Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs
PART ONE — Present Tense of First Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

Spell it correctly!
In Irish, vowels are either slender or broad, and can change the sound of nearby consonants. E and I are slender vowels, and A, O, and U are broad. Remember the following phrase in order to spell your conjugated verbs correctly if they have more than one syllable:

Broad with Broad, and Slender with Slender.
To be precise, the first vowel used in the second syllable must be of the same type (Broad or slender) as the last vowel used in the first syllable. We will demonstrate this principle below.

THE PRESENT TENSE
1st Conjugation

The root forms of 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. A few verbs which belong in this category are: rith, dún, bris, and fan. Below you will find the appropriate endings for the present tense of most 1st Conjugation verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDINGS: im, eann, imid</th>
<th>BROAD ENDINGS: aim, ann, aimid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rith</td>
<td>dún</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rithim, ritheann tú/sé/sí,</td>
<td>dúnaim, dúnann tú/sé/sí,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rithimid, ritheann sibh/siadh</td>
<td>dúnaimid, dúnann sibh/siadh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bris</td>
<td>fan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brisim, briseann tú/sé/sí,</td>
<td>fanaim, fanann tú/sé/sí,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brisimid, briseann sibh/siadh</td>
<td>fanaimid, fanann sibh/siadh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * * * Some exceptions * * * * *

Several 1st Conjugation verbs don’t follow the pattern shown above for the present tense. If the verb has a long vowel (a vowel with a ‘fada’) and ends with igh, drop igh from the spelling before adding the endings. A good example of this type of exception is léigh:

léigh + im = léim léigh + eann = léann léigh + imid = léimid
(léim, léann tú/sé/sí, léimid, léann sibh/siadh.)

A handful of 1st Conjugation verbs have a long ‘i’ sound to them without a ‘fada’ present to indicate it. A few of them like this: suigh, guigh, nigh, and luigh. For these, drop the igh, then use the endings given below. These use a set of endings normally associated with 2nd Conjugation verbs:

First Conjugation “Long-I-sound” Endings: ím, íonn, ímid
for example:
suigh + ím = suím suigh + íonn = suíonn suigh + ímid = suímid
(suím, suíonn tú/sé/sí, suímid, suíonn sibh/siadh.)
and:

nigh + ím = ním nigh + íonn = níonn nigh + ímid = nímid
(ním, níonn tú/sé/sí, nímid, níonn sibh/siadh.)
Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs

PART TWO — Present Tense of Second Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

THE PRESENT TENSE

2nd Conjugation

These verbs have two or more syllables. If they end in igh, or aigh, drop off those letters, and tack on endings from the appropriate list below. If they end in il, ir, in, or is, the second syllable is often syncopated, or condensed, before adding the appropriate ending. See below for some examples, or consult a grammar text or verb book. A few verbs which belong in this category are: éirigh, ceannaigh, eitil, freagair.

Present tense endings for 2nd Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDINGS: ím, íonn, ímid</th>
<th>BROAD ENDINGS: aím, aíonn, aímid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éirigh</td>
<td>ceannaigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éirím, éiríonn tú/sé/sí, éirímid,</td>
<td>ceannaíomh, ceannaíonn tú/sé/sí,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éiríonn sibh/siad</td>
<td>ceannaíonn sibh/siadh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eitil</td>
<td>freagair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eitlím, eitlíonn tú/sé/sí, eitlímid,</td>
<td>freagraíomh, freagraíonn tú/sé/sí,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>freagraíonn sibh/siadh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Eitil and freagair are also examples of syncopation. Eitil is shortened to “eitl” before adding the ending. Freagair gets shortened to “freagr.”)

OTHER NOTEWORTHY ITEMS ABOUT THE PRESENT TENSE:

An is the generic question particle in the present tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis.

For example: an ndúnann tú? an gceannaíonn sibh?

Nach is the negative question particle in the present tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis.

For example: nach ndúnaim? nach gceannaíonn tú?

Ní is the negative statement particle for the present tense. Adding it before the verb causes lenition.

For example: ní dhúnaim. ní cheannaímid.
Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs

PART THREE — Past Tense of First Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

Spell it correctly!

In Irish, vowels are either slender or broad, and can change the sound of nearby consonants. E and I are slender vowels, and A, O, and U are broad. Remember the following phrase in order to spell your conjugated verbs correctly if they have more than one syllable:

Broad with Broad, and Slender with Slender.

To be precise, the first vowel used in the second syllable must be of the same type (Broad or slender) as the last vowel used in the first syllable. We will demonstrate this principle below.

THE PAST TENSE
First Conjugation

The past tense is probably the easiest tense to conjugate. To form the past tense for first conjugation verbs, just follow all of the following four steps that apply to the verb you wish to conjugate, and do so in this order:

A. Start with the spelling of the root/command form;
B. Lenite the initial consonant if lenitable;
C. Add d’ before those verbs starting with vowels or fh (which is silent anyway);
D. Use the separate pronoun forms, except in the first person plural (see below).

A few verbs from this category which will illustrate the above instructions are: cuir, dún, éist, fan.

Past tense endings for 1st Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDING: eamar (1st person plural)</th>
<th>BROAD ENDING: amar (1st person plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuir</td>
<td>dún</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuir mé/tú/sé/sí, chuireamar, chuir sibh/siadh</td>
<td>dhún mé/tú/sé/sí, dhúnamar, dhún sibh/siadh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éist</td>
<td>fan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’éist mé/tú/sé/sí, d’éisteamar, d’éist sibh/siadh</td>
<td>d’fhan mé/tú/sé/sí, d’fhanamar, d’fhan sibh/siadh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other noteworthy items about the Past Tense:

Ar forms the generic question form in the past tense. Note, however, that verbs starting with d’ in this tense will drop this in question forms. For example: ar dhún tú? but ar éist sí?

Nar forms the negative question form in the past tense. Note, however, that verbs starting with d’ in this tense will drop this in negative question forms. For example: nar dhún sé? nar éist sí?

Níor forms the negative statement for the past tense. Note, however, that verbs starting with d’ in this tense will drop this in negative statement forms. For example: níor dhún mé; níor éisteamar
The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

**Spell it correctly!**

In Irish, vowels are either slender or broad, and can change the sound of nearby consonants. E and I are slender vowels, and A, O, and U are broad. Remember the following phrase in order to spell your conjugated verbs correctly if they have more than one syllable:

**Broad with Broad, and Slender with Slender.**

To be precise, the first vowel used in the second syllable must be of the same type (Broad or slender) as the last vowel used in the first syllable. We will demonstrate this principle below.

### The Past Tense

**Second Conjugation**

The past tense is probably the easiest tense to conjugate. To form the past tense for second conjugation verbs, just follow all of the following four steps that apply to the verb you wish to conjugate, and do so in this order:

A. Start with the spelling of the root/command form;
B. Lenite the initial consonant if lenitable;
C. Add d’ before those verbs starting with vowels or fh (which is silent anyway);
D. Use the separate pronoun forms, except in the first person plural (see below).

A few verbs from this category which will illustrate the above instructions are: éirigh, ceannaigh, deisigh, freagair.

Past tense endings for 2nd Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slender Ending: íomar (1st person plural)</th>
<th>Broad Ending: aíomar (1st person plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éirigh</td>
<td>ceannaigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’éirigh mé/tú/sé/sí, d’éiríomar, d’éirigh sibh/siad</td>
<td>cheannaigh mé/tú/sé/sí, cheannaíomar, cheannaigh sibh/siad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deisigh</td>
<td>freagair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dheisigh mé/tú/sé/sí, dheisíomar, dheisigh sibh/siad</td>
<td>d’fhreagair mé/tú/sé/sí, d’fhreagraíomar*, d’fhreagair sibh/siad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*demonstrates syncopation - see part two.*

Other noteworthy items about the Past Tense:

**Ar** forms the generic question form in the past tense. Note, however, that verbs starting with d’ in this tense will drop this in question forms. For example: **ar dheisigh tú?** but **ar éirigh sibh?**

**Nar** forms the negative question form in the past tense. Note, however, that verbs starting with d’ in this tense will drop this in negative question forms. For example: **nar dheisigh sé? nar éirigh sí?**

**Níor** forms the negative statement for the past tense. Note, however, that verbs starting with d’ in this tense will drop this in negative statement forms. For example: **níor dheisigh mé; níor éiríomar**
Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs

PART FIVE — Future Tense of First Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

**Spell it correctly!**
In Irish, vowels are either slender or broad, and can change the sound of nearby consonants. E and I are slender vowels, and A, O, and U are broad. Remember the following phrase in order to spell your conjugated verbs correctly if they have more than one syllable:

Broad with Broad, and Slender with Slender.
To be precise, the first vowel used in the second syllable must be of the same type (Broad or slender) as the last vowel used in the first syllable. We will demonstrate this principle below.

The Future Tense

First Conjugation

Start with the spelling of the root form of 1st Conjugation verbs; with most of these, just add the appropriate ending to make the future tense. If the verb ends with gh, drop those letters from the spelling before adding the endings. A few verbs which belong in this category are: cuir, tóg, léigh, glan.

Future tense endings for 1st Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDINGS: fídh, fímid</th>
<th>BROAD ENDINGS: fáidh, fáimid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for example:</td>
<td>for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuir</td>
<td>tóg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuirfídh mé/tú/sé/sí, cuirfímid, cuirfídh sibh/siad</td>
<td>tógfáidh mé/tú/sé/sí, tógfímid, tógfídh sibh/siad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>léigh</td>
<td>glan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>léifídh mé/tú/sé/sí, léifímid, léifídh sibh/siad</td>
<td>glanfáidh mé/tú/sé/sí, glanfímid, glanfídh sibh/siad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * * * Some exceptions * * * * *

Several 1st Conjugation verbs don’t follow the pattern shown above for the present tense. If the verb has a long vowel (a vowel with a ‘fada’) and ends with igh, drop igh from the spelling before adding the endings. A good example of this type of exception is léigh:

léigh + fídh = léifídh     léigh + fímid = léifímid (léifídh mé/tú/sé/sí, léifímid, léifídh sibh/siad.)

A handful of 1st Conjugation verbs have a long ‘i’ sound to them without a ‘fada’ present to indicate it. A few of them like this: suigh, guigh, nigh, and luigh. For these, drop the igh, then use the endings given below:

First Conjugation “Long-I-sound” Endings: ífídh, ífímid

for example:

suigh + ífídh = suífídh     suigh + ífímid = suífímid (suífídh mé/tú/sé/sí, suífímid, suífídh sibh/siad.)

and:

nigh + ífídh = nífídh     nigh + ífímid = nífímid (nífídh mé/tú/sé/sí, nífímid, nífídh sibh/siad.)

Other noteworthy items about the Future Tense:

An forms the generic question form in the future tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis.

For example: an ndúnfaidh tú? an gcuirfídh sibh?

Nach forms the negative question form in the future tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis.

For example: nach mbrísfídh sé? nach gcuirfímid?

Ní forms the negative statement for the future tense. Adding it before the verb causes lenition.

For example: ní bhrísfídh sí ní ghlánfíadh sé
Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs

PART SIX — Future Tense of Second Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

THE FUTURE TENSE
Second Conjugation

Start with the spelling of the root form of 2nd Conjugation verbs; if they end in igh, or aigh, drop off those letters, and tack on endings from the appropriate list below. If they end in il, ir, in, or is, the second syllable is often syncopated, or condensed, before adding the appropriate ending*. A few verbs which belong in this category: éirigh, ceannaigh, eitil, freagair.

Future tense endings for 2nd Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDINGS: eoidh, eoidh</th>
<th>BROAD ENDINGS: óidh, óimid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for example:</td>
<td>for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éirigh</td>
<td>ceannaigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éireoidh mé/tú/sé/sí, éireoimid, éireoidh sibh/siad</td>
<td>ceannóidh mé/tú/sé/sí, ceannóimid, ceannóidh sibh/siad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eitil</td>
<td>freagair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eitleoidh mé/tú/sé/sí, eitleoimid, eitleoidh sibh/siad</td>
<td>freagróidh mé/tú/sé/sí, freagróimid, freagróidh sibh/siad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2nd conjugation verbs whose second syllable starts with an “l” and ends with an “m” will not syncopate prior to adding enddings.

Other noteworthy items about the Future Tense:

An forms the generic question form in the future tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis.
For example: an ndeiseoidh tú? an gceannóidh sibh?

Nach forms the negative question form in the future tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis.
For example: nach mbeannóidh sé? nach gceannóimid?

Ní forms the negative statement for the future tense. Adding it before the verb causes lenition.
For example: ní mharóidh sí ní osclóidh sé
Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs

PART SEVEN — Imperfect Tense of First Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

THE IMPERFECT TENSE
First Conjugation

To form the imperfect tense for first conjugation verbs, just follow all of the following steps below that apply to the verb you wish to conjugate, and do so in this order:

A. Start with the spelling of the root/command form;
B. Lenite the initial consonant if lenitable;
C. Add d’ before those verbs starting with vowels or fh (which is silent anyway);
D. Add the appropriate ending (see below).

Imperfect tense endings for the 1st Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDINGS: inn, teá, eadh, imis, idís</th>
<th>BROAD ENDINGS: ainn, tá, adh, aimis, aidís</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rith</td>
<td>dún</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rithinn, rithteá, ritheadh sé/sí</td>
<td>dhúnainn, dhúntá, dhúnadh sé/sí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rithimis, ritheadh sibh, rithidís</td>
<td>dhúnaimis, dhúnadh sibh, dhúnaidís</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bris</td>
<td>fan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhrisinn, bhristeá, bhriseadh sé/sí</td>
<td>d’fhanaínn, d’fhantá, d’fhanaíadh sé/sí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhrisimis, bhriseadh sibh, brisidís</td>
<td>d’fhanaímis, d’fhanaíadh sibh, d’fhanaídís</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other noteworthy items about the Imperfect Tense:

An forms the generic question form in the imperfect tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis (you must “un-lenite” the initial consonant first).

For example: an mbristeá? an ndúnadh sibh?

Nach forms the negative question form in the imperfect tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis (you must “un-lenite” the initial consonant first).

For example: nach mbristeadh sé? nach ndúnaimis?

Ní forms the negative statement for the imperfect tense. No change necessary to the verb (already lenited).

For example: ní ritheadh sí  ní dhúntá
Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs

PART EIGHT — Imperfect Tense of Second Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

Spell it correctly!
In Irish, vowels are either slender or broad, and can change the sound of nearby consonants. E and I are slender vowels, and A, O, and U are broad. Remember the following phrase in order to spell your conjugated verbs correctly if they have more than one syllable:

Broad with Broad, and Slender with Slender.

To be precise, the first vowel used in the second syllable must be of the same type (Broad or slender) as the last vowel used in the first syllable. We will demonstrate this principle below.

THE IMPERFECT TENSE
Second Conjugation

To form the imperfect tense for second conjugation verbs, just follow all of the following steps below that apply to the verb you wish to conjugate, and do so in this order:

A. Start with the spelling of the root/command form;
B. Lenite the initial consonant if lenitable;
C. Add d’ before those verbs starting with vowels or fh (which is silent anyway);
D. Remove any igh or aigh endings, or;
E. Syncopate (remove vowels from) the last syllable of non-igh/aigh ending verbs;
F. Add the appropriate ending (see below).

A few verbs which belong in this category: éirigh, ceannaigh, eitil, freagair.

Imperfect tense endings for 2nd Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDINGS: ínn, íteá, íodh, ímis, ídís</th>
<th>BROAD ENDINGS: aínn, aíteá, aíodh, aímis, aídís</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>éirigh</strong></td>
<td><strong>ceannaigh</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’éirínn, d’éiritéá, d’éiríodh sé/sí</td>
<td>cheannaínn, cheannaíteá, cheannaíodh sé/sí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’éirímis, d’éiríodh sibh, d’éirídís</td>
<td>cheannaímis, cheannaíodh sibh, cheannaídís</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eitil</strong></td>
<td><strong>freagair</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’eitlínn, d’eitlíteá, d’eitlíodh sé/sí</td>
<td>d’fhreagraínn, d’fhreagraíteá, d’fhreagraíodh sé/sí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’eitlímis, d’eitlíodh sibh, d’eitlídís</td>
<td>d’fhreagraímis, d’fhreagraíodh sibh, d’fhreagraídís</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other noteworthy items about the Imperfect Tense:

An forms the generic question form in the imperfect tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis (you must “un-lenite” the initial consonant first).

For example: an gceannaíteá? an ndeisímis?

Nach forms the negative question form in the imperfect tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis (you must “un-lenite” the initial consonant first).

For example: nach gceannaíodh sé? nach ndeisíodh sibh?

Ní forms the negative statement for the imperfect tense. No change necessary to the verb (already lenited).

For example: ní cheannaíodh sí  ní dheisíteá
Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs

PART NINE — Conditional Mood of First Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

First Conjugation

To form the conditional mood for first conjugation verbs, just follow all of the following steps below that apply to the verb you wish to conjugate, and do so in this order:

A. Start with the spelling of the root/command form;
B. Lenite the initial consonant if lenitable;
C. Add d’ before those verbs starting with vowels or fh (which is silent anyway);
D. Add the appropriate ending (see below).

Conditional Mood endings for the 1st Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDINGS: finn, feá, feadh, fímis, fidís</th>
<th>BROAD ENDINGS: fáinn, fá, fadh, fáimis, fáidís</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ríth</strong></td>
<td><strong>dún</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ríthfinn, ríthfeá, ríthfeadh sé/sí</td>
<td>dhúnfáinn, dhúnfá, dhúnfadh sé/sí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ríthfímis, ríthfeadh sibh, ríthfídís</td>
<td>dhúnfáimis, dhúnfadh sibh, dhúnfaidís</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brísh</strong></td>
<td><strong>fán</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhríshfinn, bhríshfeá, bhríshfeadh sé/sí</td>
<td>d’fáinn, d’fá, d’fadh, d’fáimis, d’fáidís</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhríshfímis, bhríshfeadh sibh, bhríshfídís</td>
<td>d’fáimis, d’fándadh sibh, d’fándaidís</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other noteworthy items about the Conditional Mood:

An forms the generic question form in the imperfect tense. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis (you must “un-lenite” the initial consonant first).

For example: **an mbrisfeá? an ndúnfadh sibh?**

Nach forms the negative question form in the conditional mood. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis (you must “un-lenite” the initial consonant first).

For example: **nach mbrisfeadh sé? nach ndúnfaimís?**

Ní forms the negative statement for the conditional mood. No change necessary to the verb (already lenited).

For example: **ní ríthfeadh sí ní dhúnfá**
Conjugating Regular Irish Verbs

PART TEN — Conditional Mood of Second Conjugation

The regular verbs in Irish come in two types — 1st Conjugation and 2nd Conjugation verbs. Generally speaking, 1st Conjugation verbs have only one syllable. 2nd Conjugation verbs have two or more. It is important to remember this, as it affects the way you will conjugate the verb.

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD
Second Conjugation

To form the conditional mood for second conjugation verbs, just follow all of the following steps below that apply to the verb you wish to conjugate, and do so in this order:

A. Start with the spelling of the root/command form;
B. Lenite the initial consonant if lenitable;
C. Add d’ before those verbs starting with vowels or fh (which is silent anyway);
D. Remove any igh or aigh endings, or;
E. Syncopate (remove vowels from) the last syllable of non-igh/aigh ending verbs;
F. Add the appropriate ending (see below).

A few verbs which belong in this category: éirigh, ceannaigh, eitil, freagair.

Conditional Mood endings for 2nd Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLENDER ENDINGS: eoinn, eofá, edh, eoinnis, eoidís</th>
<th>BROAD ENDINGS: óinn, ófá, ódh, óiminis, óidís</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éirigh</td>
<td>ceannaigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’éireoinn, d’éireofá, d’éireodh sé/sí</td>
<td>cheannóinn, cheannofá, cheannódh sé/sí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’éireoimis, d’éireodh sibh, d’éireoidís</td>
<td>cheannóimis, cheannódh sibh, cheannóidís</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eitil</td>
<td>freagair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’eitleoinn, d’eitleofá, d’eitleodh sé/sí</td>
<td>d’fhreagróinn, d’fhreagrófá, d’fhreagródh sé/sí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’eitleoimis, d’eitleodh sibh, d’eitleoidís</td>
<td>d’fhreagróimis, d’fhreagródh sibh, d’fhreagróidís</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other noteworthy items about the Conditional Mood:

An forms the generic question form in the conditional mood. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis (you must “un-lenite” the initial consonant first).

For example: an gceannófá? an ndeisóimís?

Nach forms the negative question form in the conditional mood. Adding it before the verb causes eclipsis (you must “un-lenite” the initial consonant first).

For example: nach gceannódh sé? nach ndeisódh sibh?

Ní forms the negative statement for the conditional mood. No change necessary to the verb (already lenited).

For example: ní cheannódh sí ní dheiseofá