

AN DARA LEABAR GAEOILGE.

SECOND IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

EIGHTH EDITION.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Thousand.

DUBLIN:

M. H. GILL AND SON.

1886.

[*All Rights Reserved.*]

M. H. GILL AND SON, PRINTERS, DUBLIN.

INTRODUCTION.

OF ASPIRATION AND ECLIPSIS.

THE learner will be now required to master Aspiration and Eclipsis. They are the first difficulties that the student will meet in learning the Irish language, and until he understands them he can make but little progress. Aspiration and eclipsis are peculiar to the Celtic languages, but they are fully carried out only in the Irish. Aspiration in Scotch Gaelic is nearly the same as in Irish, but in all the modern books printed in the Scotch dialect of our language, eclipsis *proper** is wanting. This omission seems unaccountable, for not only was the system of Eclipsis strictly observed in all books and manuscripts of Scotch Gaelic up to the beginning of the last century, but traces of it exist even yet in the spoken dialect of the Highlands. It is unfortunate that modern Scotch Gaelic scholars have adopted this change, thus depriving their mother tongue of an innate and peculiar beauty.

Aspiration and Eclipsis, although different grammatical peculiarities, agree in this that they have the effect of making ease of utterance consistent with grammatical precision.

Dr. O'Donovan remarks that a tendency to aspiration seems to be a conspicuous characteristic of all the dialects of the Celtic, and belongs to the Irish in particular. After giving many instances of words cognate with the Latin which are aspirated in Irish, he says: "Many of the same words, and others besides, are also aspirated in several of

* Eclipsis occurs in modern Scotch Gaelic only in the case of τ eclipsed by τ , as in such phrases as *chum an t-saoghail*, to the word; *mín t-solus*, about the light.

the modern languages of Europe : as the French *moyen*, from *medium* (Irish *meádon*) ; *avoir*, from *habere* ; *mere*, from *mater* (Irish, *máttair*), &c. In Italian—*avere*, from *habere* ; *tavola*, from *tabula*, &c.

Even in English there is an occasional attempt at a softening of the sound, as, for instance, in such words as *thought*, *fraught*, &c., where the letter *g* is aspirated, and the sound made softer ; but in no language has the system of softening the sounds of the consonants been brought to greater perfection than in Irish. It is well worth the labour incurred to study the Irish Language, merely to understand the beauty of Aspiration and Eclipsis, where two things totally different and, in other languages, sometimes incompatible, namely, euphony and grammatical precision, have been brought together and so employed that the result achieved is at once philosophic and beautiful.

The mark for Aspiration used in most modern Irish printed books is a dot (·) placed over the consonant that suffers a change from its original radical sound, as in the word *moç*, *early*, in which the *c* is aspirated, and gets the sound of *ch* or *gh*. Instead of the dot over the aspirated letter some writers prefer employing the letter *h* after it, and write *mairç*, *good*, thus, *mairh*. But using an *h* instead of a dot has been objected to by our best Irish scholars, on the ground that it makes the words unnecessarily long. For instance, in writing the phrase, *Δ υεαρβραιçρεçδ*, *his brothers*, with the dot, only fifteen letters are employed ; but if the *h* be used instead of the dot, thus, *Δ υεαρβhραιçρεçhδ*, the phrase will contain nineteen letters. The dot is therefore much the shorter and neater method of indicating aspiration.

It is here necessary to remark that the term “aspiration,” as generally used for denoting the change of sound referred to, has not quite the same meaning in Irish as in English Grammar ; because aspiration, as understood in English, means the sound of the letter *h*, whereas all dotted consonants in Irish do not take the sound of *h*, some taking the sound of the English *y*, and some of *v*, and some of *w*. In some instances the sound of the dotted letter is entirely suppressed.

SOCIETY

FOR THE

Preservation of the Irish Language.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL ELECTED, ST.
PATRICK'S DAY, 1886, FOR YEAR, 1886-87.

Patron.

(Permanent).

HIS GRACE, THE MOST REV. T. W. CROKE, D.D.,
Archbishop of Cashel.

President.

RIGHT HON. THE O'CONNOR DON, P.C., D.L., M.R.I.A.

Vice-Presidents.

GENERAL W. J. SMYTHE, R.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.
RIGHT REV. JOHN MAC CARTHY, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne.
REV. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., S.F.
T.C.D.
MARSHAL MAC MAHON, Ex-Pres., French Republic.

Hon. Treasurers.

REV. M. H. CLOSE, M.A., M.R.I.A.
COUNT PLUNKETT, M.R.I.A.

Hon. Secretaries.

RICHARD J. O'DUFFY.
BRIAN O'LOONEY, M.R.I.A., F.R.H.S.

Secretary of Council.

J. J. MAC SWEENEY, R.I.A.

DUBLIN

6 MOLESWORTH STREET

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

- Ali, Mir Aulad, Professor of Oriental Languages, T.C.D.**
Anderson, Very Rev. J. A., O.S.A.
Barry, Patrick, Esq., Dublin.
Behan, Rev. John, C.O., Dublin.
Bell, Hamilton, Esq., M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S.
Blackie, John Stuart, Professor of Greek, University of Edinburgh.
Brennan, Rev. P. J., C.C., Dublin.
Clarke, Rev. M.L., C.C., Castledermott.
Close, Rev. M. H., Treasurer of the R.I.A., R.G.S.I.
Corbett, William J., Esq., M.P., Delgany, Wicklow.
Cox, M. F., Dr., M.R.I.A., M.A., L.R.C.S.I., Dublin.
D'Arbois de Jubainville, Mons. H., College de France, Paris.
Dawson, C., Esq., Dublin.
Dixon, H., Esq., Dublin.
Doherty, Wm. J., C.E., M.R.I.A.
Ernault, Mons. Emile, Paris.
Fagan, D., Esq., Dublin.
Fitzgerald, Thos., Esq., Ringsend
Fitzgerald, Most Rev. W., D.D., Bishop of Ross.
Flavin, Rev. P., C.C., Fairview.
Goodman, Rev. Jas., M.A., Professor of Irish, T.C.D.
Halligan, J., Esq., Dublin.
Hart, Chas. H., Esq., A.B., T.C.D.
Hennessy, W. M., Esq., M.R.I.A.
Hickey, Rev. Jas., C.C., Francis-st.
Kenny, J. E., Esq., M.D., M.P.
Leamy, Edmund, Esq., M.P., Waterford.
Lehane, D., Esq., Inspector, National Schools.
Lloyd, J. H., Esq., Dublin.
Lynch, Daniel, Esq., Dunleer.
MacCarthy, Justin H., Esq., M.P.
MacCarthy, Rev. B., D.D., M.R.I.A., Macroom.
MacCarthy, Wm., Esq., Dublin.
MacEniry, Major R., R.I.A., Dublin.
MacSweeney, J. J., Esq., R.I.A., Dublin.
- MacSwiney, Rev. J., S.J., 1 oehampton.**
MacTernan, Rev. S., P.P., M.R.I.A. Killasnet, Manorchamilton.
Moloney, Ml., Esq., Inspector, National Schools, Dublin.
Murray, Aneas J., Esq., Head Master, Model Schools, Cork.
O'Brien, W. B., Esq., Drumcondra.
O'Byrne, Rev. T. P., C.C., Clondalkin.
O'Byrne, Rev. L., C.C., Bray.
O'Byrne, Paul, Esq., Dublin.
O'Duffy, R. J., Esq., Dublin.
O'Farrell, Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Trenton, U.S.
O'Farrelly, J., Esq., Dublin.
O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John (Canon), P.P., M.R.I.A.
O'Hart, J., Esq., M.H.S., Ringsend.
O'Looney, Brian, M.R.I.A., F.R.H.S.
O'Meagher, J. C., Esq., M.R.I.A., Dublin.
O'Reilly, J. P., Prof., Vice-President, R.I.A.
O'Roidan, T., Esq., Ringsend.
Plunket, Count, M.R.I.A., Dublin.
Quaid, Rev. E., C.C., Dublin.
Quirke, Very Rev. W., Dean, P.P. and V.G., Cashel.
Rhys, J., M.A., Professor of Celtic Languages, University of Oxford
Roehrig, Prof., Cornell University
Rooney, T., Esq., Dublin.
Ryan, L. J., Esq., Dublin.
Ryding, F., Lic. S.D., R.C.S.E.
Schuchardt, Prof. Hugo, Styria.
Sexton, Thomas, Esq., M.P.
Sigerson, George, M.D., M. Ch. F.L.S., M.R.I.A.
Staples, Rev. Robert, C.C., Dublin
Sullivan, T. D., Right Hon. M.P., Lord Mayor.
Ward, M. J., Esq., Belfast.
Yorke, Rev. P. A., C.C., Dublin.
Zimmer, Dr. Heinrich, Prof., Sanscrit and Comparative Philology, University of Greifswald, Prussia.

With power to add.

SECOND IRISH BOOK.

PART I.

ASPIRATION.

“Aspiration” is derived from *ad-spirare*, to breathe-to. It denotes the action of the breath, by which the primary sounds of certain consonants are changed into softer related sounds. Nine of the consonants are capable of this change, viz., *b c o f s m p r t*, of these all but *f m* and *r* are *stops* of the breath, that is to say, at the end of a syllable they cause a sudden stop to the emission of the breath, or they begin a syllable with a sudden explosion thereof. But when these consonants are aspirated or breathed-to, they retain no longer their abrupt pronunciation. For instance *b*, as in *báó*, is pronounced abruptly; but when this letter is aspirated or breathed-to, as it is in *báó*, its sound becomes like that of English *w*. *f m* and *r*, though already spirants, or pronounced with an emission of the breath, are nevertheless capable of a further aspiration so as to acquire their own secondary still softer sounds. It is necessary to distinguish between aspiration of a consonant as thus described and that of a vowel. Aspiration softens a consonant, but any additional breathing-to a vowel makes it stronger and rougher.

SECTION I.

SOUNDS OF THE ASPIRATED LETTERS.

In this section the sounds of the mutable letters when aspirated will be explained, and an Exercise given on each in which the letters so affected will be shown chiefly in radical words, where they, to some extent, serve to express sounds that have no special symbols in the Irish Alphabet. In the second Section the change of sound of these letters when influenced by certain parts of speech shall be treated of.

Primary Form of the Mutable Letters.

b. c. o. f. s. m. p. s. t.

Secondary (Aspirated) Form.

ḃ ḅ ḇ ḉ ḋ ḍ ḇ ḟ ḡ

ḃ ḅ ḇ ḉ ḋ ḍ ḇ ḟ ḡ

An approximation to the sound is given at the head of each Exercise. *l*, *n*, and *r* do not admit of aspiration. Aspirated as well as unaspirated consonants generally have a broad or slender sound according as the vowel which precedes or follows them is broad or slender *a*, *o*, *u*, are *broad*, *e* and *i*, *slender* vowels.

EXERCISE I. *ḃ*.

ḃ *broad* sounds nearly like *w* in *wool*, as *bun* (*woor*), *your*. Between two *short broad* vowels it is sounded softly, much like *w* in *power*, as *ḡaḃaḡ* (*gower*), a goat

If the *broad* vowel preceding or following **b** be *long*, it gets the sound either of *w* or *v*. In Munster *v* is more generally heard.

b *slender* sounds exactly like *v*, as **bí** (*vee*), was. When *final*, **b** is usually sounded like *v*, as **ḡar**b****, rough, pronounced *gorv*.

Δḡar b , at (or with) you.	ḡar b , ¹ rough.
b í, was, were.	leab b ar, a book.
b ur, your.	lean b , ¹ a child.
oub b , black.	lib b , with you.
ḡior- b uan, steadfast.	rib b , you, ye.
ḡab b ar, a goat.	tar b , ¹ a bull.
an, the.	ḡior, true.
buan, lasting.	ré, he, it.
car b , } a friend.	ta, is, are,
car b o, }	

1. An ḡab**b**ar. 2. Tar**b** oub**b**. 3. **B**í rib**b** ḡar**b**. 4. **B**í ré oub**b**. 5. **B**í an ḡab**b**ar oub**b**. 6. **B**í leab**b**ar Δḡar**b**. 7. Ta an leab**b**ar Δḡar**b**. 8. **B**ur lean**b**. 9. Car**b** ḡior-**b**uan. 10. **B**í ḡab**b**ar Δḡar**b**.

1. The goat. 2. A black bull. 3. Ye were rough. 4. He was black. 5. The goat was black. 6. A book was at you (you had a book.)² 7. The book is at you (you have the book.)² 8. Your child. 9. A steadfast friend. 10. A goat was at you (you had a goat).²

¹ For observations on "consonants combined," as **nb** and **rb** above, see *First Book*, page 19.

² For explanation of these idioms see observations on Exercises XIV. and XV. *First Irish Book*.

OBS.—The initial letter of the second part of a compound word (if it be aspirable), suffers aspiration for the sake of euphony, as in the example above—*ῥίον-βυαν* (pronounced *feer-ooan*); *ῥίον*, *true*, and *βυαν*, *lasting*, where the *b* is aspirated, to enable the two words to be more easily united. The sounds of the aspirable letters, when initial, are shown in these Exercises by words of this class, for aspirated letters do not *begin* radical words. The rule regarding formation of compound terms will not be entered into here.

Σίβ, *you*, or *ye*, and *βυρ*, *your*, the second person *plural*, are never used for *τύ*, *thou*, and *το*, *thy*, the second person *singular*. A few *prepositional pronouns* are here introduced in which aspirated letters occur.

EXERCISE II. Ć.

Ć *broad* has always a deep guttural sound. The word *λοć*, *lough*, as generally pronounced in Ireland, will afford an example.

Ć *slender* has a smooth guttural sound, as in *κρίć*, a country, pronounced nearly like *creegh*.

Ć *slender* when *final* is pronounced very faintly, as in *τεić*, ten. These sounds are best learned by ear, as they do not now exist in English. Sometimes the slender sound of ć is almost exactly *h*.

Δćτ, but.

εΔć, a steed.

ΔμΔć, out.

ῥιδć, a raven.

ΑῤτεΔć, in.

ῥίće, twenty.

κΔοć, blind.

ῥιον-ćαριδ, a true friend

κλοć, a stone.

λΔοć, a hero.

κλοćαρνε, a stone-cutter

λοć, a lough, lake.

ćυζαμ, to me, unto me.

λυć, a mouse.

τεić, ten.

Δζαμ, at (or with me). έ, he, it.

Δζυρ, and. ιρ, is.

βειρ, bring, take. νί, not.

κυρ, put.

1. Λαος Δζυρ εαο. 2. Όειο Δζυρ ρίε.

3. Τα αν ριαο ουβ. 4. Νί εαο έ αοτ ριαο.

5. Τα αν λοο ουβ. 6. Όί αν λυο ααοο.

Κυρ αν λυο αμαο. 8. Βειρ αλοο αρτεαο

έυζαμ. 9. Ιρ αλοοαιρ έ. 10. Τα ρίορ-έαρα

Δζαμ.

1. A warrior and a steed. 2. Ten and twenty. 3. The raven is black. 4. Not a steed it (it is not a steed)¹ but a raven. 5. The lake is black. 6. The mouse was blind. 7. Put the mouse out. 8. Bring in a stone to me. 9. He is a stone-cutter.¹ 10. A true friend is with me (I have a true friend).

OBS.—Ρίορ-έαρα is a compound word; ρίορ, *true*, and έαρα, *a friend*. See observations on preceding Exercise. There are some adjectives which occasionally come before the noun (and a few which always occur before it), and which are exceptions to the general rule (see observations, Exercise I., *First Book*); these usually form with the noun a compound word *as in the present example*.

The learner will refer to Exercise XIV., *First Book*, for an explanation of prepositions joined to pronouns. In this and the preceding Exercise we have λιβ, from λε and ριβ; Δζαιβ, from Δζ and ριβ; έυζαμ, from έυμ and με; ορραιβ, from αρ and ριβ. έυζαμ is written and pronounced έυζαμ in Munster.

See observations on Exercises III. and IV. *First Book*.

EXERCISE III. ó .

ó *broad* sounds somewhat like *gh* soft, or *y* broad and guttural, as ῥαοῖ-òuine (ῥαοῖ , free, òuine , a person), a freeman, pronounced nearly *saerghuine*.

ó *slender* sounds exactly like *y* in *year*, as ῑοῖ-òilῑ (ῑοῖ , true, òilῑ , fond), sincere, pronounced *feer-yeelish*.

ó *final* is silent.

ó in the body of a word (not a compound) is *silent*.

ó in such words as buíòe (*bwee*) and cῑoíòe (*cree*), merely lengthens the sound of the preceding letters, and preserves the correct orthography, somewhat like *gh* in *mighty*, *though*, &c., in English.

ó in the first syllable of a word, if preceded by Δ or o , sounds like *i* in *vie*, or *ey* in *eye*, as $\Delta\text{ò}\Delta\text{ῑc}$ (*eyark*), a horn. The exceptions to this rule are marked with an accent thus, $\acute{\Delta}\text{ò}$, *luck* (pronounced *aw*).

$\acute{\Delta}\text{ò}$, luck.

$\Delta\text{ò}\Delta\text{ῑc}$, a horn.

$\acute{\Delta}\text{òmuo}$, timber.

buíòe , yellow.

cῑoíòe , a heart.

$\text{ῑ}\acute{\Delta}\text{ò}$, a deer.

$\text{ῑ}\Delta\text{eòilῑ}$, } Irish
 $\text{ῑ}\Delta\text{eòilῑe}$, } Gaelic.

$\text{ῑῑ}\acute{\Delta}\text{ò}$, love.

$\text{m}\Delta\text{ò}\Delta\text{ò}$, }
 $\text{m}\Delta\text{òῑ}\acute{\Delta}\text{ò}$, } a dog.

$\text{ῑ}\Delta\text{ò}\Delta\text{ῑc}$, sight.

$\text{ῑu}\acute{\Delta}\text{ò}$, red.

$\text{ῥ}\Delta\text{οῖ-òuine}$, a freeman.

beo, living, alive.

ouine, a person.

zeun, sharp.

í, she, her, it.

orraidb, on you.

raon, free, cheap.

ro, this.

treun, brave.

1. Fíad̄ azeun ad̄aric. 2. Mad̄ad̄ muad̄
azeun ead̄ buíðe. 3. Fíad̄ ouib̄ azeun fíad̄
buiðe. 4. Ad̄omuo buíðe. 5. Ad̄ azeun zrad̄.
6. Tád̄ an fíad̄ beo. 7. Ir̄ leab̄ar̄ zaeóilze
é ro. 8. Tád̄ rad̄aric zeun azeuib̄. 9. ·í ad̄
orraidb. 10. Tád̄ croíðe treun az̄ raon-ouine.

1. A deer and a horn. 2. A red dog and a
yellow steed. 3. A (black) raven and a yellow
deer. 4. Yellow timber. 5. Luck and love.
6. The deer is alive. 7. This is a Gaelic
book. 8. (There) is sharp sight with you (ye
have sharp sight). 9. Luck was on you (ye
had luck). 10. (There) is a brave heart with
a freeman (a freeman has a brave heart).

OBS.—The examples buíðe, &c., given above, afford in-
stances of the diphthongs *oi* and *uí* (with accent on *i*) which
are very seldom used.

Ad̄omuo is pronounced in Munster without the accent.

So is never employed after the noun without the article
being employed before the noun. See note 2, page 10, *First
Book*.

EXERCISE IV. *f̄*.

f̄ is not sounded, but the vowel following it
is very forcibly pronounced. *f̄* is never *final*,
and never occurs in the middle of words ex-
cept compounds.

αδοιη-ῥεοιλ (sheep- flesh), mutton.	μουc-ῥεοιλ (swine flesh) pork.
ῥεαρη-ῥιδὸ (<i>garrea</i>), a hare.	ῥεαν-ῥεαρ (<i>shonar</i>), an old man.
μαρητ-ῥεοιλ (beef- flesh), beef.	τρηυν-ῥεαρ, a brave man.
αζ, at, or with.	μαρητ, a beef.
αδοια, a sheep.	μουc, a pig.
ῥεαρ, a man.	ῥεαν, old.
ῥεοιλ, flesh, meat.	

1. ῥιδὸ αζυρ ῥεαρη-ῥιδὸ. 2. Σεαν-ῥεαρ
αζυρ τρηυν-ῥεαρ. 3. Αδοια ουβ αζυρ ῥεαρη-
ῥιδὸ ῥυαδὸ. 4. Αδοια αζυρ αδοιη-ῥεοιλ.
5. Μουc αζυρ μουc-ῥεοιλ. 6. Μαρητ αζυρ
μαρητ-ῥεοιλ. 7. ῤαβδαι βυιθε αζυρ ῥεαρη-
ῥιδὸ. 8. Ὀι ῥεαρη-ῥιδὸ αζ αν ῥεαν-ῥεαρ.
9. Λυc αζυρ ῥεαρη-ῥιδὸ. 10. Μαρητ-ῥεοιλ
αζυρ μουc-ῥεοιλ.

1. A deer and a hare. 2. An old man and
a brave man. 3. A black sheep and a red
hare. 4. A sheep and mutton. 5. A pig and
pork. 6. A beef and beef. 7. A yellow goat
and a hare. 8. A hare was with the old man
(the old man had a hare). 9. A mouse and a
hare. 10. Beef and pork.

EXERCISE V. ῤ.

ῤ *broad* and *slender*, sounds exactly like ο.

In the middle and end of words ζ̄ is quiescent, but lengthens the preceding vowel.

Δζ̄, see rule for Δὸ.

Δζ̄αιὸ (<i>eye</i>), a face.	φοιζ̄ιο, } patience.
Δμουιζ̄, outside.	φοιζ̄ιοε, }
Δρτιζ̄, inside.	λαοζ̄, a calf.
θεαζ̄ (<i>dha</i>), good.	ριζ̄, a king.
φόζ̄λυμ, learn.	ρόζ̄, pleasure.
	τιη-ζ̄ηάὸ, patriotism.

Δαα, with them. ρι, she. τih, land, country.

1. Ὀι Δη λαοζ̄ βυιὸε. 2. Τά ρέ Δρτιζ̄. 3. Ὀι ρι Δμουιζ̄. 4. Δζ̄αιὸ Δζυρ ηιοιὸε. 5. Τά θεαζ̄-ριζ̄ Δαα. 6. Τά τih-ζ̄ηάὸ Δζαιβ. 7. Φόζ̄-λυμ ζ̄Δεὸιλζε. 8. Τιη-ζ̄ηάὸ Δζυρ φοιζ̄ιο. 9. Ὀι Δὸ Δζυρ ρόζ̄ οηηαιβ. 10. Δμουιζ̄ Δζυρ Δρτιζ̄.

1. The calf was yellow. 2. He is inside. 3. She was outside. 4. Face and heart. 5. A good king is to them (they have, &c.). 6. Patriotism is to you (you have, &c.). 7. Learn Irish. 8. Patriotism and patience. 9. Luck and pleasure were on you. 10. Outside and inside.

OBS.—Δμαδ̄ and Δρτεαδ̄ (see exercise on δ̄) are used when motion to or from a place is implied; Δμουιζ̄ and Δρτιζ̄ when the object is stationary either inside or outside.

In words like ριζ̄, the final aspirated letter serves merely to preserve a fixed spelling, like *gh* in *high* or in *although*.

EXERCISE VI. ἦ.

ἦ *broad*, in the beginning of a word, is pronounced in the South like *v*, in the North and West like *w*. In the middle of words it is sounded very nasal.

ἦ *slender* always sounds like *v*. When *final*, ἦ broad or slender is usually sounded like *v*. The only difference between the sounds of ḥ and ἦ (*both dotted*) is that ἦ is generally nasal.

ἀἦδῆν (<i>avarwin</i>), only.	φολλᾶἦ, empty.
ἀνηἦ, seldom.	λάἦ, a hand.
ἀἦρο-ἦμεᾶρ, high regard.	νηοἦ, a saint.
οἶἦ, an ox.	φεᾶρἦδᾶ, firm.
φεᾶρἦδἦδἦ (<i>farooil</i>), manly.	φεἦνἦμαρ, prosperous
	ταἶἦ, earth.
ἀἦρ, on, on him.	μεᾶρ, regard.
ἀἦ, whether,	νο, or, nor.
ἀοἦ, one.	τιἦμ, dry.
ἀἦρο, high.	

1. Λᾶἦ Λᾶἦοἦρ. 2. Δοἦ Λᾶἦ ἀἦδῆν. 3. ὅἦ
 ἀἦ Λᾶἦ φολλᾶἦ. 4. ἦρ ἀνηἦ τᾶ ρᾶ φολλᾶἦ.
 5. Δἦ οἶἦ ἀζῦρ ἀἦ ταἦβ. 6. ὅἦ ἀἦρο-ἦμεᾶρ
 ἀἦρ ἀἦ νηοἦ. 7. Δἦ φολλᾶἦ νο λᾶν ἔ? 8. Δἦ
 ταἶἦ τιἦμ. 9. ἦρ φεἦνἦμαρ ἀἦ οἶνη ἔ.
 10. ἦρ φεᾶρἦδᾶ ἀζῦρ ἦρ φεᾶρἦδἦδἦ ἀἦ καἦδ ἔ.

1. A strong hand. 2. One hand only.
 3. The hand was empty. 4. (It) is seldom it is
 empty. 5. The ox and the bull. 6. (There)

was high regard on the saint. 7. Whether empty or full it (is it empty or full)? 8. The dry earth. 9. It is prosperous the man he (he is a prosperous man). 10. He is a firm and manly friend.

OBS.— $\Delta\mu\alpha\iota\lambda$ and $\mu\alpha\tau\eta$ are suffixes, like *al* in English, by which adjectives are formed from nouns.

EXERCISE VII. ρ .

ρ is exactly like *ph* or *f*.

$\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\theta$ - $\rho\eta\omicron\iota\mu\eta$ (*kadhefrinn*), breakfast (first meal).

$\lambda\omicron\eta\zeta$ - $\rho\omicron\tau$, a camp ($\lambda\omicron\eta\zeta$, a ship, hence a tent, because resembling a ship in form, and $\rho\omicron\tau$).

$\delta\alpha\eta$, in it, therein.

$\delta\alpha\eta$ $\eta\eta$, there, in that.

$\delta\alpha\eta$ $\eta\theta$, here, in this.

$\delta\alpha\eta$ $\eta\upsilon\theta$, there, yonder.

$\kappa\alpha\omicron\mu$, gentle.

$\lambda\omicron\eta\zeta$, a ship.

$\mu\acute{\omicron}\rho$, great.

$\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\theta\epsilon$, a child.

$\mu\acute{\omicron}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\delta\eta$, great pain.

$\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau$, a monster ($\upsilon\lambda\lambda$, great, and $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau$), a great serpent.

$\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau$, a reptile.

$\rho\iota\delta\eta$ pain.

$\rho\omicron\tau$, a fort.

$\rho\eta\omicron\iota\mu\eta$, a dinner, a meal.

$\eta\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\epsilon$, a supper.

$\upsilon\lambda\lambda$, great.

1. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau$ $\delta\zeta\upsilon\tau$ $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau$. 2. $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau$ $\upsilon\theta$. 3. $\upsilon\iota$ $\mu\acute{\omicron}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\delta\eta$ $\omicron\eta\mu$. 4. $\rho\iota\delta\eta$ $\delta\zeta\upsilon\tau$ $\mu\acute{\omicron}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\delta\eta$. 5. $\rho\omicron\tau$ $\delta\zeta\upsilon\tau$ $\lambda\omicron\eta\zeta$ - $\rho\omicron\tau$. 6. $\upsilon\iota$

Ἰησὺς-ῥοιτ ἀστειβ ἄνη. 7. ῥηιοινη ἀστὺρ σευο-
 ῥηιοινη. 8. ῥηιοινη ἀστὺρ ῥέιμε. 9. Cuyt
 ceuo-ῥηιοινη ἄνη ῥο. 10. Cαοιη-ῥάιῖοε.

1. A reptile and a monster. 2. A black
 monster. 3. Great pain was on me. 4. Pain,
 and a great pain. 5. A fort and a camp. 6. A
 camp was to you there (you had, &c.) 7. Din-
 ner and breakfast. 8. Dinner and supper.
 9. Put breakfast here. 10. A gentle child.

EXERCISE VIII. Š.

Š sounds exactly like *h*.

Š is never aspirated *before* b, c, v, z, m, p, t.

Š aspirate never appears at the end of any
 word, or in the middle of any word except
 compounds.

ἀῖο-ῥοιλ, a high
 school; a college.

μόη-ῥεοιλ, a main-
 sail.

ἀνίοη, up.

ἀνωδῖ, down.

ῥάστ, leave.

ῥἄη, stay.

οῖη, on me.

ῥοιλ, a school.

ῥίοη (*heos*), below.

ῥωδῖ (*hoas*), above.

τῖοη-ῥωδῖ, a deep
 sleep.

ῥεοιλ, a sail.

ῥίοη, down (see obs.)

ῥωδῖ, rest, sleep.

ῥωδῖ, up (see obs.)

τἄη, come.

τῖοη, heavy.

1. Ծի ըն իստր. 2. Ծի ըն իօր. 3. Ըստ իստր է. 4. Ըստ իօր ձո լեծծոն. 5. Ըստ ձոստր ձստր ըոն ձոն ըո իօր. 6. Ծեռն ձոնօր շստմ է ձստր ընձ ձոն ըո իստր է. 7. Ծի ըոն ձստր ձոն-ըոն ձոն. 8. Տեոլ ձստր մոն-ըեոլ. 9. Տսոն ձստր տոն-ըսոն. 10. Ծի տոն-ըսոն ոնմ.

1. He was above. 2. Ye were below. 3. Put it up. 4. Put down the book. 5. Come down (from above) and stay below here. 6. Bring it up (from below) to me and leave it above here. 7. (There) were a school and a college there. 8. A sail and a main-sail. 9. Rest and deep sleep. 10. (There) was a deep sleep on me.

OBS.— Motion from above is expressed by ձոստր, “down” (*from above*). Motion from below by ձոնօր, “up” (*from below*). See Exercise XVIII., *First Book*. A state of rest *above* is expressed by իստր, “above;” a similar state *below* is expressed by իօր, “below” (*without motion*), as shown in above Exercise. Տօր and ըստր (ր not dotted) are used to imply motion up and down (active).

EXERCISE IX. շ.

Շ also sounds like *h*.

It is faintly sounded *when final*, except when the following word begins with a vowel.

αἶδιη, a father.

βράδαη (*brawhir*), a brother.

ῥλαῖτ, a prince.

ζο βράτ, for ever: βράτ literally signifies "judgment," and hence "ζο βράτ," i.e. to (the day) of

judgment, means "for ever."

λιατ, gray.

μαιτ, good.

μάταη, a mother.

μόρη-τάριτ, great thirst.

ῥρυτ, a stream.

κεανη, a head.

κεανη-τίρη, a headland.

Είρη, Ireland.

ζαν, without

ῥύη, a sister.

ταριτ, thirst.

τινη, sick.

1. Αἶδιη μαιτ. 2. Ζαν αἶδιη νο μάταη.
3. Σιύη αζυρ βράδαη. 4. Βί αν βράδαη λιατ.
5. Τά βυρ μάταη τινη. 6. Τά μόρη-τάριτ ορη.
7. Τά ῥρυτ ανη ρο. 8. Βί κεανη-τίρη ανη.
9. Είρη ζο βράτ. 10. 1ῥ ῥλαῖτ ρευν-
μαρ é.

1. A good father. 2. Without father or mother. 3. Sister and brother. 4. The brother was gray. 5. Your mother is sick. 6. A great thirst is on me (I am very thirsty). 7. (There) is a stream here. 8. There was a headland there. 9. Ireland for ever. 10. He is a prosperous prince.

OBS.—βράδαη and ῥύη may be used for brother and sister in *religion* or as members of the same society. (See Exercise XI.) In Munster βράδαη and ῥύη are often used to signify cousins.

There is here an example of an exception to Rule regard-

ing aspiration of initial letter of second portion of a compound word. If the first part of the compound ends in υ , τ , ρ , λ , η , the second part is not aspirated if its initial letter be υ or τ , as in the word “ $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\tau\iota\rho\epsilon$ ” in above Exercise.

EXERCISE X.

This Exercise contains examples of aspirated letters nearly silent in the body of words. In some words υ and ξ are inserted merely to keep apart, without violating euphony, vowels belonging to different syllables; otherwise such vowels would run into one syllable to avoid the hiatus that would result from their standing together uncombined. This insertion of adventitious letters is frequently used in the inflections of words.

$\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon$, special.	$\kappa\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\upsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$, a merchant.
$\beta\alpha\omicron\zeta\alpha\lambda$, danger.	$\kappa\upsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\eta\epsilon$, a labourer.
$\beta\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\eta\tau$, trouble.	$\kappa\upsilon\iota\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\delta$, valiant.
$\beta\upsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\alpha\acute{\omicron}$, thankful.	$\zeta\lambda\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\delta\acute{\omicron}$, noisy, quar-
$\beta\upsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\alpha\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, thanks, gratitude.	relsome.

$\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, I, me. $\upsilon\iota\omicron\tau$, off thee (*Idiom*, to thee).

1. $\beta\upsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\alpha\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$.
2. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\beta\upsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\alpha\acute{\omicron}$ $\upsilon\iota\omicron\tau$.¹
3. $\beta\iota$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\eta\tau$ $\omicron\eta\mu$.
4. $\beta\iota$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\zeta\lambda\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\delta\acute{\omicron}$.
5. $\iota\eta$ $\kappa\upsilon\iota\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\delta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\lambda\alpha\omicron\acute{\omicron}$ $\acute{\epsilon}$.
6. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\beta\alpha\omicron\zeta\alpha\lambda$ $\alpha\eta\eta$ $\rho\omicron$.
7. $\iota\eta$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\alpha\eta$ $\kappa\upsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\acute{\epsilon}$.
8. $\beta\alpha\omicron\zeta\alpha\lambda$ $\alpha\zeta\upsilon\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\eta\tau$.
9. $\beta\upsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\alpha\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon$ $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$.
10. $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\upsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$ $\alpha\zeta\upsilon\eta$ $\kappa\upsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\eta\epsilon$.

¹ υ in $\upsilon\alpha\mu$, $\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau$, $\upsilon\iota\omicron\tau$, &c., is generally aspirated when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant. See page 37.

1. Thanks with you. 2. I am thankful to you. 3. Trouble was on me. 4. He was quarrelsome. 5. He is a valiant warrior. 6. (There) is danger here. 7. He is a good labourer. 8. Danger and trouble. 9. Special thanks with you. 10. A merchant and a husbandman.

EXERCISE XI.

This Exercise contains a few more difficult words in which two aspirate letters come together.

ԾՏԷ-ԾՃՐՐ (*cah-vaar*), a helmet (ԾՏԷ, a battle, ԾՃՐՐ, top or head).

ՇԼՕՕ-ԾՍԱԼԻՏԵ, printed (ՇԼՕՕ, type, and ԾՍԱԼ, strike).

ՎԵՏՐԻՆՃԵՐ (*dhraxwhir*), a brother (ՎԵՏՐԻՆ, real, and ԵՐԻՆՃԵՐ, a brother), a real brother, as distinguished from a brother in religion or society.

ՎԵՏՐԻՆՅՐ (*dherehyure*), a sister, a real sister.

ԼԵՃԷ-ՄՃՐԻՆ, half dead (ԼԵՃԷ and ՄՃՐԻՆ).

ԼՕԾԷՃ (*lov-ha*), rotten.

ԼՍՃՈՄՃ, precious.

ԼՍԻՆ-ՇՐԻՏ, a herb garden (ԼՍԻՆ and ՇՐԻՏ).

ՆՃՕՄԾՃ, holy.

ՆԵՃՄԵՐԻՆԵՃԷՇ (*nye-harvagh*), unprofitable (ՆԵՃՄ, *un*, and ԵՐԻՆԵՃԷՇ).

ՐՍԻՐՅՐ (*sy-vir*), rich, fertile.

ՍԾՃԼԼ-ՇՐԻՏ, an orchard, i.e., an apple garden (ՍԾՃԼԼ and ՇՐԻՏ).

βάρη, top.	λύβτα, looped, bent.
βυαίλ, strike.	λυιβ, a herb, a plant.
κατ, a battle.	μαιβ, dead.
κλοο, type, a nail.	νεαίμ (<i>un, in</i>), not (nega-
οεαιβ, real.	tive particle).
ουινε, a man, a person.	ταιιβεαδ, profitable.
ζοιτ, a garden, a field.	υβαίλ, an apple.
λεατ, half.	

1. Βί ρέ λύβτα. 2. Βί ρέ λοβτα. 3. Βί ρί
 λεατμαιβ. 4. Ουινε ναοίμτα. 5. Λεαβερ
 λυαδμαιβ. 6. Λεαβερ κλοοβυαίλτε. 7. υβαίλ
 μαίτ αζυρ υβαίλ-ζοιτ ραιόβιρ. 8. υβαίλ-
 ζοιτ αζυρ λυιβ-ζοιτ νεαίμ-ταιιβεαδ. 9. Βί
 κατ-βάρη αιρ αν λαοδ. 10. Οεαιβριύρ αζυρ
 οεαιβριάτ αιρ.

1. It was looped. 2. It was rotten. 3. She
 was half dead. 4. A holy man. 5. A precious
 book. 6. A printed book. 7. A good apple
 and a rich orchard. 8. An orchard and an
 unprofitable herb garden. 9. (There) was a
 helmet on the warrior. 10. A (real) sister
 and brother.

OBS.—A few other compounds are here shown. The
 learner will, with little difficulty, be able to pronounce them
 by attending to the foregoing Rules and Exercises on aspi-
 rates final and initial. The aspirate letters, though in some
 cases quiescent, or nearly so, are retained in spelling, since,
 if rejected, the etymology of the word would be lost, and the
 orthography unsettled and without rule.

EXERCISE XII.

THE NUMERALS UP TO TEN.

Cardinal.

ἓν, one.
 δύο, ὅα, two.
 τρεῖ, three.
 τετάρη, τεῖρε, four.
 εἰς, five.
 ἕξ, six.
 ἑπτὰ, seven.
 οὐκ, eight.
 ἔναί, nine.
 δεκά, ten.
 βῆ, cows (*plu.* of βό).
 γυναῖκα, a woman.
 βό, a cow.
 βύζιον, a shoe.
 βύζια, shoes.
 πόδι, a foot.

Ordinal.

πρῶτον, ἑνῆδεκάτη, first.
 δεύτερον, second.
 τρίτον, third.
 τέταρτον, fourth.
 πέμπτον, fifth.
 ἕκτον, sixth.
 ἑβδόμη, seventh.
 ὀκτώμη, eighth.
 ἑνάμη, ninth.
 δεκάτη, tenth.
 ἡμέρα, a day.
 γυναῖκες (*plu.* of
 γυναῖκα).
 ῥάβδον, a spade (*dat.*)
 ῥάβδος, a spade.
 ἐκεῖ, that.

1. ἓν ἡμέρα. 2. Σὺν ἐστὶν δύο. 3. Ἐνὶ ῥάβδον.
 4. Τρεῖ βύζια. 5. Τετάρη ἀγρὸν εἰς. 6.
 Τεῖρε γυναῖκες. 7. Ἐν εἰς βῆ. 8. Ἐν πρῶτον
 βιβλίον. 9. Ἐν δεύτερον πόδι. 10. Ἐν τρίτον ἡμέρα.

1. One day. 2. That is (the) two. 3. The
 two spades. 4. Three shoes. 5. Four and
 five. 6. Four women. 7. The five cows.
 8. The first book. 9. The second foot. 10.
 The third day.

1. Δον ἑνδεκάθετος. 2. Δεκάθετος. 3. Δεκατεσσαράκονταθετος. 4. Δεκαπενταετής. 5. Τρεῖς κοίται. 6. Δεκαπενταετής. 7. Δεκαεπίκαιρα. 8. Δεκαπενταετής ἑνδεκάθετος. 9. Δεκαεπίκαιρα δεκάθετος. 10. Δεκαπενταετής.

1. Eleven days. 2. Twelve days. 3. (The) fourteen. 4. The fifteenth month. 5. Twenty feet. 6. The twentieth man. 7. The two birds and the third brood. 8. The fifteenth day and the twentieth month. 9. Ten women and twenty men. 10. The twenty men.

OBS.—*θετος* (for *δεκά*) is equivalent to the English "teen" (from ten). When a number greater than ten, composed of a simple numeral and *θετος* is expressed, the noun is placed between the number and *θετος* as above.

τρεῖς, and all the multiples of *δεκά*, take the noun in the singular number.

EXERCISE XIV.

The following sentences contain only words previously used, and will form a simple and useful Exercise on the mutable letters and their sounds, as shown in the foregoing Exercises. A translation is unnecessary. All the words used are given at the end of the book.

ἀλλά, but.

μή, if.

ἀπέναντι, at thee.

πηλοῦς, a purse.

αὐτοί, they, them.

A

1. Ծի ճո Ծճմ ճչսր ճո քիճօ քսճօ.
2. Ծի ճո մճԾճօ քսճօ, ճչսր ճո Լսճ Լիճ.
3. Ծի ճո Ծճ eun Բիճօ ճչսր ճո քիճ ԾսԲ.
4. Ծճ Լճօջ ճչսր քիճ ճչճրիքիճօ.
5. ճոն սլլքիք Գմճն ճչսր քիք ԾսԲ.
6. մս ճչսր մարք, Ծճմ ճչսր ԾարԲ.
7. Ծի ճճօր-քիճ Լարք-քիճ ճչսր մսւ-
քիճ ճչճիԲ.
8. Ծի ճճԲար ճչճիԲոն քն, ճչսր Լճօջ Բիճօ.
9. միճ Բիճօճճար Լճք, ճչսր ճօ ճչսր քօջ
օրք.
10. Ծի քիԲ Բիճօճճ օիօմ.

B

1. Ըրի ճո մճԾճօ Գմճ.
2. Ծի Բսր ԼճոԲ Գրքիջ, ճչսր Բի քսճն ճր.
3. Բիքն ճճ Բիճօջ Գրքճճ ճչճոն ճոն քօ.
4. Ծի քիճ Գմսիջ, ճչսր Բի մօր-քիճն ճր.
5. Ծի ճո քճոն-քճար Լիճ.
6. Ծի մօր-ճարք օրն, ճչսր Բի Ծրօմ-քսճն ճր.
7. Ծի ճո քճար ճարԲ, ճչսր Բի ճճ-Բճար ճր.
8. Իք ճոն Բի քիճ ճր քօիլ, ճճք Ծճ քիճ ճր
ճրօ-քօիլ ճոիր.
9. Իք ԼսիԲ-ջօրք նճմճարԲճճ է, ճճք Իք
սԲճլլ-ջօրք քարԲիք է.
10. Ծի քօրք ճչսր Լոնջքօրք ճչճիԲ.

C

1. Cuir ruidh an leabhar cloò-buailte.
2. Tà baogal a'gus buadhairet ann ro rìor.
3. Bèir rìor rìce a'òaric, a'gus fàs rìce caò-
bàrr ruidh.
4. Tair anuidh cùgam, a'gus fan ann ro rìor.
5. Bèir anìor cùgam na bhòga a'gus fàs
ruidh iad.
6. Bì an lán lán, a'c' bì an rraian pollam.
7. Bì an leabhar naomh, luachair, a'gus bì
àir-meir air.
8. Bì an leabh glèòd, a'gus bì an a'òaric
lùbta.
9. Bì an clocaire caòc, a'gus an ceannuìde
leat-mairb.
10. Bì foighe a'gus ghàò a'gus an naomh.

D

1. An é an rò, no an ceatair, no an cùig?
2. Deic mhà, 'ò a' eac' veug a'gus rìce
caora.
3. Bì trì mìle eac' ann ruidh a'gus cùig céad
laòc.
4. An tair l' veug a'gus an rìce a' mì.
5. Bì naomh mhà a'gus 'ò a' leabh' veug ann.
6. Bì an veachm'ò cloc a'gus.
7. Bì ceit'ne bhòga a'gus.
8. Àomus lobta a'gus u'ball mairt.

9. Τά παύσατο ζευρ μαίτ' αζαίνν.
 10. Βί σροίθε σρόθα αζυρ αζαίθ' φερμαμίλ
 αζ αν λαοό.

E

1. Ατάιρ αζυρ μάταρ, σεαρβήνιρ αζυρ
 σεαρβράταρ.
 2. Σεαρβράταρ αζυρ βράταρ, σεαρβήνιρ
 αζυρ ρίρ.
 3. Σευθ-ρροίνν αζυρ ρροίνν αζυρ ρέιρ.
 4. Βί αν ταλαίμ μαίτ' αζυρ βί αν σριαόαιρ
 ρευνίμρ.
 5. Βί αν σεαζ-μίζ ρεαν αζυρ βί αν ρλαίτ
 σρόθα.
 6. Τά δον λοό σευζ αζυρ ρίθε ρρυτ' αζυρ
 σεαν-τίρ ανηρ.
 7. Τά ρίορ-άρα ρεαρμάε αζυρ ρίορ-βυαν
 αζαμ.
 8. Τρευν-φεαρ αζυρ ραορ-θυιρ.
 9. Μά τά τίρ-ζήνάθ' αζατ, ρόζλιμ ζαεθίλζε.
 10. 'Ειρ ζο βράτ.

SECTION II.

Euphony is the basis on which the affected sounds of the mutable consonants rest. In order to prevent the confusion which would arise from letters being changed in sound according to the ideas of euphony prevailing in different districts, and even among different

individuals, it is clear that the changes of these letters, and the positions in which they suffer change, must be regulated by some system. In showing the secondary sounds of these letters in the preceding exercises, we merely used the aspirated letters in words to which they essentially belong, and where they may be said in some sense to fill the place of additional letters like *v*, *w*, &c. We now come to treat of them in cases where the initial letter, which in one instance has its natural sound, in another instance changes that sound into a kindred one (as *b* into *v*), when influenced by certain parts of speech expressed or understood before it. The system which Irish grammarians have laid down for the regulation of these changes is contained in the following rules, which, although belonging to Grammar proper, are here given in order that the learner may fully understand this subject.

In the succeeding Exercises some inflected forms of nouns and verbs will be met with, but we shall not here enter upon declension or conjugation. All such forms will be explained as they occur; but to enter fully into the rules regarding them would, at this stage, be premature. The rules regarding gender are also held over, but the gender of each word is shown in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

RULES FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE I.

THE Article $\delta\eta$, *the*, causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *feminine* nouns in the nominative and accusative cases ; as $\beta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, a woman, $\delta\eta \beta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, the woman.

EXERCISE I.

Examples of Feminine Nouns as influenced by the Article.

<p>$\delta\eta \beta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, the woman.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \beta\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$, the life.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \beta\lambda\iota\delta\acute{\omicron}\delta\alpha\iota\eta$, the year.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \beta\acute{o}$, the cow.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota\eta$, the city.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\acute{\sigma}$, the stone.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \acute{\epsilon}\omicron\lambda\alpha\eta\eta$, the body.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota\eta\gamma\epsilon$, the sea.</p>	<p>$\delta\eta \acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\eta\eta\eta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, the win- dow.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \zeta\alpha\omicron\acute{\omicron}$, the wind.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \acute{\eta}\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\iota\eta$, the morning.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \acute{\eta}\mu\alpha\iota\zeta\omicron\epsilon\alpha\eta$, the maiden.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \acute{\eta}\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota\eta$, the mother.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \acute{\eta}\mu\eta$, the meal.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, the kiss.</p> <p>$\delta\eta \rho\eta\omicron\iota\eta\eta$, the dinner.</p>
---	--

EXERCISE II.

<p>$\delta\omicron\eta\omicron\delta$, aged.</p> <p>$\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota\acute{\tau}$, eat, spend.</p> <p>$\omicron\epsilon\delta\eta\gamma$, red.</p>	<p>$\zeta\lambda\alpha\acute{\epsilon}$, take, receive.</p> <p>$\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\iota\eta$, strong.</p> <p>$\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, fine.</p>
---	---

1. $\tau\acute{\alpha} \delta\eta \beta\epsilon\alpha\eta \delta\omicron\eta\omicron\delta$. 2. $\eta\eta \mu\alpha\iota\acute{\tau} \delta\eta \beta\lambda\iota\delta\acute{\omicron}\delta\alpha\iota\eta \acute{\iota} \rho\omicron$. 3. $\tau\acute{\alpha} \delta\eta \beta\acute{o} \omicron\epsilon\delta\eta\gamma$. 4. $\beta\acute{\iota} \delta\eta$

ἑταίρῳ μόρ. 5. Τά ἀν ἐλοῦς λυαῖμαρ. 6. Τά
 ἀν ῥαίρηζε λάιοιρ. 7. Τά ἀν ῥαοῦ ῥαρηῖ.
 8. Τά ἀν ῖνῃν ῖνῃν. 9. Τά ἀν ῖναιοιρν βρεῖζ.
 ο. Καῖτ ἀν ῥροῖνν.

1. The woman is aged. 2. This is a good year. 3. The cow is red. 4. The city was large. 5. The stone is precious. 6. The sea is strong. 7. The wind is rough. 8. The meal is fine. 9. The morning is fine. 10. Eat the dinner.

OBS.—Feminine nouns beginning with *ο* or *τ* are not influenced by the article, as ἀν *τεμε* *the fire*, the sound of *η* in ἀν being sufficiently euphonious with these letters. Beginning with *ρ*, they are not aspirated, but suffer a change which will be explained when treating of Eclipsis.

The learner will remember that *ρ* before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *ζ*, *μ*, *π*, *τ*, cannot be aspirated, as ἀν *ρρεῖλ*, *the scythe*.

RULE II.

The article causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *masculine* nouns in the genitive case singular; ἀν βαίε, the town, ἀν βαιε, of the town.

βάρσ, a bard.

βυαῖλλ, a cowboy.

καρῶλλ, a horse.

καῖτ, a battle.

εῖλῃ, a table.

ῥεαρ, a man.

ῥίον, wine.

ῥοκαῖ, a word.

μαναῖ, a monk.

ποβαῖ, a people

EXERCISE III.

*Examples of genitive case of Masculine Nouns
as influenced by the Article.*

ὁν βῆαιε, of the town.	ὁν ῥίονα, of the wine.
ὁν βῆιηο, of the bard.	ὁν ῥιη, of the man.
ὁν βυδᾶλλη, of the cowboy.	ὁν ῥοκαίε, of the word.
ὁν ἄραυίε, of the horse.	ὁν ῥηό, of the work.
ὁν ἄτα, of the battle.	ὁν ῥαυιόε, of the thief.
ὁν ἄραε, of the chest.	ὁν ῥάλα, of the bag.
ὁν ἄλαη, of the table.	ὁν ῥανηαιῖ, of the monk.
	ὁν ῥοβαίε, of the people.

EXERCISE IV.

κλαρ, craft.	μαε, a son.
οοηη, a fist.	όη, gold.
ῥλαρ, a lock.	ῥηάηο, a street.
λάν, the full.	τεαε, a house.
λοῖ, a hollow.	

1. Σηάηο ὁν βῆαιε.
2. Μαε ὁν βῆιηο.
3. Οοηη ὁν βυδᾶλλη.
4. Λοῖ ὁν ἄτα.
5. ῥλαρ ὁν ἄραε.
6. Κορ ὁν ῥιη.
7. Κλαρ ὁν ῥαυιόε.
8. Λάν ὁν ῥάλα.
9. Τεαε ὁν ῥανηαιῖ.
10. Όη ὁν ῥοβαίε.

-
1. (The) street of the town.
 2. (The) Son of the bard.
 3. (The) Fist of the cowboy.

4. (The) Hollow of the battle. 5. (The) Lock of the chest. 6. (The) Foot of the man. 7. (The) Craft of the thief. 8. (The) Full of the bag. 9. (The) House of the monk. 10. (The) Gold of the people.

OBS.—Nouns beginning with ϑ, τ, or ρ, are exceptions. (See observations on Rule I.)

RULE III.

COMPOUND WORDS.

In compound words, no matter from what parts of speech they are formed, the initial letter of the second part is aspirated, if it be of the aspirable class. Some examples have been already shown in preceding Exercises.

EXERCISE V.

Examples of Compound Words.

κλoυ-τεαδé, a bell-house.
 ϑεαδξ-óυιηε, a good-man.
 ραοι-κύ, a wolf (*wild-dog*).
 ρίοι-βυαη, steadfast.
 ρίοι-óιλιρ, sincere.
 λδοιξ-ρεοιλ, veal (*calf-flesh*).
 ρεαη-βεαη, an old woman.

* See Obs. at end of this Exercise.

ἀρο-πίξ, a monarch, a high-king.

βαιν-πίοξαν,¹ a queen (i.e., a woman-king).

βαιν-τιξερνα, a lady (i.e., a woman-lord).

βυαν-ραοζαλας, long-lived.

βυαν-ρεαρμας, persevering (*lasting-firm*).

EXERCISE VI.

ἀρρα, ancient.

Ἐιρεανν, of Ireland (genitive of Ἐιρε).

υαρλ, noble.

1. Ἀν πίξ ἀσυρ αν βαιν-πίοξαν.
2. Ἀρο-πίξ ἀσυρ βαιν-τιξερνα.
3. Βαιν-πίοξαν Ἐιρεανν.
4. Ἀν ραολ-κύ ἀσυρ αν ξερρι-φιδό.
5. Θεαξ-ὄυινε ναομήτα.
6. Τιη-ξημάο βυαν-ρεαρμας.
7. Ὀί αν ρλαίτ βυαν-ραοζαλας.
8. Κλοξ-τεας ἀρρα.
9. Τά αν βαιν-τιξερνα υαρλ.
10. Τά αν θεαξ-ὄυινε ραρόβηη.

1. The king and the queen.
2. A monarch and a lady.
3. Queen of Ireland.
4. The wolf and the hare.
5. A holy good man.
6. Persevering patriotism.
7. The prince was long-lived.
8. An ancient bell-house.
9. The lady is noble.
10. The good man is rich.

OBS.—When the first part of a compound ends in ο, τ, ρ, λ, or η, and the second begins with ο or τ, the latter is not aspirated. This Rule is entirely based on Euphony. Practice is the best guide to show when the aspirate is required to make the two words unite smoothly.

¹ βαν is a feminine prefix. It is spelled βαιν when the following vowel is slender.

EXERCISE VII.

Where the latter part of a compound word is in the genitive case no aspiration takes place. Several instances occurred in the *First Book*, and an Exercise is now given on words of this kind.

ἀλλ, a cliff.

ἀρῶ, high, loud.

κεῶ, music.

κοζαῶ, war.

κωνν, brown.

κωρ, knowledge.

ζαῖ, vapour.

ζῆς, wise.

ἰαῖον, iron.

κωρ, sea.

κωρ, fire.

κωρ, water.

κύ-κωρ (dog of the sea), a sea-dog.

κωρ-κεῶ (man of music), a musician.

κωρ-κωρ (man of knowledge), a seer, wizard.

κωζ-κωρ (calf of the sea), a seal.

κωζ-κοζαῶ, a ship of war.

κωζ-ζαῖ (boat of vapour), a steamboat.

κωρ-κωρ (work of fire), a fire-work.

κωζ-κωρ (road of iron), a railroad.

κωζ-ἀλλ (son of the cliff), an echo.

κωρ-κωρ (work of water), a water-work.

1. Κωζ κωρ κωζ-κωρ κωρ κωρ.
2. Κωζ κωρ κωζ-ζαῖ κωρ.
3. Κωζ κωρ κωζ-κοζαῶ κωρ κωρ.
4. Κωζ κωρ κωρ-κωρ κωρ.
5. Κωρ κωρ-κεῶ κωρ κωρ-κωρ.
6. Κωρ-κωρ κωρ κωρ-κωρ.
7. Κωζ κωρ κωζ-κωρ κωρ.
8. Κωρ κωζ-κοζαῶ κωρ κωρ κωζ-ζαῖ.
9. Κωζ κωρ κωζ-ἀλλ κωρ.
10. Κωζ-κωρ κωρ.

1. The railroad is here now. 2. The steamboat was full. 3. The man-of-war is empty. 4. The seer was wise. 5. The musician and the seer. 6. A fire-work and a water-work. 7. The seal was brown. 8. The man-of-war and the steamboat. 9. The echo was loud (high). 10. A black sea-dog.

RULE IV.

PROPER NAMES.

When the latter of two nouns is a proper name in the genitive case it suffers aspiration. if the article be not expressed.

EXERCISE VIII.

Διηγηρ, time.	Μιχιλ, of Michael.
ἀρχιεπισκοπος, an archbishop.	μουνητηρ, people.
βριγιου, Brigid.	πατριστικ, Patrick.
βριγιουε, of Brigid.	πετροσ, Peter.
κατιλιν, Catherine.	πετροσου, of Peter.
κορκακ, Cork.	πορτλιν, Waterford.
κορκαιζε, of Cork.	ρουιλ, an eye.
ιηγεον, a daughter.	τομασ, Thomas.
μαριε, Mary.	τομασου, of Thomas.
μιχεαλ, Michael.	τουαμ, Tuam.
	τουαμα, of Tuam.

Examples.

1. Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Ἰουάμα. 2. Διμήτριος Πάτρι-
 ραίου. 3. Ἰντζεάν Τωμαίου. 4. Βεάν Μιχίλ.
 5. Μυινην Κορκάιζε. 6. Μαδ Μάριε.
 7. Τεαδ Κατιλίν. 8. Σίιλ Βρίζοε. 9. Κατάρ
 Πουτλάιζε. 10. Καράλλ Πεδουρί.

1. Archbishop of Tuam. 2. (The) time of
 Patrick. 3. Thomas's daughter. 4. Michael's
 wife. 5. (The) people of Cork. 6. Mary's son.
 7. Catherine's house. 8. Bridget's eye. 9. (The)
 City of Waterford. 10. Peter's horse.

EXERCISE IX.

Exception.

Family names following "ο" or "υα" (de-
 scendant), and "μαδ" (son), though *always* in
 the genitive case, do not suffer aspiration, but
 after "νί" (daughter), they do.

OBS.—1. But these names suffer aspiration when "μαδ"
 means literally a "son," and "υα," an actual "grandson,"
 and not a descendant, as a member of a clan.

2. Also these names are aspirated when they follow the
 genitive case of these prefixes (νί of a descendant, μηδ of a
 son. The following Exercise shows these peculiarities.

3. These names are aspirated when they follow the geni-
 tive case of the prefix μαοι, often used after "ο" in family
 names, as Ο'μαοιλ β'ρενδου, or ζιολλα after μαδ, as μαδ
 ζιολλα Πάτριου. μαοι here signifies a *votary*, and ζιολλα
 a *disciple*, thus "the descendant of the votary of Brendan," or
 the "son of the disciple of Patrick"

Ἕβριαν, Brian.	Ἰόμναιλλ, of Daniel.
Ἕβριαν, of Brian.	Ἰαῖος, Teig, Thaddeus.
Ἰόμναιλλ, Daniel.	Ἰαῖος, of Teig.

1. Τομάρι μαε Ἰαῖος. 2. Τομάρι μαε Ἰαῖος
3. Πάτριαιε υἱά Ἕβριαν. 4. Πάτριαιε Ὀ'Ἕβριαν
5. Ἰόμναιλλ Ὀ'Connaiλλ. 6. Μαε Ἰόμναιλλ
- Ἰί Connaiλλ. 7. Τομάρι Ὀ'Ἰορμαιν. 8. Ἰεαν
- Ἰομάρι Ἰί Ἰορμαιν. 9. Μάριε Ἰί Ἕβριαν.
10. Ἰηῖεαν Μάριε Ἰί Ἕβριαν.

-
1. Thomas, son of Teig (Rule IV. and Obs. 1).
 2. Thomas Mac Teig (except.).
 3. Patrick, grandson of Brian (Rule IV. and Obs. 1).
 4. Patrick O'Brien (exception).
 5. Daniel O'Connell (exception).
 6. Son of (Rule IV.) Daniel O'Connell (Obs. 2).
 7. Thomas O'Gorman.
 8. Wife of (Rule IV.) Thomas O'Gorman.
 9. Mary O'Brien ("Ἰί," see exception).
 10. Daughter of (Rule IV.) Mary O'Brien.

OBS.—1. The learner has here some examples of family names. The prefix "O" or υἱά" signifies—1st, a "grandson" (as in Example 3, above); 2nd, a "descendant," or member of a family claiming a common ancestor (as in Examples 4 and 5). μαε signifies a "son," and is also prefixed to the name of an ancestor to form a family name. It follows the same rules as "υἱά."

2. "υἱά" and "μαε" being the prefixes for names of males, "Ἰί" (contracted for "Ἰηῖεαν," a "daughter") is used for female names, since it is clear we could not say μάριε μαε Καρτιάις (i.e., son of Καρτιάε) though used ignorantly in English.

RULE V.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants and agreeing with the nouns which they qualify are aspirated in the following instances :

1st, In the nominative and accusative singular *feminine*.

2nd, In the genitive singular *masculine*.

3rd, In the vocative singular of both genders, and in the dative.

EXERCISE X.

Examples of First Instance.

αιλλ̄ ζ̄εαλ, a white cliff.	ρ̄υννεο̄ζ̄ ρ̄ο̄ρ̄ζ̄αῑλτε,
βό̄ β̄άν, a white cow.	an open window.
β̄ρο̄ζ̄ ρ̄αῑρ̄ρ̄ῑν̄ζ̄, a wide shoe.	λέ̄ῑμ̄ μ̄ό̄ρ̄ῑ, a great leap.
κο̄ρ̄ ρ̄̄ᾱσᾱ, a long foot.	μᾱιο̄ῑο̄ῑ β̄ρ̄ε̄ά̄ζ̄, a fine morning.
κῡρ̄λε̄ ὄ̄ε̄αρ̄ῑζ̄, a red vein.	ρ̄ζ̄ῑᾱο̄ ζ̄ε̄ῡρ̄ῑ, a sharp knife.
ο̄αῑρ̄ ζ̄ᾱρ̄ιβ̄, a rugged oak.	
ο̄ρ̄ῑρ̄ε̄ο̄ζ̄ ζ̄̄λᾱρ̄, a green brier.	τῑρ̄ ρ̄ε̄ῡν̄μ̄ᾱρ̄ῑ, a prosperous country.
ρ̄ε̄ο̄ιλ̄ μ̄ᾱῑτ̄, good meat.	

EXERCISE XI.

1. Δ̄ο̄ ρ̄ε̄ο̄ιλ̄ μ̄ᾱῑτ̄.
2. Δ̄ο̄ κο̄ρ̄ ρ̄̄ᾱσᾱ μ̄ό̄ρ̄ῑ.
3. Δ̄ο̄ β̄ρο̄ζ̄ ρ̄αῑρ̄ρ̄ῑν̄ζ̄.
4. Δ̄ο̄ ο̄αῑρ̄ ζ̄ᾱρ̄ιβ̄.

5. Δη' ἴσταν ζευρ. 6. Δη βό ουβ. 7. ἴ
 μαισοιη ἀλυνη βρεδζ ι. 8. Τιρ ἴαιόβιρ
 ἴευνημαρ. 9. Διλλ ζεαλ μόρ. 10. Τά ρυη-
 νεος ἴορζαίτε δηη.

1. The good meat. 2. The long big foot.
 3. The wide shoe. 4. The rough oak. 5. The
 sharp knife. 6. The black cow. 7. It is a
 beautiful fine morning. 8. A rich prosperous
 country. 9. A great white cliff. 10. (There)
 is an open window there.

OBS.—Ο and τ are excepted if the noun ends in η, and
 sometimes before a broad vowel.

The adjective is seldom aspirated in the plural.

For the sake of Euphony the “ο” in “οδμη,” “ουιτ,” and
 other prepositional pronouns, is generally aspirated whenever
 the preceding word ends in a vowel or an aspirated conson-
 ant.—See note, page 17.

EXERCISE XII.

βάν, white.	κατ, a cat.
βεο,	σεολ, music.
βί, (<i>gen.</i>) } living.	ρυαρ, cold.
βρεαε, speckled.	μόρ, large.

Examples of Second Instance.

βαίτε μόρ, of a large town.

καιτ βριε, of a speckled cat.

καρβαίλλ βάμη, of a white horse.

σεοίλ βινη, of harmonious music.

ουίλλε μόρ, of a large leaf.

¹ See Rule I., and Obs. on ο and τ, and ρ before mutes,
 page 28.

ουινε ὀουα, of an unfortunate man.

ουινε ἴουα, of a fortunate man.

ῥάιννε βυίρε, of a yellow ring.

ῥιονα ὀειρζ, of red wine.

ῥη βί, of a living man.

ῥη μόνη, of a big man.

ῥκολαιρε ἔλιρτε, of an expert scholar.

τίξεαρνα ἑρόουα, of a valiant chieftain.

τοβαη ῥυαη, of a cold well.

υιρζε ἠνίη, of sweet water.

EXERCISE XIII.

βλαρ, taste.

εολαρ, knowledge.

κεανη, a head.

ῥῥάιο, a street.

κλυαρ, an ear.

ῥῥυαν, a bridle.

1. Σῥάιο αν βαιλε μόνη. 2. Κλυαρ καραιλλ
βάιν. 3. Λεανθ αν ῥη μόνη. 4. Εολαρ αν
ῥκολαιρε ἔλιρτε. 5. ῥυαη αν ἑοιλ βιη.
6. Βλαρ υιρζε ἠνίη. 7. Κεανη αν ουινε
μόη. 8. Υιρζε τοβαη ῥυαη. 9. 'Αὐ αν
ουινε ὀουα. 10. Σόζ αν ουινε ἴουα.

1. (The) street of the large town. 2. (The)
ear of a white horse. 3. (The) child of the
big man. 4. (The) knowledge of the expert
scholar. 5. (The) sound of the harmonious
music. 6. (The) taste of sweet water. 7. (The)
head of the big man. 8. Water of a cold well.
9. (The) luck of the unfortunate man. 10. (The)
pleasure of the fortunate man.

Exercises on the *third* instance of this Rule, nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *dative*, are held over till we come to treat of the influence of prepositions (Rule XII., page 51), which are always used with that case. Exercises on nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *vocative* are held over till we treat of the sign of that case under interjections (Rule XIII., page 53).

NOTE.—The nominative plural masculine of adjectives is often aspirated when the preceding noun ends in a consonant.

Examples.

ἄνθρωποι μέγαρα, big men.

ῥοδαῖα ἁσπόμενα, gentle words.

ἰσχυρὰ ἰσχυρὰ, healthy children.

ξηρὰ ἄνιστρα, dry floors.

RULE VI.

The following numeral adjectives cause aspiration, viz. :—The cardinal numbers ἓς (one), and δύο (two), and their compounds, and the ordinal numbers ἕνθεο, τρεῖς.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. Ἄν ἕνθεο ἴσχυρα. 2. Δύο ἰσχυρὰ. 3. Ἄν ἴσχυρα ἕνθεο. 4. Ἄν ἕνθεο ἁσπόμενα. 5. Δύο ἁσπόμενα. 6. Ἄν ἁσπόμενα ἁσπόμενα. 7. Ἄν τρεῖς ἁσπόμενα. 8. Δύο ἁσπόμενα ἁσπόμενα.

9. Δον ἴμας οὐεϋ. 10. Δη ἄεσο ἴεαρ ἀζυρ
 δη τρεαρ ἕεον.

1. The first man. 2. Two rings. 3. Eleven children. 4. The first year. 5. Twelve men. 6. Eleven horses. 7. The thirteenth month. 8. Two men and ten women. 9. Eleven sons. 10. The first man and the third woman.

The learner will refer to Exercise XII. (Section I.), on the numbers. Δον does not aspirate before ο or τ. (See Obs. on Rule I.).

RULE VII.

PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns, μο (my), οο (thy), Δ (his), cause aspiration of the initial consonants (if aspirable) of the nouns before which they are placed.

EXERCISE XV.

Examples.

Δ ἑράδαρη, his brother.	Δ ἴμυνη, his people.
μο αὐρλε, my pulse.	οο ῥάιροε, thy child.
Δ ὄορη, his fist.	οο ἴρόν, thy nose.
Δ ἴεραρον, his field.	μο τεανζα, my tongue.
Δ ἴυιλ, his blood.	μο ἑρη, my country.
οο ἴάταρη, thy mother.	

EXERCISE XVI.

When *mo* and *vo* are followed by a vowel the *o* is omitted, and an apostrophe inserted to mark its absence, also before the letter *ρ*. as *m' αἵταιρ*, my father; *m' ἡμίλ*, my blood.

οὔντα, shut.

όζ, young.

ιονῆμιον, dear.

ῥλάν, well, healthy.

1. *Μο ἡράταιρ ιονῆμιον*. 2. *Τά μ' αἵταιρ ῥλάν*. 3. *ὅι μ' ἡμίλ ῥεαρζ*. 4. *Τά δ ὄορη οὔντα*. 5. *Ὅο ῥάιροε όζ*. 6. *ὅι δ ῆμιοντιρ ραιόβιρ*. 7. *Μο ἔιρ αζυρ μο ῆμιοντιρ*. 8. *Δ αἵταιρ αζυρ δ ἡράταιρ*. 9. *ὅι μο ῥάιροε αρτιζ ἀέτ ἅι ῥο ἡράταιρ ἀμυιζ*. 10. *Μο ἔιρλε αζυρ μο ζῆράο*.

1. My dear brother. 2. My father is well. 3. My blood was red. 4. His fist is shut. 5. Thy young child. 6. His people were rich. 7. My country and my people. 8. His father and his mother. 9. My child was in, but your brother was outside. 10. My pulse and my love.

Δ (her) causes no change, except before vowels, as will be shown in Rules of Eclipsis. *Δ* (their), *αρ* (our), and *βυρ* (your), will also be treated of under Eclipsis.

For aspiration with relative pronoun, see Rule X., page 46.

8. Ἀν ῥεαρ ἄ βυαλαὸ ζο' τρον. 9. Ριαν ἄ ῥυλανζ. 10. Ἀν ὀομαρ ἄ ὀύναὸ.

1. To give thanks. 2. Thy will to do. 3. To marry an old man. 4. To put out the dog. 5. To ravage the country. 6. To shun sin. 7. To take the thief. 8. To strike the man heavily. 9. To suffer pain. 10. To shut the door.

RULE IX.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated in the perfect tense, indicative mood, active voice, and in the conditional mood of both voices. The particle ὀο is generally placed before the verb in such instances; ῥο is also used chiefly in composition with other particles as in ζυρ, νά'ρ, &c.

EXERCISE XIX.

Examples of ὀο.

ὀο βιὸεαρ, I was.

ὀο βί μέ, I was.

ὀο βιοσαρ, they were.

ὀο βυαίῤῥη, I would strike.

ὀο ἔεαννουζ ῥβ, ye bought.

ὀο ὀύν ῥέ, he shut.

ὀ' ῥόζλυμ ῥέ, he learned.

ὀο ζηάουζ ῥέ, he loved.

¹ The learner will remember that ζο before an adjective forms an adverb. See observations at foot of Exercise XIV., *First Book*.

- ὡο ἠαῖτ ῥέ, he forgave.
 ὡο ῥόγ ῥέ, he kissed.
 ὡο ῥῖῦβελῥαῖνν, I would walk.
 ὡο ἔανγασαῖ, they came.
 ὡο ἔῖοεῥά, thou wouldst come.
 ὡο ἔυγ ῥέ, he gave.

EXERCISE XX.

αῖῥγῖοσ, silver, money. λεατ, with thee.
 ὡῖῖβ, to them. ἔύ, thee.

1. Ὠο ῥόγ ῥέ ἔ. 2. Ὠο ἠαῖτ ῥέ ὡῖῖβ.
 3. Ὠο ἔανγασαῖ αῖνν. 4. ῥῖῦβελῥαῖνν
 λεατ. 5. ἔυγ ῥέ αῖῥγῖοσ ὡῖῖβ. 6. Ὠο ἔῖοεῥά
 αῖνν. 7. Ὠο ῥῖάῖῖῥ ῥέ α ἔῖῖ. 8. Ὠ' ῥόγ
 ῥῖῖῖ ῥέ ῥαεῖῖῖῥε. 9. Ὠο ἔεαννῖῖῥ ῥῖῖ
 λεαβαῖ. 10. Ὠο βυαῖῥῖνν ἔύ.

1. He kissed him. 2. He forgave (to) them.
 3. They came there. 4. I would walk with
 thee. 5. He gave money to them. 6. Thou
 wouldst come here. 7. He loved his country.
 8. He learned Irish. 9. Ye bought a book
 10. I would strike thee.

OBS.—When the pronoun is expressed as in the above instance, ὡο βῖ μέ, and in all the Examples hitherto used in these books, the verb is in the analytic form of conjugation and does not change in person or number. When the pronoun is not expressed, but is included in the form of a verb, as in the above instance, ὡο ἔανγασαῖ, the verb is in the synthetic form, and changes in person and number. This remark is made here to account for the verbs hitherto used not having changed in person or number.

The sign $\sigma\sigma$ is often omitted, as in some of the above Examples. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ (τ dotted) is the accusative case of $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ (thou); $\acute{\epsilon}$ of $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, he; $\iota\omega\omega$ of $\rho\iota\omega\omega$, we; $\iota\beta$ of $\rho\iota\beta$, you; $\iota\Delta\sigma$ of $\rho\iota\Delta\sigma$, they. These forms are often used as nominatives with the verb η . See Obs., page 17, *First Book*.

EXERCISE XXI.

Examples of $\rho\sigma$.

$\rho\sigma$ enters into the composition of the following particles which precede the perfect tense of verbs. It causes aspiration of the initial following it.

- $\Delta\eta$, whether (in past time), compounded of $\Delta\eta$ and $\rho\sigma$.
 $\zeta\eta\eta$, that (in past time), compounded of $\zeta\sigma$ and $\rho\sigma$.
 $\mu\omega\omega\Delta\eta$, unless (in past time), compounded of $\mu\omega\omega\Delta$ and $\rho\sigma$.
 $\eta\acute{\alpha}'\eta$ — $\eta\Delta\acute{\alpha}\Delta\eta$, which not—that not (in time past), compounded of $\eta\Delta\acute{\alpha}$ and $\rho\sigma$.
 $\eta\Delta\acute{\alpha}\Delta\eta$ (interrogative), $\eta\Delta\acute{\alpha}$ and $\Delta\eta$, did not, whether not.
 $\eta\iota\sigma\eta$, not (in past time) compounded of $\eta\iota$ and $\rho\sigma$.
 $\Delta\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\Delta\iota\lambda$ $\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}$ (whether) struck I.
 $\zeta\eta\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\Delta\iota\lambda$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$, that you struck.
 $\mu\omega\omega\Delta\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\Delta\iota\lambda$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, if he did not strike (unless he struck).
 $\eta\Delta\acute{\alpha}\Delta\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\Delta\iota\lambda$ $\rho\iota\omega\omega$ } that we did not strike.
 $\eta\acute{\alpha}'\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\Delta\iota\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma$ $\rho\iota\omega\omega$ } that we may not strike.

EXERCISE XXII.

Δη τέ, he who.	φοιλλήξειε, I showed.
βεαννυίζ, bless.	ῥευη, cease.
βυαλειε, I struck.	εταμικ, came.

1. Δη βυαλειε ? 2. Νιορ εταμικ ρε.
 3. Μυαρη φοιλλήξειε. 4. Δη βυαιλ τυ ε ?
 5. Νιορ βεαννυίζ τυ με. 6. Νιορ ρευη ρηη.
 7. Δη οορη ραεαρη ουν με. 8. Λεαβαρη
 ραεαρη ετυ ρε. 9. Δη τε ραεαρη ζηαδουιζ με.
 10. Ναη εαρηε ρε ριορ ε.

1. Did I strike ? 2. He came not. 3. If I
 have not shown. 4. Did you strike him ?
 5. You did not bless me. 6. We did not cease.
 7. The door which I did not shut. 8. A book
 which he did not give. 9. He whom (the in-
 dividual) I did not love. 10. That he may
 not put it down.

RULE X.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated after *νί*, *νο*, *not* ; *μά*, *if* ; *μαρ*, *as* ; *ρῦλ*, *before* ; and after the relative pronoun *Δ*, *who*, *which* (sometimes *οο*), whether expressed or understood.

NOTE.—The relative pronoun *Δ* causes eclipsis (see page 63) when a preposition goes before it, but in the perfect tense the participle *ηο* is joined to it, and aspiration takes place (even with a preposition), except in some irregular verbs. (See Rule 5, Eclipsis, page 62).

EXERCISE XXIII.

Examples.

ní béirò ré, he will not be.	Δ μέλλω ιβ, ¹ who deceives you.
Δ άιλλω ε, who loses it.	μά πόρων tú, if you marry.
Δ όευνω ε, who does it.	μά ίρωιων tú, if you think.
ωω ίωιλιγωω με, as I show.	Δ ίρωι, who thought. ρω ένωω, before I came.
ní ίωι ré, he is not.	
Δ ξιόωιξ ιων, ¹ who loved us.	

EXERCISE XXIV.

Δ, his, her, its. ωω ιω, so, as that.

1. Ní béirò ré ζω βιόω. 2. Δω τέ Δ άιλλω ων άω. 3. Μά ίρωιων tú ωω ιω. 4. Ιρ é ιω μέλλω με. 5. Δω τέ ωο ξιόωιξ ιω.¹ 6. Ní ίωι ré άω ιω άωι. 7. Ιρ é νεω Δ όευνω άω. 8. Μά πόρων tú ιωωω. 9. Δ άιλλω ίλιωτε. 10. Μω ίωιλιωω ρω ένωω.

1. It will not be for ever. 2. He who loses the battle. 3. If you think so. 4. It is that

¹ In the spoken language ιωω and ιβ are more frequently used, but the forms ιωω and ιβ are more correct in this case.

(which) deceives me. 5. The individual who loved us. 6. He is not here now. 7. It is might which makes right. 8. If you marry an old man. 9. Who lost his health. 10. As I showed before I came.

OBS.— $\sigma\omicron$ is frequently used before the perfect tense with the force of a relative pronoun, but Δ is also written before it, as in Examples above.

The learner should distinguish between the following words:— $\sigma\omicron$, thy (a possessive pronoun), $\sigma\omicron$, used as a relative, $\sigma\omicron$, to (sign of infinitive), $\sigma\omicron$, particle before certain tenses), $\sigma\omicron$, to (prep.), $\sigma\acute{\omicron}$, two, $\sigma\acute{\omicron}$ (prefix), $\sigma\acute{\omicron}$, to him (prepositional pronoun).

And between these:— Δ , his, her, or their (possessive pronoun), Δ , who, which (relative), Δ , to (sign of infinitive), Δ , \omicron (sign of vocative case), Δ , ι , in (prep.)

These will be distinguished by their position and the context.

RULE XI.

The particles $\Delta\eta$, very; $\mu\acute{\omicron}$, too, exceedingly; $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$, very, excessively, which are chiefly used as prefixes to adjectives, cause aspiration.

There are many particles, such as $\Delta\eta$, corresponding to *in* or *un*, $\Delta\check{\tau}$, corresponding to *re*, $\eta\epsilon\Delta\eta$, to *in* or *un*, &c., which cause aspiration; but as these may be considered as forming compounds in each case with the word they precede, it is not necessary to give much attention to them here.

EXERCISE XXV.

Examples.

ἀν-ἄνεός, very fine.

ἀν-ἄριστός, very good.

ἀν-ἰσχύς, misery; ἀν (negative, *un*), and ἰσχύς, happiness.

ἀτ-ἠεοῦσις, revive; ἀτ (*re*), and ἠεοῦσις, animate.

ὀό-βευραδός, ill-mannered.

ὀόδος, loss, harm.

ὀό-ἔνεστα (hard to be done), impossible.

ὀό-ἴσθησις (hard to be seen), invisible.

νεῆμι-ἄνομιος, unmerciful.

ῥό-βραχύς, exceedingly small.

ῥό-μέγας, too large.

ῥό-ἡλικίον, very old, too old.

ῥό-ἄσπετος, too hot.

ῥάμι-ἁρμονίον, most harmonious.

ῥάμι-ἄσπαστος, very wise.

ῥάμι-ἄριστος, excellent.

ῥό-βευραδός, well-mannered.

ῥόδος, profit.

ῥό-ἔνεστα (easy to be done), possible.

ῥό-ἴσθησις (easy to be seen), visible.

NOTE.—An *i* is generally inserted in spelling these prefixes, when the first vowel of the word following is slender. This shall be explained in its proper place, but for the present the attention of the learner need not be given to it.

EXERCISE XXVI.

βαίρειο, a hat.

céirio, a trade.

céirioe, of a trade.

ιον-οευντα, fit to be done, practicable

ράριζαδò, oppression, fatigue.

ρεινν, sing.

1. Βί ρέ αν-βρεάζ. 2. Βί α βαίρειο ρό-
βεαζ υó. 3. Σοcαρι αζυρ υócαρι να céirioe.
4. Σó-ρειριοναc αζυρ υó-ρειριοναc. 5. Τά
ρέ ρó-οευντα αζυρ ιον-οευντα. 6. Δτβεο-
υιζ αν ζαευιλζε. 7. Σóζ αζυρ αν-ρόζ
8. Αν-ρόζ αζυρ ράριζαδò. 9. Οο ρεινν ρί ζο
ράρ-βιnn. 10. Ιρ ράρ-μδαίτ αν ρεαρ é.

-
1. It was very fine. 2. His hat was too
small for him. 3. (The) profit and loss of the
trade. 4. Visible and invisible. 5. It is pos-
sible and practicable. 6. Revive the Gaelic.
7. Happiness and misery. 8. Misery and
oppression. 9. She sang most harmoniously.
10. He is an excellent man.

OBS.—Σó and υó are here used; υó is the opposite of ρó.
They are used before nouns, adjectives, and participles,
and sometimes are entirely incorporated in the word.

Before nouns and adjectives υó equals *ill*, ρó the oppo-
site.

Before participles υó implies difficulty; ρó, ease; ιον,
fitness.

RULE XII.

(a.) The prepositions $\delta\eta$, on ; $\upsilon\epsilon$, of, or off ; $\upsilon\omicron$, to ; $\underbrace{\text{ῥ}\delta\omicron\iota}_{\text{or } \text{ῥ}\delta}$, under ; $\iota\omicron\eta$, between ; $\mu\delta\eta$, like to, as ; $\acute{\omicron}$, from ; $\tau\delta\eta$, over ; $\tau\eta\epsilon$, through ; $\upsilon\mu$, about, cause aspiration of the initial of all nouns following them (if aspirable). The adjective accompanying a feminine noun in such case is aspirated.

(b.) When the article accompanies a noun, the preposition going before generally causes eclipsis of the initial of the noun in the singular number, except $\upsilon\epsilon$ and $\upsilon\omicron$, which in such case cause aspiration.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Examples.

$\delta\eta$ $\mu\upsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, on top, at the summit.

$\upsilon\epsilon$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$, from top or head.

$\upsilon\epsilon$ $\beta\eta\acute{\iota}\zeta$, because.

$\upsilon\omicron$ $\acute{\omicron}\rho\eta$, to a body.

$\upsilon\omicron$ $\text{Ἰ}\acute{\omicron}\delta$, to God.

$\underbrace{\text{ῥ}\delta\omicron\iota}_{\text{ῥ}\delta}$ $\mu\epsilon\delta\eta$, in (literally "under") esteem.

$\underbrace{\text{ῥ}\delta}_{\text{ῥ}\delta}$ $\tau\upsilon\delta\eta\mu$,¹ in the direction of.

$\iota\omicron\eta$ $\underbrace{\text{ῥ}\epsilon\delta\eta\delta\iota\beta}$, among men.

$\mu\delta\eta$ $\zeta\epsilon\delta\lambda\lambda$, as a promise, because.

$\mu\delta\eta$ $\mu\delta\zeta\alpha\delta\acute{\omicron}$, like to, or as mocking.

$\acute{\omicron}$ $\acute{\omicron}\rho\delta\alpha\eta$, from a tree.

$\acute{\omicron}$ $\underbrace{\text{ῥ}\epsilon\delta\eta}$, from a man.

$\tau\delta\eta$ $\rho\upsilon\eta$, over a lip.

$\tau\eta\epsilon$ $\tau\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ (through), on fire.

¹ $\underbrace{\text{ῥ}\delta}_{\text{ῥ}\delta}$ $\tau\upsilon\delta\eta\mu$ is used idiomatically for *towards*, or *in the direction of*; $\tau\upsilon\delta\eta\mu$ means a *guess*, or *conjecture*.

OBS.—There are a few exceptions to above Rule, which occur for the most part in adverbial expressions; as, *ἀπὸ τοῦ πρωῖνου*, in the morning; *ὅθεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμαδῆ*, from this out; *ἀπὸ τοῦ τόπου*, on the spot, immediately.

Ἐξ, without, will have either primary or aspirated form, according to the taste of the speaker. *Ἐξ, ἀπὸ, ἔξ, ἐξ, ὅθεν*, do not cause aspiration.

A few simple prepositions eclipse, as shown, page 62.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

<i>βέριον</i> , will be.	<i>μηδίοις</i> (<i>dat. pl.</i>) women.
<i>βοῦτ</i> , poor.	<i>ρεσπέρδος</i> , a shamrock.
<i>κρῆνον</i> , of a tree.	<i>ῥῆματα</i> , health.
<i>λαβρῶν</i> (<i>hab.</i>) speaks	<i>τίξ</i> , of a house.

1. Ὁ κρῆνον ἔξ κρῆνον. 2. ἵσθι ῥεσπέρδος ἀπὸ τοῦ βέριον. 3. Ἀπὸ τοῦ πρωῖνου ἔξ κρῆνον. 4. Ὁ κρῆνον βοῦτ. 5. Ὅθεν βέριον ἔξ λαβρῶν ῥε. 6. Κεῖνι ῥεσπέρδος ἀπὸ τοῦ βέριον. 7. ῥεσπέρδος ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥεματα. 8. βέριον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔξ κρῆνον. 9. Ὅθεν βέριον ἀπὸ τοῦ κρῆνον. 10. Ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔξ κρῆνον ἀπὸ τοῦ τίξ.

1. From tree to tree. 2. Between men and women. 3. On a fine morning. 4. From a poor man. 5. Because (that) he speaks. 6. Put a shamrock in your hat. 7. Towards your health. 8. The Gaelic will be yet in esteem. 9. From the top of the tree. 10. On the top of the house.

1 See observations on Rule XII. for exceptions.

EXERCISE XXIX.

On *ve*, *vo*, *zan*, and *ioi*.

mapb, dead.

mnadai, *dat.* of bean, a woman.

1. *Vo'n¹ corp mapb.* 2. *Vo'n b¹ale mo¹.*
 3. *Vo'n vorar².* 4. *Vo'n² Tigeardna.* 5. *Zan*
an teine. 6. *Zan an³ fear.* 7. *ioi an³ crann*
asur an teine. 8. *Vo'n mullac³ dro.* 9. *Ve'n*
b³ari. 10. *ioi an fear asur an bean.*

1. To the dead body. 2. To the large town.
 3. To the door. 4. To the Lord. 5. Without
 the fire. 6. Without the man. 7. Between
 the tree and the fire. 8. To the lofty summit.
 9. Off the top. 10. Between the man and the
 woman.

RULE XIII.

The interjection *Δ*, sign of the *vocative* case, always causes aspiration both in singular and plural of nouns and singular number of adjectives.

¹The *Δ* of the article is left out after the vowel of the preposition.

²See observations on Rule I. concerning nouns with *o* or *v*. Nouns beginning with *r* are eclipsed.

³*Zan*, with or without the article, causes no change in the initials of nouns. *ioi* causes no change in the singular number.

EXERCISE XXX.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Δ βεαν, O woman. | Δ ζηράδ, O love. |
| Δ έλδάδαινε, O coward. | Δ ηνά, O women. |
| Δ όδοινε, O people. | Δ ημυινε όίλιρ, O dear |
| Δ όεαρβηράτδαιρ, O | Mary. |
| brother. | Δ ηάιροε βίγ, O little |
| Δ Όιδά ηόίη, O Great | child. |
| God. | Δ ηεαηήη ηονα, O for- |
| Δ όυινε όονα, O un- | fortunate old man. |
| fortunate man. | Δ Τίζεαρηνα, O Lord. |
| Δ ηη, O man. | |

EXERCISE XXXI.

είβ, of a bosom.

είβ, a bosom.

εί, just.

ζή (voc.), bright.

είλε, noble (*plu.* of εηαλ).

1. Δ ζηράδ ζή μο έηοίθε. 2. Δ έαηα
 όίλιρ. 3. Δ όεαρβηράτδαιρ μο είβ. 4. Δ
 όυινε εί. 5. Δ έηλε μο έηοίθε. 6. Δ
 ηη ηάιτ. 7. Δ ηεαη-ηη όίλιρ. 8. Δ ηνά
 ηονα. 9. Δ βεαν εηαλ¹ ηάιτ, 10. Δ όδοινε
 εηλε.¹

1. O bright love of my heart. 2. O dear
 friend. 3. O brother of my bosom. 4. Honest

¹ βεαν εηαλ, a noble or gentle woman, a lady; όυινε
 εηαλ, a noble man, a gentleman. Plural, όδοινε εηλε,
 and ηνά εηλε.

man. 5. O pulse of my heart. 6. Good man.
7. O dear old man. 8. O fortunate women.
9. Good lady. 10. Gentlemen.

The foregoing Rules contain all the instances in which there can be any grammatical necessity for aspiration, and the learner has now mastered in these thirteen Rules the most difficult feature of the Irish language.

PART II.

ECLIPSIS.

In eclipsis the sound of certain initial consonants is changed in certain cases by the influence of the preceding word into that of a kindred letter, which is more easily sounded under the circumstances, and which, for the sake of euphony, is substituted for it. This letter is now generally written before the letter of which it eclipses or suppresses the sound, and is separated from it by a hyphen, thus : *áir m-báid*, *our boat*. This system, though giving the words something of a crowded appearance, is to be preferred to that adopted by the Welsh and Manx, who change the initial letter both for aspiration and eclipsis, thus destroying the radical initial of the word, and rendering it unrecognisable.

The difficulty of eclipsis is entirely on the surface, and the learner will soon notice that it

enables words in certain positions to be sounded more easily than if their initials were left in their radical state. Thus *m* after *ρ* in *ἀρ μάο*, which is the sound of the phrase given above—*ἀρ m-βάο*—is more easily sounded than if the initial *β* had been retained, as *ἀρ βάο*. The sound of *β* is lost, but to remove the letter would lead to great confusion.

The following Rules contain the whole system of eclipsis as laid down by grammarians. Though, of course, based on euphony, eclipsis does not (like aspiration) take place in any instance in words uninfluenced by certain others, being governed either by rules of grammar, or by the position of the influenced word. All consonants can be eclipsed except the four liquids, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, and *ρ*. The letters which are employed to eclipse others are *β*, *ο*, *ζ*, *μ*, *ν*, *τ*. and the aspirated *β*.

Table of Eclipsed Letters.

μ eclipses *β*, as *αρ m-βάο*, our boat, pronounced as if *αρ μάο* (*or mawdh*).

ζ eclipses *κ*, as *αρ ζ-κεαρτ*, our right, pronounced as if *αρ ζεαρτ* (*or garth*).

ν eclipses *ο*, as *βυρ ν-οοιδαρ*, your door, pronounced as if *βυρ νοιουρ* (*wur nurus*).

β eclipses *ρ*, as *βυρ β-ράιροε*, your child, pronounced as if *βυρ βάιροε* (*wur bawishthe*).

ο eclipses *τ*, as *Δ ο-τίη*, their country, pronounced as if *Δ οίη* (*a dheer*).

ḃ eclipses ʀ, as ḃ ʀ-ʀuīl, their blood, pronounced as if ḃ ʀuīl (*a will*).

ḡ eclipses ʃ, as ḡ nʃḡḃḡʀ, their goat, pronounced as if ḡ nʃḡḃḡʀ.

ʈ eclipses ʀ, as ḡn ʈ-ʀlḡʈ, the rod, pronounced as if ḡn ʈlḡʈ.

Here it is seen that the radical initial of each of the eight nouns given above takes the sound of the letter by which it is eclipsed, and which unites more harmoniously with the preceding consonant.

The last three instances shown above are peculiar. In the case of ʀ eclipsed by ḃ we have an aspirate letter (equivalent to *v* or *w*) eclipsing a radical.

In the case of nʃ, n does not, properly speaking, eclipse ʃ, but the two letters form one sound (which has been shown in the *First Book*, note on Exercise XII.), and which, when initial is best learned from an Irish speaker. These letters are not separated by a hyphen.

The letter ʀ is eclipsed by ʈ, but only in nouns influenced by the article ḡn. (See Rule VII).

RULE I.

Eclipsis takes place after the possessive pronouns ḡn, our ; ʃuʀ, your ; ḡ, their.

EXERCISE I.

βηυτε, broken.

υόδαρ, hope.

αρηαις, a rock.

1. Δι υ-ταλαμ. 2. Ύι Δ η-υόδαρ λάιοιη
 3. Τα βυη β-ράιροε τινη. 4. Νί ρυιλ βυη
 ζ-αρηα Δηη ρο. 5. Τα Δ β-ρεαρηαηη ζλαρ.
 6. Ύι Δ ηγεαλλ αιντε. 7. Τα Δη η-βυαδ-
 αηητ τηοη. 8. Τα Δη ηρλάηηηη ηαιτ. 9. Τα
 Δη η-βάσ βηυτε λε αρηαις. 10. Δ υ-τήη
 αζυη Δ ηυηητηη.

-
1. Our land. 2. Their hope was strong.
 3. Your child is sick. 4. Your friend is not
 here. 5. Their field is green. 6. Their pro-
 mise was sure. 7. Our trouble is heavy.
 8. Our health is good. 9. Our boat is broken
 by a rock. 10. Their country and their
 people
-

RULE II.

Eclipsis takes place in the genitive plural
 of nouns when the article is expressed.

The adjective accompanying the noun in this case is some-
 times eclipsed, but this is not necessary.

¹ Nouns beginning with ρ form an exception to above
 Rules. (See Rule VII., page 65, for eclipsis of initial ρ).

EXERCISE II.

Examples.

να m-βάτο, of the boats. να ηγεαλλ, of the pro-
 να m-βάρτο, of the bards. mises.
 να m-βεαδ, of the bees. να ηγορη, of the fields
 να m-βό, of the cows. να b-παίροεαδ, of the
 να ζ-αεαρη, of the hens. children.
 να η-οάν, of the poems. να ο-τονη, of the
 να β-φιλεαδ, of the poets. waves.

EXERCISE III.

βλάτ, a blossom.	νόρ, a habit.
κοζαρη, a whisper.	υβ, an egg.
φυαημ, a sound.	υιβε, eggs.
μη, honey.	

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Μη να m-βεαδ. | 2. Ζορη να m-βό |
| 3. βλάτ να ηγορη. | 4. φιλιεαδ να β-φιλεαδ. |
| 5. φυαημ να ο-τονη. | 6. νόρ να b-παίροεαδ. |
| 7. υιβε να ζ-αεαρη. | 8. Κοζαρη να η-οάν. |
| 9. βλάτ να ζ-αεαρη. | 10. φιλιεαδ να η-οάν. |

1. Honey of the bees.¹ 2. (The) field of the
 cows. 3. (The) blossom of the fields. 4. Prince
 of the poets. 5. (The) sound of the waves.
 6. (The) habit of the children. 7. (The) eggs
 of the hens. 8. (The) whispering of the streams.
 9. (The) blossom of the trees. 10. (The) book
 of the poems.

¹ See note, page 29.

RULE III.

The prepositions $\Delta\zeta$, at ; $\Delta\eta$, on ; $\Delta\eta\eta$ (or η), in ; $\Delta\rho$, out of ; $\rho\Delta\omicron$ or $\rho\Delta$, under ; $\zeta\upsilon\rho$, towards ; $\lambda\epsilon\eta$, with ; $\mu\Delta\eta$, like, as ; $\acute{\omicron}$, from ; $\tau\Delta\eta$, over ; $\tau\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\eta\epsilon\Delta\rho$, through ; $\upsilon\mu$, about ; when followed by the article, cause eclipsis of the initials of nouns in the singular number only. The adjective is generally aspirated in such instances when qualifying a feminine noun.

EXERCISE IV.

Examples.

- $\Delta\zeta$ $\Delta\eta$ m - $\beta\alpha\iota\eta$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, at the wedding.
 $\Delta\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ υ - $\tau\Delta\lambda\Delta\eta$, on the earth.
 $\Delta\eta\eta$ (or η) $\Delta\eta$ τ - $\rho\Delta\omicron\zeta\Delta\lambda$, in the world.
 $\Delta\rho$ $\Delta\eta$ ζ - $\omicron\eta\eta$, out of the cauldron.
 $\rho\Delta\omicron$ $\Delta\eta$ b - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, under the pain.
 $\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\Delta\eta$ m - $\beta\alpha\iota\epsilon$, to the town.
 $\lambda\epsilon\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ ζ - $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\Delta\eta$, with the sword.
 $\mu\Delta\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ ζ - $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\eta\Delta$, as the same, likewise.
 $\acute{\omicron}$ ' η $\eta\zeta\omicron\eta$, from the field.
 $\tau\Delta\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ b - $\rho\Delta\eta\zeta$, over the sea.
 $\tau\eta\epsilon$ 'n or
 $\tau\eta\epsilon\Delta\rho$ $\Delta\eta$ } $\upsilon\omicron\eta\Delta\rho$, through the door.
 $\upsilon\mu$ $\Delta\eta$ τ - $\rho\acute{\omicron}\lambda\upsilon\eta$, about the light.

EXERCISE V.

- $\epsilon\upsilon\mu\Delta\eta\zeta$, narrow. $\mu\eta\epsilon$, I myself.
 $\rho\Delta\eta\eta\eta\zeta$, wide.

1. ὅι ρέ Δζ Δη η-βαηη-ῥέηρ. 2. Δζυρ ηηρε
 ηαη ηη Δη ζ-σευηα. 3. Νί ῥυη ρέ Δηηρ Δη η-
 βαηε. 4. Κυη Δηηρ Δη ζ-σηηε έ. 5. Ὅο
 έαηζαυαη ηρε 'η υσηαρ κυηαηζ. 6. Ὅο βυαη
 ρέ λειρ Δη ζ-ελαηόεαη έ. 7. Ταη Δη β-ῥαηηζε
 ηόηη. 8. Ὁ'η ηζσηε ζλαρ. 9. Δρ Δη τ-ῥηάηο
 ῥαηηηηηζ. 10. ζυρ Δη τ-ρολυρ.



1. He was at the wedding. 2. And myself
 likewise. 3. He is not in the town. 4. Put
 it in the cauldron. 5. They came through the
 narrow door. 6. He struck him with the
 sword. 7. Over the great sea. 8. From the
 green field. 9. Out of the wide street. 10. To
 the light.

OBS.—Ὅ, being eclipsed by η, takes no letter before it in
 Example 5, as the η of Δη, the article, is sufficiently
 euphonic. τ is very often not eclipsed by υ, when Δη goes
 before, as the union of η and τ does not require eclipsis.

Δηηρ is a form of the preposition Δηη, which is used for
 euphony before the article Δη. λειρ is used in the same
 way, and often before the relative pronoun Δ, instead of λε,
 ζυρ instead of ζο, ηρ instead of η or Δ, ηρερ or ηρεαρ, instead
 of ηρε.

Prepositions ending in a vowel cause Δ of the article to be
 dropped as in the foregoing examples. See Exercise XXIX.,
 page 53. See note, page 69, for some examples, where they
 precede other words beginning with vowels.

RULE IV.

The prepositions Δ or ι , *in* ; $\iota\Delta\eta$, *after* ; $\eta\iota\Delta$, *before* (now obsolete), cause eclipsis with or without $\Delta\eta$.

EXERCISE VI.

$\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$, a town (home). $\nu\omicron\iota$, going.

$\text{c}\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta$, } distant. $\rho\omicron\zeta\upsilon\eta$, near.

$\text{c}\iota\Delta\eta$, } distant. $\eta\iota\Delta\omicron\text{-}\eta\omicron$, these.

$\nu\acute{\omicron}\Delta\iota\iota$, a meeting. $\eta\iota\Delta\omicron\text{-}\eta\eta$, those.

$\nu\omicron\iota\beta\eta\epsilon\Delta\acute{\omicron}$, exile. $\text{t}\epsilon\Delta\acute{\omicron}\text{t}$, coming.

1. Δ $m\text{-}\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$. 2. Δ $n\text{-}\nu\omicron\iota\beta\eta\epsilon\Delta\acute{\omicron}$. 3. $\iota\Delta\eta$

$n\text{-}\nu\omicron\iota$. 4. $\text{b}\acute{\iota}$ $\eta\iota\Delta\omicron\text{-}\eta\omicron$ Δ $m\text{-}\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$. 5. $\text{b}\acute{\iota}$

$\eta\iota\Delta\omicron\text{-}\eta\eta$ Δ $n\text{-}\nu\omicron\iota\beta\eta\epsilon\Delta\acute{\omicron}$. 6. Δ $\text{b}\text{-}\rho\omicron\zeta\upsilon\eta$ $n\omicron$ Δ

$\zeta\text{-c}\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta$. 7. $\iota\Delta\eta$ $\nu\text{-t}\epsilon\Delta\acute{\omicron}\text{t}$. 8. Δ $\eta\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\text{t}\epsilon$ $\eta\eta\Delta\iota\text{t}$.

9. $\iota\Delta\eta$ $\nu\text{-t}\epsilon\Delta\acute{\omicron}\text{t}$ $\eta\acute{\Delta}\omicron\eta\Delta\iota\text{c}$. 10. $\eta\eta'$ $\Delta\eta$ $\nu\acute{\omicron}\Delta\iota\iota$.

1. At home (in town). 2. In exile. 3. After going. 4. These were at home. 5. Those were in exile. 6. Near or far. 7. After coming. 8. In good health. 9. After the coming of Patrick. 10. In the meeting.

OBS.— Δ $m\text{-}\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$ or $\eta\Delta$ $m\text{-}\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$ is used for *at home*.

RULE V.

The particles $\Delta\eta$, whether ; $\zeta\omicron$, that ;² $n\Delta\acute{\omicron}$, that not ; $\nu\acute{\omicron}\Delta$, if ; $\text{c}\acute{\omicron}\Delta$, where ; $m\eta\eta\Delta$, unless, if not ; cause eclipsis in verbs, as also the relative

¹ See observations, page 61.

² $\zeta\omicron$, when prefixed to an adjective to form an adverb, does not aspirate or eclipse. (Obs. on Exercise XIV., *First Book*.)

Δ, who, or which, when preceded by a preposition expressed or understood, and when signifying "all which" or "all that."

EXERCISE VII.

Διτ, a place.	φειцеεανν, sees.
βέαρραδò, would give.	φοιλλριζεεανν, shows.
βυαιεανν, strikes.	β-φυιλ, is.
τσιαννορ, how.	β-φυιλιμ, I am, am I?
οεαδαιò, went.	τέρò, go.

1. Δη η-βυαιεανν ρέ? 2. Ξο υ-τέρò τύ ρλάν. 3. Ναδ β-φειцеεανν τύ? 4. Μυηα β-φοιλλριζεεανν ρέ έ. 5. 'Διτ ανη Δ β-φυιλιμ. 6. Κα β-φυιλ ράοηαιε? 7. Όά η-βέαρραδò ρέ μίλε βò ύαη. 8. Κα η-οεαδαιò τύ? 9. Δη β-φυιλ τύ ξο μαίτ? 10. Τα μέ ξο μαίτ; χιαννορ Δ β-φυιλ τύ ρέηη?

1. Does he strike? 2. That you may go safe. 3. Do you not see? 4. Unless he show it. 5. The place where (in which) I am. 6. Where is Patrick? 7. If he should give (to) me a thousand cows. 8. Where did you go? 9. (Whether) are you well? 10. I am well; how are you yourself?

OBS.—The forms of these particles used with the perfect tense (Δη, &c.) have already been shown in Rules for Aspiration, Exercise XXI.

The relative pronoun Δ, who, which, when used with the perfect tense becomes Δη', and, even though preceded by a preposition, aspirates the following initial of verbs by the influence of ηο, which is joined to it except in irregular verbs. (See page 46.)

RULE VI.

The *Cardinal* numbers $\rho\epsilon\alpha\acute{\sigma}\tau$, seven ; $\omicron\sigma\tau$, eight ; $\eta\delta\omicron\iota$, nine ; and $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\acute{\sigma}$, ten, cause eclipsis of nouns following them, except when the noun begins with ρ .

$\overset{\circ}{\upsilon}\acute{\alpha}$ eclipses in $\overset{\circ}{\delta}\acute{\alpha}$ υ - $\tau\eta\mu\alpha\eta$, two-thirds.

EXERCISE VIII.

$\Delta\mu$, time.

$\Delta\omicron\iota\tau$. age.

$\beta\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\acute{\sigma}\tau$, a blessing.

$\sigma\iota\lambda\lambda$, a church.

$\sigma\lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta$, a table.

$\zeta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$, generations.

$\lambda\upsilon\alpha\acute{\sigma}$, price.

$\mu\acute{\omicron}\iota\omicron\tau\alpha$, months.

$\rho\iota\zeta\eta$, a penny.

$\rho\iota\zeta\eta\epsilon$, pence.

$\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\eta\tau$, priests.

$\rho\alpha\omicron\eta$, carpenters.

1. $\text{Se}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau$ m - $\beta\lambda\iota\alpha\theta\eta\alpha$. 2. $\text{V}\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\omicron\sigma\tau$ m - $\beta\lambda\iota\alpha\theta\eta\alpha$ $\upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\zeta$ υ' $\Delta\omicron\iota\tau$. 3. $\text{V}\acute{\iota}$ $\omicron\sigma\tau$ ζ - $\sigma\omicron\tau\alpha$ $\Delta\zeta$ $\Delta\eta$ ζ - $\sigma\lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta$. 4. $\text{I}\rho$ $\acute{\epsilon}$ Δ $\lambda\upsilon\alpha\acute{\sigma}$ $\eta\delta\omicron\iota$ b - $\rho\iota\zeta\eta\epsilon$. 5. $\text{V}\acute{\iota}$ $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\acute{\sigma}$ n - $\upsilon\delta\omicron\omicron\eta\epsilon$ $\Delta\eta\eta$ $\rho\eta\eta$. 6. $\text{V}\acute{\iota}$ $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\acute{\sigma}$ $\rho\alpha\omicron\eta$ $\Delta\zeta$ $\Delta\eta$ $\omicron\beta\alpha\eta$. 7. $\text{V}\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\epsilon\alpha\acute{\sigma}\tau$ $\mu\acute{\omicron}\iota\omicron\tau\alpha$ $\acute{\omicron}$ ' n $\Delta\mu$ $\rho\eta\eta$. 8. $\text{V}\acute{\iota}$ $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\acute{\sigma}$ $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\eta\tau$ $\Delta\eta\eta\tau$ $\Delta\eta$ ζ - $\sigma\iota\lambda\lambda$. 9. $\text{Se}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon$ $\beta\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\acute{\sigma}\tau$ $\omicron\eta\tau$. 10. $\text{O}\acute{\sigma}\tau$ $\eta\zeta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$.

1. Seven years. 2. He was eighteen years of age. 3. (There) were eight feet to the table. 4. Its price is nine pence. 5. There were ten persons there. 6. (There) were ten carpenters at the work. 7. There were seven

months since that time. 8. Ten priests were in the church. 9. Seven thousand blessings on you. 10. Eight generations.

The numbers which aspirate have been already treated of (page 39).

RULE VII.

OF τ BEFORE γ .

Nouns beginning with γ are eclipsed by τ , when the article is expressed, as follows :

1. Feminine nouns in the nominative, accusative, and dative singular.

2. Masculine nouns in the genitive and dative singular.

Nouns beginning with γ are most generally eclipsed in the dative case, only after the prepositions $\sigma\epsilon$, $\sigma\omicron$, and $\Delta\eta\eta\gamma$ or $\iota\gamma$.

EXERCISE IX.

Examples of feminine nouns (nominative and accusative).

$\Delta\eta\tau$ τ - $\gamma\alpha\iota\lambda$, the beam.	$\Delta\eta\tau$ τ - $\gamma\eta\acute{\omicron}\nu$, the nose.
$\Delta\eta\tau$ τ - $\gamma\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau$, the rod.	$\Delta\eta\tau$ τ - $\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\iota\lambda$, the eye.

Examples of masculine nouns (genitive).

$\Delta\eta\tau$ τ - $\gamma\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\eta\tau$, of the priest.
 $\Delta\eta\tau$ τ - $\gamma\alpha\omicron\zeta\alpha\iota\lambda$, of the world.
 $\Delta\eta\tau$ τ - $\gamma\epsilon\omicron\iota\lambda$, of the sail.
 $\Delta\eta\tau$ τ - $\gamma\upsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\epsilon$, of the session.

Examples of both genders (dative)

- σο'ν τ-ραζαρτ (*m.*), to the priest.
 ό'ν τ-ραοζάλ (*m.*), from the world.
 αηη αν τ-ρεολ (*m.*), on the sail.
 σο'ν τ-ρλαιτ (*f.*), to the rod.
 ανηη αν τ-ρύιλ (*f.*) in the eye.
 αζ αν τ-ρηόιν (*f.*) at the nose.

S, followed by b, c, o, ζ, m, p, τ, can neither be eclipsed nor aspirated, as before shown (page 22); the reason is that τ, followed by these letters (ρ of course being suppressed), could not be pronounced, neither could ϖ̇ (dotted) be pronounced before these letters.

- αν ρζιαν (*f.*), the knife.
 σο'ν ρκάτ (*m.*), to the shadow.
 αηη αν ραιάτ (*f.*), on the shield.
 λειρ αν ροοc (*m.*), with the trumpet.
 ό'ν ρμιοη (*m.*), from the marrow.
 αν ρραιλρην (*m.*), of the labourer.

OBS.—Examples of ρ eclipsed by τ in the dative have been already given under Rule III., on the preposition with the article. The preposition is always used with the dative.

The rule does not apply in any case of the plural. S here may be said to follow the rules of aspiration rather than eclipsis as regards the instances in which the change of sound takes place; but after ρε and σο, &c., with the article it is eclipsed, as with the other prepositions.

EXERCISE X.

ῤαο, far.	ῤεοο, a jewel.
ἕαν, follow.	ῤυῖοεαῶάν, a seat.
μέρο, size.	τεαῶ, a house.
ῤέρο, blow.	ταῶαιῤ, give.

1. Τεαῶ αν τ-ῤαζαῤητ. 2. Σεοο αν τ-ῤαο-ζαῖλ. 3. Μέρο αν τ-ῤεοῖλ. 4. ῤυαῖμ αν ῤοοῖα. 5. Ὁο ῤυαῖλ ῤέ αν τ-ῤαῖλ (*acc. fem.*). 6. Ταῶαιῤ αν ῤυῖοεαῶάν (*acc. mas.*) οο'η τ-ῤαζαῤητ. 7. Τόζ αῤ αν τ-ῤύῖλ é. 8. Δ ῤ-ῤαο ο'η τ-ῤαοζαῖλ. 9. ἕαν é αῤη αν τ-ῤηάῖο. 10. Ὁο ῤέρο ῤέ λειῤ αν ῤοοα.

1. (The) house of the priest. 2. (The) jewel of the world. 3. (The) size of the sail. 4. (The) sound of the trumpet. 6. He struck the beam. 6. Give the seat to the priest. 7. Take it out of the eye. 8. Far from the world. 9. Follow him on the street. 10. He blew with the trumpet.

Of the use of η, τ, and ῤ, before nouns beginning with vowels.

The rules regarding this peculiar use of τ and η, and the aspirate ῤ, do not, strictly speaking, come under the head of Eclipsis, because a vowel cannot be eclipsed; but in order not to multiply grammatical terms, we treat of them here.

RULE VIII.

n BEFORE VOWELS.

In every instance where an initial *consonant* would be eclipsed, words beginning with a vowel will take an n before them, except where Δn is expressed; the n of Δn is then sufficient.

EXERCISE XI.—EXAMPLES.

Under Rule I.

Δη n-Δηάν, our bread. Ήυη n-οβΔηη, your work.
 Δη n-Δ΄Δηη, our father. Δ n-ευοΔ΄, their clothes.

Under Rule II.

ηΔ n-ΔηφΔ, of the storms.
 ηΔ n-eun, of the birds.
 ηΔ n-ιδρΨ, of the fish.
 ηΔ n-όιΨ, of the virgins.
 ηΔ n-u΄, of the eggs.

Under Rule IV.

Δ n-Δηηη, in name. ιδηη n-όλ, after drinking
 η n-Ήηηηη, in Ireland. Δ n-υΔ΄β΄Δρ, in terror.
 Δ n-ολΔηηη, in wool.

Under Rule V.

Ψο η-ηηηηηη, that I will tell.
 ηΔ΄ η-ηηηηηη, do I not fly?
 υΔ η-όληηηηη, if I should drink.

Under Rule VI.

բաճժ ն-ձերման, seven songs.
 օճժ ն-եւիճ, eight steeds.
 ռձօր ն-օրրօ, nine sledges.
 յեւիճ ն-տղջեանձ, ten daughters.

EXERCISE XII.

ուրոն, to us. եւթլեւօ, flight.

1. Ա ն-ձոնոմ ձո Աճար. 2. Ար ն-ձճար.
 3. Եձձար ձր ն-ձրման ուրոն. 4. Լար ո-թեճժ
 Բձձարձիւ ի ն-Երրոն. 5. Ծեձոնձժ ձր Էր
 ն-օձար. 6. Ծի ըն ձ ն-սձճար.
 7. Ծի բաճժ ն-ձերման ձո
 ձո լեձձար. 8. Ծի յեւիճ ն-տղջեան
 ձո ձո. 9. Եւթլեւօ ձո ն-եւն.
 10. Ծձ ն-օլբարոն սրջե բար.

1. In (the) name of the Father. 2. Our Father.
 3. Give (to) us our bread. 4. After (the) coming of Patrick to Ireland.
 5. A blessing on your work. 6. He was in terror.
 7. (There) were seven songs in the book,
 8. (There) were ten daughters with him (he had, &c.).
 9. (The) flight of the birds. 10. If I should drink cold water.

OBS.—ն is often inserted for euphony between prepositions ending in a vowel, and the relative and possessive pronouns ձ coming after, as լն ն-ձ բւլ, with her eye; օ ն-ձ Բբւլ, from which is &c. See page 71.

RULE IX.

τ BEFORE VOWELS.

All *masculine* nouns beginning with vowels take τ prefixed in the nominative and accusative case *singular*, when the article αν is expressed.

EXERCISE XIII.

αναν, a soul.
μανβ, kill.

μύρζαιλ, awaken.

1. Αν τ-αναν. 2. Αν τ-ευν αζυρ αν τ-ιαρζ. 3. Αν τ-αιρζε ρυαρ. 4. θυαιλ αν τ-αιρζε. 5. Μύρζαιλ αν τ-αναν. 6. Μανβ αν τ-ευν. 7. βί αν τ-εαc λαιοη. 8. Όο ρεινη ρέ αν τ-αβραν. 9. Αν τ-αναν αζυρ αν cολαν. 10. ζλαc αν τ-αραν.

1. The soul. 2. The bird and the fish. 3. The cold water. 4. Strike the water (*acc.*). 5. Awaken the soul (*acc.*). 6. Kill the bird. 7. The steed was strong. 8. He sang the song. 9. The soul and the body. 10. Take the bread.

OBS.—*Feminine* nouns beginning with a vowel never take a τ, as its use is principally to distinguish gender.

RULE X.

USE OF h.

Nouns beginning with a vowel take h prefixed to prevent a hiatus, when the article $\eta\alpha$ is expressed (except in the genitive plural, which takes η). h is also placed after the possessive pronoun, α , *her*, when the word following begins with a vowel.

The use of h prefixed to words beginning with vowels hardly comes under rules of grammar, as it is entirely regulated by euphony, and a desire to prevent a hiatus between two vowels, as $\eta\epsilon\ h\text{-}\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$, *with Jesus*. The instances given in the above rule are the only occasions when h answers any grammatical purpose.

OBS.— α (possessive pronoun) *his*, aspirates initial letters if aspirable; if not, no change takes place, even when a vowel follows. α , *her*, does not change the initial consonant in any case, but takes h before a vowel as above. α , *their*, eclipses the initial (if eclipsable), and prefixes η if the following word begins with a vowel. See Exercise II., Rule VIII., and XV., Rule VII., Part I.

EXERCISE XIV.

$\alpha\theta\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$, horns.	$\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$ (<i>gen.</i>) of an island.
$\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ (<i>gen.</i>), of a cliff.	$\lambda\iota\omicron\eta$, fill.
$\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon\alpha\delta\tau$, beauty.	$\eta\alpha$, of the.
$\beta\alpha\omicron\iota\tau$, folly.	$\omicron\sigma\tau\alpha\tau$, hunger.

1. $\eta\alpha\ h\text{-}\alpha\theta\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$. 2. $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\eta\ \eta\alpha\ h\text{-}\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon$. 3. $\eta\alpha\ h\text{-}\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$. 4. $\alpha\ h\text{-}\alpha\iota\eta\eta\mu$. 5. $\alpha\ \alpha\eta\eta\alpha\mu$. 6. $\beta\alpha\omicron\iota\tau$

nΔ h-óige. 7. 'Do líon ré é le h-uirge.
 8. le 'n-Δ h-áilleΔct. 9. 'Δ ocraí. 10. le
 h-íarí Δíur le h-eun.

1. The horns. 2. (The) top of the cliff.
 3. Of the island. 4. Her name. 5. His soul.
 6. (The) folly of (the) youth. 7. He filled it with
 water. 8. With her beauty. 9. To (or of) his
 hunger. 10. With a fish and with a bird.

ĈΔ, not (probably a form of noĉΔ, now obsolete), is used in Ulster and in Scotland for ní. It requires n to be prefixed to words beginning with a vowel or r; as ĉΔ n-íuíl ré, he is not, for ní íuíl ré, or ní b-íuíl ré. Buĉ or bΔ the perfect tense of the assertive verb ir, often aspirates the initial of the succeeding word, as, buò mΔit é, he was good.

A few instances of aspiration and eclipsis occurring under conditions different from any laid down in the foregoing Rules, may be met with in Irish books. Things so closely connected with euphony and elegance of expression, as aspiration and eclipsis undoubtedly are, cannot in all cases be reduced to precise rules; but those given are sufficient to explain their use.

¹ See note page 69.

Short Phrases Illustrating foregoing Rules

VOCABULARY.

ΔΙΟΙ (at or) with her.	ἕουζαῖβ (<i>dat.</i>) branches
ΔΙΗ ῥεαὸ, during.	ἕλαιη (<i>gen.</i>), green.
ΔΙΒΔ, Scotland.	ἕο οειμῖν, indeed.
ΔΙΒΔΙΝΝ (<i>dat.</i>), Scot- land.	ἕο μῖνις, oftentimes.
Δ ΜΑΡΔĀ, to-morrow.	λεαῖβΔΙΗ, (<i>pl.</i>) books, (<i>gen.</i>) of a book.
ΔΗ-ῥόγλῦμτΔ, very learned.	λείζεαὸ, reading.
ΒΔΙΛ, prosperity.	λιομ, with me.
ΒΕΑΝΝΟΥΞΙΟ (may) bless.	ΜΑΡΔĀ, morrow.
Β-ῥυιλ, is, are.	ΜΙC (<i>gen and voc.</i>), son.
ΒΑΘ, what.	ΜΙΛΕ, a thousand.
ΒΑΟΙ, way.	ΜΙΝΙC, often.
ΒΕΙΟ (<i>gen.</i>), first.	ΝΕΔΗΤ, might.
ΒΙΔ, who?	ἦΔĀ, I will go.
ΒΙΔΝΟΡ, how?	ἦΔΙΒ, was (may be).
ΒΝΟΙC, of a hill.	ῥεῖοβ, (who) wrote.
ΒΟ, so, as.	ῥεΔΗ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past</i>) stood.
ΒΟΜΗΡΔ, a neighbour.	ῥηΔĀ, a needle.
ΒΡΥΜΝΙΞ (ye), gathered	ῥοῖηβῖξιο (may) prosper
ΒΕΔΔΑΗ, difficult.	ΤΔΙΜ, I am.
ΒΕΙΜῖΝ, certain.	ΤΔΙΗ, thou art.
ΒΙΟΛΑΝΝ (<i>hab.</i>), sells.	ΤΔΜΔΙΛΛ, of a while.
ῥΔΞ (<i>perf.</i>) left.	ΤΔΜΔΛΛ, a while.
ῥεαὸ, a space of time.	ΤΙΞ (<i>dat.</i>), house.
ῥΕΙΟΗ, possible.	ΤΥ ῥΕΙΝ, thyself.
ῥΛΙUC, wet.	ΤΥΙΞΗΝ (<i>inf.</i>), (to) un- derstand.
ῥόγλῦμτΔ, learned.	ὑΞΟΔΗ, an author.
ῥΕΔΗΗ (<i>v.</i>), cut.	ἸΙ ὈΝΝΔΒΔΙΝ, of
ῥΕΥΞ, <i>n. m.</i> , a branch.	Ο'Donovan.

1. Cιαννορα β-φυιλ tú?
 2. Cιαννορ τάη,
 3. Cιαννορ τά tú,
 4. Cαο é μαη τά tú,
 5. Cια έαοι β-φυιλ tú,
- } How are you?
6. Τάημ ζο μαίτ. Cιαννορ α β-φυιλ tú-
féηη? I am well. How is yourself?
 7. Τα μέ ζο μαίτ, βυίθεαέαρ λεατ. I am
well (thanks with you), thank you.
 8. Ζο ηαιβ μαίτ αζατ (may good be to you).
Thank you.
 9. Ζο η-βεαηηυιζιό Όια ύυιτ. May God
bless you.
 10. Ζο ροηηβιζιό Όια ύυιτ. May God
prosper you.
 11. Όαιλ ό Όια οητ, α ηιηε μο έραιοέ. A
blessing from God on you, son of my heart.
 12. Μο ηεαέτ ηίλε βεαηηαέτ οητ. My
seven thousand blessings on you.
 13. Ζο η-βεαηηυιζιό Όια αη η-οβαηη. May
God bless our work.
 14. Ιη βηεάζ αη λά é ρο. This is a fine
day.
 15. Όέιό ρέ ηλυέ α μαηαέ. It will be wet
to-morrow.
 16. Σλάν λεατ αηη ηεαό ταμαίη. Farewell
for a while.
 17. Αη λαβηαηη tú ζαεόιλζε? Do you
speak Irish.

18. Τά με ας λείξεαθ' αν céro leabðair. I am reading the First Book.

19. Νί θεαθαίη α τσιγην é. It is not hard to understand it.

20. 1r é ρη leabðar uí Óonnadbáin. That is O'Donovan's Book.

21. Ναc μαίτ' αν τ-ύξοαρ α ρορίοθ' é? Was it not a good author who wrote it?

22. Ουθ' ρέαρ αν ρόξlumτá é. He was a very learned man.

23. Δτ'θεοούιξ' αν τεανγá áρηá. Revive the ancient language.

24. Θέρο αν ξαεούλζε ραοι μέαρ ρόρ. The Irish will be yet in esteem.

25. Θ-ρuiλ ο' άταίη beo? Is your father alive?

26. Νί ρuiλ; τά ρé μαρηθ. No; he is dead.

27. Τά α μάταίη beo. His mother is alive.

28. Νί ρuiλ α θεαρηθ'ηύρ τινη. His sister not sick.

29. Θί μο θεαρηθ'ηάταίη α Δlbáinn. My brother was in Scotland.

30. Θ-ρuiλ θυρ ξ-cómuρηá τινη? Is your neighbour sick?

31. Οο éρuiννιξ' ριθ' ρεур αν éνοic ξ'λαίη. Ye gathered the grass of the green hill.

32. Αν θ-ρuiλ tú ας ουλ ξур αν m-báile? Are you going to the town?

33. Ραc'ρáθ' άρη βαλλ' ίαη θ-ρηοινη. I will go immediately after dinner.

34. *ὅ' φέροις ζῶ ἑ-φυῖλ γέ Δ ὁ-τίξ ἀν τ-
 ραζαίητ?* Perhaps he is in the priest's house?

35. *Τά γέ ραοὶ ζευζαῖβ ἡδ ζ-εῖανη.* He
 is under the branches of the trees.

36. *Ῥαῖβ τὺ Δζ ἀν ζ-καρῖαδῖς?* Were you
 at the rock?

37. *Ὅ' φάξ μέ ῖυαρ ἀη ἀν τ-γῖαδῖ ἐ.* I
 left him up on the mountain.

38. *Ζεαρῖ ζευζ ὀε'η ἐῖανη.* Cut a branch
 from the tree.

39. *Ταῖβαιη ὀαμ ἀν τ-γῖαδῖ.* Give me
 the needle.

40. *Ὅο ῖεαρ γέ ῖυαρ ἀη ἀν ἡ-βότδαι.* He
 stood up on the road.

41. *Ἡδὲ ἰ ῖο ἀν ἕαν ἡόη?* Is not this the
 big woman?

42. *Ἥρ ἡαῖτ ἡδ ἡ-υῖβε Δ τὰ ἀῖα.* She has
 good eggs (It is good the eggs which are with
 her).

43. *Ἥρ ἡαῖτ ἰαδ ζῶ ὀεῖῖῖ.* They are good
 indeed.

44. *Εῖανηρ Δ ὀῖοῖανη τὺ ἡδ ἡεῖβαιη?* How
 do you sell the books?

45. *Ὅο ραοὶ Δ'ῖη φέροις ἡομ.'* As cheaply
 as I can.

46. *Ἥ ἐ ἡεαρ Δ ὀευναρ εεαρ ζῶ ἡῖο.*
 It is might which makes right oftentimes.

Ἥ Δ'ῖ is a contracted form of *Δζῖη*, and is translated "as"
 in such connexions as the above. It follows *ὀο*, so.

HEADLINES IN COPY-BOOK.

The first thirty-three Headlines consist of the letters and words which occur in the FIRST IRISH BOOK. They present no difficulty to the student; but, as the remaining lines are Irish proverbs, some words which do not occur either in the First or Second Books will be met with in them. These lines are now given here with meaning in English, and the words are incorporated into the vocabulary at end of this book, so that the learner who has studied the First Book and the first portion of the Copy-book may now commence to write out the proverbs, which will be a useful Exercise on the foregoing rules.

Δη τέ λε ηαé ηυαé οο He who does not pity
 áar, ná veun οο your case, do not
 ζεαηάη λειη. make your com-
 plaint to him.

βί αηεαηοα αηη οο Be honest in all your
 áυηο ηάοάηη ζο dealings.
 h-uile.

Αηυηηηé αη ηευη λε Make hay while the
 λσηηαó ηα ζηέηηε. sun shines.

Οευη ηαηη βαó ηάηε Do as you would wish
 λεατ βεηé οευητα to be done by.
 λεατ.

Έηηε, ηα οεοηα αζυη Erinn, the tears and
 ηηίζεαóα οο ηύλ. the smiles of thine
 eyes.

Αεάηη αηηηε αηη It is better to spare in
 ο-τύηηηηαάαηηοεηηε. the beginning than
 at the end.

Ζεαλλ βεαζάη αέτ Promise little, but do
 οευη ηόηάηη. much.

Ζηιό ταητ ταητ. Thirst produces thirst.

- Ἦ ἰοῦνθῶν ἃ βεῖτ μαῖτ** It is the same to be
ἄζυρ ἃ βεῖτ ἀοιβ- good as to be happy.
νεᾶῶ.
- Λεῶνῶν νᾶιπε ἄζυρ** Shame and sorrow fol-
βηῶν ἄν οὐβᾶιλce. low vice.
- Μά'ρ φαῶδ ἰά τῖς** If the day be long,
οῖοῶce. night comes.
- Μαιης φεᾶλλᾶρ ἀιη ἃ** Woe (to him who) de-
ᾶραῖο. ceives his friend.
- Νι υἱῖρεᾶῶτ ζᾶν ρύ-** No nobility without
βᾶιλce. virtue.
- Νι β-φῖιλ ρᾶοι ζᾶν** There is no sage with-
λοῶt. out a fault.
- Οῶ ρῖον νᾶῶ μαῖτ** A bad blast, which is
ο' ᾶῶν. not good for (some)
 one.
- Οῶραρ ρῶζ ἄν λεᾶζᾶ.** Illness (is) the com-
 fort of the physician.
- Ρῖοῶν ρῖαζᾶιλ βεᾶῶ** The fear of God (is)
εᾶζῖᾶ Ὀῶ. the first rule of life.
- Ρύν ζᾶῶ ρεᾶρῖc ἄν ρῖζ** The desire of every
ceᾶρῖt. love (is) the rightful
 king.
- Ρᾶν, ρᾶνῖᾶῖο.** A song, a songster.
- Σεᾶῶᾶν λῖῶt ῶeunτᾶ** Shun those who make
ἄν ᾶῶραῖν. contention.
- Τορᾶῶ ρῖᾶῶᾶ ρᾶῖλce.** The beginning of a
 prince (is) greeting.
- Τορᾶῶ ρῖᾶῖνce cῶ-** The beginning of
ᾶῶ. health (is) sleep.

υαμμαν 'Οέ τογ εδζηα The fear of God (is) the
 é. beginning of wis-
 dom.

υμλδδτ υ' υαηλεδδτ. Humility to nobleness.

NOTE.

The inflections or changes of termination which nouns and verbs undergo in Irish will appear strange to the learner who has no knowledge of any language but English. We have not in this book entered into any explanation of the rules by which they are governed, but have, even at some waste of space, given in the Vocabulary at the end all the inflected forms which were necessary for our present purpose. When the learner comes to understand the Rules of Declension and Conjugation he will not require this aid.

The following explanation will for the present be sufficient :—

The Nominative case is the same as the Nominative in English.

The Genitive is like the Possessive.

The Dative is like the Objective, governed by a preposition, which is *always* used with this case in Irish.

The Accusative case is the same as the Objective.

The Vocative case corresponds to the Nominative *of address* in English.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOCABULARY.

<i>acc.</i> accusative.	<i>nom.</i> nominative.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>num.</i> numeral.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>opt.</i> optative.
<i>cond.</i> conditional.	<i>ord.</i> ordinal.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>par.</i> particle.
<i>dat.</i> dative.	<i>part.</i> participle.
<i>dem.</i> demonstrative.	<i>pass.</i> passive.
<i>emph.</i> emphatic.	<i>pers.</i> person.
<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>pl.</i> plural.
<i>fut.</i> future.	<i>poss.</i> possessive.
<i>gen.</i> genitive.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>hab.</i> habitual.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>imp.</i> imperative.	<i>pr. pron.</i> prepositional pronoun.
<i>indic.</i> indicative.	<i>pres.</i> present.
<i>inf.</i> infinitive.	<i>reit.</i> reiterative.
<i>int.</i> interrogative.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>intens.</i> intensitive.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>interj.</i> interjection.	<i>subj.</i> subjunctive.
<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>voc.</i> vocative
<i>n.</i> noun.	
<i>neg.</i> negative.	

- Δ m-βαίτε, *adv.* at home Δοιῖβνεαῖ, *adj.* glad,
 (see 'r Δn m-βαίτε). happy.
 Δμουῖζ, *adv.* outside. Δοιῖ, *n. f.* age..
 Δn, *article*, the. Δon, *num.* one.
 Δn, *int. par.* whether? Δon-οευζ, *num.* eleven.
 Δn, *neg. par.* (in or un) Δonῖαὐ, *ord. num.* first
 not. Δonμαὐ-οευζ, *ord.*
 Δn, *intens. par.* very. *num.* eleventh.
 Δnam, *n. m.* a soul. Δοροα, *adj.* old, aged.
 Δnam, *adv.* seldom. Δn, *poss. pron.* our.
 Δn-βρεῖζ, *adj.* very fine Δn, *int. par.* whether?
 Δnφα, *n. m.* a storm. Δn, *rel. pron.* who, what
 Δn-ῖόζlumτa, *part.* (before past tense).
adj. very learned. Δnῖαν, *n. m.* bread.
 Δnιoῖ, *adv.* up (from Δnῖo, *adj.* high, loud.
 below). Δnῖoεapποζ, *n. m.* an
 Δn-ῖαῖτ, *adj.* very good Archbishop.
 Δnn, *prep.* in. Δnῖo-ῖμεαρ, *n. m.* high
 Δnn, *pr. pron.* in him, regard.
 in it. Δnῖoῖῖζ, *n. m.* a high
 Δnn, *adv.* there, therein king, a monarch.
 Δnnῖ, *prep.* in. Δnῖφα, *adj.* ancient.
 Δnn ῖn, *adv.* there (in Δnῖoῖcoῖλ, *n. f.* a high
 that), then. school, a college.
 Δnn ῖo, *adv.* here, in this Δnῖ, *prep.* out of.
 Δnn ῖύo, *adv.* there, Δ'ῖ (cont. for Δζυῖ), as,
 yonder. and.
 Δnoῖ, *adv.* now. Δnῖτεαῖ, *adv.* in, into.
 Δnῖόζ, *n. m.* misery. Δnῖτιζ, *adv.* inside.
 Δnuαῖ, *adv.* down (from Δῖ, *reit. par.* (re) again
 above). Δῖαῖn, *n. m.* a father.

- Δᾶρ, *n. m. gen.* of a father. βεδζᾶν, *n. m.* a little, a few.
- Δεῖθεοῦιζ, *verb*, revive βεαν, *n. f.* a woman.
- βδ, *n. f. pl.* cows. βεανναδᾶτ, *n. f.* a blessing.
- βδ, *v.* (past indic. of ιρ) was; see βυῶ. βεαννιζ, *v. imp.* bless
- βᾶο, *n. m.* a boat. βεαννιζιῶ, *v. (opt.)* (may) bless.
- βδῶ (*condit. of ιρ*) may be, was. βεαρραῶ, *v. (cond.)*, would give.
- βαιλ, *n. f.* prosperity, success. βεατᾶ, *n. f. (nom. and gen.)* life.
- βαιλε, *n. m. (nom. and gen.)* a town. βειῶ, *v. (fut.)* will be.
- βᾶιν, *adj. gen.* of βᾶν, white. βειη, *v. (imp.)* bring.
- βαιηειρ, *n. f.* a wedding. βειτ, *v. (inf.)* to be.
- βαιηίοζαν, *n. f.* a queen. βειτ, *n. f.* a being.
- βαιηίγεαηηα, *n. f.* a lady, a chieftainess. βεο, *adj.* living, alive.
- βᾶηο, *n. m. gen.* of a bard. βεοῦιζ, *v. (imp.)* animate.
- βαιηευο, *n. m.* a hat. βευραδ, *adj.* mannered
- βᾶν, *adj.* white. β-ρuiλ, *v. (int.)* is, are?
- βδοζαλ, *n. m.* danger. βί, *v. (imp.)* be.
- βδοιρ, *n. f.* folly. βί, *adj., gen.* of βεο, living.
- βᾶηο, *n. m.* a bard. βί, *v. (past indic.)* was.
- βᾶηη, *n. m.* the top. βιῶεαρ, *v. (1st pers. sing. past)*, I was.
- βεαδ, *n. f.* a bee. βιζ, *adj. (gen. and voc. of βεαζ)*, little.
- βεαζ, *adj.* little. βιηη, *adj.* melodious, harmonious.

ὄϊοισι (3rd pers. pl. past), they were.	βουδάλια, n. m. gen. of a boy, cowboy.
ὄλας, n. m. taste.	βουδαιητ, n. f. trouble
ὄλας, n. m. a blossom.	βουαί, v. (imp.) strike.
βλιαῦδαι, n. f. a year.	βουαί, v. (past indic.) (he) struck.
βό, n. f. a cow.	βουαίεσθαι, v. (hab.) does strike.
βούτ, adj. poor.	βουαίεσθαι, v. (rel. pres.) (who) strikes.
βούτρη, n. m. a road.	βουαίεσθαι, 1st per. sing past, I struck.
βούτρη-ισμῶν, n. m. a railroad.	βουαίηναι, v. (cond.) I would strike.
βράς, n. m. judgment; see ζο βράς.	βουαίηναι, v. (opt.) may strike.
βράςδαι, n. m. a brother	βουαίηναι, v. (inf.) to strike.
βρεακ, adj. speckled.	βουαν, adj. lasting.
βρεακ, adj. fine, fair.	βουανηροζαλας, adj. long lived.
βριαν, n. m. Brian.	βουανηροζαλας, adj. persevering.
βριαν, n. m. gen. of Brian.	βουο, was; see βα.
βρικ, adj. gen. of βρεακ speckled.	βουο, adj. yellow.
βριζ, n. f. essence.	βουοεας, adj. thankful
βριζοε, n. f. gen. of Brigid.	βουοεας, n. m. thanks gratitude.
βριζο, n. f. Brigid.	βουον, post. pron. your.
βριστε, part adj. broken	βουον, int. par. where?
βροζ, n. f. a shoe.	βουον, neg. par. not.
βροζα, n. f. pl. shoes.	
βρον, n. m. sorrow.	
βουδάλια, n. m. a cowboy, a boy.	

Καὸ, <i>int. adv.</i> what.	Κέδσ, <i>num.</i> a hundred.
Ἐδῖλλ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic.</i>) lost.	Κευσὸς, <i>adj.</i> same.
Ἐδῖλλεσρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>rel. pres.</i>) (who) loses.	Κεσνν, <i>n. m.</i> a head.
Καῖτ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a cat	Κεσνντίρη, <i>n. m.</i> a head- land.
Καῖτ, <i>v.</i> spend, eat, use	Κεσννυῖθε, <i>n. m.</i> a merchant.
Καῖτῖν, <i>n. f.</i> Catherine	Κεσννυῖξ, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) buy.
Καοὸ, <i>adj.</i> blind.	Κεσννυῖξ, <i>v.</i> <i>past indic.</i>
Καοῖ, <i>n. m.</i> way.	bought.
Καοῖν, <i>adj.</i> gentle, mild	Κεσρ, <i>n. f.</i> a hen.
Καοῖρῆσοῖλ, <i>n. f.</i> mutton	Κεσρτ, <i>n. m.</i> right.
Καοῖν, <i>adj.</i> kind, gentle	Κεστδρη, <i>num.</i> four.
Καοῖνδ, <i>adj., pl.</i> of καοῖν, kind, soft.	Κεστδρη-σευξ, <i>num.</i> fourteen.
Καορη, <i>n. f.</i> a sheep.	Κεστρημδὸ, <i>ord. num</i>
Καρδῖλλ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a horse.	fourth.
Καρδῖλλ, <i>n. m.</i> a horse.	Κεστρημδὸ-σευξ, <i>ord.</i> <i>num.</i> fourteenth.
Καρδ, } <i>n. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> Καρδσ, } a friend.	Κέρο, <i>num.</i> (<i>gen.</i> of κερο), first.
Καρδῖο, <i>n. m. dat.</i> of καρδ.	Κέιν, <i>adj.</i> (<i>dat.</i> of κῖδν), distant.
Καρρηδῖξ, <i>n. f.</i> a rock.	Κέρησ, <i>n. f.</i> a trade.
Κάρ, <i>n. m.</i> a case.	Κέρησε, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a trade.
Κατ, <i>n. m.</i> a cat.	
Κατ, <i>n. m.</i> a battle.	Κέτρη, <i>num.</i> four (with noun).
Κατδ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a battle.	Κετρη-σευξ, <i>num.</i> four- teen (with noun).
Κατδρη, <i>n. f.</i> a city.	
Κατδβάρη, <i>n. m.</i> a helmet	Κεοῖλ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of music

- Ceol, *n. m.* music. Cloöbuaίτε, *part.*
 Ceuo, *ord. num.* first. adj. printed.
 Ceuo-ppoiun, *n. f.* Clog, *n. m.* a bell.
 breakfast, first meal. Clogteac, *n. m.* a bell-
 Cid, *int. pron.* who? house.
 Cidan, *adj.* far distant. Cluar, *n. f.* an ear.
 Cidanor, *adj.* how? Cneaprod, *adj.* honest.
 Cill, *n. f.* a church. Cnoic, *n. m. gen.* of a hill
 Ciroe, (*nom. and gen.*) Co, *adv.* so, as.
 a chest. Cooldo, *n. m.* sleep.
 Cladairne, *n. m.* a cow- Cozad, *n. m.* war.
 ard. Cozaido, *n. m. gen.* of war
 Clairoeain, *n. m.* a Cozair, *n. m.* a whisper
 sword. Coizilt *v. (inf.)* (to)
 Clair, *n. m. gen.* of a spare.
 table. Coir, *adj.* just, right.
 Clair, *n. m.* a table, a Coire, *n. m.* a cauldron
 board. Colann, *n. f.* the body.
 Cleap, *n. m.* craft, a trick Comurra, *n. f.* a neigh-
 Cléib, *n. m. gen.* of a bour.
 bosom. Corcaac, *n. f.* Cork
 Cliaib, *n. m.* the chest, Corcaige, *n. f. gen.* of
 bosom. Cork
 Clirte, *adj.* expert, ac- Corp, *n. m.* a body
 tive. Cor, *n. f.* a foot
 Cloc, *n. f.* a stone. Corz, *v. (inf.)* to check
 Clocairne, *n. m.* a stone- Crainn, *n. m. gen.* of a
 cutter. tree.
 Cloö, *n. m.* a print, type Crann, *n. m.* a tree.
 Cloöbuaί, *v. (imp.)* Cruidairne, *n. m.* a la-
 print. bourer.

Κρίς, <i>n. f.</i> a country.	Ἄ-δευς, <i>num.</i> twelve
Κρίος, <i>n. f.</i> end.	Ἄιλ, <i>n. f.</i> a meeting.
Κρόος, <i>adj.</i> valiant.	Ἄιρ, <i>n. f.</i> an oak.
Κροίος, <i>n. m.</i> a heart.	Ἄμ, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me.
Κρυννίξ, <i>v. imp.</i> gather	Ἄμ, <i>n. m.</i> an ox.
Κρυννίξ, <i>v. (past. indic)</i>	Ἄν, <i>n. m.</i> a poem.
gathered.	Ἄοινη, <i>n. m. pl.</i> people
Κύ, <i>n. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> a hound	Ἄρ, <i>ord. num.</i> second
Κυζαμ, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me	Ἄρ-δευς, <i>ord. num.</i>
unto me.	twelfth.
Κυρ, <i>n. f.</i> a portion, a	Ἄς, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of God.
share.	Ἄς, <i>prep.</i> of, off, from.
Κύς, <i>num.</i> five.	Ἄςκαρ, <i>v. (subj.)</i> went
Κύςδευς, <i>num.</i> fifteen	Ἄςκαρ, <i>adj.</i> difficult.
Κύςδεσ, <i>ord. num.</i> fifth	Ἄςκαρ, <i>ord. num.</i>
Κύςδεσ - δευς, <i>ord.</i>	tenth.
<i>num.</i> fifteenth.	Ἄς, <i>adj.</i> good.
Κυρ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> put.	Ἄςζουνη, <i>n. m.</i> a good
Κυρλε, <i>n. f.</i> a vein, a	man, a good person.
pulse.	Ἄςζ-ρίξ, <i>n. m.</i> a good
Κυμ, <i>com. prep.</i> (σο	king.
understood) towards,	Ἄςβ, <i>ad.</i> real, genuine
unto.	Ἄςββρίδκαρ, <i>n. m.</i> a
Κυμδης, <i>adj.</i> narrow.	brother, a real brother
Κυ-μαρ, <i>n. m.</i> a sea-	Ἄςβ, <i>adj.</i> red.
dog.	Ἄςββρίμ, <i>n. f.</i> a sister
Κυρ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to put.	Ἄςβρίξ, <i>conj.</i> because
Ἄς, <i>conj.</i> if.	Ἄς, <i>num.</i> ten.
Ἄς, for σο δ, to his,	Ἄςμιν, <i>adj.</i> certain.
to her.	Ἄςμ, } <i>n. m.</i> an end
Ἄς, <i>num.</i> two.	Ἄςμδ, }

- Θεῖος, *adj. gen.* of Ἰσοδῆ, *n.m.* loss, harm
 θεῖος, *red.* Ἰσοδῆ, *n. m.* hope.
 Θεοῖ, *n. m.* a tear. Ἰσοδῆ, *num.* twelve.
 Θεοῖς, *n. m. plu.* tears Ἰσοδῆ, *part. adj.*
 Θεός, *num.* teen. impossible.
 Θεῖν, *v. (imp.)* make, do Ἰσοδῆ, *adj.* in-
 Θεῖναι, *v. (inf.)* to do visible.
 Θεῖναι, *v. (rel. pres.)* Ἰσοδῆ, *pr. pron.* to them
 (who) does. Ἰσοδῆ, *n.m. gen.* of
 Θεῖναι, *n. m. gen.* of Donal.
 making. Ἰσοδῆ, *n. m.* Donal,
 Θεῖναι, *pass. par.* done Daniel.
 Θεός, *n. m.* God. Ἰσοδῆ, *adj.* wretched,
 Θεῖναι, *n. m.* exile. unfortunate.
 Θεῖναι, *adj.* dear, fond. Ἰσοδῆ, *adj.* brown.
 Θεῖναι, *v. (hab.)* sells. Ἰσοδῆ, *n. m.* a door.
 Θεῖναι, *pr. pron.* off or Ἰσοδῆ, *n. m.* a fist.
 from me. Ἰσοδῆ, *n.f.* a brier.
 Θεῖναι, *pr. pron.* off or Ἰσοδῆ, *adj.* black.
 from thee. Ἰσοδῆ, *n. f.* vice.
 Θεῖναι, *prep.* to. Ἰσοδῆ, *n. m.* a leaf.
 Θεῖναι, *poss. pron.* thy. Ἰσοδῆ, *n. m.* a man, a
 Θεῖναι, *num.* two. person.
 Θεῖναι, *prefix,* implying Ἰσοδῆ, *pr. pron.* to us.
 difficulty. Ἰσοδῆ, *pr. pron.* to thee
 Θεῖναι, *pr. pron.* to him. Ἰσοδῆ, *v. (inf.)* to go
 Θεῖναι, *par.* used before going.
 certain tenses. Ἰσοδῆ, *v. (imp.)* shut.
 Θεῖναι, *sign of inf.* to. Ἰσοδῆ, *v. (past indic.)* shut
 Θεῖναι, *adj.* ill- Ἰσοδῆ, *v. (inf.)* to shut
 mannered. Ἰσοδῆ, *pass. part.* shut

É, <i>pers. pron.</i> he, him, it	ῥᾶολ- cú, <i>n. m.</i> a wolf.
Εᾰῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a steed.	ῥᾰῑῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>adv. phrase</i>
Εᾰῑῑῑ, <i>n. f.</i> fear.	towards.
Εᾰῑῑῑ, <i>n. f.</i> wisdom.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>n. f.</i> a space of
Εᾰῑῑ, <i>n. m. pl.</i> steeds.	time.
Éῑῑῑ, <i>n. f.</i> Ireland.	ῥᾰῑῑῑῑ, <i>v. (rel. pres.)</i>
Éῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of	(who) deceives.
Ireland.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a man.
Éῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>n. f. dat.</i> (in)	ῥᾰῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>n. m. dat. pl.</i>
Ireland.	(to) men.
Εῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>v. (1st sing. pres.)</i> I fly.	ῥᾰῑῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>adj.</i> manly
Εῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> flight.	ῥᾰῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a field,
Εῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge,	land.
skill.	ῥᾰῑῑ-ῑῑῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a
Εῑῑῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> clothes.	ῥᾰῑῑ-ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a
Εῑῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a bird, a fowl.	seer, a wizard.
ῥᾰ, <i>prep.</i> under; see	ῥᾰῑῑῑ, <i>comp. adj.</i> better
ῥᾰῑῑ.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of
ῥᾰῑ, <i>adj.</i> distant; ᾰ ῑ-	knowledge.
ῥᾰῑ, <i>adv.</i> far away.	ῥᾰῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>v. (hab.)</i> sees,
ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>adj.</i> long.	does see.
ῥᾰῑ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> leave.	ῥᾰῑῑῑ, <i>adj.</i> possible.
ῥᾰῑ, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> left.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>emph. pron.</i> self,
ῥᾰῑῑῑ, <i>n. f.</i> greeting.	own.
ῥᾰῑῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a ring.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>n. f.</i> flesh, meat
ῥᾰῑῑῑ, <i>n. f.</i> the sea.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> grass, hay.
ῥᾰῑῑῑῑῑ, <i>adj.</i> wide.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a raven.
ῥᾰῑ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> stay.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>n. m.</i> a deer.
ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>prep.</i> under.	ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>num.</i> twenty.
ῥᾰῑῑ, <i>adj.</i> wild.	ῥᾰῑῑῑῑ, <i>num.</i> twentieth

File, <i>n. m.</i> a poet.	Φοιχίον, } <i>n. f.</i> pa-
Fileαὐ, <i>n. m. gen. pl.</i> of poets.	Φοιχίονε, } tience.
Φιον, <i>n. m.</i> wine.	Φοιλλήριζ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> show,
Φιονα, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of wine.	publish.
Φιον, <i>adj.</i> true.	Φοιλλήριζεαν, <i>v. (hab.)</i>
Φιονῆσαν, <i>adj.</i> steadfast.	shows.
Φιον-ἄριστος, <i>n. m. or f.</i> a true friend.	Φοιλλήριζεις, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> I showed.
Φιονοίη, <i>adj.</i> sincere.	Φολλῆμ, <i>adj.</i> empty.
Φιον, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge.	Φόρ, <i>adv.</i> yet.
Φιν, <i>n. m. (gen. and voc)</i> of a man.	Φορῆαίτε, <i>pass. part.</i> opened.
Φιν, <i>n. m. pl.</i> men.	Φυαίμ, <i>n. f.</i> a sound.
Φλαίτ, <i>n. m.</i> a prince.	Φυαίη, <i>adj. gen. of</i> Φυαίη.
Φλαῖτα, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a prince.	cold.
Φλυα, <i>adj.</i> wet:	Φυαίη, <i>adj.</i> cold.
Φοαίη, <i>n. m. (gen. and pl.)</i> words.	Φυαίη, <i>n. f.</i> blood.
Φοαίη, <i>n. m.</i> a word.	Φυαίη, <i>v. (subj.)</i> am.
Φόγλιμ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> learn.	Φυαίημ, <i>v. (subj.)</i> I am.
Φόγλιμ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to learn.	Φυαίη, <i>n. f.</i> a window
Φόγλιμτα, <i>adj.</i> learned	Φυαίη, <i>v. (imp.)</i> suffer
Φόγλιμ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> warn.	Φυαίη, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to suffer
Φόγλιμ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to warn	Φαῖ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> take,
Φογυρ, <i>adj.</i> near; αἶμα, <i>adv.</i> near.	seize.
	Φαῖ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to take, taking.
	Φαῖ, <i>n. m.</i> a goat.
	Φαῖ, <i>adj. pron.</i> each, every.
	Φαῖ, <i>n. m. (nom. and gen.)</i> a thief.

	{	<i>n.f.</i> Gaelic $\Upsilon\iota\lambda$, <i>adj.</i> (<i>voc.</i> of $\Upsilon\epsilon\alpha\lambda$), (the lan- guage of $\Upsilon\iota\omicron\lambda\lambda\alpha$, <i>n.m.</i> a servant. the Irish $\Upsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma$, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) take, and of the receive. Highland $\Upsilon\lambda\alpha\eta$, <i>adj.</i> (<i>gen.</i>) green Scotch.) $\Upsilon\lambda\alpha\eta$, <i>adj.</i> green.
$\Upsilon\alpha\epsilon\omicron\iota\lambda\iota\zeta$, $\Upsilon\alpha\epsilon\omicron\iota\lambda\zeta\epsilon$,		$\Upsilon\lambda\alpha\eta$, <i>n. m.</i> a lock. $\Upsilon\lambda\epsilon\omicron\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\check{\sigma}$, <i>adj.</i> noisy, quarrelsome.
$\Upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda$, <i>n. f.</i> steam, va- pour.		$\Upsilon\lambda\iota\sigma$, <i>adj.</i> cunning, wise $\Upsilon\eta\iota\omicron$, <i>v.</i> makes.
$\Upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon$, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of steam		$\Upsilon\eta\omicron$, <i>n. m.</i> (<i>nom. and gen.</i>) work, business.
$\Upsilon\alpha\eta$, <i>prep.</i> without.	$\Upsilon\omicron$, <i>prep.</i> unto, till.	
$\Upsilon\alpha\omicron\check{\sigma}$, <i>n. f.</i> wind.	$\Upsilon\omicron$, <i>par.</i> before verbs, that.	
$\Upsilon\alpha\eta\beta$, <i>adj.</i> rough, rug- ged.	$\Upsilon\omicron$, <i>par.</i> , before an ad- jective forms an ad- verb.	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\alpha\lambda$, <i>adj.</i> bright, white	$\Upsilon\omicron$ $\beta\eta\acute{\alpha}\check{\sigma}$, <i>adv.</i> for ever.	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\alpha\lambda\lambda$, <i>n. m.</i> a pledge, a promise.	$\Upsilon\omicron$ $\omicron\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\eta$, <i>adv.</i> indeed	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\alpha\lambda\lambda$, <i>v. (imp.)</i> promise.	$\Upsilon\omicron$ $\mu\alpha\iota\check{\sigma}$, <i>adv.</i> well.	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$, <i>v. (imp.)</i> cut.	$\Upsilon\omicron$ $\mu\eta\mu\iota\sigma$, <i>adv.</i> often- times.	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\alpha\eta\acute{\alpha}\eta$, <i>n. m.</i> a com- plaint.	$\Upsilon\omicron$ $\eta\eta\tau$, <i>n. m.</i> a field, a garden.	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\eta\acute{\alpha}\omicron$, <i>n. m.</i> a hare.	$\Upsilon\omicron$ $\tau\eta\omicron\mu$, <i>adv.</i> heavily	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\delta\acute{\alpha}\check{\sigma}$, <i>n. m.</i> a ge- neration.	$\Upsilon\omicron$ $h\text{-}\eta\iota\lambda\epsilon$, <i>adv.</i> wholly.	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\delta\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$, <i>n. m. pl.</i> generations.	$\Upsilon\eta\acute{\alpha}\omicron$, <i>n. m.</i> love.	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\zeta$, <i>n. f.</i> a branch.	$\Upsilon\eta\acute{\alpha}\omicron\upsilon\eta\iota\zeta$, <i>v. (imp.)</i> love.	
$\Upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\delta\alpha\iota\beta$, <i>n. f. (dat.)</i> branches.		
$\Upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\eta$, <i>adj.</i> sharp.		

- Ήμε, *n. f. gen.* of the $\iota\omicron\nu\omicron\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\tau\omicron\delta$, *part. adj.*
 sun. fit to be done, prac-
 ticable.
 Ήμιν, *n. f.* the sun.
 Ήιό, *v. (imp.)* pray. $\iota\omicron\nu\mu\iota\nu$, *adj.* dear, be-
 Ήιόε, *v. (inf.)* to pray. loved.
 Ήιόε, *n. f.* prayer. $\iota\omicron\nu\eta\eta\delta\eta\eta$, *adj.* equal.
 Ήρ, *par. before verbs*, $\iota\eta$, *prep.* in ; see ι .
 that. $\iota\eta$, *v. (assertive)* is.
 Ήρ, *prep.* unto, towards $\iota\delta$, *n. m.* a day.
 ι , *prep.* in ; see δ . $\iota\delta\beta\eta\mu\eta\eta$, *v. (hab.)* does
 ι , *pers. pron.* she, her. speak.
 $\iota\delta\omicron$, *pers. pron.* they, $\iota\delta\iota\omicron\eta$, *adj.* strong.
 them. $\iota\delta\mu$, *n. f.* a hand.
 $\iota\delta\eta$, *prep.* after. $\iota\delta\eta$, *adj.* full.
 $\iota\delta\eta\mu$, *n. m. gen.* of iron. $\iota\delta\eta$, *n. m.* the full.
 $\iota\delta\eta\eta$, *n. m.* iron. $\iota\delta\omicron\delta$, *n. m.* a hero.
 $\iota\delta\eta\zeta$, *n. m.* a fish. $\iota\delta\omicron\zeta$, *n. m.* a calf.
 $\iota\delta\eta$, *pers. pron.* you, ye. $\iota\delta\omicron\zeta\text{-}\mu\alpha\eta\delta$, *n. m.* a sea
 $\iota\delta\eta$, *prep.* between. calf.
 $\iota\eta\zeta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, *n. f.* a daughter $\iota\delta\omicron\iota\zeta\eta\epsilon\omicron\iota\lambda$, *n. f.* veal.
 $\iota\eta\zeta\epsilon\alpha\eta\delta$, *n. f. pl.* daugh- $\iota\epsilon$, *prep.* with.
 ters. $\iota\epsilon\delta\beta\delta\eta\eta$, *n. m. gen.* of
 $\iota\eta\eta$, *pers. pron.* we, us. a book.
 $\iota\eta\eta\epsilon\omicron\eta\delta\omicron$, *v. (1st. sing. fut.)* I will tell. $\iota\epsilon\delta\beta\delta\eta\eta$, *n. m. pl.* books
 $\iota\eta\eta\eta$, *v. (imp.)* tell. $\iota\epsilon\delta\beta\delta\eta$, a book.
 $\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$, *n. f. gen.* of an $\iota\epsilon\delta\zeta\delta$, *n. m. gen.* of a
 island. physician.
 $\iota\eta\eta$, *prefix*, expressing $\iota\epsilon\delta\eta$, *v. (imp.)* follow.
 fitness. $\iota\epsilon\delta\eta\eta\eta$, *v. (hab.)* fol-
 $\iota\eta\delta$, *adv.* than. lows.
 $\iota\epsilon\delta\eta\beta$, *n. m.* a child.

- ΜΑΝΔĀ,** *n. m.* a monk. **ΜΙΛ,** *n. f.* honey.
ΜΑΝΔΙΣ, *n. m. gen.* of a monk. **ΜΙΛΕ,** *num.* a thousand
ΜΑΟΛ, *adj.* bald. **ΜΙΛΥ,** *adj.* sweet.
ΜΑΟΛ, *n. m.* a votary. **ΜΙΝ,** *adj.* fine, smooth.
ΜΑΡ, *prep.* like to, as. **ΜΙΝΙC,** *adj.* often.
ΜΑΡ, *adv.* as. **ΜΙΟΡΔ,** *n. f. pl.* months
ΜΑΡ, *suffix. (al.)* like. **ΜΙΡΕ,** *pers. pron. emph.*
ΜΑΡΔ, *n. f. gen.* of the I, myself.
 sea. **ΜΝΔ,** *n. f. pl.* women.
ΜΑΡΔĀ, *n. m.* morrow. **ΜΝΔΙΒ,** *n. f. dat. pl.*
ΜΑΡΒ, *adj.* dead. women.
ΜΑΡΒ, *v. (imp.)* kill, slay **ΜΝΔΟΙ,** *n. f. dat.* (to) a
ΜΑΡ ΡΙΝ, *adv.* so, as that woman.
ΜΑΡΤ, *n. m.* a beef. **ΜΟ,** *poss. pron.* my.
ΜΑΡΤΔΙΝ, *v. (inf.)* to **ΜΟΡ,** *adj. (gen. of μόν)*
 live. great.
ΜΔ'Ρ (i.e. **μΔ'Ρ**) it is. **ΜΟΡ,** *adj.* great, large.
ΜΔΤΔΙΡ, *n. f.* a mother **ΜΟΡΔ,** *adj. pl.* big.
ΜΕ, *pers. pron.* I, me. **ΜΟΡΔΝ,** *n. m.* much,
ΜΕΔΛ, *v. (imp.)* de- many.
 ceive. **ΜΟΡΡΙΔΝ,** *n. f.* great pain
ΜΕΔΛΔΡ, *v. (rel. pres.)* **ΜΟΡΡΕΟΛ,** *n. m.* a great
 deceives. sail, a mainsail.
ΜΕΔΡ, *n. m.* esteem. **ΜΟΡ-ΤΔΡΤ,** *n. m.* great
ΜΕΙΘ, *n. f.* size. thirst.
ΜΙ, } *n. f.* a month. **ΜΥC,** *n. f.* a pig.
ΜΙΟΡ, } **ΜΥCΡΕΟΙΛ,** *n. f.* pork,
ΜΙC, (*gen. and voc.*) son bacon, swine-flesh.
ΜΙCΕΔΛ, *n. m.* Michael. **ΜΥΝΤΙΡ,** *n. f.* people.
ΜΙCΙΛ, *gen.* of Michael. **ΜΥΡ,** *n. f.* the sea.

- Μυλλὰς, *n. m.* top, summit.
 Μუნδ, *conj.* unless.
 Μუნδ, *conj.* (with past tense) unless.
 Μύρζαιλ, *v. (imp)* waken
 Νδ, *article (pl. or gen. fem.)* the.
 Νδς, *int. par.* whether not.
 Νδς, *neg. par.* that not, who not.
 Νδςδρ, *par.* (with past tense) that not.
 Νδρη, *n. f.* shame.
 Νδοι, *num.* nine.
 Νδοιδευς, *num.* nineteen.
 Νδομ, *n. m.* a saint.
 Νδομδδ *ord. num.* ninth
 Νδομδδ - δευς, *ord. num.* nineteenth.
 Νδομδδ, *adj.* holy.
 Νδ'ρ, *par.* that not.
 Νδδρ, *neg. par.* (unorin)
 Νδδρδδρδδδς, *adj.* unprofitable.
 Νδδρδρδδδδδδς, *adj.* unmerciful.
 Νδδρτ, *n. m.* might.
 Νι, *neg. adv.* not.
 Νι (cont. for ινγεαν), a daughter.
 Νιορ, *neg. par.* (with past tense) not.
 Νο, *conj.* or, nor.
 Νόρ, *n. m.* habit, custom, fashion.
 Ό, *prep.* from.
 Ο (form of υδ) a grandson, descendant, prefixed to family names.
 Οδδρ, *n. f.* work.
 Οδδρ-τεμε, *n. f.* a firework.
 Οδδρ-υιρζε *n. f.* a waterwork.
 Οδρδρ, *n. m.* hunger.
 Οδτ, *num.* eight.
 Οδτδευς *num.* eighteen
 Οδτδδδ, *ord. num.* eighth.
 Οδτδδδ - δευς, *ord. num.* eighteenth.
 Ός, *adj.* young.
 Οιοδς, *n. f.* night.
 Όις, *n. f.* a virgin.
 Ορηδ, *n. m. pl.* sledges
 Όλ, *v. (imp. and inf.)* drink.
 Ολδρην, *n. f. dat.* in wool.

- Ολανν, *n. f.* wool. Πορτ, *n. m.* a fort.
 Ολc, *adj.* bad, wicked. Πορτλάιηζε, *n. f.* Wa-
 Ολφαινν, *v. (cond.)* I terford.
 would drink. Πόρ, *v. imp.* marry.
 Όρ, *n. m.* gold. Πόρδò, *v. (inf.)* (to)
 Ορò, *n. m.* a sledge. marry.
 Ορμ, *pr. pron.* on me. Πόρδò, *n. m.* marriage
 Ορμδαιβ, *pr. pron.* on Πόρδανν, *v. (hab.)* marries
 you. Πρίομ, *adj.* chief, first.
 Όρ, *prep.* over. Πριοιnn, *n. f.* a dinner
 Οτρδρ, *n. m.* illness, a meal.
 distemper. Πυρ, *n. m.* a lip.
 Ράιρòe, *n. m.* a child. Ραδρδò, *v. 1st. pers. fut.*
 Ράιρòeδò, (*gen. pl.* of I will go.
 children. Ραòδρc, *n. m.* sight.
 Ράορδαιc, *n. m.* Patrick Ραιβ, *v. (subj.)* was
 Ρεαcδò, *n. m.* sin. (may be.)
 Ρεαδδαιη, *gen.* of Peter Ράιν, *n. f. dat.* a
 Ρεαδδαι, *n. m.* Peter. spade.
 Ρέιν, *n. f. dat.* pain. Ράν, *n. f.* a spade.
 Ρέιρτ, *n. f.* a reptile. Ρανν, *n. m.* a verse, a
 song.
 Ριδαν, *n. f.* pain. Ραννδαιò, *n. m.* a
 songster.
 Ριζην, *n. f.* a penny. Ρίζ, *n. m.* a king.
 Ριζηe, *n. f. pl.* pence. Ριδζδαιλ, *n. f.* a rule.
 Ροβδαιλ, *n. f. gen.* of a Ρό, *intens. par.* very,
 people. too much.
 Ροβδλ, *n. m.* a people. Ρο, *par.* with past
 Ρόζ, *n. f.* a kiss. tense.
 Ρόζ, *v. (imp.)* kiss. Ρó-βeδζ, *adj.* too small
 Ρόζ, *v. (past. indic.)*
 kissed.

- Ρό-μόν, *adj.* excessively great, too large. Σδορ, *n.m.* a carpenter, a builder.
 Ρό-φεον, *adj.* very old. Σδορ, *adj.* free, cheap.
 Ρό-τεϊτ, *adj.* too hot. Σδορϋνε, *n. m.* a freeman.
 Ρυαδϋ, *adj.* red.
 Ρύν, *n. m.* a secret, a Σδοτδρι, *n. m. gen.* of desire. work.
 Σδζδριτ, *n.m. gen.* and Σδοτδρι, *n. m.* work, *pl.* priests. labour.
 Σδζδριτ, *n. m.* a priest. Σδρ, *intens. par.* very, Σδρϋβρι, *adj.* rich, fertile. most.
 Σδρ-βινν, *adj.* most harmonious.
 Σδιλ, *n. f.* a beam.
 Σδ m-βαϊλε, *adv.* at Σδρ-ζλιε, *adj.* very wise home; see δ m-βαϊλε. Σδρ-μδϊτ, *adj.* very good, excellent.
 Σδοζδιλ, *n. m. gen.* of the world. Σδρμζδϋ, *n.m.* oppression, fatigue.
 Σδοζδιλ, *n.m.* the world, the age. Σδδτ, *n. m.* a shadow.
 Σδοζδιλδϋ, *adj.* long lived. Σδιδτ, *n. f.* a shield.
 Σδοι, *n. m.* a sage. Σδουλ, *n. f.* a school.
 Σδοιλ, *v. (imp.)* think, suppose. Σδουλριε, *n. m. (nom. and gen.)* a scholar.
 Σδοιλ, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Σδριϋβ, *v. (imp.)* write.
 Σδοιλ, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Σδριϋβ (rel. past.) (who) wrote.
 Σδοιλεδνν, *v. (hab.)* thinks. Σδριν, *v. (imp.)* cease.
 Σδοιρ, *n. m. pl.* carpenters. Σδοϋ, *n. m.* a trumpet.
 Σε, *pers. pron.* he, it. Σε, *num.* six.

- Seáçáin, v. (imp.)** shun, **Séime, n. m.** a supper, a meal.
Seáçnáðò, v. (inf.) (to) avoid. **Seipeaðò, ord. num.** sixth.
Seáçt, num. seven. **Seipeaðò-òeuz, ord. num.** sixteenth.
Seáçtòeuz, num. seventeen. **Seoò, n. m.** a jewel.
Seáçtímaßò, num. seventeenth. **Seoíl, n. m. gen.** of a sail.
Seáçtímaßò-òeuz, ord. num. seventeenth. **Seoíl, n. m.** a sail.
Seamríos, n. f. a sham-rock. **Seunímar, adj.** prosperous.
Sean, adj. old. **Sgían, n. f.** a knife.
Sean-bean, n. f. an old woman. **Sgíuor, v. (imp.)** ravage, ruin.
Seanrouine, n. m. an old man, old person. **Sí, pers. pron.** she.
Seanfeair, n. m. an old man. **Síaðò, pers. pron.** they.
Seairc, n. m. and f. love. **Síaðò-rín, pron.** those.
Seair, v. (imp.) stand. **Síaðò-ro, pron.** these.
Seair, v. (past indic.) stood. **Síb, pron.** you, ye.
Seairímaßc, adj. firm. **Sín, dem. pron.** that.
Séoeuz, num. sixteen. **Sínn, pers. pron.** we.
Séio, v. (imp.) blow. **Síon, n. f.** the weather, a blast.
Séio, v. (past indic.) blew. **Síoí, adv.** down.
Seinn, v. (imp.) sing. **Síoí, adv.** below.
Síuðáil, v. (imp.) walk. **Síuðáil, v. (inf.)** to walk.
Síuðáil, v. (inf.) to walk. **Síuðáilfáinn, v. (cond.)** I would walk.
Síuðáilfáinn, v. (cond.) I would walk. **Síuír, n. f.** a sister.

- Σλάιντε, *n. f. nom.* and Σπαίλπιν, *n. m.* a la-
gen. health. bourer.
 Σλάιτ, *n. f. dat.* (to) a Σπαρίον, *n. m.* a purse.
 rod. Σπεάλ, *n. f.* a scythe.
 Σλάν, *adj.* healthy, safe Σπίδρο, *n. f.* a street.
 Σλάνδ, *adj.* (*pl.* of Σπίδον, *n. m.* a bridle.
 ρλάν) healthy. Σπίον, *n. f. dat.* a nose
 Σλατ, *n. f.* a rod. Σπίόν, *n. f.* a nose.
 Σμίγεαδὸ, *n. m.* a smile. Σπυτ, *n. m.* a stream.
 Σμίγεαδὸδ, *n. m. pl.* Συδον, *n. m.* rest, sleep.
 smiles. Συδρ, *adv.* up.
 Σμορι, *n. m.* marrow. Συδρ, *adv.* above.
 Σνάτδσ, *n. f.* a needle Σύβδάλκε, *n. f.* virtue.
 Σο, *dem. pron.* this. Συίθε, *n. m.* (*nom. and*
So, prefix, implying gen.) sitting, a session
 ease, opposite to τό. Συίθεδάν, *n. m.* a seat
 Σόβευρδάν, *adj.* well- Σύιλ, *n. f.* an eye.
 mannered. Σύιλ, *n. f. gen. pl.* of eyes
 Σοδάρι, *n. m.* profit. Σύιλ, *adv.* before.
 Σο-θευντα, *part. adj.* Τά, *v.* (*pres. indic.*) am,
 possible. is, are.
 Σόφειοριονδάν, *adj.* vis- Τάβδαιρι, *v.* (*imp.*) give.
 ible, easy to be seen. Τάβδαιριτ, *v.* (*inf.*) (to)
 Σόζ, *n. m.* pleasure, give, giving.
 ease, comfort. Τάδὸζ, *n. m.* Teig, Thad-
 Σοιρβιζ (v.), prosper. deus.
 Σοιρβιζιρό, *v. (opt.)* may Ταιρόζ, *n. m. gen.* of
 prosper. Teig.
 Σολυρ, *n. m.* light. Τάιμ, *v.* (*1st pres.*) I am
 Σονδ, *adj.* happy, for- Τάιμικ, *v.* (*past indic.*)
 tunate. came.

- Τάρι, *v.* (*pres. indic.* Τίξεται, *n. m.* a lord.
2nd) thou art. Τίμη, *adj.* sick.
 Ταίρβασ, *adj.* profit- Τίοςρά, *v.* (*cond. 2nd.*)
 able. thou wouldst come.
 Τάλαμ, *n. f.* the earth. Τίορμα, *adj. pl.* of
 Τάμαλλ, *n. m. gen.* of τίρη, dry.
 a while. Τίη, *n. f.* country,
 Τάμαλλ, *n. m.* a while. land.
 Τανγασαρι, *v.* (*past* Τίη-ξιάδ, *n. m.* patriot
ind. 3rd) they came. ism, country-love.
 Τανγασα, *v.* (*past indic.* Τίρημ, *adj.* dry.
1st) I came. Τοβαιη, *n. m. gen.* of a
 Ται, *v. (imp.)* comethou well.
 Ται, *prep.* over, beyond Τοβαι, *n. m.* a well.
 Ταιβ, *n. m.* a bull. Τόξ, *v. (imp.)* take, lift
 Ταιτ, *n. m.* thirst. Τοιλ, *n. f.* will.
 Τέ, *n. m.* he, who, an Τομάρι, *n. m. gen.* of
 individual, αν τέ. Thomas.
 Τεασ, *n. m.* a house. Τομάρι, *n. m.* Thomas.
 Τεαστ, *v. (inf.)* (to) Τονν, *n. m. and f.* a
 come, coming. wave.
 Τεανγ, *n. f.* a tongue, Τορ, } *n. m.* a be-
 a language. Τορασ, } ginning.
 Τεανν, *adj.* tight. Τρη, *prep.* through.
 Τερό, *v. (imp.)* go. Τρηασ, *prep.* through.
 Τεμε, *n. f.* fire. Τρηασ, *ord. num.* third.
 Τειτ, *adj.* hot. Τρηασ-δευξ, thirteenth
 Τις, *v.* comes. Τρηουν, *adj.* brave,
 Τιξ (*dat.*), house. strong.
 Τιξε, *n. m. gen.* of a Τρηουνξασ, *n. m.* a
 house brave man.

Τρί, <i>num.</i> three.	Υδιρλεδct, <i>n. f.</i> nobility.
Τριον, <i>n. m.</i> a third.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τρί-δευz, <i>num.</i> thirteen	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τρόκαιρεδc, <i>adj.</i> merciful.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τρομ, <i>adj.</i> heavy.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τρομ-ρυσαν, <i>n. m.</i> a heavy sleep, a lethargy.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τρυσz, <i>adj.</i> sad.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τύ, <i>pers. pron.</i> thou.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τύ, <i>pers. pron.</i> thee (acc.)	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τυδιδαν, <i>n. f.</i> a guess, a hint.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τυδαν, <i>n. f.</i> Tuam.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τυδανδ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of Tuam.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τύ ρειν, <i>pers. pron. emph.</i> thyself.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τυz, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> gave	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τυιz, <i>v.</i> understand.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τυιzην, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to) understand.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Τύρ, <i>n. m.</i> a beginning.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Υδ, <i>n. m.</i> a grandson, a descendant; see o.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
Υδιρλε, <i>adj. pl.</i> of Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> a floor.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.
υδιδαν, noble, <i>n. pl.</i> gentlemen, nobles.	Υδιδαν, <i>n. m.</i> fear, dread.