

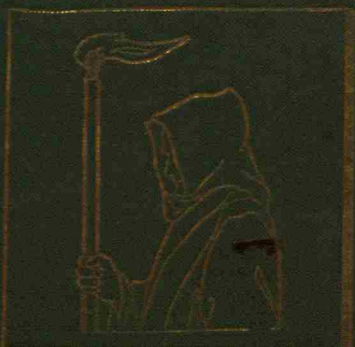


The electronic version of this text has been created as a part of the "Publishing in Irish America: 1820-1922" project that is being undertaken by the CUNY Institute for Irish- American Studies.

Project:	Publishing in IA
Date Created:	7/20/2005
Object ID:	00000009
Object Name:	Revised Simple Lessons in Irish
Author:	Eugene O'Growney
Date Published:	1902
Publisher:	The Gael Publishing Company, New York
Donor:	Duquesne University Library

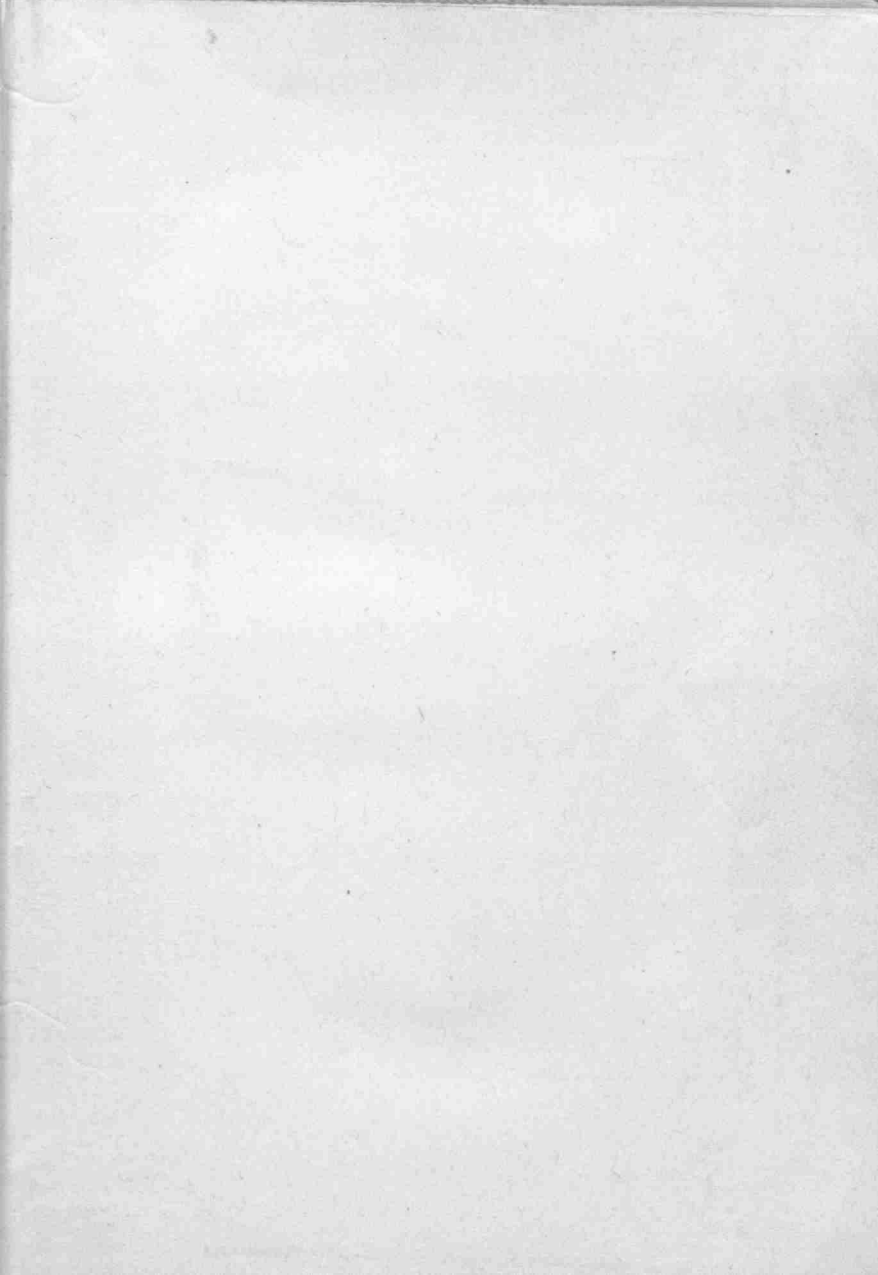
REVISED
SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH,
BY
Rev. EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

PB1223
05



Duquesne University:







FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

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.

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

PART I.

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

1902.

~~491.62~~
~~035~~
~~cop. 3~~

“Doctum glóire Dé agus onóra na h-Éireann.”

—Annals of the Four Masters.

PR1223
05
cop. 3


Copyright, 1901

BY THE GAEL PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK.

All Rights Reserved.



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. beannaíct 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

Gift - 6.24.57

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.

AT 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 foot-notes 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 HENEERY, PH. D.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE 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. •



CEL^{TIC}, 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 *a* 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. •

GAELIC 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 SOUNDS.
<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	<i>Caps.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	
A	a	A	a	au
b	b	B	b	be(t)
c	c	C	c	ke(t)
d	d	D	d	dhe(t)
e	e	E	e	ae
f	f	F	f	fe(t)
g	g	G	g	ge(t)
h	h	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	r	R	r	er
S	s	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 (*ṛ* and *ṣ*), 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; *glas* (*glos*), green; *rlat* (*sloth*), a rod; mean that the Irish word for *white*, is pron-

and shrubs. It is not necessary to learn those names. (*Δ*) *ailm*, palm; (*b*) *beir*, birch; (*c*) *coll*, hazel; (*o*) *oair*, oak; (*e*) *eaó*, aspen; (*f*) *feapín*, alder; (*g*) *gort*, ivy; (*h*) *h-uat*, hawthorn; (*i*) *ioó*, yew; (*l*) *luir*, quicker; (*m*) *muin*, vine; (*n*) *nuin*, ash; (*o*) *oir*, broom; (*p*) *peir*, peach; (*r*) *ruir*, elder; (*s*) *ruil*, willow; (*t*) *teine*, furze; (*u*) *uir*, 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 (slôth). These words in brackets may be called key-words, as they give a key to the sound of the words.

• Sounds of the Language. •

SOME 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 *γ*. 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 *γ*. L and N can be easily learned. There are, therefore, only two sounds, *r* and *γ*, that are difficult to acquire, as to these, see § 10.

§ 3. VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

Δ, e, ι, o, u (au, æ, ee, ó, oo), are called VOWELS; the other letters are called CONSONANTS. The letters t, n, p 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 báro is spelled "be-au-dhe," cú is "ke-oo," gé is "ge-ae," míte 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, the letters.</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
1. aa	a	half; calf
2. æ	æ	Gaelic
3. ee	ee	feel
4. au	au	naught
5. ô	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. ŭ	u	up; us
12. u	oo (short)	good; took (same sound as 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, *fine*, *cine*, 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. *Séamar* (*Shae'-mäs*) is so sounded that the last syllable might be *-mas* or *-mus*, *ṭobar* (*thüb'-är*) might be spelled in English *thub-*

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

§ 7. ACCENT.

IN 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 sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words.</i>
ei	ei	height
ou	ou	mouth
oi	oi	boil
ew	ew	few

• Consonants. •

§ 9.

CONSONANTS 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 pro-*
nounced 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'-rá.)
 ʀ, guttural 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 *á, o, u* are called BROAD vowels; *e* and *í* are called SLENDER vowels. A Consonant is said to be BROAD when the vowel next it is *á, o, or u*; a consonant is SLENDER when the next vowel to it is *e* or *í*. Thus the consonants in *cú, bó, má, am, óg* are broad; those in *mé, rí, mí, teir* are slender. In English there are many words in which there is a consonant with *á, o, or u* on one side of it and *e* or *í* 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 *á, o* or *u* on the other side; and if *e* or *í* is on one side, *e* or *í* will be on the other. This peculiarity of spelling in Gaelic is expressed by *caot te caot agur 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 *ā, é, í, ó, ú*, 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 Vowel</i>	<i>Is sounded like the phonetic sign</i>	<i>i. e. like the vowel sound in the word</i>
<i>ā</i> long	au	naught
<i>Δ</i> short	o	knot
<i>é</i> long	ae	Gaelic
<i>e</i> short	e	let
<i>ī</i> long	ee	feel
<i>ι</i> short	i	hit
<i>ó</i> long	ō	note
<i>o</i> short	ū	done, much
<i>ū</i> long	oo	tool
<i>u</i> short	u	put

• Consonants. •

§ 14.

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

C, s, t, n, t̃, r like *k, g, l, n, r, s* (never *z*), except in cases that shall be treated later.

N. B.—*r* BROAD (next *Δ, o* or *u*) is sounded like *s*.

S SLENDER (next *e* or *ι*), 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.
fát (faul), a hedge.	bʰóʒ (brōg), a shoe.
mála (mau'lä), a bag.	cor (küś), a foot.
rát (saul), a heel.	mōʱ (mōr), big, great.
ʒlar (glos), green.	óʒ (ōg), young.
ʒlan (glon'), clean.	ʱmót (smōl), a thrush.
rac (sok), a sack.	ʒob (gūb), 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* (än), like *an* in *annoy*. *An* ʱmót, *the* thrush; ʱmót, *a* thrush; *arat*, *an* ass.

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

AN ADJECTIVE is a word that tells what sort a thing is; as, bán, óʒ, mōʱ.

The adjective comes after the noun in Irish as:—ʱmót mōʱ, *a* big thrush, bó óʒ, *a* young cow.

§ 17.—ULSTER SOUNDS.

*á like (aa) as ráit (saal).

*a " (a) as glar (glas).

ó " (au) as ós (aug).

o " (o) as gob (gob).

Read out aloud: Cor ašur brós, cor ašur
ráit, rac ašur mála, glar ašur bán, arat móir,
bó ós, bó ós ašur arat móir, fáit glar, rmóit ós
ašur gob móir, rac móir, mála móir, an mála
ašur an rac, an fáit glar ašur an rmóit ós.

cú (koo), greyhound. ré (shae), he.

glún (gloon), knee. fite† (fil'-ä), poet.

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

pur (pus), lip. pí (ree), a king.

mé (mae), I, me. rí (shee), she.

Read aloud and translate into English.

Cú ašur muc, cú móir ašur muc ós, cú ašur
arat, cú ašur bó, cú ašur rmóit, pí ós, pí ašur
fite, fite móir, an cú ašur mé ašur an pí ós,
pur ašur mit, ré ašur pí ašur mé, an rmóit ós
ašur an fáit glar, an fáit ašur an fite ós, an
fite ašur an mála móir, an rmóit ós ašur an
mála móir; glún, cor, brós.

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

The word for *and* is ašur, (og'-äs), in Munster (ä'-gus); bó ašur arat, a cow and an ass.

† fite is pronounced (fel'-ä), in Munster.

• Exercise II. •

§ 19.

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

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

—See § 11.

áirō (aurdh), high, tall.

báirō (baurdh), a bard.

cat (koth)* a cat.

cóta (kō'-thā), a coat.

ván (dhaun) a poem.

voipar (dhūr'-as), a door.

*-oth as in *moth*.

faoda (fodh'-ā), long.

gorr (gürth), a field.

rōo (rōdh), a road.

raḡar (sog'-ārth), a priest.

rtól (sthōl), a stool.

tobar (thūb-ār), a well.

Rí áirō, a tall king; áirō-rí, high king, chief king; cóta móir, a big coat, overcoat.

Cat bán agus cú bán. cú óg agus cat óg. an cat agus an rí. rí agus áirō-rí. báirō agus file. an báirō agus an ván. an raḡar óg agus an báirō móir, áirō. an voipar móir, an voipar glar, an voipar móir, glar. bó agus aral agus tobar. an tobar móir. gorr móir, glar. bó agus aral agus gorr móir glar. cóta agus bhrós. gorr faoda glar. rtól faoda agus rtól áirō. aral óg agus rōo faoda.

§ 20.

Tá an gorr glar.

thau än gürth glos.

The field is green.

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

Ṭá ré óg, he is young. *Ṭá rí óg,* she is young.
Ṭá an rí ádur an rite óg, the king and the poet
 are young.

§ 21.—VERB AND NOMINATIVE.

In Irish the nominative case is placed immediately *after* the verb; as *Ṭá 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>Ṭá</i>	<i>mé</i>	<i>mór,</i> I am big.
<i>Ṭá</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>óg,</i> thou art young.
<i>Ṭá</i>	<i>an ádur</i>	<i>glár,</i> the field is green.

*As we see here, the word *Ṭá*, means, *am, art is, are.* The older form of *Ṭá* is *atá* (*ā-thau*). *Ṭá* 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 cú go h-óg,* *atá an lá go breá.* An adj. is joined to *is.* *Is óg mé,* I am young,

§ 23.

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

tá an gort mór glan, the big field is green.

tá an cú bán óg, the white hound is young.

Art (orth), Art, Arthur.

Una (oo'-ná), 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 óg, tá tú óg, tá pé óg, tá pí óg, tá Art óg, tá Una óg, tá an cat óg. Art mór agus Art bán. Tá an píle óg, cú bán agus cat bán. Cóta mór agus cóta fada. Tá tú óg, tá mé mór, tá pé árd. Tá an tobair glan. Tá Una óg, agus tá Art árd.

§ 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.

τ slender sounds like (*d*), *i. e.*, *d* in *duty*.

τ " " " (*t*), *i. e.*, *t* in *tune*.

τ " " " (*r*).

—See §§ 9 and 10.

There is no sound in English exactly the same as the sound τ. The sound is heard in the Gaelic word (Mau'-ră), 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 τ is never given μμ, or to μ at the beginning of a word.

oīr (dee'-lish), dear. tīr (teer), land, country
tē (te), * hot. tīm (tir'-im), dry.

as (irregularly pronounced eg), at.

ar " " er), on, upon.

Mac Cába (mok-kau'-bă), MacCabe.

Mac Con-mara (mok-kūn-mor'-ă), Macnamara.

Mártaín (maur'-thaun), Martin.

báó (baudh), a boat. cárr (kaur), a car.

croí (krūs), cross. mír (mil-ish), sweet.

tú† (thloo), tongs.

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

Exercise IV.

§ 27.

THE verb *tá* often corresponds to the English *there is, there are*; as, *tá bó ag an tobair, there is a cow at the well*; *tá bó agus arat ag an tobair, there are a cow and an ass at the well*. *Tá cóta mór ar an rásairt* (thau kō'-thā mōr er ān sog'-ārth), *There is a big coat on the priest, i. e., he is wearing a big coat*. The word *agus* is often shortly thus; as, *cárr mór 7 báid mór, a big car and a big boat*.

§ 28.

Tá cárr mór ar an pó. arat agus cárr. tá an cárr ag an doras. tá cior ar an arat. tá an tliú ar an pó. tá an tliú te. tá Máirtín óg. tá Uína áir. tá cóta bán ar árt Mac Cába. cárr mór 7 báid mór. tá bróis ar árt óg.

§ 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.

ALTHOUGH beginners may sound *l* 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*, *William*), 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 *l* and *n*,

1. At the beginning of words.

2. When *l* or *n* is next any one of the DENTALS,—*v*, *n*, *τ*, *l*, *π*, *ρ*; this includes *ll*, *nn*. In such cases the liquid sounds *l*, *n*, are given to *l*, *n* slender, and the thick sounds *L*, *N*, to *l*, *n*, broad.

When *l*, *n*, do not begin a word, or are not next the *Dentals* *v*, *n*, *τ*, *l*, *π* or *ρ* they are sounded as in English.

*baLLa** (*bol'-ă*), a wall. *lān* (*Laun*), full.

capaLL (*kop'-aL*), a horse. *ní* (*nee*), not.

ní'τ (*neel*), is-not, etc. *Conn* (*kūN*), Con.

rlān (*sLaun*), complete, in perfect health.

lā (*Lau*), a day.

roLaρ, (*sūl'-ăs*), light.

lā'ρπ (*Laud'-ir*), strong.

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

τ ní'τ, an abbreviated form of *ní fúτ*, pronounced *neel*.

Exercise V.

§. 31.

ní'l mé, I am not; ní'l an lá te, the day is not hot; ní'l Conn ós, Con is not young; lá te, tirim (Lau te tír'-im), a dry *and* hot day; tá an lá te, tirim, 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 láirín, young Con is strong.

2. Tá Conn ós, láirín, 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—láirín.

2. Tá—Conn—ós, láirín.

§ 32.

Tá balla mór, áro agus an tobair. ní'o mór 7 balla áro. ní'l balla (there is no wall) agus an róo. capall mór agus balla áro. tá an lá te. ní'l an lá tirim. tá rolar mór agus an ropar. ní'l Conn Mac Conmáir ós, tá ré láirín. ní'l mé, ní'l tú, ní'l ré, ní'l pí. 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'í ré) 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.

bair (bairish), break.	mot (múl'), praise.
oún (dhoon), close, shut.	ól (ól), drink.
fás (faug), leave.	pós (pōg), kiss.
glan (glon'), clean.	pór (pōs), marry.
lar (los), light.	tar (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, (ǎN-sű'), here, as in the Eng. *in such*.

Annřin (ǎN-shin'), there.

From trying to satisfy, in different ways, the law of *Slender with Slender*, § 11, Munster people say (an-sin'), and Con-nacht people (in-shű'). In Munster the old word ponn (sűN), *here*, is yet heard sometimes.

Exercise VII.

§ 35.

břurte (břish'-tǎ), broken.

larřa (los'-thǎ), lighted.

tűnta (dhoon'-thǎ), closed, shut.

űlta (űl'-thǎ), drunk.

řlantta (glon'-thǎ), cleaned.

pűrřa (pűs'-thǎ), married.

Tűn an tűrřar. nǎ tűn an tűrřar. řǎř an tűlű
annro. nǎ řǎř an tűlű annřin. nǎ řǎř an cǎřř ar
an řűű. řlan an cǎřř, řřur řǎř an capall řřur
an cǎřř řř an tűrřar. tǎ an cǎřř řlantta, tǎ an
capall řř an tűrřar. nǎ műl an řű őř. műl an
bǎřű řřur an řile. tǎ řřt řřur ũna pűrřa. tǎ
řřt řř an tűrřar. lar an řűlar. nǎ řǎř annro
mű. nűl břűű ar an aral. nűl cűta műr ar an
řear. nǎ tar 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 fás annro i, do not leave her here. ná fás as an tobair é, do not leave him at the door. Here we see that HIM, HER, after verbs, are in Irish, é (ae, *like ey in they*), í (ee). Notice also how in those sentences the pronoun comes last. By the pronouns are meant mé, tú, ré, é, sí, í, and the words for we, us, ye, they, them.

§ 38.

nó (nō), or. ná nau), nor ; as, ná fás bó ná capall as an tobair.

in (in), in.

inr an (ins ān), in the.

Mí'l bpiós ná cóta ar art ós, ašur tá ré rlan.
 tá ré ar an róto. tá cóta fada ar an rašart.
 tá bó aš an tobar. ná fás ann rin í. ná fás
 báro, file ná rašart inr an tír. tá muc inr an
 mála móir. tá rolar móir aš an doirar, tá mār-
 tán ós Mac Caba ann rin. fás rac nó mála
 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 tiú) in the well, and the well is full. Do not light the light. Come here and close the big door.

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 -ós, -in, -án. In Ulster, on the other hand, final long syllables are shortened too much.

§ 39.

Munster.

apóán, a hill.	(aur'-dhaun)	do.
briaoán, salmon.	(brodh'-aun)	(brádh-aun')
camán, a hurley,	(kom'-aun)	(kām-aun')
capán, path,	(kos'-aun)	(kās-aun')
capós, coat,	(kos'-ōg)	(kās-ōg')
ḡapprún, a boy,	(gor'-soon)	(gor-soon')
rḡaoán, herring,	(sgodh'-aun)	(sgudh-aun')
rḡsán, hay rope,	(soo'-gaun)	(soo-gaun')
uráin, floor,	(ur'-Laur)	(ur-Laur')
amáoán, fool,	(om'-ā dhaun)	(ām-a-dhaun)
corpán, reaping hook,	(kur'-raun)	(k'r-aun')

ḡapprún is from the French *garçon*. Tobac (thub-ok'), tobacco, and pnírin (shnee'-sheen), snuff, are foreign. So is Tomás, (thūm-aus'), Thomas. Apán (ā-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; rin, (shin'), that, *as in shinty*. Note that (1) they come *after* the noun. (2) the article an must go before the noun. (3) ro and rin are sounded as if part of the previous word; as, an rmót ro (ān smōl'-sā), this thrush; an cú-ra (ānkoosā), *this hound*. an lá rin (ān Lau-shin), *that day*. An cú óg ro, this young greyhound: an róo tinn rin, that dry road. Note that ro, rin, come last; an capall mór ro.

Exercise X.

§ 41.

inr an doir, in the door(way).

úr (oor), fresh, new.

Tá an bpatán mór inr an tobair ro. fás an
 rtól mór ro as an doir arís rin. ní'l cor bhuirte
 ar an rtól ro. tá capóas ar air. fás an bpatán
 mór inr an mála rin, asur fás an mála ar an
 rtól arís. ní'l an saipín ós ann ro. tá pé ar an
 ród. an rpatán ós asur an bpatán mílir. fás
 an rúgán ar an aral, asur fás as an doir é.
 tá muc asur bó ar an ártán glar. ní'l brós
 ná cóta ar an ampatán mór rin. ní'l Tomár
 ann ro. arán úr, mílir, rinirín te. ní'l an lá tirm.
 ní'l an lá te. ní'l Tomár ós. tá an rtól arís.

A path and a road. This path is not clean-
 ed. This road is not clean. Close the door.
 Leave that stool on the floor, and light the
 light. Put (cur) 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 Mártan, 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. Níl corrán ag Art, Art *has*
not a reaping hook.

§ 43.

Tá capall mór bán ag Mártan ós. Tá cat
 ós ag Úna. Tá muc, bó, tliú, ríol, aral, agus
 sarrún ós ag Nóra. Níl camán ag Art Mac
 Cába. Níl carós ar Art, tá carós ag Art, níl
 an carós annro. (See § 39).

§ 44.

Do not leave that reaping hook here. Mar-
 tin 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.

ANOTHER peculiarity of Munster Gaelic is the lengthening and change of sound given to vowels before *tl*, *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.	mi/ 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*, *tl*, and those in the second with *tl*, *nn*, *tl*, as *beann*, *mionn*, *faill*, *finn*.

bun, *bonn*; *ron*, *ronn*; *lon*, *lonn*; *bean*, *beann*; *cion*, *cionn*; *faill*, *faill*; *fan*, *fann*; *faill*, *faill*, noun and verb, as *cán faill*, *an faill*; *min*, *mion*, *mionn*; *fin*, *finn*; *tuir* and in *áiríon* *thur'* and *tuir*, 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*, *roul*, *bould*, *boord*. So in Gaelic, *oio*, *boio* are *óio*, *bóio*, in Munster, and (ourdh) (bourdh) in the Aran Islands; *ann* is (*aun*) in Aran and (*a-on*, *oun*) in Munster; *anall*, hither, is *ā-naul* in Aran, *ā-noul'* in Munster.

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

Exercise XII.

§ 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.

§ 47.

<i>The word</i>		<i>Is pronounced</i>		
		Connacht.	W. Munster.	East Munster.
A	mall	mol	moUL	ma'-oul
	ḡall	dhol	dhouL	dha'-oul
	am	om	oum	a'-oum
	crann	kron	krouN	kra'-oun
I	im	im	eem	eim
	mil	miġ	meel	meil
	cinn	kin	keen	kein
	binn	bin	been	bein
O	poll	pŭL	poul throum dhoun	
	cróm	thrŭm		
	donn	dhŭN		

O is sometimes lengthened to oo:—

Cróm	krŭm	kroom
anonn	ā-nŭN'	ā-noun

§ 48.

WE 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.	cápaill uonn, a bay horse.
binn, sweet	matt, slow,
crann, tree.	mill, destroy.
uall, blind.	poll, a hole, pool.
uonn, brown haired.	tróm, heavy.
míur, sweet to taste.	binn, melodious.
blar (blos), taste.	im, butter.

Tá Art ag cur an tliú ar an ríol, Art is putting the tongs on the stool.

níl Nóra ag dul go Sarana, Nora is not going to England.

Tá camán ag Mártan ós, agus tá ré ag imirt ar an róo, . . . he is playing on the road.

Tá an crann ós ag fáir, the young tree is growing.

Tá an capall ag ól ar an tobair, 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 ḡ of aḡ is usually left out, except before vowels when it is sounded with the following vowel; as, a' fár , a' cup , a' out ; a' ḡ'ól , a' ḡ' imirt . Outside Munster aḡ 'ut is said, wrongly, for aḡ out .

§ 49.

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

$\text{Tá blar mílir ar an im úr. ní'l im úr annro.}$
 $\text{tá im úr aḡ nórta; ní'l im ná [arán aḡ úna.}$
 $\text{Tá poll móir in ar an uplár. tá an ḡarrún óḡ aḡ}$
 $\text{cup mála ar an aral. ní'l capall donn aḡ an}$
 $\text{raḡart. ná mol an capall mall. ná mill an}$
 $\text{capall óḡ. am fava. ná fás an cárr móir}$
 $\text{trom ar an aral óḡ ro. tá capall aḡ an raḡart.}$

§ 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 (cóta) on Art. Una has a sweet (binn) poem.

Exercise XIII.

§ 51.—WORDS.

Other examples of Munster pronunciation.

	Connacht.	Munster.
Cam, crooked.	kom	koum
Cill-dara, Kildare.	kił-dhor'-ă	keel-dhor'-ă
fonn, air of song.	fūn	foun
ḡann, scarce.	gon	goun
linn, a pool.	lin	leen
tin, sick,	tin	teen, tein

§ 52.

The sounding of ó as ú, sometimes heard in Munster, is to be avoided, as nórda (Noor'ă), móir (moor), nó (Noo).

§ 53.

bí is 'the imperative mood, second person singular, of the be avoided, except by Munster people, as nórda (Noor'-ă), nó (Noo), etc.

Exercise XIV.

§ 54.

long (Lūng,) a ship.	rinn (shin), we.
ór (ōr), gold.	ḡur-lar (dhur'-lās), Thurles.
ḡo (gū, as in <i>gust</i>), to	Rormuc (rūs-muk'), Rossmuck.
	ḡránáir (graun'-aurdh), Granard.
	Sarana (sos'-ă-nă), England.

Tá an long ag dul go Sarana; tá an báir ag
dul go Rormuc. Tá an long ann, tá sí bfuilte.

ní'l báto ná long as Sránápo. tá an bápo ós tinn, tá an pí plán. tá mé tinn, tá tú móp, tá rinn as out so Cill-dara. tá im úp sann. ní'l óp as Márcan. ní'l ponn binn ar an dán rin. tá cóta tnom, te ar ar.

§ 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 blas ar). We are not going to Thurles, we are going to Kildare.

Exercise XV.

§ 56.—SOUNDS OF GROUP OF VOWELS.

IN 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 *ia* AND *ua*.

ia is pronounced ee-ä, like *ea* in *real*.

ua “ oo-ä, “ *ua* “ *truant*.

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

§ 58.—WORDS.

Brian (bree'-än), Brian.

Niall (nee'-äl), Niall.

Dia (dee'-ä), God.

nua (noo'-ä), new.

cia (kee'-a), who?

fiat (fee'-äl), generous.

fuar (foo'-är), cold.

suat (goo'-al), coal.

ršian (shgee'-än), a knife.

ršuab (sgoo'-ab), a broom.

ruar, (soo'-äs), up, upwards,

uan (oo'-än), a lamb.

cia? who, often sounded cé.

Cia tá aS an tobair? Conn Ó Bpoin (ō brin),
who is at the well? Con O'Byrne. tá ré ro aS
out go Dúrlar, this man is going to Thurles.
Tá sí rin aS out go Cill-dara, that woman
is going to Kildare. fás é ro aS Dúrlar, fás
í rin aS Cill-dara, leave this man at Thurles,
leave that woman at Kildare.

§ 59.

ní'l an lá te, tá an lá ruar. tūn an tobair.
cia tá aS an tobair. tá Bpian Mac Cába aS an
tobair aS ar O Bpoin. tá fac móir, triom aS
ar, 7 tá sual in ar fac. fás an fac ar an
uplár. tá Bpian aS cup mála ar an ríol. tá
an ríuab ar an ríol rin. tá ríuian nua aS Conn.
ní'l Conn aS out go Sarana, tá ré aS out ruar
go Dúrlar, tá ré ro aS out go Sarana. ní'l
niall annro. cia tú annro? Bpian. tá Dia rial.
ní'l Conn ná mártan annro, tá rial ar an ríol.

§ 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 (ruair an ród)? Brian Mac Nama-ra. Niall is sick, he is not here, he is drinking 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 :—

<i>á</i> is sounded like <i>ā</i> , i. e., like phonetic symbol <i>au</i>					
é	"	"	é	"	"
ó	"	"	ó	"	"
ú	"	"	u	"	"

—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*, *ói*, *úi* and *á*, *ó*, *ú*, is that the consonants which follow the *ái*, *ói*, *úi* are slender; thus, *á rúin*, o loved one; *á ríóir*, o treasure, have the same vowel sound as *rúin*, *ríóir*.

§ 64.—WORDS.

áit (*auí*), a place. *laíoir* (*laudí*), strong.
caibín (*kaub'-een*), a *caubeen*, an old hat.
Cáit (*kauí*), Kate. *móin* (*môn*), turf.
crúibín (*kroo'-been*), a crubeen.
crúirsín (*kroosh'-geen*), a jug, a pitcher.
fáilte (*faul-tě*), welcome.
fóo (*fódh*), a sod.
folláin (*fúl'-aun*), sound, wholesome.
míle (*meel'-ě*), a thousand.
móna (*môn'-ă*), of turf.
fóo móna, a sod of turf.
páirce (*paush'-dě*), a child.
rláinte (*sLaun'-tě*), health.
las (*Log*), weak.

Tá Conn O Néill (ō nael), in Éirinn (ae'-rin),
 Con O'Neill is in Ireland. tá Art Mac Néill
 (mok nael), as out go h-Éirinn, Art MacNeill
 is going to Ireland. Tá Róir 7 Máire as out
 ó Éirinn go Sárana, Rose and Mary are going
 from Ireland to England.

ó'n (ōn), from *the*. oo'n (dhūn), to *the*.

§ 65.

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

§. 66.

When a vowel follows, h is prefixed; as, go
 h-áit, to a place. When the article follows,
 go is sometimes, but oo'n (dhūn) is generally
 used=*to the*; as oo'n áit, *to the place*.

§ 67.

The prep. *in* is translated by in; as, in Éir-
 inn, in Ireland.

§ 68.

Níl Cáit annro, tá sí as out ruar oo'n tobair.
 tá Sarrún móir, láirir as an tobair, ná fás ann
 rin é. ná fás an fód rin ar an uplár glan ro.
 níl pláinte as máirtan, tá ré tinn, las. cia tá

annro? Tá Máire ós annro. míle fáilte! tá tú ag dul go Cill Dara. ní'l mé; tá mé ag dul ruar go Dúrlar. rmól agur gob, muc 7 cpúibín. ní'l rguab ná clú in ran áit ro. tá cpúirgín lán ag Tomár, agur tá ré ag ól.

Fáilte, a Nóra, welcome Nora.

Dún an dorar, a ũna, shut the door, Una.

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

Cill-áinne (kil-aur'-ná), 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 bráðar and leathar correspond to the English *brother* and *leather*, but the *t* is softened in sound (this is denoted by the mark above it, é), and the words are pronounced brau'-hër, lah'-är.

Exercise XIX.

§ 70.—RULES FOR ASPIRATION.

ASPIRATION 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, d, f, g, m, p, s* and *t*.

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

§ 72.—SOUNDS OF *l, n, r*.

THE 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.*, *ṫ* or *th*) sounds like *h*.

mo <i>éiṙ</i> .	(mă heer),	my country
mo <i>éobaiṙ</i>	(mă hűbăr),	my well,
mo <i>túiṙne</i>	(mă hoor'-ně),	my spinning wheel
mo <i>éine</i>	(mă hen'-ě),	my fire.

§ 74.

Táinig (thaunig), *came, did come*, is now usually spelled táinig (haunig), as, táinig Séamur go baile-áda-Chiát, James came to Dublin. ní táinig ré fóir, he did not come yet.

§ 75.

Tug (thug), *gave, did give*, is now generally spelled tug (hug); as, tug Catál rígan do niall (nee'-äl), Charles gave a knife to Niall. ní tug ré capall do niall, he did not give a horse to Niall.

§ 76.

Éire (aer'-ě), Ireland.
Éirunn (aer'-in), *in* Ireland.
Éireann (aer'-än), *of* Ireland.
anoir (a-nish'), now.
mo (mü), my.
maí (mah), good.
go veo (gü dheō), forever.
leat (lath), with thee.
bótar (bō'-här), a road.
Catál (koh'-äl), Charles.

caíaoir⁵ (koh'-eer), a chair.

tar (thorth), thirst.
mátar (mauh'-ěr), mother.
flaí (flah), a prince.
leathan (lah'-ün), wide, broad.
mar (mor), as, since.
go bráí¹ (gü brauh), for ever.
O Catál² (ō koh'-äl), O'Cahill.

baile áda Chiát³ (bwal'-ě ah'-ä klee'-äh), Dublin.

baile an áda⁴ (bwal'-ě än ah'-ä), Ballina.

¹ Literally, to judgment.

² Literally, Grandson of Cahill. ³ Town of the ford of hurdles.

⁴ Town of the ford.
⁵ Pronounced in Munster, koh'-eer'.

§ 77.

amrín (am'-shir), time, weather.
 uíom (lūm), with me.

Tá bótar cam ag dul go Baile-Átha-Cliath.
 Fás ríol móir ag an túine, agus cuir catáir ag
 an teine. Tá páiruis O Cathail in éirinn anois,
 ní fuil pé ag dul go tír eile. ní fuil an bótar
 glan. Tá an báó leathan láir.

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
 (map) the weather is cold. The road is dry,
 the *boreen* is not dry. A soft crooked boreen
 The road is not broad.

§ 78.

Tá ríu fada in san tír ro, agus tá rí fada.
 Déan veirín* anois, tá tú mall. Tá Máirtín Mac
 Cárda liath. Tá tarb móir ar Miall agus tug Nóra
 corin uirge do Róir. Fás an áit ro agus tar go
 Cill-áirne. Tá cat bán ag an teine ag ól uirge.

* This is the word in use in Connacht and Ulster and *veir-*
near, (*déh-én-äs*), and *veabao* (*d'-you'-ä*), in Munster.

§ 79.—EXAMPLES IN S.

S Aspirated (*i. e.*, *ř* or *řh*) sounds like *h*.

The possessive adjectives *mó* (*mũ*), *my*; *řo* (*dhũ*), *thy*; *a* (*ă*), *his*, cause aspiration, *as*,—

<i>řo řotar</i>	(<i>dhũ hul'-ăs</i>), <i>thy light</i> .
<i>řo řeamróř</i>	(<i>dhũ ham'-rög</i>), <i>thy shamrock</i> .
<i>řo řláinte</i>	(<i>dhũ hlann'-tė</i>), <i>thy health</i> .
<i>řo řúil</i>	(<i>dhũ hool</i>), <i>thy eye</i> .
<i>řo řál</i>	(<i>dhũ haul</i>), <i>thy heel</i> .
<i>řo řúirte</i>	(<i>dhũ hoosh'-tė</i>), <i>thy flail</i> .

NOTE—In some words where *ř* is followed by a slender vowel it takes under aspiration a sound like *c* in same conditions. Thus *řo řiubal*, *a řeol*, pron. *dhũ hyũ'-ăl*, *ă hyól*, and *dhũ chũ'-al*, *ă chól*. See § 108.

anior (*a'-nees*), *up, from below*.

anuar (*a'-noo'-ăs*), *down, from above*.

řior (*shees*), *down, downwards*.

řuar (*soo'-ăs*), *up, upwards*.

řior (*hees*) *below*. *řúar* (*hoo'-ăs*), *above*.

řior and *řuar* are used with verbs of motion and *řior* and *řuar* 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 *l*, *n*, *ř*; because *ř*, *i. e.* *h*, could not be pronounced before other consonants, Thus:—

mó řgéat (*mũ shgaeł*), *my story*.

mó řřian (*mũ shgee'-ăn*), *my knife*.

mó řřioból (*mũ shgib'-ól*), *my barn*.

Exercise XX.

§ 81.—EXAMPLES IN *p*.

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

mo póca (mũ fōk'-ă), my pocket.

mo píopa (mũ feep'-ă), my pipe.

mo páirc (mũ fau'-irk), my field.

§ 82.

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

a p̃eadaí (ă fadh'-ăr), o Peter!

a p̃óil (ă fōl), o Paul!

a p̃ádaí (ă faudh'-rig), o Patrick!

a Séamuí (ă haem'-ish), o James!

Notice how the names p̃eadaí, p̃óil, Séamuí, are spelled differently, p̃eadaí, p̃óil, Séamuí, when the nominative of address is used.

§ 83.

Cionnaí (kiN'-as), how.

páirc (pau'k), a park.

r̃uillíng (sgi'-ing), a shilling páile (saul'-ě) sea, salt water.

Dia duit, *a* p̃eadaí! Dia a'í Muíre duit, *a* Séamuí. cionnaí tá tú? ná páig do píopa ar an r̃tól, cuir mo píopa ar an r̃tól, ašur cuir an r̃uillíng in do póca. tá Conn óg, ašur tá píopa

áður tobac aise. ní'l páirc as páirais. Tá tobair in mo páirc, áður tá uirge fuair in ran tobair. ní táinig an capall oo'n tobair fór. tá Conn fíor as an ráite.

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 *f*.

f Aspirated (*i. e.* *f* or *fh*) is silent.

Thus, *fuil* 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 fuil* (*nee-il*). See note, § 30.

§ 85.

Fuair, got, found; fuair mé capall, I got a horse.

Ní fuair (*nee oo'r*, also *nee hwoo'-ir*), did not get; ní fuair mé ríaiting, I did not get a shilling.

So also, ní faca (*nee ok'-ă*), did not see, ní faca Séamur Peadar, James did not see Peter.

Ní fuil rílling as Peadar, fuair pé rílling ó Niall. ní faca an capall an tobair, agus ní táinig pé ruar do'n tobair. ní fuil Tomás as obair in ran leuna, agus ní faca mé Art ar an pó. ní't feult ar bi't in ran rpéir anoir. ní fuil mo píopa in mo póca, tá mo píopa asat, a Séamur. ní faca mé do píopa.

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—*ċ* AFTER VOWELS.

When *ċ* follows *mo*, *do*, the *o* is omitted, as,

m'féar (*maer*), my grass.

m'fíon (*meen*), my wine.

m'féar (*mar*), my man, husband.

m'fuil (*mwil*), my blood.

m'feoil (*m-yöl*), my flesh.

o'fuinneós (*dhin-ög*), thy window.

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

§ 87.

Instead of léana (laen'-ä), meadow, the word móimféar (mōn'-aer), *literally*, bog-grass, is often used.

§ 88.

Tá an féar tirim in ran rḡioból, tá m'féar úr in ran móim-féar pór. ní táinig m'féar ó'n Oileán úr pór. tug mé an fíon do Niall, agus tug m'féar an rpeal do'n ouine eile. ní fuil an fíon in ran riopa. ní fáca mé o'fíon (deen) in áit ar bit. tá do fúirte pór in ran rḡioból.

§ 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 ar bit) 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.

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

lib (*liv*), with ye. *raib* (*rev*), was, were.

bi (*vee*), was, were.

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

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

capc (*thorth*), thirst.

alainn (*arl'-in*), beautiful.

§ 92.—(Bí is the past tense of bí).

Bí is sometimes used as a past tense of tá; as, tá ré óg, he *is* young; bí ré óg, 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, éa; the interrogative negative nác; the dependent particle-nác, go; the optative particle go, and the relative governed by a preposition.

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

Ní raib an báid ar an uisce, the boat *was not* on the water; An raib an capall ag an doras? *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 bí, *was, i. e., Yes*, and, ní raib, *was not, i. e., No*.

An raib Nóra ag an tobac? Bí.

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

An raib an capall ar an róad? Ní raib.

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

An niaib Catál ag dul go Granard? Bí.

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

An niaib ré ag an capraí? (kor'-ég), ní niaib.

Was he at the rock? (He) *was not*. No.

§ 93.—OTHER EXAMPLES.

A bean (ă van), his wife.

A míc (ă vik), o son!

A bheac (ă vrak), his trout.

Ná fág do bheac ag an doras. An niaib Catál
láb ag dul go Saillín? Bí, 7 fuair ré capall an
an ríó, agus táimic ré go Saillín linn (with us).
Bí Art tinn, agus fuair ré báp. An niaib capall
agab? ní niaib, bí bó agus aral againn.

§ 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.	
deimear	(<i>dev'-ās</i>),	(<i>dei-ās</i>),	a shears.
deimín	(<i>dev'-ín</i>),	(<i>dei-in</i>),	certain.
Suirne	(<i>siv-ně</i>),	(<i>see-ně</i>),	Sweeney.
cúinne	(<i>kiv'-ně</i>),	(<i>kee'-ně</i>),	memory
cúibe	(<i>kiv'-ě</i>),	(<i>kee-ě</i>),	proper.
duibe	(<i>dhiv'-ě</i>),	(<i>dhee'-ă</i>),	blacker.
Eiblin	(<i>ev'-leen</i>),	(<i>ei'-leen</i>),	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 *l*, *r*, *n*, *r*.

§ 96.

Ní fuit (*nee-il*) cúinne ar bít agam, fuair mé buille mór trom ó Míall. Bí an olann ar m'uan ós, agus fuair mé deimear ó Ar; anoir ní fuit an olann ar an uan. An raib Conn Mac Suirne lib? ní raib; bí pé le Céal. ní fuit deimear agam. An raib Conn tinn? bí go deimín, agus fuair pé báir. Tá Eiblin ós fóir, tá go deimín, agus tá ciall aici, agus ní fuit Máire ós, agus ní fuit ciall 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, *ṁub* (dhuv), black, black-haired.
ṁalam (thol'-äv), 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—*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: *ov* and *om* like (ō); *uv*, *um*, are like (oo); *ev*, *em* like (ou). But a deal depends on whether the syllable containing the *v* or *m* be accented or unaccented.

§ 100.—WORDS.

abá*	(ou'-ä), a river.
gabair	(gou'-är), a goat.
cabair	(kou'-ir), help.
leabair	(lou'-är), a book.
Dómnall	(dhön'-äl), † Donal, Daniel.
riúbal	(shū'-äl), walk.
ábail	(oo'-äl), an apple.
gan	(gon), without.
gabá	(gou'-ä), a blacksmith.
muiteann	(mwil'-in), a mill.
rómat	(rō'-äth), before thee, used in the phrase, céad míle fáilte rómat, a hundred thousand welcomes before thee.

§ 101.

Bí muiteann ar an abainn, agus bí Dómnall as gabair iní an muiteann. fuair Dómnall ábail iní an eorua, iní an muiteann ar an abainn. tá iarsaite as riúbal ríor do'n abainn anoir. tá an gabá as gabair iní an muiteann. cuir do leabair in do póca. tug Diarmuid an leabair do Míall. ní fuair ré leabair ar bí uaim (oo'-ém, from me). forsaíl an leabair móir. ní faib an muiteann as gabair, bí an abá gan uirge.

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

† dhoon'-äl 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 (ḡaḃa aḡaḃa) in the place. The blacksmith gave no help to Niall. The story is not in the book.

Exercise XXIII.§ 103—ADDITIONAL SOUNDS OF *ḡ* AND *m̃*.

IN the beginning of words *ḡ* and *m̃* 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 *ḡ* and *m̃* broad, followed by a *long vowel*, *ā*, *ó*, *ú*, are pronounced *v*. Thus, *m̃o m̃āc̃aḡaḡa* (*mū wauh'-er*), my mother, is pronounced in parts of Munster (*mū wauh'-er*). This sound we shall mark by a *w*. Note the following examples.

§ 105.—EXAMPLES.

Δ βάρ	(ă waudh),	his boat.
Δ βρός	(ă wrög),	his shoe.
Δ βό	(ă wō),	his cow.
Δ μάταιρ	(ă wauh'-ēr),	his mother.
Δ μύρινιν	(ă woor'-neen),	O darling.
mo βρόν*	(mũ wrōn),	my sorrow.
αταρ	(ah'-ēr),	father.
Δ μάριε†	(ă waur'-ě);	O Mary.
Δ μύριε	(ă wir'-ě),	O Mary, re-

ferring to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

μαc-αν-βάρν (mok ăn waurd), Ward; *lit.*,
son of the bard.

§ 106.

Ní fuil iars ar biú in mo bád anoir, tá mo
bád pollam. cuir an rúillín in mo mála. tá
mo βρός dub. fuair m'atair báp in ran Oileán
úr. ní raib uirge in ran abáinn, [bí an aimpear
tirim. ní raib túirne as mo mátair. fuair mé
βρός úr in ran báile móir.

* In Munster mũ vroom.

† Note that in Irish we say μύριε (mwir'-ě), when speaking
of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and μάριε (maur'-ě), when we re-
fer 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.

ĀSPIRATED Ć *i. e.*, ċ 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 guttural sound, not a mere *h* sound. We shall represent this sound by *CH*. See § 10, Key to Special sounds.

§ 109.—WORDS.

ḍro-mācā (aurd moch'-ā), Armagh.

āct (ochth), but.

bealac (bal'-āch), a way, a road.

lōc (lūch), a lake.

“ mearḡa (mas'kā), Lough Mask.

“ uair (oo'-ir), Lough Owel.

Lochlannac	(LŭCH'-länäch), Dane, Danish.
Ó Lochlainn	(ō LŭCH'-län), O'Loughlin.
Rí	(ree), a king.)
readrán	(shach'-raun), error, astray.*
teacht	(thachth, thochth), coming.
as teacht,	coming.
leuna	(ley'-nä), a meadow.

§ 110.

Á, his, causes aspiration; as, á bean, (ă van), his wife.

§ 111.

Fás an bealaic, á Séamuir! tá an rí as teacht anois, fás á bealaic (val'-äch). ní'l long ar bit ar loc uair, áct tá báid beas deas asam ar loc meargá. ní fuil an capall in ran leuna, 'ná ar an póib. tá bealaic fada ó Baile-Áta-Chiat go h-Árto-Máda. ní fuil Dómnall as teacht á baile ó'n Oileán Úr† (America) fóp.

§ 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 Sapanna nuao. It is better to write America.

§ 113.

réad (faech), see, look at, behold!
 buachaill (booch'-él), a boy, a herdsboy.
 cailleac (kaí'-äch), an old woman, hag.
 lacha (LOCH'-ä), a duck. bocht (büchth), poor.
 luč (LUCH), a mouse. teac (tach), a house.

§ 114.

Only: I have a horse and a cow=tá capall agus bó
 agam. I have *only* a horse, ní fuil agam ačt capall, *lit.* I
 have *not but* a horse.

§ 115.

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

§ 116.

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

§ 117.

Ní faca mé aon fear ar bič ag an doras. B'i fear bocht ag an doras anoir, agus mála mór aige. réad! tá luč ar an úrlar. fuair mé lacha ar an toč. Ní fuil long ag Míall, ní fuil aige ačt báč beag. Dia do beata a baile, a Séamuir. Ní raib mé in do tíg ačt b'i mé in ran tíg eile. beannačt leat anoir.

§ 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.

ṁroiceáṁ (dhreh'-yădh), a bridge, ṁroiceáṁ ḁṁḁ, Drogheda (the bridge of a ford).

ṁice (fih'-yě), twenty.

ṁiceáṁ (meeh'-yaul), Michael.

§ 120.

Exceptions: céana, already, before, is pronounced han'-ă, not h-yan'-ă; cúgam, cúṁat, cúige, towards me, thee, him, are erroneously pronounced hug'-ăm, hug'-ăth, hig'-ě in some places; the termination eáct is usually pronounced like áct, ochth, not achth.

§ 121.

ficé capall twenty horses. Notice that capall has the same form after ficé as if it meant one horse.

§ 122.

Tá thriúcead arís ag thriúcead-áda ar an abainn álainn. ná fear ar an thriúcead. ní fáca mé Mícheál in ran tair. tús liom go thriúcead-áda. Bí mé in ran áit éana. tús mé ficé púnt do Niall, agus fuair pé púnt eile ó m'ádaí, áit ní fuair pé rílling ar bit ó mó mádaí.

§ 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 Catál agus Nóra liom. cia tá léi? tá Nóra léi (lae' hě). tap liom a múinnín go baile-áda-chiát. tá mé ag tuit le pádraig Ó Briain agus Tomás Mac Suibne go loé uair.

Exercise XXV.

§ 125.—EXAMPLES IN ò AND ś.

ò and ś aspirated (ò or òh, ś or śh) are pronounced in exactly the same way.

§ 126.

ò and ś 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 :

ò and ś slender are sounded like y.

ò and ś broad have a guttural sound not in English, and which we shall represent by the Greek gamma (γ).

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

§ 127.

We shall deal first with ò and ś *slender*.

(A). At the beginning of words ò and ś are pronounced like y.

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

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

mo Ůia	(mũ yee'-ă),	my God.
mo Ůiallaid	(mũ yee'-L-ăd'),	my saddle.
mo Ůitceall	(mũ yeeh'-ăL),	my best.
mo Šiall	(mũ yee'-ăL),	my jaw.
mo Šé	(mũ yae),	my goose.

oéan do Ůitceall, do thy best.

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

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

an Šealac (yal'-ACH), the moon, in " yal'-OCH'

§ 129.

Ná cuir mo Ůiallaid ar mo éapall, áct cuir an Ůiallaid eile ar an ayal, ásur cuir mo Ůiallaid ar an táir. tá an Šealac in ran rpéir, tá an bócar Šeal anoir. ní raib an Šealac in ran rpéir, ásur bí an bócar ouð.

§ 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.—**Ů AND Š SLENDER FINAL.**

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

bí is pronounced bí (bee).

tiḡearna “ tíarna (tee'-ärnä).

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

Before silent ó and ḡ.	{	Δí is pronounced as is Δí, that is ee.		
		oí	“	oí, ee.
		uí	“	uí, ee.
		uΔí	“	uΔí, oo'-ee.

§ 132.—WORDS.

* buΔíró (boo'-ee), victory.

* Corcaíḡ (kürkee), Cork.

* cruΔíró (kroo'-ee), hard.

* uΔíḡ (oo'-ee), a grave.

* cuΔíró (choo'-ee), went. * ruro (see), sit.

The *long* digraphs Δí, éí, óí, úí, are affected by ó and ḡ following—

* bpuíḡ (broo'-ee), bruise. * uóíḡ dhō'-ee), burn.

* fuíró (fau'-ee), a prophet. * léíḡ lae'-ee), read.

But in words of more than one syllable it is not so noticeable; as, bpuíḡte (broo'-tē), bruised; uóíḡte (dhō'-tē), burned.

Ó DáíΔíḡ (ō dhaul'-ee), O'Daly.

* Ó CeatíΔíḡ (ō kal' ee), O'Kelly.

* péíró (rae'-ee), smooth, easy.

* ímíḡ (im'hee), go away.

* ímíḡ teat, be off with you.

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

§ 133.

Go buair, to victory, winning victory, is now shortened to a bú by English speakers.

§ 134.

Ó Dómnall a bú! tá mé ag dul go Corcaig ar maroin. ní fuil an bótar cruair. tar liom, aghur ruid ríor ag an teine. Tá m' acair aghur mo mácair in ran uair. iméis leat a baile. ní fuil an bótar péir.

§ 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 Ś SLENDER IN THE MIDDLE OF WORDS.

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

i ai ei oi ui

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

Síste (shee'-lě), Sheela, Cecilia.

Bpísgio (bree'-iă), Brigid.

taíobhre (theiv'-shě), * a ghost.

eióean (ei'-ăn), ivy.

oróce (eeh'-yě), † night.

cómnúigeann (kôn'-ee-ăn), ‡ dwells, lives.

§ 137.—WORDS.

A few words like cporóe, tuiġe, buíóe, ruróe, are pronounced kree, lee, bwee, see, instead of kree'-ě, Lee'-ě, bwee'-ě, see'-ě.

§ 138.

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

	Munster.	Ulster and Conn.
māġ uróir,	Maguire; mǎ gee'-ir,	mǎ giv'-ir.
eióean,	ivy; ei'-ăn,	ev'-ăn.
tuiġe,	straw; thee'-ě,	thiv'-ě.
ġuróe,	praying; gee'-ă,	giv'-ě.

* In Munster, thei'-shě.

† In " ee'-hě.

‡ In " koon'-ee-ăn.

§ 139.

Bí Niall mág uirí ar an rliab; bí an oiríce
 dub, agus éadú ré ar an reacrán,* agus ní
 táinig ré a baile go maidin. ní fáca mé an
 tairíre. tá tairíre in ar dún móir. ní'l, áct
 tá eiríean as fáir ar an dún. fás an fear agus
 an tuise in ar ríoból. comnaigeann ar Ó
 Dóinnail ar an oileán. Imríte leat anoir, agus
 beannaíct 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 reacrán, ar fán, and amúga, all of which are ex-
 pressed by the English word *astray*. Tá an fear ar reacrán,
 Tá an capall ar fán; Tá an fear amúga. Seacrán cannot
 be applied except as indicating error of intellect, and can only
 be applied to persons, not things. See §§ 109 and 147.

§ 141.—*Ů* AND *ḡ* BROAD.

WE now propose to explain the sounds of *Ů* and *ḡ* *broad*.

At the end and in the middle of words *Ů* and *ḡ* *broad* are sometimes silent. See § 126.

§ 142.—EXAMPLES.

eoḡan	(ō'-än), Eugene, Owen.
éaḡmonn	(ae'-männ), * Edmund, Edward.
riaḡ	(fee'-ä), a deer.
ḡraḡ	(grau), love.
nua	(NOO'-ä), new.
ruaḡ	(roo'-ä), red, red haired.
riaḡ	(shlee'-äv), † a mountain.
aoḡ†	(ea), Hugh.
Ó Laoḡaire	(ō Lae'-ärr-ě), O'Leary.
laoḡ	(Lae), a calf.
ḡrātnóna	(thrauh'-nōnä), evening.

§ 143.

ḡaeḡeatḡ (gae'-il-ig), the Irish-Gaelic language, usually pronounced (gae'-ig), and in Munster (gae'-ling). *ḡeupla* (baer'-lä), the English language.

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

† From *aoḡ* are derived *mac aoḡa*, son of Hugh, *i. e.* Mackey, Mackay, Magee; *ó h-aoḡa* (grandson of Hugh), O'Hea, Hayes, Hughes. *aoḡaḡán* (ae'-ä-gaun), little Hugh; hence *mac aoḡaḡáin*, Egan, Keegan.

§ Declined, *nom.*, *ḡaeḡeatḡ*; *gen.*, *ḡaeḡitḡe*; *dat.* and *acc.*, *ḡaeḡitḡ*.

§ 144.

TÁ DOB RUAD Ó DÓMNAILL AG TUL GO TÍR EILE.
 BÍ FIAO FUAO AR AN RLIAB. NÍ FACA MÉ FIAO AR
 BÍ AR AN OILEÁN. NÍ TUG DOB Ó NEILL GRÁO DO'N
 TUINE EILE. NÍ FUIL ÉADOMONN FUAO AR AN RLIAB;
 TÁ AN TRÁCHÓNA FUAO. NÍ FAIB DEURLA AGUR
 SAEUILIS AIGE.

§ 145.—Ó AND Ś BROAD AT END OF WORDS.

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

más (mau), a plain.	bpeás (braa), fine.
rós (sō) happiness.	so bpeás, finely.
fiot (fee), a wood.	eutót (ael'-ō), escape.
cpút (kroo), a horse shoe.	
boóar (bō'-är), bothered, deaf.	

Munster.

Elsewhere.

maoao, a dog (modh'-ä), (modh'-oo).

buaao, a beating (boo'-äl-ä), (boo'-äl-oo).

maoao fuaao, and maofuaao fuaao, are often
 used for fox; pionnac (shin-äch) is the proper
 word.

§ 146.

CUIR CPÚO NUAO FAOI AN LAIR. CUIR BPÓS NUAO
 AR APT ÓS. NÍ FACA MÉ NÓRA AG AN TOBAR; BÍ
 AN MAOAO ÓS AGUR AN CÚ MÓR 7 AN LAOS FUAO
 AG AN TÚN. FUAIR AN MAOAO BUAAO TPOM Ó
 NIALL. NÍ FACA AN PIONNAC AN CÚ AG TEACÉ.

§ 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 (amúḡa, am'-oo-ä), on the mountain.

§ 148.

IN the *middle* of words *ó* and *ḡ* lengthen the preceding short vowel.

íobal (ee'-äl), an idol. Seáḡan (shaa'-än), John. úḡar (oo'-dhär), an author.

Lá breáḡ; táinig Tadóḡ* a baite ó áro-máca, áet ní fuil rḡeal nuao ar bit aige. ní fuil Tadóḡ tinn, tá ré so breáḡ anoir, áet bí ré tinn so leór. tá árt maḡuiróir as obair, tá ré as cur (putting) tuige ar tís (hee) nuao. tá an fear boet as suirde as an doir, fuair ré arán asur im ó nórta. "tá an oróce seál (bright) 7 an bótar breáḡ, áet mar rin féin (even so), fan so lá" (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'-äg).

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 *ao* and *as*, when followed by a vowel, are pronounced (ei)—like *ei* in height; Thus:—

ašarō (ei'-ee), the face. *aoaric* (ei'-ärk), a horn.

raoaric (rei'-ärk), sight, a view.

aoartar (ei'-äs-thär), a halter.

Ó Rašallas (ō rei'-äl-ee), O'Reilly.

šaoar (gei'-är), a beagle, a hound.

ao māo (ei'-mädh),* timber.

§ 151.

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

bleaoain (blee'-än), a year.

brigro (breed), Brigid.

foršro (fweed), patience.

nuaoat (noo'-äth), of Nuada, as in *māš nuaoat* (mau-noo'-äth), the plain of Nuada, that is, Maynooth.

* In Connacht (au'-mädh).

§ 152.

Ní fuit aḁarc ar biḁ ar an laos fḁr, tá ré ós
 aḁur láir. cuir aḁartar ar do láir, tá rí aḁ
 out ríor do'n tobair. ní fáca mé Taḁs Ó Raḁ-
 aillís ar an rliab. ní fuit aḁmaḁ ar biḁ in ran
 teac, aḁt tá móin so leḁr aḁainn; cuir fḁo
 móna ar an teine anoir.

§ 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.—Ů AND Š AT BEGINNING OF WORDS.

At the beginning of words ů and š 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 γ.

We shall try to teach the sound as well as
 we can. Take the word *auger* Irish, tapacair
 (thor'-äch-är), a carpenter's tool. In pron-
 ouncing 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 *ò* and *ḡ* slender in the beginning of words has the same relation to their broad sound (broad *y*, not heard in 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," *ḡráð*, "graw," etc.

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

§ 155.

The phrase that we have until now spelled *Ḍia ḡuit!* is always pronounced *Ḍia ḡuit!* (*γit*, *almost gu-it'*). Another popular phrase is *Δ ḡráð* (*ā yrau*; *between ā grau and ā rau*) O love. Another is *Δ ḡuine cóir* (*ā yin'-ē chōr*), my good man.

§ 156.

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

oíuim (dhrim), the back.

pian (pee'-än), pain.

Dia 'r Muire óuit, a óuine cóir. Dia 'r Muire óuit, aḡur páorais. Ní fuil do ḡort ḡlar fóir. Tá mo ḡort móir: aḡur ní fuil coirce aḡ fáir in mo ḡort anoir. Tá mo óorair (yur'-äs) óúnta. Tá pian in mo óuim (yrim). Fuair Conn cóta nua, aḡur tá cóta nua eile ar Ódmnall Ó n-aoḡa. Ní fuil do laos in mo ḡort (yürth); bí pé in ran leuna, aḡt tá pé ar an rliab anoir.*

§ 157.

My back is broken. Do not 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, *róo*. There is not a tree growing on the mountain; the mountain is cold and bare.

*An abbreviation for *aḡur*, and.

Exercise XXVI.

§ 158.—THE LETTERS *l*, *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 *rí* (ree), a king, *róo* (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 *Δ rí* (ä ree), O king, *mo react* (mū rochth), my law. *nár eir'gíro* (naur eir'-ee), but after *níor eir'gí* (neer eir'-ig) where the *r* of *níor* is made slender after *ní*.

§ 160.—*l*, *n*.

THERE are no less than four kinds of *l* 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 *lā* (Lau), a day; *mo lā* (mū lau), my day.

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

N to n, *noctann ré* (Nūchth-in shae), he

makes bare; *oo noct ré* (dhũ nüchth shae, he made bare.

N' to *n'*, *neav* (*N'adh*), a nest, *mo neav* (*mũ 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 *rlac* (sloth), a rod, *rlaas*, (*shL'ă*), a spear, *rnaom* (sneem, Munster sneim), a knot, *rneacta* (*shN'ochthă*), snow. In aspiration they become *hl*, *hl'*, *hn*, *hn'*, as *mo rlaas* (*mũ hl'a*), my spear. After all other consonants in the beginning of a word *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*, are used. *Ān rlaas* (*ăN l'a*), the spear.

In the middle of words *L*, *L'*, *N*, *N'*, are used after *r* and *r*; as *coarile* (*koor-Lă*), and with a nasal *k* on account of *n*), *cărnă* (*kaur-Naun*), a heap.

nl is pronounced as *NL*, as *mănta* (*maun-Lă*), gentle, *ln* becomes *L*, as *colna*, *gen.* of *colann*, a body, (*kũ-Lă*). *tl*, *vl*, become *L*, and *tn*, *vn*, become *N*, in the middle of words.

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

Before *r*, *t*, *v*, *L*, *L'*, *N*, *N'*, are used. *motc* (*mũlth*), a wether, *prionnra* (*preen-să*), a prince. Before the other consonants *l*, *l'*, *n*, *n'*. *Ānim* (*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, *Āpat* (*ass-al*), an ass, *bainne* (*bon'-ă*), milk.

END OF PART I.



Composed from the Book of Kells.

• INDEX •

We give below a glossary of *all* the words in this book. The number after each word refers to the (§) section where such word is to be found, together with its pronunciation and application.

A.

á, his, her, 93.
á, sign of the vocative, 93.
á' for á, 48
ába a river, 100. see *n.* *
áct, but, 109.
ás, at, 27
ásair, at ye, 91.
ásamn, with us, 93.
ásam, at or with me, in my possession; compounded from ás and mé, 96.
ásat, at thee, 85. ás and tú.
ásur, and, 16
áici, at her, 96.
áige, at him, 85.
áimrín, time, 77.
áit, a place, 64
álamn, delightful, 91.
am, time, 48
amaván, a fool, 39
an, the, 16
anior, up, 79.
annrin, there, 34
annro, here, 34
anor, now, 76.

anonn, 47
anuap, down 79
ap, on, upon, 27
ap, causes aspiration, 156.
ap bič, at all, 85
ápán, bread, 39
ápó, high, 19
ápóán, a height, 39
ápó-mačá, Armagh, 109
ápé, Arthur, 23, 85
ap, out of, 49
apal, an ass, 16
áčair, father, 105

B.

báo, a boat, 27
baile, a home, town, 106
baile-an-áča, Ballina, 76
bán, white, 15
baile-áča-cliač, Dublin, 76
balla, a wall, 30
bápo, a bard, 19
beas, little, small, 117
bealac, a way, 109
bean, a woman, 86
beannacč, a blessing, 116

beata, life, 116
Beurla, the English language

143

bí, be, 53

bí, was, were, 91

bin, melodious, 47

blar, taste, 48

bliaóain, a year, 151

bó, a cow, 15

boct, poor, 113

boðar, deaf, bothered, 145

bótar, a road, 76

bpaóán, a salmon, 39

bpaet, 50 bpaet, for ever, *lit.*,
to the day of judgment, 76

bpeac, a trout, 93

bpeáig, fine, 145

bpuan, Brian, 58

bpuíro, Brigid, 116

bpu, break, 34

bpupte, broken, 35

bpuóg, a shoe, 15

bpuón, sorrow, 105

bpuíig, bruise, 132

bpuíigte, bruised, 132

buaacail, a herdsboy, 113

buaaró, victory, 132

buaaró, striking, 145

builtle, a blow, 96

C.

caðar, help, 100

cáibín, a caubeen, old hat, 64

caitleac, a hag, 113

Caite, Kate, 64

cam, crooked, bent, 51

camán, a hurley, 39

caol, slender, 11

capall, a horse, 30

cáip, a car, 27

capóg, coat, cassock, 43

cat, a cat, 19

Caatal, Charles, 75

caðoir, a chair, 76

ceana, already, before, 120

cia, who? 58

ciatl, sense, 96

ciannop, how, 83

Cillárine, Killarney, 68

Cillroia, Kildare, 51

cóir, right, just, 156

coirce, oats, 156

Conn, Con, Cornelius, 30

Corcaig, Cork, 132

corin, a goblet, 78

corrián, a reaping hook, 39

cor, a foot, 15

cóta, a coat, 19

cruiaró, hard, 132

crúró, a horseshoe, 145

crann, a tree, 47

Cróm abú, 47

cror, a cross, 27

crúibín, crubeen, pigs foot, 64

crúirgín, a jug, a pitcher, 64

cú, a greyhound, 18

cuaró, went, 132

cuagam, to me, 120

cuagar, to thee, 120

cuide, proper, 95

cuige, to him, 120

cunne, memory, 95

cuir, put, 77; 148

cuir, putting, 129

D.

dall, blind, 47

dán, a poem, 19

déan, make, do, 78

deirip, haste, 78 *note **

deimear, a shears, 95

deimin, certain, 95

deó, so deó, for ever, 76
 Dia, God, 58
 diallaio, a saddle, 128
 Diaimais, Dermot, Jerry, 100
 díliṛ, dear, fond, 27
 díṛceall, best, 128
 dóiḡ, burn, 132
 dóiḡte, burned, 132
 Dóinnall, Daniel, Donal, 100
 do'n, to the, 66
 donn, brown haired, 47
 doṛar, a door, 19
 dub, black, 97
 duine, a person, 88
 duit, to thee, 83
 dul, go, 45
 dúl, going, 49
 dún, shut, close, 34
 dún, a fort, 139
 dúnta, closed, shut, 35
 dhóiceao, a bridge, 119
 dhóiceao-áta, Drogheda 119
 Duṛlar, Thurles, 54

e.

é, he, it, 70
 Eadmonn, Edward, 142
 Eiblin, Ellen, 95
 eile, other, 95
 Éire, Ireland, 76
 Éirinn, in Ireland, 64, 76
 Éireann, of Ireland, 76
 Eoḡan, Eugene, Owen, 142
 eorua, barley, 100
 eulóo, escape, 145

f.

faca, did see, 85
 fava, long, 19
 fás, leave, 34
 fáig, a prophet, 132

fáilte, welcome, 64
 fáil, a hedge, 15
 fan, wait, stay, 145
 faoi, under, 146
 fár, growth, 49
 féac, look at, behold! 113
 féar, grass, 86
 fear, a man, 86
 féin, self, 70
 feoil, flesh meat, 86
 fiaó, a deer, 142
 fial, generous, 58
 fiche, twenty, 119
 file, a poet, 18
 fióó, a wood, 145
 fíon, wine, 86
 flait, a prince, 76
 fód, a sod, 64
 fód móna, a sod of turf, 64
 foḡiṛ, patience, 151
 follaim, empty, 106
 follain, wholesome, 64
 fonn, air of a song, 51
 fóp, yet, 74
 forḡail, open, 100
 fuair, cold, 58
 fuair, got, found, 85
 fuil, ní fuil, is not, 77, writ-
 ten ní'l, *passim*.
 fuinneós, a window, 86

ḡ.

ḡaba, a blacksmith, 100
 ḡadar, a goat, 100
 ḡadóar, a beagle, 150
 ḡaeóilḡ, the Irish language,
 143
 ḡailim, Galway, 91
 ḡan, without, 100
 ḡann, scarce, 51
 ḡairpún, a boy, 39

ḡé, a goose, 128
 ḡeall, bright, 148
 ḡeall, a promise, pledge, 128
 ḡeallac a moon, 128
 ḡiall, a jaw, 128
 ḡlan, clean, 18
 ḡlannta, cleaned, 35
 ḡlar, green, 15
 ḡlun, a knee, 18
 ḡo to (a place), 54
 ḡob, beak, bill (of bird), 15
 ḡort, a field, 19
 ḡrúo, love, 142
 ḡránáro, Granard, 54
 ḡuróe, pray, 138

1.

í, she, her, 70
 iao, they, 70
 iarḡ, a fish, 106
 iarḡaire, a fisherman, 100
 imtíḡ, go away, 132
 imtíḡ leat, be off, 132
 im, butter, 47
 imiḡt, playing (games), 49
 in, in, 38
 inḡ, in the, 38
 ioḡal, an idol, 148

l

lá, a day, 30
 laés, a duck, 113
 laḡ, weak, 64
 lároir, strong, 30
 láir, a mare, 129
 lán, full, 30
 laoḡ, a calf, 142
 lar, light, 34
 larḡa, lighted, 35
 leabair, a book, 100

leat, with thee, 76
 leatan broad, 11
 léi, with her, 124
 léiḡ, read, 132
 leóir, ḡo leóir, plenty, 148
 leuna, a meadow, 87
 liač, gray, 78
 liḡ, with ye, 91
 linn, a pool, 51
 linn, with us, 91
 liom, with me, 77
 loč, a lake, a lough, 109
 ločlannač, a Dane, 109
 loč mearḡa, Lough Mask 109
 long, a ship, 54
 loč uair, Lough Owel, 109
 luč, a mouse, 113

m.

mac-an-ḡáir, Ward, 105
 mac Cába, MacCabe, 27
 macConmaria, McNamara, 27
 mac Suiḡne, Mc Sweeney, 96
 maḡač, maḡrač, a dog, 145
 máḡ, a plain, 145
 máḡ nuaoč, Maynooth, 115
 maḡuiróir, Maguire, 138
 maroin, morning, 134
 máiré, Mary, 64
 marč, good, 76
 mála, a bag, 15
 mall, slow, 47
 mar, as, so, 76
 mar rin, so that, 148
 mártan, Martin, 27
 máčair, a mother, 76
 mé, I, me, 18
 míceál, Michael, 119
 míl, honey, 18
 míle, a thousand, 64
 mílir, sweet, 27

mill, destroy, 47
 mo, my, 76
 móin, turf, bog, 152
 móinféar, bog grass, 87
 mol, praise, 34
 móna, of turf, 64
 mórt, great, 15
 muc, a pig, 18
 muileánn, a mill, 100
 Muire, Mary, the Virgin, 105
 *see note**
 muirínín, darling, 105

n.

ná, nor, 38
 ná, not, do not, 34
 ní, not, 30
 Niall, Niall, 58
 ní't and ní fuil, is not, 30
 passim.
 nó, or, 38
 Nóra, Nora, 32
 nua, new, 58
 Nuadh, Nuadha, 157.

o.

obair, work, 85
 Ó Buan, O'Brien, 124
 Ó Cathail, O'Cahill, 76
 Ó Ceallai, O'Kelly, 132
 Ó Dalai, O'Daly, 132
 Ó Dómnail, O'Donnell, 134
 óg young, 15
 oileán, an island, 85
 Oileán-úr, America, 88
 ól, drink, 34
 ólta, drunk 35
 Ó Laoigaire, O'Leary, 142
 olann, wool, 96
 Ó Loelann, O'Loughlin, 109

ó'n, from the, 66
 ón, gold, 54
 Ó Raḡallai, O'Reilly, 150

p.

pátrais, Patrick, 77
 páirc, a park, a field, 81
 páirce, a child, 64
 Peadar, Peter, 82
 pian, a pain, 156
 píopa, a pipe, 81
 póca, a pocket, 81
 póg, a kiss, 34
 Pól, Paul, 82
 poll, hole, 47
 pór, marry, 34
 pórt, married, 35
 púnt, a pound, 122
 pur, a lip, 18

r.

raḡairc, a sight, 150
 raib, was, were, 92
 riér, smooth, easy, 132
 rí, a king, 18
 rinne ré, he did, made, 128
 ró, a road, 19
 róir, Rose, 64
 rómar, before thee, 100
 Rormuc, Rosmuck, 54
 ruad, red, 142

s.

sac, a sack, 15
 saḡairc, a priest, 19
 sál, a heel, 15
 saile, salt water, 83
 saicpán, astray, 109
 Seágan, John, 148

reamrós, a shamrock, 79
 Séamur, James, 82
 reap, stand, 122
 rḡaván, a herring, 39
 rḡéal, a story, 80
 rḡian, a knife, 58
 rḡitling, a shilling, 83
 rḡioból, a barn, 80
 rḡuab, a broom, 58
 rí, she, 18
 ríð, ye, 91
 rín, that, 40
 rínn, we, 54
 ríonnac, a fox, 145
 ríopa, a shop, 88
 ríop, down, 79
 ríubal, walk, 100
 rílán, health, safety, 30
 ríáinte, health, 64
 ríad, a mountain, 139
 rímól, a thrush, 15
 rínírin, snuff, 39
 ro, this, 30
 rós, happiness, 145
 rolar, light, 30
 rpéal, a sythe, 88
 rpéir, the sky, 85
 rput, a stream, 78
 rrot, a stool, 19
 ruar, up, upwards, 58
 rúán, a hay rope, 39
 ruíoe, sit, 132
 rúil, the eye, 79
 ruirce, a flail, 79
 T.
 tḡ, am, art, is are, 20, 69

taróðre, a ghost, 136
 táinīs, came, 74
 talam, earth, land, 97
 tar, come, 34
 taráðair, an auger, 154
 tarre, thirst, 75
 te, hot, 27
 teac, a house, 113
 teact, coming, 109
 teine, fire, 73
 tíg, of a house, 148
 tígearna, a lord, 131
 tinn, sick, 51
 tír, land, country, 27
 tíim, dry, 27
 tlú, tongs, 27
 tobac, tobacco, 39
 toban, a well, 19
 Tomár, Thomas, 39
 trom, heavy, 47
 tú, thou, you, 20
 tuis, gave, 55
 tuiḡe, thatch, straw, 138
 túinne, a spinning wheel, 73

U.

uaim, from me, 100
 uan, a lamb, 58
 úball, an apple, 100
 úḡoar, an author, 148
 uirce, water, 78
 úna, Una, Winifred, 23
 úr, fresh, new, 41
 uráir, a floor, 39



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

EUGENE 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 Ballinacarrigy, 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 Celticists, 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—Páidín Mac Donnchadha's—was playfully christened the Irish University by the then parish priest, Father Michael O'Donohoe, *Beannatrí Dó le n'anam*.

"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

Biographical Sketch

—OF—

Rev. Eugene O'Growney.

EUGENE 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 Ballinacarrigy, 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 Celticists, 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, *Beannaíct D'é le n'anam*.

"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 cum glóire Dé, agus onóir 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 deprecated 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.