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REVISED  
SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH,  
BY  
REV. EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

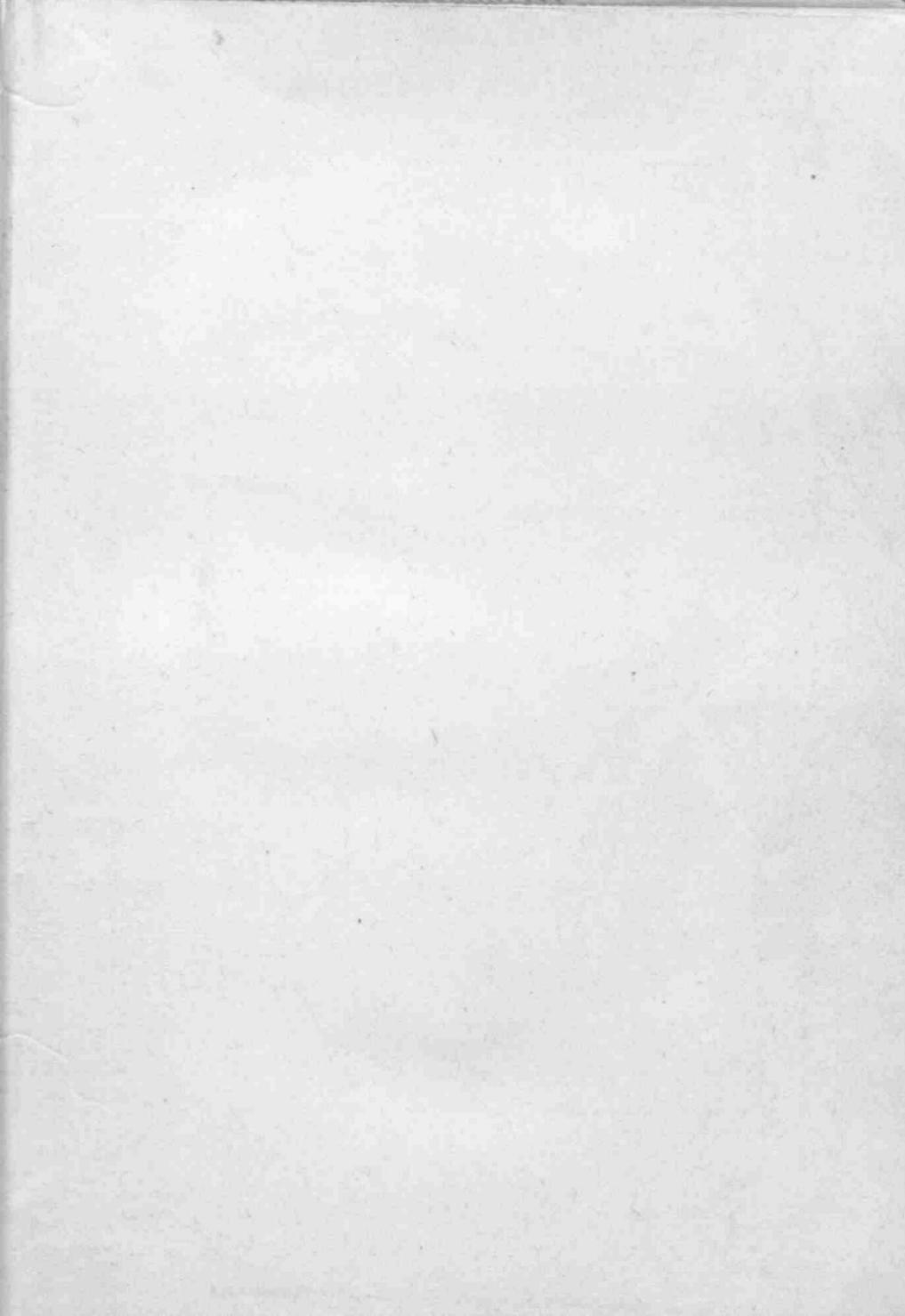
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Duquesne University:







Cojan O'Hara

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

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Revised  
Simple Lessons in Irish

GIVING

the Pronunciation of Each Word.

BY THE LATE

REV. EUGENE O'GROWNEY,  
M. R. I. A.,

*Vice-President, Gaelic League, Dublin.*

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With Appendix Containing a Complete and Exhaustive  
Glossary of Every Irish Word used in the Text.

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PART I.

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NEW YORK:  
THE GAEL PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
150 NASSAU STREET.

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1902.

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“Τοέυμ ɔλόιμε Τέ αςυρ ονόμα πα h-έιμεανν.”

—Annals of the Four Masters.

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cop. 3

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## FOREWORD.



N presenting to the public "Revised Simple Lessons in Irish" we are endeavoring to carry into effect the expressed wishes of the late lamented Rev. Eugene O'Growney.

These revised Lessons are the last literary production of that great Gaelic scholar and lover of Ireland and her language. It was his intention to continue the work of revision throughout the entire series, but, ere he reached the conclusion of this first book the angel of Death snatched him from us.  
beannacht Dé le n'anam.

It is to be regretted that he was not spared to complete this great work on the lines so well commenced, and it is sad to think that one so gifted and so universally loved and respected, should be called from this life ere he reached the noon of his manhood.

To the student of Irish this little work will be found a most useful and helpful compendium. Great care has been given to the compiling of the "Phonetic Key" system. By following instructions, every word given in the book can be

pronounced according to the usages of the best modern speakers of the vernacular. The author's chief aim was simplicity and clearness of expression. He felt instinctively, and knew practically, that to accomplish this end no barrier should be placed in the path of the student. How well he has succeeded the world now knows from the wondrous results achieved by the great Gaelic Revival of which he was the first practical promoter and teacher.

In the "Rules of Aspiration," which have been supplemented by an additional chapter at the end of the book on the "Aspiration of l. n. r." by the Rev. Dr. Henebry, the student will find a key to the reading of any simple prose texts in the Irish language.

We feel that we cannot close this brief introduction without extending our thanks to the Rev. Richard Henebry, Ph. D., late Professor of Celtic Languages, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., for having generously undertaken to read and correct the entire proofs of the book before passing through the press.

C. O'F.

NEW YORK, *December 1st, 1901.*

#### ADDITIONAL PREFACE.

**A**T the request of Mr. Richardson, publisher of THE GAEL, I read the proofs of this little book, while passing through the press. I made some minor corrections, added a few footnotes and rewrote entirely the sections dealing with the aspiration on l.n.r. The treatment of that obscure matter here set forth is that already advanced by Dr. Holger Pedersen in his masterly tract "Aspirationen i Irsk" (Leipzig, 1897). It is hoped that its publication may be of service to students who desire a fuller knowledge of the aspiration of those consonants.

RICHARD HENEBRY, PH. D.

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#### PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

**C**HE following course of simple lessons in Irish has been drawn up chiefly for the use of those who wish to learn the old language of Ireland, but who are discouraged by what they have heard of its difficulties. A language whose written literature extends back for over a thousand years, and which has been spoken in Ireland for we know not how many centuries, must naturally differ in many ways from the modern languages now generally studied. But the difficulties of Irish pronunciation and construction have always been exaggerated.

As I myself was obliged to study Irish as a foreign language, and as I have been placed in circumstances which have made be rather familiar with the lan-

guage as now spoken, I have at least a knowledge of the difficulties of those who, like myself, have no teacher. I have tried to explain everything as simply as possible, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that these lessons, during their appearance in the "Weekly Freeman" and afterwards in the "Gaelic Journal," have made some thousands of Irish people acquainted with what is really our National Language.

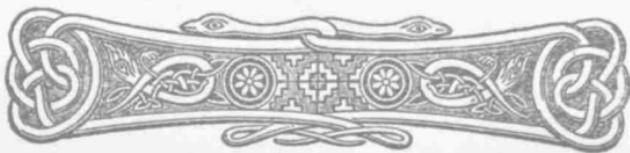
I am convinced that a person who speaks Irish can learn to read and write the exercises of their lessons in a month; and I believe that one totally unacquainted with the language can master the pronunciation of every word in the lesson (Parts I. and II.) in six months.

The following plan of working out the exercises of the Lessons appears to be the best. (1) First, let the student go over the lessons, translating the Irish lessons into English, and writing out the translations. (2) Let him then re-translate into Irish, comparing with the original. (3) Lastly, he may translate the English exercises into Irish.

To those who, in many ways, have assisted in the construction of these lessons, I offer my hearty thanks. The Archbishop of Dublin first suggested the bringing out of a series of lessons, in which the pronunciation of each word would be indicated in accordance with some simple phonetic system, and His Grace afterwards took a large share in developing and applying that system. I am also indebted to Mr. C. P. Bushe, Mr. John M'Neil, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Father Hickey, Mr. MacC. Dix, and many others, for valuable suggestions.

EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

Maynooth College, 9th June, 1894.



Composed from the Book of Kells.

## • Simple Lessons in Irish. •



CELTIC, GAELIC, IRISH. The Celtic race formed the first large wave of immigration from Asia to Europe. At first the Celts spread all over Europe, by degrees they retreated to the North-west. At an early period the race divided into two branches, Gaelic and Brythonic. The Celts of the Gaelic branch occupied Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Scotland. Those of the Brythonic branch occupied Britain, and were afterwards driven into Wales and over to Brittany.

The Gaelic dialect of Celtic is the best preserved, and has the largest literature. This dialect is spoken in Ireland, where it is called Irish or Irish-Gaelic, in the Isle of Man, where it is called Manx, and in Scotland, where it is called Scottish Gaelic or Erse, *i. e.*, Irish.

The Brythonic dialect is spoken in Wales (Welsh or Cymric), and Brittany (Breton).

• The Spoken Language. •

UNTIL recently the Gaelic spoken by the people was little studied, and few were aware of its beauty and value. People often ask where the best Gaelic is spoken. We may say in answer:

- (a) that the spoken Gaelic, when written down, is practically the same in all districts, except that some places have a richer vocabulary than others.
- (b) that the differences in pronunciation in various places are not great, and that a good speaker from any district will be understood by all speakers of Gaelic, especially after a little practice.
- (c) that the pronunciation in Ulster is, in some respects (such as the sound of *á* long), nearest to the older language, while that of Connacht is most uniform, and that of Munster most musical and sonorous.
- (d) that the vocabulary of the North is simple and graceful, that of the West an ideal for a good prose style, and that of the South the richest, most poetical and very idiomatic. The Munster spoken language is worthy of special study. In these lessons, the chief points in difference in pronunciation are noted either in the text or in the appendix.

• The Written Language. •

GAEPLIC was spoken in Ireland for many centuries before the coming of St. Patrick. Until then most of the literature was conveyed orally, but to some extent there was writing on stone and wood in Ogham characters, which were combinations of long and short lines. St. Patrick and other Gaelic missionaries introduced the Latin letters, as they were then used in writing, and encouraged the writing down of the native laws (Brehon laws), traditions and literature. These early forms of the Latin letters are in use for writing and printing Irish to the present day.

## • The Alphabet. •

| IRISH LETTERS.   |               | ENG. LETTERS. |               | IRISH       |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Capitals.</i> | <i>Small.</i> | <i>Caps.</i>  | <i>Small.</i> | SOUNDS.     |
| A                | á             | A             | a             | au <i>o</i> |
| B                | ó             | B             | b             | be(t)       |
| C                | c             | C             | c             | ke(t)       |
| D                | ó             | D             | d             | dhe(t)      |
| E                | e             | E             | e             | ae          |
| F                | ó             | F             | f             | fe(t)       |
| G                | ó             | G             | g             | ge(t)       |
| H                | ó             | H             | h             | he(t)       |
| I                | i             | I             | i             | ee          |
| L                | l             | L             | l             | el          |
| M                | m             | M             | m             | me(t)       |
| N                | n             | N             | n             | en          |
| O                | o             | O             | o             | ó           |
| P                | p             | P             | p             | pe(t)       |
| R                | í             | R             | r             | er          |
| S                | r             | S             | s             | se(t)       |
| T                | t             | T             | t             | the(t)      |
| U                | u             | U             | u             | oo          |

NOTE.—The Irish alphabet is the easiest in the world to learn, as with the exception of two letters (*í* and *r*), each of the *capitals* and corresponding *small* letters are alike in form.

In the English Alphabet there are 26 letters and 40 different forms of characters, making it much more difficult to acquire.

The English letters are named only by their sound, but in ancient times the Irish letters were each given a distinctive name. It happened that they were given the names of trees

§ 2. To familiarize yourself with the forms of the Gaelic alphabet write out twenty English words in Irish letters. Take old friends: Dog, cat, rat, goat, pig, etc., be sure to select words not having the letters j, k (c is always pronounced k), q, v, w, x, y or z. How some of the sounds represented by those letters are marked we shall see later.

### • Plan of the Simple Lessons. •

WE first of all give a table containing *all* the sounds of the language. In this table each sound is represented by one sign or letter, and all through the lessons this sign or letter stands, in the key-words, for that sound only. Then, as each new Irish word is introduced, we give, in brackets after it, the exact sound of the word.

Thus, *bán* (baun), white; *cú* (koo), greyhound; *glos* (glos), green; *rlat* (sloth), a rod; mean that the Irish word for *white*, is pron-

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and shrubs. It is not necessary to learn those names. (a) *ailm*, palm; (b) *berc*, birch; (c) *coll*, hazel; (d) *oair*, oak; (e) *eaõa*, aspen; (f) *reasin*, alder; (g) *goipt*, ivy; (h) *h-uac*, hawthorn; (i) *ioõa*, yew; (l) *luir*, quicken; (m) *muin*, vine; (n) *nuin*, ash; (o) *oigt*, broom; (p) *perc*, peach; (r) *riur*, elder; (s) *rlit*, willow; (t) *teine*, furze; (u) *up*, heath.

ounced (baun), giving b, au, and n the sound opposite them in the table of sounds.

Again (koo) is the sound of the word for *greyhound*, (sLoth) for *rod*, sounding -oth as in "moth," not as in the English word "sloth" which would be (slōth). These words in brackets may be called key-words, as they give a key to the sound of the words.

### • Sounds of the Language. •

**S**OME languages have sounds that are unknown in others.

Thus Irish and German have some sounds that do not exist in English. In Irish we have no sounds exactly like d, j, t, x, z, or ch in chip, nor soft dh, th. In English, as spoken in Ireland, we have all the sounds in Irish except those denoted in § 10 by L, N, *r* and *y*. We often hear CH and *h* (ch in German ich) in Anglo-Irish. There is no great difficulty, therefore, in representing to readers of English, all the sounds of the Irish language, except these four, L, N, *r*, and *y*. L and N can be easily learned. There are, therefore, only two sounds, *r* and *y*, that are difficult to acquire, as to these, see § 10.

### § 3. VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

À, e, i, o, u (au, ae, ee, ó, oo), are called VOWELS; the other letters are called CONSONANTS. The letters t, n, ñ are named (el, en, er); the names of the other consonants are: be, ke, etc.,—the true sound is got by dropping final *t* from bet, ket, etc. Thus báó is spelled "be-au-dhe," cú is "ke-oo," gé is "ge-ae," mite is "me-ee-el-ae."

## • Table of Sounds. •

WE have first, vowel sounds with diphthongs, and the obscure vowel sound. Then the sounds represented by the consonants.

## • Phonetic Key. •

## § 4. THE VOWELS.

| <i>In the Key-words,<br/>the letters.</i> | <i>Are to be<br/>sounded like</i> | <i>In the English<br/>words</i>             |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. aa                                     | a                                 | half; calf                                  |
| 2. æ                                      | ae                                | Gaelic                                      |
| 3. ee                                     | ee                                | feel  |
| 4. au                                     | au                                | naught                                      |
| 5. ò                                      | o                                 | note; coke                                  |
| 6. oo                                     | oo (long)                         | tool; room                                  |
| 7. a                                      | a                                 | bat; that                                   |
| 8. e                                      | e                                 | let; bell                                   |
| 9. i                                      | i                                 | hit; fill                                   |
| 10. o                                     | o                                 | knot; lock                                  |
| 11. ü                                     | u                                 | up; us                                      |
| 12. u                                     | oo (short)                        | good; took<br>(same sound as<br>u in full.) |

It is useful to note that the sound (No. 6) of oo in *tool* is the same as the sound of u in *rule*; while the sound (No. 11) of u in *up*, *us*, is the same as that of o in *son*, *done*.

**• The Vowel Sounds, Accents, &c. •****§ 5.—THE VOWEL SOUNDS.**

WORDS having only one vowel sound, such as dog, cat, black, bán are said to be words of one syllable, or monosyllables. Words having two vowel sounds, such as sailor, mallet, over, are words of two syllables, or dissyllables. In English, words like fine, kine, have only one vowel sound, as the *e* at the end is silent. In Irish, *finne*, *cíne*, are words of two syllables, the *e* being sounded, the words are sounded as if spelled *finná*, *kinná*. There are also words of three syllables and a few of four or five.

**§ 6. OBSCURE VOWEL SOUND.**

WE may notice that the vowel sound of the unaccented syllable is not pronounced as clearly as that of the accented syllable. Thus minor and miner are pronounced by most people in the same way that one could not tell whether the last vowel was *o* or *e*,—jailor or jailer. It is just the same with Irish. Séamář (Shae'-más) is so sounded that the last syllable might be -mas or -mus, tobař (thüb'-är) might be spelled in English thub-

bar, thubbir or thubber. This obscure vowel sound will be denoted, as a rule by *á*. In some words we shall find it more convenient to denote it by *i*, as *caprais*, *páoraig* (kor'-rig, Paudh'-rig).

### § 7. ACCENT.

**I**N dissyllables (such as sailor, actor, humor, across, along), one syllable or vowel sound is always sounded with greater stress than the other. This syllable is called the accented syllable, and in these lessons the accented syllables will be marked ('), thus, *sai'-lor*, *ac'-tor*, *hu'-mor*, *a-cross'*, *a-long'*. As a rule, in both languages, the stress is on the first syllable, but there are some words (like across, along, beside, etc.) which are accented on the second syllable.

### § 8. DIPHTHONGS are combinations of two vowel sounds.

| <i>In the Key-words.</i> | <i>Are to be<br/>sounded like</i> | <i>In the English words.</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ei                       | ei                                | height                       |
| ou                       | ou                                | mouth                        |
| oi                       | oi                                | boil                         |
| ew                       | ew                                | few                          |

## • Consonants. •

## § 9.

**C**ONSONANTS used in representing the sound of Irish words will be sounded thus:

b, f, m, p, v, w, y, *as in English.*

h, *as in English, except in* dh, th, ch, sh, and h *italic, k as in English. But additional signs are needed as explained at the end of this table.*

g, *as in English* go, get, never soft as in ginger.

ng, *as in English* song, sing, never soft as in singe.—See NG below.

dh, *like th in English* thy, as sounded in most parts of Ireland or, like dh in Anglo-Irish laddher for ladder.

d, *like d in duty* (as pronounced in Ireland).

th, *like th in English* thigh, or like th in Anglo-Irish butther for butter.

t, *like t in tune.*

s, *like s in so, alas, never like s in wise.*

sh, *like sh in shoot, lash.*

## § 10. SPECIAL SOUNDS.

*g*, like *g* in *go*, *log*, not as in *get*, *leg*  
*k*, " *k* in *looking*, not as in *king*,  
*liking*.

*k*, like *k* in *king*.

*g*, " *g* in *get*, *leg*, *begin*, not as in *go*  
*log*, *begun*.

*l*, like *l* in *look*.

*l*, " *l* in *valiant*, or *ll* in *million*.

*L*, " *l* thick sound not in *English*.

*n*, " *n* in *nook*.

*n*, " *n* in *new*, *onion*.

*N*, " *n* thick sound not in *English*.

*NG*, " *ng* in *long-er*, not as in *singer*.

*ch*, " *gh* in *O'Loughlin*.

*h*, " *h* in *human*, as usually pronounced in *Ireland*, or *ch* in *German* *ich*.

*r*, like *r* in *run*.

*r*, no exactly similar sound in *English*: heard in the *Irish* word for *Mary* (*mau'-ră.*)

*r*, gutteral sound not in *English*.

*w*, is in *Munster* like *v*, elsewhere like *w*.

*l'*, *r'*, *n'*, denote the "snappy" sounds of *l*, *r*, *n*, in *kilt*, *curt*, *lent*, as distinguished from the sounds of *l*, *r*, *n*, in *killed*, *curd*, *lend*.

*y*, as in *very*.

\* See § 9.

## • Broad and Slender Vowels. •

## § 11.

THE Vowels *a*, *o*, *u* are called BROAD vowels; *e* and *i* are called SLENDER vowels. A Consonant is said to be BROAD when the vowel next to it is *a*, *o*, or *u*; a consonant is SLENDER when the next vowel to it is *e* or *i*. Thus the consonants in *cú*, *vo*, *má*, *am*, *os* are broad; those in *mé*, *ri*, *mit*, *teir* are slender. In English there are many words in which there is a consonant with *a*, *o*, or *u* on one side of it and *e* or *i* on the other, such as Ireland, England, machine, lesson. This is not the case in Gaelic, whenever you find a broad vowel on one side of a consonant, you will always find *a*, *o* or *u* on the other side; and if *e* or *i* is on one side, *e* or *i* will be on the other. This peculiarity of spelling in Gaelic is expressed by *caot* *te* *caot* *sgur* *teatán* *te* *teatán*—SLENDER with SLENDER and BROAD with BROAD. (See these words in the Index at end of the book).

## • Long and Short Vowels. •

## § 12.

EACH of the vowels can have either a long sound or a short sound. When a vowel

has a mark over it, as  $\acute{a}$ ,  $\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{i}$ ,  $\acute{o}$ ,  $\acute{u}$ , it is to be given its LONG sound. When there is no such mark, the vowel is to be given its SHORT sound.

• Sounds of Irish Vowels. •

§ 13.

| <i>The Irish<br/>Vowel</i> | <i>Is sounded like the<br/>phonetic sign</i> | <i>i. e. like the vowel<br/>sound in the word</i> |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| $\acute{a}$ long           | au   | naught  |
| $\acute{a}$ short          | o  | knot  |
| $\acute{e}$ long           | ae   | Gaelic  |
| e short                    | e  | let   |
| $\acute{i}$ long           | ee   | feel  |
| $\acute{i}$ short          | i  | hit   |
| $\acute{o}$ long           | ō  | note  |
| $\acute{o}$ short          | ū  | done, much  |
| $\acute{u}$ long           | oo   | tool  |
| u short                    | u  | put   |

• Consonants. •

§ 14.

b, f, m, p, n, are sounded like b, f, m, p, h in English.

c,  $\acute{s}$ , t, n,  $\acute{t}$ , r like k, g, l, n, r, s (never z), except in cases that shall be treated later.

N. B.—r BROAD (next  $\acute{a}$ , o or u) is sounded like s.

S SLENDER (next e or i), is sounded like sh.

## Exercise I.

## § 15.

PRONOUNCE ALOUD, LEARN BY HEART, AND  
WRITE OUT IN IRISH LETTERS, THE  
WORDS:

|                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| bán (baun), white.    | bó (bō), a cow.            |
| fál (faul), a hedge.  | brog (brōg), a shoe.       |
| mála (mau'lă), a bag. | cóp (küs), a foot.         |
| rál (saul), a heel.   | mór (mōr), big, great.     |
| sláir (glos), green.  | óig (ōg), young.           |
| slán (glon'), clean.  | rmót (smōl), a thrush.     |
| rac (sok), a sack.    | sob (güb), bill (of bird). |

## § 16.

ARTICLE.—No word is used in Irish for *a* or *an*, the indefinite article.

The word for *the*, the definite article, is *an* (ăn), like *an* in *annoy*. *An rmót*, *the* thrush; *rmót*, a thrush; *árat*, an ass.

A NOUN is the name of any thing, person or place, such as Dublin, Patrick, bó, brog.

AN ADJECTIVE is a word that tells what sort a thing is; as, bán, óig, mórl.

The adjective comes after the noun in Irish as:—*rmót mórl*, a big thrush, *bó óig*, a young cow.

## § 17.—ULSTER SOUNDS.

\*á like (aa) as rál (saal).

\*á " (a) as glár (glas).

ó " (au) as ós (aug).

o " (o) as gob (gob).

*Read out aloud:* Cor agur bhrós, cor agur rál, rac agur mala, glár agur bán, aral móri, bó ós, bó ós agur aral móri, fál glár, rmól ós agur gob móri, rac móri, mala móri, an mala agur an rac, an fál glár agur an rmól ós.

cú (koo), greyhound. ré (shae), he.

glún (gloon), knee. file (fil'-ă), poet.

muc (muk), pig. mil (mil'), honey.

pur (pus), lip. rí (ree), a king.

mé (mae), I, me. ri (shee), she.

*Read aloud and translate into English.*

Cú agur muc, cú móri agur muc ós, cú agur aral, cú agur bó, cú agur rmól, rí ós, ri agur file, file móri, an cú agur mé agur an ri ós, pur agur mil, ré agur rí agur mé, an rmól ós agur an fál glár, an fál agur an file ós, an file agur an mala móri, an rmól ós agur an mala móri; glún, cor, bhrós.

\* These were the sounds formerly used everywhere, and they are still heard in many words, such as aral (as'-ăl), an ass.

The word for *and* is agur, (og'-ăs), in Munster (ă'-gus); bó agur aral, a cow and an ass.

† file is pronounced (fel'-ă), in Munster.

## • Exercise II. •

## § 19.

ο broad (next a, o or u) is sounded like (dh).

τ “ (next a, o or u) is sounded like (th).

—See § 11.

άρτο (aurdh), high, tall.

βάρτο (baurdh), a bard.

εατ (koth)\* a cat.

έότα (kō'-thă), a coat.

νάν (dhaun) a poem.

νομαρ (dhūr'-as), a door.

\*-oth as in *moth*.

ράνδα (fodh'-ă), long.

σογτ (gürth), a field.

ρόν (rōdh), a road.

ραζαρτ (sog'-ärth), a priest.

ρτόλ (sthōl), a stool.

τοβαρ (thüb-ăr), a well.

Rí áρτο, a tall king; áρτο-ρí, high king, chief king; έότα μόρ, a big coat, overcoat.

Εατ βάν αγυρ cū βάν. cū ος αγυρ εατ ος. an εατ αγυρ an ρí. ρí αγυρ áρτο-ρí. βάρτο αγυρ ρίλε. an βάρτο αγυρ an νάν. an ραζαρτ ος αγυρ an βάρτο μόρ, áρτο. an νομαρ μόρ, an νομαρ σλαρ, an νομαρ μόρ, σλαρ. νό αγυρ αραλ αγυρ τοβαρ. an τοβαρ μόρ. σογτ μόρ, σλαρ. νό αγυρ αραλ αγυρ σογτ μόρ σλαρ. έότα αγυρ θρός. σογτ ράνδα σλαρ. ρτόλ ράνδα αγυρ ρτόλ áρτο. αραλ ος αγυρ ρόν ράνδα.

## § 20.

Τά an σογτ σλαρ.

thau an gürth glos.

The field is green.



|             |           |            |             |           |            |            |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| * <i>Tá</i> | <i>mé</i> | <i>óS.</i> | * <i>Tá</i> | <i>an</i> | <i>cú</i>  | <i>óS.</i> |
| thau        | mae       | óg.        | thau        | án        | koo        | óg.        |
| I           | am        | young.     | The hound   | is        | young      |            |
| * <i>Tá</i> | <i>tú</i> | <i>óS.</i> | * <i>Tá</i> | <i>ré</i> | <i>óS.</i> |            |
| thau        | thoo      | óg.        | thau        | shae      | óg.        |            |
| You         | are       | young.     | He          | is        | young.     |            |

*Tá ré óS*, he is young. *Tá ri óS*, she is young. *Tá an ní aSúr an fíte óS*, the king and the poet are young.

### § 21.—VERB AND NOMINATIVE.

IN Irish the nominative case is placed immediately *after* the verb; as *tá tú*, thou art.

### § 22.—VERB, NOM. CASE, AND ADJECTIVE.

IN English sentences like "the field is large," the order of words is: 1, nominative case; 2, verb; 3, adjective. In translating such sentences into Irish, the words must be placed in the following order:—1, verb; 2, nom. case; 3, adjective. Examples:—

|           |                       |                                  |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.        | 2.                    | 3.                               |
| <i>tá</i> | <i>mé</i>             | <i>mór</i> , I am big.           |
| <i>tá</i> | <i>tú</i>             | <i>óS</i> , thou art young.      |
| <i>tá</i> | <i>an</i> <i>gort</i> | <i>grá</i> , the field is green. |

\*As we see here, the word *tá*, means, *am*, *art is*, *are*. The older form of *tá* is *atá* (á-thau). *Tá* is always the first word. It is better to join an adverb to *atá* than an adjective. In correct Irish one always says *atá an cù go h-óS*, *atá an lámh go bpeáS*. An adj. is joined to IS. *Ir óS mé*, I am young,

## § 23.

When there is another adjective qualifying the nominative case, it is placed immediately after its noun, as :—

ta an goirt mór gile, the big field is green.

ta an cú bán ós, the white hound is young.

Airt (orth), Art, Arthur.

Una (oo'-nă), Una.

## Exercise III.

## § 24.

NOTE.—The word *tú* (thoo), *thou*, is used when speaking to one person. In English, the plural form, *you*, is used.

Tá mé ós, tá tú ós, tá ré ós, tá rí ós, tá Airt ós, tá Una ós, tá an cat ós. Airt mór agus Airt bán. tá an file ós, cú bán agus cat bán. cóna mór agus cóna fiú. tá tú ós, tá mé mór, tá ré árto. tá an tobar gile. tá Una ós, agus tá Airt árto.

## § 25.

*Put into Irish the following, pronouncing the Irish aloud :*

A field. The field. The green field. The long, green field. The bard, the poet, the king, the priest, the white-haired bard, the tall poet, the young king. The king is young. A young, tall priest. The bard is young. The

field is green. A white hound, a white ass.  
You are young. A green field and a long,  
high road. Una is young and tall.

26.

o slender sounds like (d), i. e., d in duty.  
 τ “ “ “ (t), i. e., t in tune.  
 η “ “ “ (r).

—See §§ 9 and 10.

There is no sound in English exactly the same as the sound *r*. The sound is heard in the Gaelic word (Mau'-rä), Mary, or the Anglo-Irish "praety" for "potato," where the sound is seen to be half way between *r* and *z*. Beginners may pronounce it *r*. This slender sound *r* is never given *rr*, or to *n* at the beginning of a word.

*dear* (dee'-lish), dear. *tear* (teer), land, country  
*te* (te), \* hot. *team* (tez' im), *team*

as (irregularly pronounced eg), at.

Mac Céba (mok' kəbə) *er*), on, upon.

MacCabe (mok-kau'-bă), MacCabe.

Mac Con-mára (mok-kún-mor'-ă), Macnamara. Mántan (maur'-thaun). Mán-

**bád** (baudh) a boat

bæð (baudh), a boat. capp (ka)

**cross** (krüs), a car.  
**swell** (swel), a car.

tlūt (thloo), tongs.      tlūt (thoo-oo), sweet.

\* almost like *sheep* -

\* almost like *che* in *cherry*. † *upput* is heard in the South.

## Exercise IV.

## § 27.

THE verb *tá* often corresponds to the English *there is, there are*; as, *tá bò ag an tobar*, *there is a cow at the well*; *tá bò agur agha ag an tobar*, *there are a cow and an ass at the well*. *Tá cóna mór ar an rásait* (thau kō'-thă mōr er ān sog'-ärth), *There is a big coat on the priest, i. e., he is wearing a big coat*. The word *agur* is often shortly thus *γ*; as, *cárri mór γ bád mór*, *a big car and a big boat*.

## § 28.

*Tá cárri mór ar an rásait*. *agh aghur cárri*. *tá an cárri ag an doiríar*. *tá eorai ar an agha*. *tá an tlú ar an rásait*. *tá an tlú te*. *tá Márta an ois*. *tá Una árta*. *tá cóna bán ar Art Mac Cabe*. *cárri mór γ bád mór*. *tá bhrós ar Art ois*.

## § 29.

THE boat is on the land. The land is green. The well is dry. I am hot. There is a stool at the door, and the tongs is on the stool. Martin MacNamara is at the door, and Art MacCabe is on the road. The road is dry.

## § 30.—RULES.

**A**LTHOUGH beginners may sound *t* and *n* like *l* and *n* in English, these letters stand in Irish for three different classes of sounds.

- (1). The ordinary sounds of *l* and *n*, as in *lamb*, *noon*.
- (2). The liquid sounds of *l* in *valiant* (*ll* in *million*, *Wi://iam*), and of *n* in *new*, *Newry*, *onion*. These sounds we shall represent by (italics) *l*, *n*.
- (3). The thick sounds of *l* and *n* are produced by flattening the top of the tongue against the teeth, while producing words like *law*, *noon*, etc. These thick sounds we shall represent by small capitals, *L* and *N*.

RULE.—Liquid and thick sounds are given to *t* and *n*,

1. At the beginning of words.
2. When *t* or *n* is next any one of the DENTALS,—  
*o*, *n*, *t*, *t*, *p*, *r*; this includes *tt*, *nn*. In such cases the liquid sounds *l*, *n*, are given to *t*, *n* slender, and the thick sounds *L*, *N*, to *t*, *n*, broad.

When *t*, *n*, do not begin a word, or are not next the *Dentals* *o*, *n*, *t*, *t*, *p* or *r* they are sounded as in English.

*batla*\* (bol'-ă), a wall. *tán* (Laun), full.  
*capall* (kop'-al), a horse. *ní* (nee), not.  
*nít*† (neel), is-not, etc. *Conn* (kŭN), Con.  
*rlán* (slaun), complete, in perfect health.  
*tá* (lau), a day. *rotar*, (sŭl'-ăs), light.  
*táor* (Laud'-ir), strong.

\* In Munster, *patla* (fol'-ă), a wall.

† *nít*, an abbreviated form of *ní fuit*, pronounced *neel*.

## Exercise V.

## §. 31.

ni'l mé, I am not; ni'l an lá te, the day is not hot; ni'l Conn ós, Con is not young; lá te, típm (Lau te fir'-im), a dry *and* hot day; tá an lá te, típm, the day is dry *and* hot.

The word *agus*, *and*, is often left out, as here shown, between two adjectives, especially when the adjectives are connected in meaning.

1. Tá Conn ós lárvíp, young Con is strong.
2. Tá Conn ós, lárvíp, Con is young *and* strong.

As we see, the above sentence can have either of two meanings. In speaking, the meaning is known from the way the words are grouped :

1. Tá—Conn ós—lárvíp.
2. Tá—Conn—óis, lárvíp.

## § 32.

Tá balla mói, árto ag an tobar. níos mói é balla árto. ní'l balla (there is no wall) ag an níos. capall mói agus balla árto. tá an lá te. ní'l an lá típm. tá rólaí mói ag an doirlín. ní'l Conn Mac Connlaí ós, tá ré lárvíp. ní'l mé, ní'l tú, ní'l ré, ní'l ri. Nóra (Nó'-rá), Nora.

## § 33.

Hot day. The day is hot. The day is hot and dry. The high road is dry. A horse and a car. A white horse and a big, high car. Nora is young and tall. Con is young, he is not tall. Nora and Una. Una is healthy and strong, she is not young. A full bag, and a big sack. The well is full. It (*ní' t' rē*) is not dry. The horse is not at the well, the ass is at the door. The car is on the road. The big green boat is on the land. The land is not dry. The horse and the greyhound are on the road. There is a cow at the well.

## Exercise VI.

## § 34.—WORDS.

|                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>bhr</i> (brish), break.        | <i>mot</i> (mühl'), praise. |
| <i>thún</i> (dhoon), close, shut. | <i>ol</i> (öl), drink.      |
| <i>fás</i> (faug), leave.         | <i>pós</i> (pög), kiss.     |
| <i>glan</i> (glon'), clean.       | <i>pór</i> (pös), marry.    |
| <i>lár</i> (los), light.          | <i>tar</i> (thar), come.    |

The above words are all verbs. A verb is a word meaning to do something.

DON'T is translated by *ná* (nau); as, *ná fás mé*, don't leave me; *ná pós an cat*, don't kiss the cat.

Annro, (ăN-să'), here, as in the Eng. *in such.*

Annrin (ăN-shin'), there.

From trying to satisfy, in different ways, the law of *Slender with Slender*, § 11, Munster people say (an-sin'), and Connacht people (in-shü'). In Munster the old word *rann* (săN), *here*, is yet heard sometimes.

### Exercise VII.

#### § 35.

bhríte (brish'-tă), broken.

lártá (los'-thă), lighted.

túnta (dhoon'-thă), closed, shut.

óltá (öL'-thă), drunk.

glanta (glon'-thă), cleaned.

pórtá (pōs'-thă), married.

Tún an toirfar. ná tún an toirfar. fág an tlú annro. ná fág an tlú annrin. ná fág an cárrí ar an riú. Glan an cárrí, agus fág an capall agus an cárrí as an toirfar. tá an cárrí glanta, tá an capall as an toirfar. ná mól an ní ós. mól an bárd agus an file. tá Airt agus Una pórtá. tá Airt as an toirfar. Lári an rófar. ná fág annro mé. ní'l bhríos ar an aírl. ní'l cóna móri ar an feair. ná tair annro.

## § 36.

Leave the horse at the well. The well is not dry. The well is full. The wall is not broken. Do not praise the big horse. Praise the strong horse. Nora is not married. She is here. Come here. Do not leave me at the well. Do not leave the horse and the car there on the road. The king is not married. Do not praise the long poem. The young thrush *has* a long bill. *There is* a long bill on the thrush. The car is broken.

## Exercise VIII.

## § 37.—HIM, HER.

ná fág annro i, do not leave her here. ná fág as an tobar e, do not leave him at the door. Here we see that HIM, HER, after verbs, are in Irish, e (ae, like ey in they), i (ee). Notice also how in those sentences the pronoun comes last. By the pronouns are meant mé, tú, ré, é, ri, i, and the words for we, us, ye, they, them.

## § 38.

nó (nō), or. ná nau), nor; as, ná fág bō ná capall as an tobar.

In (in), in.

Inn an (ins än), in the.

Níl bhrós ná cóna ari ailtíos, agus tá ré rian.  
 tá ré ari an róid. tá cóna fada ari an rásairt.  
 tá bó ag an tobar. ná fág ann rín i. ná fág  
 báro, file ná rásairt inn an tír. tá muc inn an  
 málá mór. tá rotar mór ag an dothar, tá mán-  
 tán os Mac Cártha ann rín. fág rác ná málá  
 ann ro.

The horse is on the road, and leave him there. Art is young, do not praise him. The horse is young. The wall is broken. The field is green. The day is hot and dry. The cat is in the sack, do not leave her there. The tongs are (*tá an tseá*) in the well, and the well is full. Do not light the light. Come here and close the big door.

**H**as we have seen, § 7, in words of two syllables the stress is on the first syllable. But in Munster, if the vowel sound of the first is short, and that of the second long, the stress is now put on the last syllable. Common examples are many words with the diminutive endings -os, -ín, -án. In Ulster, on the other hand, final long syllables are shortened too much.

## § 39.

Munster.

|                         |               |              |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ártáin, a hill.         | (aur'-dhaun)  | do.          |
| briartáin, salmon.      | (brodh'-aun)  | (brădh-aun') |
| camán, a hurley,        | (kom'-aun)    | (kăm-aun')   |
| carán, path,            | (kos'-aun)    | (kăs-aun')   |
| carós, coat,            | (kos'-ōg)     | (kăs-ōg')    |
| garraín, a boy,         | (gor'-soon)   | (gor-soon')  |
| rsaoín, herring,        | (sgodh'-aun)  | (sgudh-aun') |
| rúgán, hay rope,        | (soo'-gaun)   | (soo-gaun')  |
| urláir, floor,          | (ur'-Laur)    | (ur-Laur')   |
| amartáin, fool,         | (om'-ă dhaun) | (ăm-a-dhaun) |
| coirráin, reaping hook, | (kur'-raun)   | (k'r-aun')   |

Garraín is from the French *garçon*. Tobac (thub-ok'), tobacco, and rníríín (shwee'-sheen), snuff, are foreign. So is Tomář, (thüm-aus'), Thomas. Ártáin (ă-raun'), bread, is accented on the last syllable in Connacht; in Ulster (ar'-an).

## Exercise IX.

## § 40.—THIS, THAT.

So (sū), this, *as in* such; rín, (shin'), that, *as in* shiny. Note that (1) they come *after* the noun. (2) the article *an* must go before the noun. (3) ro and rín are sounded as if part of the previous word; as, an rmórlro (ăn smörl'-să), this thrush; an cù-rá (ănkoosă), this hound. An lá rín (ăn Lau-shin), that day. An cù os ro, this young greyhound: an róin rín, that dry road. Note that ro, rín, come last; an capall mórl ro.

## Exercise X.

## § 41.

ínr an doílar, in the doorway.

úr (oor), fresh, new.

Tá an bhradán móri inr an tobar ro. fág an rtól móri ro ag an doílar áit roin. ní'l eor bhríte ari an rtól ro. tá carús ari Árt. fág an bhradán móri inr an mala roin, agus fág an mala ari an rtól áit ro. ní'l an gairrún ós ann ro. tá ré ari an rtól. an tseanán ós agus an bhradán milír. fág an rúgán ari an agha, agus fág ag an doílar é. tá muc agus bó ari an áitcán glar. ní'l bhrós ná cóna ari an smadán móri roin. ní'l Tomáir ann ro. arián úr, milír, rnírin te. ní'l an lá típm. ní'l an lá te. ní'l Tomáir ós. tá an rtól áit ro.

A path and a road. This path is not cleaned. This road is not clean. Close the door. Leave that stool on the floor, and light the light. Put (cúrp) the light on the stool. Put the young cat and the salmon in this bag. Don't leave the boy and the greyhound there. Clean the salmon and put him in that bag. Young Nora is in the doorway. She is not at the well. Leave that fresh salmon here. The hurley is broken.

## Exercise XI.

### § 42.—HAS. HAVE.

Tá capall ag Márta, tá cat ós ag Nóra,  
 There is a horse at Martin; there is a young  
 cat at Nora, *i. e.*, Martin *has* a horse, Nora  
*has* a young cat. Ní'l corrán ag Art, Art *has*  
*not* a reaping hook.

### § 43.

Tá capall mói bán ag Márta ós. Tá cat  
 ós ag Una. Tá muc, bó, clú, rtól, aral, agur  
 Seanra ós ag Nóra. Ní'l camán ag Art Mac  
 Cába. Ní'l carós ar Art, tá carós ag Art, ní'l  
 an carós annro. (See § 39).

### § 44.

Do not leave that reaping hook here. Martin  
 has a hook. Con has a green field, and a  
 cow, and a pig. Con has not a car, nor a  
 horse, nor an overcoat. The fresh herring is  
 not here, Art has him in the sack, and leave  
 him there. Do not praise that young boy.  
 Thomas has a fresh herring and fresh sweet  
 bread. Art has snuff, he has not *any* tobacco.

## § 45.

**A**NOTHER peculiarity of Munster Gaelic is the lengthening and change of sound given to vowels before *tt*, *nn*, and certain combination of consonants. All vowel sounds or passages of the voice, are influenced by the nature of the stoppage of voice, or consonant that is coming next. Thus, in *weld*, *curd*, *grand* the vowel is not snapped off so abruptly as in *welt*, *curt*, *grant*.

If we cut off the final *t* of these last words, we may represent the abrupt endings by *wel'*, *cur'*, *gran'*. So, in Gaelic, we have

|      |        |               |
|------|--------|---------------|
| kur' | put.   | kur round.    |
| mil' | honey. | mil' destroy. |
| far' | man.   | faar better.  |

And many other pairs of words of one syllable, those in the first column being spelled with single *t*, *n, ñ*, and those in the second with *tt*, *nn*, *ññ*, as *beann*, *mionn*, *paill*, *finn*.

*Bun*, *bonn*; *ron*, *ronn*; *ton*, *tonn*; *bean*, *beann*; *cion*, *cionn*; *paill*, *paill*; *fan*, *fann*; *put*, *put*, noun and verb, as *éan* *put*, *an put*; *min*, *mionn*, *mionn*; *fin*, *finn*; *tuñ* and in *amán* *thur'* and *torñ*, tower.

In older English, again, vowels become changed in sound before certain combinations of consonants, as we see in provincial English, Lowland Scotch and the Irish *brogue*; or form of English used by the first invaders, in words like *ould*, *rowl*, *bould*, *boord*. So in Gaelic, *óñ*, *boñ* are *óñ*, *bóñ*, in Munster, and (ourdh) (bourdh) in the Aran Islands; *ann* is (aun) in Aran and (a-oon, oun) in Munster; *anall*, hither, is *á-nau* in Aran, *á-noul'* in Munster.

Compare the vowel sounds in the English words—*weld*, *welt*; *curd*, *curt*; *grand*, *grant*.

### Exercise XIII.

8 46.

WHAT the effect of the Munster lengthening of vowel sounds is, can be seen from the following table. We do not pretend to give all the shades of pronunciation of various parts of Munster.

206 47.

| The word                          |           | Is pronounced |               |          |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------|
|                                   | Connacht. | W. Munster.   | East Munster. |          |
| A                                 | mall      | MOL           | mouL          | ma'-oul  |
|                                   | vall      | dhol          | dhouL         | dha'-oul |
|                                   | am        | om            | oum           | a'-oum   |
|                                   | craann    | kron          | kroun         | kra'-oun |
| I                                 | im        | im            | eem           | eim      |
|                                   | miL       | mil           | meel          | meil     |
|                                   | cinn      | kin           | keen          | keinn    |
|                                   | binn      | bin           | been          | bein     |
| O                                 | poll      | püL           | poul          |          |
|                                   | crom      | thrum         | throum        |          |
|                                   | vonn      | dhün          | dhoun         |          |
| O is sometimes lengthened to oo:— |           |               |               |          |
| Crom                              |           | krüm          | kroom         |          |
| anonn                             |           | ä-nün'        | ä-noun        |          |

## § 48.

**W**E can now bring in many common words which have in Munster those peculiar vowel sounds. For the sounds see the table just given, § 47.

|                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| am, time.             | cápall doimh, a bay horse. |
| binn, sweet           | matt, slow,                |
| crainn, tree.         | mitt, destroy.             |
| dall, blind.          | pott, a hole, pool.        |
| doimh, brown haired.  | tröm, heavy.               |
| milf, sweet to taste. | binn, melodious.           |
| blar (blos), taste.   | im, butter.                |

Tá Airt ag cupi an tliú ari an róir, Art is putting the tongs on the stool.

Ní'l Nora ag dul go Sarana, Nora is not going to England.

Tá camán ag Márta ós, agus tá ré ag imirt ari an róir, . . . he is playing on the road.

Tá an crainn ós fár, the young tree is growing.

Tá an capall ag ól ari an tobar, the horse is drinking out of the well.

Words like these ending in *-ing*, are called present participles. As we see, in Gaelic we use *ag*, at, followed by a noun; instead of growing, playing, we say *at growth, at play*.

The *s* of *as* is usually left out, except before vowels when it is sounded with the following vowel; as, *a' fár*, *a' cup*, *a' oul*; *a' s'ól*, *a' s' imirt*. Outside Munster *as' oul* is said, wrongly, for *as oul*.

### § 49.

*cup* (kur), *putting*.    *fár* (faus), *growing*.  
*oul* (dhul'), *going*.    *ol* (ól), *drinking*.  
*imirt* (im'-irt), *playing*.  
*ar* (as, as in *glass*), *out of*.

Tá blar milír ar an im úr.    ní'l im úr annro.  
 tá im úr as Nóra; ní'l im ná Láprán as Una.  
 Tá poll móir inír an uirláir.    tá an Sáprún ós as cup  
 mala ar an aral.    ní'l capall donn as an  
 rásairt.    ná mol an capall mall.    ná mill an  
 capall ós.    am fada.    ná fág an cárpi móir  
 troma ar an aral ós ro.    tá capall ag an rásairt.

### § 50.

Leave bread and butter on this stool. Martin is drinking out of the well. There is a green tree growing at the well. A blind horse. The tree is not green, it is dry. The cat is playing with the thrush; the salmon is playing with the herring. Martin is putting a coat (*cota*) on Art. Una has a sweet (bínn) poem.

## Exercise XIII.

## § 51.—WORDS.

OTHER examples of Munster pronunciation.

|                     | Connacht.   | Munster.     |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Cám, crooked.       | kom         | koum         |
| Cill-DAIR, Kildare. | kil-dhor'-ă | keel-dhor'-ă |
| rónn, air of song.  | fún         | foun         |
| gánn, scarce.       | gon         | goun         |
| tánn, a pool.       | lin         | leen         |
| tínn, sick,         | tin         | teen, tein   |

## § 52.

The sounding of ó as ú, sometimes heard in Munster, is to be avoided, as nÓIR (noor'-ă), móR (moor), nÓ (noo).

## § 53.

bí is 'the imperative mood, second person singular, of the be avoided, except by Munster people, as nÓIR (noor'-ă), nÓ (noo), etc.

## Exercise XIV.

## § 54.

|                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| tóng (Lüng,) a ship.    | rinn (shin), we.                |
| óR (ōr), gold.          | óurLÁR (dhur'-LÁR), Thurles.    |
| gÓ (gǔ, as in güst), to | Rórmuc (rús-muk'), Rossmuck.    |
|                         | GránáR (graun'-aurdh), Granard. |
|                         | SáRANA (sos'-ă-nă), England.    |

TÁ AN TONG AS TUI GO SÁRANA; TÁ AN TÁD AS TUI GO RÓRMUC. TÁS AN TONG ANNRO, TÁ RI BRISTE.

ní'l bád ná long as Sírlánárho. tá an bárho ós tinn, tá an ní rlán. tá mé tinn, tá tú mój, tá rinn as duil go Cill-ðara. tá im úp gann. ní'l ór as Márta. ní'l fonn binn ari an dán rín. tá cóna tjom, te ari Árt.

§ 55.

There is a crooked tree growing here at the well. Do not be drinking out of that well, that well is not clean. There is a sweet (voiced) thrush at the door, she is drinking out of the pool, leave her there. Nora is sick. This fresh bread has a sweet taste (tá ótar ari). We are not going to Thurles, we are going to Kildare.

**Exercise XV.**

§ 56.—SOUNDS OF GROUP OF VOWELS.

**I**N Irish, as in English, vowels are grouped together in three ways. (1.) In the word *ruin*, the *u* and *i* are pronounced separately; the *u* being pronounced distinctly, and the *i* somewhat obscurely. The same may be said of the *e* and *a* in the word *real*. (2.) In the word *round*, the sounds of *o* and *u* melt into each other, forming what we call a diphthong. (3.) In the word *mean*, the *ea* repre-

sents one simple vowel sound, like *e* in *me*. But as this one vowel sound is represented in writing by two letters, these two letters, *ea*, are called a digraph. Other digraphs are *ai* in *main*, *ou* in *though*, *ae* in *Gaelic*, *oa* in *goal*, etc. We shall now examine the vowel groups in Irish.

### Exercise XVI.

#### § 57.—SOUNDS OF ୠା AND ୭ା.

ୠା is pronounced ee-ă, like *ea* in *real*.

୭ା “ oo-ă, “ *ua* “ *truant*.

Each vowel is pronounced separately, the second vowel being obscure.

#### § 58.—WORDS.

୧ୟାନ (bree'-ăñ), Brian.

ନାଇ (nee'-ăL), Niall.

୭ିଆ (dee'-ă), God.

ନ୍ୟାା (noo'-ă), new.

କିଆ (kee'-a), who?

ଫିଆ (fee'-ăL), generous.

ଫୁଆ (foo'-ăR), cold.

ଗୁଆ (goo'-al), coal.

ର୍ଗିଆ (shgee'-ăñ), a knife.

ର୍ଗୁଆବ (sgoo'-ab), a broom.

ruar, (soo'-ás), up, upwards,  
uán (oo'-án), a lamb.  
cia? who, often sounded cé.

Cia tá as an tobar? Conn Ó Úbair (ó brin), who is at the well? Con O'Byrne. tá ré ro as túl go Thurles, this man is going to Thurles. Tá ri rin as túl go Cill-dara, that woman is going to Kildare. Fág é ro as Thurles, fág i rin as Cill-dara, leave this man at Thurles, leave that woman at Kildare.

### § 59.

Ní'l an lá te, tá an lá ruair. Táin an tobar. cia tá as an tobar. Tá Brian Mac Cába as an tobar agus Ailt O'Úbair. tá rac mór, triom as Ailt, agus tá gual inr an rac. fág an rac ari an uplár. Tá Brian as euri mala ari an rtól. tá an tsguaib ari an rtól rin. Tá tsgian nua as Conn. ní'l Conn as túl go Sárana, tá ré as túl ruair go Thurles, tá ré ro as túl go Sárana. ní'l Niall annro. cia tú annro? Brian. Tá Dia fíal. ní'l Conn ná Máirtan annro, tá riad ari an ró.

### § 60.

Leave the knife here. Brian has a new coat. That man is not going to Granard,

this *man* is going to Granard. A cow, a lamb, a horse, a green field. Who is going up the road (*ruar an poto*)? Brian Mac Nama-ra. Niall is sick, he is not here, he is drink-ing out of the new well. Brian has a bay horse, young Martin has a white ass. The horse and the car are not here, they are at the door.

### Exercise XVII.

#### § 61.—THE DIGRAPHS IN IRISH.

For the meaning of digraph, see § 56. Some digraphs represent long vowel-sounds and others represent short vowel-sounds.

#### § 62.

The long vowel-sounds are often represented by digraphs consisting of two vowels, one of which is *marked long*. Thus :—

*Ái* is sounded like *ā*, i. e., like phonetic symbol *au*

|    |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| éi | " | " | é | " | " | ae |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|

|    |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ói | " | " | ó | " | " | o |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|    |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| úi | " | " | ú | " | " | oo |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|

—See § 4.

## § 63.

As will be seen, these digraphs are formed by adding *i* to the vowels *á, é, ó, ú*; and the sound of the vowel which is marked long is given to the whole digraph. Except in a few words, the only difference between *ái, óí, úí* and *á, é, ú*, is that the consonants which follow the *ái, óí, úí* are slender; thus, *á rún*, *ó* loved one; *á rtóir*, *ó* treasure, have the same vowel sound as *rún*, *rtóir*.

## § 64.—WORDS.

Áit (aut), a place. Láidir (Laudír), strong.  
 caibín (kaub'-een), a *caubbeen*, an old hat.  
 Cáit (kaut), Kate. móin (mōn), turf.  
 crúibín (kroo'-been), a *crubbeen*.  
 crúirsín (kroosh'-geen), a jug, a pitcher.  
 fáilte (faul-tě), welcome.  
 fód (födh), a sod.  
 fólláin (föö'-aun), sound, wholesome.  
 mite (meel'-ě), a thousand.  
 móna (mōn'-ă), of turf.  
 fód móna, a sod of turf.  
 páirde (paush'dě), a child.  
 ríláinte (slaun'-tě), health.  
 lás (log), weak.

Tá Conn O'Neill (ó nael), in Éirinn (ae'-rin), Con O'Neill is in Ireland. Tá Art Mac Neill (mok nael), ag out go h-Éirinn, Art MacNeill is going to Ireland. Tá Rose agus Maire ag out ó Éirinn go Sasana, Rose and Mary are going from Ireland to England.

ó'n (ón), from *the*. do'n (dhún), to *the*.

§ 65.

The preposition *to* (to a place) is translated by *so* (gú) when the article *an* does not follow, as, *so* Granard, to Granard.

§. 66.

When a vowel follows, *h* is prefixed; as, *so* h-áit, to *a* place. When the article follows, *so* is sometimes, but *do'n* (dhún) is generally used—*to the*; as *do'n* áit, *to the place*.

§ 67.

The prep. *in* is translated by *in*; as, *in* Éirinn, in Ireland.

§ 68.

Ní'l Cait annro, tá ri ag out ruar do'n tobar. tá gárrún mó, Láidí ag an dobar, ná fág ann rín é. ná fág an fóid rín ari an uplán glan ro. ní'l pláinte ag Márta, tá fé tinn, tag. cia tá

annro? Tá Máire óg annro. mile fáilte! tá tú ag dul go Cilldara. ní'l mé; tá mé ag dul rúar go Dúrlas. rímöl agur doibh, muc ag cinnibín. ní'l rúasab ná tlú in ian ait ro. tá cinniúrsin lán ag Tomáir, agur tá ré ag ól.

Fáilte, a Nollaig, welcome Nora.

Dún an doirí, a Una, shut the door, Una.

Here we see how a is put before the name of any person you speak to.

Cill-áirne (kil-aur'-nă), Killarney.

Welcome, Una; you are going to Thurles? I am not going there, I am going to Killarney.

### Exercise XVIII.

#### § 69.—THE SOFTENED OR “ASPIRATED”

#### SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

We have now spoken of the sounds of the vowels in Irish, and of their peculiar sounds in the Munster and Ulster dialects; we have also spoken of the sounds of various groups of vowels. We have treated of the broad and slender sounds of consonants, and have now to speak of the softened, or, as they are generally termed, “aspirated,” sounds of many consonants. We have examples of this softening down of consonantal sounds in other languages. Thus, from the Latin word *deliberare* are derived the French *delivrer*, and the English word *deliver*, where the *b* of Latin is softened to *v*. Again, the Irish words *bháthair* and *leathair* correspond to the English *brother* *leather*, but the *t* is softened in sound (this is denoted by the mark above it, *č*), and the words are pronounced *brau'-hér*, *lah'-är*.

## Exercise XIX.

### § 70.—RULES FOR ASPIRATION.

**A**SPIRATION in IRISH means the softening of consonants. It is sometimes indicated by placing a dot (·) over the consonant, as **ḃ**; or by placing a **h** after it, as **bh**.

### § 71.

There are nine consonants which admit of aspiration or secondary sound in Irish, as follows:—**b**, **c**, **ḋ**, **f**, **ṫ**, **m**, **p**, **s** and **t**.

Thus:—**ḃ**, **ċ**, **ḋ**, **ḟ**, **ṫ**, **ṁ**, **ṗ**, **ś** and **ṫ**.

### § 72.—SOUNDS OF **l**, **n**, **r**.

**C**HE aspirated sounds of **l**, and **n** are almost like the sounds of the English **l**, **n**. The aspirated sound of **r** is almost the same as that of **r** slender. As these sounds are not very important, they may be passed over lightly.

### § 73.—SOUNDS OF ASPIRATED **t** AND **s**.

Aspirated **t** (*i. e.*, **t** or **th**) sounds like **h**.

|           |                |                   |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
| mo ḡír.   | (mú heer),     | my country        |
| mo ḡobár  | (mú hǔbár),    | my well,          |
| mo ḡúrpne | (mú hoor'-ně), | my spinning wheel |
| mo ḡeíne  | (mú hen'-ě),   | my fire.          |

## § 74.

Τάινις (thaunig), *came, did come*, is now usually spelled τάινις (haunig), as, τάινις Σέαμυρ σο Βαίλε-Δέλ-Κιλ, James came to Dublin. Μί τάινις ρέ πότ, he did not come yet.

## § 75.

Τυς (thug), *gave, did give*, is now generally spelled τυς (hug); as, τυς Κατάλ ργιαν νο Νιαλ (nee'-äl), Charles gave a knife to Niall. Μί τυς ρέ καπατ νο Νιαλ, he did not give a horse to Niall.

## § 76.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Είρη (aer'-ě), Ireland.                                      | καζλούτη <sup>5</sup> (koh'-eeṛ), a chair.  |
| Ειρήνη (aer'-in), <i>in</i> Ireland.                         |   |
| Ειρέανν (aer'-än), <i>of</i> Ireland.                        |   |
| Ανοίρ (a-nish'), now.  | ταρήτ (thorth), thirst.                     |
| μο (mū), my.   | μάχλιτ (mauh'-ěr), mother.                  |
| μαρίτ (mah), good.   | ρλαίτ (flah), a prince.                     |
| Σο νεο (gū dheō), forever.                                   | τεαταν (lah'-ün), wide, broad.              |
| τεατ (lath), with thee.                                      | μαρή (mor), as, since.                      |
| βόταη (bō'-här), a road.                                     | Σο βράτ <sup>1</sup> (gū brauh), for ever.  |
| Κατάλ (koh'-äl), Charles.                                    | Ο Κατάλ <sup>2</sup> (ō koh'-äl), O'Cahill. |
| Βαίλε Δέλ Κιλ <sup>3</sup> (bwal'-ě ah'-ă klee'-ăh), Dublin. |   |
| Βαίλε άν Δέλ <sup>4</sup> (bwal'-ě än ah'-ă), Ballina.       |   |

<sup>1</sup> Literally, to judgment.

<sup>3</sup> Town of the ford of hurdles.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, Grandson of Cahill.

<sup>4</sup> Town of the ford.

<sup>5</sup> Pronounced in Munster, koh-eeṛ'.

## § 77.

áimhrí (am'-shir), time, weather.  
túom (lúm), with me.

Tá bóthar eam ag túil go Baile-Átha-Cliat.  
Fág ríctol mór ag an t-áirgne, agus euir eacadoir ag  
an teime. Tá phárois O Cathail in Éirinn anoir,  
ní fuit rí ag túil go thír eile. ní fuit an bóthar  
glan. tá an bád leathan láidir.

Do not leave a chair at the door, the day  
is cold and soft. I am not going to Ballina,  
I am going to Dublin, and Cathal O'Neill is  
going with me: we are not going yet, as  
(márr) the weather is cold. The road is dry,  
the boreen is not dry. A soft crooked boreen  
The road is not broad.

## § 78.

Tá ríomáist fada in rian thír ro, agus tá rí fada.  
Déan teirfír\* anoir, tá tú mall. tá Mártaí Mac  
Cába liat. tá tairpt mór ariú níall agus tuis níora  
coimhniúise do Róisín. fág an áit ro agus tairp go  
Cill-Áirgne. tá cat bán ag an teime ag ól mifse.

\* This is the word in use in Connacht and Ulster and *deir-*  
*near*, (*déh-én-ás*), and *teasbaó* (*d-you'-á*), in Munster.

## § 79.—EXAMPLES IN S.

S Aspirated (*i. e.*,  $\dot{r}$  or  $r\dot{h}$ ) sounds like h.

The possessive adjectives  $m\ddot{o}$  (mű), my;  $oo$  (dhű), thy;  $\alpha$  (ă), his, cause aspiration, as,—

$oo \dot{r}ol\dot{a}r$  (dhű hul'-ăs), thy light.

$oo \dot{r}eamp\dot{r}os$  (dhű ham'-rōg), thy shamrock.

$oo \dot{r}l\dot{a}inte$  (dhű hlann'-tē), thy health.

$oo \dot{r}u\dot{l}$  (dhű hool'), thy eye.

$oo \dot{r}\dot{a}l$  (dhű haul), thy heel.

$oo \dot{r}\dot{u}irte$  (dhű hoosh'-tē), thy flail.

NOTE.—In some words where  $r$  is followed by a slender vowel it takes under aspiration a sound like c in same conditions. Thus  $oo \dot{r}iub\dot{a}l$ ,  $\alpha \dot{r}eot$ , pron. dhű hyū'-ăl, ă hyōl, and dhű chū'-ăl, ă chōl. See § 108.

$\alpha n\dot{o}r$  (a'-nees), up, *from below*.

$\alpha nu\dot{a}r$  (a'-noo'-ăs), down, *from above*.

$\dot{r}i\dot{o}r$  (shees), down, downwards.

$\dot{r}u\dot{a}r$  (soo'-ăs), up, upwards.

$\dot{r}i\dot{o}r$  (hees) below.  $\dot{r}\dot{u}\dot{a}r$  (hoo'-ăs), above.

$S\dot{e}or$  and  $\dot{r}u\dot{a}r$  are used with verbs of motion and  $\dot{r}i\dot{o}r$  and  $\dot{r}\dot{u}\dot{a}r$  with verbs of rest.

## § 80.

S is never aspirated except at the beginning of a word, and even then only when followed by a vowel or by  $t$ ,  $n$ ,  $\dot{n}$ ; because  $\dot{r}$ , *i. e.* h, could not be pronounced before other consonants, Thus :—

$mo \dot{r}se\dot{a}l$  (mű shgael), my story.

$mo \dot{r}si\dot{a}n$  (mű shgee'-ăn), my knife.

$mo \dot{r}siob\dot{o}l$  (mă shgib'-ōl), my barn.

## Exercise XX.

## § 81.—EXAMPLES IN p.

p Aspirated *i. e.*, p or ph sounds like f.

mo phóca (mū fōk'-ă), my pocket.

mo phíora (mū feep'-ă), my pipe.

mo pháirc (mū fau'-irk), my field.

## § 82.

The particle a (ă) used before the nominative of address, causes aspiration, as :

a phéadair (ă fadh'-ăr), o Peter!

a phón (ă fōl), o Paul!

a phádraig (ă faudh'-rig), o Patrick!

a Séamus (ă haem'-ish), o James!

Notice how the names phéadair, phón, Séamus, are spelled differently, péadair, phón, Séamus, when the nominative of address is used.

## § 83.

cionnair (kiN'-as), how.      páirc (paʊrăk), a park.

rsililing (sgil'-ing), a shilling.      páile (saʊl'-ĕ) sea, salt water.

‘Oid túuit, a phéadair! Oid a’r mhuire túuit, a Séamus. cionnair tā tú? ná phág do phíora ari an rtóil, cuimh mo phíora ari an rtóil, agus cuimh an rsililing in do phóca. tā Conn ós, agus tā phíora

Agur tobac aige. ní'l páipe ag páirteas. Tá tobair in mo páipe, agur tá airge fuaire in rán tobair. ní támis an capall do'n tobair fór. Tá Conn fíor ag an páipe.

There is a big hole in my pocket. James has a pipe, he has not tobacco. Con has tobacco, he has not a pipe. Do not put tobacco in your pipe yet, your pipe is not clean. My pocket is full. James you have a horse and a mare. Peter has a pasture field. My pasture field is green; your field is dear. Put your mare in my pasture field; there is no water in your well. Peter gave a pound to Niall. The horse is not at the well.

### Exercise XXI.

#### § 84.—EXAMPLES IN $\ddot{p}$ .

$\ddot{p}$  Aspirated (*i. e.*  $\ddot{p}$  or  $\ddot{p}h$ ) is silent.

Thus,  $\ddot{p}uair$  is pronounced (il). The word which is usually written  $ní'l$ , *am not, art not, is not, are not*, is really the abbreviated form of  $ní \ddot{p}uair$  (nee-il). See note, § 30.

#### § 85.

$\ddot{p}uair$ , got, found;  $\ddot{p}uair$  mé capall, I got a horse.

$ní \ddot{p}uair$  (nee oo'r, also *nee hwoo'-ir*), did not get;  $ní \ddot{p}uair$  mé rsilings, I did not get a shilling.

So also, ní fáca (nee ok'-ă), did not see, ní fáca Séamus peadar, James did not see Peter.

Ní fuil ríllings as peadar, fuair ré ríllings ó Niall. ní fáca an capall an tobar, agur ní éainig ré fuair do'n tobar. ní fuil Tomáir as obair in ran leuna, agur ní fáca mé Art ar an ríod. ní'l fuilte ar bith in ran tréir aonair. ní fuil mo phíora in mo phóca, tá mo phíora agat, a Séamus. ní fáca mé do phíora.

I did not see a ship or a boat on the water. Niall did not see the seagull in the sky. Charles is not on the island — James did not see John on the island. I did not see the man working. I got a shilling from Art, I did not get a pound from Art, I got a pound from Niall, and the pound and the shilling are in my pocket now. Nora is not below at the well: she is above on the cliff.

### § 86.—F AFTER VOWELS.

When f follows mo, oo, the o is omitted, as,

- m'féar (maer), my grass.
- m'fion (meen), my wine.
- m'fear (mar), my man, husband.
- m'fuil (mwil), my blood.
- m'feoil (m-yol), my flesh.
- v'fumneos (dhin-og), thy window.

Féar and bean, besides meaning *man* and *woman*, are used for *husband* and *wife*.

§ 87.

Instead of téana (laen'-ă), meadow, the word móin-féar (mōn'-aer), *literally*, bog-grass, is often used.

§ 88.

Tá an féar thíom in ḫan ḫsiobóil, tá m'féar úr in ḫan móin-féar fóir. ní cǎimig m'féar ó'n Oileán Úr fóir. tús mé an fion do níall, agus tús m'féar an ḫpeal do'n ouine eile. ní fuil an fion in ḫan ḫiopa. ní fáca mé o'fion (deen) in áit ari bít. tá do ḫúirte fíor in ḫan ḫsiobóil.

§ 89.

Nora, your husband is not in the meadow now, he and my husband are at the well, drinking water. My husband has a big, young horse; he got the horse in the meadow. The man came to the meadow, he did not find any person (ouine ari bít) in the meadow. I did not see your husband. I did not see your husband anywhere. I did not see your scythe up in the meadow.

## Exercise XXII.

§ 90.—EXAMPLES IN *b* AND *m*.

THE aspirated sounds of *b* and *m* are practically the same. Aspirated *m* nasalizes the syllable in which it occurs and it is only thus it differs from *b*.

*b* and *m* aspirated (*i. e.*, *b* or *bh*, *m* or *mh*) are pronounced as follows:—

When *slender* (that is next to *e* or *i*), they are pronounced like *v*.

When *final* (at the end of a word) they are also pronounced like *v*.

In other cases they are pronounced like *w*. in *wine*, *wonder*.

Examples and notes on local peculiarities will now be given.

## § 91.—WORDS.

*tinn* (lin), with us. *rib* (shiv), you, ye.

*tib* (liv), with ye. *pairb* (rev), was, were.

*bi* (vee), was, were.

*asairb* (og'-av), at ye.

*Galvin* (Gal'-iv), Galway.

*tapt* (thorth), thirst.

*atáinn* (a'-l'-in), beautiful.

§ 92.—(*Bi* is the past tense of *bi*).

*Bi* is sometimes used as a past tense of *tá*; as, *tá* *ré* *os*, he *is* young; *bi* *ré* *os*, he *was* young.

*Raib* (rev), *was, were*. Note that *raib* is pronounced irregularly, not (rav), but (rev). The reason is, that it was formerly spelled *roib*, which would be pronounced (rev).

*Raib* is used after the interrogative particle *an*, the negative particles *ní*, *cá*; the interrogative negative *náic*; the dependent particle *náic*, *so*; the optative particle *so*, and the relative governed by a preposition.

Examples of *Raib* after the interrogative particle *an*, and the negative particle *ní*.

*Ní* *raib* *an* *bád* *ar* *an* *uirge*, the boat *was not* on the water; *An* *raib* *an* *capall* *as* *an* *toirí*? was the horse at the door?

*Raib* is not always used for *was*.

Observe there are no words for *YES* and *NO* in answering a question in which *raib* is used, but *bi*, *was*, *i. e.*, *Yes*, and, *ní* *raib*, *was not*, *i. e.*, *No*.

*An* *raib* *Nóra* *as* *an* *tobair*? *Bi*.

*Was* *Nora* at the well? (She) *was*, *i. e.* *YES*.

*An* *raib* *an* *capall* *ar* *an* *riú*? *Ní* *raib*.

*Was* the horse on the road? (He) *was not*, *i. e.*, *No*.

An t-áth Caoil ag túl go Granárd? Bé.

Was Charles going to Granard? (He) was,  
*i. e.*, Yes.

An t-áth ré ag an carraig? (kor'-ég), ní t-áth.  
Was he at the rock? (He) was not. No.

### § 93.—OTHER EXAMPLES.

A bhean (á van), his wife.

A mic (á vik), o son!

A bheac (á vrak), his trout.

Ná fág do bheac ag an dothar. An t-áth Caoil  
tib ag túl go Saillim? Bé, i fhuairi ré capall ari  
an n-óir, agus táimic ré go Saillim linn (with us).  
Bé Art tinn, agus fuailear ré bár. An t-áth capall  
agair? ní t-áth, bái bó agus aral agair.

### § 94.

We are not going down to Galway, ye are  
going up to Granard. We have a horse, ye  
have a coach. Had ye a scythe in the mead-  
ow? Was the horse working in the meadow?  
Dermot was not working with us in the  
meadow. Had Nora a lamb? No, she had a  
sheep. Had Art a horse? Yes, and he had  
a coach. My window was clean, thy window  
was not clean. There was no window at all  
in the fort.

## § 95.

In Munster *v* and *m* at the end of the first syllable of words, are sometimes silent. The previous vowel is then lengthened to make compensation.

|          | Connacht.   | Munster.            |
|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| deimhear | (dev'-ás),  | (dei-ás), a shears. |
| deimín   | (dev'-in),  | (dei-in), certain.  |
| Suibne   | (siv-ně),   | (see-ně), Sweeney.  |
| cumme    | (kiv'-ně),  | (kee'-ně), memory   |
| cuiße    | (kiv'-ě),   | (kee-ě), proper.    |
| duibhe   | (dhiv'-ě),  | (dhee'-ă), blacker. |
| Eiblin   | (ev'-leen), | (ei'-leen), Eileen. |

This silencing of *v* and *m* takes place (1) when these letters are between vowel sounds, or (2) when preceded by a vowel sound and followed by *t*, *n*, *n*, *r*.

## § 96.

Ní fuil (nee-il) cumme ar bít agam, fuair  
mé buille mór trom ó Niall. Bí an olann ar  
m'uan ós, agur fuair mé deimhear ó Árt; anoir  
ní fuil an olann ar an uan. An raibh Conn Mac  
Suibne iub? ní raibh; bí ré le Céatá. ní fuil  
deimhear agam. An raibh Conn tinn? Bí go  
deimín, agur fuair ré bár. Tá Eiblin ós fór,  
tá go deimín, agur tá ciatl aici, agur ní fuil  
Maire ós, agur ní fuil ciatl aici.

I did not see Art Mac Sweeney on the Island. He was not on the island, he was above on the cliff. I did not see the seagull on the water. Young Art has no memory yet. Con got a heavy blow from Niall, and he has no memory at all. The day is dry, Yes, indeed. Come with us.

§ 97.

At the end of words, *v* and *m* are sounded like *v*. in love, dove, wove, cove, give, live, as, *vub* (dhuv), black, black-haired. *talam* (thol'-av), land, earth. soil.

If the vowel preceding *v* or *m* at the end of a word be broad this *v* is made with loose and extended lips lips—uv. If slender the lips are drawn tighter and nearer the teeth like —iv. Both lips must be used in making those sounds.

§ 98.

As a rule the sound of *v* and *m* broad, anywhere except at the end, and often at the beginning of words, are sounded like *w*.

§ 99.

THIS *w* sound unites with the previous vowel sound in the same word ; thus, *av*, *am* are sounded like (ou) in our phonetic key : *ob* and *om* like (ō); *ub*, *um*, are like (oo); *ea**v*, *ea**m* like (on). But a deal depends on whether the syllable containing the *v* or *m* be accented or unaccented.

## § 100.—WORDS.

|          |                             |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| ábá*     | (ou'-á), a river.           |
| gábáir   | (gou'-ír), a goat.          |
| cábair   | (kou'-ir), help.            |
| leabáir  | (lou'-ár), a book.          |
| Dómhnall | (dhōn'-ál),† Donal, Daniel. |
| riúbal   | (shū'-ál), walk.            |
| úball    | (oo'-ál), an apple.         |
| gáin     | (gon), without.             |
| gába     | (gou'-á), a blacksmith.     |
| muileann | (mwil'-in), a mill.         |

nómáit (rō'-áth), before thee, used in the phrase, céad mile fáilte nómáit, a hundred thousand welcomes before thee.

## § 101.

Úi muileann ari an abáinn, agus úi Dómhnall ais obair in an muileann. fuair Dómhnall úball in an eorna, in an muileann ari an abáinn. tá iarrsairie ais riúbal ríor do'n abáinn ari. tá an gába ais obair in an muileann. cairt do leabáir in do róca. tuis Díarmait an leabáir do Niall. ní fuair ré leabáir ari bít uaim (oo'-ém, from me). forgnair an leabáir mór. ní raibh an muileann ais obair, úi an abá gáin uirge.

1. \*This is the correct form of *nom. sing.* of this word; *gen. abáinn*, and *dat. abáinn*. In the earlier editions Fr. O'Growney wrote *abáinn* as *nom. sing.*, following spoken usage.

† dhoon'-ál in Munster.

## § 102.

There is a large salmon below in the river. Donal did not get a salmon in the river, he got a little trout from the fisherman. There is an apple growing above at the door. There are a cow and a goat below in the meadow. I have not a book in my bag, my book is in the barn. A thousand welcomes to (before) you! There is not any blacksmith (gábhá an bia) in the place. The blacksmith gave no help to Niall. The story is not in the book.

## Exercise XXIII.

§ 103—ADDITIONAL SOUNDS OF *v* AND *m̄*.

**I**N the beginning of words *v* and *m̄* if slender are pronounced like *v*, if broad are pronounced somewhat like *w*. In Munster they are usually pron. *v* in both cases.

## § 104.

In some places *v* and *m̄* broad, followed by a *long vowel*, *á*, *ó*, *ú*, are pronounced *v*. Thus, *mo m̄áctair* (*m̄u wauh'-er*), my mother, is pronounced in parts of Munster (*m̄u vauh'-er*). This sound we shall mark by a *w*. Note the following examples.

## § 105.—EXAMPLES.

|          |                 |  |
|----------|-----------------|--|
| Δ ہاد    | (ă waudh),      | his boat.  |
| Δ ہرڈ    | (ă wrōg),       | his shoe.  |
| Δ ہو     | (ă wō),         | his cow.   |
| Δ ہاڈاہر | (ă wauh'-ĕr),   | his mother.  |
| Δ ہوئرہن | (ă woor'-neen), | O darling.   |
| mo ہرڈن* | (mū wrōn),      | my sorrow.   |
| ہاڈاہر   | (ah'-ĕr),       | father.  |
| Δ ہاڈرہت | (ă waur'-ĕ),    | O Mary.  |
| Δ ہاڈرہ  | (ă wir'-ĕ),     | O Mary, re-<br>ferring to the Blessed Virgin Mary. |

ماک-ان-ہالپ (mok ăn waurd), Ward, *lit.*,  
son of the bard.

## § 106.

NI ہویل یارس اپی ہیت یہن مو ہاد ڈویر, تاہ مو  
ہاد ہولام. ہویل اپ یہنیلینگ یہن مو ہاڈا. تاہ  
مو ہرڈ ڈوہ. ہوایر ہاڈاہر ہاد یہن یان ہیلےان  
ہی. نی ہوایہ ہیزے یہن ہیل ہاڈاہن, [ہی یہن ڈیمپرےڈ  
تیہم. نی ہوایہ ٹیلپنے اس یہن ہاڈاہر. ہوایر می  
ہرڈ ہی یہن ہاٹلے ہوہ.

\* In Munster mū vroon.

† Note that in Irish we say ہاڈرہ (mwir'-ĕ), when speaking of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and ہاڈرہ (maur'-ĕ), when we refer to ordinary Marys. The former represents an old Latin-Welsh 'Moria', the latter English Mary.'

## § 107.

My boat is empty and heavy, your (oo) boat is empty. I found your boat on the land. My mother is not alive now, she died in Ireland. Daniel Ward came to Ireland and died. My mother got a pound from my father and she gave the pound to Niall. My cow was not white, she was black. My shoe was not wide

## Exercise XXIV.

## § 108.—EXAMPLES IN Ć.

**A**SPIRATED C *i. e.*, c or ch written with broad vowels, is sounded like gh in *lough*, *O'Loughlin*, as these words are usually pronounced throughout Ireland. It is a rough gutteral sound, not a mere h sound. We shall represent this sound by ch. See § 10, Key to Special sounds.

## § 109.—WORDS.

Ármhach (aurd moch'-ă), Armagh.

áct (ochth), but.

bealač (bal'-ăch), a way, a road.

lóč (lúch), a lake.

“ meáth (mas'kă), Lough Mask.

“ uair (oo'-ir), Lough Owel.

---

|            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| Loéannas   | (LÜCH'-länäch), Dane, Danish.  |
| O Loéann   | (ō LÜCH'-län), O'Loughlin.     |
| Ri         | (ree), a king.)                |
| reaschrán  | (shach'-raun), error, astray.* |
| teacht     | (thachth, thochth), coming.    |
| as teacht, | coming.                        |
| leuna      | (ley'-nă), a meadow.           |

§ 110.

Δ, his, causes aspiration ; as, a bhean, (ă van), his wife.

§ 111.

Fágs an bealač, a Séamus! tá an pi as teacht anoir, fágs a bealač (val'-ăch). ní'l long ari bít ari Loé Uair, acht tá bád beag dearf agam ari Loé Measra. ní fuil an capall in ran leuna, 'ná ari an róid. tá bealač fada o Úaire-Átha-Cluad go h-Árdo-Macá. ní fuil Dórnall as teacht a Úaire ó'n Oileán Úr† (America) fór.

§ 112.

Do not be in my way. There is no fish at all in Lough Mask. There is a fisherman on the lake. Charles is coming home from Armagh. I did not see James in America.

---

\* See Note page 67.

† In Connacht the name for America is Oileán Úr, in Munster Sápanna nuadó. It is better to write America.

## § 113.

réadé (faechn), see, look at, behold!  
 buaċdail (boochn'-ēl), a boy, a herdsboy.  
 cailléadé (kal'-āchn), an old woman, hag.  
 laċa (loch'-ā), a duck. voċt (būchth), poor.  
 luċ (luch), a mouse. teadé (tach), a house.

## § 114.

Only: I have a horse and a cow=tá capall agur bó aġam. I have *only* a horse, ní fuil aġam aċt capall, *lit.* I have *not but* a horse.

## § 115.

The sound of CH, at the beginning of words, requires a little practice; as mō ċapall (mō CHop'-āl, *not so soft as hop'-āL*), my horse.

## § 116.

‘Dia do ċeċa (dee'-ā dhū vah'-ā), *literally*, God thy life, is a salutation often heard=Welcome! Hail. In Connacht Sé do ċeċa (shae dhū vah'-ā). beannac̄t leat (baN'-āCHt lath), a blessing with thee; good bye. beannac̄t lið, when speaking to more than one person.

## § 117.

Ní fáca mé aon ċeajr ari bñt aġ an dojar. Ói ċeajr voċt aġ an dojar aġoijr, aġur māla mōr aġe. réadé! tā luċ ari an ujlar. fuajr mé laċa ari an luċ. Ní fuil long aġ Míall, ní fuil aġe aċt bád ċeajr. Dia do ċeċa a baile, a Šeamuif. Ní jaib mé in do tis aċt bñi mé in ran tis eite. beannac̄t leat aġoijr.

## § 118.

Cahal had only a little horse. Put the hay in the barn, do not leave a thrauneen on the floor. See the salmon in the river. The trout is coming down the river. Peter is poor, he has not a shilling in his pocket. The house is small. Con is not in the house now. I have a house in Armagh. The lad is young. There is an old woman at the door.

## § 119.

C slender aspirated is pronounced almost like h followed by y. In Munster when between two vowels, or at the end of a word, it is just like h.

ঢোঢ়েড় (dhreh'-yādh), a bridge, ঢোঢ়-এড়, Drogheda (the bridge of a ford).

ঢীচ (fih'-yē), twenty.

ঢীচেল (meeh'-yaul), Michael.

## § 120.

Exceptions: চেন্না, already, before, is pronounced han'-ā, not h-yan'-ā; চুঁসাম, চুঁসাত, চুঁসে, towards me, thee, him, are erroneously pronounced hug'-ām, hug'-āth, hig-ē in some places; the termination এচ্চত is usually pronounced like আচ্চত, ochth, not achth.

## § 121.

Þíce capaill twenty horses. Notice that capaill has the same form after þíce as if it meant one horse.

## § 122.

Tá dhoiçeadh aírth ag Órioiçeadh-Ácta ar an abhainn álainn. ná gearr ar an dhoiçeadh. ní fáca mé Mícheál in rán tair. tig liom go Órioiçeadh-Ácta. Ói mé in rán aít céana. tig mé þíce púnt do Niall, agur fuairi ré púnt eile ó m'atáir, aict ní fuairi ré rífillings ar bith ó mó m'atáir.

## § 123.

I was not in Armagh before. I have twenty sheep, but I have no lamb at all. There is a large door on the house, and a high window. There is a river at Drogheda, and another river at Dublin. There were a hen, a duck, a lark, a seagull, an eagle, and another bird in the house, and they died.

## § 124.

Cia tá leat? tá Catai agur Nóra liom. cia tá téi? tá Nóra téi (lae' hē). tári liom a műiarnán go Órioiçeadh-Ácta-Ciat. tá mé ag dul le phárraig o Úgrian agur Tomář Mac Suibhne go loch Uair.

### Exercise XXU.

#### § 125.—EXAMPLES IN 'O AND 'S.

'O and 'S aspirated ('o or 'oh, 'S or 'Sh) are pronounced in exactly the same way.

#### § 126.

'O and 'S final, and in the middle of words assume various sounds such as w, v, ch, g.

W and v in the middle of words join with preceding and following vowels to make long sounds or diphthongs.

At the beginning of words :

'O and 'S slender are sounded like y.

'O and 'S broad have a gutteral sound not in English, and which we shall represent by the Greek gamma ( $\gamma$ ).

The correct sounds of these, and all other consonants can only be acquired from a native speaker.

#### § 127.

We shall deal first with 'O and 'S *slender*.

(A). At the beginning of words 'O and 'S are pronounced like y.

(B). In the middle and at the end of words 'O and 'S *slender* are silent, but have an effect on the preceding vowel which they lengthen.

§ 128.—Ó AND Š SLENDER AT THE BEGINNING OF WORDS.

|             |                  |            |
|-------------|------------------|------------|
| mo Óia      | (mǔ yee'-ă),     | my God.    |
| mo Óiallair | (mǔ yee'-L-ăd'), | my saddle. |
| mo Óícheall | (mǔ yeeh'-ăL),   | my best.   |
| mo Šiall    | (mǔ yee'-ăL),    | my jaw.    |
| mo Šé       | (mǔ yae),        | my goose.  |

Óéan do Óícheall, do thy best.

funne (rin'-ě) ré a Óícheall, he did his best.

mo Šeall (mǔ yaL), my promise, in Munster, youL.

an Šealač (yal'-ach), the moon, in “ yal-och’

§ 129.

Ná cuirí mo Óiallair ař mo Šapall, ačt cuirí an Óiallair eile ař mo Óar, agur cuirí mo Óiallair ař an Láir. Tá an Šealač in ran rpeir, tá an bóčar Šeal anoir. Ní fáid an Šealač in ran rpeir, agur bí an bóčar tuib.

§ 130.

Do not break your promise. Conn did his best; he gave his horse, his saddle, and his bridle to Niall, and he gave his coach to Art. Niall got a blow from Art; his jaw is broken.

§ 131.—Ó AND Š SLENDER FINAL.

Ó and Š final (that is at the end of words) slender are silent; but they lengthen the previous vowel or digraph if short. Thus:

**ó** is pronounced **ó** (bee).

**tísearná** “ **tíarná** (tee'-ärnă).

Sometimes, but not generally, the short digraphs are lengthened thus:—

|                       |            |   |
|-----------------------|------------|---|
| Before silent         | <b>ái</b>  | is pronounced as is <b>ái</b> , that is <b>ee</b> . |
| <b>ó</b> and <b>ó</b> | <b>oí</b>  | “ <b>oí</b> , <b>ee</b> .                           |
|                       | <b>úi</b>  | “ <b>úi</b> , <b>ee</b> .                           |
|                       | <b>uái</b> | “ <b>uái</b> , <b>oo'-ee</b> .                      |

### § 132.—WORDS.

\* **buairó** (boo'-ee), victory.

\* **Concraig** (kürkee), Cork.

\* **cruairó** (kroo'-ee), hard.

\* **uairí** (oo'-ee), a grave.

\* **cuairó** (choo'-ee), went. \* **ruró** (see), sit.

The *long* digraphs **ái**, **éi**, **óí**, **úi**, are affected by **ó** and **ó** following—

\* **brúairí** (broo'-ee), bruise. \* **óirí** (dhoo'-ee), burn.

\* **fáiró** (fau'-ee), a prophet. \* **láirí** (lae'-ee), read.

But in words of more than one syllable it is not so noticeable; as, **brúigte** (broo'-tē), bruised; **óiríste** (dhoo'-tē), burned.

**O' Dálaí** (ō dhaul'-ee), O'Daly.

\* **O' Ceallaí** (ō kal' ee), O'Kelly.

\* **ráiró** (rae'-ee), smooth, easy.

\* **imcraig** (im'hee), go away.

\* **imcraig teat**, be off with you.

\* In some parts of Munster these words are pronounced with a radical "g" sound, as **Concraig** (kür'-kig), etc.

## § 133.

Go buairt, to victory, winning victory, is now shortened to a bu by English speakers.

## § 134.

Ó Ódáyl a bu! tá mé ag túi go Coircais  
aip marion. ní fuil an bóthar cnuairt. tairisim,  
agur ruitr riór ag an teine. Tá m' aitair agur  
mo málair in rian uair. imteis leat a baile. ní  
fuil an bóthar péi.

## § 135.

Do not sit on the stool, the stool is broken.  
Art O'Daly died, he is now in the grave. A  
large grave. The grave is large. The place  
is not cold. The day was warm and dry. The  
day is not long now. The oats are green yet.  
Go down to Cork, go up to Dublin.

§ 136.—Ó AND S SLENDER IN THE MIDDLE  
OF WORDS.

Similarly in the middle of words, ó and s slender are silent, but lengthen the preceding short vowel or digraph.

i aɪ eɪ oɪ uɪ

are lengthened to ee eɪ eɪ ee ee, Thus:—

|            |                               |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| Sígla      | (shee'-lă), Sheela, Cecilia.  |
| Brígh      | (bree'-id), Brigid.           |
| Tarbh      | (theiv'-shĕ),* a ghost.       |
| erðean     | (ei'-ăñ), ivy.                |
| oróe       | (eeh'-yĕ),† night.            |
| cóimhneann | (kōn'-ee-ăñ),‡ dwells, lives. |

### § 137.—WORDS.

A few words like *cioróe*, *tuirge*, *buróe*, *ruiróe*, are pronounced kree, lee, bwee, see, instead of kree'-ĕ, Lee'-ĕ, bwee'-ĕ, see'-ĕ.

### § 138.

In Connacht and Ulster some few words with *ó* and *ó* are pronounced as if spelled with *ö*.

|            | Munster.             | Ulster and Conn. |
|------------|----------------------|------------------|
| máis uróip | Maguire; má Gee'-ir, | má Giv'-ir.      |
| erðean,    | ivy;                 | ei'-ăñ,          |
| tuirge,    | straw;               | thee'-ĕ,         |
| buróe,     | praying;             | gee'-ă,          |
|            |                      | Giv'-ĕ.          |

\* In Munster, thei'-shĕ.

† In " ee'-hĕ.

‡ In " koon'-ee-ăñ.

## § 139.

Úi Niall mágs Uí Ógáin ari an rúisib; úi an oiróche tuib, agusur éuairí rē ari an ríeadhrán,\* agusur ní tásing rē a bhaile go marún. ní fíaca mé an tairbhe. tá tairbhe inr an tún móri. ní'l, aict tá eirdean as fáir ari an tún. fáis an feuir agusur an tuigé inr an ríoból. comhnaigean Art O Dómhnaill ari an oileán. 1mríg leat aonair, agusur beannait leat.

## § 140.

Night and morning. The night is long and and the day is short. I went to Armagh with Conn Maguire. The barley is yellow, the grass is green. Niall has a big heart. Heart and hand. The road is not soft, the road is hard (and) smooth. You went to Cork, Art went to America. Sheela did not see a ghost.

\* The following Examples serve to illustrate the use of the synonyms *ríeadhrán*, *ari fán*, and *amúsga*, all of which are expressed by the English word *astray*. Tá an feair ari *ríeadhrán*, Tá an capall ari *fán*; Tá an feair *amúsga*. *Seadhrán* cannot be applied except as indicating error of intellect, and can only be applied to persons, not things. See §§ 109 and 147.

## § 141.—Ó AND Ó BROAD.

We now propose to explain the sounds of ó and Ó broad.

At the end and in the middle of words ó and Ó broad are sometimes silent. See § 126.

## § 142.—EXAMPLES.

|            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| eoſan      | (ó'-án), Eugene, Owen.      |
| Éaðmonn    | (ae'-mán),* Edmund, Edward. |
| ſiað       | (fee'-á), a deer.           |
| ſtráð      | (grau), love.               |
| nua        | (noo'-á), new.              |
| ruað       | (roo'-á), red, red haired.  |
| rúað       | (shlee'-áv),† a mountain.   |
| ðooð‡      | (ea), Hugh.                 |
| Ó Laoſaíre | (ó Lae'-ár-é), O'Leary.     |
| laoſ       | (læ), a calf.               |
| thráuñóna  | (thrauh'-nóná), evening.    |

## § 143.

Íaedealts (gae'-il-ig), the Irish-Gaelic language, usually pronounced (gael'-ig), and in Munster (gae'-ling). Íeupla (baer'-lá), the English language.

\* Munster sounds—ee-o'-mán. † sh/ee'-uv.

‡ From ðooð are derived mac ðooða, son of Hugh, i. e. Mackey, Mackay, Magee; ó h-ðooða (grandson of Hugh), O'Hea, Hayes, Hughes. ðooðgán (ae'-á-gaun), little Hugh; hence mac ðooðgán, Egan, Keegan.

§ Declined, nom., Íaedealts; gen., Íaedealts; dat. and acc., Íaedealts.

## § 144.

Tá aodh Ruadh ó 'Oidhneann ag tuil go tír eile.  
 Ói fiadh riadó ari an riadó. ní fáca mé fiadó ari  
 bhit ari an oileán. ní tuis aodh ó 'Néill ghlád do'n  
 duine eile. ní fún Éadomhonn riadó ari an riadó;  
 tá an tráchtóna riadó. ní riabh Úeiríla agur  
 gaeilge aige.

## § 145.—Ó AND Ó BROAD AT END OF WORDS.

At the *end* of words ó and Ó lengthen the preceding short vowels and digraphs.

|                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| másg (mau), a plain.            | bréaghs (braa), fine.   |
| rógs (só) happiness.            | go bréags, finely.      |
| riod (fee), a wood.             | eulóð (ael'-ó), escape. |
| cruáð (kroo), a horse shoe.     |                         |
| boðar (bō'-är), bothered, deaf. |                         |

Munster. Elsewhere.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| matadó, a dog (modh'-á),   | (modh'-oo). |
| bualað, a beating (boo'-äl-á), (boo'-äl-oo).   |             |
| matadó riadó, and matriadó riadó, are often used for fox; rionnac (shin-äch) is the proper word. |             |

## § 146.

Cuir cnuadó riadó an láir. Cuir bréaghs riadó ari dríte ós. ní fáca mé Níora ag an tobar; Ói an matadó ós agur an cù tóirigh an laosd riadó ag an tún. riadó an matadó bualað triong ó níall. ní fáca an rionnac an cù ag teast.

## § 147.

The dog did not see the deer on the mountain. The mountain was high, and the deer was young, and there was tall grass growing on the mountain. I have a horse-shoe in my pocket. Hugh is deaf, John is not deaf. The dog was astray (amúsga, am'-oo-ă), on the mountain.

## § 148.

In the *middle* of words ő and ȝ lengthen the preceding short vowel.

ioðal (ee'-ăl), an idol. Seágán (shaa'-ăn), John.  
úðúar (oo'-dhăr), an author.

Lá bреáš; tাইг Táðs\* a ڦaile o ڦrto-ڦača,  
ačt ni ڦuit ڦséal nuas ڦi ڦit aře. ni ڦuit  
Táðs tinn, tā rē ڦo bреáš anoir, ačt ڦi rē tinn  
ڦo teóř. tā ڦrto Magurðiř ڦs obair, tā rē ڦs  
cup (putting) tuře ڦi tis (hee) nuas. tā an  
peari bočt ڦs ڦuře ڦs an doiar, ڦuair rē ařan  
ařur im o ڦora. "tā an oróče ڦeal (bright) ڦ  
an ڦočar bреáš, ačt mar ڦin fém (even so), ڦan  
ڦo ڦa" (till day); a popular saying.

## § 149.

The ivy is growing at the door. The ivy is green. John and James are in the house.

\* In Munster (Thei'-ăg).

The night is bright (and) fine. The ivy is fresh and green, but the wall is old and yellow. The fox and the dog are not in the meadow, the fox is in the river and the dog is coming home. Brigid is not in the house, she went home.

§ 150.

In the middle of words *əv* and *əs*, when followed by a vowel, are pronounced (ei)—like ei in height; Thus:—

*əsəvəv* (ei'-ee), the face. *ədərk* (ei'-ärk), a horn.

*ɪədərk* (rei'-ärk), sight, a view.

*ədərtəv* (ei'-äs-thär), a halter.

*ō Rəsəlləis* (ō rei'-äL-ee), O'Reilly.

*gədəv* (Gei'-är), a beagle, a hound.

*ədəməv* (ei'-mädh),\* timber.

§ 151.

The silencing of *v* and *s* as above has brought about the contraction of many words in the spoken language, as—

*bliədəm* (blee'-än), a year.

*briğid* (breed), Brigid.

*foiğid* (fweed), patience.

*nuaðat* (noo'-äth), of Nuada, as in *məs*

*nuaðat* (mau-noo'-äth), the plain of Nuada, that is, Maynooth.

\* In Connacht (*au'-mädh*).

## § 152.

Ní fuil aðaric ari bít ari an laos fóir, tā rē ós agur láitíri. cuimh aðaricar ari do láir, tā rí að dul riór do'n tobair. ní faca mé Taðs O Raðaillis ari an rílað. ní fuil aðomair ari bít in ran teac, aðt tā moin go leórí agair; cuimh fóir móna ari an teine aðoir.

## § 153.

Conn O'Reilly is working in the mill. Tim has not a boat on the river, but I have a boat on the lake. There is a little boat in the house. Do not put the halter on the mare; put the halter in your pocket. My sight is not strong; but Niall O'Reilly has no sight at all, he is blind.

## § 154.—Ó AND Ó AT BEGINNING OF WORDS.

At the beginning of words ó and Ó broad have a sound not heard in English, and can only be correctly acquired from a native Irish speaker. This sound we shall represent by the Greek gamma  $\gamma$ .

We shall try to teach the sound as well as we can. Take the word *auger* Irish, *taðaðair* (thor'-ách-áir), a carpenter's tool. In pronouncing this word "auger," the tongue is pressed against the back part of the mouth

in bringing out the sound of *g*. Try to pronounce *auger* without allowing the tongue to touch the back part of the mouth, and substitute *y* for *g*, the result will be "auyer" thus giving nearly the sound we want.

The *y* sound of *ó* and *g* slender in the beginning of words has the same relation to their broad sound (broad *y*, not heard *ni* English) that the slender sound of any Irish letter has to the broad sound of the same letter.

It will be seen that this sound *y* is not on hard as *g*, but is in reality only a partial consonant sound. Try the same experiment with the words "go," *gá*, "graw," etc.

The sound of *g* broad is related to the sound of *g* broad, as the sound of *c* broad so to the sound of *c* broad.

### § 155.

The phrase that we have until now spelled *Tia* *óuit!* is always pronounced *Tia* *óuit!* (*yit*, *almost gu-it'*). Another popular phrase is *a* *gá* (*a* *yrau*; *between a* *grau* and *a* *rau*) O love. Another is *a* *óine* *cóip* (*a* *yin'-é* *chōr*), my good man.

## § 156.

The preposition *ar*, on, upon, causes aspiration; as *ar* *Óstánait* (er *yōn'-āl*), on Donald.

*órum* (dhrim), the back.

*pian* (pee'-ān), pain.

Óid 'r\* *Maire* óuit, a óuite cón. Óid 'r *Maire* óuit, agur *ráorais*. Ní fuil do *soirt* *slar* *róir*. Tá mo *soirt* móir: agur ní fuil coimse *as* *rár* in mo *soirt* *anoir*. Tá mo *óorar* (*yur'-ás*) *óonta*. Tá *pian* in mo *órum* (*yrim*). Fuair Conn cóna *pua*, agur tá cóna *pua* eile *ar* *Óstánait* *Ó h-Adóra*. Ní fuil do *laos* in mo *soirt* (*yürth*); ní *ré* in *ran* *teuna*, aict tá *ré* *ar* *an* *rlaibh* *anoir*.

## § 157.

My back is broken. Do no break my window. Do not break my door. I am sick, and my pain is great. I was sick, but I am not sick now; I have no pain at all in my back. I was going to Derry in the night, and my horse died on the road, *roin*. There is not a tree growing on the mountain; the mountain is cold and bare.

\*An abbreviation for *agur*, and.

## Exercise XXVI.

§ 158.—THE LETTERS *t*, *n*, *r*.

THOUGH never marked those letters are aspirated under the same conditions as the others. Although this is the place to discuss them, still, as their changes are complex, the student would do well to reserve this section until later for closer study.

§ 159.—*r*.

THE letter *r* is pronounced broad at the beginning of a word, whether the vowel following be broad or slender, as *ri* (ree), a king, *róth* (rōdh), a road.

The few exceptions to this rule are the only relics now left of the aspiration of *r*. Sometimes after aspirating particles this *r* becomes *r*, as *a ri* (ă ree), O king, *mo neacht* (mă rochth), my law. *nár eirgí* (naur eir'-ee), but after *niop eirig* (neer eir'-ig) where the *r* of *niop* is made slender after *ni*.

§ 160.—*t*, *n*.

THERE are no less than four kinds of *t* and four kinds of *n* sounds in spoken Irish. In this section the unaspirated sounds will be repre-

sented by *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'* and the aspirated by *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*. This departure from the ordinary phonetic system of the book is made only in this section, and the student's attention is directed to it.

§ 161.

*l*, *n*, are the broad, heavy sounds produced by putting the tip of the tongue to the upper teeth.

*l'*, *n'*, are mixed with a *y* sound, like the *ll* in *million*, and the first *n* in *opinion*.

*l*, *n*, the aspirated forms of *l*, *n*, are *like* the ordinary sounds of *l*, *n*, in English.

*l'*, *n'*, as the aspirated forms of *l'*, *n'*, are softened a very little only, by the addition of a *y*.

§ 162.

*l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, then under aspiration become *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*.

*l* to *l*, as *lá* (*lau*), a day; *mo lá* (*mă lau*), my day.

*l'* to *l'*, as *teanann ré é* (*l'an-in shae ae*), he follows him, but *oo tean ré é* (*dhū l'an shae ae*), he followed him.

*n* to *n*, *noctann ré é* (*nūchth-in shae*), he

makes bare; *vo nocht ré* (dhū nūchtsh shaē, he made bare).

*N'* to *n'*, *neas* (*N'adh*), a nest, *mo neas* (*mū n'adh*), my nest.

NOTE.—The following rules for *l*, *n*, in the middle of words should be noted. *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, stand after initial *r*, as *rlat* (sloth), a rod, *rleas*, (*shl'ā*), a spear, *rnaom* (sNeem, Munster sNeim), a knot, *rneacra* (*shn'ochthā*), snow. In aspiration they become *hl*, *hl'*, *hn*, *hn'*, as *mo rleas* (*mū hl'a*), my spear. After all other consonants in the beginning of a word *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, are used. *An τ-rleas* (*ān tl'a*), the spear.

In the middle of words *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, are used after *ŋ* and *r*; as *comairle* (koor-Lă), and with a nasal *k* on account of *m*, *cáinnán* (kaur-Naun), a heap.

*nl* is pronounced as *NL*, as *mánla* (mauN-Lă), gentle, *ln* becomes *l*, as *colna*, *gen.* of *colann*, a body, (kū-Lă). *Tl*, *tl*, become *l*, and *tn*, *tn*, become *N*, in the middle of words.

After all other consonants in the middle of words *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, are used. *Dumla* (*dhoom-lis*, Munster dhūm-ă-lis), gall, *rośluim* (*fō-lim*, Munster fou-lim), learning.

Before *r*, *t*, *o*, *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, are used. *Molt* (*mūlh*), a wether, *prionna* (*preeN-să*), a prince. Before the other consonants *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*. *Anim* (*an'-im*), a name.

In the middle of words between vowels, and at the ends after a vowel *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, are represented by a double consonant in writing, *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, by a single consonant. *Capall* (*kop-ăL*), a horse, *at* (*ass-al*), an ass, *bainne* (*boN'-ă*), milk.

END OF PART I.



Composed from the Book of Kells.

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 úp, fresh, new, 41  
 ujlář, a floor, 39



## Biographical Sketch —OF— Rev. Eugene O'Growney.

**E**UGENE O'GROWNEY was born at Ballyfallon, Athboy, Co. Meath, in 1863, and was only thirty-six years old when he died, on October 18th, 1899, in the Sisters' Hospital at Los Angeles, California.

Father O'Growney's parents did not speak Irish, and he often related that he did not know there was an Irish language until he entered St. Finian's, the Diocesan Seminary at Navan, Co. Meath. When he discovered there was a National language, he resolved in the first place to make himself acquainted with it, and in the next place to do all in his power to restore it to its proper place in Ireland as the language of the country.

In the fall of 1882 young O'Growney entered Maynooth College, where he studied for six years, spending all his leisure time in studying Irish and Irish history and antiquities. He had the advantage here of meeting Irish-speaking students, and he commenced systematically to collect a vocabulary, as well as to perfect himself in Irish conversation.

He was ordained in 1889 and was appointed a curate in the parish of Ballinacarrig, Co. Westmeath. In 1890 his reputation as a Gaelic scholar had spread abroad and he was made co-editor and treasurer of the "Gaelic Journal," which had been started

by the Gaelic Union a few years before. A personal friend who knew him intimately, tells the story of his life-work as follows:

"The first step that brought Father O'Growney's name before any section of the public was his taking up the editorship of the 'Gaelic Journal.' Previous to this, during his vacations as a student in Maynooth, he had paid several long visits to the Aran Islands and other districts to learn Irish as it is spoken. Other students of Irish up to this time, who had made up their knowledge mainly from books, had been inclined to look down on the Irish of the people, and to suppose that nothing was to be learned from them. Father O'Growney's instinct told him that neither a successful language movement nor a resuscitated literature was at all possible unless the language of the people of to-day was made the foundation of the work.

"In Aran he chose Inis Meadhoin (Middle Island) as his place of study. This island contains about 500 inhabitants, everyone of whom speaks Irish. It had previously been visited by Professors Zimmer and Kuno Meyer, the well-known philologists and Celtsists, and by Mr. O'Mulrenin, who are still often talked about by the islanders. But it was Father O'Growney who established the reputation of Inis Meadhoin as an Irish 'summer school.' The house where he usually stayed—Paidin Mac Donnchadha's—was playfully christened the Irish University by the then parish priest, Father Michael O'Donohoe, *beanmáth Dé le n'anam*.

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"The first fresh stimulus that led to the renewed vigor of the Irish language movement was given by the Irish bishops when they decided to re-establish the chair of Irish in Maynooth. The significance of

this event in the history of the movement has been too much lost sight of. At the time when the bishops, of their own motion, came to this decision, the fortunes of the Irish language had touched the lowest depths, and the number of those who spoke the language was smaller than at any known period of Irish history. In the ten previous years the number had fallen from close on 900,000 to less than 700,000, if the census returns are at all to be relied on. The movement on behalf of the language had almost been lost sight of. Think, then, how much it meant when the Irish hierarchy resolved to raise up the study of Irish once more in the chief centers of Catholic education? This auspicious resolve was correspondingly fortunate in its fulfilment. The revival of the Gaelic Chair just at this juncture when Father O'Growney was marked out as its natural occupant seems nothing less than a special act of Providence.

"Meanwhile Father O'Growney had taken charge of the 'Gaelic Journal.' This periodical had been set afoot by the Gaelic Union in 1882, but the Gaelic Union as an active body had gone out of existence in the eighties, and its journal was carried on chiefly by means of a generous subsidy by the Rev. Maxwell H. Close, a Protestant clergyman. When Father O'Growney came into charge in succession to Mr. John Fleming, since dead, the 'Gaelic Journal' made a fitful appearance at intervals of three months, more or less, and had about 150 paying readers, and another hundred or so who did not pay. By Father O'Growney's efforts the journal was once more brought out as a monthly, and its circulation was run up to about 1,000.

"About this time he commenced in the 'Weekly Freeman' his famous series of Simple Lessons in

Irish, which at once attained widespread popularity. Over and over again I have heard people comment on the extreme simplicity of Father O'Growney's method. It is Gaelic in homœopathic doses. You learn the fundamental principles of the language, its pronunciation, and a vocabulary of several hundred ordinary words without feeling that you have learned anything. Perhaps not fewer than 50,000 individuals have been beguiled by these lessons into making some acquaintance with the language of their ancestors. The Archbishop of Dublin took the keenest interest in the preparation of the lessons, and it is believed that to his suggestion was due the adoption of the 'key-word' device by Father O'Growney.

"All his publications, and his life, bore the motto of the 'Four Masters'—*Do cùm glostóipe Dé, agus onóra na h-Éireann*—(For the glory of God and the honor of Erin).

"Father O'Growney's scholarship was recognized by the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was elected a member, and he was also a member of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

"When the Gaelic League was formed in 1893 Father O'Growney was absent, I think, in Scotland, but he had been for some time previously in constant communication with a few others, who, like himself, believed that the whole question of the National language required to be taken out of its academical surroundings and brought to the hearths of the people. Immediately on his return he associated himself with the League, and induced many others to join it, including several of his colleagues in Maynooth. He also placed the 'Gaelic Journal' at the service of the new organization. He is, therefore, properly to be regarded as one of the founders. Dr. Hyde was

elected president of the League, and has since been always re-elected. The Rev. Euseby D. Cleaver was elected vice-president, in recognition of his generous help given to the teaching of Irish in the primary schools, on which he annually spent large sums of money. Mr. Cleaver died a few months after the Gaelic League was formed, and Father O'Growney was chosen vice-president to succeed him, and retained the post till his death; but he deplored his election at first, and renewed his protest several times afterwards. Indeed, at no time did he seek prominence or obtrude his personality on others. The 'exaggerated individualism' that is set down as a leading trait of the Celtic character had no part in Father O'Growney. Both in Ireland and in America he worked hard for the consolidation of the language movement on the lines of the Gaelic League, to which he was affectionately attached.

"His appetite for work was extraordinary. At one and the same time he carried out the duties of professor of Irish in Maynooth, wrote a large instalment of his lessons every week for publication in the 'Weekly Freeman,' edited the 'Gaelic Journal,' aided in carrying on the outside movement, and acted as advisor to everyone who wanted to know anything about the Irish language. A Maynooth professor told me that Father O'Growney's batch of letters received by each post nearly equalled all those received by the rest of the staff. To carry on his classes properly he was forced to prepare special text-books during this same period, and these books, both in scholarship and in method, excelled any previous work of the kind.

"His manner was as gentle as a child's. He avoided contention. The greatest crank, the most hide-bound

pedant could never ruffle his temper. Yet his character was firm and decided, and his tenacity both of purpose and of effort was remarkable. He had what many enthusiasts fatally lack—the saving grace of humor.

In 1894, owing to the great tax which his labors imposed on him, his health gave away and he left Ireland in the hope of recovering his health, or at least prolonging his life in the mild climate of Arizona. He was accorded a splendid reception in New York by the Gaelic and Philo-Celtic societies of this city. His life was undoubtedly prolonged, but the dread disease of consumption had got its hold, and his death was only a matter of time. He never relaxed his labors, however, and only a few days before his death he was in correspondence with THE GAEL with the view of issuing a revised edition of his "Simple Lessons in Irish."

Father O'Growney had a rare faculty of being a scholar and a man of greatest humility at the same time. He was more at home with and more delighted at meeting any humble Irishman who "had the Gaelic" than any intercourse with great scholars could afford him. He had, besides, the power of reaching out and making himself understood by the masses, and hence his great success. In addition to all this he had a rare magnetism, which was irresistible to those who met him personally, but which was felt even in his correspondence.

In America, though for a long time he felt that the hand of death was upon him, he never lost his cheerfulness. He often sent a warning that the end might come at any time, but he said this as calmly as though he were writing of some ordinary event, and he went on to discuss the interest of what was dear-

est to his heart in this world, our native tongue, as a man might do who was absolutely heedless of death or danger. His efforts never slackened, even when his life hung by a thread. He was constantly writing to THE GAEL, the "Irish World," the "New World," the "Citizen" of Chicago, the "Monitor" of San Francisco, the "Providence Visitor," the "Irish-American," the "Boston Pilot," "Donahoe's Magazine," and some other Irish-American papers, and the theme was always the same, his object being to stir up interest in the struggle for the National tongue. Occasionally the "Highland News," of Inverness, had an article or a letter from him. A month seldom passed that some contribution of his did not appear in the "Gaelic Journal." Up to the last he kept up a constant correspondence with his comrades in arms on both sides of the Atlantic.

His death was an irreparable loss to the Gaelic movement and to Ireland, because never had she a more devoted, patriotic son. His life, however, was a lesson in lofty patriotism, unflagging zeal, tireless energy and unfaltering hope, which cannot fail to be a model for all Irishmen, and particularly for those who were his co-workers in the cause. He accomplished more in a short life of thirty-six years than it is allotted to most of us to ever achieve. May his soul rest in peace, and may his memory be cherished as long as the Gaelic tongue shall last.