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GAEIC LEAGUE SERIES

Simple Lessons in Irish

GIVING THE PRONUNCIATION
OF EACH WORD.

BY

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PART I.

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"Ὅσο ἐσμὲν γιόρμη Ὁδῆ, ἀστυρὸν ὀνόματι τῆς ἑξοικείας."

MICHAEL O'CLEARY

PREFACE.

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 me rather familiar with the language 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 lessons (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 translation. (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 should 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.

In the meantime, I shall be grateful for any suggestions in connection with those lessons, and I shall publish in the *Gaelic Journal* whatever corrections or improvements may be suggested.

I may add that it is to the generosity of Mr. J. J. Murphy, of Cork, that the publication of this first part of the lessons at such a low price is due.

EUGENE O'GROWNEY

Maynooth College,

9th June, 1896

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.



THE IRISH ALPHABET.

§ 1. In commencing to study any language from books, we must first learn the alphabet—the characters in which the language is written and printed. A glance at an Irish manuscript or printed book will at once tell us that the letters used in writing and printing Irish are somewhat different from those we use in English. They are also fewer in number. We give the characters of the Irish alphabet, both capitals and small letters, with the English letters to which they correspond:—

IRISH LETTERS.		CORRESPONDING ENGLISH LETTERS
<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	
A	a	a
b	b	b
c	c	k
d	d	d
e	e	e
f	f	f
g	g	g
h	h	h
i	i	i
l	l	l
m	m	m
n	n	n
o	o	o
p	p	p
r	r	r
s	r	s
t	t	t
u	u	u

§ 2. These eighteen letters are the only characters needed in writing Irish words. It will be noticed that the Irish "c" corresponds to the English "k," as it is never soft as *c* is in the word "cell," but always hard as in "cold," or like *k* in "kill." Similarly, *ç* is never soft, as *ç* in *gem*, *gaol*; but hard, as in *rag*, *get*, *goal*.

§ 3. It will also be noticed that these letters differ but little from the ordinary Roman letters which we use in printing or writing English. The Irish forms of the letters *o*, *ç*, *τ*, are often used in ornamental English lettering. The only letters which present any difficulty are the small letters *p*, *r*, and *p*, *s*; the student who can distinguish these from each other has mastered the Irish alphabet. This so-called "Irish Alphabet" is not of Irish origin; it was taught to the Irish by the early Christian missionaries who came from the Continent in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era. The letters are thus of the same form as the letters then used on the Continent for writing Latin and Greek.

§ 4. The forms of the Irish letters used in writing do not differ from those used in printing. Irish copy-books can be procured of the Dublin booksellers.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

§ 5. The letters are divided, as in other languages, into vowels and consonants. The vowels are *Δ*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. The other letters are consonants.

THE VOWELS.

§ 6. Each vowel has two sounds—a SHORT sound and a LONG sound. When a vowel has a mark over it, as, *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ú*, it is to be pronounced LONG. When the vowel has a SHORT sound, there is no mark.

§ 7. Vowels are also divided into two classes—the BROAD vowels, *Δ*, *o*, *u*; and the SLENDER vowels, *e*, *i*. This is an important division. The student is not to confound BROAD and LONG vowels; any of the three

broad vowels may be either long or short; they are long when marked, as Δ , ó , ú ; they are short when unmarked, as a , o , u . In the same way, the slender vowels may be long, é , í ; or short, e , i .

THE CONSONANTS.

§ 8. A consonant is said to be BROAD when the vowel next it, in the same word, is BROAD; and SLENDER when the vowel next it is SLENDER. Thus, r in rona , Δr , míar , is BROAD; r in rí , ríar , míre , is SLENDER.

§ 9. Consonants, in addition to their ordinary natural sounds, have, in modern Irish, softened sounds. These will be treated in a special chapter.

PRONUNCIATION OF IRISH.

§ 10. Although it is true that no one can learn, from books alone, the perfect pronunciation of any language like Irish, still it is possible to give a very fair approximation to every sound in the language except, perhaps, two (γ and r). Of these two, one (r) is not absolutely essential.

The plan of these lessons is the following:—We give in each exercise a number of simple sentences in Irish to be translated into English, and other short sentences in English to be translated into Irish. At the head of these exercises are given the words which the student must know. After each word we give two things, its pronunciation and its meaning. Thus, the entry, " $\text{r}\Delta\text{l}$ (saul), a heel," will convey to the student that the Irish word $\text{r}\Delta\text{l}$ is pronounced "saul," and means a "heel."

§ 11. We may call these words in brackets KEY-WORDS, as they give a key to the pronunciation.

It is, of course, absolutely necessary that we should know what is the sound of each letter, and each combination of letters, in the key-words.

§ 12. Sounds are divided into vowel sounds and consonant sounds.

THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

The vowel sounds of the English language are tabulated as follows by Mr. Pitman, the great authority on phonetics:—

I.—THE SIX LONG VOWEL-SOUNDS.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|----------------------|
| 1. | The vowel-sound in the word <i>half</i> ; | | |
| 2. | do. | do. | do. <i>pay</i> ; |
| 3. | do. | do. | do. <i>he</i> ; |
| 4. | do. | do. | do. <i>thought</i> , |
| 5. | do. | do. | do. <i>so</i> ; |
| 6. | do. | do. | do. <i>poor</i> . |

II.—THE SIX SHORT VOWEL-SOUNDS.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-------------------|
| 7. | The vowel-sound in the word <i>that</i> ; | | |
| 8. | do. | do. | do. <i>bell</i> ; |
| 9. | do. | do. | do. <i>is</i> ; |
| 10. | do. | do. | do. <i>not</i> ; |
| 11. | do. | do. | do. <i>much</i> ; |
| 12. | do. | do. | do. <i>good</i> . |

The six long vowel-sounds, then, are brought to mind when we repeat the words:—

“Half-pay he thought so poor.”

Similarly, the six short vowel-sounds are brought to mind when we repeat the words:—

"That bell is not much good."

In our key-words the following symbols shall be used to represent those sounds:—

PHONETIC KEY.

§ 13. I.—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; see
4.	au	au	naught; taught
5.	ō	o	note; coke
6.	oo	oo (long)	tool; room — u (rule)
7.	a	a	bat; that
8.	e	e	let; bell
9.	l	l	hit; fill
10.	o	o	knot; clock
11.	ũ	u	up; us — o (son)
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 *poor* is the same as the sound of *u* in *rule*; while the sound (No. 11) of *ũ* in *up, us*, is the same as that of *o* in *son, done*. It will be noticed that the same numbers are attached to the same sounds in both tables.

§ 14. II.—THE OBSCURE VOWEL-SOUND. THE SYMBOLS ĩ and ě.

There is in Irish, as in English, a vowel-sound usually termed "obscure." In the word "tolerable" the *e* is

pronounced so indistinctly that from the mere pronunciation one could not tell what is the vowel in the syllable. The symbols *ä* and *ë* will be used to denote this obscure vowel-sound. The use of two symbols for the obscure vowel-sound will be found to have advantages. The student should, therefore, remember that the symbols *ä* and *ë* represent one obscure vowel-sound, and are *not* to be sounded as "a" and "e" in the table of vowels above. Thus, when the Irish for "a well," *to-bar*, is said to be pronounced "thübär," the last syllable is *not* to be pronounced "ar," but the word is to be sounded as any of the words, "thubbar, thubber, thubbor, thubbur," would be in English.

§ 15. III.—THE DIPHTHONGS.

<i>In the Key-words, the letters</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

§ 16. IV.—THE CONSONANTS.

The consonants used in representing the pronunciation 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.*

k, l, n, r, *as in English.* But additional signs are needed; as explained below.

g, *as in English, go, give; never soft as in gin.*

ng, *as in English, song, sing; never soft as in singe.*

dh	<i>like</i>	th	<i>in</i>	thy
d	"	d	"	duty
th	"	th	"	thigh
t	"	t	"	tune
r	"	r	"	run

<i>ʳ</i>			(no sound exactly similar in English: see note).
s	<i>like</i>	s	<i>in</i> so, alas
sh	"	sh	" shall, lash
l	"	l	" look, lamb
L			thick sound not in English
ʲ	"	l	<i>in</i> valiant
n	"	n	" noon
N			thick sound not in English
"	"	n	<i>in</i> new
NG	"	ng	" long-er
k	"	k	" liking
K	"	k	" looking
g	"	g	" begin
G	"	g	" begun
CH	"	gh	" O'Loughlin
ʳ			guttural sound not in English
W	{	<i>is in Connaught like w</i>	
		<i>" Munster " ▽</i>	
V	{	<i>is in Connaught like ▽</i>	
		<i>silent in Munster</i>	

See Note

The above table will be explained in the course of the following lessons; but we may here note that s is never pronounced like z, and that beginners may pronounce NG, ʳ, r, like N, G and r.

§ 17. EXERCISE I.

SOUNDS OF IRISH VOWELS.

<i>The Irish Vowel</i>	<i>Is sounded like the phonetic sign</i>	<i>i.e., like the vowel sound in the word</i>
á long	au	naught
ʰ short	ʌ	knot
é long	æ	Gaelic
e short	è	let
í long	ee	feel
i short	i	hit

<i>The Irish Vowel</i>	<i>Is sounded like the phonetic sign</i>	<i>i.e., like the vowel sound in the word</i>
o long	ō	note
o short	ū	done, much
ú long	oo	tool
u short	u	put, full, took

NOTE.—Final short vowels are never silent; thus, *mine*, *míle*, are pronounced *min'-ě*, *meel'-ě*. From the above table it will be seen that *a* is never like *a* in *fate*, *e* like *e* in *me*, *i* like *i* in *mine*, *o* like *o* in *not*, or *u* like *u* in *mule*. The short vowels, as will be seen, are sometimes modified by the following consonant. In giving the vowel-sounds we will follow the western Irish, as the most consistent. The Munster and Ulster sounds of the vowels are treated separately below.

§ 18. CONSONANTS.

b, f, m, p are sounded like *b, f, m, p* in § 16
 o BROAD (see § 8) " dh " "
 c " " th " "
g, l, n, r, r, often like *g, l, n, r, s*.

(SHENDER)

like d

§ 19. THE ARTICLE AND THE NOUN. There is no INDEFINITE article in Irish; thus, *gort* means "a field." The DEFINITE article is *an*, "the" (*ăn*: like the *an-* in "annoy"), as, *an gort*, *the field*. In such phrases (compare the English "a field") the stress is laid on the noun; there is no stress on the article, and the vowel-sound of the article is obscure, as *an gort* (*ăn gŭrth*). In the spoken language the *n* of the article *an* is often omitted before nouns beginning with a consonant.

§ 20. THE ADJECTIVE AND THE NOUN. Adjectives, as a rule, are placed AFTER

the noun which they qualify; as, cú óg (koo óg), a young greyhound; an gort mór, the big field; gort mór, árd, a big high field.

§ 21. WORDS.

árd (aurdh), high, tall	mé (mae), I
bó (bō), a cow	mór (mōr), great
bor (büs), palm of hand	big, large
cor (küś), a foot	óg (óg), young
cú (koo), a greyhound	rát (saul), a heel
glar (glos), <i>adj.</i> green	srón (srōn), nose
glún (gloon), knee	tú (thoo), thou
gort (gürth), a field	úr (oor), fresh, new

Proper names: árt (orth) Art, úna (oon'-ă), Una.

The conjunction "and": agus (og-ăs).

§ 22. ACCENTS. In words of two syllables the accent is usually upon the first syllable, as marked in oon'-ă, og'-ăs. The vowel of the last syllable, when short, is then, as a rule, obscure (see § 14, above).

§ 23. Translate into English, reading the Irish aloud: Tú agus mé. Bó óg. Glún agus rát. Cor agus bor. Cor agus rát. Gort árd glar. Úna óg. Bó agus cú. Gort mór árd. Cú mór. Bó óg agus cú.

§ 24. Translate into Irish, reading the Irish aloud: A high heel. A foot, a heel, a nose, a palm. A green field. A high green field. A young cow. Young Art and I. Art and Una. A green field, a cow. A young greyhound. A big young greyhound.

EXERCISE II.

§ 25. The verb TO BE. The English "am," "art," "is," "are," are all translated

by the Irish word $\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ ($\check{\alpha}$ -thau'). This word has, it will be noted, the accent on the last syllable, and is almost the same in sound as the English words "a thaw." IN THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE IT IS SHORTENED TO $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ (thau).

§ 26. VERB AND NOMINATIVE. In Irish the nominative case is placed immediately AFTER the verb; as, $\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\acute{u}$, thou art.

§ 27. VERB, NOMINATIVE 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, nominative case; 3, adjective. Examples:—

1.	2.	3.
$\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$	$m\acute{e}$	$m\acute{o}r$, I am big.
$\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$	$\tau\acute{u}$	$\acute{o}g$, thou art young.
$\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$	an $\zeta\omicron\rho\tau$	$m\acute{o}r$, the field is big.

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

$\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$	an $\zeta\omicron\rho\tau$ $m\acute{o}r$	$\zeta\lambda\alpha\rho$, the big field is green.
$\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$	an $\upsilon\omicron\rho\alpha\rho$ $\acute{u}r$	$\Delta\rho\upsilon$, the new door is high.

§ 29. WORS.

$\alpha\rho\alpha\iota$ (os' - $\check{\alpha}l$), an ass	$\rho\acute{\alpha}l$ ($faul$), a hedge
$\upsilon\omicron\rho\alpha\rho$ ($dh\check{u}r'$ - $\check{\alpha}s$), a door	$\zeta\lambda\alpha n$ ($glon$), clean
$\upsilon\acute{u}n$ ($dhoon$), verb, close, shut	$\tau\omicron\upsilon\alpha\rho$ $th\check{u}b'$ - $\check{\alpha}r$), a well.

§ 30. The word *tú*, "thou," is used when speaking to one person. In English, the plural form, "you," is used.

§ 31. Translate into English: *Δαά μέ μόρ. Δαά tú óς αςυρ μόρ. Δαά μέ óς αςυρ άρτ. Σορε μόρ αςυρ τωδάρ. Σορε αςυρ βό. Τωδάρ άρ αςυρ βό. Δό αςυρ im im άρ. Δαά an ράλ μόρ. Δαά an ράλ άρτ. Δαά an σορε μόρ αςυρ γλαρ. Δαά Una μόρ αςυρ ός. Δαά an τωραρ άρτ. Δαά an ράλ γλαρ. Όύν an τωραρ μόρ. Δαά an τωδάρ άρ. Δραλ ός αςυρ σορε γλαρ. Δαά an cú μόρ.*

32. Translate into Irish: Close the door. A high field. The field is big and green. The hedge is green and high. A green field and a cow. Close the big well. Una is tall. Thou art young and tall. The hound is young. The well is clean.

EXERCISE III.

§ 33. SOUNDS OF R AND S.

<i>The Letters in Key-words</i>	<i>Are sounded like</i>	<i>In English Words.</i>
r	r	run.
ʳ	(no sound exactly similar in English : see note).	
s	s	so, alas.
sh	sh	shall, lash.

NOTE.—The sound of "r" is never slurred over as in the words "firm, warm, farm," etc., as correctly pronounced in English. The sign "r" represents the "r" with rolling sound heard in the beginning of English words, as run, rage, row, etc. The sign "ʳ" represents a peculiar Irish sound, midway between the "r" of "carry" and the "rz" of *fizz*. The learner may pronounce it as an ordinary English "r" until he has learned the exact

sounded from a speaker of Irish. Note that "s" is never pronounced "z," or "zh," as in the English words "was," "occasion," etc.

§ 34. THE IRISH LETTERS *r* AND *r*.

<i>r</i> broad	is sounded like <i>r</i> in § 33, above
<i>r</i> slender*	" " "
<i>r</i> broad	" " "
<i>r</i> slender	" sh "

§ 35. VOCABULARY.

as (og)†, preposition,	rór (fós), yet, still,
at	also
bos (bug), soft	ré (shae), he
bros (brög), a shoe	rí (shee), she
oún (dhoon), noun, a	rtól (sthöl), a
fort	stool.
fasa (fodh -ā), long	te (te†), hot, warm
fas (fang), verb, leave	tín (teer), country,
(thou)	land
	tim (tir'-im), dry

§ 36. The verb *ata* often corresponds to the English "there is," "there are;" as. *ata bó as an tobair*, *there is a cow at the well*; *ata bó asur asal as an tobair*, *there are a cow and an ass at the well*.

§ 37. Translate into English:—*ata tá as rór*. *ata ré os asur áro*. *ata an siorc fasa asur slar*. *ata bó as an tobair úr*. *ata an tobair tím*. *ata an tobair*

* At the beginning of a word *r* is never pronounced *r*.

† Before a consonant, or a slender vowel, *as* is usually pronounced (eg).

‡ Almost like *che* in *chess*

mór tirim. Δτά μέ τε, αἰυρ Δτά αν τοδαν
 tirim. Πάḡ αν ρτόλ Δḡ αν τοδαν, Δτά μέ
 τε. Δτά αν ρτόλ άρτο. Δτά βρόḡ ύρ Δḡ αν
 ούν. Δτά Δρτ Δḡ αν ούν αἰυρ Δτά βό Δḡ
 αν τοδαν ρόρ. Ούν αν τοδαν.

§ 38. Translate into Irish;—The field is
 soft. A soft green field. The field is greer
 and soft. I am big and tall. Una is young
 Art is big and tall. She is at the door.
 There is a hedge at the well, and there is a
 cow at the fort. The stool is at the door.
 Leave the stool at the door. I am hot,
 and the big well is dry yet. Leave a big
 stool at the door.

EXERCISE IV.

§ 39. VOCABULARY.

αν (or *), <i>preposition</i> ,	ḡλαρ (ḡlos), <i>noun</i> ,
on, upon	a lock
βάο (baudh), a boat	μάτα (maul'-a), a
κότα (kōth'ă), a coat	bag

§ 40. Sentences like "Art is wearing a
 new coat," are usually translated into Irish
 by "there is a new coat (or any other
 article of DRESS) on Art," Δτά κότα ύρ αν
 Δρτ.

§ 41. The conjunction αἰυρ is usually
 omitted in Irish, when two or more ad-
 jectives come together, especially when
 the adjectives are somewhat connected in
 meaning; as, Δτά αν ούν μόρ, άρτο, the fort
 is big (and) high. Thus, the sentence which
 is printed Δτά αν ούν μόρ άρτο may be

* αν is usually pronounced (er).

translated in two ways. I. In pronunciation, the words are grouped thus: (ατὰ) (ἀν οὐν μόν) (ἀρῶ), the meaning is (see above, § 27), "the large fort is high." But if the words are grouped thus: (ατὰ) (ἀν οὐν) (μόν, ἀρῶ), the meaning is, "the fort is large (and) high." In this latter case it will be noticed that, in printing, the two adjectives are separated by a comma.

§ 42. Translate:—ατὰ ἀν βάρ μόν. ατὰ ἀν μάλα μόν. φάσ ἀν μάλα αὖ ἀν ὄρησ. φάσ ἀν βάρ ἀν ἀν τῖν. ατὰ ἕλαρ ἀν ἀν ὄρησ. ατὰ ἕλαρ μόν ἀν ἀν ὄρησ ἀρῶ. φάσ ἀν μάλα ἀν ἀν ῥτόλ αὖ ἀν ὄρησ. ατὰ ὄρησ ἕρ ἀν ὕνα. ατὰ ἀν βάρ φάσα ἕλαν.

§ 43. Leave the boat on the land. The bag is long. The new boat is on the land yet. Art is wearing a new coat. The coat is warm. Leave the lock on the door. There is a high door on the fort. The land is warm (and) dry. The lock is on the door yet.

EXERCISE V.

§ 44. SOUNDS OF t AND n.

In Irish there are three sounds of t and three sounds of n.

§ 45. 1. As already stated, t and n are often pronounced as in English words, *e.g.*, as in look, lamb, noon.

§ 46. 2. There are also what they call the thick sounds of t and n. If the upper part of the tongue be pressed against the

back of the upper teeth, while the English word, "law," is being pronounced, a thick sound of "l" will be heard. This sound does not exist in English. In the key-words we shall represent this sound by the symbol L (capital).

Similarly, if the tongue be pressed against the back of the upper teeth while the word "month" is being pronounced, a thick sound of "n" will be heard. This sound does not exist in English, and in the key-words it will be represented by N (capital).

§ 47. 3. The third sound of *l* is that given in English to the *L* in *Luke*, the *l* in *valiant*, or to the *ll* in *William*, *million*, as these words are usually pronounced. We shall represent this sound by italic *l*. In the same way, *n* has a third sound like that given in English to *n* in *new*, *Newry*, and we shall use *n*, italic, as a symbol for this sound.*

§ 48. We can now add to our table of consonant sounds the following :—

<i>In the Key-words the Letters</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	look, lamb
<i>L</i>	thick sound not	in English
<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	valiant
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	noon
<i>N</i>	thick sound not	in English
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	new

* In English, in reality, the *ll* in *William*, the *l* in *valiant*, etc., etc., are pronounced exactly the same as the *l* in *law*, or in *all*.

It is the *lli* or *ll*, preceding a vowel, that gets the special sound. So, too, with the *n* in *oxion*, *Newry*, etc.

§ 49. In many parts of Ireland

l broad	<i>is always sounded like our symbol</i>			L
l slender	"	"	"	l
n broad	"	"	"	N
n slender	"	"	"	n

We recommend to private students this simple method of pronunciation in preference to the following more elaborate rule, which is followed in Connaught Irish :

§ 50. (A.) Between vowels, single l and n are pronounced as in English; as mála (maul-a'), a bag; mílir (mil'ish), sweet; úna (oo'-na), Una; múnic (mun'ik), often. At the end of words, single l and n, preceded by a vowel, are also pronounced as in English; as, bán (baun), white-haired; aial (os'-al), an ass. Single l and n, when next any of the gutturals, s, c, or the labials, b, f, p, are like English l, n; as, oic (ülk), bad; bialar (blos), taste.

(B.) In the beginning of words,

l broad	<i>is pronounced</i>	L
l slender	"	l
n broad	"	N
n slender	"	n

(C.) ll broad *is always pronounced* L
 ll slender " " l
 nn broad " " N
 nn slender " " n

(D.) When next v, n, t, l, m, n, r (the consonants in "don't let me stir"), l and n, if broad, are pronounced L, N; if slender, l, n.

§ 51. The student should not be discouraged by the rich variety of sounds for two characters. It may be borne in mind (1) that words involving these letters will be perfectly understood, even if each l and n is pronounced with the ordinary English sound; (2) that in many districts the people have simplified the pronunciation, as noted above

in § 49; and (3) that, by a careful reference to our table of sounds, the student will soon learn by practice the sound to be given to *l* and *n* in each particular case. We give, for practice, some words for pronunciation.

L sounds. l_{as} (Log), l_{og} (Lüg), r_lán (sLaun), t_lún (dhLoon), t_lú (thLoo).

l' sounds. l_{ín} (leen), r_lím sh'leem), r_lítte (fil'-e).

N sounds. n_{úr} (Noos), r_nas (sNog), n_óra (Nór'á), Nora.

n sounds. f_{ín}ne (fín'-ě), b_{ín}ne (bín'-ě). n_í (nee).

§ 52. VOCABULARY.

b _{alla} (boL'-ă), a wall	l _á (Lau), a day
(f _{alla} , Munster)	l _{án} (Laun), full
b _{án} (baun), white-	m _{il} ir (mil'-ish),
(haired)	sweet
cap _{all} (kop'-ăL), a	n _á (Nau), not
horse	r _l án (sLaun),
Conn (k _ŭ N), Con	well, healthy
f _{an} (fon), wait, stay	po _{lar} (s _ŭ l-ăs),
gl _{an} (glon), clean	light

§ 53. *ná* is the negative particle to be used with the imperative mood; as f_{ás} an po_{lar}, leave the light; ná f_{ás} mé, do not leave me.

§ 54. *tú*n an t_opar. f_{an}, ná *tú*n an t_opar f_{ór}. Ná f_{an} as an t_opar. Ná f_{ás} an m_{ála} l_{án} as an t_opar. *acá* r_éol m_ór as an t_opar. *acá* an t_opar gl_{an}. *acá* Conn b_{án}, asur *acá* *ar*t óg. *acá* *ar*t asur Conn as an *tú*n. *acá* mé r_lán. *acá* an cap_{all} óg. *acá* po_{lar} as an t_opar.

§ 55. The day is long. The day is hot. The day is soft. There is a light on the door. Leave the light at the door. You are tall, and he is white-haired. The wall is high. There are a wall and a high hedge at the well. There is a high wall on the fort. Leave the horse at the well. The well is full. He is young and healthy. Do not stay at the door.

§ 56. EXERCISE VI.

blar (blos), taste	ḡránárho (graun'-
bhrir (brish), <i>verb</i> , break	aurdh), Granard
oúnta (dhooN'-thä),	lag (Log), weak
closed, shut	mol (mül), <i>verb</i> ,
	praise

§ 57. Δαά μέ λαγ, Δαά tú λαγ, Δαά αν capall lag. Fás an tobair oúnta fóρ, ná bhrir an ḡlar móρ an an tobair. Δαά capall móρ ag an tobair. Δαά an báτ an tíρ. Fás an báτ an an tíρ fóρ. Δαά μέ ag ḡránárho fóρ.

§ 58. Do not praise me. Do not praise Conn yet. Conn is young. The door on the fort is closed. The boat is clean. The field is green yet. Conn is at Granard yet. Praise the country—do not leave the country.

EXERCISE VII.

§ 59. As we have seen, the Irish word corresponding to *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, is Δαά. The negative form, corresponding to *am not*, *art not*, *is not*, *are not*, is níl (*neel*). Examples: níl mé móρ. I am not big; níl

ca óg, you are not young; níl se, níl rí, he is not, she is not. Níl Art agus Conn ag an tobair, Art and Conn are not at the well. This word níl is a shorter form of ní fuit, as we shall see.

§ 60. In sentences like atá Art agus Conn óg, Art and Conn *are* young, it will be noted that, as in English, the adjective does not take any special form. In many other languages, the adjective would be in the plural, agreeing with the two subjects of the sentence. So in the sentence atá na fir (fir) óg, the men are young, the adjective óg does not take any new form, although the subject is plural. This is true only of adjectives *after* the verb "to be."

§ 61. Another use of the preposition ag, at. The English phrases, "I am going, I am growing," etc., were formerly sometimes written and pronounced "I am a' going," etc. This was a shorter form of "I am *at* going." In Irish, ag, at, is always used in translating the present participle; as atá mé ag dul, I am going; atá Conn ag fáil, Conn is growing.

In the spoken language, g of ag is always omitted before consonants; as, a' fáil (ă faus). The phrase ag dul (*Munster*, a dul) is pronounced very exceptionally in the North and West as if ag 'ul (ă gul). Before words commencing with a slender vowel, the g of ag is pronounced slender, and indeed ag is usually written

ag imirte (ég-im'irt), playing.

§ 62. VOCABULARY.

oo (dhū), <i>preposition</i> ,	níl (neel), am not,
to.	art not, is not, are
*oo'n (dhún) = oo an	not.
to the.	ó (ō), from.
out (dhul), going.	ó'n, from the.
fár (faus), growing.	olann (ül'-ăN), wool.

* See below, § 114. Besides oo, oo'n, there are other words and phrases for "to," "towards," etc.; such as cum, cúig or aig (eg) (a very common word), go ort, etc.

[In the spoken language oo'n is now used to express motion only in a few stereotyped phrases like a5 out oo'n Daingean, going to Dingle; a5 out oo'n Róim, going to Rome; ó Doirpe oo'n tSraet Bán, from Derry to Strabane, &c. In all such cases it is pronounced 'on.]

§ 63. FÁS AN BÁT AR AN TÍR FÓR. Níl AN BÁT AR AN TÍR; ATÁ AN BÁT A5 AN TOBAR. Níl AN LÁ TE. Níl AN TOBAR TÍM. Níl AN CAPALL MÓR. NÁ FAN A5 AN TOBAR, ATÁ MÉ A5 OUT Ó'N TOBAR OO'N TOBAR. ATÁ MÉ A5 OUT OO'N UÁN ÁRÓ. ATÁ BALLA MÓR, ÁRÓ A5 AN UÁN. ATÁ Conn Ó5, A5UR ATÁ RÉ A5 FÁR FÓR.

§ 64. I am not going from the fort yet; I am not going to the well. The day is hot. I am not hot. The field is not green. You are not at Granard. The horse is going to the well. Leave the wool on the stool. The wool is white (bán). Una is young, she is tall, and she is not weak. Nora is weak yet, she is growing.

THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS C AND 5.

We think it better to defer the study of these sounds until we have spoken of combinations of vowels.

EXERCISE VIII.

§ 65. There are two things which make the spoken language of Ulster and Munster different from that of the west of Ireland. These two points of difference are (1) the syllable to be accented, and (2) the pronunciation of the vowels.

§ 66. We have already stated, in § 22, that in words of two syllables the first syllable is the one to be accented, and many examples have been given. In this and the following lessons we shall, until further notice, speak only of words of two syllables.

§ 67. Looking over Irish words, we shall find they can be divided into two classes, simple words, and words formed from simple words by the addition of a termination. For instance, *áir*, *high*, is a simple word; *áir*-án (*aurdh'-aun*), a *height*, a *hill*, is formed from *áir*, by adding the termination -án.

§ 68. Simple words are accented on the same syllable in every part of Ireland; compound words are not.

§ 69. The most common terminations of compound words are -óg and -ín, which have a diminutive force; and -án, which in some words has a diminutive force, and in others has a different meaning. In Munster Irish, all these terminations, and many others, are accented. In Ulster, on the contrary, the tendency is not only to accent the

first syllable as in Connaught, but also to shorten unduly the vowel sound of the last syllable.

§ 70. EXAMPLES :

	Conn.	Ulster	Munster
brathán, a salmon	brodh'- aun	brodh'- an	brodh- aun'
carán, a path	kos'-aun	kos'-an	kos-aun'
urthár, a floor	ur'-Laur	ur'-Lar	ur-Laur'

§ 71. Even in Connaught, a few words are pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. The commonest of these are arán (or-aun', in Ulster, ar'-an), bread, and Tomár (thum-aus', in Ulster, thom'-as), Thomas. The accentuation of atá has been already noted. Some words adopted from foreign languages have retained the foreign accentuation; as, tobac (thüb-ok'). tobacco.

§ 72. atá brathán mór ar an tír. Níl brathán ar an tír. Fás ar brathán ar an urthár. Urthár slán. Ná fás ar solar ar an urthár. atá carán as dul ó'n doras do'n tobac. Fás an cú as an doras. Ná fan as an doras. atá arán ar an urthár.

§ 73. The path is clean (and) dry. The path is not dry; the path is soft yet. The well is full. Do not leave the salmon on the stool. The salmon is clean. A fresh salmon. The hound is young; he is growing yet. The hound is at the well. Fresh sweet bread. Thomas is going to the well. Do not leave the tobacco on the floor.

EXERCISE IX.

We now come to the Ulster and Munster pronunciation of the vowels.

§ 74. In Ulster the vowels *a* and *o* are sounded peculiarly, thus:—

a is sounded like *aa* in phonetic key

<i>a</i>	"	"	<i>a</i>	"	"
<i>ó</i>	"	"	<i>au</i>	"	"
<i>o</i>	"	"	<i>o</i>	"	"

EXAMPLES :

Bádh (baadh), *maíla* (maal'-*ä*), *glár* (*glos*),
asál (as'-*äl*), *óg* (*aug*), *fóir* (*faus*), *dhóir*
 (*dhor'-äs*), *gorth* (*gorth*).

<i>The</i>		<i>Is pronounced in</i>		
<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Conn.</i>	<i>Munster</i>	<i>Ulster</i>
<i>ádhán</i>	hill	aurdh'- aun	aurdh'- aun'	aardh'-an
<i>móirán</i>	much	mōr'-aun	mōr'-aun'	mōr'-an
<i>ádhóg</i>	thumb	ürdh'-ög	ürdh'-ög'	ördh'-og
<i>cúilín</i>	little church	kil'-een	kil'-een	kil'-in

§ 75. PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS
 IN MUNSTER.

In Munster the vowels in words of two or more syllables are pronounced regularly; as, *fol* (*fol'-ä*), *capall* (*kop'-äl*), *ime* (*im'-ä*), of butter. It is only in monosyllables (and, to a very slight extent, in words formed from these monosyllables) that any irregularity of pronunciation occurs. The irregularity consists in the fact, that in monosyllables containing *a*, *i*,

o, short, before ll, nn, or before m, the vowel is lengthened in sound.

§ 76. This lengthening of vowels is noticeable from Waterford (where the lengthened vowels have a very peculiar sound) up to Galway, where the lengthening is much less marked. Curiously enough, the same lengthening is to be noticed at the opposite extreme of the Gaelic-speaking district, the north and north-west of Scotland.

§ 77. In all districts there is a perceptible lengthening of vowel sounds before -ll, -nn, -mm at the end of monosyllables. Thus, the vowel sounds in mill, pinn, conn are everywhere longer than those in mil (*like mil in milt*), pin (*like shin in shinty*), con (*like cur in curt*). Compare the vowel sounds in the English words—weld, welt; curd, curt; grand, grant.

§ 78. What the effect of the Munster lengthening of the 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.

<i>The word</i>	<i>Is pronounced in</i>		
	Connaught	W. Munst.	E. Munster
mall	moL	mouL	ma'-ouL
vall	dhoL	dhouL	dha'-ouL
am	om	oum	a'-oum
cpann	kroN	krouN	kra'-ouN
im	im	eem	eim
mill	mil	meel	meil
cinn	kin	keen	keing
bin	bin	been	being
⏟			
poll	pöL	pouL	
cpom	thrüM	throuM	
oonn	dhüN	dhouN.	

§ 79. In the phonetic key will be found the sounds to be given to "ou" and "ei." The East Munster a-ou is pronounced rapidly. Sometimes the sound of oo is given in Munster to "o"; as, anonn, over (in Conn. ān-ūN; in *Munster*, ān-ooN'), as, a5 vul anonn, going over.

§ 80. We can now introduce many familiar words involving these prolonged vowel sounds. In the table on preceding page, § 78, we have given the pronunciation of some, viz. :—

am, time	im, butter
binn, sweet	mall, slow
crann, a tree	mill, destroy
vall, blind	poll, a hole
donn, brown-haired	tróm, heavy

§ 81. milip = sweet to taste ; binn = sweet to hear.

§ 82. Δαά blaḡ milip ar an im úr. Δαά ar o5 a5ur ααά ré vall. Δαά poll mór a5 an dún. Δαά crann mór a5 fár ar ar árhoán. Δαά an capall mall. Δαά an mála tróm, níl an mála lán fóp. Ná mill an balla árho. Níl Conn bán, ααά ré donn. Δαά Tomár a5 an doḡar, a5ur ααά ūna a5 vul anonn do'n toḡar. Níl ar tróm, ααά ré o5 a5ur la5 fóp.

§ 83. Leave bread and butter on the stool. Do not praise a slow horse. There is a large, green tree at the well. Conn is blind ; Art is not blind. The boat is long and heavy. The tree is not green yet ; the tree is dry. There is no bread on the floor. The heavy boat is on the land. Do not break the heavy lock ; leave the door closed. Leave the heavy bag on the floor.

EXERCISE X.

§ 84. Other examples of Munster pronunciation :—

	Conn.	Munster
cam, crooked	kom	koum
Cill-dara, Kildare	kiZ-dhor'-ä	keeZ-dhor'-ä
fonn, air of song	fün	fouN
gann, scarce	gON	gouN
linn, a pool	lín	leeng
tinn, sick	tín	teen, teing

§ 85. The sounding of é as ú, sometimes heard in Munster, is to be avoided; as, nóra (Noor'-ä), móra (moor), nó (Noo).

§ 86. Bí is the imperative mood, second person singular, of the verb, "to be;" as, ná bí mall, do not be late.

§ 87. dán (dhaun), a poem
 ród (rōdh), a road
 long (Lüng), a ship
 rinn (shin), we
 ór (ōr), gold

§ 88. Níl tú ag Cill-dara, atá tú ag
 Bránáirí fóir. Atá mé tinn, lag. Atá an
 báir móir, trom, ar an linn. Atá long ar
 an tír. Níl long ar an tír, atá báir móir
 ar an tír, agus atá an báir úir ar an linn
 fóir. Atá im úir gann. Atá rinn ag
 uol oo'n tobair, fás rólar ag an tobair. Atá
 an crann móir, ag an linn, glar fóir. Níl
 tú ós, atá rinn ós fóir. Atá an crann
 cam. Crann móir, cam. Atá rinn mall.
 Atá fonn binn ar an dán. Atá an glar
 trom. Ná bí mall, ná fan ag an uín áir.
 Atá an dán úir. Atá an fonn úir binn.
 Atá an ród cam. Níl tú ar an ród fóir.

§ 89. There is a green tree at Kildare.
 Do not leave the heavy boat on the land.

The ship is new. A new ship is going. Thomas and Art are sick yet. Thomas is not sick. Gold is scarce. There is gold at the fort. We are not warm yet. There is a sweet taste on the fresh bread. The young tree is growing yet. There is not a sweet air on the long poem. The poem is not long. The wall is high. The ship is not heavy; the boat is full and heavy. There is a heavy lock on the high door. You are not weak; you are young and healthy. Art is wearing a new coat, and the coat is long (and) heavy. The young horse is on the road.

EXERCISE XI.

§ 90. SOUNDS OF GROUPS 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 the *a* in the word *real*. (2.) In the word *round* the sounds of *e* and *u* melt into each other, forming what we call a diphthong. (3.) In the word *mean*, the *ea* represents one simple vowel sound, like that of *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 *through*, *ae* in *Gaelic*, *ao* in *gaol*, *oa* in *goal*, etc. We shall now examine the vowel-groups in Irish.

§ 91. SOUNDS OF *ia* AND *ua*.

ia is pronounced ee-ä, almost like *ea* in *real*
ua " oo-ä, " " *ua* " *truant*

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

§ 92 WORDS.

cuan (koo'-ān), a harbour	niall (nee'-āL), Niall
oia (dee-ā), God	rġian (shgee'-ān), a knife.
fiat (fee'-āl), gene- rous	fiad (shee'-ādh), they
fuar (foo'-ār), cold	ruar (soo'ās), up, up- wards
ġual (goo'-āl), coal	uan (oo'-ān), a lamb

§ 93. Δτά αν λά fuar, tġim. Nil an lá fuar, Δτά αν lá te tġim. Nil niall aġur aġe tinn, Δτά fiad óġ aġur rġán. Fás an rġian an an rġól. Δτά capall aġur uan an an rġó. Fás an ġual an an uplár. Δτά uan óġ aġ an tobar. Δτά an capall aġ oul ruar ó'n tobar oo'n rġó. Nil fiad tinn, Δτά fiad rġán, Δτά rġinn óġ.

§ 94. Hot bread, cold bread. Conn and Art are not at the door; they are going over to the road. God is generous. The knife is not long. There is not wool on the lamb yet. The wool is not long. A ship and a harbour. They are not young. The harbour is big. Niall is young and tall. The coal is not clean; the coal is heavy. Art and Niall are going over to the door. Una is going up to the fort. Do not leave the coal at the door.

EXERCISE XII.

§ 95. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS OO AND IO.

Each of these diphthongs has a long sound and a short sound.

The long sounds of eó and íá

eó is sounded as (yō).

rú „ „ (ew).

NOTE.—In the beginning of words eó sounds like ó. In many other cases, also, we can represent this sound most easily by the same symbol ó.

§ 96. WORDS.

carúr (kos'-oor), a hammer	eóinna (ōr'-Na), barley inneoim (in'-ōn), an anvil
ceól (k-yōl), music	leór (l'ōr), enough
crann (see § 78), mast of ship	reól (shōl), a sail
oirreós (ārish'-ōg), a brier. Munster (ārish-ōg')	tós (thōg), lift, raise

§ 97. leór is most often heard in the phrase go leór (gū l'ōr), enough.

§ 98. Δτά Conn ós go leór fōr. Δτά an reól mōr. Níl an eóinna ás fár ar an ríó. Δτά an oirreós slar. Ná fás an báó ar an linn. Níl im go leór ar an arán fōr. Δτά an ceól binn. Níl an ceól binn, níl fonn binn ar an óán. Δτά oirreós ás fár ar an óún. Δτά an báó ar an linn. Δτά an reól ásur an crann ar an cír.

§ 99. The sail is not large. Lift up the large sail. Leave the hammer on the anvil. The anvil is heavy; the hammer is not heavy. Leave the anvil on the floor. A brier is growing at the door. The brier is long (and) crooked. The big boat is going up the harbour. A ship, a boat, a sail, a mast. There is sweet music at the well. I am going up to the well. The barley is green yet. The barley is fresh (and) sweet

EXERCISE XIII.

§ 100. SHORT SOUND OF *íú*.

Examples—*íú* (few), *íú* (ewl), *íú* (*dewr*), *íú* (*kewl*). At the present we cannot conveniently introduce the few words containing *íú* into the exercises.

§ 101. SHORT SOUNDS OF *eo* AND *íu*.

In addition to the long sounds *eo* and *íu* have a short sound. The short sound of both can be represented by (*yü*). There are only a few words containing this sound and these few words cannot be introduced at present.

§ 102. It is usual now to write *eo* and *íu* without any mark of length over the last vowel; it is to be understood therefore that *eo* and *íu* always represent the long sounds given above in § 95.

EXERCISE XIV.

§ 103. THE DIGRAPHS IN IRISH.

For the meaning of digraph, see § 90. Some digraphs represent long vowel-sounds, and others represent short vowel-sounds.

§ 104. The long vowel-sounds are often represented by digraphs consisting of two vowels, one of which is MARKED LONG. Thus:—

ai is sounded like *á*, i. e., like phonetic symbol *á*

<i>ai</i>	"	"	<i>e</i>	"	"	<i>eo</i>
<i>oi</i>	"	"	<i>o</i>	"	"	<i>oo</i>
<i>ui</i>	"	"	<i>u</i>	"	"	<i>uu</i>

§ 105. 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. The only difference between ái, ói, úi and á, ó, ú, is that the consonants which follow the ái, ói, úi are slender. (See § 8.) Formerly each vowel in the combinations was sounded separately; thus, áit, au'í, etc., and some trace of this can yet be heard in many words.

§ 106. NOTE.—In Ulster ái is pronounced (aa), and ói (au). (See § 74.)

§ 107. Examples for pronunciation only: fáite (saul'-ě), báir (baush), fáir (faush); céir (kaesh), éite (ael'ě), féir (faer); próirpe (prōsh-āě), cúir (koosh).

§ 108. WORDS.

áit, (aui), a place	láirpe (Lau'-lr), strong
eáibín (kaub'-een*), a	míle (meel'ě), a thou-
"caubeen"	sand
crúircín (kroosh'-keen*),	móin (mōn), turf
a pitcher	móna (mōn'-ā), of turf: fōu
fáite (fau'-tě), welcome	móna
fōu (fōdh), a sod	páirpe (paush'-āě) a child
polláin (fūL'-aun*), sound,	pláinte (sLau'n'-tě), health
healthy, wholesome.	

§ 109. Míle fáite. Fáite agur pláinte. Crúircín lán. Atá an áit polláin. Níl mé tinn, atá mé plán, polláin. Fás crúircín ag an tobair. Fás móin ar an uplár. Ná fás móin ag an tobair fōr. Atá an páirpe bán. Níl ré bán; atá ré donn. Atá an eáibín cam. Fás fōu móna ar an uplár.

§ 110. Art is not wearing (see § 40) a new coat. Art is strong and healthy. Do not leave a pitcher on the floor. Dry turf. The place is not wholesome. The strong horse is going to the road. She is young;

* In Munster (kaub'-een, kroosh'-keen'. (nL'-aun').

she is not strong. The ship is strong, the boat is weak. The child is brown-haired. The place is green. The young horse is safe and sound (rlán, folláin). Leave a sod of turf on the floor. There is not a sod of turf on the floor. Welcome. Warm day.

EXERCISE XV.

§ 111. Other examples of the sounds of \acute{a} , \acute{e} , \acute{o} , \acute{u} :—

bhríte (brish'-íé), broken
 cáire (kaush'-é), cheese
 láirí (Laur), a mare
 saíte (saul'é), salt water,
 the salt sea
 sráid (sraud'), a street

Éirinn (aer'-in), (of or in)
 Ireland
 súil (sool), the eye
 súirte (soosh'íé), a fall
 túirne (thoor'né), a spinning wheel

§ 112. Many proper names involve the sound of \acute{a} ; thus, Art, Flann, give rise to the diminutives Artagán, Flannagán (little Art, Flann), hence the family names O h-Artagáin (ō horth'-ā-gaun), O Flannagáin (ō floN'-ā-gaun), literally, grandson of little Art, Flann; the forms from which the ordinary O'Hartigan, O'Flanagan, are taken.

§ 113. The preposition "with" (= "along with") is translated by *le* (*le*, *almost like le in let*); as, $\acute{a}\tau\acute{a}$ Art *le* Conn, Art is with Conn. This *le* prefixes *h* to a vowel; as, $\acute{a}\tau\acute{a}$ Conn *le h-Art* (horth), Conn is with Art.

§ 114. The preposition "to" (to a place) is translated by *go* (*gū*) when no article follows; as $\acute{g}\acute{o}$ $\xi\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{o}$, to Granard.

When a vowel follows, *n* is prefixed; as, go *n*-áit, to *a* place. When the article follows, *go* is never used, but *do'n* (*dhūn*) is used = "to the"; as, *do'n áit*, to *the* place. (See § 62.)

§ 115. The preposition "in" is translated by *in*; as, *in Éirinn*, in Ireland.

NOTE.—In the spoken language the *n* is pronounced as if belonging to the following words: as, *n-Éirinn* (*ā naer'-is*).

§ 116. *Arán, im, aḡur cáire. Atá cáire folláin. Atá cáire ḡann in Éirinn. Níl Conn O Flannagáin in Éirinn; atá ré aḡ Cill-Dara fóir. Atá an túirne ar an uirlár. Níl an túirne láirir. Níl Conn aḡ out ó áit go n-áit, atá ré in Éirinn. Súirte aḡur túirne. Atá ráirte ar an uirlár. Atá an ráile láirir. Níl ré aḡ out go Cill-Dara.*

§ 117. The wool and the spinning-wheel are at the door. Leave the wool at the spinning-wheel. The wool is soft; the wheel is broken. I am not going to the place. Stay in Ireland yet. Leave the horse and the mare at the well. Conn O'Hartigan is not in Ireland. The salt-water is not sweet. The ship and the big boat are on the salt-water, going to Ireland. I am not going to Ireland. I am going with Conn O'Finegan.

EXERCISE XVI.

§ 118. OTHER DIGRAPHS.

éA is pronounced like é, that is, æ

eÁ " " á, " au

io " " í, " ee

In these, also, it will be noticed, the digraph is pronounced practically with the sound of the vowel marked long; the other vowel is hardly sounded, thus:—

féar is pronounced (faer), írleán (eesh'-laun), cíor (kees).

§ 119. NOTE 1.—éA is still occasionally spelled eu; as feur (faer), grass. In Munster, in words of one syllable, éA or eu is pronounced ee'-o; thus féar (fee'-or).

NOTE 2.—eÁ is used, and wrongly, in words like gearr, fearr, where ea, without any mark of length, should be used. Lengthening of the vowel-sound noticed in such words is caused by the double r. (See § 77.)

NOTE 3.—We would advise learners always to pronounce ío like í or ee, and éA like é, or æ. In old Irish we always find fín, wine; féir, grass. In many monosyllables ío is yet pronounced ee'-ú; as- cion (fee'-ün), wine.

§ 120. Céad míle fáilte! a hundred thousand welcomes! This popular phrase is seldom, if ever, seen properly spelled.

§ 121

céad (kaedh), a hundred	léana, (lae'-ná), a meadow
íot (deel), verb, sell	Séamur (shae'-mäs), James
féar (faer), grass	fíoda (sheedh'-ä), silk
fíon (feen), wine	fíor (shees), downwards
líon (leen), verb, fill	
líon " noun, flag	

§ 122. Ceao mife fáilce go h-Éirinn
 fáilce agus pláinte. Nil an tír folláin
 acá an féar tinnim. Lá ce. Nil an lá ce,
 nil an féar tinnim fós. Acá nóra agus
 úna ag dul ríor do'n tobair. Séamar, Art,
 Flann, Conn. Ná díol an láir ós fós. Díol
 an olann agus díol an líon in Éirinn. Acá
 an líon glan agus bog. Olann, líon, agus
 ríoda. Acá an láir agus an capall ós an
 an léana. Nil an léana glar fós, acá an
 féar tinnim.

§ 123. The wine is strong. The strong
 wine is not wholesome. The child is not
 strong, he is sick (and) weak. The well is
 not clean; leave a pitcher at the well.
 James and Art are not in Ireland. Leave
 the horse and the mare at the meadow. A
 tall man. Long grass. The grass is long
 and heavy. The man is going down to
 Granard with the young horse. Sell the
 spinning-wheel: do not sell the wool yet.
 The meadow is heavy.

EXERCISE XVII.

§ 124. OTHER DIGRAPHS: *ae* AND *ao*.

ae } are pronounced like *ae* in *Gaelle*.
ao }

Thus: *lae* (*Lae*), *aon* (*aen*).

§ 125. In Connaught *ao* is pronounced (*ee*). This
 is really the pronunciation of *aoi*. In Ulster *ao* is
 pronounced like German *ö*. In words of one syllable,
ao is often pronounced *ae'-ü*; in Connaught, *ee'-ü*;
as, *aol* (*ae'-ül*, *ee'-ül*), *lime*. We would advise
 learners to pronounce *ao* like *ae*, always.

§ 126. "In the" is not translated by
in an, but by *in ran* (*in sän*), now always

spelled *inr an* ; as, *inr an áit* (Ins an *air*),
in *the* place ; in *áit*, in *a* place.

§ 127.

áer (aer), air	3	ḃaer (dhaer),	} in price
1 áol (ael), lime		dear	
2 áorṫá (aes'-thá), aged	4	ṫaer (saer),	} price
		cheap	
5 éan (aen), a bird	6	ṫḡeal (shgaeal), a story, news	

§ 128. LOCAL :	Connaught	Munster
1.	ee'-ál	ae'-ál
2.	ees'-thk	—
3.	dhee'-ár	dhae'-ár
4.	see'-ár	sae'-ár
5.	ae'-án	ee'-on
6.	shgae'-ál	shgee'-ol

§ 129. *Átá an capall ṫaer. Níl an léir ṫaer, átá rí ḃaer. Átá an olann ṫaer inr an áit, átá an ríoda ḃaer in Éirinn. Níl Séamair inr an tóin, átá ré áḡ toul ríor do'n léana. Átá áol ar an tóin, áḡur átá an tóin áro. Níl Conn óḡ, átá ré áorṫá. Éan áḡur uan. Átá an ríod áḡ toul ó'n áit 50 Cill-dara.*

§ 130. There is a young bird at the door. Conn is young and James is aged. The field is dear. Do not sell the dear horse in Ireland. James O'Hartigan is not in Ireland. He is not in the place. Leave the horse in the meadow yet. There is wholesome air in Ireland. Wholesome air ; fresh bread. Welcome to the place.

EXERCISE XVIII.

§ 131. SUMMARY OF PRECEDING SECTIONS 90 TO 130.

1. 14, 24. Each vowel pronounced separately ; as ee'-á, ee'-á ee'-á.

2. eo pronounced yó; iu pronounced ew. In a few words eo and iu are short, like yū or you in "young."
3. Digraphs with one vowel marked long : ái, éi, ói, úi, éa, eá, ía. Give the whole digraph the sound of the vowel marked long ; the other vowel is scarcely heard
4. ae and ae are both pronounced like as in Gaelic.
5. Most of the digraphs were formerly pronounced, like ia and ua, with the two vowel sounds distinctly audible ; traces of this are yet heard ; see §§ 125, 128.

EXERCISE XIX.

§ 132. DIGRAPHS REPRESENTING THE SHORT VOWEL SOUNDS.

aí	}	<i>are pronounced like a in bat</i>
eá		
eí	}	<i>" " e in let</i>
oí		
íu	}	<i>" " i in hit</i>
uá		

N.B.—This must be learned by heart, as it is of the greatest importance.

§ 133. WORDS.

bean (ban), a woman	reampóg (sham'-róg),
Doine (dher'-ě), Derry	a shamrock
fean (far), a man	reampóg (sham-ă-
seal (gal), bright	róg, in Munster)
lean (lan), follow	rean (shan), old
leac (lath), with-thee	reap (shas), verb,
leir (lesh), with-him	stand
Peadar (padh'-ăr),	
Peter	

§ 134. Words like leac (with-thee), leir (with-him), are called prepositional pronouns.

§ 135. Ná lean an capall ar an róg.

ACÁ PEADAR AG OUL GO DOINE; AGUR NÍ
 MÉ AG OUL LEIR. ACÁ AN PEAR PEAN, LAS.
 SEAR AG AN DOIR. NÍL TÁ PEAN FÓR; ACÁ
 TÁ ÓS AGUR PLÁN. ACÁ BEAN AGUR PEAR AG
 AN DOIR. FÁS AN CÚINE AG AN OÚN. FÁS
 AN CAPALL AG AN TOBAR, NÍL RÉ AG OUL GO
 CILL-DARA. LEAN AN CAPALL ÓS DO'N RÓD.
 FÁILTE GO DOINE.

§ 136. Follow me; do not follow Peter.
 The day is bright (and) dry, and I am
 going with you to Derry. Follow the man
 on the road. Do not stand on the road.
 A clean road and a dry path. There is a
 shamrock growing at the well. I am not
 going with Peter; I am going with you to
 Granard. The road is not clean and the
 path is not dry. Conn is going to Granard,
 and there is a young man going with him.
 Art is going, with a young horse, to
 Kildare, to Derry, to Granard.

EXERCISE XX.

[Before reading this Lesson study again the table on preceding page, § 132.]

§ 137. SLÁN LEAT (sLaun lath), safety with you, good-bye.

NÁ BAC LEIR (Nau bok lesh), do not meddle with it, never mind it.

§ 138. WORDS.

sluinn (aul'-in),	séar (gaer), sharp
beautiful	teine (ten'-è), fire
vear (das), pretty	uite (il'-è), all, whole
eite (el'-è), other	uirge (ish'-gə), water

§ 139. Notice the position of the words—

an tír eile, the other country.

an tír uile, the whole country.

§ 140. Δτά an fear Donn. Níl Tomár Donn, Δτά an fear eile Donn. Δτά capall ar an ród. Δτά an tír uile glar agus úr. Δτά an tír álúinn. Dean óg álúinn Δτά báó móí álúinn ar an linn. Uirge te. Δτά long úr álúinn ar an uirge. Δτά teine ar an uirlár. Ná fás an teine ar an uirlár. Díol an capall iní an áit eile.

§ 141. Una and Nora are going with you to Kildare. Do not stand on the floor, stand at the door. I am going to another country—good-bye. Conn and another man are on the road. Conn is not big; Art is big. Una is white-haired, Conn is brown-haired. The ship is beautiful, she is high and long. The fire is hot. There is water in the well.

EXERCISE XXI.

§ 142. The digraphs when obscure.

In simple words of two syllables (that is, words not formed from others by adding a termination) the first syllable is the one accented, as we have seen already; as, capall (kop'-ál), a horse. The vowel sound of the last syllable is then usually obscure (compare the sound of *ai* in *Britain*), as we have already seen, and this is true when that vowel sound is represented by any of the digraphs given in § 132.

Thus—

<i>The word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Is not sounded</i>	<i>But</i>
carraig	rock	kor'-ag	kor'-эг
Conall	of Conall	kün'-al	kon'-эл
forraig	open (thou)	fusk-al	fusk-эл
obair	work	üb'ar	üb'эр

To a reader of English the real sound of these words would be fairly well represented by spelling them korrig, fuskil, ubbir, etc.

§ 143.

Duine (dhin'-ě), a person (man or woman)
 Druio (dhríd), close, shut (Con. and Ulst.)
 O Conall (ō kün'ěl), O'Connell
 O Fíoinn (ō flēn), O'Flynn
 aS obair, at work, working

§ 144. Forraig an doras mór, agus uán an doras eile. Níl forraig an doras fóir. Atá Conn O Fíoinn agus duine eile aS an doras, agus atá an doras dúnta. Atá an obair trom. Carraig áir. Atá carraig áir aluinn aS an tobair. Atá an fear ós aS obair. Atá Peadar fear, agus atá an duine eile tinn. Atá carraig aS an linn. Uirge, linn, bá, long.

§ 145. Art O'Connell is going to Granard, and Patrick is going with him. Patrick is not going to another country; he is sick. He is not sick; he is working on the road to Derry. There is a rock at the well, and there is a tree growing at the door. There is a fire on the road. Close the door; the day is cold. Good-bye. The knife is sharp.

EXERCISE XXII.

§ 146. WORDS.

Máire (maur'-ě), Mary	William (U-ee'-am), William	Munster
roip, between	lā'-ir	lā'-ir'
oileán, an island	el'-aun	el'-aun
rġioból, a barn	shgib'-ól	shgib'-ól'

§ 147. Inŕ an Oileán úr, "in the New Island," is often said for "in America"; also in Ameiriocá (am-er'-l-kau).

§ 148. Anoir (a-nish'), now, has the accent on the last syllable.

§ 149. *Atá Máire ag obair ag an túrġne. Níl Máire ag an doġar, atá sí ag dul rġor do'n toġar. Atá an báo mór ag dul do'n oileán eile. Níl Peadar in Éirinn anoir, atá sé inŕ an Oileán úr, agus atá Conn agus Art leir. Níl an long ag an oileán, atá sí in Éirinn. Níl sí in Éirinn fór, atá sí ar an ráile. Atá fion rġor agus fion daor in Éirinn, agus inŕ an Oileán úr: atá an fion rġor inŕ an tġr eile.*

§ 150. Nora and Mary are at the well; Mary is going down to the meadow with a pitcher, and Nora is at the barn. The grass is dry and heavy. The fresh grass is heavy yet; the dry grass is not heavy now. There is dry turf in the barn. Art is on the road now; he is not going to Kildare yet. James is going to America, and Nora is going with him. I am not going with you to the island. The salt-sea (ráile) is between Ireland and America. There is a long road between Kildare and Derry. Mary is not working now; the spinning-

wheel is old and broken; the work is heavy, and Mary is not strong. William is not sick now: he is well (and) strong.

EXERCISE XXIII.

§ 151. The pronunciation of the digraphs, as indicated in § 132, may be followed in all cases; but the popular spoken language, in some cases, retains an older pronunciation. Thus, *io* is now pronounced like *i* short; as, *fiop* (*fis*), *knowledge*; *liop* (*lis*), *a fort*; but in *liom* (*lüm*, *l-vüm*), *with me*, as usually pronounced, we can yet hear the older pronunciation (*lee-üm'*), where both the *i* and the *o* are sounded. In the following list the *io* may be pronounced *i* short by students who have no opportunity of hearing Irish spoken.

§ 152. WORDS.

iolap (*ül'-ar*), an *castle* *fiopa* (*shüp'-a*), a *shop*
iomaire (*üm'-är-ë*), a *ridge* *fioc* (*shük*), *frost*
iomaica (*üm'-ark-a*), *too much*
cap (*thor*), *come* (*thou*); an *iomaica*, *too much*.

§ 153. *Dún*, a *fort*, means usually a stone building; *liop*, a *mound of earth*, generally of circular form. *fiopa*, the word in general use for "shop," is borrowed from the English word.

§ 154. *Atá an lá te. Níl an lá te, atá fioc ar an bó.* *Atá Tomár as an fiopa, asur atá ar te leir.* *Atá Peadar as dul go Cill-Dara, asur níl Conn as dul leir; atá ré tinn.* *Atá an fear eile as dul liom go Sránáird.* *Atá fioc ar an uirse, as an tobair.* *Atá an tobair mór tirim, asur atá an tobair eile lán.* *Atá fioc bán ar an liop.* *Iolap mór áluinn.* *Atá an dún deas.* *Atá fear as fáir ar an iomaire.* *Atá an iomaica uirse inr an tobair.*

§ 155. The large fort is old; the other fort is not old. The whole field is green, and the hedge is not green yet. Come with me to Derry. I am not going with you to Derry; I am going with you to Granard. Leave the young horse on the road, and come with me. The path is clean (and) dry; there is water on the road. All the road is not clean. Come on the other road. There is an eagle in the high fort; he is large and beautiful.

EXERCISE XXIV.

§ 156. We have seen in §§ 75-78, how the short vowels are lengthened in Munster before double consonants. The short vowel-sounds represented by the digraphs in § 132, are lengthened in the same way by Munster speakers. Thus:—

eə is pronounced e-on or almost yoe
 io " i-oo " yoo
 aɪ } In some parts of Munster all
 oɪ } these are pronounced like (ei);
 uɪ } as a rule, however, uɪ is pro-
 əɪ } nounced uɪ, that is (ee).

§ 157. WORDS.

	Conn.	Munster
ˈaɪt, a cliff	• aɪ/	ei/
ˈaɪmʃɪr, weather	am'-shir	eim'-shir
ˈceann, a head	kaN	k-youN
ˈfionn, fair (haired)	fi-N	f-yooN
ˈmoit, delay	mweɪ/	mwɪi/
ˈruim, heed	sim	seem

* Like aɪ/ of valiant.

cóirce (kōsh'-tē), a coach.
 carbad (kor'-bād), a coach; a better word.
 rílling (sgil'-ing), a shilling.
 cair (thash), soft, damp.

§ 158. Lá típm. Níl an lá típm, atá an lá cair agus bog. Níl an ainmín típm anoir. Níl Peadar Donn, níl pé bán, atá pé fionn. Atá Miall O Dúmain ar an aill, agus atá an long ar an ráile ag dul go típ eile. Atá an aill árd—ná fear ar an aill; fear ar an tóin. Níl an rígan cam. Níl crann ag fáir ar an aill. Níl an cóirce láir go leor.

§ 159. There is a a fair-haired man at the door now. The coach is broken down on the road to Derry. Mary and Nora are not going to America; they are going to another country. The weather is broken. The high coach is in the barn. There is a knife in the bag. The lock is not in the door now. Fionn is generous.

EXERCISE XXV.

§ 160. COMBINATION OF THREE VOWELS

A. aoi is sounded like ee

B. eoi " " eo

íai " " ía

íui " " íu

úai " " úa

It is obvious that as these differ from ao, eo, ía, íu, úa, in having i added, the following consonant will have its slender sound.

§ 161. WORDS.

ciun (*kewn*), calm,
quiet

dear (*das*), pretty

weoilin (*d'rōl'een*),
a wren

Seoin (*ōn*), John

fuair (*foo'-ēr*), found
got

gáar (*gaer*), sharp
litir (*lit-ir*),
letter

Seon (*shōn*), John

Seoinín (*shōn'-een*),
little John

uaim (*oo'-ēm*), from
me

Seoin is the oldest form of the Irish for John; hence MacSeoin, MacKeon, Johnson.

Seon is a later form; hence, the diminutive Seoinín—Jackeen.

§ 162. Dia, God, used in many phrases.

Dia duit (*dee'-ā dhit*), God to thee, God save you; a short popular salutation. Dia linn (*dee-a lin*), God with us—said after sneezing.

§ 164. Dia duit, a Nóra; atá an lá fuar anois. Atá Niall agus Peadar as dul ríor do'n tobair, atá iolar móir ar an tóin anois. Atá iolar, agus éan móir eile, ar an tóin. Fás an rígan eile ar an túrpe. Atá Niall sean, níl ré láir ar anois. Atá capall, aral, láir, uan, iolar agus éan eile in ar an léana. Atá Dia láir. Níl an rígan daor. Slán leat!

§ 165. The knife is not old; the knife is clean (and) sharp. There is not a boat on the salt-sea (*ráite*)—they are going to another place. The knife is cheap.

Cold water. There is cold water in the well. Peter and Niall are not at Kildare now; they are in another place. Leave bread and butter in the bag. There is a wren at the door. The place is cold (and) wholesome. There is a young bird on the water. The man is generous. God is generous.

EXERCISE XXVI.

§ 166. "Died" is usually translated by *fuair bair*, got death; as, *fuair an fear bair i nÉirinn*, the man died in Ireland.

"Mr." is usually translated by *mac uí*, as *mac uí Néill*, Mr. O'Neill.

Rivers: *Dóinn* (*bōn*), Boyne; *Laoi* (*Lee*), Lee; *Sionainn* (*shin'-ān*), Shannon; *Siuir* (*shewr*), Suir.

Places: *Ros-Comáin* (*rūs kŭm'-aun*), Roscommon; *Tiobruio Ánann* (*tíbríú aur'-ān*), Tipperary (*literally*, the Well of Ara); *Tuam* (*thoo'-ēm*), Tuam.

Persons: *Brían* (*bree'-ān*), Brian, Bernard; *O Bríain* (*ō bree'-ān*), O'Brien; *O Ríain* (*ō ree'-ān*), O'Ryan.

167. *Atá an báú mór, tnom; atá an lá te, ciuin; tóg fuar an feol mór anoir. Níl an feol ar an tír. Fuair mé an feol ar an oileán. Atá báú deár ar an laoi Sionainn agus Siuir. Fuair an fear eile bair m Éirinn.*

§ 168. Niall O'Brien is going to Tipperary; he got a horse from Art O'Neill.

The road to Tuam is long. From Roscommon to Derry. Boyne, Suir, Lee, Shannon. The day is calm now. He got a letter from John O'Brien. Brian O'Ryan is not going to Tipperary now; he is going to Roscommon. The big boat is better than the other boat.

EXERCISE XXVII.

§ 169. We have now to speak a little more in detail of a few of the consonantal sounds which we have not yet treated fully.

§ 170. SOUNDS OF C.

In the very beginning (§ 2) we stated that c is sounded like the English k, and is never soft like c in cell, cess, etc. In the phonetic key the student may also see—

<i>The symbol</i>	<i>sounds like</i>	<i>in the word</i>
K	k	looking
<i>k</i>	k	liking

This, no doubt, will appear very unmeaning to many of our students. But if close attention be paid to the pronunciation of the two words "looking" and "liking," it will be noticed that the termination *king* is not pronounced in exactly the same way in both. The "king" of "liking" is "k-ying"; while the "king" of "looking" has no "y" sound after the k. We represent the k of "looking" by capital K, and the k of "liking" by italic *k*. But these signs will not be always needed, for, in most words, the ordinary k will convey the correct sound to the reader. To give some familiar examples, we in Ireland usually pronounce the words "car," "card," etc., with the *ɪ* sound; our pronunciation of these words might be represented according to our phonetic system by *kaar* (=k-yaar), *kaard* (=k-yaard).

§ 171. Then to apply this to the Irish alphabet, we may say—

		<i>Symbol</i>
c broad (see § 8)	<i>is sounded like</i>	K
c slender	" " "	k

§ 172. We shall have no difficulty in pronouncing the K or c broad sound except before the sounds represented by our phonetic symbols a, aa; e, ae; i, ee. It is only in Ulster that the sound K is followed by aa (the sound given in Ulster to á or áí).

§ 173. EXAMPLES :

C BROAD.

<i>The word</i>	<i>sounds like</i>	<i>in English ;</i>	<i>or, key-word</i>
cAOI	-ky	lucky	(Kee)
cuing	-king	looking	(King)
coiŋ	-ker	looker	(Ker)
cAon	-kain-	Knock-ainy	(Kaen)
cAill	-kall-	Knock-allion	(Kal)

C SLENDER.

ci	-ky	sticky	(kee)
ciŋg	-king	liking	(king)
ceiŋ	-ker	looker	(ker)
cé	cane	caning	(kaen)
ceat	cal	calton	(kal)

§ 175. If we were to carry out strictly our phonetic scheme, the last five words would be represented by *kee*, *king*, *ker*, *kaen*, *kal*; but the key-words which we have given represent to us in Ireland the correct sound of the above words.

§ 176. Here we may remark, as many of our students have already noticed for themselves, that the italicised symbols, *k*, *a*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *t*, all represent sounds which are merely a rapid pronunciation of *ky*, *dy*, *ly*, *ny*, *ry*, *ty*. Thus, words involving these sounds can be represented phonetically in two ways.

The sound of—

ciuir	is represented by	kewn	or	k-yoon
oiun	"	"	dewn	" d-yoon
liun	"	"	lewn	" l-yoon
niun	"	"	newi	" n-yoor
bneap	"	"	bras	" br-yass
teap	"	"	tas	" t-yas

§ 177. WORDS.

caitín (Kol'-een), a girl.

*caill (Kol), lose.

*caillte (Kol'-tĕ), lost.

caoin (Keen), *verb*, lament, mourn,
"keen."

caora (Kaer'ă), a sheep. (Connaught,
Keer'a.)

*cairteán (Kosh'-laun), a castle.

*coill (Kel), a wood.

coir (Ker), a crime.

coisce (Ker'-kĕ), oats.

cuirte (Kush'-lĕ), a vein.

cuir (Kir), *verb*, put, place.

eorra (ĕr'Nă), barley.

lom (Lŭm; Munster, Loum), bare.

O Cuinn (ĕ Kin), O'Quinn.

ríor (shees), downwards; ruar (soo'-ăs),
upwards.

erann, a tree; *also*, the mast of a vessel

rear (shas), a seat, bench.

§ 178. Δά caora agur uan inr an, leana.
Anán coisce agur anán eorra. Δά ar
eorra gan in ĕirinn anoir, Δά coisce go
leor in ĕirinn rŕ. Nă cuir an cŕirte ar
an aral, nŕ rĕ lăirir go leor. Δά cair-
leán mŕr ar an oileán. Δά an cairleán
mŕr, lăirir. Cuir an băt ar an linn, agur

* Munster, Keál, Kail-te, Kŭsh-laun'. Keil.

Cuir gear an crann agus an peol mór
Cuir an capall agus an lár in an léana.
Atá cailín ar an oileán. Slán leat. Atá
an cailín dead.

§ 179. A tree and a wood. Do not lose the young brown horse. There is not a wood at the well now. Conn O'Quinn is going down to Kildare. Put the wheel down on the floor, and put a stool at the door. Oaten bread (arán coirce) is strong and wholesome. The barley is fresh and green now; the oats is long and heavy. There is no barley growing on the cliff—the cliff is bare, and there is no tree growing on the other cliff. There are oats and barley in the barn now, and Niall and Peter are working in the barn. Put the oats in the barn, on the floor, and leave a flail at the door. The girl is young; she is growing yet.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

§ 180. THE VERB "TO HAVE."

There is no verb "to have" in modern Irish. The want is supplied thus: The sentence, "Conn has a horse," is translated, "There is a horse at Conn." The same construction is found in Greek, Latin, and other languages.

EXAMPLES.

Atá capall ag Séamur, James has a horse; níl túinne ag Nóra anois, Nora has not a wheel now; atá capall ós áise, he has a young horse

§ 181.			
"At me,"	}	is translated by	AGAM (og'am, <i>Munst.</i> , og-ám')
"At thee,			AGAT (og'-ath " og-áth')
you,"			AGAINN (og'-an " og-in')
"At us,"			ACA (ok'-e " ok-á')
"At them,"			AIGE (eg'-é " eg-e')
"At him,"			AICI (ek'-ee " ek-í')
"At her,"			

Notice that the pronunciation of AIGE and AICI is exceptional, the AI being sounded like e and not like a (§ 132).

ATA CAPALL AGAM, I have a horse; NIL BÓ AICI, she has not a cow; NIL BÁC ACA, they have not a boat.

§ 182. ATA BÁC MÓR LÁIRI AGAM, AGUR ATA MÉ AG TUL RÍOR DO'N RÁILE ANOIR. NIL BÁC AGAM; ATA BÓ AGAM, AGUR CAPALL, AGUR APAL, AGUR LÉANA; AGUR ATA FEAR FADA, TROM INR AN LÉANA. NIL AN RGIÓBÓL LÁN FÓR, ATA COIRCE AGUR EORNA INR AN RGIÓBÓL EILE. NIL REAMPÓS AGAT FÓR. FUAIR MÉ REAMPÓS AN AN AILL; NIL REAMPÓS AG FÁR AN AN AILL EILE. ATA COIRCE MÓR AG SÉAMAR O DRIAIN, AGUR ATA AN COIRCE AN AN RÍO ANOIR. ATA UAN ÓS DEAR AG MAIRE ANOIR, FUAIR RÍ CAORA AGUR UAN AN AN RÍO. NIL CAPALL DONN AGAM, ATA CAPALL BÁN AGAM, ATA RÉ FEAN, AGUR ATA RÉ LÁIRI FÓR. ATA RÍAD CINN, NIL RLAINTE ACA. ATA BÁC AG CONN, AGUR ATA CRANN AGUR REÓL AG NIALL.

§ 183. James and Peter are not going to the island, they have not a boat now. The ship is lost; she is not going to Derry. I have a young horse; William has not a horse now, he has a mare and a new coach. We have health. We have oats and barley.

and he has a barn, and Peter has a new flail. Una has a new strong spinning-wheel; put the broken wheel in the barn. Do not put the other wheel in the barn yet. Conn is strong; he has bread, butter, cheese, wine and water. Una has a new shoe. They have a pretty boat. I have a wren. James has another bird.

EXERCISE XXIX.

C BROAD (CONTINUED).

§ 184. WORDS.

ed (keo), greyhound
 *bneac (braK), a trout
 *cearc (karK), a hen
 glac (glok), take
 mac (mok), a son
 muc (muk), a pig

púnt (poonth), a pound
 rac (sok), a sack
 *rearc (sharK), love
 ríoc (shíK, shúk), frost
 rparán (spor'-aun), a
 purse

§ 185. Δτά rac coince agur rac eorua inr an rgioból anoir. Cuir an rac trom ar an uplár; cuir an rac eile ar an aral. Δτά nóra agur an mac óg ag dul do'n Oileán ūr. Δτά bneac deap inr an tobair. Δτά cearc inr an rgioból ag an rac coince. Ná glac an rshilling ó ūna, níl rshilling eile aici anoir, agur Δτά rshilling agac. Δτά muc inr an léana. Δτά rparán deap ag peadar. Glac an púnt uaim, agur cuir an rshilling inr an mála.

§ 186. There is a pound in the purse. I have not a purse, I have a new shilling. There is a shilling on the floor. Open the

door ; there is a hen in the barn. James has a fresh trout. There is frost on the road—the day is cold and healthy. Do not take a shilling from Niall, he has not another shilling now. Niall has a new shilling and Conn has another shilling. There is a greyhound at the door. I have not the purse, the purse is lost. The purse is not lost, the purse is on the floor. Do not lose the pound.

EXERCISE XXX.

C SLENDER.

§ 187. As before stated, the ordinary letter *k* will, in most cases, represent to the ordinary reader the correct sound of *c* slender. This, however, is not true when the *c* is followed immediately by *l*, *r* or *n*. In English the combinations *cl*, *cr*, as in *clear*, *cream*, are always pronounced with our *K* sound, or broad sound of *c*, so that when in Irish these combinations are followed by a slender vowel, we must use the symbol *k* to caution the student that the *c* is to have its slender sound. It is not difficult to pronounce *c* slender before *l*, *r* or *n*, but the sound is unknown in English, and we shall endeavour to teach it to our students by means of a little device :—

§ 188. EXAMPLES.

<i>The Word</i>	<i>Key word</i>	<i>Is pronounced almost</i>
<i>clear</i>	<i>kilas</i>	<i>kil-as'</i>
<i>crior</i>	<i>kiris</i>	<i>kir-is'</i>
<i>clear</i>	<i>kilas</i>	<i>kin-as'</i>
<i>crio</i>	<i>kired</i>	<i>kir-ed'</i>

If the first syllable of the words in the last column be pronounced very short, and the stress be laid on the last syllable, the student will have a very good pronunciation of the words in question.

§ 189. WORDS.

*binn (bin), sweet (of sound)	crior (<i>kris, kir-is'</i>), a belt.
ceol (<i>köl, k-yöl</i>), music	fíor (<i>fee-r</i>), true
ciall (<i>kee'-äl</i>), sense	láirí (<i>laud'-ér</i>), strong
cionnur (<i>kiN'-ás</i>), how?	ná (<i>Nau</i>), nor
cré (<i>krae, kir-ae'</i>), clay	nó (<i>Nö</i>), or
creio (<i>kred</i>), believe.	páirc (<i>paure</i>), a pasture field †
críona (<i>kreen'-a, kir-een'-a</i>), prudent	

§ 190. Cionnur atá tú? How are you? So láirí, strongly. Cionnur 'tá tú? is oftener heard, and the older form, cannur 'taoi? (*koN-ás thee*) is yet spoken in Munster. Sorc, a tillage field; páirc, a pasture field.

§ 191. Atá ciall as nóra. Níl ciall as úna, níl sí críona. Níl an ceol binn, atá an fonn eile binn. Oid tuit, a úna, cionnur atá tú? Atá mé so láirí, cionnur atá nóra, asur an mac? Atá cota úr asur crior úr ar an mac anoir. Níl an crior fada so leor. Ná creio an rgeal; níl an rgeal fíor. Níl an mac ós láirí; atá ré cinn, asur níl ciall aige fóf. Atá sorc mór asam, níl páirc asam; atá bó asam, atá sí ar an ród.

192. Prudent Nora. Conn has a belt. Do not believe the story. Do not put clay on the road. A horse has not sense, a man (ouine) has sense. The other man (ouine) has not sense. Nora and Una are prudent, they have sense, they are not young now. How are they now? They are well and healthy—they are not sick. Believe the true story. The man got a belt at the shop,

* Munster (been).

† The *pc* are sounded like *rk* in *irk*, not like *rk* in *work*.

the belt is cheap. Conn has a big strong boat. I have not a boat, weak or strong. How are you? Good-bye. A cow is on the road; she has no grass on the road now, the road is dry.

l is sounded like *l* in valiant
n " " *n* " moon
N thick sound not in English
n is sounded like *n* in new
K " " *k* " looking
k " " *k* " liking

EXERCISE XXXI.

SOUND OF ξ .

§ 193. What we have said of the sound of *c* may be repeated, with few changes, in speaking of the sound of ξ . It is never soft like the English *g* in gem. As a rule, its sound can be well represented by ordinary *g*; as, ξ opt (gürth), a field; ξ e (gae), a goose.

§ 194. To the phonetic key we may now add:—

G is sounded like *g* in begun.
g " " *g* " begin.

And, as to the sounds of the Irish letter ξ :—

ξ broad sound like *G*
 ξ slender " " *g*

§ 195. The two pronunciations of the English word "guide," as we hear them in

Ireland, are examples of the two sounds of the Irish g. As a rule, we hear the word pronounced with *g* (slender ζ), as *g-yide* or, in our phonetic system (*geid*). Some persons, however, pronounce the *g* as *g* in "going."

§ 196. EXAMPLES :

ζ BROAD.

The word sounds like in English or, like keywood

ḡaol	-gy	boggy	(Gee)
ḡoip	-ger	auger	(Ger)

ζ SLENDER

ḡí	-gy	Peggy	(gee)
ḡip	-ger	bigger	(ger)

§ 197. WORDS.

coróin (kür-ön'), a crown, 5s.	*iars, (ee'asG), a fish
ḡoile (Gel'-ě), appetite	iarsaíre, (ee'asG-er-e)
*ḡuirt (Girt), salty	a fisherman
*ḡuirtín (Girt'-een), a little field.	salann (sol-aN), salt
	*reagal (shaG'-al), rye

§ 198. Δτά coince, eoina, aḡur reagal inr an rḡioból. Nil reagal aḡ fár ar an rḡo. Δτά Conn tinn, nil ḡoile aḡe anoir. Nil coróin inr an rḡarían anoir. Nil bḡeac úr aḡ an iarsaíre; Δτά bḡeac ḡuirt inr an rḡopa. Δτά iars móir ar an uḡlár. Cuir an reagal inr an rḡioból. Nil an reagal ḡlar; Δτά an coince aḡur an eoina ḡlar.

§ 199. The fisherman has a new boat. Fresh fish and salt fish. Do not put salt on the fish. I have not a pasture-field

(páirc). I have a little tillage-field (gúirctín). There are a pound, a crown, and a shilling in the purse. There is a hen in the barley, and another hen in the rye. Nora has a young sheep, and a big heavy lamb. Niall has no appetite, he is not strong yet. Put salt on the road, there is grass growing on the road now. Put a fresh fish in the bag, and put the bag on the floor.

EXERCISE XXXII.

§ 200.

§ SLENDER.

In English words beginning with gl, gr, the g is always given the broad G sound. In Irish words commencing with gl, gn, gn, we must not forget to pronounce slender g properly. Thus:—

			Key-word
* gléann	is pres.	glí-aN'	or (gláN)
* sneann	"	gir-aN'	" (gráN)
* spinn	"	gir-ín'	" (grín)
gné	"	gin-ae	" (gnae)
gníam	"	gir-ee'-an	" (gree'-án)

§ 201. EXAMPLES:

gléann, a glen, valley.

sneann, fun.

gníam, the sun.

spin, funny, pleasant.

§ 202. *Atá an gleann glar. Spin an gearr polar. Atá an polar gearr. Atá niall gearr air as an tobair, gearr atá sneann móir dea anoir. Atá air as dul go Cill-tara, gearr fear spinn leir. Atá polar in an tobair.*

* Munster, glouN, grouN, green.

§ 203. There is a green valley in Ireland.
A strong sun; a hot day. There is fun in
Ireland yet. A pleasant young fisherman.
A fisherman got a crown on the ground.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

§ 204. SOUND OF *r*.

We have already said that *r*, when
broad, is sounded like English *s*, and when
slender, like *sh*. To this rule there are
some exceptions.

When followed by the labials, *b*, *m*, *p*, or
by *r*, *r* slender is pronounced like *s* in
English.

rmis (*smig*), the chin
rpeal (*spal*), a scythe

rpéir (*spaer*), the sky
rrián (*sree'-an*), a bridle

§ 205. The same is true of *r* preceded by *r*
béal (*béül*), the mouth
reoirre (*shörshé*), George
tuirre (*thir-se*), weariness
realt (*reaLth*), a star

§ 206. *Cuir an rpeal iní an ríoból.*
Atá Seoirre ag dul ríor do'n léana, agus
atá rpeal aige. Ná cuir rrián ar an aral.
Atá realt móir geal iní an rpéir.

§ 207. The scythe is sharp. The scythe
is crooked. Put a bridle on the mare.
Mouth, foot, chin, knee. There is not a
star in the sky now. The sky is not bright

n is sounded like *n* in moon

N thick sound not in English

n is sounded like *n* in new

K .. *k* .. looking

b .. *t* .. liking

EXERCISE XXXIV.

§ 208. SOUNDS OF b, ɣ, m, p, BEFORE CERTAIN VOWEL SOUNDS.

Before the digraphs beginning with a broad vowel, and also before *aoi*, the labials are followed by a w sound.

The digraphs in question are *ae*, *ao*, *ai* *oi*, *ui*.

§ 209. EXAMPLES.

<i>maol</i> (mwael), bald.	<i>fuil</i> (fwil), blood.
<i>maoi</i> (mwaer), a steward	<i>fuinneóg</i> (fwin'-óg), a window
* <i>faoiseán</i> (fweel'-aun) a seagull.	<i>fuireóg</i> (fwish'-óg), a lark
<i>baile</i> (bwal'-ě), a town.	<i>muilinn</i> (mwil'-iN), a mill.
<i>bainne</i> (bwan'-ě), milk	

§ 210. PROPER NAMES.

Diarmuid (*dce'-ěr-mwid'*), Dermot, now often translated by Jeremiah! *Muirne* (*Mwir'-ě*), Mary (the Blessed Virgin); *Máire* (*Maur'-ě*), for ordinary Marys.

§ 211. *Dia duit!* *Dia águr Muirne duit*—this is the ordinary salutation = God save you (*literally*, God to thee). God save you kindly (*literally*, God and Mary to thee). In some places one person says, *Dia 'r Muirne duit*, and the other says, in answer, *Dia 'r Muirne duit, á'r pádraig* (St. Patrick).

§ 212. *Áis baile* (eg *bwal'-ě*) is often used for "at home."

§ 213. *Átá faoiseán mór bán ar an áill. Átá coisce águr eorua inr an muilinn. Átá coisce áɣ niáll, águr fuair ré eorua áɣ an muilinn. Fuair Máire rseal ó'n*

* Munster, *fweel'-aun'*, *fwin'-óg'*, *fwish'-óg'*; in Ulster, *faoiseóg* (*fweel'-og*) usually, *fwin'-og*, *fwish'-og* (often *uisheog* = *ush'-og*).

Oileán úr. Arán agus bainne. Nád cuir an bainne ar an uirlár. Acá an baile móir. Níl Diarmuid agus baile, acá fé agus dul ríor do'n léana. Fás an mála agus an muilinn. Acá fuil ar an uirlár—fuair fear bair. Acá an bainne úr, mílir. Uó ós agus bainne mílir.

§ 214. God save you, Una! God save you kindly, Nora. How are you? I am well. An eagle and a seagull are on the fort. There is a large eagle going up into the (inr an) sky. The horse is at the mill. There is no water at the mill. Dermot and Niall are in Ireland yet; Peter and Thomas are in America. Niall is not bald yet; he is young, and he is growing yet. The milk is fresh (and) warm. The milk is wholesome. An eagle found a young lark on the cliff. The white seagull is not in the land; he is on the water. Mary has a young white lamb.

EXERCISE XXXV.

§ 215. OTHER EXAMPLES.

buite (bwil'-ē), madness, muineál (mwín'-aul), the frenzy. neck.

buille (bwil'-ē), a blow.

ól (ól), verb, drink.

fairne (fwar'-ē), watching.

rpailpín (spwal'-peen), a rambling labourer.

fuinnreog (fwín'-shög), an ash tree.

creo, order, good condition

maidie (mwad'-ē), a stick.

tion

maidin (mwad'-in), morning.

ar buite, frantic.

ar maidin, in the morning, this morning

as fairne, watching.

i creo, in order, in working order.

§ 216. Fuair Diarmuid buille trom ó ar, agus acá fé tinn ríor. Acá an long

as dul go tír eile, agus atá beadhán as
faine, an an mill. Atá fuinnreós as fáy
inr an áit. Atá an milliúinn sean, agus
níl pé i dtíreo; níl an milliúinn as obair.
Atá rpeal as an rpaipín.

§ 217. God save you, Una; warm morn-
ing. How is Mary? She died this morn-
ing. You are not sick; drink the milk;
the milk is fresh and wholesome. Head,
foot, neck, heel, eye. Do not stay at the
mill. There is a mill at Granard, and
another mill at Kildare. There is a large
town at Kildare; the town is old.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

§ 218. We have already pointed out (176) that all the consonants, when slender, have a *y* sound after them. This *y* sound is particularly noticeable after the labials *f*, *m*, *p*, followed by *eo*, *eoí*; *iu*, *iuí*.

beo (b-yō), alive, live.

béoir (b-yōr), beer.

feoil (f-yōl), flesh, meat,

féoir (f-yōr), the Nore.

féu (f-yew), worthy.

§ 219. This *y* sound is, of course, but a rapid pronunciation of the *e* of *eo*, or *i* of *iu*. In Munster, also, in words like *fiúinn* (fewN), fair-haired; *beann* (bae-ouN', b-youN), peall (fae-ouL', f-youL), we have an almost similar sound; and even in Connaught good speakers pronounce words like *bean*, woman, with a slight trace (bae-an') of the sound of *e*. Learners can, however, pronounce it (ban).

§ 220. Here we may introduce one of the words irregularly pronounced—*beag*, little. The *g* is, of course, broad, like *g* in *begun*, not like *g* in *begin*. In most parts of Ireland *beag* is pronounced (beG); in some places (b-yeG) or (b-yūG).

§ 221. Fuil agur feoil. Atá an bhead beo fós. Fuair mé iars beo ar an tír. Laoi, feóir, Siuir, Siomáinn, Dóinn. Atá an rasoileán ag dul ó Éirinn go tír eile. Nil fuireós ag an vórar, atá fuireós iní an léana. Atá fuinnreós ag fós ag an tobair. Atá an capall ag an tobair, ag ó an uirge. Nil Nóra móir fós, atá sí beag.

§ 222. There is a live trout in the well. Dermot has not a field; he has a cow; she is old, and she has not milk. An eagle found a little bird on the cliff. The seagull is not alive. Dermot O'Connell has a pretty little boat. The little boat is on the Lee. The Lee is in Ireland. Do not drink (nā h-ól) water; drink the milk. Niall and Dermot are drinking (ag ól) water at the well.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

§ 223. 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 the various groups of vowels. We have treated of the broad and slender sounds of consonants, and we 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 *deliberāre* are derived the French *delivrer*, and the English word *deliver*, where the *b* of the Latin is softened to *v*. Again, the Irish words *bhrátair* and *leatair* correspond to the English *brother*, *leather*, but the *t* is softened in sound; this is denoted by the mark above it, *é*), and the words are pronounced *brau'-hēr*, *lah-ār*.

§ 224. This softening of consonant sounds is usually called **ASPIRATION**.

Aspiration in Irish, therefore, affects consonants only.

§ 225. In studying "aspiration" we have to ascertain (1) how the aspiration of a consonant is marked; (2) the effect of aspiration upon the sound of each consonant; (3) when aspiration takes place.

§ 226. Aspiration is MARKED usually by placing a dot over the consonant aspirated, thus: *ó, é, ú, f, s, m, p, t, c*.. The aspiration of *l, n* is not usually marked, and learners may neglect it in the beginning.

§ 227. Aspiration is sometimes indicated by placing a *h* after the consonant to be aspirated; *as, bh, ch, dh, etc.*

§ 228. We have now to see what are the SOUNDS of the aspirated consonants.

§ 229. SOUNDS OF *l, n, r*, ASPIRATED.

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.

§ 230. SOUNDS OF *t* AND *r* ASPIRATED.

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

Aspirated *r* (*i.e.*, *r* or *rh*) is pronounced like *h*.

§ 231. WORDS.

Catal (koh'-al),	Cathal,	§ Baile an tA (bwal'-a an ah'-a),	Ballina.
Charles.			
§ O Cathail (ō koh'-al),		§ Baile tA Cliait (bwal'-a ah'-a klee'-ah),	Dublin.
O Cahill.			
† cataoir (koh'-eer),	a	§ go brát (gā brauh),	for ever.
chair.			
bótan (bō'-har),	a road.	leatan (lah'-an),	wide,
† béitín (bēh'-reen),	a	broad.	
little road.		man (mor),	as, since.

† Munster, ko-heer', bēh'-reen'.

§ Literally, grandson of Cathal, town of the ford, town of the ford of burdles, until judgment.

§ 232. NOTE.—Catal is an old Celtic name, but in modern times it has often been translated into Charles. Compare Διαμμυρο and Jeremiah in § 210.

We will now generally use bótan instead of róo. Róo, however, is a pure Irish word and is found in Irish manuscripts written before the English came to Ireland. [In common usage róo is the poetic, bótan the colloquial word. Compare oír and beirt—two people, and the usage of dale (dell) and valley in English.]

In many places Baile tA Cliait is shortened to b'l'a' Cliait (blah klee'-ah).

§ 233. ΔΑΔ bótan cam go Baile tA Cliait. FÁS rTÓL ΔS an tÚinne, ΔSur cuir cataoir ΔS an teine. ΔΔ Διαμμυρο Ó Cathail in Éirinn anoir, níl ré ΔS out go tih eile. Níl an bótan slan. ΔΔ an b'ro leatan, láioir.

§ 234. 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 Cahal O'Neill is going with me; we are not going yet, as (man) the weather is cold. The road is dry; the boreen is not dry. A soft crooked boreen. The road is not broad.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

§ 235. † IS SOUNDED LIKE H.

The possessive adjectives *mo* (mũ), *my*; *oo* (dhu), *thy*; *Δ* (a), *his*, cause aspiration. *mo* is pronounced like *mu* in *must*, *oo* like *thu* in *thus*, *Δ* like *a* in *along*.

§ 236. EXAMPLES.

<i>mo</i> tíη	(mũ heer),	<i>my</i> country
" <i>to</i> βαη	(" hũb'-ār),	" well
" <i>to</i> úηηe	(" hoor'-wé),	" spinning-wheel
" <i>te</i> ηe	(" hen'-ē),	" fire
<i>oo</i> íotuy	(dbũ hũl'-as),	<i>thy</i> light
" íláηte	(" hLanz'-rē),	" health
" íúil	(" hool),	" eye
" íál	(" haul),	" heel
" íúíηte	(" hoosh'-rē),	" flail
" íeαηηóς	(" ham'-rōg),	" shamrock

§ 237. Δτά *mo* láη óς. Níl *oo* íeαηηóς glαη αηoíη. Nά *rás* *oo* tíη. Nά *cui*η *oo* íál αη αη ítól. Δτά *u*íηe *in* *mo* *to*βαη. Nά *cui*η *íoo* *mónα* αη *mo* *te*ηe. Níl *mo* íúíηte *in*η αη *í*ηioóλ. Íuαíη *mé* *oo* íúíηte *in*η αη *eo*ηηα αηoíη. Δ Nóηα, *nά* *rás* *oo* tíη.

§ 238. Leave my light. Do not stand in my light. I am not in your (*say* thy) light. Cahal is in your light. The fire is hot now. My fire is not hot. My eye is blind. Never leave your country. My ship is going to Ballina. Put my spinning wheel at the well. Do not put my bridle on the mare, *my* bridle is broken.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

§ 239. S is never aspirated except at the beginning of a word, and even then, when followed by c, g, b, m, n. It is not aspirated,

because *f*, *i.e.*, *h*, could not be pronounced before these consonants :—

Thus: mo *ḡeal*, mo *ḡioból*, mo *ḡḡian*.

§ 240. *Táinig* (thaun'-ig), *came, did come*, is now usually spelled *táinig* (haunig); as *táinig Séamair go Baile Áta Cliat*, James came to Dublin, *ní táinig ré fóir*, he did not come yet.

§ 241. *Tug* (thug); *gave, did give*, is now usually spelled *tug* (hug); as, *tug Catal ḡḡian do Niall*, Cahal gave a knife to Niall; *ní tug ré capall do Niall*, he did not give a horse to Niall.

§ 242

O Tuatail (ō thoo'-āh-īl, ō thooh'-īl)
O'Toole.

ḡlact (flōh), a prince.

maic (mōh), good.

In words of one syllable the ending *-ait* is pronounced *ā-it* (o-eeh) in Connaught and Ulster; as, *maic* (mo-eeh), *ḡlact* (flō-eeh).

§ 243. *Áta Catal in Éirinn anoir. Ní ré in Éirinn fóir, ní táinig ré fóir. Níl ḡlact in Éirinn anoir. Tug mé ḡḡilling do Nóra, agus áta ḡḡilling eile as Nóra. Áta coince maic inḡ an ḡioból as Áre O Tuatail. Ní tug an ḡealc pólar mór do'n tír. Níl ḡḡian agus anoir; fuaḡ Catal capall agus ḡḡian uaim.*

§ 244. My knife is not sharp. My story is long. There is barley in my (in mo) barn now. There is a good prince in the country. The prince is going to Dublin. Art O'Toole

gave a blow to Niall O'Neill. The young prince did not come yet to Erin, he is in the other country yet.

EXERCISE XL.

§ 245. P ASPIRATED (*i.e.*, p or ph) PRONOUNCED LIKE F.

§ 246. EXAMPLES.

mo póca (má fók'-á) my pocket
 " píopa (" fcep'-a) " pipe
 " páine (fau-irk) " field

§ 247. The particle Δ (á) used before the nominative of address, causes aspiration, as

Δ PÉADAIŦ (á fadh'-ir) o Peter !
 Δ PÓIL (á fól) o Paul !
 Δ PÁDPAIS (á fadh'-rig) o Patrick !
 Δ SÉAMUIŦ (á haem'-ish) o James !

Notice how the names PÉADAIŦ, PÓIL, SÉAMUIŦ, are spelled differently, PÉADAIŦ, PÓIL, SÉAMUIŦ, when the nominative of address is used.

tíor (hees), below, down
 tuar (hoo'-ás), above, up
 tobac (thüb-ok'), tobacco.

§ 248. Notice the difference between tíor, downwards and tíor, below; tuar, upwards, tuar, above.

§ 249. Dia túit, Δ PÉADAIŦ ! Dia ásur Muine túit, Δ SÉAMUIŦ. Cionnur acá tú ? Ná fás do píopa ar an gcól, cuir do píopa in do póca. Cuir an ríilling in do póca acá Conn ós, ásur acá píopa ásur tobac aige. Níl páine as páipais. Acá tobac in mo páine, ásur acá uirge fuar in an tobac. Ní táinig an capall do'n tobac fóir. Acá Conn tíor as an baile.

§ 250. There is a big hole in my pocket.

Do not put my pipe in your pocket. Niall has a pipe, he has not tobacco. Conn 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 into my pasture field, there is no water in your well. Peter gave a pound to Niall. The horse is up at the well.

EXERCISE XLI.

ELISION OF VOWELS.

§ 251. When mo, my, or vo, thy, is followed by a noun beginning with a vowel, the o of mo or vo is omitted, as

m'apal (mos'-al), my ass.

m'uan (moo'-an), my lamb.

v'imipt, thy play.

m'apalāp (mur'-Laur), my floor.

v'opuós, thy thumb.

v'ait (dhaut), thy place.

tráitnín (thrau'-neen), *thraneen*, or blade of grass.

ceap, right.

§ 252. In the spoken language this v' for vo is often changed to τ before vowels or f, as v'anam (dhon'-am), thy soul, often τ'anam (thon'-am), or even t'anam (hon'-am).

§ 253. Ap bit (er bih, er beeh) in life, at all, usually with the negative: as nil vaine ap bit as an vopap, there is not a person at all (any person, there is no one) at the door.

§ 254. Nil olann ap bit ap m'uan fop. Nil, acá v'uan ós. Fan in v'ait, ná fás v'ait. Ná cuir v'opuós iap an un, nil

o'mhíre (áim'-irt) ceapc. Ní tug tú an
 t-ór do Míall. Atá an olann trom. Níl
 crann ar bit ag fár ag an tobair. Níl fion
 ar bit agam, atá uirge go leor agam.
 Atá arán agam, níl im ar bit ar an arán.
 Atá an bótar glan, leatán: níl trídínín
 ag fár ar an róto anoir.

§ 225. I am not going to Dublin, you are
 going to Dublin in my place, Patrick. My
 bread is fresh (and) wholesome: your bread
 is dry. Your butter is not sweet. Your
 little lamb did not come to the door yet.
 My wool is cheap. There is no butter at
 all on my bread. Do not put any salt in
 the bread. Fresh butter, salt butter.

EXERCISE XLII.

§ 256. F ASPIRATED (i.e., f or fh) is silent.

§ 257. Thus *fuil* is pronounced (il). The
 word which until now we have spelled *níl*
 am not, art not, is not, are not, is really the
 shortened form of *ní fuil* (nee il), and this
 is the form we shall use henceforth.

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

Ní fuair (nee oo'ir), did not get, *ní fuair*
mé ríilling, I did not get a shilling.

So also *ní faca* (nee ok'á) did not see,
 as *ní faca Séamus Peadar*, James did not
 see Peter. In Munster, the forms *feaca*,
feaca (faK'-á, aK'-á) are used.

§ 259. *Ní fuil ríilling ag Peadar*, *ní*
fuair ré ríilling ó Míall. *Ní taca ar*

capall an tobair; ní faca rinn an capall
 ag dul ruar do'n tobair. Ní fuil Diarmuid
 ag obair in an léana, agus ní faca mé
 art in an ród. Ní'l réalt ar bit in an
 rpeir anoir. Ní fuil mo píopa in mo póca,
 acá mo píopa agat, a Séamus. Ní faca
 mé do píopa.

§ 260. I did not see a ship or a boat on
 the water. Niall did not see the seagull in
 the sky. Cathal is not on the island—
 Dermot did not see Cathal 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.

INDEX.

The number after each word refers to the section (§) in which the word, with its pronunciation and meaning, is first given. For facility of reference the words are grouped into (1) prepositions and pronouns; (2) proper names; (3) family names; (4) adjectives; (5) verbs; (6) nouns; (7) adverbs, conjunctions, particles, &c.; (8) the verb *to be*.

I. PREPOSITIONS AND PRONOUNS.

aS, at, 35
 aS, often pronounced a', 61
 aIS, for aS, 61
 aIS, to, towards, 62
 aSam, at me, 181
 aSat, at thee, you, 181
 aSe, at him, 181
 aSi, at her, 181
 aSainn, at us, 181
 aca, at them, 181
 aS, with verbal nouns, 61
 an, on, upon, 39
 eum, to, towards, 62
 euis, to, towards, 62
 o' for oo
 oo, thy, your
 oo, to, 62
 oo'n, to the, 62
 ou:t, to thee, for thee
 so, to (a place), 114
 (prefixes h to vowels)
 so o'i, 62
 roir, between, 146
 in, in, 115
 inr, an, in the, 126
 le, with, 113
 (prefixes h to vowels).
 liom, with me, 151
 leat, with thee, 133
 leir, with him, 133

m' for mo
 mo, my
 mé, I, me, 21
 ó, from, 62
 ó'n, from the, 62
 ré, he, 35
 rí, she, 35
 rinn, we, 87
 riav, they, 92
 r or r' for oo
 tú, thou, you, 21, 30
 uaim, from me

II. PROPER NAMES.

Art, Art, Arthur, 21
 Ameiriocá, America, 14
 Baile an Aca, Ballina, 231
 Baile aca Cliait, Dublin,
 231
 Bóinn, Boyne, 166
 Brian, Brian, Bernard, 166
 Cahal, Cahal, Charles, 231
 Cill-uada, Kildare, 84
 Conn, Con, Cornelins, 52
 Diarmuid, Dermot, 210
 Derry, Derry, 133
 Erin, Erin, Ireland, 111
 John, John, 161
 the Nore
 Flann, Flann, 112
 Granard, Granard, 56
 Lee, Lee, 166

Μάρη, Mary, 146
 Μυρη, Mary, 210
 Νιάλλ, Niall, 92
 Νόρα, Nora, 85
 Νιλεάν ύη, New Island
 (America), 147
 Πεδοαρ, Peter, 133
 Πόλ, Paul
 Ρορ-Comáin, Roscom-
 mon, 166.
 Seon, John
 Seoinín, little John, 161
 Σεοιηρ, George, 205
 Séámuρ, James, 121
 Σιονάιν, Shannon, 166
 Σιυηρ, Suir, 166
 Τιοηρυο Δηάιν, Tippe-
 rary, 166
 Τομάρ, Thomas, 71
 Τουάμ, Tuam, 166
 Βιλλιάμ, William, 146
 ύνά, Una, Winifred, 1

III. FAMILY NAMES.

MacΘοιν, MacKeon,
 Johnson
 Θ η-Δηραζάιν, O'Hartigan
 112
 Ο Όβριάιν, O'Brian, 166
 Ο Κατάιλ, O'Cahill, 231
 Ο Κονάιλ, O'Connell,
 Ο Κυινν, O'Quinn, 177
 Ο Φλάναζάιν, O'Flanagan
 112
 Ο Φλόινν, O'Flynn
 Ο Νέιλλ, O'Neill, 166
 Ο Ριάιν, O'Ryan, 166
 Ο Τουάταιλ, O'Toole, 242

IV. ADJECTIVES.

Άλαινν, beautiful, 138
 Αορεα, aged, 127
 Άπο, high, 121
 Βάν, white, white-haired, 52
 Βεαζ, little, 220

βεο, alive, living, 218
 βινν, sweet of sound, 78, 40
 βοζ, soft, 35
 cam, crooked, 84
 ciuín, calm, quiet, 161
 cñfona, prudent, 189
 Βάλλ, blind, 78, 80
 Βαοη, dear, 127
 Βεαρ, pretty, 138
 Βονν, brown, brown-
 haired, 78, 80
 ειλε, other, 138
 φαοα, long, tall, 35
 φιαλ, generous, 92
 φιονν, fair, fair-haired, 157
 φιοη, true, 189
 φυ, worth, worthy, 218
 φολλάιν, sound, healthy,
 wholesome, 108
 φυαρ, cold, 92
 ζανν, scarce, 84
 ζεαλ, bright, 133
 ζεαρ, sharp, 136
 ζλαν, clean, 29
 ζλαρ, green, 21
 ζηινν, funny, pleasant, 201
 ζυηρε, salty, 197
 λαζ, weak, 56
 λάν, full, 52
 λάροη, strong, 108
 λεαταν, wide, 231
 λom, bare, 177
 μαη, good, 242
 μαλλ, slow, 78, 80
 μαολ, bald, 209
 μιηρ, sweet, 52
 μιinic, often, 50
 μόη, great, big, large, 21
 όζ, young, 21
 οlc, bad, 50
 ραοη, cheap, 127
 ρεαν, old, 133
 ρλάν, well, healthy, 52
 ταηρ, soft, damp, 157
 τε, hot, warm, 35
 ειινν, sick, 84

INDEX.

cym, dry, 35
 cym, heavy, 78, 80
 cyle, all, whole, 138
 ém, fresh, new, 21

V. VERBS.

bmy, break, 56
 bmyte, broken, 111
 castl, lose, 177
 castle, lost, 177
 cain, lament, 177
 meio, believe, 189
 cmy, put, place, send, 177
 éiol, sell, 121
 émyro, close, shut, 143
 out, going, 62
 éún, close, shut, 29
 éánta, closed, shut, 56
 paca, saw, 258
 fág, leave, 35
 pan, wait, stay, 52
 forsaíl, open, 142
 fuaí, found, got, 161
 fuaí báy, died, 166
 glac, take, 184
 lean, follow, 133
 líon, fill, 121
 mill, destroy, 78, 80
 mol, praise, 56
 ól, drink, 215
 fear, stand, 133
 cáinis, came, 240
 car, come, 152
 téis, lift, raise, 96
 cas, gave, 240

VI. NOUNS.

aer, the air, 127
 all, cliff, 157
 ammy, weather, 157
 áic, place, 108
 am, time, 78, 80
 aol, lime, 127
 apán, bread, 71
 ápuán, a height, hill, 67
 70
 apal, am, 29

báe, boat, 39
 balla, wall, 52
 báy, death, 166
 baile, town, 209
 áis baile, at home, 212
 bainne, milk, 209
 bean, woman, 133
 beoir, beer, 218
 béal, mouth, 205
 blar, taste, 50
 bó, cow, 21
 boí, palm of hand, 21
 bótar, road, 231
 bóitín, little road, 231
 braban, salmon, 70
 brát, judgment; 50
 brát, for ever, 231
 breac, trout, 184
 brós, shoe, 35
 buile, madness, 215
 buille, a blow, 215
 cáibín, caubeen, 108
 cáilín, girl, 177
 cáise, cheese, 111
 cairleán, castle, 175
 caora, sheep, 177
 capall, horse, 52
 carbaó, coach, 157
 carraig, rock, 142
 carán, path, 70
 carún, hammer, 96
 cataoir, a chair, 231
 ceann, head, 157
 ceare, hen, 184
 ceare, right, 251
 ceol, music, 96
 céad, a hundred, 121
 céad míle fáilte, 120
 ciall, sense, 189
 cillín, little church, 71
 cinn, 78
 coill, wood, 177
 com, crime, 177
 coince, oats, 177
 cóirte, coach, 157
 corón, a crown, 166

- cor, foot, 21
 cota, coat, 39
 crann, tree, 78, 80
 crann, mast of ship, 96
 cró, clay, 189
 críor, belt, 189
 crúircín, a pitcher, 108
 eú, greyhound, 21
 euan, harbour, 92
 cuirle, vein, 177
 éán, poem, 87
 Dia, God, 92
 Dia úuit, God save you!
 162
 Dia linn, God bless us!
 162
 dorar, door, 29
 dréoilín, a wren, 161
 dríreos, brier, 96
 duine, a person, 143
 dún, fort, 35
 dorra, barley, 96
 éan, bird, 127
 fáilte, welcome, 108
 fáire, watching, 215
 páil, hedge, 29
 falla, wall, 152
 faoiléán, seagull
 gár, growing, 62
 fear, man, 133
 feoil, flesh, meat, 218
 féar, grass, 121
 fíon, wine, 121
 fóir, knowledge, 151
 flait, prince, 242
 fós, sod, 108
 fonn, air of song, 84
 fuil, blood, 209
 fuinneos, window, 209
 fuinnreos, ash-tree, 215
 fuireos, lark, 209
 glar, a lock, 39
 gleann, glen, valley, 201
 glán, knee, 21
 goite, appetite, 197
 goice, field, 21
 greann, fun, 201
 srian, sun, 201
 suircín, a little field, 197
 sual, coal, 92
 1475, fish, 197
 1475aire, fisherman, 197
 im, butter, 78, 80
 imirt, playing, 61
 inneoin, anvil, 5
 iolar, an eagle, 152
 iomaire, a ridge, 152
 iomarca, too much, 152
 Lá, day, 52
 Láir, mare, 111
 leor, enough, 96
 léana, meadow, 121
 linn, a pool, 84
 líon, flax, 121
 lior, a fort, 151, 153
 litir, a letter, 161
 long, ship, 87
 mac, son, 184
 mac úi—Mr., 166
 maire, stick, 215
 maision, morning, 215
 mála, a bag, 39
 maor, a steward, 209
 míle, a thousand, 102
 moill, delay, 157
 móin, turf, 108
 méán, much, many, 74
 muc, pig, 184
 muilionn, mill, 209
 muineál, neck, 215
 obair, work, 142
 oileán, island, 146
 olann, wool, 62
 ór, gold, 87
 orroos, thumb, 74
 páirc, a pasture field, 187
 páirce, child, 108
 píopa, pipe
 póca, pocket
 poll, a hole, pool, 78, 80
 púnt, pound, 184
 réalt, a star, 20

róσ, a road, 87
 ράκ, sack, 184
 ράιτε, salt water, sea, 111
 ράλ, heel, 21
 ράλαν, salt, 197
 ράγαλ, rye, 197
 ράμηρός, shamrock, 133
 ράμη, love, 184
 ράφ, seat, bench, 177
 ρεολ, sail, 96
 ρεόλα, news, story, 127
 ρεγαν, knife, 92
 ρεγίλλινς, shilling, 157
 ρεγιοβόλ, barn, 146
 ριε, frost, 152
 ριουα, silk, 121
 ριουα, shop, 152, 153
 ριάν λεατ, good-bye, 137
 ριάντε, health, 108
 ριις, chin, 204
 ρολαφ, light, 52
 ρραιλρίν, labourer, 213
 ρραρίαν, purse, 184
 ρρεατ, scythe, 204
 ρρέιρ, sky, 204
 ρριάρ, street, 111
 ρριαν, bridle, 204
 ρριόν, nose, 21
 ρτόλ, a stool, 35
 ρύιτ, eye, 111
 ρυιμ, heed, 157
 ρύιρτε, flail, 111
 ρεινε, fire, 138
 ρίρ, land, country, 35
 ροβακ, tobacco, 71
 ροβαρ, well, 29
 ρρεο, order, 216
 ρέιρνε, spinning-wheel,
 III.
 ρειρρε, weariness, 205

ραν, lamb, 92
 ριρρε, water, 138
 ριρίλρ, floor, 70

VII. ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, PARTICLES.

4, used when addressing a person, 163
 45ρ, and, 21
 45ρ, when omitted, 41
 4νοερ, how, 148
 4νοεν, over, 79
 bit : 4ρ bit, at all, 253
 ριονнар, how, 189
 ρόρ, yet, still, 35
 5ο λεορ, enough, 97
 μαρ, as, since, 231
 ná, not, 52
 ná, nor, 159
 ná bac leiρ, 137
 ní, not
 nó, or, 85
 ρίορ, down, downwards,
 121
 ρααρ, up, upwards, 92
 ρίορ, below, 347
 τυαρ, above, 247

VIII. THE VERB "TO BE."

4τá, am, art, is, are, 23
 4τá, there is, there are, 36
 4τá . . . 45, have, 180
 4τá . . . 4ρ, wear (a garment), 40
 bí, be, 86
 ní fuil, 59
 ní, am not, is not, etc.,
 59, 62.
 'εά, see 4τá
 'εαοι = 4εά εά, 120