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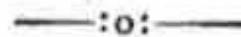
AN EASY-LEARNING SYLLABE.



THE FIRST IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
THE IRISH LANGUAGE

FOR THE USE OF
THE "IRISH CLASSES" IN
AMERICA.



NEW YORK.
PRINTED BY LYNCH, COLE & MEEHAN,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "IRISH-AMERICAN,"
NO. 12 WARREN STREET.
1878.

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AN TEANSA SAÓJÓJLSE.

" Sweet tongue of our Druids and Bards of past ages,—
Sweet tongue of our Monarchs, our Saints and our Sages,—
Sweet tongue of our heroes and free-born sires,
When we cease to preserve thee, our glory expires."

—*Anon.*

A éaoiñ teanḡ' aṛ n-ḡnaoṛce 'r aṛ n-aor dāna aorḡa—
Aṛ n-aṛd-miḡ, aṛ n-aorḡ, 'r aṛ n-eaḡnūḡce léiḡ'ḡca!
A éaoiñ teanḡ' aṛ laocā 'r aṛ rḡḡreap 'r aṛ raon-ḡeṛḡce!
Aṛ ḡ-clū-ne rḡḡ ouḡca, mā rcaonam de d' éorḡam.

—P. J. U. Óalaḡḡ.

ḡar éḡḡḡḡḡ la ḡelpac ian ḡoncadar oḡḡce
ḡar faḡḡḡḡḡḡ aḡe ḡḡḡac ian ḡeḡḡḡḡḡ dūb ḡian
ḡar fuaiḡḡḡḡḡḡ aḡ mōn-maiṛ ian aḡḡad 'ḡda* ḡaḡce
Ca ḡacḡ-ḡodla aḡ dūḡḡḡḡ na ḡḡḡḡ-fuan buḡ cian;
Iṛ d' aḡ-deoiḡ 'ḡda Saorḡ, ca rḡḡc maṛ ḡaiṛ-bḡḡḡ
Aḡ ḡaiḡḡḡḡḡḡ 'r a' calam 'r aḡ leḡḡḡḡḡ ḡan baḡḡal,
ḡac buḡ let, a mācaṛ, 'ḡda laec iṛ 'ḡda rḡḡḡ?
ḡac buan aḡur rēḡ ḡorḡ, a ḡūccaiṛ ḡda n-ḡacḡal!

" As brightens the morning when darkness is banished,—

When Winter is over as blossoms the Spring,—

As calms the deep ocean when tempests are vanished,

Erin wakes from long bondage her triumphs to sing.

Deep, deep in her bosom, despising all danger

The rugged oak stems the rude shock of the gale;

So her sons shall hold strongly, de-pite the gruff stranger,

Their own dearest ERIN, the LAND OF THE GAEL."

—REV. THOMAS O'BOYLE.

" The Irish Language is free from the anomalies, sterility, and heteroclite redundancies, which mark the dialects of barbarous nations; it is rich and melodious, it is precise and copious and affords those elegant conversions which no other than a thinking and lettered people can use or acquire."—VALLANCEY.

" Est quidem lingua hæc (*sicil.* Hibernica), et elegans cum primis, et opulenta."—ARCHEMISOCORUS USSNER.

* 'ḡda—an obsolete form of the article ḡa. The orthography of this poem is antiquated; but the modern reader will easily master it by remembering that ḡd stands for ḡn, and that the rule caol le caol, leacān le leacān is not closely adhered to.



SEAŠAN, ARD-EASPQ5 TUAZWA,

Cum a Spára nó Urramae
 SEAFAN, ADO EASPÓD TUAUA,
 dia-aéðne, dia-múinte, azur rean tsiuádae,—
 Njad Ándéimeac
 a d-Teanga na Saoðilze;
 azur a m-bealoidear móu-luac Cuiçe Eiuioñ;
 atá an bez-faočan ro
 AN CÉUD LEABAR SAOJÓLZE,
 do cuinead nian a zclóð ran Domhan nuað,
 clóð-buaile leir an Ámeiican-Saoðalaç, a z-clóð
 Saojólze, deunta, fácuizçe azur ceapuidçe,
 lé ealadañ Ámeiicanajð-Saoðalaça;—
 toimbeañta le móu urraim
 le Foslriçteóiuib
 An Ámeiican-Saoðalaç.



TO HIS GRACE
MOST REV. JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM,
 THE VENERABLE PATRIOT-PRELATE,
 AND
 HONORED CHAMPION OF THE LANGUAGE, TRADITIONS,
 AND INDESTRUCTIBLE NATIONALITY
 OF IRELAND,
 THIS LITTLE WORK,
THE FIRST IRISH BOOK
 EVER ISSUED IN THE NEW WORLD,—
 PRINTED BY IRISH-AMERICANS, FROM GAELIC TYPE
 DESIGNED, "FOUNDED" AND "COMPOSED" BY
 IRISH-AMERICANS,—IS RESPECTFULLY
 DEDICATED BY ITS
IRISH-AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

PREFACE TO THE IRISH EDITION.

—:o:—

THE want of cheap elementary books for teaching the Irish Language, has hitherto been a great obstacle to those wishing to acquire a knowledge of it. There are, it must be admitted, excellent grammars of our language; but there was no primer sufficiently simple or properly graduated to meet the requirements of the unlearned or the young. The "Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language" intend to publish a series of books in which every effort will be made to render the acquisition of our language as easy as possible. The series will be graduated in such a way that the abstruse and difficult parts of the grammar shall not be treated of until the learner is prepared to grapple with them by being first made thoroughly acquainted with what is simple and easy. Aspiration and Eclipsis, for instance, will be fully explained in the Second Book; to do so in the first would be premature. The price of the books shall be so cheap as to place them within the reach of all.

Now that German, French, and British scholars recognize in ours an antiquity unsurpassed by any other language at present spoken in Europe, and admit its vast utility to the philologist, all Ireland must arise and take a generous part in the world-wide interest now felt in the Irish language. With the hearty and continued co-operation of the Irish people, the efforts of the Society must prove successful. The mistakes of past generations and the apathy of centuries cannot be remedied easily. The Nation must help; but above and beyond all, the hearty support of the Clergy is indispensable, as they, in a great measure, are the guardians of what remains of our mother tongue. A language so rich and expressive as ours ought to have strong claims on the teachers of re-

ligion, for it is wondrously adapted for giving utterance to the devotional feelings, and is an admirable vehicle of praise and prayer.

The efforts of the Society will be strongly put forth to have our language taught in the National and Christian Brothers' Schools, so that at no distant date there may be a current literature in Irish. Wales has such a literature in Welsh, and as a means for giving our humbler classes a taste for reading, the cultivation of the Irish Language deserves the serious consideration of the nation at large. Thousands of our countrymen who are now wholly illiterate, would feel a desire to read, had they a current literature in their own language. They would study, as as to be able to read an Irish journal or periodical, though the best publications in English would have no charms for them.

The Society is determined to go on with its work steadily and hopefully; it will not be discouraged either by opposition or apathy; but it cannot succeed without support. Its object claims the sympathy of all. The preservation of our language will also assist the preservation of our music. The latter has charmed the world for centuries; but once the language that engendered it is remembered no more, the source of its beauty and originality will cease to exist. No matter what the political state of Ireland may be, she can boast of glories that can never be taken away by force, however they may perish by neglect.

The Society strongly recommends that those desirous of learning the Irish Language should lose no opportunity of speaking it, and endeavor to get the pronunciation from persons who have been accustomed to it.

This book is so graduated that if read over carefully with a teacher, or any Irish-speaking person, it will enable the learner to pronounce any Irish word not requiring the use of aspirated or eclipsed letters; and if careful attention be given to the rules showing the pronunciation of vowels and consonants, he can, even without any other aid, make fair progress.

The reader must not find fault with the seeming incongruity of some of the sentences given in the exercises, as it is difficult to find suitable sentences without making use of Aspiration or Eclipsis, which it is desirable to avoid in the First Book. An Irish scholar will at once understand the difficulty.

FIRST IRISH BOOK.

THE ALPHABET.

:o:

Caps.	Small.	Eng. letter.	Sound.	Name.
A	a	a	aw	aɪm
B	b	b	bay	beɪt
C	c	c	kay	coll
D	d	d	dhay	daɪn
E	e	e	ay	eaða
F	f	f	eff	feapn
G	g	g	gay	geɪt
H	h	h	ee	hoða
I	i	i	ell	luɪr
M	m	m	emm	muɪn
N	n	n	enn	nuɪn
O	o	o	oh	oɪn
P	p	p	pay	peɪt
R	r	r	arr	ruɪr
S	s	s	ess	ɹuɪl
T	t	t	thay	teɪn
U	u	u	oo	uɪ

Obs.—The names of the letters are given above for the sake of those who may desire to see them, but they need not be committed to memory by the learner, who should be careful not to confound the name with the sound. They all express the names of trees. An approximation of their sound is also shown above in English letters.

DIVISION AND CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

There are seventeen letters,* which are divided into vowels and consonants, thus—

Vowels.

a, e, i, o, u.

Consonants.

b, c, d, f, g, h, m, n, p, r, t, s.

DIVISION OF THE VOWELS

The vowels are divided into broad, viz. a, o, u; and slender, viz. e, i.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

All the vowels are sometimes long and sometimes short. A

* Some Irish writers profess to regard h (h) as not a letter but a mere *aspirate*, to be expressed by the *dot* (·) or *digraph*, placed over the aspirable consonants, b, c, d, f, g, h, m, n, p, r, t, and having only the same effect as the dot, when placed after any of those letters, as sometimes happens. Nevertheless it will be found that the euphony of the language frequently requires that h should be used in conjunction with initial vowels, with a consonantal effect which gives it, in such cases, the force of a distinct letter. For example:—

Na h-eiη aḡḡ ceolraḡ aḡḡ ḡaḡ cḡaη.

"The birds warbling on every tree."

—Burke's "Easy Lessons," page 103.

ḡη t-aη a d-taḡḡe Paḡḡaḡe ḡo h-ḡiḡḡη.

"The time when Patrick came to Erin."

—*Ibid*, page 115.

Na h-ḡiḡp a ḡḡeaḡḡaḡ.

"To cross the Alps."—*Ibid*, page 145.

Jḡ ḡḡ cluḡḡeaḡ ḡo h-euḡ do laḡ bḡḡḡḡḡḡ,
laḡ bḡḡḡe aḡ bḡḡḡḡ ḡa tḡḡe.

"Thy songs were made for the pure and free;
They shall never sound in slavery."

—"The Irish Melodies," translated by
Archbishop MacHale.

Jḡ paḡ ḡ ḡḡ ḡ cḡḡḡ b-puḡ a h-ḡḡ laḡḡ ḡḡ a luḡḡe.

"She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."—*Ibid*.

Naḡ aeḡḡḡ, do ḡa h-ḡḡḡḡḡḡ,
d' eḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo h-aḡḡ.

"How pleasant, O little warblers,
Smiles morn upon your bowers."

—"ḡaoḡ ḡḡḡḡe ḡlaḡ," ("Under the
Greenwood,") translated by Dr. Sigerson.

Rev. Paul O'Brien gives the h as the last letter of the alpha-

long vowel is *generally* marked with a sign which is similar to the acute accent; thus, *á*. In the absence of this mark the vowel is understood to be short.

Long vowels thus,

á, é, í, ó, ú.

Short vowels thus,

a, e, i, o, u.

There are no quiescent final vowels, but when final, they are, when unaccented, sounded very short. No vowel is written double in the same syllable

<i>á</i> long	sounds like	<i>a</i> in war.
<i>a</i> short*	"	<i>a</i> " what.
<i>é</i> long	"	<i>e</i> " ere.
<i>e</i> short	"	<i>e</i> " bet.
<i>í</i> long	"	<i>ee</i> " eel.
<i>i</i> short	"	<i>i</i> " ill.
<i>ó</i> long	"	<i>o</i> " old.
<i>o</i> short	"	<i>o</i> " mother.
<i>ú</i> long	"	<i>u</i> " rule.
<i>u</i> short	"	<i>u</i> " put.

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

Every consonant is said to have a broad or a slender sound according to the nature of the vowel which precedes or follows it. When a consonant precedes or follows a broad vowel it has a broad sound, and when it precedes or follows a slender vowel it has a

bet. Dr. John O'Donovan places it in the same position it occupies in the English alphabet. Eugene O'Curry, in his "MS. Materials of Irish History" classes it as a distinct letter. Among the ancient authorities in which the letter *h* is found may be enumerated the "Book of Kells" and "Book of Durrow," of the 6th century; "Gospel of St. Moling," 7th century; "*Liber Hymnorum*," 10th century; *Leabhar na h-Uíðre*, 12th century; *Leabhar Leacan*, 15th century; and the "Annals of the Four Masters," 17th century.

* There is a third sound of *a* very seldom used, pronounced like *a* in man.

slender (or liquid) sound. No consonant is written double in any situation, except *l, n, m*.

<i>b</i> broad	sounds like <i>b</i> in <i>ball</i> .	<i>bán</i> , white.
<i>b</i> slender	" same.	<i>bínn</i> , melodious.
<i>c</i> broad	" <i>c</i> " <i>call</i> .	<i>cúl</i> , the back.
<i>c</i> slender	" <i>k</i> " <i>kid</i> .	<i>cearc</i> , a hen.
<i>d</i> broad*	" <i>th</i> " <i>though</i> .	<i>dán</i> , a poem.
<i>d</i> slender	" <i>d</i> " <i>dew</i> .	<i>déire</i> , alma.
<i>f</i> broad	" <i>f</i> " <i>fall</i> .	<i>fáilte</i> , welcome.
<i>f</i> slender	" same.	<i>fíor</i> , true.
<i>g</i> broad	" <i>g</i> " <i>go</i> .	<i>gall</i> , a stranger.
<i>g</i> slender	" <i>g</i> " <i>give</i> .	<i>gean</i> , love.
<i>l</i> broad†	" <i>l</i> " <i>law</i> .	<i>lán</i> , a hand.
<i>l</i> slender	" <i>l</i> " <i>valiant</i> .	<i>leanb</i> , a child.
<i>m</i> broad	" <i>m</i> " <i>maw</i> .	{ same as in English.
<i>m</i> slender	" same.	
<i>n</i> broad‡	" <i>n</i> " <i>no</i> .	<i>nór</i> , a custom.
<i>n</i> slender	" <i>n</i> " <i>new</i> .	<i>neart</i> , strength.
<i>p</i> broad	" <i>p</i> " <i>pore</i> .	<i>port</i> , a bank.
<i>p</i> slender	" same.	<i>pian</i> , pain.
<i>r</i> broad	" <i>r</i> " <i>raw</i> .	<i>rád</i> , a fort.
<i>r</i> slender	" <i>r</i> " <i>carrion</i> .	<i>beir</i> , bring.
<i>s</i> broad	" <i>s</i> " <i>son</i> .	<i>sona</i> , happiness.
<i>s</i> slender	" <i>sh</i> " <i>she</i> .	<i>ínnis</i> , an island.
<i>t</i> broad	" <i>th</i> " <i>thaw</i> .	<i>tonn</i> , a wave.
<i>t</i> slender	" <i>t</i> " <i>thin</i> .	<i>ínnis</i> , sick.

* *d* broad has a broader and softer sound than *th* in *though*; *d* slender is more liquid, more slender, than *d* in *dew*. The correct sounds of *d* broad and slender can be learned only by ear.

† *l* broad is broader and softer than *l* in *law*; it has no equivalent in English, and can be learned only by practice. *l* slender is more liquid than *l* in *valiant*.

‡ *n* broad has a broad, thick sound, which does not exist in the English language. *n* slender is very like *n* in *news*, but more slender.

|| To learn the broad sounds of *d, l, n,* and *t*, it will be necessary to hear an Irish-speaking person pronounce *cá an lá fada*, "the day is long."

Obs.—*c* and *g* are always *hard*. *ɾ* never has the sound of *z*, as it sometimes has in English.

Obs.—In Munster, *a* before *m, ll, nn, and o* before *m, ll, nn*, in *monosyllables*, are pronounced like *ow* in *how*.

EXERCISE ON THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS COM-
BINED.

a, aɟ, á, am, an, and, ar, at, é, le, mé, ré, f, fm, fr, ó, ob, óɟ,
ól, olc, ór, ur, úr, ba, bar, bf, bó, ca, cab, cor, cú, da, de,
dó, dún, fanh, fac, fál, fár, ɟar, ɟé, ɟo, lá, le, lom, lúb, má,
me, ml, mfh, mo, na, nf, no, pic, pir, pur, mó, mor, mud, ré, rf,
ro, rúd, tá, té, tɟh, tú, tor.

EXERCISE I.

THE VOWEL a

aɟur, and.	ɟada, long.
am, time.	ɟar, a stalk.
an,* the.	ɟlar, green.
at, a swelling.	lá, a day.
ba, cows.	mac, a son.
bán, white.	mall, slow.
dall, blind.	na,† the.
dán, a poem.	tá,‡ am, art, is, are.

1. An mac 2. An lá. 3. Na ba. 4. Am aɟur lá. 5. Dall
aɟur mall. 6. ɟlar aɟur bán 7. At bán.] 8. Dan ɟada.
8. Tá an ɟar ɟlar. 10. Tá an lá ɟada.

1. The son. 2. The day. 3. The cows. 4. Time and day. 5.
Blind and slow. 6. Green and white. 7. A white swelling. 8.
A long poem. 9. The stalk is green. 10. The day is long.

* An is the only article in Irish: it has a definite signification, as
an lá, *the* day. In the absence of the article the noun has an in-
definite signification, as, lá a (any) day.

† Na is the plural form of the article an. This is the only form
the article has in the plural.

‡ Tá mé, I am; tá tú, thou art; tá sé, he is. The nomina-
tive case always follows the verb to which it belongs.

§ The adjective *generally* follows the noun which it qualifies.
The exceptions to this rule, though few, will not be here pointed
out, lest they should embarrass the learner.

EXERCISE II.

THE VOWEL e.

c^hé, clay.

é, he, it.

sé, a goose.

glé, pure.

le, with.

mé, I, me.

ré, he.

r^hé, a dowry.

1. C^hé a^hur r^hé. 2. An r^hé. 3. Sé ba^h. 4. Le r^hé.
 5. Sé a^hur c^hé. 6. Wé a^hur ré. 7. Tá mé. 8. Tá ré. 9. Tá
 c^hé glé. 10. Sé a^hur mé a^hur an r^hé.

1. Clay and a dowry. 2. The dowry. 3. A white goose. 4. With
 a dowry. 5. A goose and clay. 6. I and he. 7. I am. 8. He is.
 9. Clay is pure. 10. He and I and the dowry.

EXERCISE III.

THE VOWEL i.

í, she (her).

í^h, butter.í^hí, we, (us)í^h, is (are).mí^h, honey.mí^h, meal.mí^h, fine.ní^h, not.rí^h, she.rí^hí, w^h.rí^hí, sick.

1. Tá mí^h mí^h. 2. Wí^h a^hur mí^h. 3. Tá rí^h. 4. Í^h í^h.
 5. Tá rí^h rí^h. 6. Í^h í^h é. 7. Ní^h mí^h í. 8. Sé, rí^h a^hur mé. 9.
 Wí^h, í^h, a^hur mí^h. 10. Í^h mí^h í.

1. Meal is fine. 2. Meal and honey. 3. We are. 4. It is we (we
 are). 5. She is sick. 6. It is butter. 7. It is not honey (not
 honey it). 8. He, she, and I. 9. Meal, butter and honey. 10. It is
 meal (is meal it).

Obs.—There are only two genders in Irish as in French. The
 gender of each word is pointed out in the vocabulary at the end of
 the book; where *m* denotes masculine and *f* feminine. The pronoun
 used will in most cases indicate the gender of the nouns. Sé and
 é are masculine. Sí and í feminine.

Í^h (pronounced like *iss* in *hiss*) is the *only* exception to the rule
 regarding *r* with *é* or *í* where *r* is pronounced like *sh*. It is more

strongly and directly assertive in its meaning than *ta*. *é* and *f* are forms of *ré* and *rf*, and *ínn* is a form of *rínn*, pronouns; all of which shall be more fully explained. Here it is sufficient to say that they are forms required to be used with the verb *ír*

EXERCISE IV.

THE VOWEL O.

boz, soft.

cor, foot.

do, thy.

lom, bare.

mo, my.

mór, great.

no, or, nor.

nór, habit.

óz, young.

olc, bad.

óm, gold.

poll, a hole.

rór, a rose.

ro, this.

1. An poll mór. 3. Do* nór olc. 3. Om boz. 4. Ta mo rór
mór aza[†] boz. 5. Cor lom. 6. An rór mór ro. 7. An rór ro.
8. An nór olc ro. 9. An rór no óm. 10. Do rór aza[†] óm.†

1. The large hole. 2. Thy bad habit. 3. Soft gold. 4. My rose is large and soft. 5. A bare foot. 6. This large rose (the rose large this). 7. This rose. 8. This bad habit. 9. The rose or gold. 10. My rose and gold.

Ans.—In short negative and interrogative sentences the verb is often omitted.

EXERCISE V.

THE VOWEL U.

cú, a hound.

cúl, the back.

dún, a fort.

lúb, a loop.

rud, a thing, affair.

tá, thou.

úm, fresh, new.

upra, a prop, a jamb.

* Unaccented final vowels are pronounced very short.

† The possessive pronouns *mo*, *do*, do not vary in form in the singular or plural number. So, *this*, is used in a very peculiar way and never without the article. Thus, in the above example, *an rór ro*, literally *The rose this*, *ro* follows the article. The article, however, is not translated.

1. An cú aḡur unra. 2. An nuaḡ mór ro. 3. Tá an lúb mór. 4. Tá ré úr. Tá an cú mór. 6. Tú aḡur cú. 7. Wo lúb. 8. Tá tú mór. 9. An cú olc mór ro. 10. An dán mór ro.

1. The back and a prop. 2. This great affair. 3. The loop is large. 4. It is fresh. 5. The hound is big. 6. Thou and a hound. 7. My loop. 8. Thou art great. 9. This great bad hound. 10. This great fort.

NOTE.—The learner should notice the sound of *u* particularly, which is more like the Italian than the English *u*. Thus *cú* is not pronounced *keu*, but *coo*.

EXERCISE VI

The following sentences contain all the words used in the foregoing exercises, and will form a very simple reading lesson. A translation is unnecessary:—

binn, melodious.

bó, a cow.

pur, a lip.

1. Im úr bán, aḡur olc. 2. Cré úr aḡur ḡar boḡ. 3. Sé bán, bó dall aḡur cú mór. 4. Tá an rppé mór aḡur an mac óḡ. 5. Tá an lúb fada aḡur mór. 6. Tá mé, tá tú, tá ré, tá rinn. 7. Tá an dán binn. 8. Tá an unra fada. 9. Ac bán, boḡ, olc, aḡur mór. 10. Jr é an nuaḡ ro é. 11. An fada aḡur lá olc. 12. Ní olc an lá é. 13. Wíl úr aḡur ḡar ḡlar. 14. Jr í, jr rinn. 15. Tá an nór úr, aḡur tá an nór bán. 16. An rppé ro aḡur na ba. 17. Le nór mór aḡur ḡar lom ur. 18. Sé óḡ aḡur bó. 19. An pur fada aḡur mór. 20. An cú fada aḡur an unra and. 21. Tá tú rinn aḡur tá ré olc. 22. Cor lom aḡur pur boḡ. 23. Tá an poll mór, aḡur an lúb ro fada.

DIPHTHONGS.

Though a diphthong is the union of two vowels in *one* sound, yet each vowel is pronounced and influences the *proximate* consonant.

There are thirteen diphthongs, viz.: ae, aī, ao; ea, eī, eo, eu; ia, io, iu; oī; ua, uī. Six of which, viz.: ae, ao, eo, eu, ia, ua, are *always* long, and, therefore, will not be marked with an accent in the following exercises; the other diphthongs are sometimes long and sometimes short.

EXERCISE VII.

THE LONG DIPHTHONGS.

ae, sounds somewhat like *ay* in *may*.

ao,* " " ao " *goal*.

eo,† " " eo " *yeoman*.

eu, " " ei " *air*.

ia, " " ea " *fear*.

ua, " " ua " *truant*.

ae, ao, eo, eu, ia, ua

aep, aol, eolar, eun, iar̃s uan

aep, air.

aol, lime.

beul, a mouth.

ceol, music.

daop,‡ dear.

eolar, knowledge.

eun, a bird.

fuap, cold.

iad,|| they (them).

iar̃s, a fish.

pian, pain.

raop, cheap, free.

reol, a sail.

riad, they.

uan, a lamb.

1. Eun agur iar̃s. 2. Eun daop. 3. Jar̃s raop. 4. An beul fuap. 5. Uan, iar̃s, agur eun. 6. Ta uan daop. 7. Eolar agur ceol. 8. Ta aep raop. 9. Ir raop iad.§ 10. Seol agur iar̃s.

* This diphthong is pronounced somewhat like *uee* in *queen* in Connaught.

† eo is short in a very few words, which shall be shown when treating aspiration.

‡ daop, the opposite to raop, cheap.

|| This form of the personal pronoun riad is employed after the assertive verb ir. See obs. on Exercise III.

§ ir does not change in the plural.

1. A bird and a fish. 2. A dear bird. 3. A cheap fish. 4. The cold mouth. 5. A lamb, fish, and bird. 6. Lamb is dear. 7. Knowledge and music. 8. Air is cheap. 9. They are cheap. 10. A sau and fish.

THE VARIABLE DIPHTHONGS.

There are seven diphthongs which are sometimes long and sometimes short. The diphthong is said to be long when one of the vowels of which it is composed takes a full, long sound, and the other vowel is but slightly pronounced.

EXERCISE VIII.

THE VARIABLE DIPHTHONGS (WHEN LONG.)

In these varying diphthongs the *long* vowel is *always* marked with an accent thus :—

á ,	sounds somewhat like	awi	in	sawing.
eá,	"	"	a	" far.
éa,*	"	"	ea	" bear.
é ,†	"	"	ei	" reign.
fo,	"	"	ex	" fear.
fu,	"	"	ew	" few.
ói,	"	"	oi	" going.
úi,	"	"	ui	" ruin.

á|, eá, é|, fo, fu, ói, úi.

cé|m, step.

có|m, right.

feá|m, better.

f|on, wine.

f|ú, worthy.

zeá|m, short.

lé|m, a leap.

reá|l, a shadow.

rú|l, an eye.

1. Cé|m a|zur reá|l. 2. Tá ré có|m. 3. J|r feá|m é. 4. J|r f|ú é. 5. An lé|m j|r feá|m. 6. Tá an lé|m zeá|m. 7.

* This diphthong with accent on e is now very seldom used, the long diphthong, eu, being more generally employed.

† Sometimes like i in English.

Súil aḡur reáil. 8. Jṛ fíon é. 9. Tá an léim aṛd. 10. Céim aḡur léim.

1. Step and shadow. 2. It is just. 3. It is better. 4. He is worthy. 5. The best leap.* 6. The leap is short. 7. Eye and shadow. 8. It is wine. 9. The leap is high. 10. A step and a leap.

EXERCISE IX.

THE VARIABLE DIPHTHONGS (WHEN SHORT).

When a *variable* diphthong is written without an accent, both vowels are short.

aɪ,	sounds somewhat like	ai	in	wassail†.
eə,	"	"	ea	" heart.
eɪ,	"	"	e	" berry.
ɪə,	"	"	i	" office.
ɪu,	"	"	oo	" good.
oɪ,	"	"	ui	" quill.
uɪ,	"	"	ui	" guilt.

aɪ, eə, eɪ, ɪə, ɪu, oɪ, uɪ.

aɪll, a cliff.

baɪle, a town.

beaɪ, a woman.

beaɪ, little.

ceɪɾc, a question.

coɪɾ, a crime.

dear, pretty.

ɔɪɾ, hard.

feap, a man.

fɪor, knowledge.

fíonɪ, fair, white.

fɪɪl, blood.

ʒeal, bright, white.

ɪoná, than.

meap, esteem.

rean, old.

1. Beanaḡur feap fíonɪ. 2. Jṛ ceɪɾc ɔɪɾ f. 3. Fɪɪl aḡur coɪɾ. 4. Fíor aḡur meap móɾ. 5. Tá an feap móɾ. 6. Tá an baɪle móɾ aḡur rean. 7. Ceɪɾc aḡur coɪɾ. 8. Jṛ feapɪ fíon ɪoná fɪɪl. 9. Baɪle beaɪ dear. 10. Tá an aɪll ʒeal.

1. A woman and a fair man. 2. It is a hard question. 3. Blood and crime. 4. Knowledge and great esteem. 5. The man is great. 6. The town is large and old. 7. A question and a crime. 8.

* The rules regarding the comparative and superlative shall be explained in another part of the book.

† Very seldom like e in err, as in aɪɪ, on, upon.

Wine is better than blood (Is better wine than blood). 9. A pretty little town. 10. The cliff is white.

EXERCISE X.

THE TRIPHTHONGS.

aoi, eoi, iai, iui, uai.

The five triphthongs are formed from the long diphthongs (as above) by addition of *i*, which merely lengthens still more the sound of the diphthong, and gives a slender tone to the following letter.

The learner has doubtless noticed that the verbs used hitherto (tá and iṛ) have not changed in person or number. This shall be made clear further on.

bíaiḷ, an axe.

cíuiṇ, quiet, still.

ḍaoi, a dunce.

fíoiḷ, flesh, meat.

fúaiṇ, a sound.

máoiṇ, means.

ríoi, a sage.

uáin, leisure, time.

1. bíaiḷ aḡur fíoiḷ. 2. Saoi aḡur ḍaoi. 3. Iṛ fíaiṇ ríoi
ioṇa ḍaoi. 4. Tá ré cíuiṇ. 5. Fúaiṇ áid. 6. Iṛ ḍaoi móru é.
7. Iṛ ríoi é. 8. Uáin aḡur máoiṇ. 9. Saoi móru. 10. Tá an
uáin cíuiṇ.

1. An axe and flesh. 2. A sage and dunce. 3. Is better a sage
than a dunce. 4. He is quiet. 5. A high sound. 6. He is a great
dunce. 7. He is a sage. 8. Leisure and means. 9. A great sage.
10. The time is quiet.

EXERCISE XI.

A second easy reading lesson is here given, containing the words used from the beginning:—

1. Im bán, aḡur iarḡ úi, aḡur fíoiḷ fíoiṇ. 2. Bean óḡ,
aḡur fíaiṇ móru áid. 3. Fíoiḷ olc, im ḍaoi, aḡur iarḡ bán.
4. Wac beaḡ, cú olc, aḡur na ba. 5. Tá mṇ mṇ aḡur mḷ

raon. 6. Uan ban, azur zé óz, azur cú mór. 7. Zé óz mór
 azur eun dear. 8. Jr fíú é an meaf. 9. Jar bog zlar, azur
 nóf ban mór. 10. Ta an reail zeáru azur an lá pada. 11.
 An ole azur zeáru. 12. Jr feáru feoil iona* fíon. 13. Cúl
 azur uirra azur reail. 14. Ta an dán ole azur an ceol bññ.
 15. Ta an réol mór and azur ban. 16. Ta tú tññ, ta ré óz,
 ta rññ fuar, azur ta rñad ole. 17. Dajle beaz ole azur
 poll mór. 18. Ta an lá zeáru, azur jr feáru mé iona jad.
 19. Céim ole azur an léim and ro. 20. Jr í, jr é, jr ññ, jr jad.
 21. An beul mór azur an pur beaz. 22. Ta ré dall, rean,
 tññ, azur jr ole é an mac. 23. Jr eun an zé. 24. Cor lom
 azur ac mór ban and. 25. Ta an hóf úr, azur an rñé mór.
 26. Fíor azur colar azur ceirre. 27. Aol zeal, azur cñé úr,
 azur ór daon. 28. Jr nud raon azur ole é. 29. Ta corñ ole
 azur ñf córñ í. 30. Ta aer and azur raon. 31. Ta an lúb ro
 mór azur pada. 32. Ta an aill and azur mór. 33. Daoi
 azur raoi, azur fean cññ. 34. Fuaim and azur bññ lom.
 35. 'Ón azur maon azur uain.

EXERCISE XII.

CONSONANTS COMBINED.

The following combinations of consonants do not coalesce, and a very short vowel is heard generally between them, as in the English words *alarm*, *film*, &c. There is no difficulty in their pronunciation. —

cn, zn, lb, lz, lm, mn, mb, mñ, ñm, ññ.

The vowel sound coming between these letters is very short. A few other combinations shall be dealt with further on.

bopb, violent.

caol, slender.

capñ, a heap, pile of stones.

clár, a table, a board.

cñoc, a hill.

colm, a dove.

* Ioná, *than*, is sometimes written ná.

copu, a goblet.
 fearu, anger.
 gho,* business, work.
 gorm, blue.
 mha, women.
 garu, fierce.

rcolb, a splinter.
 reilg, a chase.
 reang,† lean.
 teang, a tongue.
 trom, heavy.

1. Na mha agur an colu. 2. Ta an rcolb caol. 3. Ta fearu garu. 4. Capu agur chao. 5. Seilg agur ghó. 6. Copu agur clár trom. 7. Ta an ghó trom. 8. Colu reang gorm agur copu trom. 9. An chao gorm agur reilg. 10. Ta an teang borb.

1. The women and the dove. 2. The splinter is slender. 3. Anger is fierce. 4. A pile (of stones) and a hill. 5. A chase and work. 6. A goblet and a heavy table. 7. The work is heavy. 8. A lean blue dove and a heavy goblet. 9. The blue hill and a chase. 10. The tongue is violent.

EXERCISE XIII.

NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVES.

The following common nouns will afford an exercise in spelling, and in applying the foregoing Rules. They are given with their qualifying adjectives, and are mostly of the masculine gender; the feminine adjective requiring a change which shall be explained when treating of aspiration. The adjective in Irish generally follows the noun. A few new words will be here introduced:—

amziod rfor, ready money, *i.e.*, money down.
 amadán deapóil, a wretched fool.
 apán geal, white bread.
 apal pán, a weak ass.
 ball rlan, a healthy member.
 báid caol, a narrow boat.

* c and g are not silent before n, but are pronounced by the introduction of a *very short* vowel, as above in chao and ghó.

† ng has but one simple sound, which with a slender vowel is like *ng* in *sing*, and when broad like *ng* in *song*. Both sounds are heard in the word *longing*.

báṛ obann, sudden death.
 bean tinn, a sick woman.
 bean uasal, a lady.
 caisín dear, a pretty girl.
 capall láidíu, a strong horse.
 carad díl, a dear friend.
 cat dall, a blind cat.
 clár tinn, a dry board.
 cnoc mín, a smooth hill.
 crann glár, a green tree.
 crúircín lán, a full jar.
 cuan rocaíu, a safe harbor.
 cuirle lán, a full vein.
 doras daíngéan, a firm (or strong) door.
 duille reas, a faded leaf.
 duine uasal, a gentleman.
 eolár cinnte, certain knowledge.
 eun zorn, a blue bird.
 fáinne cruinn, a round ring.
 fear beo, a living man.
 fear úr, fresh grass.
 focal boib, a violent word.
 gaol óg, a young relation.
 gar donn, a brown stalk.
 gé breac, a speckled goose.
 garz folláin, wholesome fish.
 iníu lom, a bare island.
 lá fada, a long day.
 léim arid, a high leap.
 leice fuar, cold stirabout.
 long láidíu, a strong ship.
 maidín aluinn, a beautiful morning.
 mala lán, a full bag.
 míl úr, fresh honey.
 mórín tinn, a dry bog.
 muineul reas, a slender neck.
 muinntir íosal, low people.
 neul soilléiu, a bright cloud.
 nóir olc, a bad habit.
 páirdín íonn, a fair child.

pobal fíal, generous people.
 poirt caoin, a tender tune.
 róir dearg, a red rose.
 rud beag, a little thing.
 saoi glia, a cunning sage.
 scoláire clirre, an expert scholar.
 seod daor, a costly jewel.
 seúl ruaim, a pleasant story.
 sonaí buan, lasting happiness.
 sráid árd, a high street.
 súan úr, a fresh hay rope.
 teanga uasal, a noble tongue.
 teud teann, a tight string.
 tinnear gearr, a severe sickness.
 tír áluinn, a beautiful country.
 tobair glan, a clean well.
 uisce bán, white water.
 uirlán lom, a bare floor.
 uirne lag, a weak prop.

The following are a few examples of participles used as adjectives, which scarcely require explanation:—

doimhir forghallte, an opened door.
 doimhín dúnta, a shut fist.
 fuinneog roinnte, a divided window.
 iars rúillte, salted fish.
 oileán rúimhreach, a ravaged isle.
 teine lairte, a lighted fire.

The following examples are very simple, and show the genitive case of a few words:—

bainne bó, milk of a cow, *i.e.*, cow's milk.
 cupán uisce, a cup of water.
 fód móra, a sod of turf.
 gloine bainne, a glass of milk.
 goirt cabairte, a field of cabbage.
 peann iarainn, an iron pen *i.e.*, a pen of iron.
 poll móra, a bog hole (hole of a bog).
 trécaire Dé, mercy of God.

EXERCISE XIV.

A FEW SHORT PHRASES WITH IDIOMS.

áḡam (prepositional pronoun), at me.

an (interrogative sign), Is? Whether?

bḡur (verb), break.

creid (verb), believe.

deun, (verb), make, do.

fḡor (adjective), true.

ḡo (sign of adverb), to.

leat (prepositional pronoun), with thee.

ḡom, " " with me (mine).

ḡa (sign of negative imper.), do not.

rḡn, that.

rlan, well, safety, security

cḡḡ (verb), come.

uaḡm (prep. pro.), from me.

1. Tá ré áḡam. 2. Tá ré uaḡm. 3. Ná bḡur é. 4. Ir ḡom é. 5. Slan leat. 6. An fḡor rḡn? 7. Ní fḡor é. Ná creid é. 9. Deun ro. 10. Cḡḡ ḡo cḡuḡ.

1. It is at me (I have it). 2. It is from me (wanting to me). 3. Do not break it. 4. It is with me (it is mine). 5. Safety with you (farewell). 6. Whether true that (is that true)? 7. Not true it (it is not true). 8. Do not believe it. 9. Do this. 10. Come quietly.

Obs.—Prepositions in Irish are often compounded with pronouns. A few of these *prepositional pronouns* are shown in the above exercise: áḡam from áḡ, *at* or *with*, and me, *me*; ḡom from le, *with* (or *in possession of*), and mé; leat from le and tú; uaḡm from ua or ó, *from* and mé. The idea expressed in English by the verb *to have*, is expressed in Irish by the verb *to be*, with the aid of the preposition áḡ in its compound form, as in the phrase tá ré áḡam, *it is with me,—I have it. I have it not, or I want it*, is expressed by tá ré uaḡm, *it is from me, or wanting to me. I possess or own it*, is expressed by the above phrase, Ir ḡom é, *it is with me, it is mine.*

The learner will remember that in short interrogative or nega-

tive sentences the verb is often omitted. *An* in the above exercise is the sign of interrogation. *Ná* is used in the sense of the English *do not*—Imp. *So* before an adjective gives it the force of an adverb. *Sin* is used in the same way as *ro*. In the above exercise they occur without a noun, and consequently do not require the article.

EXERCISE XV.

SHORT PHRASES.

<i>aḡat</i>	(prepositional pronoun),	at thee.
<i>aicf</i>	(do.)	with her.
<i>aḡe</i>	(do.)	with him.
<i>bainne</i> ,		milk.
<i>briḡ</i> ,		a shoe.
<i>cfa</i> ,		who?
<i>eaḡla</i> ,		fear.
<i>leir</i>	(prep. pro.),	with him.
<i>linn</i>	(do.)	with us.
<i>ocraḡ</i> ,		hunger.
<i>oraḡinn</i>	(pre. pro.),	on us.
<i>orm</i>	(do.)	on me.
<i>ort</i>	(do.)	on thee.
<i>rḡian</i> ,		a knife.
<i>taḡt</i> ,		thirst.
<i>uaḡt</i> ,	(prepositional pronoun),	from thee.

1. *Tá briḡ aḡat.* 2. *Tá aḡian aḡe.* 3. *Tá bainne aicf.*
 4. *Cfa leir an rḡian rin?* 5. *Ir linn é.* 6. *Tá ré uaḡt.* 7.
Tá eaḡla orm. 8. *Tá taḡt oraḡinn.* 9. *Tá ocraḡ orm.* 10.
Tá ceirḡ aḡam ort.

1. A shoe is with thee (you have a shoe). 2. Bread is with him (he has bread). 3. Milk is with her (she has milk). 4. Who with that knife (whose is that knife)? 5. It is with us (it is ours). 6. It is from thee (you want it). 7. Fear is on me (I fear). 8. Thirst is on us (we thirst). 9. Hunger is on me (I am hungry). 10. A question is with me on you (I have a question for you).

A few other prepositional pronouns are here introduced, as *aḡe*,

from *a5* and *é*; *aicf*, from *a5* and *f*; *a5ac*, from *a5* and *ac*; *a5a1n*, from *a5* and *1n*; *le1f*, from *le* and *1f*; *l1n*, from *le* and *1n*; *ua1c*, from *ua* and *ac*; *ua1n*, from *ua* and *1n*; *o1m*, from *a1m* and *me*; *o1c*, from *a1m* and *ac*; *o1a1n*, from *a1m* and *1n*.

Obs.—The idiom of the Irish language requires that in giving expression to sensations such as hunger, thirst, tear, happiness, &c., the verb be used with the prepositional pronouns *o1m*, *o1c*, &c., as above: *Hunger is on me*, &c.; or *l1om*, &c.; as, *1f a1l l1om é*, *I like it*. Literally—*It is pleasure with me*; *1f m1an l1om é*—*I wish it (it is a wish with me)*. *Whose?* (interrogative) is expressed as above, *c1a le1f*, *who with?*

EXERCISE XVI.

The following exercises introduce a few new words, and afford further examples of all the rules as to sound, &c. Words previously used will not be given in this vocabulary, and a translation is unnecessary. All words are given in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

Obs.—*I know*, is expressed by *ac a1m a5am*, i.e., *I have knowledge*, or literally, *knowledge is with or to me*. *I prefer* is expressed by *1f fea1m l1om*, i.e., *it is better with me*. See obs. on Exercise XV.

aca (pre. pro.), with them.

a5a1n, (do.), with us.

a1m, on, on him.

an, a soul.

ba1m, the top.

bneac, a trout.

b1oc, a badger.

b1o5a, shoes.

bun, the bottom.

ceac, right.

co1p, a body.

m1an, desire.

m1ar, a dish.

1cuab, a broom.

1eun, prosperity, happiness.

1m1an, a bridle.

A. 1. *ac a1m a5am*. 2. *ac a1m ceac*. 3. *ac a1m m1an*. 4. *ac a1m bneac*. 5. *ac a1m ba1m*. 6. *ac a1m b1oc*. 7. *ac a1m b1o5a*. 8. *ac a1m bun*. 9. *ac a1m co1p*. 10. *ac a1m m1ar*.

B. 1. *ac a1m 1eun*. 2. *ac a1m 1cuab*. 3. *ac a1m 1m1an*.

aḡam. 4. Tā aḡuḡlōd uaiḡ. 5. Tā maōiḡ aḡaiḡḡ. 6. Tā mḡar aca. 7. Tā rḡaiḡ aḡu. 8. Tā fḡor aḡam. 9. Tā fḡor aḡaiḡḡ. 10. Tā fāiḡḡe aḡe.

O 1. Jḡ lḡom aḡ tobaiḡ. 2. Jḡ leiḡ ḡa bḡōḡa. 3. Cḡa leiḡ aḡ mac? 4. Cḡa leiḡ aḡ rēuab rḡḡ? 5. Jḡ lḡḡ iad. 6. Jḡ leat aḡ cat. 7. Jḡ leat aḡ fḡon deaiḡḡ. 8. Jḡ lḡom aḡ māla rḡḡ. 9. Jḡ fēaiḡu lḡom óu iōḡa aḡuḡlōd. 10. Jḡ mḡaiḡ lḡom fḡor.

EXERCISE XVII.

aiḡ, pleasure.

aiḡḡ, a name.

aoiḡ, age.

bḡ, be thou (verb).

cad, what?

cḡaiḡor, how (what way).

cuiḡ, put.

cúḡ, cause.

cuma, equal, indifferent.

duiḡ (prep pro.),* to thee.

dúḡ, shut.

faiḡ, stay, wait.

fēiḡ self.

fōl, while.

fōr, yet.

ḡaiḡ, without.

ḡo fōl, yet, for a while.

ḡuḡ, weep.

léiḡ (verb), leap.

mḡara, dishes.

mḡre (pron. emph.),† me, myself.

ól (verb), drink.

olc, evil.

rḡaiḡ, up.

tōḡ, lift.

A. 1. Aiḡ leat-ra aḡ rēuab? 2. Nḡ lḡom-ra aḡ fāiḡḡe. 3. Aiḡ aiḡ leat me? 4. Nḡ mḡaiḡ lḡom fḡon. 5. Nḡ ḡlar aḡ fēuḡ ro. 6. Aiḡ mac duiḡ mḡre? 7. Aiḡ fēaiḡu leat baiḡḡe iōḡa uḡḡe? 8. Nḡ báḡ lōḡ. 9. Nḡ mó aḡ fēaiḡ. 10. Aiḡ aiḡ leat mḡre?

B. 1. Ná deuiḡ olc. 2. Ná bḡ boḡ. 3. Ná ḡuḡ ḡaiḡ cúḡ. 4. Óúḡ aḡ doḡaiḡ. 5. Faiḡ ḡaiḡ eaḡla. 6. Ná deuiḡ olc.

* Duiḡ is a *prepositional pronoun* made up of do, to, and tu. Cuma expresses *indifference*, as in the above: Jḡ cuma lḡom é. *It is equal, with me; I don't care.*

† Mḡre is an *emphatic form* of mó, tuḡa of cú, re-raiḡ of ré; lḡom-ra, and leat-ra of lḡom, and leat, and others which will be seen. They are used when *direct possession* is expressed.

oiaínn. 7. Tóg tuar f. 8. Cum ríor na mair. 9. Na ól rínn fíor. 10. Na cum ole oim.

O. 1. Jf cuma lóm rínn. 2. Cad é an nuó roí 3. Jf lóm fínn é. 4. Deun rínn go ceap. 5. Cianor tá tú? 6. Cad aoir tú? 7. Cad íf aínn duí? 8. Cad é rínn? 9. Fan go fíol. 10. Léim tuar.

D. 1. Na gúil go fíol. 2. Ní míre an fear. 3. An é rínn é? 4. Ní rínn é. 5. Jf cuma leat é. 6. Ní mian leir an nuó ro. 7. Jf móil an mian leir. 8. An tíom é rínn? 9. Na bí eagla oim. 10. Ní ceap é ro.

EXERCISE XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

anfor, up (from below).
anrínn, there (in that).
anríro, here (in this).
anoir, now.
anuar, down (from above).
caínn, talk.
ceíl, (v.) conceal.
deínn, baste.
fínnínn, truth.
forzáil, open.

lean, follow.
meaínn, I think.
múínnáil, awake.
náínn, shame.
rínn, a spade.
reír, stand.
tamall, a while.
tar, come.
tínnéil, abandon.

1. forzáil an doínn.
2. tar anfor.
3. múínnáil anoir é.
4. tar aínn lean é.
5. deun caínn lóm.
6. meaínn an lá ínn.
7. ná tínnéil caínn fínn.
8. reír tuar anoir.
9. tar anuar línn.
10. tá náínn aínn.

- Open the door.
Come up.
Waken him now.
Come and follow him.
Talk with me (i.e., do talk).
I think the day cold.
Desert not a true friend.
Stand up now.
Come down with us.
Shame is on him (he is ashamed).
Stay (for) a while.
Conceal not truth.

11. fan go fíol.
12. ná ceíl fínnínn.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 13. deun deifin. | Make haste. |
| 14. cad é an lá? | What is the day? (What day is it). |
| 15. tá fearú ainn. | Anger is on him (he is angry). |
| 16. an áil leat é? | Whether pleasure with you it?
(Do you like it?). |
| 17. cuir ríor an pán. | Put down the spade. |
| 18. tá sé annsin. | He is there (lit. "in that.") |
| 19. tá mé annso. | I am here ("in this.") |
| 20. fan liom tamall beag. | Stay with me a little while. |

EXERCISE XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| ar, out, out of. | láidir, strong. |
| beir, bring. | leat-ra, (emphatic) with thee. |
| céad, a hundred. | míle, a thousand. |
| dam, to me. | níor sign of comparative. |
| fáilte, welcome. | ra (emphatic suffix). See note (†),
Ex. xvii., page 28. |
| fíona, of wine (gen.) | rára, satisfied. |
| geur, sharp. | |
| glac, take. | |
| 1. Is láidir an fear é. | Is strong the man he (he is a strong man). |
| 2. Is deas an cailín í sin. | Is pretty the girl she that (that is a pretty girl). |
| 3. Beir gléine uisce dam. | Bring (to) me a glass of water. |
| 4. Cuir teine larta ar. | Put a lighted fire out. |
| 5. An í ro mo ríon-ro? | Whether (is) it this my knife? (is this my knife). |
| 6. Is geur an ríon-ro. | Is sharp the knife this (this knife is sharp). |
| 7. Tá mé rára anois. | I am satisfied now. |
| 8. Tá mé níor fearr. | I am better. |
| 9. An mian leat gléine fíona? | Whether (is) a wish with you (do you wish a glass of wine?) |
| 10. Ní mian liom fíon. | Not desire with me wine (I do not wish wine.) |
| 11. Tá anan aзам. | Bread is with me (I have bread). |
| 12. An leat-ra an ríon-ro? | Whether with thee the knife this? (is this your knife?) |

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 13. 'Ol ruar é. | Drink it up. |
| 14. Céad m'fle fáilte. | A hundred thousand welcomes. |
| 15. Tlac arian agus im. | Take bread and butter. |
| 16. Cuir arian ar teine é. | Put it on the fire. |
| 17. C'hanor tá tú anois? | How (what way) are you now? |
| 18. Is doimh dúnca é. | It is a shut fist. |
| 19. Is goir cabáirte é. | It is a garden of cabbage. |
| 20. Tá deifir oru. | A hurry is on me (I am in a hurry). |

NOTE.

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

The following explanation will for the present be sufficient:—

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

The Genitive is like the Possessive.

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

The Accusative case is the same as the Objective.

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

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOCABULARY

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

NOTE.

No radical word, or any term in its absolute state, is aspirated. Aspirates and eclipses are affected forms brought about by articles or prepositions preceding those words which they affect.

No initial consonant, in its natural state, is aspirated. *Cum*,—towards, or for a purpose,—is aspirated because the term is really a noun, signifying circuit, or waist; *cum*, preposition, is a contraction for *de cum*, meaning for the purpose of getting about a thing,—for the end, or purpose, &c. So *ceana*, already, stands for *ó ceanna*, from the head, or start.

As a rule, nouns closing with a consonant, preceded by *a*, *o*, or *u*, are masculine, and form the genitive singular and nominative plural by taking the sound and sign of the slender vowel *i* before the consonant; as *ball*, a spot, a member; genitive singular and nominative plural, *baill*;—*bád*, a boat; gen. sing. and nom. plural, *baid*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Nouns in *ó*, derivatives in *aét*; as *raoirtaét*, freedom, from *raoirt*, free; *miíreáét*, sweetness, from *miíir*, sweet;—names of the senses and members, as *laíh*, hand; *coí*, foot, *coí*, plural; *cluar*, ear, plural *clura*; all of which are feminine.

Verbs,—if of one syllable in root, are primitive terms and of the first conjugation; if of two syllables, they are derivatives and of the second conjugation. Those of the second conjugation are formed from adjectives or nouns; as *creaú*, create, from *creaú*; *maolu*, soften, from *maol*; *ní* make fine, from *ní*.

VOCABULARY.

—:o:—

A

a. *poss. pro.*, his, her, its, their
 a, *rel. pro.*, who, which
 a, (sign of infin.), to
 a, *interj.* (sign of voc.), o
 a, *prep.*, in
 abajñ (or aṃajñ) a river; *plur*
 abajñeaca, or aṃajñca,
 rivers
 abṃajḍ, *verb. plur.*, say ye
 abṃañ, *n. m.*, a song
 abṃajñ, *n. m., pl.*, songs
 aca, *pr. pro.*, at or with them
 ačt, *conj.*, but
 aḍ, *n. m.*, luck
 aḍajñe, *n. f.*, a horn.
 aḍajñca, *n. f., pl.*, horns
 aḍbañ, cause; *plur.* aḍbajñ,
 causes
 aḍmud, *n. m.*, timber
 aep, *n. m.*, air.
 aḥ, *prep.*, at, with
 aḥ, sign of participle.
 aḥajñ, *pr. pro.*, at you.
 aḥajḍ, *n. f.*, a face
 aḥajḍ, face, front
 aḥajññ, *pr. pro.*, at us
 aḥam, *pr. pro.*, at me
 aḥac, *pr. pro.*, at thee
 aḥur, *conj.*, and
 ajbḍ, habit, dress
 ajci, at (or with) her
 ajḍñeaj, contention
 ajḥḥḥ, *verb.*, to avenge

amad

ajḥe, *pr. pro.*, at him
 ajl, *n. f.*, will, pleasure
 ajll, *n. f.*, cliff.
 ajlleačt, *n. f.*, beauty
 ajññññ, *n. f.*, time season
 ajñe, *n.*, beauty
 ajññ, *n. m.*, a name
 ajñññḍ, *n.*, a creature, a living
 thing
 ajñḥeaj, *n.*, fondness
 ajñ, *prep.* on, upon
 ajñ, *pr. pro.*, on him
 ajñ ball, *adv., phrase*, on the
 spot, by and by
 ajñ feaḍ, *adv.*, during
 ajñññḍ, *n. m.*, silver, money
 ajñññčt, *adj.*, special
 ajñ mājḍñ, *adv., phrase*, in
 the morning
 ajñ, *v.* (old form for deññ), says
 ajñce, gratis; aṃñ ajñce, for no-
 thing
 ajñññ, *n.*, a journey
 ajñ, *n. f.*, a place
 ajñññajḍ, *v.*, to know
 al, *n. m.*, a brood
 Alba, *n. f.*, Scotland
 Albajññ, *dat.* (in) Scotland
 allōḍ, *n.*, olden time
 alujññ, *adj.*, beautiful
 am, *n. m.*, time
 amac, *adv.*, out
 amadāñ, *n. m.*, a fool

ama

amahl, *suffix. al.*, like
 amáin, *adv.*, only, alone
 amáitac, *adv.*, to-morrow
 a m-baile, *adv.*, at home (see
 'r an m-baile)
 amhuir, *n.*, doubt; 5an amhuir,
 without doubt
 amui3, *adv.*, outside
 an, *article*, the
 an, *int. par.*, whether?
 an, *neg. par.*, in or un, not
 an, *intens. par.*, very
 anam, *n. m.*, a soul
 anam, *adv.*, seldom
 an-bneá3, *adj.*, very fine
 anfa, *n. m.*, a storm
 an-fóglumta, *part. adj.*, very
 learned
 anfor, *adv.*, up (from below)
 an-ihailc, *adj.*, very good
 ann, *prep.*, in
 ann, *pr. pro.*, in him, in it
 ann, *adv.*, there, therein
 annr, *prep.*, in
 annrín, *adv.*, there, (in that) then
 annro, *adv.*, here (in this)
 annrúð, *adv.*, there, yonder
 annoir, *adv.*, now
 anfó3, *n. m.*, misery
 antrac, *too late*
 anuar, *adv.*, down (from above)
 aoibín, *adj.*, serene, happy, de-
 lightful
 aoibnear, happiness, delight
 aoir, *n. f.*, age
 aol, *n. m.*, lime

bacač

aoñ, *num.*, one
 aoñail3 (genitive of aoñac) of a
 fair, or gathering
 aoñfeact, along with
 aoñ-deu3, *num.*, eleven
 aoñhad, *ord. num.*, first
 aoñhad-deu3, *ord. num.*, elev-
 enth
 aorta, *adj.*, old, aged
 áu, *poss. pro.*, our
 áu, *int. par.*, whether?
 á'u, *rel. pro.*, who, what (before
 past tense)
 áuan, *n. m.*, bread
 áud, *adj.*, high, loud
 áuidearpo3, *n. m.*, an archbishop
 áuidhear, *n. m.*, high regard
 áuidi3, *n. m.*, a high king, a
 monarch
 áuidu3, *v.*, raise, elevate
 áuian, ever, up to the present
 time
 áura, *adj.*, ancient
 áuidrcoil, *n. f.*, a high school, a
 college
 ar, *prep.*, out of
 aral, *n. m.*, an ass
 arceac, *adv.*, in, into
 arci3, *adv.*, inside
 ac, *n. m.*, a swelling
 ac, *rel. par.*, re., again
 acáiu, *n. m.*, a father.
 acápi, *n. m.*, gen. of a father
 acbeodu3, *verb.*, revive.
 acíhaol, *n.*, reluctance

b

ba, *v.* (past indie. of ir) was (see
 buð)

ba, *n. f., pl.*, cows
 bacac, *adj.*, lame

bád

- bád, *n. m.*, a boat
 bázamaca, *adj. plur.*, threatenings
 bázamc (or bázmad), a threat;
v., to threaten
 baíl, *n. f.*, prosperity, success
 baíle, *n. m.*, (*nom.* and *gen.*) a town
 baíte (*plur.* of baíle), *n. m.*, towns, villages
 baíh and buaíh, *v.*, to reap. to pull, to take
 báíh, *adj. gen.*, of báíh, white
 baíhfeir, *n. f.*, a wedding
 baíhne, *n. m.*, milk.
 baíhne, *n. m.* (*genitive*), of milk
 baíhsoíh, *n. f.*, a queen
 baíht, *part.*, reaping, cutting
 baíhtíhcaíh, *n. f.*, a lady, a chieftainess
 báímh, *n. m. gen.*, of a bard
 baímh, *n. m.*, a hat
 báíthead, *v.*, was drowned
 ball, *n. m.*, a member
 ball, *n. m.*, a spot (*plur.* baíll)
 balb, *adj.*, dumb
 báíh, *adj.*, white
 baoíh, *n. m.*, danger
 baoíhalaíh, *adj.*, more dangerous
 baoíhalaíh, *adj.*, dangerous
 baoíh, *n. f.*, folly
 báímh, *n. m.*, a bard
 báímh, *n. m.*, the top
 báíh, *n. m.*, death
 báíh, *n. m.*, a stick
 beac, *n. f.*, a bee
 beaíh, *adj.*, little
 beaíh, a little

biotá

- bealaíh, *n. m.*, a way
 beah, *n. f.*, a woman
 beah, *n. f.*, a peak; *plur.* beah-
 íh and bííh, peaks, cliffs,
 beahíh, *n. f.*, a blessing
 beahíhíh, *v. (imp.)*, bless
 beahíhíhíh, *v. (opt.)* (may) bless
 beahíhíhíh, *v. (cond.)*, would give
 beaíh, *n. f.*, life
 beíh, *v. (fut.)*, will be
 beíh, *v. (imp.)*, bring
 beo, *adj.*, living, alive
 beoíhíh, *v. (imp.)*, animate
 beoíh, *n. m.*, liveliness
 beul, *n. m.*, a mouth
 beuíaíh, *n. dat. plur.*, manners
 bííh, *v. (int.)*, is, are?
 bííhíh, (after íh) *interrog.*,
 did I not see? (after íh)
conj., that I saw; *irreg. v.*
 from beuíaíh, behold
 bííhíhíh, *adj.*, in comparison
 bííhíhíhíh, *v.* would get; from
 íhíh, get, procure, find
 bííh, *adj. gen.* of beo, living
 bííh, *v. (past indic.)*, was
 bííh, *verb.* be (*imp.*)
 bííh, *n. m.*, food
 bííh, *n. f.*, an axe
 bííh, *v.* is in being, exists
 bííhíh, *v. (1st pers. s. past)*, I was
 bííh, (*adj. gen. and voc. of beaíh*),
 little
 bííh, *n. m.*, heed, care, attention,
 regard
 bííh, *adj.*, melodious, harmonious
 bííhíh (3rd pers. pl. past), they
 were
 bííhíhíh, *n. m.*, intoxicating drink

blao

blaoiðce, *p. part.*, called
 blar, *n. m.*, taste
 bláct, *n. m.*, a blossom
 bliadaíh, *n. f.*, a year
 bó, *n. f.*, a cow
 bó, *n. f. (genitive)* of a cow
 boct, *adj.*, poor
 boctanaact, *n. m.*, poverty
 boz, *adj.*, soft
 boire, *n. gen. sing.*, of a hand;
 the palm; from bor
 borib, *adj.*, violent
 borid, *n. m.*, a table; *plur.*
 borid; *dat. plur.* boridaib
 bótar, *n. m.*, a road
 bótar-íaríah, *n. m.*, a railroad
 bradaç, *adj.*, wicked, thievish
 bract, *v.* to betray; bractadóir,
 n., a betrayer
 brach, *n. m.*, a drop
 brat, *n. m.*, a covering
 bráct, *n. m.*, judgment, (see zo
 bráct)
 bráctir, *n. m.*, a brother
 breac, *n. m.*, a trout
 breac, *adj.*, speckled
 breáç, *adj.*, fine, fair
 breachtužad, *v.*, to remark; to
 perceive
 breir, *n. f.*, loss
 breic, *n. m.*, judgment
 breic, *v.*, to bring
 breicéam, *n. m.*, *gen. case*,
 breicéamh, (also breic-
 m) a judge
 breicéamhar, *n. m.*, judgment
 breoteact, *n. m.*, sickness, ail-
 ing; tá me breoite, I am,
 or feel, sickly

brui

breuç, *n. m.*, a lie; *plur.*
 breuça, lies
 breuçaç, *adj.*, lying
 breuçužad, *v.*, to lie, to de-
 ceive, to cajole
 breun, *adj.*, rotten, putrid
 breunçar, *n. m.*, rottenness
 briah, *n. m.*, Brian
 briah, *n. m. (gen.)* of Brian
 briachar, *n. m.*, a word
 brice, *n. m.*, a brick; *plur.*
 bricid
 bric, *n. m.*, force; de bric, *adv.*,
 because, from the force of
 bric, *adj.*, (*gen. of breac*)
 speckled
 bricde, *n. f. (gen.)* of Brigid
 bricid, *n. f.*, Brigid
 bricimhar, *adj.*, efficacious
 brirce, *part. adj.*, broken
 brioc, *n. m.*, a badger
 briód, *n. m.*, joy, pride, pleasure
 briódamla, *adj. plur.*, proud
 brióz, *n. f.*, a shoe
 brióç, *n. f., pl.*, shoes
 brionnaç, *v. inf.*, to bestow
 briontaçar, *n. m.*, a gift
 brioc, *n. m.*, a note, a trifle
 briuac, *n. m.*, brink, border
 buacall, *n. m.*, a cow-boy, a
 boy
 buacalla, *n. m. (gen.)* of a boy
 buadairte, *n. f.*, trouble
 briir, *verb.*, break
 briuðar, *n. m.*, brutishness, foul-
 ness, a stain
 briuid, *n. m.*, slavery
 briuideamhar, *adj.*, beastly
 briuidneac, *adj.*, brutal

briú	caí
briúite, <i>adj.</i> , bruised	buan, <i>adj.</i> , lasting
briúite, <i>part.</i> , boiling; briúite, boiled; ca na piriataid briúite, the potatoes are boiled	buanraoíalaí, <i>adj.</i> , long lived buanrearmhaí, <i>adj.</i> , persevering buí, was; see ba buidéac, <i>adj.</i> , thankful
buaí, <i>adj.</i> , troubled, afflicted.	buidéac, <i>n. m.</i> , thanks; beirim m'le buidéac duí, I give you a thousand thanks
buaí, <i>n. m.</i> , victory; buaí, <i>genitive sing.</i> , of victory; abuaí (or, corruptly, a bú) in victory; na, O'Dómhuaíll a bú (O'Donnell aboo) O'Donnell in victory	buidéal, <i>n. m.</i> , a bottle buidé, <i>adj.</i> , yellow buidéac, <i>adj.</i> , thankful buidéac, <i>n. m.</i> , thanks, gratitude
buaí, <i>v. (inf)</i> , to strike	buidé, <i>n. f.</i> , a nurse
buaí, <i>v. (imp)</i> , strike	buaí, <i>n. m.</i> , a bullock
buaí, <i>v. (past indic)</i> , (he) struck	buaí, <i>n. m.</i> , the bottom
buaíleann, <i>v. (hab)</i> , does strike	buaí, <i>poss. pro.</i> , your
buaíleann, <i>v. (rel. pres)</i> , (who) strikes	buaí, <i>n. m.</i> , the bottom, lowest part; foundation, sole; buaí mo coire, the sole of my foot; buaí na rípe, the horizon's rim
buaíleann, <i>1st pers. sing. past</i> , I struck	buaí, <i>n. m.</i> , profit, advantages
buaíleann, <i>v. (cond)</i> , I would strike	
buaíleann, <i>v. (opt)</i> , may strike	

C

ca, <i>int. par.</i> , where?	caí, <i>n. f.</i> , chalk
ca, <i>neg. par.</i> , not	caíleann, <i>v. (rel. pres)</i> , (who) loses
ca, <i>n. m.</i> , a mouth	caí, <i>n. m.</i> , loss
caí, <i>n. m.</i> , cabbage	caí, <i>v.</i> , to lose
caí, <i>n. m.</i> , help	caíleann, <i>part.</i> , losing, the amount lost
caí, <i>int. adj.</i> , what?	caí, <i>n. f.</i> , a girl
caí, <i>n. m.</i> , friendship, friendly aid	caí, <i>n. f.</i> , a chalice
caí, <i>n. m.</i> , contention	caí, <i>n. f.</i> , character
caí, <i>adj.</i> , contentious, obstinate	caí, <i>n. f.</i> , virtue, quality
caí, <i>n. f.</i> , a chapter	

CAIPE

CAIPE, *n. m.*, talk
 CAIPEAC, *part. adj.*, dispraising
 CAIPEAL, *n. m.*, a channel
 CAIPE, *n. f.*, Easter
 CAIPEAL, *n. m.*, a castle
 CAIPE, *v.*, cast away, fire, spend,
 go through, quaff, waste,
 consume, smoke; CAIPE
 beaeta naomhta, lead a holy
 life; CAIPE uait agur teipe,
 cast it from thee and
 hasten; CAIPE rfor e, throw
 it down, also, toss (drink)
 off; CAIPE upcan, cast a
 throw, or shot; CAIPE 3aile
 de'g b-pfopa, take a blast
 (or smoke) of the pipe
 CAIPEID re, *v.*, he must; *future*,
 CAIPEID me, I must; CAIPE-
 PID tu, thou must; &c.
 CAIPE, *n. m. gen.* of a cat
 CAIPEL, *n. f.*, Catherine
 CAIPEUJTE, *n. plur.*, temptations
 CAOCE, *adj.*, blind
 CAOPE, *n. m.*, way
 CAOPE, *part.*, crying
 CAOPE, *adj.*, gentle, mild
 CAOPEAD, *v.*, to cry
 CAOPECEOL, *n. f.*, mutton
 CAOL, *adj.*, slender
 CAOPE, *adj.*, kind, gentle
 CAOPEA, *adj. pl.* of CAOPE, kind,
 soft
 CAONDUPACT *n. m.*, devotion
 CAMPA, *n. m.*, a receptacle
 CAN, *v.*, sing; no CAN, he
 sang
 CAIPECAIPE, *n. m.*, a prison
 CAOPEA, *n. f.*, a sheep

CEAN

CAPALL, *n. m.*, a horse
 CAPAILL, *n. m. gen.* of a horse
 CAPA, { *n. m. and f.*, a
 CAPAD, { friend
 CAPIN, *n. m.*, a heap, pile of stones
 CAPPAIPE, *n. f.*, a rock
 CAIPEACCA, *n. f. plur.*, rocks
 CAPCANACT, *n. f.*, charity
 CAP, *v.*, twist, to turn, CAPAD
 an t-rú3aie, twisting of the
 (hay) rope
 CAP, *n. m.*, a case
 CAPAN, *n. m.*, a foot-path
 CAPPAIPE, *n. m.*, slaughter
 CAPPA, *part.*, twisted
 CAT, *n. m.*, a cat
 CAT, *n. m.*, a battle
 CACA, *n. m. gen.* of a battle
 CACAPE, *n. f.*, a city
 CACAPE, *n. m.*, a chair, a seat
 CACBAPPE, *n. m.*, a helmet
 CEAD, (*num.*) a hundred
 CEADHA, *adj.*, same
 CEADUIPE, *v.*, permit
 CEADUIPE, *p. part.*, permitted
 CEAL3AC, *adj.*, deceitful, wily
 CEAL3UIPE, *v.*, deceive thou
 CEAL3U3AD, *part.*, deceiving
 CEANA, *adv.*, already, from the
 start, before, formerly, more
 over
 CEAN3AL, *n. m.*, a bond
 CEAN3UPE, *v.*, tie, bind; also
 spelled CEAN3UIPE
 CEAN3U3AD, *v. inf.*, to tie, to
 bind
 CEANPE, *n. m.*, a head
 CEANPAPE, *n. m.*, authority, head-
 ship

cean

ceannaíac, *adj.*, powerful
 ceannúine, *n. m.*, a headland
 ceannúide, *n. m.*, a merchant
 ceannúis, *v. (imp.)* buy
 ceannúis, *v.*, *past indic.*,
 bought
 ceapic, *n. f.*, a hen
 ceapic, *n. m.*, right
 ceacáin, *num.*, four
 ceacáin-deu, *num.*, fourteen
 ceacáinad, *ord. num.*, fourth
 ceacáinad-deu, *ord. num.*,
 fourteenth
 ceacáinídeac, *adj.*, with repug-
 nance
 céid, *num.* (*gen.* of ceud), first
 ceil, *verb.*, conceal
 céim, *n. f.*, a step
 céin, *adj.* (*dat.* of cian), distant
 céinid, *n. f.*, a trade
 céinide, *n. f.*, *gen.* of a trade
 ceirt, *n. f.*, a question
 ceirtic, *num.* four (with noun)
 ceirtic-deu, *num.* fourteen
 (with noun)
 ceo, *n. m.*, a mist, fog, vapor
 ceol, *n. m.*, music
 ceoil, *n. m.*, *gen.* of music
 ceud, *ord. num.*, first
 ceud-gein, *n. m.* and *f.*, first-
 born
 ceud-pnoin, *n. f.*, breakfast,
 first meal
 cía, *int. pro.* who?
 ciall, *n. f.*, intelligence, sense;
 ciallaid, a sensible, or in-
 telligent person
 cian, *adj.*, far distant
 cianor, *adv.*, how?
 cill, *n. f.*, a church
 cird, *n. m.*, (*nom.* and *gen.*), a
 chest
 cía leir, *pr. pro.*, whose, who
 with?
 cianor, *adv.*, how?
 cian, *adj.*, black; cianán, a
 black clod, or piece of turf;
 a black coal

clit

claid, *n. f.*, a clod, a chafer
 clid, *v.*, see; clidid me, *fut.*, I
 will see
 climeac, *adj.*, captive (from
 clim, fetters)
 clineal, *n. m.*, clan, class, kin-
 dred, race; Clineal Eoin,
 the race of Eoin
 clinne, *n. plur.*, races, peoples;
 Cline Scoic, the Scottish
 race
 clinte, *adj.*, certain
 clóc, *n. f.*, the breast; *gen.* cló
 clóicac, *adj.*, hungry, devour-
 ing, rabid
 clóicac, *n. f.*, raging hunger
 clóicac, *adj.*, guilty
 clóicac, *v.* accuse, charge
 clóc, *n. m.*, a shower; *plur.*,
 ceata
 cluim, *adj.*, quiet, still
 cladaic, *n. m.*, a coward
 claidéam, *n. m.*, a sword
 cláin, *n. m.*, *gen.* of a table
 clán, *n. m.*, a table, a board
 clann, *n. plur.*, children, clan
 claocluaid, to change, weak-
 en, annihilate
 claoidead, *v. inf.*, to weaken,
 defeat, subdue, bring low
 claid, *n. m.*, defeat
 clé, *adj.*, left; lám clé, left
 hand; taob clé, left side
 cleacac, *adj.*, accustomed
 cleacac, *n. m.*, practice, cus-
 tom
 cleac, *n. m.*, craft, a trick
 cléib, *n. m.*, *gen.* of a bosom
 clab, *n. m.*, the chest, bosom
 clab, *n. m.*, a basket; clabán,
 a cradle
 clabuin, *n. m.*, a son-in-law, a
 connexion by marriage
 clir, *v.* to fail; na clir orm, do
 not fail on me
 clirte, *adj.*, expert, active
 clit, *n. m.*, connexion
 clit, *adj.*, apt, just

cloč

- cloč, *n. f.*, a stone
 cločaine, *n. m.*, a stone-cutter
 clód, *n. m.*, a print, type
 clódbuaíl, *v. (imp.)* print.
 clódbualad, *v.*, to imprint, to
 print from type
 clódbuaílce, *part. adj.*, printed
 cloz, *n. m.*, a bell
 clozceac, *n. m.*, a bell-house
 cloz, *v.*, irreg., to hear; a5-
 cloz, listening
 cluaín, *n. f.*, a retired spot, a
 lawn
 cluaí, *n. f.*, an ear
 clúid, *n. f.*, a corner, recess;
plur., clúidíonna
 cluín, *v.*, hear
 cnaí, *n. m.*, bone
 cnaða, *n. plur.*, wounds
 cneadad, *part.*, wounding,
 swooning, pining, dying
 cnearda, *adj.*, honest
 cneartaí, *n. m., gen.*, of hon-
 esty
 cneir, *n. f.*, the outer skin
 cnoc, *n. m.*, a hill
 cnoic, *n. m., gen.* of a hill
 co, *adv.*, so, as
 codlad, *n. f.*, sleep
 cozad, *n. m.*, war
 cozaí, *n. m., gen.* of war
 cozaí, *n. m.*, a whisper
 coínz, *part.*, binding
 coínzailaíze *n. plur.*, condi-
 tions, promises
 coir, *n. f.*, a crime
 cóir, *adj.*, just, right
 coirce, *n. m.*, oats
 coirne, *n. m.*, a cauldron
 coirneul, *n. f.*, a corner
 cóirce, *n. m.*, a coach; cóirce
 bodair, the deaf coach, the
 phantom coach or "head-
 less hearse"
 coircean, *adj.*, common
 colann, *n. f.*, the body
 colm, *n. m.*, a dove

croí

- columan, *n. m.*, a pillar, the
 head; a1z columan mo
 leabad, at the head of my
 bed
 comhail, *n. m.*, presence, front;
 or comhail, *prep.*; or com-
 hail an domhail, before the
 world
 comhail, *n. m. (gen. case of*
 comhail), society, affection,
 obligation
 comhailcail, *n. dat. plur.*,
 marks, signs
 comhailad, *v.*, to fulfill
 comhailde, *adv.*, always; a5-
 comhailde a1z iurail, al-
 ways asking
 comhailze, *n. f.*, residence,
 abode, rest; cab-fuail tu
 co domhailze, where are
 you residing? ta mé mo
 comhailze, I am at rest (un-
 employed)
 comhóir, { *n. m.*, exalted re-
 comhóirad, { respect
 comhóirad, *n. m.*, and *f.*, a com-
 panion
 comhóir, *n. f.*, comfort
 comhail, *n. m.*, conversation
 comhailaí, *n. m.*, and *f.*, com-
 rado
 comuirt, *v.*, mingle
 comuirta, *n. f.*, a neighbor
 Corcaí, *n. f.*, Cork
 Corcaíze *n. f., gen.* of Cork
 corin, *n. m.*, a goblet, a horn
 corp, *n. m.*, a body
 cor, *n. f.*, a foot
 corz, *v. (inf.)* to check
 crainn, *n. m., gen.* of a tree
 crann, *n. m.*, a tree
 cré, *n. f.*, clay, earth
 creid, *verb*, believe
 críadaíne, *n. m.*, a laborer
 crí, *n. f.*, a country
 críoch, *n. f.*, end
 críoda, *adj.*, valiant
 croíde, *n. m.*, a heart

crom

crom, *adj.*, crooked
 cruinn, *adj.*, round
 cruinnigh, *v. imp.*, gather
 cruinnigh, *v. (past indic.)* gathered
 crúircín, *n. m.*, a small jar
 cú, *n. m. and f.*, a hound
 cuan, *n. m.*, a harbor
 cúgam, *pr. pro.*, to me, unto me
 cuideacht, *adv.*, together
 cúig, *num.*, five
 cúigdeug, *num.*, fifteen

domh

cúigead, *ord. num.*, fifth
 cúigead-deug, *ord. num.*, fifteenth
 cuir, *v. (imp.)*, put
 cúir, *n. f.*, a cause
 cuirle, *n. f.*, a vein, a pulse
 cúl, *n. m.*, the back, the poll
 cuma, *adj.*, equal, indifferent
 cúmhán, *adj.*, narrow
 cú-mair, *n. m.*, a sea-dog
 cupán, *n. m.*, a cup
 cuir, *v. (inf.)*, to put

D

d'a (for do a), to his, to her
 dá, *num.*, two
 dá-deug, *num.*, twelve
 dail, *n. f.*, a meeting
 daingean, *adj.*, strong
 dail, *n. f.*, an oak
 dall, *adj.*, blind
 dam, *pr. pro.*, to me
 dain, *n. m.*, an ox
 dán, *n. m.*, a poem
 daoí, *n. m.*, a dunce
 daoine, *n. m. pl.*, people
 dara, *ord. num.*, second
 dara-deug, *ord. num.*, twelfth
 Dé, *n. m.*, of God (*gen. of Dia*)
 de, *prep.*, of, off, from
 deacht, *v. (subj.)* went
 deacht, *adj.*, difficult
 deacht, *ord. num.*, tenth
 dea, *adj.* good
 dea-dhúine, *n. m.*, a good man,
 a good person
 dea-dhú, *n. m.*, a good king
 deaib, *adj.*, real, genuine
 deaibneacht, *n. m.*, a brother,
 a real brother
 deaib, *adj.*, red
 deaibíú, *n. f.*, a sister
 deaibí, *adj.*, wretched
 deaib, *adj.*, handsome
 deic, *num.*, ten
 deif, *n. f.*, haste
 deif, *adj.*, certain
 deif, *adj.*, *gen. of deaib*, red

deug, *num.*, teen
 deun, *verb*, do make
 deunad, *v. (inf.)*, to do
 deunad, *v. (rel. pres.)* (who)
 does
 Dia, *n. m.*, God
 díbnead, *n. m.*, exile
 dí and díir, *adj.*, dear, fond
 díoladh, *v. (hab.)*, sells
 díom, *pr. pro.*, off, or from me
 díot, *pr. pro.*, off, or from thee
 díur, *adj.*, hard, difficult
 do, *prep.*, to
 do, *particle*, used before certain
 tenses
 do, *sign of inf.*, to
 do, *poss. pro.*, thy
 dó, *num.*, two
 dó, *prefix*, implying difficulty
 dó, *pr. pro.*, to him
 dóbeurac, *adj.*, ill-mannered
 docaib, *n. m.*, loss, harm
 dócaib, *n. m.*, hope
 dó-deug, *num.*, twelve
 dódeunca, *part. adj.*, impossible
 dófeicrionac, *adj.*, invisible
 dóib, *pr. pro.*, to them
 Dóimhail, *n. m.*, *gen. of Donal*
 Dóimhail, *n. m.*, Donal, Daniel
 dona, *adj.*, wretched, unfortu-
 nate
 donn, *adj.*, brown
 donad, *n. m.*, a door
 domh, *n. m.*, a fist

dnyr

dnyreos, n. f., a brier,
 dub, adj., black
 duille, n. m., a leaf
 duyne, n. m., a man, a person
 dnyr, pr. pro., to us
 duyte, pr. pro., to thee

focaíl

dul, v. (inf.), to go, going.
 dun, n. m., a fort
 dún, v. (inf.), shut
 dún, v. (past indic.), shut
 dúnad, v. (inf.), to shut
 dúnta, pass. part., shut

e

é, pers. pro., he, him, it
 eac, n. m., a steed, a horse
 eagla, n. m., fear
 eic, n. m., pl., steeds, horses
 'Eipe, n. f., Ireland
 'Eipeann, n. f. gen. of Ireland

'Eipyn, n. f., dat. (in) Ireland
 eiptillim, v. (1st pers. sing.), I fly
 eiptlead, n. f., flight
 eolar, n. m., knowledge, skill
 eudaic, n. m., clothes
 eun, n. m., a bird, a fowl

f

fa, prep., under (see faoi)
 fac, n. m., a spade-handle
 fad, adj., distant (see a b-fad)
 fada, adj., long
 fáz, v. leave
 fáz, v. (past. (indic.) left
 fáilte, n. t., welcome
 fáinne, n. m., a ring
 fáinne, n. t., the sea
 fáinne, adj., wide
 fál, n. m., a wall
 fan, verb (imp.), stay
 fanh, adj., weak
 faoi, prep., under
 faoi, adj., wld
 faoi-cú, n. m., a wolf (lit. a wild
 hound)
 fa tuairim, adv., phrase, towards
 fár, n. m., growth
 fead, n. f., a space of time
 fear, n. m., a man
 fearaib, n. m., dat. pl. (to) men
 fearaib, adj., manly
 fearann, n. m., a field, land
 fear-ceoil, n. m., a musician
 fear-feara, n. m., a seer, a
 wizard
 fearz, n. f., anger
 fearu, comp., adj., better
 feara, n. m., gen. of knowledge

feiceann, v. (hab.), sees, does
 see
 féidim, adj., possible
 féin, pro., self, own
 feoil, n. f., flesh, meat
 feur, n. m., grass
 fíac, n. m., a raven
 fiad, n. m., a deer
 fiál, adj., generous
 fíce, num., twenty
 fícead, num., twentieth
 fíle, n. m., a poet
 fílead, n. m., pen. pl. of poets
 fíon, n. m., wine
 fíona, n. m., gen. of wine
 fíonn, adj., fair, white
 fíon, adj., true
 fíorbuan, adj., steadfast
 fíorcara, n. m. or f., a true
 friend
 fíordáil, adj., sincere
 fíor, n. m., knowledge
 fíu, n. m. (gen. and voc.) of a
 man
 fíu, n. m., pl., men
 fíu, n. f., truth
 fíú, adj., worthy
 flaic, n. m., a prince
 fluic, adj., wet
 focaíl, n. m. (gen. and pl.)
 words

focal

focal, *n. m.*, a word
 fód, *n. m.*, a sad
 fó luim, *v. (imp.)*, learn
 fógluim, *v. (inf.)* to learn
 fóglumta, *adj.*, learned
 fógaill, *v. (imp.)*, warn
 fógaad, *v. (inf.)*, to warn
 fógar, *adj.*, near
 fóisid, { *n. f.*, patience
 fóiside, {
 fóil, *n. f.*, a while
 fóillir, *v. (imp.)*, show, publish
 fóilliricann, *v. (hab.)*, shows
 fóillirgear, *v. (past indic.)* I
 showed

fur

folam, *adj.*, empty
 folain, *adj.*, wholesome
 fóir, *adverb*, yet
 forgaill, *verb*, open
 forgaile, *poss. part.*, opened
 fuaim, *n. f.*, a sound
 fuair, *adj.*, cold
 fuair, *adj. (gen. of fuair)* of
 cold
 fuil, *n. f.*, blood
 fuil, *v. (subj.)*, am
 fuilim, *v. (subj.)*, I am
 fuinneog, *n. f.*, a window
 fulaigh, *v. (imp.)*, suffer
 fulaigh, *v. (inf.)*, to suffer

5

gab, *v. (imp.)*, take, seize
 gabaill, *v. (inf.)* to take, taking
 gabair, *n. m.*, a goat
 gaduide, *n. m.*, a thief
 Gaedhlig, { *n. f.*, Gaelic (the
 Gaedhlig, { language of the
 Gaedhlig, { Irish and Highland
 Gaedhlig, { Scotch
 gaill, *n. f.*, steam, vapor
 gaile, *n. f.*, *gen.* of steam
 gan, *prep.*, without
 gaol, *n. m.*, a relative
 gaoc, *n. f.*, wind
 garb, *adj.*, rough, rugged
 gar, *adj.*, rough
 gar, *n. m.*, a stalk
 gé, *n. m.*, a goose
 geal, *adj.*, bright, white
 geall, *n. m.*, a pledge, a pro-
 mise
 geall, *v. (imp.)*, promise
 gearr, *v. (imp.)*, cut
 gearr, *adj.*, short
 gearrphad, *n. m.*, a hare
 geinealach, *n. m.*, a generation
 geinealach, *n. m., pl.*, genera-
 tions
 geuz, *n. f.*, a branch
 geuzail, *n. f.*, (*dat.*) branches
 geur, *adj.*, sharp
 gil, *adj.*, (*voc of geal*), bright

glac, *v. (imp.)*, take, receive
 glair, *adj. (gen.)* of green
 glan, *adj.*, clean
 glar, *adj.*, green
 glar, *n. m.*, a lock
 glé, *adj.*, pure, bright
 gleodaic, *adj.*, noisy, quarrelsome
 glie, *adj.*, cunning, wise
 gloine, *n. f.*, glass
 gno, *n. m.*, work, business
 go, *prep.*, unto, till
 go, *particle before verbs*, that
 go, *part.*, before an adjective
 forms an adverb
 go bric, *adv.*, for ever
 go deirim, *adv.*, indeed
 go maic, *adv.*, well
 go mionc, *adv.*, oftentimes
 go fóil, *adv. phrase*, awhile,
 for a while
 goim, *adj.*, blue
 goit, *n. m.*, a field, a garden
 go troom, *adv.*, heavily
 gmad, *n. m.*, love
 gmadúil, *v. (imp.)*, love
 guib, *v. (imp.)*, pray
 guide, *v. (inf.)*, to pray
 guise, *n. f.*, prayer
 guil, *verb*, weep
 gur, *particle before verbs*, that
 gur, *prep.*, unto, towards

1

1, *prep.*, in; see a
 1, *pers. pro.*, she, her
 1ad, *pers. pro.*, they, them
 1a1, *prep.*, after
 1a1a1, *n. m.*, iron
 1a1a11, *n. m.*, *gen.* of iron
 1a13, *n. m.*, a fish
 1b, *pers. pro.*, you, ye
 1d11, *prep.*, between
 1m, *n. m.*, butter
 1n3ean, *n. f.*, a daughter
 1n3eana, *n. f.*, *pl.*, daughters
 1n11, *n. f.*, an island

la, *n. m.*, a day
 lab1a11, *v. (hab.)*, does speak
 la3, *adj.*, weak
 la1d11, *adj.*, strong
 lam, *n. f.*, a hand
 lan, *adj.*, full
 lan, *n. m.*, the full
 laoc, *n. m.*, a hero
 lao3, *n. m.*, a calf
 lao3-ma1a, *n. m.*, a sea calf
 lao13-3eo1, *n. f.*, veal
 la1ca, *pass. part.*, lighted
 le *prep.*, with
 leab1a11, *n. m.*, *gen.* of a book
 leab1a11, *n. m.*, *pl.*, books
 leab1a1, *n. m.*, a book
 lean *v. (imp.)*, follow
 leanb, *n. m.*, a child
 leat, *pr. pro.*, with thee
 leat, *n. f.*, half
 leat1ma1b, *adj.*, half dead
 leat-ra, (*emp. per. pro.*) with thee
 le13ead, *pres. part.*, reading
 le1m, *n. f.*, a leap
 le1m, *verb.*, leap
 le1nb, *n. m. pl.*, children
 le11, *prep.*, with (see le)

ma, *conj.*, if
 mac, *n. m.*, a son
 mac-alla, *n. m.*, an echo

ma3a

1nn, *pers. pro.*, we, us
 1nueorad, *v. (1st sing. fut.)*, I will tell
 1n111, *v. (imp.)* tell
 1on, *prefix*, expressing fitness; equivalent to the English termination *able*
 1on3eunta, *part. adj.*, fit to be done, practicable
 1on1u11, *adj.*, dear, beloved
 1oral, *adj.*, low
 11, *prep.*, in; see 1
 11, *v. (assertive)* is

2

le11, *pr. pro.*, with him
 le1ce, *n. m.*, stirabout, gruel
 1a1, *adj.*, grey
 11b, *pr. pro.*, with you
 11n, *pr. pro.*, with us
 11om, *pr. pro.*, with me
 11om-ra, *emph. pr. pro.*, with me
 13on, *v. (imp.)*, fill
 13on, *v. (past indic.)*, filled
 lob1ca, *pass. part.*, rotten
 loc, *n. m.*, a lake, lough
 lo3, *n. m.*, a hollow
 lom, *adj.*, bare
 lon3, *n. f.*, a ship
 lon3-co3a1d, *n. f.*, a ship of war
 lon3-3a1le, *n. f.*, a steamboat
 lon3p611, *n. m.*, a haven
 lua1, *n. m.*, a price
 lua1ma1, *adj.*, precious
 l1b, *n. f.*, a loop
 l1b, *v. (imp.)*, bend
 l1b1ca, *pass. part.*, bent, looped
 luc, *n. f.*, a mouse
 lu1b, *n. f.*, an herb, a plant
 lu1b3on1, *n. m.*, a garden, herb garden

20

ma1ad, } *n. m.*, a dog
 ma1ma1ad, }
 ma3ad, *n. m.*, mocking

mājð

mājðin, *n. f.*, the morning
 mājðean, *n. f.*, a maiden
 māj, *v. (imp.)*, live
 2Wājne, *n. f.*, Mary
 mājrcfeol, *n. f.*, beef
 mājrc, *v. (imp.)*, forgive
 mājrc, *v.*, *past indic.* forgave
 mājrc, *adj.*, good
 mājla, *n. m. (nom. and gen.)* a bag
 mājll, *adj.*, slow
 mānac, *n. m.*, a monk
 mānaļ, *n. m.*, *gen.* of a monk
 māoin, *n. f.*, means, wealth
 māu, *prep.*, like to, as
 māu, *adv.*, as
 māu, *suffix.* like
 māua, *n. f.*, *gen.* of the sea
 māua, *n. m.*, to-morrow
 māub, *adj.*, dead
 māub, *v. (imp.)*, kill slay
 māu rin, *adv.*, so, as that
 māu, *n. m.*, a beef
 māuāin, *v. (inf.)*, to live
 māāu, *n. f.*, a mother
 mē, *pers. pro.*, I, me
 meall, *v. (imp.)*, deceive
 meallar, *v. (rel. pres.)* deceives
 mear, *n. m.*, esteem
 mear, *verb.*, think, regard
 mearaum, *verb (1st pers. indic.)* I think
 mējð, *n. f.*, size
 mē, { *n. f.*, a mouth,
 mēor, {
 mēan, *n. m.*, a desire, a wish

mā'p

mēar, *n. f.*, a dish
 mēara, *n. f.*, *plur.*, dishes
 mēc (*gen. and voc.*), son
 2Wēāal, *n. m.*, Michael
 2Wēāil, *gen.* of Michael
 mēl, *n. f.*, honey
 mēle, *num.*, a thousand
 mēlir, *adj.*, sweet
 mēn, *n. f.*, meal
 mēn, *adj.*, fine, smooth
 mēnrc, *adj.*, often
 mēora, *n. f. plur.*, months
 mēre, *pers. pro. emph.*, I, myself
 mēā, *n. f.*, *plur.*, women
 mēāib, *n. f. dat. plur.* women
 mēāoi, *n. f. dat.* (to) a woman
 mēo, *poss. pro.*, my
 mēōin, *n. f.*, turf, a bog
 mēōir, *adj. (gen. of mēōin)* great
 mēōa, *n. f. (gen.)* of turf
 mēōr, *adj.*, great, large
 mēōrāin, *n. f.*, great pain
 mēōra, *adj. plur.*, big
 mēōrfeol, *n. m.*, a great sail, a mainsail
 mēōrārc, *n. m.*, great thirst
 mēuc, *n. f.*, a pig
 mēurcfeol, *n. f.*, pork, bacon
 mēuēul, *n. m.*, a neck
 mēuētir, *n. f.*, people
 mēuir, *n. f.*, the sea
 mēulla, *n. m.*, top, summit
 mēua, *conj.*, unless
 mēuāu, *conj.*, (with past tense), unless
 mēurāil, *v. (imp.)*, waken

N

nā, *article, plur.*, the
 nā, *negative partic.*, do not
 'nā, *adv.*, than (contracted form of ionā)
 nāc, *int. par.*, whether not
 nāc, *neg. par.*, that not
 nācāu, *par. (with past tense)*, that not
 nāāie, *n. f.*, shame

nāoi, *num.*, nine
 nāoiðeu, *num.*, nineteen
 nāoi, *n. m.*, a saint
 nāoiāð, *ord. num.*, ninth
 nāoiāð-deu, *ord. num.*, nineteenth
 nāoiācā, *adj.*, holy
 nā'p, *par.*, that not

neamh

neamh, *neg. par.*, un or in
 neamhcaimbeac, *adj.*, unprofit-
 able
 neamhcrócaimneac, *adj.*, un-
 merciful
 neam, *n. m.*, might
 neul, *n. m.*, a cloud
 níl, *neg. adv.*, not

naib

ní, (*cont. for iníean*), a daugh-
 ter
 níor, *neg. par.* (*with past tense*)
 not
 níor, *adv.* (the comparative sign)
 nó, *conj.*, or, nor
 nóir, *n. m.*, habit, custom

o

ó, *prep.*, from
 o (*form of ua*), a grandson, de-
 scendant, prefixed to family
 names
 ob, *verb.*, refuse
 obaim, *n. f.*, work
 obaim-teine, *n. f.*, a fire-work
 obaim-uirge, *n. f.*, a water-
 work
 obann, *adj.*, sudden
 ocmar, *n. m.*, hunger
 ocht, *num.*, eight
 ochtdeu, *num.*, eighteen
 ochtíad, *ord. num.*, eighth
 ochtíad-deu, *ord. num.*, eigh-
 teenth
 ó, *adj.*, young

óig, *n. f.*, a virgin
 oileán, *n. m.*, an island
 oim, *n. m.*, pl., sledges
 ól, *v. (imp. and inf.)*, drink
 olc, *adj.*, bad, wicked
 olc, *n. m.*, evil
 olaigh, *n. f.*, *dat.* (in) wool
 olaigh, *n. f.*, wool
 ólpaigh, *v. (cond.)*, I would drink
 óir, *n. m.*, gold
 oirigh, *pr. pro.*, on us
 oim, *n. m.*, a sledge
 oim, *pr. pro.*, on me
 oir, *pr. pro.*, on thee
 oirib, *pr. pro.*, on you
 or, *prep.*, over

p

páirde, *n. m.*, a child
 páirdí, (*gen. pl.*), of children
 páirdí, *n. m.*, a little child, an
 infant
 Pátraic, *n. m.*, Patrick
 peacad, *n. m.*, sin
 Peadaim, *gen. of Peter*
 Peadar, *n. m.*, Peter
 peann, *n. m.*, a pen
 péirt, *n. f.*, a reptile
 pian, *n. f.*, pain
 pic, *n. f.*, pitch
 pí, *n. f.*, a penny
 píne, *n. f.*, pl., pence
 pí, *n. f.*, a pea

pobail, *n. m.*, *gen.* of a people
 pobal, *n. m.*, a people
 pó, *n. f.*, a kiss
 pó, *v. (imp.)*, kiss
 pó, *v. (past indic.)*, kissed
 poll, *n. m.*, a hole
 por, *n. m.*, a tune
 pórt, *n. m.*, a tort
 Pórtlaime, *n. f.*, Waterford
 pó, *v. (imp.)*, marry
 pórad, *v. (inf.)*, to marry
 pórad, *n. m.*, marriage
 póran, *v. (hab.)*, marries
 píoigh, *n. f.*, a dinner, a meal
 pur, *n. m.*, a lip

12

pacfad, *v. (1st pers. fut.)*, I
 will go

padarc, *n. m.*, a view, sight
 paib, *v. (subj.)*, was (may be)

rān

- rān, *n. f.*, *dat.*, a spade
 rān, *n. f.*, a spade
 rēn, *n. m.*, sway
 rī, *n. m.*, a king
 ró, *intens. par.*, very, too much
 ro, *par.*, with past tense
 ró-mó, *adj.*, excessively great,
 too large

reol

- ró-bea, *adj.*, too small
 ró-ean, *adj.*, very old
 roinhte, *pass. partic.*, divided
 ror, *n. m.*, a promontory
 rór, *n. m.*, a rose
 róce, *adj.*, too hot
 ruad, *adj.*, red
 rud, *n. m.*, a thing, affair

S

- ra, *suffix*, an emphatic particle
 ra-ān, *n. m.*, *gen.* and *plur.*,
 priests
 ra-ān, *n. m.*, a priest
 ra-āb, *adj.*, rich, fertile
 ra-ā, *n. f.*, a beam
 ra-ā, *verb*, salt
 ra-ā, *pass. partic.*, salted
 raol, *n. m.*, a sage
 ra m-baile, at home (see a
 m-baile)
 ra-ā-ā, *n. m.*, *gen.* of the world
 ra-ā-ā, *n. m.*, the world, the
 age
 ra-ā-ā, *adj.*, long-lived
 raol, *v. (imp.)*, think, suppose
 raol, *v. (past indic.)*, thought
 raol-ean, *v. (hab.)*, thinks
 raol, *n. m.*, *pl.*, carpenters
 raol, *n. m.*, a carpenter, a
 builder
 raol, *adj.*, free, cheap
 raol-ean, *n. m.*, freeman
 ran, *intens. part.*, very, most
 ran-b, *adj.*, most harmonious
 ran-ā, *adj.*, very wise
 ran-ā, *adj.*, very good, ex-
 cellent
 ran-ā, *n. m.*, oppression,
 fatigue
 ran-ā, *pass. partic.* satisfied
 ra-ā, *n. f.*, a shadow
 ra-ā, *n. m.*, a shadow
 ra-ā, *n. f.*, a shield
 reol, *n. f.*, a school
 reol-ā, *n. m.* (*nom.* and *gen.*)
 a scholar
 reolb, *n. m.*, a splinter
 re-ā, *v. (imp.)* write
 re-ā, (*rel. past.*) (who) wrote
 re-ā, *n. f.*, a broom, besom
 re-ā, *v. (imp.)*, cease
 re-ā, *n. m.*, a trumpet
 ré, *pers. pro.*, he, it
 ré, *num.*, six
 ré-rā, *emph. pro.*, he, himself
 re-ā-ā, *v. (imp.)*, shun, avoid
 re-ā-ā, *v. (inf.)*, to avoid
 re-ā, *num.*, seven
 re-ā-ā, *num.*, seventeen
 re-ā-ā, *ord. num.*, seventh
 re-ā-ā-ā, *ord. num.*,
 seventeenth
 re-ā, *n. f.*, a chase
 re-ā-ā, *n. f.*, a shamrock
 re-ā, *adj.*, old
 re-ā-ā, *n. f.*, an old woman
 re-ā-ā, *n. m.*, an old man,
 old person
 re-ā-ā, *n. m.*, an old man
 re-ā, *adj.*, slender, lean
 re-ā, *adv.*, withered
 re-ā, *v. (imp.)* stand
 re-ā, *v. (past indic.)*, stood
 re-ā-ā, *adj.*, firm
 ré-ā, *num.*, sixteen
 ré-ā, *v. (imp.)*, blow
 ré-ā, *v. (past indic.)*, blew
 re-ā, *v. (imp.)*, sing
 ré-ā, *n. m.*, a supper, a meal
 re-ā-ā, *ord. num.*, sixth
 re-ā-ā-ā, *ord. num.*, six-
 teenth
 reod, *n. m.*, a jewel
 reol, *n. m.*, *gen.* of a sail
 reol, *n. m.*, a sail

reun, n. m., prosperity, happiness
 reunijar, adj., prosperous
 rzeul, n. m., a story
 ržian, n. f., a knife
 ržujor, v. (imp.), ravage, ruin
 ržujorca, pass. partic., ruined, ravaged
 rš, pro., she
 ršad, pro., they
 ršad-rin, pro., those
 ršad-ro, pro., these
 ršb, pro., you, ye
 rin, dem. pro., that
 rin, pers. pro., we
 ršor, adv., down
 ršor, adv., below
 ršubaj, v. (imp.), walk
 ršubal, v. (inf.), to walk
 ršubalparin, v. (cond.), I would walk
 ršur, n. f., a sister
 ršajnte, n. f., health
 ršajc, n. f., (dat.) (to) a rod
 ršan, adj., healthy, safe
 ršan, n. m., security
 ršana, adj., (plur. of ršan), healthy
 ršat, n. f., a rod
 ršion, n. m., marrow
 ršacāc, n. f., a needle
 rš, prefix, implying ease, opposite to dō
 ro, dem. pro., this

rōbeurac, adj., well-mannered
 ročar, n. m., profit
 ročar, adj., safe
 ro-šeunca, part. adj., possible
 rōfejerionac, adj., visible, easy to be seen
 rōž, n. m., pleasure, ease
 rojlléin, adj., bright, clear
 rojribž, v. prosper
 rojribžid, v. (opt.), may prosper
 rolu, n. m., light
 ronā, adj., happy, fortunate
 ronar, n. m., prosperity
 rparlparin, n. m., a laborer
 rpeal, n. f., a scythe
 rpre, n. f., a dowry
 ršajd, n. f., a street
 ršian, n. m., a bridle
 I ršon, n. f. (dat.), a nose
 ršon, n. f., a nose
 ršuc, n. m., a stream
 ršan, n. m., rest, sleep
 ršar, adv., up
 ršar, adv., above
 ršajnc, adj., pleasant
 ršd, pro., that yonder
 ršžan, n. m., a hay or straw rope
 rššde, n. m. (nom. and gen.) a seat
 ršil, n. f., an eye
 ršul, adv., before

T

tā, v. (press. indic.), am, is, are
 tabajr, v. (imp.), give
 tabajr, v. (inf.), (to) give, giving
 Tādž, n. m., Teig, Thadeus
 Tājž, n. m., gen. of Teig
 tajm, v. (1st pers.), I am
 tājnc, v. (past indic.) came
 tājre, v. (2nd pers, indic.), thou art
 tajrbeac, adj., profitable
 talan, n. f., the earth

tamajll, n. m., gen. of a while
 tamall, n. m., a while
 tanžadar, v. (past and indic. 3rd), they came
 tanžar, v. (past indic. 1st) I came
 taru, v. (imp.), come thou
 tar, prep., over, beyond
 tarb, n. m., a bull
 tar, n. m., thirst
 tē, n. m., he, who, an individual, an té

ceac

- ceac, n. m., a house
 ceac, v. (inf.) (to) come, coming
 ceang, n. f., a tongue, a language
 ceann, adj., tight
 ceid, v. (imp.), go
 ceine, n. f., fire
 ceud, n. m., a string
 ci, verb, come
 ci, (dat.), house
 ci, n. m., gen. of a house
 ci, n. m., a lord
 cin, adj., sick
 cinne, n. m., sickness
 ciocra, v. (cond. 2nd) thou wouldst come
 cionna, adj., plur. of cin, dry
 ci, n. f., country, land
 cin-ghad, n. m., patriotism, country-love
 cin, adj., dry
 coban, n. m., a well
 coban, n. m., gen. of a well
 co, v. (imp.), take, lift
 co, n. f., will
 Comar, n. m., Thomas
 Comair, n. m., gen. of Thomas

uira

- con, n. m. and f., a wave
 con, n. m., a lower
 con, prep., through
 con, prep., through
 con, ord. num., third
 con-deug, ord. num., thirteenth
 con, v., abandon, desert
 con, adj., brave, strong.
 connean, n. m., a brave man.
 con, num., three.
 con, n. m., a third.
 con deug, num., thirteen.
 conne, n. f., mercy.
 con, adj., heavy.
 connean, n. m., a heavy sleep, a lethargy.
 cu, pers. pro., thou.
 cu, pers. pro., thee (acc).
 cu, n. f., a guess, a hint.
 Cuam, n. f., Tuam.
 Cuam, n. f., gen. of Tuam.
 cu-cu, pro. emph., thyself.
 cu, v. (past indic), gave.
 cu, v., understand.
 cuir, v. (inf.) (to) understand.
 cu, pron. emph., thou, thyself.

u

- ua, n. m., a grandson, a descendant (see "o").
 uaim, pr. pro., from me.
 uair, n. f., time, leisure.
 uairle, adj., plur. of uair, noble, n. plural, gentlemen, nobles.
 uairle, adj., noble.
 uair, pr. pro., from the
 uair, n. m., a lamb.
 uair, n. m., terror.
 uir, n. f., an egg.
 uir, n. m., an apple.
 uirle, n. m., an orchard.
 uirle, n. m., an author.
 uir, n. m., gen. of a descendant; see o and ua.
 uir, n. f., plur. eggs.
 uirle, n. m., gen. of O'Donovan.
 uirle, n. m. (nom. and gen.) water
 uir, adj., great.
 uirle, n. f., a monster, a great serpent.
 uir, prep., about.
 uir, adv., very.
 uir, adj., fresh, new.
 uirle, n. m., a floor.
 uirle, n. m., plur., floors.
 uirle, n. f., a prop, a jamb.