiom aip, a5ur 50 bpanpaó ré mar a raib ré ar fead tamail.

Seiríob é rin ar an noul ro:—" a páoruis, éirig . . . tamail."

CEAECT A H-DON A'S DACTO.

(o)

CEIRT ASUR FHEASMA.

An (ir) cára é rin?
Ir cára (nó, Ir eao)
Ní (ir) cára (nó, Ní h-eao)

An (ir) é an cára bán é?
Ir é.
Ní h-é.

Ar(ba) faeóeal...?
Ba faeóeal (nó, 'o b' eao)
Níor(ba) faeóeal (nó, Níor' eao)
Ar' é S. an buacail 'o b' fearr
'ra rans i noé?
'o b' é.
Níor' é.

An bfuil Seaáin annro annro?
Ní fuil (Ní' l)
Tá.

An raib ré annro i noé?
Ní raib.
'o b'í.

Ar eun tairis a haca aip i noé?
'o eun.
Níor eun.

An 5uirrió ré a haca aip
i mbárac?
Cuiprió.
Ní cuiprió.

An 5uireann ré a haca aip
5ac maoin?
Cuipreann.
Ní cuipreann.

An 5uiread ré a haca aip
5ac maoin anuiríó?
'o cuipread.
Ní cuipread.

An 5uirread ré a haca aip,
uá mbéad caipín aise?
'o cuipread.
Ní cuipread.

An mbéiró ré annro i mbárac?
Déiró.
Ní déiró.

An mbionn ré annro 50 minic?
Díonn.
Ní díonn.

An mbíob ré annro 50 minic
cápla bliadam ó rin?
'o díob.
Ní díob.

An mbéad ré annro i noul
uá mbéad rocar aise?
'o béad.
Ní béad.

CEACHT A DÓ A'S DÁCAD.

—(o)—

(I.)—AIMREAR CÁITTE.

MOO ORDUIGTEAC.	AIMSEAR CÁITTE.
"A PÁRTHUIS, RIN É LEABAR TÁIÓS."	a Dóinnail, cao do- <i>rinne</i> (dóin) pártuis?
Deir ar an leabar rin, Céis* anonn as triall ar táos, asur	Dóinnail: "RUS ré ar an leabar, DO-ÉUAIÓ ré anonn as triall ar táos, asur
Tadair dó é.	ÉSUS ré dó é.
Fás † mo leabar-ra uair, asur	FUAIM ré 'do leabar-ra uair, asur
Tar i leit anro arir."	ÉAINIS ré i leit anro arir.
[Feic]	DO-ÉUNNAIC ré táos.
[Abair]	(A)DUBAIC táos ruo éigin leir, asur
[Cloir, (cluin)]	DO-ÉUALAIO pártuis é.
[Dóin]	—Sin mar DO-RINNE (dóin) pártuis."

"DUBAIC bean liom go n'ubairt bean léi."
"Ir minic RUS cá mall ar a cuio."

ADBAR CEACHTA.

- I.—Léig an t-eacra rin Dóinnail trió ríor asur fás pearra ve'n dá uirir dó.
- II.—Na ceirteanna 7 na fheasmaí reo leanar, ríorid id' leabar iad, asur cuir irteac na focail atá i n-earnaí orra.
 1. Cao { dubairt } le Séamur? — leir a leabar do cup { dubairt } i n-a póca.
 2. An n'ubairt na raiteaca ar maoin? _____
 3. An scugabar airgead dóm-ra i noiu? Ní _____
 4. An scug Seagán 7 Muirir airgead do Liam i noiu? Ní _____
 5. An ruo mo maoin-ra ar coimín ruam? _____
 6. An _____ airgead ó doinne i noiu? Ní fuairéar.
 7. An ubairt ríó-re " " " ? Ní _____
 8. An geualair an éac póir i mbliadna? _____
 9. An scáinig Seagán 7 Táos irteac anro i noiu ar a veid a éio? Ní _____
 10. An _____ irteac roim a veid a éio? Cásámar.

* nó, céis, éirís. (M., C.) † nó, fás (M.); fás (C., U.)

CEACHT A TRÍ A'S DÁCAD.

—(o)—

(II.)—AIMREAR CÁITTE.

Do-éuair pártuis anonn as triall ar táos.
Ní **DEACAIÓ** (DEASAIÓ*) ré as triall ar Dóinnail.
Do-éunnaic ré táos, acé
Ní **FACA** ré rinne, óir do bí a cáil linn.
Ní **DEAINNAI** ré móran cannte le táos.
Do-*rinne* ré a gnó, asur táinig ear n-air arir.

a Dóinnail, cao dubairt i noé?
Dóinnail: "DUBAIC
go ruo pártuis ar an leabar,
go n'ubairt (n'ubairt) ré anonn as triall ar táos,
go scug ré dó é,
go ubairt ré 'do leabar-ra uair, asur
go scáinig ré i leit anro arir;
go ubairt táos ruo éigin leir, asur
go geualair pártuis é:
DUBAIC go n'ubairt táos an méio rin."

ADBAR CEACHTA.

- I. Scriob ceirteanna i n-a mbéid Aimrean Cáitte, uair pearra, uirir uacair, na mbriatar go leanar:—
Feic, cloir, abair, céis, dóin.
 - II. Eógan: "Táinig pártuis a baile ó'n roil ar a ceair a éio i noé, asur ubairt ré le n-a máair go raib ré cailte leir an ochar. RUS ré a lón leir ar maoin, acé má ruo, níorb' é pártuis o'ic é. As uil ar roil do, do-éunnaic ré buacailín boet ná fuair don ruo le n'ite ó'n lá roimé rin. Do fás truas do'n buacailín pártuis, asur tug ré a lón réim do. Do glac feirean uair go buideac é, asur do-éuair ar roil an donfeac leir. Do-éualair máair pártuis cao do-*rinne* a mac, asur do bí átar uirí go raib an eoride móir rial aige. Do leas rí béile veap ór a cómar, asur ba gearr go raib pártuis ar a fártac."
- Scriob an réilín rin ar an uol go leanar:—
"DUBAIC EÓGAN GO SCÁINIS PÁRTUIS A BAILE..."

* ní(oh) deagair; nó, níor éuair (M.) níor dóin (M.)
† nó, gur éuair (M.) gur dóin (M.)

—(o)—

(III.)—ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΣΗΑΤ-ΛΑΙΤΗΕΑΪ.

Ἦρ μινικ βίορ (βίονν) μο λεάβαρ-ρα ας ταῦς, ἡ λεάβαρ ταῖος αςαμ-ρα
πυαιρ βίορ (βίονν) ἀν ρεάλ μαρ ριν,

Βειθεανν ράορμυς ἀρ
λεάβαρ ταῖος,

Τείσεανν ρε ἀνονν ας τριάλλ
ἀρ ταῦς, αςυρ

(Do-)βειθεανν* ρε ἀν λεάβαρ νί **εῦσαῖν** ρε μο ηατα ῶό.
ῶό.

(Do-)ζεῖθεανν ρε μο
λεάβαρ-ρα υαιῶ, ἀετ νί **ρασαῖν** ρε ἀον ρυῶ εἰτε υαιῶ

Τασανν ρε ἰ λειτ ἀνρρο ἀρῖρ.

(Do-)όίονν ρε ταῦς, ἀετ νί **ρεῖθεανν** ρε ριννε.

(A)βειη ρε ρυῶ εἰςιν τε **νί ἀβηανν** ρε μόρᾶν.
ταῦς.

όλοῖρεανν ταῦς ε.

“**Νά ρεῖ** ἀ **βρεῖσιν**, αςυρ **νά όλοῖ** ἀ **όλοῖρην**.”
“**νί ἀβηανν** ἡαλαρ ραῶα βρεας.”

ΑΥΘΑΡ CEAÉTTA.

I.—Λείξ ρεῖλῖν εῶςαῖν (Ceaét a Tpi a' r Daéad) ἀρ ἀν πῶυλ ρο
λεαναρ:—

“**Τασανν** ράορμυς ἀ βαῖτε ὀ'η ρεοῖτ ἀρ ἀ ceatair ἀ όλος
ἡαε τρεάπῶνα...;”

—αςυρ ἡαε ρεαρρα ῶε'η ῶά υιηῖρ ῶο **νά βηιατραῖθ**.

II.—όρῖοῦ ράῖοτε ἰ **η-α** μβείῶ **νά βηιατρα** ρο **λεαναρ**, **Διμρεαρ**
σηατ-λαίτηεαΪ, ἀν **όεαῶ** ρεαρρα, υιηῖρ **ιοῖρᾶῖθ**, ῶο **ἡαε**
βηιατρα ἡαα:—

Αβαρ, **ρεῖ**, **ρας**, **ταβαρ**.

* **ηῶ**, **εῦσαῖν** (M.) † **ηῶ**, **νί βειη**. † **όλοῖρεανν** (C., U.)

—(o)—

(IV.)—ΔΙΜΡΕΑΗ ΣΗΑΤ-όΑΙΤΕ.

Ανιηῖῶ, λειρ, Ἦρ μινικ ῶο βίῶῶ μο λεάβαρ ας ταῦς ἡ λεάβαρ ταῖος αςαμ-ρα.
πυαιρ ῶο βίῶῶ ἀν ρεάλ μαρ ριν,

βειθεῶ ρ. ἀρ λεάβαρ
ταῖος.

τέῖσεῶ ρε ἀνονν ας τριάλλ
ἀρ ταῦς, αςυρ

Do-βειθεῶ* ρε ἀν λεάβαρ νί **εῦσαῖν** ρε μο ηατα ῶό.
ῶό.

Do-ζεῖθεῶ ρε μο
λεάβαρ-ρα υαιῶ, ἀετ νί **ρασαῖν** ρε ἀον ρυῶ εἰτε υαιῶ.

Τασῶ ρε ἰ λειτ ἀνρρο ἀρῖρ.

Do-όῖῶ ρε ταῦς, ἀετ νί **ρεῖσεῶ** ρε ριννε.

(A)βειθεῶ ρε ρυῶ εἰςιν τε **νί ἀβηῶῖ** ρε μόρᾶν.
ταῦς.

όλοῖρεῶῖ ταῦς ε.

βειημ (ἡο βρασανν..., ἡο βρεῖσεανν..., ἡο η-αβρᾶνν... (III.)
ἡο βρασαῶ..., ἡο βρεῖσεῶ..., ἡο η-αβραῶ... (IV.)

ΑΥΘΑΡ CEAÉTTA.

I.—Λείξ ρεῖλῖν εῶςαῖν (Ceaét a Tpi a' r Daéad) ἀρ ἀν πῶυλ ρο
λεαναρ:—

“**Τασῶ** ράορμυς ἀ βαῖτε ὀ'η ρεοῖτ ἀρ ἀ ceatair ἀ όλος
ἡαε τρεάπῶνα ανιηῖῶ...;”

—αςυρ ἡαε ρεαρρα ῶε'η ῶά υιηῖρ ῶο **νά βηιατραῖθ**.

II.—όρῖοῦ ράῖοτε ἰ **η-α** μβείῶ **νά βηιατρα** ρο **λεαναρ**:—

τέῖσῖν, **νί ρασαῖμῖρ**, **ἡο βρεῖσῖρῖρ**, **εαῡα**, ῶο-βειημῖρ*

* **ηῶ**, **εῦσαῖν** (M.) † **ηῶ**, **νί βειηῶ**. † **όλοῖρεῶ** (C., U.)

(V.)—Aimrean Fáirtineac.

1 mbánac: béir páirtuis annro arif.

DÉANFAID ré ar an leabair rin.

RAŠAID (KAŠAID) ré anonn

as triall ar ČAŠ, ASUR

(DO-)DÉANFAID* ré uó é.

Ní **ČIUŠHAID*** ré uó LIAM é.

(DO-)ŠEÓDHAID ré mo leabair-ra uairó:

Ní **FUIŠID** ré aon ruo eile uairó.

ČIOCFAD ré i leir annro arif.

(DO-)ČIFEAD ré ČAŠ, ACC

Ní **FEIFEID** ré rinne.

(A)DÉANFAID ré le ČAŠ mo leabair uó ČABAIRC uó.

Ní **ADHÓČAID†** ré leir mo hACA uó ČABAIRC uó.

ČLOIFEAD ČAŠ é.

DÉANFAID páirtuis an méir rin i mbánac.

Deirim 50 **DUIŠID**...

50 **DUIŠEAD**...

50 n-**ADHÓČAID**...

Dubairt 50 **DUIŠEAD**.

50 **DUIŠEAD**...

50 n-**ADHÓČAID**...

"Mol an óige, ASUR **ČIOCFAD** ri"

"Éir le fuaim na h-ADANN **ČEÓDHAID** breac."

ADBAR CEACHTA.

- I.—Léig réitlin eógain (Ceacht 4 Tri a' r DácáD) ASUR Aimrean Fáirtineac, Šac reairra uó n' uó uimhir uó.
- II.—Na ceirceanna 7 na fheasraí reo leanar reiríob uó leabairíad, 7 cuir irceac na focail acá i n-eairnam orca:—
 1. An _____ a baile anoct? RAŠA.
 2. An RAŠAID rib-re a baile anoct, a buacaili?
 3. An _____ annro i mbánac? ČIOCFAD (rib).
 4. An ČIOCFAD ČAŠ a' r Muirir annro i mbánac?
 5. An _____ airgead uair-re i mbánac? Ní FUIŠID.
 6. An DUIŠID rib aon ruo le n-ite anoct?
 7. An ČLOIFEAD rib an fuireós ar mairin i mbánac? Ní _____
 8. An n-ADHÓČAID rib na páirtieac anoct?
 9. An DUIŠEAD rib na réatca anoct?
 10. An DUIŠEAD rib an ŠMAN um a h-óct a élog anoct? _____

* Nó, ČABAIRA (M.) † Nó, ní DÉANFAID. † ČLUIFEAD (C, U.)

(VI.)—MOÓ COINŠEALLAČ.

Lá raoirie an lá i mbánac (nó, Lá raoirie an lá i nóé); muna mbéad gan uó béir páirtuis annro, ASUR

DÉANFAID ré ar an leabair rin,

RAŠAID (KAŠAID) ré anonn as

triall ar ČAŠ, ASUR

DO-DÉANFAID* ré uó é.

Ní **ČIUŠHAID*** ré mo hACA uó.

DO-ŠEÓDHAID ré mo leabair-ra uairó:

Ní **FUIŠEAD** ré aon ruo eile uairó.

ČIOCFAD ré i leir annro arif.

DO-ČIFEAD ré ČAŠ, ACC

Ní **FEIFEAD** ré rinne.

(A)DÉANFAID ré le ČAŠ mo leabair uó ČABAIRC uó.

Ní **ADHÓČAID†** ré leir mo hACA uó ČABAIRC uó.

ČLOIFEAD ČAŠ é.

DÉANFAID páirtuis an méir rin,

uó mbéad ré annro, ACC ní béir

(nó, ACC ní raib).

Deirim, Dubairt, { ... 50 **DUIŠEAD**..., 50 **DUIŠEAD**..., 50 n-**ADHÓČAID**... ir uóis liom, 7c. }

"Ní **DÉANFAID** an raosar capall ráir u'aral."

ADBAR CEACHTA.

- I.—Na ceirceanna 7 na fheasraí reo leanar, reiríob uó leabairíad, ASUR cuir irceac na focail acá i n-eairnam orca:—

Uó mbeiréa annro Dia Satairn reo éiríann,

 1. An _____ uó éirí leabair annro leat? DÉANFAID.
 2. An RAŠA (KAŠA) a baile 50 tuat?
 3. An ČIOCFAD 7 ŠEAMUR an donfeac le n-a céite? Ní _____
 4. An RAŠA (KAŠA) rib a baile an donfeac le n-a céite? Ní _____
 5. An DUIŠEAD aon ruo annro? _____
 6. Cao uó-ŠEÓDHAID?
- II.—Léig réitlin eógain (Ceacht 4 Tri a' r DácáD) ar an noul ro leabair:—

"Uó mbéad páirtuis ar reoil i mbánac, ČIOCFAD ré a baile ---." ASUR Šac reairra uó n' uó uimhir uó na buacailíad.

*Nó, ČABAIRA (M.) †Nó, ní DÉANFAID. †ČLUIFEAD (C, U.)

CEACHTA 4 N-OCÉ A'S DÁCAD 7 A NAOI A'S DÁCAD.

BRIAČRA NEAM-RIAŠALTA: SUIM.

Cúim riaróire 1 n-a mbéir (a) sáe briačar, ašur (b) sáe aidiáe briačaróda síob ro leanar:—

MOO OROUIGTEAC.	MOO TASCAC.				MOO COINSEALLAC.	AIDM BRIAČARÓD.	AIDIÁE BRIAČARÓD.
	AIMSEAR CAITTE.	AIMSEAR LAITREAC.	AIMSEAR ŠNÁE-CAITTE.	AIMSEAR FÁISTINEAC.			
BEIR an leabhar rin.	rušar	beirim	beirim	béarfao [béarao]	béarfaim [béaraim]	brič	briče
ČABAIR [oo čaš e.	čušar	(oo-)beirim ní čušaim	oo-beirim ní čušaim	(oo-)béarfao [oo-béarao] ní čiušhao (ní čabarfao)	oo-béarfaim [oo-béaraim] ní čiušhaim (ní čabarfaim)	čabarf	čabarča
ABAIR an focal ro.	f (a)oubar (a)oubar ní oubar	(a)veirim ní abhaim	(a)veirim ní abhaim	(a)véarfao [avéarao] ní abhóeao	(a)véarfaim [avéaraim] ní abhóeaim	rao	riaróire
ŠAB mo leat-řeal.	šabar	šabaim	šabaim	šeóao	šeóaim	šabail	šabča

FAŠ mo leabhar oom.	fuairfar	(oo-)šeim ní fášaim	oo-šeim ní fášaim	(oo-)šeóao ní fuiseao	oo-šeóaim ní fušaim	fašail	fašča (fačča)
ÓEIM oo óieall.	oo-rinnear ní óeanna(r) (nior óieear)	(oo-)šim ní óeim	oo-šim ní óeim	[oo-šéao] óeafao	[oo-šéaim] óeafaim	óeanam	óeanta
"ná CLOIS ašcloirir." (clum)	oo-čualar(r)	cloirim (clumim)	clóirim (clumim)	cloirfao (clumfao)	clóirfaim (clumfaim)	clor (clumřin)	clóirče (clumře)
"ná řEIC a břeicřir."	oo-čonnac (oo-čonnair)	(oo-)čim ní řeicim	oo-čim ní řeicim	(oo-)čifao ní řeicřeao	oo-čifaim ní řeicřim	řeicřinč	řeicče
ČEIŠ a baile.	oo-čuar ní óeáčar	čeim	čeim	řašao (řačao)	řašaim (řačaim)	čul	[čulča]
ČAR 1 leič anro.	čanas (čangar)	čaim (čim)	čaim (čim)	čiofao	čiofaim	čeáč	čašča

CEACT A DEIC A'S DACAD.

—(o)—

(VII.)— ΔΙΗΜ ΘΗΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ.

ΔΙΗΜ ΘΗΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ.	ΜΟΥ ΟΡΘΟΥΙΣΤΕΑΘ.	ΔΙΗΜ ΘΗΙΑΤΑΡΘΑ.
Δ ἠῖοιλ, αβαιρ λε παρρuiς	ἠiceail: "α παρρuiς,	Δ Ὀόἠἠαill, cao τὰ ας παρρuiς ὄ'α ὀέαναἠ? Ὀόἠἠaill:
1. Θῠειτ αρ αν λεαβαρ ρin.	2. Θειρ αρ αν λεαβαρ ρin.	3. "τὰ παρρuiς ας θρειτ αρ αν λεαβαρ ρin.
4. Θυλ ανοἠἠ ας τριαill αρ τὰος.	5. Τεις ανοἠἠ ας τριαill αρ τὰος.	6. τὰ ρε ας θυλ ανοἠἠ ας τριαill αρ τὰος.
7. Αν λεαβαρ ὀο εαβαιἠτ ὀο τὰος.	8. ταβαρ αν λεαβαρ ρin ὀο τὰος.	9. τὰ ρε ας ταβαρ αν λεαβαρ ὀο τὰος.
10. λεαβαρ ειτε ὀ' φαξάιλ υαιἠ.	11. φας λεαβαρ ειτε ὀ τὰος.	12. τὰ ρε ας φαξάιλ λεαβαρ ειτε ὀ τὰος.
13. τεατ ι leit ανἠρο αρἠρ.	14. ταρ ι leit ανἠρο αρἠρ."	15. τὰ ρε ας τεατ ι leit ανἠρο αρἠρ."

ΜΟΥ ΟΡΘΟΥΙΣΤΕΑΘ.

[Θειρἠἠ] **θειρ**, **θειρεαἠ** **ρε**, **θειριἠἠρ**, **θειριἠ**, **θειριἠἠἠρ** αρ να caoἠἠρεαἠἠἠἠ ρin, **ἠc**.
αἠτ:—

[ταξαιἠἠ] **ταρ**, **ταξαἠ** **ρε**; **ταξαιἠἠρ**, **ταξαιἠ**, **ταξαιἠἠἠρ** ιρτεαἠ.

[τυξαιἠἠ] **ταβαρ**, **ταβαἠ** **ρε**, **τυξαιἠἠρ**, **τυξαιἠ**, **τυξαιἠἠἠρ** ὀ ἠ.

"ἠi ἠ-ἠοἠἠἠἠ **θυλ** **ἠο** ὀci αν baile ἠἠἠ **μἠρ** αςυἠ **τεατ** αρ."

ΑἠΘἠΑΡ CLEACTTA.

Scrἠἠἠἠ ἠάιἠἠε ι ἠ-α ἠβείἠἠ na ἠ-Δἠἠἠἠἠἠἠἠ ἠἠιατάρἠἠα ρο **leanar**:—

θρειτ, **ταβαρ**ἠτ, **ἠάἠ**, **ἠαβαἠ**, **φαξάιλ**, **ὀέαναἠ**, **cloἠ**, **ἠειρἠἠἠ**, **θυλ**, **τεατ**.

CUID A DÓ.

(o)

CEAĀT A H-AONDÉAĀ A'S DÁĀU.

(o)

AN T-AINM.

(o)

INNRCIN.

	FIRINNŪCIN.	BAININNŪCIN.				
1. Cinéal fearóda.	Sin é Seasán. pádruis. an fear..... an t-áair... an mac...	Sin í Siobán. Caitlín. an bean.... an máair... an ingean...	1. Cinéal banóda			
	an tairb...an coileac... an t-ollam... an ragar... an doctúir... an prealaóir... an píobair... an tiománuidé...	an bó...an cearc... an banaltar... an bean maĀalta...				
	2. Conron leáda litir óirio an anma.	an t-urár... an dorar... an bóir... an leádar...		an oiróĀ... an éaróĀ... an bóróĀ... an fuinneóĀ...	2. "—óĀ."	
				an éatáoir... an éairc...		
				Éire. an fĀainnc.		3. Conron éair litir óirio an anma.
				an t-Sioná. an dá mór.		Tíora. áirne.

CAĀ IR INNRCIN DO NA FOCLAIB REO :—

Duacáir, buairteoir, laca, aróán, neannóĀ,
foir, reann, bóinn, litir, carair, ceann, láir, beair, cairc.

CEAÉT Δ ΤΟΥΘΕΑΣ Δ'Σ ΤΑΪΑΤ.

—(o)—

Τuireal Zeineamhá.

—(o)—

An Céad Díoélaonad.

tuisseal ainmneac.	tuisseal zeineamhá.
(1r) ξαρρύν* é rin.	Sin é ceann an ξαρρύν.
Carúr é rin.	Sin é ceann an carúr.
Sin é an τ-urúr.	Τά ταύς i n-a fearaí an lár an urúr.
Suiréant é rin.	Sin é thom an τ-suiréant.
1r admat é peo.	Caó é an raζar suiréant é rin ? Suiréant admat 1r ead é
(a) "é" an forainm. (b) Conron leáan licti úeiriú an anma.	(c) I. Conron éad licti úeiriú an anma. II. Tá réiriúζad an an zeonron uoraiζ i n-oiarú "an."

Dár | "Ní l luid 'ná léiζar i n-aζarú an dár."
Léiζann | "Tuiζeann fear léiζinn leac-focal."

ΔΥΘΑΡ CLEAÉTΤΑ.

I.—Scríob na ráiúce peo leannar iú' leabap, aζur cuir ircead na focail atá i n-eapnaíh orca :—

1. 1r ————— ppár é rin.
2. Sin é ————— an fir rin.
3. Sin é ceann an —————
4. Dorca ————— 1r ead é peo.

II.—Scríob ráiúce i n-a mbéid Tuireal Zeineamhá ζac focail úiob ro :—Dócar, carán, raζar, leabap, apal.

[Seo úeiriúcead :—Tá an carail an lár an dócar.]

* ζαρρύν (C, U.) † nó, suiréant.

CEAÉT Δ ΤΡΙΤΘΕΑΣ Δ'Σ ΤΑΪΑΤ.

—(o)—

Τuireal Zeineamhá.

—(o)—

An Dara Díoélaonad.

tuisseal ainmneac.	tuisseal zeineamhá.
Caric i rin.	Sin iú' tá ceann na carice rin.
Scoil 1r ead i peo.	Sin e uorap na scoile peo.
Orúóζ 1r ead i rin.	Sin é barri na n-orúóize rin.
Sin i an τ-púit clé.	Tá raζaric na rúile rin ζo maic aζam.
1r carúζ i peo.	Caó é an raζar carice é rin ? Carice carúize 1r ead é.
(a) "i" an forainm.	(b) 'e' licti úeiriú an anma.
(c) "an" (caric)	(c) "na" (carice)

Min | "1r furap fuinead i n-aice mine."
Fleac | "1r fearri úeiriú pletúe 'ná
Druizean | corac druize." "

ΔΥΘΑΡ CLEAÉTΤΑ.

I.—Scríob na ráiúce peo leannar iú' leabap, aζur cuir ircead na focail atá i n-eapnaíh orca :—

1. Sin é ————— na neannúoze.
2. 1r ————— carúize é rin.
3. Tá orann na ————— i n-a táim aζ an ppealaúoir.
4. Sin iú' úeiriú na —————.

II.—Scríob ráiúce i n-a mbéid Tuireal Zeineamhá ζac focail úiob ro :—Páirc, scoil, fuinneóζ, ppeal, ceapic.

ceadt a ceatairdeas a's daada.

—(o)—

Tuireal Seineamhac.

—(o)—

An Tuar Dicoilaoad.

tuisseal ainmneac.	tuisseal seineamhac.
Ni doctur, na tailleur m'air: feirmeoir ir ead e.	Ni mac doctura mife, na mac tailleur aet oim deas: mac feirmeora ir ead me.
Cia h-e an buadail atá as cainnt?	Táim bodar ó cainnt an buadaila rin*!
Ir blac é rin.	Sin i rreant an blaca rin*.
(a) Firimair do'n ead ir mó ve na roclaid.	(b) 'A' litar deiró an ainm.

Tailleur, cinnceir | "Dean tailleur a' bean cinnceara: rin
beirte ban na rioroigeann le céite."
Ciof, cat | "Tora ceata ceo; deirte cat a gleo."

ADBAR CEACTA.

I.—Scríob na ráirte seo leanar ro' leabair, asur cuir ircead na
pocail atá i n-earnaí oira:—

1. Sin é _____ an buailceora.
2. " Ni tashann _____ ar ciof reata."
3. Sin é hata áro an _____.
4. Tá an báo i léir an _____.

II.—Scríob ráirte i n-a mbéir Tuireal Seineamhac hac pocail oib
ro:—Spealaoir, báoir, raioir, beannaet,
loc.

*San (M.) fno, rreant.

ceadt a cihioeas a's daada

—(o)—

Tuireal Seineamhac.

—(o)—

An Ceataimad Dicoilaoad.

tuisseal ainmneac.	tuisseal seineamhac.
Dorca é rin. Mála é rin. Sin é mo póca. Ir feoira mór é seo. Tá an cailin rin i n-a ruidé.	Sin é barr an dorca rin. Sin é beal an mála rin. Sin é beal mo póca. Sin iao ceirre cainne an t-feoira ro. Sin é leabair an cailin rin.
(a) "é" an forainm. (asur "i")	(e) ní' an deirte i noirte an focail.

Duine | " Ir minic do bair ceanga duine a rion."
Duile | " Ir ois le fear na duile surab é réin fear na céite."

ADBAR CEACTA.

I.—Scríob na ráirte seo leanar ro' leabair, asur cuir ircead na
pocail atá i n-earnaí oira:—

1. Tá _____ an iomáirde i n-a lán aise.
2. Tá _____ an éirreín bairte asat.
3. Tá tón an _____ oib ó'n oirre.
4. Deir bean an _____ so bair fi bodar as an gceol rin.

II.—Scríob ráirte i n-a mbéir Tuireal Seineamhac hac pocail oib
ro:—Coirre, mála, uirre, coinín, raipre.

CEACT A SEΘEAS A'S OACAO.

—(o)—

Τυρεαί Ζεινεαίηνας.

—(o)—

Αη Κύϊσεαὸ Διοέλαοναὸ.

tuiseal ainhneac.	tuiseal zeineaihnac.
Sin i mo thearna.	Τά ρεαί ἀη εριοῦε μο θεαρναη.
Sin i an cataoiri...	Sin é orom na cataoiriac rín.
Ir riasail i rín.	Sin iao oá ceann na riaslac rín.
Ir {comharrā capa} dom seasán.	Τά ζαεθίλς ας { mo comharrā. clainn } mo capaθ.
(a) "i" an forainm. (αςυρ "é")	(c) "-n." "-nn." "-o." "-c."
(b) Deiread an focail:— (I.) ζυεαῖοε. (II.) "—ir," "—il."	

Capa | "Ir maic an roctán rúil capaθ."
Éire | Ir i an ζαεθίλς ceansa na h-éireann.

Αὐθαί Cleadta.

I.—Scríob na ráiote seo leanar ro' leabhar, αςυρ cuiρ ιρτεαὸ na focail atá i n-eapnaí orra:—

1. Ní fáraim olann ar _____ na caoraí.
2. Sin é _____ na laean.
3. Ir é Oán éavuin ppiom-catair _____.
4. Tá an záda i n-a feapnaí i n-uoraí a _____.

II.—Scríob ráiote i n-a mbéid Tyreai Zeineaihnac zac focail uob ro:—Catair, eorna, ceansa, uira, eocair.

CEACT A SEACTOΕAS A'S OACAO.

—(o)—

Αιηη Θηιαθαῖα: Τυρεαί Ζεινεαίηνας i n-a θιαῖο.

Διο- ελαοναὸ.	tuiseal cuspóireac.	tuiseal zeineaihnac.
	"A Oómnaili,	Capo tá αςατ ο'á oéanam, a Oómnaili? Oómnaili:
I.	Srjac an páirear rín.	"Táim ας rjacao an páirearí reo."
II.	Oán an fuinneos rín.	"Táim ας oúnaθ na fuinneosíe reo."
III.	Bualt t'ucc.	"Táim ας bualaθ m'occa."
IV.	Cuaruicis o póca.	"Táim ας cuaruoac mo póca."
V.	ζlan an eocair rín."	"Táim ας ζlanao na h-eocraθ ro."
Ir ionann riuim oo'h tyreai ainhneac, αςυρ oo'h tyreai cuspóireac, i ηζαεθίλς na h-aihpíre reo.		Srjacao, cuaruoac, 7c. Ir anmanna na focail reo 'ra ζαεθίλς.

Uoraí, focail | "Ir é oúnaθ an uoraír cap éir na focla é."
Min | "Ní réiour beic ας íce mine αςυρ beic ας reoζail."

Αὐθαί Cleadta.

Scríob cáiz ráiote ve'n t-pasap ro leanar (deirmeireac ve záo θιοέλαοναὸ).

Τά páouicis ας oúnaθ in leabair.

CEAÓT A H-OCTÓEAS A'S DÁCAD.

—(o)—

An Tuireal Seineamhac (Uimhir Uaúaid).

—(o)—

SUIM.

Tuireal	an céad díocláonaó.	an dara díocláonaó.	an treas díocláonaó.	an ceathramh díocláonaó.	an cúigeaó díocláonaó.
	+	+e	+a	—	+nn, n, o, é.
ainmneac.	Carúr é rin.	ráire í rin.	feirmeoir ír ead m'atair.	borca é rin.	Sro i Cipe.
Seineamhac.	Sin é ceann an carúir	Sin é claid na ráire rin.	Mac feirmeora ír ead mire.	Sin é barr an borca.	Ír é baile áta Claid rriom-atair na h-éireann.
ainmneac.	Ír fuídeán é rin.	Scoil ír ead í reo.	Cia h-é an buacail atá as cainnt?	Tá an cailín rin i n-a fuíde.	Ír capa dom Seagán.
Seineamhac.	Sin é orom an t-fuídeáin rin.	Tá borca na scoile reo ar orcailt.	Táim borca ó cainnt an buacaila úo.	Sin é leabair an cailín rin.	Tá Saéil as claim mo capaó.
cuipríneac.	Serac an ráirear rin	Dán an fuinneós rin.	Duail t'uct.	Cuarraig do bóca.	Slan an eodair rin.
Seineamhac.	Tá ré as seracaó an ráirear rin.	Tá ré as dúnaó na fuinneóise rin.	Tá ré as bualaó a oéca.	Tá ré as cuaracaó a bóca.	Tá ré as slanaó na h-eodair rin.
innscin:—	Fuinneoin.	Daunneoin.	Fuinneoin.	Fuinneoin.	Daunneoin.
litir deiridh an ainma:—		Conpon.		(asur "—ín.")	Suáide. (asur "—ín," "—il.")

CEAÓT A NAÓIÓEAS A'S DÁCAD.

—(o)—

Uimhir Iolúaid, Tuireal Ainmneac.

uimhir	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
uaúaid.	(Ír) carúr é rin.	Ír lám í rin.	Ír buacail é rin.	Ír reoláire tura.	Ír comuira dom Seagán.
iolúaid.	(Ír) carúir íad rin.	Ír lám a íad rin.	Ír buacailí íad rin.	Ír reoláirí ríó so léir.	Ír com- } Seagán 7 urraínn } dom } Táó.
uaúaid.	Suídeán ír ead é rin.	Ortóis ír ead í rin.	Ní feirmeoir mire.	Cárta ír ead é rin.	Capa dom Táó.
iolúaid.	Suídeáin ír ead íad rin.	Ortóisa ír ead íad rin.	Ní feirmeoirí ríó-re.	Cártaí ír ead íad rin.	Cáirde dom Táó asur Seagán.
uaúaid.	Tá an fear i n-a fuíde.	Sin i mo fúil clé.	Sin é m'uct.	Ír cráircín é rin.	Ír eodair í rin.
iolúaid.	Tá na fear i n-a fuíde.	Tá mo fúile ar orcailt asam.	Sin íad bur n-oéca.	Ír cráircíní íad rin.	Ír eodara íad rin.
An t-á- múcaó:—	Do caolúigeaó litir deiridh an focail.	Láma (m, leatan) Do cuiread a le veiread an focail. Súile (l, caol) Do cuiread é le veiread an focail.	Do cuiread í le veiread an focail. [oéca (t, leatan)]	[Cuir i gcomparáio leir an veireal nseineamhac, u. uaúaid, an saó díocláonaó.]	

ADBAR CEAÓTTA.

Scriob ráirde i n-a mbéid Uimhir Iolúaid, Tuireal Ainmneac, saó focail díob ro:—
Máinteoir, ráirear, cluar, pláta, capa, loc, fúil, coinín.

CEADT A TRÍ FÍCÍO.

—(o)—

Tuireal Seineamhac, uimhir iolraíó.

	Tuiseal Seineamhac, uimhir iolraíó.		
Ir gearrán taos.	Sin iad leabair na nGearrán.	} Conson leathan liciir deiridh an anma.	(a) tuireal ainmneac, uimhir uataíó.
Ir ordois i rin.	Sin iad ingne na n-ordois.		
Tá na buacaillí rin as cainnc.	Táim boðar ó cainnc na mbuacaillí rin.	} Conson caol, nó gúcaíó, liciir deiridh an anma.	(b) tuireal ainmneac, uimhir iolraíó.
Dairis na cáircaí rin.	Tá fé as bairisgáó na Scáircaí.		
Sin é ceann na lacan rin.	Sin iad cinn na lacan rin.	} An s ad vío-élaonaó.	(c) tuireal seineamhac, uimhir uataíó.
Sin é trom na cacaoircaí rin.	Sin iad tromanna na Scacaírcáí rin.		

Tá uiréadaó ar an gconson uoraíó i nriaró "na." ("n-" roimh gúcaíó.)

Nataí cailíní iad rin: nataí buacaillí iad ro.

Faðbán, creacán | "As víol na bfaðbán: as ceannaó na Scraecán."
Cára | "Mí buan cozaó na Scaraó."

AÐÐAR CLEADTTA.

Scríob máirte i n-a mbéiró Tuireal Seineamhac, uimhir iolraíó, sac focail víob ro:—

Seabair, brós; róca, crúircín; cara, cacaírc.

CEADT A H-AON A'S TRÍ FÍCÍO.

—(o)—

An uimhir Déirde.

uimhir uataíó.	uimhir Déirde.	uimhir iolraíó.
	[Sin é Taos.]	
Sin í an cor éle.	Tá óa cor fé.	Tá ceirre cora fé'n mbóro rin. Níl ac trí cora fé'n réol.
Sin í an éluar éle.	Tá óa éluar air.	Tá ceirre éluara orainn arion, a taíó.
Sin í an lám óear.	Tá óa lám air.	Tá ceirre láma orainn arion, a taíó.
Ir ordois i rin.	Óa ordois a lám asur óa ordois a cor,	} rin ceirre n-ordois.
Sin í an t-író.	An bfuil óa író air? Tá ceirre íróna ar an gceairraí rin.	
Ir fáil i rin.	Tá óa fáil ann.	Sáite géara ir ead iad.
.....		
Sin é a ceann.	An bfuil óa ceann air? Óo ceirre a gceann le'céite,	
Sin é a béal.	An bfuil óa béal air? asur ro bozaóar a mbéil eun labairca.	

Caoluirgeair conson (leathan) deiridh anma ar uimhir déirde, bairinnrcin, nó.

Sin é Taos; asur rin iad a óa bróis, a óa ordois.
Sin í Máirce; " " óa bróis, a óa n-ordois.
Sin iad Taos γ Máirce; " " óa mbrois, a óa n-ordois óeara.

Cloc | "Óa éloic ar éloic asur éloc ar óa éloic."

AÐÐAR CLEADTTA.

Cuir an focal "Óa" roimh na foclaib reo leanaí, γ iad i máirteó ionlána.

Brós, fúinneós, ceairc; páirc, leabair.

(Seo deirmeircaí:— Óo glan fé a óa bróis.)

—(o)—

Τυρκαλ Ταβαρτάς, Υιμήη Ηαζαϊό.

(I.)—URÓYBAY.

Τυρκαλ Διημνεάς.	Τυρκαλ Ταβαρτάς.	
Σιν é αν		
εάρτα...	Τά αν πεανη άρ αν ζοάρτα ριν.	ζο—
ζαρρύν...	Τά λεαβαρ άς αν ηζαρρύν ριν.	ηζ—
τειντεάν...	Τά ταός ι η-α ρεαράη άρ αν οτειντεάν.*	οτ—
σοραρ...	Τά ηιζεάλ άς ριυβαλ ό'η ησοραρ* ζο οτí...	ηο—
ρόσα...	Οο τόζαρ λεαβαρ αμας άρ αν ηρόσα ρο.	ηρ—
βυαζαίλλ...	Ιρ λειρ αν ηβυαζαίλλ ριν αν λεαβαρ ρο.	ηβ—
βορσα...	Τά καίτε ι ηβορσα άςαη ι λεαβαρ ι ηβορσα ειτε.	ηβ—
ρυιρόεάν...	Οο λείη Κορμας έαρ αν ρυιρόεάν.	
νόηηη...	Καο é αν οαζ αζά άρ αν νόηηη ριν ?	
μάλα...	Οο τόζαρ λεαβαρ αμας άρ αν μάλα ριν.	
ε-ηρλάρ...	Τά ράορμυς ι η-α ρεαράη άρ αν ηρλάρ.	
Σιν í αν...		
ρυννεός...	Οο ριυβαίλ Σεαζάν ό'η θρυννεός ριν ζο οτí... θρ—	θρ—
ορτός...	Τά βιοράν ρέ'η ορτός ρεο άςαη.	
ε-ρúη...	Τά μο ηέαρ άρ αν ε-ρúη ρεο.	
μιαζαίλ...	Τά μο λάη άρ αν μιαζαίλ.	
λιτιρ...	Τά αν λιτιρ Δ ροηη αν λιτιρ β.	

(a) Καοιυζέταρ κορρον (λεαζάν) οειρτό αηηα άρ τυρκαλ ταβαρτάς, βαιηηηρρην, οό.
 (b) Τά ηρúβαδ άρ αν ζοορρην οοραίζ.

Σρμην, ρρέαη | “ ηι βυιθε ό'η ηζρύν αζά ρέ αςτ βυιθε ό'η θρρύνηη.”
 Οοραρ | “ Ιρ οάηα ζαζ μαορα ι ησοραρ α έιζε ρέηηη.”

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACTTA.

Σρρην όςτ ράοτε ι η-α ηβέρο :-
 άς αν, άρ αν, άρ αν, έαρ αν, λειρ αν, ρέ'η, ροηη αν, ι,
 —άςαρ ηα ροκαί ρεο ι οερί ράοτιβ οίοβ:
 Κορ, λάη, έιρε.

* άρ αν ε-, ό'η ο-. (C, U) † άρ αν ε-í-. (U)

—(o)—

Τυρκαλ Ταβαρτάς, Υιμήη Ηαζαϊό.

(II.)—SEIMYGAO.

Οο βί ταός ι η-α ρεαράη αμυς 'ρα όλορ,
 ι η-αιε λε ρυννεός.
 Τάηης ρέ ιρτεαζ έρε ρόηρε,
 άςαρ οο βί ρέ άς ριυβαλ ό'η οοραρ
 ζο οοραρ,
 βορσα ι η-α λάηη άιζε,
 βορσα ειτε ρέ η-α ορκαίλλ,
 ζο ραίθ ρέ κορτα (αν ρεαρ βοεζ ι)
 Αηηρην, οο ρυιρ ρέ άρ ρυιρόεάν,
 οο θαιη ρέ κίυοαζ οε θορσα,
 (οε'η θορσα ριν).
 Οο τόζ ρέ καίτε α' βορσα,
 άςαρ έυζ οο Σεαζάν ι,
 (οο'η θυαζαίλλ ριν).

Τά ρέηηηυζαδ ι ηοιαίό:- “ έρε,” “ ό,” “ άρ,” “ οε,” “ οο,”
 “ οε'η,” ι “ οο'η.”

Λάη, κορ | “ Ιρ ρεαρη άοη έαν αηάηη άρ λάηη 'ηά οά έαν άρ έορ.”
 Κομυρρα | “ Ταβαηρ οοο' κομυρραηη έ,
 Οηρσαζ | άςαρ βί ρέηη ιε' (ο') όηηρζ.”

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACTTA.

Σρρην ράοτε ι η-α ηβέρο Τυρκαλ Ταβαρτάς, Υιμήη Ηαζαϊό,
 ζαζ ροκαί οίοβ ρο:-

Λοζ, έιρε, ορτός, μάλα, ροοίλ.

CEADT A CEATAIR A'S TRÍ FÍCÍD.

—(o)—

Tuireal Tadharta. Uimhir Iolraio.

Tuireal Ainmneac, U. IOLRAIO.	Tuireal Tadharta, UIMHIR IOLRAIO.	
1r cora, uilleanna, fuiricim, cataoircaid.	<p>An pé vo coraiB atá an páirear rin?</p> <p>Ní h-eaó, acé rém' uilleannaiB.</p> <p>An ar na fuiricimaiB atá na leabair?</p> <p>Ní h-eaó, acé ar na cataoircaidaiB.</p>	} aiB.
rúite, cáirve.	<p>Leir na rúitiB ir eaó címito.</p> <p>Ir maic liom beic as leabair tem' cáiroB.</p>	} iB.
borcaí, buacaili, cailíní iao rin.	<p>Tá na leabair ar na borcaiB reo.</p> <p>Cia aca leir na buacailiB.</p> <p>Nó leir na cailíniB iao?</p>	} iB.

	veiread an focail.		
Tuireal Ainmneac, Uimhir Iolraio.	conpon éaol a	e f
Tuireal Tadharta, " "	aiB		iB iB

Súil | "Dúireann an t-úicéar tré rúit**iB** an éaic."
 Súala | "1r veacair ceann mhíona vo éur ar súal**iB** ósa."

AÚDAR CEADCTA.

Scríob rúite i n-a mbéid Tuireal Tadharta, Uimhir Iolraio, saé focail víoó ro:—

Comhpar, cluar; rúit, cara; nóicéir, cáirca.

CEADT A CÚIS A'S TRÍ FÍCÍD.

—(o)—

Tuireal Sairmeac.

Sin é leabair Séamuir.	"A Séamuir, nac leat-ra an leabair rin?"
Cia h-iao na rin rin?	"Dia víoó, a réar a !"
Comhparan vom ir eaó iao.	"Fao raogair éusaib, a comhparan a !"
Tá an brios ró-béas vom.	"Taoi as luige oim, a brios ! "
Tá na brios ró-béas vom.	"Tátaoi as luige oim, a brios a !"
Tá an buacail reo as cainnt.	"Éirt, a buacail ! "
Tá na buacaili rin as cainnt.	"Éirtó, a buacaili ! "
Tá an cailin reo i n-a rearain ar an uilár.	"Cionnur taoi, a cailin ? "
Tá na cailini rin i n-a fuiric ar an fuiricim.	"Cionnur tátaoi, a cailini ? "
1r cara vom Seaán.	"An bfuil don reat nuao asac, a cara ? "
1r cáirve vom Seaán 7 Taois.	"An bfuil don reat nuao asuib, a cáirve ? "

Tá "a" roim an ainm, asur réimúcaó ar an gconpon veoraic.

	veiread an focail.		
Tuireal Ainmneac, Uimhir Iolraio,	conpon éaol a	e f
" Sairmeac, " "	a		e f

"Dia'r Muire víoó { a Seaán, ... a Nioclár, ... a Póruis, a Síobán, ... a Níra, ... a Úrúis, ... a Míre."

CEISTEAINA SRAMDOAISE.

Cao 1r tuireal, uimhir, mairin asur víoólaonaó vo saé ainm 1nr na ráitíob reo leanaí:—

- (1) As víoó meala asur as ceannaé mairéan.
- (2) Bionn cluar bódar ar an bpar foála.
- (3) 1r iao na réarai i geluarib muc iao.
- (4) Ní h-é lá na saoitc lá na reob.
- (5) a Cionnairé an éaraili bán, cao vo leigirreao an truoé? Meros óa bainne.
- (6) Éirt le fuaim na h-adann asur seobair breac.

	AN CÉAD DIOCLAONAÐ.	AN DARA DIOCLAONAÐ.	AN TREAS DIOCLAONAÐ.	AN CEATRIMHAD DIOCLAONAÐ.	AN CUIGEAD DIOCLAONAÐ.	uifir
TUISEAL	1	e	A	—	-n	
82 Ainmneac, nó Cuirpóireac. Seineamnac. Tadairac. Seirimeac.	Do-connac SARSÚN áiríte i nDÉ, asur é as bualað SARSÚIN eile. Do bairiar ar an nSARSÚN ba cionntac, asur dubairt leir: "Ná déin é rin áirir, A SARSÚIN!"	An bfeiceann rib an BRÓS ro? Do bogar iall na BRÓISE reo, oir tá mo cor ró- mór do'n BRÓIS céadna. "Ó! taoi as luige orm, A BRÓS!"	Tá an buacail reo as cainnt. Táim boðar ó éainnt an buacailA ro. Tá an iomað cainnte as an mbuacail "Á! éir, A buacail!"	Tá róca annro asam. Táim as cuairtac an róca ro. Ní'l don ruð im' róca! "Taoi pollam, A róca!"	Ir comursa dom Seagán. Tá Saebils as claimn mo comursan; oir tá meaf as mo comursain uiréi. "Fao raogail eugac, A comursa!"	uifir uifir

83 Ainmneac, nó Cuirpóireac. Seineamnac. Tadairac. Seirimeac.	Do-connac SARSÚIN áiríte ar maidin, asur iad as bualað SARSÚN. Do bairiar ar na SARSÚNAIB ba cionntac, asur dubairt leð: "Ná déinid é rin áirir, A SARSÚNA!"	An bfeiceann rib na BRÓSA ro? Do bogar ialla na mBRÓS ro, oir tá mo cora ró- mór do na BRÓSAIB reo. "Ó! tátaoi as luige orm, A BRÓSA!"	Tá na buacailí reo as cainnt. Táim boðar ó éainnt na mbuacailí. Tá an iomað cainnte as na buacailíB céadna rin. "Á! éirid, A buacailí!"	Tá rócaí annro asam. Táim as cuairtac na brócaí reo. Ní'l don ruð im' rócaíB asam. "Tátaoi pollam, A rócaí!"	Tá comursain eile asam, áh. Ní'l Saebils as claimn na SCOMURSAIN rin. Ní'l meaf as na COMURSANAIB rin ar an nSaebils. "Dioð ciall asuib i n-am, A COMURSANA!"	uifir
innscin:—	Fhinnnein.	Bainnein.	Fhinnnein.	Fhinnnein.	Bainnein.	
Litir déirid an anma (tuiseal ainmneac).	Conpon.			Suaróe.		

CEACT A H-OCT A'S TRÍ FICÍD.

(o)

SAOL.

I.

Pádraig Ó Briain—Driúro Ní Cáráin.

II. Seagán Ó Briain—Máire Nic Néill.

Liam Ó Briain—Eibhlín Ní Úalaigh.

Máireadó Ní Briain.

III. Ταός Νόρα Δόμναλλ
Ó Briain. Ní Briain. Ó Briain.

Caiclín Donncaó Siobán Diarmuid Séamus
Ní Briain. Ó Briain. Ní Briain. Ó Briain. Ó Briain.

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- I. An fear-atair (.i. fear-atair Ταός). An t-fear-mátaire (.i. fear-mátaire Ταός).
 - II. An t-atair. An mátaire. Dearbhrátaire atair. Dearbhrátaire atair.
 - III. (Ταός féin) Dearbhráir. Dearbhrátaire. Col ceatar. Col ceatar.
- [mac. inSean. mac.]

Ir i Driúro Ní Cáráin bean Pádraig Uí Briain. Ir iad Seagán, Liam, agus Máireadó a gcloinn. (Ir) mac do Seagán Ταός (nó, mac mic do Pádraig é). InSean mic do Pádraig Νόρα (nó, Caiclín). Col ceatar do Ταός Caiclín (nó, Donncaó).

"Dearbhrátaire do Ταός Δόμναλλ."

Sin é Seagán Ó Briain. ...Pádraig Mac Diarmuda. ...Ταός Ó h-Ógáin.
Sin é leabair Seagáin Uí Briain. ...Pádraig Mhic Diarmuda. ...Ταός Uí Ógáin.
"Cionnar taoi, a Seagáin Uí Briain?...a Pádraig Mhic Diarmuda? ...a Ταός Uí Ógáin?"
Sin i Cáit Ní Briain. ...Eibhlín Nic Diarmuda. ...Máire Ní Ógáin.

CEACT A NAOI A'S TRÍ FICÍD.

(o)

AN T-ALU.

(o)

UIMHIR UATAID, TUIREAL DINMNEAD.

	Sin é an t- <u>arán</u> ... an t- <u>ór</u> ... an t- <u>uirlár</u> ... an t- <u>im</u> ... an t- <u>éadan</u> ...	Sin i an <u>araid</u> ... an <u>orod</u> ... an <u>uille</u> ... an <u>ionga</u> ... an <u>eodair</u> ...	Sin é an <u>cat</u> ... an <u>geata</u> ... an <u>feap</u> ... an <u>róca</u> ... an <u>buaicill</u> ... an <u>múineal</u> ... an <u>ruicéan</u> ...	Sin i an <u>caitair</u> ... an <u>suata</u> ... an <u>fuinneód</u> ... an <u>páirc</u> ... an <u>bean</u> ... an <u>méar</u> ... an <u>t-rúil</u> ...	Sin é an <u>teinceán</u> ... an <u>uoir</u> ... an <u>nóinín</u> ... an <u>leabair</u> ... an <u>roct</u> ...	Sin i an <u>teine</u> ... an <u>dearna</u> ... an <u>nead</u> ... an <u>lám</u> ... an <u>maigáil</u> ...
Uimhir éirí an ainm:—	Sútaróe.		Conson na c 't,' 'o,' 'n,' 'l,' 'r.'		't,' 'o,' 'n,' 'l,' 'r.'	
Inneoin:—	Firinneoin.	Bainneoin.	Firinneoin.	Bainneoin.	Firinneoin.	Bainneoin.
An t- <u>deirgá</u> :—	't' roimh an ainm.	—	—	Séimúgá.	—	—

Ór "D'imeis an t-ór, agus o'fan an óirpead."
Óirpead "Ir feap an t-rúilte 'nád an t-ór."
Sláinte

CEAC'T A DEIC A'S TRÍ FICÍD.

—(o)—

DÍOCLAONAD AN AILT.

A.η.				η.Α.			
UIMÍR UACAIÓ.				UIMÍR IOIRAÍÓ.			
	innscin.	tuisseal			innscin.	tuisseal	
Sin é an fear...	Firinnrcin.	Διμνεαέ.	—	Sin íad na fir...	Firinnrcin.	Διμνεαέ.	—
Sin e naca an fír rin.	"	Σεινεαίμναέ.	} Séimiuξαó.	Tá hacáí ar na fearaib rin.	"	Ταδαριέαέ.	—
Sin í an fúinneóξ...	Δαιμινncin.	Διμνεαέ.		Do fíublaídar ó na fúinneóξaib...	Δαιμινncin.	Διμνεαέ.	—
Do fíubail ταóξ ó'n fúinneóξis go dtí an...	"	Ταδαριέαέ.	} Uíróubao.	Táio aξ bualaó na fúinneóξis rin.	"	Ταδαριέαέ.	—
Tá hacáí ar an fíeari rin.	Firinnrcin.	"		Sin íad hacáí na fíeari rin.	Firinnrcin.	"	} Uíróubao.
Sin é an τ-uball...	"	Διμνεαέ.	} "τ"	Ir maic liom blaí na η-uball.	"	"	
Sin í an τ-fúil ólé.	Δαιμινncin.	"		Sin íad inξne na η-οριόξis ro.	Δαιμινncin.	"	"
Sin é oriom an τ-fúirócaín rin.	Firinnrcin.	Σεινεαίμναέ.	—	Sin íad na η-ubla...	Firinnrcin.	Διμνεαέ.	} "η"
Ir maic liom blaí an ubaill rin.	"	"	—	Tá páiréar fé na η-ublaib rin.	"	Ταδαριέαέ.	
Tá páiréar fé'n uball.	"	Ταδαριέαέ.	—	UIMÍR UACAIÓ.			
Sin í an οριόξis...	Δαιμινncin.	Διμνεαέ.	—	Sin é barr na η-οριόξise rin.	Δαιμινncin.	Σεινεαίμναέ.	}
Tá blaíán fé'n οριόξis rin.	"	Ταδαριέαέ.	—	Tá Seaxán aξ bualaó na fúinneóξise rin.	"	"	

CEAĈT A N-SONDÉAS A'S TRÍ RÍCÍO.
 —————(o)—————

AN AIDIAĈT.

—————(o)—————
 Tuireal Ainmneac.

(I.)

uimhir uachtair.	
firinnscin.	baininnscin.
Sin é an hata dub.	Sin í an bprós òub.
Sin é an leabhar dearg.	Sin í an cátaoir òearg.
Fear ciúin ip ead Tadó.	Bean ciúin ip ead Máire.
Buacail maic ip ead Dómnall,	7 bean maic ip ead a mátaip.
Fear mipeamail do b' ead do. Bean mipeamail do b' ead Cáit.	
Buacail leirceamail ip ead Liam. Bean leirceamail ip ead Nóra.	
Sin é an cápta buide.	Sin í an bprós buide.
Sin é an rnat fáda.	Sin í an téad fáda.
Tá réimighad ar conpoin corais na h-Aidiacta.	

(II.)

uimhir iolrair.	
firinnscin.	baininnscin.
Sin iad na hatai duba.	Sin iad na bprós duba.
Sin iad na leabhair òearga.	Sin iad na cátaoiréada dearga.
Fir ciúine ip ead Tadó 7 Séamur.	Mná ciúine ip ead Máire 7 Sígle.
Buacail maite ip ead Dómnall	Mná maite ip ead Neill agus
agus do.	briúio.
Fir mipeamla do b' ead do	Mná mipeamla ip ead Cáit
agus ar.	agus Peig.
Buacail leirceamla ip ead	Mná leirceamla ip ead Nóra
Liam agus Miceal.	agus Siobán.
Sin iad na cápta buide.	Sin iad na bprós buide.
Sin iad na rnat fáda.	Sin iad na téada fáda
"leabhair òearga."	
Conpoin éad litip òeipio an anma (u. iolrair.)	

Maic
 Doimhin

"Ip leat beatao bean maic tige."
 "Ricio uipei doimne go ciuin."

ADBAR CEAĈTĈA.

Scríob páidte i n-a mbéio Uimhir Uachtair agus Uimhir Iolrair
 (tuireal ainmneac) gac Aidiacta oioo po :—
 Deas, binn, flaiteamail, uaitne.

CEACHT A DÓDÉAS A'S TRÍ FICID.

(o)

Tuireal Seineáinnac na h-Aidiaceta (Uimhir Uachtair).

AN CEAD DÍOCLAONAID.	AN DARA DÍOCLAONAID.	AN TREAS DÍOCLAONAID	AN CEAT- RAMAID DÍOCLAONAID.
Tá an boice i n-aice an hata d'uib. Sin é bonn na bróige buide.	Sin é leabair an buacalla m'ait rin. Sin é mac na mná maite úo tall.	Sin a'gab mo réal i staob an fír m'neamla. Sin a'gab mo réal i staob na mná m'neamla.	Tá an peann i n-aice an cáirta buide. Tá an boice i n-aice na bróige buide.
Sin é clúdac an leabair d'uiris. Sin é trom na cataoiriac	Sin é leabair an fír ciúin. Sin é leabair na mná ciúine.	Sin é leabair an buacalla leirceamla. Sin é leabair na mná leirceamla.	Táim as carad an t-ínata fáda. Táim as carad na téite fáda.
Conon leatán litir d'uiris na h-a. "...aice an hata fírinneirin. "..."uib." "...bonn na bróige bainneirin. "..."uide."	Conon caol litir d'uiris na h-a. "...leabair an fír fírinneirin. "..."ciúin." "...leabair na mná bainneirin. "..."ciúine."	"—aimail" veiric na h-aidiaceta.	Suicairé litir d'uiris na h-aidiaceta.

- I. mór | "Ir rleamain iad leacada an tige móir."
- I. deas | "Ceann mór na céille bige."
- II. méit | "Sail buide do cup ar d'ruim muice méite."
- IV. báirte | "Sreim an fír báirte."

ADBAR CEACHTA.

Scríob báirte i n-a mbéir Tuireal Seineáinnac (uimhir uachtair, fírinneirin asur bainneirin) gac aidiaceta díob ro:—
Trom, tinn, fearamail, fáda.

AN AIDIAĀT — CÉIMEANNA COINDEITSE.

<p>Α Πάορμυς, άρμυς αν ελάρ ουθ.</p>	<p>} 1r λάοιρ αν βυάαιλλ πάορμυς ! (I.)</p>	<p>ΛΑΙΘΗ :</p>
<p>Άρμυς αν θόρμ ριν ανοιρ.</p>	<p>} ηαε ρέοιρ λεατ έ (σο) όέαναμ ?</p>	
<p>Άρμυς-ρε αν θόρμ ριν, α ταιός.</p>	<p>} 1r λάοιρε ταός (ιο)νά πάορμυς. (II.)</p>	<p>1r ΛΑΙΘΗ :</p>
<p>Άρμυς αν ρυιόεάν ανοιρ, α ταιός.</p>	<p>} ηαε ρέοιρ λεατ έ 'όέαναμ ?</p>	<p>AN βυάαιλλ 1r ΛΑΙΘΗ.</p>
<p>Άρμυς-ρε αν ρυιόεάν, α Κορμαε.</p>	<p>} 1r λάοιρε Κορμαε 'νά ταός. (II.) 1r έ Κορμαε αν βυάαιλλ 1r λάοιρε όιοθ.(III.)</p>	

Seo τρι cinn de páipearaib leatana :
 páipear leatan 1r eaθ an ceann ro A (I.)
 áct, 1r leitne (leite) an páipear ro B 'ná é (II.)
 ásur, 1r leitne an páipear ro C 'ná é ριν.
 1r é an páipear ro C an páipear 1r leitne
 de na τρι páipearaib. (III.)
 (νό, Sin é an páipear 1r leitne όιοθ). (III.)

LEATAN :
1r leitne :

**AN
 páipear
 1r leitne.**

1r λάοιρε Κορμαε 'νά ταός,
 νό, τά Κορμαε níορ λάοιρε 'νά ταός.

**níορ
 λάοιρε
 'ná.**

AN θρuiλ an cápta ro níορ leitne 'ná an cápta ριν ?
 ní'λ ; τά an cápta ριν cóm leatan leiρ an scápta ro.
 AN θρuiλ páορμυς cóm λάοιρ le ταός ?
 ní'λ ; τά ταός níορ λάοιρε 'ná páορμυς.

**cóm
 λάοιρ
 le**

I. An θun-céim.

II. An θρειρ-céim.

III. An τ-ράρ-céim.

<p>θuan</p>	<p> " 1r buaine clú 'ná ραοζαλ."</p>
<p>τρom</p>	<p> " 1r í an óiaρ 1r τρuiμε</p>
<p>ίρεαλ</p>	<p> 1r ίρle óromar α ceann."</p>

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEAĀTTA.

Scríοθ ράιότε de'n τ-ράζαρ ριν [(I.), (II.), 7 (III.)] 1 n-α mbéiθ na n-αιοιαάτα ρο :—Ciúin, άρμ, leiρceamail.

ΔΙΟΪΛΑΟΝΑΪ ΝΑ Η-ΔΙΔΙΑΪΤΑ.

TUISEAL	AN CEADU ΔΙΟΪΛΑΟΝΑΪ.		AN TARA ΔΙΟΪΛΑΟΝΑΪ.		AN TREAS ΔΙΟΪΛΑΟΝΑΪ.	AN CEATRIMADU ΔΙΟΪΛΑΟΝΑΪ.
	Fihunnfein.	Daiminnfein.	Fihunnfein.	Daiminnfein.		
Διημνεαδ, νό Κυρρδρρεαδ.	Do labair fear Dub liom lá.	Do bí bean Dub i mbéal féirfe uair.	Ar maidin i nOé, Do-cuala lon binn,	7 smólaC binn, 45ur 140 45 reinm.	Do bí fear leisceamail 45 marcaigeact ar a arailin lá.	Do bí fear buíde i sCorcaig lá.
Σεινεαμνναδ.	Níor éitn eainne an fír Dub rin liom.	Do bí páirt 45 nit i nOiaró na mná Dubé rin.	Níor binne liom ceól an luin binn	'ná ceól na smólaige binne.	Do tuit arat an fír leisceamila rin	Do-connaic buacail éigin sruas fáda an fír Dubé rin,
Ταδαρηαδ.	Do fearar leir an bfeair noub rin,	Do bíodar 45 masad pé'n mnad Dub	O'fágar mo flán 45 an lon mbinn,	45ur 45 an smólaig mbinn,	pé'n bfeair leisceamail.	7 (san é com-sarad do'n fear Dubé),
Σαρμεαδ.	7 dubart: "Slán 45ac, a fír Dub!"	7 'sá ráo: "Cá rugad tú, a bean Dub?"	7 dubart: "Slán 45ac, a luin binn,	7 flán 45ac-ra, a smólaC binn!"	"A éonac ran ort, a fír leisceamail!"	dubart pé: "Ir fear an rúgán é rin ort, a fír Dubé."

uimhir

uair

Διημνεαδ, νό Κυρρδρρεαδ.	Cápla lá i n-a óiaró rin, do labair fír Dubá liom.	An lá i n-a óiaró rin, do bí mná Dubá ann.	Ar maidin i nOiu do-cuala luin binn.	45ur smólaCá binne.	Lá eile, do-connaic fír leisceamila 45 marcaigeact ar arlaib.	Tamall i n-a óiaró rin, do-connaic an buacail céadna fír Dubé, 7 140 i n-a sCoólaó.
Σεινεαμνναδ.	Níor éitn slob na bfeair noub rin liom.	So veimín, do bí a lán ban noub ann.	Níor binne liom ceól na lon mbinn.	'ná ceól na smólaC mbinn.	Do tuit arail na bfeair leisceamail rin	Do éangail pé sruas na bfeair mbuidé reo le céile.
Ταδαρηαδ.	Dubart leir na fearaib Dubá:	Do bí easla ar na páirtib foim na mnáib Dubá so leir,	Ar imteact dom ó na lonaid binne,	45ur ó na smólaCaid binne,	pé na fearaib leisceamila.	Anrin, do nit pé ó na fearaib buíde,
Σαρμεαδ.	"Slán 45aid, a feara Dubá!"	7 do beannuis-eodar oíob so ciáin, 'sá ráo: "Oia oib, a mná Dubá!"	dubart: "Ir doibinn oib, a loná binne,	45ur a smólaCá binne!"	"Mo náire rib, a feara leisceamila!"	7 dubart (leir péin) "Beio rporc 45ainn, a feara buíde!"
Conpon leáan licir óeirió na h-Διοιαέτα.			Conpon éaol licir óeirió na h-Διοιαέτα.		"Amail" veimeo na h-Διοιαέτα.	Suáide licir óeirió na h-Διοιαέτα.

toimh

—(o)—

ΑΙΔΙΑΚΤΑ ΣΕΑΘΑΑ.

I. (A páirear)

Sin é mo páirear, ... mo leabair,	mo	} Séimiuḡad
rin i m'orpós.	τ, 'oo	
Sin é oo páirear, ... oo leabair,	τ, 'oo	} Séimiuḡad
rin i τ'orpós (o'orpós).	τ, 'oo	
(Taós) Sin é A páirear, ... A leabair,	A (é)	}
rin i A orpós.	A (é)	
(Máire) Sin é A páirear, ... A leabair,	A (i)	}
rin i A h-orpós.	A (i)	
Sin iad { AH } bpáirear, ... leabair,	AH	} upḡad.
{ BH } ... n-orpós.	BH	
{ A } ... n-orpós.	A (i ad)	

II. (i n-A feara)

Táim-re im' (in mo) feara	} ar an uilár.	Táimio ḡo léir i n-AH	} ar an uilár.
A Taós, Taoi-re id' (in oo) feara		A Taós a' r a Máire, tá rib-re i n-BH feara	
Tá Taós i n-A feara	} ar an uilár.	Tá Taós aḡur Máire i n-A feara	} ar an uilár.
Tá Máire i n-A feara		Tá Taós aḡur Máire i n-A feara	

III. (i n-A fear)

Fear ir ead Dómnall (Tá ré ruar le veic mbliadna ficéad o'aoir) nó, Tá Dómnall i n-A fear anoir.
 Fice bliadain ó rin, ní raib ré aec i n-A mac léiginn.
 Mā maireann ré ḡo ceann } béiró ré i n-A fearuine liac.
 Taas bliadain eile, }
 Saḡar ós ir ead an t-Aair ḡaróo :
 Tá ré i n-A saḡar anoir.
 Cúpla bliadain ó rin oo bí ré i n-A mac léiginn.
 Tá réil aḡam ḡo mbéiró ré i n-A eapros pul. i bpad.

i n-A " Ir minic oo bí uine i n-A orpós-cómarleac oo féin, aḡur i n-A cómarleac maic oo uine eile."

—(o)—

ΑΙΔΙΑΚΤΑ ΣΕΑΘΑΑ. (IV.)

AS	OO
[Bi aḡ bualaó an búiro rin, a Taós.]	[Bi aḡ bualaó an búiro arir, a Taós.]
i Taós, an aḡ epotaó an búiro acaoi?	a Taós, an bfuil an bóro (oo a-) o'á epotaó aḡac?
τ. " Ní h-eaó; aec (aḡ a-) 'ḡá bualaó."	τ. " Ní'l; aec tá ré o'á bualaó aḡam.
[Bi aḡ bualaó páoruis anoir — ná ḡorcuis é !]	[Bi aḡ bualaó máire, aec ná ḡorcuis í !]
a Taós, an aḡ epotaó páoruis acaoi?	a Taós, an bfuil máire o'á epotaó aḡac!
τ. " Ní h-eaó; aec 'ḡá bualaó."	τ. " Ní'l; aec tá ri o'á bualaó aḡam.
Anoir, táim aḡad' bualaó féin (-aḡ oo)	Anoir, taoi féin ood' bualaó aḡam.
aḡur taoi-re aḡam' bualaó-ra. (-aḡ mo)	aḡur táim-re dom' bualaó aḡac-ra.
An bfuilir aḡ AH mbualaó, a Taós?	An bfuilimíó-ne o'AH mbualaó aḡ Taós?
An bfuil τ. aḡ BH mbualaó, a o. ḡ a ḡ?	An bfuil rib-re o'BH mbualaó aḡ Taós, a o. ḡ a ḡ?
An bfuil τ. 'ḡá mbualaó ran?	An bfuil o. ḡ s. o'á mbualaó aḡ Taós?
Tá Taós aḡ bualaó páoruis.	
Cia tá aḡ bualaó páoruis? Taós aca' 'ḡá bualaó.	Ir é páoruis aca' o'á bualaó aḡ Taós.
(1) Saḡán: " a páoruis, an bfuil A fíor aḡac cao é an raḡar aimpire béar (a béir) aḡam i mbárac?"	(4) páoruis: " Cao é rin aḡac o'á ráó?"
(2) páoruis: " Ní'LA fíor aḡam (cao é ḡc.)"	
(3) Saḡán: " Tá A fíor aḡam-ra (cao é ḡc.) béiró fearcainn ann."	(6) páoruis: " Aca' a uine, tá ran o'á ráó aḡac ó maicinn!"
(5) Saḡán: " Táim 'ḡá ráó leac ḡo mbéiró fearcainn ann i mbárac."	

o'á " Ir miltir o'á ól é, ḡ ir fearó o'á íoc é."

σεάτ α η-ούτθεάτ δ'ς τρι ρίτθ.

(ο)

ΑΙΔΙΑΕΤΑ ΤΑΙΡΒΕΑΝΤΑΕΑ.

τδ αν { εατε **reo** } αν αν ζαααοιρ. **reo. ro.**
 leaβap po
 τδ αν { εατε **rin** } αν αν ιβόρθ. **rin. (pan)**
 leaβap rin (pan)
 τδ αν { εατε } **ύθ** αν αν ριυόεάν. **ύθ.**
 leaβap

ΑΙΔΙΑΕΤΑ ΕΙΣΙΝΤΕ.

Σεαζάν : " τδ ρυθ **είσιν** im' πόα αζαμ. **εάθ** ε αν **είσιν.**
 ρυθ ε, α ράορμυζ ?"
 Ράορμυζ : " ταιρβείν ε. **εατε** ιρ εαθ ε."
 S. " **εάθ** βρμυ αν εατε ανοιρ ?"
 P. " τδ βλίρθε οί ιθ' πόα, **αν** βλίρθε **ειτε** ιθ' λείμ."
 S. " **εάθ** τδ 'ρα πόα ρο ?"
 P. " **μί'λ** { **αον** ρυθ } **αον**—
 (ρυθ αν βιέ) } ανν."
 S. " **αν** βρμυ { **αον** ρυθ } 'ρα πόα **ειτε** ρεο ?"
 (ρυθ αν βιέ) }
 P. " τδ ρυθ **είσιν** ανν."

ΑΙΔΙΑΕΤΑ ΡΟΙΝΤΕ.

S. " **αν** βρμυ **αοιννε**(αε) ι η-α ρεαράμ ανηρο ανοιρ ?"
 P. " **μί'λ**, τδ { **ζαέ** αοιννε } **ζαέ.**
 { **ζαέ** ουινε } αζαμν ι η-α ριυόε."
 { **ζαέ** υιτε ουινε } **ζαέ υιτε.**
 S. " τδ αν **εατε** αζαε. τδ **αν υιτε** ουινε αζαίθ
 ι η-α ριυόε." **αν υιτε.**

σεάτ α ηαοιυόεατ δ'ς τρι ρίτθ.

ΑΙΔΙΑΕΤΑ ΥΙΠΗΕΑΕΑ.

I. θυν-υιπηεαεα.

	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	
		α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	
		ριέε	υαααο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	
Αον	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
Όό	2	12*	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
Τρι	3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
σεααοιρ	4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
εάιτ	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
σε	6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
σεατ	7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
ούτ	8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
ηαοι	9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
οειέ	10		30		50		70		90	
		20		40		60		80		100
		ριέε		υαααο		τρι ριέρο		τρι ριέρο		τρι ριέρο
				(-οά						
				ριέρο)						

νό:—

	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ	υέατ
		α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ	α'ρ
		ριέε	υαααο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο	τρι ριέρο
1	21	41	61	81	11	31	51	71	91
2	22	42	62	82	12	32	52	72	92
3	23	43	63	83	13	33	53	73	93
4	24	44	64	84	14	34	54	74	94
5	25	45	65	85	15	35	55	75	95
6	26	46	66	86	16	36	56	76	96
7	27	47	67	87	17	37	57	77	97
8	28	48	68	88	18	38	58	78	98
9	29	49	69	89	19	39	59	79	99
10	30	50	70	90	20	40	60	80	100

II.— ΑΣ ΟΪΜΑΙΗΕΑΙΗ : Α η-αον, Α οό, Α τρι, Α τρι α'ρ υαααο, ηε.

ΑΥΘΑΡ ΚΛΕΑΕΤΑΕΑ.

(A.)—Λέιτ ηα η-υιπηεαεα ριν όρ άρθ, ό θαρρ ζο θυν (1—10, 11—20, ηε.) αζυρ τμαρνα (1—91, 2—92, ηε.)
 (B.)—ηα η-υιπηεαεα ρο τεαααρ, ρεριοθ ι θροαταθ ιαο :—
 5, 16, 28, 34, 47, 53, 69, 72, 81, 99.

* (12) α οό-υέατ, (32) α οό-υέατ α'ρ ριέε, ηε.

CEACHT A CHEITRE RÍO.

III. OIB-UIIMHEACA.

CAD É AN LÁ DE'N MÍ É REO? (7c.)

1, { Δη céad lá. (Δητ-δονμάδ lá)	11, Δη τ-δονμάδ lá véas.	21, Δη τ-δονμάδ lá fícead.
2, { Δη uara lá. (Δη uómaδ lá)	12, Δη uara lá véas.	22, Δη uara lá fícead.
3, { Δη tpeap lá. (Δη tpmáδ lá)	13, Δη tpmáδ lá véas.	23, Δη tpmáδ lá fícead.
4, Δη ceatpmáδ lá.	14, Δη ceatpmáδ lá véas.	24, Δη ceatpmáδ lá fícead.
5, Δη cúigead lá.	15, Δη cúigead lá véas.	25, Δη cúigead lá fícead.
6, Δη rémaδ lá.	16, Δη rémaδ lá véas.	26, Δη rémaδ lá fícead.
7, Δη feadctmaδ lá.	17, Δη feadctmaδ lá véas.	27, Δη feadctmaδ lá fícead.
8, Δη t-octmaδ lá.	18, Δη t-octmaδ lá véas.	28, Δη t-octmaδ lá fícead.
9, Δη naoimaδ lá.	19, Δη naoimaδ lá véas.	29, Δη naoimaδ lá fícead.
10, Δη veicead lá.	20, Δη fícead lá.	30, Δη veicead lá fícead.
		31, Δη τ-δονμάδ lá véas ar fícead.

(Δη 10ad lá, 7c. — Δη veicead lá, 7c.)

Δη céad buacail, (7c.); Δη uara buacail, (7c.);
Δη tpeap buacail, (7c.); Δη ceatpmáδ, 7c. buacail, (7c.).

CAD É { Δη leatanaδ } — é reo? { Δη céad }
{ Δη caibruil } { Δη ceact } { ...ceact, (7c.). }
nó, { leatanaδ a h-aon (7c.) }
{ Caibruil } " "
{ Ceact } " "

Δη t-octmaδ lá ve mí luɣnara aɣainn i noiu, aɣur bliadair
Δη tigeapna a naoi ɣeac véas a' r a uó-uéas (8/8/12).

CAD É AN LÁ DE'N T-FEACTMAIN É REO? Δη luan. 7c.

A'UBAR CEACTA.

1. CAD É AN LÁ DE'N MÍ É REO?
2. CAD É AN LEATANAδ DE'N LEADAR É REO?
3. CAD É AN CEACT É REO?
4. CAD É AN LÁ DE'N T-FEACTMAIN É REO?

CEACT A H-AON A'S CHEITRE RÍO.

NA H-UIIMHEACA. IV.

1		póca,	leadar,	opóδs.
2		uá póca,	leadar,	opóδis.
3, 4,	Tpi, ceitre, } cúis, ré	pócaí,	leadair,	cúis opóδsa. tpi, ré, } h- " ceitre
5, 6				
7, 8,	Seact, oct, } naoi, veic	bpócaí,	leadair,	h-opóδsa.
9, 10				
11		aon póca véas,	leadar véas,	opóδs véas.
12		uá póca véas,	leadar véas,	opóδis véas.
13, 14,	Tpi, ceitre, } cúis, ré	pócaí véas,	leadair véas,	cúis } opóδsa } tpi, ré, } h- " ceitre, } véas.
15, 16				
17, 18,	Seact, oct, } naoi	bpócaí véas,	leadair véas,	h-opóδsa } véas.
19				
20		fíce póca,	leadar,	opóδs.

nó :-

Tpi, ceitre, cúis, ré cinn }
feact, oct, naoi, veic }
7c., 7c. } de leadraib, ve pócaib,
7c., 7c. } opóδsaib, 7c.

Ceitre " Ceitre h-aonve an uime :-
Fíce Fíce bliadain aɣ teact;
Fíce bliadain ar fead;
Fíce bliadain ar meact;
Fíce bliadain ɣur cuma ann nó ar."

A'UBAR CEACTA.

2, 6, 11, 22, 32, 37, 20:

Scriob na h-uispeaca rin i bpócaib, aɣur cuir ɣac ceann aca
noiu na foctair reo le-nar :- feann, uball, máta, caoir, bpóδ.

CEACHT A TÓ A'S CEITRE FÍOIO.

—(o)—

(V.) UIMHNEACA BEANRANTA.

Δη' μὲν (10μῶα) } **UIMNE** ἢ λέγειν ἄνθρωπο ?
(νό, εἰς μέτρο)

1, uimne.	11, doinne déas.	21, uimne a' r fíce.
2, beirt.	12, úrédas.	30, veicneadar ,, ,,
3, triúr.	13, trí uimne déas.	33, trí uimne déas a' r fíce.
4, ceatruar.	14, ceitire uimne déas.	40, daádo uimne.
5, cúigear.	15, cúis uimne déas.	42, beirt a' r daádo.
6, feirear.	16, ré uimne déas.	57, ceacht nuimne déas a' r daádo.
7, {mór-feirear. (ceachtar)	17, ceacht nuimne déas.	60, trí fíco uimne.
8, oéar.	18, oét nuimne déas.	66, feirear a' r trí fíco.
9, naoadair.	19, naoi nuimne déas.	78, oét nuimne déas a' r trí fíco.
10, veicneadar.	20, fíce uimne.	100, cédo uimne.

Beirt | "Beirt 45 triúr 45ur 140 ar don rceal."

ADBAR CEACHTA.

Daoine :—22, 25, 34, 41, 58, 65, 79, 81, 99.

Scríob na h-uimhneaca, rin ḡ broctaid.

Seo veirmeiceacht : (22) beirt a' r fíce.

CEACHT A TRÍ A'S CEITRE FÍOIO.

—(o)—

Δη' FORAINM.

—(o)—

(I.) FORANMANNA BEANRANTA DÍONARCAÇA.

IS—.	tuiseal CUSPÓIREAC.	Bearra.	Uimhr
Δη' tuar Dóinnall ?	Úo buail páruis		
Δη' mipe Seasán ?	1r mé. 1r tú.	mé. tú.	Δη' cédo bearra. Δη' tuar bearra.
Δη' é rin Taós ?	1r é.	é.	} Uaáair.
Δη' í rin Máire ?	1r í.	í.	
Naé rib-re Dóinnall 45ur Liam ?	1r rinn.	rinn.	Δη' cédo bearra.
Naé rinne Seasán 7 Δre ?	1r rib.	rib.	Δη' tuar bearra.
Δη' 140-ran Taós 45ur Máire ?	1r 140.	140.	Δη' ceat bearra.

(II.) FORANMANNA BEANRANTA CÓINNARCAÇA.

Bearra.	Uimhr Uaáair.	Uimhr Iolrair.
I.	Úo bíor (—Úo bí mé) ḡnro ḡ nóé.	Úo bíomar (—Úo bí rinn) ḡnro ḡ nóé.
II.	Úo bír (—Úo bí tú) ḡnro ḡ nóé.	Úo bíodar (—Úo bí rib) ḡnro ḡ nóé.
III.	Úo bí ré Úo bí rí ḡnro ḡ nóé.	Úo bíodar (—Úo bí riao) ḡnro ḡ nóé.

FORANMANNA

CAIRBEÁNTACA.

1r caile í reo.
1r cápta é rin.
1r ceabar é ríú.

FUICTHILLTEACA.

Úo bualear mé réin.
Úo buail t. é réin.
Úo buailir tú réin.

CEADT A CEADAIR A'S CEITRE FICID.

(o)

FONANMANNA REAM-FOCALA.

An focailm →	An ream- focal	Uimhir Uadair.				Uimhir Iolraib.		
		mé	tú	fé	rí	rinn	rib	riao.
An le (Seasán, gc.) na leabair rin ? lr	le	liom	leat	leir	léi (léit ₁)	linn	lib	leó. (leóbt ₁)
An 'mó (cia méir) leabair as t ₁ as ? Tá trí (gc.) cinn.	as	asam	asat	aise	aic ₁	asainn	asrib	aca.
An bhfuil tuirpe ar (Seasán, gc.) ? Tá.	ar	orm	ort	air	uir ₁	orainn	orrib	orta.
An bhfuil cáirtá ar an ruidéán fé Seasán ? Tá.	fé (fa) (faoi) éun (éuis)	fúm	fút	fé (faoi)	fúit ₁	fúinn	fúrib	fúta.
Do rin t ₁ as na leabair éun Seasán,	éun (éuis)	éunam	éunat	éuige	éuic ₁	éunainn	éunrib	éuca.
Do glac Seasán na leabair ó t ₁ as, tus Dóinnall na cáirtá oo Séamur,	ó	uaim	uait	uaid	uait ₁	uainn	uarib	uaca.
Do d ₁ am fé a (mo, gc.) hata(i) oe t ₁ as,	oe	óiom	óiot	óe	óit ₁	óinn	órib (óaoib)	óob. (óiobt ₁)
Do cuir fé (gc.) a (gc.) éda móir um t ₁ as, Do cuir fé fáilte noim pátruis.	um noim	umam nóimam	umat nóimat	uime noime	uimp ₁ noimp ₁	umainn nómainn	umarib nómarib	umpa. nómpa.

CEADT A CÚIG A'S CEITRE FICID.

(o)

FORANMANNA COIBNEARTA. (I.)

(A) TUISEAL ANMNEAD.

Sin é Seagán.

Tá Do bí Béir Bíonn	}	ré i n-a fearam....
------------------------------	---	---------------------

Do léig Léigfir Léigeann Do léigeaó Do léigfeadó	}	ré rceal....
--	---	--------------

Ir é Seagán an buacail

Tá Do bí Béar* Bíor†	}	i n-a fearam...
-------------------------------	---	-----------------

Do léig Léigfear‡ Léigear†† Do léigeaó Do léigfeadó	}	rceal...
---	---	----------

Sin é Taos.

ní'l ní raib ní béir ní bíonn	}	ré i n-a fearam....
--	---	---------------------

níor léig ní léigfir ní léigeann ní léigeaó ní léigfeadó	}	ré rceal....
--	---	--------------

Ir é Taos an duine aca

nÁ (nAc b)fuil nÁ (nAc) raib nÁ (nAc m) béir nÁ (nAc m) bíonn	}	i n-a fearam....
--	---	------------------

nÁn léig nÁ (nAc) léigfir nÁ (nAc) léigeann nÁ (nAc) léigeaó nÁ (nAc) léigfeadó	}	rceal...
---	---	----------

(B) TUISEAL CUSPÓIREAD.

Sin dá focal ("lá," "tiomall.")

Tuigim ceann aca.

Sin é an focal ("lá")
 a tuigim.

Ní tuigim an ceann eile.

Sin é an focal ("tiomall")
 nÁ (nAc o)tuigim.

Do bíor as cainnt le beirt buacaili i n-óe (le Seagán 7 le Taos)

Do-connac Seagán ar maidin i n-óiu.

Ir é Seagán an buacail
 do-connac.

Ní faca Taos.

Ir é Taos an buacail (de'n beirt)

nÁ (nAc b)facá.

AÓBAR CEADTTA.

Scríob raibte i n-a mbéir (a) na foranmanna Coibnearta ro:—
 "á," "do;"

asur (b) na bmaetra Coibnearta ro:—

Bíor, béar; dúnar, dúnar; éruinnigear, éruinneócar.

* á beir, fá bíonn, ía léigfir, ífa léigeann (M.)

ceacht a sé a's ceitre ríocht.

—(o)—

FORANMANNA COIBNEARCA. (II.)

(C) TUISEAL TABARCA.

Seo beirt buachaillí (Séamur 7 Miceál)

Sin é Séamur.	Sin é Miceál.
Tugas leabhar uó.	Ní tugas leabhar uó-ran.
Tá ré aise anoir.	[nó, níor tugas ...]
Do tógas an leabhar uair.	Ní'l aon leabhar aise-rin.
Iz é Séamur an buachaill	Níor tógas aon ruo uair.
u'á uctugas an leabhar,	Iz é Miceál an buachaill (de'n
[nó, A (SO) uctugas leabhar uó;	beirt]
nó, AH (SUN) tugas...]	naC uctugas leabhar uó,
A (SO) bfuil an leabhar	[nó, náH tugas ...]
anoir aise,	ná (naC b) fuil aon leabhar
AH (SUN) tógas leabhar	aise,
uair.	náH tógas leabhar uair.

"rócaí": Ainm é rin
AHAB (SUNAB) uithir uairé uó "róca."
 "bócair": Ainm é rin
AH (SUN) tuireal ainmneac uó "bócair."

(D)	
Sin é Caoimhín Ó Dhríain.	Sin é Taois Ó Dálaig.
Do bí a leabhar aS S.	Ní raib a leabhar-ran aS
Tá a leabhar aSam-ra anoir.	doimne.
Iz é Caoimhín Ó Dhríain an té	Ní'l a leabhar-ran aSam.
A (SO) raib a leabhar aS S.,	Iz é Taois Ó Dálaig an uine
A (SO) bfuil a l. aSam-ra.	(de'n beirt rin)
	ná (naC) raib a leabhar
	aSam,
	ná (naC b) fuil a leabhar
	aSam.

Tá buachaill áirice anro, aSur uó b' éigin u'á acair uul
 ear ráile raó ó.
 Cia n-é réin?
 Seagán Ó Dómnail—Iz é S. Ó D. an buachaill
AHb' (SUNb)
 éigin u'á acair uul ear ráile raó ó.

AÚBAR cleaceta.

Scriob raíote i n-a mbéir na Foranmanna Coibnearca ro:—
 "So," "a," "Sur," "ar"; aSur tuireal Tabarca uó na
 Foranmannairé céanna.

FORANMANNA COIBNEARCA. ar L

—(o)—

TUILEADÓ DEISMEIREAC.

—(o)—

Tuireal Ainmneac.

- Iz é ainm **Saimear** an leabhar Sabála uí Soircigern.
 (Forar Feara, II., 1)
 (2) An dá luig bíor aS imleac an mára (Tri Bíor-Saioite, 4)
 (3) Mo fheasra air, má'r veas-úine éasair so breaotar iat-
 Sair uó veit i noiar a báir. (T. D. S., 165)
 (4) Carlin veas **ná** raib raib ear ríce mile ó baile. (Séona,
 182)
 (5) "Iz oic an cú **naC** ru i raó uó veigean uiréi."
 (B) Tuireal Curróireac.
 (6) An trear focar cailear an uine leir an mbár, i. raó-
 rear raogalta. (T. D. S., 28)
 (7) **naC** é an uara ráoruis úo luairéar hammer (F. F., I., 48)
 (8) "An t-é **ná** múineann Dia ní múiní uóaine."

- (II.) (C) Tuireal Tabarca.
 (9) Ní raib aon veart eite aca le n-a uoicparóir air (S., 138)
 (10) Tiz Séona an céao tiz n-ah tug ré acair air (S., 154)
 (11) SaSair u'ahb' ainm fheoruir (F. F., III., 6)
 (12) An laoi u'ahb' corac "Tri róain." (T. D. S., 173)
 (13) Fear **SUNb** ainm uó Séona (S., 154)
 (14) "An t-é **SUN** cumans leir, rágab."
 (15) "An t-é **naC** truaS leir uó ear ná óin uó gearán leir."
 (16) "Ní bíonn an raC ac mar **A** mbíonn an rmac."
 (17) "Iz é an Maoifeaclainn ar **A** bfuilmí aS trácc (F. F.,
 III., 286)
 (18) Cú na h-áice uó déanam amac 'n-a bfuil an t-airgeao
 breaSac ro u'á déanam (S., 156)
 (19) "Nac aobinn an áic 'n-a bfarar corca so n-úr." (Sean-
 áhrán.)

- (D)
 (20) "Iz maig an t-é so (-a) scómuigeann a Sáoita i bpaó
 uair, aSur **SUN** bream uáir-énoiréac a comurran!"
 (21) arpa fear **A** raib a uó i bpoil uair.
 (E)
 (22) "Imleacáir **A** uoicparóir a'r **A** uóainis raib."
 (23) "SlaC **A** bfuigir, aSur uíol **A** breaorair."
 (24) Uó buairé ré ar **A** breaoa raib (S., 185)

CEAECT A SEACT A'S CEITRE FICID.

—(o)—

HA FOMANMANNA CEIRTEADA.

—(o)—

CIA—? CAD—(7c.)?

CEISTEAMNA.	FREAGRAÍ.
(A) Cia (h-é rin a) cá annrin? Cia (h-é) bíor annro sáe oróce? Cia (h-é rin do) léis an rócal?	(1r é) TAOZ (acá ann) (1r é) Dómnall (bíor...) (1r é) Seasán (do léis é)
(B) Do bhir pilib an borca. Cao [soiré, céaró] do bhir pilib? "Lá." "Tomall." "Acpais." Cao é an focal a tuisir?	(1r é) an borca (do bhir ré) (1r é) "Lá" (an focal a tuisim)
(C) Cia do { a tuisir } an [ar (sur) tuisir] leabair? Cia aise a (so) bfuil ré anoir? Cia uair ar (sur) tógar an leabair?	(1r) do Séamur (a tuisir é) (1r) as Séamur (acá ré) (1r) ó Séamur (do tógar é)
(D) Cia h-é an buacail rin a (so) raib a leabair as Séamur? Cia h-é an buacail rin a (so) bfuil a leabair asam-ra?	(1r é) Caoimhín Ó Driain (an t-é rin a (so)...) (1r é) Caoimhín Ó Driain (an t-é rin a (so)...)

(M.) Cia léisann—? Cia bíonn —? Cia léisrío—? Cia béir —?	(C, U.) Cia léisear—? Cia bíor —? Cia léisreap—? Cia béar —?
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CAD | "CAD DO DÉANRAO MAC AN ÉIRT ACÉ LUÉ DO MÓRBAO?"

CEAECT A H-OECT A'S CEITRE FICID

—o—

IAN-MÍONA THEIRE.

	UIMHIR UACAIRÓ.	UIMHIR IOLRAIÓ.
(I.) FOMANMANNA REAPPANTA.	An mipe Seasán Ó Driain? 1r tó. An tura Miceál Ó Duinnín? 1r mé. An é rin TAOZ Ó Néill? (nó, an eirean) 1r é. An í rin Eiblín Ní (nó, an ipe) Driain? 1r í.	Nac rinne TAOZ 7 Apc? 1r ríó. Nac ríó-pe Miceál 7 Séamur? 1r rinn. An íao-ran TAOZ 7 Apc? 1r íao.
(II.) FOMANMANNA REAM-FOCALA.	An Liom-ra an leabair ro? 1r leac. An leac-ra an leabair rin? 1r Liom. An leirean an leabair úo? 1r leir. An léire an leabair ro? 1r léi. nó, 1r ead.	An Linne na leabair reo? 1r líó. An líó-pe na leabair rin? 1r linn. An leó-ran na leabair úo? 1r leó. nó, 1r ead.
(III.) ANOILÉA SEABACA.	Sin é mo érpúrcin-pe. Sin é do érpúrcin-pe. Sin é a érpúrcin-pean (rin) Sin é a érpúrcin-pe (rin)	Sin íao ar gerpúrcin-ne. Sin íao bup gerpúrcin-pe. Sin íao a gerpúrcin-pean (ran) Sin íao a gerpúrcin-pean (ran)
(IV.) FURIM TAITRE DE'N BHIAICAP.	Tusar-ra dá phingsinn do. Ní tusair-pe acé phingsinn do. Tus reirean péal do. Ní tus rípe don ruo do.	Tusama(i)ri-ne péal do. Tusaba(i)ri-pe reilins do. Ní tusarar-ran don ruo do.

	UIMHIR UACAIRÓ.	UIMHIR IOLRAIÓ.
Léirí bíorú } an focail } → conpon (nó, sūtairé)	leatan caol	leatan caol
Reapra.	-ra -ra -ra	-na -ra -ra
I.	-ra	-ne
II.	-ra	-re
III.	{ rin -ran -ra (ran)	{ -rean (rin) -re (rin) -rean (rin)

CEADT A NAOI A'S CEITRE FICID.

(o)

SÉIMIUŠADÓ.

	DEISMEIREADTA.	FÁC AN T-SÉIMIUŠTE.
An Dhrátaí.	(1) AN , 7c., úán...? —buail...?	I. An Dhrátaí:— (1) { An, 7c., —? } { níor, 7c., — } (2) { Do } { má } — (2) ní (má) —.
	(1) níor , 7c., úán... —buail... (2) Do } úán... —buail... má } (2) ní úánann... —buaileann... (3) Caéain, cao, cia úánar? Nuair, mar, úánar... Sin é an buacáil do úán, úánar an doiar. Sin é an focal A éuisim. baó máit liom é. ba / Šaeóeal é.	(3) An Dhrátaí Coibnearta. { Caéain, cao, cia, —? } { Nuair, mar, — } é vo deit i n-oiaró "ba" nó "baó."
An t-áinm.	(1) Sin í (Dhrá) an éaite. (2) Sin é ceann an éarúir. Sin é leabhan éarúis Uí Dhráin. (3) Dia duit, a Seasáin. (4) Tabair dom leat -pingsinn. (5) Sin é vo (mo, a) peann (borca). (6) Táinig ré irceac ché póirre. (7) Tá áon éarúca amáin } dá (an éeao) } ašam. (an tneap) éarúca }	II. An t-áinm:— (1) { Tuireal áinmneac, } 7 bainneirsin vo'n { Curróirneac } áinm, i n-oiaró "an." (2) Tuireal Seineáinnac, firinneirsin, vo'n áinm i n-oiaró "an." Tuireal Seineáinnac, áinm úileap. (3) Tuireal Šairmeac. (4) Cóm-focal. (5) Sin é vo (mo, a) peann. (6) Réam-focal { ó, fé, ar, tché, um, vo, ve, { roim, tar, (vo'n, vo'n). } (7) Uimheaca.—áon, dá, an éeao, an tneap. } Roimh an áinm.
	(1) bean éúin ip eao í. Cím an bean éúin rin. (2) Sin é leabhan an éin éúin. (3) Slán ašac, a rin éúin,... bean éúin. (4) Do tabair na rin éúine liom. Do-connac na rin éúine. (5) Do bí Tadóš aš marcušeacé an éarall máir. (6) Scrib- rán máit } neoir } an (a)-máit } ip eao é. nó máit } (7) Tá dá éarúca bána ašam.	III. An áinmneac:— (1) { Tuireal áinmneac, } 7 bainneirsin vo'n { Curróirneac, } áinm. (2) Tuireal Seineáinnac, firinneirsin vo'n áinm. (3) Tuireal Šairmeac. (4) Uimhe iolmaró vo'n áinm, 7 conron éaol a litir veimó. (5) Tuireal Tabairéac vo'n áinm. (6) Cóm-áinmneac. (7) Uimhe Déiré.

CEADT A DEIC A'S CEITRE FICID.

(o)

UHÓUBADÓ.

	DEISMEIREADTA.	FÁC AN UHÓUBTE.
An Dhrátaí.	(1) AN } n-úánann...? CÁ } mbuailead...? NAÓ }	I. Roimh an Dhrátaí:— (1) { An } { Cá } —? { Naó } —?
	(1) Šo } mbuaileann... NAÓ } mbuireann... MUNA } (MUNA) }	(1) { Šo } { Naó } — { Muna } { (Muna) } —.
An t-áinm.	(1) Tá reacé } oéc } bpin aige. naoi } deic } (2) Sin iao { an bpin. } { bun bpaíreir. } { a mborcaí. }	II. Roimh an áinm:— (1) Seacé } { oéc } — { naoi } — { deic } — (2) an } { bun } — { a } —
	(3) Tá an iomao eainne aš an mbuacáil rin. (4) a Táim bodar ó éainne na mbuacáilí. (4) b Tá ré aš díol haatáí bpeap.	(3) Réam-focal + "an." (4) Tuireal Seineáinnac a an aite, } u. iol. b anma, }
An áinmneac.	(1) Do reap ré leir an bpeap n-ub. (2) Níor éaite šlón na bpeap n-ub rin liom.	III. Roimh an áinmneac:— (1) Réam-focal + "an" roimh an áinm. (2) Tuireal Seineáinnac, uimhe iolmaró, vo'n áinm.

n-, τ-, h-

	VEISMEIREACTA.	AN RIASHAIL.
Ὀπισθεσφ.	n- (1) AN } n- { έπιγεανν tú so moc? CÁ } { έπιεόσαρ.....τε.? NAÓ } n- { έπιγεανν so } n- { ορclann NAÓ }	(1) AN } n- ... ? Cé } naó } so } naó } n- ... muoá }
Δίμο.	(1) Tá PEACT (οότ, NAOI , VEIC) n-ορclaize ann. (1) Sin IAO AN (θUH , A) n-ubla. (2) Támis ré ó. (THÉ , SO , n-) A } THI . A } THI .	(1) PEACT (οότ, NAOI , VEIC) n- (1) AP , BUP , a n- (2) ó, TRÉ , SO , i, le n- (1) ...na n- } THI peal Seineamnac, u. IOLPAIO.
Δίμο.	(1) IY MAIT UOM BLAR NA n-uball. (1) " IY APTO FUAIM NA n- UIPEI n-έαστρομ."	(1) THI peal Seineamnac, UIMH IOLPAIO.
Δίμο.	τ- (1) Sin É (Ὀ'ic ré) AN τ-uball. (2) (a) Sin I (Ὀο θún ré) AN τ- FUÍL CLÉ . (2) (b) Sin É THOM AN τ- FUIÓEÁIN . (3) NÍ L ANNPO (τ- PASAP) AMÁIN . ACT AON (τ- PLAC)	(1) THI peal ΔIMNEAC , nó AN τ- } CUPPÓPEAC . Pihunnein oo'n ΔIMN . (2) (a) } τ- ΔIMNEAC AN τ- F ... } nó, CUPPÓPEAC bainunnein. (2) (b) } THI peal Seineamnac, AN τ- F ... } Pihunnein. (3) AON τ- F ...
Δίμο.	Sin É AN τ- (ΔONMAD) LÁ ΘÉAS . (OECTMAD)	AN τ- (ΔONMAD) —
Δίμο.	h - (1) Sin IAO (Ὀ'ic ré) NA h-ubla. (1) Tá PÁPEAP PE NA h-ublaib. (2) Sin I IONSA NA h-ορclaize ΘEIPÉ . (3) Sin IAO MÁIPE A'Y A h-actair. (4) IY SO (le) h - (AI) ré . (5) Tá THI , ré , h-ubla AI ze. (6) Sin É AN ΘANA , AN CEACTPAMAD (OUIGEAD , TC ,) h-uball. (6) NÍ h - AI geao É FIN .	(1) THI peal ΔIMNEAC . na h- } UIMH } ΔIMNEAC . IOLPAIO. } CUPPÓPEAC . UATPAIO . } THI peal. (2) UIMH } THI peal na h- } Seineamnac. UATPAIO . (3) (MÁIPE) a h- (4) le, SO , h- (5) THI , ré , CEITRE h- (5) UAPPA (AS , TC ,) h- (6) NÍ (IF) h-
Ὀπισθεσφ.	(7) ΘEIPIM NA h -έπιγεανν ré so MOCT . NA h -έπιγ so FOÍLL .	(7) NA h-
Ὀπισθεσφ.	(8) Tá AN LÁ SO h- ÁLUMN .	(8) SO h-

(o)

AN BRIACTAR. (III.)

(o)

AN MOO POFUIOTEA. I.—LAIPEAC.

DI	SO NAIB FOPA ASAM-PA , ASUP MIRE AS FOPA . SO } NAIB MAIT ASAT . NA }
IR	SUMAB } AMLAIO UIC . NAMAB } SUMAB (b) PEACT PEAPP A BEIP i MBAPAC . NANA (b) MEAPA A BEIP SO ΘEO .
TADAPR	NAP ETHA TU , A THI geanna, GEAP-BAF NA BAF obann UINN .
TEIS	SO THEISIH PLAN A BAILE .
FEIC	NAP PEICEAD AN BICEAMNAC SO ΘEO APIP .
BEANNUIS	SO MBEANNUISO DIA UIC .
EIPIS	SO n-EPISO TO BOPAP LEAT .
CUIP	SO SCUIPE DIA AP TO LEAP TU
MAIP	SO MAIPH A'Y
CAIT	SO SCAICH AN EULAI NUAO .

PEAPPRA.	UIMH UACTAIO.	UIMH IOLPAIO.
I.	SO MAIPEAD SO BPEICEAD	SO MAIPIMIO SO BPEICIMIO
II.	SO MAIPH SO BPEICH	SO MAIPE PIB SO BPEICE PIB
III.	SO MAIPE RE SO BPEICE RE	SO MAIPIB SO BPEICIB

AN SAEUILS
I n-uactair.

LABAP }
LEIM } " **CUMNIS** **PUL** **A** **LABPAH**, **TEAC** **PUL** **A** **TEIMH**."
TEIS } " **TOGAI** **TO** **CUITEACTA** **PUL** **A** **THEISIH** **AS** **OI**."
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CEAÉT A TRÍDÉAS A'S CEITRE FICÍO.

An Moð Foruúiteac. II.—Caitte.

110

(A)—an moð táscaá.	(B)—an moð foruúiteac.	(C)—an moð coingeallac.
[‘o buail páoruis Seasán ós.]	[níon buail,) nó, ní uóig liom-ra sur buail), p. s. ós.]	
Má buail páoruis Seasán ós, ‘o zoil Seasán ós.	‘Dá mbuail ^{ad} páoruis Seasán ós,	‘o zoilfead Seasán ós.
Má zoil, féin, ba cuma le páoruis ran. Má b’ é páoruis an buacail ‘o b’ fearr, ‘o leas ré Seasán ós.	‘Dá ngoile ^{ad} , féin, ‘Dá mb ^{ad} é páoruis an buacail ‘o b’ fearr,	bað cuma le páoruis ran. ‘o leasfad ré Seasán ós.
	Muna leas ^{ad} ré Seasán ós,	bað móh an iongnad é.
[fiaduire ip ead táos, 7 ip ar má cuaid táos as fiadac i nóé, ‘o-cuaid a maora le n-a coir. Má téigeann ré as fiadac i mbárac, razaid a maora le n-a coir. Má cáinis ré anho aréir, cáinis a maora le n-a coir. Má tasann ré anho i mbárac, tiocfaid a maora le n-a coir.	éigin reair a maora leir i n-aon coir.]	
	‘Dá teige ^{ad} ré as fiadac ar uair an meadon-oitce,	‘o ragað a maora le n-a coir.
	‘Dá taca ^{ad} ré anho fice uair’ra ló,	‘o tiocfad a maora le n-a coir.
‘Má,’ asur an moð táscac as a leanamaint.	‘Dá,’ asur an moð foruúiteac as a lean- amaint.	

I. IAICTHEAC.

- (1) Muna n-éirte tú le sué do tisearna féin Dia, tiosraio ná mallacta ro uile oir (Trí Bioir-šaoite, 266)
- (2) Šo doš(š)A tú teac, asur náir áicise tú é. (T. B. Š., 266)
- (3) "Náir éirte Dia don tmoibloio oir act é."
- (4) Fan šo tšeisead-ra a baile anocht. (Seadna, 70)
- (5) Cuir umac anoir é, šo breicead an mbéio ré a'o' šortušad. (S., 128)
- (6) Muna n-éirtin do béal déanfad šadair díot. (S., 37)
- (7) "Nó muna doise ré fá'n tpat rin,—
Seó hú leó, réó hú leó,—
Šo mbéad-ra am bainriošain ar na mnáio réo." (Sean-aníran.)

II. CAICTE.

- (8) Dá breicteá a noeacaió uait..., do éoinféá tú féin ar doúir. (Dánra éirtin, 47)
- (9) Dá brašad cáirde míora ó Šrian..., šo doibrad cat nó šéill do Šrian. (Forar feara, III., 248)
- (10) Dubairt Nóra šo mbéad rí an-buidéal de dá tšeisead ré com fáda ruar le teac an buailteora. (Cnoc na nšada, 130)
- (11) Dá noéininn-re mo šnó an lá úo leir an ršilling rin, ní cumneócainn riam ar máire šearra. (S., 92)
- (12) Dá došad (doinne cómaire ar leara dúinn), ná šlacraimír uaió i. (S., 114)
- (13) Dá breicidír na comurraín tú, do ršannrócaidír. (S., 15)
- (14) Dá mairinn míle bliadain, ní cuirpinn ar mo éann an feucaint a tuš ré oim nuair adubairt ré an focal. (S., 67)

AN BHIATAH SAON.

Inn an rcoil.	inné,	1 riora tairis ui Bhuain.
Do h-orclad̄ uorpar na rcoile ar a naoi a clog.	Do h-orclad̄ uorpar an t-riora ar a h-oct a clog	
Do múinead̄ Saedilg ar fead̄ cúpla uair an cluis.	Do ceannuigead̄ earraide ann.	
Do tóinad̄ uorpar na rcoile ar a trí a clog.	Do tóinad̄ uorpar an t-riora ar a ré a clog.	

An ríad̄ rin, "Do ceannuigead̄..." ní cuirpeann ré i n-iúil tóinn cia h-é, cia h-í, ná cia h-ia do ceannuig na h-earraide. U' féidir gur b' iad Máire 7 Cáit, daoine ó'n bhfainne, 7c., do ceannuig iad, agus b' féidir, leir, nac iad. Ní cuirpeann an ríad̄ rin, ná don ceann de na ríad̄tí rin tuar ("do h-orclad̄..." 7c.) an gníomhíde (ná, na gníomhíde) i n-iúil tóinn. Cuirid na ríad̄te rin i n-iúil tóinn go n-dearad̄ gníom̄ áiríte, aet ní cuirid i n-iúil tóinn cia rinne é. U'á bhig rin, ní' l uimh na pearra as gabáil leir an bhfuir rin de'n bhiaatar.

Ar h-orclad̄ (tóinad̄) uorpar na rcoile reo i nteé?
Do h-orclad̄. (Do tóinad̄)
Ar h-orclad̄ (tóinad̄) ar b' i nteé é? Níor h-orclad̄.
(Níor tóinad̄)

AÓBAR CEAÉTTEA.

Scríob ríad̄te i n-a mbéid na bhiaatra ro leanar:—

Do díolad̄, do busilead̄, do h-éirigead̄.

Ceadaíte a Cúisíochas a' r' Ceitire Fíor.

AN **U**HIÁ^{TAH} SAOH.

MO'U TÁSCAÓ.

ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ É AI ^{TE} .	ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ F ÁISTINEAÓ.	ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΞHÁ ^T -LÁITREÁÓ.	ΔΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΞHÁ ^T - É AI ^{TE} .
1 nóé,	1 mbárac,	Ξáé lá,	An bliádain reo ξáó tárainn,
Do h- o pe l á ó uopar an t- f iopa ar a h- o é ^t a éio g .	O pe l ó é TAH uopar an t- f iopa ar a h- o é ^t a éio g .	O pe ai TEAH uopar an t- f iopa ar a h- o é ^t a éio g .	Do h- o pe ai TEÍ uopar an t- f iopa ar a h- o é ^t a éio g ξáé lá.
Do ceannu i g e á ó eapraíde ann.	Ceannó é TAH eapraíde ann.	Ceannu i g é TAH eapraíde ann.	Do ceannu i g TEÍ eapraíde ann.
Do uú n á ó uopar an t- f iopa ar a ré a éio g .	Uú n PAH uopar an t- f iopa ar a ré a éio g .	Uú n TAH uopar an t- f iopa ar a ré a éio g .	Do uú n TAOI uopar an t- f iopa ar a ré a éio g .
Sin ma p u o - u inne á ó i nóé 'ra t- f iopa rin.	Sin ma p u e á n PAH i mbárac 'ra t- f iopa rin.	Sin ma p u e í n TEAH ξáé lá 'ra t- f iopa rin.	Sin ma p u e í n TEÍ 'ra t- f iopa rin, an bliádain reo ξáó tárainn.
-áó u o h- o pe l á ó : nó, u o h- o pe l á i g e á ó . u o - u inne á ó : nó, u o u e í n e á ó .	-óé^t -P TAH	-TAH (-t ar)	-TEÍ (-t í)

"An punnann a ceangal**TAH** 'ran b'fóghmar, re**o**ai**TEAH** i 'ran eaprac."

AN BHIACÁN SAON.

—(o)—

AÚDAR CLÉACCTA.

I.—Na ceirteanna 7 na freagraí seo leanar, scríob id' leabhar íad, agus cuir irtead na focail atá i n-eagrán orda :—

1. An n-orclad doir an tige seo an a reat a élos an maidin i noiu? Do _____.
2. An _____ an a n-ocht a élos anocht é? Ní tóinfean.
3. An tóinfean an a veic a élos anuiré é? Do _____.
4. Ná (nac) _____ roim a veic é? Ní tóinfean.
5. An _____ an t-urdlár rin go minic? Scuabtar.
6. Tá mbéad scilling amuis anghin an mbótar, an _____ ann i bhfad í? Ní fásfaide.
7. Aet, cad tóinfean léi? _____.
8. Tá _____ doir an t-riopa rin an a cúis a élos an maidin, an tóinfean moian ann roim a n-ocht? Ní—
9. Muna (mair) tóinfean an t-riopa go tó a veic ir oide, an _____ moian ior a ré ir a veic? Ní tóinfean.

II.—Scríob maide i n-a mbéid na bhiadra go leanar, agus sac fuirm de'n bhiadra atá i scéat a sédeas a' Ceitreficid in na maide rin :—

Scrúis, scríob.

III.— Do buail Seagán an doir.

D'imtígeadair láitred.

Orclann fear an tige an doir rin sac maidin.

Ir í bean an tige d'orclad anuiré é.

Dairé na rpealadóirí an éruitnedat i mbárad,

agus ceanglóid na mná rin na punnanna.

Déin na maide rin d'at-scríobad aet ná cuir an gníomuidé (ná, na gníomuidé) i n-iúil.

ΑΤΑΤΑΡ.

Διμρεαρ }

Λάιτρεαδ. }

Διμρεαρ }
 Κάιττε. }

Διμρεαρ }
 Φάιρτρεαδ. }

Διμρεαρ }
 Σνάτ-Λάιτρεαδ. }

Διμρεαρ }
 Σνάτ-Κάιττε. }

Μοδ } Λάιτρεαδ.

Φο-
 ριυότρεαδ } Κάιττε.

Μοδ }
 Κοιμζεαλλαδ. }

Μοδ }
 Ορμουζτεαδ. }

Τράτνόνα βρεάζ έ ρεο, α'ρ ο'ά θρις ριν,
 ΤάτΑΗ ας ριυβαλ αμαδ ρέ'ν οτυαιτ ο'ν
 mbaile móp.

Νι'ΛτεΑΗ κοιρ τεμε.

Οο βίτεΑρ ας ριυβαλ um τράτνόνα ι νοέ, λε:ρ;
 Νι ραβ'τΑρ κοιρ τεμε.

ΒέφΑΗ ας ριυβαλ um τράτνόνα ι mbάραδ,
 μά βιονν αν αιμρεαρ σο η-οιρεαμναδ.

ΒίτεΑΗ ας ριυβαλ νυαιρ βιορ αν
 τράτνόνα σο βρεάζ.

Οο βίτί ας ριυβαλ νιορ μιονκα 'ραν
 τ-Σαμραδ ρο ζαδ ταραιην.

Σο ραιβ'τΑΗ ας ριυβαλ αμαδ μαρ ριν
 νιορ μιονκα !

Οά μβει'τί ας ριυβαλ αμαδ νιορ μιονκα
 ρέ'ν οτυαιτ,

Οο βείριθε ι βραδ νιορ λάιτρε, αςυρ νι
 βεαδ οιρεαδ λε δέαναμ ας να
 οοετύριβ αςυρ ατά.

ΒίτεΑΗ ας ριυβαλ αμαδ ρέ'ν οτυαιτ,
 ρέ μιο α δέαηραιδ να οοετύρηι.

Αη } βρπιλτεαρ... ? ραβ'ταρ... ? μβίτεαρ... ? μβίτί... ?
 Κά } mbέφαρ... ? μβείριθε ?
 Νι'λτεαρ. Νι ραβ'ταρ. Νι βίτεαρ. Νι βίτί.
 Νι βέφαρ. Νι βείριθε.

ΑΥΘΑΡ CLEACTTA.

Σερίοβ ράιρτε ι η-α μβείρ ζαδ ριυμ δε'ν θριαταρ ριν,
 "Ατάταρ," ρέβ μαρ ατά 'ρα έαατ ριν τυαρ.

CEAST A H-OCTOEDAS A'S CEITRE FICID.

FAOIO.

FAOIO		AIMSEAR CAITTE.	AIMSEAR SHAT-LAITREAC.	AIMSEAR LAITREAC.	AIMSEAR FADISTINEAC.
SHIMHAC.	An Urratar Saor.	Do reirioda a lan litreaca annro i noe.	Scriobtar a lan litreaca annro de shat.	Tatar as buala.	Scriobtar poinne maic litreaca annro i mbara.
		Do reiriod taos litir i noe.	Scriobann re litir shac la.		Scriobann re litir i mbara.
CEASTA.	Ainm Urratarra.	Do bi litir as taos o'a reirioda nuair do bior annro i noe.		Ta litir eile aise o'a reirioda anoir.	Deo litir aise o'a reirioda i mbara nuair tiocrao irtea.
	Airiac Urratarra.	Do bi an litir reirioda aise nuair tainis Seagan irtea.		Ta litir reirioda anoir aise.	Deo litir eile reirioda poinn a h-oct a eios aise.
	An Urratar Saor.			Tatar re buala.	

		BEIR.	TADAIR.	ADAIR.
Mod Taircá. 811	Διμρεαρ	Σαρρúinin san éiall ip ead Tomáirin, 7 ní maic leir beir ar poil.		
	Šnáč-Láitneac	BEIRTEAN ar Tomáirin zac maoin, a5ur TUSTAN éun na poile é. (A) BEIRTEAN 50 bfuil a lán aipeio a5 Taó5, (coipe mócor 'oo beir aige)		
	Šnáč-Caitte.	BEIRCI aip zac maoin anuirio,	a5ur TUSTAOI „ „	(A) BEIRCI ran i n-a taob 50 minic
	Caitte.	RUSAÓ aip ar maoin i noé,	a5ur TUSAÓ „ „	(A) DUŠHAÓ i noé féin é.
Mod Foirneac. 811	Fáirtineac.	DÉANFAN aip i mbárac,	a5ur TADANFAN „ „	(A) DÉANFAN i mbárac aip é.
	Comgeallac.	DÉANFAIÖE aip ar bú i mbárac, (aéct 5ur lá poipe an lá rin)	a5ur TADANFAIÖE „ „	(A) DÉANFAIÖE 50 bfuil a lán de a5am-ra, óa mbéad mócor a5am.
	Láitneac.	50 MBEIRTEAN aip,	a5ur 50 DUUSTAN „ „	50 n-ADANČAN i ri5e a'p 50 mbépar '5á iarraio ope !
	Caitte.	Óa MBEIRCI aip mar rin i n-am, 'oo déad a málaip de céill aige.	a5ur óa DUUSTAOI „ „	Óa n-ADANČAOI féin, ní creiofiöe é
	Orpui5teac.	BEIRTEAN aip, má 'reao,	a5ur TUSTAN „ „	ADANČAN na paiopeaca a'p ná bacpar leip an aipeao.

An **DUUSTAR** [nó, **DUUSTAR**]...? **TUSTAR** [nó, (oo-)beirtear] ní **TUSTAR**.

An **DUUSTAOI** [nó, **DUUSTAOI**]...? **TUSTAOI** [nó, (oo-)beirci] ní **TUSTAOI**.

An **TADANFAN** [nó, **TADANFAN**]...? **TADANFAN** [nó, (oo-)dearfán] ní **TADANFAN** [nó, ní tuibarteap]

An { n-adanfán...? } n-adanfaoi...? } n-abnoctar? } (A) duibhao, nó (a) duibarteap.
 (nbeirteap...?) (nbeirci...?) (nódearfán?)

		FAS.	FEIC.
Mod Taircá. 811	Διμρεαρ	Maoin breá5 5péine,	
	Šnáč-Láitneac.	(Do-) ŠEIBTEAN bainne ó'n mboin rin.	(Do-) ČITEAN an 5pian nuair éipúeann pi.
	Šnáč-Caitte.	DO-ŠEIBCI uaiti é 'ran t-Šamraó ro 5ab tarainn, leip.	DO-ČICI mar rin piám i.
	Caitte.	FUANČAR uaiti i noé é.	DO-ČONNACČAR ar maoin i noé i.
Mod Foirneac. 811	Fáirtineac.	(Do-) ŠEÖÖČAN uaiti i mbárac é.	(Do-) ČIFAN ar maoin i mbárac i.
	Comgeallac.	DO-ŠEÖÖČAOI uaiti anoir é, 'oo 5epuótaoi i. [Tá tapc ar an bpeap rin.]	DO-ČIRIÖE ar feao an lae i, 'oo mbéad an lá 50 breá5, 5eal.
	Láitneac.	Náir FASČAN aon deoc 'oo, aéct deoc bainne.	50 BREICTEAN an lá ná béio bpaon fearčanna ann !
	Caitte.	Óa BFAŠCI deoc bainne 'oo, 'oo béad pé fápa.	Óa BREICTCI an 5pian ipc oioöe, baó móp an iongnao é.
	Orpui5teac.	FASČAN 'oo é, má 'reao.	Ná FEICTEAN na leandái ar an mbócar tap éip tuicim na n-oioöe.

An { breicteap...? } breicti...? } bpeactap...? }
 —breicfiöe...? —breicpar...?

An **BFAŠCAR** [nó, **BFAŠCAR**]...? (Do-) **ŠEIBTEAN** [nó, (oo-) **ŠEIBTEAN**] ní **FASČAN** [nó, ní fáctap]

An **BFAŠCI** [nó, **BFAŠAOI**]...? **DO-ŠEIBCI** [nó, (oo-) **ŠEIBCI**] ní **FASCI** [nó, ní fáctaoi]

An **BREICTEAP**...? (Do-) **ŠEÖÖČAN** ní **BREICTEAP**.

AN BHIACÁN SAOH.

		TEIG.	TAR.
Moú Taircead.	Aimsear	fé'n dtuait,	
	ḡnát-Láircead.	TEIGTEAN a éodlad um a veic ipe oidee.	TISTEAN ar foil anpro timceall a naon
	ḡnát-Caitte.	TEIGTÍ a éodlad ann um an taca rin, tá bliadanta ó rin.	TISTÍ 'ran am gcéadna anuirid.
	Caitte.	DO-ÉUAṬAR a éodlad ar a h-donvéas aréir im' tíg-pe.	TÁNṬAR ar an uair rin i nóe.
Moú Foruircead.	Coingeallac.	RAṢṬAN* a éodlad ann 'ran am gcéadna anocht.	TIOCFAN ar an uair rin i mbárad.
	Láircead.	RAṢṬAIDÉ† a éodlad noim a veic, dá mbad féirir é.	TIOCFAIDÉ níor tuaité, dá mbéad an foil ar opeallt.
	Caitte.	ṢO DTÉIGTEAN! Sin é mo ḡuirde-pe.	ṢO DTISTEAN viread ar a naoi.
	Orouigead.	Dá DTÉIGTÍ , bad máit an reéal é.	Dá DTISTÍ níor tuaité, níorb' feaproe rinn é.
	TEIGTEAN a éodlad Láircead, a veirim!	NÁ TISTEAN níor tuaité, má 'readó.	

An nveactar...? Do éuatap. Ni veactap.

* raḡpar (M.) raḡtar (C., U.) † raḡparóe (M.) raḡtaróe (C., U.)

SUIM.

MOÚ TÁSCAC.				MOÚ COINGEALLAC.
AIMSEAR LÁIRCEAD.	AIMSEAR ḡNÁT-CAITTE.	AIMSEAR CAITTE.	AIMSEAR FÁISTIMEAD.	
beirceap* (-ceap)	beircit (-cí)	ruṣad	béarpar (-pṣar)	béarparóe (-pṣaoi)
[(do-)beirceap]	[(do-)beircit]		(do-)béarpar	do-béarparoi
		tuṣad	tabarpar } (M.)	tabarparóe } (M.)
cuṣtar* (-ceap)	cuṣtaoit (-taoi)		ní { " } (M.)	ní { " } (M.)
(a)veirceap (-ceap)	(a)veirci (-cí)	(a)oubrao (-ceap)	[a]véarpar	[a]véarparoi
ni h- abarpar*	ni h- abarparoi		(a)véarpar	(a)véarparóe
ḡabtar* (-ceap)	ḡabtaoit (-taoi)	ḡabad	ni h-abróctap	ni h-abróctaoi
(do-)ḡeibtar (-ceap)	do-ḡeibci (-cí)	ḡeóbtar		ḡeóbtaoi
ni faṣtar*	ni faṣcit (-taoi)	ruarpar (frit)	(do-)ḡeóbtar	do-ḡeóbtaoi
(do-)ḡnitar	do-ḡnici		ni fuigtar	ni fuigci
veintear* (M.)	veincit (M.)	do-pinnead	[(do-)ḡeantap]	[(do-)ḡeantaoi]
ni "	ni "	veinead (M.)	véanpar	véanparóe
(cluintear*)	(cluinti)†	ni veapnad (nior, M.)		
cloirceap*	cloircit	(cluinteod)	(cluintap)	(cluinti)óe
		do-éualad	cloirpar	cloirpíóe
		(do-éualatap)		
(do-)ciceap	do-cici	do-connacpar	(do-)cīpar	do-cīpíóe
ni feirceap*	ni feircit	ni factap	ni feicpar	ni feicpíóe
teigceap* (-ceap)	teigcit (-cí)	do-éuatap	raṣtar	raṣtaróe
		ni veactap	(raḡtar)	(raḡtaróe)
			tiocpar	tiocparóe
tiṣceap*	tiṣcit	tánṣtar		
		(táiniceap)		

* Ionann fuirim do a' r' do'n moú Orouigead; aṣur do'n moú Foruircead, Láircead.
 † " " " " Foruircead, Caitte.

mion-Dealuṣað.

—(o)—

(I.)—“Éirc, a Cúit, nó cuirfir aṣ ṣol i, aṣur béimfo ṣan rṣeul. Má cuirtar fearṣ ar þeis, ní 'neóparó rí aon rṣeul ahoct.”
[Séanna, l. 46.]

—::—

- ÉIST Driatar miagalta, ve'n céao réimniugað an focal ro. Moð oruigṣeac, an vana pearra uataio, vó.
- Δ Mion-focal an cuiril ṣairmṣ é reo.
- ĆÁIT Ainm vóleap é reo. Dainniṣein, 7 cuiréal ṣairmeac vó.
- NO Cómnaṣc é reo. É i n-a ceangal ioir “Éirc” aṣur an cuio eite ve'n ráo.
- CUIRFIR Driatar miagalta, airṣeac, ve'n céao réimniugað é reo. Moð tárcac 7 aipeap fáirtineac vó. An vana pearra uataio, 7 fuirim táitce vó. (“Cuir” ir moð oruigṣeac vó).
- ΔṢ Réam-focal é reo. An ainm rin, “ṣol,” fé réir aige.
- ṢOL Ainm driatarvó ve'n céao víoclaonap é reo. Uihir uataio 7 cuiréal tabarṣac vó. É fé réir aṣ an réam-focal rin, “aṣ.”
- I Forainn pearranta víonarcac é reo. An treap pearra uataio, dainniṣein, 7 cuiréal curpóreac vó. É fé réir aṣ an mbriatar rin, “cuirfir.”
- ΔṢUS Cómnaṣc é reo. É i n-a ceangal ioir “cuirfir aṣ ṣol i” aṣur “béimfo ṣan rṣeul.”
- DÉIMFO Driatar neam-miagalta neam-airṣeac é reo. Moð tárcac 7 aipeap fáirtineac vó. An céao pearra iolraio 7 fuirim táitce vó. (“bi” ir moð oruigṣeac, 7 “ta” ir aipeap láitceac, vó.)
- ṢAN Réam-focal é reo. An ainm rin, “rṣeul,” fé réir aige.

- sṣeul Ainm coitceann, ve'n céao víoclaonap é reo. Uihir uataio, firiṣein, 7 cuiréal curpóreac vó. É fé réir aṣ an réam-focal rin, “ṣan.”
- Cómnaṣc é reo. É i n-a ceangal ioir “ cuirtar fearṣ ar þeis” aṣur “ ní 'neóparó rí aon rṣeul ahoct.”
- CUIRTAR Driatar raop, miagalta, airṣeac, ve'n céao réimniugað é reo. Moð tárcac 7 aipeap ṣnác-láitceac vó.
- FEARṢ Ainm teibite ve'n vana víoclaonap é reo. Uihir uataio, dainniṣein, 7 cuiréal curpóreac vó. É fé réir aṣ an mbriatar rin, “cuirtar.”
- AR Réam-focal é reo. An ainm rin, “þeis,” fé réir aige.
- ÞEIS Ainm vóleap. Dainniṣein, 7 cuiréal tabarṣac vó. É fé réir aṣ an réam-focal rin, “ar.” An conron corais, .i. ‘þ,’ réimigṣe ar loṣ an réam-focal rin, “ar.”
- NI Driatar víolacac é reo. É i n-a ceorainn vó'n driatar rin, “'neóparó.”
- 'NEÓSAIÓ Driatar miagalta, airṣeac, ve'n vana réimniugað é reo. Moð tárcac, 7 aipeap fáirtineac vó. An treap pearra uataio vó, aṣ teacṣ le n-a ainmió, “rí.” (“Inniṣ” ir moð oruigṣeac vó.)
- SI Forainn pearranta cómnaṣcac é reo. An treap pearra uataio, dainniṣein, 7 cuiréal ainmneac vó. É i n-a ainmió aṣ an mbriatar rin, “'neóparó.”
- AON Aiviacṣ éigcinnte é reo. É i n-a ceorainn vó'n ainm rin, “rṣeul.”
- sṣeul Ainm coitceann, ve'n céao víoclaonap é reo. Uihir uataio, firiṣein, 7 cuiréal curpóreac vó. É fé réir aṣ an mbriatar rin “'neóparó.”
- ΔHOCT Driatar aipeap é reo. É i n-a ceorainn vó'n driatar rin, “'neóparó.”

(II.)—“ Mi h-iaó na rin móra a baineann an fósmaí.”



- nf Doibriatar uáilteac é seo. É i n-a tóirainn uó'n Naic rin, “ íf.”
- [iS-jh] Fuirim ué'n Naic é seo. Moó tárcac 7 aimpéar Láiréac uó “ Daoine ” a ainmníó aóbaí.
- iaó Fórainn pearranta uionarac é seo. An tpeap pearra iolraíó 7 tuiréal ainmneac uó. É i n-a ainmníó cóm-áirnéire leir an ainm rin, “ fir.”
- na Síó é an t-alc. Uíthir iolraíó, firinnreim, 7 tuiréal ainmneac uó, aS teacó leir an ainm rin, “ fir.”
- FIR Ainm coitcéann ué'n céac uíoclaonac é seo. Uíthir iolraíó 7 firinnreim uó. É i n-a ainmníó fairnéire aS “ íf.” “ fear ” íf uíthir uacáíó, tuiréal ainmneac, uó.
- mÓRA Aíoiacó é seo. Uíthir iolraíó, firinnreim, 7 tuiréal ainmneac uó. É i n-a tóirainn uó'a ainm, “ fir.” “ Mór ” íf uíthir uacáíó uó. An conron coraíS, .i. 'm, réimíSce ar loíS an ainm iolraíó rin, “ fir.” ar conron caol a uicir uéiríó.
- [na] Síó é an t-alc. Uíthir iolraíó 7 tuiréal ainmneac uó, aS teacó leir an ainm rin, “ daoine.”
- [Daoine] Ainm coitcéann ué'n 4aó, 7 ué'n 5aó, uíoclaonac é seo. Uíthir iolraíó uó. É i n-a ainmníó aóbaí aS “ íf.”
- a Mion-focal i n-a fórainn coibnearta é seo. Uíthir iolraíó uó, aS teacó le n-a réam-teacóir, “ daoine.” É i n-a ainmníó aS an mbriatar rin, “ baineann.”
- baineann Briatar maíalta, airtreac, ué'n céac réimniúacó é seo. Moó tárcac 7 aimpéar Snaé-Láiréac uó. An tpeap pearra iolraíó uó, aS teacó le n-a ainmníó, “ a.” An conron coraíS, .i. 'b, réimíSce ar loíS an fórainn coibnearta rin, “ a.”
- an Síó é an t-alc. Uíthir uacáíó, firinnreim, 7 tuiréal cupróireac uó, aS teacó leir an ainm rin, “ fósmaí.”
- fósmaí Ainm coitcéann ué'n céac uíoclaonac é seo. Firinnreim, 7 tuiréal cupróireac uó. É fé réir aS an mbriatar rin, “ baineann ”

III

uó'n múinteóir.

U' féiríóir ná tóSra óim é uá Scurinn i n-uíúil uúic roinne neice a tuis congnam uom féin a'f mé aS múineacó na Scaóc ro Sinne acá aS Sabáil uó'n oibaí seo .i. uó múineacó na Saóilge, o'féarfaimíS go léir caóruacó le n-a céile, aSur baó céaric uáinn go léir ran uó uéanam.

I. Ceacó cainnte íf eacó na ceacó ro.

Uó reíobacó íacó i Scura a'f go mbéiríóir áireamái 7 gobí cainnte uó múineacó 'ra ranS, 7 ran uó uéanam uó réir an móra úiríS. Leac-uair an éluis uó múineacó Sac ceacó aca, aSur, ar feacó na n-áimpe rin go léir, bíó a bfuil ué ráíóic ímra ceacó uó'a labairc, a'f uó'a labairc, a'f uó'a labairc aríó a'f aríó eile aS múinteóir aSur aS reoláiríó, acó go mor-mór aS na reoláiríó.

II. Tabairfuir fé uéara go bfuil eagar áiríce uó réir Sramacáige ar Sac ceacó aca, aSur eagar a'f óim áiríce óra go léir i uóiar uó céile. TuíSfir, mar rin ué, go mbéiríóir uíreacó nó Sramacóac na Saóilge uó'a fógluim aS an mac léiginn le linn beic aS fógluim na cainnte uó. I uéannca a céile íf eacó íf feap íacó. Na uiréacó ro acá ím na ceacóic, aSur eicó “cpom” céacáirca óra (m.f. ruoíó) cómarca an eicó epom rin ar an bpoince áiríce Sramacáige acá le múineacó 'ra ceacó céacó. Nuair béir 'Sá reíobacó ar an Sclár uub, reíobacó an méiríó rin ué'n focal le caile uéiríS.

III. Tá dá cúlúman (ar a laigeas) i nGac ceact. An cúlúman díob mar a bhí na focail agus cló trom ar aithne de na líneachaib, inna cúlúman rin atá na ráidte nó na focail atá le múineadh go pfeirialta. Cuir i gclár, an ceact rin ar an gcéad díoblaonad, cuiréal geineamhnaic: is é céad ruo is ceart a déanam 'ra rang 'na píctúir garrúin do tairpeánt (nó, garrúin) agus a rá, "Garrúin é rin." Tairpeánt ceann an garrúin, an rin, agus abair go réid, foiléir, "Sin é ceann an garrúin." Do b' féidir do'n múinteoir na focail rin, "Sin é ceann an garrúin," do rá i rúige a' go dtabairfid na focailí fé n'beala an t-athrúgadh do-rinneadh i bhfozair an "S," a' go moir-móir i bhfozair an "n." Abairfid na focailí féin na focail, "Sin é ceann an garrúin," uair nó dó. Scriob an dá rá,

"Garrúin é rin. Sin é ceann an garrúin,"

ar an gclár tuid, féid mar atáid 'ra leabair, agus scriob an t-"i" le caile deirg. Dáid mar an ruo, leir, an ponc réimighe do scriobadh ór cionn an "S" le caile gairm. Léigtear an line rin. Déin an céad fompla eile,

"Carúir é rin. Sin é ceann an carúir."

do múineadh ar an mod gcéadna, agus scriob ar an gclár tuid é. Tairpeánt ceann an carúir díob anoir, agus cuir an ceirt seo,

"An é rin ceann an garrúin?"

Déanfar gáire, a' ní h-aon díobdál é rin, geobair an fheasra ceartuigear uair:—

"Ní h-é; rin é ceann an carúir."

Lean oir mar rin go mbéid an ceact go léir scriobta ar an gclár tuid agus. Dáid ceart do'n múinteoir iarrad do déanam i gcóinnuidé ar an bhfuim rin de'n focal (garrúin, m.f.) atá d'a múineadh aige do cur ircead i gceirt uair féin, agus i n-a díad rin ceirt do cumadh do cuirfeadh o'fadaib ar na focailí an fuim céadna de'n focal do cur ircead i bhfeasra.

IV. Nuair déar na ráidte go léir ar an gclár tuid agus, léig id uile. Fiarrúig de na focailíib ead é an t-athrúgadh do-rinneadh ar na focailí. Má'r díob leat gur gáid é, déin míniúgadh ar an rúigaid do-rinneadh ó na fomplaib. A' go d'a laigeas aimpair a cairtir ar an gcéim seo de'n ceact is ead is fearr é. Sin é cúir gur cuirfeadh ircead na nócaí gnamadaiige, i rúige a' go bhéadfaid na mic léiginn id do léigeadh nuair do béad uair aca cuige, agus go bhéadfaid an leat-uair an cuige ar ra do caiteam as labairt na gaeóilge.

V. Pé focailí, ós nó aorta, déar as foigluim ar an leabair go, dáid ceart do gac cleactad d'a bhí ann do scriobadh 'ra baile. Muna ndéana fé ran ní féadfaid fé an tairpe ceart do daint ar na ceactaib. Ní h-eóid dom aon t-fasair oibre i leir scriobneoireacta a tabairfid an oiread conganata do'n mac léiginn eun ceact ircead i gceart ar an n-gaeóilge do scriobadh a' a tabairfid na cleacta go. Fuir rin, is fura, agus is caiteam aige, do'n múinteoir cleacta de'n t-fasair rin do ceartuigadh 'na airtuigadh a déarla do ceartuigadh. Nuair do béad an ceact múinte, d'féidir náir móir do'n múinteoir an cleactad atá as gáid leir do míniúgadh.

VI. Dáid ceart do'n múinteoir an ceact, agus gac a mbaineann leir, do deir ullam aige ful a dtabairfid fé fé n-a múineadh. "Ní h-é lá na gaeóilge lá na focail." An múinteoir is fearr ar doimán ní féadfaid fé ceact teangan do múineadh go beact, cruinn, rúactmar gan é o'ullmúgadh poim fé.

VII. Ní ró-oireamhnaic an aic é seo eun a tuilleadh do ráid i staob an m'oda múinte. Dáid ceart úráid do déanam de píctúiríib, de ruoaid, de cómarcláid róir, gc., an déarla do caiteam i leat caoib, má'r féidir é, agus beo'dact a' fuinneam do cur leir an obair ó cúir deirfead. Na nócaí i staob m'oda múinte atá i S "Cainn" agus i S "Cainn Colour Cards," do tabairfid a léigeadh a lán conganata do duine eun na gceact go do múineadh 'ra ceart.

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EXPLANATORY GRAMMAR.

FIRST PART.

THE VERB.

(I.) REGULAR VERBS.

Lesson 1.—PAST TENSE (I.)

Do úñ ré a leáðar.

1. The Verb is the most important word in a sentence (Latin, *verbum*, word: Irish, *briathar*); and in Irish, it is placed at the beginning of its sentence or clause. It is the part of speech by means of which we state something, ask a question, or give a command.

2. The form of the verb used in commanding or requesting a person to perform an action [the Imperative Mood, second person, singular] is the stem, or simplest form. In the sentence (a) *úñ do leáðar*, *úñ* is an example of this form.

3. In (b) *do úñ ré a leáðar*, *do úñ* is an example of the Past Tense. Tense is the form (or inflexion) which a verb takes to express change of time, past, present, or to come. On comparing the forms of the same verb in (a) and (b), we notice in the Past Tense the particle *do* before the stem. { *úñ*
do úñ

When the first letter of the stem is an aspirable consonant (b, c, d, f, s, m, p, r, or t), it is aspirated after this particle (*úñ, fuiré*) *do* becomes *do'* with verbs in which the initial letter of the stem is a vowel, or r (*do' éirísz, do' fász*).

4. Pronunciation. Before aspirable consonants, *do* is frequently omitted colloquially. In answering questions, and in slow, deliberate speech, *do* is usually pronounced, but never with stress of voice.

Lesson 2.—PAST TENSE (II.)

Δη ύύν γέ α λεαθαη? Ɔο ύύν. Νίση ύύν.

5. Question and Answer. Note (a) that commencing the question is the interrogative particle Δη; (b) that a negative answer commences with Νίση, and an affirmative with Ɔο; and (c) that the verb used in the question is repeated in the answer.

When the sense requires it, the particle Νδρ (Interrogative Negative) is used instead of Δη (Νδρ γυιό?)

Lesson 3.—PAST TENSE (III.)

Μιχαλ: "Ɔυθαηη Ɔ. Συη ύύν ρ. α λεαθαη."
Ɔοννδδ: "Ɔυθαηη Σ. ηδη ύύν Ɔ. α λεαθαη."

6. Micheal tells us what Tadhg said (in the affirmative form); Donnchadh, what Seaghan said (negative form) Notice the use of the conjunction Συη in reporting affirmative, and of the conj. ηδρ in reporting negative statements. Συη, or ηδρ as required, must be used, in the Past Tense, before every sentence thus reported. In such (dependent) clauses, the actual words of the speaker quoted are not used.

The student should carefully note the distinction between direct and indirect (or reported) speech. In the latter, a different form of the particle is used and, as will be seen in later lessons, the verb sometimes takes a different form. E.g.,

Tadhg: "P. closed his book." "Ɔο ύύν ρ. α λεαθαη."	} Direct Speech.
Seaghan: "D. did not close his book." "Νίση ύύν Ɔ. α λεαθαη."	
Main Clause. Tadhg said Ɔυθαηη Ɔ.	} Indirect or Reported Speech.
Dependent Clause. that P. closed his book. Συη ύύν ρ. α λεαθαη.	
Main Clause. Seaghan said Ɔυθαηη Σ.	} Indirect or Reported Speech.
Dependent Clause. that D. did not close his book. ηδρ ύύν Ɔ. α λεαθαη.	

Note that in such dependent clauses the conj.—which is frequently omitted in English, e.g., "I knew (that) it was he"—must, in Irish, always appear and be placed immediately before the verb. The main clause may be a statement (as in this Lesson); or a command or request (as in Lessons 9 and 10.)

7. Particles. In Irish, certain particles ("little parts" or words which cannot, now, be conveniently assigned to any part of speech) are used with the verb. They vary in form for some tenses. In the Past, the interrogative particle Δη combines with ρο, resulting in Δρ. Similarly, ρο affixed to the negative particle ní = νίση; to the conj. Σο ("that," affirm.), = Συη; to the conj. ηδρ or ηδδ ("that," neg.), = ηδρ; to the adverb δδ ("where"), = δδρ. None of these particles, etc., ever gets voice stress or emphasis.

LESSONS 4, 5.—PAST TENSE (IV.)

Person.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st.	Ɔο ύύναρ.	Ɔο ύύναμαρ.
2nd.	Ɔο ύύναιρ.	Ɔο ύύναδαρ.
3rd.	Ɔο ύύν.	Ɔο ύύναδαρ.

8. Padruig tells us what he himself did (Ɔο ύύναρ)—i.e., First Person. Tadhg, speaking to Padruig, tells him what he (Padruig) did (Ɔο ύύναιρ)—i.e., Second Person; and so on. Hence, the verb can, by its ending, show the pronoun (I, you, we, ye, they). The forms of the verb with pronominal endings (the synthetic forms) are a source of great beauty and strength to the language. In some districts the forms Ɔο ύύν μέ, Ɔά, etc. (analytic) have recently come into use.

9. Pron. The ρ in —μαρ and —δαρ is pronounced slender in Munster, and is frequently so written, viz., —μαιρ, —δαιρ.

[In, e.g., Ɔο Ɔυηηαδρ, e (slender glide) is inserted before —δρ, because Ɔυηη ends slender.

Ɔο ύύναιρ: Δ (broad glide) is inserted before —ρ, because ύύν ends broad.]

The synthetic forms of Ɔ'ορραη are pronounced Ɔ'ορραη-δρ; —μα(ι)ρ, —δα(ι)ρ, —εαδαρ; i.e., as if from a stem in -ηδ (as Ɔ'ηηηδ); and, generally, where the synthetic forms are in use, the pronominal endings affixed to stems of two syllables ending in ηλ, ημ, ην, ηρ, ηρ, or ηηδ, not preceded by a long vowel, are usually pronounced —ηδρ, etc. When endings for person, etc., are affixed, such stems in -ηλ, -ημ, -ηρ, -ηρ, are syncopated or shortened, as Ɔ'ορραη.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (A)

(o)

(All examples must be in Irish, and in complete sentences.)

Revise Lessons 1 to 5.

1. Why is the Verb so called?
2. What is meant by Tense?
3. How is the Past Tense (a) affirmative, (b) negative, of a Verb formed?
4. Give examples of Past Tense showing the use of (a) Συη, (b) ηδρ.
5. What are the pronominal endings of the verb in this tense?
6. When are the endings -εδρ and -δρ affixed to the stem of a verb in the Past?
7. What particles, conjunctions, etc., are used with this tense?

(Lesson 6.—DIRECTION (I.)

11. In this lesson are introduced some commonly used adverbs, showing changes to denote (1) rest in, (2) motion to, and (3) motion from a place.)

Lessons 7, 8.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

12. The **Imperative Mood** is the mood of *command* or request, or the like. The mood of the verb in Lessons 1 to 5 is the Indicative, which merely *indicates* as an actual fact, or asks a question. There are also moods of wish, doubt, etc., which will be dealt with in subsequent lessons. The form of the verb used to express each change of meaning, *i.e.*, the *manner* in which the statement is made, is called a **mood** of the verb.

13. Person.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st.	(ἴναιμ.)	ἴναιμιρ.
2nd.	ἴν.	ἴναιθ.
3rd.	ἴνάθ.	ἴναισιρ.

Notice the various pronominal endings, in the singular and plural (*i.e.*, denoting the pronoun, or person—first, second, etc.), and further that the endings are different from those in the Past Tense. In the third person, I ask, or order, that Padruig (Padruig and Seaghan, etc.) do certain actions, but, in expressing my desire, I do not address Padruig (or Padruig and Seaghan, etc.) directly. The imperative first person sing., is rarely used.

14. **Pron.** 2 *SG.*: stems in -ιξ or -ιθ are prond. -ιξ in M., as ἐπιξ, ριξ; in C., and U. these, *e.g.*, are ἐπιί, ριί.

3 *SG.*: ending -(e)θ is prond. -uθ in M., as ἴνuθ; in C., and U. as *e.g.*, ἴnú, but as -(u)ιθ before a pronoun beginning with ρ.

	East M.	West M.	C. & U.
2 <i>PLU.</i> : stems in -ιξ, as <i>e.g.</i> ,	ἐπιξι	ἐπιξ	ἐπιξι
	or ιθ, as <i>e.g.</i> , ριξι	ριξ	
stems in -ιλ, -ιρ, etc., as <i>e.g.</i> ,	ορelaiξ	ορelaiξ	ορelaiξ
Other stems,	as <i>e.g.</i> , ἴναιξι	ἴναιξ	ἴναιξι

The -m- of 1 *plu.*, and the -o- of 3 *plu.*, are broad in C. and U. when the stem ends in a broad vowel, as ἴναιμιρ, ἴναιθιρ.

In M., an old form of 1 *plu.*, in -am (ἐπιξεαμ, etc.) is frequently used.

Lesson 9.—VERBAL NOUN. (I.)

ἴναιμ ριξ δ ἴναιμ ἴναιμ. (A)
ἴναιμ ριξ ριθ. (B)

15. A **Verbal Noun** is the name of an action (or state). The words ἴναιμ and ριθ (in A and B), being *names of actions*, are Verbal Nouns.

16. You will observe that in sentences as A above, the Verbal Noun is at the end of its phrase (the verb itself, ἴναιμ being transitive in these cases); and that in such sentences as B, the verbal noun commences the phrase in which it occurs (the verb itself, ριθ, *e.g.*, being intransitive).

17. In ἴναιμ ἴναιμ ριθ, the verb ἴναιμ is **transitive**, because the action *passes on* to or affects ἴναιμ (the object). ἴναιμ is **intransitive**, because the action does not affect any object. We can say εἴθ ἴναιμ ριθ? but not εἴθ ἴναιμ ριθ ριθ?

18. **Ending.** As a general rule, when the stem is:—(I.) a word of one syllable the verbal noun is formed by adding θ (ἴναιμ, ἴναιμθ); (II) a word of two syllables ending in ιξ, the verbal noun ends in uθ (βαλιξ, βαλιxuθ). Note various forms as you meet them in reading.

19. **Pron.** ἴναιμ in such phrases as...δ ἴναιμ ἴναιμθ is a preposition, and is usually pronounced, and frequently written, δ. When the preceding word ends in a vowel, this preposition is frequently omitted before consonants (ἀν εἴθαι ἴναιμθ), and it often takes the form of δ θ (δ θ'ορκαίε) before vowels. The ending -uθ is prond. ú (somet. ú-ú). The ending -θ is prond. ú in C., & U., and δ (unstressed) in M.

20. Notice that the *imper. mood* in direct speech, as "ἴναιμ ἴναιμ ριθ," becomes the *verbal noun* in indirect speech, as, ἴναιμ ριθ δ ἴναιμ ἴναιμθ.

Lesson 10.—VERBAL NOUN (II.)

"ἴναιμ ἴναιμ ριθ." "ἴναιμ ριθ."

ἴναιμ ριθ δ ἴναιμ ἴναιμθ ἴναιμθ. ...δ ἴναιμ ριθ.

21. ἴναιμ (negative particle) is placed before the Imperative Mood form when a negative order, or request, is made (ἴναιμ ἴναιμ...). With the corresponding verbal noun, the preposition δ ἴναιμ is used to express negation, (...δ ἴναιμ ἴναιμθ ἴναιμθ).

Lesson 11.—VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

ἴναιμ ἴναιμ ριθ ἴναιμθ.

22. As a Verbal Noun is the name of an action, so a **Verbal Adjective** describes the condition or state of an object as affected by the action (ἴναιμ ἴναιμ ριθ ἴναιμθ). The Verbal Adjective thus defines or qualifies its noun.

23. It is formed by adding τε or τἄ to the stem, according as the final consonant of same is slender or broad (βαλιξτε, ζεαριτἄ). If the final con. of the stem is a dental, *i.e.*, θ, π, τ, λ, or ρ; or if the stem is a monosyllable ending in ε, ο, ε, or ξ, the τ of this ending is not aspirated (ἴναιμτε; ἴναιμτε).

REVISION QUESTIONS. (B)

—(o)—

Revise Lessons 7 to 11.

1. What is meant by the Imperative Mood of a verb ?
2. Give the pronominal endings of the verb in this mood.
3. What is a Verbal Noun ? Give examples of four Verbal Nouns with different endings.
4. Define transitive and intransitive verbs, and give examples.
5. Give examples of (a) a Verbal Noun commencing, and (b) of a Verbal Noun ending the phrase in which it occurs.
6. Give examples of the use of *ná* before the Imper. Mood and of *ῥα* before a Verbal Noun or phrase.
7. How is a Verbal Adjective formed ?
8. When is the *τ* of the ending not aspirated ?

Lesson 12.—FUTURE TENSE (I.)

24. We are told what Padruig *did* yesterday (Ὁ'έτης ῥέ..., Past Tense), and what he *will do* to-morrow (έτηεόέαιό ῥέ..., Future Tense). The particle *οο* (with the resulting aspiration) does not appear in the future form: the verb shows by means of a termination the change to denote future tense. Notice the two ways of forming the future from the stem: Ὀύν-ῥ-αιό, οῖε-όέ-αιό; it is formed in the latter manner, as a rule, when the stem is a word of two or more syllables ending in a slender consonant (έτη-ίς, οῖ-έ-αιό), and in the former manner for all other verbs (όύν, κοιμεό).

25. Verbs of the —ῥ— future belong to the First Conjugation.
Verbs of the —ό(έ)— " " " Second Conjugation.

By "Conjugation" is usually meant a tabulated summary, or *joining together*, of all the inflexions of a verb, *i.e.*, of the various changes in form to express tense, person, etc.

26. The following two classes of verbs belong to the 2nd conjugation:
verbs of two or more syllables (a) ending in *ίς* (or *ίς*) as *έτης*, *κοιμής*, or *οεαννής*, or
(b) ending in *ιτ*, *ιμ*, *ιη*, *ιρ*, *ιρ*, or *ις* not preceded by a long vowel.
E.g., 1st conj., *όύν-ῥ-αιό*, *κοιμεό-ῥ-αιό*.
2nd conj., *έτη-εόέαιό*, *οεανη-όέαιό*; *οῖε-όέαιό*.

27. Pron. The —όέ— of these verb is prond. —ό— in M., and South C.; but usually —όη— in North C. and U.

The —ῥ— has now, practically, become *h*. When the final letter of the stem is *b*, *o*, or *ς*, it becomes, under the influence of the *h* sound, *p*, *t*, or *c*, respectively. *E.g.*, *ῥεαβῥαο*, *ῥεαοῥαο*, *εαῖῥαο* are prond. *ῥεαπαο*, *ῥεαταο*, *εαεαο*. Phonetically, this change in pron. is termed unvoicing. *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r* are also unvoiced (*i.e.*, prond. *hl*, etc.) under similar conditions. The breath consonants *p*, *t*, *c*, *f*, *r*, can suffer no such change. In a few districts, the —ῥ— is still fully prond. when the final letter of the stem is a vowel, as *έ-ῥεαο*; or an aspd. con., as *εαίῥ-ῥεαο*.

In C. & U., the first plural is —όεαμυιό or —ῥαμυιό. In *Δ.*, the ending —ιό is (as usual with —ιό or —ίς in M.) prond. —ίς, but with —ο silent before pronouns. An old ending of 1st plu. in —αμ (*έτηεόέαμ*, etc.) is still common in M.

Lessons 13, 14.—FUTURE TENSE (II. & III.)

28. Person.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st.	όύνῥαο.	όύνῥαμυιό.
2nd.	όύνῥαιῖ.	όύνῥαίό (ῖό).
3rd.	όύνῥαιό.	όύνῥαίό.

Padruig tells us what he will do to-morrow (*όύνῥαο*); and Tadhg, addressing Padruig, tells him what he (Padruig) will do (*όύνῥαιῖ*), and so on. Note the endings of the various synthetic forms in the future tense.

In the 3rd plu., both the synthetic form of the verb and the nominative are, in M., still commonly used in all tenses, as *έῖῥο να κομυῖῥαη έ. Ὀ'έτηςεαοῥαη να ῥῖῖ. Ἐάιό ῥαο αηῖῖο*.

29. Particles. *Δη*, *ῥο*, *ναέ*, or *εά* eclipses an initial con., and prefixes *n-* to an initial vowel. In M., *nά*, which does not affect an initial con., but prefixes *n-* to an initial vowel, is used instead of *ναέ* ("that", neg.). The *n* of the interrog. *Δη* is *not prond.* It is represented by eclipsis of initial con., and by *n-* before initial vowel of verb.

The interrog. *Δη* is fully prond. in *ῖῖ* sentences, as *Δη (ῖῖ) έ ῥῖη έ?* *Δη (ῖῖ) εαοῥαη έ ῥῖη?* Elsewhere it becomes *ά'*.

Lesson 15.—FUTURE TENSE (IV.)

Ὀειῖῖῖ ῥο ηόύνῥαίό ῥέ α εαοῥαη.
Ὀυαῖῥε ῥο ηόύνῥαό ῥέ α εαοῥαη.

30. This lesson shows the form of the future used in dependent or subordinate clauses (*vide* § 5 and 6), such as after the conjunction *ῥο* (or *νά*, *ναέ*). Note the important difference between the form after *Ὀειῖῖῖ* (or, *ῖῖ Ὀόίς ῖομ*, etc.) *present*, as *Ὀειῖῖῖ ῥο ηόύνῥαίό ῥέ α εαοῥαη*, and that after *Ὀυαῖῥε* (or, *Ὀα Ὀόίς ῖομ*, etc.) *past*. The form of the future tense in a dependent clause following a verb in the *past tense* is called the **Secondary Future**; as *Ὀυαῖῥε ῥο ηόύνῥαό* (Sec. Fut.) *ῥέ α εαοῥαη*.

In English, too, there is a similar difference in construction: He says, he *thinks*, etc., (that) he *will*. He said, he thought, etc., (that) he *would*.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (C)

(o)

Revise Lessons 12 to 15.

1. What is meant by the Future Tense of a verb?
2. How is the Future Tense formed?
3. Define "Conjugation."
4. Give examples of verbs belonging (a) to the 1st, (b) to the 2nd conjugation.
5. What are the pronominal endings in the Future Tense?
6. What particles, conjunctions, etc., are used with this tense?
7. How do these particles, etc., affect the initial letter of the verb?
8. Give examples of the Secondary Future.

(Lesson 16.—TIME.)

31. Note that the names of the days of the week when used as nouns are Δν Λυαν, etc., and when used in adverbial phrases are Όια Λυαν, etc.; also, that we reckon Monday as the beginning of the week.

(Lesson 17.—DIVISIONS OF THE YEAR.)

32. Note that we reckon Spring from St. Brigid's Day (1 Feb.), and thus onwards for the other seasons.

Lesson 18.—PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE (I.)

ΌθνΔανν ρέ Δ λεαβαν ζο μινι.

33. The form of the verb in this lesson is sometimes called the Present (Indicative); but in function it is the Present-Habitual. It denotes repeated or customary action in present time (what takes place), and an appropriate adverbial phrase (ζο μινι, ι ζοομνιθε, etc.) is expressed or understood.

In verbs which express a mental action as τυγεανν, αριγεανν, (a) action in the present and (b) habitual action are expressed by the same form as (a) τυγεανν, αριγεανν ρι ε (ανοιρ); ... (b) νυαιρ διονν ρε ας λαβαιρε ορ αρθ. English has a similar usage.

Lesson 19.—PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE (II.)

34. Particles. The initial consonant of the verb is eclipsed after Δν? ηαδ? α? —ζο, —ηαδ; and aspirated after ηι, ααθ? αια? ηυαιρ.

[The particles, etc., used with the Fut., Pres.-Hab., Past-Hab., and Condi. are:—Δν, ηι, ζο, ηα(ηαδ), αα; and with the Past are:—Δρ, ηιορ, ζυρ, ηαρ, ααρ].

Lesson 20, 21.—PRESENT HABITUAL TENSE (III.)

35. Person.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st.	Όθναιμ.	Όθναμιθ.
2nd.	Όθναιρ.	Όθνανν (ριθ).
3rd.	Όθνανν.	Όθναιθ.

These lessons show the synthetic forms of the verb in the Pres.-Hab. tense.

36. Pron. The pronominal endings of ορκαιρ (and similarly of all verbs in -ρ etc., vide § 10) are prond. as if the stem ended in ις, as ορκαΔιμ, etc. The plu. ending in C. and U. is -αμυιθ. The synthetic forms in the 2 sg. are becoming rare, διονν τα, εριγεανν τα, etc., being more frequent.

37. This form of the verb is used after μα (if) in referring to future time. The verb in a μα clause is indicative mood, as the supposition is treated as a fact. Μα διονν ρε ανηρο ι μβαρδ (I assume he will be) ειρεαθ ε. The neg. form of μα is μνα (eclipsing). Μνα is frequently prond. μαρμ, somet. μυρ(α).

(Lesson 22.—DIRECTION (II.)

38. ["The Celts, like the rest of the Indo-Europeans determined their orientation by looking at the rising sun. Hence, the East was regarded as 'before,' the West as 'behind,' the South as 'right,' and the North as 'left.'"]—WHITLEY STORES. Eriu, III., 13].

Note that ο, in ο θεαρ etc., is not the prep. — "from," but the modern form of the older θο, or ρο—"towards."

Lesson 23.—PAST-HABITUAL TENSE (I.)

Ό'επιγεαθ τ. αρ Δ ρε Δ ελιος ζαδ μαιθιν ανηριθ.

39. The Present-Habitual Tense describes what takes place (usually, seldom, often, every morning, etc.) The Past-Habitual describes what "used" to take place at some period of time in the past (every morning, etc. of last week, last year, when he was young, etc.) Contrast, e.g., the form used to describe what Tomas does every morning now (Present-Habitual) with what he did, or was accustomed to do every morning when he was young (Past-Habitual). This is sometimes termed the Imperfect Tense.

Lessons 24, 25.—PAST-HABITUAL TENSE (II.)

40. Person.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st.	ὄο ὕπναιον.	ὄο ὕπναιμι.
2nd.	ὄο ὕπναι.	ὄο ὕπναι (ῖθ).
3rd.	ὄο ὕπναι.	ὄο ὕπναισι.

These lessons show the synthetic forms of the verb in the Past-Hab. tense.

41. Particles. ὄο aspirates the initial con. of the stem in affirm. sentences, otherwise the particles are used as for the pres.-hab. Note that ὄο does not appear after *μή*, etc., but in the past tense (Less. 2) *π(ο)* takes the place of ὄο after particles. E.g., ὄο ὕπναι, *μή* ὕπναι (past); but ὄο ὕπναι, *μή* ὕπναι (past-hab.)

42. Pron. The 3 sg. ending -(e)αι is prond. -υι in M., and *ū* (unstressed) in C. and U. The aspn. of -c- of 2 sg. ending generally follows the rule given for aspn. of τ in -ται or -τε, vide § 23.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (D)

Revise Lessons 18 to 21, and 24, 25.

1. What do the Habitual Tenses, Present and Past, express?
2. Give the pronominal endings of the verb for each of these two tenses.
3. What particles, conjs., etc., are used with the Habitual Tenses?
4. When is the conjunction *μή* used?
5. Give examples of the 3 sg. pres., pres.-hab., past, past-hab., fut., and sec. fut., of the verb *τυγ*, (a) affirm., and (b) neg.

Lesson 26.—CONDITIONAL MOOD (I.)

ὄο ἀμέαι π. ἀνηο, ὄο ἔπειθαῖ ῖθ.....

43. The Conditional Mood is used when we say what would happen if something else—improbable, or not a fact—took place. Such sentences usually contain (I.) a condition, and (II.) a consequence or result. The form of the verb used in (II.), i.e. the main clause of the sentence, is the Conditional Mood (ὄο ἔπειθαῖ, ὄο λέγειαι, etc.)

44. [Compare with the same form (Secondary Future) in Lesson 15. ὄο ἀνηο π. ἀνηο, ὄο ἔπειθαῖ...etc. The sense is different, however, as may be seen by comparing Lessons 15 and 26, and it is, therefore, incorrect to consider the Conditional Mood and the Secondary Future Tense as being the same. The form is the same, but it has two distinct functions. Cf. ὄο ἔπειθαῖ, ὄο ἔπειθαῖ, in which the same form (ἔπειθαῖ) is used for the dual no. and dat. case.]

Lessons 27, 28.—CONDITIONAL MOOD (II.)

45. Person.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st.	ὄο ὕπναιον.	ὄο ὕπναιμι.
2nd.	ὄο ὕπναι.	ὄο ὕπναι (ῖθ).
3rd.	ὄο ὕπναι.	ὄο ὕπναισι.

These lessons show the synthetic forms of the verb in the Cond. Mood. ὄο ὕπναιον, etc., are also the synthetic forms for the sec. fut., vide § 30.

46. Particles. The Particles, etc., used are the same as those in the past-hab.

47. Pron. The remarks on pron. of -(e)αι and -ιμι in § 14; and on -οι- and -ρ- in § 27 apply here. In M., the 2 sg. Cond. ending of both conjugations is always prond. -ραι.

[In M. and parts of South C., all verbs, regular and irregular, have a fully sounded, broad -ρ- in

- (a) 2 sg. cond., as ὄο ἔπειθαῖ, ὄο ὕπναι, ὄο λέγειαι, ὄο ἔπειθαῖ;
- (b) fut. autonomous, as ἔπειθαῖ, λέγειαι, ἔπειθαῖ;
- (c) cond. autonomous, as ὄο ἔπειθαῖ(αι)ῖθ, ὄο λέγειαι(αι)ῖθ, ὄο ἔπειθαῖ(αι)ῖθ. Vide § 221, and p. 186 note 1.

With these three exceptions, the -ρ- of the fut. and cond. has now, practically, become -η- in all districts.]

REVISION QUESTIONS. (E)

Revise Lessons 26 to 28.

1. When is a verb in the Conditional Mood?
2. Give examples showing the difference in meaning between verbs in this mood and in the sec. fut. tense.
3. Give the pronominal endings of the verb in the Cond. Mood.
4. What interrog. particles are used in the Past, Past-Hab., Pres. Hab., Fut., and Cond.?
5. What particles (if any) are used, (a) affirm. and (b) neg., in answering questions?
6. With what forms of the verb are *σο*, *νά* (or *ναῖ*), *σο* and *νά* used? Give examples of each.
7. Give the particles which (a) aspirate, (b) eclipse an initial consonant.

Lesson 29.—SUMMARY OF TENSES AND MOODS.

48. This Lesson gives the various synthetic forms of the verb (Cutium an example) in the Imperative and Conditional Moods; and, in the Past, Future, Present-Habitual, and Past-Habitual Tenses, Indicative Mood.

(II.) IRREGULAR VERBS.

Lesson 30.—THE COPULA. (I.) PRESENT TENSE.

(1)	(2)	(3)
(1r)	μύντεοίρ	μυρε.
Δη (,,)	ζυαλα	ί ριν?

49. You will observe that in the column headed (3) is the *subject* of each sentence, *i.e.*, what we are speaking about (μυρε, ί ριν, etc.). In (2) some information, the *predicate*, (μύντεοίρ, ζυαλα, etc.) is given, or sought, concerning the subject. In (1) is some form of 1r—expressed or understood—which serves as *copula*, connecting subject and predicate.

50. When the copula is used with either of the conjs. ζο or ηαδ in the dependent clause of a sentence, its form changes. *E.g.*,

1S μύντεοίρ μυρε.	ηί ρεολάιρε μέ.
<i>Main Clause.</i>	<i>Dependent Clause.</i>
I say	that I am a teacher.
Όειρημ	ζυη μύντεοίρ μυρε.
I say	that I am not a pupil.
Όειρημ	ηαδ ρεολάιρε μέ.

In such sentences (a) ζυη and (b) ηαδ act as dependent forms of 1r, (a) affirm. and (b) neg., respectively. ζυη is a shortened form of ζυηαβ. -αβ is expressed only when the first word of the predicate begins with a vowel (...ζυηαβ άτιμην...); but if the first word of the predicate is a noun, or a phrase, beginning with a vowel, αβ is frequently omitted (...ζυη αττε ί. ...ζυη ας ουλ αβαίτε ατάιμ.) After the negative ηί and the interrogative Δη, 1r is omitted.

Lesson 31.—(II.) PRESENT TENSE.

(1)	(2)	(3)
(1r)	μυρε	Δη μύντεοίρ.

In this lesson, also, the order of words is Copula, Predicate, Subject.

51. Lesson 30.

- 1r, followed by a common noun, adj., prepn., or prepl. pron.
- The information given, or sought, is of a general nature.
We tell, or ask, *what* the person or thing is.

3. I see a man approaching at a distance, and, not recognising him, say 1r ρεαρ έ (or ρεαρ 1r εαδ έ). Here the information (ρεαρ) is indefinite, inasmuch as I do not identify the subject (έ). I say what he is, not who he is: I classify. We may call these **Classification Sentences**, and in these, 1r is followed by an Indefinite Pred.

52. Lesson 31.

- 1r, followed by a *personal pron*
- The information given, or sought, is particular and definite.
We tell, or ask, *who* (or *which*) a person (or thing) is.

3. As the man comes nearer, I identify him, and say
1r έ λιαμ ό Όόμναιτ έ.

Such sentences may be called **Identification Sentences**, and in these, 1r is followed by a **Definite Predicate**.

53. We use the Copula, then, (I.) to classify, (II.) to identify: it couples together two words, or two phrases, or a phrase and a clause, which, in affirmative sentences, stand for the same person or thing. The classification or identity may be denied or affirmed.

ANALYSIS.

54. When the Copula classifies—when we tell or ask, etc., *what* a person or thing (including notion or idea) is—the pred. is indefinite. Here the predicate is a class in which the subject is included. 1r μύντεοίρ (pred.) μυρε (subj.); *i.e.*, I am one of the body (or class) known as teachers: I am a teacher. *E.g.*,

I.	Copula.	Predicate.	Subject.
(1)	1r	βορσα	έ ριν.
(2)	1r	ζαεθεατ	Δη ρεαρ ριν.
(3)	Δη (,,)	κυμην τεατ	έ ?
(4)	ηαδ	βρεδς Δη λα	Δη λα ι νοιυ.
(5)	1r	ματ Δη ρυδ	οιατ το θετ ας ουινε.

In answering questions which contain the Copula, the neuter pronoun εαδ may be used to take the place of any Indefinite Predicate. Εαδ is also used to emphasise an Indefinite Predicate, as αμαδαν 1r εαδ έ.

55. When the Copula exactly identifies one thing with another (when one—the other), as when we say, or ask, *who* (or *which*) a person (or thing) is, both subject and predicate are definite, as in the following:—

II.	Copula.	Predicate.	Subject.
(1)	1r	μυρε	Seδςάν.
(2)	1r	ί έιρε	αρ οτίν ρέιν.
(3)	1r	έ Δη ραζαρτ	(Δη ουινε) το βαίρε έ.
(4)	1r	έ μο τεαδαρ-ρα	(Δη ρυδ) ατά αρ Δη ηρλαρ.
(5)	1r	έ τεαδαρ Δη εατίν ριν	(Δη τεαδαρ) ατά αςαμ.

56. Note that a def. pred. must be either a personal pronoun standing alone, as (1); or a personal pronoun followed by a definite noun, as in (2), (3), (4), (5). A **definite noun** may be a proper noun, as in (2); a noun preceded by a def. art., as (3); a noun preceded by a poss. adj. (4); or a noun followed by a def. noun such as the def. noun in (2), (3), or (4) above in the gen. case (5). In (2), (3), (4) and (5), the pronoun after 1r is required to complete the definite predicate.

Without this pronoun, a proper noun as pred. would be indefinite: it would not identify or *define*, and hence would become an indefinite noun. 1r Όόμναιτ έ could only mean, "He is a Daniel." Cf. "a Daniel come to judgment." In such sentences as 1r Όόμναιτ ατά μαρ άιμν άιρ, Όόμναιτ, *i.e.*, is used merely as a **name**: it does not identify the subject.

57. [In all statements, affirm. or neg., the predicate follows the Copula. In the following examples, and in similar apparent exceptions to this law, the pred. is usually represented by é (or ιαυ) immediately after the Copula, as:—

Copula.	Proleptic Predicate.	Subject.	Real Predicate.
(1)	ιρ	έ	ανημ Δ βί Διρ 'νά Σέαυνα."
(2)	ιρ	έ	πυθ υο βί ανη 'νά μαυρα ριαυατη !
(3)	ιρ	έ	(αν πυθ) ιρ ραυα } ζο υρεϊσϕιρ ρέ τυ." λειρ αν ριζ }
(4)	ιρ	έ	μó τυαυτημ ζο υρπιτ αν σεαρτ Δζατ.
(5)	ιρ	έ	μο βαρμιατ ζυραβ αηλαρ ατá ρέ Δρ Δ ηεαυατη.

The real predicate is thus placed at the end of the sentence (a) for effect, as (1) and (2); and (b) when the pred. part contains a verb, as (3), (4), and (5).

Note that in (4) and (5) the pron. é refers, not to the nouns τυαυτημ, βαρμιατ, but to the clauses ζο υρπιτ..., ζυραβ....]

Lesson 32.—(III.) PAST TENSE.

58. The form of the Copula in the Past Tense is **υα**. υα usually aspirates the initial consonant of the following word (υα ζαευεατ...), and appears as **υ'** before initial vowels. In affirmative sentences it is often preceded by υο, if the following word begins with a vowel, as υο β'έ...

59. ιρ has, now, no special form in use for the future tense, the present tense form, with suitable context, being employed.

Lesson 33.—(IV.) CONDITIONAL MOOD.

60. The form of the Copula in the Condl. Mood is **υαυ**, which usually aspirates initial cons. and appears as **υ'** before initial vowels or ϕ.

[The Subjunctive Past of the Copula is also υαυ: Less. 93.]

61. The following is a Summary of the preceding forms of the Copula:—

Particles.	Present.		Past.		Condl.	
	Before vowels,	cons.	vowels,	cons.,	vowels,	cons.
			or ϕ		or ϕ	
	ιρ	(υο) υ'	υα (asp.)	(υο) υ'	υαυ (asp.)	
αν	αν	ανυ'	αν (,,)	ανυ'	ανυ (,,)	
νι	νι η-	νι	νιορυ'	νιορ (,,)	νιορυ'	νιορ (,,)
ζο	ζυρ(αυ)	ζυρ	ζυρυ'	ζυρ (,,)	{ ζυρυ' ζυρ (,,) ζο μβ' ζο μβαυ (,,)	
ναε	ναε	ναρυ'	ναρ (,,)	{ ναρυ' ναρ (,,) ναε μβ' ναε μβαυ (,,)		

REVISION QUESTIONS. (F)

—(o)—

Revise Lessons 30 to 33.

1. When is the Copula used?
2. What is meant by (a) Predicate, (b) Subject in an ιρ sentence? Give examples.
3. Give examples of (a) Identification, and (b) Classification sentences.
4. Give four examples of definite nouns.
5. What forms of the Copula are used in the (a) pres., (b) past, (c) condl?.

ΑΤΑΙΜ.

- (a) τΑ αν εαυτε 'ρα υορκα.
 (b) τΑιμ ζο ματε. τΑ υια λαιοτη.

Lesson 34.—(I.) PRESENT TENSE.

62. The Copula (ιρ) classifies or identifies. We use it to tell, or ask, Who or What a person is; What or Which a thing is; also negatively in such sentences.

63. The Verb τΑ expresses (a) position; also (b) condition (which is not necessarily transient or changeable). We use it to tell or ask Where or How a person or thing is; also to tell Where or How a person or thing is not.

The historic form of τΑ is ατá. The initial Δ is not proud, except in relative clauses, ...αν τεαυαρ ατá Δζατ-ρΔ.

64. Dependent Forms.

In the Present Tense, a special form of this Verb, viz., ϕυιτ, is used:—

- (1) after the interros, αν? ηαε? ηα?
- (2) " neg. particles, ηι, εα (U);
- (3) " conjs., ζο, ηαε, ηα, μνα;
- (4) " adverb, εα?
- (5) " relative governed by a prep., as ϕιη ε αν Διτ ι η-α υρπιτ ϕε (ι η-α here—"in which")
- (6) " compound relative, as ειμ Δ υρπιτ ανη (α here—"all that").

This is called the *Dependent Form*. The student should carefully note when this is used, as other irregular verbs also have dependent forms for certain tenses and moods, used under similar conditions to the above. The form (τΑ in this lesson) used without, or *free* from the influence of, these particles is called the *Absolute Form*.

65. PRON. The -m- of 1 plu. is broad in C, and U; viz. τάμυρο. In the 3 plu., both the synthetic form of the verb and the nominative are still frequently used in M., as, τάυο ριαυο, τάυο να ϕιρ ανηρο.

Lesson 35. { (II.) IMPERATIVE MOOD.
(III.) VERBAL NOUN.

66. The forms in the Imper. Mood are from the stem $\text{b}i$ with pronominal endings $-imr$, etc., as in Less. 7. Vide § 14 for pron. of $bior$, etc.

67. Note that $bair$ occurs, in the nom. and accus. cases, without uo . The prepn. uo (prond. Δ) should be used before $bair$ only when it governs the latter in the dat. Vide § 117.

Lesson 36. (IV.) PAST TENSE.

68. The Past Tense of $\tau\Delta$, namely $uo bi$, is formed (like the examples of Lesson 1) from the Imperative Mood bi , by prefixing uo , with aspiration of the initial consonant.

69. Note that the endings for person and number (the synthetic forms) are as in Lesson 4. In the various tenses and moods, the pronominal endings of the irregular verbs are the same as those of the regular verbs.

70. In the Past Tense, also, there is a special, or Dependent Form ($\mu\Delta i\theta$) after particles, etc. Vide § 64. $\mu\Delta$ is followed by the Absolute Form: $m\Delta bi$, $m\Delta \tau\Delta$.

71. Particles. The particles in the Past, and for all forms of this verb, are Δn , $n\acute{i}$, etc., as in the present tense, Less. 34. [Ro , as in Less. 2, forms part (viz., $\mu\Delta$ -) of $\mu\Delta i\theta$.]

72. Pron. The endings $-m\Delta r$ and $-b\Delta r$ are prond. in M. as if written $-m\Delta r$, $-b\Delta r$. $R\Delta i\theta$ is prond. rev in M., $\mu\theta b$ and $\mu\Delta b\Delta$ in C., and $\mu\theta$ (\acute{o} with short sound of \acute{o} in $l\acute{o}n$) in U. In U., $n\acute{i}$ $\mu\Delta b$ and $\acute{e}\Delta$ $\mu\Delta b$ ($-n\acute{i}$ $\mu\Delta i\theta$) are in use.

Lesson 37. { (V.) PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE.
(VI.) PAST-HABITUAL TENSE.

73. Note (1) that with a verbal noun, $\tau\Delta$ is used to describe an action actually in progress ($\tau\Delta im \Delta s$ $l\acute{e}ig\acute{e}am$); (2) $\acute{b}im$, to describe habitual or repeated action, or state, in the present ($\acute{b}im \Delta s$ $l\acute{e}ig\acute{e}am$ $\zeta\acute{a}\acute{c}$ $l\Delta$, $nuaip$ $\acute{b}im$ Δr $rcorl$); and (3) uo $\acute{b}inn$, to describe habitual or repeated action, or state, in the past (uo $\acute{b}inn \Delta s$ $imr\acute{c}$ $\zeta\acute{a}\acute{c}$ $l\Delta$, $nuaip$ $\acute{b}ior$ $im'leant\theta$).

This is the only verb which has separate forms to express the actual present, $\tau\Delta$, and the present-habitual, $\acute{b}ionn$.

Lesson 38. (VII.) FUTURE TENSE.

74. The 3rd sg. Future Tense of $\tau\Delta$ is $\acute{b}\acute{e}ir\theta$. Unlike $\tau\Delta$ and uo $\acute{b}i$, it has no special form after the particles (Δn ? $n\acute{i}$, etc.)

Δn $m\acute{b}\acute{e}ir\theta$...? { $\acute{b}\acute{e}ir\theta$.
 $n\acute{i}$ $\acute{b}\acute{e}ir\theta$.

75. Note, as in Lesson 15, that the Simple Future form follows a verb in the present tense, as $\acute{u}eipum$ ($\zeta\acute{o}$ $m\acute{b}\acute{e}a\theta$...); and the Secondary Future, a verb in the past tense, as $\acute{u}ubair\acute{c}$ ($\zeta\acute{o}$ $m\acute{b}\acute{e}inn$...).

76. Pron. In Munster, the \acute{e} in all these forms is pronounced short, thus:— $b\acute{e}a\theta$, etc., and $\zeta\acute{o}$ $m\acute{b}\acute{e}inn$ etc., and is sometimes so written; and $\acute{b}\acute{e}ir\theta$ is pronounced $b\acute{e}\zeta$ (slender ζ) but with $-\theta$ silent before pronouns, as $\acute{b}\acute{e}ir\theta$ $r\acute{e}$, prond. $b\acute{e}$ $r\acute{e}$.

A medial $-\theta$ - (as $\acute{b}\acute{e}ir\theta\acute{e}a\theta$, etc.; $\acute{b}\acute{e}ir\theta im$, etc.) should not appear in the synthetic forms of any tense or mood of this verb.

Lesson 39.—(VIII.) CONDITIONAL MOOD.

77. This is the mood of the verb in the consequence or main clause of a sentence in which a condition is expressed (which is usually impossible or unlikely to be fulfilled). The condl. or subordinate clause is preceded by $\acute{u}\Delta$ or $muna$. Vide § 43.

[The form in the $\acute{u}\Delta$ clause of a sentence is Subjunctive Past (Less. 93). The Subj. Past and Cond. of this verb have the same form, viz., $b\acute{e}a\theta$. Vide § 214.]

78. Note that the Cond. Mood has the same form, including the pronominal endings, as that of the Secondary Future Tense but that the function is different.

79. Pron. Vide § 14 as to pron. of 3 sg. ending, $-(e)\Delta\theta$. In M., the 2 sg. condl. is usually prond. $b\acute{e}\acute{c}\Delta$.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (G)

(o)

Revise Lessons 34 to 39.

1. State briefly, the distinction between the use of $1r$ and $\tau\Delta$.
2. Give examples of $\tau\Delta$ used to express (a) position, (b) condition.
3. When is the Dependent Form used.
4. Give examples of the Dependent Forms, present and past, of this verb.
5. What particles, etc., are used with this verb?
6. Give the forms of the 1 sg. in the various tenses and moods of this verb.

Lesson 40—INDIRECT NARRATION (or, REPORTED SPEECH).

ΠΑΡΟΥΣ: "Α Σ., τὰμ ΔΣ εἰρθεὰτ λέατ. Οὐαίρεατ εὐ. Σὺτ"
 Οειρ Ρ. τε Σ. Σο^α ὄρῡιτ^β ρέ ΔΣ ε. λειρ.^δ Σο μβουαίρετ^δ ρέ ε. Σὺρε.^ε
 Οὐβδαιρε Ρ. τε Σ. Σο ηαίτ^ε ρέ ΔΣ ε. λειρ. Σο μβουαίρεατ^ε ρέ ε. Σὺρε.

80. The dependent clauses of reported speech (§ 6) usually follow verbs or clauses of saying, thinking, and soon, as Οὐβδαιρε ρέ . . . , μεαράμ . . . , ἡρ ε μο εὐαίρεμ . . . , βατ ὄοίς λειρ . . . , etc. Note that:—

- (a) Such dependent clauses are introduced by the conjunctions, ΣΟ. ΗΔ, or ΗΑĆ; or, ΣΥΗ, ΗΛΗ, as required.
- (b) When the verb has a dependent form (§ 64), such form is used after these conjunctions.
- (c) The imperative mood in direct speech becomes the verbal noun in indirect (or, reported) speech. Vide § 20.
- (d) Change of person, etc., may be necessary when direct speech is transposed to indirect speech (or narration).

SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

(e) When the verb in the main clause is in the past tense, the following changes occur:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Direct Speech. | Indirect Speech. |
| 1. Present tense, as "τὰ . . ." | Past tense, as, (. . . ΣΟ) πατ . . |
| 2. Future tense, as "βουαίρετ . . ." | Secondary Future (§ 30) as, (. . . ΣΟ μ)βουαίρεατ . . |
| [3. Pres. Subj., as "(. . . ΣΟ τ)τέίξεατ . . ." | Secondary Pres. Subj. (§ 210) as (. . . ΣΟ τ)τέίξιμ . . .] |

Lesson 41.—QUESTION AND ANSWER.

81. As to the form of sentence to be used in answering questions, note that:—

- (a) The particle ΔΗ (neg. ΗΑĆ) begins every question, except those with the Interrogatives, CΔ, CΙΔ, CΙΟΝΝΥΡ, CΑCΑΙΝ, CΔΤ, etc. In the past tense, and condl. of 1S, the interrogative particle is ΔΗ (from ΔΗ and ΡΟ): negative, ΗΛΗ.
- (b) The word which follows ΔΗ (or ΗΑĆ, ΔΗ, or ΗΛΗ), in the question is (1) the first word of the answer; or, as the sense requires, (2) follows ΟΟ, or ΗΙ, or 1S in the answer.
- (c) The verb used in the question is repeated in the reply.

OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS.

Lesson 42.—(I.) PAST TENSE.

82. The irregular Verbs of the Past Tense (3 sg.) are:—

- (a) ΡΥΣ, ΕΥΣ, ΡΥΑΙΡ, ΕΔΙΜΙΣ;
- (b) ΟΟ-ΕΥΑΙΤ, ΟΟ-ΕΝΝΑΙC, ΟΟ-ΕΥΑΙΤΑΙ, ΟΟ-ΡΙΝΝΕ, ΔΟΥΒΔΑΙΡC.

PRON. The prefixes, ΟΟ-, Δ (printed in heavy-faced type in B) have long been an integral part of these verbs. When commencing sentences, these prefixes are frequently omitted colloquially, but in relative clauses they are pronounced Δ, as . . . ΔΗ ΡΕΔΡ Δ ΕΝΝΑΙC Ε. The forms of the irregular verbs are explained at length at pp. 182-193.

83. Note that the synthetic forms of these verbs have the usual terminations for person, viz., -ΑΥ, -ΙΥ, —; -ΜΑΗ, -ΒΑΗ, -ΟΥΑΗ. (i.e., ΡΥΣΑΥ, ΡΥΣΑΙΥ, etc., as in § 8). In Munster the following older forms of 1 sg., viz., ΕΔΙΔΑΣ, ΟΟ-ΕΝΝΑC, ΔΟΥΒΔΑΥC and ΟΟ-ΕΥΑΙCΑ are more frequently used than the terminations in -ΑΥ.

84. Particles. Historically, the particles, etc., which, when necessary, accompany the irregular verbs given in this lesson, i.e., in the past tense, are:— ΔΗ, ΗΙ, ΣΟ, etc., not ΔΥ, ΝΙΟΥ, ΣΥΥ, etc. Colloquially, these latter particles (i.e., combinations with ΡΟ) are, however, frequently found with many of these verbs. E.g., (a) ΔΥ, ΝΙΟΥ, ΣΥΥ, etc. are, in C. and U., used with ΟΥΒΔΑΥC (as ΔΥ ΟΥΒΔΑΥC . . .?), and in M., before -ΕΥΑΙΤ (as, ΔΥ ΕΥΑΙΤ . . .?); (b) often, in most districts, before ΡΥΣ, ΕΥΣ, ΕΔΙΜΙΣ, ΕΥΑΙΤΑΙ; but nowhere before ΡΥΑΙΡ, ΡΑCΑ.

In the Pres.-Hab., Past-Hab., Fut., and Cond., the particles used are ΔΗ, ΗΙ, ΣΟ, etc.

- 85. [The particles combined with ΡΟ are used
 - (a) in the past indicative, including the autonomous form (§ 216), of regular verbs (ΝΙΟΥ ΒΥΑΥ. ΝΙΟΥ ΒΥΑΥΕΑΥ.);
 - (b) in the present subjunctive neg. of all verbs (ΝΔΥ ΕΥΣΑΥΡ) Vide § 208;
 - (c) With the copula: frequently, viz., with ΣΟ in the pres., as ΣΥΥ(ΔΒ); in interrog., neg., and dependent clauses or sentences in past and cond. vide § 61; and in the pres. subj.]

Lesson 43.—(II.) PAST TENSE—continued.

86. ΟΟ-ΕΥΑΙΤ, ΟΟ-ΕΝΝΑΙC, and ΟΟ-ΡΙΝΝΕ have Dependent Forms, (viz., ΟΕΑCΑΥ, ΡΑCΑ, and ΟΕΑΡΝΑ respectively), after the particles ΗΙ, ΔΗ, etc. Vide Dependent Forms, § 64.

87. PRON. In the following lists of colloquial variants, 3 sg., ΗΙ (or ΝΙΟΥ) is used as an instance of the particles, etc., which are followed by the Dependent Form of the verb.

M.	C.	U.
ΗΙ ΟΥΒΔΑΥC	ΝΙΟΥ (ὀ)ΟΥΒΔΑΥC	ΝΙΟΥ (ὀ)ΟΥΒΔΑΥC
ὀΕΙΝ (ὀειν), ΡΙΝΝ(Ε)	ΡΙΝΝΕ	ΡΙΝΝ(Ε)
ΝΙΟΥ ὀΕΙΝ, ΗΙ "	ΗΙ ΟΕΑΡΝΑ(Υ)	CΑ ΟΕΑΡΝ { ΗΙ ΤΕΑΡΝ
ΕΝΝΑΙC	ΕΝΑΙC, ΕΝΝΑΙC	ΕΝΑΙC
ΗΙ ΡΕΑCΑ(Υ)	ΗΙ ΡΑCΑ(Υ)	CΑΝ ΡΑCΑ(Υ) { ΗΙ ΡΑCΑ(Υ)
ΕΥΑΙΤ	ΕΥΑΙΤ (ΡΥΑΙΤ)	ΕΥΑΙΤ (ΡΥΑΙΤ)
ΝΙΟΥ ΕΥΑΙΤ } ΗΙ(ΟΥ) ΟΕΑCΑΥ }	ΗΙ ΟΕΑCΑΥ	CΑ ΟΕΑCΑΥ { ΗΙ ΤΕΑCΑΥ
ΕΔΙΜΙΣ	ΕΔΙΜΙC	ΕΔΙΜΙC

Lesson 44.—(III.) PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE.

88. Many of the irregular verbs are inflected regularly for this tense. The synthetic forms end in -ιμ, -ιη, —; -ιμίθ, —, and -ιθ, as in the regular verbs; *Vide* § 35.

89. Pron.

M.	C.	U.
κουζανν, βειπεανν	βειπεανν	βειπ(εανν)
ζειβεανν, παζανν νι παζανν	ζειβεανν νι παζανν	ζειβ(εανν) νι παζανν
οέινεανν νι οέινεανν	ζην(ονν), οιονανν νι οέανανν, νι οιονανν	{ζην(ονν) νι οέανανν νι οεανανν
κλουπεανν	κλουνεανν	κλουνεανν
όιονν	πειρεανν, όιονν	'τσι
ταζανν, τιζεανν	τιζεανν, τισ	τιζ(εανν)

(There are similar variants in the Past-Hab. forms, with ending -ο.)

Lesson 45. (IV.)—PAST-HABITUAL TENSE.

90. The endings in the Past-Hab. are as for the regular verbs: *Vide* § 40 viz., analytic forms in -ο, and synthetic forms -(α)ιην, ε(ε)ά, —; -(α)ιμίρ, —, -(α)ιθίρ.

91. Pron. The colloquial variants are as in the preceding lesson, with ending -ο instead of -nn, viz., κουζαο, etc.

[This is also the form of the verb in the Subj. Past (Less. 93) as, "Οδ οταζαο αν φηαννεαο αναλ ταρ καταο..., οο θεαο..."]

Lesson 46.—(V.) FUTURE TENSE.

92. The synthetic forms have the usual terminations of this tense, viz.:-(ε)αθ, -(α)ιη, —, -(α)ιμίθ, —, -(α)ιθ. Verbs with -ρ- or -όε- in 3 sg., have, respectively, -ρ- or -όε- before these endings. After verbs of the past tense, there is a Secondary Future form, as in § 30.

93. Pron.

M.	C.	U.
καθαρραο, θεαρραο νι καθαρραο	θεαρραο νι κτουρραο	θεαρραο, θειρρθ νι καθαρρθ
νι φαιζιο*	νι φαιζιο*	νι φαιζιο*
κλουρρθ	κλουρρθ	κλουρρθ
όιρθ	πειρρθ	'τσιρθ

(There are similar variants in the Condl. forms, with ending -αθ.)

Lesson 47.—(VI.) CONDITIONAL MOOD.

94. The synthetic forms have the usual terminations of this mood, viz.: -(α)ιην, -(ε)ά, —; -(α)ιμίρ, —, -(α)ιθίρ, *Vide* § 45. Verbs with -ρ- or -όε- in 3 sg. have, respectively, -ρ- or -όε- before these endings. Note the following 2 sg. forms οο-ζεοβθεα, νι φαιζθεα, παζεα (παερα), and νι κτουρθεα.

95. Pron. In M., the ending of the 2 sg. Condl. of all verbs, i.e. and irreg., is pron. -ρα. Other colloquial variants are as given in preceding lesson, but with condl. instead of future endings (-αθ, 3 sg. condl.; -ιθ, 3 sg. fut.)

Lessons 48, 49.—(VII.) SUMMARY.

96. In these lessons is given a summary of the forms of the preceding six lessons on these irregular verbs, 1 sg.

Note that the verbs (οο-)βειρην, (οο-)ζειβην, (οο-)όην, (α)βειρην have **Dependent Forms** in the Pres.-Hab., Past.-Hab., Fut., and Condl. In the Pres.-Hab. and Fut., the prefixes (i.e. οο- or α in brackets) are not pronounced, and need not be written, except when the verb occurs in a relative clause, as ...αν μωθ οο-ζειβην ωαθ. In such clauses, οο is pronounced α.

Lesson 50.—(VIII.) VERBAL NOUN AND IMPERATIVE MOOD.

97. Compare with Lessons 9 and 10 on the verbal noun. The Imperative is formed regularly, as in Less. 7, except ταρ and καθαρ. The 1 sg., 3 sg., and 1 plu., 2 plu., 3 plu. of ταρ are formed from ταζ- (e.g., ταζαμιρ). The corresponding forms of καθαρ are from κυζ (e.g., κυζαμιρ).

REVISION QUESTIONS. (H)

—(ο)—

Revise Lessons 42 to 50.

1. Give, with examples, the irregular verbs which have **Dependent Forms** in the Past Tense.

2. (a) Name four verbs which have **Dependent Forms** in the other tenses.

(b) Give the stems from which are derived the **Absolute** and **Dependent Forms** in respect of each of these four verbs.

3. What is the general rule as to the pronominal endings of the irregular verbs in all tenses and moods?

*Often written βρ- in accordance with the v (M.) or w (C., U.) pron. of the initial syll. Cf., ωαμ, and νι φωαμ: pron. βωαμ, νι βωαμ.

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued).

98. In the various tenses and moods, the *pronominal* (or *personal*) endings are the same in the irregular as in the regular verbs. *E.g.*,

buail-im, beir-im; buail-eas, fuas-ar.

99. **Verbal Stems.** Some of the verbal stems in the tense and mood inflexion of the irregular verbs are of different formation from the corresponding verbal stems in the great bulk of verbs in the language. (*E.g.*, fuas-, irreg.; tóir-, reg.) In this sense only can the former class of verbs be called irregular. [A = Absolute Form; D = Dep. Form.]

Verb	Verbal Stem in			
	Imper.	Past	Present- and Past-Hab. (asp.)	Future, and Cond. (asp.)
1. BEIRIM	beir-	fuas-	beir-	béarf-
2. BEIRIM	tuas- (tabair 2 s.)	tuas-	A. (beir- tuas- (M.) D. tuas-	{béarf- tabarf-(M.) tuair- tabarf-(M.)
3. BEIRIM	abir- (abair 2 s.)	tuir- (tuair 3 s.)	A. (beir- abir- D. (abir-	{béarf- abir- abir-
4. FASAIM	fas-	fas-	fas-	fas-
5. FEIBIM	fas-	fuair-	A. feib- D. fas-	feib- fuig-
6. GNIM	dein-	A. (dein- dein- (M.) D. dein- (M.)	{gní- dein- dein-	dearf-
7. CLOISIM	cloir-	cuil-	cloir- (cluim-)	cloir- (cluim-)
8. CIM	feic-	A. connac- (connac 3 s.) D. fac-	ci-	cif- feic-
9. CEISIM	ceis-	A. cu- D. ceas-, cu-	ceis-	fas- (fac-)
10. CISIM	cas- (car, 2 s.)	can(cas)- (can 3 s.)	cas- (cis-)	cioc-
11. ADAIM	bi-	A. bi- D. baib- (baib 3 s.)	bi- Pres.: A. ad-; D. fuil-	bé- (be-)

12. COPULA. (*vide* § 61) *Pres.*, is; *Past*, ba; *Cond.*, bá. [toirann, etc.] *13.* CIM. This verb is irregular only in *ful.* and *cond.*, as toirann, etc.:

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

1. FÉADAIM ('I can') has no *imper.* 2. CÉADLA ('happened'), and 3. RÁIMIS (past tense of rísim, *obs.*, = 'I reach') are now frequently used, impersonally, in all tenses and moods, except *imper.*; as céadla, má ráimís, etc. 4. FÉADAR (*1 s.*, 'I know,' 'I knew') has the inflexions of the *past tense*, and is used only negatively and interrogatively. 5. AR [ARSÁ, ORS] ('says,' 'said') is used only when the exact words of the speaker are quoted.

SECOND PART.

THE NOUN.

101. A **Noun** is a name (Lat., *nomen*; Ir. *ainm*). It may be the name of:
- (1) a person or place, *i.e.*, a Proper Noun (Cáth, Éire).
 - (2) (a) a class, *common* to a number of persons or things, *i.e.*, a Common Noun (féar, cír)
 - (b) an action, or state, *i.e.*, a Verbal Noun (buailad, fuaid, beic)
 - (c) a quality or feeling (considered as taken apart from the object which possesses it: Lat., *abs* from, *tractus* drawn) *i.e.*, an Abstract Noun (gile, fearg)
 - (d) a number of objects considered as a unit, *i.e.*, a Collective Noun (tream, tuct).

Lesson 51.—GENDER.

102. In Modern Irish, all nouns, even the names of things without life, are either masculine or feminine. We may infer the following general rules as to the gender of Irish nouns:—

MASCULINE.

1. Nouns denoting the male sex are of the masculine gender.
- This will include such nouns as *uachtair*, showing names of occupations followed by men.

FEMININE.

1. Nouns denoting female sex are feminine.
- This will include such nouns as *banaitir*, showing names of occupations followed by women.

As regards other nouns:—

2. Nearly all nouns ending in a broad consonant are masculine.
3. Diminutives ending in -ín are of the same gender as the noun from which they are derived.
2. But nouns ending in -óg are feminine.
3. Except masculine nouns in -ín, nearly all nouns ending in a slender consonant are feminine.
4. Names of most countries, and of rivers, are feminine.

[It may also be noted that abstract nouns in -áic (derived from other nouns, or from adjs.), and abstract nouns formed from the gen. sing. fem. of adjs., are feminine.]

DECLENSIONS.

(c)

Lesson 52.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. FIRST DECLENSION.

(1r) *ḡarrúin é rin.*
Sin é ceann an ḡarrúin.

103. Case is the relation which a noun or pronoun bears to other words in the sentence: its relation, *e.g.*, to verbs or to other nouns.

In the above (and similarly in other instances) the position of the noun, *ceann*—being before the noun *ḡarrúin*—and its relation thereto, caused the latter noun to be in the Genitive Case. The noun *ḡarrúin* (nominative case in the first sentence, and genitive, *ḡarrúin*, in the second) changed its appearance slightly to show its change of case. English nouns, also, sometimes change their endings to denote the possessive case ('genitive case' is the more correct term). Compare, *e.g.*,the boy's head. In Irish any noun may be in the genitive case; and the noun in the genitive (*ḡarrúin*) is said to be governed by the preceding noun (*ceann*).

104. Notice that *ḡ* has been inserted before the final consonant (showing that this con. has been attenuated, or made slender) to form the genitive case of the nouns in this lesson. All Irish nouns, do not, however, form the genitive by attenuation, and it is convenient, in studying Irish, to classify nouns according to the manner in which they form the genitive singular. These classes (there are usually five recognized) are called Declensions. The particular class of nouns with which we are concerned in this lesson are of the First Declension.

By "Declension" is meant a summary of all the inflexions of a noun, *i.e.*, of the changes in form which a noun undergoes in respect of number and case.

105. First Declension nouns (*ḡarrúin*, etc.) are (a) all masculine; and (b) in the nom. case sing., they end in a broad consonant. In the genitive case, note the change in form, *viz.*, (c) *ḡ* before the final consonant, and, where the initial letter of the noun (in the genitive case) is an aspirable consonant, it is aspirated after the article, *an* (...*ceann an ḡarrúin*). Note, also, that *c* is not prefixed to the genitive case of a masculine noun whose initial letter is a vowel (...*leár an upláir*), but is prefixed to the genitive of a masculine noun whose initial letter is *r* (...*ḡróm an c-fuirḡáin*). The initial aspirable con. of a proper noun in the gen. case is aspirated, as ...*leabhar ḡeagáin*. You will observe that in such genitive phrases as the above, the article is used only once, usually before the last noun.

106. Vowel Changes. The change in form for the gen. sometimes involves a change in the vowel or vowels preceding the final consonant.

In the 1st decl., the following changes may occur:—

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
- <i>ea</i> - (as <i>ceann</i>)	- <i>i</i> - (as <i>cinn</i>)
- <i>éa</i> -, or - <i>eu</i> - (as <i>béat</i>)	- <i>éi</i> - (as <i>béit</i>)
- <i>ia</i> - (as <i>iarc</i>) generally	- <i>éi</i> - (as <i>éirc</i>)
- <i>o</i> - (as <i>enoc</i>)	- <i>ui</i> - (as <i>enuic</i>)
- <i>io</i> - (as <i>riot</i>)	- <i>i</i> - (as <i>rit</i>)
In words of one syll.	
- <i>ac</i> . (as <i>bacac</i>)	- <i>aiḡ</i> . (as <i>bacaiḡ</i>)
- <i>ead</i> . (as <i>coilead</i>)	- <i>iḡ</i> . (as <i>coiliiḡ</i>)

Lesson 53.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. SECOND DECLENSION.

...*á ceann na cailce rin.*

107. The nouns dealt with in this lesson (*cailce*, etc.) form the genitive case in a different manner from that of the nouns in the last less. Consequently, the nouns *cailce*, etc., belong to another declension. Notice (a) that they are feminine nouns ending in a consonant; (b) that they form the genitive by adding *e*; (c) that the form of the article before the genitive is *na*, which form does not aspirate the initial consonant of the noun, but prefixes *n-* to the gen. sing. of fem. nouns whose initial letter is a vowel (...*bairn na n-orphóise*).

[In *orphóise*, etc., the *i* shows that the consonant *s* has a slender sound, resulting from the addition of *e*.]

108. Vowel Changes. These may occur as in the 1st decl., *viz.*, *éa* to *éi*, etc.; but nominatives of more than one syll. in -*ead* give gens. in -*iḡe* (*caillead*, *cailiiḡe*), and those in -*ac* give gens. in -*aiḡe*.

Lesson 54.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. THIRD DECLENSION.

...*mac feirmeóirḡ mife.*

109. Note that the majority of the nouns in this lesson (*feirmeóir*, etc.) are (a) personal nouns ending in a slender consonant, and masculine; and (b) that they form the genitive by adding *ḡ*.

[As the addition of *ḡ* makes the consonant broad, the vowel *i*, a sign that the consonant is slender in *buaḡaili*, etc., must be omitted in the genitive, as *buaḡailiḡ*, *ḡabáilḡ*, etc.]

The 3rd decl. includes the following nouns:—

- (1) Personal nouns in -*óir*, -*úir*, -*éir* (masc.)
- (2) Nouns in -*éir* (Derived nouns in -*ac*, fem.)
- (3) Most monosyllabic nouns in -*é*, -*é*, -*ḡ*.
- (4) Verbal nouns in -*ait*, *ac*, -*amain*(*c*). Excepting these latter, the gen. sing. of verbal nouns has, generally, the same form as that of the verbal adj. (Less. 11)

110. In all declensions, the form of the art. in the gen. sing. is *an* (aspg.) before masc. nouns, and *na* before feminine nouns.

111. **Vowel Changes.** These are the reverse of those in the 1st and 2nd decls. [In the latter decls. the attenuation of the final con. makes the preceding vowel sound *slender*, and hence -eΔ- to -i-, etc.; in the 3rd decl. the broadening of the final con. makes the preceding vowel broad, and hence -e- to -eΔ-, etc.]

<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Sing.</i>
-i-, or -io- (as <i>mic, cioc</i>)	-eΔ- (as <i>peada, ceada</i>)
-e- (as <i>peinn</i>)	-eΔ- (as <i>peanna</i>)
-u-, or -ui- (as <i>uic, fuil</i>)	-o- (as <i>oic, fol</i>)

Lesson 55.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. FOURTH DECLENSION.

...bean an *ríobair*.

112. Observe (a) that 4th decl. nouns are nearly all masculine; (b) that they end in a vowel or in; and (c) that there is no change in the end of the word to denote the genitive case. There is the usual aspiration after an [...*baire an bórsa*].

Some feminine nouns belong to this declension. [These latter are chiefly nouns derived from the gen. sing. fem. of adjectives, as *gile, áine*.]

[When -in-*beas* in a diminutive, the diminutive form is rarely used in the gen. sing. Thus, *rcianín* (nom.), but *Sin í cor na rcine bige*.]

Lesson 56.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. FIFTH DECLENSION.

...clann mo *comurra*.

113. Note (a) that the majority of 5th decl. nouns are feminine; (b) that they usually end in a vowel, or in -in or -il; and (c) that they form the genitive by adding -n, -nn, -o, or -c (all broad) to the nominative.

Lesson 57.—GENITIVE GOVERNED BY VERBAL NOUN.

Táim Δ*ς* *rcnao* Δ*an* *ráiréir* *reo*.

114. The words *rcnao*, etc., in such sentences as the above are nouns in Irish, and, consequently, they govern a following noun in the genitive case.

Compare {*Lár na fúinneóige*.
 {*Dúnao na fúinneóige*.

115. The genitive form of the noun follows *cun* (-*oo cum*), *cimceall*, *coir*, *crarna*, *oála*, *fan* ("along"). Prepositional phrases such as *ar tí*, *tar éir*, *ar fion*, *i n-áice*, *i n-áir*, are followed by the genitive, because the words *éir*, *oála*, etc., in such phrases as [these, are nouns.

STAC AN RÁIRÉIR RÓ.

116. The **Accusative** is the case of a noun or pronoun governed by a transitive verb. In the above sentence, *ráiréir* is acc. case governed by the transitive verb *rcnao*. In Modern Irish the accusative and nominative cases of a noun have the same form.

The preps. *roir* (in the sing., when it does not mean 'including'), *san*, *reac(ar)*, and *mar* (when it means 'like') govern a following noun **of** pronoun in the accusative case.

117. [Verbal Nouns. It is important that the student regard these as nouns in every sense, in Irish. Many of them are inflected for number and case. Note the different cases of the verbal nouns in the following:—

- I. *Dao maic liom ríubal* (1) ... (1) subject *nom.* to *Dao*.
- Ir é reac* (2) *an t-reacail é* ... (2) predicate " " *Ir*.
- Ráimís leir beir* (3) *ann* ... (3) *nom.* to *Ráimís*.
- Ir maic leir beir* (4) *as cainne* ... (4) subj. *nom.* to *Ir*.
- II. *Chus ré ana bualaó* (5) *oo* ... (5) *acc. gov.* by *Chus*.
- Tá ré san beir* (6) *ar foḡnam* ... (6) " " prep. *san*.
- Tá ré roir beir* (7) *eatorca* ... (7) " " " *roir*.
- III. *Táimís an tucc leanamhána* (8) *ruar leir* ... (8) *gen. gov.* by *tucc*.
- Cun beir* (9) *as maḡao ráim-rá* ... (9) " " *Cun*.
- Táimís ré* ... (9) " " *Cun*.
- " *Δς tuilleam ruda i n-ionao beir* (10) *rcurca oimaoim* ... (10) " " *ionao*.
- IV. *Dubairt ré liom focal oo* ... (11) *dat. gov.* by *oo*.
- rcríobao* (11) ... (11) *dat. gov.* by *oo*.
- Tá focal asan le rúo* (12) *leat* ... (12) " " *le*.
- Tá taos as ríubal* (13) ... (13) " " *as*.
- Tá ré le beir* (14) *ann* ... (14) " " *le*.
- Dao maic leir ariḡeao oo beir* (15) *aiḡe* ... (15) " " *oo*.

It is the function of the different prepositions (*oo*, *le*, *as*, *ar*, *ré*, etc.) to point out the varying relations which a verbal (or other) noun, gov'd. by a prepn., bears to the preceding noun or pronoun.

Note from above examples that the prepn. *oo* (or its colloquial form, Δ) must not be used before *beir* when the latter is

- (a) *nom. case* (3), (4);
- (b) *acc. gov.* by a prepn. (6), (7), or by a verb;
- (c) *gen. gov.* by a prepn. (9), or by a noun (10), or
- (d) *dat. gov.* by any prepn. other than *oo* (14).]

Lesson 58.—GENITIVE CASE, SINGULAR. SUMMARY.

118. This lesson gives, for revision purposes, a summary of the gen. case, sing., five declensions. (There are a few nouns whose genitives are irregular. Note instances as they occur in Reader).

REVISION QUESTIONS. (I)

(c)

Revise Lessons 51 to 58.

1. Give examples of the classes into which nouns may be divided.
2. State the few chief rules for determining the gender of Irish nouns.
3. What is meant by the Case of a noun?
4. Give examples of nouns in the Genitive Case.
5. How is the gen. case sing. formed from the nom. sing. in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th decls.?
6. Give examples of the changes which nouns may undergo initially in the gen. sing.
7. State a general rule which would help one to determine the decl. of a noun in the nom. sing.
8. Give examples of nouns in the Accusative Case.
9. What is the case of a noun gov'd. by a verbal noun? Give examples.

Lesson 59.—PLURAL NUMBER, NOMINATIVE CASE.

...na cearúir.

119. Number indicates whether we are speaking of one object or more. When a noun indicates one object it is in the singular number; when it indicates more than one, (except nouns preceded by *dhá*, 'two,' as in Less. 61) it is in the plural number.

120. Note the three chief ways in which Irish nouns form their plurals:—

- (a) In the first declension, by attenuating the final consonant (cearúir, cearúir), which latter is the same form as in the genitive singular.
- (b) In other declensions (except the fifth), by adding *na* to nouns ending in a broad consonant (lámh, lámha; ucc, uccá) and *í* to nouns ending in a slender consonant or in a vowel (buacaillí, ceáircíní; cáirtaí), (exception: rúil, rúite, etc., in second declension).

The plural ending *-í* is sometimes written *-íde*. (e.g. caitíní or caitíníde). Nouns ending in *-íde* in nom. sing. form the plu. in *-íde* (ceitínde, ceitínde).

(c) In the fifth declension, compare the forms of the gen. sing. and nom. plu., as:—

Gen. Sing.	}	Nom. Plu.
Most nouns in <i>-e</i> (as cátaoimead)	}	end in <i>-eá</i> (as cátaoimeadá).
“ “ <i>-nn</i> (as uilleann)	}	“ <i>-nna</i> (as uilleanna).
“ “ <i>-n</i> { (as comúirín)	} or	“ <i>-ín</i> (as comúirín).
“ “ { (as iongan)	}	“ <i>-ne</i> (as iongne).
“ “ <i>-o</i> (as cáird)	}	“ <i>-de</i> (as cáirdé).

(There are some irregular plurals. Note instances as they occur).

Lesson 60.—PLURAL NUMBER, GENITIVE CASE.

...leabair na n-árrán.

121. We may infer the following general rules for the genitive plural:—
- (a) If the nom. sing. ends in a broad con. (árrán, orúós), the gen. plu. has the same form as the nom. sing.
 - (b) If the nom. sing. ends in a slender con. (buacaill), or in a vowel (cáirta), the gen. plu. has the same form as the nom. plu., but,
 - (c) In the 5th decl., the gen. plu. has the same form as the gen. sing.

122. The form of the article is *na*, (a) after which the initial consonant of the following noun is eclipsed, if it is an eclipsable consonant (...cainne na mbuacaillí), and (b) *n-* appears before an initial vowel (...iongne na n-orúós).

Lesson 61.—DUAL NUMBER.

...dhá fúinneóis.

123. Irish nouns have three numbers:—the singular (cáirta, fúinneóis); the plural (cáirtaí, fúinneóisá); and the dual when the noun is preceded by *dhá* (dhá cáirta, dhá cáirta dhéas, dhá fúinneóis). *Dhá* aspirates an initial aspirable consonant (dhá cáirta).

124. Feminine nouns ending in a broad consonant (cor, fúinneóis) have this consonant attenuated in the dual number (dhá cóir, dhá fúinneóis). Note these examples, 5th decl.:—dhá deáirín, dhá uilleann dhéas. The ending of the noun has the same form in the dual number and in the dative sing. (dhá fúinneóis, dhá fúinneóis): vide next lesson.

Lesson 62.—DATIVE CASE (I) SINGULAR NUMBER.

...ó'n bfuinneóis.

125. In Irish, the case of a noun which follows a preposition is (except the few preps., *á*, *ar*, *as*, etc., in Less. 57) the prepositional, or Dative Case.

126. (a) Feminine nouns ending in a broad consonant (orúós) have this consonant attenuated in the dative case (...ó'n orúóis). Otherwise, there is, except in the 5th decl., no change in the ending of the noun in the dative. In the 5th decl., the dative sing. is formed by attenuating the ending *-n*, *-nn*, or *-o* of the gen. sing. (...deas mo comúirín); but 5th decl. nouns with nom. sing. in *-il*, *-ir*, or *-ín* suffer no change (terminally) in the dat. sing. (...ar an rúidil).

Attenuation of a final broad con. may produce vowel changes as in § 106. E.g., nom. *-ia*, or *-éa*, as *árrán*, *árrán*; dat. sing. *-éi*, as *árréi*, *árréi*.

127. Note (b) that nouns whose initial letter is an eclipsable consonant (c, s, t, o, p, b, f) suffer eclipsis of this consonant after any of the following prepositions + an, viz., *ar*, *as*, *ó*, *ar*, *leir*, *tar* (tar), *fé* (faoi, or fá), *roim*, *um*, *tré* (as, ...ar an árrán). In U., asp. is the rule in such cases. The preposition *i*, without the article, eclipses (... i mboird).

Lesson 63.—DATIVE CASE (II.) SINGULAR NUMBER.

...ó fúinneóis.

128. In this lesson, is shown aspiration of the initial consonant after the prepositions, *tré, ó, ar, ve, do, fé, roim, um* and *tar*, without the article (...*tré fúinne*), and also after *do n** (*do an*) and *ve n**. *Ar* denoting state or condition, as *ar buite, ar feadán*, does not aspirate.

[In Old Ir., some preps. + article occurring in a sentence (a) conveying an idea of motion towards governed in the acc., with eclipsis; but (b) gov'd. in the dat., with aspn., when denoting rest. This rule would be represented in Modern Irish as follows:—

- (a) *Do cuir fé an peann ircead in fan borca.*
- (b) *Tá an peann ircis in fan borca.*

This distinction between the accusative of motion (ecl.) and the dative of rest (asp.) has now, practically, disappeared.]

Lesson 64.—DATIVE CASE (III.) PLURAL NUMBER.

...ar na caclóirceadaitb.

129. The ending of a noun in the Dative Plural is *-aitb, -ib, or -ib.*

When the nom. plu. ends,	in a slender con. or in <i>a,</i>	<i>e,</i>	<i>i,</i>
the dat. plu. ends,	in <i>aitb,</i>	<i>ib,</i>	<i>ib.</i>

Notice that (unlike the gen. plu.) the initial con. of a noun in the dat. plu. is not affected after the article (...*ar na caclóirceadaitb*). The form of the nom. plu. is sometimes (especially in the 1st decl.) used instead of that of the dat. plu.

Lesson 65.—VOCATIVE CASE. SINGULAR.

a Séamuir!

130. A noun is in the vocative case when it represents the person or thing addressed (*a Séamuir*), and is preceded by the particle *a*, which aspirates the initial consonant. Excepting nouns of the first declension, the vocative singular has the same form as the nominative singular. In the first declension, which includes most masculine Christian names ending in a broad consonant, the vocative singular has the same form as

the genitive singular. { ...*leabair Séamuir.*
a Séamuir!

Masculine Christian names not of the 1st decl. are not inflected (terminally) in the voc. sing. *E.g., do, 3rd decl. (gen. sing., do), has voc. a do!* Similarly, *a doinnéad!*

131. VOCATIVE PLURAL.

...*a cáirve.*

(a) If the nom. plu. ends in a slender con. (as *fir, comurrair*), the voc. plu. " *a* (as *a feara, a comurrair*)

(b) If the nom. plu. ends in *a, e, or i* (as *bhósa, cáirve, cáitíní*), the voc. plu. " *a, e, or í* (as *a bhósa, a cáirve, a cáitíní*)

*In Kerry, eclipsis after *do'n, or ve'n*, is the rule.

Lessons 66, 67.—DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. SUMMARY.

132. In this summary are included all the cases of the Irish noun (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and vocative) in both singular and plural numbers.

(Lesson 68.—FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.

133. Notice that *Ó* (or *Ua*),—grandson, male descendant, has gen. sing. *Uí*; and *Mac*,—son, male descendant, has (when part of surname) gen. sing. *Mic*. *Mí* is from *ingean* and *Uí* (genitive of *Ó*, or *Ua*). *Mic* (or *Mic*) is from *Mí Mic*. *Uí, Mí, Mí, Mic* aspirate the following con. Note the *h-* before a vowel in the masc. as, *Tábh Ó n-⁽¹⁾Ósáin*. *h-* after *Mí* is incorrect; *Máire ní Ó*, not *Máire Mí n-Ó*.

ingean Uí (or *ingean íúic*)—Miss; *Dean Uí* (or *Dean Míic*)—Mrs. *Mac Uí Úrain* (or *An Úrainac*)—Mr. O'B. *An Cárracac*—Mr. MacC.)

REVISION QUESTIONS. (J)

—(o)—

Revise Lessons 59 to 67.

1. What is meant by Number? Give examples.
2. Show, with examples, how the Nom. Plu. is formed in the 5th decl.
3. Give the general rule for forming the Nom. Plu. in (a) the 1st decl. and in (b) the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th decls.
4. When is a noun in the Dual Number?
5. Give examples of nouns (a) in the Dative Sing., and (b) in the Dative Plu.
6. When is the initial con. of a noun (a) aspirated, and when (b) eclipsed in the Dative?
7. What nouns are inflected terminally in the Dual Number and in the Dat. Sing.
8. What nouns form the Dat. Plu. (a) in *-aitb*, (b) in *-ib*, (c) in *-ib*?
9. Give, with examples, the three ways of forming the Gen. Plu.
10. When is a noun in the Vocative Case?
11. Show how nouns are inflected in the Voc., sing. and plu.
12. What is the case of a noun gov'd. by (a) a transitive verb, (b) a prep., (c) another noun? Give examples.

[(1) This *h-* is a remnant of an old *nom. masc. (*avias, gen. avi)* The aspn. of *í* between vowels gave (*í*—*h*.)

THE ARTICLE.

(c)

Lessons 69, 70.—DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

134. The definite article ($\Delta\eta$ or $\eta\Delta$) agrees with the noun in gender, number and case. There is no indefinite article.

135. The various ways in which the article may affect the initial letter of a following noun are:—

Aspiration after the article		{ ($\Delta\eta$) in the genitive case, singular, masculine. ($\Delta\eta$) in the nom. and acc. cases, sing., fem.
Eclipsis	"	{ ($\Delta\eta$) in the dative case, singular, masc. and fem. ($\eta\Delta$) in the genitive case, plural, masc. and fem.
η -	before vowels.	($\eta\Delta$) in the genitive case, plural, masc. and fem.
η -		{ ($\eta\Delta$) in nom., acc., and dat., plu., masc., fem. ($\eta\Delta$) in the genitive case, sing., fem.
τ -		($\Delta\eta$) in the nom. and acc. cases, sing., masc.
τ - before ρ		($\Delta\eta$) in the gen. sing. masc., nom. acc. sing. fem.

136. [The above changes of the noun are really inflexions of the article, carried forward from the end of the article to the initial of the noun. τ - before masc. nouns beginning with a vowel is, historically, an ending of the article (O. Ir., $\tau\eta\tau$). τ - before ρ ($\Delta\eta$ τ - ρ úil, etc.) is due to aspiration of ρ (ρ -h), and the consequent unvoicing of τ of the article (O. Ir., $\tau\eta\tau$)].

137.

SUMMARY.

		SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
		con.,	vowel,	con.,	vowel.
Nom. and Acc.	{	Masc.	$\Delta\eta$	$\Delta\eta$ τ -	} $\eta\Delta$ $\eta\Delta$ h-
	Fem.	$\Delta\eta$ (asp.)*	$\Delta\eta$		
Gen.	{	Masc.	$\Delta\eta$ (asp.)*	$\Delta\eta$	} $\eta\Delta$ (ecl.) $\eta\Delta$ h-
	Fem.	$\eta\Delta$	$\eta\Delta$ h-		
Dat.			$\Delta\eta$ (ecl.)	$\Delta\eta$	$\eta\Delta$ $\eta\Delta$ h-

*In these cases τ - appears before an initial ρ .

REVISION QUESTIONS. (K)

(c)

Revise Lessons 69 and 70.

1. When are the forms (a) $\Delta\eta$, (b) $\eta\Delta$, of the article used?
2. Give examples of the various initial changes which a noun undergoes after the article (a) $\Delta\eta$, and (b) $\eta\Delta$.
3. When is the initial con. of a noun aspirated after the article?
4. When is the initial con. of a noun eclipsed after the article?
4. After the article, when does each of the following appear before the noun:— τ -; h-; η -?

THE ADJECTIVE.

(c)

NOMINATIVE CASE.

(c)

Lesson 71.—SINGULAR NUMBER.

138. The Adjective (Lat. *adjectivus*; Ir., $\Delta\eta\tau\eta\Delta\epsilon\epsilon\tau$) is so called because it is 'added to' the noun to limit its meaning, to qualify it.

139. The adjective usually follows the noun in Irish. When the adjective follows its noun attributively, it agrees with the noun in gender, number, and case, and is inflected accordingly.

140. Its initial consonant is aspirated if the noun is fem. (...bean \acute{c} úin).

If the final consonant of the noun be τ , η , τ , ι , or ρ , and the initial consonant of the adjective be τ , or τ , the initial of the adjective, for phonetic reasons, resists aspiration (...bean τ ub).

In Δ ean \acute{c} úin η ϵ adó μ áire, \acute{c} úin is used *attributively*, and hence its initial con. is aspirated in this case. In τ á Δ n Δ ean ρ in \acute{c} úin, \acute{c} úin is used *predicatively*, and hence is not inflected. The predicative use of the adjective is only rarely permissible. τ á Δ n ϵ árta ρ o Δ n, e.g. should be ϵ árta Δ n η ϵ adó \acute{e} ρ eo, or, τ á τ ac Δ n Δ n η ϵ árta ρ o.

PLURAL NUMBER.

141. If the noun is plural and in any case except the genitive, the adjective following, if used attributively and ending in a consonant, takes the plural ending, viz., —e, or — Δ (...na μ ná \acute{c} úine; ...na η róga τ uá).

142. Adjectives ending

- (I.) in a broad consonant form the plural by adding Δ (τ ub,— Δ);
- (II.) in a slender consonant form the plural by adding e (\acute{c} úin,—e); except those
- (III.) in — Δ ta, which form the plural in — Δ ta (μ irne Δ ta);
- (IV.) in a vowel suffer no change in the plural (η róga burde).

143. Plural nouns in nom. case, ending in a slender con., aspirate the initial consonant of a following attributive adjective. (ρ in \acute{c} úine). An adjective which qualifies a noun in the dual number has its initial con. aspirated, and is otherwise inflected as if qualifying a noun in the plu. (τ á η róis μ óra).

Lesson 72.—GENITIVE CASE. SINGULAR NUMBER.

144. There are four declensions of the adjective, determined by the form of the ending in the nom. sing.:

(I.) In the first declension, *i.e.*, adjectives ending in a broad consonant (οὐβ), the genitive singular of the adjective is formed
(a) by attenuation (οὐβ) if the noun is masculine;
(b) by adding *e* (οὐβε) if the noun is feminine.

(II.) In the second declension, *i.e.*, adjectives ending in a slender consonant (οὐμ), except those in -αμῶν, the gen. sing. of the adj. is formed
(a) by adding *e* if the noun is feminine (...λεῶναι να μῶν εὐμῶν);
(b) if the noun is masculine, there is no change (...λεῶναι αν φῆρ εὐμῶν) except aspiration of the initial consonant.

(III.) In the third declension, *i.e.*, adjectives ending in -αμῶν, the genitive singular of the adjective, following a masculine or feminine noun, ends in -αμῶν (...λεῶναι αμῶν).

(IV.) In the fourth declension, *i.e.*, adjectives ending in a vowel (οὐοε), there is no change, terminally, in the gen. sing.

Or, combining (I.) and (II.) above, we might say that the gen. sing. of the adj. (a) ends in a slender con. if the noun is masc. (... αμῶν αν ηαα οὐμ).
and (b) is formed by adding *e* if noun is fem. (... αμῶν να βροζε οὐβε).
(... ,, ,, μῶν εὐμῶν.)

In the gen. sing. of masc. adjs., vowel changes may occur as in § 106, and in the gen. sing. of fem. adjs., as in § 108.

Lesson 73.—DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

145. When we compare two or more things, as to the degree in which they possess the same quality, the form of the adjective used is inflected to express the varying relations. The comparative is used in comparing one thing with another, the superlative in comparing one thing with all others of a certain class or series.

146. The adjective has the same form in (λῆροε) the comparative and (λῆροε) superlative. Note that 'νά follows the comparative in complete sentences. Except in sentences containing the Copula, the word νῖορ precedes the comparative (Ἐὰ ρέ νῖορ λῆροε 'νά...)

147. The comparative (or superlative) is formed, regularly, from the positive (or simple form of the adjective) by adding *e* to the latter, making the final consonant slender, and sometimes shortening the word (syncope) as in λῆρο(ε)ε. Note that this ending is similar in form to that of the gen. sing. fem. of the adjective; and that vowel changes may occur as in § 108. In such sentences as ...αν βυαααεεε ερ λῆροε, ερ contains the relative.

148. Adjectives ending in a vowel suffer, as a rule, no change for comparison, and those ending in -αμῶν, form the comparative (and superlative) in -αμῶν (...ερ εεεεεεεεεε...) (There are some irregular comparisons which should be noted as they occur).

Lessons 74, 75.—DECLENSION OF THE ADJECTIVE. SUMMARY.

The inflexions of the adj. in the nom. (and acc.) sing., and nom. (and acc.) plu. are dealt with in Lesson 71; and of the gen. sing. in Less. 72: these, being the most frequently occurring, are the most important forms.

149. The initial con. of the dat. sing. of an adj. is generally aspirated or eclipsed under the same circumstances as the dat. sing. of a noun. Vide § 127, 128. (In some districts the initial con. of an adj. in the dat. is always aspd., and, in others, it suffers no change).

If the final con. of a fem. adj. is broad, (*i.e.*, an adjective of the 1st decl. qualifying a feminine noun) this con. is attenuated in the dat. sing. (...ο'ν μῆοι οἶς).

150. In the dat. plu. and voc. plu., the adj. is not affected initially, but *a* or *e* is added, as in the nom. plu. (...εεεεεεεεεε οὐβ, ...α εεεεεεεεεε οὐβ! ...α τῶν εεεεεεεεεε!)

151. In the voc. sing., the initial con. of the adjective is aspd. (exceptions as in § 140); and in the 1st decl. masc., the final con. is attenuated (...α εεεεεεεεεε! but, ...α εεεεεεεεεε!)

Vowel changes as in § 106 may occur in the final syll. of an adj. in the voc. sing., masc. and dat. sing. fem.

152. In the gen. plu., the initial con. of the adj. is eclipsed, but it has otherwise the form of the nom. sing. (...εεεεεεεεεε οὐβ, ...α εεεεεεεεεε οὐβ)

Note that an adjective (or noun) following a noun in the gen. plu. has its initial consonant eclipsed, even when the noun in the gen. plu. is not preceded by the art., as α εεεεεεεεεε οὐβ, εεεεεεεεεε οὐβ.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (L)

—(o)—

Revise Lessons 71 to 75.

1. What is an adjective?
2. When is an adjective inflected?
3. Give examples of (a) attributive, and (b) predicative adjectives.
4. Give the four classes into which adjs. are divided according to ending.
5. How do adjs. form the plural in the nom., acc., dat., and voc.?
6. How is the gen. sing. of adjs. formed in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th declensions?
7. When is the initial con. of an adj. (a) aspirated, and (b) when eclipsed?
8. Give examples of vowel changes in the final syllable of an adj. in (a) dat. sing. fem., (b) voc. sing. masc., (c) gen. sing. fem., and (d) gen. sing. masc.
9. How are adjectives inflected for comparison?

Lesson 76.—POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

(I.)

153. Although *mo*, *do*, *a*, *ar*, *bu* take the place of the gen. case of the personal pronouns (*Cf.*, *ar mo fon*), they are now really **possessive adjectives**. They cannot, like 'mine,' 'thine,' etc., in Eng., stand apart from the nouns to which they refer. Such pronominal functions are, in Irish, discharged by the prepositional pronouns *tróm*, *teat*, etc.

154. *mo*, *do*, and *a* (his) aspirate an initial consonant (when aspirable).

a (her) does not affect initial con., but prefixes *n-* to vowels.

ar, *bu*, and *a* (their) eclipse initial consonant (when eclipsable) and prefix *n-* to vowels.

(II.)

155. (1 *n-a fearam*). The possessive adjective is used in this idiom (and also before such words as *cóbla*, *ruibe*, *luise*, *úirlead*, *cómhurde*) usually to denote positions of rest, or state or condition.

(III.)

156. (1 *n-a fear*). This is another idiomatic use of the possessive adjective (meaning literally that he is in his manhood) to denote attributes of the subject. Such attributes are not necessarily changeable, as *ta an t-ádhair i n-a úia*.

157. " ' *ir fear é* ' states the fact of his manhood as far as it is a thing which he has in common with all men.

' *ta ré i n-a fear* ' states the fact of his manhood as far as that manhood is a thing which attaches exclusively to himself as an individual.*"

Lesson 77.—(IV.) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES BEFORE A VERBAL NOUN.

158. In Lesson 57, we saw that the verbal noun governs the following noun in the genitive case (...*únnad na fuinneóige*). But we cannot say, e.g., *ta ré as buaid mé* (just as we cannot say *ar fon mé*). In such cases the appropriate possessive adjective (*mo* in this instance) is placed before the verbal noun, e.g., *ta ré as mo (a'm') buaid*. Similarly, we cannot say *ta ré as buaid í*, but *ta ré as a buaid*; and in like manner for the other possessive adjectives.

" There is a great fundamental principle involved here. In Irish, *v* transitive action, the instant it passes from the agent *belongs* to the object. Once a blow is given it belongs, from that out, to the person who has got it. It is his blow. If I am striking *him*, I am engaged in *his* striking. On that principle, the action belongs to the person who gets it, not to the person who gives it. The verbal noun is the name of the action. Hence the object of the action possesses the thing expressed by the verbal noun. Hence it is in the genitive case depending on the verbal noun*."

* *An t-ádhair fearam ó leógaire.*

PROLEPSIS.

159. *An bhfuil a fíor asat cad é an raḡar amháire beaf asáinn i mbárad?* The *a* here, also, is a possessive adjective, and refers to the part of the sentence, *cad é...i mbárad?* Because it thus represents or anticipates the clause following, this is said to be a **Proleptic use of the possessive a**.

160. [Other instances of prolepsis are:—

(1) *ta mé i | cannt do bi asce, níor éirís leir.*

a represents the gen. case of *cannt...asce*. A clause or a phrase cannot be gov'd. in the gen. case; its gen. is here represented by the possess. adj. *a* (of *ta*) before the noun *mé*.

This use of *a* always occurs with verbal nouns of saying, thinking, and such like (*a ráb*, *a meaf*, *a fiafmuise*, etc.) when followed by a phrase or clause. Contrast ...*as fáb na braitheada* with *taim 'ta fáb teat go mbéir fearcáinn ann*.

(2) *do bi ré t'fíadaid oim | airgead do caidair do.*

The proleptic pron. *ré* represents the phrase *airgead...do*

(3) *ir é mo cúairim | go bhfuil an ceart asat.*

é is proleptic predicate, representing the clause *go...asat*.

(4) *baó mór an truaḡ é | ta teasad an fearcáinn i n-úia.*

é is proleptic subject, representing the clause *ta...i n-úia*.]

Lesson 78.—DEMONSTRATIVE AND INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

161. When the **Demonstrative Adjectives**, viz, *ro* (or, when the last preceding vowel is slender, *reo*) *rin*, *úo*, are used with a noun, the article must be expressed (*an fear úo*, *an t-úine reo*, *an t-úine boct ro*.) The article of itself rarely defines: a demon, adj., or a qualifying clause, etc., expressed or understood, is usually required after the noun. *Sin é an leabair, rin í an fuinneóḡ* are incomplete, unless we are referring to some particular book, or window, previously referred to or defined, *an t. do ceannuiseaf, ar t. do bhírlí*.

162. **Indefinite Adjective** is the term generally applied to such adjectives as *éirín*, *eile*, *áiríce*, etc., which have a vague and indefinite reference to their nouns. The **Distributive Adjectives**, such as *ḡac*, *uite*, *ḡac uite*, *ḡac áon*, *ḡac re* may also be termed indefinite.

Lesson 79.—NUMERALS (I.)—CARDINAL.

Uses of the Numerals:—

163. In (I.), ΔΟΝ, ΤΟ, etc., the cardinal numbers, we have simply the name of the number itself. These names are rarely used alone, but are learnt as a basis for other uses of Irish numerals. Hence, the term 'cardinal numbers' which implies that these are the hinge or pivot of the numeral system.

164. (II.) Δ η-ΔΟΝ, Δ ΤΟ, etc., is the form of the numeral used in counting consecutively. When denoting the order in which things are taken, this form of the numeral may be used (e.g., *leacanáid Δ τοιό*) as an alternative to that in § 163.

Lesson 80.—NUMERALS (III.)—ORDINAL.

165. (III.) An ordinal numeral is used as an adjective to denote the order (1st, 2nd, etc.) which the objects referred to hold in a numerical series.

Note (a) the usual termination, viz., —*ἡνάδῳ*, and (b) the position of the noun:—

(1) (2) (3) (1) (2) (3)
an rémháid lá déas; an t-áonmháid lá déas ar fíúis.

166. The initial of *céad* (1st) is aspd. after the article. *Céad* and *tréad* aspirate the initial con. of the following noun. The other ordinals prefix *h-* to vowels. After the art. *an*, *t-* appears before *áonmháid*, *óchtmháid*, and *áon*.

Lesson 81.—NUMERALS (IV.)

póca. ód póca. trí pócaí.

167. (IV.) In this lesson, the numerals are used as adjectives denoting the number of objects.

Notice (a) that in this case ΔΟΝ (= 'one') is not used before the noun;

(b) that *τό* and *σεχάιρ* become *ῶδ*, *ḡeichre*, when denoting number of objects: when following *an*, or any word ending in a dental, the *o* of *ód* is not aspd., as *an ód fúil*;

(c) that *ρεάτ*, *óct*, *naoi*, and *toic* eclipse, and that *áon* and *ód* aspirate, *ód* being followed by the dual form of the noun (*ód oróis*, as in Lesson 61); and

(d) that the position of the noun in compounds is immediately after the name of the digit (*ód póca déas*); and, further, that in such cases an attributive adjective immediately follows its noun. E.g., *ρεάτ leádhair móra déas, ód buin bána déas*; but the more usual construction is, e.g., *ρεάτ gcinn déas de leádhair móra*.

168. The singular form of the noun is used after the numerals when the objects are considered not as separate units but collectively. When the noun is thus in the sing. form its initial con. is aspd. after *trí*, *ḡeichre*, *cu*, *re*, but (sing. or plu. form) is eclipsed after *ρεάτ*, *óct*, *naoi*, *toic*.

169. The *o* of *ῶéas* is aspd. (a) when the word following *ód* or *áon* ends in a vowel, and (b) when the sing. form is used after *trí*, etc., to *toic*, unless the final con. of the noun is *t*, *o*, *n*, *l*, *r*. Examples:—*áon (ód) póca déas*, (b) *trí ḡeichre déas, óct b'póca déas. Trí, re, ḡeichre*, prefix *h-* to the initial vowel of a noun which is in the plu. form. The *c* of *ḡeichre*, *óis* is aspd. in *M.* when these numerals precede nouns.

170. *Fice** and its compounds (e.g., *ῶáávo*, or *ód fúivo*), *céad* (100) and *míle* (1,000) are now usually followed by the nom. sing. form of the noun (*fice bean*).

171. When we require to emphasise the number of objects we use the word *ceann* in the requisite form, e.g. :—

M'í ágam áct ceann (ód ceann).
Tá ré cinn (ρεάτ gcinn) de leádhair ágam.

Lesson 82.—PERSONAL NUMERALS (V.)

172. (V) The forms of the numeral nouns applied to persons from two to ten, and twelve, are called personal numerals. They govern a following noun in the gen. plu., as *tríúr ban*.

In (I.) and (II.) the numerals are used in the abstract, as counters; in (III.) and (IV.) as adjectives, which, unlike the corresponding numerals in Eng., cannot stand apart from the nouns to which they refer, and in (V.) as nouns.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (M)

—(o)—

Revise Lessons 76 to 82.

1. Give examples of four idiomatic uses of the possessive adjective *á* ('its').
2. Give examples of proleptic pronouns.
3. Name some (a) demonstrative, and (b) indefinite adjectives.
4. What is meant by "cardinal," "ordinal" and "personal" numerals? Give examples of each.
5. What numerals affect the initial letters of nouns and how?
6. How does the numeral *ód* affect the following noun and adjective?

**fice* plu., and dat. sing., *fúivo*, gen., *fíceavo*. Also used in counting, as a *fíce*.

THE PRONOUN.

—(c)—

Lesson 83.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

173. A Pronoun is a part of speech which stands for a noun. Personal Pronouns are so called because they stand for the three persons: 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

174. The forms *é, í, íad* (Disjunctive Pronouns) are now used (a) with *ír*, (b) in the acc. case, or (c) as nominatives separated from their verbs.

175. *Sé, rí, ríad* (Conjunctive Pronouns) are used immediately after a verb as subject. The personal pronouns are not used in the genitive case *vide* § 153, and, in the dative, they combine with prepositions (Lesson 84) to form Prepositional Pronouns.

176. Demonstrative Pronouns point out or distinguish persons or things. *É, í, and íad* with *reo, rín, or ríad* (as *é reo, í ríad*) discharge the function of dem. prons. So, *rúo*, and *rín* are sometimes used as independent prons., as *‘Óo bí ré as bagairt ro ar rúo oim*. This use of *rín*, as *ran* (usually meaning ‘that circumstance’), is frequent in M., as *‘U’at liom ran; ‘o réram ran í*.

177. A Reflexive Pronoun refers back to the subject of the sentence, as *‘Óo buail ré é féin*, in which the object of the action (*é féin*) is identical with the subject (*ré*).

Lessons 84.—PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

178. Prepositional Pronouns (*liom, etc.*) are formed from the pronoun (*mé, etc.*) and the preposition (*le, etc.*)

179. Pron. In the prepl. prons, from *as*, the stress is on the 2nd syll. in M. (*asam*), but on the 1st syll. in U. and the greater part of C. (*as’ am*). The forms *cuşam, etc.*, are prond. *cám, cút, cuise, cúine; cúinn, cúrb, cúha* in M., but *huşam, hušat, etc.*, in C. and U. In the 3rd plu. (*leó, acá, etc.*), a form in *-b* (as *leób, acab, etc.*) is used in W. Galway. The form of the 3 sing. masc. is, in some cases, used for that of the simple prep., as *raoi, cúis’* in C. and U., and *roimír (-roime)* in M. In the forms from *‘o* and *‘e* (*‘oom, etc.; ‘óiom, etc.*) the initial (*‘o*) is usually aspd. after a vowel.

188

Lesson 85.—THE RELATIVE.

(I).—NOMINATIVE (A) AND ACCUSATIVE CASES (B).

180. Except under the government of prepositions, there is, historically, no special independent form of the relative. The Relative Clause always immediately follows its antecedent, as *an fear ‘o bí i gcóircais i n‘óe, tá ré annro i n‘oim*, in which *‘o bí i gcóircais i n‘óe* is a relative clause qualifying (as an adjective) the antecedent, *fear*.

181. The connexion between the relative clause and its antecedent is, in nom. and acc.* relation, shown by:—

(a) The Relative Form of the verb in the affirmative. In this form *-(e)ar* is added to the stem of the verb in the pres., as...*an fear tuisear íad*; *-r(e)ar* or *-(e)ócar*, in the fut., as...*an fear tuisfear íad*, and an initial con. is aspd. This form of the verb, common in C. and U., is now rarely used in M.

(b) When the verb in a relative clause is in the past, past-hab., or condl., affirmative, the particle *‘o*, which usually accompanies these forms of the verb, discharges the function of a relative. In such clauses *‘o* is pronounced (and frequently written) *Δ* before an initial con., but *‘o* or *Δ ‘o* before vowels, as *an fear Δ (-‘o) buail é; an fear Δ ‘o’ (-‘o’) éiríš*.

(c) Where the rel. form of the verb is not used for the pres. and fut., as usually in M., the particle *Δ* (aspg.) appears before the ordinary pres. or fut. form of these verbs, and has the office or value of a relative, as...*an fear Δ tuiséann íad; ...an fear Δ tuisfiríad*.

[In Keating, this *Δ* does not appear before the relative form of the verb, ...*an fear bíor ann*. Compound verbs (*i.e.*, verbs with prefixes) as (*‘o-*)*beirim, (Δ)beirim*, as a rule, have not the relative form, ...*an fear ‘o-šní an obair*. In relative clauses, the prefix *‘o-* is prond *Δ*.]

(d) When the verb is in the negative, the relative form of the verb is not used, the connection between the relative clause and its antecedent being in all cases shown by the (dependent) form of the negative particle, *i.e.*, *nác, ná, or nár* (and not *ní, or níor*).

182. 15. In relative clauses containing any part of the copula, no special relative form is now used. The forms *ír, ba* (affirm.); and *nác, nár, náró* (neg.), which contain the rel., are employed. *Ar* (pres.) and *bur* (fut.) were used as rel. forms of the copula in early modern Irish.

**I.e.*, acc. governed by a verb. A few preps. govern nouns and pers. prons. in the acc. (*vide* § 116), but all preps. govern the relative in the dative.

Lesson 86.—THE RELATIVE.

(II.)—DATIVE CASE

183. (C.) When governed by a preposition, a distinct form of the Relative, viz., Δ(n-), appears. The n, which, earlier, formed part of the relative after a prepn.

(a) is carried on as n- prefixed to an initial vowel, as "Iṛ mó cuma i n-Δ* n-oirpeadó reillins vó."

(b) causes eclipsis of an initial con., as "Ni raib don beapṛ eile aca le n-Δ vtiocfaiṵir aṛ." but

(c) before verbs which take the particle ṛo (vide § 85), n of the rel. is assimilated, resulting in Δn [-rel. Δ(n) + particle ṛ(o)], as, "Sin é an ball in Δn fásar an vó."

184. In the above three examples, the prepn. precedes the rel. The more usual construction now is to place the prepn. at the end of the rel. clause in the form of the corresponding prepl. pron. E.g., ...an buacáill aṣ a ṅpuit mo leabap is now usually ...an buacáill Δ (ṣo, M.†) ṅpuit mo leabap aṣe. Similarly, in the past tense, Sin é an buacáill ó n-ar tósar an leabap is now usually Sin é an buacáill ar (ṣur, M.†) tósar an leabap uairó.

185. This development of ṣo (and ṣun), the usual form of the dat. rel. used in affirmative sentences in M.†, has been as follows:—(a) ...an buacáill aṣ Δ ṅpuit an leabap became (b) ...an buacáill 'ṣΔ (-aṣ Δ) ṅpuit an leabap aṣe, where the prepn. is seen both before the rel. and at the end of the clause; and (c) an buacáill ṣo ṅpuit an leabap aṣe. The ṣo (for 'ṣΔ) finally extended to all dat. rels. (in the affirm.) ...an boṛca ṣo ṅpuit mo peann ann, ...an buacáill ṣun tósar an leabap uairó. A prepn. cannot be used before ṣo or ṣur in such clauses, but a prepl. pron. may, as an t-é leṛ ṣur cumhans fásadó.

186. Verbs which have a dependent form use this form after the dat. rel., ...an vaine Δ (ṣo, M.) raib ṛúil aṣam leṛ; ...an feap Δ (ṣo, M.) ṅpṛaṣam conṣnam uairó.

* The n- before Δ is (as the n in, e.g., 'vó tós ṛé ó n-a mac é) inserted after the prepn. ending in a vowel (but ve or vo before the rel. Δ is contracted to v'Δ).

The n- before the verb is the original n of the rel., an.

† Except in the Decies, where Δ and ar are in use.

187. 15. The dative relative in 1ṛ clauses, being in frequent and idiomatic use, should be particularly noted. In accordance with the general rule in § 186, the form in dependent clauses is used, viz.: -ṛ(Δ)b (but -ṛ before cons.) in the pres.; and -ṛ(Δ)b' (but -ṛ, aspg., before cons.) in the past and cond. When these forms are combined with Δ(n), i.e., the dat. case of the rel., the n becomes assimilated before ṛ, as in (c) above, resulting in Δnṅb, Δn, Δnṅb, and in M., ṣunṅb, ṣun, ṣunṅb.

Hence, v'arṅb in, e.g., ...feap v'arṅb aṣnm, is -prepn. (vó) + rel. (Δ) + dept. pres. form of copula (-ṛb). This will explain the rel. form of the copula in such constructions as:—

Sin é an buacáill ar (ṣur, M.) leṛ an leabap ṛin.
 "...an aṣe vó i n-arṅb' aṣbinn binn-ṣur éan."
 Cia (n-iaṣ an vpeam Δ [or ṣo])ṛ vóib é?

Δ (or ṣo), before ba or baṣ, is sometimes used instead of arṅb, etc., as, "...an muinṅṅṛ ṣo (-Δ) mba leó iaṣ," the n of Δ(n) being represented in the eclipsis of b.

188. (D.) Although the relative in such sentences as 1ṛ é S. Ó v. an buacáill Δn (or ṣunṅb) éṛṣin v'á aṣar vut aṣ ṛáile is equivalent, in a general way, to a genitive relation, it is really in the dative case gov. by a preceding prepn., usually aṣ or vó, understood. The complete form is...an buacáill aṣ Δnṅb' éṛṣin v'á aṣar... i.e., '...the boy in whose case (at whom, or concerning whom) it was necessary for his father...' All instances of apparently genitive relatives can be similarly explained, viz., as being really dat. rels. governed by a prepn. understood.

189. (E.) There is a Compound Relative meaning 'all which,' 'all that,' of the same form as the rel. in the dat., viz., Δ (originally Δn). It becomes ar in combination with the particle ṛo, and is followed by the dependent form of the verb as in § 186.

190. Summary. To sum up, relativity is expressed as follows:—

- (1) In pres. and fut. tenses, affirm., by the relative form of the verb, nom. and acc. cases.
- (2) By the particles vó or Δ where rel. form is not used; nom. and acc. cases.
- (3) In neg. clauses, by the negative particles ná, naṣ, náṛ, followed by dependent form of verb; nom., acc. and dat. cases.
- (4) By Δ (orig. an) in dat. case, affirm.; and as comp. rel.: always followed by dependent form of verb.

Lesson 87.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

191. An Interrogative Pronoun is one that introduces a question.

Note that the *relative* following the interrogative aspirates the initial consonant of the verb. As a relative clause always follows the interrog. pron., the rel. form of the verb may be used in the pres. and fut. as *Cia* (*n-é an* *vuine*) *bíor* *annro* *ḡac* *oróce* ?

Lesson 88.—EMPHATIC SUFFIXES.

192. Emphasis has an important influence in determining the position, and even the form, of words in an Irish sentence. The English sentence " Did you walk to Bangor yesterday evening ? " may assume at least seven different shades of meaning according to the word which gets the chief voice stress. Read the sentence with emphasis on, *e.g.*, ' walk ' and note the change in meaning ; similarly emphasise ' yesterday ' and note the further change, and so on. When we require to attach special importance to any particular idea in an Irish sentence we do so

(a) by means of emphatic suffixes ; or

(b) by bringing to the beginning of the sentence with *Ír* the particular part or idea to be emphasised.

The latter (b) method is used, as in *Ír é Seadhán do bhail tu*, when we want to exclude all other possible alternatives. The former (a) in cases of simple contrast, comparison, or when the object is pointed out. *E.g.* *Tá cáird aḡam-rá, tá leabair aḡac-rá ; rín é mo hacá-rá, ríú é do hacá-rá, etc.* Both methods may, if necessary, be used in a sentence, as *Ír duit-re a tḡḡar an leabair*.

The student must be careful to use the emphatic mode when the sense requires it. Constructions such as, *Sin é mo leabair, ríú é do leabair ; Tá hacá ort, tá cáirdín ort ; Tḡ rí réal dom, tḡ ré ríuinnḡ dom* (though, on the analogy of the English mode of emphasising, becoming very common with students) must be carefully avoided ; the emphatic suffixes (...*mo leabair-rá, etc.*) must be used in all such cases.

193. (a) In Irish, a personal pronoun, whether occurring (I.) in its simple form (*mé*) ; (II.) as a prepositional pronoun (*liom*) ; (III.) in the allied form of a possessive adjective (*mo*) ; or (IV.) as the pronominal ending of a verb (*tḡḡar*) must never be emphasised. The language provides us with emphatic suffixes (*tu-rá, liom-rá, mo cárdḡs-rá, tḡḡar-rá*).

The word *féin* may, similarly, be used for purposes of emphasis. Note that in *É féin do bhail é féin*, the first *féin* is an emphatic suffix, and the second combines with *é* to form the reflexive pronoun, *é féin*.

194. (b) IS FOR EMPHASIS.

1. *Do tḡḡar ríu an cáird bán le m'rciam-re i nḡé.*

The above sentence, *e.g.*, may be written in various ways, according to the particular idea we wish to emphasise :—

2. *Ír é ríu do tḡḡar an cáird bán le m'rciam-re nḡé.*
3. *Ír cáird do tḡḡar ríu le m'rciam-re i nḡé.*
4. *Ír é an cáird bán " " " " "*
5. *Ír le ríu do tḡḡar ríu an cáird bán " "*
6. *Ír le m'rciam-re " " " " "*
7. *Ír i nḡé " " " " "*

(1) simply relates what occurred. Here the action (*do tḡḡar*) is the leading idea in the sentence.

In each of the other sentences, the underlined word denotes the part of the sentence to which special importance is attached. (2) *i.e.*, not *Tábh*, etc. ; (3) not a *paper*, etc. ; (4) not a *red* or any other colour card ; (5) not with *scissors*, etc. ; (6) not with *your* or his own, etc., knife ; (7) not any other day. In these sentences (2-7) we emphasise, respectively, the *agent*, *object*, *instrument*, and *time* of action.

REVISION QUESTIONS. (N)

—(o)—

Revise Lessons 83 to 88.

1. What is a Pronoun ?
2. Give instances of the various classes of pronouns.
3. Name the (a) disjunctive and (b) conjunctive forms of the personal pronouns, and state when these forms are used.
4. Give examples of Relative Clauses.
5. Give instances of the forms of the relative in use in (a) nom. and acc. cases, and (b) dative case.
6. When may the relative form of the verb be used ?
7. Give examples of the use of the compound relative.
8. When is the dependent form of a verb used after the relative ?
9. Give examples of clauses containing the copula, pres. and past tenses, in which the relative is in the (a) nom., and (b) dative.
10. How do the dat. rel. and compound rel. affect the following verb ?
11. How do you emphasise a particular word or phrase in an Irish sentence ? Give examples.
12. To what words may emphatic suffixes be applied ? Give examples

Lesson 89.—ASPIRATION.

185. [When, for instance, a stop consonant, as *b*, becomes, under the influence of a preceding word, the corresponding continuant or spirant, *h*, the phonetic change is usually termed **Aspiration**.]

We may (having now met all the forms) summarise the examples of Aspiration, and infer the following rules therefrom.

Aspiration of an initial (aspirable) consonant, takes place:—

186. I.—Of the initial consonant of a Verb.

- (1) After the compounds of *ro*, viz.:—*ar*, *nár*, *cár*, *níor*, *sur*, *munar*, etc.
- (2) After the particles *ní* and *ro*, and the conjunction, *mí*.
- (3) After the nominative or accusative case of the relative (affirm.) The initial con. of the relative form of the verb is aspd.

187. II.—Of the initial consonant of a noun.

- (1) After the article (*an*) nominative or accusative case, fem., sing.
- (2) After the article (*an*) genitive case, masculine, singular; also of the initial con. of a proper noun in the gen. case (except after the nouns *Ó* and *Mac*, in surnames, and *Féite*).
- (3) In the vocative case (after particle *a*) masc. and fem.
- (4) When it is the second word of a compound (unless it be in the genitive case, e.g., *oicéille*).
- (5) After the possessive adjectives, *mo*, *do* and *a* ('his').
- (6) After the prepositions, *ó*, *fé* (*ra*, *raoi*) *ar*, *tré*, *um*, *do*, *de*, *roin*, *car*; and also after *de'n**, *do'n**.
- (7) After the numerals, *don*, *ód*; *céad*, *tréar*; and after *trí*, *ceitpe*, *éitpe*, *fé* when followed by the singular form of the noun.

188. III.—Of the initial consonant of an Adjective.

- (1) When (being used attributively) it follows a feminine noun in the nominative or accusative case, singular.
- (2) When (being used attributively) it follows a masculine noun in the genitive case singular.
- (3) When it follows a noun, masculine or feminine, in the vocative singular.
- (4) When the preceding noun, nominative or accusative, is plural and ends in a slender consonant, the adj. being used attributively.
- (5) When the preceding noun is aspirated by a preposition, or by prepn. + article. *Vide* § 149.
- (6) When it is the second word of a compound.
- (7) When the noun it qualifies (attributively) is in the dual number.

* In Kerry, *eclipsis* after *de'n*, or *do'n*, is the rule.

Lesson 90.—ECLIPSIS.

189. [When a breath con. (as *c*, *t* or *p*) is changed into the corresponding voice con. (*ç*, *o*, *b*), or a voice con. (*ç*, *o*, *b*) into the corresponding nasal con. (*nç*, *n*, *m*) the phonetic change is termed **Eclipsis**.]

As with aspiration, we may infer the following rules for Eclipsis.

Eclipsis of an initial (eclipsable) consonant takes place:—

200. I.—Of the initial consonants of a Verb.

- (1) After the particles *an*, *cá*, *nac*; also after the conjunctions, *so*, *nac*, *muna* (*marra*) and *od*.
- (2) After the relative *a*, when (a) it means 'all that'; and (b) when in the dative case.

201. II.—Of the initial consonants of a Noun.

- (1) After the numerals *reac*, *oc*, *nac*, *oic*.
- (2) After the possessive adjectives *ar*, *sur*, *a* ('their').
- (3) After the article *an* preceded by a preposition (except *do'n* and *de'n*, which usually cause aspiration); also, after the preposition *i*. (In *U*, aspiration takes place after all preps. + art.)
- (4) After the article (*na*) in the genitive plural; also when following another noun or numeral which is in the gen. plu., with or without the article.

202. III.—Of the initial consonant of an Adjective.

- (1) When the noun it qualifies is preceded by a prepn. + art., as in II. (3) above.
- (2) When it follows, used attributively, a noun in the gen. plural.
- (3) When it is a numeral adjective used in the gen. after the article (*na*), as *bean na oicrí mbó*.

Lesson 91.— η—. τ—. η—.

203.

- η— is prefixed (1) to the initial vowel of (a) Verbs, (b) Nouns, and (c) Adjectives, generally, under the same circumstances as when an initial consonant would be eclipsed in these words. *Vide* § 200, 201, and 202. (But [II. (3), III. (1)] η-is not prefixed to the initial vowel of nouns or adjectives after a prepn. + art.)
- (2) to the possessive adjectives, αρ, θυρ, α, when preceded by any of the prepositions, ό, ρέ, τρέ, ζο, ιε, ι.

204.

- τ— is prefixed (1) to the initial vowel of masculine nouns preceded by the article αν, in the nominative or accusative case, singular.
- (2) After the art. αν, to initial ρ of feminine nouns in nom. or acc. case.
- (3) After the art. αν, to initial ρ of masculine nouns, genitive case.
- (4) After αν, to nouns whose initial consonant is ρ. In (2), (3), and (4), except words beginning with ρε, ρρ, ρτ, ρμ.
- (5) After the art. αν, to the numerals αν, ανημᾶν, and οὐτᾶν, and their compounds.

205.

- η— is prefixed to the initial vowel of—
- (1) Nouns, masculine and feminine, in the nominative, accusative, and dative, plural, after the article (να).
- (2) Feminine nouns, in the genitive singular, after the article (να).
- (3) Nouns after the possessive adjective α ('her').
- (4) Nouns after the prepositions ζο, ιε.
- (5) Nouns after the numerals τρι, ρέ; ὅσῳ, and all ordinal numbers ending in -μᾶν.
- (6) Predicate following νί in 1st sentences; and, similarly, sometimes after βα, βᾶν, as βα η-έ, ζο μβᾶν η-έ.
- (7) Verbs, after the conjunction, or particle, ηδ.
- (8) Adjectives used adverbially, after ζο.

(After particles, etc., which do not aspirate or eclipse, η-is, generally speaking, prefixed to initial vowels).

REVISION QUESTIONS. (O)

(o)

Revise Lessons 89 to 91.

1. What is meant by the Aspiration of a consonant?
2. When is the initial consonant of (I.) a Verb, (II.) a noun, (III.) an Adjective aspirated?
3. Define Eclipsis.
4. When is the initial consonant of (I.) a Verb, (II.) a Noun, (III.) an Adjective eclipsed?
5. Under what circumstances is
 - (a) η- prefixed to the initial vowel of words?
 - (b) τ- " " " " ?
 - (c) η " " " " ?

THE VERB (III.)

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Lesson 92.—I.—PRESENT.

- (a) *Κυρ υματ ανοιρ έ ζο ὕρειαδ αν μβείν ρέ α'ο' ζορτυζαδ.*
 (b) *ζο ὕρᾶσα οια το ρλᾶντε αζατ.*

206. Verbs indicate the mental attitude, the mood, of the speaker. "Verbs have moods because speakers have moods." The speaker may simply give information or ask a question: he then uses the indicative mood of the verb. He may command or request: he then uses the imperative mood. He may, in a subordinate clause, express doubt or contingency, or a wish: he then uses the Subjunctive Mood.

The Subjunctive Present is used:—

207. (a) in a future reference to express an element of doubt or indefiniteness. It usually follows such conjunctions as ζο ('until') ρυ α, ρα ρα (M.) ('before') μνα, μα ρα ('unless').

208. (b) to express a wish. This, the most frequent use of the subj. pres., is also called the Optative Mood. The latter is, however, merely the subj. in an optative sense. The subjunctive of wish is preceded by the conjunction ζο ('that') in affirmative sentences, and by ηδη (aspg.) in negative sentences but the neg. form before ραυ is ηδ, as ηδ ραυ ματ αζατ. In a sentence containing a subj. of wish, the main clause, though usually understood, is occasionally expressed, as "η ι μο ζυιτε (main clause) ... ζο ματρε αρ ηζαεοιτ ρλᾶν (subordinate clause)."

209. Person.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st	οὔναυ.	οὔναμιθ.
2nd	οὔναιρ.	οὔνα (ριθ).
3rd	οὔνα.	οὔναυ.

The subjunctive present is formed from the stem, i.e., imper. 2 sg., of the verb. The 3 sg. ending, viz., -ε after a slender consonant and -α after a broad consonant, is sometimes spelled -ο and -αι, respectively.

There are three exceptions:—(a) (το-)θειρμ forms its subj. from τυζ., as ζο υτυζαδ, etc.; (b) τισιμ from τισ, or τας, as ζο υτρεαδ, etc., or ζο υταζαδ, etc.; and (c) the forms of the subj. pres. of τᾶ are: (ζο) ραβαδ, ραβαιρ, ραυ, ραβμυιθ, ραυ (ριθ), ραβαιθ. The forms of the subj. pres. of the Copula are: ζυραβ, ηᾶραβ (somet. with -b omitted); also βᾶν, as in ζο μβᾶν η-έ ουιτ.

210. [There is also a Secondary Form of the subjunctive present, used when the verb in the main clause is in the past tense.

E.g., ραν ζο υρεεζαδ (Subj. Pres.) αβατε. Ουβαρτ λεατ ραναμᾶνιτ ζο υρεεζιμ (Secondary Form of Subj. Pres.) αβατε. This latter form must not be confounded with the Subjunctive Past, Lesson 93. *Vide* § 30 and 44.]

Lesson 93.—THE SUBJUNCTIVE. II.—PAST.

ἦν ἔπειτα (A) ἰδοῦντις Σεαζάν, ὅσοι (A) Σεαζάν
 Ὅδ' ἔπειτα (B) ἰδοῦντις Σεαζάν, ὅσοι (C) Σεαζάν.

211. In this lesson are given examples of three moods, the Indicative (A), the Subjunctive Past (B), and the Conditional (C.)

A condition is expressed in both A., (with ἦν...) and B., (with Ὅδ'...). The part of the sentence which contains the condition (A., ἦν ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις; or, B., Ὅδ' ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις), we may call the conditional or hypothetical clause (the *protasis*, i.e., something assumed before). The other (A., ὅσοι Σεαζάν; or C., ὅσοι (C) Σεαζάν) is the main clause (the *apodosis*, i.e., something given as a result).

(A.) Here the verb is in the Indicative Mood in both parts of the sentence, because the supposition stated is assumed to be an actual fact, or to be very probable.

212. (B.) Here, the condition is assumed (a) not to be a fact; or (b) to be improbable, or a pure supposition. The form of the verb used in the hypothetical clause is the **Subjunctive Mood Past**. The verb in the main clause is in the Conditional Mood.

213.	Person.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	1st	ὑπὸναιον.	ὑπὸναιονι.
	2nd	ὑπὸναι.	ὑπὸναιονι (ἦν).
	3rd	ὑπὸναιον.	ὑπὸναιονι.

214. ἦν is followed by the Indicative. Ὅδ' in *protasis* is followed by the Subjunctive Past. The Subjunctive Past of τὰ has the same form as the condl., viz.:—ἔπειτα. In "Ὅδ' ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις Σεαζάν, ὅσοι ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις Σεαζάν," the first verb is Subj. Past and the second Cond. The Past-Hab. is ἔπειτα. With this exception, the Subj. Past and the Past-Hab. of all verbs have the same form, but discharge quite different functions. The Subj. Past of the Copula is ἔπειτα, which is also the form of the Cond.

215. The form of the Cond. Mood is frequently used instead of the Subj. Past, e.g., Ὅδ' ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις, Ὅδ' ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις, instead of Ὅδ' ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις, Ὅδ' ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις. The student is, however, recommended to use the Subj. Past, the more correct form, with Ὅδ' in *protasis*, and to reserve the Cond. for *apodosis*.

THE AUTONOMOUS FORM. (A) REGULAR VERBS.

Lesson 94. (I).—PAST INDICATIVE.

Ὅσοι ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις.

216. (The sentences in the lesson describe certain actions which took place yesterday in the school and shop. Who performed these actions? We are not told; the subject is not mentioned in these sentences. The verb in Irish has a special form for this purpose. Ὅσοι ἔπειτα, etc., are examples of this form in the past tense).

As the subject is completely suppressed in such sentences, this form of the verb has neither number nor person, in any of its moods or tenses. It can stand alone, and thus make a complete sentence by itself, and hence it has been called by ἄνθρωπος ὁ λαογράφος (who has given much prominence to this form in his grammatical contributions) the **Autonomous Form**: in Irish, ἄνθρωπος ὁ λαογράφος, because the Auton. Verb is free from denotation of number and person. The subject, though not expressed, is, generally, felt to be a *personal* subject (somebody, we, they, people, etc.)

All verbs, transitive and intransitive, (except ἴσθι, which is simply a copula) have this form. The noun or pronoun following the Autonomous Form is in the accusative case. (Ὅσοι ἔπειτα ἰδοῦντις).

217. Pron. The ending of the Auton. Past, viz., -(ε)ἔπειτα added to the stem of the verb, is variously pronounced; e.g., in Ὅσοι ἔπειτα:—

- as -ε in the Decies, E. and Mid. Cork, and Clare, i.e., Ὅσοι ἔπειτα.
- as -ε in W. and S.W. Cork, and South Con., i.e., Ὅσοι ἔπειτα.
- as -ε in Kerry, i.e., Ὅσοι ἔπειτα.
- as -ε (unstressed) in North Con. and U., i.e., Ὅσοι ἔπειτα.

The initial con. of the autonomous form, in all moods and tenses, is not usually aspd. (except in the Decies and a few other districts, where aspd. is the rule). After ὅσοι and all the compounds of ἴσθι (ἴσθι, etc.), ἴσθι- appears before an initial vowel (ἴσθι ἴσθι, usually pronounced as if spelled ἴσθι ἴσθι); vide § 10 as to verbs ending in ἴσθι, ἴσθι, ἴσθι, ἴσθι, and ἴσθι. Ὅσοι is frequently omitted.

Lesson 95.—(II). FUT., PRES.-HAB. and PAST-HAB. TENSES.

218. The endings for these tenses are:—ἴσθι (fut.); ἴσθι (pres.-hab.); ἴσθι or ἴσθι (past-hab.)

219. Pron. In M., the fut. ending of 2nd conj. verbs is pronounced -επειτα, and of all other verbs, -επειτα. Outside of M., the -ε- is usually pronounced ἴσθι- and -(ε)ἴσθι is pronounced -επειτα (ὄσθι unstressed). In parts of C., the older fut. form in -επειτα is used.

Usually in M., -ε- is broad in pres.-hab., and past-hab., and is not aspd., i.e., -επειτα; -επειτα (Cork, -επειτα). Elsewhere, as a rule, the law εαοι τε εαοι is followed, and the -ε- is aspd. as in the verbal adjective (Less. 11). After ἴσθι, the initial con. is not, as a rule, aspd., and ἴσθι- appears before initial vowels. Note that the initial con. of a verb in the auton. form is liable to elipsis, as in § 200.

Lesson 96.—(III.) SUBJ., CONDL. and IMPER. MOODS.

220. The ending in **Pres. Subj.** and **Imper.** is the same as in the **Pres. Indic.**, viz., **-τ(ε)αη**; and the ending of the **Past Subj.** is the same as in the **Past-Hab.**, viz., **-ταοι**, or **-τι**. The notes on the pron. of the **-τ** of these endings given above in § 219 apply here also.

The ending for the **Condl.** is **-ρ(α)ιθε**; or **-(ε)ότταοι**.

221. **Pron.** In **M.**, these **Condl.** endings are **prond.**, respectively, **-ραοι** (Cork, **-ρι**); **όραοι** (Cork, **όρι**). In other words, in **M.**, there is an **-ρ**-sound in the **fut.** and **concl. autonomous** of all verbs, the **-ρ**- being always broad in the **fut.**, but broad or slender in the **concl.** *Vide* § 47. Outside of **M.**, the **-ρ**- is usually **prond. n-**, and **-ότταοι** is **prond. -όηοι**.

Lesson 97.—(IV.) ΑΤΑΤΑΡ.

222. The autonomous forms of all the tenses and moods of this verb are given in the lesson).

223. **Pron.** The initial cons., **ρ** and **β**, of these forms are usually **aspl.** after **νί, οο, or μά**. In **M.**, **-ρ-** is **prond.** in the **fut.** and **concl. forms**, viz., **-ραρ, -ρ(α)ιθε**. In **C.** and **U.**, the following are the usual forms: **βίτι** (**βίτι, M.**); **βίτεαρ** (**βίταρ, M.**); **βίτεαρ** (**βεραρ, M.**); **βίτι** (**βεραιθε M.**, but **βειριθε**, in **Cork**). There is a large variety of these forms in colloquial use

Lesson 98.—(V.) VOICE.

224. When (a) the subject is the actor (or agent) the verb is in the **active voice**, as:—

Ὁο ρερίοβ ταός αν ιετιρ ριν.
Ὁο ρερίοβαδ α λάν ιερεαδα ανηρο ι νοέ.
τάταρ ας βυαλαδ.

225. When (b) the subject of the verb represents the object of the action, we have the **passive voice**, as in the **passive phrases** of the following sentences:—

Ὁο βί ιετιρ ας ταός ο'α ρερίοβαδ νυαιρ...
Ὁο βί αν ιετιρ ρερίοβτα αιζε νυαιρ...
τάταρ ρέ βυαλαδ.

The autonomous verbs in (a) and (b) include the subject.

226. There are, also, instances of an impersonal active verb with passive meaning, or "middle voice," as:—

"Ὁο θέιν κλοδα όιοβ." "Ὁο ζεατ αν ρπέιρ."

(Lessons 99, 100.—(VI.) (B) IRREGULAR VERBS.

227. These lessons give the autonomous forms, in all the moods and tenses, of the irregular verbs.

Note that the auton. endings of these verbs are, generally, the same as the corresponding endings of the regular verbs. *Cf.* the ordinary forms of the irregular verbs in Lessons 42 to 50.

Pron. The colloquial variants of the irregular verbs, as given in notes to Lessons 42 to 47, apply also to the corresponding forms of the same verbs in Lessons 99 and 100).

Formation of Irregular Verbs, pp. 182-193.

§§ 228-31	INTRODUCTION.
§ 232	I. βειριμ.
§ 233	II. οο-βειριμ.
§ 234	III. αοειριμ.
§ 235	IV. ζαβαμ.
§ 236	V. οο-ζειβιμ,
§ 237	VI. οο-ζηνιμ.
§ 238	VII. οο-κλιμιμ.
§ 239	VIII. αο-κιμ.
§ 240	IX. τεγιμ.
§ 241	X. τιγιμ.
§ 242	SUMMARY OF I.-X.
§ 243	XI. THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.
§ 244	XII. THE COPULA.

APPENDIX

Notes on the Formation of the Irregular Verbs.⁽¹⁾

228. The forms of the Irregular Verbs, which are so puzzling to students, are by no means arbitrary, but rather admit of interesting explanation. An inspection of these forms shows that they do not conform with the usual manner of verbal inflexion in two respects:—

I. In Tense or Mood formation.

E.g., *cuir*; *past*: *oo cuir*—regular;
but *beir*; *past*: *mu*—irregular.

II. Some verbs have Double Forms in the same tense or mood.

E.g., *Past*: *oo bí*; but, *ní raib*, *an raib*?
Condl.: *oo-áipeáó*; but, *ní feicfeáó*.

229. These irregularities are due to the following causes:—

A. **DIFFERENT ROOTS.** The forms of a verb used to express a difference in tense or mood are sometimes derived from different roots.

E.g., *beirfeáó* from *ber*, but *mu* from *ugg*.

B. **CHANGE IN STRESS.** The double forms of a verb in the same tense or mood are chiefly caused by a change in voice stress from one syllable of a verb to the preceding syllable.

Note, as an illustration of *change* in stress, the weaker pronunciation of the second part of the compound in the following pairs of words:—

Day, Monday; *man, Frenchman*; *ways, always*.

230. In Irish, change in stress occurs in the case of most compound verbs, *i.e.*, verbs composed of a root and a prefix such as *oo*-⁽²⁾*cuair*, *oo-beir*: *oo*-, in these, being the prefix. Compound verbs, whose composite nature is, to some extent, still felt, are subject to stress change when preceded by any of the following:—*an, ní, á, c, á, so, na, ná, muna, uá*, or by the *dative relative, or compound relative* (Lesson 86). *An, ní, so*, etc., are not emphasised in speaking, but are usually pronounced weakly. Each of these *leans forward* (and hence is termed a **PROCLITIC**) on the following word, to which it is attached as an unstressed syllable. Consequently,

(1) This appendix may, in the case of young students, be postponed until the book is being studied a second time. The more difficult matter, which is given in small type at bottom of pages, is intended for advanced students.

(2) The prefix *oo*- in such cases has long been an integral part of the word. It must not be confounded with the particle *oo* which appears in the regular *past, past-hab., and condl.*, (e.g., *oo buail, oo buailfeáó, oo buailfeáó*). In compound verbs the hyphen is sometimes not used, as, *oo-cuair, oo-beir*.

voice stress on the second syllable of each of the verbs above referred to is, under the influence of a proclitic, placed on the preceding syllable.

E.g., in the *oo-cuair*, the stress is on the 2nd syllable, but in [(¹) *nao-oo-cuair*] (²) *-beairfeáó*, it is, owing to the influence of *nao*, transferred to the 1st syllable (originally *oo*) of the verb. The weak proclitic *nao*, leaning on the 1st syllable, causes this syllable to be stressed accordingly, *i.e.*, strengthened to give the necessary support to the proclitic, *nao*. This is in accordance with the alternation of weak and strong stress, characteristic of Irish, and of English. Note the pronunciation of 'fantastic,' in which the stress of the 1st syllable is *weak*; that of the 2nd, *strong*; and of the 3rd, *weak* again. In *nao-beairfeáó* there is a similar alternation of *weak, strong, and weak*: the original root syllable (*cuair*), yielding to the stressed or strengthened prefix. The most weakly accented syllable is that immediately following the strong stress (*-ic, -áir*).

231. The form *-beairfeáó* is called the **PROTOTONIC FORM**, be-

cause the stress is, as shown by the arrow, on the *first* syllable, *be-áir*, *oo-cuair* (or, *oo-cuair*) is called the **DEUTEROTONIC FORM**, because the stress is on the *second* syll., *oo cu air*.

(o)

Each of the irregular verbs may now be considered in the light of the above general explanation. Forms derived from different roots are given under A. Those due to change in stress are classed under B. The examples⁽³⁾ are from Keating's works. Different, or alternative, forms (equivalent in meaning) which are now in use colloquially, are given within square brackets. Forms marked *, as **beirim*, are rarely found in recent writings.

232. I. BEIRIM.

A.—From the root *ber* (to bring, take, etc. Cf., L., *fero*, E., *bear*) are derived all forms of the verb, except the past:—

Pres. Ind.: **beirim*, *-beireann* [*beireann*]. *Pres. Subj.*: *-beire*.
Past-Hab.: *beirfeáó* (*). *Past Subj.*: *-beirfeáó*.
Fut.: *béairfeáó* [*béairfeáó*], *rel. béairfeáó*.
Condl.: *béairfeáó* (*) [*béairfeáó*].

(1) *nao* is not followed by eclipsis of initial consonant of the verb in Keating's writings.

(2) - before a verb indicates that one of the proclitics mentioned at p. 182 (with resulting *aspn. or ecl.*) is understood.

(3) These examples are 3 *sing.*, and are arranged in the following order:—*pres. ind., past-hab., fut., condl.*

The *past*, usually from a different root or special formation, is given apart from these. The *imper.* (2 *sing.*) and *verbal noun* are given in the summary at p. 191.

(4) For the sake of simplicity, the usual *aspn.* (or *ecl.*) of the initial consonant in the *past-habitual, or conditional*, is not marked in these notes.

The *Past*, $\mu\zeta$, is from a different root, viz., $\mu\zeta\zeta$: with prefix $\rho\omicron$ ($\rho\omicron$ - $\mu\zeta$ -) $\mu\zeta$.

B.— $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, being a simple verb (*i.e.*, the root $\beta\epsilon\iota$ is not, here, compounded with a prefix), there are no forms due to change of stress.

233. II. $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$.

A.—The root $\beta\epsilon\iota$ above appears here in $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, from which are derived the forms of this verb (*subjunctive* and *past indicative* excepted). The prefix should be written as (a) it shows the connexion between the deuterotonic and the prototonic forms, and (b) it changes the meaning of the root: $\beta\epsilon\iota$ —to take, but $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota$ —to give.

Pres. Ind.: $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ [$\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\omicron$, $\rho\zeta\mu\omicron$].
Past-Hab.: $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$ [$\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$, $\rho\zeta\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$].
Fut.: $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$ ($\rho\theta$) [$\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$, $\rho\zeta\mu\alpha$].
Condl.: $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\theta$ [$\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\theta$, $\rho\zeta\mu\alpha\theta$].

$\rho\zeta$, used in *subj.* and *past ind.*, is derived from the root $\mu\zeta\zeta$ (1) (as in last verb) with prefix $\rho\omicron$.

Past Ind.: $\ast\rho\zeta$ [$\rho\zeta$].
Pres. Subj.: $-\rho\zeta\alpha$.
Past Subj.: $-\rho\zeta\alpha\theta$.

B.— $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ (2), with stress of voice on 2nd syllable, becomes after a proclitic, e.g., $\rho\alpha\zeta$ ($\rho\alpha\zeta$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ (3)), $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, with stress on 1st syllable.

Prototonic forms are:—

Pres. Ind.: $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$ [$-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$].
Past-Hab.: $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$ [$-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$].

and, from $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$ with the usual stress retraction after a proclitic,

Fut.: $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$ (O.Ir., $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$) [$-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$ (4) (M.)]
Condl.: $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\theta$ [$-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\theta$ (4) (M.)]

(1) Note that different roots (e.g., $\beta\epsilon\iota$ and $\mu\zeta\zeta$) obviate the possible confusion between forms of different verbs (e.g., of some forms of $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ with those of $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$). In O. Ir., the spelling is "ucc."

(2) Capitals show the syll. which has the strong stress.

(3) The prefix ($\rho\omicron$, orig.) in $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$ becomes $\rho\alpha$ when pretonic, *i.e.*, before a stressed syllable, as $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ (C', $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, ρ (not $\rho\omicron$), because immediately before a stressed vowel with $\rho\omicron$ $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$: $\rho\alpha$, because not immediately before a stressed vowel. Generally, the prototonic form of a compound verb shows the original form of the prefix $\rho\omicron$ -. E.g., $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, and $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, show that the prefix in these verbs was originally $\rho\omicron$.

(4) Or rather, $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$: the τ (of $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$) has been broadened on analogy of τ in $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, and the ρ inserted on analogy of $-\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$.

234. III. $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$.

A.—From the root $\beta\epsilon\iota$ are also derived the parts of $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$. With prefix $\lambda\omicron$ (out of) we get the verbal stem $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ (to say), and, later, $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ (1), $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$.

From $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ are the forms:—

Pres. Ind.: $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ [$\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$].
Past-Hab.: $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$ [$\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$].

In the fut. (2) and condl., the forms are:—

Fut.: $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$ [$\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$].
Condl.: $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\theta$ [$\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\theta$].

The verbal noun $\rho\alpha\theta$ is from the same root as the (nearly obsolete) verb $\rho\alpha\theta$ ($\rho\alpha\theta$) = (he) said.

B.—After a proclitic, the form of the verbal stem is $-\lambda\beta\alpha\iota\mu$, with stress on first λ (*i.e.* of prefix). Hence:—

Pres. Ind.: $-\lambda\beta\alpha\iota\mu$ [$-\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$]. *Pres. Subj.*: $-\lambda\beta\alpha$.
Past-Hab.: $-\lambda\beta\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$ [$-\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$]. *Past Subj.*: $-\lambda\beta\alpha\theta$.
Fut.: $\ast-\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$ (O.Ir., $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\alpha$) [$-\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$, $-\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$].
Condl.: $\ast-\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\theta$ [$-\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\theta$, $-\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\theta$].

$\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$. In this form (occurring, as *perfect tense*, in O.Ir. as $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, in Mid.Ir. as $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, and later as $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$) the stress is, under the influence of the weakly-accented prefix, placed on the 2nd syllable ($\beta\epsilon$). After $\lambda\beta$, μ , etc., the prefix is dropped, giving the prototonic form $-\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, which is also, relative clauses excepted, now colloquially used instead of the deuterotonic $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$.

(1) $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ from $\lambda\beta$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, the β being a fossilized infixed pronoun (3 *sing.*, neuter, accusative: "says it") and hence aspg. following con., β . The forms with infixed pron. have supplanted the older forms without infixed pron.

(2) The long ϵ in the fut. and condl. of $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, $\rho\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, and $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ is due to reduplication of $\beta\epsilon$ of $\beta\epsilon\iota$; as, $\beta\epsilon$ - $\beta\epsilon$, $\beta\epsilon\mu$, $\beta\epsilon\mu$. In the fut. of $\lambda\omicron$ - $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, the initial con. of the root is aspd., as above, after the infixed pron., β . Hence, $\lambda\beta$ - $\beta\epsilon$, $\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\lambda\beta\epsilon\mu$.

(3) In Keating, verbal stems of more than one syllable ending in slender ι , μ , η , $\nu\zeta$, or ρ took $\epsilon\alpha$ in the fut. before the final consonant of the stem.
E.g., stems: $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, $\lambda\beta\alpha\iota\mu$, $\mu\mu\mu$.

Fut.: $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, $\mu\mu\mu$.
 $\mu\mu\mu$ is still in use in M, but in C. and U. it has, on the analogy of other verbs, become $\mu\mu\mu$; whilst the form $\mu\mu\mu$, extant in C., has, similarly, become $\mu\mu\mu$ in M.

This \acute{o} (\acute{o}) was, at an earlier stage, \acute{e} . Cf. $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\alpha$, $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$ in which the vowel of the fut. inflexion is now \acute{o} .

(4) The form is derived as follows:—prefix + infixed pron. β (as in $\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$) + $\rho\omicron$ or μ (a particle used with *perf. tense*) + root $\beta\epsilon\iota$ (β becoming aspd. between vowels) + τ an inflexion of certain verbs for the preterite in O.Ir. *i.e.*, $\lambda\beta$ - $\beta\epsilon$ - μ - τ , $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$, the loss of μ (of μ) being due to the analogy of $\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\mu$ helped by the fact that the particle $\rho\omicron$, μ , was going out of use and $\rho\omicron$ taking its place.

236. IV. **ḡabaim**.

A.—This verb, which is conjugated regularly except in the *fut.* and *condl.* is derived from the root **gab** (to accept, receive, seize).

Fut. : *ḡéabá(íó) [ḡéobáíó].
Condl. : *ḡéabáó(í) [ḡéobáó].

B.—As ḡabaim is not a compound verb, there are no deuterotonic forms. Cf. *beipim*.

236. V. **oo-ḡeibim**.

A.—The compound verb **oo-ḡeib(í)** is from the root **gab**, and appears in the following deuterotonic forms:—

Pres. Ind. : oo-ḡeib [ḡeibeann, faḡann].
Past-Hab. : oo-ḡeibeáó [ḡeibeáó].
Fut. : oo-ḡéabá(íó) [ḡeobáíó].
Condl. : oo-ḡéabáó [ḡeobáó].

The *Past*, *faḡann*, is from a different root.

B.—In prototonic forms, the prefix used is **fo-** (not **oo-**). **fo-ḡab** owing to change in stress, e.g. *naçfáḡb* (-naç faḡb), becomes **-faḡb**, now usually **-faḡ**, **-faḡ** (M.), or **faḡ** (C. U.) Hence:—

Pres. Ind. : -faḡbann [-faḡann]. *Pres. Subj.* : -faḡbá.
Past-Hab. : -faḡbáó [-faḡáó]. *Past Subj.* : -faḡbáó.

In *fut.* and *condl.*, there is, after *an*, *naç*, etc., the usual change in stress: **fo-ḡéabá** becomes (e.g. *naçfo(í)ḡ'be* -) **-fuiḡbe**. Hence:—

Fut. : -fuiḡbe [-fuiḡb(é)].
Condl. : -fuiḡbeáó [-fuiḡeáó(é)].

(1) The 2 *sing. condl.* (*ḡeobáíó*), *fut. auton.* (*ḡeobáíó*), and *condl. auton.* (*ḡeobáíó*) of this verb are (in M.) *prond.*, respectively, *ḡeobá*, *ḡeobáí*, and *ḡeobáí* (or *ḡeobáí*). To the analogy of the *-f* in the pronunciation of these words, may (according to Dr. Bergin. *Eriu*, II., 38) be traced the *-f* which has forced its way into the (M.) pronunciation of these three forms in all verbs, reg. and irreg. Hence the colloquial double forms (i.e., *-ó-* and *-f-*) in 2nd conj. verbs, e.g., *oçlópá*, *oçlópáí*, and *oçlópáí* (or *-fáí*). As regards 1st conj. verbs, it should also be noted that if the ending of the 2 *sing. condl.* were *prond.* *há* or *heá*, a probable result would be the confusion of this form (e.g. *oo çuipreá*) with the 2 *sing. past hab.* (*oo çuipreá*).

(2) "Mid. Ir. *ḡeib-* is probably modelled on *beip-* on the analogy of the future *ḡé(á)í* and *bé(á)í*. So the compound *fo-ḡab* becomes *fo-ḡeib* and *oo-ḡeib* after *oo-beip*." BERGIN. *Eriu*, III., 75.

(3) In M., the *-uiḡ-* of these forms is (analogically) *prond.* like the *-áḡ-* of *faḡann*, and *faḡeáó*.

From the root **gab** are also derived the verbal stems, **faḡ**, **oçḡ**, **oçḡab**. These are now conjugated regularly as simple verbs, their composite character being no longer felt. A summary of some of the forms of these five verbs is given:—

DERIVATION.	IMPERATIVE.	PAST.	VERBAL NOUN.
<i>gab</i>	ḡab	oo ḡab	ḡabáí
<i>fo-gab</i>	faḡ(áí)		faḡbáí
<i>fo-ad-gab</i>	faḡ(áí)	o'faḡ(áí)	faḡbáí
<i>to-ad-gab</i>	oçḡ(áí)	oo oçḡ(áí)	oçḡbáí
<i>con-gab</i>	oçḡab	oo oçḡ(áí)	oçḡbáí

Forms now in use are: **ḡab** (M.), **ḡab**; **faḡ**, **faḡ**, **faḡ**, **fuiḡ**; **oçḡab**, **oçḡab**, etc.; **o'faḡ(áí)** (C.), **o'faḡ**. The *b* of the root is now frequently omitted from all forms, except those from **ḡab**. **faḡaint** and **oçḡaint** are also used colloquially.

237. VI. **oo-ḡnim** (oo-ním).

The root is **gní** (to act; cf., *ḡníom*) always with a prefix (**oo-**, originally **oe**), **o** (of prefix) and **n** (of root) occur in all forms of the verb.

DEUTEROTONIC FORMS (with prefix **oo-**) are:—

Pres. Ind. : oo-ḡní or oo-ní [oéineann, oéanann].
Past-Hab. : oo-ḡníó or oo-níó [oéineáó, oéanáó].

Fut. : oo-ḡéana (í) [oéanfaíó].
Condl. : oo-ḡéanaó (í) [oéanfaó].

Past : oo-miḡne or oo-minne [minne, minn, oo óóin]

In this form (*perfect* originally) the particle **fo** is infixd (as **fi**) between the prefix and root, and the voice stress is, consequently, on the 2nd syllable, **Rí**.

(1.) Of the two chief classes of Mod. Ir. *futs.*, viz., (I.) *-ó-* (or *-óé-*) and (II.) *-f-*, the former, *-ó-* was an *é fut.* or *reduplicated fut.* The long vowel of *oo-ḡéan-* is due to a repetition, or prefixing, of the 1st syll. of the root: *ḡéan* from *ge-gn*. The latter (*-f-*) was a *-b-* fut., the *b* changing into *f* which is, in turn, now *prond.* *h*. The modern *prond.* of *-h-* in *béanann*, *oo-béanann*, *oçéanann*, viz., *h*, is on the analogy of the *h* of the *-f-* fut., and hence these are frequently written with *-ff-*, as *béanann* etc. Similarly, the *prond.* *-nh-* (written *-nf-*) in the *fut.* of *oo-ḡnim*.

PROTOTONIC FORMS (with original prefix *ue-*) are:—

Past: -*uearna*(*u*) [-*uinne*, -*uinn*, -*uén*].

uorinne, with stress on 2nd syllable, becomes, when preceded by a proclitic, e.g., *na* (*na* *u* *o* *e* *r* 'ne-), -*uearna*, with stress on 1st syllable.

Pres. Ind.: -*uén* [-*uénneann*, -*uénann*].

Past-Hab.: -*uénnead* [-*uénnead*].

-*uén* (or -*uén*), derived under the usual influence of a proclitic (-*ue-én*) is, in M., usually treated as the stem of a regularly conjugated verb.

Fut.: -*uénne* [-*uénnead*].

Condl.: -*uénnead* [-*uénnead*].

-*uénne*—, a simple *fut.* and *concl.* stem from the prototonic *uén*— is now used instead of the other forms (*).

Pres. Subj.: -*uénne*.

Past Subj.: -*uénnead*.

238. VII. *uo-cluinnim*.

A.—From the root *clu* (to hear; cf., *cluair*, *clú*) is derived *cluinn*, which is used regularly as a stem for all the parts of this verb, except the following, viz.:—

Past: *uo-cluata*(*u*)⁽¹⁾ [*cluata*].

A regular conjugation from the stem *cluair* (*past*, both *cluata* and *cluair*) is in use in M.

B.—The stress is always on the root syllable. When preceded by *ní*, *an*, etc., the prefix is omitted, -*cluinn*, -*cluata*.

239. VIII. *uo-éim* (*uo-éim*).

A.—From *uo-éi* or *uo-éi* (to see; but root in earlier writings always with prefix) are:—

Pres. Ind.: *uo-éi*, *uo-éi*, or *uo-éi* [*éionn*, 't*éi*].

Past-Hab.: *uo-éio* [*éio*, 't*éio*].

Fut.: *uo-éife* [*éifio*, 't*éifio*].

Condl.: *uo-éifead* [*éifead*, 't*éifead*].

(1.) A reduplicated *perfect* stem derived from *clu* (viz., *co-cl* giving -*cuat*). The ending -*u* is modern, on the analogy of *uo-éuad*. Cf. -*ueanna* (occasionally) instead of -*uearna*.

From the root *dere* (-to look; cf., modern *deairc*), with infix *con*, is derived a form for the *past tense* (*duconuairc*, 3 *sg. perf.*):—

uo(*du* or *at*)-*éonnaire*, *uo-éonnaic* (1) [*éonnaic*].

B.—*uo-Ci*, with stress on *Ci*, becomes -*aic*(*c*) after a particle; e.g., after *ní*, with stress on 1st syllable, *ní* *u* *Ci*, - *ní* *u* *Ci* by assimilation. Owing to influence of final *i*, the guttural is slender (*aiCi*), and the final vowel, being unstressed, is lost; hence the prototonic stem -*aic*(*c*). To this stem an *f* is now prefixed (-*faic*). The *f* is analogical: as, e.g., *fásaim*, *ní* *fásaim*, so *ní* *aiCim* was supposed to be the neg. of *faicim*. Cf. *forcait*, in C. and U., instead of *orcait*; and *fanaim* instead of the earlier *anaim*.

Pres. Ind.: -*faiceann* [-*faiceann*].

Past-Hab.: -*faicead* [-*faicead*].

Fut.: -*faicfe* [-*faicfe*].

Condl.: -*faicfead* [-*faicfead*].

The prototonic form in the *past* is, historically, -*acca*(²), e.g., *ní* *acca*, but later *ní* *faica*(³), *f* being inserted by analogy as in *faic*,

Pres. Subj.: -*faice* [-*faice*].

Past Subj.: -*faicead* [-*faicead*].

240. IX. *téigim*.

A.—The forms of this verb are from many roots.

From *tíad*, *téig* (O. Ir. *tíadu*, 'I go;,' *téigi*, 'you go,') are the forms of the *pres.* and *past-hab.*, except

the 3 *sg. pres.*, which is, historically, *téiv* (O. Ir., *téit*, 'goes,') *téiv* (or *téiv*) still survives in parts of Ulster, but the more general form now is *téigeann* (*té*) on the analogy of *téigim*, etc., *Past-Hab.*: *téigead*.

Imper. sg. 2: *éig* (which has the form of the *imper.* of *éigim*, but the meaning of O. Ir., *éig*, 'go,') Other forms of the *imper.* are: *téig* [*téigir*, *téigis*].

(1.) *uo* (or *du*)-*éonnaic* is from the perfect *uo-con-uairc*, later (with infixed neuter pron.) *uo-conuairc*, and *uo-éonnaic* (*nn* from *no*). The loss of *n* is due (a) to analogy with the prototonic -*acca*: *ní* *acca*, *co* *n-acca* (-*go* *braca*); and (b) in the plu. forms, the *n* frequently disappeared. E.g., *uo-éonnaic* (*uo-éonnaic*), *uo-éonnaic*, which, with helping vowel between *n* and *c*, became *uo* (or *du*) -*éonnaic* -*uoairc*. *uo-éonnaic* as 1 *sing.*, *uo-éonnaic* as 3 *sing.*: cf. *uo-éonnaic* and *uo-éonnaic*, *tána* and *táim*, *duairc* and *duairc*. The forms *uo-éonnaic* and *uo-éonnaic*, with same meaning, long existed together.

(2.) O. Ir., -*acca* the prototonic reduplicated past (from *ad-accas*).

(3.) -*faica* in M., owing to influence of slender *f* in *faic*.

in the *fut.* and *condl.*, the stem is ραξ- or ραέ-, as :—

ραξαιὸ (M.) and ραέαιὸ⁽¹⁾; ραξάθ (M.) and ραέάθ⁽¹⁾.
(O. Ir., ρεξαιθ O. Ir., νορμξάθ).

Past : το-έυαιὸ, τοέυαιὸ [έυαιὸ].

Pres. Subj. : -τέιξε.

Past Subj. : -τέιξεάθ.

B.—When preceded by a proclitic, το-έυαιὸ (stress on έυ) becomes -θεάέαιὸ (with stress on 1st syll., θε being the original form of the prefix).

-θεάέαιὸ⁽²⁾ [-θεάξαιὸ⁽¹⁾ and -έυαιὸ (M.)]

241. X. ΤΙΞΙΜ.

From the root *igg* ('to come') are derived all parts of this verb. With prefix το-, it becomes τιξ, the stem for *pres.* and *past-hab.*

(a) *Pres. Ind.* : τιξ [τιξεάnn, τάξάnn],

Past-Hab. : τιξεάθ [τάξάθ],

and also for *imper.* (except 2 sg.), viz., τιξεάθ, etc. [τάξάθ, etc.]

(b) The *imper.* 2 sg. is ταιρ, ταιρρα, or ταιρ (from το-αιρ-ιξξ), the root, *igg*, being lost.

(c) The *past* is formed from το-άν-ιξξ.

τάινιξ⁽³⁾ [τάινιξ, τάινιε, έάινιε].

(d) In the *fut.* and *condl.*, the stem is τιοεϕ-, as :—

τιοεϕαιὸ, τιοεϕάθ. *Fut. rel.* : έιοεϕαρ.

(e) *Pres. Subj.* : -τεάξα [-τιξε, -τάξα] and -τί; hence ξο τιί, which is now used as a *prepn.*

Past Subj. : -τεάξάθ [-τιξεάθ, -τάξάθ].

From the root *igg*, also, with prefix ηο (ηο-ιξξ — 'reaches') is derived the form now used as *past* of ηιξιμ, viz., ηάινιξ (-ηο-άν-ιξξ) cf., τάινιξ.

(1) In M., older θεάέ- has become θεάξ-, from pronunciation of ηάξ-. Outside of M., older ηάξ " ηάέ-, " " " θεάέ-.

(2) -θεάέαιὸ and -θεάρρα are occasionally found as *pres. subj.* forms, and -θεάέάθ " -θεάρραάθ " " " as *past. subj.* forms.

(3). In Keating the τ of τάινιξ and τυξ is not aspd. Owing to pressure of analogy, the τ is now aspd., except in a few districts. In O. Ir., 'igg' is spelled 'icc.'

242. SUMMARY.

The more important of the preceding (Keating) forms are tabulated below. Verbal stems are those of the (a) *pres.* and *past hab.*; (b) *fut.* and *concl.* From these the synthetic forms (e.g., *βειρῖμ*) and the autonomous (e.g., *βειρῖεαρ*) are formed regularly. The verbal stems I., IV., IX. and X., being monosyllabic, cannot have special deuterotonic and prototonic forms. (Colloquial forms are given in Lessons 48 and 49).

	ROOTS	VERBAL STEMS		IMPER.	VERBAL NOUN	PAST: SG. 3
		DEUTEROTONIC	PROTOTONIC			
I.	ber ugg	(a) βειρ (b) βέαρ		βειρ	βπειτ	βυς
II.	ber ugg	(a) σο-βειρ (b) σο-βέαρ	(a) -ταβαιρ (b) -τιυβρ	ταβαιρ	ταβαιρτ	τυς
III.	ber	(a) αθειρ (b) αθέαρ	(a) -αβρ (b) -αιθεόρ	αβαιρ	αβό αβαιρτ	αουβαιρτ -ουβαιρτ
IV.	gab	(a) ζαβ (b) ζέαβ		ζαβ	ζαβάιλ	σο ζαβ
V.	gab	(a) σο-ζειβ (b) σο-ζέαβ	(a) -φαζβ (b) -φαιζβ	φαζ	φαζβάιλ	φαιρ
VI.	gni	(a) σο-ζνί (b) σο-ζέαν	(a) -θέιν (b) -θινζν	θέιν	θέαναιμ	σο-μιννε -θεαρνα
VII.	clu	(a) σο-κλυιν (b) σο-κλυιμφ	(a) -κλυιν (b) -κλυιμφ	κλυιν	κλυρ	σο-κλυαιρ -κλυαιρ
VIII.	eis	(a) αθ-εί (b) αθ-είρ	(a) -φαιε (b) -φαιερ	φαιε	φαιερῖν	σο-κονναιε -φαιε
IX.	teg	(a) τέιζ (b) τείζ		τέιζ	τουλ	σο-κλυαιρ -θεακαιρ
X.	igg teg	(a) τισ (b) τιοερ		ταρ	τυρθεακτ τεακτ	τάιμιζ

243. THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

—(o)—

A — The parts of this verb are derived from three roots:—

Pres. Ind. : ἀτά [τά] (Cf. L. *status*; Gr., *stasis*; E., *state*).

“ “ after a proclitic: -πτιλ. This is the only instance of the special form after a proclitic being derived from a different root.

The other forms contain **θ** of the third root employed in the verb, viz.:—

Past Ind. : ὄο θί.
Pres.-Hab. : θί [θιονν].
Past-Hab. : ὄο θιοθ (1).
Fut. : *θιαθ [θέρθ, θεθ] *-θια.
Condl. : ὄο θιαθ [ὄο θέαθ, ὄο θεαθ].
Pres. Rel. : θιορ.
Fut. Rel. : *θιαρ, θέαρ.
Imper. : θιοθ.

Past Ind. : -θαιθε [-θαιθ].
Pres. Subj. : “ “ (O. Ir., -θέ).

Past Subj. : -θεῖθ [-θέαθ](1).
Verbal Noun : *θεῖθ, θεῖθ.

B.—In the following paradigm, present-day forms are given in square brackets:—

	SING.	PLU.
1	ὄο θά(θ)αρ [ὄο θιορ]	ὄο θάμαρ [ὄο θιομαρ]
2	ὄο θά(θ)αίρ [ὄο θίρ]	ὄο θάθαίρ [ὄο θιοθαίρ]
3	ὄο θί	ὄο θάθαίρ [ὄο θιοθαίρ]

Earlier, the prefix **πθ** was used instead of the particle **ὄο** in these forms; e.g., πθ-θάθαίρ. Under the influence of a proclitic (ἀν, νί, etc.), the voice stress was transferred from the 2nd syll. in πθ-θά to the prefix πθ, giving the prototonic -θαιθε, with slender ending (i.e., θαιθε not θαιθα) on the analogy of the *pres. subj.* (O. Ir., -θέ).

(1.) This is the only verb in which different forms are in use for the *past-hab.* (θιοθ) and *past subj.* (-θεῖθ, now, more frequently, θεαθ [be't] or θέαθ). θέαθ is also the modern *concl.* form. A form θιοθ, given in some textbooks as the *past-subj.* of this verb, has never been used as a *past-subj.*

244. THE COPULA.

—(o)—

The Copula occurs in the following forms:—

I. *Pres. Ind.* : ιρ. (Cf., L. *esse*; E., *essence, is*).

ιρ, following νί, appears before vowels as η-, i.e., νί η-.

The η, at an early stage of the language, became *aspd.* between vowels.

II. Forms with **θ** (of the substantive verb, p. 192):—

Past : θα, ὄο θα; also *πα, *φα η- before vowels.
Fut. : *θυθ [ιρ].
Fut. Rel. : *θυρ.
Condl. : θαθ (θυθ).

(b) Forms in *dependent clauses*:—

Pres. Subj. : -θ (1) and, earlier, -π (1).
Past Subj. : -θαθ (-θυθ).
Pres. Ind. : -θ.

Present : -θ is usually appended to the particle **πθ** (2) (πθ), e.g., **πθ πθ θ** (-θυθαθ) ἀνθλαθ ὄοιθ. The use of πθ with the *pres. subj.* of the copula is on the analogy of πθ (or πθ) with the *pres. subj.* of other verbs (e.g., **πθ Ρθθ θ** μαθ ἀθθ). This -πθ, originally *subj.* only, was early used (instead of the old -ιθ (3) or -αθ) after verbs of *saying*, etc. (ἀθθιθιθ πθ πθ) and, hence, generally as the *pres. ind.* form in all *dependent clauses*. In such clauses, the form may occur (a) without π (of πθ) as **μνθαθ**, or (b) without -θ, usually before *cons.*, as ιρ ὄθιθ λιθ **πθ** μαθ - - -.

In *Past*, with prefix πθ, the copula in *dependent clauses* is πθ θα (*asp.*). π(ο)θα is now -π (*asp.*) before *cons.*, as ἀθθθαίρ πθ **πθ** θρεθθ - - -, and -πθ' before vowels, as ἀθθθαίρ πθ **πθ** ε' θ. ε.

The form of the copula in *dependent clauses* is always joined to *conj.*, *particles*, or *relative gouv.* by a *prepn.* (§ 187); e.g., πθ πθ, ὄ'θ πθ, (*present*); and πθ πθ', ὄ'θ πθ', *πθ πθ'* (*past*).

Vide Summary of forms of the Copula, p. 143.

- (1.) Hence the form πθ ε' or 'πθ, which is thus derived:—
 ε' or πθ (conj.) + -θ or -π (copula in *deft. pres. clause*) + ε' (pron.)
- (2.) -θ (*pres.*) or -θ' (*past*) combines with πθ for copula of *deft. clauses*. -θ, or -θ' should, therefore, not be joined to the initial letter of the predicate. Hence, πθ πθ ε', πθ πθ' ε', πθ πθ' πθ, and not πθ πθ ε', πθ πθ' ε', πθ πθ' πθ.
- (3.) ε' or πθ contains both conj. (ε', or πθ) and copula (-ιθ); and πθ ε' = conj. (πθ) + copula (-ιθ) + pron. (ε' or πθ).

SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR.

245.

Article.

		SINGULAR.	
		Masculine.	Feminine.
Nom., Acc.	An, An τ-	(before vowels)	An, An τ- (before ῥ)
Gen.	An', An τ-	(" ῥ)	na, na h- (" vowels)
Dat.		{ An'' An (before vowels)	
		PLURAL.	
Nom., Acc. } Dat. }		{ na na h- (before vowels)	
Gen.		na''	

' (as in an') indicates that the initial con. of the following noun is aspd.
n (as in ana) indicates that the initial con. of the following noun is eclipsed, and that n- is prefixed to the initial vowel of following noun. (After dat. sing. of art., the initial con. of noun is aspd. in U.) Vide Less. 70 and § § 134-7.

NOTES ON THE ARTICLE.

- 246.
- (a) τ- before vowels (as an τ-όρι). An early form of the art. in the nom. sing. is assumed to have been *ῥινοῦρ*, e.g., *ῥινοῦρ ἄρι* (= modern *an τ-άρι*), the development of the latter from the former being:—
1. [with aspn. of final ῥ between vowels*] } ... (ῥ)ινοῦρ(ῥ) ἄρι
 2. [and loss of initial ῥ (Cf. *ἀμαίτ < ῥαμαίτ*)] } ... ινοῦρ ἄρι (ῥ = h)
 3. [unvoicing of υ of ινοῦ by a following h- sound] } ινῶ ἄρι
 4. [Mod. Ir., τ- of art. being joined to follg. vowel]... } an τ-άρι
- (b) τ- before ῥ (as an τ-ῥίτ, *ἡ ἀνα τ-ῥεῖσις*). Aspiration. In the nom. sing. fern. (*ῥινοῦα*), and gen. sing. masc. (*ῥινοῦ*), the art. originally ended in a vowel. The initial ῥ of the noun, occurring between vowels, was aspd. The h- sound, of ῥ, unvoiced the preceding υ of art., giving ινῶ. The τ- of the art. is now shown prefixed to the following ῥ (*an τ-ῥ*, or *an τῥ*).
As the gen. sing. masc. of the art. originally ended in a vowel, an initial con. of the noun, occurring between two vowels, was aspd.
- (c) h- before an initial vowel is due to aspn. of final ῥ of art. between vowels (ῥ = h) Cf. (a) 1 above.
- (d) Eclipsis of initial con. of noun in gen. plu. In the gen. plu. (*ῥινοῦαν > ινοῦαν > ναῦ*), the article originally ended in n. This n, carried forward to the initial of the noun (gen. plu.), is now seen as n- prefixed to an initial vowel and in the resulting ecl. (nτ = ν, nβ = μ, etc.) of an initial con. E.g., *ιγνε na n-όπος*, *καιντ na mbuaḱallí*.
- (e) Acc. and Dat. sing. Earlier, the acc. sing. of the art. was followed by ecl., and the dat. sing. by aspn. of the initial con. of the following noun. (I) After a prep. which governed in the acc. (as *te, τῆ, ῥο* ('to') *um, υρι*, *ῥαν, ῥεῖ, τῆρ*, and somet. *ι, ἄρ, ῥα*) the sing. art. (*an*), being in acc., caused eclipsis, as *teῖr an ῥεῖαρ*. But (II) after a prep. which governed in the dat. (as *vo, ve, ó, ἄς, ἄρ*) the sing. art. (*an*), being in dat., caused aspn., as *vo'n ῥεῖαρ*. In M. and C., on the analogy of preps. in (I), nearly all preps. + *an* are followed by ecl. of initial con. In U., on the analogy of preps. in (II), all preps. + *an* are followed by aspn. of initial con.
- (f) Initial ῥ of art. in, e.g., *teῖr an ῥεῖαρ, ιγῆna βορῥαῖδ*. The initial ῥ of the art. is still retained, regularly, after all preps. which originally ended in a con., as *te, ι, τῆρ, τῆ, and also after ῥο* ('to') Cf. *te ῥεῖαρ*, but *teῖr an ῥεῖαρ, teῖr (teῖr) na ῥεῖαρ*. Vide § 257.

* In O. Ir. a single consonant occurring between two vowels was aspirated.

247.

Declension of the Noun.

(For Explanation of Declensions, Cases, and Numbers, vide § 103-131.)

		FIRST DECLENSION.			
		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom., Acc.	ἀμαῶν	ἀμαῶν	ἀμαῶνα	ταῖρεῖ	ταῖρις
Gen.	ἀμαῶν	ἀμαῶν	ἀμαῶνα	ταῖρις	ταῖρεῖ
Dat.	ἀμαῶν	ἀμαῶναι	ἀμαῶναι	ταῖρεῖ	ταῖρεῖ
Voc.	ἀ μαῶν	ἀ μαῶνα	ἀ μαῶνα	ἀ ταῖρις	ἀ ταῖρεῖ
		SECOND DECLENSION.			
Nom., Acc.	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ
Gen.	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ
Dat.	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ	ῥάιρ
Voc.	ἀ ῥάιρ	ἀ ῥάιρ	ἀ ῥάιρ	ἀ ῥάιρ	ἀ ῥάιρ
		THIRD DECLENSION.			
Nom., Acc.	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι
Gen.	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι
Dat.	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι	βᾶορι
Voc.	ἀ βᾶορι	ἀ βᾶορι	ἀ βᾶορι	ἀ βᾶορι	ἀ βᾶορι
		FOURTH DECLENSION.			
Nom., Acc.	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι
Gen.	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι
Dat.	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι	ῥοῖρι
Voc.	ἀ ῥοῖρι	ἀ ῥοῖρι	ἀ ῥοῖρι	ἀ ῥοῖρι	ἀ ῥοῖρι
		FIFTH DECLENSION.			
Nom., Acc.	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα
Gen.	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα
Dat.	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα	ῥάρα
Voc.	ἀ ῥάρα	ἀ ῥάρα	ἀ ῥάρα	ἀ ῥάρα	ἀ ῥάρα

Declension of the Adjective.

FIRST DECLENSION.

(ending in a broad con., e.g., bán.)

	MASCULINE.		FEMININE.	
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom., Acc.	bán	bánΔ	bán	bánΔ
Gen.	bán	mbán	báne	mbán
Dat.	bán	bánΔ	bán	bánΔ
Voc.	bán	bánΔ	bán	bánΔ

SECOND DECLENSION.

(ending in a slender con., e.g., ciúin).

Nom., Acc.	ciúin	ciúine	ciúin	ciúine
Gen.	ciúin	gciúin	ciúine	gciúin
Dat.	ciúin	ciúine	ciúin	ciúine
Voc.	ciúin	ciúine	ciúin	ciúine

THIRD DECLENSION.

(ending in áimail, e.g., teirceáimail).

FOURTH DECLENSION.

(ending in a vowel, e.g., doirta).

	MASCULINE and FEMININE.		MASCULINE and FEMININE.	
	Nom., Acc.	teirceáimail	teirceáimailΔ	doirta
Gen.	teirceáimail	teirceáimail	doirta	n-doirta
Dat.	teirceáimail	teirceáimailΔ	doirta	doirta
Voc.	teirceáimail	teirceáimailΔ	doirta	doirta

Article, Noun, and Adjective.

Nom., Acc.	an fear ós	na fir ósa	an bean ós	na mná ósa
Gen.	an fhir óis	na bfeair n-ós	na mná óise	na mban n-ós
Dat.	an bfeair ós	na fearaib ósa	an mnaoi óis	na mnáib ósa
Voc.	a fhir óis	a feara ósa	a bean ós	a mná ósa

		SING.	PLU.
MASC.	Nom., Acc.	an t-apal ciúin	na h-apail ciúine
	Gen.	an apail ciúin	na n-apail gciúin
	Dat.	an apail ciúin	na h-apail ciúine
	Voc.	a apail ciúin	a apail ciúine
FEM.	Nom., Acc.	an ába ciúin	na h-ábne ciúine
	Gen.	na h-ábann ciúine	na n-ábann gciúin
	Dat.	an ábann ciúin	na h-ábneib ciúine
	Voc.	a ába ciúin	a ábne ciúine

Pronouns.

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS (§§ 178-9 & p. 100).

Preposition.	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
	1st Per.	2nd Per.	3rd Per. Masc.	3rd Per. Fem.	1st Per. M. & F.	2nd Per. M. & F.	3rd Per. M. & F.
AS ('at')	asam	asat	aise	aici	asainn	asaid	aca
AN ('on')	anam	anat	ain	aicé	ainn	aid	acá
AR (Δ) ('out of')	aram	arat	ar	aice	ainn	aid	acá
CO (so) ('to, motion')	asam	asat	aise	aici	asainn	asaid	aca
DE ('from, 'off')	óim	óiot	de	oi	óinn	óib	óib
DO ('to')	dom	duic	dó	oi	óinn	óib	óib
FO (fé) ('under')	fám	fát	fé	fúicé	fáinn	fáib	fúca
I ('in')	ionnam	ionnat	ann	innce	ionnainn	ionnaid	ionnca
IONN (eadaip) ('between')	imé	éú	é	i	eainn	eaid	eaca
LE ('with')	liom	leat	leir	léicé	linn	lib	leóca
O (úa) ('from')	uaim	uait	uair	uaité	uainn	uaid	uaca
ROINN (re) ('before')	róim	róit	roime	roimpe	róinn	róib	róipa
TAIR (tar) ('over')	tarim	tarat	taim	taice	tainn	taib	taica
TRÍ (trí) ('through')	tríom	tríot	trí	tríce	tríinn	tríib	tríoica
UM ('about')	umam	umat	uime	uimpe	umainn	umaid	umpa

áimail, from raíimail ('as, 'like'), only in 3 sg., viz., áimlaib.
 gan [cen], ('without'), only in 3 sg., used advbly, viz., céana ('without it, 'already').

asam, etc., are prond. in M. áim, áit, áise, áine, áinn, áib, áica.
 but in C. and U., húsam, húsac, huise, huice, húsainn, húsaid, huca
 [asam, etc., have been formed by reduplication of the prep. co (=so)].

The initial o of the prepositional prons. dom, etc., and oim, etc., is aspirated when the preceding word ends in a vowel, as as ré dom é.

IONN (eadaip). The prepl. prons. derived from this prepn. are, as a rule, now used only in the plural. Róim, also roim (M.); 3sg. masc., roimpe (M).

For Personal Prons., vide §§ 173-175; Demonstrative Prons., § 176; Reflexive Prons., § 177; Interrogative Prons., § 191; The Relative (Summary) § 190. Vide also Emphatic Suffixes, § 193.

The following are Indefinite Pronouns:—neac, doimneac (éinne) các (as adj., gac), ceacáir.

VERB.

251. (I.) Conjugation of Regular Verb.

I.		II.	
IMPERATIVE MOOD.			
PERSON.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	PLURAL.
1.	[ὄναμι]	ὄναμιμίρ	[ἐπιξιμί]
2.	ὄνη	ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξι
3.	ὄναδ	ὄναιδίρ	ἐπιξειαδ
Autonomous Form, ὄνηταη		ἐπιξειαη (-ταη)	
INDICATIVE MOOD.			
<i>PAST TENSE.</i>			
1.	ὄνηαη	ὄνηαμαη	ὄνηαμαη
2.	ὄνηαιρ	ὄνηαθαη	ὄνηαθαη
3.	ὄνηαδ	ὄνηαθαη	ὄνηαθαη
Autonomous Form, ὄνηαδ		ὄνηαθαη	
<i>FUTURE TENSE.</i>			
1.	ὄνηαδ	ὄνηαμιδ	ἐπιξειαδ ἐπιξειαμιδ
2.	ὄνηαιη	ὄνηαῖο (ριδ)	ἐπιξειαη ἐπιξειαῖο (ριδ)
3.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξειαῖο ἐπιξειαῖο
Autonomous Form, ὄνηαη		ἐπιξειαη	
Relative Form, ὄνηαιρ (ὄνηαῖο, M.)		ἐπιξειαιρ (ἐπιξειαῖο, M.)	
<i>PRESENT—HABITUAL TENSE.</i>			
1.	ὄνηαμι	ὄνηαμιδ	ἐπιξιμί ἐπιξιμιδ
2.	ὄνηαιη	ὄνηαηη (ριδ)	ἐπιξιη ἐπιξειαηη (ριδ)
3.	ὄνηαηη	ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξειαηη ἐπιξιῖο
Autonomous Form, ὄνηαηη		ἐπιξειαηη (-ταη)	
Relative Form, ὄνηαιρ (ὄνηαηη, M.)		ἐπιξειαιρ (ἐπιξειαηη, M.)	
<i>PAST—HABITUAL TENSE.</i>			
1.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο
2.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο (ριδ)	ὄνηαῖο
3.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο
Autonomous Form, ὄνηαῖο		ὄνηαῖο (-ταῖο)	

Conjugation of Regular Verb (Contd.) :—
CONDITIONAL MOOD.

I.		II.	
PERSON.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	PLURAL.
1.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο
2.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο (ριδ)	ὄνηαῖο
3.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο
Autonomous Form, ὄνηαῖο		ὄνηαῖο	
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			
<i>(a)—PRESENT.</i>			
1.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξειαῖο ἐπιξιμιδ
2.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο (ριδ)	ἐπιξειαῖο ἐπιξειαῖο (ριδ)
3.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξειαῖο ἐπιξειαῖο
Autonomous Form, ὄνηαῖο		ἐπιξειαῖο (-ταῖο)	
<i>(b)—PAST.</i>			
1.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξειαῖο ἐπιξιμίρ
2.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο (ριδ)	ἐπιξειαῖο ἐπιξειαῖο (ριδ)
3.	ὄνηαῖο	ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξειαῖο ἐπιξειαῖο
Autonomous Form, ὄνηαῖο		ἐπιξειαῖο (-ταῖο)	
Verbal Noun, (§ 15)		ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξειαῖο
Verbal Adjective, (§ 22)		ὄνηαῖο	[ἐπιξειαῖο]
Participle of Necessity,*		ὄνηαῖο	ἐπιξειαῖο
For Explanation of Imperative Mood, vide § 12.			
Indicative Mood, " 12.			
Past Tense, " 2.			
Future " " 24.			
Pres.-Hab. " " 33.			
Past-Hab. " " 39.			
Conditional Mood, " 43.			
Subjunctive " " 206-215.			
Autonomous Form, " 216.			
Relative " " 181.			

252. PARTICIPLES.

The form of the Verbal Adj., or of the gen. of the Verbal Noun is used :—
(a) *With the neg. of the Copula (as a rule), as the Participle of Necessity denoting what is proper or necessary, as ἡ ἀνάγκη ἐστὶν ἵνα ἴσῃς.
(b) Following some form of the Copula, with prefix ἰσ- or ἰσ-, as "Participle of Fitness," denoting what is fit for, or worthy of, as ἡ ἰσχυρία ἐστὶν ἵνα ἴσῃς.
With prefix ἰσ-, it denotes facility of, as ἡ ἰσχυρία ἐστὶν ἵνα ἴσῃς.
and with prefix ὀσ-, it denotes difficulty of, as ἡ ὀσχυρία ἐστὶν ἵνα ἴσῃς.
These Participles are only rarely used.

253.—(II.)—The Copula.

MOOD.	AFFIRMATION.		NEGATION.		INTERROGATION.	
		with ῥο	with νί	with ναῖ	with αν	with ναῖ
Pres. Ind.	ἰς	ῥῆ ῥῆ(αβ)	νί νί η-	ναῖ	αν	ναῖ
Past Ind.	ἔα	ῥῆ ῥῆβ'	νίον νίονβ'	νάη νάηβ'	αη αηβ'	νάη νάηβ'
Concl.	ἔαδ'	ῥῆ ῥῆβ'	νίον νίονβ'	νάη νάηβ'	αη αηβ'	νάη νάηβ'
Pres. Subj.	-β	ῥῆα(β) ῥῆαβ		νάηα(β) νάηαβ		
Past Subj.	-ἔαδ'	usually with ὄα, as ὄα μἔαδ', ὄα μἔβ'				

μα and μῆα with COPULA.

μά with Indicative: Pres.: μά'ρ, Past: μά βα, μά β'.

μῆα with Ind., Pres.: μῆα (μαρᾶ), μῆαβ; Past: μῆαη, μῆαηβ'.

Notes: (1) When two forms are given (as νί, νί η-; ῥῆ, ῥῆβ'), the second form is that used before a vowel.

(2) The forms of the Past Ind., Concl. and Past Subj. usually aspirate.

(3) With ῥο and ναῖ, alternate forms of the Concl. are, ῥο (ναῖ) μἔαδ'.

254.—THE RELATIVE COPULA (Vide The Relative §§ 180-190).

As relative clauses containing the Copula present some difficulty to many students, the following examples of relative + copula are appended:—

NOM. RELATIVE.

- (1) Pres. Ind. of Copula: Σιν ἔ αν ὄυνη ἱρ ('wh> is') μῆντεδῆρ ἀνηρο.
neg.: Τά σεὸλ ναῖ ('which is not') ἔ ἀα ἀνηρ.
- (2) Past Ind.: ὄο β' ἔ ρῆν [αν ρῆσ] ἔα ('which was') ἔυη λειρ.
- (3) Concl. Mood: ὄο β' ἔ ρῆν [αν ὄυνη] ἔαδ' ('who would be') μῆντεδῆρ ἀνη, ὄα μἔαδ' ρέ...
- (4) neg. of (3) and (4): νᾶρ (asp.), νᾶρβ' (before vowels): rarely used.

DATIVE RELATIVE.

- (5) Pres. Ind. of Copula: (a) ... ρεαρ ὄ'αηβ' ('to whom is') ἀνημ τᾶδς ὄ ἔρηαη.
(b) ... ρεαρ ῥῆβ' ('[to] whom is') ἀνημ ὄδ Σεάσνα.
(c) ... αν μαὄμα ῥῆ ('[with] which is') μαῖτ λειρ...
neg.: ... αν ὄυνη ναῖ ('[with] whom is not') μαῖτ λειρ...
- (6) Past Ind.: (a) ... ρεαρ ὄ'αηβ' ('to whom was') ἀνημ τᾶδς ὄ ἔρηαη. Or,
(b) ... ῥῆβ' ('[to] whom was') ἀνημ ὄδ...
(c) ... αν ὄυνη ῥῆ ('[with] whom was') μαῖτ λειρ (ῥῆβ' ἀοῖβῆν λειρ) αν ρῆαηηεαρ (or, ... ῥο μἔαδ' ἀοῖβῆν λειρ αν ρ.).
- (7) Concl. Mood: ... αν ρεαρ ῥῆβ' ('[with] whom would be') ἀοῖβῆν λειρ (ῥῆβ' μαῖτ λειρ) βεῖτ δς ἔρηεαδτ λε σεὸλ, ὄα
- (8) neg. of (8) and (9): νᾶη (asp.), νᾶηβ' (before vowels).

Alternate forms to ῥῆ, ῥῆβ', ῥῆβ' are αη, αηβ and αηβ', respectively

255. (III.)—ΑΤΔΙΜ (The Substantive Verb).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

PER.	ABSOLUTE.		DEPENDENT.	
	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
1.	τᾶιμ	τᾶιμῖδ	ῥῆιμ	ῥῆιμῖδ
2.	τᾶοι (τᾶιη)	τᾶτᾶοι	ῥῆιη	ῥῆι (ῆβ)
3.	τᾶ	τᾶῖδ	ῥῆι	ῥῆῖδ

Autonomous Form, τᾶτᾶη

Dependent Form, ῥῆιτᾶη

PAST TENSE.

PER.	ABSOLUTE.		DEPENDENT.	
	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
1.	ὄο βῖορ	ὄο βῖομαη	ῥᾶβᾶρ	ῥᾶβᾶμαη
2.	ὄο βῖρ	ὄο βῖοβᾶη	ῥᾶβᾶῖρ	ῥᾶβᾶβᾶη
3.	ὄο βῖ	ὄο βῖοβᾶη	ῥᾶβ	ῥᾶβᾶβᾶη

Autonomous Form, ὄο βῖτᾶρ

Dependent Form, ῥᾶβᾶρ

PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE.

PAST-HABITUAL TENSE.

PER.	PRESENT-HABITUAL TENSE.		PAST-HABITUAL TENSE.	
	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
1.	βῖμ	βῖμῖδ	ὄο βῖηη	ὄο βῖμῖρ
2.	βῖη	βῖοηη (ῆβ)	ὄο βῖτᾶᾶ	ὄο βῖὄ (ῆβ)
3.	βῖοηη	βῖὄ	ὄο βῖὄ	ὄο βῖὄῖρ

Autonomous Form, βῖτᾶη (-τᾶρ)

Dependent Form, ὄο βῖτῖ (-τῖ)

FUTURE TENSE.

PER.	ABSOLUTE.		DEPENDENT.	
	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
1.	βῆαδ	βῆμῖδ	ὄο βῆηη	ὄο βῆμῖρ
2.	βῆη	βῆῖδ (ῆβ)	ὄο βῆτᾶᾶ	ὄο βῆὄ (ῆβ)
3.	βῆῖδ	βῆῖδ	ὄο βῆὄ	ὄο βῆὄῖρ

Autonomous Form, βῆτᾶη (βῆρᾶη). Rel. Form, βῆρ (βῆῖδ, M.)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PER.	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		CONDITIONAL MOOD.	
	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
1.	[βῖμ]	βῖμῖρ	ὄο βῆηη	ὄο βῆμῖρ
2.	βῖ	βῖὄ	ὄο βῆτᾶᾶ	ὄο βῆὄ (ῆβ)
3.	βῖὄ	βῖὄῖρ	ὄο βῆὄ	ὄο βῆὄῖρ

Autonomous Form, βῖτᾶη (-τᾶρ).

Dependent Form, ὄο βῆτῖ (βῆῖρὄ)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PRESENT.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PAST.

PER.	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PRESENT.		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PAST.	
	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
1.	ῥᾶβᾶδ	ῥᾶβᾶμῖδ	βῆηη	βῆμῖρ
2.	ῥᾶβᾶη	ῥᾶβ (ῆβ)	βῆτᾶᾶ	βῆὄ (ῆβ)
3.	ῥᾶβ	ῥᾶβᾶῖδ	βῆὄ	βῆὄῖρ

Autonomous Form, ῥᾶβᾶη (ῥᾶβᾶρ).

Dependent Form, βῆτῖ

Verbal Noun, βεῖτ. Participle of Necessity, βεῖττε.

Vide also Lessons 34-39 (Personal Forms); Lesson 97, § 223 (Auton. Forms); § 243 (Formation).

OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS: Vide Lessons 48 and 49, and §§ 82-99 (Personal Forms) Lessons 99 and 100, and § 227 (Auton. Forms); and § 226-242 (Formation of Irreg. Verbs).

Adverb.

An **Adverb** (ᾠθηρηαὶ) qualifies a verb, *i.e.*, it describes the action or state denoted by the verb, as Ὁ ϣηθεαίτ ρέ ϣο μεαν. τὰ ρέ ϣο μαίτ. Adverbs also sometimes qualify adjs., as ϣεαρ ϣυθραδ ἄρσ ιρ εαδ é; or other adverbs, as τὰ ρέ ι θραδ ηίερ ϣεαρρ 'νά μαρ υο θί ρέ.

Nearly every adj. can, with ϣο placed before it, be used as an adverb, as ϣο μαίτ, ϣο η-ἀλυνν. (After ϣο, η- is prefixed to an initial vowel). Adverbs may be classified according to their meanings, as:—

1. **Adverbs of Time** (ᾠθηρηαὶ Διμήρη), as ϣαταί? ἀνοίρ, ἀνοοτ, ϣο μοδ, ι νου, Ὀια Ὀομηαίς, etc.

[Note that ἄρηρ, ι μβάραδ, Ὀια λυαί, etc., are adverbs, the corresponding nouns being:—ἀν οθόε ἄρηρ, ἀν λὰ ι μβάραδ, ἀν λυαί, etc.]

2. **Adverbs of Place** (ᾠ. Ὀαιλλ), as ϣά? ἀνηρ, ται, τυαί, ἀνοίρ, ϣοίρ, ιρ τεαδ, ἀμυίς, etc. *Vide Lessons 6 and 22.*

3. **Adverbs of Frequency** (ᾠ. Ὀαιρη), as υαίρ ἀμήαί, υαίρ ρέ Ὀό, ρέ ἔρη, ἀρηρ, υε ἣνάτ, ϣο η-ἀνηαί, ϣιαί, ἔοιόε, etc.

4. **Adverbs of Manner** (ᾠ. Ὀοθα), as ϣιοννηρ? ϣο μαίτ, ϣο υονα, ὄρ ἄρσ, ϣορ ι η-ἀρηυε, etc.

5. **Adverbs of Degree** (ᾠ. Ὀέμη), as βεαδ ηαδ, ηαδ μήρ, etc. [Note that ἀν(Δ)-, ηό-, and ϣάρ- are prefixes. The adv. ηό-μαίτ, *e.g.*, is an Adv. of Manner.]

6. **Adverb of Negation** (ᾠ. Ὀιόταδ), ηί (ηίερ), [ἔα (ἔαρ), Ὀ].

Preposition.

A **Preposition** (ᾠεαί-ρσαί) is placed before a noun, and shows the relation in which a thing (or some action, or attribute of a thing) stands to something else, as τὰ υο ρεαν ηέ'η θραίρεαρ ὕρ, ηὰ ρέαδ ιρ τεαδ τήνσ ἀν θρηννεόις ϣοι, τὰ ρέ ι η-ἀ ϣεαρη Ἀᾠ ἀν ηοορηρ.

(a) **Case.** Most of the simple prepositions are now followed by the *dat. case*.

The preps. followed by the *acc. case* are: ᾠαη, Ὀοίρ (in sing., when not = 'including'), μαρ, ϣεαδ(αρ).

ᾠο ϣαί (orig. 3 sg. pres. subj. of τρηίμ) is generally followed by *nom. case*.

ᾠαη (σο-ααη), ταιμείαί, τρηρηα, Ὀαία and ϣαν ('along'), which are now regarded as preps., are followed by the *gen. case*.

Prepositional phrases (or Compound Preps.) composed of a prepa followed by a noun, such as ι η-ἀίε, ἄρ ϣοη, ι υεαοβ, ὄρ ἔομηαίρ, ταρ ἔίρ, (te) ϣοίρ are followed by the *gen. case*, as ι η-ἀίε ϣοηννεόίσε, or take a *poss. adj.*, as τὰ ρέ ι η-ἀ η-ἀίε. *Vide §115.*

(b) **Aspiration and Eclipsis.** The initial con. of a noun, in the sing., is eclipsed when preceded by any of the following preps. + art. (ἀη):—

Δᾠ, ἄρ, ἄρ, ρέ (ρσοι), λειρ, ὄ, ϣοίρ, ἔαρ, τρέ (τρήσ), Ὀ; as ...Δᾠ ἀν θρηαρ. (In Ὀ., aspn. of the initial con. is the rule in such cases).

The initial con. of a noun is *aspd.* when immediately preceded by:— ἄρ, υε, υο, ρέ, ὄ, ϣοίρ, ἔαρ, τρέ (τρή), Ὀ, as ...ἄρ ϣεαρ ι immediately before the noun eclipses, as ...ι ηβορσα.

After Ὀο'η, Ὀε'η, and in M. 'ρη (or Ὀρη, for Ὀρηα) an initial con. is *aspd.*, as ...Ὀο'η ϣεαρ. (In Kerry Ὀο'η and Ὀε'η cause eclipsis).

(c) **η-.** η- is prefixed to Δ, ἄρ (ἄρ), θρη (θρή) when any of these is preceded by ρέ, ϣο, λε, ι, ὄ, or τρέ, as ἣρ λε η-ἀ ἣα ε.

(d) **η-.** After ϣο, λε, or Δ (= ἄρ), η- is prefixed to an initial vowel as ...ᾠο η-ἔρημν. Note, as to ἄρ, that the full form is used before unaccented words, *e.g.*, the art., poss. adjs., and ᾠαδ. Otherwise, Δ (Δ η-, before vowels) is still frequently employed (as in Ὀ. Ir.):— ἄρ ἀν Ὀτρη ϣεο, Δ η-ἔρημν; ἄρ Δ ᾠόα, Δ ᾠόα.

(e) **λε ϣεαρ, λειρ ἀν θρηαρ.** The ϣ in λειρ ἀν θρηαρ is the ϣ which was originally the initial letter of the article. *Vide §246.* This ϣ is retained, regularly, in λειρ ἀν, λειρ ηα; Ὀρηα, Ὀρηα; τρέρηα (τρήσ ἀν), τρέρηα; ᾠρηα, ᾠρηα (rarely used). On the analogy of these, the following are used (M.): Ὀρηα, Ὀρηα, ᾠρηα, ᾠρηα.

Conjunction.

A **Conjunction** (ᾠόη-ηαρη) joins the clauses or phrases of a sentence together, as Ὀειρ ρέ ᾠο θρηεαηη ρέ ἔη. Conjunctions sometimes join words, as (ἣρ ηαο) τὰθᾠ Δᾠρη Ὀόμηαίι Δ θρητ ἣαδ.

Such groups of words as μαρ ϣοι ρέιη, υε θρηᾠ ϣο, ρέ μαρ, are Compound Conjunctions.

The following **Subordinating Conjunctions** introduce:—

(I.) **Adverbial Clauses** (a) of Time, *viz.*, ὄ, ϣαί, ϣαρ, ϣο ('until'), ἀν ϣαίτ ιρ;

(b) of Cause, ,, ὄρη, μαρ, υε θρηᾠ ϣο;

(c) of Condition, *viz.*, Ὀα, ηαηα, ηὰ, ἀτ ϣο;

(d) of Concession, *viz.*, ἔε, ἔε ϣο, ϣαίτ ιρ;

(e) of Comparison, *viz.*, ρέ μαρ, ἀμήαί ('as')

(II.) **Noun Clauses**, *viz.*:—ᾠο (ᾠρη), ηὰ, ηαδ (ηάρ). *Vide §80.*

Δᾠρη, ἀτ, 'ηὰ (Ὀηα) and ηὰ join *Co-ordinate Clauses*.

Interjection.

An **Interjection** (ᾠαίιᾠρηαρ) is a word or phrase used by way of exclamation, to call attention, or to express vaguely some emotion of the mind. It does not enter into the construction of sentences. Examples: Ὀ! Ὀ! Ὀ! Ὀ! Ὀ! ᾠρη!

Many phrases used as interjections are elliptical sentences, as (ἣρ) μαίτ ἀν ϣεαρ (ἔη)! (Ἀθαρη) ἄρηρ (ἔ)! (ᾠο ϣαίτ) Ὀια Ὀηη!

260.—Irregular Nouns.

	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
<i>N., A., V.</i>	βαν	μνά	βό	βα	ῤιαβ	ῤέιβθε
<i>Gen.</i>	μνά	βαν	βό	βό	ῤέιβθε	ῤέιβθε
<i>Dat.</i>	μνάοι	μνάιβ	βοιν	βυαιβ	ῤιαβ ῤέιβθ	ῤέιβθ ιβ
<i>N., A., V.</i>	ῤί	ῤίξθε	τεαδ, τ ξ	τιξθε	ῤά	ῤεε(αντ α)
<i>Gen.</i>	ῤί (ῤίοξ)	ῤίξθε (ῤίοξ)	τιξε	τιξθε	ῤε	ῤά, ,,
<i>Dat.</i>	ῤί (ῤίξ)	ῤίξθ ιβ	τιξ	τιξθ ιβ	ῤό, ῤά	ῤεε(αντ α) ιβ
<i>N., A., V.</i>	ῤια	ῤέιθε	ἀταρ	ἀεῤεαδ α	ῤεῤθῤῤῤ*	ῤεῤθῤῤῤα α
<i>Gen.</i>	ῤό	ῤια	ἀταρ	ἀεῤεαδ α	ῤεῤθῤῤῤε α ῤ	ῤεῤθῤῤῤα α
<i>Dat.</i>	ῤια	ῤέιθ ιβ	ἀταρ	ἀεῤεαδ α ιβ	ῤεῤθῤῤῤ α ῤ	ῤεῤθῤῤῤα α ιβ

- (a) Note that the nouns ῤιαβ and τεαδ (τιξ) are masculine.
- (b) The nouns βῤάταρ, ῤεῤθῤῤῤε|α|ῤ, and μάταρ are inflected like ἀταρ; and ῤῤῤ, like ῤεῤθῤῤῤῤ.
- (c) βῤιαδ|α|ι:—*Sing.: N., A., V., D.,* βῤιαδ|α|ι, *G.,* βῤιαδ|α|ι; *Plu.: N., A., V.,* βῤιαδ|α|α|ι (but after a numeral, βῤιαδ|α|α), *G.,* βῤιαδ|α|ι, *D.,* βῤιαδ|α|α|ι.
- (d) *N. sing.:* βῤαδ; ῤεοδ; ῤεό; μαδ; ῤί; ῤα or οδ; ῤε; *G. sing.:* βῤό; ῤιξε; ῤεόξ; ῤιξ; ῤιρα; ῤί; ῤῤα; *(e)* Examples of *N. plu.* in.—
 -ῤε: βῤαῤε, ῤεῤῤε, ῤοῤῤε; -ῤε: ῤοῤῤε; ῤεῤ, ῤεῤῤε;
 -ῤα: ῤεῤῤα; ῤεῤῤα, ῤαῤα; -ῤα: ῤοῤῤα, ῤεῤῤα;
 -(e)αντ|α: ῤεῤεαντ|α; -(e)αδ|α: ῤεῤεαδ|α. (Note that the only nouns ending in -(e)αντ|α, or -(e)αδ|α in *G., plu.*, are those of the 5th decl.).
 -e: ῤόῤῤε, βῤόῤῤε; -α: ῤβῤα, ῤεῤῤα (although in 1st decl.).

261.—Irregular Comparison of Adjectives.

Pos.	Compar. (Superl.)	Pos.	Compar. (Superl.)	Pos.	Compar. (Superl.) [with different roots from Pos.]
ῤόρ	ῤό	ῤεῤαν	ῤεῤε	ῤαῤ	ῤεῤῤ
ῤεῤῤ	ῤοῤῤα	{ ῤῤῤῤῤ }	{ ῤῤῤῤῤ }	οῤ	ῤεῤῤ
ῤῤ	ῤοῤῤε	ῤῤῤῤῤ	ῤοῤῤῤῤ	ῤεῤ	ῤεῤῤ
ῤεῤῤῤ	{ ῤεῤῤε }	ῤῤῤῤῤ	ῤῤῤῤῤ	{ οῤῤῤ }	ῤεῤῤ
ῤαδ α	{ ῤῤῤε }	ῤε	ῤε		
{ ῤῤῤῤ }	{ ῤῤῤῤ }	[ῤ]	[ῤ]		
		—	ῤῤῤῤ		

* ῤῤῤῤῤ; † ῤῤῤῤῤ; ‡ ῤῤῤῤῤ; § ῤῤῤῤῤ (as prond. in M.)

ῤεῤῤῤῤ.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES: OUTLINES.

262. The Analysis (ῤεῤῤῤῤ) of a sentence consists in breaking it up into its component parts, naming these parts, and showing their mutual relation.

263. A sentence (ῤάο) is the complete expression of a thought in words. (The term is applied to the entire statement, question, command, etc., i.e., from one full stop to the next.)

264. The first step in the analysis of a sentence should be to divide it into its Predicate and Subject* parts. That part about which something is said is called the Subject (ἀδδ|α|ι ῤαῤῤῤ); that which is said about the Subject is called the Predicate (ῤαῤῤῤῤ).

A. Simple Sentences. (ῤάῤῤῤ ῤῤῤῤῤ).

265. A simple sentence contains only one verb, expressed or understood (i.e., only one predication).

ῤαῤῤῤῤῤ.	ἀδδ α ι ῤαῤῤῤῤῤ.
ῤο ῤαδ α ι	βαν
ῤο ῤάῤῤ	ῤεῤ
ῤο ῤῤῤ	βῤαδ α ι

266. The Predicate part may include the Object (ῤῤῤῤῤ) of a transitive verb (§17), as (1) below. The Adverb (3) qualifies the verb ῤο ῤῤῤ, and the Adjective (2) qualifies the noun ῤεῤ. (ῤ ῤ-α ῤεῤῤῤῤ ῤο is used in the following Analysis in the sense of qualifying, or limiting, and ῤεῤῤῤῤ = qualifications, limitations.)

ῤαῤῤῤῤῤ.	ἀδδ α ι ῤαῤῤῤῤῤ.
ῤο ῤαῤῤ	βαν
(1) ἀῤῤῤῤῤ. (ῤῤῤῤῤῤ)	
ῤο ῤάῤῤ	ῤεῤ (2) ῤαῤῤῤῤῤ.
ῤο ῤῤῤ	βῤαδ α ι
(3) ἀῤῤῤῤῤ.	

267. Phrase (ῤο-ῤάο). A part of a sentence consisting of a group of words which does the work of a (1) Noun, (2) Adjective, or (3) Adverb, but not containing a verb (expressed or understood) is called a (1) Noun Phrase (ῤο-ῤάο ἀῤῤῤῤ), (2) Adjective Phrase (ῤο-ῤάο ἀῤῤῤῤῤ), or (3) Adverb Phrase (ῤο-ῤάο ῤοῤῤῤῤῤ), respectively:

ῤαῤῤῤῤῤ.	ἀδδ α ι ῤαῤῤῤῤῤ.
ῤο ῤαῤῤ	βαν
(1) ῤῤ ῤῤῤῤῤ ῤῤῤῤῤῤῤ.	
ῤο ῤάῤῤ	ῤεῤ (2) ἀῤ ῤῤῤῤ ῤο ῤῤῤῤῤ.
ῤο ῤῤῤ	βῤαδ α ι
(3) ῤῤῤῤ ῤῤῤῤ ῤῤῤῤῤῤ.	

* Such sentences as "ῤο ῤῤῤῤῤ ῤῤ ῤῤῤῤῤῤῤ," where the verb is used impersonally, and "ῤο βῤαδ|α|ι ἀῤ ῤῤῤῤῤῤ," where the verb is autonomous, have no subject expressed.

B. Complex Sentences (Ράυτε Καρτα).

268 **Clause (Clápat).** A part of a sentence consisting of a group of words which does the work of a (1) Noun, (2) Adjective, or (3) Adverb, and containing a verb, is called a (1) **Noun Clause** (Clápat Anma), (2) **Adjective Clause** (Clápat Aividiácta), or **Adverb Clause** (3) Clápat Oobriatárhoa), respectively :

Φαιρηέρ.	Αύδαν Καηητε.
Ουδαιρε	bean
τιομ (1) ζο ηουδαιρε bean léi.	
Οο ζάρι	an peap
	(2) αφαιρη an τ-αιρηεαο.
Οο τυτ	an βυαδαιλλ ύο
(3) ηυαιρη οο βί ρέ αζ τυτ άδαιτε.	

269. Each of the above clauses, (1), (2), or (3), is a **Subordinate Clause** (Clápat Fo-céimneáct), i.e., it depends for its full meaning on the **Main Clause** (άρη-έλαρατ), viz., Ουδαιρε bean τιομ, Οο ζάρι an peap, Οο τυτ an βυαδαιλλ ύο, respectively. Each clause has a Subject and Predicate of its own, the Main Clause containing the chief Subject and Predicate.

270. A **Complex Sentence (Ράυ Καρτα)** consists of a Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses. Example :

ηυαιρη οο-δονηαιε an εαίτη an μαθηα οο βί αζ τεαετ ρέ n-α υέτη, οο έεαρη ρί (άρη-έλαρατ) ζο η-ιόραό ρέ i.

Φαιρηέρ.	Οο έεαρη	Clápat	i n-α έεορ- αινη οο	Clápat fo-céimneáct		
	ηυαιρη οο-δονηαιε an εαίτη an μαθηα ...				Οοβριαταrhoa	'οο έεαρη'
	οο βί αζ τεαετ ρέ n-α τέτη ...				Αιυιδιάcta	'ημάθηα'
	ζο η-ιόραό ρέ i. ...				Αηηα	'οο έεαρη'
	(Cυρρηή)					

Αύδαν Καηητε, ρί

271. When the part of a complex sentence which is not subordinate, has no subject and predicate of its own, that part is the **Main Predicate** (άρη-φαιρηέρ), as **ηρ υόιζ τιομ** (άρη-φαιρηέρ) ζο βρητ an έεαρη αζατ.

C. Double and Multiple Sentences (Ράυτε Ούβατα, η κ. ιοτα).

272. A sentence which can be divided into two independent parts of **co-ordinate** (or equal) rank, is called a **Double Sentence** (Ράυ Ούβατα), as :

Ο'ορεαι ταός an υορηρ (a), αζυρ οο βυαι ρέ ηρηεαό (b).

273. Similarly, when a sentence can be divided into three or more **co-ordinate** parts, it is called a **Multiple Sentence** (Ράυ ιοτα), as Ο'ορεαι ταός an υορηρ (a), οο βυαι ρέ ηρηεαό (b), η οο ηυο ρέ ρα έαταοηη (c).

274. The independent parts [as (a), (b), (c) in above] of which a Double or Multiple Sentence is composed are termed **Co-ordinate Clauses** (Clápat Cóη-céimneáct). The latter may contain Subordinate Clauses.

275. The Copula (an ηαρε). Vide §§ 54-57.

In a sentence or clause containing the Copula in any of its forms (ηS, οα, etc.) the full predicate consists of the Copula together with the predicative noun, pronoun, etc., which follows the Copula.* Examples :

Φαιρηέρ.	Αύδαν Καηητε.
nasc.	
1. ηρ βορηα	έ ρηη.
2. ηη η- έ μολεαδαρ-ρη	(an τεαδαρ) ατά αρ an υρηάη.
3. ηρ υόιζ τιομ	ζο υοιόραοό ρέ i μηάρηα.

Following such a general analysis as the above, a clause occurring in the subject or predicate part of the sentence should be analysed separately. In 3., e.g., ζο υοιόραοό ρέ i μηάρηα is a **Noun Clause** with a predicate (υοιόραοό, i μηάρηα) and subject (ρέ).

Note that a conjn. introducing a clause is not included in the analysis of such clause. Similarly, in analysing an Adjective Clause (i.e., a relative clause) the antecedent is supplied in lieu of the relative (vide § 280, III, A¹).

276. Δτάμη (The Substantive Verb).

Τά (or any part, βέρο, etc., of this verb) usually expresses (a) position, (b) condition (§ 63), as (a) Τά an εαίτε 'ρα βορηα, (b) Τά ταός ζο λάρηη. The part of the sentence which denotes position or condition, e.g., 'ρα βορηα, ζο λάρηη, is an adverbial qualification of τά.

277. Synthetic Form of Verb (Φυρημ Έάητε).

This form of the verb shows the pronominal subject. The latter should be shown separately in the analysis. Example :

Φαιρηέρ.	Αύδαν Καηητε.
Οο βυαιεαδαρ [Φυρημ Έάητε]	cuspóηη.
(οο βυαι)	έ
	(ρηα)

278. Autonomous Form (Ορηαερ Sαοη).

In the Autonomous Form of the verb, the subject is suppressed. A sentence or clause containing an autonomous verb is, in form, predicative solely, and in the Analysis the verb should be noted as Autonomous [Ορηαερ Sαοη].

279. Interrogative Sentences.

The form of the answer will usually guide as to the Analysis of the question, e.g.,

Φαιρηέρ.	Αύδαν Καηητε.
nasc.	
Clá η-	έ ρηη?
(ηρ) έ Seazán	(έ).
Caο (ηρ)	(an ηυο) οο βυη ρέ?
(ηρ) έ an βορηα	(an ηυο οο βυη ρέ).

* In §§ 49-51, dealing with the forms and functions of the Copula, the latter term is, for clearness, shown separately in the Analysis. In analysing such sentences, it will be found convenient to note, as in the above examples (§ 275), that the Predicate includes the Copula.

Dealuṣað

Rád nó Cláral le dealuṣað.	Δ παζαρ ραν.	Com- narca.
I. D'innir máinteoir na rcoite reo rceal veap úinn i noé.	Rád Úiúo.	
II. Míor bhricear mo bhricear míam, asur ní bhricear go veó.	Rád Dúbalta.	asur
III. Síil gac doinne nuair to h-airigeað an liúṣ to éur doó ar gurh amlair to bí an t-aeir 7 an talam as tuicim ar a céile.	Rád Carca.	
(A) Nuair to h-airigeað an liúṣ to éur doó ar.	Cláral Dobriacarda, i n-a teorainn to 'síil.'	nuair
(A ¹) To éur doó (liúṣ) ar.	Cláral Aioiáca, i n-a teorainn to 'liúṣ.'	
(B) Gurh amlair to bí an t-aeir 7 an talam as tuicim ar a céile.	Cláral Anma, i n-a éurpóir to 'síil.'	(go)
(B ¹) To bí an t-aeir 7 an talam as tuicim ar a céile.	Cláral Anma, i n-a adubar cainnte to 'gurh amlair.'	
IV. Dá mairinn míle bliadain, ní éurpóir ar mo éann an féadaint a tús ré orim nuair adubairt ré an rceal.	Rád Carca.	
(A) Dá mairinn míle bliadain.	Cláral Dobriacarda, i n-a teorainn to 'éurpóir.'	Dá
(B) Tús ré (féadaint) orim nuair adubairt ré an rceal.	Cláral Aioiáca, i n-a teorainn to 'féadaint.'	
(B ¹) Nuair adubairt ré an rceal.	Cláral Dobriacarda, i n-a teorainn to 'tús.'	nuair

RÁIÓTE.

FAISNEÍS.	Teoranta na Fairnéire.		CUSPÓIR.	Δ ΤΕΟΡΑ. ΡΑΝ.	ΑΥΘΑΡ CAINNTE	Δ ΤΕΟΡΑ. ΡΑΝ.
	Teoranta Dobriacarda.	Δ ΤΕΟΡΑ. ΡΑΝ.				
D'innir	1. úinn 2. i noé		rceal	veap	máinteoir	na rcoite reo
bhricear [Fuirim cáite] (bhrir)	1. Míor 2. míam		bhricear	mo	(mé)	
bhricear go [Fuirim cáite] (bhrir go)	1. ní 2. go veó		(bhricear)	(mo)	(mé)	
Síil	nuair to h-airi- geað an liúṣ to éur doó ar (A).		gurh amlair ar a céile (B).		gac doinne	
to h-airigeað [bhricear Saor.]			liúṣ	1. an 2. to éur doó ar (A ¹)	—	
to éur	ar		(liúṣ)		doó	
gurh [Narc.] amlair					to bí ... ar a céile (B ¹).	
to bí	1. as tuicim 2. ar a céile				aeir 7 talam	an t- an
éurpóir [Fuirim cáite.] (éurpóir)	1. ní 2. ar mo éann 3. dá mairinn míle bliadain (A).		féadaint	1. an 2. a tús ré ... an rceal (B).	(mé)	
mairinn [Fuirim cáite.] (mairin)	míle bliadain				(mé)	
tús	1. orim 2. nuair adubairt .. rceal (B ¹)		(féadaint)		ré	
adubairt			rceal	an	ré	

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ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΑ

GRAMMATICAL TERMS.

[The numbers in brackets denote the Lesson in which the term first occurs; m.—parsing exercises. Note that *καίτε* is given with *αμπεαρ* (*καίτε*) and similarly with other such combinations].

- Αὐθαρ *κλειστέα* (1) matter for an exercise.
- Αὐθιγία, alphabet.
- Αὐθιγία (11), adjective.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (11), verbal adj.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (76), possessive adj.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (76), possessive adj.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (78), dem. adj.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (78), distrib. adj.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (78), indef. adj.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (79) numeral adj.
- Αμπεαρ (1), tense.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (1), past tense.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (23), past-hab. tense.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (30), present tense.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (18), pres.-hab. tense.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (12), future tense.
- Αἶμα (50), noun (*gen.*, *αἵμα*, *plu.*, *αἵματα*).
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), proper noun.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), com. noun.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (9), verbal noun.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), abstract noun.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), compound noun.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), collective noun.
- Αἶμα (m.), n. nominative.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), subject nom.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), pred. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), accusative.
- Αἶμα ἔχει, voice stress.
- Αἶμα (1), verb.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (M.), transitive verb.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (M.), intransitive verb.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (29), regular verb.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (48), irreg. verb.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (94), autonomous verb.
- Αἶμα, attenuation.
- (*αἶμα*, *v. imp.*, attenuate.)
- Αἶμα (80), chapter.
- Αἶμα (1), lesson (*gen.* and *plu.*, -α)
- Αἶμα (73), degree.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), the positive deg.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), the comp. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (m.), the super. "
- Αἶμα (73), degrees of comparison.
- Αἶμα (1), question.
- Αἶμα, definite.
- Αἶμα (78), indefinite.
- Αἶμα, syncope.
- Αἶμα, act of practising.
- Αἶμα, condition.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (m.), apposition.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, compound word.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (m.), conjunction.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, syntax.
- Αἶμα (28), consonant.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (52) initial con.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (61), final con.
- Αἶμα, dictation.
- (*αἶμα*, *v.*, *imp.*, dictate.)
- Αἶμα, analysis.
- (*αἶμα*, *v.*, *imp.*, analyse.)
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (m.), parsing.
- (*αἶμα-αἶμα*, *v.*, *imp.*, parse.)
- Αἶμα (52), example.
- Αἶμα (v.), decline.
- Αἶμα (51), declension.
- Αἶμα (15), construction.
- Αἶμα (91), adverb.
- Αἶμα (m.), predicate.
- Αἶμα (98), voice.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (98), active v.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (98), passive v.
- Αἶμα (m.), governed by.
- Αἶμα, inflexion.
- Αἶμα, a sound (of voice).
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, diphthong.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, triphthong.

- Αἶμα, phonetic.
- Αἶμα, pronounce.
- Αἶμα, phonetics.
- Αἶμα (52), pronoun.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (83), dem. pro.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (85), rel. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (83), per. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (87), intg. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (84), prep. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (83), conj. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (83), disj. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (83), refl. "
- Αἶμα, v. answer.
- Αἶμα (1), n. answer.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα, affirm. a.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα, neg. a.
- Αἶμα (5), form.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (5), synthetic f.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (5), analytic f.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα, dependent f.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα, absolute f.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα, emphatic f.
- Αἶμα, action.
- Αἶμα (94), agent.
- Αἶμα, grammar (*gen.*, -αἶμα).
- Αἶμα, vowel (*plu.*, -ῶτε.)
- Αἶμα (51), gender.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (51), masculine g.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (51), feminine g.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, suffix.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (88), emp. suffixes.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, prefix.
- Αἶμα (80), page.
- Αἶμα, broadening.
- Αἶμα, letter.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (28), initial l.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (52), final l.
- Αἶμα, spelling, orthography.
- (*αἶμα*, *v.*, *imp.*, spell).
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, particle.
- Αἶμα (7), mood.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (7), imper. m.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (29), indic. m.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (26), cond. m.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (92), subj. m.

- Αἶμα, copula.
- Αἶμα (4), person.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα p. (4), 1st person.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα p. (4), 2nd person.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα p. (4), 3rd person.
- Αἶμα (5), sentence.
- Αἶμα (5), *plu.*
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (62), preposition.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (m.), anteced.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (13), conjugation.
- (*αἶμα*, *v. imp.*, conjugate.)
- Αἶμα (91), rule. (*αἶμα*, regular).
- Αἶμα, division; *αἶμα* (17), *plu.*
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, parts of speech.
- Αἶμα (19), aspiration.
- (*αἶμα*, *v.*, *imp.*, aspirate.)
- Αἶμα, syllable.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, monosyllable.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, dissyllable.
- Αἶμα (11), summary.
- Αἶμα (29), paradigm.
- Αἶμα (m.), agreeing with.
- Αἶμα. i n-a ἔσονται ὅ (m.), qualifying.
- Αἶμα, composition (an essay).
- Αἶμα (52) case.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (52) nom. case.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (57), accus. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (52), gen. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (62), dat. "
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (65), voc. "
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, an oblique "
- Αἶμα-αἶμα, interjection.
- Αἶμα (4), number.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (4), sing. num.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (4), plural num.
- Α. ὑπάρχουσα (61), dual num.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (82), pers. num.
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (79), cardinal "
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (80), ordinal "
- Αἶμα-αἶμα (19), eclipsis.

CAO IR PEAPPA DO'N BRIAICAR RIN? (Cf., CAO IR ANIM OUIE?)
 [What person is that verb?]

IR TPPEAR PEAPPA OÓ. [It is in the 3rd per.]

CAO IR UIHUR (PEAPPA, TUIREAL, OIOCLAONAÓ, MOÓ, AIMPEAR, MHRICIN; CIAIL) DO'N FOCAL RIN?

[What is the number (person, case, declension, mood, tense, gender; meaning) of that word?]

Scríob (cúim) páirtce { 7 na focail reo ionnta.
 1 n-a mbéir na focail reo.

[Write (compose) sentences to contain the following words.]

Scríob páirtce 1 n-a mbéir na briaicra ro leanar; 7 5ac peapra, de'n ód uihúr, do 5ac briaicra aca.

[Write sentences to contain the following verbs, in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person, singular and plural.]

Cúim páirtce 1 n-a mbéir aimpear fáirtineac (Tuireal Feineamnac, 7c.) 5ac focail oíob ro leanar.

[Compose sentences to contain the Future Tense (Genitive Case, etc.) of each of the following words.]

Cuir ircead na focail aca 1 n-eapnam ar na páirtce reo.

[Insert the words omitted from the following sentences.]

Tá out an Ueapra air rin.

[That is an English construction.]

Scríob ar an nout ro é.

[Write it on the model of this construction.]

CAO IR BRIAICAR (AIMM, 7c.) ANN?

[Define a verb (noun, etc.)]

Scríob (léis) an t-eacra ro (an feal ro) a5ur aimpear fáirtineac, tpeap peapra iolraó (7c.) oó.

[Transpose this narrative (story) into the Future Tense, 3rd per plu., etc.]

The terms in the above foctóir were adopted at a conference of the Principals of the Gaelic Colleges, and the list has been revised by other leading Irish scholars.

FOCTÓIR.

ada, a river.
 Ada mhór, The Blackwater.
 a baite, homewards.
 abair, say.
 abur, on this side.
 adbar, (n.) material.
 admas, wood.
 aimpear (n.), weather; tense.
 anim (n.), a name; a noun.
 áirí (eanna), point(s) of compass
 áiríce, certain.
 airgead, money.
 áicis (v.), inhabit.
 áuinn, beautiful.
 amac, out [motion].
 amtar, the same.
 ampar (n.), doubt.
 anall, hither, to this side.
 aniar, from the west.
 annam, seldom.
 annan, (annan), there, then.
 annro, here.
 annró, there (yonder).
 anoir, from the east.
 an t-é, he (who).
 anuir (M.), last year.
 anuirí, }
 aoirí, }
 aoirí, age.
 aon-feac (an), (the) one time.
 ar, (ár), our.
 arson, both.
 arba (aepu5ad) noé, the day
 before yesterday.
 arba (aepu5ad) mbárac, the
 day after to-morrow.
 ároán (or, láicneán), platform
 árouis, raise.
 aréir, last night.
 aepu5ad (n), change.
 báóir, a boatman.
 ba5air (v), threaten; sign to.
 báirce, drowned.
 bailis, gather;
 v. n., bailu5ad; v. a., bailisce

baic (v. n.), reaping.
 banaitra, a nurse.
 baipricis, management.
 banra (a.), female.
 bárr, the top, summit.
 Béal Féirce, Belfast.
 beannaó, a blessing.
 beap, an act.
 beaó, life.
 béite, a meal.
 beir, bear, carry, etc.
 beirc, two persons.
 biaómar, fruitful.
 bioán, a pin.
 bíeamnac, a thief, a rogue.
 bíarta (5o), fluently.
 bíac, a blossom.
 bíire, a bit. pl., bíiríni.
 bóbar, deaf.
 bóinn, the Boyne.
 bonn, sole of the foot.
 bor, palm of the hand.
 bpeac, a trout.
 bré5ac, lying, deceitful.
 bpeal, a blunder; misfortune.
 bpeicpeap(a), breakfast.
 (briocpáirc, béite na marone).
 bpeóice, ailing.
 bpu5, power; meaning.
 bpu (v.), break; v. a. bpuice.
 bpoatlac, warm.
 bpu5ean, a quarrel.
 bpuic (pl. of bpac), a covering,
 a cloak.
 buaó (v.), win.
 buail, strike; v. n. buaó.
 buailceóir, a thresher.
 buan, lasting; comp., buaine.
 buróac, thankful.
 bute, rage.
 bur, (búr), your (plu.)
 CAO (céap, C.) what?
 (5oioé, U.)
 caibíol, chapter.
 cailc, chalk.
 cailt, lose.

cáilleas, was lost.
 cáipín, a cap.
 cáiríoe (*plu.* of cára, a friend).
 cáit, throw, spend; *v.a.*, cáitte.
 cáoin (*v.*), lament.
 cára, a friend.
 cáora (*gen.* cáora), sheep.
 cáran, a path.
 cáros, a coat.
 cáruir, a hammer.
 cá, a battle.
 cácaín, (cácaín), when?
 cáatramas, a quarter.
 cáanna, same.
 cáangal (*n.*), a binding.
 cáangal (*v.*), bind.
 cáann, head, end.
 cáanna, act of buying.
 cáannuig, buy.
 cáarc, a hen.
 cáaróca, a forge.
 cáirt, a question; *plu.*, -anna.
 céo, mist; trouble.
 céotac, misty.
 céot, music.
 cáil, sense. (*gen.*, céille).
 cfm, I see. (címio. we see).
 cionntac, guilty.
 ciot, a shower.
 cíim, quiet.
 cíaróe, a fence.
 cíann, children.
 cíaoirí (eann) (*v.*), conquer(s).
 cíar túb, blackboard.
 cíe, left (*opp.* to right.)
 cíacáin, side; cíacáin an énuic
 (the) side of the hill.
 cíoc, a stone.
 cíos, a clock.
 cíor, a yard, an enclosure.
 cíá, fame.
 cíuar, an ear.
 cíám, a bone.
 cíaire, a button.
 cíoa, *gen.* and *plu.* of cíuio, a part.
 cíoiat (*v.*), sleep.
 cíoiat (*n.*), sleep.
 cíosa, war.
 cíogtúear, a fortnight.

cortac, a cock.
 coimín, a rabbit.
 coimneat, a candle.
 cotceacáir, first cousin.
 colúman, a column.
 cómairte, advice.
 cómairteac, a counsellor.
 cómair, presence.
 (ór a cómair, in his presence.)
 cómaiream (*n.*), counting.
 comgarrac, near.
 comuirta, a neighbour.
 conac, a reward.
 congaib, (coingib), (*v.*), keep.
 connac (ré), (he) saw.
 Corcaig, Cork.
 corca, weary, tired.
 cráirte, vexed.
 creacáin, a small potato.
 críocnúig (*v.*), finish.
 críonna, wise, old.
 crómair (*v.*), (which) bends.
 cróeas (*v.n.*) shaking.
 crúircín, a pitcher.
 cuae, a cuckoo.
 cuairt, a visit.
 cuairtuig (*v.*), search.
 cúio, a share, a part.
 cúioeacta, company.
 cúigeann, a churn.
 cúimil (*v.*), rub.
 cúimníg (*v.*), remember.
 cúinne, a corner.
 cúir (*v.*), put; *v.n.*, cúir.
 cúil, back.
 cúlaic, a suit of clothes.
 cúmanig, narrow.
 cúm, (cum), compose.
 cún, (oo-cum), towards, about to
 cúpla, a couple.
 dá, if [fold. by subj. mood].
 daicao (-da fíeo), forty.
 deacair, difficult.
 dearc (*dat.*, deiric), alms.
 deapraio (ré), (he) will do.
 deapraio (ré), (he) will say.
 deapbrácair, a brother.
 deapna (*n.*), palm of hand.

deap, right (*opp.* to left).
 deitgini, thorns.
 deín, (deán), (*v.*), do; make.
 deir (ré), (he) says.
 deirbrúir, a sister.
 deireas, (*n.*) end.
 deoc, a drink.
 deio, 1 n., after.
 deian (go), vigorously.
 deiar, an ear of corn.
 deiol(ann) (*n.*), pay(s).
 deiomaoineac, idle.
 deóca, likely.
 deocáir, a doctor.
 deóite, burnt.
 deóimín, deep.
 deo-íunne (ré), (he) did.
 (deín, or deín, M. - íunne).
 deeam, people.
 deom, back.
 deuaric (or, deubar), I said.
 deubar, (deubar, M.), you said.
 deubaric (ré), (he) said.
 deuine, a person.
 deuirig (*v.*), awake.
 deún, shut.
 Deún éaduinn, Edinburgh.
 deúr-croideac, hard-hearted.
 deúdear, nature, instinct.
 deactra, narrative, story.
 deuasig (*gen.* of deuas), clothes.
 deo, it.
 deasair (*v.*), (who) dies.
 deasla, fear.
 deasmair, in want of.
 deanair, January.
 dearraic, spring.
 dearraioe, goods.
 dear, a waterfall.
 dearpas, a bishop.
 dearnam, a want.
 deirig (*v.*), rise.
 deirt (*v.*), listen.
 deoair, a key.
 deorna, barley.
 deubán, a large potato.
 deis (*v.*), leave.
 deicteá, (deicteá), 2 sg., subj. past
 (and 2 sg. past-hab.) of deic.

deis (*v.*) find (or deis, M., deis, C., U.)
 deán (*v.*), stay; *v.n.*, -deaint.
 deac, a cause.
 deac, look; *v.n.*, -deaint.
 deas, a whistle.
 deasgail (*v.n.*), whistling.
 deas (de), during.
 deasraim, manly.
 deasrao (a), male.
 deasraioe, better (because) of it.
 deasraimn, rain.
 de, (de, deo), under.
 deic (*v.*) see.
 deoir, a possibility.
 deisil, act of attending to, minding.
 deirmeoir, a farmer.
 deica, debts.
 deioirde, a huntsman.
 deial, generous.
 deionnrao, cooling.
 deior, knowledge.
 deíunne, truth.
 deiceamair, generous.
 deias, a feast.
 deicóir, a vocabulary.
 deois, plunder.
 deóil (go), awhile.
 deollam, empty.
 deasair (*v.*), answer.
 deasra (n), an answer; *plu.*, -i.
 deuircéo, a negligent person.
 deuireas (*v.n.*), baking.
 deuim, a sound.
 deuireos, a lark.
 deuir, (deuiric), easy.
 deuir, easier.
 deab (*v.*), seize; accept, etc.
 deabar, a goat.
 deac, every.
 deaóeat, an Irishman.
 deaóeig, the Irish language.
 deaóeatac (*adj.*), Irish.
 deailim, Galway.
 dealar, a disease.
 deail, a foreigner (not a Gael).
 deao (*n.*), wind.
 deaoica, relatives.
 deapraín, (deapraín, C., U.), a boy.
 deapra, clever, brisk.
 deapraín, a complaint.

ζεαρρ, (v.), cut; v.a., ζεαρρτα.
 ζέιι, (v.), submit.
 ζια, take.
 ζιαρ, a lock.
 ζιεό, strife, tumult.
 ζιά, (oe ζ.), usually.
 ζο βείμιν, certainly, indeed.
 ζο ού, until, as far as.
 ζοίρε, nearness.
 ζορτιζ, (v.), hurt; v.n., -υζαο
 ζρείμ, a grasp, a grip.
 ζριαν (dat., ζρέιν), the sun.
 ζριανμάρ, sunny.
 ζριανμ, ill-humour.
 ζριανς, hair.
 ζυα, a shoulder.
 ζυρ (conj.), that [*vide* Notes to
 Less. 3].

ιατ, a bootlace.
 ιαρ, fish.
 ιο' (= ιο), (ις') in thy
 ι μβάρ, (αμάρ), to-morrow.
 ιμπτ, playing.
 ιμτις (v.), go.
 ι νού, yesterday.
 ι νου, to-day.
 ινγεαν, a daughter.
 ινγε, nails (of fingers or toes)
 ιννιρ (v.), tell.
 ιορ (v.), pay; (n.), paying.
 ιομαο (an), too much
 ιομαο, a place.
 ι ιομαο, instead of
 ιομαο, the same.
 ιομμα, in them.
 ιρεα, low.
 ιρεα, into.
 ιε (v.), eat; v.n., ιε.
 ιά ροίρε, a holiday.
 ιαοιρ (v.), speak; v.n., ιαοιρ.
 ια, a duck.
 ιάρι, a mare.
 ιάν (n.), a great many.
 ιαοι, a poem.
 ιάρ, middle.
 ιαρ (v.), light, kindle.
 ιάοιρ, presence.
 ιάρεα, present.
 ιεα, a flagstone.

ιεαζ (v.), throw down; place.
 ιεαν (v.), follow; v.n., -αμαίνε.
 ιεαναρ (v.), (which) follows
 ιεαρ, benefit, welfare.
 ιεα, wide, broad.
 ιεα, half of life
 ιεα-ρεα, an excuse.
 ιέις (v.), read; v.n., -εαμ
 ιέιγεαν, learning.
 ιέιγεαρ, healing, cure.
 ιέιμ (v and n), leap
 ιέιρεμαρ, lazy
 ιέι (ι ιέι) up to this place.
 ιέι, the like.
 ιιον, a net; dat plu., -αοι.
 ιιρις (v.), spell; v.n., -υζαο
 ιόν, provision, lunch
 ιον, a blackbird.
 ιουβερ (v.), (which) mentions
 ιυα (go), swift
 ιυα, a mouse.
 ιυι, a herb.
 ιύαρι, delight.

μά, if [told by indic. mood]
 μαάνα, honest
 μαοιρ(α), a dog.
 μαοαο (αζ m re), making two of
 μαοι, a stick
 μαοιρ, morning.
 μαοιρ(εαν) (v.), live(s).
 μαοιρς, woe.
 μαοιρς (m.), a change.
 ματ, slow, late.
 ματτα, a curse.
 μαρ, sea.
 μαρ, dead
 μαρ, killing, murder.
 μαρ, riding.
 μαρ (ι) to-morrow
 'mó (- an tomá), (αα μέιρ, αά
 μέιρ), how many?
 μέαρ, a finger, a toe.
 μεα, decay.
 μέιτε (gen. sing fem. of μέιτ),
 fat.
 μιμ, often.
 μιρνεμαρ, courageous.
 μοι(αν) (v.), praise(s)
 μού, quench.

μυα, loss.
 μυνέα, a neck.
 μυνέοιρ, a teacher.
 μυναρ, if not (with past).

νδ (neg), that...not; do not.
 νεαο, a nest.
 νεανός, a nettle.
 νεομα, a minute.
 [νόμιαο (C.), βυμιοε (U.)]
 νις (v.), wash.
 νόμιν, a daisy.
 νόρ, a custom.

οβαρ (n.), work.
 οβαν, sudden.
 οοαρ, hunger.
 οοε, night.
 μεαοο οοε, mid-night.
 οίρεα, a foolish woman
 οίρεμα, fitting.
 οί (v and n), drink
 οίαν, wool.
 οίαν, a professor
 οίρ, gold.
 ορ, a thumb.
 ορ, (forcau, C, U) (v), open
 ορ, arm pit
 ο ριν, (ο ροιν), since

παοιρεα (pl of παοιρ), prayers
 πιβιν, a plover.
 πιοιρ, a piper.
 ποιρ, a porch.
 πορ, Waterford
 πρ, brass
 πρεα, (prea), root
 προμ-, (prefix), principal
 पुना, a sheaf of corn
 पुन, a pound

ραο (M.), / (re).
 ραο (C U.) / (be) will go.
 ρά, saying; a sentence.
 ραο, sight.
 ρά, three months.
 ρανς, a class of pupils
 ράρ (gen., ράρ), a race.
 ρα, prosperity.
 ρεα, sixpence.
 ρεα, a star.

ρεα (gen. of ρι), a run(ning).
 ρέο, smooth, ready.
 ρέοιγεαν ιε, agrees with.
 ρέο, frosty.
 ρια, a rule.
 ρια, regular.
 βαν-ρια, a nun.
 ρι, tough.
 ριν, [oo-ριν], (re), (he) did
 ρι (v., and n.), run.
 ρο, a choice.
 ρο, a rogue.
 ρο, before.
 ρο, divide; v. a. ρο.
 ρο, some, a portion.
 ρο, a wheel.

ρο, a priest.
 ρο, kind, sort.
 ρο, riches.
 ρο, a soldier.
 ρο, sea.
 ρο, fat meat.
 ρο, world; life.
 ρο, contentment, ease.
 ρο (v.), scatter; v. n., -εαο.
 ρο, a cloud.
 ρο, frighten.
 ρο (v.), free, loosen.
 ρο (v.), separate.
 ρο (v.), (which) separates.
 ρο, a mirror.
 ρο, a story.
 ρο, a short story.
 ρο, (v.), split; v. n., -εαο.
 ρο, a student.
 ρο, a splinter, a wooden pin
 ρο, shame.
 ρο (v.), write; v. n., -εαο.
 ρο, swept.
 ρο (ar), besides.
 ρο, rye.
 ρο, a while.
 ρο, an old man.
 ρο, standing.
 ρο, a season.
 ρο, a second (of time)
 ρο, (rem), singing.
 ρο, a room

ριθ é, ρεο é, this is.
 ριολ, seed ; *dat. plu.*, ριολταιθ.
 Σιονα, the Shannon.
 ριυθαι, (*v.*), walk.
 ριλάντε, health.
 ρλεαμáιν, slippery, plausible.
 ρμαέτ, discipline.
 ρμόλας, a thrush.
 ρνάτ, thread.
 ροάρι, advantage.
 ροιμεáιν, fair weather.
 ρρεάλαθóρι, a mower.
 ρερας (*v.*), tear ; *v.a.*, -τά.
 ρυαίμνεαρ, rest.
 ρύζαν, a hay-rope.
 ρυιθ (*v.*), sit ; *v.n.*, ρυιθε.
 ρυιθ(εα)άδν, a seat.
 ρυλ ι θραθ, (ραρα φαθα), before
 long.

τάδαίμ, I come.
 τάιλλιύρι, a tailor.
 τάιμζ, came.
 ταιρ, damp.
 ταιρπεάιν, show.
 ταιτ-φείτλεáιν, honeysuckle,
 woodbine.
 ταιτη (ρέ τειρ), (it) pleased (him).
 ταιι, yonder.
 ταοθ, side.
 ταραίθ, quick.
 ταραίμν, } *past.*
 ταρτ, }
 ταρθ, a bull.
 τεάηζα, a tongue ; a language.
 τεαρ, in the south.
 τέαθ, a cord.
 τείζ, (τέριμζ, έριμζ) (*v.*), go.
 ceinteán, a fire-place.
 ceópa, a boundary.
 τιαρ, in the west.
 τιμáειι, about.
 τινncéιρ, a tinker.

τιοαριθ (ρέ), (it) will come ; (it)
 will thrive.

τιομάνυιθε, a driver.
 τιοντας, an escort.
 τιορτα, countries.
 τιορ, below.
 τόζ (*v.*), take, raise.
 τόζτα, raised.
 τοιρ, in the east.
 τοιρε, because.
 τορ, a bush.
 τορας, beginning.
 τορτ, silence.
 τραάτηόνα, evening.
 τρεαρ, third.
 τραρνα, across.
 τρεό, way, direction.
 τριαιι, a journey, a visit.
 τριοιθ (*v. and n.*), fight(ing).
 τρομ, heavy.
 τρορεαθ, fasting.
 τυαιθ, in the north.
 τυαιμν, opinion.
 τυαρ, above.
 τυιζίμ, I understand.
 τυιιλεáθ, more.
 τυιιι(εáιν) (*v.*), deserve(s).
 τυιρρε, weariness.
 τυιτιμ (*n.*), a fall ; (*v.*), I fall.

υαιζνεάς, lonely.
 υαιρ, hour ; time (*pl.*, υαιρεάητα).
 υαλας, a load.
 υαρατ, noble.
 υθαιι, an apple.
 υέτ, breast ; *gen. and plu.*, οάτα
 υιμε, on him (of clothes).
 υιτε, every.
 υιιτε, an elbow.
 υιρτε, water.
 υιρτάρ, a floor.
 υιρρα, a door-post.