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 r eclipsed by r, as in such phrases as *chum an t-saoghal*, 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, mádhar), &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 per-
fection 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 moč, 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 maic, good, thus, maich. 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, a ḍeimhriothacht, his 
brothers, with the dot, only fifteen letters are employed; 
but if the h be used instead of the dot, thus, a ḍeimhrioch-
peachta, the phrase will contain nineteen letters. The dot 
is therefore much the shorter and neater method of indicat-
ing 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 sup-
pressed.
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'Conor Don, P.C., D.L., M.R.I.A.

Vice-Presidents.
Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., S.F.
T.C.D.
Marshal MacMahon, Ex-Pres., French Republic.

Hon. Treasurers.
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. MacSweeney, 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.C., 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. Ml., 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.
Dawson, C., Esq., Dublin.
Dixon, H., Esq., Dublin.
Doherty, Wm. J., C.E., M.R.I.A.
Fagan, D., Esq., Dublin.
Fitzgerald, Thos., Esq., Ringsend.
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, Wm., Esq., Dublin.
MacEniry, Major R., R.I.A., Dublin.

Moloney, Ml., Esq., Inspector, National Schools, Dublin.
Murray, Aeneas J., Esq., Head Master, Model Schools, Cork.
O’Brien, W. B., Esq., Drumcondra.
O’Byrne, Rev. T. P., C.C., Clonalkin.
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’Hart, J., Esq., M.R.S., Ringsend.
O’Looney, Brian, M.R.I.A., F.R.H.S.
O’Reilly, J. P., Prof., Vice-President, R.I.A.
O’Roridan, T., Esq., Ringsend.
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.
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 ò r ʂ m p ð c, of these all but r m and ð 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 báv, is pronounced abruptly; but when this letter is aspirated or breathed-to, as it is in báv, its sound becomes like that of English w. ð m and ð, 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.
ASPIRATION.

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. v. f. s. m. p. s. t.

Secondary (Aspirated) Form.

b̩ c̩ f̩ s̩ m̩ p̩ t̩

An approximation to the sound is given at the head of each Exercise. ɬ, n, and p 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 ʌ, o, u, are broad, e and i, slender vowels.

EXERCISE I.  b̩

b̩ broad sounds nearly like w in wool, as ɓuŋ (woor), your. Between two short broad vowels it is sounded softly, much like w in power, as ɡɔbɔŋ (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 \( b \) (\emph{vee}), was. When final, \( b \) is usually sounded like \( v \), as \( g\alpha\beta\beta \), rough, pronounced \emph{gorv}.

\begin{align*}
\text{\( g\alpha\beta\beta \), at (or with) you.} & \quad \text{\( g\alpha\beta\beta \), rough.} \\
\text{\( b \), was, were.} & \quad \text{\( le\alpha\beta\beta \), a book.} \\
\text{\( bu\alpha \), your.} & \quad \text{\( le\alpha\beta\beta \), a child.} \\
\text{\( ou\beta \), black.} & \quad \text{\( \nu\beta \), with you.} \\
\text{\( \pi\alpha\pi\nu\alpha\nu \), steadfast.} & \quad \text{\( \pi\nu \), you, ye.} \\
\text{\( g\alpha\beta\alpha\pi \), a goat.} & \quad \text{\( \tau\alpha\beta\nu \), a bull.} \\
\text{\( \alpha \), the.} & \quad \text{\( \pi\alpha\pi \), true.} \\
\text{\( bu\alpha\nu \), lasting.} & \quad \text{\( \nu\epsilon \), he, it.} \\
\text{\( c\alpha\pi\alpha \), \{ a friend.} & \quad \text{\( \tau\alpha \), is, are,} \\
\text{\( c\alpha\pi\alpha \nu \), \} a friend.} & \quad \text{\( } \\
\end{align*}

1. \( \alpha \) \( g\alpha\beta\alpha\pi \). 2. \( \tau\alpha\beta\nu \) \( ou\beta \). 3. \( b \) \( \nu\beta \) \( g\alpha\beta\beta \). 4. \( b \) \( \nu\epsilon \) \( ou\beta \). 5. \( b \) \( \alpha \) \( g\alpha\beta\alpha\pi \) \( ou\beta \).
6. \( b \) \( le\alpha\beta\alpha \) \( g\alpha\beta\beta \). 7. \( \tau\alpha \) \( \alpha \) \( le\alpha\beta\alpha \) \( g\alpha\beta\beta \). 8. \( bu\alpha \) \( le\alpha\beta\beta \). 9. \( c\alpha\pi\alpha \) \( \pi\alpha\pi\nu\alpha\nu \). 10. \( b \) \( g\alpha\beta\alpha\pi \) \( g\alpha\beta\beta \).

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). 7. The book is at you (you have the book). 8. Your child. 9. A steadfast friend. 10. A goat was at you (you had a goat).

1 For observations on "consonants combined," as \( \nu\beta \) and \( \nu\beta \) 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—priop-buăn (pronounced feervooăn); priop, true, and buăn, 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.

Sib, you, or ye, and buyn, your, the second person plural, are never used for và, thou, and oo, thy, the second person singular. A few prepositional pronouns are here introduced in which aspirated letters occur.

EXERCISE II. Č.

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

Č slender has a smooth guttural sound, as in cpić, a country, pronounced nearly like creegh.

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

aťt, but. ēać, a steed.
amoć, out. pioć, a raven.
ărteć, in. pće, twenty.
cooć, blind. pod-ćap, a true friend
cloć, a stone. looc, a hero.
cloćap, a stone-cutter loc, a lough, lake.
cugam, to me, unto me. luc, a mouse.
œić, ten.
Ωγαμ, at (or with me).  ε, he, it.
Ωγυρ, and.  η, is.
βηη, bring, take.  νι, not.
κυη, put.
1. Λωος Ωγυρ εας.  2. Θειε Ωγυρ μιςε.
3. Τά άν ριας υουβ.  4. Νι εας ε αετ ριας.
5. Τά άν λοος υουβ.  6. Βι άν λυε ιωος.
7. Κυη άν λυε αμας.  8. Βηηε ιριας αρταες
εμαμ.  9. Τρε ροοειε νε.  10. Τά ηον-εαηα
Ωγαμ.

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) 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.  10. A true friend is with me (I have a true friend).

Obs.—Ριοη-εαηα is a compound word; Ριοη, true, and εαηα, 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 λυ, from λε and ρι; Ωγαηβ, from Ωγ and ρι; εμαμ, from εμ and me; οηηαηβ, from οη and ρι.  Ωγαμ is written and pronounced εμαμ in Munster.

See observations on Exercises III. and IV. First Book.
EXERCISE III. Ï.

Ô broad sounds somewhat like gh soft, or y broad and guttural, as Ïον-Ïουνε (Ïον, free, Ïουνε, a person), a freeman, pronounced nearly saerghuine.

Ô slender sounds exactly like y in year, as Ïον-Ïιλιρ (Ïον, true, Ïιλιρ, fond), sincere, pronounced feer-yeelish.

Ô final is silent.

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

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

Ô in the first syllable of a word, if preceded by ø or o, sounds like i in vie, or ey in eye, as Ïοπκ (eyark), a horn. The exceptions to this rule are marked with an accent thus, ôô, luck (pronounced aw).

ôô, luck. Ïπάô, love.
ôôπκ, a horn. Ïπαπκ, a dog.
ôûôπκ, timber. Ïπωπκ, sight.
buîœe, yellow. Ïπûô, red.
cpœiœe, a heart. Ïπποπ-Ïουνε, a freeman.

5æøïl55, } Irish
5æøïl55e, } Gaelic.
beo, living, alive. 

σὺνε, a person. 

γεύς, sharp. 

ι, she, her, it. 

οὖριβ, on you. 

ραος, free, cheap. 

ρο, this. 

χρει, brave. 

1. Ριάο ἄγυρ ἀδαμ. 2. Μανάο μωνό ἄγυρ έσε θυίσε. 3. Ρίαε ουβ ἄγυρ μιάο θυίσε. 4. Δόμων θυίσε. 5. Δό ἄγυρ γράδο. 6. Τά άν μιάο θεο. 7. Πε λεαβαν θαδώνγζε έρο. 8. Τά μλόνες γεύς ἄγιοιβ. 9. ο άο οὔριβ. 10. Τά σχοίδε χρει ἄγραον-οὐμεν. 

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 θυίσε, &c., given above, afford instances of the diphthongs οί and υί (with accent on i) which are very seldom used.

Δόμων 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. Τ.

Τ is not sounded, but the vowel following it is very forcibly pronounced. Τ is never final, and never occurs in the middle of words except compounds.
ASPIRATION.

caomt-peonl (sheep-flesh), mutton. 
muc-peonl (swine flesh) pork.

garr-aide (garrea), a hare.

treun-peonl (shanar), an old man.

cauat-peonl (beef-flesh), beef.

treun-peonl, a brave man.

σ5, at, or with.

muc, a pig.

peon, old.

peon, flesh, meat.

1. Φιυο αυγυ γεαρπι-ψιαο. 2. Πεαν-ψεαν

azup treun-peon.

3. Caom συυ αυγυ γεαρπι-

μυυο μυυο. 4. Caom συυ caom-peonl.

5. Muc αυγυ muc-peonl. 6. Mauat azup

caom-peonl. 7. Sabap buide azup garr-

aide. 8. Βι γεαρπι-ψιαο αυ γυ τρεαν-ψεαν.

9. Λυ μυυ αυ γεαρπι-ψιαο. 10. Mauat-peonl

azup muc-peonl.

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. §.

§ broad and slender, sounds exactly like ό.
In the middle and end of words ȝ is quiescent, but lengthens the preceding vowel.

Δȝ, see rule for Δο.

 dağıt (eyee), a face.  poigvo, } patience.  
ἀμνιγ, outside.  poigvoe, } 
ἀρτιγ, inside.  λοογ, a calf.  
νεδȝ (dha), good.  πιγ, a king.  
φόνΛμ, learn.  ρογ, pleasure.  
τιη-ȝηνάδ, patriotism.

 Δο, with them.  γι, she.  τιη, land, country.

1. ὅι ὄν λοογ θυνδε.  2. Τα ρε αρτιγ.  3. ὅι  
γι ἀμνιγ.  4. Δȝαν ωγυρ θρωνδε.  5. Τα  
νεδȝ-πιγ Δο.  6. Τα τιη-ȝηνάδ ωγυρνβ.  7. Ρογ- 
Λμ Φαεοιλζε.  8. Τιη-ȝηνάδ ωγυρ ποιγνο.  
9. ὅι ωο ωγυρ ρογ οπνννβ.  10. ἀμνιγ ωγυρ  
ἀρτιγ.

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. Pa- 
triotism 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.—Ἀμαδ and Ἀρτεδ (see exercise on δ) are used when  
motion to or from a place is implied; ἀμνιγ and Ἀρτιγ  
when the object is stationary either inside or outside.  
In words like πιγ, the final aspirated letter serves merely  
to preserve a fixed spelling, like gh in high or in although.
EXERCISE VI.  ῑι

ῑι 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.

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

αῑια (αναωνιν), only.  πολλᾱῑ, empty.
αῑια, seldom.  λᾱι, a hand.
αῡῑ-μεσ̄, high regard.  νᾱῑ, a saint.
αῑι, an ox.  μεσ̄, firm.
περαῑομαῑ (φαροῑ), περαῑομαῑ, prosperous.

μᾱῑ, manly.
μᾱῑ, on, on him.
αῑι, whether,
αῑι, one.
αῡῑ, high.

1. Λᾱῑ Λάτονῑ. 2. Αο̄ῑ λᾱῑ αῑιᾱ. 3. Βῑ αν λᾱῑ πολλᾱῑ. 4. Ιρ αο̄ῑ τᾱ ρε̄ πολλᾱῑ. 5. Αν ρᾱῑ αγυρ αν ταρμ. 6. Βῑ αῡῑ-μεσ̄ αῑῑ αν νᾱῑ. 7. Αν πολλᾱῑ νον λᾱῑ ε̄? 8. Αν ταλᾱμ τῑῑμ. 9. Ιρ περαῑομαῑ αν νομε ρε̄ ε̄. 10. Ιρ μεσ̄, dry.

ῑι, on, on him.
μεσ̄, regard.

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.—Διαλ and ἀν are suffixes, like al in English, by which adjectives are formed from nouns.

**EXERCISE VII. ὁ.**

ὁ is exactly like ϕ or f.

ceur-ριομιν (kadhe-frinn), breakfast (first meal).

λονγ-ροιτ, a camp (long, a ship, hence a tent, because resembling a ship in form, and ροιτ).

ὁμ, in it, therein.

ὁμ ριν, there, in that.

ὁμ ρο, here, in this.

ὁμ τυο, there, yonder.

κοιμ, gentle.

λονγ, a ship.

μοί, great.

ροίροε, a child.

1. Ρέιτ ρυρ ὑλ-Ρειτ. 2. Ὑλ-Ρειτ νυ. 3. Όι μοί-Ριον ομ. 4. Ριον ρυρ μοί-Ριον. 5. Ροιτ ρυρ λονγ-Ροιτ. 6. Όι
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. Dinner and breakfast. 8. Dinner and supper. 9. Put breakfast here. 10. A gentle child.

EXERCISE VIII. Ἔ.

Ἔ sounds exactly like ὕ.

Ἕ is never aspirated before ἃ, κ, ὃ, ἔ, ἐ, ὀ, τ.

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

ἀνα-ῥοιτ, a high school; a college.
μόν-ῥοιτ, a main-sail.

ῥιοτ (heeos), below.
ἔως (hooas), above.
τθομ-τθοι, a deep sleep.

ῥοι, up.
ῥυ, down.
ῥάζ, leave.
ῥον, stay.
ῥομ, on me.
ῥοιτ, a school.

ῥολ, a sail.
ῥιοτ, down (see obs.)
ῥων, rest, sleep.
ῥως, up (see obs.)
τοι, come.
τθομ, heavy.
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 ἀνωτέρω, "down" (from above). Motion from below by ἐπάνω, "up" (from below). See Exercise XVIII., First Book. A state of rest above is expressed by ἄνω, "above;" a similar state below is expressed by ἄνω, "below" (without motion), as shown in above Exercise. ἄνω and ἄνω (r not dotted) are used to imply motion up and down (active).

EXERCISE IX. ὁ.

ὁ also sounds like ḥ.

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

ὅδεις, a father.  ἡράκλεις (brawhir), a brother.  ἰος, a prince.  ἴο ἦρᾶς, for ever: ἦρᾶs literally signifies "judgment," and hence "ἵο ἦρᾶς," i.e. to (the day) of cean, a head.  cean-tiue, a headland.  ἑπε, Ireland.  γάν, without.

1. οδεῖς μοι.  2. Σὸν οδεῖς νό μάται.  3. Σίει ἀχιρ βράκαις.  4. Βίαν βράκαις ιστ.  5. Τά βύς μάταις τίμη.  6. Τά μόντοντ σομν.  7. Τά γμεν οῆν ρο.  8. Βία cean-tiue ον.  9. ἑπει χο ἦρᾶς.  10. Πλατ μεγα-μάν ε.

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.—βράκας and γύις may be used for brother and sister in religion or as members of the same society.  (See Exercise XI.)  In Munster βράκας and γύις 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 o, t, r, l, n, the second part is not aspirated if its initial letter be o or t, as in the word “ceannuire” in above Exercise.

EXERCISE X.

This Exercise contains examples of aspirated letters nearly silent in the body of words. In some words ɔ and ʒ 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.

 errorCallback, special. ceannuire, a merchant.
баозал, danger. санковарие, a labourer.
бунояти, trouble. срода, valiant.
буиедас, thankful. gleoдац, noisy, quar-
буиедасар, thanks, relsome.
gratitude.

mé, I, me. οιοτ, off thee (Idiom, to thee).

1. buиедасар leat. 2. Та мэ buиедас ar 3. bi buнодат срим. 4. bi ре gleo-
шат. 5. ɬr срода an laoэ е. 6. Ta baоzal
ан ро. 7. ɬr мои an санковарие е. 8. baозал
ази buнояти. 9. buиедасар диугце leat.
10. Ceannuire azи санковарие.

1 ɬo in oam, ɬuic, oιoτ, &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.

<cah-vaar>, a helmet (<cah, a battle, bâh, top or head).
<cloo-busilte>, printed (<cloo, type, and busil, strike).
<dhrowhir>, a brother (<deer, real, and bâh, a brother), a real brother, as distinguished from a brother in religion or society.
<dherehyure>, a sister, a real sister.
<leest-mahb>, half dead (<leest and mahb).
<lohts (lov-ha), rotten.
<luucma>, precious.
<luub-goht>, a herb garden (<luub and goht).
<nama>, holy.
<nyeharvagh>, unprofitable (<nem, un, and tymbesh).  
<syvir>, rich, fertile.
<uuball-goht>, an orchard, i.e., an apple garden (<uuball and goht).
bárr, top.  lúbës, looped, bent.
busil, strike.  lüib, a herb, a plant.
coc, a battle.  mënb, dead.
cloö, type, a nail.  neam (un, in), not (negative particle).
oume, a man, a person.  taïpbeac, profitable.
żopê, a garden, a field.  uball, an apple.
lest, half.

1. Vi pé lúbës.  2. Vi pé lóbës.  3. Vi ri
lestmënb.  4. Oume nsaomës.  5. Lesban
luacìnëp.  6. Lesban cloöbusilte.  7. Uball
maïc azur uball-żopê ratëbëp.  8. Uball-
żopê azur lüib-żopê neam-taïpbeac.  9. Vi
coc-bárr aëp an lúacë.  10. Oeapbejac azur
oeapbeacëp.

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 aspir-
ates 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.**

α ον, one.
ν ο, να, two.
τ ι, three.
κειτειν, κειτε, four.
κυιγ, five.
τ ε, six.
τεατ, seven.
οιτ, eight.
ναοι, nine.
σεικ, ten.

**Ordinal.**

κευο, ανομα, first.
νοπ, second.
τεσρ, third.
κεστραμα, fourth.
κυιγεσο, fifth.
τεστρα, sixth.
κεστραμα, seventh.
οιτσο, eighth.
ναομα, ninth.
κεστραμα, tenth.

βα, cows (plu. of βο).  
βεαν, a woman.  
βο, a cow.  
βρογ, a shoe.  
βρογα, shoes.  
κοη, a foot.

Lα, a day.  
Μη, women (plu. of βεαν).  
Παν, a spade (dat.)  
Πη, that.

1. Αν ια.  2. Σιν ε αν να.  3. Αν να παν.  
4. Τι βρογα.  5. Κειτειν αγυρ συιγ.  6.  
Κειτε μη.  7. Να συιγ βο.  8. Αν κευο  
Λεαπαν.  9. Αν νοπα κεη.  10. Αν τεσρ ια.

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.
Obs.—Ὁό and ceōcαη are used without a noun. Ὅα and ceiηε precede and qualify nouns.
Οά requires the article and noun in the singular number, if masc. nominative, if fem. dative, as in example 3; but the adjective which qualifies it is plural. The other numbers given above take the plural, except, of course, ὅοη.
When cardinal numbers are used without a noun they require the article to be expressed except in counting.
All ordinal numbers require the article.
The c in ceυο, first, is aspirated.
The ο in Ὅα, two, is often aspirated, chiefly when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant, or when Ὅα is the first word of a sentence.

EXERCISE XIII.

THE NUMERALS FROM ELEVEN TO TWENTY.

ἀον-οευς, eleven. ἀονιμαδο-οευς, eleventh.
οο-οευς or οο-οευς, αωμα-οευς, twelfth.
twelve.
τη-οευς, thirteen. τεσεπαη-οευς, four-
ceιε-οευς, or teenth.
ceιε-οευς, four-
cuηε-οευς, fifteenth.
cuiς-οευς, fifteen.
cuηε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.
peε-οευς, sixteenth.

αι, a brood. eun, a bird. mi, a month.
1. Δον λά οευγ. 2. Ὅα λά οευγ. 3. Ον κεταιρ-οευγ. 4. Ον κύιγεσδό μί οευγ. 5. Πιε κερ. 6. Ον πιεσδό ρεσρ. 7. Ον νά ευν ἀγυρ ἀν τρεσρ ἄλ. 8. Ον κύιγεσδό λά οευγ ἀγυρ ἀν πιεσδό μί. 9. Οεικ μνά αγυρ πιε ρεσρ. 10. Ον πιε ρεσρ.

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

Πιε, and all the multiples of οεικ, 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.

ἀκτ, but.  
má, if.  
ἀγατ, at thee.  
γραπάν, a purse.  
Ἰάο, they, them.
A

1. Bi an oam azur an piac muao.
2. Bi an maoa muao, azur an luc liat.
3. Bi an va eun buioe azur an piac oub.
4. Oa laoq azur riee zeppuiid.
5. Don ultpiirt amain azur peiirt oub.
6. Muc azur mart, oam azur taib.
8. Bi gazor agaib ann pi, azur laoq buioe.
9. Mile buioeadar leat, azur ao azur rors opt.

B

1. Cuir an maoa omar.
2. Bi buir leamh ortig, azur bi riun aip.
4. Bi re amuiq, azur bi mpor-riun aip.
5. Bi an pean-fean liat.
7. Bi an pean gaib, azur bi cat-bapp aip.
8. 1p amain bi r e aip roeil, act ta re aip
    amo-heiro amoir.
9. 1p luib-gont neamtaipbea e, act 1p
    uball-gont paioibi e.
ASPIRATION.

C

1. Cúir ruair an leabhar clois-buaitte.
2. Tá baogail agur buasaim at ann ro fior.
3. Deir fior ríce aóirce, agur pás ríce seachtái.
4. Tá anuas cúiram, agur pan ann ro fior.
5. Deir anuas cúiram na bhóga agur pás ruair iad.
6. Ó Fiona lám láin, ac tó ann perfearth pollaim.
7. Ó Fiona leabhar naomaid, luaaimr, agur ó áirí-mear aith.
8. Ó Fiona leacht gleoiscé, agur ó an aóirce leithé.
9. Ó Fiona clochaíne caoí, agur ann.ceannuide leach-maith.
10. Ó Fiona agur gnáth ag an naom.

D

1. An é an tó, no an ceartaim, no an chúig?
2. Deir mná, óa eac oisg agur ríce caoin.
3. Ó trí mile eac ann ríd agur cúig céad laoic.
4. An oapa la veusg agur an ríceadó mí.
5. Ó naomn mná agur óa leasb veusg ann.
6. Ó an veascadó cloch agaibh.
7. Ó ceithe bhóga agaibh.
8. Ádomhoch lochta agur uball maith.
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 an, the, causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of feminine nouns in the nominative and accusative cases; as bean, a woman, an bean, the woman.

EXERCISE I.

Examples of Feminine Nouns as influenced by the Article.

an bean, the woman. an túnneog, the window.
an bás-teir, the wedding.
an féoi, the wind.
an besá, the life.
an blísáoin, the year.
an máitín, the morning.
an máitín, the morning.
an bo, the cow.
an bató, the maiden.
an cócaír, the city.
an máitín, the mother.
an cócaír, the city.
an cócaír, the city.
an cólaí, the body.
an póig, the kiss.
an páinge, the sea.
an póinn, the dinner.

EXERCISE II.

aoros, aged. glac, take, receive.
cait, eat, spend. láorí, strong.
 cuesí, red. min, fine.

1. Tá an bean aoros. 2. Lí máit an blísáoin i ro. 3. Tá an bó cuesí. 4. Bhí an
ASPIRATION.

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 o or c are not influenced by the article, as an teine the fire, the sound of n in an being sufficiently euphonious with these letters. Beginning with r, they are not aspirated, but suffer a change which will be explained when treating of Eclipse.

The learner will remember that r before b, c, o, s, m, p, c, cannot be aspirated, as an rpeal, the scythe.

RULE II.

The article causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of masculine nouns in the genitive case singular; an bale, the town, an bale, of the town.

bapo, a bard.
busall, a cowboy.
capall, a horse.
cot, a battle.
clop, a table.
pean, a man.
piion, wine.
pocat, a word.
mansc, a monk.
pobsal, a people
Exercise III.

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

*an báile, of the town. an fíona, of the wine. an bátho, of the bard. an fírh, of the man. an buscalle, of the focail, of the word. cowboy. an ghno, of the work. an capsill, of the ghaoth, of the thief. horse. an mála, of the bag. an cao, of the battle. an monaig of the monk. an chir, of the chest. an poibail, of the clain, of the table. people.

Exercise IV.

clear, craft. mac, a son.
voim, a fist. ópri, gold.
ghiar, a lock. gpair, a street.
lán, the full. teac, a house.
loig, a hollow.

3. Voim an buscalle. 4. Loig an cao.

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


Obs.—Nouns beginning with o, ò, or ọ, 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.

cloq-čēč, a bell-house.
veqq-ōumē, a good-man.
pqol-čū, a wolf (wild-dog).
pion-buān, steadfast.
pion-oilr, sincere.
lqonq-ľeol, veal (calf-flesh).
lqon-beon, an old woman.

* See Obs. at end of this Exercise.
ἄρο-πιγ, a monarch, a high-king.
βαμ-πιόζαν, a queen (i.e., a woman-king).
βαμ-τιγεσάνα, a lady (i.e., a woman-lord).
βουαν-ραογαλακ, long-lived.
βουαν-φεσάμακ, persevering (lasting-firm).

Exercise VI.

άρρα, ancient.
Ειθεάνη, of Ireland (genitive of Ειθε).
ασραλ, noble.


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 ṁ, ō, ṁ, or ṇ, and the second begins with ō or ō, 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 βαίν 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.

αἰλ, a cliff.  γαί, vapour.
ἁφο, high, loud.  γλίκ, wise.
ceol, music.  ἰρον, iron.
cογαρ, war.  μῦρ, sea.
vορν, brown.  τειμ, fire.
πορ, knowledge.  υρζ, water.

cύ-μαρ (dog of the sea), a sea-dog.
ρεαρ-ceol (man of music), a musician.
ρεαρ-ρεαρ (man of knowledge), a seer, wizard.
λαογ-μαρ (calf of the sea), a seal.
λομ-γομαρ, a ship of war.
λομ-γαίλ (boat of vapour), a steamboat.
obαμ-τειμ (work of fire), a fire-work.

βόαρ-ταρ (road of iron), a railroad.
mακ-αλλα (son of the cliff), an echo.
obαμ-υρζ (work of water), a water-work.

1. Τά αν βόαρ-ταρ αν ρο ανοι. 2. Βι αν λομ-γαίλ τάν. 3. Τά αν λομ-γομαρ ρολλάν. 4. Βι αν ρεαρ-ρεαρ γλίτ. 5. Άν ρεαρ-τειμ ζυρ αν ρεαρ-τειμ. 6. Βαμ-τειμ ζυρ οβαμ-υρζ. 7. Βι αν λαογ-μαρ νον. 8. Άν λομ-γομαρ ζυρ αν λομ-γαίλ. 9. Βι αν μακ-αλλα ρο. 10. Κύ-μαρ νομ.
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.

ἀντίς, time.  Μιόλ, of Michael.  
ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, an archbishop.  
μιν, people.  
βρίγιο, Brigid.  
βριγιων, of Brigid.  
καθηλίν, Catherine.  
καθηλιωτική, Waterford.  
καθηλιωτικος, of Peter.  
καθηλιωτικος, of Catherine.  
μαθιαν, a daughter.  
μαθαν, Mary.  
μισέλ, Michael.  
μισέλ, Michael.  
περισσοκ, Peter.
Examples.

1. Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Τουάμ. 2. Διμήνη Ράο-
ραίκ. 3. Ινέαν Τομάιρ. 4. Μεν Μικιλ.
5. Μυντίρ Σούμαιρζε. 6. Μακ Μάιρε.
7. Τεσέ Σώιτιλέ. 8. Σύιλ Βρίζιοε. 9. Κατίρ
Ρούτλάιρζε. 10. Καρολ Ρεούσιρ.

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. Brigid’s eye. 9. (The)
City of Waterford. 10. Peter’s horse.

Exercise IX.

Exception.

Family names following “ο” or “υς” (de-
scendant), and “μας” (son), though always in
the genitive case, do not suffer aspiration, but
after “νι” (daughter), they do.

Obs.—1. But these names suffer aspiration when “μας”
means literally a “son,” and “υς,” 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 (υι of a descendant, μι of a
son. The following Exercise shows these peculiarities.
3. These names are aspirated when they follow the geni-
tive case of the prefix μαολ, often used after “ο” in family
names, as Ο’Μαολ Βρενφαίν, or Ζιολα after μας, as Μας
Ζιολα Ράοφαίς. Μαολ here signifies a votary, and Ζιολα
a disciple, thus “the descendant of the votary of Brendan,” or
the “son of the disciple of Patrick”
SECT. II.]

RULES.

ομιαν, Brian.  Οόμναιλ, of Daniel.
ομιαν, of Brian.  Ταόγ, Teig, Thaddeus.
Οόμναιλ, Daniel.  Ταόγ, of Teig.

1. Τομάρ κατ Ταόγ. 2. Τομάρ Μακ Ταόγ
3. Ράοναικ να ομιαν. 4. Ράοναικ Ο’ομιαν
5. Οόμναιλ Ο’οκναιλ. 6. Μακ Οόμναιλ
νι ο’κναιλ. 7. Τομάρ Ο’οκναιν. 8. Βεαν
Τομάρ νι οκναιν. 9. Μάιπε νι ομιαν.
10. Ινέαν Μάιπε νι ομιαν.

1. Thomas, son of Teig (Rule IV. and Obs. 1).
2. Thomas Mac Teig (excep.). 3. Patrick,
grandson of Brian (Rule IV. and Obs 1).
O’Connell (exception). 6. Son of (Rule IV.)
Daniel O’Connell (Obs. 2). 7. Thomas O’Gor-

Obs.—1. The learner has here some examples of family
names. The prefix “ο” or τλα” signifies—1st, a “grand-
son” (as in Example 3, above); 2nd, a “descendant,” or
member of a family claiming a common ancestor (as in
Examples 4 and 5). Μακ signifies a “son,” and is also
prefixed to the name of an ancestor to form a family name. It
follows the same rules as “τιλα.”

2. “τιλα” and “Μακ” being the prefixes for names of
males, “νì” (contracted for “ινέαν,” a “daughter”) is
used for female names, since it is clear we could not say
Μάινε Μακ Κανέαι (i.e., son of Κανέα) though used
ignorantly in English.
ASPIRATION.

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.

λίθος γέρας, a white cliff. ἐθνέος ἐφάνετε, an open window.

βός βάν, a white cow. λέμ ὁμο, a great leap.

βρόχος παρηκτής, a wide shoe. μαρμοῖ γραῖς, a fine morning.

cοπρός ἄπας, a long foot. ἑλέις ἐντμία, a sharp knife.

κυπελλός ἕλεα, a red vein. οὐράρις ἄρα, a rugged oak.

ομφαῖος ἰχθύς, a green brier. τίμ ἰενναμαρ, a prosperous country.

ῥειλ ἵσιτ, good meat.

EXERCISE XI.

1. Ἀν ῥειλ ἵσιτ. 2. Ἀν κοπρός ἄποι. 3. Ἀν βρόχος παρηκτής. 4. Ἀν ομφάρις ἄρα.
5. ἀνὶ ρύθιαν ἤευπ. 6. ἰνὸ δοὺ οὔπο. 7. ἰρ
μωροιν ἄλκτιν θρεάζ 1. 8. Τί πάνωθι
ρενιγήτ. 9. Αἰλ ἰζελ ἰόπ. 10. Τὰ ρυτι-
νεος ὁργαίτε ὀμν.

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 ι 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 "οἄμπ," "οὔιτ," and
other prepositional pronouns, is generally aspirated whenever
the preceding word ends in a vowel or an aspirated consonant.—See note, page 17.

EXERCISE XII.

bᾶν, white.       ἑτ, a cat.
beo,              ceol, music.
{ bi, (gen.) } living.   ρυτι, cold.
ηεςκ, speckled.    ἵοπ, large.

Examples of Second Instance.

bσίλε ἵοπ, of a large town.
ηετ ἤκικ, of a speckled cat.
ηετικ ηαμ, of a white horse.
ceol bίνν, of harmonious music.
ηούλε ἰόπ, of a large leaf.

1 See Rule I., and Obs. on ο and ι, and ι before mutes,
page 28.
voune óons, of an unfortunate man.
voune ἱόνα, of a fortunate man.
ράινε ἰεύωνε, of a yellow ring.
ἱόνα ἵεινας, of red wine.
ἱπ ἵ, of a living man.
ἱπ τῷον, of a big man.
ῥκολοαὶε ὀλίττε, of an expert scholar.
τιγεαμνας ἵόνας, of a valiant chieftain.
tοῦαιρ ἵουις, of a cold well.
ὑργε ἰιλή, of sweet water.

EXERCISE XIII.

blas, taste.  
eolr, knowledge.
ceann, a head.  
γálara, a street.
clusr, an ear.  
γίλα, a bridle.

1. ἱπ τῷον ἀν ᾽αίλε ἰόνα.  2. Clusr capaill  
3. Leann ἀν ἱπ τῷον.  4. Eolr ἀν ῥκολοαὶε ὀλίττε.  5. ἱουις ἀν ᾽αιλε βίην.  
6. Blas υργε ἰιλή.  7. Ceann ἀν υουιν  
8. Υργε τοῦαιρ ἰουις.  9. ἴο ἀν  
10. Σός ἀν υουιν ἱόνα.

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.

ῥυμός, big men.
ῥοζάηλ γόμα, gentle words.
λεμβ πλάνα, healthy children.
υπλάηρ τιμοθα, dry floors.

RULE VI.

The following numeral adjectives cause aspiration, viz. — The cardinal numbers μιον (one), and δα (two), and their compounds, and the ordinal numbers χευο, τρεςρ.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. Δι χευο ρεαν. 2. Οδ ράινε. 3. Δι φάιρον ρευζ. 4. Αν χευο διαδασιομ. 5. Οδ ρεαν ρευζ. 6. Δι χαρολ αναφ ρευζ. 7. Δι τρεςρ τι αναφ. 8. Οδ ρεαν αυρ νεικ μπνα.
9. ἄον ἰᾶς υευζ. 10. ἄν ςευ ρεᾶρ ἀγι ς ζεις ρεᾶρ βεαν.


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

RULE VII.
PRONOUNS.

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

EXERCISE XV.

Examples.

ὁ ἄμαςιν, his brother. ὁ ἰμπτιν, his people.  
ὁ ριμπεπ, my pulse. ὁ ραίγοε, thy child.  
ὁ ὄσση, his fist. ὁ ἰρών, thy nose.  
ὁ ἰεσανν, his field. ὁ κέαςας, my tongue.  
ὁ ρεϊλ, his blood. ὁ κέιν, my country.  
ὁ ςομᾶςιν, thy mother.
EXERCISE XVI.

When mo and oo are followed by a vowel the o is omitted, and an apostrophe inserted to mark its absence, also before the letter ρ. as μ’ ὁταίη, my father; μ’ ὅυιλ, my blood.

ὄντα, shut. ὅγ, young.
ιονίμυμ, dear. ὑλόν, well, healthy.

1. Μο ὁρᾶσαιριονίμυμ. 2. Τά μ’ ὁταίρι ὑλόν. 3. Βί ρ’ ὅυιλ ὅεισις. 4. Τά ὁ όον ὄντα. 5. Θοράιρωε ὅγ. 6. Βί καὶ μυρτικραῖοςν. 7. Μο ὁρ η φύρ μο ὁκτικραῖος. 8. Α ὁταῖρι φύρ Α μάταιαρ. 9. Βί μοράιρωε ἀρτιξ ἀετ ό ό ορᾶσαιρι ομιξις. 10. Μο ἐμφύρε φύρ μο ὁμπάδ.

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.

Α (her) causes no change, except before vowels, as will be shown in Rules of Eclipsis. Α (their), άη (our), and ἄμη (your), will also be treated of under Eclipsis.

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

VERBS.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated in the infinitive mood by the particles vo or ο.

EXERCISE XVII.

Examples.

vo or ο, ἄνθαι, to vo or ο, ἓνδο, to pray.
strike.
vo or ο, ὡρει, to check.
live.
vo or ο, ἐπι, to put.
voor ο, ὅρω, to marry
vo or ο, ὑευναι, to do.
vo or ο, ἱεσκαι, to
vo or ο, ὑοναι, to shut.
shun.
voor ο, ὑογιαι, to warn.
vo or ο, ἱνηθαι, to
vo or ο, ἴναι, to suf-
fer.
vo or ο, ἓλαι, to take.
give.

EXERCISE XVIII.

voηαρ, a door.
peιασαι, sin.
50 ματε, well.
γειμορ, ravage.
50 τοιμ, heavily.
тоιλ, will.
1. ἰνδοειςαρ οο ἓλαι. 2. οο τοιλ ο
摅αι. 3. Σεαι-πειρ ο ροιμ. 4. Αν μα-
ναι ο ειρ άμα. 5. Αν τιρ οο1 γειμορ.
6. πειαπαι ο πειαπαι. 7. Αν γειμορ ο ζαπαιε.

1 The learner will remember the rules about ι in Exercise III., Section I.
8. ἄν ἰερήν θυσίαν 5οὶ γιοιχ. 9. Πιεῖν αἰφιλαγ. 10. ἄν νοον πρὸς ϑύσαις.

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 ὄνο is generally placed before the verb in such instances; ὄν is also used chiefly in composition with other particles as in γίνει, ἡπι' ἐκ, &c.

EXERCISE XIX.

Examples of ὄν.

ὁο ἴδεναί, I was.
ὁο βιόζεμ, I was.
ὁο ἴδεναί, they were.
ὁο βυσίστην, I would strike.
ὁο ἱλανντίφ, ye bought.
ὁο ὄν ρέ, he shut.
ὁ' ὑφλομ ρέ, he learned.
ὁο ἱπάνουρις ρέ, he loved.

1 The learner will remember that 5ο before an adjective forms an adverb. See observations at foot of Exercise XIV., First Book.
ASPIRATION.

οο ἀνέτ ἐ, he forgave.
οο πος ἐ, he kissed.
οο ὑῆβαλψαίνν, I would walk.
οο ἔνγκασαρ, they came.
οο τιοκφά, thou wouldst come.
οο τιφ γέ, he gave.

EXERCISE XX.

ἀντιγοο, silver, money. λεστ, with thee.
τοῖβ, to them. ἡ, thee.

1. οο πος ἐ ἐ. 2. οο ἀνέτ ἐ τοῖβ.
3. οο ἔνγκασαρ ἀνηη. 4. ὑῆβαλψαίν
λεστ. 5. τιφ ἐπ αντιγοο τοῖβ. 6. οο τιοκφά
ἀνηη. 7. οο ἕλιτον ἐ α τιν. 8. ὁ πος
λυμ ἐπ ἀνέθε. 9. οο ἐκαννου ἐ
λεσταρ. 10. οο δυσλφίς ἡ.

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, οο βι με, 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 pro-
noun is not expressed, but is included in the form of a verb,
as in the above instance, οο ἔνγκασαρ, 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 οο is often omitted, as in some of the above Examples. τά (τ dotted) is the accusative case of τά (thou); ἐ of ἔ, he; μν of μν, we; ᾱ of ἱβ, you; ταο of ταο, they. These forms are often used as nominatives with the verb ἐ. See Obs., page 17, *First Book*.

**EXERCISE XXI.**

*Examples of οο.*

οο enters into the composition of the following particles which precede the perfect tense of verbs. It causes aspiration of the initial following it.

ἀρ, whether (in past time), compounded of ἀρ and οο.

ἐο, that (in past time), compounded of ἐο and οο.

μος ὁ, unless (in past time), compounded of μος and οο.

νάρ—νάκαρ, which not—that not (in time past), compounded of νάκ and οο.

νακαρ (interrogative), νακ and ἀρ, did not, whether not.

νίον, not (in past time) compounded of νί and οο.

ἀρ θυμίλ μέ (whether) struck I.

ἐο θυμίλ τά, that you struck.

μος θυμίλ ἐρ, if he did not strike (unless he struck).

νακαρ θυμίλ μν, that we did not strike.

νάρ θυμίλ τάρ μν that we may not strike.
EXERCISE XXII.

an té, he who. ἐποίησεάρ, I showed.
beannuig, bless. ἔκκυπ, cease.
buiáleáρ, I struck. ἐκοινο, came.

1. ἂν buiáleáρ? 2. Νιόν ἐκοινο ἐρ.
3. Μνον ἐποίησεάρ. 4. ἂν buiále τῇ ἐρ?
5. Νιόν beannuig τῇ ἐμ. 6. Νιόν ἐκκυπ ἐμν.
7. ἂν νομαρ νακορ ὁῦν ἐμ. 8. Ἐδομορ
νακορ τῇ ἐρ. 9. ἂν τῇ νακορ ἔρεσου ἐμ. τῇ ἐμ.
10. Να’ τῇ κυπτῷ ἐρ πιορ ἐρ.

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 individual) I did not love. 10. That he may not put it down.

RULE X.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated after ῃ, no, not; μά, if; μαρ, as; γωλ, before; and after the relative pronoun ᾧ, who, which (sometimes το), whether expressed or understood.

Note.—The relative pronoun ᾧ causes eclipsis (see page 63) when a preposition goes before it, but in the perfect tense the participle ὅ 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.

né béró pé, he will not ò mesllar ìm, who be.
ò cóillear é, who loses má pópán tu, if you marry.
ò seunnr é, who does má póoleann tu, if you think.
map póilllícseann mé, ò póoil, who thought.
as I show. rul cóngar, before I came.
né ìnuir pé, he is not.
ò sránuig ìnn, who loved us.

Exercise XXIV.

ò, his, her, its. map ìnn, so, as that.

1. Ní béró pé go bhr pró. 2. Òn té ò cóillear ón cs ò. 3. Má póoleann tú map ìnn.
4. Ír é ìnn mesllar mé. 5. Òn té oò sránuig ìnn. 6. Ní ìnuir pé ann ro anuir.
7. Ír é nesúr ò seunnr cósirt. 8. Má pópán tu reannuine. 9. Ò cóillar ñámnte. 10. Map
póilllícsear rul cóngar.

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 ìnn and ìb are more frequently used, but the forms ìnn and ìb 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. — ὧν is frequently used before the perfect tense with the force of a relative pronoun, but ἦ is also written before it, as in Examples above.

The learner should distinguish between the following words:—ὦ, thy (a possessive pronoun), ὦ, used as a relative, ὦ, to (sign of infinitive), ὦ, particle before certain tenses), ὦ, to (prep.), ὦ, two, ὦ (prefix), ὦ, to his (prepositional pronoun).

And between these:—ὁ, his, her, or their (possessive pronoun), ὁ, who, which (relative), ἦ, to (sign of infinitive), ἦ, ὦ (sign of vocative case), ἦ, ὦ, in (prep.)

These will be distinguished by their position and the context.

RULE XI.

The particles ἄν, very; ἄτο, too, exceedingly; ὄμ, very, excessively, which are chiefly used as prefixes to adjectives, cause aspiration.

There are many particles, such as ἄν, corresponding to in or un, ἄτ, corresponding to re, nēws 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-βρεάξ, very fine.
ἀν-μαί, very good.
ἀν-ὕόξ, misery; ἀν (negative, un), and ῥόξ, happiness.
ἄτ-βεοὔντα, revive; ἄτ (re), and βεοὔντα, animate.

οὐ-βευρᾶ, ill-mannered.
οὐδὲν, loss, harm.

οὐ-ὑέντα (hard to be done), impossible.

οὐ-ὑεῖςιονάς (hard to be seen), invisible.

νεό-τρόπων, unmerciful.

πο-ὑεάξ, exceedingly small.

πο-μόρ, too large.

πο-ὑεάζ, very old, too old.

πο-τείτ, too hot.

ράη-βίν, most harmonious.

ράη-ἐλικ, very wise.

ράη-μαί, excellent.

ρο-βευρᾶ, well-mannered.

ρόδαρ, profit.

ρο-ὑέντα (easy to be done), possible.

ρο-ὑεῖςιονάς (easy to be seen), visible.

NOTE.—An ı is generally inserted in spelling these pre-fixes, 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.

βαίρευο, a hat.
cέινo, a trade.
cέινοε, of a trade.
ιόν-οειντα, fit to be done, practicable
ράμυξαο, oppression, fatigue.
ρεινν, sing.

1. Βί η ρέ αν-βρεάζ. 2. ΒΙ Α βαίρευο ρό-

βεσα冻 ρό. 3. Σοκαρ αζμ ροκρα ρν ρέινοε.
4. Σο-βεινταζ αζμ ρο-βεινταζ. 5. Το

ρέ ρο-βειντα αζμ ιον-οειντα. 6. Δέεο-

ονις ρν ξεβδιλζε. 7. Σοζ αζμ αν-τοζ

8. Αν-τοζ αζμ ραμυξαο. 9. Θο ρεινν ρ ζο

ραμ-δινν. 10. Ιρ ραμ-νοις αν ρεινν ε.

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.—Σό and ρό are here used; ρό is the opposite of ρό.

They are used before nouns, adjectives, and participles,

and sometimes are entirely incorporated in the word.

Before nouns and adjectives ρό equals Ctrls, ρό the oppo-

site.

Before participles ρό implies difficulty; ρό, ease; ιον,

fitness.
RULE XII.

(a.) The prepositions ἀν, on; ὦ, of, or off; ὦ, to; παρ or πα, under; ἴπ, between; μερ, like to, as; ὁ, from; ὑπ, over; ὑμ, through; ὑμ, 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 ὦ and ὦ, which in such case cause aspiration.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Examples.

ἀν ὑπλαττ, on top, at the summit.
ω ὄρη, from top or head.
το ὅρης, because.
το ὅρη, to a body.
το Ὄλη, to God.
παρ ὑπαρ, in (literally “under”) esteem.
πα ὑπαπιμ,1 in the direction of.
το παρων, among men.
μερ ὑπολ, as a promise, because.
μερ μαζ, like to, or as mocking.
ὁ ὑμαν, from a tree.
ὁ ὑπη, from a man.
ὑπ ὑμ, over a lip.
ὑμ ὑμε (through), on fire.

1πα ὑπαπιμ is used idiomatically for towards, or in the direction of; ὑπαπιμ means a guess, or conjecture.
Obs.—There are a few exceptions to above Rule, which occur for the most part in adverbial expressions; as, *άν πρωί*, in the morning; *ό γάρ αμάτ*, from this out; *άν εκεί*, on the spot, immediately. *Σαν*, without, will have either primary or aspirated form, according to the taste of the speaker. *Δει, Δε, Σο, Λε*, do not cause aspiration. A few simple prepositions eclipse, as shown, page 62.

**Exercise XXVIII.**


1. 'Ο *ομιν* Σο* ομιν. 2. Σο* ρεσμινζ* Σο* μνάιβ. 3. Λε* μανιν βρεσζ. 4. 'Ο *ρεμιν βοετ. 5. Δε* βρεσζ Σο* λαπιν πέ. 6. Σο* ρεσμινζ Σο* νο βαμινο. 7. Ρα* τεπίριν νο πλάιντε. 8. *βερό* εν *ηενζε γαο ρειρ Σο* 9. Δε* βάμπ ον ομιν. 10. Αν* μαλακ εν τίγε.*

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.

*See observations on Rule XII. for exceptions.*
EXERCISE XXIX.

On ως, ὡς, δας, and ονπ.

ġapb, dead.
mnq0i, dat. of bean, a woman.

1. 'Oo'n1 cómr ġapb. 2. 'Oo'n hélie mnq. 3. 'Oo'n ɔn0r2. 4. 'Oo'n3 Τίγερνος. 5. Dān ṣa teine. 6. Dān ṣa3 reo. 7. 1o1p ṣa3 c3o0m n ıgir ṣa teine. 8. 'Oo'n m3ll3c ṣâpe. 9. 'Oe'n bâpp. 10. 1o1p ṣa reo ıgir ṣa beea.

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 ᾃ, sign of the vocative case, always causes aspiration both in singular and plural of nouns and singular number of adjectives.

1 The ᾃ of the article is left out after the vowel of the preposition.
2 See observations on Rule I. concerning nouns with ω or ς. Nouns beginning with ῃ are eclipsed.
3 Dān, with or without the article, causes no change in the initials of nouns. ονπ causes no change in the singular number.
EXERCISE XXX.

ἀ θεα, O woman. ἀ ἄγα, O love.
ἀ οὐσία, O coward. ἀ ἡμά, O women.
ἀ οὐσία, O people. ἀ Μυσία ὦ γερ, O dear
ἀ θεαρπάζατη, O Mary.
brother.
ἀ ὁ λόγος, O Great God.
ἀ οὐσία ὄνα, O un-
fortunate man.
ἀ Φιλ, O man.

EXERCISE XXXI.

δειβή, of a bosom.
δεια, a bosom.
κόη, just.
ζιλ (voc.), bright.
ναπλε, noble (plu. of νασαλ).

1. ἀ ἄγαζε ζιλ μο ἑροῖν. 2. ἀ ἀπα 

ωίν. 3. ἀ θεαρπάζατη μο δειβή. 4. ἀ 

οὐσία κόη. 5. ἁ κυρία μο ἑροῖν. 6. ἀ 

Φιλ μαί. 7. ἀ ἡμα-Φιλ ὦ γερ. 8. ἀ ἡμά 

όνα. 9. ἀ θεα νασαλι μαί. 10. ἀ οὐσία 

ναπλε. 1.

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

θεα νασαλ, a noble or gentle woman, a lady; οὐσία 

νασαλ, a noble man, a gentleman. Plural, οὐσία ναπλε, 

and ἡμά ναπλε.

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 cor. sonants 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: ḍ ṁ-ḥá̂o, 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 besounded more easily than if their initials were left in their radical state. Thus *m* after *η* in *ἀρ* *μῶο*, which is the sound of the phrase given above —*ἀρ* *μ-* *βῶο*—is more easily sounded than if the initial *β* had been retained, as *ἀρ* *βῶο*. 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, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *η*. The letters which are employed to eclipse others are *b*, *v*, *z*, *m*, *n*, *τ.* and the aspirated *β*.

**Table of Eclipsed Letters.**

*Μ* eclipses *b*, as *ἄρ* *μ-* *βῶο*, our boat, pronounced as if *ἄρ* *μῶο* (*or mawdh*).

*ζ* eclipses *c*, as *ἄρ* *ζ-* *κερντ*, our right, pronounced as if *ἄρ* *ζερντ* (*or garth*).

*Η* eclipses *ο*, as *ὕπ* *η-ομοαρ*, your door, pronounced as if *ὕπ* *νομαρ* (*wur nurus*).

*Θ* eclipses *ρ*, as *ὕπ* *θ-* *ράιροε*, your child, pronounced as if *ὕπ* *βάιροε* (*wur bawishthe*).

*Ο* eclipses *τ*, as *ἄο-* *την*, their country, pronounced as if *ἄο* *την* (*a dheer*).
RULES.

∅ eclipses ρ, as ∅ ∅-ψυλ, their blood, pronounced as if ∅ ψυλ (a will).

η eclipses ζ, as ∅ ζωκάη, their goat, pronounced as if ∅ ζωκάη.

τ eclipses ρ, as ∅ τ-τλατ, the rod, pronounced as if ∅ τλατ.

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 ρ eclipsed by ∅ we have an aspirate letter (equivalent to ν or ω) eclipsing a radical.

In the case of ηζ, η does not, properly speaking, eclipse ζ, 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 ρ is eclipsed by τ, but only in nouns influenced by the article ∅η. (See Rule VII).

RULE I.

Eclipis takes place after the possessive pronouns ∅η, our; ἰουη, your; ∅, their.
EXERCISE I.

ήμτε, broken. νόσαρ, hope.
cάρασα, a rock.

1. Αν νοτολομ. 2. Ηι ο νοσάρ λάινη
3. Τά διν β-ρόιοε τίν. 4. Ηι οιλ διν
5. Τά η βεδονν γλαρ.
6. Ηι η νεαλι βειντε.
7. Τά δη β-μανάδο
8. Τά δη β-λαίνη ηνοτ. 9. Τά
10. Αν νο τίν

d. a muntip.

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.

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

EXERCISE II.

Examples.

na m-bó, of the boats. na ōngeall, of the pro-
na m-báro, of the bards. mises.
na m-beač, of the bees. na ōngom, of the fields
na m-bó, of the cows. na b-pýroesó, of th.
na 5-cespc, of the hens. children.
a na-óán, of the poems. na ō-tonn, of the
na b-pleesó, of the poets. waves.

EXERCISE III.

bláč, a blossom. nóp, a habit.
cogar, a whisper. ub, an egg.
rumm, a sound. ube, eggs.
mil, honey.

1. Mil na m-beač. 2. Ņop na m-bó

1. Honey of the bees. 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.
ECLIPSIS.

RULE III.

The prepositions ἀτ, at; ἐπ, on; ἀπ (or ἐπ), in; ἀπ, out of; ἑως or ἔως, under; για, towards; ἐν, with; ἐν, like, as; ὑπ, from; ἐπ, over; ἐν, ἐνεργ, through; ὑμ, 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.

ἀτ ἐν μ-βαμ-πέρ, at the wedding.
ἐπ ἐν ν-ταλαμ, on the earth.
ἀπ (or ἐπ) ἐν τ-ρανταλ, in the world.
ἀπ ἐν γ-κοιν, out of the cauldron.
ἑως ἐν β-πέμ, under the pain.
για ἐν μ-βαίλε, to the town.
ἐν ἐν γ-κλανδαμ, with the sword.
ἐν ἐν γ-κευόνα, as the same, likewise.
ὁ’ν νγομ, from the field.
ἐπ ἐν β-παίνε, over the sea.
ἐν ἐν τ-ν ο’ν, through the door.
ἐν ἐν τ-πολύ, about the light.

EXERCISE V.

μακαν, narrow. ἐμπ, I myself.
μακαρ, wide.
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.—ν, being eclipsed by η, takes no letter before it in Example 5, as the η of ἀν, the article, is sufficiently euphonic. τ is very often not eclipsed by ν, when ἀν goes before, as the union of η and τ does not require eclipsis.

Ἀνὴρ is a form of the preposition ἀνήρ, which is used for euphony before the article ἀν. ἔτηr is used in the same way, and often before the relative pronoun ᾧ, instead of λε, ἔτηρ instead of ζο, ἔτη είστιν or ἔτη ἔτη, instead of τηε.

Prepositions ending in a vowel cause ἀ 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 & or 1, in; 1αν, after; μηδε, before (now obsolete), cause eclipsis with or without an.

EXERCISE VI.

βαίλε, a town (home). ουτ, going.
cειν, } distant. ρογυρ, near.
cιαν, } ρισο-ρο, these.
οαίλ, a meeting. ρισο-μιν, those.
οιβηρεσο, exile. τεσετ, coming.

1. Ά m-βαίλε. 2. Ά n-οιβηρεσο. 3. 1αν n-ουτ. 4. Βι ρισο-ρο Ά m-βαίλε. 5. Βι ρισο-μιν Ά n-οιβηρεσο. 6. Ά b-ρογυρ no Ά ρ-κειν. 7. 1αν o-τεσετ. 8. Ά πλαίντε μοιτ. 9. 1αν o-τεσετ Ράνημι. 10. 1ρ ά n οαίλ.

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.—Ά m-βαίλε or πα m-βαίλε is used for at home.

RULE V.

The particles άν, whether; ζο, that; ματ, that not; οδ, if; κα, where; μουδε, unless, if not; cause eclipsis in verbs, as also the relative

1 See observations, page 61.
2 ζο, when prefixed to an adjective to form an adverb, does not aspirate or eclipse. (Obs. on Exercise XIV., First Book.)
RULES.

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. ἑδραῖό, would give. ἁπτιλγείσενν, shows. ἑυδιπλασίσενν, strikes. ἑ-φιλ, is.

ςιώννορ, how.  ἑ-φιλίμ, I am, am I? 

ἐσοδορ, went.  

tério, go.

1. Διτ m-ἐσοδιπλασίσενν ἑ?  2. Ἐο ὁ-τério τῷ  

πλάν.  3. Νάι ὅ-ἐσοδεισ εἶ?  4. Ὑμά ὅ- 

ἐπιτιλγείσενν ἑ ἐ.  5. 'Διτ ἄη ν ὅ-φιλιμ.  

6. Κά ὅ-φιλ πᾶρηνικ?  7. Δά m-ἐδραῖό ἑ 

μήλε βό οἀμ.  8. Κά ἑςοδορ τῷ?  9. Διτ 

ἐ-φιλ τῷ 50 μαίτ?  10. Ῥά με ἑ 50 μαίτ; 

ςιώννορ ὅ ὅ-φιλ τῷ τέιν?

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 Aspi- 
ration, Exercise XXI.

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

RULE VI.

The *Cardinal* numbers ρεατ, seven; οκτ, eight; νεοι, nine; and υεικ, ten, cause eclipsis of nouns following them, except when the noun begins with ρ.

Ωδ eclipses in οδ νομι, two-thirds.

EXERCISE VIII.

 ámb, time.  lυαν, price.
αοιρ, age.  μιορα, months.
βεννακτ, a blessing.  πινίν, a penny.
cill, a church.  πινς, pence.
clαν, a table.  ραγαντ, priests.
ζεμελαίζε, generations.  ραοιν, carpenters.

1. Ρεατ m-blιωνα.  2. Βι ρε οκτ m-blιωνα νευγ ρ' αοιρ.  3. Βι οκτ 5-colls ας άν 5-clαν.  4. Ιρ ε ά lυαν νεοι ι-πινς.  5. Βι ιεικ ι-νοινει άμ ιν.  6. Βι ιεικ ραοιν ας άν οβανι.  7. Βι ρεατ μιορα ρ' άμ ιν.  8. Βι ιεικ ραγαντ άμπ άν 5-cill.  9. Ρεατ mile beννακτ οιτ.  10. Οκτ ιζεμελαίζε.

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 ὑ BEFORE ἔ.

Nouns beginning with ἔ are eclipsed by ὑ, 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 ἔ are most generally eclipsed in the dative case, only after the prepositions οε, οο, and ἄνπι or ἐ.

EXERCISE IX.

Examples of feminine nouns (nominative and accusative).

ἀν τ-ῥαῖλ, the beam. ἀν τ-ῥρόν, the nose.
ἀν τ-ῥλᾶς, the rod. ἀν τ-ῥῦιλ, the eye.

Examples of masculine nouns (genitive).

ἀν τ-ῥαγιστάρτ, of the priest.
ἀν τ-ῥαγοσιλ, of the world.
ἀν τ-ῥεοίλ, of the sail.
ἀν τ-ῥύιδε, of the session.
Examples of both genders (dative)

οο'ν τ-παξσατ (m.), to the priest.
ό'ν τ-παξσαλ (m.), from the world.
άη άα τ-πεοτ (m.), on the sail.
οο'ν τ-πλοιτ (f.), to the rod.
άαη άα τ-πύιν (f.) in the eye.
άζ άα τ-πρόιν (f.) at the nose.

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

άη νπιαν (f.), the knife.
οο'ν νπάτ (m.), to the shadow.
άη άα νπιατ (f.), on the shield.
έει άα ννοε (m.), with the trumpet.
ό'ν νμιον (m.), from the marrow.
άη ννοιλπιν (m.), of the labourer.

Obs,—Examples of τ 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 νε and νο, &c., with the article it is eclipsed, as with the other prepositions.
EXERCISE X.

γασ, far.      ἔντο, a jewel.
λέαι, follow.   ἐπίθεσακαν, a seat.
μέρο, size.     τεας, a house.
πέρο, blow.     ταβαίη, give.

1. Τεάς ὁν τ-ταγαντ.  2. Σενοο ὅν τ-παο-
δας.  3. Μέρο ὅν τ-πεοιλ.  4. Ρυαιν ὃν
ροοι.  5. Ωο βουιλ ρέ ὃν τ-παιλ (acc. fem.).
6. Ταβαίη ὁν πυνθεσακαν (acc. mas.) οο'ν τ-τα-
γαντ.  7. Τογ αρ ὁν τ-παιλ ε.  8. Α β-παο ὃ'ν
τ-παοδας.  9 Λεάν ε αιρ ὅν τ-γηκας.  10. Ωο
πέρο ρέ λειρ ὅν ροο.

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 η, before nouns begin-
ing with vowels.

The rules regarding this peculiar use of τ
and η, and the aspirate η, 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 an is expressed; the n of an is then sufficient.

EXERCISE XI.—EXAMPLES.

Under Rule I.

αν n-απαν, our bread. ἰψη n-οβαψη, your work.
αη n-οταη, our father. α n-ευοσα, their clothes.

Under Rule II.

να n-απας, of the storms.
να n-ευς, of the birds.
να n-ιοψς, of the fish.
να n-οις, of the virgins.
να n-υβ, of the eggs.

Under Rule IV.

α n-αμμ, in name. ἵαψ n-όλ, after drinking
n-Είμην, in Ireland. α n-υσβάρ, in terror.
α n-ολμην, in wool.

Under Rule V.

γο n-ιμνεοψα, that I will tell.
νας ε n-ετιλλιμ, do I not fly?
να n-όψαμν, if I should drink.
RULES.

Under Rule VI.

ศาส n-Abráın, seven songs.
οετ n-eic, eight steeds.
νυοΐ n-óirn, nine sledges.
οειε n-mhéasö, ten daughters.

EXERCISE XII.

ουίνν, to us. είτλεσό, flight.

1. Α n-ωμιο αν Αεαρ. 2. Αρ n-Αεαρ.
3. Ταβαμ αν n-νράν υουίνν. 4. Ιαρ ν-εεάεt
μάροιμ αν n-Εμπην. 5. Βεαάαεt αν n-υπι
n-μουμ. 6. Βι ρέ a n-υαέβαρ. 7. Βι ρέεt
n-νράαμ ανη αν λεάβαρ. 8. Βι οειε n-m-
ζενα οιζε. 9. Ειτλεσό να n-eun. 10. Οά
n-όπμειμ οιζε μαρ.

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.—ν is often inserted for euphony between preposi-
tions ending in a vowel, and the relative and possessive pro-
nouns Δ coming after, as λέ n-Δ ραίλ, with her eye; ο̄ n-Δ ά-
ραίλ, from which is &c. See page 71.
ECLIPSION.

RULE IX.

τ BEFORE VOWELS.

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

EXERCISE XIII.

ἄναμ, a soul. mύργαίλ, awaken. 
μαρβ, kill.

1. ἄν τ-ἄναμ. 2. ἄν τ-εῦν ἁγυρ ἄν τ-ιαργ. 3. ἄν τ-ὑργἐ φυαρ. 4. θυαῖ ἄν τ-ὑργε. 5. mύργαίλ ἄν τ-ἄναμ. 6. μαρβ ἄν τ-εῦν. 7. βὶ ἄν τ-εῦκε λάτομαι. 8. Ὁο ρενν ρὲ ἄν τ-ἄπαν. 9. ἄν τ-ἄναμ ἁγυρ ἄν θολον. 10. ζλακ ἄν τ-ἄπαν.

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 na is expressed (except in the genitive plural, which takes n). h is also placed after the possessive pronoun, a, 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 ῥe h-10ρα, with Jesus. The instances given in the above rule are the only occasions when h answers any grammatical purpose.

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

EXERCISE XIV.

αἵρεσις, horns. Ῥίς (gen.) of an island.
αίλις (gen.), of a cliff. Λίος, fill.
αίλις κτῆτ, beauty. Να, of the.
βοσκή, folly. Ορνατ, hunger.

1. na ὁ-αἵρεσις. 2. βάρη na h-αίλις. 3. Να h-Ῥίς. 4. ᾿A h-αίλις. 5. Δ ανωμ. 6. βοσκή
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.

\( \text{h-} \) is, not (probably a form of \( \text{n} \text{oc}\text{a} \), now obsolete), is used in Ulster and in Scotland for \( \text{n} \). It requires \( \text{n} \) to be prefixed to words beginning with a vowel or \( \text{r} \); as \( \text{c}\text{a} \ \text{n-}\text{fui}\text{l } \text{r}\text{e}, \) he is not, for \( \text{n}\text{i } \text{fui}\text{l } \text{r}\text{e}, \) or \( \text{n}\text{i } \text{b-}\text{fui}\text{l } \text{r}\text{e}. \) But or \( \text{b}\text{a} \) the perfect tense of the assertive verb \( \text{r} \), often aspirates the initial of the succeeding word, as, \( \text{bu}\text{r } \text{m\text{o}}\text{i}\text{c } \text{e}, \) 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.

\footnote{1 See note page 69.}
Short Phrases Illustrating foregoing Rules

VOCABULARY.

Δις (at or) with her.
Δήρις, during.
Δαβ, Scotland.
Δαβίν, (dat.), Scotland.
Διπο, to-morrow.
Διποσπο, very learned.
Διος, prosperity.
Δεινογράφσ, (may) bless.
Δαιμός, is, are.
Δι, what.
Δι, way.
Διο (gen.), first.
Δι, who?
Διάνη, how?
Διούς, of a hill.
Δί, so, as.
Δίμησ, a neighbour.
Διμοςγιε, (ye), gathered
Δεισογκ, difficult.
Δεισομ, certain.
Δεισολον, (hab.), sells.
Δείγ (perf.) left.
Δείς, a space of time.
Δείς, possible.
Διηνος, wet.
Διποσπο, learned.
Δεμπ (v.), cut.
Δευς, (n. m.), a branch.

Σευσ, (dat.) branches
Σεντ (gen.), green.
Σεόν, indeed.
Σεον, oftentimes.
Σεον, (pl.) books.
Σεσ, (gen.) of a book.
Σεσ, reading.
Σες, with me.
Σεσ, morrow.
Σεσ, (gen and voc.), son.
Σεσ, a thousand.
Σεσ, often.
Σες, might.
Σες, I will go.
Σες, was (may be).
Σεςος, (who) wrote.
Σες, v. (past) stood.
Σες, a needle.
Σες, (may) prosper
Σες, I am.
Δι, thou art.
Σες, of a while.
Σες, a while.
Διγ (dat.), house.
Διγ, thyself.
Σες, understand.
Σες, an author.
Δι "Однобаїм, of
Διυς, n. m., a branch. O'Donovan.
1. Cíannora b-fuill tú?
2. Cíannor táir,
3. Cíannor tá tú,
4. Cao é mar tá tú,
5. Cí ól cóil b-fuill tú,
6. Táim go maígh. Cíannor a b-fuill tú-féin? I am well. How is yourself?
7. Tá mé go maígh, buídeascár lect. I am well (thanks with you), thank you.
8. Go maíb maígh agat (may good be to you). Thank you.
9. Go m-beannuiigíó Óíde óuit. May God bless you.
10. Go róimhíigíó Óíde óuit. May God prosper you.
11. Béil ó Óíde ópt, a mic mo ér which. A blessing from God on you, son of my heart.
12. Mo réacht mile beannaíct oípt. My seven thousand blessings on you.
13. Go m-beannuiigíó Óíde dh n-óblíir. May God bless our work.
14. Tá hreágh an lá é ro. This is a fine day.
15. Béi ró ré plúin a múla. It will be wet to-morrow.
16. Slán lect aír réso tamaill. Farewell for a while.
17. An labhrann tú Sæuígíge? Do you speak Irish.
18. Tá me ag léigeas ón céitreo leabhair. I am reading the First Book.

19. Ní sceasamh á cuigmin é. It is not hard to understand it.

20. Yr é rin leabhar ñi Ó Donnabháin. That is O'Donovan's Book.

21. Ná maic an t-úgso ar gheolh é? Was it not a good author who wrote it?

22. Bho réap ón fóglumta ó. He was a very learned man.


24. Bho ón Síolige maoi mead fi. The Irish will be yet in esteem.

25. Bh-fhul o' áitíi bheo? Is your father alive?

26. Ní fhul; tá ré marth. No; he is dead.

27. Tá a máca rí bheo. His mother is alive.


29. Bii mo oideachtaí a Albann. My brother was in Scotland.

30. Bh-fhul buí 5-cómairra tinn? Is your neighbour sick?

31. Do chumadh rib féin ón énnaic ìolair. Ye gathered the grass of the green hill.

32. An fh-fhul tú ag uil gur an m-baile? Are you going to the town?

33. Naofa ar ball is ar b-phonn. I will go immediately after dinner.
34. ἄρειν ιοί 50 Ὕπυλρ ρέ α το-τίγ αν τ-ραγάμιτ? Perhaps he is in the priest’s house?
35. Τά ρέ ραοι ἁευγαίμη αν 5-εραίν. He is under the branches of the trees.
36. Ραίν τύ ογ αν 5-ανναίν? Were you at the rock?
37. ΄Ο’ ράγ μέ ἄφαρ αν αν τ-ρίαμ ἐ. I left him up on the mountain.
38. Ἀεαηρ ἁευγ αν’ εν ωλαίν. Cut a branch from the tree.
39. Ταβοιρ ναμ αν τ-τονάκαν. Give me the needle.
40. ΄Ο’ ρέαρ ρέ ἄφαρ αν αν μ-βόκαρ. He stood up on the road.
41. Ίαχ ί ρο αν ἄεαν Ἱόν? Is not this the big woman?
42. Ίρ μοικ μα h-uiπε α τά ιιιε. She has good eggs (It is good the eggs which are with her).
43. Ίρ μοικ 1οο 5ο υενιάν. They are good indeed.
44. Σαμπορ α νιολαντύ αν λεαβαίρ? How do you sell the books?
45. ΄Ο ρεορ άγηγ ρέιορ λιομ. As cheaply as I can.
46. Ίρ ε ναπτ α νεαναρ ωεαντ 5ο μίςε. It is might which makes right oftentimes.

1 Δ’γ is a contracted form of ἄγιον, and is translated “as” in such connexions as the above. It follows έο, 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.

Δν τε λε να μναξ νο Ηε who does not pity ἄρ, να νευν νο your case, do not μναν λευρ. make your com-
plaint to him.

Αι χναροαι οη νο Be honest in all your ευο γωται γο dealings. h-uile.

Χρηματι τε ηεμ λε Make hay while the λονηραι να γειν. sun shines.

Οευν μαρ βαο μαιε Do as you would wish λεατ βειε νευντα to be done by. λεατ.

Ειρε, ηα νευνα αυρ Εριν, the tears and γμιζειοο νο ρυλ the smiles of thine eyes.

Πεάρη κοιςλτ αη It is better to spare in νη-τυπ ιοναληαιε the beginning than at the end.

Σειι εδαζαν αεη Promise little, but do νευν μοην much.

Σηιδ νταε νταε Thirst produces thirst.
It is the same to be 
agura beirt, 
good as to be happy. 

Shame and sorrow follow on virtue. 
If the day be long, 
night comes. 
Woe (to him who) deceives his friend. 
No nobility without virtue. 
There is no sage without fault. 
A bad blast, which is not good for (some) one. 
Illness (is) the comfort of the physician. 
The fear of God (is) the first rule of life. 
The desire of every love (is) the rightful king. 
A song, a songster. 
Shun those who make contention. 
The beginning of a prince (is) greeting. 
The beginning of health (is) sleep.
The fear of God (is) the beginning of wisdom.

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.

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

Δ, poss. pron. his, her, Δι, n.f. will, pleasure. its, their. Δί, n.f. a cliff.
Δ, rel. pron. who, which. Δίλλε, n.f. gen. of a cliff Δ (sign of infin.), to. Δίλλεστ, n.f. beauty. Δ, intrj. sign of voc.), o. Διμηρή, n.f. time, season Δ, prep. in. Δίμ, n.m. a name.
Δήν, n.m. a song. Δηρ, prep. on, upon. Δήν, n.m. pl. songs. Δηρ, pr. pron. on him.
Δες, pr. pron. at or on the spot, by-and-by Δι θηλ, adv. phrase, with them. Δένδρον, n.m. gen. of contention. Δένδρον, n.m. contention.
Δε, conj. but. Δεμοκρατία, adv. phrase in the morning. Δδ, n.m. luck.
Δύκας, n.f. a horn. Δύλον, adv. phrase, in the beginning. Δόμων, n.m. timber. Δομ, n.f. a place.
Δγ, prep. at, with. Δλ, n.m. a brood. Δγ, sign of participle. Δλβ, n.f. Scotland. Δγαή, pr. pron. at you. Δλβάνη, dat. (in) Scotland.
Δγαρό, n.f. a face. Δγάμεν, pr. pron. at us. Δλών, adj. beautiful. Δγάμμ, pr. pron. at me. Δμ, n.m. time. Δγατ, pr. pron. at thee. Δματ, adv. out. Δγώρ, conj. and. Δματ, suffix. (al.), like Δε, pr. pron. at (or Δμάστ, adv. only, alone with) her Δμάστ, adv tomorrow
Δια m-βαλέ, adv. at home Δοιβνέσχ, adj. glad, (see Ἰτα m-βαλέ). happy.
Δομίζ, adv. outside. Δοιρ, n. f. age.
Δι, article, the. Δοιν, num. one.
Δι, int. par. whether? Δοιν-οεῦς, num. eleven.
Δι, neg. par. (in or un) Δοιμαδό, ord. num. first
not. Δοιμαδό-οεῦς, ord. num. eleventh.
Δι, intens. par. very. Δογος, adj. old, aged.
Δια, n. m. a soul. Διη, poss. pron. our.
Δια, adv. seldom. Διη, rel. pron. who, what
Δια-βεβεν, adj. very fine (before past tense).
Δια, n. m. a storm. Δι, n. m. an
adj. very learned. Διά, n. m. bread.
Δια, adv. up (from below). Διαφωσ, adj. high, loud.
Δια, prep. in. Διαφορος, n. m. an
Δια, pr. pron. in him, Archbishop.
in it. Διαπονίς, n. m. high
Δια, adv. there, therein regard.
Δια, prep. in. Διαπονίς, n. m. a high
Δια, adj. ancient. king, a monarch.
Δια, prep. in. Διαπομον, n. f. a high
Δια, adv. there (in that), then. school, a college.
Δια πο, adv. here, in this Δι, prep. out of.
Δια πώς. adv. there, Δι (cont. for ἄγω), as, yonder.
Δια, adv. now. Διτεσχ, adv. in, into.
Διτός, n. m. misery. Διτίς, adv. inside.
Διτός, adv. down (from above). Διτή, n. m. a father.
Δέα, n. m. gen. of a 

Δεούσαι, n. m. a little,
father.

Δεούσαι, verb, revive

βασις, n. f. pl. cows.

βασις, v. (past indic. of

γρωτ) was; see buó.

βάσις, n. m. a boat.

βάσις (condit. of γρωτ) may

be, was.

βασις, n. f. prosperity,
success.

βασις, n. m. (nom. and

gen.) a town.

βάσις, adj. gen. of βάν,
white.

βασίς, n. f. a wed-
ding.

βασίς, n. f. a wed-
ding.

βασίς, n. f. a being.

βασίς, n. f. (nom. and

gen.) life.

βασις, v. (fut.) will be.

βασις, v. (imp.) bring.

βασις, v. (inf.) to be.

βασις, adj. living, alive.

βασις, v. (imp.) ani-
mate.

βασις, adj. mannered

βασις, n. f. a lady, a chieftainess.

βασις, n. m. gen. of a
bard.

βασις, n. m. a hat.

βασις, adj. white.

βασις, n. m. danger.

βασις, n. f. folly.

βασις, n. m. a bard.

βασις, n. m. the top.

βασις, n. f. a bee.

βασις, adj. little.
bíósaip (3rd pers. pl. búsáalls, n. m. gen. past), they were.
hlíaip, n. m. taste.
hlác, n. m. a blossom.
hlííomín, n.f. a year.
hó, n.f. a cow.
hóc, adj. poor.
hócár, n. m. a road.
hócár-íámín, n. m. a railroad.
híáic, n. m. judgment; see 50 híáic.
híácáip, n.m. a brother.
híeacs, adj. speckled.
híeác, adj. fine, fair.
híían, n. m. Brian.
hííámín, n. m. gen. of Brian.
hííic, adj.gen. of bíeacs speckled.
hííig, n.f. essence.
hííigoe, n. f. gen. of Brigid.
hííigó, n. f. Brigid.
híííc, partadj.broken
híííó, n. f. a shoe.
híííóga, n. f. pl. shoes.
híiímún, n. m. sorrow.
búíáíll, n. m. a cowboy, a boy.

búsáípt, n.f. trouble.
búsíl, v. (imp.) strike.
búsíl, v. (past indic.) (he) struck.
búsíleann, v. (hab.) does strike.
búsíleáp, v. (rel. pres.) (who) strikes.
búsíleáp, 1st per. sing past, I struck.
búsílpinn, v. (cond.) I would strike.
búsílro, v. (opt.) may strike.
búsílo, v. (inf.) to strike.
búin, adj. lasting.
búiníáímac, adj. long lived.
búiníáímac, adj persevering.
búó, was; see ba.
búíe, adj. yellow.
búíeás, adj. thankful.
búíeásár, n.m.thanks gratitude.
búp, post. pron. your.
có, int. par. where?
có, neg. par. not.
Cαδ, int. adv. what.  Cεδο, num. a hundred.
Cαλλ, v. (past indic.)  Cευνο, adj. same.
lost.  Cευνη, n. m. a head.
Cελλεαρ, v. (rel. pres.)  Cευντιπε, n.m.a head-
(who) loses.  Cευντιπε, n.m. a head-land.
Cαίτ, n. m. gen. of a cat  Cευννυίδε, n. m. a
Cαίτ, v. spend, eat, use merchant.
Cανσίλιν, n.f.Catherine  Cευννυίξ, v.(imp.) buy.
Cαοι, n. m. way.  bought.
Cαοιν, adj. gentle, mild  Cεαπκ, n. f. a hen.
Cαοιρίαπλ. of Cεαπκ-ενεύγ, num.
Cαοί, kind, soft.  fourteen.
Cαοιν, n. f. a sheep.  Cεαπραμαο, ord. num
Cαραλλ, n. m. gen. of fourth.
a horse.  Cεαπραμαο-οεύγ, ord.
Cαραλλ, n.m. a horse.  num. fourteenth.
Cαρα, } n. m. and f. Cερο, num. (gen. of
Cαραν, } a friend.  Cευνη), first.
Cαρανο, n. m. dat. of Cεμ, adj. (dat. of Cιαη),
distant.
Cαραντύξ, n. f. a rock.  Cερνυ, n. f. a trade.
Cαρ, n. m. a case.  Cερνυο, n. f. gen. of a
trade.
Cατ, n. m. a cat.
Cατ, n. m. a battle.  Cετιπε, num. four (with
Cατο, n. m. gen. of a battle.
noun).
Cατοπν, n. f. a city.  Cετιπε-οευγ, num.four-
teen (with noun).
Cαταβάτηρ, n.m.ahelmet Cεοιν, n.m.gen.ofmusic
Ceol, n. m. music.  Cloðbusalte, part.
Čeuo, ord. num. first.  adj. printed.
Čeuo-ρνινν, n. f. Clog, n. m. a bell.
breakfast, first meal. Clogčeac, n. m. a bell-
Cis, int. pron. who?    house.
Cian, adj. far distant.  Cluap, n. f. an ear.
Cionor, adj. how?    Cneapοα, adj. honest.
Cill, n. f. a church.  Cnoic, n. m. gen. of a hill
Cipoe, (nom. and gen.) Čo, adv. so, as.
a chest.
Cołoap, n. m. sleep.
Clodorpe, n. m. a cow-
ard.
Cloroeam, n. m. a Cogap, n. m. a whisper
sword.
Clap, n. m. gen. of a spare.
table.
Clap, n. m. a table, a Cope, n. m. a cauldron
board.
Clasp, n. m. craft, a trick  Coimppa, n. f. a neigh-
bour.
Clapb, n. m. gen. of a bosom.
Clapce, adj. expert, ac-
tive.
Cloč, n. f. a stone.  Cogap, v. (inf.) to check
Cločap, n. m. a stone-
cutter.
Cloap, n. m. a print, type Cowinn, n. m. a tree.
Cloðbusal, v. (imp.) Clošoap, n. m. a la-
print.
bourer.
Ćnić, n.f. a country.  ὢδ-οευς, nom. twelve
Ćnioc, n.f. end.  ὠᾶλ, n.f. a meeting.
Ćnóđa, adj. valiant.  ὠαίη, n.f. an oak.
Ćnoiđe, n.m. a heart.  ὠαμ, pr. pron. to me.
Ćnuinnīγ, v.imp.gather  ὠαμ, n.m. an ox.
Ćnuinnīγ,v.(past.indic) ὠάν, n.m. a poem.
gathered.
Ćoīne, n.m.pl. people
Cū, n.m. and f. a hound ὠαῦς, ord.num.second
Ćugam, pr. pron. to me ὠαῦς-οευς, ord.num.
unto me.
Curo, n.f. a portion, a ὠέ, n.m.gen. of God.
share.
Cūγ, nom. five.  ὠεσκόο, v.(subj.)went
Ćugoeuγ, nom. fifteen ὠεσκούπ, adj. difficult.
Ćugosò, ord.num.fifth ὠεσκίς, ord. num.
Ćugosò-οευς, ord. tenth.
num. fifteenth.  ὠεγγ, adj. good.
Ćum, com. prep. (οό) understood) towards, ὠεγηβ,ad.real,genuine
unto.
Ćumang, adj. narrow. brother, a real brother
Ćumang, n.m. a sea-
dog.
Ćumę, v. (inf.) to put.  ὠεγήμ, conj. because
Vo, conj. if.
Vo, for oo ά, to his, ὠειμίν, adj. certain.
to her.
Vo, nom. two.
Vo, nom. an end
τεινος, adj. gen. of τοσφη, n.m. loss, harm
τεινος, red.
τεινης, n. m. a tear.
τοσφη, num. twelve.
τεινός, n. m. plu. tears τοσφοντα, part. adj.
τοσφής, num. teen. impossible.
τοίνην, v.(imp.) make, do τοσφοικοιονας, adj. in-
tοίνης, v. (inf.) to do visible.
tοίνης, v. (rel. pres.) τοίνη, pr. pron. to them
(who) does.
tοίνοντα, n. m. gen. of
τοίνοντα, n. m. gen. of Donal.
tοίνοντα, pass. par. done Daniel.
τοίνα, n. m. God.
tοίνας, adj. wretched, unfortunate.
tοίνης, n. m. exile.
τοίνης, adj. dear, fond. τοίνης, adj. brown.
tοιολαγη, v. (hab.) sells. τοιογη, n. m. a door.
tοιομ, pr. pron. off or τοιομ, n. m. a fist.
from me.
tοιοτ, pr. pron. off or τοιοτ, adj. black.
from thee.
tοι, prep. to.
tοι, poss. pron. thy.
tοι, num. two.
tοι, prefix, implying τοιομ, pr. pron. to us.
difficulty.
tοι, pr. pron. to him.
tοι, pr. pron. to thee.
tοι, par. used before going.
certain tenses.
tοι, sign of inf. to.
tοιοτας, adj. ill-
tοιοτας, adj. ill-
tοιοτας, v. (inf.) to shut
mannered.
tοιοτας, v. (inf.) to shut
mannered.
tοιοτας, pass. part. shut
é, pers. pron. he, him, it ἡ, n. m. a wolf.

ἦν, n. m. a steed.

ἐφθα, n. f. fear.

ἐφθαν, n. f. wisdom.

ἐπιτ, n. m. pl. steeds.

ἐπιβεν, n. f. Ireland.

ἐπιπετον, n. f. gen. of Ireland.

ἐπιεική, n. f. dat. (in) Ireland.

ἐπιπλευ, v. (1st sing. pres.) I fly.

ἐπιπλεύω, n. m. flight.

ἐπιπλατή, n.m. knowledge, skill.

ἐπιπλατή, n. m. clothes.

ἐπιπλατή, n. m. a bird, a fowl.

ἐπιπλατή, prep. under; see ἐπιπλατή, adj. long.

ἐπιπλατή, adj. distant; adv. far away.

ἐπιπλατή, adv. far away.

ἐπιπλατή, adj. long.

ἐπιπλατή, v. (imp.) leave.

ἐπιπλατή, v. (past indic.) left.

ἐπιπλατή, n. f. greeting.

ἐπιπλατή, n. m. a ring.

ἐπιπλατή, n. f. the sea.

ἐπιπλατή, adj. wide.

ἐπιπλατή, n. f. stay.

ἐπιπλατή, prep. under.

ἐπιπλατή, adj. wild.
PILE, n. m. a poet.  FOLIO, } n. f. pa-
FILESW, n. m. gen. pl. FOLIOE, } tience.
   of poets.
PION, n. m. wine.
PIONAE, n. m. gen. of FOLITRIEGANN, v. (hab.)
   wine.
PIO, adv. true.
PIOBION, adj. steadfast.
PIOBÎAPA, n. m. or f. a true friend.
PIOBÍLÍR, adj. sincere.
PIOB, n. m. knowledge.
PIOB, n.m. (gen. and voc)
   of a man.
PIOB, n. m. pl. men.
PIOE, n. m. a prince.
PIOEWS, n. m. gen. of a prince.
PIOEC, adj. wet.
PIOGIL, n.m. (gen. and pl.) words.
PIOGIL, n. m. a word.
PIOGLIM, v. (imp.) learn.
PIOGLIM, v. (inf.) to take.
PIOGLIMÉS, adj. learned.
PIOGAP, n. m. a goat.
PIOGAP, v. (imp.) warn.
PIOC, adj. pron. each,
PIOGNOV, v. (inf.) to warn every.
POGUP, adj. near; ÏB- ÏOUPOE, n. m. (nom. and gen.) a thief.
POGUP, adv. near.
\[ n.f.\text{Gaelic } \xi l, \text{ adj. (voc. of } \xi s l), \]
\( \text{(the language of) } \xi l l s s, \text{ n.m. a servant.} \)
\( \xi l s c, \text{ v. (imp.) take, receive.} \)
\( \xi l s r, \text{ adj. (gen.) green Scotch.)} \)
\( \xi l s r, \text{ adj. green.} \)
\( \xi l s r, \text{ n.m. a lock.} \)
\( \xi l e o s c, \text{ adj. noisy, quarrelsome.} \)
\( \xi l i c, \text{ adj. cunning, wise.} \)
\( \xi n i o, \text{ v. makes.} \)
\( \xi n o, \text{ n.m. (nom. and gen.) work, business.} \)
\( \xi s o, \text{ prep. unto, till.} \)
\( \xi s o, \text{ par. before verbs, that.} \)
\( \xi s o, \text{ par., before an adjective forms an adverb.} \)
\( \xi s o \beta s c, \text{ adv. for ever.} \)
\( \xi s o \varphi e m i n, \text{ adv. indeed} \)
\( \xi s o \mu \alpha t c, \text{ adv. well.} \)
\( \xi s o \mu m i c, \text{ adv. often-times.} \)
\( \xi s o \beta r a \xi s c, \text{ adv. heavily} \)
\( \xi s o \beta r a \xi s c, \text{ n.m. love.} \)
\( \xi s o \beta r a \xi s c, \text{ v. (imp.) love.} \)
γένε, n.f. gen. of the 10νευντω, part. adj. sun.

γαλι, n.f. the sun.

γαβο, v. (imp.) pray. 1ονμων, adj. dear, be-

γαβε, v. (insf.) to pray. loved.

γαβε, n.f. prayer. 1οννων, adj. equal.

ηπ, par. before verbs, that.

ηπ, prep. unto, towards λα, n.m. a day.

1, prep. in; see o. λαβοαν, v. (hab.) does

1, pers. pron. she, her. speak.

1α, pers. pron. they, them.

λον, prep. after.

αβοι, n.m.gen.ofiron. λαν, n.m. the full.

αβο, n.m. iron.

λαος, n.m. a fish.

ν, pers. pron. you, ye. λαος-μανος, n.m. a sea calf.

πν, pers. pron. between.

λεγεαν, n.f. a daughter

λεγεανος, n.f.pl. daugh-

ters.

λων, pers. pron. we, us.

λωνευνω, v. (1st. sing. fut.) I will tell.

λωνι, v. (imp.) tell.

λωπ, n.f. gen. of an island.

λου, prefix, expressing fitness.

λονι, adv. than.

λονθος, n.m. a child.
least, pr. pron. with λοσκ, n. m. a price.
thee.
least, n. f. half.
least, adj. half 
dead.
λέγεσθαι, pres. part. 
reading.
λέμ, n. f. a leap.
λειμβ, n. m. pl. children.
λειπ, prep. with; see le 
λειπ, pr. pron. with him μό, conj. if.
λογίς, n. m. a physician μο, n. m. a son.
λις, adj. gray. μο-όλο, n.m.an echo
λοπ, pr. pron. with you. μοσο, } n.m. a dog.
λομ, pr. pron. with me μο-όφο, } n.m. mocking
λιον, v. (imp.) fill. μαγσο, n.m. mocking
λιον, v. (past indic.) μαρομ, n.f. the morn-
filled.
λοβέσ, pass.part. rotten μαγσος, n. f. a 
maid.
λοις, n. m. a lake, lough. maiden.
λος, n. f. a fault. μαίρ, v.(imp.) live.
λος, n. m. a hollow. μάνια, n.f. Mary.
λος, n. f. a ship. μαίς, n. f. woe.
λος-κοσμίας, n. f. a μαντιεοι, n.f. beef. 
ship of war.
λος-καλες, n. f. a μαίς, v. past indic. 
steamboat.
λος-μον, n.m. a camp, μαίς, adj. good.
a fort.
λονπος, n. m. shining. gen.) a bag.
Mονας, n. m. a monk.
Μονάς, n. m. gen. of a monk.
Μονάλ, adj. bald.
Μονάλ, n. m. a vortary.
Μον, prep. like to, as.
Μον, adv. as.
Μον, suffix. (al.) like.
Μονα, n. f. gen. of the sea.
Μονάς, n. m. morrow.
Μονάς, adj. dead.
Μονάς, v. (imp.) kill,slay
Μονας, n. f. dat. (to) a woman.
Μοντ, n. m. a beef.
Μοντ, poss. pron. my.
Μοντςας, v. (inf.) to live.
Μοντςας (i.e. μαρτ) it is.
Μοντςας, adj. great, large.
Μοντςας, n. f. a mother.
Μοντςας, adj. pl. big.
Με, pers. pron. I, me.
Με, n. m. much, many.
Μεσας, v. (imp.) deceive.
Μεσας, v. (rel. pres.) deceives.
Μεσας, n. m. esteem.
Μεσας, n. f. size.
Μι, n. f. a month.
Μισας, n. f. a month.
Μιςας, n. f. a month.
Μιςας, (gen. and voc.) son.
Μιςας, n. m. Michael.
Μιςας, gen. of Michael.
Μιςας, n. f. the sea.
Mullac, n.m. top, sum-
mit.
Muns, conj. unless.
Muns, conj. (with past
tense) unless.
Múρ̣γ̣αί̣λ̣, v.(imp)waken
Nó, article (pl. or gen.
fem.) the.
Nóć, int. par. whether
not.
Nóć, neg. par. that not,
who not.
Nóćpar, par. (with past
tense) that not.
Náme, n.f. shame.
Nóoi, num. nine.
Nóouroeg, num. nine-
teen.
Nóm, n.m. a saint.
Nómáord.num,ninth
Nómáord-oueg, ord.
eighth.
num. nineteenth.
Nómća, adj. holy.
Nópar, par. that not.
Nólpar.(unorin) Ovóce, n.f. night.
Nólpar,adj. Ōg, n.f. a virgin.
unprofitable.
Nólpar,adj. Ōl, v. (imp. and inf.)
unmerciful.
Nórî, n.m. might.
Ní, neg. adv. not.
Hí (cont. for îngeán), a
daughter.
Híop, neg. par. (with
past tense) not.
Hó, conj. or, nor.
Hó, n.m. habit, cus-
tom, fashion.
Ó, prep. from.
O(form of uó)a grand-
son, descendant, pre-
fixed to family names.
Ouáip, n.f. work.
Ouáip-teine,n.f.a fire-
work.
Ouáip-uirge n. f. a
waterwork.
Oc̣ip, n.m. hunger.
Oct, num. eight.
Octouroegnum.eighteen
Octomá, ord. num.
num. eighteenth.
Octomá-oueg, ord.
num. eighteenth.
Ouáip, n.m. pl. sledges
Ouánn, n.f. dat. in
wool.
Olgan, n.f. wool.
Olc, adj. bad, wicked.
Oíma, v. (cond.) I would drink.
Ó, n.m. gold.
Ón, n.m. a sledge.
Ópm, pr.pron. on me.
Ópma, pr.pron. on you.
Óp, prep. over.
Óýma, n.m. illness, distemper.
Óýrho, n.m. a child.
Óýrho, gen.pl. of children.
Óýrho, n.m. Patrick
Pead, n.m. sin.
Pead, gen. of Peter
Pead, n.m. Peter.
Pén, n.f.dat. pain.
Pént, n.f. a reptile.
Pént, n.f. pain.
Óg, n.f. a penny.
Ógne, n.f.pl. pence.
Pobal, n.f. gen. of a people.
Pobal, n.m. a people.
Pó, n.f. a kiss.
Pó, v.(imp.) kiss.
Pó, v.(past.indic.) kissed.
Pó, n.m. a fort.
Póitlánge, n.f. Waterford.
Póir, v.imp. marry.
Póir, v.(inf.) (to) marry.
Póir, n.m. marriage
Póir, v.(hab.) marries
Póir, adj. chief, first.
Póir, n.f. a dinner a meal.
Púr, n.m. a lip.
Póir, v.1st.pers.fut.
I will go.
Póir, n.m. sight.
Póir, v.(subj.) was (may be.)
Póir, n.f. dat. a spade.
Póir, n.f. a spade.
Póir, n.m. a verse, a song.
Póir, n.m. a songster.
Póir, n.m. a king.
Póir, n.f. a rule.
Póir, intens. par. very, too much.
Póir, par. with past tense.
Póir, adj. too small
Ró-món, adj. exces- Sôp, n.m. a. carpenter, sively great, too large. a builder.
Ró-jeón, adj. very old. Sôp, adj. free, cheap.
Ró-teit, adj. too hot. Sôpôúme, n. m. a Rusó, adj. red. freeman.
Rún, n. m. a secret, a Sôdómp, n. m. gen. of desire.
Sôgônt, n.m. gen. and Sôdómp, n. m. work, pl. priests. labour.
Sôgônt, n. m. a priest. Sâp, intens. par. very, Sôtôpré, adj. rich, fer-
tile.
Sâp-binn, adj. most Sâl, n. f. a beam. harmonious.
Sa m-baite, adv. at Sâp-ôlíc, adj. very wise home; see a m-baite. Sâp-moîc, adj. very Sôgôsâl, n. m. gen. of good, excellent. Sôgôsâl, n.m. the world, the age.
Sôgôsâluc, adj. long Sôl, n. f. a shield. lived.
Sôsâl, n. m. a sage. Sôsâl, n. m. (nom.
Sôsâl, v. (imp.) think, and gen.) a scholar. suppose.
Scôb, v. (imp.) write.
Sôsâl, v. (past. indic.) Scôb (rel. past.) (who) thought.
Sôsâl, n. m. pl. car-
thinks.
Sôsâl, n. m. pl. car-
penters.
Sô, pers. pron. he, it.
Sé, num. six.
Seαcωι, v. (imp.) shun, Sειμε, n. m. a supper, avoid.
Seατ, num. seven. Sειρεω-οευγ, ord.
Seαττευγ, num. num. sixteenth.
Seαττηθ, num. seventeenth. Seωο, n. m. a jewel.
Seαττηθ, num. seventh.
Seαττηθ-οευγ, ord. Seολ, n. m. a sail.
num. seventeenth. Seυμαρ, adj. prosperous.
Seαμμογ, n. f. a shamrock.
Seαν, adj. old.
Seαν-βεαν, n. f. an old woman.
Seανουμε, n. m. an old man, old person.
Seανλεαγ, n. m. an old man.
Seαντί, n. m. and f. love.
Seαρ, v. (imp.) stand.
Seαρ, v. (past indic.) stood.
Seαρματ, adj. firm.
Sεμευγ, num. sixteen. Sιυδαλ, v. (imp.) walk
Sερο, v. (imp.) blow.
Sερο, v. (inf.) to walk
Sláinte. n.f. nom. and Spáilpin, n. m. a labourer.

Sláit, n. f. dat. (to) a Spá món, n. m. a purse. rod.

Slán, adj. healthy, safe Spá món, n. f. a street.

Slána, adj. (pl. of Spán, n. m. a bridle. plán) healthy.

Speol, n.f. a scythe.

Slón, n. f. a rod.

Smígeá, n. m. a smile. Smúc, n. m. a stream.

Smígeá, n. m. pl. Smán, n. m. rest, sleep. smiles.

Suair, adv. up.

Smíg, n. m. marrow. Suair, adv. above.

SmáSCO, n. f. a needle Súbálce, n. f. virtue.

Suide, n. m. (nom. and Só, prefix, implying gen.) sitting, a session ease, opposite to vó. Suídeá, n. m. a seat

Sóbeurac, adj. well-mannered. Súl, n. f. an eye.

Sóur, n. m. profit. Sul, adv. before.


Sóeiríonac, adj. visible Tá dúirt, v. (imp.) give. ible, easy to be seen. Tá dúirt, v. (inf.) (to)

Só, n. m. pleasure, give, giving. ease, comfort. Tá só, n.m. Teig, Thad-

Sómbí (v.), prosper. Thad-

Sómbi, v. (opt. may Tá só, n. m. gen. of prosper.

Sólm, v. (1st pres.) I am Teig.

Τάπ, v. (pres. indic. Τίγεσης, n. m. a lord. 2nd) thou art. Τίμη, adj. sick.
Τάμβαις, adv. profit- Τιομός, v. (cond. 2nd.) able.
Ταλάμ, n. f. the earth. Τοιμός, adj. pl. of
Ταμώλ, n. m. gen. of Τίμβ, dry.
a while. Τίπ, n. f. country, Ταμώλ, n. m. a while. land.
Τανάγοπ, v. (past Τιν-γιανό, n.m. patriot
ind. 3rd) they came. ism, country-love. Ταντόρ, v. (past indic. Τίμβ, adj. dry.
1st) I came. Τοβαρ, n. m. gen. of a
Τοψ, v.(imp.)comethou well.
Τοψ, prep. over, beyond Τοβαρ, n. m. a well.
Τόβ, n. m. a bull. Τόγ, v. (imp.) take, lift
Τότ, n. m. thirst. Τοί, n. f. will.
Τέ, n. m. he, who, an Τομάρ, n. m. gen. of
individual, an τέ. Thomas.
Τεσά, n. m. a house. Τομάρ, n. m. Thomas.
Τεσάτ, v. (inf.) (to) Τον, n. m. and f. a
come, coming. wave.
Τεσγό, n. f. a tongue, τορ, n. m. a be-
a language. Τεσαμ, } n. m. a be-

τοραμ, ginning.
Τεσνн, adj. tight. Τρε, prep. through.
Τέρο, v. (imp.) go. Τρεσς, prep. through.
Τέμε, n. f. fire. Τρες, ord. num. third.
Τέμι, adj. hot. Τρες-οι τρίτον, thirteenth

Τέν, v. comes. Τρεν, adj. brave,

Τέν (dat.), house. strong.
Τέγ, n. m. gen. of a Τρενδεα, n. m. a
house brave man.
Third, num. three.

No. noun, n. m. a third.enity.

Thirteenth, num. thirteen. Fear, fear.

Merciful, adj. merci-

dread.

Noble, adj. noble.

Heavy, adj. heavy.

Terror, n. m. terror.

Heavy sleep, noun. Heavy.

Apple, n. m. an apple.

Thargy.

Orchard.

Party, pers. pron. thou.

Author, n. m. an author.

Thee (acc.) Uh, n. m. gen. of a des-

A guess, n. f. a guess, a descendant; see o and a hint.

Tuam, n. f. Tuam.

Tuam, n. f. gen. of Uh O'Donovan.

Saint, adj. pron. all.

Emph. thyself.

Water, n. m. (nom. and

Past indic.) gave gen.)

Understand.

Great.

To understand.

A monster, a great serpent.

Beginning. Prep. about.

Son, n. m. a grandson, a humility.

Descendant; see o. It is.

Floor, n. m. pl. floors.

Floor, adj. pl. of Floor, n. m. a floor.

Noble, n. pl. Nobles.

Jamb.