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#### A

# PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.



# PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

# Jrich Language.

BY
THE REV. PAUL O'BRIEN.



## DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY H. FITZPATRICK, 4, CAPEL-STREET,

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1809.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

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## LOVERS OF IRISH LITERATURE.

THREE years have elapsed since the Manuscript Copy of the following work was delivered to me by the Rev. Doctor O'BRIEN, the Irish Professor in the College of Maynooth: All necessary arrangements were then made for its being immediately committed to press; nay, so certain was I of being enabled in a short time to gratify the under-graduates of Maynooth, for whose particular use it was originally designed, and the lovers of Irish literature in general, that I actually announced, in my Catalogue, its speedy publica-All these dispositions were, however, rendered ineffectual by the interference of another work of indispensable necessity, and of peculiar difficulty in the execution, in which I had previously engaged. Thus was I, until the present time, prevented from the publication of the IRISH GRAMMAR, a work in the publishing of which I considered my ambition somewhat flattered, by being employed, even as an humble instrument, for facilitating the acquirement of the longneglected, yet venerable language of my forefathers; a language which has the singular advantage of surviving centuries of discouragement, and being now acknowledged by

philologers

philologers as the purest branch of the Celtie now in existence, and the matricular tongue of the Greek, Latin, and other European dialects:

With a reflecting public, whose good opinion it has ever been my most earnest wish to cultivate, these considerations will, I flatter myself, apologize for the delay thus unintentionally oceasioned to the publication of the Irish Grammar, a delay which even militated against my interest, as, from the repeated demands made for the book since first advertised, I am fully convinced that the whole impression would have been long since sold off, and that, previously to the printing or publishing of two other works of the same description which have been edited in this city within these twelve months past.

Notwithstanding the diligence used for the prevention of typographical errors, by a Gentleman to whom the Author committed the care of its revision, a task for which he is eminently qualified. I have, however, to entreat indulgence for some mistakes which escaped our vigilance. The most material of these, especially such as affect the author's meaning, are particularly noticed in the table of Errata, subjoined to the work.

I remain, with great respect,

Your most obliged

And devoted servant,

Dublin, August, 1809. H. FITZPATRICK,

# INTRODUCTION.

IT is not my intention in the following sheets to enter into any learned disquisitions, or remote historical fesearches, concerning the antiquity or the original structure of the Irish language, as that task has been already performed by a gentleman who, like Pythagoras of old, left his native land to visit the seat of ancient learning, and recover the wisdom of former days. Mine is an humble province; to exhibit our native language in its present form, and unfold its various grammatical analogies; to conduct the curious to that venerable edifice, once the mansion of genius and science, and still, after the lapse of centuries, and a long succession of tempestuous seasons, exhibiting proofs of its ancient grandeur; and to introduce them to those sons of harmony whose animating songs resounded through the halls of their chiefs, and roused them to battle, or soothed them with the praises of their past atchievements. Such is the account handed down to us of those celebrated bards, and such were

the powers of a language that enabled them to excite or compose, at will, the passions of men: and indeed even now those who understand it well, discover in it a softness and an energy that they would seek for in vain in more modern languages.

To, rest it on the basis of Grammar, and thereby facilitate the acquisition of it to learners, I have undertaken the present work. How far I have succeeded, those who are skilled in the language will be the best judges. I have used my best endeavours to render the book as complete as possible; it contains a scale of the vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs, collated with corresponding English sounds, and the various powers of the consonants are pointed out, to render their pronunciation more easy to the learner. It also contains a general table of all the terminations of Substantives, in their principal cases; Adjectives with their comparisons, in their most simple and complicated forms; the different kinds of Verbs, with their various inflections; Grammatical Terms, ancient and modern; Syntax, Abbreviations, an explication of the Alphabet, Druidical characters, &c.

To complete the course of instruction in the language three things would be requisite, in addition to the Grammar; a Book of Exercises, to reduce to practice the rules delivered in the Grammar, and to teach the application of them to the different cases that may occur. A Book of Dialogues, in familiar but correct language. And finally, an Irish Dictionary; this

this last the most important of the three. A Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary has been already executed by General Vallancey, the gentleman alluded to above; and a Dictionary is advertised to be published immediately by the author of a Grammar of the Gælic Language, lately published in Dublin,

Should my endeavours, at any feture period, be thought useful towards the accomplishment of what remains, I shall decline no labour to that effect; and, on the other hand, should the present work be neglected, I may indeed feel some regret at seeing a favourite purpose defeated, but shall console myself with the consciousness of having meant well; nor shall any abject pride or affected refinement teach me to blush at my attachment to the language of my forefathers, whose memory and whose virtues I shall ever revere, in the only memorial that remains to us of them,



# foòla az zpjojað elañ a cum Lé15 labpa jinjjon ajn jýan jým.

Ceifoim tu, a WhuWh?lfi na n'onuao, 2l fán-flioct '610h1R na tenomfluao; 2ln tán gun chion ne aoif mo blao, Do bealao uaimfe bun ccaom-ghao?

Freezan m'aiticear, a Chonnelche cais, Na mbeoil-biñ éactai mais buan-blaish; Ban isluair na reanta chuas ban reañ, ra Chruelcheln wheibhe na nuail-isleañ?

Plip-cean Ullaoh, na n'gleo-lar céim, Chleact tionol eamhnal ra caithéim, plan cláon na rhara ouain oo lúabh, Tarb-bhear cunaibh na cchaob-huabh?

21 1215he214 nuabh-Èlar, rnuabhreach áil, Fuain lias na éisre so chombháil; Nan theisear reanc sach airse rit, bhish Tteamain áibreach na n'áins-nis?

Mo chroibh, mo chliab, mo chum, mo chnám, Olo nors, mo taob, mo teáb, mo lám, Mo cor, mo céim, mo léim, mo neant, Mo leanáin saobal-sutac raon-teant,

Me Bun theis,—if mo labra Bhin, 215 m'uairle, ain mampam ni aoibin; Súo rean But 61156, mian-mil baino, 21 n'ootan éasa 'rain anaino!!!

toin mo cian-zulya, a tion clan,

Sme einc blioct, angaio, toct, anbran;
If tin Ban tlact, Ban neact, Ban teile,
Mac terbin theab aon Whatana ceile,

# GRAMMAR

OF THE

# Irish Language.

#### OF THE ALPHABET.

THE modern Irish Alphabet, or dibgicin, (1) consists of eighteen letters, and is arranged in the same order as their corresponding letters in the Roman and English Alphabets. But this arrangement must have taken place since the introduction of Christianity, and with it the Latin language; for, in our most ancient grammars, and in the Ogham, or occult manner of writing, the Consonants follow each other in regular succession, and the Vowels and Diphthongs immediately after.

thongs immediately after.

(2) Forchern, in his rnáicept na neiger, (probably the most ancient grammar of any language now extant) arranges his letters in an order quite different from the Alphabet at present used in the Irish language. In the Rook of Leacan, there is another Alphabet, classed in the same manner as Forchern's, but differing from him in the names of the letters, and in having the letter p, (3) inserted, which is not to be found in Forchern's.

General Vallancey, in his grammar, has given us a copy of Forchern's bobel-loc, (a) (Alphabet) which differs both in the Orthography of the names, and Order of the letters, from the bobel-loc, which I have seen in an old copy of the unaccept.

THE

## THE ANCIENT ALPHABET.

The bobel lot of |The bobel-loth bit-lig-mon. of Forchern, from from the Book Forchern, 2° an old copy of the of Leacan. given by Gen. ujraicept. Vallancey. Names. Letters Names. Name: Letter. beit Ь Letters. ı borbel ь bubel 17,7 Ь toch ŧ lut l ream 7 411 rondn ronon F F Talia raliat ກາວກ 1 h huat nabzadon nabza**on** h onn mid. hinuat h ò oduit Daibio C b δ ciñe T talemon Ė zalmon t coll C Caor C cain C queino 4 cailep qualep ₫ 4 mrin m monet mornia m m) Bone ኧ द्वतंद nzeoal 75 Zac 8 5 ng ngoimen nzomen petboc p. η<sub>5</sub> 10 10pr · 10 Leur 70 rendip ħ. <sub>J</sub>ur, ben nuben rzg r n a acab a ailm ď acab oñ ore 0 ore 0 O Tha unide u un ethocina eaoab eru e 1aicim numel cur 1 1 100 eru ea leabao euchoriur eu on onomor Alhonond. oe | UTPL 01 Hllean 7 Jusomur mmeal carη 45 10 1acim 100 unur 14 iphin 10 do difnim ael amancoll **€**ofpaim đĒ By deducting from the best-lag-mon, of the Book

of Leacan, the five Diphthongs, and the letters 4, ng, and to, which are reckoned superfluous, the following eighteen simple Elements remain, which form the modern Irish Alphabet.

OF

# THE MODERN ALPHABET. (5.)

Form. Cap. small.		Corresponding English letters.		Names, Irish. Engl	
Cap.	a	A	2	ailm	ailm
þ	6	В	b	berch	beith
C	•	C	ć	coll	coll
Ò	٥	D	ģ	prim	duir
C o e	e		é	easa	cadha
F 5	F	E F G	f	teata	fearan
5	5	G	g	Bohe	gozt
1	1		1	10 <b>5</b> a	iogha
1	ı	Ţ	į	luir	luiş
œ	7	M	m	mum	muia ·
(M)	ŋ	N	n	ກບຸເກ	nuin.
Ð	0	Ņ	<u>o</u>	Olk	oir
p	2	P R	p	perc	peith
R	7.	R	r	litis.	ruis
S		8	8	ruil	suil
7	Ţ	$\mathbf{T}$	t	Teine	teine
u	u L	Ų	u	up	ur
ħ	h	Ħ	þ	naț	uath

These

These letters are divided into two classes, Vowels and Consonants; which are again subdivided into bread and slender vowels, and mutable and immutable consonants. The broad vowels are a, o, u; the slender vowels are e, i. The mutable consonants are nine in number, viz. b, c, o, r, 5, m, p, r, z; the immutable consonants are three, viz. 1, n, n. The mutable consonants are three, viz. 1, n, n. The mutable consonants are so called, because, by placing a mark of aspiration over them, thus b, c, &c. or writing the aspirate h after them, thus bh, ch, &c. they lose their primitive sound; and some of them, in certain situations, are altogether suppressed or obliterated.

# THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

Quantity,	Corresponding English sounds.	Irish examples,
1. ★ long and broad	as a in call	bán, white
2. á long and slender	nearly as i in fine	dodpc, a horn
3. a short and broad	as a in what	manit, a beef
4. a short and slender.	as & in can	braz, a garment
5. a obscure	as a in funeral	beants, language
r. e long	as e in there	ên, a bird
2. eshort	as e in egg	pel, strife
3. e obscure,	as e in ble	rillue, folded
r. 1 long	as ie in field	im, butter
2. 1 short	as i in pin	im, an island
. o long	as o in bone	óp, gold

Quantity. Engl. sounds. Irish examples.

2. o short as u in buck γτος, a trumpet.

1. u long as u in true μπ, green

2. u short as u in put μτο, the breast

Vowels are never written double, nor are they ever quiescent at the end of a world

## OF THE MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

The mutable consonants, in their primitive or unaspirated state, are pronounced nearly like their corresponding English letters, thus;

Irish letters.	English letters and examples.	Irish examples,
b as	b in bay	bán, white
Ç	c in call	cat, battle
e thick	th in there	oam, an ox
o liquid	d in gordian	benc, alms
F	f in fat	rail, a ring
F B	g in gall	Basaise, a thief
m	m in mother	moc, early
P	p in pawn	payre, a child
r	ş in son	rolar, comfort
r	sh in shine	reanc, love
<b>4</b> .	th in thumb	çon, a wave,

# ASPIRATED MUTABLES.

b.

When b, at the beginning of words is followed by a small vowel, or when it terminates a word,

it generally sounds as the English v; thus, beining I give; reaph, bitter; but when in the beginning of words it is followed by a broad vowel, or when it falls in the middle of words, it is sometimes sounded as v, and sometimes as w; thus, bually I struck; Baba, a smith. Baban, a goat; are pronounced by different people as it written Vually or Wually; Bava; or Bawa, Bavan or Sawan. (6).

#### ċ:

If c, in the beginning of words be followed by a broad vowel; or when it terminates a word preceded by a broad vowel; or when it falls in the middle of polysyllabic words; it has a guttural sound, like gb, in the word Lough as formerly pronounced in Ireland; thus cualar I heard; eac, a horse; neaccane, a law-giver. But when followed in the beginning of a word by a slender vowel, or when terminating a word it is preceded by a slender vowel, then it loses its guttural sound, and is only distinguished by a strong aspiration; as circular I shall see; enclarses.

#### 'n

When followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word, has a deep guttural sound, for which there is no equivalent in the English language; 6, in mo 646, my father, may perhaps be represented by the strong guttural sound of gh. When in the begining of a word it is followed by a slender vowel, or in the middle of a word by any vowel, it is then sounded as y; as in beginning. I viewed; adapted, a horn. When in the middle of a word it is followed by a consonant, or when

it terminates a word, it is either silent or sounded as a weak aspirate; thus, it is mute in abbate great; and aspirate in pleas, a banquet. (7).

## Ė.

This letter in any situation is only an aspirate. It is never used but in the beginning of simple words, and in the initials of the second parts of compounds, and then the following vowel is pronounced strong; as, an pol, the blood; pronounced an ol, Com-pul, Consanguinity.

# έ.

This letter has two sounds; the first is a deep guttural, and occurs when it is followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word; as foncy I rounded. The second sound is like the English y, in youth; as, fearer, I have cut; in the middle or end of words it quite loses its sound; as prifectory, a weaver; vif u house. (8).

#### m

Has two sounds. When it precedes a broad vowel in the beginning or middle of a word, it is pronounced as v, or w; as in the words mo molao, my praise;  $\pi$  amin, a calf; pronounced vola, or wola; yavain, or gawin. When it comes before a slender vowel, either in the beginning or middle of a word, or when it terminates a word, it is always sounded as v; thus, mo mein, my finger; demin, certain; lám, a hand; are pronounced as ueur, deivin, lawy.

 p. Before

p

Before either broad or slender vowels sounds as f; as mo payoe, my child, pronounced faisde; pheachigear, I have sinned, pronounced feacuigheas.

扩

In any situation is only sounded as h; thus morphism, my eye, is pronounced hooid.

ż

In like manner is pronounced as h alone; as mo toil, my will.

#### OF THE IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

1, n, n, are called *immutables*, because they never suffer either aspiration or eclipsis.

ı

Has two sounds; the simple and the liquid; the simple sound is the same as the English / in the word leap; as 1 a day; the liquid sound is like the last / in the word million: as leac a stone-

Ŋ

Has likewise two sounds; first like n in the English word never, as nando, an enemy. Secondly like n in news; as nearc, strength. At the end of words it is sometimes written double, and then is pronounced strong; as in ceann, a head; lann, a sword; conn, reason, &c.

n, singly

Singly has two sounds, the first of which is like the English r, in road, brand, far, &c. as nan, a verse, reap, a man, &c. The second sound is like r in clarion, as a pem, her course. It is sometimes written double, as bappac, tow; eapp, a champion; and is then strongly pronounced, with a longer dwelling on the sound of p than if it were written singly.

These immutables at the beginning of words which have a reference either to objects of the feminine gender, or to persons or things, of the plural number, are pronounced double. Thus a lam, her hand; a leaban, their books; a name, her shame; a neape, their strength; a neim, her course; a natione, their view; are pronounced as if written a llam, a lleaban, a nname, a nneape, a nneape.

no is sometimes written for  $\vec{n}_1$ , as ceano for ceas.

When o comes before n in the same word, it loses its own sound, and adopts that of another n; thus an rean ceaona, the same man, is pronounced as if written an rean ceanna.

When I and n are joined together in the same word, the n loses its own sound and takes that of I; thus enjembe na colna, the resurrection of the flesh, is pronounced as if written enjembe na colla.

Some authors assert that h is merely a mark of aspiration, whose place may be supplied by a dot (\*); thus b, c, o, &c. may be written for bh, ch, oh, &c. and therefore they refuse it a place amongst the letters of the Irish Alphabet. But in the Ogham and all our most ancient Alphabets, it was ranked as a letter; and in all our old Manuscripts it is written, and used as a Consonant. Some of our late writers have omitted it in their works;

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works; but this omission is by no means defensible; for, in the Genitive Cases of all Nouns of the Feminine gender whose initial is a vowel, the letter b, is as forcibly expressed as in the English words have, hall, &c. Example; a headan, her face; a happion, her silver &c.

The character ng or ngeod, has a sound peculiar to itself, which can only be learned by the ear. The sound of ng, in the English words long, king, &c. has some faint resemblance to it, but the Irish ng is sounded more nasal. When it occurs in the middle of words as in redngd, a tongue; camgean, a confedracy; &c. it must not be pronounced as if written rean-ga, can-gean, but as rea-nga, can-ngean, &c.

#### OF DOUBLE LETTERS.

No letter, whether vowel or consonant, is ever written double except the following:

cc, used in the beginning of words, sounds as z; example, a ccean, their chief, a cclann, their children.

11, in the middle or end of words, as ballan, a shell, oall, blind.

nn, in the middle and end of words, as ceanny a, mild, lann, a sword.

pp, in the beginning of words; as an ppean, our pen, written for an bpean.

μη, in the middle and end of words; as cappián, a reaping hook, bapp, the top.

ττ, in the teginning of words; as an ττ jeanna, our Lord.

THE

right to left, drawn over them ('), the short having none; thus rear, grass; rear, a man; min, fine; min, meal.

## OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON EACH OTHER, COMMONLY CALLED ECLIPSIS.

This happens when the leading or primary Consonant in any word becomes mute by having another consonant prefixed to it, thus.

			· ·	Examples.	To be read.
<b>a</b> n		(bi	n bnon, sorrow	an mbnón, our sorrow	ap mpón
ъ		·C	cūαιητ, a visit	an Beuaine,	ah Būaihs
ກ		٥	on, desire	an norz, our desire	ap mil
ь	pse.	F	fil, blood	an beni, our blood	an bril
n	Ecli	Б	δύαιγ, danger	dp, ngudif, our danger	ap nzúaip
Ъ		p	ράιγδε,achild		an báirsa
τ		1	Tlat, a rod	an tylat, the	an tlat
ò		٤	cip, a country	an otin, our country	a noipe

When b eclipses F, followed by a broad vowel it becomes a mutable, and is sometimes sounded as w, and sometimes as w; as  $a\mu$  bril, our blood, pronounced  $a\mu$  wil, or  $a\mu$  wil; but if followed by a slender vowel, it is always pronounced like w as  $a\mu$  brip, our men, pronounced  $a\mu$  wip.

Remarks.	Corresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
2. eu long	ay Mayor	meup, a Finger.
long		meun, a Finger. Hulan, the Sun. (9)
iai always		ianceann. the Pole of the head.
1. 10 long	ee keen	rion, Wine.
2. 10 short	i kill	biolan, Cresses.
I. 14 long	u fume	ciunar, Silence.
2. 1u short	you young	ciunar, Silence. pliuc, wet, ziuc thick.
17; always	as two syl-	Ciuin, meek.
long	lables like	
	ue in fuel	
r. or long	as ow in	cóin, Just.
stress on o	slow	
2. oı short	ea in thread	oide a teacher.
2, or long (stress on 1)	i in mile	roil, the Will, coilire, Woods.
3. oi long	ee in bee	choise, a Heart.
ৈ always long	ou in pour	ruan, Cold. (9)
	two sylla- bles, sqo-il	
3. 7, long	uee in queen	base yellow.
2. 7 short	wi in quill	rni, Blood; cni, a Fly.
udi always:	sounds as	buain, Poems, znuaim,
long	two sylla-	Gloom, grief &c.
₹	bles, doo-ain	
•	•	

The long vowels and diphthongs, are distinguished from the short, by a diagonal stroke from right

right to left, drawn over them ('), the short having none; thus reap, grass; reap, a man; min, fine; min, meal.

## OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON EACH OTHER, COMMONLY CALLED ECLIPSIS.

This happens when the leading or primary Consonant in any word becomes mute by having another consonant prefixed to it, thus.

			•	Examples.	To be read.
<b>30</b> )		(bi	n bnón, sorrow	an mbnón, our sorrow	ah mhon
5		·C	cúaint, a visit	an Bouains,	ah Bhaihe
ກ		þ		an novil, our desire	an mil
ь	pse.	F	fil, blood	an bryl, our blood	an bril
n	Ecli	5	Buair, danger	dp, ngudif, our danger	an nzúair
Ъ		p	ράιγδε,achild	an bpáirce, our child	an bárróg
τ		1	ylat, a rod	an tylat, the	an tlat
ð		٦	Tip, a country	dy otin, our country	d point

When b eclipses r, followed by a broad vowel it becomes a mutable, and is sometimes sounded as v, and sometimes as w; as an bral, our blood, pronounced an val, or an wal; but if followed by a slender vowel, it is always pronounced like v as an bra, our men, pronounced an var.

When g is eclipsed by n, it is never entirely mute, but always retains a sharp or half sound, as an ngual, our danger. Also when g goes before n, the latter retains a half sound; as gnat, usual, &c. (10)

There is no simple sound in the English lan-

guage by which these can be exemplified.

y When a possessive and having the pronoun prefixed is never eclipsed, but is mutable in the genitive singular only, as mo flate, my rod, mo flate, of my rod. But it is always eclipsed by t, in the dative and ablative cases, singular, and whenever the article is expressed according to the gender of the noun. See Syntax.

These Eclipses take place in the Dative and Ablative cases of Nouns Singular with prepositions and in the Genitive Plural. See Syntax.

In verbs, they are used in interrogatives, participles of the past tense, and in the conditional mood; as will appear when treating of verbs.

Those primitive consorants can never be omitted in their proper places, no more than the English can reject g in gnat, gnaw; or k in know, knot, knell, &c. tho' entirely silent; as then their meaning (if any they would have) would be, come entirely different.

## OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are nine parts of Speech in the Irish language,

- 1 Article, 4 Verb, 7 Conjunction,
- 2 Noun, 5 Participle, 8 Preposition,
- 3 Pronoun, 6 Adverb, 9 Interjection.

## OF THE ARTICLE AND ITS INFLECTIONS.

There is but one radical Article (an), corresponding to the English definite Article the. It never varies in any Case of the singular Number, except in Nouns of the feminine gender, and then it becomes na, in the genitive Case only. In all the Cases of the Plural Number, it is na, except in the genitive of Nouns beginning with a vowel, or with the influenced letters o and 5; and then it becomes nan, but the last n is generally coalesced with the initial letter of the Noun; as, na ningin of the Daughters, na ndeoc, of the Drinks, na ngont, of the Gardens &c. The Article it thus declined. (11)

Singu	ılar.
-------	-------

#### Plural.

Omgaza:•	A 141 616
Nominative an; Masc. and	Nom. na; Masc. and
Fem	Fem.
Genitive an, Masc. na Fem. Dative an.	Gen. nd or nan.
Dative an.	Dat. nd.
Accusative an.	Acc. na.
Vocative	Voc.
Ablative an.	Acc. na. Voc. Abl. na.
	₹

#### OF NOUNS.

The ancient Irish never inflected their Nouns by terminations, but by Initials; as appears from an old Manuscript (neimenuo acc callam, Kilian's Miscellaneous Collection) transcribed by Ruadmans O' Rodais

O Roboté Anno 1416; forming the variations of their Cases by the genitive of the Article an and its variations; thus, all Nouns, whose Genitives begin with vowels are of the first Declension.

## Example I.

Singular.

Plurlar.

Nom. ale a joint, Gen. an ails of a

joint,

! Nom. na haile the joints, Gen. na nalt of the joints.

#### Example II.

Nom. Ingin a Daughter, Nom. na Hinginaca the

Daughters, Gen. na ningin of the

Daughters.

Gen. na hingine of a Daughter,

When a Noun begins with a vowel in the Genitive Singular, it takes n before it in the Genitive Plural, after the article, as above.

## Second Declension.

All Nouns, whose primitive Consonants in the genitive Singular retain their natural sounds are of this Declension.

#### Example:

Gen. na Cludy an Ear, | Nom. Cludy a Ears Gen. na Scludy of the Ears.

Third

## Third Declension.

All Nouns whose initial consonants require aspiration in the genitive singular are of the third declension.

### Example.

Sing.

Nom. chan, a tree.

Nom. chan, trees.

Sen. an chan, of the tree.

Sen. na schan, of trees.

As a Noun, in its different cases, cannot be declined in a satisfactory manner without the aid of Pronouns and Prepositions, I have only noticed above the nominative and genitive cases, pertaining to the Article.

#### Genders.

There are two genders, the masculine and the feminine.

The distinction of genders is known by the genitive singular of the Article, and its variations: for an in the genitive is the determinate sign of the masculine gender, and na of the feminine, whilst a as a pronominal variation is common to both.

#### Example.

Mas. cean an pin, the head of the man. Fem. cean na mna, the head of the woman. Com. cean a budcail, the boy's head. cean a cailin, the girl's head.

Tho' a is often used for an, yet there is this difference; that an always renders its subsequent Noun emphatic, and a its preceding Noun; as cean a mancais, the horseman's head; cean an mancais, the head of the horseman, &c.

If a Substantive in the genitive case, begins with a vowel, it requires h to be written and

strongly pronounced before it, in the feminine gender; but the vowel retains its natural sound in the masculine; as, τάου δεας α heάδιαη, the right side of her face; τάου δεας α eαδιαη, the

right side of his face.

The masculines beginning with the immutables 1, n, p. are distinguished from the feminines by sound only. When any of these three letters happen to be the initial of a Noun masculine, it must be pronounced as single; but in Nouns of the feminine gender beginning with any of these letters they must be pronounced as if written double; thus a lám, a náme, a pēm, are written the same way in both genders, but they are pronounced differently; a lám, her hand; a náme, her shame; a pēm, her course; must be pronounced allám, annáme, appēm; but a lám, his hand; a name, his shame; a pēm, his course, must be pronounced with the simple sound of the initial letters of each word.

All proper names of men are of the masculine gender, as Oomnall, Donald; Olamma, Dermot, &c. All names common to men alone are masculine, as ragant, a priest; laoc a champion. &c. as are likewise all nouns signifying males, as rean, a man; tanb, a bull, &c.

Some Nouns which properly belong to the female sex take the masculine article before them, as a or an caline, of the maid, &c. To these may be added all derivative Nouns ending in an, ean, in, en, as they are of the masculine and feminine gender.

All proper names of countries, &c. are of the feminine gender, as eige, Ireland; alba, Scotland,

&c.

All proper names of women are of the feminine gender, as manne, Mary, &c.

All

All common names of women are of the femi-

nine gender, as flun, a kinswoman, &c

All Nouns whose diminutives end in 05 or eog are of the feminine gender, as enleog, a little leaf, &c.

## Of Numbers,

Some imagined that this language had three numbers, (as in Greek) from this consideration, that in declining a Noun of number they found its first form different from its second, and its sea cond different from its third; hence (say they) there must be three numbers. Their examples are coy, a foot; capul, a mare; cean, a head; thus coy, a foot; ba, coy, two feet; this coya, three feet, &c. but ba coy, ought to be ba coy, i. e. a foot twice; for od is expressive of second, twice, couple, or pair; as oo, not oa, in numbers, is two; thus don, one; οό, two; τρι, three, &c.— This is evident from their manner of calling one eye, leit if; one hand, leit lám, &c. which if literally translated, would be half an eye, half a hand, &c. The only difference between coy, oa coy; cean, oa cean, capul, oa capul, (in regard to the Substantive) is, that if a mutable consonant is its initial, it loses its natural sound; because then the Noun is determinate, and is equally so if expressed by one; as don cor, one foot; don cean, one head; aon eapul, one mare, &c,—This manner (even as an idiom) is no more censurable than " six foot high, four foot deep," &c, which 's tolerated in English.

## THE FORM OF INFLECTED NOUNS.

## First Declension.

The first Declension comprises all Nouns beginning with Vowels.

In this Declension, if the Article be expressed, all Nouns of the Masculine Gender will require to prefixed to the Nominative and Accusative Cases Singular; but Nouns of the Feminine Gender, will require h prefixed to the Genitive Singular. In the Plural of either Genders, all the Cases require h prefixed, except the Genitive, which requires n.

## Example:

## fadac, Cloth, Masculine.

Singular. Plural."

Nom. an zeadac; the na headai; the Cloth, Clothes,
Gen. an eadai; na neadac,
Dat. don or do an eadac, do an headacais,
Acc. an zeadac, na headais,
Vac. (12.)
Abl. uad an eadac, uad na headacais.

## าหรัฐห, a Daughter, Feminine.

Nom. an ingin, the na hingineada—is, the Daughter, Daughters, Gen. na hingine, na ningin, Singular

Singular.

Plural.

Dat. bon ingin Acc. an intin

bond hinkimb,

Vco.

na hInżineaca, 16,

Abl. uab an inżin

uao na hIngimb.

#### Second Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed, all Mutable initial Consonants, except  $\gamma$ , must be aspirated in the Nominative and Accusative Singular; the Genitive retains its natural power; and if the initial Consonant be of the influenced class, its peculiar eclipsing letter must be prefixed in the dative.

In the plural, the leading Consonant preserves its natural power in all the Cases, except the Genitive in which Case it must be eclipsed, if it be of the influenced Class.

## Example:

## Civas; an Ear, Feminine.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an cluar, the

na cluara the Ears,

Ear,

na żcluár,

Gen. na cluaire,

sona cluarais;

Dat. son zcludy,

cluára,

Acc. an cluar,

na cluara,

Voc. Abl. leng an zcluag,

leif na cluaraib.

To this Declension belong all Feminine Nouns beginning with the letter 7, followed by a Vowel or the Immutables 1, or n. In any of these situations the letter  $\tau$ , must be prefixed in all the Cases of the Singular, except the Genitive, in which Case the  $\gamma$  retains natural sound; as it does also in all the Cases of the plural.

## frl, an Eye, Feminine.

Planek	Singular, ::
Nom. an zyrīl, the Eye,	nd Trile, the Eyes,
Gen. na prile,	भव दुन्ही,
Dat. don truil, Acc. an truil,	oond prilib—prile, na prile,
Voc.	udo na rilib—e.
Abl. uao an epifl,	uatina prilib—e.

## Third Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed all Mutable initial Consonants except  $\gamma$ , must be aspirated in the Genitive, but retain their natural power in the Nominative, and Accusative, Singular. In the Dative, and Ablative Singular the initial suffers Eclipses if it be of the influenced class.

In all the cases of the Plural except the Genitive it preserves its natural sound, but in the Genitive it must follow the Dative Singular.

## Example:

## Cailin, a maid, takes the masculine article

Cajliju, a maid, takes th	e maseuline arti	icle.
Singular.	Plural.	
Nom. an cailin, the maid	na cailinio	
Gen. d or an cailin	na zcailin	
Dat. son zcailin	bona cailinib	
Acc. an cailin	na na cailinió	
Voc.		
Abl. vao an zeailín	uao na calinib	
•		chaf

## Cnan, a tree, Masculine.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an chan, the tree na chan, the trees
Gen. na chan
Dat. son zchan
Acc. an chan
Noc.
Abl. uas an zchan
uasna chana—chanas

All Nouns of the masculine gender, whose initial consonant is  $\gamma$ , belong to this declension. If the  $\gamma$  be followed by a vowel, or by the immutables 1 or p, it preserves its natural sound in the nominative and accusative cases singular; but in the genitive, dative and ablative singular, it requires z prefixed.

In all the cases of the plural it retains its natural sound.

## Example:

## fagant, a priest, Masculine.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. an razant, the priest na razant Gen. an trazant na razant Dat. don trazant dona razantaib Acc. an razant na razant Voc.

Abl. uad an trazant uad na razantaib.

Nouns beginning with  $\gamma$ , followed by the letters, b, c, o, 5, m, n, p, or z, never suffer any initial variation in any of the cases.

## OF THE DATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES.

As the ablative must always correspond with the dative in each number, it will be sufficient to shew how the dative is formed.

In all regular Nouns the dative singular terminates like the nominative; but if the article be prefixed, its initial consonant, if of the mutable class, except  $\gamma$ , must be governed by its peculiar servile or eclipsing letter; as cean, a head, son  $\pi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ;  $\pi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , son  $\pi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , son  $\pi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , son  $\pi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , son brean, &c. See Syntax.

The dative plural of all Nouns of one syllable is generally like the nominative; as na rip, the men; bona rip, to the men; na comp, bona comp, &c. But a Noun encreasing in the nominative plural, and having its last vowel broad in the nominative Singular will terminate its dative plural in ab; as chriba paws; bona chubab, &c. and if the last vowel be slender in the singular the dative plural ends in ib; as rile Eyes; bo na rilb &c. (13.) The initials whether vowels or consonants never differ from their nominatives.

Having hitherto shewn the initial modification of nouns in general, their final variations also are to be found in the following Table.

TABLE

Genitive Singular,

GENITIVE SINGULAR, THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS OF EITHER GENDER.

Genitive Plural, in Nominative Plural, in.

> The Gen. Sing. ends in. When the N. S. ends in.

aib,-ba a cc cc vies-aò

4444

Ab, Iord, father, Masc. Scudb, a broom, Fem. Slidb, a mountain, m. Cidb, a lock of hair, f. E.

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular,

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

The Gen. Sing. ends,

When the N. S. ends,

Genitive Plural,

8 8 8 8 8 8

5 4 · 10 4 5 8

nd Scosds nd mblas nd mblas nd mblas nd mblas nd reas nd reas nd fouram nd Scolam nd Scolam nd Bendp nd Belan Cogaio blavoe-a buara cnais pressa doil recogaio pressa doil recoluma columa columa conain a lama chana chara chara chara chara ኇዼ ጙቘ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ዼፙፙቒቒ ቔቔቘቔቔቔቔቝቝቝ 

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular,

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

The Gen. Sing. ends,

When the N. S. ends,

δάγ, death, m. Cluάγ, an ear, f. δράζ, a cloak, m. γίαζ, a rod, f. Cάζ, a battle, m. Cluάς, a burdle, f.

주무유 유유 유

FAFFAAA

bair cluara braic rlaca caèa cleaèa

( bera na mbêr lêra na ler rêacia na ler Bribe na ngrib cressana na ocreus ice na mc crioca na Ecric moioe na moio buaiseas na moio buaiseas na moio bara na perir capraise, na noáir capraise, na relus rula na rúl rula na rúl cemeso, aña na gcarra rula na rúl na nên eom an eon an derr an bert na lerre an pece na Sribe na Creibe na cric na bice na bice na bice na carraise na carraise na carraise na carraise na carraise na preime Ωόίο, a vow, i buaie, victory, δάτε, a drink, f Cappaig, a rock τραϊξ, the sea i Sτζl, an eye, f. Cēim, a degree, f. preim, a root, f. Ωτη, the back, 

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular,

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

The Gen. Sing. ends,

When the N. S. ends,

bair cluara bhaic rlaca caèa cleaèa

báir cludire braic rlaice caca

유유 유 유 유 공

7- A 17 A A A

bera na mber lera na ler reacta na beet Ente na mente crebana na ocreib ice na mc crioca na moio buaiseas na moio buaiseas na moio oára na moio carraise, io na gcarra rula na rul ceimeo, ana rul ceimeo, ana rul ceimeo, ana rul ceimeo, ana moio nd nen bera lera Feaca Shibe crebana éom an aerr an bera an terce an pece na creibe na crice na buasa na buasa na carraise na carraise na craise na craise na praise na praise na praise Cρίċ, and end, Ωδίο, a vow, f. διάιὸ, victory, f δάις, a drink, f. Cαρηαίς, a rock, ζηαίζ, the sea s Sτ̄l, an eye, f. Cēim, a degree, 

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular,

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Piural,

The Gen. Sing. ends.

When the N. S. ends,

a property of a

goib proba chorb chorb choroca choristic cloca cloca prossiosa faristosa fraristosa an good good an choid an choid an choid an choid an choic an choic an choice blu an choice but an choice an cloice an faight or portion, m. an choic an choic an choic an choic an raight of an choic an choice an ch 

na nearbog na Scrineog na laob na nób na rmól aca na ngeimk 8 2 E

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular.

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

The Gen. Sing. ends,

When the N. S. ends, & & & . & .

na lome an naoim an bhóin na coime

# · E 3 4 5-

toma naomin broin coña rosp

do

na nglór na scaop na rór na loc na ngoċ na poċ na rub na noub na nuc na luċ Slóm caona róys-a cora loca cora boca crúba rusa ouba muca lrica Toly, a caolye colye capaca ca 

# ( ,36

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular,

Genitive Plural in,

Nominative Plural in,

The Gen. Sing. ends in, When the N. S. ends in, gg union in, the waist m.

on, the waist m.

on, cum

on, a maggot, f.

on chrime, d chund nd Echun

oun, a knee, f.

on babrn

oun, a bulwark, f.

on babrn

on fur,

on tarrife

on furite

on f

なないのはなななれば

Edderthandagagaga A

# # # #

2.5

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular,

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

The Gen. Sing. ends,

When the N. S. ends,

\$ 62 65 \$ 62 65

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular,

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

The Gen. Sing. ends,

When the N. S. ends,

r r

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1175 e. s. d. 175 e. 17

na ndearth na decore na mbarc na mbarc na Geard na Lors na mairs na mairs na mairs na fectrim a fectrim a fectrim a fectrim a fectrim a mbearc na mbearc bearba conce banca banca banca long manngib ann conn conn fbannes-a conps-a beanc cuancib na bepbe an conc na bance an bance an long na cinno na cryme an comp an comp an beance an mairce an comp an beance na cuance Dedph, a churn, f.
Copic, a boar, m.
baipe, a anip, f.
bape, a poet, m.
Ceaph, a trade, f.
long, a track, m.
Copig, a track, m.
Copim, a weapon, m.
Copim, a banquet, f.
Copim, a tankered, m.
Sbaipm, a quariel, f.
Copip, a body, m.
beapic, dress, m.
Cuápic, a visit, f.
Riafic, a moor, m. 746 746 746 748 748 748 1476 1476 1476

Nominative Plural in,

Genitive Singular in,

Genitive Plural in,

Nominative Plural in,

The Gen. Sing. énds in,

When the N. S. ends in.

Genitive Plural, in

K

IN the foregoing TABLE, there are no examples given of Nouns terminating in Vowels, because, all regular Nouns of that description, generally terminate the Cases of the Singular number alike.

But as there are several irregular Nouns ending in Vowels, which vary their terminations in some of the cases of the singular, the following examples are given.

## Substantives ending in 4.

lá, a Day, Masc.

### Singular.

Nom. an lá, Gen. an laoi, lae Dat. don lá, lo

Acc. an lá Voc.

Abl. on lá

#### Plurla.

na laete, laoite.
na lá.

oona laorib, laetib na laete laorte

uao na laoitib, laetib.

## Pedpyd, a person, Fem.

#### Singular.

1

Nom. an peanga Gen. na peangaña Dat. dan bpeangam Acc. an peanga Voc. Abl. on bpeangam

#### Plural.

na peantaña. na bpeanta bona peantanaib na peantaña

uab na bpēapganaib Substantives

## Substantives ending in C.

## file, a Poet, Masc.

Singular.	Plurai.
Nom. an rile,	na rilio
Gen. an filio	na brilio
Dat. 60'n brile	oona brilioib
Acc. an file	na rilio
Voc.	
Abl. uab an brile	uao na brilioib

## Crifle, a Vein, Fem.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. an criple.	na crifleana
Gen. na crifleana	na Echrle
Dat. do'n zcrile	so na crylib
Acc. an cryle Voc.	nd crifleand
Abl. o'n zczyle	uas na crylis

## Substantives ending in 1.

Ri, a King, Masc.

Plural.	
na nitte	
	•
, 5	
uao na niżib.	
	Ob
	Plurak na piżce na pi, piż sona piżib na piżce uas na piżib.

Substantives ending in 1m, or 5m, generally make their plurals in and. See the words Cem, and Indiam, in the Table.

Some Nouns ending in am, vary their cases in a different manner, from the regular examples as given in the Table; thus breiteam, a Judge mass. genitive singular breitim, or breiteam, dative singular, breiteam or breiteam, noninative Plural, breitim, or breiteam, genitive plural mbreiteam, or mbreiteaman; dative Plural breiteamab. Of this kind are the following, viz. ollam, balleam, or neam, reiteam, reallyam, offleam &c.

Others again increase in the genitive singular by the addition of a or ta; as Congnam, aid, mass. genitive singular, Congnam, Congnama, or Conganta; dative singular, congnam; nominative plural, Congnam, Congnama, or Conganta; genitive plural, geongnam; dative plural, Congnamab, Congantab. The following are also of this description; Tionygam, fognam, Ognam, Cagnam, &c.

When the diphthong a, happens to be in the last syllable of a Noun of the singular number, the a is suppressed in the genitive singular, and the diphthong is changed into es, See Table.

When the diphthong 10, happens in the last sylable of a Noun of the feminine gender, singular number, the 0, is omitted in the genitive, and the 1, only is written. See the words raigioo, 100, germol, &c. in the Table. But in Nouns Masculine the 10, is changed for 64, and the genitive singular takes an increase.

Example.

## Substantives ending in a

## bpú, a womb, Fem.

Singolar.	Plural.
Nom. an brú	na britine,-broine, broin
Gen. na bhón, bhón	na mbrón
bpom <b>e</b>	
Dat. 60'n bhóin	δο ηα δρόπαιβ
Acc. an bau	na buriñe,&c.as in Nom.
Voc. Abl. on broin	น์สซ์ na bnoñaib

Besides the above Examples, there are a great number of Substantives terminating irregularly in Vowels; for the convenience of the learner, a few of them are here given, with their genitives and datives, singular and plural.

Nom.

Ceachama, a Quarter, Fem. ceachaman, na Sceachamrn ceachama sceachama ceachama ceachama Condula, a Meighbour, f. comapyan, -1me, Ecomapyan comanyan, and Ecomapya comanyan, the Palm of the hand f. varies its Cases Gen. Sing. Dat. Sing. Nord. Plural. Gen. Plur. Dat. Plur. Nom. Singular.

like comanya, Soba, a Smith, m.

**Sorbine Bobry** 

ngoba

oceanga briaba ccaoinead naoibean

ceanzta Flabam.e Caomib naoibeana bileana Faoiribeana

ceanzain Fideirin Caoirit Maoisin Oilin Faoirioin

Ceanga, a Tongue, 1 Hava, a Testimony, Caoma, a Sheep. f.

and; a Loin, f.

Gen. Sing. Dat, Sing. Nom. Plural. Gen. Plur. Dat. Plur. Nom. Singular. Impe, a recital, f. for tope, a flame, f. Species, a druid, m. Schoo, a learned man, Congloe, patience, f.

Substantives having 1 long, in their last syllables, never change their terminations in any of the cases in the Singular number; except in the irregular Nouns ending in Vowels. Substantives having 1 short, as their last vowel, are of the Feminine Gender, except such as end in 1, which are sometimes Masculine. Andorèe,- 50 nopudo, -rtead, opaoriti, - 516 bກູ່ດາກະເນີ ຕາດເນີ້,-ຕານີ້ mbrón,-cęż Scho Ecus bybince cna,-cnai **SydO18** byón Cnaos brude brón Cnó Con Daos, an ignorant bondon man, βρό, a hand mill, f. Cns, a Nut, f. Cu, a Hound,

Substantives

Substantives ending in 1m, or 5m, generally make their plurals in ana. See the words Cem, and maion, in the Table.

Some Nouns ending in am, vary their cases in a different manner, from the regular examples as given in the Table; thus breiteam, a Judge masc. genitive singular breitim, or breiteam, dative singular, breiteam or breiteam; nominative Plural, breitim, or breiteam; genitive plural mbreiteam, or mbreiteaman; dative Plural breiteamnab. Of this kind are the following, viz. ollam, baileam, or neam, reiteam, reallyam, or leam &c.

Others again increase in the genitive singular by the addition of a or ta; as Congnam, aid, masse genitive singular, Congnam, Congnama, or Conganta; dative singular, congnam; nominative plural, Congnam, Congnam, or Conganta; genitive plural, geongnam; dative plural, Congnamab, Congnamab, Congnamab, Congnamab, Congnamab, Congnama, Congnam, Cognam, Cognam, Ognam, Cagnam, &c.

When the diphthong a, happens to be in the last syllable of a Noun of the singular number, the a is suppressed in the genitive singular, and the diphthong is changed into e, See Table.

When the diphthong 10, happens in the last sylable of a Noun of the feminine gender, singular number, the 0, is omitted in the genitive, and the 1, only is written. See the words raigino, 100, gennol, &c. in the Table. But in Nouns Masculine the 10, is changed for ea, and the genitive singular takes an increase.

Example.

#### Example.

## sjoc, Frost, Masculine.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an fioc, the frost,

Gen. an treaca, of &c.

Dat. so an trioc,

Acc. an fioc

Voc.

Abl. vao an trioc

uas na reacaib.

In this manner is declined bliocc, briocc, floco, chior, bior, chiom, hioco, loc, fliob, miob, floo, and some others.

Nouns having ea in the last syllable, singular number, drop a, in the genitive, and substitute, in its place, See TABLE passim. Chrimeact, wheat, genitive singular, Chrimeacta, is an exception to this rule.

In all the examples of Declensions here given, the article is prefixed; and as the article makes the Noun appear in the third person, it is obvious that no vocative case could be since with propriety.

be given with propriety.

The vocative is properly applied to the second person, it is expressed by placing a, before the Nominative case of the Noun, but if the Noun begins with a Consonant capable of aspiration, it must be mortified; as a bean! O Woman! a figeabour! O Weaver! &c. except and t followed by a consonant in which case they do not admit of aspiration.

Some writers terminate their Nominatives Phural, generally in a, e, or o, thus reama, for rm, compa, for comp, olca, for oile, band, for bamb.

bayes, ceolows, for ceolog, sugicioe, for sugice, bolga, for boilg, &c. &c. Some also substitute u, for o, in their genitive singular and nominative and genitive plural; as sile for oile: sign, for oigge, chip, for coup, &c. but an ancient Grammarian (taig 6 solan) does not approve of such transmutation, unless in the following, which make their genitive in a, and by him termed nouns of multitude, from their having a plural termination in their genitive singular.

# Examples.

Gen Sing. Nom. Sing. Gen. Sing. Nom. Sing. ent blood Thut a stream an typota. na pola Bul a lamenna zola cat a battle an cata. tation . mil honey na meala bat a colour an bata min a sea na mana reapt a grave on reapto But a voice an gota plant a lord an flaca chic a tremor an cheaca ber rent an bera er a brook cit a shower an ceata an era na ceanaca anam a soul an anama cein, wax colan a body nacolla, atain a father an atana i. e. human i.e. colna an spota matan a mo- na matana grut curds ther lur a leek an lora bratain a bro- an bratara catain a city rion wine an fiona na catnača an éaza reoil flesh eas death na reola zoil the will na tola

Many more examples of this kind might be given, but these are sufficient to show the devi-G ation ation of such nouns, from the general order of substantives, exemplified in the foregoing Table.

The same author (6 obtain) calls all proper names of Men, Women, Countries, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Grain, Seeds, Trees, Plants, Trades, &c. Solitary Nouns, because they have no Plural number.

Treating of Irregular Nouns, he enumerates four only, viz. Dean, a Woman. Clan, Children, Culans, a ridge of small Hills; and Teaman, Tara, Thus,

# bean, a Woman,

Singular,	Plural,
Nom. bean	na mna
Gen. na mind	na mban
Dat. bon mndon	oo na mnaiti
Acc. an bean	na mna
Voc. a bean	d mnd
Abl. udo an mndor	uas na mnais

# Clan, Children.

Plural
Elaña
na zclanam
so na clanais
na cland
a claña
yay na çlanaıb
culant

# Culais, a Hill.

# Nom. cúlaig na culca Gen. na culca Dat. bon ocula; bona culcab Acc. an culaig na culca Voc. a culaig a culca Abl. uad an oculaig. uad na culcaib!

# Ecamajn, Tara; Singular only.

Nominative, teaman. Genitive, na teampace Dative, do teaman. Accusative, teaman. Vocative, a teaman. Ablative, was teaman.

Tho' Clana, is the plural of Clan, (i. e. the plural of a plural) yet there is this difference, that Clan implies Children in a direct line from one common stock; and Clana, collateral lines; forming tribes, parties, &c. in English clanns.

Clocal, in his etymology of this language, beginning thus,

- " tiobras finceant na brocal mbinis
- The pure Fountain of sweet words,
- " I will explain to the Sages of Ireland,"

Derives

Derives zulaig, from zul or zol, i. e. iomarcati, many, and aig i. e. enoe, a hill, incip, (not amean) from m, to, and reap, man, i. e. marriageable.—ingin (not ingean) from in, to, and gin, to bring forth, i. e. ad parturiendum.—21 fal, from af, milk, and al, mare, steed, &c.

Substantives forming diminutives in an, have the 1, of their primitive Genitives placed between a and n, and have their inferior diminutives in in.

# Examples.

Primitives. Diminutives.

Nom. cnoc, a hill. cnocan, a hillock. cnoicin, a very small bill. Gen. an choic. an chechan an choicin Nom. rupb, a bull. rapban, a small rapbin bull. Gen. an zainb an capbain an Earphin zeazan, a small Nom. деид, a Ze15111 branch. branch. Gen. an Beig an żeizin an Beigin Nom. leaban, a leabanan, a small leabainin book. Gen. an leabair an leabanain an leabainin.

These last diminutives refer to very small objects, and are formed of the Genitives of their Primitives. They are not much in use.

# POSSESSIVES.

#### First Declension.

#### Singular.

mo eaoac, my cloth. do eadac, thy cloth. a eaoac, his cloth. a headac, her cloth.

#### Piural.

an néadac, our cloth. bun neavac, your clotha neadac, their cloth.

#### Second Declension.

mo cluar, my ear. so cludy, thy car. a cluar, his ear. cluar, her ear.

an zeludya, our ears. bun zcluara, your ears. a zcluara, their ears.

#### Third Declension.

mo cailin, my maid. so cailin, thy maid. a cailin, her maid.

an zcailin, our maids. bun zcailin, your maids. a zcailin, their maids.

#### Genitives.

so carline, of thy &c. a cailine, of thy, &c. a cailine of her, &c.

mo cailine, of my maid. an zcailine of our maids. bun zcailine, of your, &c. a zcailine, of their, &c.

mo cluaire, of my ear. so cluarce, of, &c.

an zclusive, of our ears. bun zcluaire, of, &c. a cluaire d cludye, of his ear: a goludye, of their ears.

no easais, of my cloth. de neasais, of our cloth, so easais, of thy, &c. bue neasais, of your, &c. a easais, of his, &c. a reasais, of their,

Here we find the initial consonants (if they be of the mutable class) of all substantives, of whatever Gender or Declension, lose their natural sound, except in the third person Singular, feminine gender; and the Noun takes e as an increase in the genitive singular, if the nominative plural ends in 16.—See, Canin;

a headain, of her, &c.

page 24.

Some writers, indiscriminately terminate their nominatives plural in 16 or 15, from the affinity of their sounds; but the nominative plural never should end in 15, except when the genitive singular ends in the same.—See eache, Page 22.

In plural possessive datives, the preposition and pronoun are often contracted; thus days for do an; as day scalin, to our Maid, &c.

The only difference I can find between ban and bun in possessives, and second persons plural of verbs, is, that if the possessive noun has abroad termination, the pronoun ban is used; but buy, is used when the Noun has a slender termination.—In Verbs of the first conjugation bay is used in the second conjugation.

# OF ADJECTIVES.

THE chief elegance of this Language arises from the copious connection, and graceful formation of its Adjectives; hence no part of Grammar is explained or learned with more difficulty than Adjectives in their various compositions and comparisons.

Their Declensions are in number as the fubstantives, and like them, known by initial changes in their Genitives Singular.

# ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THEIR ARTICLE AND NOUN.

First Declension.

# Beang, Red.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an téadad dent, the red Cloth.

Cen. an éadaig deing, of Gen. na néadad deant, of the, &c.

Date

d cludye, of his ear: a goludye, of their ears.

no easais, of my cloth. dr neasais, of our cloth, so easais, of thy, &c. bun neasais, of your, &c. a easais, of his, &c. a reasais, of their, a heasais, of her, &c.

Here we find the initial consonants (if they be of the mutable class) of all substantives, of whatever Gender or Declension, lose their natural sound, except in the third person Singular, feminine gender; and the Noun takes e as an increase in the genitive singular, if the nominative plural ends in 16.—See, Cailin; page 24.

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# ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THEIR ARTICLE AND NOUN.

First Declension.

# Deaps, Red.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an téadad dent, the red Cloth.

Cen. an éadait deint, of Gen. na néadad deant, of the, &c.

Date

#### Sing.

Plur.

from the, &c.

Dat. 60'n éasac seaps, Dat. 60na héasais seips, to the, &c. of the, &c.

Acc. an téasac seaps, Acc. na héasais seips, the Red, &c.

Voc.

Voc.

Abl. uas an éasac seaps, Abl. uas na héasais seips,

Second Declension.

# Mon, Large.

#### Singular.

from the, &c.

Nom. an cluar more, the large Ear.

Gen. na cluare more, of the, &c.

Dat. son zcluar more, to the, &c.

Acc. an cluar more to the, &c.

Voc.

Abl. úas an zcluar more, from the, &c.

#### Plural

Nom. na cluara móme, the large Ears.

Gen. na Ecluar móm, of the, &c.

Dat. sona cluarais móme, to the, &c.

Acc. na cluara móme, the, &c.

Voc.

Abl. udo na cluarais mome, from the, &c.

#### Third Declension.

# όζ, Young.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an cailm oz, the young Girl.

Nom. na cailini oize, the young Girls.

#### Singular.

Plural.

Gen. an cailin óig, of the, &c. Dat. son scarlin os, to

the, &c.

Acc. an cailin oz, the, &c.

Voc.

Abl. uas an zeailin oz, from the, &c.

Gen. na geatin og, of the, &c.

Dat. 80 na Cailimb óize, to the, &c.

Acc. na cailinio óize, the, &c.

Voc.

Abl. uao na cailimb óize, from, &c.

#### GENERAL RULE.

There is no variation in the termination of the Nominative Case, whether the Noun to which it is annexed be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender.

The Nominative and Accusative Cases have their terminations alike; as also the Dative and Ablative cases.

The Genitive of Masculine Adjectives, if the last vowel of the Nominative be broad, is formed by inserting 1 before the final Consonant, but Adjectives of the Feminine Gender are increased by the addition of e after their final Consonants; thus,

Nom. beans, red. Nom. mon, great. Nom. og young. Gen. Masc. oeing, Gen. Mas. moin, Gen. Mas. org, of, &c. of, &c. Gen. Fem. deinge, Gen. Fem. moine, Gen. Fem. dige, of, &c. of, &c. H If If the last vowel in the Nominative be slender, the Genitive Feminine is increased by eabut the Genitive Masculine is the same as the Nominative.

# Example.

Nom. min, soft. Gen. Masc. min. Gen. Fem. mine.

The Genitive Plural is like the Nominative Singular; and the Nominative Plural generally like the Genitive Singular. But some Writers make all the Cases of the Plural take a broad increase, except the Genitive, if the Adjective ends in a Consonant preceded by a broad Vowel; as an teadace deaps, Singular; na headais deapsa, Plural.

# Degrees of Comparison.

There are in common Irish but the three degrees of comparison found in all other Languages; but the Bards, in the glow of Poetic rapture, passed the ordinary bounds, and upon the common superlative, which their heated imaginations made the positive degree, raised a second comparative and superlative; and on the second also, raised a third comparative and superlative; from an irregular but noble effort to bring the Language to a level with their lofty conceptions; which uncommon mode of expressing their effusions, though it may seem romantic to others, the natives regarded as a source of peculiar beauty, and a high poetic embellishment to their Language.

The

The comparative signs at present used are nioγ, more; μό, very, or too; and γάμ, most; as, lάκομ, strong, (positive)—πίογ lάκομε, stronger or more strong, (comparative),—μο lάκομε very, or too strong, (superior to the comparative, inferior to the superlative), γάμ lακόμ, strongest or most strong; (superlative).—The particle μό is generally, though improperly, used for γάμ. (14.)

There is another manner of expressing the comparative, which is done by adding the preposition be to the comparative, and rejecting moy; as in language ou sin, you are the stronger for that. See Syntax under Adverbs.

2ln, is also a particle of excess, and considered more forcibly expressive than γάμ; as anlaioin, incomparably strong.

# OF SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

THESE are, first, Monosyllables expressive of Condition and Quality; or second, Polysyllables, indicative of Place, and Number;—they may be termed Substitutes, because they represent their Substantives.

Adjectives of Condition and Quality have their Genitives for comparatives, and their superlatives equal to their primitives, by placing yan, or, what is more common, no, before them and placing a dot (.) over the initials (if Mutables) Mutables,) when a comparison is made by 10nd (than); as, 14 reaph ciall 10nd Carchein: Sense is better than Dignity.

#### Example.

Of Condition.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
boċτ, poor.	an bocc, the poor.	na boicce, of the poor.
lag, weak.	O.	na large, of the weak.
ed.	an Cpion, the withered.	na crine, of the withered
rean, old.	an rean, the old.	na reine, of the old.
бъ, young.	αη τός, the young.	na houge, of the young.

# Comparatives,

Superlatives.

nior boicce, more poor, ran or no bocc, most, or very poor. poorer. nior large, more weak, jan or no lag, most, or very weak. weaker. nior chine, more witherran or no chion, most, ed. or very withered. ran or no rean, most, or very old. γan or no og, most, or nior reme, more old, older. nior oize, more young, younger. very young.

Of Quality, Substitutes, Genitives.

bán, white. an bán, the white. na báne, of the white.

dub

oub, black. an oub, the black. na orbe, of the black. beans, red. an beans, the red. nd deinge, of the red. Bldr, green. an Blar, the green. na Blaire, of the green.

#### Comparatives.

nior baine, more white, whiter. nior orbe, more black, blacker. nior beinge, more red, redder. Mor Blaire, more green, greener.

# ' Superlatives,

ran or no bán, most, or very white. Tan or no bub, most, or very black. ran or no beans, most, or very red. ran or no slar, most, or very green.

Irregulars. Substitutes. Genitives. an maris, the good. march, good. an mait of the good. an volc, the bad. olc, bad. an oilc, of the bad. beag little. an beaz, the small. an beaz, of the · small. an mon, the great. món great. an moin, of the great.

# Comparatives.

Superlatives.

nior reapp, better. yan or no mait, best, too, or very good. nior meara, worse. rap or no olc, worst, too, or very bad. moy

moγ luga, less. / γαμ or no beag, least, or very small.

πογ mo, greater. γαμ or no moμ, largerst, too, or very large.

ADJECTIVES OF PLACE end in ac, having the Place as their Primitives, and form no comparison; thus, Spám, Spain, Spámeac, a Spaniard, edode Spámeac, Spanish cloth.—Cimm, Ireland, Cimonac, an Irishman, feile Cimonac, Irish liberality.—Écoñace, Conaught, Coñaceac, a Conaughtman.—Súainceac Coñaceac, Conaught Festivity &c.—When they are used as Substitutes they are inflected like Substantives ending in ac.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER, are ten only, for in all others, the Substantive is expressed, and placed between the prime number and the Decimal, thus don one Person, oif or being two Persons; thun three Persons; ceatagns four Persons; chacagn five Persons; research, six Persons; reactagn or monjestean, seven Persons; octan, eight Persons; naonman, nine Persons; beichaman, ten Persons; don-rean-oeuz, eleven Men; cheman-oeuz, fifteen Women.

ADJECTIVES OF OFFICE are compound Substantives, expressing both the English Adjective and Substantive. They are formed of their conpound personals, thus;

Personals.

tatlotan, a Tailor.

confeccionio, a Shoemaker,

Substantives.

ratiotanact, tailoring Trade.

compression sheart, shoemaking Trade.

Zabbean

Personals.

Substantives.

gabblean, a Smith.

zabbēambect, Smiths trade.

buabużan seón, a Butcher.

budbużawoeóweace, Butchering trade.

Their component parts are as follow, thus ratiotan, is compounded of rat, cement, join, and lotan, cloth garment; coinceastionis, of coin, Skin, Hide; reas, sew, and rion, Skill; gaissean, of gas, a Spear, Dart, or any pointed Weapon; and bean, do, or make; buasugartheoin, of buas, Cattle; but, mince, slaughter; and airde, Manner, Form.—And so of all other Nouns of Office.

# OF COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

These generally terminate in a, ac, m, 16, 15, indp, or mup, sometimes contracted ap, up; in mail or, m71; contracted 71; which form their Comparatives and Substantives, thus:

In. Positives. Comparatives. Superlatives.

a. Calma, Valiant. nior calma, rap, or no calma, more Valiant. most Valiant.

ac. Wilteac, De- mor miltais, ran, or no miltestructive. more, &c. ac, most, &c.

in. figur, Mascu- niog figure, gap, or no figure, line. more, &c. most, &c.

ble. more, &c. aib, more, &c.

iż. Caznaiż, Wit- nior eaznaiże, rap, or no eazty, Wise. more, &c. maiż, most, &c. In. Positives. Comparatives. Superlatives.

inup. Lioninup, Plen- niog lioningne, gap, or no lionintiful. more, &c. up, more, &c. ingl. feanamuil, niog feanamule, gap, or no fean-Manful. more, &c. amul, most, &c.

#### Substantives.

Calmact, Valour.
Oilteact, Destruction.
Pinineact, Virility.
Cialaideact, Sense.
Cagnaideact, Wisdom, or eagnallioningneact, Abundance.
Peanamyleact, Manliness.

`.;

Compounds ending in an are Irregular, as leadan broad, nior leadane, broader, or more broad; ran or no leadan, most broad; leadean breadth, &c.

All positives ending in a, increase not in the Plural; but all the other terminations take a in the Plural Number.

# OF PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives ending in as are Active; the Passive end in ta, ta, te, &c. these are formed of the imperative Mood, second person singular, and become the Comparatives of their primitives or active Participles, as,

Primitives.

Imperative.

**Primitives** 

pior zeappta, more cut.

#### lán full lionas, filling. tion, fill. molao, praising. bualao, beating. mol, praise. budil, beat. loggao, burning. loigs, burn. Zeappao, cutting. zeapp, cut. Comparatives. Superlatives. vior lionea, more full. ráp or pó lionza, most full. rap or pó molza, most nior molta, more. praised. praised. pior buailte, more beaten. rap or no buailte, most beaten. rán or nó loirzte, most nior lorgie, more burn-

If the Positive, or Primitive, end in a, or za, it never changes (unless in the sound of its initial mutable) in Number, Gender, Case, Declension or Comparison, not being formed of the Imperative Mood. When za is in the primitive it terminates its Substantive in  $\gamma$ , as,

#### Positive or Primitive.

Macanza, honest.
Nior macanza, more honest
Sap or no macanza, most honest.

GENDER,

burned.

rápor no żeappta, most

#### GENDER.

pean macanta, an honest Man. bean macanta, an honest Woman.

# CASE and DECLENSION.

In fin macanca, of the honest Man.

#### NUMBERS.

#### Singular.

Plural.

In rear macaned, the honest Man.
In bean macanea, the honest Women.

Na rin inacanca, the honest Men.
Na mna macanca, the honest Women.

#### SUBSTANTIVES.

Wacantay, Honesty. Somioncay, Mildness.

The Participials in za, form two Substantives; viz. in p personal, in zz general; as mealza deceived; mealzane a deceiver; mealzaneazz deceit, &c. They form their diminutives in an, and

and their Substantives in ay; as mealtán, a little deceiver; mealtanay, low or mean deceit, &c. If the Primitive be a Substantive, it produces an Adjective and two Substantives; as, reall, treason, realtac, treacherous; realtain, a traitor; realtaineact, treachery, &c.

Some writers terminate their Personals differently, according to their own particular mode of pronunciation; but all terminations of this kind must be erroneous, if they depart from the following

#### GENERAL RULE.

If the Primitive, (whether Substantive, Adjective, or Participle,) has a broad Vowel before its final Consonant, the subsequent Vowel in its derivation must be broad also; thus, reall, meall, in their primitives, will be realta, mealta, in their derivatives; and as no Vowel can follow a, but 1, in Personal terminations, whether the final consonant be  $\mu$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\dot{\sigma}$ , &c. it must end in 1 $\mu$ , hence realtain, &c.—But if the Primitive final is preceded by a slender vowel, the following vowel in the derivative must be slender likewise; thus, caint, speech, will be cainte; and as or alone can follow e, in personal terminations, they must end in oin, hence camteoin, &c.

#### GENDER.

pean macanta, an honest Man. bean macanta, an honest Woman.

## CASE and DECLENSION.

In fin macanca, of the honest Man.

#### NUMBERS.

#### Singular.

In rear macanta, the

honest Man.
On bean macanca, the honest Women.

Plural.

Na rin macanca, the honest Men.
Na mna macanca, the honest Women.

#### SUBSTANTIVES.

Wacantay, Honesty. Somioncay, Mildness.

The Participials in za, form two Substantives seviz. in p personal, in zz general; as mealza deceived; mealzane a deceiver; mealzaneazz deceit, &c. They form their diminutives in an, and

and their Substantives in a; as mealtan, a little deceiver; mealtanar, low or mean deceit, &c. If the Primitive be a Substantive, it produces an Adjective and two Substantives; as, reall, treason, realtac, treacherous; realtaineact, treachery, &c.

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# OF COMPLEX ADJECTIVES.

First, Of the Adjective compounded with the Substantive.

When an Adjective is thus formed, if it precede the substantive, it conveys a more forcible meaning than if it followed; as, rean cean thean, a head-strong Man; rean thean ceanac, a resolute Man, &c. in this last, the former Substantive becomes an Adjective, as in the English heart-broken, and broken-hearted, &c.

Secondly, Of Simple Adjectives compounded with Impersonal Possessives.

In forming these, the fimple precedes the possessive; as, neale blan-yeal, a bright-shining Star. Blon bin Butue, a sweet-sounding Voice, &c. Such Adjectives involve two Substantives, which then become Adjectives, and may be termed,

Thirdly, Adjectives compounded of Adjectives; thus, owice glan-nealt-rollreac, a bright-star-shining Night. Fean bin-glon-guzac, a sweet-sounding-voiced Man. (15.) These are again compounded, and become

Fourthly, Adjectives compounded of compound Adjectives; as, orgream gruag-rin rios-ram-oual-reameogae, a soit-silken-wide-spreading-

ing-ringleting-fair-haired Youth, i. e. the Youth of soft-silken-wide-spreading, ringleting fair Hair. (16.) Adjectives of this description, have the Substantive in their first syllable; for if it be placed in the last syllable, the whole compound becomes an expressive Substantive; as,

Fifthly, a chean-and-fluag-cat-ceanfalain, thou mighty Ruler of lofty embattled Chiefs. (17.)

Sixthly, Of Participial Adjectives, compounded of compound Substantives, compounded of compound Adjectives.—In these the Epic Bards delighted, magnifying the exploits of their Henoes beyond measure, and inspiring their hearers with a thirst for military Glory, emulation of feats, and contempt of Death.—Of which, the following Soliloquy of Onthoops, over the grave of his brother Appmon, gives a sufficent Example:

Seanc reince mo choise this liat to antimoin! Ceó theosaic mo nort to, a seambhatain. It bile oision ar Willio a steatmail!

Wo núain nac brilin níor ria a teombáil, Iliz laochais lena theactmas in élan.

Il feanta vaitne, mo meosain-cheac, ir caoim liom. Ce seónaic me chó líonta chíon ont, firore ne theite mo áonbhátain.

Oo beanao ne oian-lúao-chóbact buan-cham-carganta rratleim, ríobbarac rantac-nuaig-manbtac rhair-leadanta, oiocorganta eagmarlamail no theisteac seun-naimoemal, and-aigeantac, neimtim reoil-rgatagac rpol-deantanta beilb-gháinclobclós ascumanta fion-bay-neulamni feobac rilteac, leoman-bhay-gang-neant-eactman, man neubbine-fleib-trine-gans-guarac, a meoban thom-tional-bonb-rilteac na laoc mean &c.

#### TRANSLATION,

Argmhor! Love of the love of my heart, beneath this stone thou liest! A mist of sorrow to mine Eyes thou art, my Brother! Stern bul-wark of our heroes in battle! woe is me, no longer art thou sharer of the Spoils among the Chiefs of Lena, defeating the Sons of anger.-Thou too, alas! his grassy mansion, art dear my aged-bursting-breast with to me.—Tho' tearful eye bend over thee, hearken thou to the mighty deeds of my only Brother—Who with fleet-valiant-bone crushing Arm.—Torrentlike-rapid, dartingly-eager, mortal his strides; dauntless, dealing Death around; invincible, flerce, vigorous, active, hostile, courageous, intrepid, rending, hewing, slaughtering, deforming forms and features; shaded with clouds of certain death. Sanguine as the Hawk of prey; furious as the resistless-strongframed-bloodthirsty Lion; impetuous as the boisterous-hoarse-foaming-bold-bursting-broad-mountain Billows; would rush through close-thronged crowds of enraged Warriors, &c-

#### OF PRONOUNS:

THE Pronouns are divided into six classes; Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

The Personals are me, I; cu, you, or thou; e, or re, he, it, or thing (abstract;) 1, or r1, she.—e, or 1, when expressed, denote their appropriate Genders.

They are thus declined.

#### Me, I.

Singu	ılar.

Plural.

Nom. me, I. 1111, we. Gen. mo, Mine, or of me. an, our, or of us. Dat. som, for so me, to mc.

Acc. me, me.

Voc.

Abl. uam, for uai me, from.

orπ, for δο ιπ, to us. in, or jin, us.

udin for udo in, from

#### Tu, Thou.

Singular.

Plurai.

Nom. zu, thou. Gen. 00, thine or of thee.

ib, or jib, ye. ban, or bun, your, or of ye. Dat.

#### Singular.

Plural.

Dat. ont, for so tu, to thee. Acc. tu, thou.

Voc. tura, O! thou. Abl. was, for was ta,

from thee.

# Se, He.

Singular.

Nom. re, he.

Gen. a, his, its, of him.

Dat. 80, to him.

Acc. e, him, it or thing. Voc.

Abl. udo, from him.

# Sj, She.

Singular.

Nom. 71, she Gen. a, hers, of her.

Dat. 61, for 80 i, to her

Acc. 1, her.

Voc.

Abl. uard, for uad i, from her.

ob for so is, to ye.

ib, or γib, ye.
ib, γe, O ye!
uaib, for uas ib, from

ye.

100, them. uaoca from them.

boib, to them.

a, their, or of

Plural

riao, they.

them.

Plural

indo, they.

a, their, or of them.

donb, to them.

1do, them.

naota from them.

The

The Possessives are, mo, mine; 60, thine, or your;  $\alpha$ , his, hers, its, or their.—These are only the Genitives of their personal primitives, me,  $\tau u$ ,  $\gamma e$ ,  $\gamma 1$ .

The Demonstratives are four;  $\gamma$ 0, this, these, or here;  $\gamma$ 10, that, those or there;  $\gamma$ 20, those, or there; 10, that, or those, there or yon.—
These Demonstratives are indeclinable, and are the same in both numbers:

# Example.

An ream 70, this man; na rim 70, these men; ta 7e an 70, he is here; ta 7iao an 70, they are here; an ream 7in, that man; na rim 7in, those men; ta 7e an 7in, he is there; na rim 7uo, those men; 7uo an ream, there is the man; 7uo na rim, there are the men; an pean uo, that pen; na láma uo, those hands; an teac uo tall, yon house.

The relatives are a, who, which, that; and noc, noca, who, which.—Like the Demonstratives, they are indeclinable, and the same in both numbers.

# Examples, of a.

Plaur do cuard iora a roeac go tempoll de; agur do terla reamac a narb as nere agar as ceannac annya teamcoll. Matt. 21, Chap. 12, Verse.

K

And

And Jesus entered into the Temple of God, and cast out all who were selling and buying in the temple.

21ès an tan so bi semeas an laoi an, tuzasan ènze monan an a mabasan seamain. Matth. 8 Chap. 16 Verse.

When evening was come, they brought unto him many that were possessed with Devils.

# Examples of noc, noca.

Circière an focalço a bat báran, ata a fliab Samania, not ranniger an bott, not enupar an niacoanat, not a sein ne na maisirthe Tabung agur ibeam.—Amos. 4 Ghap. 2 Vers.

Hear this word ye kine of Bashan, that are in the mountain of Sameria, which oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters, Paing and let us drink.

Nguy o' fiarphiseaban b'ob, as pao : an no yo bun macra, noc adeinti nugati ball? John Ghap. 19 Verse.

And

And they asked them, saying, Is this your Son, who, ye say, was born blind?

Regul man an Breadna it iad to an dheam an an crinedo an tiol a breadañ clocac, noch eitoeat an bhiatan, abut Babut cuca i do látain mairie ne Báindeacat,

And these are they likewise which are sown on stony ground, who when they have heard the Word, immediately receive it with joy. Mark, 4 c. 16 v.

The Reverend and learned Mr. Stewart, in his Elements of Galic Grammar," and the anonymous Author of "A Grammar of the Gælic Language," lately published in Dublin, assert, that nac is a Relative Pronoun; but, neither of these gentlemen have thought proper to give us any Examples, to support their assertion. I am of opinion that nac is merely a negative particle; but there are Examples of its use, in which a Pronoun is understood to accompany it; as, agure so it re analysis. And he did eat the snewbread, which is not lawful to eat but for the priests. Mark, 2 c. 26 v.

Oin ni bril ni an bit rolifted nac broillyed can. For there is nothing hid which shall not be manifested. Mark, 4 c. 22 v.

In both of these Examples the relative Pronoun, which, is understood, but not expressed in the Irish.

The

The Interrogatives are, coin, when; caise, wherefore; caeq, whence; cionas, what place; caisa, how long; cheas, what; cionaq, how; cis, why; caic, where. These are all compounds. Coin, of cia and gin; caise, of cia and gase; caeq, of cia and aq; cionas, of cia and ionas; caisa, of cia and gasa; cheas, of cia and nios; caisa, of cia and noq; caic, of cia and nios; cionaq, of cia and noq; caic, of cia and arc, &c. Instead of which, some write cia uain, for cion; gime gin, for caise; cia aq, for caeq; cia ionas, for cionas; cia gasa, for caisa; gas e, for cheas; gas man, for cionaq; gas aq, for cio; cia aic, for caic, &c. These interrogative Adverbials, cas, gas, gus, ca, ce, ga, ge, &c. are indiscriminately used, according to the fancy of writers.

The Indefinite Pronouns are, an ce, an ci, he that, he who; cac, gac, all, every; cho, some, they, those; gio be, whatever, wheresoever; whosoever; neac, one; he, all.

# Examples.

Oin a re ro an te uo ain an labain Iraidr rais, as nao.

For this is he who was spoken of by the prophet Isaias, saying. Matth. 3 c. 3 v.

17 beanniste an ti tiz a namm an Tizeanna.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Matth. 23 c. 39 v.

agar annar an cánoraganc, agar Caiphar, agar Coin, agar alexañoan, agar gac anaib bo cineul na nánoraganc

And Annas the high-priest, and Caiphas, and John, and Alexander, and all who were of the kindred of the high-priest. Acts, 4 c. 6 v.

Tan các, beyond all.

lingrio các an a long. The rest will pursue him.

agur a deinim nib 50 finineac, 50 brilio ciò

And I say to you truly, there are some of the people who are here. Luke, 9 c. 27 v.

Azar an ero oo bi onmisede, an nzlacas a lamprise ni nuzasan ola leo.

And they that were foolish, having taken their lamps, took no oil with them. Matth. 25 c. 3 v.

Oin bió bé neite do ni reirion, do ni ror an mac

For what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the son likewise. John 5 c. 19 v.

Oin zio be ball an a mbia, an conablac if an fin thingeoccan na hioligh.

For

For wheresoever the carcase is, there will the Eagles be gathered. Matth. 24 c. 28 v.

Agar Bio be nac geubrio cuca rib.

And whoseever will not receive you, Luke, 9 c. 5 v.

A ta a fior agam cia tú, Neac naomta de.

I know who thou art, the holy One of Ged. Mark, 1 c. 24 v.

Do cuaro re a mac na briadnizi ile]

He went out before them all. Mark, 2 c. 12 v.

#### OF THE INCREASE OF PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns, when they express any thing emphatically, require to have joined with them  $\gamma e$ , or  $\gamma a$ , in the first and second Persons singular;  $\gamma i$ ,  $\gamma m$ , or  $\gamma a n$ , in the third Person singular; e in the first Person plural;  $\gamma e$  in the second Person plural; and  $\gamma a n$ , in the third Person plural: as, mige, myself;  $\tau u \gamma a$ , yourself;  $\tau e \gamma m$ , or  $\epsilon r e \gamma m$ , himself;  $\gamma r n$ , herself;  $\gamma m e$ , or  $\epsilon r n$ , ourselves;  $\gamma r n$ , yourselves; and  $\gamma r n$ , themselves.

The possessive Pronouns, when particular, also require an increase, which is done by the addition of

of  $\gamma a$ , in the first, second, and third Persons singular; ne, in the first Person plural;  $\gamma a$ , in the second Person plural; and  $\gamma a n$ , in the third Person plural. But these syllables must not be joined immediately to the possessive Pronoun, but follow the Substantive to which the Pronoun is prefixed.

As, no láma, my hand; so láma, thy hand; a láma, his or her hand; an lamne, our hands; bun lama, your hands; a laman, their hands.

The personal and possessive Pronouns are often compounded with Prepositions, so as to appear but one word. When this happens, the Preposition is written in full, and the first letter of the Pronoun, in the singular Number, is connected with it by the vowel, if the last letter of the Preposition be a consonant; (18) but if the Preposition end in a vowel a, the initial letter of the Pronoun immediately joins with it, except in the third Person singular, Feminine Gender, and third Person plural of either Genders, which sometimes require  $\dot{\tau}$  to connect them. In the plural Number, the final letter of the Pronoun is connected with the Preposition by the vowels at, or 1, in the first and second Persons, and sometimes by  $\tau$ ,  $\dot{\tau}$ , or  $\rho$ , in the third Persons.

The learner should be well acquainted with these compounds; and it is therefore necessary to pay particular attention to the following examples:

Personals.

#### PERSONALS.

## Compounds.

azam, with me. agao, with thee. aise, with him. agan, with us. aca, with them.

Compounded of ag, with, and me, me. ag, with, and cu, thou. α<sub>5</sub>, with, and e, him. az, with, and 1, her. ag, with, and m, us. az, with, and ib, ye. ag, with, and a, them.

leam, with me. lear, with thee. leice, with her. 11n, with us. lib, with ye. leo, or a with them.

1e, with, and me, me. le, with, and tu, thou, le, with, and re, him. le, with, and 1, her. le, with, and m, us. le, with, and 15, ye. le, with, and o or a them.

fum, under me. rúo, under thee. ruici, under her. rijoe, under him. Frin, under us. rzb, under ye. ruża, rutra,

ru, under, and me, me. ru, under, and tu, thee. ru, under, and 1 her., ru, under, and e, him. ru, under, and in, us. ru, under, and ib, ye. under them. ru, under, and a, them.

Opm, on me. ont, on thee. ein, on him. on, or an, on, and me, me. on, on, and tu, thee. on, on, and e, him.

Thurs.

Compounds.

Transe, on her. ongn, on us. onyb, on ye. oppa, on them.

Compounded of op, on, and 1, her. or, on, and in, us. on, on, and 15, ye. or, on, and a, them.

Roman, before me. nomao, before thee. nome, before him.

nompe, before her. nomain, before us. nomab, before ye.

nompa, before them.

noim, before, and e, him. noim, before, and i, her. noim, before, and in, us. noim, before, and ib, ye. noim, before, and a, them,

noim, before, and me, me.

noim, before, and zu, thee.

Trim, thro' me. thie, thro' thee.

Trio, thro' him. chici, thro' her. Epin, thro' us.

trib, thro' ye. Eniota, thro' them. chi, thro', and me, me. thro', and tu, thee. rpi, thro', and e, him. chi, thro', and i, her.

τρί, thro', and in, us. τρί, thro', and ib, ye. chi, thro', and a them.

The following Personals are compounded in the same manner:

L

Singular.

cuzam, unto me. cuzao, unto thee. enge, unto him

cuzain, unto us. cuzaib, unto ye. cuca, unto them.

Plural.

mom, with me. mor, with thee. my, with him.

ma, with her.

min, with us. nib, with ye. niu, with them.

aram,

### Singular.

dram, out of me. arao, out of thee. ar, out of him, it.

air te, out of her, it.

Diom, off me. bioz, off thee. để, off him.

di, off her.

Edonam, between me. edonan, between us. edonao, between thee edonab, between ye. eioné, between him. eaconna, between them. eiopi, between her.

nonam, in me. ronas, in thee. an, in him, it.

vaim, from me. vait, from thee.

ince, in her, it.

ware, from him. vaiti, from her.

Umam, upon me.

umao, dupon thee. me, upon him.

mpe, upon her.

Pimal.

arain, out of us. araib, out of ye. arta, out of them,

oin, off us. διb, off ye. onu, off them.

10 nain, in usnonaib, in ye.

ronca, in them.

uain, from us. uaib, from ye. uata, from them-

umain, upon us.

umaib, upon ye. 1

umpu, Jupon them. umpa, j

tonam, over, or betonam, yond me. us.
tonab, over, or betonab, yond thee. ye.

tainin,

### Singular.

#### Plural.

żαιμις, over, or beżαιμια, cover or beyond
żαιμια, them.
żαιμια, over, or beyond her.

These latter Examples are compounded of Engle, unto, for; ne, with; an, out of; oi, off, from, (signifying privation;) eight, or ioin, between; ion, in; ua, from; um, about, upon; and tan, over, beyond; and their Personal Pronouns, me, tu, re, ri, singular; rin, or in, ib, and a, plural.

### POSSESSIVES.

# Compounds.

### Compounded of

bom, to my, bob, to thy. b'a, to his, or her. bay, to our, b's, to their. oo, to, and mo, my.
so, to, and so, thy.
so, to, and a, his, or her.
so, to, and aμ, our.
so, to, and a, their.

len, with my. led, with thy, len, with our. lē, with, and mo, my. lē, with, and oo, thy. lē, with, and an, our.

The following Possessives are compounded in the like manner.

Singular.

póm, under my.
póo, under thy.

Plural.

róp, under our.

ów;

Singular. Plural.

6m, from my.

6p, from our.

6b, from thy.

nem, with my. nep, with our neo, with thy.

Them, through my. they, through our?

These are compounded of po, under; 6 from; pe, with; and the, through; and the Possessive Pronouns mo, my; oo, thy; and an, our. The third Person singular, and second and third Persons plural, do not unite with their Prepositions, and therefore cannot properly be called Compounds. The third Persons singular and plural will require n prefixed to them; as, po n'a, under his, her, or their; of n'a, from his, her, or their; ne n'a, with his, her, or their; the n'a, through his, her, or their. The second Person plural simply follows the Preposition; as, oo bun, te bun, po bun, &c. to your, with your, under your, &c.

These Compounds take an increase like their respective Primitives. The Personal Compounds require the increase to be immediately joined to them; as, egamya, with me; but the Possessive Compounds must have the increase attached to the Noun immediately following them; as, rem lamya, with my hand.

As a Pronoun should represent the Substantive for which it stands, either alone, or in conjunction with with its governing Preposition, it is plain that such Particles as admit of no Inflection, are not properly of that class. Hence there are really but four Pronouns, as in page 72. But in compliance with the custom of other Irish Gram, marians, I have divided the Pronouns into distinct classes, and have treated of each separately,

### OF VERBS

ALL regular Verbs claim the following Accidence, viz. two Voices, Active and Passive.

Five Moods; Imperative, Indicative, Potential, Conditional, and Infinitive.

Three Tenses; present, past, and future.

Two Numbers; Singular and Plural,

Three Persons; I, thou, he, she, or it, singular; we, ye, they, plural.

Three Participles; present, past and future.

The Conjugations are two; the first has a broad wowel, and the second a slender vowel, in the termination.

Verbs are of four kinds; Active, Passive, Impersonal, and Neuter Of this last kind are the regular, irregular, and defective Auxiliaries, having no passive Voice. The impersonals have always a passive termination.

All Verbs Active, when indicating habit or custom, change the final m of their first Person singular Number, present Tense, indicative Mood, into n: but in the passive voice, (like the imperative

tive Mood, and impersonal Verbs) they are formed by annexing n to their participles.

When the future Tense of an interrogative or affirmative active Verb, is preceded by a personal Pronoun, the final b is changed into  $\gamma$ , and if the initial be a mutable consonant, it suffers aspiration.

When a personal Pronoun precedes a Verb, the initial of the Verb, if a mutable, must be aspirated, because the relative a, i. e. that or which, if not expressed, is always understood, which deprives its subsequent mutable of its natural sound, in the present and future Tenses; as, an raya mealan, or, a mealan, is it you deceives, or that deceives? Mac ruya mealan, or a mealan, is it not thou that art deceived? The negative particle m, and the interrogative cm, have also the same influence on their subsequent mutables.

All Verbs, not having their first Person, present and past Tense, of the indicative Mood, formed of the second Person singular, imperative Mood, are irregular.

All regular Verbs of the first conjugation, terminate their first Person singular, present Tense, indicative in am; and in ay, in the first Person, past Tense.

All regular Verbs of the second conjugation, have their present indicative in im, and past in iy.

No Verb can grammatically end in m, or 1, in the plural; nor in 0, in the singular.

All

All Verbs should be absolute in their *Initials*, in Tenses and Persons; unless they begin with r, or a vowel.

There is no consuctudinal Mood; it has probably been mistaken for what Rudonaiż o Rodaiż calls briażan znáżbearae, the habitual Verb.

There is no optative or deprecative Mood; these emotions are expressed by proper particles.

There are no Gerunds, or Supines; the passive Participle annexed to in, supply their place.

Particles peculiar to Moods, are only signs of the different Moods.

All particles prefixed to Verbs, become Adverbs, and add energy to the Verb, though not blended with it; as, in the English words, moan, be-moan; get, be-get; speak, be-speak, &c.

I have given two different modes of Conjugation, which I have designated by the names of modern mode, and ancient mode.

The modern mode, or manner of conjugation is not strictly grammatical, particularly in the present Tense of the indicative Mood, active Voice, which, except the first Person, is the form the Verb takes to indicate habit or custom; but as it is more commonly used in conversation than the true, or ancient mode used in our Manuscript and printed books, it is necessary that the learner should know it.

OF

# OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

THE Auxiliary Verbs are four in number, vize, it is; zu, it is; brown, or brown, (19.) I be; brown, am I? of I am.

If is an irregular defective Auxiliary, having but one variation, but, which is its past Tense, and which it occasionally transfers to the potential Mood, and is often improperly written bo. It can form no sentence without a repetition of itself, the aid of its past Tense, or of za; thus:

If  $\tilde{e}$  is lately, it is he  $\dot{u}$  stronger. A repetition of itself.

17 me but lantine, it is I was stronger. Aid of its past Tense.

ty me va laidin, it is I am strong. Aid of the Verb va.

Ta is only the present positive Substitute of biom, which, as the only regular Auxiliary, takes this Verb for its positive in the present Tense, and the past Tense of bherium for its interrogative and negative past Tense. In all other Moods and Tenses biom assumes the regular form.

M

Of

# Conjugation of the Auxiliary by, be.

# MODERN MODE.

# IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular

Plural.

bis, bis, be thou.
bis qe, let him be.
bis que, let them be.

PROHIBITIVE, na; as na bi, be not.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tenses

Singular.

Ploral.

bioin, I be.

bioin  $\gamma$ in, we be.

bioin  $\gamma$ e, he be.

bioin  $\gamma$ 1 ao, they be.

# Positive.

ta me, I am. τα γιη, we are.

τα τα, you are. τα γιο, ye are.

τα γε, he is. τα γιαο, they are.

# Past Tense.

bi,-bio me, I was.
bi,-bio tu, thou wast.
bi,-bio fe, he was.
bi fido, they were.
Future

# Future Tense.

# Singular.

#### Plural.

beid me, I shall be. beid  $\gamma i \bar{n}$ , we shall be. beid  $\gamma i b$ , ye shall be. beid  $\gamma e$ , he shall be. beid  $\gamma i do$ , they shall be.

# POTENTIAL MOOD,

beisin, I would be. beis γiñ, we would be. beis γib, ye would be. beis γia, they would be.

### CONDITIONAL MOOD,

be be.

be be.

be be.

be would be be.

be mberses, if you so mbers jub, if ye would would be.

be mberses, if he so mberse just, if they would be.

would be.

would be.

ma bioin, if I be, or ma bioin  $ri\bar{n}$ , if we be.

ma ta me, am. ma ta  $ri\bar{n}$ , if we be.

ma bioin ri, if you ma bioin rib, if ye be.

ma ta rie, if he be, ma bioin riab, if theybe.

ma ta rie, ac. ma ta riab, if theybe.

so mbero mē, until I
will be.

50 mbero 71, until we be.

50 mbero 71, until we be.

50 mbero 71, until ye be.

INFINITIVE

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a Beit, to be.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Un mbert, being. Past Tense. Tan mbert, having been. Future Tense. Un to bert, about to be.

# ANCIENT MODE.

# IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

٤.

Plural.

bishir, bioshmaois, bioshrin, let us be.

bish re, let him be. bish bish, biosh rish, be ye.

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# INDICATIVE MOOD.

# Present Tense.

blom, I be. bioin, you are. bioin se, he is. bioomun, bioomaon, we be.
bioobun, ye be.
bioio, they be.

Positive.

# Positive.

Singular.

PloraL

zam, I am. Taip, Lthou art. Tamup,-Tamaoio, we are.

zaoin, ta re, Tabun,-tataoi, ye are.

he is.

táid, they are.

# Past Tense.

bioir, badar, I was.

biomup,-bámap, we were.

bivery,-bavary, thou

biobun,-baben, ye were.

bio re, ba re, bi, he was, biodan, bádan, they were.

# Future Tense.

bérd, I will be.

bēiomup, bēiomia, we will be.

beidin, theu wilt be.

berobun, ye will be.

beio, beio re, he will be. beioio, they will be.

# POTENTIAL MOOD,

beion, I could or would beiohmir, we would be,

be.

bender, thou wouldst be. beid ribh, ye would be. beid je, he would be. beidig, they would be.

# CONDITIONAL MOOD.

oa mbewhm, if I would oa mbeiomir, if we would be. be. od mbeshesh, if thou oa mbeio rib, if ye would

wouldst be. be.

ba

### Singular.

Plural,

be. be.

ma biohim, if I may be, &c. as in all the Persons of the present Tense, Indicative Mood.

50 mbeio, until I will be, &c. as in the future Tense, Indicative Mood.

Mun mbeio, unless I will be, &c, as in the future.

Indicative.

INFIFITIVE MOOD.

bo, or a beit, to be.

PARTICIPLES. As in the Modern Mode.

The Negative of this Verb, in the imperative Mood, is na; as, na bi, be not. In all the other Moods m is the Negative; as, n bim, I am not; n bishin tu, you are not, &c.

The Interrogative is an; but before consonants which require eclipsis, the n is sometimes omitted and the a retained; as, a mbiohin  $\tau u$ , do you be. Sometimes an is altogether omitted; as, mbiohin  $\gamma e_{\lambda}$  does he be.

Conjugation

# Conjugation of benium, I am, or am I?

# MODERN MODE.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

Singular.

Benium, I am, or am I i bheni yin, we are, &c.

bheni zu, thou art, &c.

bheni ye, he is, &c.

bheni yido, they are, &c.

#### Past Tense.

paibh me, I was, or was naibh rin, we were, &c. naibh re, thou wast, &c. naibh ribh, ye were, &c. naibh re, he was, &c.

### ANCIENT MODE.

#### Present Tense.

bhrzim, I am, or am I i bhrzimin, bhrzimio, we are, &c.
bhrzim, thou art, &c.
bhrzilin, thou art, &c.
bhrzilin, they are, &c.
Past

#### Past Tense.

Singular.

Plural

pubhay, I was, or was I? pubhaman, we were, &c. pubhay, thou wast, &c. pubhabhan, ye were, &c. pubhaban, they were, &c.

This Verb is only used in its indicative present and past Tense, and becomes a positive Interrogative and Negative for biohim; as, an bhrilin, an nabhair, no an mbeiohin so nië,? Art thou, wast thou, or wilt thou be a king? (Interrogative.) In bhrilin, ni nabhar, agar ni bheis mo nië, I am not, I was not, and I will not be a king. (Negative.)

Particular attention must be paid to the aspiration of initial and final letters, and to the eclipsis of initial consonants, as they are not only distinctive marks of the different Persons, but also of Moods and Tenses.

The letter p should never be omitted in the future Tense of any Verb, except the auxiliary bishim, or bism; (20.) It must be placed next to the termination of the second Person singular, of the imperative Mood; as, meall, deceive thou; mealpas, I will deceive.

# OF REGULAR VERBS.

VERBS of the first Conjugation are such as have their last vowel broad in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. They terminate their first Persons singular, indicative Mood, in

am,

am, in the present Tense; in  $\alpha_{\Gamma}$ , in the past Tense; and in pas, in the future Tense. The infinitive Mood, and active Participles have a broad termination.

Verbs of the second Conjugation have their last vowels slender, in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. In the indicative Mood, they terminate their first Persons, present Tense, in im; past Tense in if; and future Tense in ed. They have a slender termination in the infinitive Mood, and active Participles.

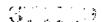
Verbs beginning with consonants capable of aspiration, or eclipsis, are variously influenced in their different Moods and Tenses. The initials of Verbs active never suffer any alteration in any of the Persons in the imperative, either in commanding or forbidding; as, meall, deceive; na meall, do not deceive.

In the Infinitive Mood, if the initial be a mutable, it must be aspirated as so, or a mealash, to deceive.

In the Participles Active, the initial retains its natural force in the present and future Tenses; as as medlash, deceiving; and to medlash, about to deceive; but in the preter Tense, if the initial be of of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis, as any mbudlash, having struck; and if the initial be an aspirable consonant, and not of the influenced class, it suffers aspiration in the preter Tense; as any medlash, having deceived.

N

In



In the indicative Mood, the present and future Tenses, in affirming, have their initials unaspirated; as, mealam, I deceive; mealpas, I will deceive; but if a negative be prefixed, the initial must be aspirated; as, ni mealam, I do not deceive; ni mealpas, I will not deceive. In the preter Tense, whether affirming or denying, the initial must be aspirated; as, mealay, I deceived; nion mealay, I did not deceive.

In the potential Mood, the initial suffers aspiration; as, medicain, I would, or could deceive,

In the conditional Mood, if the initial be of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis; as od geethin, if I would conceal; but if the initial be not of the influenced class, but an aspirable consonant, it suffers no aspiration; as, od medical, if I would deceive. If the initial be a vowel, it will require n prefixed; as, od n'idprain, if I would ask.

The present and future interrogatives a, or an, either eclipse or aspirate the initial, as the case may require; as, a gceilrim, shall I conceal? a mealram, shall I deceive?

The preter interrogative aspirates the initial; as, an meal me, did I deceive?

In the imperative Mood, the second Person singular is the root of the Verb; as, meall, deceive thou; the third Person singular ends in ash; as, mealash re; let him deceive; the first Person plural in an, or don; as, mealaman, or mealaman,

maoy, let us deceive; and sometimes like the first Person singular, indicative Mood, present Tense; as, mealam, let us deceive; the second Person plural ends in and, or ande,; as, mealand re, or mealand, deceive ye; the third Person plural ends in 17, or 16; as mealand, or mealand riad, let them deceive.

In the indicative Mood, present Tense, the first Person singular ends in am, or im; the second in in. the third in 16, or an, with the Pronoun subjoined; as, mealan, or mealan re, he deceives. The first person plural ends in man, maono, or mio; the second in bhan, bhan, or cao; the third in and or 76.

The first Person singular, preter Tense, ends in  $\alpha_{\Gamma}$ ; the second, in  $\alpha_{\Gamma}$ ; the third, like the second Person singular, imperative Mood, with the Pronoun subjoined; as, meall  $\gamma e$ , he deceived; the first Plural ends in man; the second in bhan; and the third in oan,

The first Person singular, future Tense, ends in rao, or read; the second, in rain, or rao, with the Pronoun; the third, in rao: the first plural in man, or maoio; the second, in ban, or aise; the third, in raio, or rio.

The potential Mood forms the first Person singular in rain; the second, in ra, or rao; the third, in rao: first Person plural in mair, or many; the second, in rain, or rio, with the Pronoun annexed; and the third, in rain, or rioi?

<u>.</u>

in this Tense, when it is intended to express habit or custom.

The preter Tense is formed by adding ash, or esh; as, mediash me, I was deceived; ceilesh me, I was concealed.

The future Tense is formed by adding ran, rabhan, rin, or ribhin; as, mealran, or mealrabhan me, I will be deceived; ceilrin, or ceilribhin me, I will be concealed.

The potential and conditional Moods terminate in raishe, or rishe; as, mealraishe me, I would be deceived; sa mealraishe me, if I would be deceived; ceilrishe me, I would be concealed; sa geeilrish me, if I would be concealed.

The infinitive, like the Participle, is formed by adding za, or ze, to the root; as, so or a being mealza, to be deceived; so, or a being ceiline, to be concealed.

Conjugation

# Conjugation of Weall, deceive.

# MODERN MODE.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Şingular.

Plural

mediao mi, let us deceive.

mediao mi, deceive ye.

mediao mao, let them deceive.

meals, deceive thou.
meals je, let him deceive.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ceive.

Oo, or a mealach, to deceive.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. 15 mealach, deceiving.
Past Tense. 1an mealach, having deceived.
Future Tense. 1an to mealach, about to deceive.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

Wealan, I deceive. mealan γιη, we deceive. mealan τu, thou deceivest. mealan γιο, ye deceive. mealan γιο, they deceive. Past

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### Past Tense.

#### Singular.

Plural.

meall me, I deceived. meall tu, thou deceivedst. meall re, he deceived.

ineall rin, we deceived. meall 715, ye deceived. meall gras, they deceived

### Future Tense.

Wealfabh me, I will deceive. mealpath zu, thou wilt deceive.

ceive.

ceive. mealfach fib, ye will deceive. mealrash re, he will de- mealrash russ, they will deceive.

mealrach rin, we will de-

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

mealrain, I would or could deceive. or couldst deceive.

mealfas re, he would or could deceive

mealrash rin, we would or could deceive. mealrash, thou wouldst mealras ris, ye would or could deceive. mealrao riao, they would or could deceive.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

bd medicain, if I would deceive. oa mealrach, if thou wouldst deceive. da mealpad re, if he would deceive.

oa mealrao rin, would deceive. oa mealrao rib, if would deceive. od mealrab glab, if they would deceive.

MODERN

#### MODERN MODE.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bish me mealta, let me bish rin mealta, let us be be deceived.

bish mealta, be thou bish ris mealta, be ye deceived.

bish re mealta, let him be deceived.

bish rias mealta, let them be deceived.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a best mealed, to be deceived.

#### PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Wealta, deceived.

Past Tense. Ian na beit mealta, having been deceived.

Future Tense. An to beit mealta, about to be deceived.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

Ta me mealta, I am ta yin mealta, we are deceived.

0

Ea

Plural.

ceived.

deceive d.

# Singular.

ta tu mealta, thou art ta sib mealta, ye are dedeceived. ta re mealta, he is dera fiab mealta, they are

ceived.

# Past Tense.

bish me mealta,, I was bish rin mealta, we were deceived. deceived. bioh rib mealta, ye were bish tu mealta, thou wast deceived. deceived. bish re mealta, he was bioh riao mealta, they deceived. were deceived.

#### Future Tense.

beich me mealta, I will beich rin mealta, we will be deceived. be deceived. beish zu mealza, thou béioh jib mealta, ye will wilt be deceived. be deceived. beich re mealta, he will beioh giao mealed, they be deceived. will be deceived.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

beichin mealta, I would bhēio piñ mealta, we be deceived. would be deceived. bewhech mealta, thou bhéid ribh mealta, would be deceived. wouldst be deceived. beio re mealta, he would bheio riao mealta, they be deceived. would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL

# MODERN MODE.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bish me mealta, let me bish fin mealta, let us be deceived.

bish mealta, be thou bish fib mealta, be ye deceived.

bish fe mealta, let him be deceived.

bish fill mealta, be ye ceived.

bish fill mealta, let them be deceived.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a best mealed, to be deceived.

#### PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Mealta, deceived.

Past Tense. 1an na best mealta, having been deceived.

Future Tense. Any to beit mealta, about to be deceived.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

Ta me mealta, I am ta yin mealta, we are deceived.

V

Ea

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Mealam, I deceive.

Mealaman,-mealamaoid, we deceive.

Mealain, thou deceivest. Mealaban, ye deceives Mealan re, he de-Mealand re, ceives.

mealaid, they deceive.

# Past Tense.\*

mealaman, we deceived. mealar, I deceived. mealair, thou deceivedst. mealaban, ye deceived. mealaoan, they deceived. meal re, he deceived.

# Future Tense.

Mealrab, I will deceive.

Mealron, thou wilt de-

ceive. Mealrand re, he will

deceive.

Mealraman,-mealramaons, we will deceive. Mealraban, ye will de-

ceive. Mealraio, they will deceive.

#### POTENTIAL

\* In the past Tense of the indicative, and in the potential Mood, so is generally expressed before the Verb; as, so mealar, I deceived; so mealaman, we deceived; so mealrain, I would deceive; so ceilreamaoir, we would conceal, &c. &c.

# POTENTIAL MOOD.

### Singular.

Plural.

mealrain, I would, or could deceive. mealrab, thou wouldst, or couldst deceive. mealrao re, he would, or could deceive.

mealramair, we would, or could deceive. mealpano pib, ye would, or could deceive. mealraioir, they would, or could deceive.

# CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mealfam, if I would da mealfamadir, if we deceive. would deceive. da mealfad, if thou da mealpaid gib, if wouldst deceive. would deceive. da mealfad ye, if he oa mealpaidir, if they would deceive. would deceive.

# ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

# IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Wealtan, be deceived.

Singular.

Plural.

Mealtan me, let me be Mealtan in, let us be deceived. deceived. Mealtan tu, be thou Wealtan 16, be ye dedeceived. ceived.

mealtan

Singular.

Plural.

Mealtan e, let him be deceived.

Mealtan 140, let them be deceived.

The infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern Mode, passive Voice.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

# Present Tense.

Taim mealta, I am deceived.

Tain mealta, thou art deceived.

Tain mealta, thou art deceived.

Tain mealta, he is deceived.

Tain mealta, ye are deceived.

Tain mealta, they are deceived.

The present Tense is frequently written in all the Persons, like the imperative Mood, passive Voice; except that sometimes the  $\tau$  which follows the root of the Verb is aspirated; as, mealtan me, let me be deceived; mealtan me, I am deceived.

#### Past Tense.

Mealao me, I was deceived.

Mealao cu, thou wast deceived.

Mealao e, he was deceived.

Mealao iao, they were deceived.

Future

# POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

mealrain, I would, or could deceive.
mealrao, thou wouldst, or couldst deceive.
mealrao re, he would, or could deceive.
mealrao re, he would, or could deceive.
mealrao re, he would, or could deceive.

# CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa mealram, if I would Oa mealramady, if we deceive.

oa mealrad, if thou oa mealrad yib, if ye would deceive.

oa mealrad ye, if he oa mealrady, if they would deceive.

### ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

# IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Wealtan, be deceived.

Singular.

Plural.

Mealtan me, let me be deceived.

Mealtan tu, be thou deceived.

Mealtan ib, be ye deceived.

Ceived.

mealtap

# Example.

Na mealtail me, let me not be deceived; na meall, do not deceive.

The present and future Negative of the indicative Mood, in both voices, is m.

# Example.

Ni mealam, I do not deceive; ni mealcab, I will not deceive; ni mealcap, me, I am not deceived; ni mealcap me, I will not be deceived.

The preter negative is also the same in both voices, and is expressed by nin, nion, or nian.

# Example.

Man mealar, I did not deceive; man mealad me, I was not deceived.

SECOND

### Future Tensel

### Singular.

# Plural.

Mealfadan me, be deceived.

mealfan in, deceived.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

inealfais me, I would inealfais in, we would be deceived.
inealfais tu, thou wouldst be deceived.
inealfais e, he would be deceived.
inealfais is, ye would be deceived.
inealfais is, they would be deceived.

# CONDITIONAL MOOD.

oa mealraio me, if I would be deceived.

would be deceived.

would be deceived.

wouldst be deceived.

would be deceived.

In the passive Voice the prohibitive to the imperative Mood is the same as in the imperative Mood, active Voice.

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Example.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

### Singular.

Plural.

Ceilin, I conceal.
ceilin tu, thou concealest.

ceilin re, he conceals.

Ceilin rin, we conceal.

ceilin fiao, they conceal.

# Past Tense.

ceil me, I concealed. ceil zu, thou concealedst. ceil 717, we concealed.

ceil re, he concealed.

ceil yuo, they concealed.

### Future Tense.

ceilrió me, I will conceal. ceilrió zu, thou wilt ceil το γιῆ, we will conceal.

ceil το, γο, ye will con-

conceal.
centro re, he will conceal.

ceal.
ceilpio piao, they will
conceal.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

centrio, I would, or could centrio yin, we would, or could conceal.
centrio, thou wouldst, or centrio yib, ye would, or could conceal.
centrio ye, he would, or centrio yido, they would, could conceal.
could conceal.
or could conceal.

CONDITIONAL



### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

#### Singular.

Plural.

On gentrin, if I would conceal.

on gentrin, if thou wouldst conceal.

on gentrin ye, if he would conceal.

On geetles γin, if we would conceal on geetles γib, if ye, would conceal. on geetles γiao, if they would conceal.

### MODERN MODE.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bio me ceilze, let me be bio rin ceilze, let us be concealed.

bio ceilze, be thou concealed.

bio re ceilze, let him bio riao ceilze, let them be concealed.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

oo, or a beit ceilte, to be concealed.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ceilze, concealed.

Past Tense. 14p mbeiz ceilze, having been concealed.

Future Tense. Up to beit ceilte, about to be concealed.

INDICATIVE

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

# Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Ta me ceilee, I am concealed.

τα τα ceilee, thou art concealed.

τα γε ceile, he is concealed.

τα γε ceiled, he is concealed.

τα γε ceiled, he is concealed.

τα γε ceiled, he is concealed.

#### Past Tense.

bish me ceilte, I was concealed.

bish tu ceilte, thou wast concealed.

bish re ceilte, he was concealed,

bish re ceilte, he was concealed,

were concealed.

### Future Tense.

beich me ceilte, I will beich yin ceilte, we will be concealed.

beich tu ceilte, thou will be concealed.

beich ye ceilte, he will be concealed.

beich yido ceilte, they be concealed.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

terohm certee, I would beroh fin certee, we be concealed. would be concealed. beroheoh

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

#### Singular.

Plural.

Od geeilpin, if I would od geeilpin pin, if we would conceal.

od geeilpin, if thou would conceal.

od geeilpin pe, if he would conceal.

od geeilpin pe, if he would conceal.

# MODERN MODE.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bio me ceilte, let me be bio rin ceilte, let us be concealed.

bio ceilte, be thou concealed.

bio re ceilte, let him be concealed.

bio re ceilte, let him be concealed.

# INFINITIVE MOOD.

so, or a beit ceilte, to be concealed.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ceilte, concealed.

Past Tense. 1an mbeit ceilte, having been concealed.

Future Tense. 2ln ti beit ceilte, about to be

concealed.

INDICATIVE

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

# Present Tense.

Singular.

Ceilim, I conceal.

Ceileaman,-ceilimio, we conceal.

ceilibh, ceilin re, he conceals.

#### Past Tense.

ceilear, I concealed.
ceilig, thou concealeds.
ceil ge, he concealed.
ceil ge, he concealed.
ceileadan, we concealed.
ceileadan, ye concealed.
ceileadan, ceilea, they concealed.

#### Future Tense.

Ceilfio, I will conceal.

ceilfio, I will conceal.

ceilfio, thou wilt conceal.

ceilfio, thou wilt conceal.

ceilfio, the will conceal.

ceilfio, they will conceal.

ceal.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceal.

ceal, ceal, ceal, ceal, ceal, conceal, ceal.

ceal.

ceal, ceal, ceal, destrible, ye would conceal.

ceil<sub>F</sub>10h

Plural.

ceilrio re, he would ceilrioir, they would conceal.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

od gceilrin, if I would conceal.

od gceilrich, if thou we would conceal.

od gceilrich, if thou would conceal.

od gceilriche re, or rib, if ye would conceal.

od gceilriche re, or rib, if ye would conceal.

od gceilriche re, or rib, if ye would conceal.

### ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cerlzean me, let me be concealed.

cerlzean tu, be thou concealed.

cerlzean e, let him be concealed.

cerlzean nab, let them be concealed.

Infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern, passive.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Taim ceilte,-ceiltean Taman ceilte,-ceiltean in, me, I am concealed. we are concealed.

thou art concealed.

The ceilte,-ceiltean to ye are concealed.

The ceilte,-ceiltean to ceilte,-ceiltean to, ye, he is concealed.

They are concealed.

Plural.

## Past Tense.

ceileach me, I was concealed.

ceileach tu, thou wast concealed.

ceileach tu, thou wast ceileach ib, ye were concealed.

ceileach iao, they were concealed.

#### Future Tense.

ceilpiohin me,-ceilpin me, ceilpioin in,-ceilpin in, I will be concealwe will be concealed. ed. ceilpiohin ib,-ceilpin ib, ceilpioin tu,-ceilpin tu, ye will be concealthou wilt be concealed, ed. ceilrioin é, ceilrin é, ceilpioin ido,-ceilpin ido, he will be concealthey will be concealed.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceilpiohe me, I would be ceilpiohe m, we would be concealed.
ceilpioe cu, thou wouldst ceilpiohe ib, ye would be be concealed.
ceilpiohe e, he would be concealed.
ceilpiohe ico, they would be concealed.
ceilpiohe ico, they would be concealed.

Plural.

centrio re, he would centrioir, they wou conceal.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

oa gceilrin, if I would conceal.

oa gceilrio re,-gceilreach, if he would conceal.

oa gceilrio re,-gceilreach, if he would conceal.

oa gceilrio re, or rib, if ye would conceal.

oa gceilrio re, or rib, if ye would conceal.

## ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cerlzean me, let me be concealed.

cerlzean tu, be thou concealed.

cerlzean e, let him be concealed.

cerlzean in, let us be concealed.

cerlzean ib, be ye concealed.

cerlzean iab, let them be concealed.

Infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern, passive.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

Taim ceilte,-ceiltean Taman ceilte,-ceiltean in, me, I am concealed. we are concealed.

Plurel.

Leadan zu, thou canst, Feadan re, he can, &c.

feadan rib, ye can, &c. Feadan riad, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

δ'ṛēdo me, I could, or I was able. δ'բeas τu, thou, &c.

δ'reas rin, we could, or we are able. o'reao rib, ye, &c. o'read riad, they, &c.

d'read re, he, &c.

Future Tense.

fédorao me, I may, or I will be able.

Péabrad zu, thou may-

est, &c.

&c.

Teaorao re, he may,

fedorao rin, we may, or we will be able.

féabrab rib, ye may, &c.

fedorao rido, they may, '&c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Oréaoram, I might, or could be able.

Oreaorao rin, we might. &c. dréadrad thou mightest, dréadrad 716, ye might,

&c. oréaorao re, he might, &c.

&c. oreadrad riad, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Og breadrain, if I could. Od breadrad rin, if we could.

04

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da zceilribe me, if I would be concealed. od goeilgide tu, if thou wouldst be conceal-

ed. ba gceilpide é, if he

would be concealed.

Oa geeilribe in, if we would be concealed.

od gceilpibe ib, if ye would be concealed.

oa geeilpide ido, if they would be concealed.

### OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE Irregular Verbs are the most difficult part of the Irish Language, and therefore claim a particular attention from the learner. To enable him the better to understand them, the ancient and modern Modes of conjugating the entire of them are displayed in the following Franchise. them are displayed in the following Examples.

Conjugation of feadam, I can, or I am able.

#### MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

fédodm, I can, or I am able.

feadan fin, we can, or

we are able. Q

**Léadan** 

Plural. Pedorasban, ye may,

Fedoraly, thou mayest, &c.
Fedoralo re, he may, &c.

&c. Pēdoraid, they may, &c.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

opēdopaiñ, I might, or opēdopaimaoiγ, we might, oculd be able. &c. opēdopaio γε, - ορεσοραίο γε, - ορεσοραίο γε, - ορεσοραίο γε, - ορεσοραίο γε, they might, &c. opēdopaio γε, they might, &c. &c.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

οα βρέαδραπαοίς, if we Da βρέαδραπαοίς, if I could could.

οα βρέαδραϊ, if thou οα βρέαδραιογε, βρέαδραιο coulds.

οα βρέαδραιογε, if the οα βρέαδραιοις, if they could.

In the plural number, the last o is generally rejected; thus Oreaoraohmaon, Oreaoraore, Oreaorao, is more commonly written Oreaoramaon, Oreaora re, Oreaora ruo.

This Verb wants the imperative and infinitive Moods, and the Participles; and having no passive Voice, it takes for its passive substitute the verbal Noun feron,

Conjugation

## Conjugation of the irregular Verb Dean, do, or make, &c.

### MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Déan, do.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a béanab, to do.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. 15 Deanas, doing or making. Past Tense. 1an nocanas, having done or made. Future Tense. An TI Déanao, about to do, or make.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present. Tense.

Oéanam, I do, or make. béanao tu, thou, &c. σεαπαιό γe, he, &c.

Déanaio rin, we do, &c. béanaio vib, ye do, &c. δεαησιό γισο, they do, &c.

#### Past Tense.

min me, I did do, &c. pin zu, thou didst, &c. pin 715, ye did, &c. rin je, he did, &c.

nin rin, we did do, &c. nin riao, they did, &c. Fut ure

### Future Tense.

will do, or make.

νέαπραδ τυ, thou, &c.

νέαπραδ γε, he, &c.

νέαπραδ γιὸ, γιὸ, γε &c.

νέαπραδ γιὸ, τὸς, κε.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

bhéanpam, I would do, or make.

bhéanpabh, thou, &c.

bhéanpabh γe, he, &c.

bhéanpabh γιαο, they, &c.

bhéanpabh γιαο, they, &c.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ba noeanfam, if I would so noeanfash rin, if we, do or make. &c. &c. &a noeanfash, if thou, so noeanfash ris, if ye, &c. &c. ba noeanfash re, if he, so noeanfash rias, if they, &c.

#### MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

bio piñ oéanta, bio piñ néich, let us, &c.

bió pió céanta, bio piò oéanua, bio pibh be thou done, &c.

bió pe déanta, bio pe piò piao deanta, bio piao peich, let him, &c.

INFINITIVE

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a best deanta, do, or a best neigh, to be done, or made.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Deanta, or perch, made, done, or finished.

Past Tense. Ian na beit, or ian mbeit deanta,

after being done, &c.
Future Tense. Ply to bent beanta, about to be done, &c.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

U	
bēantata	me

Singular.

Plural.

Ta me ra giñ séanta, péish, we, néibh, I am done, or &c. made. za zu bēanza,-péibh, ta rib beanta,-neith, ye,

thou, &c. sa re oéanta, néish, he, ta rias séanta, neish,

&с. they, &c.

### Past Tense.

bioh me déanca, I was ' bioh siñ déanca, we were done, or made. done, &c. bish zu séanca, thou, bish rib séanca, ye, &c. Жc bioh re séanca, he, bioh riao oéanta, they, &ç. &c.

Future.

#### Future Tense.

### Singular.

#### Plural.

béió me oéanta, I will béióh rin oéanta, we, be done, or made. &c. béióh tu oéanta, thou, &c. béióh re oéanta, he, &c. beióh riao oéanta, they, &c.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

béidhin déanta, I would béid sin déanta, we, be done, or made. &c.
beidead déanta, thou, béid sib déanta, ye, &c.
beid se déanta, he, béid siad déanta, they, &c.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

oa mbéisin Oeanza, or neis, if I was done, &c. and so of all the other persons, as in the conditional Mood of the auxiliary Verb, bi.

### ANCIENT MODE.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Déanamaois, Déanamaois let us do. Déanais se, do ye. Déanaisis, let them do. Infinitive

Déan, do thou. Déanair se, let him do.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Oo, or a bent beauta, Oo, or a bent perch, to be done, or made.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Deanta, or peich, made, done, or finished.

Past Tense. Idn na beit, or ian mbeit beanta, after being done, &c.

after being done, &c.

Future Tense. Plys to beit beanta, about to be done, &c.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

Singular.	

### Plural.

Ta me oeanta,-ta me neioh, I am done, or made.

ta tu oeanta,-neioh, ta nib oeanta,-neioh, ye,

thou, &c. &c.

za re oéanta, néish, he, ta rias séanta, neish, &c. they, &c.

#### Past Tense.

bioh me déanta, I was bioh sin déanta, we were done, or made.

bioh tu déanta, thou, &c.

bioh se déanta, he, bioh siad déanta, they, &c.

Future,

Singulat.

Plural.

ba noéanabh, if thou, ba noéanpaibh re, if ye, &c.
ba noéanab re, if he, ba noéanpaibir, if they, &c.

### ANCIENT MODE.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

béantan m, let us be done.

béantan tu, be thou done.

béantan e, let him be done.

béantan ib, be ye done.

béantan ib, be ye done.

béantan ib, be ye done.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bent ofanta, to be made, done, or finished.

Participles are the same as in the modern Mode.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

taim déanta, péid, I am taman déanta, we are done.

tain déanta, thou art taban déanta, ye are done.

ta re déanta, he is taid déanta, they are done.

Pass

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same as in the modern Mode.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD

#### Present Tense.

Singular.

Déanam, I do.

Déanamaoio, Deanamapi, we do.

Déanaio, Déanaioh re, he does.

Plural.

Déanamaoio, Deanamapi, we do.

Déanaio, they do.

#### Past Tense.

minear, I did.

minear, thou didst.

mineaban, we did.

mineaban, ye did.

mineaban, they did.

## Puture Tense.

Ohéançao, I will do. Ohéançaman, we will do. Ohéançaban, ye will do. Ohéançaban, ye will do. Ohéançao, they will do.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ohéanrain, I would do. Ohéanrainoir, we, &c. Ohéanrain re, he, &c. Ohéanrain, they, &c. Ohéanrain, they, &c.

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da noéancam, if I would od noéancamaon, if we, do.

R

da

ζ,

## Irregular Verb, Thisim, I do, or make.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

smidim, or smm, I do, or make.

smidin, smid tu, thou dost or makes.

smid re, he does, or make.

smid re, he does, or make.

smid re, he does, or make.

smid red, red, smidh ridd, smidh, they do, or make.

All the other Moods and Tenses of this verb, in both voices, are borrowed from the foregoing.

Irregular Verb, Oeinim, I say.

## MODERN MODE.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

This Verb borrows its imperative Mood from aban, say, or speak; and its infinitive Mood and Participles from pach, say.

IMPERATIVE

### Past Tense.

#### Singular.

#### Plural.

nineach me, I was done.
nineach cu, thou wast
done.

nineach in, we were done.
nineach ib, ye were done.
nineac ido, they were

piñeach é, he was done.

done.

### Future Tense.

bhéangan me, I will be done.

bhéangan tu, thou wilt be done.

bhéangan to, the will be done.

bhéangan to, they will be done.

bhéangan tab, they will be done.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

bhéanraibh me, I would bhé
be made.

bhéanraibh tu, thou bhé
wouldst be made.

bhéanraibh, he would bhé
be made.

ohéanraish in, we would be made.
ohéanraish ib, ye would be made.
ohéanraish ias, they would be made.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ba noeangard me, if I would be made.
ba noeangard cu, if thou wouldst be made.
ba noeangard e, if he would be made.

oa neednraio in, if we would be made. oa neednraio ib, if ye would be made. oa neednraio iao, if they would be made.

Irregular

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bearrain, I would say.
bearrain, thou wouldst
say.
bearrain, I would say.

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

be noearrain, if I would on noearrain fin, if we say.

So noearrash, if thou on noearrash, if ye would say.

So noearrash re, if he would say.

Would say,

would say,

would say.

## MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD,

Abantan, let it be said.

PARTICIPLE. Nace, said.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Oeintean, it is said. Past Tense. oubnach, it was said. Future Tense. oeanpan, it will be said.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

beargaiche, it would be said.

CONDITIONAL

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

abdin, say thou. abdinio ye, let him say. abainio piñ, let us say.
abainio piò, say ye.
abainio piao, let them say.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a nach, to say.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. 215 ndoh, saying.
Past Tense. 1an ndoh, having said.
Future Tense. 4 TI ndoh, about to say.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

bein ru, thou sayest. bein re, he says. oein γιν, we say.

oein γιν, ye say.

oein γιαο, they say.

### Past Tense.

oubge re, he said.

oubge γιδ, we said.
oubge γιδ, ye said.
oubge γιαο, they said.

#### Future Tense.

beantaoh me, I will say. beantaoh γiñ, we willsay.
beantaoh τu, thou wilt beantaoh γib, ye will say.
beantaoh γe, he will beantaoh γiao, they will say.

POTENTIAL

### RELATIVES.

Present Tense. A ocifi, that says!

Past Tense. A subaine, that said.

Futnte Tense: A seappay, that will say.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

δεαρταιη, I would say.

δεαρταδο, thou wouldst δεαρταδο γιο, ye would say.

δεαρταδο γε, he would δεαρταδο γιο, they would say.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

be neceptain, if I would say, &c. like the Potential Mood, in all its persons, but prefixing oa, if, and eclipfing the initial by n.

The passive Voice, Ancient Mode, is the same as the passive Voice, modern Mode.

## INTERROGATIVES PRESENT.

In abraim, do I say?

An abaya tu, dost thou say?

An abaya re, does he say?

An abaya re, does he say?

Negative, Ni.

INTERROGATIVES

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da noeapparohe, if it would be said

### ANCIENT MODE.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood, as in the active Voice; modern Mode.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

### INDICATIVE MOOD

### Present Tense.

Singu	lar.

#### Plural.

:

beinim, I say. deinin, thou sayest. Dein Te, he says.

deinmid,-deineman, we say. deintio, deineaban, ye say. deinio, they say.

#### Past Tense.

bubnar, I said. oubnay, thou saidst. bubge re, he said.

oubnaman, we said. oubnaban, ye said. oubpasan, they said.

#### Future Tense.

Déangad, I will say. beangain, thou wilt say. beangaban, je will say. deapead re, he will say. despeuto, they will say.

Deanfaman, we will say?

RELATIVES

zig je, he comes.

Plural.

TIE TIAD,-TIEID, they come.

### Past Tense.

taming fin,-tangaman, we taining me, taingear, I çame. came. במוחוב בע,-במוחבור,-במחgair, thou camest.

tamiz je, he came.

tamiz pib,-tanzaban, ye came. taining riab, tangaban,

they came.

come.

Future Tense.

Tiocras mi,-ciccramaois,

Tiocrao me,-tiocrao, I will come.

mocras tu,-tiocrain, thou wilt come.

ziocrab rib,-tiocrabban, ye will come.

Trockaman, we will

viocrao re, he will Eloctos flas,-tiocrais, come. they will come.

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. tigear, that cometh. Past Tense. campear, that came.

Future Tense.. tiocray, that will come.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

tiocrain, I would come.

riocrao, thou wouldst

τιο crao γιδ, τίο cpaioe, ye

tiocras re, he would come.

would come. tiocrad riad,-tiocradaoir they would come.

tiocrabinaoir,-tiocrab rin,

we would come.

CONDITIONAL

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

### Siugular.

Da Oziocrain, if I would come.

Oa Octocras, if thou wouldst come.

Da Ottocrao ye, if he would come.

Edn, come thou.

let him come.

#### Plural.

Da Oziocrasmasiy,-Da Oznocrao pin, if we would come. δα Ότιος του του, δα Οτιος ταιώς, if ye would come.

Da Octocradaoir,-Oa ociociai giao, if they would come.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Tazad 117,-tizeamaoid, tagamaoif, let us come. Tagao pib,-tagaio pe,-ti-Bead, come ye. zando,-cizedo,-cazdo re, cizioir,-cazdo rido,-ca-Baioir, let them come.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Oo, or a readt, to come.

### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. An Teach, comme.

Past Tense. Ian Oreach, having come.

Future Tense. Up to reach, about to come.

Irregular.

## Irregular Verb téas, or téis, go.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### Singular.

τέο,-imciż, go thou.

let him go.

Plural.

Téabab yiñ,-téabamaoiy,imtiż yiñ, let us go. téabaibye,-imtiże,-imtiż yib, go ye. téabaibiy,-téabab yiab,-

imcigio, let them go.

τεαδάδ γε,-ιπτιξεδ γε, τέαι

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a bul, to go.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present. 215 Oul, going.
Past. 144 noul, having gone.
Future. 214 to oul, about going.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

τέαδαπ, τέαδ me, I go.
τέαδ γιῆ, τέαδαπαρ, τέαδαπαρ, τέαδαπαοιδ, we go.
τέαδ τυ τέαδαμη, thou goest.
τέαδ γε, he goes.
τέαδ γιαδ, τεαδαιδ, they go.

### Past Tense.

ἐῦαιὸ me,-ἐῦαὸας, Ι ἐῦαιὸ γιῆ,-ἐῦαmaμ, we went. 

ἐῦαιὸ τοῦς ἐῦαιὸ καιὸς καιὸ

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Siugular.

Plural.

Da Octocrain, if I would come.

Da Otiocrasimaoi,-Da Octocras fin, if we would come.

Oa Oznocras, if thou wouldst come.

δα Οτιοςραό γιδ, δα Οτιοςραιδέ, if ye

Da Otiocrao re, if he would come.

would come. Da Otiocradaoir,-Da otiociai riao, if they would come.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Tazad 117,-cizeamaoid, tagamaoi, let us come. cagao pib,-cagaio pe,-ci-Bead, come ye.

Tap, come thou.

let him come.

zando,-cizedo,-cazdo re, cizioir,-cazdo rido,-ca-Baioir, let them come.

## INFINITIVE MOOD,

Oo, or a readt, to come.

## PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Az react, coming. Past Tense. Ian Ozeacz, having come. Un zi zeacz, about to come. Future Tense.

Irregular

## Tregular Verb Cigim, I sec.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD,

### Present Tense.

Singular. Plural.

sigim, I see. cig yīn, cigmo, we see.

cig tu, cigin, thou seest. cig yīb, ciginoh, ye see.

cig yo, he sees. cig yīdo, cigio, they see.

#### Past Tense.

conaine me,-conaned, l conaine fin-concaman, we saw.
conaine tu,-conarear, conaine fib,-conedban, ye thou, &c.
conaine re, he saw.
conaine fiao,-coneasan, they saw.

#### Future Tense.

tigrish me, cigreas, I cigrish rin, cigreashman, will see.

tigrish zu, cigrin, thou cigrish ris, cigrishe, cigrish wilt see.

tigrish re, he will see.

cigrish rias, cigrishis, they will see.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

cizread rin, -cizreamaoir, we would see.

Plural.

eizreadh, thou wouldst cizread 716, ye would see.

igread re, he would cagread riad, cigridir, see. they would see.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa breicrin, if I would Oa breicreo γiñ, Oa breicreo γiñ, Oa breicreao, if we, &c.

Oa breicreaoh, if thou, &c. &c.

Da breicredo re, if he, Oa breicredo rido, Oa breicrioir, if they, &c.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

reiceamaoir,-reicio rin,

reic, see thou. reicio 716, reiciohe, see ye.

Percio re, let him see. Fercio riao,-fercior, let them see.

This Verb takes its imperative and infinitive Moods and Participles from percim, I see, and not from peacam, I view; hence it has cigin, or pecin, for its habitual form.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

icean me, raictean me, circean in, raictean in, we are seen.

#### Singulara

Plural.

chitean tu, raicten tu, citean ib, raictean ib, thou art seen.

chitean é, raictean é, citean iao, raictean iao, he is seen.

chitean they are seen.

#### Past Tense.

conducto me, or choncabh me, tu, é, in, ib, ido, I was seen, thou wast seen, &c.

#### Future Tense.

Chiopean me, tu, é, &c. I will be seen, thou, &c.

parcrishe me, &c. I would be seen.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da brancpiohe me, &c, if I would be seen, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

farctean tu, &c. be thou seen, &c.

Irregular Verb beig, take.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

bein, take thou.

beines fin,-beineshmaoif,beineam, let us take. beineach fib,-beiniche, take ye. beinego

Plural.

Leinead ye, let him take. beinead yiad,-beinidig, let them take.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a brent, to take.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present. An breit, taking.

Past. 1an mbreit, having taken.

Future. 2ln to breit about to take.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

beinim, I take.

beinin  $\tau i \bar{n}$ , beineman, we take.

beinin  $\tau i \bar{n}$ , beineman, take.

#### Past Tense.

nug mei-nugar, I took.

nug tu,-nugar, thou nug rib.-nugaban, ye didit take.

nug re, he took.

nug riad,-nugadan, they took.

### Future Tense.

I will take.

The we will take.

The beingeach of the bei

beingedoh zu, beingin, thou wilt take. beingedo ge, he will

take.

#### Plural

beipreach rib, ye will take.
beipreaco riaco, beipreacoap, they will take.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

beingen, I would take.

beingenoh, beingin, thou wouldst take.

beingeno ye, he would take.

beinced yin,-beincemann,
we would take.
beinced yib,-beincibhee,
ye would take.
beinced yido,-bheincibir,
they would take.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbengen, &c. if I would take, &c. as in the Potential Mood.

### PASSIVE VOICE.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Beintean tu, &c. be thou taken, &c.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

bemtean me, tu, e, &c. I am taken, thou, &c.

Past Tense.

nuzach me, &c. I was taken, &c.

Future

### Future Tense.

beingean me, &c. I will be taken, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beigende me, &c. I would be taken, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa mbenprioe me, &c. if I would be taken, &c.

Irregular Verb, Oeinim, I say.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD,

Singular,

Plural,

Tabainio yin, Tabnamaoir,

Eabain, give thou.

let us give.

Tabainio pib,-tabnaiope,
tabnaioe, give ye.

zabanno ye, let him give.

cabainio riao, cabnaisir, let them give.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a zabamz, to give.

#### PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. 215 tabet, giving.

Past Tense. 1an ocabet, having given.

Future Tense. And to cabant, about to give.

INDICATIVE

#### INDICATIVE MOOD!

#### Present Tense.

Singular•	Plural.
beigim, I give.	bein yin, beineaman, we give.
bein zu,-beinin, thou givest.	bein fib,-beingban, ye give.
bein re, he gives.	bein 1100, beinto, they give.

#### Past Tense.

τυς me,-τυςαγ, I gave.	τυς γιη,-τυζαπαρ, we gave.
τυς τυ,-τυζαιγ, thou didst give.	żug γιβ,-żugaban, ye gave.
tug γe, he gave.	rug plao, rugadan, they gave.

### Future Tense. (22.)

beingead me, beingead, I beingead juin, beingead man, will give.

beingead tu, beingin, thou beingeadh jub, ye will wilt give.

beingeadh je, he will beingeadh jua, beingid, give.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

bheyrin, I would give.

bheyread, thou wouldst give.

bheyread pibh, bheyread pe would give.

bheyread pe, he would give.

bheyread prod, bheyread ado, bheyread daoi, they would give.

CONDITIONAL

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.

Oa Ozabhainfin, if I would give.

Oa Ozabarach, if thou wouldst give.

Da Ocabhanneao re, if he gives.

Plural.

Da Ozabharead yiñ,-Oa Ozabhnamaon, if we would give.

Oa ozabhareo re, oa ozabhraibhre,-ba oca-

bhnaibhe, if ye, &c. Oa otabhainteao tiao,-oa ocabhraioir, if they would give.

The imperative may also be expressed by rug, give thou; zugas re, let him give, &c. terminating all the persons as in Tabhain, Tabhainio re, &c.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

beintean me,-tuctan me, beintean in,-tuctan in, we I am given. are given. beinted tu,-tucte tu, beintean ibh,-tuctan ibh, thou art given. ye are given. beintean é,-tuctan e, he is given.

beintean 100,- Tuctan 100, they are given.

### Past Tense.

τυζαδή me, I was given. τυζαό ιπ, we were given. zugach zu, thou wast Tuzash ish, ye were given. given. rugao é, he was given. ruzaoh 100, they, &c.

Future

#### Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

beançan me, I will be beançan in, we will be given.

beançan tu, thou wilt beançan ibh, ye will be given.

beançan é, he will be given.

beançan iao, they will be given.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

beanraise me, żu, é, in, &c. I would be given, thou, he, we, &c.

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa mbeanraiche me, tu, é, &c. if I would be given, thou, he, &c.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

bemiean, or zuzian, be given.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheir rabhanra, to be given.

Irregular Verb, bean, bring forth,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beanad yin, let us bring forth.

bean

Plural.

bean, bring forth.

bearas ribh, bring to forth.

beanad 71, let her bring forth.

beanas jus, let them bring forth.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bhneat, to bring forth.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Us breat, bringing forth. Present Tense. Past Tense. 1an mbneat, having brought forth. Ily to breat, about to bring Future Tense. forth.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

béanam, I bring forth.

forth.

beanan zu,-beanan, thou bringest forth.

béanan yi, she brings

bring forth. béanan jibh, béanabhan, ye bring forth. béanan riao,-beanaio, they

bring forth.

beapan rin,-beapaman, we

## Past Tense.

puz me,-puzar, I brought puz rin,-puzamap, forth.

grug cu, pugair, thou

didst bring forth. forth.

nuz ribh,-nuzabhan, ye brought torth.

brought forth.

puz glad, puzadap, they brought forth.

### Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

beapran me, I will be beapran in, we will be given.

beapran iu, thou wilt beapran ibh, ye will be given.

beapran é, he will be given.

beapran iao, they will be given.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

beançance me, cu, é, in, &c. I would be given, thou, he, we, &c.

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa mbéantaiche me, zu, é, &c. if I would be given, thou, he, &c.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

bemiean, or tuzian, be given.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheir rabhanra, to be given.

Irregular Verb, bean, bring forth,

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beanao yin, let us bring forth.

bean

Plural.

bean, bring forth.

bearas ribh, bring ye forth.

beanao yi, let her bring forth.

beapas jias, let them bring forth.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bhneat, to bring forth.

#### PARTICIPLES.

215 breat, bringing forth. Present Tense. Past Tense. 1an mbneat, having brought forth. Future Tense. 21n ti bneat, about to bring forth.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

béanam, I bring forth.

beanan zu,-beanan, thou bringest forth.

béanan 71, she brings forth.

beapan rin,-beapaman, we bring forth.

béanan ribh, béanabhan, ye bring forth. béanan riao,-béanaio, they

bring forth.

### Past Tense.

puz me,-puzar, I brought puz rm,-puzamap, forth.

grug cu, pugair, thou

didst bring forth.

forth.

brought forth. nuz ribh,-nuzabhan, ye brought torth.

puz glad, puzadap, they brought forth.

### Future Tense.

#### Singular

Plural.

bēançaioh me,-béançao, I will bring forth.

béapraich rin,-béapramap, we will bring forth.

béancaich tu,-béancan, thou wilt bring forth. beapraid rib, beaprabhap, ye will bring forth. béançaish rias,-béançais, they will bring forth.

béançaich yi, she will bring forth.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

Déappain, &c. I would bring forth, &c. as in Verbs of the first conjugation.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mbéancain, &c. if I would bring forth, &c. terminating as in the potential; but celipfing the initial by m.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beantan tu, e, &c. be thou born, he, &c.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD

### Present Tense.

Déaptan, me, tu, é, in, &c. I am born, thou, he, we, &c.

### Past Tense.

Rugao me, tu, é, &c. I was born, thou, he, &c. Future

#### Future Tense.

beampan me, tu, ê, &c. I will be born, thou, he, &c.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

béançaibhe me, &c. I would be born, &c.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa mbeinfaiche me, &c. if I would be born, &c.,

## Irregular Verb Clin, hear.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

clinio rin,-cliniohmir, let us hear.

clin, hear thou.

clinio fibh,-cliniohfe, hear ye.

clinno re, let him hear. clinno riao, clinnoir, let them hear.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Oo, or a chlyroin, chlor, to hear.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Its claycin, cloy, hearing.

Past Tense. Ian Belaycin, Beloy, having heard.

Future Tense. Ap ti claycin, cloy, about to hear.

H INDICATIVE

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

cimm, I hear.

clanin zu,-clanin, thou

hearest.

clange, he hears.

clin fin,-clineaman, we hear.

clin jubh,-clineabhan, ye

hear.
clin yido,-clinedoan,
they hear.

## Past Tense.

chúalach me, chúalar, I heard.

chúalabh zu,-chúalair, thou didst hear.

chralach re, he hears.

chualath rin,-chualaman, we heard.
chualat rith,-chualathan, ye heard.
chualat riat,-chualatan, they heard.

#### Future Tense.

clynread me,-clynread,

I will hear.
clangeach cu,-clange,

thou wilt hear. clangedoh se, he will

hear.

clangeach fin,-clangeaman, we will hear. clangeach fibh,-clangeabhan, ye will hear.

clanged h yido,-clange, they will hear.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

clangin, I would hear.

clyngioh, thou wouldst

hear.

Elmingio ye, he would hear.

clynrio yin, clynishmiy, we would hear.

clarge ribh,-clamoh re, ye would hear.

clynpio piao, clynoip, they would hear.

CONDITIONAL

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da zelnnem, &c. if I would hear, &c. as in the potential Mood.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Clanced tu, be thou heard, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a best classe, to be heard.

PARTICIPLE.

Clance, heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Clyntean me, tu, é, &c. I am heard thou, he, &c.

Past Tense.

Cualdo me, or clanedo me, tu, e, &c. I was heard, thou, he, &c.

#### Future Tense.

Clinneage me, tu, e, &c. I will be heard, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Clinquie me, tu, é, &c. I would be heard, thou, &c.

CONDITIONAL

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa gel nuive me, &c. if I would be heard, &c. as in the potential Mood.

Some Authors consider this Verb and clorping, I hear, as regulars, and write the past Tense cloping, and clory, I heard.

Irregular Verb fág, find, or get.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD:

Singular.

Plural.

fáżab ym, fáżamaon, let us find,

ráż, find thou. ráżaο γιο, fázaioγe, find ye.

ráżao re, let him find. ráżao riao, ráżaoaoir, let them find.

# INFINITIVE MOOD.

o'ragail, to find.

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. 215 razail, finding. Past Tense. 14n brazail, having found. Future Tense. 4 71 razail, about to find.

INDICATIVE

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Fáżam, I find.

Fáżan 7m, - rázaman, we find.

Fáżan zu, - rázan, thou fáżan yib, - ráżaban, ye findest.

Fáżan ye, he finds.

Fáżan yao, - rażano, they find.

#### Past Tenses

fuain me, ruanar, I fuain sin, ruanaman, we found.

fuain zu, ruanair, thou fuain sib, ruanaban, ye didst find found.

fuain se, he found.

fuain sid, ruanaban, they found.

## Future Tense.

jeabrao me, jeabrao, I jeabrao rin, jeabraman, will find.
jeabrao zu, jeabran, jeabrao rib, ye will find.
thou wilt find.
jeabrao re, he will jeabrao riao, jeabrao, find.
they will find.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

żeabrao, i would find.
żeabrao γιη, żeabramaoιγ, we would find.
żeabrao γι, he would find.
żeabrao γε, he would find.
żeabrao γε, he would find.
żeabrao γιο, żeabrao αιοιγ, they would find.
CONDITIONAL

#### CONDITION IL MOOD.

Oa bragram, if I would find. &c terminating all the persons as in the potential Mood.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

pagcan, be found.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

Singular.

Plura!.

Fázian me, tu, é, rnit fázian in, ib, iao, rnitean in, ib, iao, we are found, &c.

#### Past Tense.

fuancio me, tu, é, &c. fnic me, tu, é, &c. I was found, &c.

## Future Tense.

zeakran me, tu, e, in, ibh, ido,-ráizrean me, tu, e, in, ibh, ido, I will be found, &c.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

geabraide, me, &c, faigriche me, &c. I would be found, &c.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

as in the potential Mood.

This

This Verb borrows its indicative future, and its potential Mood from Beabham, I get, or receive.

Irregular Verb mis, reach, or arrive at.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

mg, reach thou.

niżedo re, let him reach.

Plurals

Riżeam, piżeamdow, let us reach. Riżeawye, reach ye. Riżeawywa, piżowy, let

them reach.

PARTICIPLE. Roctam, reaching.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.

Rigim, I reach. Rigio piñ, Rigeaman, we reach.

Rigio zu, piğip, thou Rigio jib, ye reach. reachest.

Rigio je, he reaches. Rigio jiao, they reach.

## Past Tense.

Rainic me,-Rangay, I Rainic yin,-Rangaman, we reached.

Rainic zu,-Rangaiy, thou reachedst.

Rainic ye reached.

Rainic ye, he reached.

Rainic yeached.

Futur

## Future Tense.

Right me,-Righto, I Right ym,-Rightmo, we will reach. will reach.

Rizero zu,-Rizer, thou Rizero fish, ye will reach.

Rizero se, he will Rizero sido, Rizero, they will reach.

#### POTENTIAL MOOD.

Riggio, I would reach.

Riggio, thou wouldst reach.

Riggio γιο, ye would reach.

Riggio γιο, they would reach.

Riggio γιο, they would reach.

#### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa Riggin, &c. if I would reach, &c. as in the potential Mood.

## OF IMPERSONALS.

All Impersonal Verbs have passive terminations, as in the third person singular, in the various Moods and Tenses; thus:

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

lúascap, let it be reported.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. lúavitan, it is reported.

Past

Past. Lúdodo, it was reported.
Future. Ludoran, it will be reported.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

lúabraio, it would be reported.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Od túdorano, if it would be reported. See Syntax.

## OF INTERROGATIVES AND NEGATIVES.

The Interrogatives and Negatives of the various Moods and Tenses are the same in both voices.

The Interrogative of the indicative Mood, present Tense, is a, or an, and nac; and the Negative is ni.

In the active Voice, the Interrogative requires the initial letter of the Verb to be eclipsed, if it be a consonant of the influenced class, and before vowels, requires n to be prefixed; and the Negative causes aspiration, if the initial be aspirable.

#### Example.

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

d, or an mealam? do I Mi mealam, I do not dedeceive?

deceive.

d, or an geetlin? dost No ceilin, thou dost not thou conceal? conceal.

a, or

Interrogatives.

a, or an mealan re? does he deceive?

Nat mealan? dost thou not deceive:

Mac sceilin? does not he conceal?

Negatives.

Ni mealan re, he does not deceive.

Ni mealan, you do not

deceive Mi ceilin re, he does not

conceal.

In the passive voice, the Interrogative has no influence on the initial of the Verb, but the Negative causes aspiration.

## Example.

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

a, or an meatran me? Mi mealtan me, I am not am I deceived. decived.

Nao mealtan tu? art Mi mealcan tu, you are thou deceived. not deceived.

In the past Tense, indicative Mood, the Interrogative is an, and nacan, or as it is contracted nan; and the Negative is man, or nion. In the active voice, the Interrogative and Negative both cause aspiration, if the initial be aspirable; but in the passive voice, the initial suffers no change.

## Example.

Interrogatives.

An mealair? didst thou deceive?

Man, or nacan mealar? didst thou not deceive?

An mealach me? was I deceived?

Nan mealabh me? was not I deceived?

Negatives.

Nin, man, or mon mealar, I did not deceive.

Nian mealao me, I was not deceived.

Mian mealao tu, you were not deceived.

Ιn

In the future indicative, the Interrogatives and Negatives have the same influence on the initial as in the present indicative.

## Example.

Interrogatives. Negatives. ni mealpas, I will not dea, or an mealrain? wilt thou deceive? ceive. nac mealpani? wilt thou m mealpan me, I will not not deceive? be deceived. a, or an mealpan me? m mealpan tu, you will shall I be deceived? not be deceived. nac medican me? shall I not be decived?

In the imperative Mood, the prohibitive is na, in both voices.

## Example.

Ma meall, do not deceive. Ma mealcan cu, be not deceived.

In the potential Mood, the optative sign is 30; as, 30 medican, may est thou deceive; 30 medican tu, may thou be deceived.

Bun also becomes an optative sign when followed by buo, or ra; as,

Tun buo mealca beioin,— Tun ra mealca beioin, mayest thou be deceived. Which is the same as 50 nabair mealca.

The signs of the potential Mood are oa, ma, 50, and mun.

Example

١

Ĺ

## Example.

Oa mealcan, if I would deceive.

Oa mealcan, if I deceive.

So mealcan, until I will deceive.

Oun mealcan, unless you will deceive; or, if, &c.

#### AFFIRMATIVES.

Wan mealar, as I deceived. Bun mealar, that I deceived. 50 mealan, that thou deceivest. 50 meal, (23.) that deceived. 21 meal, (24.) who deceived.

# OF ADVERBS.

ALL Adjectives become Adverbs by placing the particle 50 before them. This particle is but a sign without a meaning, like ly in English; as, mliγ, sweet; 50 mliγ, sweetly: γάρ milγ, most sweetly. Thus the positive and superlative. The comparative also becomes adverbial by adding se to it; as, iγ reappose tu γm, you are the better for that; m reappose me γ0, I am not the better for this, &c. &c.

All particles prefixed to Verbs become Adverbs, and are divided into Interrogatives, Affirmatives, Negatives, Prohibitives, Conditionals, and Optatives. Examples of these have been given already, under the head Verbs, pages 163 to 166.

The following are used as Adverbs, though, according to Cocal, they are all compounds.

a brocam, in the pre-

a broy, this side.
a geomy, opposite.
an agaio, forwards.

ain agaio, forwards.

ain reo, amongst.

ain scul, backwards.

a nal, hither. amać, out.

amáil, like. amlavi, so, equal.

a manac, to-morrow.

a medyz, amidst. a myż, without.

a né, yesterday.

a néinfeact, together.

50, unțil. a man, from west. anaojoinfacain, the day go dimo, at least. go roil, yet, hereafter. after to-morrow. a muo, to-day. londy, so that. to moy, from below. Waite, along. a nocz, to-night. ma, if. d noin, from east. may, (for ma 17) if. d noit, now. ' · ' mandon, in union. a nuar, from above. mareao, why then. ma ta, if so: "" a nun, thither. annao, seldom. mme, often. Oin, for. a hir, again. or, (for udo ir) since. a peroip, last-night. a reig, within. or and, publickly. a rceac, in. or iriol, privately. Re ceile, in conjuncceand, already. cum, (for 10nay) so that, tion. Sian, westwards. in order. Oo bear, southwards. fior, down. ه خعمن, northwards ا rior, below. od brig, because. your, eastwards. oa, if. ··· γūαγ, up. Cacon, that is. γίας, above. fa reac, successively, tanguioné, the day becopiously. fore yesterday. rof, moreover. tál, beyond. ra beoig, lastly. capén, after. Be zun, although. ceanc, scarcely. Uao sear, from south.
uao cuaio, from north. Biseas, but, neverthe.

The following negative, intensive, and reiterative Particles, are used adverbially in composition.

Negatives,

# Negatives, used as de, dis, mis, in, ir, un, &c. in English.

Nega- tives.	Substantives and Adjectives.	Compounds.
am,	zap, convenience.	amgan, inconvenience.
an,	no, prosperity.	annó, adversity.
eab,	Thom, heavy.	éastrom, light.
eaz,	ceant, justice.	éazceant, injustice.
<b>ò</b> 0,	comprede, comprehensible.	bocompeac, incompre- hensible.
ბι,	medy, respect.	omear, disrespect.
	rarta, pleased.	mijarca, displeased.
	buan, durable, per- manent.	neambuan, transitory.
ear, Inten- sitive.	capaio, a friend.	ea scapaio, an enemy.
an,	cear, heat.	anced, excessive heat.
70m,	rulang, patience.	nompulaing, long-suffer-
≠µ,	Bránna, ugly.	unghánna, very ugly.

do is reiterative; as, buailze, beaten; abbuailze, re-beaten. In betokens fitness, or propriety; as, béanza, done, indeanza, should or ought to be done; inainm, fit to bear arms.

So, in compounds, signifies goodness, an aptness or facility in doing; as, roblaroa, well-flavoured; roleagea, fusible; rorince, ductile, pliable, &c.

The poetical rule of caol ne caol, agus leacan ne leacan, cannot with propriety influence an immutable particle; therefore, in composition, these particles should never vary in their orthography, graphy, on occount of the broad or slender vowel that may happen to follow them in the compound; thus, inmolea, laudable; anbriog, ignorant; amleag, hurt, should never be written (as they often improperly are) ionmolea, ambriog, amleag, &c. Some writers are so much attached to the rule of a "broad with a broad, and a slender with a slender," that they change even the signs of comparison; thus they write pointly, aminty, gaminity, &c. instead of pointly, animity, rapinity; &c.

Here it will be necessary to take notice of the General Rule, leatan ne leatan, agur caol ne caol, broad with broad, and slender with slender, prescribed by Grammarians, for the correspondence of vowels, in words of two or more syllables; according to which, if the last vowel in the first syllable of a word be broad, the first vowel in the succeeding syllable must be broad also, and so on to the end of the word. Or if the last vowel in the preceding syllable be slender, the first vowel of the ensuing syllable must be slender also. Thus leatan cannot be written leaten, or leatin, because a the last vowel in the first syllable is broad; nor can mili, sweet, be written mila, milor, or milur, because the preceding vowel is slender. This rule was originally adopted by the Bards, for prosaic cadence in Dactyles and Spondees, and chiefly for harmonious similitude of terminations in Rhyme or Metre, as in the following Example from the "Blind Man's Soliloquy."

Her**e** 

<sup>&</sup>quot; Ma d'éaz mo macra, ruain ceañar ne théine,ain noois

<sup>&</sup>quot;Ni donati mige, beit din brille; zan nathane na theoiz."

Here seeig cannot be written swif, although exactly the same in sense.

From this Poetic privilege proceed the various forms of words of the same signification; as meon, for meun, a finger; beól, for beul, a mouth; reon, for reun, grass; bean, for beul, a tear, or drop, &c. &c. &c. But compounds, especially in prose, were never subject to this rule; as is evident from the following: carmino, a warrior; binguide, melodious; onliquabhe, tinselled; goglizae, hypocritical; onegime, still-born; labbrizae, feeble, &c. &c. &c.

# OF PREPOSITIONS.

THERE are but few Prepositions that are not used in composition, and chiefly with Pronouns.

Simple	Cases governed.	Simple	Cases
Prepositions.		Prepositions.	governed.
215, at.  an, in. 10n, in.  an, or ain, on.  aγ, out of.  cηge, to, toward  be, off, from.  bo, to.  evin, between.  rao1,-ru,-rηδ,  under.	Abl. Abl. Abl. Abl. Is.Dat. Abl. Dat. Acc.	le, with. ne, with. noim, before. yeac, besides. zan, over. zne, through. uach, from. nm,-um, about.	Abl. Acc. Acc. Acc. Acc. Acc. Acc. Acc. Ac

For the method of compounding the above, with Pronouns, and the manner of declining them, see Compound Pronouns, p. 82, 83, &c.

Simple Prepositions. Cases governed.

a, in.

Ablative.

cum, towards. Genitive.

an, by.

can, by.

Accusative.

Ablative.

Ablative.

bo, to.

Dative.

Ablative.

Ablative.

These

These are not used in composition, except ra, when joined with oraz, after; as, raoheorz, lastly. Sa and ran are only contractions for anya, which when followed by a vowel, takes n in its termination.

lan, after, is used in composition only, in Participles and Substantives; as, 1anbal, a tail, from 1an, after, and bal, a member.

Diais, behind, or cion, above, zaobreim, about, cimcioll, around, &c. govern Genitive Cases, and are not compounded with Pronouns, but always expressed by passives, and are deemed Substantives, though having an influence on their subsequent impersonal Nouns.

# OF CONJUNCTIONS.

HE Conjunctions are few: Copulative and Disjunctive.

Plag, and.—Copulative and Affirmative. No, or, nor.—Disjunctive and Negative. Ricc, but.—Disjunctive and Conditional.

ar and r, are only contractions for agur.

# OF INTERJECTIONS.

THESE are sudden indications of sorrow, surprise, &c.

Fandon! alas! compounded of rá-nó-géun, a very sour or bitter cause!

Mains! hapless! compounded of mng-ang, out of the ark!

Oρημαίη! woe is me! compounded of mo-an-μαίη, my luckless hour!

Prilelubh! halloo! compounded of pril-le-luabh, blood by recital! bloody wars!

uc, uc! lack.a-day!
abhbo! murder!
baba! O brave!
acac! hey-dey!

perishing! &c. bao! death! buoh! nonsense!

With many other indefinite exclamations, inexplicably significant.

AS the letter a is so generally used, and has such variety of signification and uses, it will be necessary to point them out here, before we enter upon Syntax.

- A is used as a Substantive in a, a hill, a waggon, &c.
  - as an Adjective in a, lofty, eminent, &c.
  - as a possessive pronoun in a dean, his,
    . head, &c.
  - as a relative in an reap a za plan, the man that is well, &c.
  - as a Preposition in a mbholac, in the bosom.
  - as a Vocative sign in a Ohia, O God!
  - as a variation of the Article in cean a gangish, the warrior's head.
  - as a sign of the infinitive Mood in cuasis Seamur a geanas Crition, James went to cut holly.
  - as an interrogative in a bril γe an γiπ?
    is he there?
  - as an affirmative in a reach, yes.
  - A, when a possessive Pronoun is always in the third Person, and if the initial of its following Substantive be a mutable, it loses its natural power in the masculine singular, but retains it in the feminine; as, a cean, his head, a cean, her head. In the plural it eclipses the initial; as, a 5cm, their heads; and is the same in both. Genders.

SYNTAX

# SYNTAX.

## ARTICLE.

- agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; as, an rean, the man; an rin, of the man; na rin, the men; an cluar, the ear; na cluare, of the ear; na cluara, the ears; na goluar, of the ears, &c. The initial changes of Substantives, occasioned by the Article, has been explained, and exemplified, when treating of Inflected Nouns, in pages 22, 23, &c. When the Adjective immediately follows the Article, it is subject to the same initial changes as a Noun of the same Declension.
- 2. When the Article is preceded by a Particle ending in a vowel, the a is omitted, and the n unites with the Particle; as, o'n viz, from the house, not o an viz; so'n zcailin, to the girl, not so an zcailin.
- 3. When two Substantives come together, one governing the other in the Genitive Case, the Article is sometimes omitted; as, Can lean Cille more so leagas le Cazal O'Razallaro, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cathal O'Reilly; maize Opérene, the chiefs of Brefny. But when the Article is expressed, it is joined to the latter Substantive

Substantive only; as, cool not non, the music of the birds; mac an equous, the son of the artist.

Fac, or gaca, each, or every, being no Article, but an Adjective, can have no influence on Nouns; for leadan gac pin, is only one Substantive governed by another; thus, leadan, a book, gac pin, of each or every man, i. e. each or every man's book.

## NOUNS.

THE Substantive and Adjective agree in Gender and Number.

And here it will be necessary to correct an error, inadvertently fallen into, when treating of Adjectives, pages 57 to 60, where all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive, are made to terminate like the Genitive singular, when in fact it should be said, that Adjectives ending in consonants, and having their last vowel broad, take a broad increase in all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive; as, na headait beanta, the red clothes; na cluara mona, the large ears; na cailinio oza, the young maids; and not na heábais beinse, na cluara moine, na cailinio óise, as was there erroneously stated. But Adjectives whose final consonant is preceded by a slender vowel, generally take a slender increase in all the cases of the plural, except the genitive; as, láin min, a soft hand; no laime mine, of the soft hand; na lama mine, the soft hands.

Ther.

There are several Adjectives, like some Substantives, so irregular in their terminations that they cannot be reduced to any positive standard.

Adjectives ending in vowels never vary their terminations, in Number or Case.

2. The Gender of Adjectives is discovered by their initials. thus, if the Substantive takes na in the Genitive, the initial consonant of the Adjective, if mutable, loses its natural power in the Nominitive Singular, but retains it in the Genitive; as, bean macanta, an honest woman; na mna macanta, of the honest woman; and if the Substantive be determinate, the initial of both Substantive and Adjective is mortified in the Nominative, but retains its natural power in the Genitive; as, an bean macanta, the honest woman; na mna macánta, of the honest woman. Substantive be common of two, taking a or an in the Genitive, the initials of both Substantive and Adjective retain their natural powers in the Nominative, but are mortified in the Genitive; as, cailin macánta, an honest maid; an cailin macánca, the honest maid; an cailin macánca, of the honest maid. The initials of all masculines are influenced in this manner. Adjectives whose initials in the Nominative singular lose their natural power, retain it in the plural; as bean macánta, an honest woman; mna macánta, honest women. And vice versa, if natural in the Nominative singular, it is lost in the plural, when the Substantive consists of no more than one or two syllables; as, rear calma, a valiant man; Fig. calma, valiant men, unless the Adjective begin with  $\gamma c$ ,  $\gamma z$ , &c. which never change; as, bean refimede, a beautiful woman; mra reeimeded, beautiful

beautiful women; reap resimede, a beautiful man; refimedea, beautiful men, &c. But if the Substantive be composed of three or more syllables, the initial of the Adjective will be natural, in both Genders and numbers; as, cailin macanca, an honest maid; cailing macanca, honest maids; budeail macanca, an honest boy; budeailing macanca, honest boys. If the initial be a vowel it admits of no change.

- 3. The Adjective agrees with its Substantive, in the Nominative and Genitive, singular and plural, only; as, an pean mon, the great man; an rin mona, of the great man; na rin mona, the great men; na brean mon, of the great men. In all the other cases, the Adjective suffers no variation, but terminates like the Nominative; thus in the Dative plural we must write do na reapail mona, to the great men, and not do na reapail monais.
- 4. The Adjective is usually placed after its Substantive, and agrees with it in Gender and Number; as, rean bond, a cruel man; an rin boind, of the cruel man; an bean caol, the slender woman; na mna caoile, of the slender woman: na mna caola, the slender women; na mban caol, of the slender women. But sometimes the Adjective precedes the Substantive, and is frequently incorporated with it, so as to form but one compound term; as rean-aimfin, old times; ogbean, a young woman. In this case the initial of the Substantive requires aspiration, unless it begin with o, 7, or v, preceded by an Adjective, terminating in n; as, seat infintly, good people; onoc orne, a bad man; rean rocal, an old saying; rean orne, an old man; rean regul, an old story; rean ciomna, the old Testament.

In poetry the Adjective is sometimes inserted in the middle of its Substantive; thus in O'Dugan;

Riziržeanna na nuaian nzanb 6 Razallaiż na nuab am Ni clinicean doib onba 6 mintin Whaoil-mhin-monba.

- 6. When a Substantive is the subject, of which any thing is affirmed, the Adjective generally precedes it; as, η σεας an bean γιπ, that woman is handsome; ιγ latoin an rean γιπ, that is a strong man; but the Substantive sometimes precedes the Adjective; as, ιγ rean latoin e, he is a strong man.
- 7. When two Substantives meet, the latter must be in the Genitive Case, and if it be followed by Adjectives, they must be Genitives also; as, cean an cailm, the head of the maid; laim an fin, the hand of the man; cean an cailm cirin céilide macánza, the head of the silent, sensible, honest woman; lám an fin cunamais ceanquis macánca, the hand of the careful, meek, honest man.
- 8. When three Substantives follow a Verb active, governing a Dative Case, the first being the subject, is put in the Accusative; the second being general, is put in the Dative; and the third, particular

particular, if not expressed by a Conjunction, is the Nominative; as, zabain an quan oo an (or oon) Quancae Seamuq, give the bridle to the horseman James, i.e. who is James.

## OF PRONOUNS.

- r. Pronouns have no variation for the distinction of case, except the personals, and these agree with the Noun to which they refer in gender, number, and case; as, if sociate an late, it is a severe day; if sand an cailm i, she is a bold girl; if bond an milio é, he is a fierce soldier; if mait na sacine ias, they are good men.
- 2. If there are more than one or two persons, in the antecedent, or if it be a Noun of multitude, the Pronoun is the third person plural; as, raing Seamy agy Peacan a baile a ne, agy cuant fido 50 baile at brise a mus, James and Peter came home yesterday, and they went to Athboy to day; agay an can so atom an pubal fin, so leanadan e, and when the people knew it, they followed him. But if the antecedent be of the singular number, the Pronoun is of the third person singular; as, Oo imitig Uannabay an can ringo Canyuy, diappate Shael; aguy a na cagail so, rug ye riy e 50 hancioc, then Barnabas went to Tarsus to seek Saul; and on finding him, brought him with him to Antioch.
- 3. Possessive Pronouns influence the initials of their subsequent Nouns, which, if mutable, except  $\gamma$ , will be aspirated in the singular, except the third person, feminine, and have their plurals governed

governed by serviles; as, ed md cop, oo cop, d cop, a cop, an scopa, bun scopa, asar a scopa ran ruan, my feet, thy feet, his feet, her feet, our feet, your feet, and their feet are cold. When mo, my, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, or p, it drops o, and unites with the Noun; as, m'anam, my soul; m'incin, my mind; m'rean, my man. Oo, thy, before a vowel is changed into h; as, naomitan hanaim, hallowed be thy Name; and before f it loses the o, joins with the Noun, and eclipses the initial; as, Freanz, thy anger. When a, bis, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, it causes no change in the initial; but a, her, prefixes h to the Noun; as, a easac, his cloth, a heasac, her cloth. The plural possessives prefix n to all Nouns beginning with vowels; as, an n'anan, our bread; bun n'acam, your father; a n'éadac, their cloth,

- 4. Possessive Pronouns when connected with office, condition, position, or identity, have a singular peculiarity; thus, bid me mo pig, I was a king; bid to be pig, you were sitting; bid plate na goodlad, they were asleep; if literally translated would be, I was my king; you were your sitting; they were their sleep; but the preposition a, or an, in, is understood, so that the meaning is, I was in my office a king; you were in your sitting position; they were in their sleeping state.
- 5. The relative Pronouns, when written or expressed, always precede the Verb; as, an ream a buailear, the man who strikes; but they are often omitted when the Verb begins with a vowel,

or a mortified consonant; as, an te done njedy he who consents; if é ceilfedy, it is he who shall conceal.

The indefinite Pronouns are already treated of, pages 78-8.

#### OF VERBS.

- i. A Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, so ceil me, I concealed; so meal and, they deceived.
- 2. The Verb commonly precedes its nominative; as, jublico na bacais, the lame walk; glanzan na lobain, the lepers are cleansed; but it also often follows it; as, clos mac Domnail naine so manbas so Cazal o'Nagallais, agar so Concoban mac Commons naid O'Rourke, was killed by Cahal O'Reilly, and Conor the son of Cormac O'Mulroney, on Lough-Allen. White incommon of Carmac O'Mulroney, on Lough-Allen. White incommon carplean Cille moine so league to Cazal O'Razallais, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cahal O'Reilly.
- 3. When two or more Nouns of the singular number are joined together in a sentence, the Verb must be singular also; as, agay so cuast my na choeddoa guy a n'ayia, Sopaten a benéa; agay so luco Teralonica, anytancuy, aguy Secunouy.

sunday, aguy Baiuy o Oeinbe, agay Emoceuy, aguy bo luco na hayia, Cichicuy agay Enopinuy, And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea; and of the people of Thessalonica, Aristarchus and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of the people of Asia, Tichicus and Trophimus,

## Government of Verbs.

- I. Nouns beginning with consonants that are of the masculine gender, or that take not not in the genitive, if the article be expressed, have their initials natural after all active Verbs; as, cur yean rean, an buddal, an callin, and an capul lery, he brought the man, the boy, the maid, and the mare with him; but when the article is not expressed, the accusative initials of Nouns of either gender retain their natural power.
- 2. All Nouns, if not possessives, beginning with vowels, when determinate, will have to before them in the accusative; as, noth fe an tanán, an tiage, agag an téadad na meage, he divided the bread, the fish, and the raiment among them.
- 3. Indeterminate accusatives never vary from their Nominatives, unless the Verb be of the infinitive Mood; as, ruain re on agar each, but agar beoc, ran ionad riaiman rin, he got gold and raiment, meat and drink, in that hospitable place.
- 4. The infinitive mood and present and past participles govern a genitive case, when the action refere

refers immediately or particularly to the determinate object; as, cuajo Seamur a ceanac a (or an) eapril, azar a żabail an kin azar an cailin; oubaine re liom, zo rub re az ceanac an capal ceana, agar ian gabail an tin agar an cailin go otheigrio an cip, James went to buy the mare, and to take the man and the maid; he told me he was buying the mare already, and that having taken the man and the maid, he would quit the country. if the object be not determinate, and not immediately referred to, it goes before the Verb, and is like the Nominative; as, capyl a ceanac, to buy a mare; rean no bean no cailin a zabail, to take a If the object be determan, or woman, or maid. minate, and goes before the Verb, it will be the accusative; as, an ton so rantas, to covet the gold; an tair 5100, an rean, agar an bean a tabaint len, to take the silver, the man, and the woman with him.

- 5. Nouns beginning with mutable consonants, after active participles, lose the natural sound of their initials, if expressed by an in the genitive case; but retain it, if expressed by na; as, ag gabail an sin, an chailm, agay an buachaile, taking the man, the maid, and the boy; ag rágail na mna, finding the woman; ag rágail na cine, leaving the country. But, in what is called future Participles, the accusative goes before the Verb; as, ar tí an tin rágail, about to leave the country.
- 6. The auxiliaries govern no case. All other Verbs, regular, irregular, and habitual, govern an accusative, dative, or ablative, according to their quality, i. e. Verbs of giving, granting, &c.

&c. will have an accusative of the thing, and a dative of the person; as, tug Oid there son anne God gave understanding to man.

- 7. Verbs passive, and their participles, govern no case, and are generally followed by personal Pronominals, (i. e. personal Pronouns compounded with Prepositions) indicative of the certainty, doubt, &c. of the speaker; as, mealpan é lm, όηπ, μαιπ, chuzαιπ, &c. he will be deceived by us, for us, from us, to us, &c. τα γε mealτα liπ, όηπ, &c. he is deceived by us, for us, &c.
- 3. The active accusative personal Pronoun, becomes the nominative in the passive; as, medlas é, he was deceived; mealpap é, he will be deceived.
- 9. The Verb passive never varies from the first person of any tense, and will agree with thousands as well as with one; as, mealed me, agay mealed no milte pointm, I was deceived, and thousands were deceived before me. The Participle is also unchangeable,; as, to mige mealed, agay national mealed from, I am deceived, and they are deceived with me.
- 10. Particles have no influence on the past tense, except when a vowel, or r is its initial; as in that tense every mutable initial will lose its natural sound, with or without the Particle; as, mealar, I deceived; cheilear, I concealed; δ'ακίπ Οια δηπ, God commanded us, for δο ακίπ Οια δηπ; δ'ρογ cail γe an leabar, he opened the book, for δο ρογ cail γe an leabar.

All Verbs depending on a conditional sentence are Impersonals, and have always a conditional sign, or Preposition after them; as, leigting gun mand Sampyon leoman, let it be, or it is read, that Sampson slew a lion. Leigtean ain an iomad a ruain bay oban, let it be, or it is read, of many who got a sudden death. Oa luadraid go naid an eald out, agay an lon ban, if it would be reported that the swan was black, and the blackbird white. Sometimes the sentence is inverted, and expressed by man; thus, mand Sampyon leoman, man leigtean, Sampson slew a lion, as is read.

- 12. The place of supines and gerunds is supplied by a word formed of the Preposition 111, or 1011, and the passive Participle, which is compulsive, and governs a dative case; as, 17 5110m 111- béanta ont 1111, you must perform that deed, or that deed is to be performed to you; 10111101101101, to be praised, or laudable, &c.
- Nouns; because the auxiliary 17, or its past tense contracted always goes before them. eight indicates compulsion or obligation, and is followed by a dative case; as, 17 eight oó, it is incumbent on him, or he is obliged, or he must. b'eight oo, for but eight oó, he was obliged, &c. may eight oo, for ma 17 eight oó, if he be obliged, &c. ma b'eight oo, for ma but éight oo, if he were obliged, &c. eight is sometimes a Substantive; as eight, a rape; sometimes an Adjective; as, othe eight, a certain person. Feith imports power or possibility, and is followed by a dative or ablative case; as, 17 reith ohth, it is possible for you, or you can; 17 reith lear, it is possible A a

with you, or it is in your power; b'reion, for bush reion one, it was possible for you, or you could; b'reion leas, or o'reas tu, you could, &c.

14. The vowel e never becomes a Verb. It has been shewn, page 73, that e is he, him, it or thing; hence cia buail e? who beat him? is equal to cia e buail é, literally cia, who, e, he, buail, beat, é, him? the Verb i being understood. Cread e dein re, literally cread, what, e, thing, dein, says, re, he? For it e were a Verb, so would i in the same manner: thus, cia! buail i, literally cia, who, i, she, buail, beat, i, her? Cread i an bean a dein ri, literally cread, what, i, she, an, the, bean, woman, a, that, dein ri, she says? i. e. what woman does she say? the Verb being understood.

This is not confined to the Irish Language alone; the same is found in Greek  $\tau_{\mu\nu}$ ? what to me? in Latin, quid ad me? what to me? the Verb (is it) being understood in both.

#### OF ADVERBS.

- 1. THE influence which the interrogative and negative adverbial particles have on the Verbs to which they are prefixed, has been already explained, p. 163 to 166.
- 2. Oo and a, signs of the infinitive Mood, aspirate the initials of Verbs beginning with mutable consonants.

  3. Oo

3. Oo and no are frequently prefixed to the past tense of Verbs active, but as they are used Euphonia gratia, are not the cause of aspiration in the initial of the Verb, which, in this tense, must be aspirated, whether the particle be prefixed or not; as, an ceilin, didst thou conceal? ceilear, I did conceal.

#### PREPOSITIONS.

THE principal Prepositions and the cases which they govern are to be found p. 172 and 173.

De, the contraction of so e, of it is sometimes added to comparatives; as, is boiccese, it is the poorer of it; is largede, it is the weaker of it; is the weaker of it; is the whiter of it. When the comparative is expressed in this manner, ind or iond, than, is always omitted before the Noun.

# CONJUNCTIONS.

- 1. THE copulative Conjunction aga, is always positive, and is often followed by the disjunctive no, in forming a conditional sentence; as, beanad an leoman agas an tuan comaning ne ceile, niog luaite iona theight mo mig no mo tin butta, the lion and the lamb shall cohabit together, sooner than I shall forsake my king or my native country.
- 2. The copulative aguy, and the disjunctive no, unite the same cases of Nouns; as, an leoman

αξυς απ τύαπ, the lion and the lamb; rean, no bean, no cailin a jabail, to take a man, or woman, or maid.

- 3. Plag is often contracted into ay; as, spuaim, ay docan, ay ambeine feun gan ypay. Ay is again contracted into y, as is also the auxiliary iy; the following line exemplifies both: uc! mo byon 'yme a millead, 'yme thial ra cuaint mo theun cloine. In the first, the Verb iy is contracted; and ay, or aguy, in the second.
- 4. When ar and if meet, they are contracted into 'raf; as, 'raf iomoa feah thean a b'eas ban aine, ban aino.
- 5. When a vocative case follows '7, the vocative sign a is joined to it; as '7a Ohia! an me an onne a bio a zeumay na oize tra.
- 6. The negative generally precedes the disjunctive, in a sentence, as in the Blind Man's Soliloquy.

Ni doir no galan, no dicio do nudiz mo zné; Plèt bhon nac breicim an tuldiz ne dealhad an láe.

## INTERJECTION.

NO Interjection but maint governs a case; and it alone claims a dative; as, if maint one fein, so leighthrough mire he reall.

END OF THE SYNTAX.

# GRAMMATICAL TERMS, ENGLISH AND IRISH

	Ancient.	Modern,
Ablative,	Concanac,	Orobalach.
Accusative,	liubuanac,	Beananach.
Active,	Eniomac,	Oibjuigée.
Adjective,	feac-on, i. e. zlaopocal,	Aicideach.
Adverb,	friomodil,	Nembriatan.
	•	1apmbeapla.
Affirmative,	•	Oeimni <del>j c</del> e.
Alphabet,	beit-lay-mon,	Plibisten.
Apthong,	•	21 manchoill.
Article,		Ainciozal.
Assimulative,		ramlužas.
Augmentative,		10moužao.
Auxiliary,	Cobancac,	,
Barren,	•	Umpiro.
Case,	ón-anur,	Cár.
Chapter,		Caibioil.
Character,	Rlipide,	
Comparative,	Cobceime,	10manbab
Comparison,	Bléine,	10mapbaro.
Compound,	1linain,	
Concord,	Snarchut,	Coimpein.
Conditional,	Connadać, inig-	
Conjugation,	Sonneim,	Reimiużaö.
Conjunction,	Comnars,	Coincheanzal.
Conjunctive,	, 0	Snjiujao
Consonant,	Computin,	Confoine.
Contraction,	Cuainnéul,	Noo.
Copulative,	leanápac,	•
	• •	Dative,

Ancient Modern. Tabantach. Dative, Tamzeać, Declension, Soobpear, Dwchlaonab. Cém, Degree, Demonstrative. Theorheadac, Tayeantach. Deprecative, 1che, lanmbunuorach. Derivative, Lażoużao. Diminutive, dool, Diphthong, Deagrognach. Disjunctive, Dealargeach, Dissyllable, Darrollach. Amnagach. Doubtful, Eclipsis, Tim-cheo, Umohiogach. Ephthongs, Cabaoha. Feminine, Sign-ceap. Lbanoa beaning one. Figure, Frozam, fornchean, Final, Oéigionach. Rae-orileach, Future, Lay tine. Zné-oneacht, Gender, Inggne. Beineamnach, Oibniogach. Deilbeach, Genitive, Gerunds, Government, Cean-ral, Rrażalach. Grammar, Zpaimeari, Opoint peam. Habitual, Coingeach, Puláineam. Bnacherach, Imperative, leicohemniugao. Einciolach, Impersonal, Indicative, Tarzach, Foilgiugach. Infinitive, Oeimneach, lanoizeach, Initial, Tin-chrut, Trirach, Interjection, liailbnear, Interrogative, Caro-naroeach, fiarnaigeach. Iphthong, 1<sub>FIN</sub>. Masculine, Slyn-18al 11-renia fearing 5ne. Monosyllable, Hontriollach. Mood, Rirbe, Mooh. Negative, Dobaimeach, Oiultach. Neuter,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Neuter,	bin-zné-i-neach-	Péanta intenes
Nominative,	Strneach,	Ammneach.
Noun,	duan,	Ainm.
Number,	Wincham,	zmir.
Optative,	, , , , ,	Różanac.
Opthongs,		nleaña.
Participle,	Sput-briatan,	•
Particle,	arcile-1-coopioman	
Passive,	•	Fulaingceach.
Past,	Deapb-pae,	
Person.	Mae,	Péanra.
Person, first,	We-nae,	Ceao péanga.
Person, second,	Tu-nde,	Dana péanta.
Person, third,	C-nae,	Thear peanta.
Personal,	Com-unrach,	Péanraoha.
Plural,	Wuntach,	10lpach.
Polysyllable,		101 rollash.
Positive,	Ocanbiach,	•
Possessive,	éadalach,	Sealbarzeach.
Potential,	ólbemeach,	Comachtach.
Preposition,	Siubhuan,	Réimbéanta.
Present,	Freacháine,	Latameach.
Preter,		Deimmuzach.
Pronoun,	Ovan-ziolla,	Fonainm.
Pronunciation,	áilblag,	•
Quality,	•	Cailbheachta.
Quantity,		Srimeamlacht.
Relativ <b>e,</b>	Cán-chleatach,	Zaolmanach.
Separation,		Sealnice.
Sign,	forohpeacht,	Comata.
Similit <b>ude,</b>		Cormale.
Simple,	Faitreach,	
Singular,	detach,	Uatash,
		Singularity,
		-

	Ancient.	Modern.
Singularity,		donbachz.
Substantive,	féao 1. lán cocal,	Subreanceach.
Superlative.	Sain-cheimeach,	Ainoiomanbách.
Syllable,		Siollabh.
Syntax,	Reachtrnaich,	Compen.
Tense,	Ráe,	ámyin.
Termination,	Poinchean,	Deigionach.
Triphthong,	trian-ol,	Thearoznach.
Verb,	frohin,	briatan.
Vocative,	Muaileach,	Zainmeach.
Voice,	riosh,	χuċ.
Vowel,	Saim-ol,	Zużawh.

### OF THE OGHAM.

THE ancient Irish made use of a great variety of Ogham Characters, as may be seen in several of our old Manuscripts; but it is likely that the Ogam Chaob, or Branch Ogham, was most generally used, as several monumental inscriptions have been lately discovered in that character.

The letters are represented by strokes and curves, drawn on both sides, and across a given line. The following old verses, with a translation, describe the manner in which it is formed.

besth na haonan dom lasin dest. LUIS die gan estlest, felizing enjur, sell ceathan zan ċean. Plag NUIN cona coizean. UPLTH na haonan dom laim eli. Plzar DUIP ojr zo noejżný. ZCINC enjup, ceachan oo coll, CEIRT na coizean ní cealam. MUIN flancanfna mon an moo, Dir Do Bhorc, chinh do NBIZICZIL, SCRZIJE na ceachan Ban Doilse, RUIS na cójzean comfojtte, 2111M na haonan cangna anuag, Elzar ONN Dir zo nocaschuar, UR enjun, elicheloh ceaenan cajn, is 10542124 coizean d'reasain, Colbholdh na chrif rm an zenaob. 01R na buaile brit blaccaoin. UILEZINN na trib dom leat dear, Man tris répan je ojnébae, Cejene flears a-NIFIN (25) and, Dam leat vegy bagnear zaë banv. 21 hoët 21MH21RCHOLL (26) male, Do leatraojb cle na chaojbe.

### Translation,

FOR mystic lines, in days of yore, A branch and fescue, the Druids bore; By which their science, thoughts and art, Obscurely veiled they could impart, Behold the formal lines they drew, Their Ogham Craov exposed to view.

B<sub>b</sub>

For

For b, one stroke at your right hand, But changeless 1, doth two command. For r, place three, for r mark four, In forming n, add one stroke more. The aspirate h, on left doth claim One stroke; but two o's worth proclaim. C, with three lines we represent, And c with four is e'er content. Queirt's 4-like form, announced by five; One cross branched stroke for m contrive. For 5, put two; for n5 three, With 70, four must social be. R, answers five; for a, you'll find One down drawn stroke across reclin'd. The circling o, doth two befriend, U three; but four must e attend. Sharp-sounding 1, exceeds them all, For five arrayed attend its call. Ca, like x, its mansion holds, O1, ring-like the Branch enfolds. none semicircle plain, Will on the right its place maintain. Four cross-drawn strokes the right displays To shew the sound 1a conveys; And on the left do provides Eight cross drawn strokes with equal sides. But on the right, you'll always see One horizontal stroke for p.

Note. The right is under the branch or line, the left above it.

I omit the ogam coll, and the ogam computatione, or conforme, as being rarely found in ancient manuscripts, and seldom or never used by the moderns.

CONTRACTIONS.

### CONTRACTIONS.

THE Irish MSS. in general abound with contractions, but the modern ones particularly so. Before the art of Printing was discovered, when books could be multiplied only by the work of the hand, an invention of this kind was always useful, and often necessary, as it served to abridge labour, and save vellum and paper. As these contractions were not subject to any particular rule, every writer invented or adopted as many of them as he chose. Hence arises a great difficulty in reading our old MSS. but more particularly those of a latter date. To assist the learner in reading our old books, a more copious collection of these contractions than has been hitherto published, is exhibited on the following plate, upon a plan ingeniously invented by the author of "A Gælic Grammar," published in Dublin in the course of the last year.

Irish contractions are divided into three classes, the first is called Orpheachaca, superiority, from Orpheachach, a lord, or superior. The second is called Phachaf, ascending, from Phach, a ladder. In this class when a vower is placed over a consonant, it has the additional force of p, before or after it; thus, a instead of being apt, is that, or tap; and o instead of being opt, is tho, or top, and so of all others. When n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant, it sounds pa; thus, n is placed over a consonant.

&c. When s is placed over a consonant, it stands for ear, and ss stands for earn; thus, s rear, s rearn. The third class is called Cilgeachar, assisting, from Cilgeach, succour. In this class two or more letters of the same name are united; thus aa, Aile, another; ee, eile, other; Ill, trial, a design, &c &c.

### EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1	dile.	24	bán.	47	$b_{r}$
2	Ana.	25	bus.	48	Céub. 100.
3	Olno.		Dile.	49	Céaona.
4	anc.		Oáibio.		Caopa.
5	રીદે.		Unoe.	51	Ceanc.
5	Asubaine.	29	beant, beint.	52	Cēile.
7	Vizaio.		ban.		Céino.
8	2llao.		bhun-		Ceandán.
9	2175.		<b>ОО</b> Ь.	55	Ceann, conn.
10	2lingiol	33	Oliabain.	56	Ció bia ta.
	Aine.	34			Ceant.
12	Plipio.		One.	58	canais, ceci-
13	21 pm.		Dein.	•	nit, i.e. he
	Umail.	37	Pai.		composed
			ball.		or sung.
	Ann.	39	bann, bonn.	59	Ceanc.
			brian.	60	Cum.
	ápan.	41	bane.	61	Clann.
	An.	42	beinim.	62	Cloweam.
	Slike	43	beinim.	63	Ceilim.
<b>2</b> I			Véanam.	64	Caithéim.
	Plac.	45	bláb.	65	cuaiż.
23	bean.	46	Uime.	66	Conaine.
					67 Con.

138 rdb.

169 Cinże.

170 Balan.

171 Baina,

102 Deans.

67 Con.

100 Oubaint.

101 Deaps.

68 Conall. 103 Ooman. 139 funcaccanti 69 Concolann. 1 04 Domnalli ear. 105 Oeinim. 140 plantear. 70 Concuban. 106 Opear. 71 Cuan. 141 brgl. 107 00. 72 Conn. 142 freazra. 73 Cuacan. 108 Don. 143 Fion. 74 Cuontan. 109 Deinone. · 141 reaps. 75 Catinnion. 145 rainge. I IO Cambe. III Oige. 76 Conán. 146 Ainpeab. 112 01. 77 Conp. 147 flaiteamast 78 Comp. 113 Deit. 148 peapp. 79 criping 114 Olapanso. 149 ream. 115 Cile. 80 Ceape. 150 reanan. 116 Canc. 81 Cuaint. 151 reapt. 82 Crior. 117 Cine. 152 Fan. 83 Cluar. 118 Ca. 153 **S**ac. 84 Ceam. 119 Ca. 154 Bur. 120 Cipinn. 85 Chiors. 155 **Eann** 156 **Eac**. 86 crabub. 121 Cipion. 157 Bab. 158 Bab. 159 Bapb. 122 Cipij. 87 chaireact. 88 chutaite. 123 Cyun. 89 erntiñede. 124 Copp. 125 Cacchiona. 90 choweam;1. 160 Baine. 126 Cinemon. 161 Feine. 91 cumuyac. 92 chze. 127 Fon. 164 O'Fáig. 93 c75ceus. 128 Fein. 163 Theiz. 129 Ooib. 500. 164 Crize. 94 Oduns. bile. 130 Laine. 165 Breiz, 95 Deine. 131 Fonn, Fronn. Bans. 166 Blan. 96 Onne. 132 Fears. 167 Blean, 97 Don. 133 Frl. Blonn. 98. Donn. 134 Flann. 135 Plait. pleas. 168 Blias. 136 Peas. 169 Cinge 99 Oub.

137 Fuat.

206 Map. 207 Onm. 208 Mun.

209 Wait.

210 Cinim. 211 colaim.

171 Bainm. 172 Beanán.

173 eag. .

174 eazla. 175 huaiż. 176 eavon. i. e.

240 ónac. 241 Cipionn. 242 ópta.

243 Otnay.

245 Dáint. 246 Deanla.

244 Den. pno.

170 000011. 1. 0.	ZII Colum.	2+5 Duipic.
177 1p.	212 Mac.	246 Deanla.
178 Ingin, In.	213 Manz.	247 Peacab.
179 Cile.	214 Mai. muai.	248 Deadun.
180 iapan.	<sup>7</sup> 15 Waol.	249 Droingiag.
181 1a.	216 Mnaoi.	250 Deann.
182 Mic.	217 Adrintipe	251 Pagn 75.
183 Cipic.	218 Monn.	252 Hippocrates
184 Cinżi.	219 Mb.	253 pp
185 10muppe.	220 Tycim.	254 1pp.
186 1p.,.	221 Waolmzne.	
187 landn.	222 maoileacloin	. 256 O'an. baire
188 101p. eadap.	223 Maulmonda	.257 Raib. Raoh.
189 ca <del>č</del> .	224 A)ab.	258 Ma.
195 caozao. 50.		259 Núash.
191 Oarl.	226 Na.	260 Roime.
192 Chial.	227 Mac.	261.Rann.
	228 Cinin.	262 Rás.
194 lann. tonn.	229 nn.	263 fainze. 264 Chian.
195 No. na.b	230 Elipine.	264 Trian.
196 Moc, some-	231 Neapt.	265 Aco.
times réi-		266 Sip.
neacar.		267 Sonn.
neacar. 197 leaban.	234 Cizeanna.	268 Seanc
198 luadzan.	235 Meite.	260 Suaoh.
199 Mile. 1000.	236 Nuab.	270 Sab.
200 Mancae.	237 Mi hangain	27 i Slán.
201 Mains.	γο. 1. e. it	272 Sluaoh.
202 M.	is not diffi-	273 Slige.
203 1mpim.	cult.	274 Sam71.
204 Wna.	238 Onn.	275 Sleact.
205 Mac. man.	239 Fáma.	276 Seac.
,		•

276 Seac.	3c8 Coineabh.	339 Naoibhice.
277 Széul.	309 Umonna.	340 éao.
278 Dair.	310 Seactmain.	341 Eash.
279 Sin.	311 Onfaioh.	342 éabac.
280 Sunt. i. e.	312 dzar.	343 agar anoile.
they are.	313 m.	344 Ceann.
281 Socup.	314 Ur. 2lr.	345 Eadrom.
282 1a.	315 Et cætera.	346 cata.
283 Tup.	316 cecinit, i. e.	347 21 nm.
284 Tan. Ten.	canaich, he	348 cu.
285 Tpa.	sung, or	349 Id est.
286 Te. Teme.	composed.	
287 Triat.	317 O105.	351 cupatoh.
288 Teanc.	218 Oe,	352 cuculain.
289 Taid.	319 Od 80.	353 cuconnact,
290 TT.	319 Od 80. 320 Est, is.	354 U1.
291 Tuz. Tuc.	321 Oan.	355 Pliohe.
292 Taohz.	322 Ohopur.	356 Faine.
293 Timéioll.	323 Donn.	357 Failte.
294 Chuaż.	323 Dopn. 324 Dara.	358 cionn fa eice
295 Tamal.	325 Chian.	no con ra
296 Timéioll.	326 bryl.	caran. See
297 Cuata be	327 O'rnl.	below.
danann.	328 N'rnl.	359 cnoibhe.
298 Toil, tal.	329 C'ryl.	360 conain.
299 1cem.	330 Chiorz.	361 Re ceile.
300 crīz.	331 Ta,	362 de zac nioh.
30: 13le.	332 oalta.	363 e rein.
302 Um.	333 Thear.	364 faba.
303 Ulash.	334 c75e	365 1p.
304 Hlliam.	335 Sē.	366 Anc.
305 Uppaim.	336 żnz re.	367 anun'ranall,
306 775e.	337 bočz.	to and fro.
307 Uaral.	338 Mnaon.	368 Serean.

No 358 on the Plate, exhibits a variety of characters, which, like the contractions, were invented for

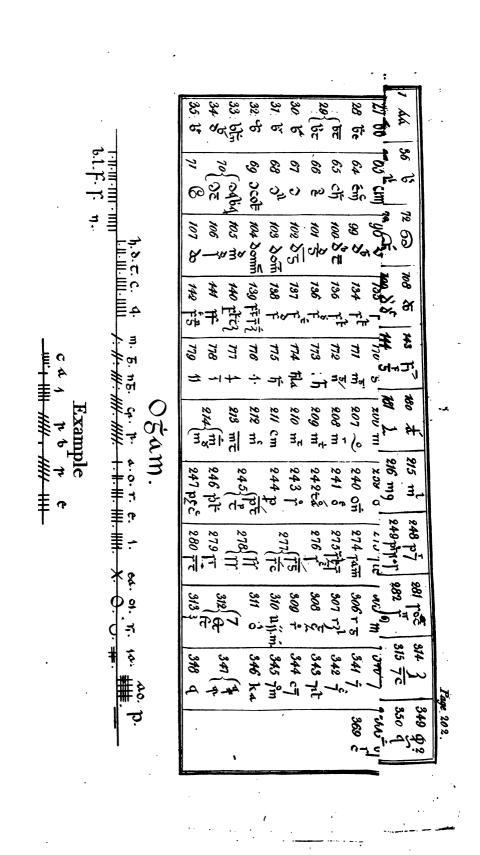
for the purpose of saving vellum. They are termed cion ra eice, the Head of the Ridge; or con ra carán, the Reaper's Path. They are used in all the old MSS. When a sentence ends without completing the line, one of those characters is inserted; the next sentence begins the following line, and when this line is filled up the remainder of the sentence is carried to the vacant space in the line above, and when that is filled up, if the sentence is not completed it is carried into other new lines until it is finished. The following extract from a very old MS. will exemplify this.

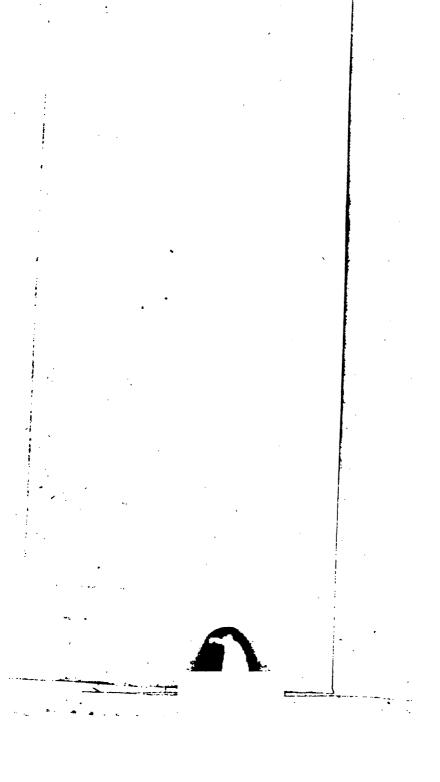
18 iab kangga don hi. Oo mae cumaill almine, migi agag of gan go nghin, agag Caoilte mae nonain. (10) almine. Ched an nell donca go a piankaigmaoid a thiun miad ngle, do mae Cumaill tuaig, do mue en he haon uain.

### To be read thus:

If rad fa neara don kiz, bo mac crimaill almane, mire azar orzan zo nzkin, azar Caoilte mac Ronain.

Prapraismaoro a triun mao nole, oo mac Cumaill almine, cheo an neul bonca yo a tuais, oo muc cine ne haon uain.





### NOTES.

- (1.) THE modern Irish call their Alphabet 21.651514, or more properly Abcidin, from their four first letters, a, b, c, d. C and 5, as being letters of the same organ, are often substituted one for the other, as are also b and 5; hence Abgicin is written in place of Abcidin.
- (2.) Forchern wrote his Unaicept na n'Eigear, or Primer of the Learned, in the reign of Conor MacNessa, king of Ulster, who was cotemporary with Jesus Christ. It was afterwards revised and illustrated by Cinraolao na foglama, Cinnfaoladh the learned, in the days of Hugh the son of Ainmerach, who commenced his reign as monarch of Ireland, A. D. 558,
- (3.) The letter p was not known in the Irish language until after the introduction of christianity, and with it the Latin language. In several of our MSS. b and p are frequently commuted one for the other; thus place, a busk or shell; perceaplace, the old law; perce, a worm, are considered as correctly written blace, besteaplace, besteaplace.
- (4.) According to the Unaccept, the Irish alphabet was originally called bobel-lot, from the two first letters with which it began; and each of the letters was called after one of the masters who assisted in compiling it. In the book of Leacan, the alphabet is called bett-legement, and each letter borrows its appellation from some tree,

Ç ę

(5.) Sec

### (5.) See Note 1,

- (6.) There is no certain standard for the pronunciation of b, when connected with a broad vowel; the inhabitants of every county, nay, I may say every parish, varying in their mode of pronouncing it.
- (7) and (8.)  $\dot{g}$  is sometimes written for  $\ddot{g}$ , in the middle and end of words, and as they have nearly the same sound, the commutation is allowable when it makes no radical alteration in the word; thus lass, a calf, radiage, a huntsman, may be written lass, or radiage; but I think nation, an infant, should never be written nation, as it often is, because nation is compounded of nae, a man, and zen, offspring.
- (9.) Diphthongs having their first vowel long are generally pronounced as two syllables; thus, cáin, ruan, grian, rēuc, are faintly pronounced as if written cá-in, ru-an, gri-an, ge-uc.
- (10.) In some parts of Ireland, n following 5 is vulgarly pronounced as n; thus, βnion, an action, βnúiγ, the countenance, are pronounced 5 prion, βnúiγ; but with those people who speak the language correctly the n always retains its own sound.
- (11.) In the dative and ablative cases, when the article follows a Preposition ending in a vowel, the a is commonly cut off, and the Preposition unites with the n; as 60'n, for 60 an, to the; o'n, for 400 an, or 0 an, from the. Oan and 600 are sometimes erroneously written for 6e'n or

be an, from the, or of the; as dan or don ccean, from or of the head. The Article has no vocative case.

- (12.) As these examples are declined with the article, it is evident that no vocative case could, with propriety, be given. In Nouns of the masculine gender the vocative terminates like the genitive, except such as take a broad increase in the genitive; but feminine Nouns terminate their vocative like the nominative. Nouns beginning with vowels suffer no initial change in the vocative; but Nouns beginning with mutable consonants suffer aspiration. The Interjections and o are signs of the vocative case.
- (13.) Many of our writers give an increase to the dative plural of Nouns, and make them terminate in a vowel whether the nominative plural took an increase or not, and whether the Nouns consisted of one or many syllables; thus not comp, the bodies; bona compa, to the bodies; na hunge, to the islands.
- (14.) The particle 10, though generally used as a sign of the superlative degree, is only a mark of eminence in the quality of any thing. The comparative degree requires an increase in the termination of the adjective; but the superlative terminates like the positive, and if the initial be a mutable consonant it requires aspiration.
- (15.) (16.) (17.) M'Grath's History of the Wars of Thomond, abounds with these compound Adjectives; but they are seldom used except in poetry or poetic style.

(18.) This

- (18.) This rule though generally true, is not without exceptions. The Preposition and, through, compounded with the personal Pronoun, makes the third person singular masculine gender and; and ua, from, when compounded, makes the third person singular masculine gender uais.
- (19.) become in the present tense, become in the past tense, and bear in the future tense, are often used for beam, &c. but no Verb in any tense or person should end in om, or or, except in the imperative mood, second person plural.
- (20.) In some of the modern MSS. and in conversation the r is frequently omitted in the future tense, as paid re, he will go, for paire re, &c.
  - (21.) In all the following Verbs the distinction of the ancient from the modern mode is discontinued; but I have given two modes of conjugating each person, the second of which is to be considered the more regular.
  - (22.) There are several Verbs of two or more syllables, which are irregular in their future tenses; and are formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong of the imperative into eo, and adding as to the termination; as mir, tell, meoras, I will tell; Chiz, arise, especials, I will arise; cosal, sleep, coiseolas, or coiseolas, I will sleep, &c.
  - (23.) (24.) Oo and a are also used as signs of the infinitive mood.

(25.) 1rm, the name here given to the character which represents the diphthong 1d, is, by the modern grammarians, used as the general name for all the Diphthongs and triphthongs, beginning with the letter 1; and amancoll, though here confined to the diphthong ao, is the general name for all the diphthongs and triphthongs beginning with the letter a, as may be seen by the following old verse:

Ceiche hamanicill pionican an, Cib eabada for 50 coiccean, Cib kine min an min; Chi hilleana; oin na h'aonan.

(26.) "This was a musical instrument, made of the shank bones of a deer, in a square form, with eight reeds, &c. which was the last played at entertainments or assemblies, to indicate the time of dispersing or going to rest. On it was also played the ampaniceol, or farewell dirge, on the graves of druids, chieftains, and bards."

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

Explanation of the Names of the Irish Letters.

6e154-LUIS-NION, ALPHABET. (1)

ANCIENT NAMES.

i. e. Shady. Of which gads were made.

Dae, good, and es, shelter.

Compounded of

Hoop for binding vessels.

Barren. (2).

Produced by any soil.

Durable.

Naon, a vessel, and on, bind.

Fe, a bough, and án-an, fruitless.

So, easy, and oil, to educate, rear.

Uac, ancient, solitary.

Oid, God, and ain, for abain, worship.

mon, ash.
ream, alder.
roll, ozier.
hudz, hawthorn.
odn;, oak.

DZO

celyc.1.rceo, appletuee. Cot, fruit, and ant, chief.

Earliest in bloom. Vomit. (3) Co, tree, and mrn, juice. Sob, grasp, cling, and ope, ascend. 21π, water, and zae, spear, dart. 19ec, pith, and bog, soft.
Soż, bloom, and crawi, early, soon. 12ub, cast, and err, back again. 2111, arms, and erm, good, valiant. C, pitiful, and abhabh, timid. 15e, nature, and eab, constant.

Deic-Ingr-mon, Hadder, or hether. Sorrow. (4) Evergreen, , low, short, and 711, cypress. On, or ong, anguish. eounty, vine.

Sorc, ivy.

dyzdi, reed.

perchos, dwarfielder.

reftylais, sloe tree.

ryf, bore-tree, elder.

allm, palm-tree.

edveds, aspen.

tiseds, yew, ...eo.

oñ, broom. rry, heath.

# beith-luis-nion, alphabet,

### MODERN NAMES.

Names. Compounded of beit, the same as the ancient. Caoptan, caon, berry, and zan, thick, Campeóz, Ceannoz, the same as the ancient. Saileoz, Sceach, relatach, armed, thorny. Orin, the same as the ancient. Plicin, ait, sharp, and tine, fire, Coll, the same as the ancient. 2lbal. aba, sweet, and al, nourishment, pion, wine, eo, tree, and mrn, juice. (5) Lineamin, Eo, tree, and ramean, circle, gnaw, Cócamean, Bilgat, Bil, water, and gat, spear. Mulbiganc, mulb, bunch, and gape, head, boin, dark, and bean, colour. Ooinohean, znom, heavy, and man, seed, food. Troman, Pailm, hygiur, Biur, or ciuthar, is the fir tree. (6) Chan-chiotac, chan, tree, and chiotac, tremulous. Juban, or eoban, eo, tree, shaft, and bazan, slaugh-(7)

Seanbrom, reanb, bitter, and rom, bush, brake, proshpeach, wood, and rapach, black-ish. (8)

## Explication of Double Vowels,

Names. Compounded of each, lime, and oarg, fire.

(10) 01, 014, nettle-tree. on, sound, melody.

(11) 7, 7 llean, holly. 7 le, all, and lean, mantle.

(12) 1d, 1dbchoin, dogber- 16, potion, and coin, a ry tree. dog.
(13) do, dinnachol, witch- dinna, vision, and col,

(13) do, ampachol, witch- ampa, vision, and col, hazle.

NOTES.

### NOTES.

- (1) Callain, in his remarks on the alphabet, quotes the znichubar, i. e. nature of trees; a book written by Rog pudo meic Waipig, of Kerry; beginning thus: Znichubag piñe nuaoblaich, glingedo d'ózaib na ccolzaiz, &c. "For which," says Callain, "he is principally indebted to the writings of Waoilioga o'Snp, commonly called file Wuman, or Munster Philosopher, who died about the beginning of the 12th century."
- (2) "There were rods or small branches of ream stuck round the graves of the unmarried youth, and of the married who had no issue, with this distinction, that the bark was taken off for the unmarried." Callam.
- (3) "Used as an emetic and purge; hence generally planted near houses. Also called naτέα, or village tree." Callain.
- (4) "Women whose husbands fell in battle wore on the first month of their widowhood. It was also used as a remedy for the stone or gravel" Callain.
- (5) "fion, &c. to distinguish it from the virgin vine, which bears no grape." Callain.
- (6) It is so called from cut, head or top, and τάγ, growth, being remarkable for the growth of its top shoots or stems.
- (7) "Of this tree were made bows, arrows, &c. for war and hunting. Hence ancon, from an, destruction, and con, cast, shot. Also, ann, D d a deer,

- a deer, and cop, by some called ringion, &c." Callain.
- (8) probhnéac, contracted phéac, fenwood, or moor shrub. "Mo nuain zac 7zál.—Zo plannúach rlagta bhriochnéach iangritz pleibe, &c."

The brave who ne'er had aimed a dart in vain,
On dark brown beathy mountain sides were slain.
Ossian's Eleo na laoc.

- (9) On it was kept the calendar for kindling fires, and offering sacrifice to the God Cnom.
- (10) Of this one-neanaith were made reeds for wind-instruments. Hence oppoin, an organ.
- (11) So called from its foliage, which is abundant. It now goes by the name explean maol.
- (12) A decoction of the bark or berries of this tree, occasionally given to the female dogs of chace, prevented their periodical attachment to the male, hence of great utility to hunters. It is now known by the name of caopa con.
- (13) The berries of this tree were used as an antidote for the incubus or nightmare.

FINIS,

### ERRATA.

T age	5 L/11	ne.
15	25	for a noin, tead an oin.
20	3	
20	4	for eadian, read éadam.
22	19	for an, read na.
23		for 18, read 16.
24	2	for retains natural, read retains its natural
24	5	for rfl, read rfl.
24	31	dele na.
25	4	for na, read an.
<b>2</b> 5	8	for uaona, read uao na.
36	I	lengthways, for and, read an.
<b>4</b> 3	23	
45	10	
<b>5</b> 5	2 I	for of thy, read of his.
57	20	
<b>5</b> 8	2,	4, and 7, for being, read beauta.
<b>5</b> 8	I2,	
58	25	for oige, read oza.
59		6, and 9, for onge, read oga.
61	13	for Adverbs, read Prepositions.
64	, 3	for largerst, read largest.
75		but one, for reamcoll, read reampoll.
76	10	for noca, read noca.
81	18	for the vowel, read a vowel.
91 -		for tu read ta.
100	22	for geeileim, read geeileid.
100	23	for mealram, read mealras.
110	3	of the note, for mealar, read mealar.
110	4	of do. for mealaman, read mealamen.
124	6	for we are, read we were.
128	5	from bottom, for oeanua, read oeanca.
140	20	from top, for tampear, read tamp.
		Page

- a deer, and cop, by some called ringion, &c."
  Callain.
- (8) froshneac, contracted rneac, fenwood, or moor shrub. "Mo nuain zac rzál.—Zo flannúach rlarca bhriochnéach ianimic rleibe, &c."

The brave who ne'er had aimed a dart in vain,
On dark-brown beathy mountain sides were slain.
Ossian's Eleo na laoc.

- (9) On it was kept the calendar for kindling fires, and offering sacrifice to the God Cnom.
- (10) Of this one-nearation were made reeds for wind-instruments. Hence opean, an organ.
- (11) So called from its foliage, which is abundant. It now goes by the name enllean maol.
- (12) A decoction of the bark or berries of this tree, occasionally given to the female dogs of chace, prevented their periodical attachment to the male, hence of great utility to hunters. It is now known by the name of caona con.
- (13) The berries of this tree were used as an antidote for the incubus or nightmare.

FINIS.

### ERRATA.

8		
15	25	for a noin, tead an oin.
20	3	for a héavian, read a héavain.
20	4	for eacian, read éacam.
22	19	~ ,
23	2	for 18, read 18.
24	2	for retains natural, read retains its natural
24	5	for yrl, read yrl.
24	31	dele na.
25	4	for na, read an.
25	8	for uaona, read uao na.
36	I	lengthways, for and, read an.
43	23	for oan, read oon.
45	10	
<b>5</b> 5	2 I	for of thy, read of his.
57	20	for deing, read deanga.
<b>5</b> 8	2,	4, and 7, for deing, read deanga.
<b>5</b> 8	I 2,	
58	25	for oige, read oza.
59		6, and 9, for orge, read oga.
61	13	for Adverbs, read Prepositions.
64	_ 3	for largerst, read largest.
75		but one, for reamcoll, read reampoll.
76	10	for noca, read noca.
81	18	for the vowel, read a vowel.
91 -	· 3	for zu read za.
100	22	for 5 ceilrim, read 5 ceilrio.
100	23	for mealram, read mealras.
110	3	of the note, for mealar, read mealar.
110	4	of do. for mealaman, read mealamen.
124	6	for we are, read we were.
128	5	from bottom, for oeanua, read oeanca.
140	20	from top, for tamgear, read tamiz.
		Page

### Lines Page. for cizrio, read cizrio. 144 17 for cigrin, read cigrin. 144 19 144 24 for digrin, read digrin. for cagread, read cigread. 145 4 146 for conancao, read conancao. 7 for ciorean, read ciorean, 146 10 for beinim, I say, read beinim, I give. 149 7 for if he gives, read if he would give. 151 10 for béanan ji, read béanan ji. 19 153 for flut, read frit. 160 for aicin, read aicin. 181 19 last but one, for luis oir, read agar luis 194 dir.











