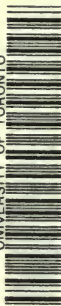


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TODD LECTURE SERIES

VOLUME XVIII

Nils M. Holmer

THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN RATHLIN ISLAND, CO. ANTRIM



PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

(With the assistance of a grant from
the Längmanska Kulturfonden, Sweden)

DUBLIN: HODGES, FIGGIS & CO., LTD.

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1942

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
ABBREVIATIONS	vii
REFERENCES TO OTHER WORKS	viii
INTRODUCTION	1
List of Speakers	3
Surnames	4
Language	6
The 'Upper' and 'Lower End'	8
The 'Rathlin Catechism'	13
The Irish of the Glens of Antrim	15
PHONOLOGY	
General Remarks	16
Notes on the Dentals	20
Semivowels and Diphthongs	21
Vowel Length	22
Insertion and Omission of Vowels	23
The Elementary Sounds	24
Hiatus	38
Nasalization	40
Accent	40
Pronunciation of the Written Characters	41
SANDHI MUTATIONS	
Aspiration	60
Eclipsis	65
Provection	67
Combined Aspiration and Provection	69
Elision and Assimilation	70

ACCIDENCE

Definite Article	. . . . .	72
Nouns	. . . . .	74
Irregular Nouns	. . . . .	84
Adjectives	. . . . .	85
Comparison	. . . . .	87
Pronouns	. . . . .	89
Numerals	. . . . .	100
Verbs	. . . . .	103
Irregular Verbs	. . . . .	113

THE POSITION OF THE RATHLIN DIALECT . 121

SPECIMENS OF RATHLIN IRISH

From the 'Lower End'	. . . . .	134
From the 'Upper End'	. . . . .	142
From Gortconny, Co. Antrim	. . . . .	148
Specimen of Antrim Irish	. . . . .	154

GLOSSARY 156

PREFACE

THE present work was encouraged by the Irish Folklore Commission, and carried out by the support of the Royal Irish Academy, which in 1937 gave a grant (renewed in 1938) to cover the expenses of a visit to Rathlin during August, September and October, 1937 (completed by a fortnight's stay in October, 1938), as well as to the Glens of Antrim and southern Kintyre, in order to get records of what remains of the Gaelic language in those parts. The result of this research is the present grammar of Rathlin Irish.

Rathlin, situated as it is between Ireland and Scotland, and having figured in important historical events, offers material of greatest interest to linguists as well as to students of folklore. Irish and Scots came here into closer contact with each other than elsewhere, so that a description of its native dialect ought not to be without interest for both Irish and Scottish scholars.

Though I have done my best in recording the dialect as faithfully as possible, statements as to sounds, etc., will perhaps appear occasionally to be more vague than might be desired. The reason for this is that the Gaelic language in Rathlin is not so well preserved in any of the places I visited as to make it possible to get a complete picture of its structure as it was when commonly spoken. Hence I have preferred not to venture upon dubious or erroneous statements by trying to get precise information on points where such information can no longer be had.

The printing expenses have been aided by a grant from Långmanska Kulturfonden, in Sweden. My thanks are due to the bodies which have supported and encouraged me in my work, as also to the priests in the island, Fathers White and Maloney,

and the teachers, who helped me so much during my stay in Rathlin. To Seán Ó Súilleabháin, archivist of the Irish Folklore Commission, I am indebted for a revision of the text. But not least do I owe thanks to the people who gave me all the information they had about their old language, and without whose co-operation this work would have been impossible.

There is still a great number of short texts, of folkloristic rather than of linguistic interest, which I hope to publish later on.

NILS M. HOLMER

KALMAR, SWEDEN.

February, 1939.

ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers within parentheses refer to the list of Speakers (p. 3). By '15, etc.,' will be understood '15, 15a, 15b, 15c,' or some, or most, of them. 'An' and a following number refers to the speakers from the Glens of Antrim (§ 8).

abs., absolute	interr., interrogative
acc., accusative	Ir., Irish
adj., adjective	irreg., irregular
adv., adverb	
An, the Glens of Antrim	m., masc., masculine
asp., aspirate, aspiration	M.E., Middle English
	M.Ir., Middle Irish
coll., collective (noun)	n., noun
comp., comparative	nom., nominative
cond., conditional	num., numeral
conj., conjunction	O. Ir., Old Irish
	ord., ordinal
dat., dative	pers., person, personal
def. art., definite article	pl., plur., plural
def. vb., defective verb	prep., preposition
dem., demonstrative	pres., present
dep., dependent	pret., preterit
	pron., pronoun
E., Engl., English	prov., provection
f., fem., feminine	Rathl. Cat., Ráthlin Catechism
fut., future	refl., reflexive
	rel., relative
gen., genitive	
imper., imperative	Sc., Scot., Scottish
imperf., imperfect	sg., sing., singular
ind., indicative	subj., subjunctive
indef., indefinite	
interj., interjection	v., vb., verb
	vb. n., verbal noun

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- NTS, *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*.

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE IRISH OF RATHLIN

< § I >

THE present (1937) population of Rathlin Island, Co. Antrim, is about 260, of whom, however, a rather large proportion is periodically absent from the island. During the time of my stay (August-October, 1937) there were, for instance, not even 200 people at home, many of the young men and women being away temporarily at work in Ireland or Scotland. Of those remaining I have listed 19 persons (including four on the Mainland) who still speak (or rather remember how to speak) Irish. Most of these are people over 60 years of age, and are generally endowed with a very good memory. Naturally there may be a few others who still know some Irish: it is in many cases merely a matter of practice in speaking the old language, for the Irish speakers live scattered all over the island, and their neighbours, and even families, very often know no Irish at all. Counting these as native speakers, it would appear that about ten per cent. of the population knows Irish. About twenty years ago, when Irish was still in common use in the island, one may suppose that the percentage was higher.

In an island such as Rathlin, lying between Ireland and Scotland, the distance from the former being less than three miles, and from the latter about fourteen, and where the population used to be fishermen and sailors, a considerable intermarriage with (Mainland) Irish and Scots may be expected. Thus, of the nineteen persons listed as Irish speakers, three have mentioned Scottish parents or grandparents, three have supposed that their ancestors came from Scotland, while the rest know of no other than their Irish descent.¹ As for those who believe that their ancestors were Scots, it must be remembered that there is a common theory in the island that every single family of those living there now are descended from

1. This may mean either Mainland Irish or Rathlin Irish.

Scottish settlers who came to the island after the complete massacres in the sixteenth or seventeenth century (cf. O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, p. 164, note 2).

Leaving the truth value of the historical evidence of a transplantation of the inhabitants aside, it still remains a fact that the connections with Scotland are important. Many surnames are characteristically Scottish (McCurdy, McQuaig, McKay), and the traditions are, to a great extent, connected with Scotland. From the language and customs it is clear that the relations with Scotland must once have been very close, which could not be but natural in the old seafaring days. The relationship of the Rathlin dialect with Scottish Gaelic will be further discussed in a following chapter. An indication of what is the popular, and as it seems established, opinion on this question may be stated here. The natives call their language either *Gaelc(a)* or *Gáilic*, and in English 'Irish.' Both forms, Gaelc and Gáilic, of which the former seems to be more common in the western, more remote, part of the island, are also used in the Glens of Antrim. It is probable that 'Gáilic' is one of the Scottish words in the dialect. According to the popular opinion, the Rathlin dialect is a 'mixture of Irish and Gaelic' (Mrs. Glass), where 'Gaelic' (pronounced with Engl. 'ā') means Scottish Gaelic. It appears, in fact, that the grammar is on all main points that of Scottish Gaelic, and it is also Prof. O'Rahilly's opinion, based on linguistic as well as historical evidence, that this dialect is decidedly a Scottish dialect. Ó Scarcaigh (*Foghruidheacht*, p. v) hesitates, mentioning, after having stated the Scottish analogies, that the natives do not consider themselves as anything but Irish. On the other hand, the 'Ragheries' are quite conscious of their independent position, a feeling that may, indeed, date back to the time of the petty kingdoms, and is reflected in the common way of referring to the Irish mainland as *Éirinn* or 'Ireland,'¹ and to Rathlin as *an tír seo*, 'this country,' thereby indicating that they were of old neither part of Ireland nor of Scotland.

1. It is sometimes maintained that the Rathlin people used to call the Irish mainland 'Ireland,' while Scotland was called *An Tír Mór*, or 'the Mainland,' just as is common in the Scottish islands. I have not heard this myself in Rathlin, neither has anybody whom I have asked said that this was a fact.

THE SPEAKERS

< § 2 >

The list of speakers already referred to is the following (arranged according to households) :

- (1) Mrs. Ann Jane Craig (*née* McCurdy), aged about 82, living in Ballycarry, Lower End.
- (2) Mrs. Katie Glass, aged about 80, whose grandmother belonged to Tarbert, Kintyre, and who may thus have more Scotticisms in her talk than the rest. Lower End.
- (3) Miss Annie Black, Kinramer,¹ aged about 72, according to the information of others of a family descended from the old stock of Irish settlers (cf. below). Upper End.
- (4) Alec Anderson, Craigmacagan, aged about 75, whose father is said to have been of Scottish descent, though born in Rathlin. Lower End.
- (5) Mick Craig, Cnoc na Fiagrach, aged about 70; ancestors are said to be Scottish. Lower End.
- (6) Patrick ('John Pháraic') McCurdy, Upper Cleggan, aged about 70, whose mother was Scottish. Upper End.
 - (6a) Mrs. Murphy, Upper Cleggan.
- (7) John ('Michel') McCurdy, Upper Cleggan, aged about 67, with no known Scottish connections. Upper End.
- (8) Daniel ('Michel') McCurdy, Kinramer, aged about 65, brother of John. Upper End.
- (9) Patrick ('Michel') McCurdy, Lower Cleggan, aged about 60, brother of John and Daniel. Upper End.
 - (9a) Mrs. Mary Craig (*née* McCurdy), sister of Patrick.
 - (9b) Miss Annie McCurdy, sister of Patrick.
 - (9c) Alec Morrison.
- (10) Joseph Anderson, Mullindres, aged about 60, same grandfather as Aleck Anderson. Lower End.
 - (10a) Miss Anderson, his sister.
- (11) Daniel McFall, Kinramer (Glaic an Toighe Mhór), aged about 60 or 70, said to be of Irish descent. Upper End.

1. Now living at Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.

- (12) Miss Lizzie McKeague, Ballyconagan, same grandmother as Mrs. Glass. Miss McKeague gave me a short list of words in her own spelling, which I quote in different places. Lower End.
- (13) Mrs. Mary Jane McKinley (*née* Hunter), Church Bay, aged about 70. Lower End.
- (14) Frank Craig, Brockley, aged about 40. Upper End.
- (15) John McCurdy, Gortconny, near Ballycastle, the youngest of a family who left Rathlin 12 years ago.
- (15a) Mrs. Mary McCurdy (*née* Morrison), his mother.
- (15b) Daniel McCurdy, his brother.
- (15c) Miss Maggie McCurdy, his sister.

< § 3 >

The most important family in Rathlin has always been the McCurdies. Of these, however, there were several branches: some said to have come from Ireland, others from Scotland. Mrs. Craig's (1) people, on her father's side, were said to be descended from the Marquis of Bute (cf. O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, p. 164, note 2), and to have arrived in Rathlin about 300 years ago (this, however, is held in doubt by others). But it is certain that these people have been living in Rathlin for generations. The form of the name (in English pronounced *ma kōrdi*) varies considerably: *ma kŕtəri* (15 &c.), *ma kŕd(ə)ri*, *ma kŕdʒəri* (Mrs. Glass explains this name as Mac Cúirt a' Rígh *mak kŕ:rtʃ ə ri:*), *ma kŕ'ətri* (3), which latter, Mac Uireatraigh, seems to be the best. When prefixing Clann, the form is Clann Mhuireatraigh¹ *kŕan vŕ'ətri* (3), *kla:n vŕtəri* (15 &c.), *kla:n vŕdʒəri* (15a), which bears out the identity with Mac Mhuirchertaigh, supposed by Prof. O'Rahilly (*loc. cit.*). The present day McCurdies in Arran, Scotland, are few, and are not known with certainty to be of native stock.² The outstanding surname in Arran is Currie, representing Gaelic (M)ac Mhuirich, which is thus the same as was borne by the famous bardic family MacVurich. Most of the islanders today are in some way or other McCurdies,

1. Muireatrach is also the Rathlin name of the 'sandlark.'

2. The name appears in two forms: McCurdy (pron. *ma kōrdi*) and McKirdy (pron. *ma k'erdí*).

as for instance Miss Annie Black, by her mother and maternal grandfather.

Another common surname in Rathlin is McQuaig, Ir. Mac Cuaige *ma kCag'ə* (3), *ma 'kC·εg'*, which evidently corresponds to the Scottish MacCuthaige. Mrs. Ann Jane Craig's mother was Esther McQuaig. Two other Scottish surnames are McKeague and McKay, of which the Irish form is Mac Aoig *ma kE:g'* (perhaps a localism for Mac Aoidh, cf. § 81, a). Miss McKeague's father, John McKeague, was of Islay descent, but her mother, Peggy McKay (or McKeague) was a native of Rathlin.

The Andersons, Ir. Mac 'ille Andreis (Antrais) *mak i 'l'anrif* (4), *mak i 'l'andrif* (seldom Mac Aindrea *ma'kandra*), the McQuaigs, the McKeagues and McKays, and by some also the McCurdies, are reckoned to be of Scottish descent. Sometimes a theory is put forward according to which they once left the Mull of Kintyre, coming to Rathlin by Cushendun, Co. Antrim (4).

Of the Blacks, Ir. Ailte Dhuibh *altʃə'γIv*, *altʃə'γCiv* (7), there are three branches, of which one is said to be of Scottish descent. The second branch is, according to the popular tradition, connected with, and descended from, one of the men who escaped from the great massacre at Lag an Bhriste Mhór, and was killed by a raven at the 'Upper End' of the Island. This man is identified with a certain Brian Deargan *brin'dɟargan*, of whom many stories are told. The title of the story of the raven, as given by speaker No. 7, is Fiach Ailte Dhuibh, 'Black's Raven,' although the narrator thought that the title was the name of the man who was killed. Others, however, are of the opinion that this man was the famous Brian Deargan. The third branch of the Blacks are Miss Annie Black's people, sometimes said to have come from Scotland, but more generally supposed to have been living in the island for a considerable time. Annie Black's mother was a McCurdy (see above), but her grandmother was Margaret Bradley (or Broadley), in Irish Maraighead Nic A' Bhrollachan *məreid nɪk' ə vrɔŋahan* (3), *vrɔlahan* (4), called Maraighead Óg *məreid ɔ:g* (4).

Other Rathlin surnames are: Craig, Ir. Mac a' Charraic *mak ə xarik'* (*xarik'ə*, 5), Horen (Mrs. Ann Jane Craig's grandmother was Nancy Horen), Hunter, Ir. Mac an tShealgair *mak ən tʃalgər*, McFall, Ir. Mac Pháil *mak fa:l'*, McKinley, Ir. Mac Fhionnlaigh

ma k'enlI, Morrison, Ir. Ailte Mhoire *alʃə vor'e Maile* (= Mac 'ille: cf. O Tuathail *Seanchus Ghleam Ghaibhle*, p. xxiv) Mhoire *mal'ə vor'ə* (3), and Smith, Mac Gabhain *ma'go'in*. Mrs. McCurdy, Gortconny, was Mary Morrison, and her people used to live at Kilpatrick. Mrs. Glass's father was John Smith, of Rathlin, and his father had married a Scottish lady, a Miss Cameron, of Tarbert, Kintyre, Mrs. Glass's grandmother. She thus spoke real Scottish Gaelic, which often appears in the songs and sayings Mrs. Glass remembers from her. An interesting instance of a purely Scottish surname is found in the place-name Tamhnach Mhic Leoid *tañnax viçk'ɫ:dɣ* (15), which even shows the genuine Scottish Gaelic pronunciation.

The surnames, which are mostly of the Scottish type in Mac, are now mostly used in English: of the Irish forms, which are not always remembered correctly, an idea can be had from the above enumeration. When a given name precedes, the Mac is often changed to 'ac, as Domhnall 'ac Pháil *dʃəl ak fa:l'* 'Daniel McFall,' Micheal 'ac a' Charraic *miçal ak ə xarik'ə* 'Mick Craig' (3). The women's names are formed by Nic *nik'(ə)*, e.g. Beiti Nic Aoidh *betʃi ni ke:j* 'Lizzie McKeage' (3), except surnames in Ailte and Maile, as seen above. In the great majority of cases people are not referred to by their surname, but by their father's, and sometimes also by their grandfather's, Christian name. Thus, for instance, Alec Anderson is (or rather used to be) Alec Alastair Mhicheal *alɛk aŋəstər viçal* (3), and Patrick McCurdy, at Upper Cleggan, is still 'Paddy John Pháraic' (cf. the above list of speakers).

The family is designated by the word Clann, 'children,' so that the McCurdies are called Clann Mhuireatraigh (see above), the McQuaigs by Clann 'ic Cuaige *kɛan i 'kɫag'ə* (3), the McFalls by Clann 'ic Pháil *klan ik'fa:l'* (11), and the McKays by Clann ic Aoidh *kɛan i'kEi* (3).

THE LANGUAGE

< § 4 >

It has already been pointed out in the introduction to this work that out of the ten per cent of the Rathlin people who are in touch with the Irish language there are but few who actually use it

daily, and even by these people English is used to at least an equal extent. By the majority of the Irish speakers Irish is remembered merely as something of the past. It should not therefore surprise anybody if Irish is no longer spoken by the present generation in the same way as by the last. A typical instance of the simplification or corruption of the Irish sounds is the present pronunciation of gh (and dh), which is either silent or has become substituted for some easier sound (see §§ 51, 81). The true sound is, no doubt, remembered, but, owing to want of practice in speaking Irish, it offers difficulties, and is avoided as much as possible.

On the whole, the sounds are now the same in the English and Irish of the island, but there is no uniformity whatsoever in the speech of different people. That there are differences in the English of the different grades of people, according to the sources from which it has been acquired, is as true in Rathlin as in any part of the British Islands. But it also applies to the Irish dialects, and there are considerable individual variations in the native speech of the island. These are to be classed not as local sub-dialects only (of which there are two, cf. below), but are also to be considered as peculiar to certain families (quite independently of geographical situation), or else on account of varying degrees of corruption in the language. All these peculiarities will be discussed in the following chapters.

The English of Rathlin is mainly of the Antrim type, and thus contains a considerable amount of Scotticisms, so that it may be said to be a form of the south western (Ayrshire, etc.) Lowland Scottish. The most characteristic sound is the open e-sound (reminding one of the English short a, § 17), which is used in the whole of (northern) Antrim, as in the SW. part of Scotland, for an original short 'i' ("pedgen," "padgen," for 'pigeon,' etc.), while short 'u' is given the same o-sound as in Ireland ("trobble" for 'trouble,' "sommer" for 'summer,' etc.) This o-sound is different from the original short 'o,' which is often narrowed to *o*, so that 'bonny' and 'bony' are pronounced alike (*boni*, 9 c); this is an Ayrshire trait. As in great parts of Northern Ireland today, the Scottish sounds of 't' in 'tune,' and 'd' in 'duty,' which resemble 'ch' and 'j' (see § 44), are prevalent in Rathlin English: thus "Anjun corn" for 'Indian corn,' etc. A most interesting fact is that many

of these sound changes have taken place in English and Irish alike, so that the open e-sound is found also in Irish words like *giolla*, *tionntachadh*, *biorach*, in the Glens of Antrim, also in *fios*, *beag*, where other Ulster dialects (as well as most Scottish dialects) have a short i-sound (*ī*). The 'slender' t, d also mostly become (Scottish) 'ch,' 'j' in Rathlin (not, however, among old people in Antrim), in words that in the rest of Ulster have a palatal t, d (*t'*, *d'*), e.g. *tig*, *téid*, *deas*. Such analogies serve to show the long and profound intercourse between English and Gaelic in these parts of Ireland and Scotland.

< § 5 >

An interesting fact that soon became apparent was that the dialect of those people who claimed Scottish descent in no way differed from that of the rest, with the possible exception of Mrs. Glass, who knew and used certain Scottish expressions, not to speak of a few short stories and songs, while her pronunciation was in general the same as that of the 'Lower End.' In the same way the language of Patrick McCurdy, Upper Cleggan (6), whose mother was Scottish (Lamont), was, as far as I could notice, that of his neighbours at the 'Upper End.' On the other hand, a remarkable difference exists between the dialect of the 'Lower End' and that of the 'Upper End' of the island, chiefly in the pronunciation, but also in points of grammar. The 'Upper End' is the remote western part of the island, where Irish may still be said to be spoken in three or four houses, while the 'Lower End' is the part of the island round Church Bay, where the piers, post office, school and churches are situated. Of this difference in dialect between the two extremities, which was, of course, more pronounced in olden times, the present population is well aware. The reason for the divergence in dialect seems altogether to depend on a certain segregation of the two localities, and tends to prove how slight the direct effect on the language caused by settlers from different parts may be, unless they come in big crowds. There is also a more central form of Rathlin Irish (as especially that of speaker No. 13), which embodies features sometimes from the 'Upper' and sometimes from the 'Lower End,' and which is taken as standard for the following description.

To sum up the dialectal variations in Rathlin, the following may be said here:

In the pronunciation of the 'Upper End,' (short) *a* tends to become *ɔ*, and (short) *ε* to become *a* (apart from the cases where these changes have actually taken place, see §§ 56, 60), but in many cases both *a* and *ε* are pronounced alike all over Rathlin, and so are *i*, *e*, *o* and *ɔ*. Of the remaining vowel sounds *κ* (see § 25) shows a strong tendency toward *ö* at the 'Upper End,' a pronunciation that may almost be considered normal for the whole island, while in the typical 'Lower End' pronunciation it gets the (original) value of a front *u* (*u*). At the same time *E* and (short) *I*, which are to be considered as standard forms, are found in that form at the 'Upper End,' while the 'Lower End' shows the perhaps more original *ö* (or even *κ*) and *κ*, respectively. The 'Upper End,' however, almost regularly broadens short *E* to *a* (see § 19), especially before *i* and palatal sounds; even short *I* may share this development, in the above circumstances (so that *trí*, *suidh*, *duine* sound *trai*, *sai*, *dan'ə*).¹ Speaking of *E* and *I*, it seems, however, that the women favour them even at the 'Lower End,' and that (as Annie Black believed) *I* is thought to be more 'polite' than *κ* (just as Engl. 'bit' *bIt* is considered more polite than "but" *bκt*, *bEt* or *bat*). Thus speaker No. 1 decidedly favours *I* in many words, while speaker No. 3 has *tiomall tʃκmən* for *tʃIməl*.

We thus get the following comparative table for the vowel sounds:

<i>Upper End:</i>	<i>Standard:</i>	<i>Lower End:</i>
<i>E, a; E:</i>	<i>E; E:</i>	<i>ö; ö:</i>
<i>I (a); I:</i>	<i>I; I:</i>	<i>κ (I); I:</i>
<i>ö; ö:</i>	<i>κ (ö); κ: (ö:)</i>	<i>u; u:</i>

As for the pronunciation of words of the type *beag*, see §62.

With regard to the consonant sounds and other details, there is just as much variation, but this is not confined to any special part of the island. It is, for the most part, individual. It is, however, possible that some families at least at the 'Upper End' had the Irish pronunciation of the combinations *tr*, *tl*, *gr*, *ghr*, etc., with

1. The pronunciation *trEi*, *sEi*, may be considered as 'central' (they are speaker No. 13's), while the 'Lower End' pronunciation is *trI*: (*tri*:), *sIi* (*sIj*), *dκn'ə* (*dIn'ə*).

'slender' vowels—i.e., as *t'r', t'l', g'r', jr'*. Thus Annie Black and her brother are said (8) to have pronounced *treabhadh t'r'oag*, which I think she still does, as well as *air an tshliabh er an t'l'iaiv* (almost *k'l'iaiv*, cf. § 42); similarly she also says *litrean litʃarən* as against Mrs. Craig's (1) *litrən*. Patrick McCurdy (6) pronounces an *ghrian ə jr'ian*, for standard *γr'ian* (*γrian*). It further seems that the 'broad' *l* (*l̩*, § 40) and the 'slender' *r* (*r'*) are better preserved at the 'Upper End,' although speaker No. 7 often says *j* for *r'* and speaker No. 3 has *η* for *l̩* (see § 40). But it is pretty sure that the women at the 'Lower End' (1, 2, 13, etc.) do not know of a 'broader' *l* than that which they use in English. The hiatus seems better developed at the 'Lower End,' while the nasal element (§ 54) is only found with old people. Finally, I have an indefinite impression of the 'Lower End' pronunciation as coming nearer Scottish Gaelic than that of the 'Upper End.'

The following words and word forms are (or were) preferred in the different extremities of the island:

<i>Upper End:</i>	<i>Lower End:</i>
<i>nas fhéarr na sɛ:r (sɛ̃:r)</i>	<i>nas fhéarr na sɛ:r</i> (e.g. 1)
<i>glac sin glak ʃIn</i>	<i>gabh sin gav ʃIn</i>
<i>go leor gə l'ɔ:r</i>	<i>gos leor gə ʃl'ɔ:r</i>
<i>cibe ar bith k'ebarbi</i>	<i>cibe ar bith k'ɛbarbi</i>
<i>fhaghail aal (3)</i>	<i>fhaghain a'in¹</i>
<i>thar shiubhal hɛ'r'ɔl</i>	<i>thar shiubhal hɛr'ɔl²</i>
<i>ar shiubhal (ə) rɔl</i>	<i>ar folbh ərlv</i>

The pronunciation and forms stated above as being peculiar to the 'Upper End' are used by most people living there. Speaker No. 3 is said by others to have a different pronunciation (or rather accent) from the rest, which they attribute to the fact that her people were of the 'old stock' (8). The typical 'Lower End' pronunciation may be heard especially from speakers No. 1, 2, 4, 5, while the rest have rather the 'standard' pronunciation (see above). The Gortconny people (15, etc.), who left Rathlin

1. I do not know whether my first impression that the vb. nouns in -ail were more common at the U.E., those in -(a)in, at the L.E., is quite true.

2. This is according to the statement of speaker No. 11; in my own opinion, most Rathliners say *hɛ'r'ɔl*; as for *ar folbh*, it is not very common.

twelve years ago, but still speak the old language better than many in the island itself, have certain features of the 'Lower End' dialect in their speech. This is especially true of Mrs. Mary McCurdy, who lived earlier at Kilpatrick, between the 'Lower' and 'Upper End.' Her pronunciation strongly resembles that of Aleck Anderson or Mick Craig, and with its clear hiatus and slightly rounded u-sound (u, see § 25) reminds one of the Scottish pronunciation in Arran or Kintyre. Whether this represents the 'Lower End' sub-dialect or is due to an archaism, I am unable to say.

< § 6 >

Apart from the difference between the eastern and western part of the island, a dissimilarity is perceived, as has already been indicated, in the talk of the different individuals. It is not altogether due to different generations, as most of the Irish speakers are old men and women, but rather to the want of practice the different people have in speaking Irish. Thus, for instance, certain people (as 14) pronounce the word duine 'man' as duna (*dʌnə*), which is doubtlessly due to simplification; I have heard the same thing on the opposite coast of Ireland (bona for boinne 'milk,' etc.). Similarly speaker No. 1 pronounces *bʌi* (as Engl. 'boy') for bóidhche (*bʌ:ʃə*), and there seems to be a certain tendency with some to change *-ə* to *-i* after a palatal sound (§ 10),¹ so that it is not always clear whether *tʃini*, *mʌ:ni*, *kEli*, *tʃli* really represents teinidh, móinidh, coillidh, tuilidh, in every case.

Mrs. Craig (1) has in one place *ən drami* for an drama, John McCurdy *grɛ:si* for gréas(a), and Mrs. Glass *ən dʌn'ə hʌni*, where 15, etc., would say *dʌn'ə hʌnə*, an duine shona, and in all these and similar cases I am not quite sure whether the *-i* represents an old form (cf. § 112) or reflects the same change as I heard at times in the Glens of Antrim, where the termination *-adh*, which is normally *-ə* in Antrim (cf. Ó Searcaigh, Foghraidheacht, p. 190: do ghoradh),

1. As 'palatal' consonants in Rathlin are historically 'neutral' consonants+semi-vocalic element (see § 10), this change is analogous to the one that makes 'champion,' 'guardian' into 'champeen,' 'gardeen,' or 'Virginia' into 'Virginny,' in certain Engl. pron. Cf. also Engl. 'Ballycastle,' etc., for Ir. Baile Chaisteail.

was pronounced *-i* (colladh *kəli*, gerradh *g'ari* 'hare,' Murlough).¹ Otherwise *-ə* may become *-a*, e.g. *luinge lEia*, *cúigeadh kɛ:g'a* (3), *Gárradh Liath gara l'ia*, etc. But the direct influence of English is hardly responsible for all such changes. The English pronunciation in Rathlin is stongly coloured by that of the old Irish-speaking population. In the matter of grammar, and especially of syntax, there exists, however, a considerable direct influence due to literary English, so that sayings and stories may not seldom be polished up according to English rules.

As in the Scottish Gaelic dialects on the border of the English-speaking districts, there is in the Irish of Rathlin an immense number of English loan-words. The adoption of an article or custom, as a rule, brings in its foreign name, and even modified or improved products are readily named in the same way as in the country from which they were introduced. It is only seldom that old words like *maide seisrighe* (orig. 'stick of a team,' 'primitive plow') has been retained for improved or new types, while such plain things as 'kettle,' 'clover,' 'knitting' (*ceatal*, *clóbhar*, *cneatan*, *cneatal*) have English names. Even abstract terms that do not refer to anything new in the way of living have often been borrowed, as 'bit' (especially used as negative complement), 'spell' (of time), etc.

Of course, the nature and conditions of the island account for the lack of certain native words. As there is no single river, many people have no native name for anything bigger than a stream, which is called *sruthan*, for a valley ('glen'), which is more often called *glaic*, 'a hollow.' Similarly there is now no native word for a wood, though the word *coillidh* must once have been in use (cf. the place-name *Lag na Coillidh Bóidhche*, which is now understood as almost anything from *na Cailighe Bóidhche* to *na Caoraigh Bóidhche*). The English word 'bay' (*bé*) is occasionally used, e.g. in *Bé na h-Eaglaise* 'Church Bay,' but this, the only important bay in Rathlin, is usually called *An Locha* ('the Loch'). The word *caglais* itself is unknown to many: the Catholic church is referred to as *Toigh an Aifrinn* or *an Teapal* ('the Chapel'), 'church' being used only of the Protestant church.

The English loan-words all represent the 'Anglo-Scottish'

1. No doubt the same change as has taken place in English dialect pronunciation 'Santy Claus,' 'Jemimy,' etc.

pronunciation (this term is also used by Ó Tuathail, *Sgéalta Muinntir Luinigh*, p. xxv). The English spoken in Rathlin is essentially the same as in the opposite part of Antrim (especially Ballycastle), but owing to the fact that it has been introduced later into the island it is less old-fashioned and more in agreement with standard English; it is also to a great extent through the school that it has been taught. Thus forms like 'droon,' 'aboot,' which are heard in Ballycastle, do not occur in Rathlin. The form of the words is therefore chiefly that of standard English, while the pronunciation, or 'accent,' is that of Antrim.

THE "RATHLIN CATECHISM"

< § 7 >

In 1722 a book was printed in Belfast,¹ entitled *The Church Catechism in Irish*. This Catechism, which for its Irish parts uses a half phonetic spelling, was designed for the teaching of the Protestant faith in the island of Rathlin.² The language of this so-called 'Rathlin Catechism' is the same as the literary Irish used at that time both in Ireland and Scotland. This book is meant to be in the native dialect of Rathlin (some current phrases are especially given for this purpose), and, as far as can be concluded from the very defective way in which the pronunciation of the words is indicated, the dialect seems to be the north eastern or the dialect of Antrim. This especially appears in the dropping of intervocalic 'h' (a'are 'father,' mo vea 'my life'), the vb. nouns in -a (a yheana 'to do,' o phekka 'from sin,' tigea do riachd 'thy Kingdom come,' do choivleena 'to fulfill') instead of '-oo,'³ the use of bhfeil (im vel she sa Vaile?) for bhfuil, etc. But there are also certain features which point to the present-day pronunciation

1. By James Blow. Prof. Ó Tuathail, of Trinity College, was kind enough to show me his transcript of the Catechism.

2. 'But as the Design of this Essay is not to please the Highlands, but incorporate this Island Raghlin and other Natives with the English, we have used it (the character 'ch') as the English do in those words that I have mentioned.'

3. As to the period of the change of -adh to -oo in Donegal Irish, see O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, p. 67.

in Rathlin, as the retention of the *c*-sound (§ 62) in the words *pekka* 'sin,' *mo henga* 'my tongue' (but *Benn* 'woman' has now the *a*-sound in Rathlin), the narrow *i*-sound (*i*, § 68) in the word *flios* (*Ees*), the *c*-sound (§ 59) in *saoghal* (*seahal*), where the Glens of Antrim have an *u*-sound (*u*), the absence of eclipsis of *b*, etc. (see § 101: *Kam bee tu ad chovne?*), the occasional use of object forms of the personal pronoun when they are subject (§ 53: *Ke an Tire dam vel e?*). But the most interesting detail is what seems to be an indication of hiatus (§ 53). There are words and phrases as: *a'are*, *a-ar* (*athair*), *a Fla'is huas* (*Flaitheas*), *da-al* (*d'fhaghail*), *ar na-hai* (*ar n-aghaidh*), *go bee-he she Trocaragh* (*go biodh se trócarach*), *la-ala* (*laetheamhla*), etc. But the use of the hyphen or apostrophe is not regular: it is absent in *la* (*lá* 'a day'), where it is heard in Rathlin today, whereas it is inserted in *reeachtanach* (*riachtanach* 'necessary').

But the language of the Catechism also shows many features which are obsolete in the Rathlin dialect of today, such as the synthetic verbal inflection, the future, the use of the old subject forms of the pronoun, the occurrence of the old termination of the dative plural, etc. It must be remembered that the language of the Rathlin Catechism is over 200 years old, and that many important changes have taken place both in Irish and Scottish Gaelic during that time. It is interesting that Rathlin has in many ways gone with the Irish mainland since the time when the differences between Irish and Scottish became established. Thus the Catechism has: *A deir Abraham ris*, a construction which remains in Scottish Gaelic, but in which Rathlin Irish uses *leis* ('to him'). Further, the form *dhaibh* (*yhaiv*) survives in Scotland, while modern Rathlin Irish has the Antrim and Ulster form *dófa*, and the same is true of the aspiration in this word and *yho* 'to him,' etc., where Rathlin, Antrim, and Donegal have *dó*. But the aspiration of *d* ('to,' before a noun) must have been adopted from Scottish usage, if the writings *d'uaskil me* ('who saved me'), *d'onora* ('to honor') found in the Catechism represent the older pronunciation in Rathlin. The form *aikshin* 'seeing' is still in use in Rathlin, but *chunart* 'danger' (if correct) is a Scotticism, which has been replaced by *cunntairt*.

I quote the Rathlin Catechism in the following chapters in a few cases, to furnish comparison with the present-day language.

THE IRISH OF THE GLENS OF ANTRIM

< § 8 >

A description of the Rathlin dialect is hardly complete without a few remarks on the Irish of the opposite mainland, especially as it was spoken between Fair Head and Glenarm. This form of Irish was so closely related to the Rathlin dialect that the people could easily understand one another, and certain details in the one are further better explained by comparing with the other. The Irish of the Glens may easily be said to be dead, although there were three 'native speakers' living in 1937. But in a certain way the Antrim Irish still lives for a number of people in Glenariff and Glenarm, chiefly those who attended the classes of the late Father Toale (Ó Tuathail), and who had known his principal informant, Máire ('Mhór') Nic Chormaic. These people must have retained the old Antrim pronunciation with a remarkable accuracy, as appears from comparison of their Irish mutually and with that of the 'native speakers.' I here give the list of the people whom I heard in the Glens, of whom the three first (incl. 1 b) had Irish from their childhood:

- (1) Mr. James Stewart, Murlough, and his sister
(1b) Mrs. Casey, Ballycastle.
- (2) Barney ('Bhriain') McAuley, Glenariff.
- (3) Mrs. McVeagh, Craigagh, Cushendun.
- (4) Mrs. Robins, Glenariff.
- (5) Miss Mary Robins, Glenariff.
- (6) Mrs. Murray, Parkmore, Glenariff.
- (7) Miss Maggie McAuley, P.O., Waterfoot, Glenariff.
- (8) Mrs. McNeill, Glenarm.

The chief characteristics of the Antrim Irish as distinct from the Irish of Rathlin dialect consist in the use of the plural termination -a, -e instead of -(e)an, the distinction between subject and object forms of the personal pronouns, the better conservation of the old synthetic conjugation, as well as of the old future in -f- (-fh-). There are also other differences, in pronunciation as well as in grammar and vocabulary, which prove that it is a question of two separate dialects, but for practical purposes the divergences are very slight (cf. the specimen of Antrim Irish, p. 154).

THE IRISH OF RATHLIN

PHONOLOGY

GENERAL REMARKS:

'Broad' and 'Slender' Consonants

< § 9 >

ONE of the most characteristic differences between English and Gaelic sounds is the tendency to pronounce certain consonants (t, d, n, l, r, s) retroflex (or 'inverted') in the former language,¹ i.e. by curling the tongue backward against the hard palate, while in the latter it rests low, with the point well to the front. This peculiarity was strikingly expressed by an old native speaker in the Glens of Antrim, who maintained that 'you turn the tip of your tongue upward when you speak English and downward when you speak Irish,' and he used to test whether words in his own vocabulary were English or Irish in this way. It seems that the whole difference between the English and Irish sound system is based on this simple rule. At rest, the organs of speech have a characteristic position in every language, and in the Gaelic dialect of Rathlin this position is about the following: The lips are slightly drawn apart sidewise (they are never protruded), the jaw is relatively low, and the middle part of the tongue is low and rather much retracted, while the point seems to lie opposite the lower front teeth. The easiest vowel to pronounce, starting from this position, seems to be a back a-sound (*a* or *ɔ*, see § 16), while all consonants except the alveolars readily become slightly more 'back' than in the ordinary English pronunciation. The alveolars are therefore replaced by dentals in the native language, while in English words either alveolar or 'inverted' sounds are heard. A Rathlin man always has difficulty in pronouncing sounds which are formed by advancing the tongue very far (as the French *e* or *i*), or by rounding

1. It is the pronunciation in Ireland that I have in view, not that in England, although the latter is now steadily gaining ground also in Ireland.

or protruding the lips. The latter articulation never occurs (cf. especially the difference between the French *ou* and *ch*, or the German *u* and *sch*, and the Rathlin *u* and 'slender' *s*). Nevertheless front vowels are frequently found, and, as these are usually more to the front than in English, it is clear that it takes an effort to pronounce them, which also explains the peculiar effect on the consonant and vowel system, reflected in the terms 'broad' and 'slender.' Having the above analysis of the rest position of the tongue in view, it is easily seen that the sounds termed 'broad' (or 'wide,' as the Irish *leathan* rather suggests) come more naturally to a native speaker than those called 'slender' (the Irish *caol* also means 'narrow'). It is by narrowing the volume of the mouth cavity, by raising and advancing the middle part of the tongue, that the 'slender' vowels and consonants are articulated. If the tongue (and other organs which co-operate in forming the 'slender' sounds) could be moved from the one position to the other quickly enough, it would be easy to pronounce 'broad' and 'slender' consonants and vowels after each other in any succession. But this is not the case, and once the tongue has attained the difficult frontal position it tends to remain there. It is, therefore, much easier to pronounce sounds of the same class together (as is already seen in English 'get' and 'got,' French *qui* and *cas*, where the two first sounds are either both 'slender' or both 'broad'). In this case the consonant is automatically affected by the vowel. But if a sound of one class is followed by one of the opposite class, the tongue does not get time to move from the one place to the other, and it follows that a vowel following a consonant will be pronounced during its first part with the organs of speech still in the position of the consonant, while a vowel preceding a consonant of the opposite type will during its last part be articulated to conform with the consonant.¹ This conformation of the vowels and consonants has resulted in the so-called 'glides,' which are characteristic of most

1. The reason why (in Irish) it is the vowels that are affected by the consonants, and not *vice versa*, would be that the duration of the vowels is longer than that of the consonants, so that the time required for the shifting of the tongue, etc., is taken off the former. Of course, this picturing of the process is altogether unhistorical, as the present 'glides' are in most cases relics of old vowels or vowel elements

Irish dialects (and even noticeable in southern Scottish Gaelic), and have so strongly affected the Irish orthography.

< § 10 >

Rathlin Irish is in the same way characterized by the opposition of 'broad' and 'slender' sounds, but it is not always so well marked in the present-day pronunciation. In many cases it entirely escapes the listener whether a consonant is 'broad' or 'slender,' and it seems in any case to be of minor importance. In the present pronunciation the differentiation between the two classes of consonants tends to be altogether determined by the surrounding vowel sounds, exactly as it is in English. In the vowel sounds should then be included the (semi-vocalic) 'glides.' A 'glide' in the Rathlin dialect is the more or less complete reduction of the vowels *i*, *u* or *ə* (*E*), or the semivowels *j* or *w*, according to the different environment. Some of these 'glides' exist in the local English, as in the words "cyart" *k^eart*, i.e. *k'art*¹ 'cart,' "gyarden" *g^eardən*, i.e. *g'ardən* 'garden,' 'kettle' *k^eətəl*, *kⁱətəl*, i.e. *k'ətəl*, 'blue' *blⁱɹ*: i.e. *bl'ɹ*:, 'fluke' *flⁱɹk*, i.e. *fl'ɹk*, "baigg" *b^eig*, i.e. *b^eg'* 'big,' "Moicky" *m^aiⁱki*, i.e. *m^ak'i* (U.E.) 'Micky,' 'Daniel' *d^aiⁿəl*, *d^eiⁿəl*, *d^eɹⁱəl*, "Ainjun corn" *ɛⁱndʒən k^ərn*, i.e. *ɛⁿdʒən* (*ɛndʒən*) *k^ərn* 'Indian corn,' 'old' *o^uld*, 'fire' *f^aiə*, 'day' *d^e:i*, etc. In exactly the same way the Irish words are pronounced, e.g. ceart *k^eart*, i.e. *k'art* 'right,' gearradh *g^earəg*, i.e. *g'arəg* 'cutting,' giolla *g^eɪlə* 'boy,' fliuch *flⁱɹɹ* 'wet,' tric (troic) *tr^ei^k*, i.e. *tr^ek'* 'often,' ainm *aⁱn^əm*, i.e. *an'əm* (ɪ) 'name,' bog *b^og*, i.e. *bog* 'soft,' fhéin *h^e:in*, i.e. *h^e:n'* (but cf. below) 'self.' Hence it is also possible for a word as cuirthe *k^əɹ^hə* (i.e. *k^əɹ^hi*) to alternate with *k^əɹhi* (cf. § 6).

< § 11 >

In the above examples, although the different types of consonants are no doubt mostly quite different, it nevertheless appears that it

1. According to custom, I mark 'slender' (or 'palatal') consonants with the accent (').

is the 'glides' that make the chief difference. In Rathlin (as with many people in Kintyre) a 'slender' consonant in contact with another sound of the same type tends to lose its distinction. Thus I have noted pronunciations like *ghni ni:* (*nI:*, 9) with the same 'n' as in *anois ə nIʃ*, and *slinn ʃli:n* (15) with the same 'n' as in *fíon* or *clann* (cf. § 43, footnote). This and similar circumstances make it better to answer the purpose of this work to mark with the accent (') only such 'slender' consonants as are clearly distinguished from the corresponding 'broad' types by any sort of 'glide.' The absence of the (') where it is etymologically justified thus shows that a 'neutralization' of the consonant has taken place in the modern pronunciation, as *lic lík* (better *l'ík*) 'stone' as *sioc sík* (better *ʃík*) 'frost,' *cosail kɔsɛl* 'like' (*l* fairly 'broad,' 15) as *tuigeal tɔg'al*, etc. Further, in words like *innte ɛn'tʃə* (*ɛntʃə*, *ɛintʃə*) 'in her,' the correct *n'* is frequently reduced to *n*. The use of the (') is to be considered as an abridgement of the lengthy way of representing the 'glides.' Hence the 'glides,' which are far more audible after long vowels, will not be written in words such as *amháin ə va:n'*, *cúig kɔ:g'*, *Uig ɔ:g'*, *Sliabh an Fháil ʃliav ə na:l'* ('Slieveanaille'), etc., although an *i* is quite clear.¹ Only in cases where it may be doubtful whether such a vocalic element is a 'glide' or a full vowel it will be given, as in *láithean ɲaɪçən* (3), *buinn bɔɪn* (prob. for *bɔ:n'*), *gruth núis grɔ nɔɪʃ* (12). The vowel *ə*, which in many ways shares the function of the 'glides,' is more often written, as in *béal bɛəl*, *íota iətə* (3), etc. It should be observed that such words are not always clearly distinct from dissyllabic hiatus-words (see § 53).²

The labial 'glide' in *faoi fI:*, *smaoinigh smI:n'i*, *maorach mE:raɔ* (see § 31) is not represented, as it is often weak, and would only complicate the phonetic writing. It seldom attains the full value of a *w*, as is given by Sommerfelt and Ó Scarcaigh for Donegal.

1. Neither in *téid tʃe:dʒ*, *deoch dʒoɔ*, which are correctly pronounced *tʃie:dʒ*, *dʒeɔɔ*, etc.

2. When Mrs. Craig (1) gave me the word for 'gum(s)' *cáir*, I heard *ka:in*; similarly is Annie Black's *amháin* not unlike *ə va:in*. From this fact it will further be understood that a 'slender' consonant can, through the intervention of an audible 'glide,' be better distinguished after a long 'back' vowel than after a short.

NOTES ON THE DENTALS

< § 12 >

Special attention should be called to the pronunciation of the so-called 'dentals' (see § 37) in Rathlin. The Irish *t*, *d*, *n* (in native words) are popularly said to be 'broader' than in English, by which is meant that the position of the tongue is lower than in English, and that the point touches the upper incisors instead of the alveolar ridge. In Rathlin English, from discussing the matter with the people themselves (especially 15, 15b and 9c) I have come to the conclusion that the same consonants are slightly different, the tongue being slightly higher and forming occlusion just above the upper incisors. Thus 'kettle' *k'etəl* (also used in Irish) is pronounced with a different 't' from *pota pətə* 'pot' (9c), 'nail' with a different 'n' from *chan fheil ha nel* '(there) is not' (15), and it would be possible to denote the former by *t* and *n*, and the latter by *T* and *N*. But there are several inconveniences connected with such a transcription. First of all, the difference in pronunciation between the two series is so slight that it mostly escapes the listener. Further, the 'broad' series invariably occurs in native Irish words, while the other is restricted to late English loanwords, so that it seldom occurs in the Irish language at all. A third reason against the use of at least *N* for the 'broad' is the disadvantage arising from the use of that symbol in words like *bean* 'woman,' *fan* 'stay,' *cosan* 'feet,' which have probably the same 'n' in Rathlin as in Donegal (and other parts of Ireland). According to Ó Searcaigh (*Foghraidheacht*, § 201) that 'n' is different not only from the English 'n' (it is said to equal the French *n*), but also the 'broad' dental 'n' in *ceann* 'head,' *fann* 'weak,' *casconn* 'eel.' In Rathlin today there is certainly no difference between the 'n' in *bean* and *ceann*, whether it be *n* or *N*, but in the English 'can' ("cyan") *k'an*, the final is slightly different (9c). Though the above method of transcribing is not strictly accurate, it yet seems to be the most reasonable, and to harmonize with this transcription the 'broad' 't' and 'd' will also be represented by *t* and *d*, and not by *T* and *D*. This is also in consonance with the transcription of Ó Máille (*Urlabhraidheacht*,

§ 112), Sommerfelt (Dialect of Torr, §§ 321-323). But the nature of these sounds will occasionally be pointed out in the Glossary.¹

SEMIVOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

< § 13 >

Another principle of phonetic writing has caused some difficulties, namely, the use of *i* or *j*, *u* or *w* after a vowel. Here phoneticians do not quite agree, for in combinations which are no doubt essentially similar different writers use *j*, *w* (as Ó Máille, *Urlabhraidheacht*, § 92,2; §§ 177, 178) and *i*, *u* (as Sommerfelt, *Dialect of Torr*, §§ 302-306, and Ó Searcaigh, *Foghraidheacht*, §§ 103-129). There is no doubt that the so-called diphthongs 'i' and 'ow' in English are phonetically *aj* and *au* (in the standard pronunciation), and that the Irish words *laigh*, *toigh* ought consequently to be transcribed *laj*, *tEj* (in the Rathlin pronunciation). But this plain truth is somewhat obscured by the fact that words as *dóigh* 'manner' and *dóghaidh* 'will burn' tend to become one in the pronunciation (e.g. that of 3). If this takes place, it is because of the same 'breaking up' of single vowels mentioned in § 14, whereby monosyllabic words get an almost dissyllabic (or diphthongal) pronunciation. In such cases it is inadequate to use the semivowels, which should then by necessity be extended to all cases unless confusion is caused. This mode of writing is also in many cases quite appropriate, as when *lae* (prop. *lEj*), *tráigh* (prop. *tra:j*) sound something like *lEiə* (11), *traɪə* (4).² In words

1. Speakers No. 8, 9c, 15 make a clear distinction between the Engl. "cyart" *k'art* 'cart' and the Ir. *ceart* *k'arT*, but 3 seems to have the Engl. 't,' 'd,' 'n' (*biodag* *bidag*, etc.). Otherwise Engl. 't' and 'd' are often given the value of *t'*, *d'* (§ 42) by old people, as 'Katie' *k'et'i* (7), which accounts for the Ir. forms *Céit* *k'e:ɪʃ* 'Kate,' *Beiti* *beɪʃi* 'Betty,' 'Lizzie,' etc. The 'broad' Irish 't,' 'd' are only used before 'r' in Engl. words, as 'trouble' *Trɒbəl*, 'wonder' *v(ɔ)ʊnDər*, etc. Hence speaker No. 4 sometimes says *Tre:vag* for *Taobhog* *TE:vag* (pl.-n.), or *Trɛŋ'* for Engl. 'thing.'

2. Speaker No. 9c finds Ir. *tráigh* and Engl. 'try' identical in his own pronunciation. That the vowel length is lost when *i* is used is in conformity with the rule in § 14. In the same way are *naoi* and *toigh* said to rime,

like *laighe*, *buidhe* the *i* is usually more correct (*laiə*, *bɛiə*)—there is a slight tendency to confuse *laigh* and *laighe*, etc.—but some rather say *lajə*, *bɛjə*. Even in the word *bóidheach* *i* is found (*bɔiəx*), but the correct pronunciation is *bɔ:jəx*, with a long vowel and *j* (cf. Engl. ‘buoyant’ as against ‘soya,’ ‘Maya,’ etc.)

VOWEL LENGTH

< § 14 >

There are three degrees of vowel length in the Rathlin Irish: short, half-long, and long. The short vowels are never too short, and usually much longer than in English, cf. the difference between the native ‘cat’ *kat*, with the English pronunciation of the words ‘cat,’ ‘cut,’ or ‘cot.’ But the vowel length may slightly depend on the following consonant. Short vowels are here represented by plain vowel symbols (*a*, *ɛ*, *e*, etc.). The half-long vowels are slightly longer, and occur only in front of another vowel in hiatus (§ 53), as well in final position (*ɛ* in *de dʒɛ* is slightly longer and more tense than in *bhfaic vɛkʼ*). This is true of English as well as Irish words, e.g. ‘cow’ *kEu*, *kau*, ‘here’ *hiər*; long *lEu*, *löu* ‘ship,’ *láithean laiçən* ‘days.’ The long vowels (marked by:) are very much drawn out (about twice the length of a short vowel). In the English of Rathlin they occur mostly in final position (cf. ‘do’ *dɔ:*, ‘wee’ *v(w)I:*); in other positions original long vowels have mostly been shortened as in Scottish. This is perhaps connected with the fact that there is a tendency in Rathlin Irish (as in the remnants of the Irish dialect of Antrim) to do away with the long vowels altogether. This may happen in a twofold way: the long vowel is simply shortened, which mostly happens in words of more than one syllable, e.g. *foghmar fɔ:vər*, *fɔvər* ‘harvest,’ *thainigh ha:uʼi*, *hanʼi* ‘came,’ *ag amhar ə ga:rək*, *ə garək* (of course chiefly in unstressed position), or, what mostly happens in words of one syllable, the long vowel is broken up into a diphthong (i.e. the two vowels belong to the

although not *toigh* and (*ar*) *t’aghaidh*, which latter is ‘longer’ (prop. *tE:i*; 15b). That the vowel was once generally short in *toigh* is seen from the fact that it is often broadened to *a* (*tai*) at the U.E., which is not the case in (*ar*) *t’aghaidh*.

same syllable), the last element of which is generally ə, as: tá *taə* (there) is, 'thú *ʌə* 'you,' lán *ʎaən* (3) 'full,' ór *ʋər* (*ʋir?*, 3) 'gold,' gan fhéith, gan fhuil *gə nɛə gə nɔl* 'without sinew, without blood' (7), crádan *krədan* 'burdock' (8); cf. also féar *fɛ:r*, *fɛər*, and other instances mentioned in § 11. The vowels *e:*, *o:*, *I:*, and *E:* show tendencies to diphthongization to *ei*, *ou*, *Ii*, *Ei*, in English as well as in Irish words (cf. § 18): 'day' *de:* ~ *dei*, *dE:* ~ *dEi*, 'whey' *xwE:* ~ *xwEi*; fhéin *he:n* ~ *hein* 'self,' faoi *fI:* ~ *fIi* 'below.' All these changes depend to a considerable extent on envioning consonants.

A long vowel is made half-long in front of another vowel in Rathlin Irish. Máthair 'mother,' bráthair 'brother,' have the same vowel as athair 'father,' and dóghadh 'burning,' is pronounced *dʋəg*, *dəg*, and tá ceo air *ta: k'ə er* (for *k'ə:*) 'there is mist on' (15). When -*j* becomes *i* (as it usually does), the preceding vowel also shortened, e.g. tráigh *tra:j* 'beach' > *trai*, dóigh *də:j* 'manner' > *dəi*; faoi *fɔ:j* (8) 'under,' becomes either *fɔi*, *fEi* or *fI:*.

INSERTION AND OMISSION OF VOWELS

< § 15 >

A so-called 'epenthetic' vowel is sometimes inserted between two consonants in order to facilitate the pronunciation. This is especially the case between a liquid or nasal and *ch* (where it is *a*) and between a stop and a following consonant, e.g. dorcha *dɔrɔxə* 'dark,' Donnchadh *donɔxəg* 'Duncan,' Sliabh an Chonnaidh *ʃl'ɛvə na xɔnɪ* (pl.-n.); naipicín *nɛpɔkin* 'napkin,' eaglach *ɛgɔlɔx* 'afraid,' 'timid,' eaglais *ɛgɔlɪʃ* 'church.' In the latter case the epenthetic vowel is, however, more instable, cf. eaglais *ɛgɔlɪʃ* (3), éadtrom *ɛ:drəm* 'light.'

Between a liquid or nasal and a following consonant there is regularly no vowel insertion in Rathlin Irish, except in the case of contact between originally 'broad' and 'slender' consonants, as: farraice *farik'ə* 'sea,' from O. Ir. *fairggæ* (with the double *rr* 'broadened'), orainn *ʋrɪn* 'on us,' cf. Early Mod. Ir. *oirne*, O. Ir. *fornn*; similarly ainm *an'əm* 'name' (1), but also commonly *ar'm* (§ 89). In other cases no vowel is normally inserted, so that

the words *boladh* *bɔlɔg* 'smell,' and *bolg* *bɔlg* 'stomach,' are distinguished in the pronunciation (15, etc.). But a certain tendency exists to eliminate such type of distinction, which both depends on the occurrence of an obtrusive epenthetic vowel and on the obscuration of the unstressed vowels. Thus some speakers pronounce *garbh* *garɔv* 'rough,' *scarbh* *skarɔv* 'cormorant,' *gealbhonn* *g'alɔvan* 'graylag' (8, for 'sparrow'?), *sugh* *scalbhan* *sik* (*sik*) *ʃaŋɔvan* (3) 'strawberry,' and, on the other hand, *figheadoireacht* *fɪɔtraxt* 'weaving,' *anam* *arm*, *fuarog* *fɔɔrg* (12) 'oatmeal and milk'; whether *carn* *karn* 'cart,' has in a similar way arisen from *carran*, is not quite certain, as the shorter form is the only existing one, and the plural is formed *cairn* *kEr'n'*; cf. however *córn*, from *corran*, in the north of Ireland (Ó Tuathail, *Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh*, p. 50).

THE DIFFERENT SOUNDS AND THEIR OCCURRENCE

In the following two sections will be given (1) the extant number of elementary sounds, found in the Irish of Rathlin, and (2) their occurrence in words, from a comparative and historical viewpoint. That these sounds and their application do not perhaps represent a generation-old state of things has already been pointed out.

THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS

The following elementary sounds may be recognized in the present-day speech of Rathlin, given by their phonetic symbols:

(A) *Vowel Sounds*

a

< § 16 >

By this symbol we represent the 'Anglo-Irish' short a-sound ('bad' *bad*, 'Daniel' *dan'əl*, 'fire' *ʃaiər*, 'dry' *drai*), which ranges from a 'back' a (French *bas*) to a rather 'front' a (French *chat*), the former being more general at the 'Upper End' ("mon" for 'man,' etc.), and eventually passing over to a real ɔ (§ 56). When long or half-long (as in 'calm' *k'a:m*, 'car' *k'a:r*, the front pronunciation is the rule, and the native people find a marked difference between their own vowel in *máthair* *maɛr* 'mother,' and that of

Donegal Irish, which often approaches ɔ : *mɔhir'*. In unstressed positions the pronunciation is more lax (cf. the local pronunciation of 'Islay' *ɛila*), so that it is rather an *a* or even an *ə* (see below): the diminutive suffix *-an* (*-an*) should be different from the plural suffix *-an* (*-ən*), but the two often sound alike.

ɛ

< § 17 >

This symbol also stands for a wide range of sounds, whose standard value may be taken as the typical pronunciation of short English *a*, or the local pronunciation of short English *e* or *i* ('cellar' *ɛɛlɔr*, 'skillet' *sk'ɛlɛt*, 'drive' *drɛiv*). At the 'Lower End' the pronunciation is almost that of an open *e*-sound (French *jette*, *lait*), but at the 'Upper End,' especially in contact with 'palatal' sounds, it is more or less like an *a*-sound (English short *o*; cf. in the local pronunciation, 'paddy,' 'padgen,' 'podgen,' 'Moicky,' for 'pity,' 'pigeon,' 'Micky'). The long ($\text{ɛ}:$) and half-long sound are more tense, and never broader than in English 'care,' 'where' (cf. local 'Mary,' used of the Virgin). Unstressed, the same sound is more obscure, and interchangeable with *ə* and *i*.

e

< § 18 >

This *e*-sound is usually narrower than the English short *e* in 'let,' 'get,' and equals the local (and Scottish) pronunciation of 'a' in many words ('shape' *ʃep*, 'paper' *pɛpɔr*, 'Rachel' *rɛtʃəl*). It is narrower at the Lower End ('Rachel' is almost 'Richel' with speaker No. 2) than at the Upper End, but the difference is not so marked as for ɛ . The long sound ($\text{e}:$) is approximately the English sound in 'vary,' 'Sarah' (cf. local pron. of 'Mary,' as a woman's name). In unstressed position, this vowel hardly occurs, and can not be clearly distinguished from ɛ , *ə*, and *i*.

E

< § 19 >

The third *e*-sound found in Rathlin is a retracted (or 'mixed') form, pronounced with a half-open mouth and just slightly rounded

lips. This sound is chiefly the product of contiguous consonants, and is in many cases only slightly different from ε and e . Particularly after a 'broad' (especially k, g, x , see below) or neutral consonant E appears instead of ε (cf. 'live' lEv , 'little' $lEt\acute{a}l$, 'winter' $vEnt\acute{a}r$ ($v\acute{w}Ent\acute{a}r$), 'cow' kEu , 'quickly' $kwEk'li$, in the local pronunciation), but also occasionally before such a consonant. This sound is typical of the 'Upper End,' where it is often broadened to a , or the typical sound of English short u , § 27: 'quiet' is rather $kwai\acute{a}t$ than $kwEi\acute{a}t$), or almost an a -sound ('quiet' $kwai\acute{a}t$). The long and half-long E , also typical of the 'Upper End,' is more tense, and rather a retracted form of e :, with which it is often interchangeable ('whey' xwE :, $xw\acute{e}$:, 'day' dE :, de :, 'McQuaig' $ma kwE:g'$, $ma kwe:g'$). The unstressed form of these is nothing but an \acute{a} (see below).

As described above, E may be considered as the standard form in Rathlin, at least in words which at the 'Lower End' are pronounced with an \acute{o} or \acute{a} (see below). In front of r, i and u , E is often automatically changed to \acute{o} , \acute{a} , as in (local) English 'heard' $hErd$ or $h\acute{o}rd$ ($h\acute{a}rd$), 'white' $xwEit$ or $xw\acute{o}it$, $xw\acute{a}it$, 'cow' kEu or $k\acute{o}u$, $k\acute{a}u$. This rule also applies to Irish words: Ó Beirn \acute{a} 'bEr'n' or \acute{a} 'b\acute{o}r'n', \acute{a} 'b\acute{a}r'n' 'O'Byrne,' toigh tEi or $t\acute{a}i$ (L.E.).

i

< § 20 >

The Rathlin i -sound is rather narrower than the English short i , and somewhat equivalent to the local (and Scottish) vowel sound in certain words ('steel' $stil$, 'deaf' dif , 'lead' lid , 'indeed' $\acute{a}ndid$). It is practically the same all over the island. The long i : is the same sound sustained, and the unstressed i is only slightly obscured, and may interchange with ε and \acute{a} .

I

< § 21 >

This is an open, flatly articulated i , bearing the same relation to i as E to ε or e (cf. local 'wheelbarrow' $xwIlbar\acute{a}$). It is about identical in sound when sustained (I :), but less distinct in unstressed positions (where it interchanges with i). Except after a velar, it is seldom sharply distinct from i .

ɔ

< § 22 >

By ɔ the open o-sound of Rathlin English is represented ('trouble' *trɔbəl*, 'corn' *kɔrn*, 'shop' *ʃɔp*, 'Gustie' *gɔsti*, 'Scotland' *skɔtlənd*). This sound, which is fairly uniform throughout the island, is far narrower than even the English short o in 'cost,' 'often,' but not unlike the vowel in French *bonne*, *épaule* (cf. Irish 'trouble,' 'cut'). The long form (ɔ:) is practically the above sound sustained, and thus narrower than in English 'fall' (cf. local 'small' *smɔ:l*, 'at all' *ə tɔ:l*, 'Oh, no' *ɔ: nɔ:*). In unstressed positions it hardly occurs.

o

< § 23 >

The narrow o-sound in Rathlin is much narrower than any o-sound in English (cf. the local pronunciation of 'coal' *kol*, 'policeman' *'polisman*, 'boat' *bot*, 'goats' *gots*, 'post office' *post'ɔfis*). It is perhaps normally the vowel in French *eau*, *beau*, but it shows a strong tendency to become u (English oo). The long o: is about the English (non-diphthongal) o in 'go,' but often narrower as in French *jaune*, and occasionally bordering on u: (local 'low' is often pron. *lu:*, similarly Ir. *mór* may sound *mu:r*, 8). This sound does not occur in unstressed position.

u

< § 24 >

This vowel is very rare in Rathlin, and hardly ever occurs independently. It is most frequent at the 'Lower End' (cf. the local pron. of 'shorn' *ʃurn*, 'door' *du:r*). It is the English oo-sound in 'good' and 'do.' At the 'Lower End' it often appears for standard *ɔ* (q.v.), uasal *uasəl*, urlar *urlar* (15a), *bruachan brwaxən* (4), but in front of *x* or *h* (always short) it is pretty general all over the island (see § 73). Unstressed, it forms the last component of certain diphthongs ('cows' *kEuz*, *kəuz*, 'house' *hEus*).

ɔ

< § 25 >

This very typical Rathlin sound is the local pronunciation of English 'oo,' and diverse other sounds (cf. 'school' *skɔl*, 'use' *jɔs*, 'roof' *rɔf*, 'too old' *tɔ* 'old', 'wind' *v(w)ɔnd*, 'Willie' *v(w)ɔli*, 'a wee bit' *ə vwi:t*: *bɔt*, "pirn" (= 'bobbin') *pɔrn*, 'discourse' *dɪ'skɔrs*). Normally, and more often at the 'Lower End,' it resembles a relaxed form of the French *u*, or the characteristic Glasgow and Belfast oo-sound, while at the 'Upper End' a sound resembling the French *eu* (approximately the English vowel in 'girl,' 'hurry') is more common. Certain people at the 'Lower End' (2, 4, 5) often use a front *u* (cf. 'shorn' *ʃurn*, above). The sustained form underlies the same alternations (cf. 'sure' *ʃɔ:r*, *ʃö:r* 'door' *dɔ:r*, *dö:r*). This sound cannot be clearly distinguished in unstressed positions.

ö

< § 26 >

This vowel is also less stable in its occurrence. It is found both at the 'Lower' and 'Upper End' of the island, though in quite different functions. As already indicated above, certain 'Lower End' people (2, 4, 5) show a tendency to use this sound (or *ɔ*) for *E* (cf. 'spinning' *spönin*, 'lily' *löli*, 'minister' *mönistər*, 'quickly' *kwök'li*), at the same time as they retain the old value of *u* (see above), while the 'Upper End' people are inclined to use the sound *ö* for the normal *ɔ* ('roof' *röf*, 'use' *jös*, 'shorter' *ʃörtər*). Before *r*, however, the sound is usually *ö* or *ə*, 'McCurdy' *ma'kördi*, *ma'kərdi*, if originally short 'u.' This is also true of the long form (*ö:*), which is occasional even *E:*, as an *Úig ə nE:d'* (6). The unstressed form is *ə*.

a

< § 27 >

This vowel is characteristic of the 'Upper End,' where it quite often replaces the standard (short) vowel *E* (cf. local 'live' *lav*, etc.).

ɔ
< § 28 >

The irrational vowel is as common in Rathlin as in other parts of Ireland and Scotland (cf. 'the boat' $\delta\delta$ *bot*, 'away' $\delta v(w)E$; 'thistle' (= 'thistle') $prEst\delta l$, 'Michel' $m\epsilon k'\delta l$, 'skillet' $sk'\epsilon l\delta t$, 'gannet' $g'an\delta t$, 'cellar' $s\epsilon l\delta r$). As in English, the occurrence of δ is highly dependent on the lack of stress: full vowels are constantly reduced to δ , while even in such plain suffixes as -an (plur.) or -ain(n) the vowel may occasionally appear as *a* or ϵ , when the stress is heavier. It is often impossible nowadays to ascertain whether a full vowel or δ is normal in many words in Rathlin Irish. In stressed positions δ is sometimes found in diphthongs ('white' $xw\delta it$, 'cow' $k\delta u$, 'flower' $fl\delta u\delta r$), Ir. *roimh mheadhon lae r\delta vjan l\delta i* 'a.m.' (2), as well as before 'r' in Irish and English words: Ó Beirn $\delta' b\delta r'n'$ (also: $\delta' b\delta r'n'$, $\delta' bEr'n'$, $\delta' bjer'n'$).

(B) Semivowels

By semivowels (which are *j* and *w* in Rathlin) we mean an *i* or *u* (see above), pronounced so short that in combination with another vowel it does not count as a long. Formerly these semivowels occurred freely before or after any long or short vowel, but nowadays, as in English, they tend to be ousted from any position other than before a stressed vowel.

j
< § 29 >

This is the English consonantal 'y' in 'yes' (cf. 'yes' $j\epsilon s$, jEs , 'use' $j\delta s$, $j\delta s$, in the local pronunciation). In Irish words, it originally occurred also after a long or short vowel (see § 13), but this is no longer the case in the current pronunciation of most people.

w
< § 30 >

This is the English 'w,' e.g. in 'water,' 'winter.' It is a still rarer sound in Rathlin, where it chiefly occurs after a guttural (cf. the local pronunciation of 'quiet' $k wEi\delta t$, 'white' $xwEit$, 'while' $xwEil$). As for the occurrence after a labial, see §§ 31, 33.

(C) *Consonantal Sounds*

As already mentioned (§ 10), the accent (') marks the distinctly forward pronunciation of the consonants, especially when it is accompanied by a 'glide.' A *k*, *g*, or *l* may thus be slightly advanced before or after an *i*, without being marked.

The voiceless stops are like the same sounds in English, but the voiced stops show a certain tendency towards unvoicing. Truideoḡ *trIdḡag* may thus occasionally sound *trItḡag* (cf. the more or less regular change of *d*, *g* to *t*, *c*, under certain conditions, § 80, 84), and people from the Irish mainland sometimes think that they say 'pisness' instead of 'business' in Rathlin. If such tendencies exist, they are not even so pronounced as in Arran, in Scotland, where the Scottish unvoicing of the *mediae* has as yet barely started.

Labials

The two lips are opposite each other (also: Bilabials).

p, *b*, *m*.

< § 31 >

Of these the first is a voiceless, the second a voiced labial stop, like the English 'b,' 'p' (cf. local 'picture' *pɛkʲsʲər*, 'happen' *həpən*, 'bad' *bəd*, 'Kebble' *k'ɛbəl*), while *m* is a voiced nasal, like English 'm' (cf. local 'Michel' *mɛçəl*, *mɛk'əl*, 'calm' *k'a:m*). These consonants are 'neutral' or 'broad,' according to the surrounding vowels, and it should be observed that a 'broad' off-glide is often heard before *I*, *E* (only in Irish words), e.g. *smaoinigh smI:n'i* 'think,' *muineal mEn'əl* (U.E.) 'neck' (cf. Ó Searcaigh: *maoin MwI:n*, *m'aghaidh MwE:i*, *baile bwæla*, *Foghraidheacht*, § 181).

p', *b'*, *m'*.

< § 32 >

By these symbols the same sounds with slightly tightened lips (cf. § 9) are designated. By tightening the lips, at the same time as the tongue is advanced, a 'slender glide' is developed, as in *bean b'an*, *b'en* 'woman,' *beannacht b'enaxt* 'blessing,' which are, however, mostly pronounced: *bjan*, *bjanaxt*.

Labiodentals

The upper incisors are opposite the lower lip.

f, v.

< § 33 >

These are labiodental fricatives, the former voiceless, the latter voiced, as the English 'f,' 'v' (cf. local 'fire' *faiər*, 'enough' *ənɔf*, 'voice' *vɔis*, 'live' *lEv*). They are 'neutral' or 'broad.' In front of *ɹ*, *I*, or *E*, a 'broad' or labial 'glide' is developed, which sometimes resembles a 'w' (cf. Ó Searcaigh: *fuil*, *bhuail*, *Foghraidheacht*, §§ 181, 169). This sound combined with the labial 'glide' seems to be equivalent to the Rathlin English 'w' (cf. 'wind' *vʌnd*, *vwʌnd*, 'winter' *vEntər*, *vwEntər*, 'water' *vʌtər*).¹

f', v'.

< § 34 >

These are the same as above, pronounced with tightened lips and advanced tongue, so that a 'slender glide' arises. They are not so common now, e.g. *fear f'ar* 'man,' an *bhean ə v'an*, *ə v'ɛn* 'the woman,' which are more commonly pronounced *ffar*, *vjan*.

ṽ.

< § 35 >

By this symbol we represent the voiced labiodental nasal, which is only found in Irish words, and is therefore getting rare. Its acoustic effect is almost *mv* (cf. also § 77), as in: *amharc aṽərɹk* 'looking' (7), an *Ceann Reamhar əŋ k'an raṽər* 'Kinramer' (3). Usually a plain (broad) *v* is substituted, but occasionally also *m*, as in *oidhche mhaith I:çə ma (va)* 'good night,' an *bhfaca ə makə* 'did . . . see?' (7, 15a, cf. § 77); also cf. the alternative spelling 'Kinramer,' 'Kinraver' in English. This sound is practically always 'broad' or 'neutral.'

1. *w* is here used for the labial 'glide,' which naturally resembles the English 'w.' In native words, as mentioned before, it only occurs in front of *I*, *E*, or *ɹ* (before the last it is less pronounced).

Interdentals

The tip of the tongue is opposite the upper as well as lower incisors.

þ, ð.

< § 36 >

By these symbols the voiceless and voiced interdental spirant are represented. The local pronunciation agrees fairly well with that of standard English (cf. 'them things happen' ðem þeŋz hapən). These sounds are only found in English words.

Dentals

The tip of the tongue is opposite to, or a little above, the upper incisors.

t, d, n, ŋ.

< § 37 >

For the twofold nature of the dentals, see §12. In English words, as 'tea,' 'kettle' (ceatal), 'broonie,' the tongue is held in the same position as in local English (cf. 'teacher' tɪtʃər, 'day' de:, 'gannet' g'anət), i.e. the point of it touches the alveolar ridge, thus ti:, k'ɛtəl, brʌni (L.E. *bruni*); some people (7, etc.) make the English t, d pretty near t', d' (§ 42). In Irish words the pronunciation is 'broader,' the tongue being lowered so that its point touches the upper incisors. The voiceless n (ŋ), which is not very common, is like hn, e.g. *cuta de shnáth kátə dʒe ŋa*: 'a cut of yarn' (3).

s, z.

< § 38 >

These are dental spirants (or sibilants), the former voiceless, the latter voiced. The point of the tongue slightly touches the root of the upper teeth, and there is no marked difference between the 's' in native and English words (cf. 'cellar' sɛlər, 'just' dʒɛst, 'skillet' sk'ɛlət). Speaker No. 9b has an almost interdental pronunciation of 's' (S) in front of 'r,' e.g. sróin Srɔ:n' (also STRɔ:n') 'nose,' srianach *Srianax* 'bridleweb,'¹ while 15 and 15b pronounce a kind of 'sh' (*frianax*). Also before n, s is different than before

1. There are analogies to this pronunciation in parts of Kintyre, Scotland.

other consonants: *snáth* is almost *Sna:* (*sNa:?*). After 'r' it is often difficult to hear whether *s* or *ʃ* is used, e.g. *giorsach* (*geirseach*) *g'ersax* or *g'εrʃax* 'girl.' The voiced spirant (*z*) only occurs in English words ('things' *βεηz*, 'cows' *kEuiz*).

Alveolars

The tip of the tongue is opposite the alveolar ridge.

l, ɫ.

< § 39 >

This is the common Scottish and Irish (non-inverted) *l*-sound, formed by the middle part of the tongue raised, the point making contact with the alveolar ridge (cf. local 'coal' *kol*, 'live' *lEv*, 'well' *v(w)εl*, 'lead' *lid*, 'steel' *stil*). This sound is not much different from the French *l*, but it may vary slightly in width according to the surrounding vowels: speaker No. 15 has a fairly deep 'l' in Engl. 'haul' (*hɔ:l*, almost *hɔ:t*, § 40), which is the same as he uses in Irish *ól* *ɔ:l* (*ɔ:t*) 'drink.' The voiceless variety (*ɫ*) is only found in Irish words.

ɫ, ɫ̥.

< § 40 >

By this symbol is meant a variety of the original 'broad' *l*, which is independent of surrounding vowels. It is formed by lowering the middle part of the tongue still more than for *l*; it is not a dental sound as the so called 'unaspirated' *l* in Donegal, etc. (*Ó Searcaigh*, *Foghraidheacht*, § 207), but it gets a fuller, more hollow sound, which resembles that of Dutch or Austrian 'l.' The manner of producing this *l*, which is now seldom used, is described by the native people as 'taking your mouth full of it' (3; this speaker, however, always pronounces an *η*, or a very similar sound); cf. *Ó Máille*, *Urlabhraidheacht*, § 60. Speaker No. 11 has it, but very loosely articulated, in words like *boladh* *boɫəg* 'smell,' *toigh solais* *tEi soɫɫɫ* 'lighthouse,' where it is half suppressed, or suggests a faint 'w'¹; *ɫ* and its unvoiced counterpart *ɫ̥* are only found in Irish words.

1. Cf. also *Cunntae an Dál kCndai n da:u* (5) 'Cushendall' or 'Antrim.'

r, r̥.

< § 41 >

The Rathlin 'r' is the same as is mostly used in Scotland (and Antrim), i.e. a soft, alveolar trill. It even shows a tendency to be suppressed after certain consonants (cf. 'Bruce's Cave' *b(r)ʌsəs k'e:v*, or *sc(r)íobadh*, *sc(r)íobhadh*, in Irish). The corresponding voiceless sound, *r̥*, is with most speakers identical in sound with *r*.

Pre-Palatals

The front part of the tongue is opposite the anterior part of the hard palate.

t', d'.

< § 42 >

By these symbols "palatal" 't' and 'd' are represented. The front or middle part of the tongue forms occlusion against the front part of the hard palate, as in the Irish pronunciation of the English words 'tune' and 'duty.' These sounds are nowadays of a very limited occurrence, and are chiefly found before *ʃ* and *ʒ* (see § 44), or after *ʃ* or *s* (chiefly in Irish words). With some people this sound also represents the Engl. 't' ('Katie' *k'et'i*, 7). Whenever palatal 't', 'd' are used instead of *tʃ*, *dʒ* (§ 44), there is a strong tendency to confuse them with *k'*, *g'*, in Rathlin as in the Glens of Antrim (and even parts of Scotland).

n', ŋ'.

< § 43 >

This is a pre-palatal nasal, or an 'n' pronounced by advancing the tip and middle part of the tongue toward the front part of the hard palate and the alveolar ridge. It is found in the local English dialect instead of *nj* (as in 'opinion') in standard English, whereby the semi-vowel becomes fused with the nasal, or is weakened to a mere 'glide' (cf. 'Daniel' *dan'əl*, *den'əl*, 'new' *n'ɛ:*). Before or after a 'slender' vowel (especially *i*), in final position, and in many other cases, this

sound is simplified to the dental *n*.¹ The tendency to change *n'* to *ŋ'*, so common in Ireland and Scotland, is not very marked in Rathlin. The voiceless *ɲ'* in a few Irish words is somewhat like *hn'*.

ʃ, tʃ, ʒ, dʒ.

< § 44 >

These are pre-palatal spirants and affricates. Of these ʃ designates the voiceless spirant (cf. local 'shark' ʃɛrk, 'finish' fEniʃ), and ʒ the voiced spirant in Engl. 'azure.' The front part of the tongue is in contact with the front part of the hard palate, as for *t'*, *d'*, *n'*. They are thus much more forward than 'sh' in England; in certain cases ʃ comes near ʒ, or the initial sound in English 'human.' The sound ʒ does not occur independently, at least in Irish words.

As for the affricates tʃ and dʒ, they are identical with the sounds which in Scottish English (and often in northern Ireland) represent the initial sounds in 'tune' and 'duty,' as well as the affricates in 'church' and 'judge.' Thus 9c pronounces 'Jew' (dʒɛ:) and 'duty' (dʒɛti) with the same initial, using the same sound as in Rathlin Irish deoch dʒox 'drink.' The Rathlin tʃ, dʒ are much more forward than the corresponding sounds in England, and approach *t'*, *d'* (e.g. 'vegetables' vɛd'ətəbəlz, 13), but they show no tendency to become *k'*, *g'* (cf. § 42). In Aleck Anderson's pronunciation of thuit hItʃ 'fell,' there is a clear spirantic sound at the end, and Ó Searcaigh understands dúirt eisean as dúirt seisean (Foghraidheacht, p. 190). 9c has the same sound combination in thuit e hItʃ ɛ 'he fell' as in buitseach bɛtʃax 'witch,' so that there is no doubt about the correctness of this transcription. As for the use of real *t'* and *d'* in a few cases, see §§ 80, 95.

l', (l').

< § 45 >

This symbol represents the original "slender" 'l,' produced by pressing the front part of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. In the local English pronunciation, this sound usually substitutes *lj* in

1. The difficulty in pronouncing a final *-n'* appears from the fact that speaker 15b is inclined to add an *-ə* (thus *-n'ə*) in order to facilitate the pronunciation, e.g. in the plural *-ain* (*-an'ə*).

standard English (as in 'million'), where the semivowel consequently vanishes into the 'slender glide' of *l'* (cf. local 'million' *mEl'an*, 'fluke' *fl'ck*, 'blue' *bl'c:*). It is very often replaced by a neutral 'l' (*l*), especially in final position and in contact with front vowels (*i*). Combinations as *l'g* sound more or less *lig*, cf. the following §.

r', r'.
< § 46 >

The palatal 'r' is formed in somewhat the same way as *l'*, at least in its original form. It usually sounds as a more or less complete fusion of *r* and *j*, as aon bhreac in *vrjak* 'one trout' (3). Some rather say *j* (muir *mCj* 'sea,' 7), but most people use a plain *r* (e.g. 15); this at least is the case before *i* and in final position. When *r'* comes before another consonant it almost sounds as *ri*, e.g. ainm *ar'm* (*ar'im*) 'name,' ceird *k'er'dg* (*k'er'idg*, 6). The voiceless *r'* almost sounds as *rç*, as cuirthe *k'çrç* 'tired,' bráithrean *bra:r'an* 'brothers,' fuirc *fçr'k'* 'forks' (3).

Palatals

The middle part of the tongue is opposite the top of the palate.

k', g', ç'.
< § 47 >

These symbols designate the palatal voiceless and voiced stops, and the palatal nasal, which occur in the English or Rathlin for 'k,' 'g,' and 'ng,' under special conditions (cf. 'kettle' *k'etl*, 'Michel' *mçk'çl*, 'guillemot' *g'çlçmçt*, 'big' *bçg'*, 'English' *çç'alis*). The tongue is further advanced than for the pronunciation of 'kettle,' 'big,' 'English,' in the standard English pronunciation. Some people (e.g. 6) are inclined to pronounce *t'* and *d'* (or even *tç*, *dç*) instead of *k'*, *g'* (cf. 'McGregor' *ma'gred'çr*, *ma'grid'çr*, 'Kinkeel' *kin'tçel*, in the local English), e.g. scillinn ruadh *st'il'in rça* 'penny,' Nollaig *nolçd'* (*-dç*) 'Christmas,' and speaker No. 6 may say Dún na nGiall *dç:n ç n'ial*, for *dç:n ç ç'ial* (pl.-n.).

ç.
< § 48 >

This is a palatal fricative, as in Lowland Scottish "driegh" (= 'tedious'), or the initial sound in English 'human,' 'huge'

(cf. local 'driegh' *driç*, 'Michel' *mεçal*). It is reduced to an 'h' with a palatal off-glide (*h'*), or even occasionally suppressed in the middle of Irish words. It is sometimes substituted by *g'*, e.g. an Chrích *ə xri'eg'* 'Creigh' (pl.-n.), probably under the influence of English (cf. § 50).

Velars

The back of the tongue is opposite the soft palate (or *velum*).

k, g, ŋ, ɲ.

< § 49 >

The 'k,' 'g,' and 'ng' in Rathlin are approximately identical with the same sounds in English, in 'cog,' 'song' (cf. the local pron. of 'coal' *kol*, 'goat' *got*, 'song' *sŋŋ*). The voiceless *ŋ* (*ɲ*) is only found in speaker No. 3's pronunciation: *shluasaid ɲōasεdç* (*hŋōasεdç*) 'shovel.'

x.

< § 50 >

By *x* the voiceless velar fricative, or the Scottish sound in 'loch,' is represented (cf. local 'laugh' *lax*). It is frequently, by many speakers (3, etc.) almost regularly, weakened to *h*, especially in medial position, in suffixes (-ach, -acht), and in unstressed words (cha 'not' is usually pronounced *ha* or *a*).¹ On the other hand, some speakers (as 2, 12) more or less regularly use *g*, as is customary in English in words as *loch* (*lough*).

ɣ.

< § 51 >

By this symbol we designate the voiced velar fricative, a sound which is on the decline in Rathlin. It is heard almost only initially in native Irish words, and even there it seems to cause difficulties to the speakers, e.g. Baile Ghoill *bal'ə ɣEil* 'Ballygill (pl.-n.)'. Thus it may be rendered by *gr* (Madadh Alla *madə'gralə*, 5), or by *r* (*dh'fhaodadh rō:dəg*, 4), or be altogether suppressed: *feoil ghoirt fʃɔ:l' orts* 'salt meat' (2), Carraic an Ghoill *karik' ə ail* (2, pl.-n.), Láthrach Da Dhuibhean *la:r tə 'ivɛn* (pl.-n.).

1. Inversely an *h* pronounced more emphatically may result in *x*, as: a h-apron *ə xapɾən* 'her apron' (3).

*The Aspirate**h.*

< § 52 >

By *h* the aspirate 'h,' as in English 'home,' is represented (cf. 'house' *hEus*, 'home' *ho:m*, 'hills' *hElz*, in the local pron.). Except as weakening of *x* or *ç*, *h* never occurs in other than initial position.

HIATUS

< § 53 >

By this term is understood a vowel meeting, arising in a word, or in context, whereat the vowels belong to different syllables. Hiatus, which existed in Old Irish (judging from the orthography), but which seems to have almost entirely disappeared from Ireland during the Middle Irish period,¹ though it still survives in Scotland and Rathlin, has always depended on suppression and quiescence of consonants (cf. §§ 81, 96, etc.). In Rathlin the hiatus is not nearly so marked as in Scotland: *cumhang* 'narrow' may rime with *uan* 'lamb.' It is mostly characterized by a minimum of intensity which marks the syllabic limit, and which will be marked here by an inverted period (·), in cases where it is clearly audible. But it is in many cases difficult, especially owing to the diphthongization of long vowels (§ 14), to perceive the hiatus when it occurs in Rathlin words. The people at Gortconny, Co. Antrim, especially, make a clear distinction between cases of diphthongs and hiatus. Thus with 15a, words like *bruach brɔ·ax* 'grade,' 'slope,' 'brae' (Scot. *bruthach*), *fiach fi·ax*, *fi·ax* 'raven' (Scot. *fitheach*), *sciathan sk'i·an* 'wing,' are distinct from: *bruach brɔax* 'edge,' 'river bank' (Scot. *bruach*), *fiach fiax* 'worth,' 'debt' (Scot. *fiach*), *scian sk'ian* 'knife,' which distinction is not made by 8, 9, etc., 13. Speakers 15, 15b, 15c, as well as 8, say that they can hear the difference, but are not able to pronounce it. On the other hand, they and many others make a clear distinction between hiatus and long vowels in the words: *lá la·ə* 'day,' *mnán mra·ən* 'women,' *dóghadh do·əg* 'burning' (13), *gnoithe gr·i* 'business' (3), and

1. For modern cases of hiatus in Connaught Irish, cf. Ó Máille, *Urlabhraidheacht*, § 305, X.

tá *ta:* ' (there) is,' lán *la:n* ' full,' dóigh *d̥i* ' manner ' (3), even though they may 'break up' the long vowel into a diphthong (see § 14). The vowel is always short when the hiatus is marked by a strong reduction of intensity (as with 13, 15a), otherwise it is given the half length (§ 14), and this holds good whether the vowel was originally short or long (cf. the above instances). In the following words there is a more or less clear hiatus: agad *aəd* ' with you,' againn *a'in* ' with us,' aghaidh *E:i* ' face,' agus *aəs* ' and,' Aunghus *nE:əs* ' Angus,' aríst *ə ri:ist'* ' again,' athair *a:ər* ' father,' athais *a:əf*, *a:əf* ' back,' bhíodh *vi:əg* ' would be,' bídh *bi:i* ' will be,' bláthach *bla:ax* ' buttermilk,' bleoghan *bl'o:ən* ' milking,' bodhar *bə:ər* ' deaf,' bráthair *bra:ər* ' brother,' cág *ka:ag* (15a), ' jackdaw,' ceathair *k'e:ir*, *k'e:ər* (4, 5), cladhacht *klE:axt* ' digging,' crathadh *kra:əg* ' shaking ' (4, 12), crádhadh *kra:əg* ' tormenting ' (12), crudha *krʌ:ə* ' horseshoe ' (11), Domhnall *d̥ɔ:l* ' Donald ' (5, cf. § 54), faghail *fa:al* ' getting ' (3, 4), faghain *fa'in* ' getting ' (2), fást *fa:ast* ' yet,' ' still ' (2, 6), but *fa:st* (12), feitheamh *fe:iv*, *fe:əv* ' waiting ' (2, 5), fichead *fi:əd* ' twenty,' gabhail *gə:əl*, *gə:al* ' taking,' ' singing ' (3, 6), gheobhadh (gheodh) ead *jə:əg at* ' they would get ' (5), gnoithe *grə:i* ' business ' (3, 13), chan itheadh *ha ni:əg* ' would not eat ' (5), lá *la:ə* ' day ' (12), lobhtha *lə:ə* ' rotten ' (6), leathan *l'e:ən*, *l'e:ən* ' broad,' máthair *ma:ər* ' mother ' (12), nigheanan *ni:ənən* ' daughters ' (3), práidhinn *pra'in* ' haste,' rudha *rʌ:ə* ' point,' scíst(e) *sk'i:ist'* ' rest ' (6), soitheach *saləm sɔ:əh salən* ' saltcellar ' (6), trí fichead *tri fi:əd* ' sixty ' (6), ubhall *ʌ:əl* ' apple ' (3), craobhan ubhallan *krE:vən* *ʌ:ələn* ' apple trees,' uisce beatha *ɪsk'ə be:ə* ' whisky.'

In the following cases single, long vowels or diphthongs appear for an expected hiatus: bodhar *bour* ' deaf ' (6), Lag na Coillidh Bóidhche *lag na kEli b̥i* (pl.-n., 1), dóghadh *d̥ə:g* ' burning ' (1), but *d̥ə:əg* (13), fást *fa:st* ' yet ' (12, cf. above), faghail *fa:l'* ' getting ' (6), thá ead *ha:d* ' they are ' (14), etc. Speaker No. 4 says liugha *l'ʌ:ə* ' lithe ' (fish), but his wife says *l'ʌ:*. Similarly 'Rue Point' is called in Irish an Rudha *ən rʌ:ə*, but in English *rʌ: pint*. The forms without hiatus thus occur (1) with people who have not practised the Irish language for a long time, (2) occasionally with other people, through carelessness, and (3) in unstressed position; cf. especially the pronunciation of agad, againn, agus: *a(:)d*, *ain*, *as*, *əs*.

NASALIZATION

< § 54 >

The nasal affection of vowels and consonants in Rathlin Irish is not very marked. It consists in the gradual raising of the soft palate after it has been lowered for the pronunciation of one of the so-called nasal consonants (§§ 31, 32, 35, 37, etc.), whereby also the neighbouring sounds get a share of the nasality. The lowering of the soft palate is (except in the case of *m*, *m'*, *n*, *n'*, *η*, *η'*) marked by the tilde (~), which is placed on a vowel or *v* (see § 35), or between vowels. It usually marks compensatory nasalisation, which occurs when a nasal consonant has become quiescent, when an *n* has become changed to an *r*, or when a *ṽ* has become unvoiced to *f* (whereby it naturally loses its nasality). E.g. Domhnall *d̃ṽl* (5), *d̃ṽη* (3), also *d̃:ṽñl* 'Donald,' corran cnaosaigh *k̃ṽran k̃r̃l̃:s̃i* 'dulce hook' (15a), cnó *kr̃ṽd̃*, cnón *kr̃ṽd̃ñ* 'nut,' 'nuts' (15a), lámhthach *l̃ā:f̃ax* 'handy' (15), sclamhaire *sk̃l̃āf̃or* 'greedy person,' and also in míofar *m̃i:ṽar* 'ugly' (15), instead of *mi:ṽar*. With most people, even in the case of *ṽ* (cf. § 35), the nasality is now lost.

ACCENT

< § 55 >

The stress in Rathlin Irish is almost invariably on the first syllable of native words. In cases where it falls on any other syllable it is marked by the vertical bar (|), placed immediately in front of the syllable which carries the accent. E.g. laetheamhail *l̃E'aṽñ* (for *-al*) 'daily,' comarasan *k̃l̃m̃d̃'ras̃ñ* 'scurr,' corra ghrian *k̃ṽr̃'γr̃Ẽĩñ* 'heron,' comráda *k̃m̃'(b)ra:d̃* 'comrade.'

The pitch accent or melody of speech is much the same as in Antrim. It is chiefly characterized by a falling accent, and is quite different from the rising accent of Donegal and Derry. Old people, especially at the 'Upper End,' where according to the 'Lower End' people the pronunciation used to be very chanting and drawn out, have a characteristic intonation, whereby the tone of a word first goes a good bit down, to be slowly raised again toward the end of the word, e.g. ur-lar *urlar* 'floor' (15a); others mostly say *l̃l̃ar*.

It is also heard in their English, as in the pronunciation of the word 'I-rish' (the tone goes slowly down on 'I' and rises again on 'rish,' (2, 8). I believe this movement is intimately connected with the 'breaking' of long vowels in words like *crá-dan* *kraːdan* (8) 'bur' (see § 14). The same intonation may be heard from old people in south eastern Kintyre and Arran.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE WRITTEN CHARACTERS

This chapter gives a historical survey of the different sounds and their occurrence, in relation to the written forms and the other Gaelic dialects.

(A) Vowels

a, á, ái, eá, cái.

< § 56 >

In stressed position these vowels usually get the value of *a*, when short, and *aː*, when long. The short 'a' more or less regularly gets the alternative value of *ɔ* in certain words, as: *aca* *ɔkə* 'with them,' *chan fhaca ha* *nɔkə* 'did not see,' an *fharraice* *ɔ nɔrik'ə* 'the sea,' *garbh* *gɔrv* 'rough,' and especially in *Sloc na Marann* *slɔk na mɔrən* (seldom *marən*) and *go maram* *gɔ mɔrəm* '(I) suppose' (etym. doubtful; cf. Ó Searcaigh, *Foghraidheacht*: *aca*, *talamh*, *salann*, etc.).

Before *bh*, 'a' often becomes *o* (*gabhar* *gɔːr* 'goat'), and before *dh*, *gh* it gets the sound of *E* (*laghach* *lEːax* 'nice').

In front of *m*, *ll*, *nn*, at the end of a word, *a* is often, especially at the 'Upper End,' lengthened to *aː*; e.g. *am* *aːm* 'time,' *thall* *haːl* 'yonder,' *clann* *klaːn* 'children,' and before *rr* in the same position this lengthening is the rule: *barr* *baːr* 'crop.' In *bannca* *baun̩kə* (8), a diphthong appears, for unknown reasons. 'A' is not lengthened before *rd*, etc., as in most other dialects, thus *ard* 'high,' etc.

In unaccented position, *a* is always short, and often reduced to *ɔ*. The full sound remains in the terminations—*ach* *ax*, and *-an* *an* (dim. suff.), after *i* and *u* in orig. diphthongs, as *Niall* *nial* 'Neil,' *fuar* *fɔar* 'cold,' and occasionally also in other cases (cf. § 16). The proclitic words *ca*, *fa*, *ma*, *na*, and especially *cha* *ha*, *a*, have more often *a* than *ɔ*; an 'if,' perhaps more often *ɔ*.

ae.

< § 57 >

This vowel has, according to the best authorities (but cf. § 13), the value of *Ei* in the word *lae*, gen. sg. of *lá* 'day,' and not *E(i)ə*, as might be expected. As for *laetheamhail*, see § 55.

In *cunntae kġntai, kġndai* 'county,' it has the value of *ai* (from unstressed *ai, Ei*).

ai.

< § 58 >

Accented short *ai* has a twofold value in Rathlin Irish: (1) *a* (commonly), and (2) *ε* (*E*). The former sound is found in most words, but many of them have an alternative pronunciation with *ε*, as: *ainm ε'rm* 'name' (6), *baile* 'town,' esp. before the main stress: *Baile Bhócan bεl'ə 'vɔ:kən* (5), *Baile Nó bεl'ə 'nɔə* 'Ballynoe,' but also in *go Doire Bhaile gə dEr'ə vεl'ə* 'to Derry Town' (3), *Claigeann kləd'an* (6), *Druim na Claiginne drIm na kηeg'in'ə* (3),¹ *craiceann kre'ən* (6), *an fhaic thu ə nek' ɔ* 'do you see?' (5), *gos an bhfaic me gəs ə vek' me* 'till I see' (3, but she thinks that *vak'* is correct), *go bhfaic gə vek'* (1), *nach fhaic na hek'* (11), *fhaicin ek'in* 'seeing' (8), *mana bhfaigh manə vei* 'unless gets' (12), *chan fhaigheadh ha neʒəg* 'they would not get' (12), *cainnt keintʃ* (*kEintʃ*) 'speaking,' *glaic glek'* 'hollow' (4), *saighdear seidʒer* 'soldier.' It is regular in *airde ə nεrdʒə*, adv. 'up,' *nas airde na sεrdʒə* 'higher' (3), *seldom na sardʒə*, *nas fhaide na sεdʒə* 'longer' (3), *cnaip kreʒ* 'button' (3), *maighdean mEidʒən* 'maiden,' and *maighstir* (*scoil meist'εr* (*skɔl*) 'school) master.' Further in the plurals *cait, crainn* (*croinn*), *scait, tairb* (§ 109, a).

Unaccented, *ε* is the rule in the termination *-ain* (when the vowel was formerly long), as *radain radεn'* 'rats,' *sciathain sk'i(·)εn'* 'wings,' etc., and often in *-(amh)ail*, as *cosmhail kəsel* 'like,' which often also sounds *-al* (or even *-al, 15*). When unstressed *ai* was

1. Annie Black thinks *klag'an* (*kηag'an*) is the correct Irish, but points out that the polite English pron. is *k/εgən* 'Cleggan.' Similarly an *Caibeal əη kabʒəl* is officially called 'Kebble,' locally pron. *k'abəl* (seldom *k'εbəl*), just as a 'bee skep' is pron. *sk'ap*. It is likely that the official names reflect an older pronunciation with *ε*.

originally short it should give *i*, but there is the same fluctuation as between *a* and *ə* (§ 16), e.g. *fantainn fantin* ~ *fantɛn'* 'staying,' *loscain loskin* ~ *loskɛn* 'burning.' The suffix *-air* sounds either *ɛr* or *ər*.

In *thar shiubhal* 'away,' *thar* often sounds *hɛr* before the palatal sound: *hɛ'r'ɫəl*.

ao, aoi.

< § 59 >

The pronunciation of this vowel is usually *E*: (or *ö*, *ɛ*, at the 'Lower End,' see § 26), e.g. *gaoth gE*: 'wind,' *daoine dE:n'ə* 'people,' *maorach mE:rax* 'shellfish,' *fraoch frE:x* 'heather.'

In a few words, especially in contact with a nasal, the value is *I*:, e.g. *h-aon hI:n* 'one' (also *hE:n*, *hɫ:n*, *aonach I:nax* 'fair' (also *E:nax*, *ɫ:nax*), *laodog II:dag* 'little finger' (also *lE:dag*, *lɫ:dag*), *smaoinigh smI:n'i* 'think.' *Inean i:n'ɛn* 'port,' had originally *aoi*, as appears from Scottish Gaelic dialects.

In the words *h-aon* 'one' and *aonach* 'fair,' *De h-Aoine dge hɫ:n'ə* 'Friday' *ao* sounds as *ɫ*: (i.e. Rathlin *ú*). This pronunciation has analogies in Scotland, as *ún* 'one,' in *Tírce*, etc.

When shortened, the value is *ɫ* or *I*, e.g. an *Taobh Tuath ən tɫn tɫa* 'the North side' (4).

e, ei.

< § 60 >

This vowel is regularly pronounced *e*, as: *te tʃe*, *deir dʃer'*, *meilt meltʃ*, an *pheige ruadh ə feg'ə rɫa* 'the still.' The words *peictear* 'picture,' and *Peigi* 'Peggy,' sound *p'ɛkʃər*, *pɛkʃər* and *pɛg'i* (after Engl.).

Ei is lengthened in front of *nn* in *beinn be:n'* (*be:n*, 10) 'mountain top.'

After *r*, *ei* often sounds *ɛ*, as: *greideal gredʒəl* 'griddle,' *reithean rɛʃɛn* 'ram,' *reic rɛk'* 'sell,' *freiseailte frɛʃaltʃə* 'fresh,' etc. At the 'Upper End' these words often have *a*, as: *gradʒəl* (8), *rak'* (9a), *fraʃaltʃə* (3, 8). It seems that this change, as the one of *a* to *o* in some words (§ 56), is not merely the 'Upper End' broadening of *ɛ* which is mentioned in § 17.

Before *r*, on the other hand, *ei* undergoes different changes. It is sometimes broadened to *ɛ* (or *E* after a 'broad' consonant), and

sometimes pronounced *ɛ* or *i*, e.g. is fheirde *seɾdʒə* 'is better,' ceird *k'ɛrdʒ* 'trade,' O Beirn *ɔ b'ɛr'n'* (also *ɔ bEr'n'*, *ɔ bōr'n'*), beirneis *bErniʃ* (15), *bōrn'ɛʃ* (3) 'bare promontory,' eirg *ɛr'g'* or *Ir'g'* 'get up,' 'away' (imper., 15). Cf. § 28.

Final *-e* is pronounced *ə*, as: duine *dʒn'ə* 'man,' etc. That there is a strong tendency to change it either to *a* or *i*, has already been pointed out (§ 6). Otherwise *e* is often widened to *ɛ* in unstressed position, e.g. le *lɛ* 'with,' me *mɛ* 'I,' 'me,' e *ɛ* 'he,' 'him,' de *dʒɛ* 'of,' 'off' (then also stressed *ɛ(:)*, *dʒɛ*), caisceim *kɛʃk'ɛm* 'step,' etc.

é, éi.

< § 61 >

The sound of this vowel is usually *e:*, as: goidé *gɔ dʒe:*, téid *tʃe:dʒ*, le chéile *lɛ ʃe:lə* 'together.' In éin 'chickens,' the sound is *ɛ:*, after the sing. éan *ɛ:n*: *ɛ:n'*.

In front of *dh*, éi is shortened to *ɛ*, as: réidh *rei* 'ready.' Aréir 'yesterday,' is pronounced *ə rair*.

ea, eai.

< § 62 >

These vowels have normally the same value as *a*, *ai*, i.e. *a* (initially, *ea* is *ja*), e.g. bean *bjan* 'woman,' ceannaigh *k'ani* 'buy,' gealach *g'alax* 'moon,' ceart *k'art* 'right,' each *jax* 'horse.' It never tends to become *ɔ*, but often assumes the sound of *ɛ*, e.g. leabaidh *l'ɛbi* 'bed' (2), beannacht *b'enaxt* 'blessing' (2), bean an scoil *b'en ə skɔl* 'the schoolma'am' (6), geannaire *g'enir'ə* 'hammer,' an Ceann Fionn *ən k'en fʃɛn* 'Fair Head.' This especially happens in rapid pronunciation. Peacadh 'sin,' peacthach 'sinner,' have rather commonly *ɛ*, *p'ɛkəʒ*, *p'ɛkax*.

In front of *g*, the pronunciation is regularly *e* at the 'Lower End,' and *ɛ* (occasionally *a*) at the 'Upper End.' Speakers 15, etc., have *E* or *e* in these words. E.g. beag *beg* (L.E.), *bɛg* (3), *bEg* (15, etc.), eaglais *eglɪʃ* (L.E.), Bay na h-Eaglaise *be: na hɛʒnɪʃə* (3), leag *l'eg* (L.E., 15, etc.), *l'ɛg* (3) 'throw' (the vb. n. leagain is *l'agin* with 11). For teanga, teangaidh, see § 90.

In front of *bh*, *ea* often sounds *o* (leabhar *l'o:ə* 'book'), and before *dh*, *gh*, *th*, there is fluctuation between *ɛ* and *e* (meadhon *mɛ:ən*,

me:ən 'middle,' *leathan l'e:ən, l'e:ən* 'broad'). Before *d* and *s*, the pronunciation is always *e*: *deas dʒes* 'nice,' *feadanaigh fedani* 'whistling' (13).

Ea sounds *ε*: before double *r* in final position, and *ε* before *r*+consonant, e.g. is *fhéarr ə sɛ:r* 'is better,' *b'fhearr leam bɛrləm* 'I had rather,' *ceard k'ɛrd* 'tinker.' Sometimes the vowel is long also here: *bearnach bɛ:rmax* 'gapped' (15). *Gearr* 'cut' is *g'a:r* after *gearradh g'arəg*. Before a double *n* or *l*, in final position, ea may sound *a*:, as in *geall g'a:l* 'promise,' *ceann k'a:n* 'head,' *peann pja:n* 'pen.' This is more common at the U.E.

Unstressed, ea is either *ε* or *a*, and frequently *ə*, e.g. *eilean el'ɛn* (*el'ən*) 'island,' *teidheag tʃeag, tʃiag* 'heat' (v.), an *Caibéal əŋ kabjəl* 'Kebble'; the plural suffix *-can* is pronounced *-ən*. The common suffix *-car*, as in *saighdear* 'soldier,' may sound either *ɛr, ar, or ər*.

éa.

< § 63 >

The common sound of this vowel is *ε*: (often *ɛə*, § 10), as: *méar mɛ:r* 'finger,' *féar fɛ:r* 'grass,' *déanadh dʒɛ:nəg* 'doing.' But in some words, especially before *d* or *g*, it sounds *e*:, as in *céad k'e:d* 'hundred,' *breag brɛ:g* 'lie' (also *brɛ:g*).¹ In *réalt* 'star,' *éa* sounds *ɛə*, thus *rɛəlt*. *Réaltog* 'star,' and *réaltach* 'starry,' sound *rialtag, rialtax* (5).

In front of a double consonant, *éa* is often shortened to *ɛ*, as in *Béarla bɛrlə* 'English language.' The verb *déan* 'do' also often shows a short vowel: *déanadh dʒɛnəg*, etc.

eo, eói.

< § 64 >

This vowel is pronounced *o* in *deoch dʒox* 'drink,' and *gheo* (*bhaidh*) *jo* 'will get.'

The suffix *-eog* is pronounced *ag* or sometimes *ɛg*, e.g. *cuileog kɛl'ag* 'fly,' *uinneog ʌn'ɛg* 'window' (1). Similarly *iteogaigh itʃagi* 'flying.' The suffix *-eoir*, as in *muilleoir* 'miller,' sounds *ɛr, ar* or *ər*.

1. It seems that in case of alternation between *e* and *ɛ* the former sound is more common at the L.E., the latter at the U.E.

eó, coi.

< § 65 >

The long eó (mostly written eo) has the value of *ɔ:* (initially *jɔ:*), as in: beo *bjɔ:* 'living,' ceól *k'ɔ:l* 'song,' deor *dɔ:r* 'tear,' geola *g'ɔ:lə* 'yawls,' colas *jɔ:ləs* 'knowledge.' Scorda 'sort' sounds both *ʃɔ:rdə* and *ʃɔrdə*.

i.

< § 66 >

The short *i* has mostly the value *i*, as: min *min'* 'meal,' sinn *ʃin'* 'we,' 'us,' tream *tʃirəm* 'dry.' In sin 'that' it sounds *i*, *I*, *ɛ* *ɛ:* *ʃin* (1), *ʃIn* (commonly), *ʃɛn*, *ʃɛn* (4); the latter three represent orthographic sion. After *r*, *i* often becomes *ɛ*, e.g. rith *rɛç* 'run,' tric *trɛk'* 'often,' rig *rɛg'* 'reach' (also *rIg'*).

'I' is not lengthened in front of final *ll*, *nn*, and *m*, but *ɪ* *ɪ* *ɪ* pronounces *sliinn* 'weaver's reed' as *ʃli:n*. After *r*, however, lengthening takes place in *rinn* *rɛin* 'did,' representing orthographic *roinn* (cf. Scot. Gaelic).

In unstressed position the value is properly *i*, but this is often slurred to *ə*, so that the words *maidin* 'morning' and *maidean* 'sticks,' may be pronounced alike: *madɔən* (9, 9c).

í, ío.

< § 67 >

These vowels have mostly the same sound *i:*, as in *mín* *mi:n'* (*mi:n*) 'smooth,' *díog* *dɔi:g* 'ditch,' *fíon* *fi:n* 'wine,' *síos* *ʃi:s* 'down,' but the latter is often 'broken' to *iə*: *ʃiən*, *ʃiəs*, *clóch líomhaidh* *klɔx l'iəvi* 'grindstone' (5); then again contracted to *e:*, as in *díot* *dɔe:t* 'of you' (*dɔi:t*, *dɔiət*).

In rapid pronunciation *í* *í* *í* is often shortened to *io*, i.e. *ɛ* (§ 68), e.g. *sc(r)íobadh* *sk'ɛbɔg* 'scratching,' *sc(r)íobhadh* *sk'ɛvɔg* 'writing' (3). It reflects the original pronunciation *i:+* 'broad glide.'

io.

< § 68 >

This vowel is normally pronounced *ɛ* (initially *jɛ*), from *E* (see § 19), whence it sometimes appears as *ö* at the 'Lower End,' e.g. *biorach*

*b'era*x (*bjera*x) 'heifer,' fiodh *ffeg* (also *fiu*, see § 81) 'wood,' prionnsa *prensa* 'prince' (5), tionntachadh *tfentaag* 'turning,' ionnsachadh *jensaag* (L.E. *jönsaag*) 'learning,' sionnach *fenax* 'fox' (3). Occasionally it is *e*, as in bioscaid *bjeskedg* 'biscuit' (12).

Especially in front of *c*, *d*, *t*, *s* and *m*, *io* sounds either *ɿ* or *I* (as for the alternation, cf. § 5), which latter may then become *i*, e.g. sioc *fIk* (15), *fik* (5) 'frost,' bit (biota) *bɿt* or *bIt* (*bitə*) 'bit,' fios *fis* 'knowledge,' tiomall *tfɿməɲ* (3), *tfiməl* (2) 'about.' So also is ionann *fɿnən* or *fInən* 'it is the same,' and sometimes tionntachadh *tfindag* (2).

ia.

< § 69 >

The usual sound of *ia* is *ia*, or more commonly *iə*, as: iarann *iarən*, *iərən* 'iron,' fiacail *fiakil* (*fiəkəl*) 'tooth,' fiagair *fiagər* 'lea.' With many people the sound is *iɛ*, as: iascach *iɛskax* 'fishing' (15), bátan iascaigh *ba:tən iɛski* 'fishing boats' (6), fiach *fiɛx* 'raven' (7, etc.). Also *je:*, as: iarraidh mise *je:ri misə* (2).

Ia is frequently shortened to *ɛ* (*jɛ*), e.g. a dh'iarraidh nan bó *ə jəri nam bɔ:* 'after the cows' (3), Sliabh an Chonnaidh *fl'evə na 'xəɪ* (pl.-n.), diabhal *dʒɛvəl* 'devil.' Brian Deargan usually sounds *brin* *l'dʒargan*.

o.

< § 70 >

Short *o* has two sounds, *ɔ* and *o*, which are about equally common. The former more often corresponds to the Donegal *ɔ*, e.g. cos *kɔs* 'foot,' troscadh *trɔskəg* 'fasting,' dona *dɔnə* 'bad,' bocht *bɔxt* 'poor,' bocan *bɔkan* 'mushroom,' bord *bɔrd* 'table,' chonnaigh *xəɪ*, *həɪ* 'saw.'

The other pronunciation, *o*, is more common in words that have *a*¹ in Donegal, as: tobar *tobər* 'well,' ag obair *ə gobir* 'working,' loscadh *loskəg* 'bruning,' bodach *bodax* 'old man,' boladh *boləg* (*bɔləg*) 'smell,' lom *lom* 'bare' (also *lo:m*).

Original *o* in front of *r* becomes *ɿ* in Rathlin and the Glens of Antrim, e.g. port, purt *pɿrt* 'port,' bord, burd *bɿrd* 'table'; 'top,' lorg *lɔrg*, lurg *lɿrg* 'trace,' 'track'; tabhair, tuir *tɿr* (< *to:r*).

1. In Ó Searcaigh's denotation.

In front of final ll, nn, rr, and m, o is often lengthened either to ɔ: or o:, as: poll *pɔ:l* 'hole,' tonn *to:n* 'wave,' tom *to:m* (tom) 'bush,' corr *kɔ:r* 'odd.' So also in the pl.-n. Eascann nan gCorr *eskən naŋ ɣɔ:r* (3, etc.), which seems to mean 'the Bog of the Cranes,' but in the pronunciation of some o gets a diphthongic sound *ɔu* (*au*), thus: *eskən naŋ ɣauər* (8), *ɣauər* (9, etc.); cf. 8's pronunciation of *bannca*, § 56. In front of rd, or is long in ordog *ɔ:rdag* 'thumb,' otherwise it is usually short before a double consonant: ord *ɔrd* 'hammer,' dorn *dɔrn* 'fist.'

Unstressed, o usually sounds ɔ, e.g. o ɔ, prep. 'from.'

ó, ói.

< § 71 >

The long ó usually sounds ɔ:, e.g. ól *ɔ:l* 'drink,' cóir *kɔ:r*' (*kɔ:r*) 'right,' ór *ɔ:r* 'gold,' móine *mɔ:n'e* 'peat,' bócan *bɔ:kan* 'spirit,' 'ghost.' Only in *mór* 'great,' and *móran* 'much,' the narrow sound o: is used: *mɔ:r*, *mɔ:ran*.

oi.

< § 72 >

This digraph has many values :

(1) It sounds ɔ in: *coincog kɔn'ag* 'rabbit,' *coinfheascar kɔn'askər* 'evening,' *scoil skɔl* 'school,' *toil tɔl* 'will,' etc.

(2) It sounds o in: *coisigh kɔʃi* 'walk,' *cois kɔʃ* (from *cos*, 'foot'), *coire kor'ɔ* 'caldron' (but *coir kɔr* 'guilt'), *loiscte loʃt'ɔ* 'burnt,' etc.

(3) *I* in *anois ɔ nɪʃ* 'now.'

(4) *E* (or *ɛ*, see § 19) in most other cases, as: *coileach kEl'ax* 'rooster,' *coillidh kEl'i* 'wood,' *goil gEl* 'boiling,' *goile gEl'ə* 'stomach,' *doiligh dEl'i* (*dɛl'i*) 'difficult,' *toigh tEi* (*tɛi*) 'house.' The 'Upper End' has here often *a* (almost *a*): *dal'i*, *tai*.

In front of double l and n, in final position, oi usually sounds *Ei*, e.g. *roinn rEin* 'divide,' *croinn* (crainn) *krEin* 'masts,' *Baile Ghoill bal'ə 'ɣEil* (pl.-n). The typical U.E. pronunciation is *ai*.

The termination -oir sounds properly *ɛr*, but very often *ər*, e.g. *figheadoir fɪətɛr*, *fɪətər* 'weaver.'

u, iu.

< § 73 >

This vowel is pronounced \mathcal{L} (see § 25) in most cases (initially, iu is $j\mathcal{L}$), as: *cunntas* $k\mathcal{L}nt\mathcal{a}s$ 'counting,' *rudha* $r\mathcal{L}\mathcal{a}$ 'point,' *furasta* $f\mathcal{L}r\mathcal{a}st\mathcal{a}$ 'easy,' *iuchair* $j\mathcal{L}x\mathcal{a}r$ 'key.' As for the alternative pron. *I*, e.g. *rud* rId 'thing,' cf. § 5. Before *ch* the pronunciation is more often *u*, as: *Tobar na Luchoige* $tob\mathcal{a}r na lu\mathcal{h}ag'$, much *mux* ($m\mathcal{L}x$) 'early.'

In front of *nn*, *u* is lengthened to \mathcal{L} : in *anunn* $\mathcal{a} n\mathcal{L}:n$ 'away,' but $\mathcal{a} n\mathcal{L}n$ is also heard.

ú, úi, iú, iúi.

< § 74 >

All these digraphs have the same sound, \mathcal{L} : (u :) (initially, iú is $j\mathcal{L}$:), as in: *súgh* $s\mathcal{L}$: 'juice,' *lúth* $l\mathcal{L}$: 'strength,' *úr* $\mathcal{L}:r$ 'new' ($u:r$, L.E.), *úir* $\mathcal{L}:r'$ 'earth,' *brúideamhail* $bru:d\mathcal{L}e\mathcal{L}$ 'brutal' (\mathcal{L}), *giúlan* $g'\mathcal{L}:lan$ 'carrying,' *siúcra* $\mathcal{L}:k\mathcal{a}r$ 'sugar,' *ciúin* $k'\mathcal{L}:n'$ 'quiet.'

When shortened in unstressed position, the pronunciation often becomes *I*, e.g. *cúl nan gcnoc* $kIl na\eta gr\mathcal{a}k$ 'back of the hills,' *súgan muineal* $sIgan m\mathcal{L}n'\mathcal{a}l$ 'straw collar.'

ui.

< § 75 >

The digraph *ui* has also several sounds :

(1) \mathcal{L} , which may be said to be the normal sound, e.g. *cuir* $k\mathcal{L}r'$ ($k\mathcal{L}r$) 'put,' *cuid* $k\mathcal{L}d\mathcal{L}$ 'part,' *muineal* $m\mathcal{L}n'\mathcal{a}l$ 'neck,' *muileann* $m\mathcal{L}l'\mathcal{a}n$ 'mill,' *muir* $m\mathcal{L}r'$ 'sea,' *chan fhuilin ha n\mathcal{L}l'in* 'won't suffer,' *cluintin* $kl\mathcal{L}nt\mathcal{L}sin$ 'hearing' (4), *tuigidh t\mathcal{L}g'i* 'understands' (2).

(2) *I* (or *i*, § 21) is heard with many people, where others use \mathcal{L} (cf. § 5), e.g. *duine* $dIn'\mathcal{a}$ 'man,' *uisce beatha* $I\mathcal{L}k'\mathcal{a} bE\mathcal{a}$ 'whisky,' *suidhe* sId 'sitting' (1), *thuit* $hIt\mathcal{L}$ ($hit\mathcal{L}$, 1) 'fell,' *druidte* $drIt\mathcal{L}\mathcal{a}$ 'shut,' *suipear* $sIper$ 'supper,' *cluintin* $klInt\mathcal{L}sin$ 'hearing,' *truideog* $trId\mathcal{L}ag$ 'trush,' *sluigeadh* $sIlg'\mathcal{a}g$ 'swallowing' (3), *an dtuig thusa* $\mathcal{a}n dIg' \mathcal{L}\mathcal{a}\mathcal{a}$ 'do you understand?' (4), *sluise* $sIIs(\mathcal{a})$ 'sluice' (4).

(3) *E* (or *a*), especially at the Upper End, e.g. *duine* $dEn'\mathcal{a}$ 'man' (9), *muineal* $mEn'\mathcal{a}l$ 'neck' (6), *tuigidh me tEg'\mathcal{a} mE 'I understand,'*

suidhe *sEiə* 'sitting.' That words of the type *suidhe* have *E* as normal pronunciation in Rathlin was stated in § 5.

In front of *nn*, *ui* is lengthened to *ɥ*: in *uisce fa thuinn* *ɥʃk'ə fa hɥ:n'* 'subsoil water.'

ua, uai.

< § 76 >

This digraph has the value of a diphthong *ɥa*, or commonly *ɥə*, e.g. *fiar* *fɥar*, *fɥər* 'cold,' an *Ceann ud Thuas* *əŋ k'an a 'tɥas* 'the Upper End,' *uaine* *ɥan'ə* 'green,' *buail* *bɥal'* 'strike,' *cruaidh* *kɥai* 'hard.' *Uai* often sounds *ɥɛ*, as: *luaithe* *lɥɛʃə* 'sooner.' The prep. *uaim*, *uait*, etc., 'from me, you,' gets an initial *v*, thus: *vɥəm*, *vɥətʃ*.

In unstressed position *ua* is often shortened to *ɔ*, e.g. *c'uair a kər ə* (*kər ə*), *nuair a nər ə* (*nər ə*) 'when,' *uamha* *və* 'cave' (in pl.-nn.), *cuaille an leabaidh* *kəl'ə n l'abi* 'the bedpost' (2), *fúasach* *fʃsax* 'terribly,' 'very,' *bhuaint na mónadh* *vʌntʃə nə 'mɔ:nə* ' (of) peat cutting.' This reduction has become regular in the verb *boin* *bʌn'*, vb. n. *boint* *bʌntʃ*, 'touch'; 'belong' (originally *buain*, *buaint*, cf. Mainland Ir. *bain* 'reap,' 'pick,' 'take').

(B) Consonants

b, bp, bh, bhf.

< § 77 >

These consonants are pronounced *b* (b, bp) and *v* (bh, bhf) before most vowels and all consonants. Before *ea*, *eo*, *io*, *iu* (except when they sound *e*, *E* or *i*, *I*) the pronunciation is *b'*, *v'*, or more often *bj*, *vj*, e.g. *báta* *ba:tə* 'boat,' *beag* *beg* (*bɛg*, *bɛg*, see below) 'little,' *bean* *bjan* 'woman,' *beo* *bjɔ*: 'living,' *Caibeal* *kabjəl* 'Kebble' (pl.-n.), *bó* *bɔ*: 'cow,' a *bheag* *ə veg* 'anything,' an *bhean* *ə vjan* 'the woman,' *Rudha na bhFaoileann* *rɥə na vɛ:l'ən* (pl.-n.).

In front of *io* (= *ɛ*) the pron. is usually *b'*, *v'* (*bj*, *vj*), as *biolar* *bjələr* 'watercress,' but in front of *ea* (= *ɛ*) it is usually *b*, *v*, as: *beag* *bɛg* (U.E.), *Béarla* *bɛrlə* 'English.' This shows that these sounds were originally different.¹ Before *ei* (= *ɛ*) there is fluctuation, as: *O Beirn* *ɔ'b'ɛr'n'*, *ɔ'ber'n'* (*bɛr'n'*, § 28).

1. They still are in a way, as the latter sound shows no (or less) tendency to become *æ* or *a* at the Upper End.

Bh is vocalized in *gabhlach go:lax* 'forked,' and often dropped after a vowel: *gabh go* 'sing,' *leabhar l'oər* 'book.'

Bhf, as far as it comes after n (quiescent or not), sounds *ṽ*, which may become *m* (§ 35), e.g. *an bhfaca ə makə* (7, 15a); the same sound is heard in *banbh banəm* 'young pig' (13).

c.

< § 78 >

The sound of c is *k* or *k'*, the latter before or after e, i, or after a cons. preceded by these vowels, the latter in other cases, but *k* may also be heard before or after i, e.g. *cat kat* 'cat,' *có ko:* 'who?' *cuileog kəl'ag* 'fly,' *ceart k'art* 'right,' *ceithre k'er'ə* 'four,' *ciall k'ial (kial)* 'sense,' *lic lik' (lik)* 'flagstone,' *creid kredḡ* 'believe,' *cliú kl'ɫ:* 'fame.'

ch.

< § 79 >

Ch sounds *ç* before or after e, i, or a consonant preceded by e, i, in other cases *x*, e.g. *dá chat da: xat* 'two cats,' *chonnaigh xml* 'saw,' *chualaigh xkall* 'heard,' *le chéile le çe:lə* 'together,' *chí me çi: mɛ* 'I see,' *chreid xredḡ* 'believed.'

Ch shows a strong tendency to become *h* (cf. § 50), as: *mullach mɫlah* 'top,' *bealach bjalah* 'road,' *díreacht dḡi:r'ah* 'straight,' *cealachadh k'alahag* 'smoking,' *chi hi:* 'sees,' and is even altogether suppressed, as in: *-achadh -aəg, -a:g*, *eiteachan etʃa:n* 'bobbin' (3), *rachadh raəg* 'would go' (3), *fichead fi.əd* 'twenty' (cf. Manx feed).

It becomes *h*, or unvoices the l, in *bachlach bałax (bałah; baxlax,* 15, etc.) 'boy,' and *Reachlainneach raḡin'ax* 'of Rathlin' (3). It is entirely silent in *tiomall (timcheall) tʃɫməl, tʃiməl* 'around.'

d, dt.

< § 80 >

The sound of d and dt is *d*, except before or after e, i, or after a consonant preceded by these vowels, where it now sounds *dḡ*. E.g. *doras dərəs* 'door,' *druim drIm* 'back,' *goidé gə dḡe:* 'what?' *airde ardḡə* 'direction,' *an dtainigh ən dan'i* 'came?' *an dtéid ən dḡe:dḡ* 'will go?'

The older pronunciation of *d* was no doubt *d'*, which is still occasionally heard (for instance by 15b): *goidé gə d'e:*; *go dtí gə d'i:* 'to,' as *déidh as d'ei* 'after.'

D is often unvoiced to *t* in unstressed position, e.g. *cadar ead eadər* at 'between them,' *agad aəd, aət* 'with you,' *airgead ar'g'ət* 'silver' (3), *co mhead? kə fit* 'how many' (13), *tibhead tʃivət* 'thickness' (3); it is especially the case between two vowels, as: *deargatan dʒargətən* 'flea,' (from *deargadan*). So also before *s* in *cadsan ɛtsən* 'they,' 'them.'

dh, gh.

< § 81 >

These two digraphs have the same pronunciation, namely, *ɣ* before *a, o, u* (but cf. below), or (usually) a consonant, and *j* before or after *e, i*. After *a, o, u*, it now mostly sounds *g*, or is quiescent. E.g. *ro dhona rə ɣnə* 'to bed,' *ro gharbh rə ɣarv* 'to rough,' an *ghrian ə ɣrian* 'the sun,' *cha ghleidh xa ɣle*, 'won't keep,' *mo dhruim mə ɣrIm* 'my back,' an *ghealach ə jalax* 'the moon,' *déanadh dʒɛ(:)nəɟ* 'doing,' *madadh madəɟ* 'dog,' *fiadhain fiagen* 'wild' (5), *saoghal sE:əl, sEəl* 'world,' *ruadh rɔag, rɔa* 'red (of the hair),' *modh mo* 'manners' (3), *meadhon mɛ:ən* 'middle,' *laghach lE:ax* 'nice,' *ladhran lE:rən* 'toes.'

The above rules apply to the general development of *dh, gh* after vowels. The details, which are rather complicated, are given below.

(a) After 'broad' vowels. In final position *dh, gh* originally had the value of *ɣ*. This can still be heard in the pronunciation of speaker No. 2, who has a faint *ɣ* in words of the type *ruadh rɔaɣ* (cf. Ó Scarcaigh, *Foghraidheacht*, § 322, p. 138); in *madadh*, etc., she will usually say *-ə*.¹ Speaker No. 12 pronounces *fiodh* 'wood,' and *géadh* 'goose,' as *fiu, g'ɛ:u*, while 8 says something like *g'ɛiəɟ* (*-ɣ?*), *glaodh glEiəɟ* (*-ɣ?*) 'call,' 'cry.' Others usually pronounce final *dh, gh* as *g* (*fIg* or *ffɛg, g'ɛ:g*), and this pronunciation is no doubt well established in Rathlin. It accounts for the fusion of the two words *leag* 'throw' and *leagh* 'melt,' which are now both

1. I have once also heard *ionnsachadh jōnsagu*, cf. *Rathl. Cat. a ghrachu* 'to love him'; otherwise the Catechism usually has *-a: a yheana* 'to do.'

pronounced *l'eg* (L.E., 15, etc.), *l'eg* (U.E.), and have the same vb. n., *leagain*.¹

(b) After 'slender' vowels. Here the original pronunciation was *j*, which sometimes remains (*bóidheach* *bɔ:jax* 'bonny,' *buidhe* *bɔjɔ* 'yellow'), but more often becomes *i* (at least in final position: *toigh* *tEi* 'house,' *suidh* *sli*, *sEi* 'sit'). Speaker No. 3 further sometimes pronounces *istoigh* *ɔ stEiç* 'in,' and *amuigh* *ɔ mEiç* 'out,' which is the current pronunciation in Donegal.

Before a consonant, followed by a 'slender' vowel, speaker No. 6 says *j*, as: an *ghrian* *ɔ jrian* (*ji'r'ian*), but this is exceptional.

f.

< § 82 >

The pronunciation of *f* is *f*, *f'*, *ff*, according to the same rules as *b*, *bh*, e.g. *fada* *fadɔ* 'long,' *fear* *f'ar*, *ffar* 'man,' *faoi* *fl*: 'under,' *fiolar* *f'elɔr* (*ffelɔr*) 'eagle,' *fliuch* *fl'ɔx* 'wet.'

fh.

< § 83 >

This digraph is always silent, except in the words: *fhéin*, *fhé* *he:n*, *he*: 'self,' *fhuair* *hɔer'*, *hɔer* 'found,' 'got,' where it sounds *h*; cf. the futures *féadf* *haidh* and *thiocf* *has* (§ 137), where it unvoices the preceding consonant.

g, gç.

< § 84 >

These consonants are both pronounced *g* or *g'*, according to the same rule as *c*, e.g. *gárradh* *ga:rɔg* 'garden,' *gabhaidh* *me gavi me* 'I will take,' *nan* *gcailleach* *naŋ gal'ax* 'of the old women,' *geal* *g'al* 'white,' *gaoth* in *gceann* *gE m g'a:n* 'headwind,' *gleann* *gl'an* 'valley,' *glic* *glik'* 'wise,' *grian* *grian* 'sun,' *leig* *l'eg'* 'let.'

G is often unvoiced to *c* in unstressed position, especially between vowels, e.g. *Pá(d)raic* *pa:(d)rik'* 'Patrick,' *Sróin* an *Easpaic* *srɔ:n' ɔ nespik'* (pl.-n., cf. *caspuig*), *farraice* *farik'ɔ* 'sea' (from *farrage*,

1. The same rule applies to Arran Gaelic, as: a *ghrian* *ɔ ɣrian*, *déanadh* *dʒɛ:nɔg*, *géadh* *g'ɛ:g*, where *g* is half voiceless.

fairrge), *gealacan g'alaskan* 'yolk' (from *gealagan*). Cf. Ó Tuathail, *Sgéalta Mhuinter Luinigh*, p. xxii.

gh, see dh.

h.

< § 85 >

H, which only occurs initially, usually sounds *h*, except before *ea* (= *a*), *eo*, *io* (= *ε*), and *iu*, where it either sounds *ç* (more correct) or *j*. E.g. *hata hatə* 'hat,' *hall hɔ:l* (Engl.), *na h-aingil na hail* 'the angels' (3), *na h-eich* 'the horses,' *Loch na h-Ealadh lox na çaləg* (pl.-n.), *na h-iuchran na jAχərən* 'the keys' (13).

l.

< § 86 >

The difference between the so-called 'aspirated' and 'unaspirated' *l*, whether 'broad' or 'slender,' is imperceptible in Rathlin Irish. The difference between 'broad' and 'slender' *l*, however, is still much the same as in Munster Irish, though there is a tendency to introduce a medium *l* (probably the same as Ó Scarcaigh, *Foghraidheacht*, § 213, finds with learners of Irish). The 'broad' *l* (*l*, *l̃*, or *η*, §§ 39, 40) is properly used only before or after *a*, *o*, *u*, while the 'slender' *l* (*l'*) is used before or after *e*, *i*. In reality, however, the 'broad' *l* (except *l̃* and *η*) or the neutral *l* are mostly used in all cases, except initially before *ea*, *eo*, *io* (= *ε*), and *iu* (sometimes *e* and *i*), medially between 'slender' vowels, and finally after *ái*, (*éi*, *í*), *ói*, *úi*, in which cases *l'* is found. E.g. *talamh taləv* (*taŋəv*, 3) 'earth,' *Gaelca gE:lkə* (*gE:fkə*, 11, *gE:ŋkə*, 3) 'Irish,' *boladh bələg* (*bołəg*, 11) 'smell,' *scoil skəl* 'school,' *till tʃil* 'return,' *tilleadh tʃil'əg* 'returning,' *goil gEl* 'boiling,' *goile gEl'ə* 'stomach,' *cuileog kəl'ag* (*kAłag*) 'fly,' in *Ile ə n'i:l'ə* 'in Islay,' *Sliabh an Fháil sliəv ə na:l'* 'Slieveanaille' (pl.-n.). After *r*, *l* is also common: *comhairle kərələ* 'council' (2), for *kərəl'ə*.

The 'neutral' *l* is especially common in the suffix *-ail*, which sounds *-əl*, *-al*, e.g. *togaíl togal* 'lifting,' *cosmhail kəsəl* 'like,' and in forms of the prep. *le* *lɛ* 'with,' as *leam lam* 'with me,' *leofa b:fə* (*l'ɔ:fə*) 'with them.'

In the word *slánlus* 'plantain,' *l* sounds *d*: *slandəs* (15).

m.

< § 87 >

M sounds *m*, *m'*, *mj*, according to the same rules as *b*, *bh*, e.g. *mála ma:lə* 'bag,' *méar mɛ:r* 'finger,' *Purt na Meannan pʊrt na mjanən* (pl. -n.), *smaoinigh smI:n'i* 'think,' *mín mi:n'* 'smooth,' *mnán mraən* 'women.'

mh.

< § 88 >

This sound is now usually *v*, *v'*, *vj*, according to the same rules as for *b*, *bh*, e.g. *oidhche mhaith I:çə va* 'good night,' *mo mhéar mɔ vɛ:r* 'my finger,' *traígh mhín trai vi:n'* 'smooth beach.' Sometimes, however, *m* appears instead of *v*, which may be an attempt to pronounce *ṽ* (cf. § 35). Such instances are: *oidhche mhaith I:çə ma* (1, and many others), *sean-mhathair sanmar'* 'grandmother' (3, also *sanṽar'*, *sanṽer*), *Glaic an Toigh Mhór glak' ən tEi'mo:r* (regular, pl.-n.), *cuinneog mhaistridh kʌn'ag mastri* (3), *maistri* (5) 'churn,' *dá mhadadh da: madəg* 'two dogs,' *adharc a Mhaol* (nom. for gen.) *eərk ə mE:l* 'the Mull foghorn' (6). Otherwise *ṽ* is practically only heard after a ('broad') vowel, e.g. *amharc aṽərk* 'looking,' *samhradh saṽrəg* 'summer,' *reamhar raṽər* 'thick,' 'fat,' *reamha leis raṽə lef* 'before.'

Sometimes after a vowel, *w* or *u* is substituted, as: *gamhain gawin* 'calf' (11), *reamhar rawər, rauər*, *samhradh sawrəg, saurəg*, *geimhreadh g'ɛwrəg* 'winter' (2).

n.

< § 89 >

The distinction between 'aspirated' and 'unaspirated' *n* is no longer found in Rathlin, but 'broad' and 'slender' *n* are distinguished as in Munster Irish. Thus the former is found before and after *a*, *o*, *u*, and the latter before and after *e*, *i*, but there is a strong tendency to pronounce *n* 'neutral' or 'broad' also here, in final position (especially after a short vowel) or before another consonant, as well as initially before *i*. E.g. *nach nax* 'not,' *náire na:r'ə* 'shame,' *námhaid na:ṽidɣ* 'enemy,' *chan itheadh ha n'i:əg* 'would not eat,' in *Ile ə n'i:l'ə* 'in Islay,' *ghní me ni: mɛ* 'I will do,' *Niall n'ial*, *nial* 'Neil,' *mín mi:n'* 'smooth,' *radain radən'* 'rats' (1), *sciathain sk'ien'* 'wings' (8), *naoi nI:*, *nEi* 'nine,' *sneoinean*

sn'ə:n'en 'daisy.' Fhéin 'self,' is pronounced *he:n* by 15 and 15a, but *he:n'* by 15b, *chan e* 'it is not' is with some *ha n'ε:*, with others *ha nε:* (3, 9, 13), and *chan fheil* '(there) is not' is more often *ha nel* than *ha n'el*.¹ Many speakers avoid *n'* (as 3, 13) and pronounce: *duine d'ɛnə, danə* 'man,' *gloine gl'Enə* 'glass,' *gaincámh ganəv* 'sand,' *bairneach barnax* 'barnacle' (2), *coirneal kərnəl* 'corner,' and other words especially after *r*.

This consonant is often silent in *Domhnall d'ɔ̃l (dɔ:nəl)* 'Donald,' and *fhéin (fhé) he:* (*he:n*) 'self,' and becomes *r* in front of *m*, in the words: *ainm ar'm* 'name' (with its derivations; also *an'am, 1*), *anam arəm* 'soul,' and after *c* and *m*: *cnoc krək* 'hill,' *mnán mraən* 'women.'

In front of *c, n* sounds *ŋ*, e.g. *fanca faŋkə* 'sheepfold,' *i dtcanca do dʒaŋkə də* 'next to.' As for the assimilation or elision of the *n* of the def. art., see § 105 (2).

ng.

< § 90 >

The *ng* in Rathlin has hardly ever the same sound as in English, although speaker No. 15 thinks that *langa* 'ling,' is correctly pronounced *laŋə*. The actual sound is, as in the north of Ireland generally, the same as for *gh*, i.e. *γ (g)* or *j (i)*, see § 81. The fricative *γ* I have, however, only heard in *teangaidh tʃaγi* (1), *do theangaidh də ʒaγi* (5, 12) '(your) tongue,' *na h-eangaigh na ʒaγi* 'the nets' (5), and even in this case I am not absolutely sure that it is not a *g*. Speaker No. 2 pronounces long 'ship' *lōuγ*, with the same weak *γ* as in *ruadh* (§ 81), while 8 and 12 say respectively *l'Eu* and *lōu*. Otherwise the pronunciation is *g* between 'broad,' and *j (i)* between 'slender' vowels, e.g. *langa lagə* 'ling' (14), *teanga tʃεgə* 'tongue,' *aingeal aɪl* 'angel.'²

1. The following variations might be added: *air an fhéar er' ə nε:r* (9, 13, 15, 15a), *er' ə n'ε:r* (15b) 'on the grass,' in *Éirinn ə ne:rin* (9, 13, 15, 15a), *ə n'ε:rin* (15b), 'in Ireland,' *Páirc na n-Eich pa:r'k' na nεʃ* (pl.-n., 9), *gan fhéith gə nεə* 'without a sinew' (7), but always *cuid de'n eorna k'k'ɔʒ ə n'ɔ:rnə (= dʒəɲ jɔ:rnə)* 'part of the barley.'

2. Similarly in Arran, Scotland: *lagə, tʃεgə*, where *g* is, however, half voiceless.

p, ph.

< § 91 >

These consonants are pronounced as *p* (*p'*, *pj*) and *f* (*f'*, *ff*), according to the same rules as for *b*, *bh*, e.g. *páiste pa:st'ə* 'child,' *peann pja:n* 'pen,' *pota pətə* 'pot,' *príscamhail pri:ʃɛl* 'precious,' *mo pháiste mə fa:st'ə* 'my child,' *mo pheann mə fja:n* 'my pen,' *anns an phota ans ə fətə* 'in the pot,' *páipear pa:pɛr* 'paper,' *capall kapəl* 'mare.'

r.

< § 92 >

Of the two varieties of *r*, *r* and *r'*, corresponding to the original 'broad' and 'slender' *r*, the latter is on the verge of disappearing in Rathlin Irish (cf. § 46). It is still heard before *ea* (= *a*), *io* (= *ε*), *co*, and *iu*, as well as between 'slender' vowels, while it is often indicated by a 'glide' after *ái*, *ói*, *úí*. In other cases, especially in the suffixes *-(a)ir*, *-(c)oir*, it is the 'neutral' *r*, e.g. *coire kor'ə* 'caldron,' *Muire mʊr'ə* 'the Virgin,' *páipear pa:pɛr* 'paper,' *saighdear sɛidʒɛr* 'soldier,' *píobaire pi:bir'ə* 'piper,' *na fiolaire na fʃɛlir'ə* 'of the eagle,' *dréimire dre:mir'ə* 'ladder,' *Máiri Muire ma:ri mʊr'ə* 'the Virgin Mary,' *stóirm stɔrm* 'storm,' *coirce kɔrk'ə* 'oats' (2), *drcallog dr'alag* 'swingletree,' *breac br'ak* 'trout.'

Before a voiceless consonant, *r* may be unvoiced, as *fuirc fʊr'k'* 'forks' (3); similarly *rth* and *thr* are pronounced *r̥* (see § 96).

On account of the tendency to suppress *r* in certain positions (§ 41), the verbs *scríobadh* 'scraping' and *sciobadh* 'snatching' have been partly mixed up.

s.

< § 93 >

The pronunciation of *s* is *s* before and after *a*, *o*, *u* (or when separated from them by a consonant), before an initial consonant (but cf. below); in other cases it sounds as *ʃ*. As for the pronunciation before and after *r*, see § 38. E.g. *saoghal sEəl* 'world,' *sean san* 'old,' *snáth sna:* 'yard,' *sróin srɔ:n'* 'nose,' *giorsach g'ɛrsax* 'girl.'

In the combination *st*, *sl*, *sn*, before *e*, *i*, the pronunciation varies between *s* and *ʃ*, as: *isteach ə st'ax*, *ə st'ax* (e.g. 9c) 'in,' *sleamhain sl'avin*, *ʃl'avin* 'smooth,' *sneachta sn'axtə*, *ʃn'axtə* (9c) 'snow';

in medial position *f* is more common: páiste *pa:ftʰə* 'child,' aiste *astʰe* 'out of her.' As for maistreadh, see § 95.

After *n*, *tf* is often pronounced instead of *f*, as: ma innseas mise *ma intʰəs misʰə* 'if I tell' (5), dh'innseadh e *jintʰəg a* 'he would tell,' an seo *ən tʰə* 'here,' an sin *ən tʰIn* 'there,' an séadh h-aon *ən tʰeə hIn* 'the sixth' (11); so also in saoilsin *sE(:)ltʰin* 'thinking.'

sh.

< § 94 >

Sh has the value of *h* (see § 85), e.g. fhuair me mo sháith *hʰær mē mə hɑ:ç* 'I got enough,' Oidhche Shamhna *I:çə haĩnə* 'Hallowe'en,' mo sheanathair *mə çanaər* 'my grandfather' (11), dá sheachtain *da: çaxtín* 'two weeks,' shiubhail *çʰəl* 'died,' a Sheonaid *ə jə:nedç* 'Janet' (voc.). Of ar shiubhal 'away,' the pronunciation is seldom *ərçʰəl* (this is said to be the L.E. pron.), but more often *ə rʰəl* (e.g. 3, 7) or *ə rʰəl* (e.g. 2).

The combination *shn* sounds *y*, e.g. cuta de shnáth *kʰtə dçe nɑ:* 'cut of yarn' (3), but *shl* is plain *l* with *ç*: ga shlashadh *ga laʃəg* 'being slashed' (from Engl.).¹ For *shr* I have no examples.

t, t-sh.

< § 95 >

These two symbols are pronounced alike, viz. as *t* or *tʰ*, according to the same rules as for *d* (§ 80), e.g. tá *ta:* 'is,' te *tʰe* 'hot,' tír *tʰi:r* 'country,' tobar *tobər* 'well,' tunnog *tʰnag* 'duck,' trí *trI:*, trEi 'three,' pota *pʰtə* 'pot,' litir *litʰir* 'letter,' an t-shaoghail *ən tEəl* 'of the world,' an t-shearmoin *ən tʰarmen* 'the sermon,' an t-shróin *ən trə:n'* 'the nose'; t-*shn* sounds *tr*, as: an t-shnáthad *ən trəd* 'the needle.'

Before a consonant followed by a slender vowel, the pronunciation is usually *t*, e.g. treabhadh *tr'oəg* (*troəg*) 'plowing,' maistreadh *maistrəg* 'churning' (5; hence also in the pret. mhaistir *vaistər* 'churned,' 12), baintreach *baintrah* 'widow' (3), litrean *litrən* 'letters' (1), but speaker No. 3 has often *t'* here: *t'r'oəg*, air an t-shliabh *er ən t'liav* 'on the mountain'; she also says *litʰərən*. Otherwise *t'* is

1. Unless it represents *lashadh* (from Engl. 'lash').

used only after *s* and *ʃ*, as *isteach* ə *st'ax*, ə *ʃt'ax* 'in,' *loisctc* *loʃt'e* 'burnt'; in the pronunciation of 15b, it is also heard in other cases: *tig t'ig'* 'come,' *teacht t'axt* 'coming,' *tíoradh t'i:rəg* (*k'i:rəg*) 'grist.'

In *tu* 'you' (§ 127), *t* is sometimes voiced to *d*: *féidhmídh tu fe:mi dɔ* 'you must' (12); the same is the case in Arran, Scotland.

th.

< § 96 >

For *th* (as far as it occurs initially) the same rules apply as for *h* or *sh*, i.e. it sounds *h* or *ç*, e.g. *tharrain harin* 'pulled,' *do theanga, do theangaidh də hɛgə, də çayɪ* 'your tongue,' *thig hig* 'will come,' a *thiocfhas* ə *çɔkəs* 'who will come,' *thionntaigh çɛnti* 'turned,' *obair throm obir ʃo:m* 'heavy work' (3), *mo through mə ʃɔɔ* 'alas' (2).

Initially and finally, *th* is silent after a 'broad' vowel, but often sounded as *ç* after a 'slender' vowel, e.g. *athair a:ɛr* 'father,' *máthair maɛr* 'mother,' *snáth sna:* 'yarn,' *bóitheach bɔ:çax* 'byre,' *gnoithean grɔçɛn* 'things,' *láithean la:çɛn, ɲaiçɛn* (3), *laiɛn* (7), *dh'itheadh ji:ɔg* 'would eat,' *gnoithe* (ʔ) *grɔ'i* 'business' (cf. §§ 6, 48).

The combinations *rth*, *thr*, *thn* sound *ʃ, ʃ', ɲ, ɲ'*, e.g. *láthrach ɲa:ʃax* 'site,' 'ruin' (3), *bráithrean bra:ʃ'an* 'brothers,' *roithneach rɲ'ax* 'bracken,' *cuirthe kɔʃ'ə* 'tired.' It is likely that the voiceless *r* might have changed *Láthrach Dá Dhuibhean* (pl.-n.) to *Lár'ta Dhuibhean la:rt ə 'ɣIvɛn*, with almost voiceless *r*.

Th is silent in the following words: *thu* *ɔ:*, *ɔ*, *thusa* *ɔsə* 'you' (§ 127),¹ *thro* *rɔ* 'through,' *aithigh an'i* 'know,' 'recognize' (with its derivations), *ceithre k'er'ə* 'four,' *ceathramh k'arə(v)* 'fourth' (noun and ordinal, but not in *ceathrar k'arɔr*, § 135), and with most people in the vb. *áthraigh a:ri* 'change,' 'shift.' If the verb *rothl* (vb. n. *rothladh*) *rɔɲ* (3) 'roll,' originally contained *th*, it also is silent now.

1. Cf. *abair thusa abər ɔsə* (imper., An 1).

SANDHI MUTATIONS IN RATHLIN IRISH

THE *sandhi* mutations peculiar to the Celtic languages are in Rathlin Irish: (1) Aspiration (or lenition), (2) Eclipsis (or nasalization), (3) Provection, (4) Combined Aspiration and Provection, and (5) Elision.

ASPIRATION.

< § 97 >

With regard to aspiration (or lenition) of initial consonants, Rathlin Irish mostly agrees with northern Mainland Irish, Manx and Scottish Gaelic. According to the rules of aspiration, the following consonants (and consonant groups) undergo changes: b (bl, br) becomes bh (bhl, bhr), c (cl, cn, cr) becomes ch (chl, chn, chr), d (dl, dr) becomes dh (dhl, dhr), f (fl, fr) becomes fh (fhl, fhr), g (gl, gn, gr) becomes gh (ghl, ghn, ghr), m (mn) becomes mh (mhn), p (pl, pr) becomes ph, phl, phr), s (sl, sn; sr?) becomes sh (shl, shn; shr?), t (tr) becomes th (thr); other consonants and combinations of consonants are unchanged, e.g. air an chúigeadh lá de July *er ə xɑ: g'ə ɲa: dʒɛ dʒɑ'lai* (3).

There are cases where speakers want to 'correct' the language, or make it clearer, by eliminating the aspiration and maintaining the original form (as: sean bean bocht). Such instances are: mo fear (2), sean bean (14), sean cat (14), aon pighinn déag !*inə pin* 'dʒe:g (11). Especially English words, place-names, and unusual Irish words are treated in this way.

Special attention ought to be drawn to the m-sound. This letter seems especially often to be left unaspirated. The reason of this may be that the ancient sound of mh (*v̄*) has in most cases been lost, especially initially, where it might have been simplified to *m* (see further § 88).

Occurrence of Aspiration.

(A) All initial consonants.

< § 98 >

Aspiration occurs more or less regularly (cf. above) after certain words or in certain grammatical functions. Any initial consonant, capable of aspiration, is changed after the following words:

- a ə, the vocative particle (see § 109), e.g. a Shéamais ə *he:mis* ‘James’ (voc.); but *cuit kʰis, kʰis* ‘puss,’ from *cat*.
- a ə, poss. pron. ‘his,’ e.g. a chos ə *xəs* ‘his foot’; a dhá chuinneag uisce ə *ɣa: xʰnʰag Iʃkʰə* ‘his two water stoups’ (3), where it is the numeral that is affected by the pronoun, and not the following noun, as in most Irish dialects.
- a ə, the relative particle (except in certain irregular verbs), see §§ 146-154.
- a ə, before the verbal noun, see § 139.
- ar *er, ər*, prep. ‘on,’ in some cases, as: *air bhreitheamhnas er vreəvəs* ‘to judge’ (in the Creed, 9), *air chraobh er xʰrə:v* ‘on a tree,’ *air Chlaigeann er xʰlagʰn* ‘at Cleggan’ (maybe contracted from *air a’ Chl.*); but in most cases (especially when the prep. is pronounced *ər*) no aspiration takes place: *cur síos ar páipear kʰrʰsʰəs ər pa:pɛr* ‘putting down on paper,’ *ar deas láimh Dé ər dʰes la:v dʰe:* ‘on the right hand of God,’ *ar béal an t-shaic ər bɛəŋ ən tEkʰ* ‘on the opening (mouth) of the bag’ (3), *dá oirleach ar tighead, ar fad da: ərʌx ər tʃivət, ər fad* ‘three inches broad, long’ (3), *ar toiseacht ər toʃaxt* ‘at first’ (3).
- dá *da:*, num. ‘two,’ e.g. *dá chearcal da: ʃarkəŋ* ‘two hoops’ (3), *dá chéad da: ʃe:d* ‘two hundred’ (cf. under a ‘his’).
- de *dʰe, də*, prep. ‘of,’ e.g. *de choinnlean dʰe xEilʰən* ‘of candles’ (3), *fichead bliana de dhiffer fʰhəd blianə də ɣEʃər* ‘twenty years’ difference’ (3).
- do *də*, prep. ‘to,’ e.g. *do Shéamus də he:məs* ‘to James.’
- fa *fa*, prep. ‘about,’ ‘toward,’ ‘under,’ e.g. *tarrain fa dheas tarən fa jes* ‘pull southward’ (2), *uisce fa thuinn Iʃkʰə fa hʌ:nʰ* ‘subsoil water.’
- le *lɛ*, prep. ‘in order to,’ only before the verbal noun, as: *le theacht lɛ ʃaxt* ‘in order to come’ (3).

ma *ma*, prep. 'about,' 'toward,' e.g. *ma dheas ma jes* 'southward,'
ma dheireadh ma jer'ag 'at last,' *ma mheadhon lae ma vjan lEi*
 'about noon.'

na *na*, conj. 'or,' e.g. *seachtain na dhó saxtin na γο*: 'a week or two';
 but the aspiration is not regular, cf. *dó na trí dō*: *na trI*: 'two
 or three.'

ro *ro*, adv. 'very'; 'too much,' e.g. *ro bhog ro vog* 'too soft,'
ro dhona ro γωνᾱ 'too bad,' *ro gharbh ro γορν* 'very rough' (2),
ro the ro he 'too hot,' *ro fhada ro adᾱ* 'too long.'

ro(imh) *ro* 'before': *ro mheadhon lae ro meᾱn (veᾱn) lEi* 'A.M.'
 thro(imh) *ro* 'through,' in: *thro theine ro hin'a* 'on fire.'

After the numerals *trí*, *ceithre*, *cúig*, *naoi*, and *deich*, aspiration takes place irregularly, e.g. *trí mhíosa trEi viᾱᾱ* 'three months' (3), *trí mhcáran trEi ve:rᾱn* 'three fingers,' *trí chroinn trEi xrEim* 'three masts' (8), *trí phonta trEi fntᾱ* '3 lbs.' (3, 15, 15b), but also: *trí bráithrean trEi bra:γ'ᾱn* 'three brothers' (11), *trí cosan trEi kᾱsn* 'three feet' (under a pot, 3), *trí ceathramh trEi k'arᾱv* 'three quarters' (cf. § 108), *trí doirsean trEi dᾱrᾱn* 'three doors'; *ceithre phonta k'er'a fntᾱ* '4 lbs.' (3, 15, 15b), but *ceithre croinn k'er'a krEim* 'four masts,' *ceithre bachlaigh k'er'a baḷI* 'four boys' (11); *cúig phonta kᾱ:g' fntᾱ* '5 lbs.' (3, 15, 15b), but *cúig dráirthean kᾱ:g' dra:γ'ᾱn* 'five drawers' (3), *naoi phonta nEi fntᾱ* '9 lbs.' (2, 15), *deich phonta dᾱeç fntᾱ* '10 lbs.' (2), but cf. § 102.

< § 99 >

Aspiration of any initial consonant also takes place in the following cases :

(1) of a noun, after one of the adjectives *corr kᾱ:r*, *kᾱr* 'an odd,' and *droch drᾱx* 'bad,' which precede the noun as attribute, e.g. *corr fhocal kᾱr ḱᾱl* 'an odd word' (*corr daoine kᾱr dE:n'a* 'odd people' may be a mistake; notice also *corr h-aon kᾱrᾱ hᾱ:n* 'an odd one'); *droch bholadh drᾱx voḷᾱg* 'a bad smell';

(2) of an attributive adjective (or pronoun), following the noun, in the nom. & dat. sg. fem., the gen., dat., and voc.¹ masc. sg., and in the nom. (& obl.) pl., if the noun is formed with internal vowel change (§ 109), e.g. *an bheinn mhór a ve:n' vo:r* 'the big

1. Notice also: *thú dhona, dhona Ḷ: γωνᾱ γωνᾱ* 'you bad one.'

mountain,’ an Bheinn Mhór *a ven’ vo:r* ‘Fair Head,’ an ghíorsach bhocht *a jε(r)sax vɔxt* ‘the poor girl’ (3), an bhodaigh bhán *a vodi va:n* ‘of the fair old man’ (in a pl.-n.), do’n duine bhocht *du dɔn’ə vɔxt* ‘to the poor man,’ air an bhealach mhór *er a vjaŋax vo:r* ‘on the main road’ (3), air an pholl bheag *er a foŋ veg* ‘on the little hole’ (3), na h-éin bheag *na hε:n’ veg* ‘the little birds,’ éisc mhór *e:ʃk vo:r* ‘big fish’ (pl.), caoraigh bheag *kE:ri veg* ‘little sheep’ (pl.); after other plural nouns the usage is unsettled, as: na daoine bheag (or: beag) *na dE:n’ə veg (beg)* ‘the little folks,’ na daoine bhocht *na dE:n’ə vɔxt* ‘the poor people’ (3), but na daoine cóir *na dE:n’ə kɔ:r’* ‘the fairies.’

(3) of the ordinal céad, after the definite article (though not regularly), e.g. an chéad lá *a çiad laə* ‘the first day,’ an chéad toigh *a çiad tEi* ‘the first house’; but also an céad duine *aŋ k’e:d dɔn’ə*, an céad toigh *aŋ k’e:d tEi*.

(4) of a noun in the genitive, used after another noun as attributive, especially if the first noun is a fem. sg. or the second noun a proper noun or a plural, e.g. oidhche Dhómhnaigh *I:çə γɔ:ni* ‘Sunday night’ (13), oidhche Shamhna *I:çə haʷnə* ‘Hallowe’en,’ min choirce *min’(ə) xɔr’k’ə* ‘oatmeal,’ Cunntae Dhoire *kɔntai γEr’ə* ‘Co. Derry’ (15), Loch Dhoire *lox γEr’ə* ‘Derry Loch,’ ‘Loch Foyle’ (15), seorda (deɜ) chruit *ʃɔrdə xrɪʃ* ‘a kind of hump’ (3), but seorda madadh *ʃɔrdə madəɜ* (14, cf. § 88).

(5) of the finite verb, in the imperfect and preterit, in the cases which appear from the paradigms of the regular and irregular verbs (§§ 146-155).

(6) of certain forms of the personal pronoun, in cases specified in § 124.

(B) All initials except the dentals (t-, d-, s-).

< § 100 >

After the following words all consonants except t-, d-, s- are usually aspirated (words in f- also undergo provection of n, § 103):

an *aŋ*, int. part. & conj., sometimes aspirates f: an fhaic thu: *a nak’ ɔ* ‘do you see?’ an fhaigh thu *a nai ɔ* ‘whether you will get.’

- an *an*, *a*, the definite article, in the nom. & dat. fem. and the gen. & dat. masc. sg., e.g. an chos *a xas* 'the foot,' an bhachlaigh *a valí* 'of the boy,' do'n fhear sin *dá n'ar fIn* 'to that man' (11), but: an dóigh cheart *an dáí cart* 'the right way,' anns an toigh *ans an tEi* 'in the house,' Sróin an Deargain *sro:n' an dsgargan* (pl.-n.); but also: beir air an thaobh sin *ber er an hE:v fIn* 'catch that side' (3).
- ba *bá*, imperf. and pret. of the copula (§ 146), e.g. ba chóir dó *bá x:r dá*: 'it ought to' (3), b'fhéarr *bE:r* 'was (were) better,' but: ba deas leat *bá dges lat* 'you would like.'
- cha *xa*, commonly *ha*, *a*, neg. adv. 'not' and form of the copula 'is not' (§ 146), e.g. cha chuir *ha xAr'* 'will not put' (cf. § 142), chan fhada *ha nadá* (= *han adá*, § 103, *b*), chan fhanainn *ha nanin* 'I would not stay,' but: cha déan *ha dge:n* 'will not do,' cha séid *ha se:dɣ* 'will not blow,' cha saoil *ha sE:l'* 'will not think.'
- gan *gən*, *gə* (with prov. of *n*), prep. 'without,' e.g. gan chead *gən cəd* 'without permission' (*gən k'ed*, probably wrong), gan cheist ar bith *gən cəst' ar bi* 'without doubt,' gan fheoil *gə n'ə:l'* 'without flesh,' gan fhéith, gan fhuil *gə nEə gə nAl* 'without sinew, without blood' (7, cf. § 103); sometimes also: gan ghaoth, gan thuradh *gən γE: gən hArəg* 'without wind, without fair weather' (5).
- man *mə(n)*, s'mana *smənə(n)*, conj. 'before,' and mana *mənə(n)*, conj. 'unless,' sometimes aspirate *f-* or *b-*, e.g. man fhaigh *mə nai* 'before . . . gets,' s'manan fhág me thusa *smənə na:g mi Asə* 'before I leave you' (8, s'mana bhfág *smənə va:g*, is said to be more correct), mana bhí *mənə vi*: 'if there will not be' (13), but mana dtuir *manə dAr'* 'before . . . brings.' Cf. § 102.
- nach *nax*, *na*, neg. rel. and conj. 'which not,' 'that not,' aspirates *f-*, e.g. nach fheil *nax el (na hel)* 'which is not,' etc., nach fhaic thu *na hək' A* 'may you not see' (11).

This partial aspiration also takes place in a noun, preceded by one of the attributive words *aon In*, *Inə* 'one,' *an ath a na*, *an atha a naə* (3) 'the next,' *an chéad a ciad* 'the first,' and *sean fan* 'old,' e.g. *aon mhéar In vE:r* 'one finger,' but *aon seomra In fəmbər* 'one room,' *an ath bhliadhna a na vlianə* 'next year,' *an ath mhíos*

a na vias ‘next month,’ but an ath doras *a na dars* ‘next door,’ sean bhean *fan vjan* ‘old woman,’ but sean toigh scoil *fan tEi skol* ‘old schoolhouse,’ sean slave *fan sle:v* ‘old slave’ (3).

ECLIPSIS.

< § 101 >

By eclipsis in this chapter is understood the conversion of initial c, p, t, f, g, b, d to g, b, d, v, ng, n, m (written: gc, bp, dt, bhf, mb, ng, nd) after certain words that cause eclipsis. Of the three last changes (those of g, b, d) there are, however, only stray examples in Rathlin Irish, which may be of secondary origin. The only old passage of d to n (nd) is perhaps in the phrase: cha dtug me i ndear *ha dCg me n'ar* ‘I did not observe’ (cf. fá deara, faoi ndear, in other Irish dialects). Other cases such as: Purl Dún na nGiall *pCrt dC:n a n'ial* (for *n'ial*, 6), cf. Dún nan Giall *dC:n an g'ial* (pl.n.), *c'uair a mbí thu ar t'athais krr a mi C ar taaf* ‘when will you be back?’ (6), *i ndéidh a n'ai* ‘after’ (6), can be explained in the same way as an uine for aon duine (see Ó Tuathail, *Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh*, p. 22); cf. especially an dtáinig thu? pron. *a na:n'i C* (3) ‘did you come?’ The same development takes place in Scottish Gaelic (esp. Skye). Usually g, b, d are not eclipsed in Rathlin, thus: indiu *an dCk* ‘today,’ indé *an dCe*: ‘yesterday,’ as against Donegal inniu, inné (cf. also Manx jiu, jea).

The Rathlin eclipsis further differs from the Mainland Irish eclipsis in the retention of the nasal which originally caused the eclipsis, in certain cases. It happens in some words which in the common Irish orthography end in a vowel, such as a ‘theirs,’ i ‘in,’ go ‘that,’ etc. which in Rathlin Irish usually appear as an, in, gon. The only exceptions would be the stereotyped i bhfad (*a vad* ‘long,’ ‘far,’ *chuir i bhfalach xCrr a vaŋax* ‘hid’ (3), *i dteannca do (le) dCankə də (le)* ‘next to’ (11), which never show the nasal. Other cases where the nasal is absent may be explained as of a later origin, such as: Rudha na bhFaoileann *rCə na vE:l'an* (pl.-n), cf. Úig an Mhuilinn *C:g' a vC'in* (see § 105); some place-names, as Sloc na gCailleach *slok na gal'ax* ‘Sloknacallagh,’ may, however, rather represent an earlier stage in the history of eclipsis.

In the Rathlin Catechism there are many instances of eclipsis of *d* (to *n*), as in Mainland Irish, e.g. *go nultfin* 'that I should renounce' (*go ndiultfainn*), a *niu* 'to-day' (*indiu*).

Occurrence of Eclipsis.

< § 102 >

'Eclipsis' in this chapter does not include the provection of *n-*, which is sometimes reckoned as eclipsis. Eclipsis occurs regularly after the following words:

an (a) *an, a*, poss. pron. 'theirs,' e.g. *an gcosan an gdsan* 'their feet.'

an (a) *an, a*, rel. part., e.g. *cáit an bhfeil e ka:tf an vel e* 'where is he?'; so also *gos an gds an*, conj. 'until.'

an *n* (*a*), interr. part. (=Lat. *num? -ne?*), e.g. *an dtig thu? an dsgig' a* 'will you come?' *an bhfan thu? an van a* 'will you stay?' (but cf. § 100).

an *an, an* (*a*), conj. 'if,' e.g. *an dtuir thu an dkr a* 'if you give.'¹

cá ka, interr. adv. 'where': *cá bhfeil thu? ka vel a* 'where are you?'

cf. Rathl. Cat. *kam bee tu ad chovnee* 'where do you live?'

gon (*go*) *gan, ga*, conj. 'that': *gon gcuir gan gcr'* 'that . . . will put.'

in *n, a*, prep. in, only sporadically, as: in *dtoigh beag* (for *bheag*)

an dEi beg 'in a little house' (3), in *gcúil an ghárraidh an ga:l'*

a ya:ri 'in the corner of the garden' (1), in *gCille Pháraic an*

g'il'a'fa:rik' (11); in most cases no eclipsis takes place: in *Faillacht*

an fal'axt 'at F.', in *Ceann Reamhar an k'an'ra'v'ar* 'at Kinramer.'

man *mān, mana(n) mānā(n)*, conj. 'before,' e.g. *mana bhfág me*

mānā va:g mē 'before I leave' (but cf. also § 100).

manan, mana *mānān, mānā*, conj. 'unless,' 'if not,' e.g. *mana dtuir*

thu uait e mānā dkr a v'k'etf e 'if you do not give it away.'

mur (*mar*) *mār*, poss. pron. 'your,' e.g. *ag mur gcumail ga mār g'kmal*

'keeping you' (*mur piúr mār pj'k'ar* 'your sister, is wrong).

nach *nax, nah, na*, neg. part. & conj. (1) Lat. *nonne?*

(2) 'which not' (rel.), (3) 'that not' (subord. conj.),²

e.g. *nach dtuir thu? na(x) dkr a* 'will you not give?' *nach*

gcuir na(x) gcr' 'which will not put,' *nach gcuireadh e na(x)*

1. Prob. also the rare *nan nan* 'if.' *An*, int. part. and conj., may also aspirate an initial *f*, see § 100.

2. Except *f-*, which is aspirated (see § 100).

gár'əg a ‘that he would not put’; but as copula: *nach fuasach me nax fásah mē* ‘am I not terrible?’ (3).

nan nan, na, gen. pl. of the def. art., e.g. *Rudha na bhFaoileann rás na vE:l'an* (pl.-n.).

nar nar, poss. pron. ‘our,’ e.g. *nar bpeacaidh nar b'aki* ‘our sins’ (1), *nar bhfiachan nar viaxən* ‘our debts’ (in the Lord’s Prayer); *nar piúr nar pjár* ‘our sister’ is wrong.

s'mana(n) smanə(n), conj. ‘before,’ e.g. *s'mana bhfág me smanə va:g mē* ‘before I leave’ (but cf. also § 100).

After *cha* ‘not’ (§ 145), only *t* is ‘eclipsed’ to *dt*, e.g. *cha dtig ha d'gig'* ‘will not come,’ *cha dtuir ha dár* ‘will not give’; but as neg. copula: *cha tusa ha tásə* ‘it is not you.’

The numerals *seacht, ocht, naoi, deich* eclipse the following noun according to some speakers, e.g. *seacht bpont faxt bənt* (*bont?*) ‘seven pounds’ (money, 8), *seacht bponta faxt bəntə* ‘7 lbs.’ (3, 15, 15b), *ocht gcéad əxt g'e:d* ‘800’ (3), *naoi bponta nEi bəntə* ‘9 lbs.’ (3), *deich bponta d'geç bəntə* ‘10 lbs.’ (3, 15, 15b), but cf. § 98; see further under the numerals (§ 135).

In analogy with Mainland Irish, the noun is eclipsed in *air an dtalamh er ən danəv* ‘on earth’ (in the Lord’s Prayer, 3), but this is exceptional.

PROVECTION.

< § 103 >

Provection is the carrying over of the final consonant of a proclitic (or any) word to the following word, if it begins with a vowel (cf. Engl. “a tall” for ‘at all,’ “a-nother” for ‘an-other’). So also in Irish: *an buaint againn əm b'æn t'ain* ‘our harvest’ (4). The consonants that are normally carried over are: *h, n, t* and *ch*.

(a) Provection of *h*.

Provection of *h*, which is ancient, consists in putting a hyphenated *h* in front of the initial vowel of the following word. It takes place after:

a ə, poss. pron. ‘her,’ e.g. *a h-athair ə haər* ‘her father.’

a ə, part. before numerals (§ 135), e.g. *a h-aon ə hI:n* ‘one.’

ca ka, kə, ga gə, interr. pronn. ‘what’ (before a following noun),

e.g. *ca h-uair? ka h'ær'* ‘what time?’ ‘when?’ *ca h-ainm?*

ka har'm ‘what name?’ *ca (ga) h-áit? gə ha:tsə* ‘what place?’

- de *d̄ge*, 'day,' in the names of the days of the week: De h-Aoine *d̄ge* 'h̄:ɫ:n'ə 'Friday.'
- go *gə*, prep. 'to,' e.g. go h-Eirinn *gə he:rin'* 'to Ireland,' go h-áitean eile *gə ha:tfən el'ə* 'to other places,' go h-uiliann *gə h̄:ɫlin* 'to the elbow.'
- na *na*, conj. 'neither,' 'nor': na maith na h-olc *na ma na h̄:ɫk* 'neither good nor bad.'
- na *na*, gen. sg. fem. of the def. art., e.g. Cnoc na h-Úige *krək na h̄:ɫ:g'ə* (pl.-n), Loch na h-Ealadh *lɔx na ʒaləg* 'Ally Loch.' In *bannca h-abhainn baun̄kə ho'in* 'river bank' (8), h is irregular.

(b) *Provection of n.*

Provection of n is partly ancient, in which case it is represented by a hyphenated n before the initial vowel of a following word, but even though the n be written on to the preceding word it is carried over to the following vowel in the pronunciation. Provection of n takes place after:

- an *ən*, 'n n (after some prepp.), the def. article, in the nom. & dat. fem., and gen. dat. masc. sg., e.g. an acair *ə nakir* 'the anchor' (3), an eala *ə n'alə* 'the swan,' an eich *ə neʒ* 'of the horse' (in pl.-n.), do'n each *də n'ax* 'to the horse.'
- an *ən*, poss. pron. 'their,' e.g. an athair *ə n̄:er'* 'their father.'
- an *ən*, rel. part., e.g. áit an amhairc *tu a:tf ə n̄v̄:rik' ɫ* 'where you will see.'
- cha *xa*, *ha*, *a*, neg. adv. 'not' and negative copula 'is not' (§ 146), e.g. chan urrain *ha n̄:rin* 'cannot,' chan e *ha n'ε: (ha nε:)* 'it is not he' (or 'it').
- gan *gən*, prep. 'without,' e.g. gan uisce *gə n̄:ʃk'ə* 'without rain.'
- go, gon *gən*, conj. 'that,' e.g. go n-amhairc e *gə n̄v̄:rik' a* 'that he will see.'
- in *ən*, prep. 'in,' e.g. in Eirinn *ə ne:rin'* 'in Ireland,' in Albain *ə nalbin* 'in Scotland.'
- manan *mənən*, conj. 'before'; 'unless,' 'if not,' e.g. mana n-amhairc *thu mənə n̄v̄:rik' ɫ* 'unless you see.'
- nan *nan*, gen. pl. of the def. art., e.g. Páirc na n-Eich *pa:r'k' na neʒ* (pl.-n.).
- s'manan *smanən*, conj. 'before,' e.g. s'mana n-éirigh *thu smanə ni:ri ɫ* 'before you rise.' So also man *mən* 'before.'

(c) *Provection of t.*

Provection of *t* consists in the carrying over and hyphenating of a *t* to a following word beginning with a vowel. It takes place after the nom. sg. masc. of the definite article (*an*), e.g. *an t-athair an taer* ‘the father,’ *an t-each an tsax* ‘the horse,’ *an t-im an tsim* ‘the butter’ (8), *an t-iaró an tsiaró* ‘the grandson’ (15), *an t-innear an tsin’er* ‘the anvil’ (15, &c.). In many cases the provection is avoided, e.g. *an arbhar a narvər* ‘the corn’ (14; *an t-arbhar an tarvər*, 8), *an Aifreann a nafrən* ‘Mass,’ *an aidhear a nair* ‘the air’ (*an t-aidhear an taiər*, 15), *an ainm a bha ortha a nar’m a va ərə* ‘their name’ (15b; *an t-ainm an tar’m*, 8). In the same way, *air an aon aər a nIn* and *air an t-aon er an tIn* ‘on the one,’ may be used promiscuously (11).

(d) *Provection of ch.*

Provection of *ch* consists in the carrying over of *ch* (pron. *h*) to a following word beginning with a vowel, and is conditioned by the weakening of *ch* to *h* (§ 50), especially in unstressed position. This form of provection takes place more or less regularly after *nach nax, nah, na* (see § 145) and *gach gax, gah, ga, ə*, indef. pron. ‘each,’ ‘every,’ e.g. *as gach olc as ga holk* ‘from evil’ (in the Lord’s Prayer, 9), *a h-uile (=gach uile) a hál’ə* ‘every’ (see § 134, B, a); further examples in the following §. So also after *ach ax, ah*, conj. ‘but,’ and the termination *-ach -ax, ah*, e.g. *fuasach amscair fosa hamsker* ‘very careless’ (15), *chan fheil árach air ha nel a:ra her* ‘it cannot be helped’ (11).

COMBINED ASPIRATION AND PROVECTION.

< § 104 >

Combined aspiration and provection only takes place in words beginning with *s-* or *f-*. According to § 97, these consonants are aspirated to *h* and zero, respectively, whence the same provection rules are applied as to words beginning with a vowel. Thus *s-* becomes *t-sh* after the nom. & dat. fem., and gen. & dat. masc. sg. of the def. article: *an t-sean bhean an tsan vjan* ‘the old woman,’ *an Toigh’s an t-Shabhall an tEi s an tavəl* ‘the House and the Barn’

(pl.-n.), fear an t-shaoghail *ffar an tAel* 'the man of the world' (1), but incorrectly also: *an tEi s an savól* (6), toigh an sagart *tEi an sagórt* 'the parochial house.' Similarly sl-, sn- become t-shl-, t-shn (pron. *tr*, cf. § 89), and sl becomes t-shl (pron. *tl*), e.g. air an t-shliabh *er' an t'liav, er an thlav* 'on the mountain' (3), an t-shnáthad *an trád* 'the needle,' scaoil i an t-shnaidhm *skE:il i n trEim* 'she untied the knot' (3), but irregularly: an shluasaid *a ηōasēdγ* 'the shovel' (13), Ceann Chnoc an Shlugan *k'an xrok an lAgan* (pl.-n, 9).

An f- is affected by combined aspiration and provection after those particles which cause both aspiration and provection (see §§ 97, 103), thus after: an (def. art., § 106), cha (neg. adv. & form of copula, § 146), gan (prep. §§ 100, 103), man, manan (conj., §§ 100, 103), nach (conj., §§ 100, 103), e.g. an fheannog *a n'anag* 'the crow,' do'n fhear *dā n'ar* 'to the man,' chan fhaigh *ha nai* 'won't get,' chan fhada *ha nadā* 'it is not long,' gan fhéith, gan fhuil *gā nēā gā nul* 'without sinew, without blood' (7), gan fhiosta *gā nIstā* 'secretly' (3), man fhaigh *mā nai* 'before . . . gets,' s'manan fhág me *smānā na:g mē* 'before I leave,' nach fhág? *na ha:g* 'won't leave?' nach fhaigheadh tu *na hejā tA* 'that you wouldn't get,' nach fhaic thu *na hek' A* 'may you not see' (11), but also: nach fhuaigheadh *nax uajāg* 'that would not sew' (15a).

ELISION AND ASSIMILATION.

< § 105 >

'Elision' will here be used to describe the dropping of either a vowel before a vowel, or a consonant before a consonant, in *sandhi*.

(1) *Vowel and vowel.*

The obscure vowel (*a*) is always dropped in front of a stressed vowel in ordinary speech, but may be retained in careful pronunciation by the force of analogy. Thus monosyllabic words ending in *a* lose this vowel, and the consonant (or consonants) is carried over to the following word: mo athair 'my father' becomes m'athair *mæ'r'*, a athair 'his father' becomes: athair *æ'r'* (but 'her father' is: a h-athair). Some speakers retain the vowel in: mo ata *mā atā* 'my hat,' do ata *dā atā* 'your hat' (12), for usual: m'ata, t'ata (cf. § 127).

After a stressed vowel, the obscure vowel remains, and also often after an unstressed vowel, e.g. ainti an mála *ɛutʃi ən ma:lə* ‘into the bag’ (1), thilg e an mála *hil'g' a ə ma:lə* ‘he threw the bag’ (1). Instead of this the obscure vowel may be assimilated to the first vowel, e.g. *aar'* for *aər'* ‘father,’ ar athais *ə'r aaf*, for *ə'r a:əf*, *a:if* ‘back,’ bruach *brɔ:ɔx*, for *brɔ:əx*, *brɔ:ax* ‘slope.’ Finally, the two vowels may be contracted, as in -achadh *aɔg*, *a:g* (§ 79).

After do, prep. and vb. particle (§ 142), dh *ɣ* (it is historically a repetition of do) is inserted in front of a following vowel, e.g. théid a (=do) *dh'ól he:dʒ ə ɣɔ:ŋ* ‘is going to drink’ (3), cha do *dh'aithnigh ha də ɣan'i* ‘did not recognize’; ceathramh do *dh'ocht k'arəv də xɪt* ‘a quarter of eight’ (2), is probably due to the usual suppression of *ɣ*. Similarly also with the compound prepositions a (do) *dh'*- ionnsaighe *ə jɛnsi* ‘toward’ and a (do) *dh'iarraidh ə jiari (jɛri)* ‘after.’ But de (do) meaning ‘of’ is not followed by *dh'*: de iteogan *dʒɛ itsagən* ‘of feathers’ (3), de uisce *dʒɛ Iʃkə* ‘of water,’ de airgead *dʒɛ ar'g'əd* ‘of money,’ de ór *dʒɛ ɔ:r* ‘of gold,’ ceithir bliadhna d'aois *k'e'ir blianə dō:ʃ* ‘four years of age’ (4).

(2) Consonant and consonant.

An unstressed consonant is very often dropped in front of a consonant beginning a stressed syllable. The final *n* of the article is regularly dropped in front of certain fricatives or spirants (*x*, *ɣ*, *f*, *v*, *ʃ*), e.g. a' chaithear *ə xaʃɛr* ‘the chair,’ for an chaithear, a' ghrian *ə ɣrian* ‘the sun,’ anns a' bháta *ans ə va:tə* ‘in the boat.’ In front of other consonants also, the *n* is frequently dropped: a' ceann *ə k'a:n* ‘the head,’ a' doras *ə dɔrəs* ‘the door.’

If the *n* is retained, it is usually assimilated to the following consonant, so that it becomes *m* before a labial, and *ŋ* before a guttural, e.g. an bachlach *əm baɫax* ‘the boy,’ an ceann *əŋ k'a:n* ‘the head,’ etc.

In the same way -*g* from -*ɣ* is elided in front a consonant, cf. madadh caorach *madə kE:rax* ‘sheep dog,’ madadh ruadh *madə rɔa* ‘fox,’ cf. madadh alla *madə'g alə* ‘wolf.’

In other cases, especially when it is important that the consonants remain, an epenthetic vowel is inserted between them (see § 15). Thus do'n bhachlach ‘to the boy,’ is pronounced *də na (nə) vaɫax* (*də vaɫax* means ‘to a boy’: do bhachlach); similarly Sliabh an Chonnaidh *ʃl'ɛvə na xənI* (pl.-n.), for *ʃl'ɛv ən xənI*.

ACCIDENCE

AS compared with the Irish of Donegal, the grammar of the Irish of Rathlin is rather simple. In this respect it approaches Scottish Gaelic and Manx, but it must be remembered that simplifications may take place in different spheres independently. A more original state of things may be perceived in constructions found in place-names, as well as in stereotyped phrases, in prayers, etc.¹

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

< § 106 >

The forms of the definite article are:

Singular.

Nom., gen., masc. & fem.: an *an* (*am, an, a, n*, § 105).

Dat. masc. & fem.: an *an*, etc.; 'n *n, na, nā* (see below).

Dual.

Nom. & gen.: an *dá an da:* 'the two,' 'both.'

Dat.: an *dá an da:*, 'n *dá n da:* (cf. below).

Plural.

Nom. dat. masc. & fem.: na *na (nā)*.

Gen., masc. & fem.: nan *nan (nam, nan, na, nā, etc., § 105, 2)*.

E.g. an *bachlach am bałax* 'the boy,' an *bhachlaigh a vałi* 'of the boy,' do'n *bhachlach dā na vałax* 'to the boy,' an *dá bhachlach an da: vałax* 'the two boys' or 'of the two boys,' do'n *dá bhachlach dān da: vałax* 'to the two boys,' na *bachlaigh na bałi* 'the boys,' nan *bachlach nam bałax* 'of the boys,' do na *bachlaigh dā na bałi* 'to the boys'; an *ghiorsach a(n) jersax* 'the girl,' na *giorsaighe*

1. In the prayers it is, however, possible to assume an outside influence, as the clergy often came from the Irish mainland. On the other hand, some of the common prayers may be of great age, and thus be typical of the old popular speech of Rathlin.

na g'ersí 'of the girl,' do'n ghiorsach *dán jersax* 'to the girl,' an dá ghiorsach *án da: jersax* '(of) the two girls,' do'n dá ghiorsach *dán da: jersax* 'to the two girls,' na giorsachan *na g'ersahán* 'the girls,' nan giorsachan *naη g'ersahán* 'of the girls,' do na giorsachan *dá na g'ersahán* 'to the girls.'

< § 107 >

Some prepositions assume special forms before the definite article, of which the following are worth noticing:

- aig* 'at': *aig an Aifreann eḡ á nafrán* 'at Mass';
ar (air) 'on': *air an bhalla er á vaηá* 'on the wall' (3); *air an cheann er á za:n* 'on the head,' *air (an:) Chlaigeann er xlag'án* 'at Cleggan,' *air na mnán er na mraán* 'on the women';
chun 'to' (only with the def. art.): *chun an bhaile hán á val'á*, usually *na bhaile na val'á* 'home' (adv.), *na scoil na skál* 'to school,' (*chun*) *na tírtean amuigh na tsi:rtfán á maiç* 'to foreign countries' (3);
de 'of,' 'off': *de'n bhalla dḡe na vaηá* 'off the wall' (3), *de'n tír seo dḡe n tsi:r sḡ* 'of this country' (i.e. 'Rathlin'), *lán de na grástan ηa:n dḡe na gra:stán* 'full of grace' (in the Hail Mary);
do 'to': *do'n duine bhocht dón d'án'á vxxt* 'to the poor man' (3), *do'n chat dḡ na xat* 'to the cat';
faoi 'under,' 'below': *faoi'n uisce fI: nIjk'á* 'under the water' (3), *faoi'n phota fI: na ftá* 'under the pot,' *faoi'n Cheann Riabhach fI: na çan'riax* 'below Ceann Riabhach';
in 'in': *anns an tráigh ans án tra(:)i* 'in (on) the beach,' *anns an chuan ans á xán* 'in the ocean,' *'san t-shiopa sán tšpá* 'in the shop,' *'sa' bháta sá va:tá* 'in the boat,' *anns na spéirean ans na spe:rán* 'in the sky,' *'sna glasaidean sna glasédḡán* 'in the shoughs or furrows';
le 'with': *leis an chaiftin leḡ á xaffsén* 'with the captain,' *le na tuaghan le na tçagán* 'with the axes';
o 'from': *cobhar o'n fhairrge koær á narik'á* 'foam from the sea.'

With the preposition *in*, special forms may arise, wherein the preposition and the article are contracted to *s*, as in the common adverbs *isteach á st'ax* 'in' (motion, from *anns an teach*) and *istoigh á stEi* 'in' (rest, from *anns an toigh*). In the same manner, *anns*

an tráigh 'in (on) the beach,' becomes *istráigh* ə *stra(:)i* (13) and aims an t-shabhall 'in the barn,' is-t-shabhall ə *stavəl* (15a).

The definite article is used much in the same way as in English. The specifically Irish use of the definite article to express something indefinite but remarkable is also found in Rathlin, as is seen from the following instances: *chuala me na ceoltan* xλaηə *mε na k'v:ηtən* 'I heard (some) singing' (3),¹ *chualaigh e na daoine ag gabhail nan gceoltan* xλaηi ε *na dE:n'ə ə goal naη g'v:ηtən* 'he heard some people singing' (3), where it is all the time the fairies that are in question; in another tale one finds: *thainigh an fiach han'i ən fiax* 'a raven came' (7), and *thainigh an rógaire fiach han'i ən r:v:gir'ə fiax* (3), cf. the English 'the rascal of a raven.' In analogy with Anglo-Irish usage, the following construction is also current: *b'ead na peathran* bε:t *na pεrən* 'they were *the* sisters,' i.e. 'they were sisters' (15).

THE NOUN.

Gender, Case and Number.

< § 108 >

There are, as in other modern Celtic languages, only two genders in the Rathlin dialect: masculine and feminine; the old neuters have mostly become masculines, as: *ainm* 'name,' *loch(a)* 'lake,' *im* 'butter,' *arbhar* 'corn,' *sliabh* 'mountain,' *toigh* 'house.' But an *ainm*, an *arbhar* is sometimes used for an *t-ainm*, an *t-arbhar* (cf. above). *Tír* 'country' is now, however, a feminine.

The grammatical gender may, of course, be different from the natural gender: *báta* 'boat,' *capall* 'mare,' *cailean* 'girl,' are grammatically masculines, though naturally feminines, and referred to by *í* 'she' as in English.

There are only three case forms in the singular and plural: the nominative, genitive and dative. In the singular the dative form is, however, not always, and in the plural seldom, clearly distinguished from the nominative. The dative form is only used after a preposition, e.g. *air an teinidh* 'on the fire,' *de'n teinidh* 'off the fire,' *air a chois* 'on his foot' (i.e. 'feet'), *ar béalaibh an toigh*

1. Cf. *Imram Brain* (Ed. Kuno Meyer, p. 3, 8): *cocúala a ceól farna chúl* 'he heard some singing behind him.'

'in front of the house,' air a chúlaibh 'behind' (adv.). The vocative is usually (except in nouns of the 1st decl., § 109) of identical form with the nominative.

There are three numbers: singular, dual and plural; the dual is only found after the numeral dá 'two,' e.g. dá bhachlach 'two boys,' dá chat 'two cats,' dá bhean 'two women,' dá chos 'two feet' (for dá mhnaoi, dá chois); the dual is thus always like the nominative singular, as in the southern Scottish dialects. The sg. is often used for the plur. after a numeral, e.g. cúig mionaid *kʌ:g' mjɛnɛdʒ* 'five minutes,' trí ceathramh *trɛi k'arɒv* 'three quarters,' etc.

The genitive plural is distinguished by a special form of the definite article (nan or na n-). Otherwise it is either like the nom. sing. (especially of masc. nouns, the plural of which are formed without the ending -an, as: nan bhfear 'of the men'; other instances, as nan gcailleach 'of the old women,' are common in place-names), or, what is more common, the nom. plur.: nan daoine, ag bleoghan nan ba (or nan bó), alt do mhéaran 'your finger joint.'

The genitive sing. (and sometimes plur.) is mostly identical with the nom., except in special phrases and in some place-names, but may nevertheless be distinguished by the form of the definite article, or by the presence or absence of aspiration, e.g. Coire Breacain *kor'ə br'akan (-ən)*, bean an toigh(c) *bjan ən tɛi(ə)* 'the woman of the house,' crioman fheoil *kriman jɔ:l'* 'a bit of meat,' as béal mo bhróg *as bɛəl mɔ vrɔ:g* 'out of my shoe' (10), crann na long *kran na lau* 'the mast of the ship' (13), gaoiseaid na n-eich *gɛ:ʃɛdʒ na n'ɛɟ* 'horsehair' (3), gabhail nan gceoltan *goɛl nan g'ɔ:ɲtən* 'singing songs' (3). After the verbal noun and prepp. governing the gen. case, the nom. is very often used instead of the more correct genitive, e.g. ag glanadh na soithean 'washing the dishes,' cealachadh an phíop (or: na pípe) 'smoking the pipe,' cúl a chluas *kʌɲ ə xɲʌs* 'back of his ear' (3), cúl an chloch mhór 'back of the big stone' (3), and sometimes also in other cases: oir an abhainn *or' ə nɔ'in* 'the river bank' ('edge,' 8), but correctly: ag cruinneacha' sméar 'picking blackberries' (10), ag iomain nan gamhna 'herding the calves,' ag blighean nan bó 'milking the cows,' ag gabhail nan gceóltan (see above), cóireach nan brógan 'mending the shoes' (6), a dh'iarraidh nan bó *ə jɛri nam bɔ:* 'after the cows' (3), trasna na tíre

'across the country,' ar son nan gcaorach 'for the sheep,' fad na h-oidhche 'during the night,' fad an bhcalaigh 'along the road.'

DECLENSION.

The five types of declension in Irish are all represented in the Rathlin dialect, but sometimes a noun originally belonging to one type has passed into another (as verbal nouns in -adh, see below).

First Declension.

< § 109 >

In nouns of the first declension, usually comprising grammatical masculines, the nom. and dat. sg. end in a 'broad' consonant, which is attenuated in the gen. and voc. sg.; the nom. (dat., voc.) pl. is (a) either like the gen. sg., or (b) formed by addition of -an, or (c) by addition of -adh; the genitive pl. is properly identical with the nom. sg.

(a)

The largest category comprises nouns in -(c)ach, -an, -(c)adh (the latter usually verbal nouns, which originally belonged to the third decl., see § 111). They are declined according to the following paradigm (bachlach 'boy,' radan 'rat,' madadh 'dog'):

Nom. sg. bachlach <i>ba_lax</i>	radan <i>ra_dan</i>
Gen. sg. bachlaigh <i>ba_lI</i>	radain <i>ra_dɛn'</i> , radan <i>ra_dan</i>
Nom. pl. bachlaigh <i>ba_lI</i>	radain <i>ra_dɛn'</i>
Gen. pl. bachlach <i>ba_lax</i>	radan <i>ra_dan</i>

Nom. sg. madadh *ma_dɔg*

Gen. sg. madaidh *ma_di*

Nom. pl. madaidh *ma_di*

Gen. pl. madadh *ma_dɔg*

At least of words in -an, the gen. is mostly identical with the nom. sg. (perhaps because the 'slender' -n is hardly distinguished from the 'broad' -n, cf. § 43); but cor shúgain *kə'r ɔ:gan'* 'twist-ropes' (15), is correct.

The old dative pl. form only remains in adverbial expressions, as: ar béalaibh an toigh *ə bɛə_ləv ən tEi* 'in front of the house,' ar a chúlaibh *ə ə xɔ:ləv* 'behind' (8).

Other examples: *fad an bhealaigh fad ə vjalI* 'along the road,' *fad an gheimhridh fad ə jεvəri* 'during the winter,' *taobh an fhuaraidh tE:v ə nɫari* 'the windward side,' *maide mullaigh madʒə mɫII* 'ridgepole' (8), *Cos an Duitsigh kəs ən dItʃi* 'the Dutchman's leg' (pl.-n., but cf. *Stac an Duitseach stak ən dItʃax*), *Toigh an Fhiaigh tEi ə ni:i* 'the Crowbie's House' (pl.-n.); a *mhadaidh ə vadi* 'dog' (voc.), *anois mo bhachlaigh nIʃ mə vaxlI* 'now, my boys' (voc.).

The nouns *gnóthach* 'thing'; 'business,' *soitheach* 'vessel'; 'ship,' and *beathach* 'beast,' form their plurals: *gnoithean* ('things') or *gnoithe(ɜ) grɜ:i* ('business'), *soithean* and *beithean* ('cattle').¹

Monosyllabic nouns often change their root vowel with the attenuation of the final consonant, according to the following paradigms (*tarbh* 'bull,' *each* 'horse,' *fear* 'man,' *éan* 'bird,' *ceann* 'head,' *crann* 'mast'):

Nom. sg. <i>tarbh tarv</i>	<i>each jax</i>	<i>fear fjar</i>
Gen. sg. <i>tairbh (toirbh) tEr'(ə)v</i>	<i>eich eç</i>	<i>fir fir</i>
Nom. pl. <i>tairbh (toirbh) tEr'(ə)v</i>	<i>eich eç</i>	<i>fir fir</i>
Gen. pl. <i>tarbh tarv</i>	<i>each jax</i>	<i>fear fjar</i>
Nom. sg. <i>éan ε:n</i>	<i>ceann k'a:n</i>	<i>crann kra:n</i>
Gen. sg. <i>éin ε:n', eoin jɔ:n'</i>	<i>cinn k'in'</i>	<i>croinn krEin'</i>
Nom. pl. <i>éin ε:n'</i>	<i>cinn k'in'</i>	<i>croinn krEin'</i>
Gen. pl. <i>éan ε:n</i>	<i>ceann k'a:n</i>	<i>crann kra:n</i>

Other examples: *cloch aoil klɔx E:l'* 'limestone,' *h-aon iarainn hIn iarín* 'an iron one' (3), *scéil sk'e:l'* 'of a story,' *toradh do bhroinn tɔrə də vrEin* 'the fruit of thy womb' (gen. sg. orig. *bronn*), *mullach an chroic mɫɪax ə xɔk'* (and *xrEk'?*, 3), *béal an t-shaic bεəɪ ən tEk'* 'the opening of the bag' (3), *sciathan scait sk'i:an skEtʃ* 'skate fins,' *corp (fear) an t-shaoghail kɔrp (fjar) ən tE:l' (tɫ:l', ɪ)* 'body (man) of the world,' *uair nar báis kɛr nər ba:ʃ* 'the hour of our death' (*bás* orig. 3d decl.), *doras an chléibh dɔrəs ə xle:v* 'the pit of the stomach' (from *cliabh* 'chest'), *Creag an Airgid kreg ə nar'gidʒ* (pl.-n.), *Mullach an Ghoirt mɫlax ə ɣɔrtʃ* (pl.-n.),

1. Cf. Northern Irish *gnaithe*. Father Short (see Prof. Ó Tuathail, *Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh*, p. 26) writes *soithigh* 'vessels' *soihye* in phonetics, which seems to answer well to the Rathlin forms.

an Toigh falluis *ən tEi fallʃ* 'the Sweathouse' (pl.-n.), Eadan an Chinn Reamhar *e:dən ə ʃin 'raʋər* (pl.-n.), beannacht Dé (Dia) *bjanaxt dʒe: (dʒia)* 'God's blessing,' Goirtean 'ic an Táillear *gortʃən ik (ek') ən ta:l'er* (pl.-n., from *mac* 'son'); a Shéamais *ə he:mif* 'James' (voc.), a Dhé (Dhia) *ə je: (jia)* 'God' (voc.).

Of *cat* 'cat' the gen. sg. and nom. pl. is either *cait kətʃ*, *coit kEtʃ*, or *cuit kətʃ*, *kItʃ*, and the latter form (which is originally a voc. 'puss') is also often used as nom. sg. (cf. also *scuit*, in Glossary).

(b)

A few words form their plural in *-a* or *-an*, which originally represents the old acc. pl. E.g. *focal*, pl. *foclan* 'word,' *doras*, pl. *doirsean*, *bonn*, pl. *buinn* or *bonnan* 'sole (of shoe),' *each*, pl. *eich* or *eachan* (see above), *fóid*, pl. *fóidean* 'sod,' *na Maca(n) Tíre* 'the Wolves' (pl.-n.).

Of these some (especially when the final consonant is *-l* or *-n*) form the plural in *-ta* or *-tan*, as: *ceol*, pl. *ceolta* (*ceoltan*, 3) 'music'; 'song,' *scéal*, pl. *scéalt(a)*, *scéaltan* 'story'; also cf. *grástan* 'graces'; others, especially those in *-r*, unvoice this consonant: *blár* pl. *blárthan* (8) 'field,' *drár*, pl. *dráirthean* (3) 'drawer,' *leabhar*, pl. *leabharthan* 'book,' *gabhar*, pl. *gabhair* or *goirthean* *gog'an* 'goat.' In part the latter may have been influenced by the plurals of *athair*, *máthair*, *bráthair* (see § 113, d).

(c)

Words in *-ean* usually form their plural by addition of *-adh*, according to the following paradigm (*eilean* 'island'):

Nom. sg.	<i>eilean el'en</i>
Gen. sg.	<i>eileain el'en', eilean el'en</i>
Nom. pl.	<i>eileanadh el'anəg</i>
Gen. pl.	<i>eilean el'en, eileanadh el'anəg</i>

Other examples: *sneoinen*, pl. *sneoinenadh* 'daisy,' *boitean*, pl. *boiteanadh* 'wisp' (of straw), *chicken* (E.), pl. *chickenadh*; *bodach an chipean* *bodax ə ʃipən* (a ghost, 15). Some words end in a slender consonant even in the nom. sg., as: *surclain* *sörklan'* 'primrose' (15), *cárlain* *ka:rtlan'* 'peppermint' (15).

Second Declension.

< § 110 >

The second declension comprises grammatical feminines, having the nom. sg. (a) in a 'broad,' or (b) in a 'slender' consonant, and the gen. sg. in -e (which is often silent). The dat. sg. was originally formed by attenuation of the final consonant (with or without vowel change, cf. below), but is now mostly like the nom. sg. So is the voc. sg. and (according to the rule) the gen. pl. (though the form is often identical with the nom. in the spoken language). The plural (nom., dat., and voc.) was originally formed by addition of -a (see § 115), but is now usually in -(e)an. Words ending in -(e)og (pron. *ag*), and fem. nouns in -(e)ach belong to this declension, according to the paradigms below (cailleach 'old woman,' fideog 'whistle,' muc 'pig'):

(a)

Nom. sg. cailleach	<i>kal'ax</i>	fideog	<i>fidʒag</i>
Gen. sg. caillighe	<i>kal'i</i>	fideoige	<i>fidʒeɣ'ə</i>
Nom. pl. cailleachan	<i>kal'axən</i>	fideogan	<i>fidʒagən</i>
Gen. pl. cailleach	<i>kal'ax</i>	fideog(an)	<i>fidʒag(ən)</i>

Nom. sg. muc	<i>mɔk</i>
Gen. sg. muice	<i>mɔk'ə</i>
Nom. pl. mucan	<i>mɔkən</i>
Gen. pl. muc	<i>mɔk</i>

Other examples: Tobar na Luchoige *tobər na luhag'* (pl.-n.), Purt na Luinge (Loinge) *pɔrt na lEiə* (*lɪjə*, 4, from long 'ship'), éireacht na gréine *e:r'axt na grE:n'(ə)* 'the sunrise' (from *grian*), na fiolaire *na fʃeɲir'ə* 'of the eagle,' Druim na Claigninne *drɪm na kɲeɟin'ə* (pl.-nn., 3, from *Claigeann*), na faoilinne *na fE:l'in* 'of the seagull,' pípe *pi:pə* 'of a pipe' (from *píop*), uigh (ceann) circe *ci* (*k'a:n*) *kirk'ə* 'a hen's egg (head),' chois na tuinne *xɔʃ na tɔn'ə* 'beside the sea' (from *tonn* 'wave'), bogha frois(e) *boə frɔʃ* 'rainbow' (from *fras*, *frais* 'shower'), gall gaoithe *gən gE:çə* 'a bird' (3), muileann gaoithe *mɔl'ən gE:çə* 'windmill,' na gaoithe *na gE:çə* 'of the wind' (from *gaoth*), na boise *na boʃə* (*boʃə*) 'of the palm,' na coise *na koʃə* 'of the foot,' Ínean na Cloiche

i:n'eu na kloçə (pl.-n., from *cloch* 'stone,' 15), *Faireacan na Leice farikan na l'ek'ə* (pl.-n., cf. below).

A few dative forms belonging to this declension have survived: *uisce fa thuinn kʃk'ə fa hɛ:n'* 'subsoil water' (from *tonn* 'wave'), *air mo lic er mə lik'* 'on my stone' (from *leac* 'stone slab'; also cf. the pl.-n. an *Leic an l'ek'*), *air mo* (do) *chois er mə (də) xof* 'up' (also: *er də xəs*; cf. also the prep. *cois* 'beside'), *air goil ər gEl'* 'boiling' (from extinct *gal* 'steam'), *trí bráithrean de chloinn 'ic Pháil trEi bra:y'ənu dʒe xlEn' ik fa:l'* 'three brothers McFall' (11, from *clann* 'children').

Traces of plurals in -a are: *clocha meallain klɔxə mjaleu* 'hailstones,' *na Clocha Dubh na klɔxə dɛ* 'the Clochadoos' (pl.-n.), *na Clocha Breaca na klɔxə br'akə* (pl.-n.), *corraga dcarg kɔragə dʒarg* 'hips' (berries, 8), *sugha scalbhan sIg(ə) salvan* 'strawberries' (13); see further § 115.

Márthan ma:yən 'queen,' forms its gen. sg. *na márthan* (15), and its plural *márthanadh*.

(b)

The other group has a 'slender' vowel in the nom. and dat. sg., and the gen. sg. in -e, the nom. pl. in -ean. It is sometimes the case of an old dative form which has become generalized, as *frais fraʃ* 'shower' (15, etc.). E.g. *Bay na h-Eaglaise be: na heɣɲiʃə* 'Church Bay' (3, from *eaglais*), *Stac na Bannse stakə na bainʃə* (5, pl.-n., from *banais* 'wedding'), *Lagan na Beinne lagan na ben'ə* (pl.-n., from *beinn* 'mountain top'), an *Úig*, gen. sg. *na h-Úige na hɛ:g'ə* 'Ouig.' To this declension probably also belong the proper names *Cáitín* 'Katie,' and *Móirín* 'Moreen' (2).

The words *scillin* 'shilling,' and *naigin* 'noggin,' form their plurals *scillineadh* and *naigineadh*. *Abhainn* 'river' (orig. 5th decl.) has *abhainneadh* or *abhannadh*.

Third Declension.

< § III >

To the third declension belong masculine and feminine nouns of three distinct types, which all form the gen. sg. in -a or -e (often silent). Nouns of the first type (a) end in a 'slender' consonant in the nom. sg., and form the gen. sg. in -a. Nouns of the second

type (b) end in a 'broad' consonant in the nom., and form the gen. either in -a or -e, while nouns of the third type (c), which originally made a distinction between the nom. and dat. sg., the former ending 'broad,' the latter 'slender,' now usually end in a 'slender' consonant (the old dat.), and form the gen. sg. in -e. Type (a) comprises old i-stems, type (b) old u-stems, and type (c) old s-stems. Nouns of the 3d declension usually syncopate dissyllabic words in the gen. sg. (see below); the plural is formed in different ways. Paradigms: *gamhain* 'calf,' *míos* 'month,' *loch* 'lake,' *toigh* 'house':

(a)

Nom. sg.	<i>gamhain gavin</i>
Gen. sg.	<i>gamhna gavnə</i>
Nom. pl.	<i>gamhna gavnə</i>
Gen. sg.	<i>gamhna gavnə</i>

Other examples: *coileach troda kEl'ax trəd* 'gamecock' (from *troid* 'fighting'), *a dh'ionnsaighe na trágha ə jənsi na tra:gə* 'to the beach' (from *tráigh*), *muc mhara mʌk varə* 'porpoise,' *Purt na Mara pʌrt na marə*, pl.-n. (from *muir* 'sea'). To this declension further belong all nouns in -(e)oir, as *seoladoir* 'sailor,' plur. *seoladoirean*,¹ and further the nouns *fail* 'peat spade,' pl. *falta*, and *sáil* 'heel,' plur. *sáltan*, *súil* 'eye,' pl. *súilean* (and *súile*, § 115).

(b)

Nom. sg.	<i>loch lox</i>	Nom. sg.	<i>míos mi:s</i>
Gen. sg.	<i>locha loxə</i>	Gen. sg.	<i>míosa (ə)</i>
		Nom. pl.	<i>míosa mi:sə, míosan mi:sən</i>

Other examples: *bainne maistirte ban'ə mastərtʃə* 'churn-milk,' 'buttermilk' (from *maistreadh* 'churning'), *Lag an Bhriste Mhór lag ə vrɪst'ə vo:r* (pl.-n., from *briseadh* 'battle'), *an mhása ə v̄a:sə* (-a, from *más* 'buttock'), *olla (olna) olə* 'of wool' (15b, from *olann*, orig. 2d decl.), *trí mhíosa trEi viəsə* 'three months' (3), *Cois an Locha kof ən lohə* (pl.-n., 11); *locha* is also often used as nom. sg.

1. The nom. sg. is usually pron. -ear *ɛr*, but the plural -(e)oiren -*ɛr'ən*; the same termination is found in *saighdear* (orig. *saighdiuir*) 'soldier.'

(c)

Nom. sg. toigh *tEi*Gen. sg. toighe *tEiə*Nom. pl. toighean *tEiən*

Gen. pl. toighean

Other examples: tír *tʃi:r*, gen. sg. tíre *tʃi:r'ə*, pl. tír(t)ean *tʃi:r(tʃ)ən* 'country.' Bóitheach *bɔ:ʃax* 'byre,' has conserved the original nom. in a 'broad' consonant; the dat. sg. is bóithigh *bɔ:ʃi:* anns an bhóithigh *ans ə vɔ:ʃi* 'in the byre' (2), which is, however, now also used as nom.

Fourth Declension.

< § 112 >

The 4th declension has the whole singular, which ends in a vowel, unchanged (except in the word *lá* 'day'), and the plural is of different formation (usually in *-n*, *-an*, or *-chan*, *-achan*), according to the following paradigm (*báta* 'boat,' *bogha* 'bow,' *eala*, fem. 'swan'):

Nom. sg. <i>báta</i>	<i>ba:tə</i>	<i>bogha</i>	<i>bɔ'ə</i>
Gen. sg. <i>báta</i>	<i>ba:tə</i>	<i>bogha</i>	<i>bɔ'ə</i>
Nom. pl. <i>bátan</i>	<i>ba:tən</i>	<i>boghachan</i>	<i>bɔ'ahən</i>
Gen. pl. <i>bátan</i>		<i>boghachan</i>	

Nom. sg. *eala* *jalə*Gen. sg. *eala* *jalə*Nom. pl. *ealachan* *jalahən, jaŋahən* (3)

Other examples: *claidhmhe*, pl. *claidhmheachan* 'sword,' *bucsa*, pl. *bucsachan* 'box,' *oidhche*, gen. sg. *fad na h-oidhche* *fad na hI:ʃə* 'during the night,' pl. *oidhchean*.

Baile, m. 'place,' has the plur. *bailtean* (cf. § 109, b), *bliadhna* 'year,' has *blianta*, *bliantan*, and *duine*, m. 'man,' has *daoine* 'people.' *Lá*, m. 'day,' forms it gen. sg. *lae* *lEi* (*lEj*, 15b, *lEi*, 9a, 11), and its plural *láithean* (3).

Some words have the gen. sg. and nom. pl. in *-(a)igh i*, as: *fanca* 'sheepfold' ('fank'), cf. the pl.-nn: *Purt an Fhancaigh* *pʌrt ə nanʃki*, *Ceathramh an Fhancaigh* *k'arəv ə nanʃki* (13); the plural is *fancaigh*; *Cill Eannaigh* *ki'l'ɛ:ni* 'Killeany' (pl.-n. = *Eanna's* church?). Cf. further § 116.

Three nouns form their plural in (silent) -the, namely coisidhe 'footman,' pl. coisidhthe, and stócaigh (?) 'stocking,' pl. stócaighthe, urnaighe 'prayer,' pl. urnaighthe.

For the plural na Coireachan Salainn, see § 115.

Fifth Declension.

< § 113 >

The nouns of the 5th declension have two stems—a shorter one in the nom. sg., and a longer one for the other cases. The gen. sg. usually ends in a 'broad' vowel, which was originally attenuated in the dat. sg. and nom. pl., which latter is now formed in various ways. According to the different elements by which the other cases are distinguished from the nom. sg., there are several sub-classes, as shown by the paradigms (caora, f. 'sheep,' teine, f. 'fire'):

(a)

Nom. sg. caora *kE:rə*

Gen. sg. caorach *kE:rax*

Nom. pl. caoraigh *kE:ri*

Gen. pl. caorach *kE:rax*

Other examples: fiagar, f. 'lea,' gen. sg. Cnoc na Fiagrach *krək na fiagrax* (pl.-n.), sceir, f. 'skerry,' gen. sg. na sceireach bán *na sk'er'ax ba:n*. Liugha, pl. liughach 'lithe' (fish), Uamhach Ó Beirn (pl.-n.), crúdha, pl. crúitheach 'horseshoc,' represent the old acc. plur. in -a, cf. Donegal cruitheacha.

(b)

Nom. sg. teine *tʃin'ə*

Gen. sg. teineadh *tʃin'əg*

Dat. sg. teinidh *tʃin'i*

Other examples: móine (originally móin), gen. sg. mónadh *mə:nəg*, dat. sg. móinidh *mə:n'i* 'peat,' uamha, gen. sg. uamhadh *ʌvəg*, dat. sg. uamhaidh *ʌvi*, pl. uamhachan *ʌvəhən*, f. 'cave,' an Ealaidh *ə n'alI* (orig. dat. sg.), gen. sg. na h-Ealadh *na ʃaləg*, f. 'Ally' (pl.-n.), leabaidh *l'abi* (orig. dat. sg.), pl. leabthaidh, leapaidh *l'api*, f. 'bed,' mala, dat. sg. malaidh *mali* (e.g. codal in mo mhalaidh) 'eyebrow,' coille, dat. coillidh 'wood,' teanga, dat. teangaidh 'tongue.' The nom. and dat. cases are mostly used promiscuously.

(c)

Of the once numerous stems with the gen. sg. in *-an(n)* there are now only traces left, as: *sugh scalbhan sIg(ə) salvan* (*ʃaŋəvan*, 3) 'strawberry' (for *sugh talmhán*, from *talamh* 'earth'), *abhainn* (orig. dat.), gen. sg. *na h-abhann na ho:ən* (15) 'river' (cf. § 110, b).

(d)

To the 5th declension also belong the words of relationship: *athair* 'father,' *máthair* 'mother,' *bráthair* 'brother,' and *piúr* 'sister.' The gen. sg. was originally different (*athar*, *máthar*, *bráthar*) from the nom. sg., but they are now identical, except of *piúr*, which forms *peathar*, e.g. *mac do pheathar mak də fɛ:ər* 'your nephew,' *nighean do pheathar ni:ən də fɛ:ər* 'your niece' (15a); the gen. dual is the same: *an dá pheathar ən da: fɛ:ər* 'of the two sisters' (15b). The dat. and voc. sg. are also like the nom. sg. The plural forms are: *aithrean*, *máithrean*, *bráithrean*, and *peathran*, which are at least used as nom., dat., and voc.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

< § 114 >

The following three nouns are irregularly declined: *bean*, gen. sg. *mná* (?), nom. pl. *mnán mra:ən*, gen. pl. *ban* (?), f. 'woman'; *bó*, gen. sg. *bó bɔ:*, nom. pl. *ba ba*, gen. pl. *bó bɔ:*, or *ba* (cf. § 108), *cú*, n. pl. *coin km'* 'hound,' 'dog.'

Plural in -a, -e.

< § 115 >

The plural, which in Rathlin Irish is in *-(e)an*, was originally in *-e* or *-a*, of which now only traces are found. They are especially common in construction with a following attributive adjective or genitive. The following examples are found: *gamhna* (see § 111); *scéalta*, *ceolta* (§ 109, b); *blianta*; *míosa* (§ 111); *gnoihe* (*gnothaigh?* see § 109, a); *corroga dearga kɔragə dɔarg(ə)* 'hips' (berries), *súile buidhe sɔl'ə bɔiə* 'corn marigolds,' *sugha sealbhan sɔk salvan* (15), *sIgə ʃaŋəvan* (3) 'strawberries,' *na Maca Tíre na makə tʃi:r'ə* 'the Wolves,' *na Coireacha Salainn na kor'axə salin'* 'Saltpants,' *Uamhach*

O Beirn *κavah* ɔ *b'εr'n'* (pl.-n.), Blárthach Bóidheach *bla:raχ* *bɔ:jaχ* (pl.-n.). Here also belong the plurals of the 5th declension in -(e)ach (§ 113, a, b), and the plurals in -(e)adh (§§ 109, c, 110, b), which latter termination is no doubt identical with -adha (pron. -aí) in other Irish dialects (cf. § 159).

< § 116 >

The following plurals in -i have been heard: *coisidhthe* 'footmen,' *stócaigh* 'stockings' (§ 112), *dramaigh* *drami* 'drams' (1), *fancaigh* 'fanks' (§ 112), *chickenaigh* *tʃik'əni* 'chickens,' and *pecleraigh* *piləri* 'peelers' (the latter maybe from a sg. *peclerach*).

< § 117 >

A few words get the English plural in -s: *divers* *dεivərs* (3), *bicycles* *bεisikəls* (3), *hikers* *hεikərs* (3), *cuddans* *kʌdəns* 'cuddies' (small fish, very young saithe), *conagles* *kənagəls* 'conversation.' Similarly the English -s is added in cases where the Irish plural is unknown, e.g. *longs* (loghs) *lɔns* 'ships' (2), *ríghs* *ri:s* 'kings' (2). An original plural is *bútais* *bʌ:tɪʃ* (from Middle Engl. *botes*), which is now understood as singular 'boot,' and forms its plural *bútaisean* *bʌ:tɪʃən*.

Collective nouns have a singular form and plural sense, and may be preceded by the plural form of the definite article, e.g. *na h-éanfhlaithe* *na hε:llɪç* 'the poultry' (13). *Paiteanach* *patsənəχ* 'rooster'; 'chickens' is sometimes said to be a singular (13), sometimes a collective (8).

THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective in the positive degree is used attributively, predicatively and as a substantive. The attributive adjective usually follows the noun, but in a few cases it precedes the noun (causing aspiration, §§ 99, 100; see below). The predicative adjective is, except in a few cases (see under the Copula, § 146), construed with the so-called substantive verb (see § 146), as: *tá e mór* 'he is big,' *cha rabh an páidheadh go ro mhór* 'the pay was not overly big' (3).

Inflection.

< § 118 >

The inflection of the adjective is very much simplified in Rathlin. Usually there is only one form in use (the nom. sg., masc. and fem.), for the attributive as well as predicative adjective, according to the paradigm below (bachlach mór 'big boy,' giorsach bheag 'little girl'):

Nom. sg.	bachlach mór <i>bałax mo:r</i>	giorsach bheag <i>g'ersax veg</i>
Gen. sg.	bachlaigh mhór <i>bałI vo:r</i>	giorsaiġhe beag <i>g'ersi beg</i>
Nom. pl.	bachlaigh mhór <i>bałI vo:r</i>	giorsachan beag <i>g'ersahən beg</i>
Gen. pl.	bachlach mór <i>bałax mo:r</i>	giorsach(an) beag <i>g'ersax beg</i>

Originally, however, the gen. sg. masc. was in a 'slender' consonant, the gen. sg. fem. in -c, and the nom. and acc. plur. (both genders) in -a, of which traces are still found, especially in old phrases or in place-names: fóid móine Eireannaigh *fɔ:dʒ mɔ:n' e:r'əni* 'a sod of Irish peat' (15), nighean Domhnall Ruaidh *nɪən dɔ̃l rɪai* 'Donald Roe's daughter,' Druim an Chreisean Duibh *drɪm ə xreʃən dɪv* (pl.-n.), Ailte Dhuibh *altʃə ɣɪv* 'Black,' Purl Inean Duibhe *pɪrt in'en dɪvə* (pl.-n.), Lag na Coillidh Bóichche *lag na kEl'i bɔi* (1), *na kE:ri bɔ:ʃə* (5), na Clocha Breaca *na klɔxə br'akə* (pl.-n.), corroga dearga *kɔragə dʒargə* 'hips' (3), giorsachan óga *g'ersahən ɔ:gə* 'young girls' (5), ceithre giollan óga *k'er'ə g'elən ɔ:gə* 'four young lads' (2):

The adjective *fiadhain* 'wild,' is according to 15b pronounced *fiagen* in the sg., and *fiagen'* in the plur., e.g. géidh fhiadhain *g'ei iagen'* 'wild geese.' Of *sona* 'happy,' the gen. sg. *sonaigh* (as *fancaigh*, § 112) occurs once: *cuid an duine shonaigh kɪdʒ ən dɪn'ə lɪni* 'the happy man's property' (2); but cf. § 6. Similarly the plural of *dána* 'bold,' is *dánaigh da:ni*, with speaker No. 3.

The predicative adjective is more seldom inflected, e.g. *bhá na casogan dearga va: na kasagən dʒargə* 'the coats were red' (3).

< § 119 >

The adjectives *corr* 'odd,' *droch* 'bad,' 'evil,' *leath* 'half,' and *sean* 'old' (which originally entered into compounds with the noun), are always uninflected, e.g. *corr fhocal kɔr ʃkəl* 'an odd word,' *droch scéal drɔx sk'e:l* 'evil news,' *droch bholadh drɔx vɔləg*

'bad smell,' leath chloch *l'e xlx* 'a half stone,' leath phonta *l'e foutə* 'a half pound' (weight), sean bhean *ʃan vjan* 'old woman,' sean daoine *ʃan dE:n'ə* 'old people,' sean láthrach *ʃan la:ʃax* 'old ruin' (cf. the pl.-n. an Seanlathrach *ən ʃandrax*, *ən ʃaŋrax*, 3, 'Shandragh'), sean toigh scoil *ʃan tEi skɔl* 'an old schoolhouse' (cf. 'shanty'). Similarly ath, atha 'next,' see § 134, B, a.

< § 120 >

Examples of the substantival use of the adjectives: gabhaidh 'ch-uile dath dubh, ach cha ghabh dubh dath (saying, 2), na dánaigh *na da:ni* 'the wicked ones!' (3; cf. § 118), go rabh maith agad *gə rə ma ad* 'thank you,' as gach olc *as ga hɔlk* 'from all evil,' lán sac de chlochán *ŋa:n sak dʒe xŋɔxən* 'a bag-full of stones' (3).

COMPARISON.

< § 121 >

The three degrees of comparison: equative, comparative and superlative, which are peculiar to Celtic languages, are formed from the positive in the following ways in Rathlin Irish:

(a) *Equative.*

In absolute equation *co kə* (or *cho xə*) is put in front of the adjective, e.g. *co dona kə dɔnə* 'so bad,' *tá e co fuar ta ə kə fɔar* 'it is so cold' (= 'very cold'). In relative equation the prep. *le* (from O.Ir. *fri*) is added, e.g. *cho maith leinne xə ma len'ə* 'as good (well) as we,' *tá e co comasach le duine airithe ta ə kə koməsax lə dɔn' əri* 'he is as powerful as anybody.'

(b) *Comparative.*

For the comparative a special form is used, for which see below. When the comparative is absolute, this form is preceded by *nas nas* (for the present) or *na ba na bə* (for the preterit), e.g. *ta e nas fhéarr ta ə na sɛ:r* 'it is better,' and a relative comparative is further followed by *na na* 'than,' e.g. *ta e nas fhéarr na sin ta ə na sɛ:r na ʃIn* 'it is better than that.' In attributive construction: *duine nas fhéarr* (na

b'fhéarr) 'a better man,' duine nas fhéarr (na b'fhéarr) na 'a better man than,' etc. Cf. further under the Copula (§ 146).

(c) *Superlative.*

The superlative is expressed by the same form as the comparative (see below), preceded by *is as* (for the present) or *ba bə* (for the preterit). It is usually found in attributive construction, as: an music ba deise chualaigh duine riamh ə mjɛ:sik bə dʒesə x.ɫaŋə dʒn'ə riəũ 'the nicest music man had ever heard' (3), peacadh is lugha pəkə ʃ l'ɫə 'the least sin' (7), an biadh is fhearr əm biəg ə sɛ:r 'the best food,' air an aon is sine er' ə nIn ə ʃin'ə 'on the oldest one.'

Comparative and Superlative Forms.

< § 122 >

The following comparative and superlative forms are in current use in Rathlin Irish:

- ard 'high': nas airde na sErdʒə (13), sərɔdʒə (15) 'higher.'
- beag 'little': nas lugha nas l'ɫə (4), lI'ə (15, etc.), l'ɫə (7) 'less,' 'smaller.'
- deas 'nice': deise dʒesə 'nicer.'
- dona 'bad': nas measa nas misə (mesə), na ba mhCasa na bə visə 'worse.'
- fada 'long': nas fhaide na sEdʒə, na b'fhaide na bEdʒə 'longer'; 'farther,' 'further.'
- furasta 'easy': nas fhasa na sasə 'easier.'
- glan 'clean': nas gloine nas glön'ə (glɫn'ə, ʒ) 'cleaner.'
- goirid 'short': nas goiride nas gEridʒə 'shorter.'
- íseal 'low': nas ísle na si:ʃl'ə 'lower.'
- luath 'quick'; 'early': nas luaithe nas lɫɛɟə 'quicker'; 'earlier,' 'sooner.'
- maith 'good': nas fhéarr na ʃɛ:r (L.E.), na sɛ:r (U.E.), na b'fhéarr na bɛ:r 'better'; cf. also: b'fhéarr leam bɛ:rləm, bɛrləm 'I had rather'; cf. na sɛ:r (An 1).
- mall 'slow'; 'late': nas moille nas mEl'ə 'slower'; 'later.'
- mór 'great,' 'big': nas mó nas mɔ'ə 'greater,' 'bigger.'
- sean 'old': nas sine nə ʃin'ə 'older' (11).
- tíream 'dry': nas tíorma nas tʃɛrmə 'drier.'
- tiugh 'thick': nas tiugha nas tʃɫ'ə 'thicker' (15).

< § 123 >

A special extended form is used of the comparatives fhéarr, measa, mó, viz. fheirde, mhiste, mhóide. As for their origin, the following construction may be compared: tá me nas fhéarr de ta: *mε na sɛ:r dʒɛ* 'I am (the) better of it.' In this sense the longer forms are used, always after the copula, e.g. is fheirde sinn e *sɛrdʒɔ sin' ε* 'we are the better of it,' cha mhiste leam *ha vɪst'ə ləm* 'I don't grudge (you)' (13), cha mhóide go rig thu leas *ha v: dʒɔ gə rɪg' ɫ l'as* 'it won't avail you' (12).

PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns.

< § 124 >

The personal pronouns show simplifications the same as in Manx and Scottish Gaelic, making no distinction between subject and object forms. The following forms are used:

me *mi:*, me *mε*, *mə*, *mi*¹ 'I,' 'me'; emphatic *mise mɪsɔ*;
 tú, thu *tɫ:*, *tɫ*, *dɫ* (12); *ɫ:*, *ɫ* 'thou,' 'thee,' 'you' (sg.); emph.
tusa tɫsɔ, *thusa ɫsɔ*;
 e *ɛ:*, *ɛə* (3), *ɛ*, *a*, *ə* 'he,' 'him,' 'it'; emphatic *eisean ɛʃən*, or
esan ɛsən, *eisean-sa ɛʃənsə* (8);
 i *i:*, *i* 'she,' 'her,' 'it'; emphatic *ise ifə* or *íse i:ʃə* (correct?),
isean ifən, *isean-sa ifənsə* (8);
 sinn *sin* (*sin'*) 'we,' 'us'; emphatic *sinne sin'ə*;
 sibh *ʃiv* 'you' (pl.); emphatic *sibhse ʃivʃə*, *ʃi:ʃə* (13);
 éad *ɛ:d* (*e:d*, 14), *ɛd*, *ad*, *əd*, *d* 'they,' 'them'; emphatic *eadsan*
ɛ:dsən, *ɛtsən*.—Rath. Cat. aid (obj.).

The forms with a long vowel are used in stressed position, chiefly as predicate: is me *s mi:* 'it is I,' thú dhona, dhona *ɫ: ɣɔnə ɣɔnə* 'you bad one' (2); the short and reduced vowels, in unstressed position. Of the reduced forms of the pronouns e and ead, the forms *ɛ*, *ɛd* are more common as object, the others as subject, e.g. chover e e *xvər a ɛ* 'he covered it' (3). The reason for this is that the object forms, which are often placed toward the end of the sentence, have usually more stress.

1. The latter form chiefly before vowels.

Of the forms *tu, tusa, thu, thusa* (which are only used of a *single* person), those in *t* are employed (as subject) after a verbal form, ending in *-(a)idh, -(c)adh, or -(c)as*,¹ or after the forms of the copula (§ 146), e.g. *féidhmídh tu fé:mi tC* 'you must,' is *tusa as tC* 'it is you.' But 'and you' is: *agus thusa as tC*.

Older forms are found in songs, as: *an rabh tu in gCill Ailean: an ro tC an gi'l'a:l'en* 'have you been in C.?' *mise agus tusa agus iorball na muice mis* *s tC s tC s tC na mCk'á* (3), *air a bhí si (s) dol do'n t-shearmoin er a vis* *dol dan tfarmen* 'when she was going to the sermon' (8). Cf. *Rath. Cat. fhe* 'he.'

< § 125 >

The personal pronouns are fused with most prepositions in a similar way to the English colloquial forms 'with 'em,' 'to 't,' etc. The prepositions which form such combinations with a personal pronoun are: *aig, aige* *eg'(s)* 'at,' *ar (air) er, ar* 'on,' as *as* 'out of,' *de dge* 'of,' *do d* 'to,' *faoi* 'under,' *in an* 'in,' *le le* 'with,' and *o s* 'from.' By incorporation of the different pronominal elements, the following forms arise:

agam agam, am, am 'at me'
agad agad, ad, ad 'at you'
aige eg's 'at him'
aice ek's 'at her'
againn agin, a-in, ain 'at us'
agaibh agav, av 'at you'
aca ak, ak 'at them'

(cf. *Manx oc, ocsyn, Kneen, § 37*)

díom dgiám, dgi:m 'of (off) me'
díot dgiat 'of (off) you'
de dge 'of (off) him'
dí, dithe (s) 'of (off) her'
dinn dgin 'of (off) us'
díbh dgi:v 'of (off) you'
díofa dgi:f 'of (off) them'

orm orm 'on me'
ort ort 'on you'
air er', er 'on him'
uirthe tC, tC 'on her'
orainn rin 'on us'
oirbh rv 'on you'
ortha tC, tC 'on them'

domh dC 'to me'
duit dCt, dIt 'to you'
dó d: 'to him'
dí dgi:, dithe dgi:s 'to her'
duinn dCn', dCn (14) 'to us'
daoibh dI:v 'to you'
dófa d:f 'to them'

1. Except monosyllabic forms: *shuidh thu* (not *tu*); see further under *Irregular verbs, §§ 146-154.*

leam <i>l'am, lam, ləm</i> 'with me'	bhuam <i>υκəm</i> 'from me'
leat <i>l'at, lat</i> 'with you'	bhuait <i>υκετς</i> 'from you'
leis <i>leς</i> 'with him'	bhuaidh <i>υκαι</i> 'from him'
leithe <i>leςə, le:ςə</i> (3) 'with her'	bhuaithe <i>υκεςə</i> 'from her'
leinn <i>len'</i> 'with us'	bhuainn <i>υκεν'</i> 'from us'
leibh <i>lev</i> 'with you'	bhuabh <i>υκεəυ</i> 'from you'
leo <i>l'ə:</i> , leofa <i>l'ə(:)fə</i> 'with them'	bhuafa <i>υκεəfə</i> 'from them'

From in are formed: *annam anəm* 'in me,' *annad anət* 'in you' (4), *ann a:n, an* 'in him' (also adv. 'there'), *inntē intςə, εintςə, εntςə* 'in her,' *annta antə* 'in them'; from *as*: *as as* 'out of him' (also adv. 'out'), *aiste aςt'ə* 'out of her'; from *faoi*: *fúm fκ·əm* 'under me' (4, 8), *fút fκ·ət* 'under you' (4), *faoi fκi, fI*: 'under him' (also adv. 'below'), *faoithe fIə, fúithe fκiə* (15) 'under her,' *fúinn fκ·in'* 'under us' (4). Other prepositions do not usually fuse with the pronoun, thus: *frid e fri:dς a* 'through it' (4), *eadar ead edər at* 'between them' (3); cf. also: *faoi mise fκi misə, faoi eisean fκi εςən, faoi isean fκi isən* (8), *faoi ise fI: isə* (4), *faoi sinne fκi sinə* (8), *faoi ead-san fI: εtsən* (4).

< § 126 >

In order to express emphatic forms, the following emphatic suffixes are added: 1st pers. sg. *-sa sə*, 2d pers. sg. *-se śə*, 3d pers. sg. masc. *-sean śən*, fem. *-se śə*, 1st pers. pl. *-ne n'ə*, 2d pers. pl. *-se śə*, 3d pers. pl. *-san sən*. The following forms may especially be noticed: *agaibh-se avςə* 'at you' (unstressed), *dibh-se dςivςə* 'off you,' *dinne dςin'ə* 'of (off) us,' *domh-sa dκ:sə* 'to me,' *duinne dκn'ə* 'to us,' *daoibh-se dIvςə* 'to you' (pl.), *leisean leςən* 'with him,' *leinne len'ə* 'with us,' *bhuait-se υκετςə* 'from you' (sg.). Cf. also *faoi ise, faoi ead-san*, above.

Possessive Pronouns.

< § 127 >

The possessive pronouns are:

- mo mə* (before a consonant and *j*) 'my,'
- m' m* (before vowels) 'my,'
- do də* (before consonants) 'thy,' 'your' (only of one person),
- t' t* (before a, o, u), *τς* (before e, i) 'thy,' 'your,'

- a ə (before consonants and j) 'his,' 'its' (§ 98),
 zero (before vowels) 'his,' 'its' (cf. § 105, 1),
 a ə 'hers,' 'its' (§ 103),
 nar nər 'our' (§ 102),
 mur (mar) mər 'your' (only of more than one person; § 102),
 an, a ən, ə 'their' (§§ 102, 103).

The above forms are used attributively before a noun (or nominal word); the emphatic particles mentioned in § 126 may follow the noun, e.g. mo each-sa mə jaxsə 'my horse' (2). The use of the forms mo, m', do, t', is not always regular, cf. mo athair mə aər, do athair də aər (12), for m'athair, t'athair, mo ata mə atə, do ata də atə 'my, your hat' (12), do anail də anal 'your breath,' mo ordog mə ə:rdag 'my thumb' (4); t'éadan tɛ:dən (tE:dən) or tʃɛ:dən 'your face,' t'éadach tɛ:dax (tE:dax) 'your clothes' (2), but regularly: t'eich fhé tʃɛç he: 'your own horses' (also 'flee yourself,' 2), m'athair m aər, t'athair t aər, athair aər 'his father,' a h-athair ə haər, nar athair nər aər, mur athair mər aər, a n-athair ə naər.

< § 128 >

After a preposition the following forms occur:

- a (before the infinitive, see § 139): dol a mo théidheagadh fhéin dol a mə hiagə he:n 'going to warm myself' (11), but also: ag mo mharbhadh gə mə varvəg 'to kill me' (10), ga fhaicin ga akin, ga amharc ga aṽərək 'to see him,' as for the gerund. So also from the prep. a dh'ionnsaighe ə jɛnsi 'toward': a mo ionnsaighe a mə jɛnsi 'toward me,' a t'ionnsaighe a tʃɛnsi 'toward you' (sg.), a nar ionnsaighe a nər jɛnsi 'toward us' (3), a n-ionnsaighe a n'ɛnsi 'toward them';
- ag (before the gerund, see § 139): ag mo ghiúlan gə mə jɛ:ŋən 'carrying me' (3), gat fhaicinn ga takin, gat amharc ga taṽərək 'seeing you,' gat itheadh ga tʃiçəg 'eating you' (6), ag do chumail gə də xɛmal 'keeping you,' ga fhaicin ga akin, ga amharc ga aṽərək 'seeing him,' ag mur gcumail gə mər gɛmɛl 'keeping you,' gan déanadh gan dʒɛ:nəg 'doing them';
- ainti 'toward,' 'to,' 'into': ainti na bhráthair ɛntʃi na vɾaər 'to his brother' (3), ainti na bhean ɛntʃi na vjan 'to his wife' (3);

- ar (air) 'on': air (ar) mo dhruim *er* (ar) *mə* *ɣrIm* 'on my back,' air mo lic *er* *mə* *lik* 'on my rock,' ar m'athais *ar* *m* *aaf* 'back'; air do chasog *er* *də* *xasag* 'on your (sg.) coat,' air do chúil *er* *də* *xɔ:l* 'behind you,' ar t'athais *ar* *taaf* 'back,' ar t'aghaidh *ar* *tE:i* 'ahead'; air a h-athais *er* *ə* *haaf* (fem. sg.), air a n-athais *er* *ə* *naaf* (pl.) 'back';
- as 'out of': as a dhéidh *as* *ə* *jei* 'after him,' as an déidh *sən* *dʒei* 'after them';
- de 'of,' 'off': de mo dhruim *dʒe* *mə* *ɣrIm* 'off my back,' de do ghualainn *dʒe* *də* *ɣəʔanin* 'off your shoulder' (3), de na dhruim *dʒe* *na* *ɣrIm* 'off his back,' de na chosan *dʒe* *na* *xəsən* 'of (off) his feet,' de na mhéaran *dʒe* *na* *vɛ:rən* 'of (off) his fingers';
- faoi 'under': faoi na ascail *fI: na* *askəl* 'under his arm' (3);
- in 'in': in mo pháiste *ən* *mə* *fa:st'ə* 'being a child' (3), mo sheasamh *mə* *hesəv* 'standing,' 's (for anns) mo shuidheacan *s* *mə* *hIjəkan* 'sitting' (5), anns mo chorp *əs* *mə* *xərp* 'in my body' (2), mo shuidhe *mə* *hɔjə* 'sitting'; in do cheann *ən* *də* *ʒa:n* 'in your head' (sg.), anns do chorp *as* *də* *xərp* 'into your body' (sg., 2); na dhéidh (or dheaghaidh?) *na* *je'i* 'after him,' na dhuine maith *na* *ɣɔn'ə* *ma* 'a good man,' na laighe *na* *ɣajə* 'lying' (3), in a lámh *na* *ɣa:v̄* 'in his hand' (3); bhá ead na gcómhnaidhe *va* *əd* *na* *gɔ:ni* 'they were living';
- le 'with': leis mo bhróg *leʃ* *mə* *vrɔ:g* 'with my shoe,' le na mháthair *le* *na* *vaɛr* 'with his mother,' le na iorbail *le* *na* *ɔrbaŋ* 'with his tail' (3);
- ma 'about': ma na chosan *ma* *na* (*nə*) *xəsən* 'about his feet.'

The forms *anns* mo, *anns* do, *leis* mo, *for* in mo, *in* do, *le* mo, are taken from the forms before the definite article; see § 107.

Possessive pronouns are also expressed in other ways, as with a possessive plus *cuid* *gɔdʒ* 'part,' 'lot,' followed by a plural noun, e.g. an gcuid peathran *əŋ* *gɔdʒ* *pɛʔən* 'their sisters,' an gcuid mnán as an gcuid páistean *əŋ* *gɔdʒ* *mraən* *əs* *əŋ* *gɔdʒ* *pa:st'ən* 'their wives and children' (3), or with a following prep., as: an buaint againn *əm* *bɔɛntʃ* *ain* 'our harvest' (4), an baile aca fhé *əm* *bal'* *akə* *he:* 'their own place.'

After the copula, a substantival possessive pronoun is expressed

by the prep. *le*, as: *is leam as l'am* 'it is mine,' *is leo f l'ó*: 'it is theirs' (3).

'One's own' is expressed by a following *fhéin* (see § 129), as: *mo thogh fhéin (fhé)* 'my own house.'

Reflexive Pronoun.

< § 129 >

The reflexive pronoun is *fhéin he:n* (also *fhé he:*, *fé fe:*) 'self'; 'own,' which is construed in the following way: *me fhéin mō (mi) he:n* (usually *he:*) 'myself,' *teich fhé tseç he:* 'flee yourself,' *dithe fhé dçigā he:* 'to herself'; *is geal leis an fhiach a phréachan fhéin as g'al leç ā niax ā frē:xan he:n* 'the raven thinks his own young is white,' *le mo choir fé le mō xçr fe:* 'through my own fault' (in the Confiteor, 9).

Reciprocal Pronoun.

< § 130 >

The reciprocal pronoun is *a chéile (ā) çe:l'ā (çe:lā)* 'each other.'

Demonstrative Pronouns.

< § 131 >

The bases of the demonstrative pronouns are the three particles, referring to different distances from, or relations to, the speaker, namely: (1) *seo fō* 'this' (i.e. 'the one close by the speaker'; 'the latter'), (2) *sin sin' (f)*, *fIn, fAn (ā)*, *fEn, fAn* 'that' (i.e. 'the one farther from the speaker, or nearer the person addressed'; 'the former'), and (3) *siod fId* 'yon,' 'yonder' (i.e. 'the one far away from either person'; originally used in a hinting way of anything distant, but later almost in the same way as *sin*); as the Latin *ille*, it preferably refers to the 3d person.

These pronouns, which are flexionless, are either used independently or as attributive adjectives after a noun, preceded by the definite article, e.g. *tá sin go maith ta: fIn gā ma* 'that is good,' *an duine seo an dAn'ā fō* 'this man'; instead of *siod*, *úd ad*, *at* is used after a noun: *an cnoc ud an kræk ad* 'yon hill,' *seo in gceann i fō an g'an i* 'take her ahead' (15).

After a copula form, a personal pronoun must be inserted (cf. § 146), e.g. *gon b'e seo na hikers gə bɛ ʃə na hɛikərs* 'that this was the hikers' (3), *b'e shin obair throm ba hIn obər ɾo:m* 'that was heavy work' (3).

After a preposition, the definite article is inserted, as: *go leor de'n sin gə l'ɔ:r dʒɛ na ʃIn* 'enough of that' (3), but also: *fríd seo fri:dʒ ʃə* 'through this,' i.e. 'through here' (4).

An exception is *o shin ɔ hIn* 'since' (adv.), where *sin* is aspirated, e.g. *fada o shin fad ɔ hIn* 'long ago' (15a).

Sin is sometimes aspirated to *shin hIn, hɛn* (cf. above). This takes place especially when something is pointed out (cf. French *voilà*), e.g. *shin an doras hIn ən dɔrəs* 'there is the door,' *shin an dóigh hIn ən dɔi* 'that is the way.'

Further in *o shin*, see above.

Relative Pronoun.

< § 132 >

The relative pronoun is expressed (1) by the relative form of the verb (see §§ 140, 141), or (2) by special pronouns followed by the relative form.

(1) The relative form is used alone when it refers to an antecedent, and is the subject or direct object of the sentence, e.g. *duine* (a) *bhá coisidheacht air burd na beinne dʒn'ə va: kɔfiəxt ɛr bʒrdə na bɛn'ə* 'a man who was walking on the top of the mountain' (3), *rud ari* (a) *thoileochas tu rʒd əri hɔl'əʒs tʒ* 'anything you like' (12).

(2) There are certain relative pronouns, which include a general antecedent, as Engl. 'what' (= 'that which'), viz. *an ən, cibe k'ibɛ, k'iba*, which are always followed by the relative form of the verb. E.g. *cibe thachair domh k'iba haxər dʒ* 'what happened to me' (3), *cibe rinn ise k'ibɛ rEin ifə* 'what she did' (3), *le cibe dhoirt ead anns an troch lɛ k'iba ɾɔrtʃ at əns ən trɔx* 'with what they poured into the trough' (3).

The relative which has a special antecedent is an *ən* when preceded by a preposition, but usually some kind of circumlocution is used in Irish, e.g. *an áite an abair ead an Cnocan leis ə na:tsə nabər at əŋ kɔkən lɛʃ* 'the place which they call Knockans' (lit. 'to which they say K.,' 11), *aon aig a bhá Domhnall air In ɛg'ə va: dɔɔl ɛr*

'one named Donald' (lit. 'on which was D.,' 11), bhá toigh ann in Reachlainn a bhá cad ag deanadh póitean ann *va: tēi an an raxlIn' ə va ad ə dʒɛnəg pɔ:tʃɛn an* 'there was a house in Rathlin in which they were making whisky,' (1), bhá h-aon eile, bhá Alastair air *va hIn el'ə va aləstər er* 'there was another named Aleck' (lit. 'another, it was A. on him,' 11), etc. Similar circumlocutions express a relative pronoun in the genitive case.

An *ən* by itself also means 'where,' as: áit an amhairc thu *a:tʃ ə naʋərɪk' ɫ* 'a place where you will see.'

Any direct or indirect interrogative word must be followed by a relative construction, e.g. goidé innseas me duit *gə dʒe: ɪnfəs mɛ dʒɫʃ* 'what shall I tell you?' or 'what I shall tell you,' which literally means 'what is it that I shall tell you,' etc. Similarly: có air an dtig e? *ko er ən dʒɪg' ɛ* 'whom shall it befall?' 'who is it that it shall come on?' cáit an deachaidh e *ka:tʃ ən dʒaxɪ ɛ* 'where did he go,' etc.

The same rule applies to certain conjunctions (see § 144), as: goidé mar shaoileas tu *gə dʒe: mər (ə) hE:l'əs tɫ* 'how do you think?' (4), cibe ar bith mar a bhíos an síon *k'ɛbarbi mər ə vɪ:əs ən ʃɪən* 'however the weather will be' (L.E.).

Interrogative Pronouns.

< § 133 >

The interrogative pronouns, which are also inflexible, are either substantival or adjectival. The former are: có *ko:*, *ko*, *kə* 'who?' and goidé *gə dʒe:*, dé *dʒe:*, *dʒe* 'what?' The latter are: co *kə*, ca *ka*, *kə*, ga *gə*, c' *k*, có an *ko (ə)n*, goidé an *gə dʒe: (ə)n*, dé an *dʒe:n*, gé an *g'e:n* (perhaps contracted from goidé an) 'what?' 'which?' In construction with a finite verb, the interrogative pronouns are always followed by the relative form of the verb (see § 132).

(a) Substantival: co t'ann? *ko ta:n* 'who is there?' goidé ta thu ag déanadh? (*gə dʒe: ta ɫ (gə) dʒɛ:nəg* 'what are you doing?' có e? *ko ɛ:* 'who is he?' có ead? *ko ɛ:d* 'who are they?' goidé sin? (*gə dʒe: ʃɪn* 'what is that?' goidé is ciall dó? *gə dʒe: s kial dɔ:* 'what does it mean?')

(b) Adjectival: co h-ainm? *kə har'm* 'what name?' ca mhead? *kə vid (kə fɪt, 13)* 'how many?' ga h-áite? *gə ha:tʃə* 'what place?' c'áit *ka:tʃ* 'where?'; có na daoine t'ann? *ko na dE:n'ə ta:n* 'what

people are there?'; goidé an seorda *dʒe n ʃrdə* 'what kind?' g'é'n t-am? *g'e:n tam* 'what time?' (5), g'é'n áit? *g'e: na:tf* 'what place?' goidé an fhad a tá thu an seo? *gə dʒe: nad (gə dʒe: ad) ə ta ʎ ʃə* 'how long are you here?' (9a).—Rath. Cat.: ge, gud e ('what?'), ka hainim ta ort?

Cf. also the construction: ga dó an boin e? *gə dʒ: bən' a* 'whither (where) does he belong?'

The Scotticism *co dhíobh (dhiú) kə jʎ:* 'anyway,' is sometimes, but seldom, heard (e.g. 2).

Indefinite Pronouns.

< § 134 >

Under this heading are given certain pronominal and adjectival words of different origin and function, of which the majority correspond to the so-called indefinite pronouns in most languages. They are either substantival or adjectival.

(A) Substantival.

As substantives the nouns *duine dʎn'ə, dIn'ə, dEn'ə* 'a man,' and *rud rʎd, rId* 'a thing,' are very much in use, as: *chan fheil duine istoigh ha nel dʎn'ə stEi* 'nobody is in.'

In the plural *muintir mʎntʃir (mʎtʃir, -ər)* 'people' is used, e.g. *muintir gheal, muintir dhearg, muintir ghorm, muintir uaine mʎtʃir jal mʎtʃir jarg mʎtʃir ɣərm mʎtʃir ʎan'ə* 'some (boxes) white, some red, some blue, some green' (3). Similarly *cuid kʎdʒ* 'part,' 'some.'

These are also combined with the adjectival words (see below), as *duine eile* 'another,' *muintir eile* 'others,' a *h-uile rud* 'everything.' The following are most important: *cuideicin kʎdʒek'in,* *cuideiginteach 'kʎdʒ eg'intʃax* 'somebody' (notice sing.), *rud-eicin rʎdek'in, rEdək'in'* (2), *rödek'in'* (4), *rud-eigin rʎdeg'in,* *rud-eigint rʎdeg'intʃ* 'something.' For 'anybody' and 'anything,' *duine ari dʎn'ə ri* and *rud ari rʎd ə ri(:)*¹ are used, as well as the compounds with *ar bith* and *ariamh* (see below).

1. Formally it might be *áirithe* 'a certain,' but the sense is the same as *duine ariamh, duine ar bith,* etc.

Instead of *fear* and *bean* (e.g. *an fear sin an fjar fIn* 'that one,' 13), *h-aon hC:n, hI:n, hIn, aon In (in)* are more frequently used for 'one,' e.g.: *corra h-aon kərə hC:n* 'an odd one,' *h-aon fada hIn fadə* 'a long one,' *h-aon iarainn hIn iarin* 'an iron one' (3), *an t-aon eile an tIn el'ə* 'the other one' (3), *an t-aon úr an tIn C:r* 'the new one,' *an t-shean aon an tfan In* 'the old one.' Similarly *gach aon, a h-aon* 'everyone,' e.g. *a h-aon aca ə hIn əkə* 'everyone of them.'—The Scottish *té* 'one' (fem.) is recognized, but not much in use, e.g. *té cileac tse 'el'ək (tʃel'ək)* 'another' (4, 9, 13), *an té mhór an tse: vo:r* 'the big one' (13), *an té an sin an tse: an fIn* 'that one there' (13).

Cách ka:x, which originally meant 'everybody,' now means 'the others,' 'the rest,' e.g. *comhlach le cách k:ɲax lɛ ka:x* 'along with the rest' (3). In the same way *áthrach a:ɲax* is used: *chan fheil fhios aig an áthrach air ha nel 'is ɛg' ə na:rah er* 'the others do not know it' (9), *nach do rinn sinn an t-áthrach nax də rEín sin' an ta:ɲax* 'that we did not do otherwise' (15, etc.).

(B) Adjectival.

The adjectival indefinite pronouns either (a) precede or (b) follow the word they define.

(a) Preceding.

Of the old pronominal adjectives, which preceded the word they defined, the following are still in use in Rathlin: *h-uile, gach, and aon* (originally forming a compound with the following word). *H-uile hC'l'ə* 'every,' 'all' (originally *gach uile*, cf. *gach aon*, above), is used in the following way: *a h-uile seorda ə hC'l'ə ʃɔ:(:r)də* 'every kind,' 'all kinds,' *h-uile rud maith go leor hC'l'ə rC'd ma gə l'v:r* 'everything good,' *h-uile stóras ə hC'l'ə stv:ras* 'all stores,' *a h-uile car ə hC'l'ə kar* 'all the time,' *a h-uile gnóthach ə hC'l'ə grəx* 'everything,' *a h-uile lá ə hC'l'ə laə* 'every day,' *air a h-uile cloch er ə hC'l'ə kɲx* 'on every stone' (3), *de'n h-uile seorda dge n hC'l'ə ʃɔ:r'də* 'of all kinds.' *Uile* is also a substantive in: *uile go léir C'l'ə (hC'l'ə, 13) gə l'e:r* 'all together.' *Gach gax, ga* (§ 103,d) 'every': as *gach gábhadh as gax ga:vəg* 'out of every danger' (1), as *gach olc as ga hɔlk* 'from (all) evil' (in the Lord's Prayer). *Aon* 'one,' with the def. art. 'the same,' e.g. *an aon taobh ə nIn tE:v* 'the same side' (3). *Aon* also seems to be used in the sense of 'any,' e.g. *bhfeil aon fóta ort? vel in iət ɔrt* 'are you thirsty?' (3), *aon luachan maith*

an lcaaxen ma 'any good prices' (15 b), a construction which is common in Donegal Irish.

Similarly construed are also *iomad imad*, *iomadh* (*iomdha?*) *ima*, *imag*, *iomadhach imogax* 'many' and 's *ionann* 'the same,' which were originally (as the latter is still) construed predicatively (see § 146). E.g. *iomadh duine imag dca'n'a* 'many people,' 's *ionann rud fInan rca'd* 'it is the same thing.'

An *ath a na*, an *atha* (an *áth?*) *a naa* 'the next': an *ath sheachtain a na caxtin* 'next week,' an *ath mhíos a na vias* 'next month,' an *ath doras a na dcras* 'next door,' an *ath bhliadhna a na vlianá* 'next year,' an *atha rud a chonnaigh cad a naa rca'd a hnaI ad* 'the next thing they saw' (3).

All these pronouns are, in the proper idiom, always followed by a singular noun, but after *iomadh* 'many' the plural may come in by mistake.

(b) Following.

These are either pronominal adjectives or adverbs, serving as attribute of the preceding (substantival) word.

Eigin e(:)g'in, *éiginteach e(:)g'intfax*, *éigint e(:)g'intf*, *thaobheicean hE(:)vik'an* (*he:vik'an*, 8, 13), *thaobhaingte hE:viηtfá* 'some,' e.g. *duine thaobh-eicean dca'n'a he:vik'an* 'somebody,' *leabharan thaobheicean l'o'arən he:vi'kən* 'some books' (2).

Ar bith ar bi, *ari a ri(:)*, *ariamh a riav* 'any,' *duine ari dca'n' a ri* 'anybody' (3), e.g. *duine ar bith dca'n' ar bi* 'anybody at all,' *rud ar bith rca'd ar bi* 'anything (at all),' *áite ari a:tfá eri* 'any place' (3), *uair ari cax' a ri* 'any time' (8), *lá ari a tá e ag cur ηaá ri a ta a kax* 'any day it is raining' (3).

Eile el'a, *eileac el'ak* (3, 4) 'other,' e.g. *crapan eile krapan el'a* 'another potato,' *le díst eile le dxi:ist' el'a* 'with two others,' *muintir eile mcxfir el'a* 'other people,' *h-aon eileac hc:n el'ak* 'another one' (4), *goidé eileac? gá dgel'ak* 'what else?' (3).

Céadna k'e:dná, *kiadná* 'same' (not common): an *duine céadna aη dca'n'a k'e:dná* 'the same man,' an *t-aon céadna an tIn kiadná* 'the same one.'

Amháin a va:n' 'a single' (not common): *uair amháin cax a va:n'* 'once' ('one time,' 7), *aon lá amháin In ηaá va:n'* (3), *lá amháin laá va:n'* (15) 'one day,' *cnapan amháin krapan a va:n'* '(only) one potato' (15).

NUMERALS.

Cardinal Numbers.

< § 135 >

The cardinal numbers often have different forms according to their different functions. Thus the cardinals 1-4 have a special form used in counting, or merely giving the number, and another when used (attributively) in front of a noun. All numerals up to ten originally had a separate form when they were used as substantives (= 'one person or thing,' etc.), but these forms (except the one for 'two') are hardly in use any more. The numerals are given below: (a) in their counting form, (b) as adjectives before a noun, and (c) as substantives.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	h-aon <i>hö:n, hE:n</i> (L.E.) <i>hE:n, he:n</i> (U.E.) <i>hC:n; hI:n, hi:n</i> (U. & L.E.)	aon <i>In, Inə, in, inə</i>	-
2	dó <i>dɔ:</i>	dá <i>da:</i>	díst <i>dʒi:ist',</i> <i>dʒe:if</i> (1)
3	trí <i>tri:, trI:, trEi;</i> <i>trai, trai</i> (U.E.)	trí <i>tri:, trI:, trEi,</i> etc.	triúr <i>trC:r,</i> <i>tr'c:</i> (15b)
4	ceithir <i>k'e'ir, k'e'ər</i> (Rathl. Cat. <i>keir</i>)	ceithre <i>k'er'ə</i> ceithir <i>k'e'ir, etc.</i>	ceathrar <i>k'arər</i> (15b)
5	cúig <i>kC:g'</i> (Rathl. Cat. koog)	cúig <i>kC:g'</i>	-
6	sé <i>ʃe:</i>	sé <i>ʃe:</i>	-
7	seacht <i>ʃaxt</i>	seacht <i>ʃaxt</i>	-
8	ocht <i>ɔxt</i>	ocht <i>ɔxt</i>	-
9	naoi <i>nI:</i> (L.E.) <i>nEi</i> (<i>nai, etc., U.E.</i>)	naoi <i>nI:, nEi, etc.</i>	-
10	deich <i>dʒeç</i>	deich <i>dʒeç</i>	-
11	h-aon déag <i>hC:n</i> (<i>hI:n</i>) <i>dʒe:g</i>	aon - déag <i>In(ə) - dʒe:g</i> (see below)	-
12	dó dhéag <i>dɔ: je:g</i>	dá - dhéag <i>da: - je:g</i>	-
13	trí déag <i>trI: (trEi) dʒe:g</i>	trí - d(h)éag, <i>trI: - dʒe:g</i> (<i>je:g</i>)	-

	(a)	(b)	(c)
14	ceathair déag <i>k'a:ir</i> <i>dʒe:g</i> (3) ceithir déag <i>k'e:ir dʒe:g</i> (2)	ceithre (ceithir) - déag	-
15	cúig déag <i>kʌ:g' dʒe:g</i> etc.	cúig - déag etc.	-
20	fichead <i>fi:əd</i> (<i>fihəd</i> , 4), <i>fiəd</i>	fichead <i>fi:əd</i> , etc.	-
21	h-aon as fichead <i>hö:n əs fi:əd</i>		
30	deich as fichead <i>dʒeʒ əs fi:əd</i>		
40	dá fhichead <i>da(:)'i:əd</i>		
50	deich as dá fhichead <i>dʒeʒ əs da i:əd</i>		
60	trí f(h)ichead <i>tri: (trEi, etc.) fi:əd (i:əd)</i>		
70	deich as trí fichead <i>dʒeʒ əs tri: fi:əd (i:əd)</i>		
71	h-aon déag as trí fichead <i>hö:n dʒe:g əs tri: fi:əd</i>		
80	ceithre fichead <i>k'er'ə fi:əd</i> (Rathl. Cat. kerfichid).		
90	deich as ceithre fichead <i>dʒeʒ əs k'er'ə fi:əd</i>		
100	céad <i>k'e:d</i>		
101	céad 's a h-aon <i>k'e:d sə hö:n</i> (etc.)		
105	céad 's a cúig <i>k'e:d sə kʌ:g'</i> céad as cúig <i>k'e:d əs kʌ:g'</i>		
200	dá chéad <i>da: ʒe:d</i>		
300	trí chéad <i>tri: (trEi, etc.) ʒe:d</i>		
400	ceithre chéad <i>k'er'ə ʒe:d</i>		
500	cúig chéad <i>kʌ:g' ʒe:d</i>		
600	sé chéad <i>ʃe: ʒe:d</i>		
700	seacht gcéad <i>ʃaxt g'e:d</i> (3), seacht chéad <i>ʃaxt ʒe:d</i> (2)		
800	ocht gcéad <i>ɔxt g'e:d</i> (3), ocht chéad <i>ɔxt ʒe:d</i> (2)		
900	naoi gcéad <i>nEi g'e:d</i> (3), naoi chéad <i>nEi ʒe:d</i> (2)		
1000	míle <i>mi:l'ə</i>		

Where special forms for (b) and (c) are not found, the (a)-form may generally be used. This form is often preceded by the particle a ə (cf. § 103), as for 101, 105 above.

The form h-aon has three different pronunciations: *hE:n* (with the general value of ao), *hI:n* (with the special value of ao, see § 59), and *hʌ:n* (which properly goes back to h-ún; cf. the pronunciation in Tiree, Scotland). These forms are not restricted to any part of the island: *hE:n* is used by 2, *hʌ:n* (*hö:n*) by 11, 12, *hI:n* by 3, etc.

Examples of the numerals: h-aon, *dó*, *trí* *hE:n dɔ: trI:* (in counting), h-aon o chlog *hC:n ə xlog* 'one o'clock,' i ndéidh a h-aon *ə n'ai ə hC:n* 'after 1 (o'clock)'; h-aon aca *hI:n (hIn) əkə* 'one of them' (3); aon uair *In (in) uer* 'one o'clock' or 'once' (also pron. *Iner*, 15, etc.), aon mhéar *in vE:r* 'one finger,' trí mhíosa *trEi viəsə* 'three months'; ceithre rámh *k'er'ə ra:ṽ* 'four oars' (3), ceithir giollan óga *k'e'ir g'elən ə:gə* (2); cf. further under *Sandhi* mutations (§ 100), Nouns (§ 108), and Indefinite Pronouns (§ 131, B).

Ordinals.

< § 136 >

The ordinals, which are now flexionless, are the following :

- 1st an céad (ə) *ʒiad* (sometimes *ʒe:d*, əŋ *k'e:d*)
 2d an darna ən *darnə*, an dara ən *darə*, an dala ən *dalə* (see below)
 3d an triadh (tríomhadh) ən *trEiə*
 an treas ən *tres* (4)
 4th an ceathramh əŋ *k'arəv*, *k'arə* (Rathl. Cat. an kearrav)
 an ceithreadh əŋ *k'er'ə* (8)
 5th an cúigeadh əŋ *kC:g'ə* (-a)
 6th an séadh ən *ʃeə* (*tʃeə*, § 93)
 7th an seachtmhadh (ʔ)
 8th an t-ochtmhadh (ʔ)
 9th ʔ
 10th ʔ
 20th an fichcadamh ən *fi'ədə*, etc.

The ordinals always precede the noun, e.g. an chéad lá ə *ʒiad la'ə*, an chéad toigh ə *ʒiad tEi*, an céad toigh ən *k'e:d tEi*; an darna toigh ən *darnə tEi*, an dara lá déag ən *darə la dʒe:g* 'the 12th day' (the 13th day used to be called: an lá thall ar an dala lá déag ən *laə hal ər ən dalə ra* (for *la*) *dʒe:g*); air an chúigeadh lá *er ə xC:g'ə ŋəə* 'on the fifth day' (3).

When the ordinals are not followed by a noun, they must be construed as follows: an darna h-aon ən *darnə hC(:)n* 'the second one' (4), an triadh h-aon ən *trEiə hIn* 'the third one' (11), an ceathramh h-aon əŋ *k'arə hIn* 'the fourth one' (11).

VERBS.

The verbal system is also very much simplified in Rathlin Irish as compared with the Mainland dialects, and approaches in structure that of Manx and Scottish Gaelic. Thus the so-called analytic conjugation is almost entirely used, and the personal endings that still survive are very few. The tendency to use the analytic conjugation in preference to the synthetic is already found in Donegal and Northern Irish generally.

The use of special absolute and conjunct forms, as well as of a relative form in -(c)as, in the present indicative and in the irregular verbs is in conformity with Northern Irish, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx, thus: cuiridh me 'I (shall) put,' cha chuir me 'I shall not put,' a chuireas 'who puts' (or 'will put'), nach cuir 'who will not put' (or 'that . . . will not put').

Tenses and Moods.

< § 137 >

There are single and periphrastic tenses, and special forms exist for each of them in the present, future, imperfect-conditional, and preterit indicative, as well as for the present subjunctive, and the imperative. The present subjunctive is always preceded by the conjunction gon 'that' (neg. nach 'that not').

Of the present tense, except of the so-called substantive verb and the copula (tá, is 'is'), which former is used to form periphrastic tenses, only traces are found. Thus there is a form in -(a)ighidh of the verbs of the 3d conjugation, which is apparently used as a future (as for instances, see § 143). In the prayers there are a few present forms in -(e)am (1st pers. sg.), for instance creideam in Dia 'I believe in God' (see further below). In most other cases there is only one form for the present and the future (the present-future), which is chiefly used in the future sense (the true present being, as in Scottish Gaelic and Manx, expressed by the periphrastic present, § 140). Only a few verbs are used in a present sense, as: chí 'sees,' cluinidh 'hears,' boinidh 'belongs,' and the conjunct forms aithnigh 'knows (by sight),'¹ cuimhnigh 'remembers,' mar a mhaitheas sinne dófa 'as we forgive them' (in the Lord's Prayer).

1. Literally: 'will recognize.'

The future is found only of the substantive verb (being also, as originally, used for the habitual present) and the verbs of the 3d conjugation, e.g. ceannochaidh me 'I will buy.' Otherwise there are only traces, as féadfhaidh tu 'you must' (§ 155), or (in the Creed) a thiocfhas 'who shall come.' Of all other verbs there is, owing to the loss of the characteristic -f- (-fh-) a common form (like the present) for the present and the future (see above); the sense is chiefly that of the future, e.g. fágaidh (orig. fágfaidh, fágfhaidh) 'I will leave' (but the futures aithneochaidh me 'I know (by sight),' and cuimhneochaidh me 'I remember,' have a present sense, cf. above).

The coalescence of the present and future forms is partly found in the Glens of Antrim, where forms as gabhaidh (gobhaidh) me *gə:i mɛ* 'I will take,' déanaidh sin cúis *d'ɛ:ni sɪn kɛ:ʃ* 'that will do,' cuiridh me ar shiubhal *kʷri mə rɛɔl* 'I will put away' (An 1), fága' me *fɑ:gə mɛ* 'I will leave' (An 5, 8), scríobhaidh me duit *skri:vi mɛ dʷtʃ* 'I will write you,' innsidh me dó *ɛnsi mɛ dɔ:* 'I will tell him' (An 4). Contrariwise, tífea (tchífea) me go maith *k'i:fə (k'ivə) mɛ gə maç* 'I see well' (An 1), is used for tím (tchím).¹ Historically, the fusion of the present and future tenses is thus principally due to the disappearance of -f-, but the process was accelerated by the fact that present (or apparently present) forms could, even long ago, be used in a future sense, cf. tiagasa conecius dóib 'I will go and tell them' (LU 70 a 13), timorcsa in cethri forsind áth 'I will drive the cattle to the ford' (LU 74 a 44), fer mar Find ní thic cu bráth 'a man like Find will never come (again)' (AS 161). At the same time the periphrastic present became more and more common in every present sense, as is the rule in Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx, as well as often in northern English to-day.

The imperfect-conditional is similarly a true compromise between the old imperfect and conditional. The form is, of verbs in the 1st and 2d conjugation, that of the imperfect, in verbs of the 3d conjugation, that of the conditional. The sense is chiefly conditional (or habitual, Engl. 'would'), but a few verbs show the sense of an imperfect, as: bhoineadh 'belonged' (the pret. bhoín means 'touched').

The other tenses are used as in (local) English. The difference between the preterit and perfect is small, and only rarely is a true

1. Cf. Arran Gaelic, chibh 'sees,' chibheadh 'would see.'

perfect used (by circumlocution), as: *tá e ar shiubhal* 'he has (is) gone' (*chuaidh e* 'he went'), *tá me in déidh tillidh* 'I have returned' (*thill me* 'I returned').

The subjunctive mood (used in the optative sense) is only found in the present, after the conjunction *gon* (cf. French and Spanish *que*). It differs from the conjunct present indicative in having the ending *-(a)idh* for all persons, as it seems, however, only in the positive form. Thus: *gon gcuiridh* 'may (he) put,' but *gon gcuir* 'that (he) will put' (indicative, conjunct form), *nach gcuir* 'may (he) not put' (subj.), 'that (he) will not put' (ind.).

Person.

< § 138 >

As already mentioned, every verb has generally only one form for each tense (historically the 3d pers. sg.), which must be followed by a subject (a noun or pronoun). There are now only a few (so-called synthetic) forms, which incorporate a personal pronoun, namely: (1) the 1st pers. sg., pres. ind., of a few verbs: *creideam kredz̄am* 'I believe,' *áidigheam a:dz̄am* 'I confess' (9), *tuiream duit tGr'am dGrf* 'I give thee' (9 a), in the prayers, etc.; also *tuigeam se tIg'am s̄a* 'I understand' (14), whether correct or not; (2) the 1st pers. sg., imperf.-cond., e.g. *dh'fhágainn* 'I would leave,' *chan fhanainn ha nanin* 'I would not stay,' but it is also possible to use the analytic form (*dh'fhágadh me*, see § 140, 2); (3) the 2d pers. plur. of the imperative, e.g. *cuireabh* 'put ye' (but. cf. § 140, 5); (4) the 3d pers. sg. of the imperative, chiefly in imprecations: *bíodh béal cam ort biag bæal kam ort* 'may you have a twisted mouth.'—In the Rathl. Cat. many other synthetic forms are used: *lavirim* 'I speak,' *hiukfid* 'they will come,' *do vadar na neehéfhe* 'these things were.'

Verbal Nouns and Participles.

< § 139 >

The verbal noun, preceded by the preposition *ag*, is used to express the gerund and periphrastic tenses, e.g. *goidé bhá thu ag déanadh an sin ḡa dz̄e: va ʃ ḡa dz̄e:n̄ag an sIn* 'what were you doing there?' The old function is seen in: *fear innseadh a scéil fjar inʃag a sk'e:l'* 'a man of telling his story,' i.e. 'a man who has a story to tell' (7).

Preceded by the preposition *a*, it expresses the infinitive, as: *a dhéanadh a jé:nag* 'to do.'

Participles are formed either from verbal nouns, e.g. *tá me ar shiubhal* 'I am gone,' *tá me in déidh tillidh* 'I am (have) returned,' see above, § 137, or more usually derived from the verb, as in English, e.g. *chan fhéil móran fáigte* 'there is not much left,' *lasta* 'lit,' *pósta* 'married,' an *Stac Pollta* (pl.-n.), *scállta go bás* 'scalded to death.' They were originally, and are often still, participial adjectives (cf. Engl. 'open' and 'opened').

There is no present (or active) participle, which must be expressed by circumlocution.

Periphrastic Tenses.

< § 140 >

The most common periphrastic tenses are the present and preterit, which both originally expressed progressive action (*tá me déanadh* 'I am doing,' *bhá me in mo shuidhe* 'I was sitting,' but *shuidh me* 'I sat'). But, in the present usage, the present is frequently used also for the English simple present, as: *tá me smaoineachadh* 'I think,' *tá me ag áireamh* 'I reckon,' *bhá ead nan gcomhnaidhe* 'they lived' ('were living'). The periphrastic future and conditional, as well as the imperative, are also often found, e.g. *bídh ead ag tachairt ort bi at a taerts ort* 'you will meet them' (6), *na bí ag cogar na bi kogar* 'don't whisper' (12).

As for the double construction with *ag* or *in* plus a poss. pron., see the examples.

Active and Passive.

< § 141 >

Of passive forms the only ones that are in current use are the preterits *rugadh e rúgag e* 'he was born,' and *togadh e togag e* 'he was raised.' In the prayers a few more passives are found, which are, however, often not understood as such, e.g. *go naomhtar t'ainm gá nI:vár tar'm* (3), *naomhtar t'ainm nI:vá(r) tar'm* (9), *návar tar'm* (9 a) (the latter imperatives) 'hallowed be thy name,' *gon déanthar do thoil gán dǵe:nár* (3; *gá dǵe:ná*, 9, *gán dǵe:ntá*, 9a) *dá hól* 'thy will be done,' *mar a ghnithear mór a níar* 'as is done' (3, 9), *go maithear nar bhfiachan gá maór nár viaxán* 'forgive us our debts,' etc.

Paradigms.

< § 142 >

There are three regular conjugations in Rathlin Irish, namely (1) verbs of which the imperative sg. is monosyllabic, ending either (a) in a 'broad' or (b) in a 'slender' consonant, (2) verbs of which the imperative sg. is of more than one syllable (except those in -(a)igh); the final consonant is usually 'slender,' and (3) verbs of which the imper. sg. ends in -(a)igh. The type verbs are: *fág* 'leave,' *cuir* 'put,' *foscail* 'open,' *ceannaigh* 'buy.'

1a.

fágaidh fa:gi
chan fhág ha na:g
an bhfág an va:g¹
gon bhfág gə va:g
nach fhág na ha:g
a dh'fhágas ə ɣa:gəs

1b.

cuiridh kʌr'i
cha chuir ha xʌr'
an gcuir əŋ gʌr'
gon gcuir gəŋ gʌr'
nach gcuir nax gʌr'
a chuireas ə xʌr'əs

2.

fosclaidh fʌskli
chan fhoscail ha nʌskil
an bhfoscail an vʌskil²
gon bhfoscail gə vʌskil
nach fhoscail na hʌskil
a dh'fhoscail ə ɣʌskləs

3.

ceannaighidh k'ani
cha cheannaigh ha ʒani
an gceannaigh əŋ g'ani
gon gceannaigh gəŋ g'ani
nach gceannaigh nax g'ani
 (a cheannaighcas)

E.g. *fosclaidh me fʌskli mɛ* 'I will open' (3), *éirighidh an ghrian much na mall i:r'i ɣrian mux na mal* 'the sun will rise early or late' (5); as for the form in -igheam, see § 143 (1).

Future.

1a <i>fágaidh</i> , etc.,	1b <i>cuiridh</i> , etc.,	2 <i>fosclaidh</i> , etc.,
as pres.	as pres.	as pres.
3 <i>ceannochaidh k'anaxi, k'anai, k'anaə.¹</i>		
<i>cha cheannaigh</i> , etc., as pres.		

E.g. *ma chuimhneochas tu ma xʌin'aəs tʌ* 'if you remember.'

1. The ending is usually pron. -i before a vowel, and -ə before a consonant: *fágaidh e fa:gi e*, but *fágaidh me fa:gə (fa:gi) mɛ, mi*.

2. Also: *an fhág ə na:g*, *an fhoscail ə nʌskil* (see § 100).

Imperfect—Conditional.

1a.

dh'fhágainn *γa:gin*
 dh'fhágadh *γa:gəg*
 chan fhágainn *ha na:gin*
 chan fhágadh *ha na:gəg*
 an bhfágainn *ən va:gin¹*
 an bhfágadh *ən va:gəg¹*
 gon bhfágainn
 gon bhfágadh
 nach fhágainn *na ha:gin*
 nach fhágadh *na ha:gəg*
 a dh'fhágadh *ə γa:gəg*

2.

dh'fhosclainn *γəsklIn*
 dh'fhoscladh *γəskləg*
 chan fhosclainn *ha nəsklin*
 chan fhoscladh *ha nəskləg*
 an bhfosclainn *ən vəsklin¹*
 an bhfoscladh *ən vəskləg¹*
 gon bhfosclainn
 gon bhfoscladh
 nach fhosclainn *na həsklin*
 nach fhoscladh *na həskləg*
 a dh'fhoscladh *ə γəskləg*

1b.

chuirinn *xłr'in*
 chuireadh *xłr'əg*
 cha chuirinn *ha xłr'in*
 cha chuireadh *ha xłr'əg*
 an gcuirinn *əη głr'in*
 an gcuireadh *əη głr'əg*
 gon gcuirinn
 gon gcuireadh
 nach gcuirinn *nax głr'in*
 nach gcuireadh *nax głr'əg*
 a chuireadh *ə xłr'əg*

3.

cheannochainn *zanaxin, zanain*
 cheannochadh *zanaxəg, zanəg*
 cha cheannochainn *ha zanaxin, -ain*
 cha cheannochadh *ha zanaxəg, -əg*
 an gceannochainn *ən g'anaxin, -ain*
 an gceannochadh *əη g'anaxəg, -əg*
 gon gceannochainn
 gon gceannochadh
 nach gceannochainn *nax g'anaxin, -ain*
 nach gceannochadh *nax g'anaxəg, -əg*
 a cheannochadh *ə zanaxəg, -əg*

E.g. dh'fhiosrochainn *jisrain* 'I would ask,' nach gcostainn *nax gəstin* 'would I not need?'

Preterit.

dh'fhág *γa:g*
 cha d'fhág *ha da:g*
 an d'fhág *ən da:g*
 gon d'fhág *gən da:g*
 nach d'fhág *nax da:g*
 a dh'fhág *ə γa:g*

chuir *xłr'*
 cha do chuir *ha də xłr'*
 an do chuir *ən də xłr'*
 gon do chuir *gən də xłr'*
 nach do chuir *nax də xłr'*
 a chuir *ə xłr'*

1. or an fhágainn, an fhágadh, an fhosclainn, an fhoscladh (see § 100).

Preterit.

dh'fhoscail <i>γ</i> skil	cheannaigh <i>çani</i>
cha d'fhoscail <i>ha d</i> skil	cha do cheannaigh <i>ha d</i> çani
an d'fhoscail <i>an d</i> skil	an do cheannaigh <i>an d</i> çani
gon d'fhoscail <i>g</i> an dskil	gon do cheannaigh <i>g</i> an d çani
nach d'fhoscail <i>nax d</i> skil	nach do cheannaigh <i>nax d</i> çani
a dh'fhoscail <i>a γ</i> skil	a cheannaigh <i>a çani</i>

Present Subjunctive.

go bhfágaidh <i>g</i> ə <i>va :gi</i> ¹	nach fhág (<i>?</i>) ²
gon gcuiridh <i>g</i> ə <i>g</i> çr' ¹	nach gcuir (<i>?</i>)
gon bhfosclaidh <i>g</i> ə <i>v</i> skli ¹	nach fhoscail (<i>?</i>)
gon gceannaighidh <i>g</i> ə <i>g'</i> ani	nach gceannaigh (<i>?</i>)

E.g. go déanaidh me *g*ə *d*çε:nə *m*ε 'may I do' (I), go gcuiridh Dia rath air *g*ə *g*çr'*i d*çia *ra er* 'may God prosper him' (IO), gon beannaighidh Dia thu *g*əm *b*jani *d*çia *ç* 'God bless you.'

Imperative.

1a.	1b.
fág <i>fa :g</i>	cuir <i>k</i> çr'
na fág <i>na fa :g</i>	na cuir <i>na k</i> çr'
fágadh <i>fa :g</i> əg	cuireadh <i>k</i> çr'əg
fágabh <i>fa :g</i> əv	cuireabh <i>k</i> çr'əv
na fágabh <i>na fa :g</i> əv	na cuireabh <i>na k</i> çr'əv
2.	3.
foscail <i>f</i> skil	ceannaigh <i>k'</i> ani
na foscail <i>na f</i> skil	na ceannaigh <i>na k'</i> ani
foscladh <i>f</i> skləg	ceannaigheadh (<i>?</i>)
fosclabh <i>f</i> skləv	ceannaigheabh (<i>?</i>)
na fosclabh <i>na f</i> skləv	na ceannaigheabh (<i>?</i>)

E.g. na scaoileabh an tríomhadh snaidhm *na skE:l'əv an trEiə snE:m* 'do not untie the third knot' (pl., 3).

1. As for the pron. of -(a)idh, cf. under the present.
2. Cf. nach fhaic thu *na h*εk' *ā* 'may you not see' (II).

Infinitive.

a (do) dh-fhágail ə ɣa:ɣeɪ (-al) a (do) chur ə xʌr
 a (do) dh-fhoscladh ə ɣʌsklɔɣ a (do) cheannacht ə ʃanaxt¹
 əskɛɲəɣ (3) 'to open'

Gerund.

ag fhágail ə fa:ɣal ag cur ə kʌr
 ag foscladh ə fʌsklɔɣ ag ceannacht ə k'anaxt¹

E.g. ag déanadh ə dʒe:nəɣ (and go déanadh ɣə dʒe:nəɣ, 14) 'doing,'
 cf. tá ag (go) rádh ta: ɣə ra:g 'is saying.'

Past Participle.

fháigte fa:ɣtʃə cuirte (ə) foscailte fʌskɔɪtʃə ceannaiste

E.g. pósta pʌ:stə 'married,' tionntaiste tʃɛntɪst'ə 'turned,' but
 beannaighthe bʲani 'blessed.'

< § 143 >

Notes on Conjugation.

(1) The true present, except in the cases mentioned above (§ 137), only occurs in the case of a few verbs in -(a)igh, with a few speakers, and does not differ in sense from the future, e.g. ceannaighidh me k'ani mɛ 'I will buy,' toisighidh me tʌ:ʃi mɛ 'I will begin,' fiosraighidh me fisəri mi 'I will ask,' all with speaker No. 12, fisri mɛ (3), cruinnighidh me krʌn'i mi 'I will gather' (10), áidigheam 'I confess' (§ 138).

(2) The two forms chuirinn and chuireadh me, of which the former is the older and more correct form, are now about equally common, e.g. dh'fhiosraighinn jisrain 'I would ask,' but dh'fhéidhmeadh me je:məɣ mi 'I should need' (12).

1. The termination is usually -(e)achadh, variously pronounced -axəɣ, -ahəɣ, -aəɣ, -a:g, but according to 13, for instance, the correct forms of tiormachadh, cruinneachadh, cealachadh are tʃɛrmaɬəɣ, krɪn'ahəɣ, k'alahəɣ, whereas of tionntachadh and ionnsachadh they are tʃɛnta:g and jɛnsa:g. It is not unlikely that such a differentiation may reflect an older state of things (cf. Ir. tionntódh 'turning,' ionnsaighe 'approaching').

(3) Verbs beginning with a vowel prefix *d'* or *dh'* in the same cases as the verbs in *f-*, e.g. an *d'iarr i an dǵiar i* 'did she ask?' an *d'innis an dǵiniif* 'did . . . tell?'

(4) The verbal forms which incorporate a subject pronoun, i.e. the 1st sg. imperf.-cond. in *-(a)inn*, and the 2d person of the imperative, have special emphatic forms (cf. § 126) in *-sa sǝ* (1st pers.) and *-se fǝ* (2d pers.), e.g. *chuirinn sa xǵr'in sǝ* 'I would put,' *rachainn sa raxin sǝ* 'I would go,' *nach gcostainn sa nax gǝstin sǝ* 'which I would not need,' *ceap se k'ap fǝ* 'turn (thou).'

(5) The 2d pl. of the imperative is not very common, e.g. *na scaoileabh na skE:l'ǝv* 'do not untie' (3), but is often replaced by the 2d sg., e.g. *tuir leibh an sol tǵr lev an sol* 'take the bottom (of the net) with you' (when fishing, 2).

(6) In the present indicative there are three distinct forms: (a) the positive (absolute) form (*cuiridh*, etc.), which is used in all positive main clauses, (b) the relative form (*chuireas*, etc.), which is used in all positive relative clauses, except after *an* (see § 132, 1), and (c) the conjunct (or dependent) form (*gcuir*, etc.), which is always used after the relative *an* (§ 132, 2). The conjunct form corresponds to the forms with prefixed *do* or *d'* in the imperfect-conditional and preterit (see the Paradigm).

The relative and conjunct forms are further used after certain adverbs and conjunctions. In the imperf.-cond. the former is represented by the plain form or the form in *dh'* (see § 142), and the latter by the form in *do* or *d'*.

< § 144 >

The Relative Form.

The relative form is used after the following words:

a *ǝ*, the rel. part. (cf. the Paradigms, § 142), and all compounds in which it enters (see below).

air a er ǝ 'when,' e.g. *air a théid me laighe san oidhche er ǝ he:dǵ mi lai sǝ nI:ǵǝ* 'when I go to bed at night' (2).

c'uir a kǵr ǝ, kǵr ǝ, kǵr ǝ 'when?' e.g. *c'uir a bhíos tu ar t-athais? kǵr ǝ vis tǵ ǝr taaf* 'when will you be back?' but also (incorrectly): *c'uir an mbí thu ar t-athais aríst? kǵr ǝ mi ǵ ǝr taaf ǝ riifit'* 'when will you be back again?' (6).

- cad a *ka də*, cad 's a *kat sə* (*kət sə*), conj. 'though,' e.g. cad a bhíodh tu *ka də vi'ə tɛ* 'though you were' (13), cad 's a tá e fuar *kat sə ta ε fɛɾ* 'though it is cold' (8).—For cad 's nach, see the following §.
- ma *ma*, conj. 'if,' e.g. ma chuimhneochas tu *ma xɛin'as tɛ* 'if you remember.'
- mar a *mər ə* 'as,' e.g. mar a mhaitheas sinne *mər ə vaəs jin'ə* 'as we forgive.'
- nuair a *nɛər ə*, *nər ə* 'when,' e.g. nuair a tá *nɛər ə ta:* 'when there is,' nuair a thilleas me *nər ə hil'əs mi* 'when I return.'
- o na *ɔ na*, *na* (perhaps partly mixed up with the prec.) 'since'; 'when,' e.g. an fada o na thainigh thu? *ən fad ɔ na han'i ɛ* 'is it long since you came?' (10), tá spell na fhuaire sinn *ta: spɛl na hɛɾ jin'* 'it is a while since we got,' o na mharbh sinn a' mhuc mhara *ɔ na varv jin' ə vɛk varə* 'since (as) we killed the porpoise' (1); na chualaigh iad *na xɛaŋi ad* 'when they heard' (3), na thig i *na hig' i* 'when she comes.'

< § 145 >

The Conjunct Form.

- The conjunct (dependent) form is used after:
- an, the interrogative particle (see the Paradigms, § 142).
- an *ən*, rel. part. (§ 132, 2), e.g. far an robh *far ən ro* 'where was.'
- an *ən*, indirect interrogative and conditional conjunction 'if,' e.g. an buail thu h-aon aca buail ar fad ead *əm bɛɛl ɛ hIn akə bɛɛl er fad ɛd* 'if you strike one of them strike them all.'
- ca *ka*, 'where,' e.g. ca bhfeil thu? *ka vel ɛ* 'where are you?' but also: cá chuir e i bhfalach e *ka xɛr a vaŋax ε* 'where he hid it' (3), for cá do chuir.
- cha *xa*, *ha*, *a* 'not' (neg. adv.), e.g. cha do rug esan air *ha drɛg ɛsən er* 'he did not catch him.'
- go, gon *gə*, *gən*, conj. 'that' (not in the present subjunctive, see the Paradigms, § 142). So also all compounds with go, e.g. an bré go 'if it was not that,' etc.
- gos an *gəs ən*, conj. 'until,' e.g. gos an bí *gəs əm bi:* 'until there will be' (13).
- man *mən*, manan *mənən*, conj. 'before,' e.g. man d'fhuaire e bás

- mān d̄c̄er ε ba:s* 'before he died,' *man fhaigh mur intinn call mā nai mār int̄sin kal* 'before your mind decays.'
- manan *mānān*, conj. 'unless,' e.g. *mana n-éirigh thu mānā ni:ri c̄* 'if you don't get up.'
- nach *nax, na*, neg. interr. particle, e.g. *nach dtuir thu? nax d̄c̄r c̄* 'will you not give?'
- nach *nax, na*, neg. rel. particle, e.g. *nach gcuir nax ḡc̄r* 'who will not put.'
- nach *nax, na*, conj. 'that not,' 'lest,' e.g. *nach duit thu nax d̄c̄t̄s c̄* 'lest you fall.' Similarly all compounds: *cad 's nach fheil me ro mhaith kats na hel mi ro va* 'though I am not too well' (8), *cad 's nach fhaic me e kat s na hak' m̄ε ε* 'though I do not see it' (8).
- nan *nan*, conj. 'if,' e.g. *nan rabh e an seo nan ro a an̄ s̄* 'if he were here' (8).
- s'manan *smanān*, conj. 'before,' e.g. *s' man d'fuair ead an litir sman d̄c̄er at an̄ lit̄sir* 'before they got the letter,' *s'manan dtainigh smanān dan'i* 'before . . . came' (8), *s'manan fhaic thu e smanā nak' c̄ ε* 'before you see it' (8).

IRREGULAR VERBS.

(a) *The Substantive Verb and the Copula.*

< § 146 >

The difference between the substantive verb *tá* ('there is') and the copula is ('it is') is the same as in other Gaelic dialects. The copula has now a rather limited use (see the notes below every tense).

Present.

<i>tá ta:</i> , <i>ta</i> 'am,' 'is,' etc.	is (ə)s 'am,' 'is,' etc.
<i>thá ha:</i> (seldom)	
chan fheil <i>xa (ha) nel, hal</i> (4), <i>nEl</i> (9a), <i>n'el</i> (9b)	cha <i>xa, ha</i>
an bhfeil <i>ə(n) vel</i>	an <i>ə(n)</i>
go bhfeil <i>gə(n) vel</i>	gur <i>gər</i> 'that it is'
nach bhfeil <i>nax vel</i> (Rathl. Cat. vel, vail). Cf. <i>vel</i> (An 1)	nach <i>nax, nah</i>
a <i>tá ə ta:</i> (rel.)	is (ə)s (rel.)
a <i>thá (ə) ha:</i> (seldom)	

Notice the following constructions with the copula: *mas trom leat do cheann mas trom lat dā za:n* 'if you think your head is heavy,' is *fhéarr fé:r* (L.E.), *sé:r* (U.E.) 'it is better,' is *ionann fInən* 'it is the same,' *chan ionann ha n'Inən* 'it is not the same,' an *ionann? ə n'Inən* 'is it the same?' is *leof l'ɔ:* 'it is theirs,' *gur ro throm e gər 'rɔ 'rɔ:m* *ε:* 'that it is very heavy.'—With personal pronouns the forms are as follows: *is e fé:* 'it is he,' *is i fi:* 'it is she,' *síod fId* 'it is that (yon),' *có e? kó ε:* 'who is he?' an *e seo? ə n'ε fɔ* 'is it this?' *gur e gə rε:* (10), *gon e gə n'ε:* (3) 'that it is he (it),' *chan e ha nε:* 'it is not it' (3), *chan e mise ha n'ε:* *mi fə* 'it is not I,' *mas e ma fé(:)* 'if it is it,' *s nach e s na hε:* 'and (or) that it is not,' *mana mhaith leam manə va l'am*, *manan deas leam manən dʒes l'am* 'if I do not like' (13).

The O.Ir. *os* ('as for') is now understood as *agus* (is) 'and,' e.g. *is mise crónan air mo lic əs mi fə krɔ:nən er mə lik'* 'and I crooning on my stone,' i.e. 'as I am crooning,' etc., *agus* (is) *ise gan ata əs i fə gən atə* 'and she without a hat' (15, etc.).

With the substantive verb: *tá fhios agam ta 'is a(gə)m* 'I know,' *chan fheil fhios agam ha nel 'is a(gə)m* 'I do not know.' The pronunciation was formerly also *ha 'nels agəm* (15's grandmother).

Future.

<i>bídh bi·i, bi</i> 'shall, will be,' etc.	<i>gon bí gəm bi:</i>
<i>cha bhí ha vi:</i>	<i>nach bí nax bi:</i>
<i>an bí əm bi:</i>	<i>a bhíos ə vi:əs, ə vis</i> (rel.)

This tense is used as future and habitual present.

Imperfect-Conditional.

<i>bhínn vi·in, vin</i> 'I should be'	<i>ba</i> , etc., see under the Preterit.
<i>bhíodh vi·əg, vIg</i> 'would be,' etc.	
<i>cha bhínn ha vi·in</i>	
<i>cha bhíodh ha vi·əg, vIg</i>	
<i>an bínn əm bi·in</i>	
<i>an bíodh əm bi·əg, bIg</i>	
<i>gon bínn gəm bi·in</i>	
<i>gon bíodh gəm bi·əg, bIg</i>	
<i>nach bínn nax bi·in</i>	
<i>nach bíodh nax bi·əg, bIg</i>	
<i>a bhíodh ə vi·əg, ə vIg</i> (rel.)	

Preterit.

bhá <i>va</i> :, <i>va</i> ‘was,’ ‘were,’ etc.	ba <i>bə</i> , <i>b’ b</i> ‘was,’ ‘were,’ etc.
cha rabh <i>ha ro</i>	cha ba <i>ha b(ə)</i>
an rabh <i>ən ro</i>	an ba <i>əm b(ə)</i>
gon rabh <i>gən ro</i>	gon ba <i>gəm b(ə)</i>
nach rabh <i>nax ro</i>	nach ba <i>na(x) b(ə)</i>
a bhá (<i>ə</i>) <i>va</i> : (rel.)	ba <i>bə</i> , <i>b’ b</i> (rel.)

The preterit of the copula is also used as imperfect-cond. The following constructions are worthy of notice: *có b’e?* *ko bε*: ‘who was he?’ (rare), *b’eisean bεfən* ‘it was he’ (11), *nəch ba náire duit?* *na bə na:r’ə d’lɪf* ‘was it not a shame for you?’, *cha b’e ha bε*: ‘it was not he (it),’ *b’e sin an dóigh bə fIn ən d’i* ‘that was the way,’ *cha b’e mise ha bε mifε* ‘it was not I,’ *cha b’i a bh’ann ha bi ə va:n* ‘it was not she that was there,’ *gon b’e gə bε*: ‘that it was he (it),’ *gon b’e seo gə bε fə* ‘that it was this,’ *ma (ba) mhaith leam ma va l’am* ‘if I liked’ (13; correct?).

Of the substantive verb, notice: *cha rabh fhios agam ha ro ’is am* ‘I did not know.’ An old pret. *bhí* is probably found (in a song) in: *air a bhí si dol er ə vifə dol* ‘when she was going.’ The Rathl. Cat. has *va* and *vee* (sg.), *vavar* (2d pl.), *vadar* (3d pl.).

Present Subjunctive.

gon rabh <i>gən ro</i> ‘may be,’ etc.	gur <i>gər</i> ‘may be’
nach rabh <i>nax ro</i>	

This tense is especially used in the phrase: *go rabh (gur) maith duit* (or: *agad*) *gə rə ma d’lɪf (agət)* ‘thank you.’

Imperative.

<i>bí bi</i> :, <i>bi</i> ‘be (thou)’	<i>na bí na bi</i> : ‘don’t be’
<i>bíodh bi:əg</i> ‘let him (it) be’	<i>na bíodh na bi:əg</i> ‘let him not be’
<i>bíbh (?)</i> ‘be ye’ (pl.)	

Infinitive.

<i>a bhith ə vi</i> ‘to be’	
<i>a bheith ə vε</i> (e.g. <i>bheith fhios againn vε ’is ain</i> ‘that we know,’ 3; the Rathl. Cat. has <i>vee</i> , <i>veith</i> , and <i>beith</i>).	

The verbal noun of the substantive verb is only used in the infinitive and after the preposition *gan* 'without,' e.g. *an do thuit gan a bhith ar shiubhal an dā hItf gən ə vi ə r'ɔl* 'if it happened that he was not away' (8).

(b) *Other Irregular Verbs.*

The following irregular verbs (given in the imperative sg.) are current in Rathlin Irish: *abair* 'say,' *cluin* 'hear,' *déan* 'do,' 'make,' *faic* 'see,' *faigh* 'get,' *tabhair* (tuir) 'give,' *téid* 'go,' *tig* 'come.'

abair:

< § 147 >

Pres. ind.: *deir dger'* 'says,' *an abair ə nabər* (11), *an deir ən dger* (12); pret. *dubhairt* (dúirt) *dɔɔrtf*; imper. *abair abir* (2, 12); gerund: *ag rádh ə gra:g* (*gra:*), *gə ra:g*, *ag ráit ə ra:tf*, e.g. *goidé tá thu ag ráit? gə dʒe: ta ɔ ra:tf* (9).¹ Cf. *ra:t* (ráit, An 1).

cluin:

< § 148 >

Pres. ind.: *cluinnidh me klln'i, klEn'i* (8) *mɛ* 'I hear,' 'will hear,' *cha chluin ha xlln'*, *an gcluin thusa əŋ gŋIn' ɔsə* (3), *ma chluineas tu ma xlln'əs tɔ*; pret. *chualaih xɔalI* (*xɔaŋi*, 3), *chuala xɔalə, xɔaŋə* (3; the form in -aigh is usually preferred before a vowel or in *pausa*, the one in -a, before a consonant), *cha do chuala ha də xɔalə*, *an do chualaih thu ən də xɔalI ɔ*, *an do chuala tu ən də xɔalə tɔ*, *an do chluint thu ən də xllntf ɔ* (10), the latter probably wrong; gerund: *ag cluintin ə kllntfin*.

déan:

< § 149 >

Pres. ind. (future sense): *ghní me ni: mɛ* 'I will do, make'; future: *déanaidh me dʒe:ni mɛ*, *cha déan ha dʒe:n*; imperf.-cond.:

1. According to 9, *ráit* means 'saying,' *rádh* rather 'talking' (cf. *iomradh* 'talking about').

dhéanadh *jɛ:nəg*; pret.: rinn *rEin* (*rain, rain, 3*), d'rinn ead *drEin ad* 'they did' (not correct), cha do rinn *ha d(ə)rEin*, an do rinn thu sin *ən d(ə)rEin* *ɔ* *ʃIn*, gus an do rinn ead *gəs ən d(ə)rEin at* 'until they did,' nach do rinn *nax d(ə)rEin*; passive forms, see § 141; imper.: déan *dʒɛ:n*; gerund: ag déanadh *ə dʒɛ:nəg*, *gə dʒɛ:nəg*; past. part.: déinte *dʒɛ:nʃə*. Cf. *rán'*, pret. (An 1).

NOTE.—The vowel in déan- is often short: *dʒɛn*, *dʒɛnəg*, etc. Of special uses of this verb, notice: ag déanadh aran *ə dʒɛnəg aran* 'baking,' ag déanadh amach *ə dʒɛnəg ə max* 'making out'; 'reaching (a place),' tá me déanadh *ta: mɛ dʒɛ:nəg* 'I am thinking.'

fáic:

< § 150 >

Pres. ind.: chí me *ʃi: (hi:) mɛ* 'I see,' chan fhaic *ha nak' (nek')*, an fhaic thu *ə nak' ɔ*, an bhfaic thu *ə(n) vak' ɔ*, gon bhfaic *gə vek'*, fan gus an bhfaic me *fan gəs ə vek' mɛ* 'wait till I see' (3); pret.: chonnaigh *hənI*, chonna tu *hənə tɔ*, chan fhacaigh *ha naki*, chan fhaca *ha nakə (nəkə)*, an bhfacaigh *e ə(n) vaki ɛ*, an bhfaca tu *ə(n) vakə (makə) tɔ*, an fhaca tu *ə nakə tɔ*, nach fhacaigh *e e na haki a ɛ*; pres. subj.: nach fhaic thu *na hek' ɔ* (11); gerund: ag fhaicin *ə gak'in* (12, 14), ag fhaicsin *ə gak'ʃin* (4); infinitive: gach uile áit fhaicin *ə hál' a:tʃ ɛk'in* 'to see every place' (8), ga fhaicin *ga ak'in* 'to see him.' Cf. Rathl. Cat. aikshin.

NOTE.—Of the forms chonnaigh, chonna, fhacaigh, fhaca, etc., the former (those in -aigh) are preferably used before a vowel or *in pausa*, the latter before a consonant (cf. chualaigh, chuala, under cluin).

faigh:

< § 151 >

Pres. ind. (future sense): an fhaigh thu *ə nai ɔ* (12), féach an fhaigh *ʃɛəx ə nai* 'try if . . . can get,' gus an fhaigh *gəs ə nai*, manan bhfaigh *mənə vai*; future: gheo me *jo mɛ* 'I will get'; imperf.-cond.: gheobhadh *jo'əg* (3), chan fhaighinn *ha nain*, chan fhaigheadh thu *ha naiəg ɔ* (2, not correct), chan fhaigheadh ead *ha naiəg at* (12),

go bhfaighinn sa *gə vain sə*, nach fhaigheadh tu *na haiə tɬ* (3); pret.: fhuair *hɬɛr'*, *hɬɛr*, an d'fhuair *ən dɬɛr*; gerund: ag faghail *ə faal*, *fa:l'*, *faəl* (2, 3, 13), ag faighin *ə fa'in*; infinitive: a faghail *a'al* (13).

NOTE.—This verb means both 'get' and 'find'; it is also used in: goidé mar a fhuair thu ar t'aghaidh o shin? *gəɟɛ: mər ə hɬɛr ɬ ə r tE:i ə hIn* 'how did you get on since?' etc.

tabhair:

< § 152 >

Pres. ind. (future sense): bheir me *ver mɛ*, *fe'ir mi* (2) 'I will give' (3), tuircam (§ 138), tuiridh me *tɬri mɛ* 'I will give' (13; correct?), cha dtabhair *ha doər*, *dər*, *dɬr* 'will not give,' gon dtabhair *gə dər* (8), gus an dtabhair *gəs ən dɬr*, nach dtuir thu? *nax dɬr ɬ*; imperf.-cond.: cha dtabhrainn (dtuirinn) *ha do:rin*, *dɬrin*, nach dtabhradh tu *nax do:rə tɬ*; pret.: thug *hɬg* 'gave'; pres. subj.: go dtabhraidh (dtuiridh) *gə dɬri*; imper.: tabhair (tuir) *to:r*, *tɬr*, tuir domhsa *tər dɔ:sə* 'give me' (U.E., cf. Note); gerund: ag tabhairt (tuirt) *ə tərɬ* (U.E.) 'giving'; p.p. tabhairte (tuirte) *aiste tɬrɬsə əft'ə* 'brought out of her' (3). Cf. *tɬr dɬ* (imper., An 1).

NOTE.—Tabhair means both 'give' and 'take,' cf. thug bhuan *hɬg vɬəm* 'took from me,' tur leat *tɬr l'at* 'take with you' (sg.), tuir leibh *tɬr lev* 'take with you' (pl.). Of other senses one may note: bheir me ort *fe'ir mi ɔrt* 'I will give you' (= 'beat you,' 2), bheir me ort a dol *fe'ir mi ɔrt ə dol* 'I will make you go' (2), tuir in aire *tɬr ə nar'ə* 'take care' (2).

The imperative is often expressed adverbially, i.e. without a finite verb: domh na stocaignthe *də na stəkI* 'give me the stockings' (12), dómhsa bannach *də:sə banax* 'give me a bannock' (3), us píosa páipear *ɬs pi:sə pa:pɛr* 'give me a piece of paper' (15). In the same way, *usa ɬs(ə)* used to be said by the old people in the Glens of Antrim: *usa an conair Mhuire ɬsə r kənər vɬr'ə* 'give me the rosary,' where *usa* is perhaps *bhus* (= *bhos*) 'here' (cf. Ó Tuathail, *Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh*, p. xx).

Also cf. under téid and tig.

téid:

< § 153 >

Pres. ind.: théid me *he:dɣ mɛ* 'I will go' (2), téid me *tʃe:dɣ mɛ* (3), cha dtéid *ha dɣe:dɣ*, an dtéid thu: *ən dɣe:dɣ ɔ*, an bealach a théid thu *əm bjalax ə he:dɣ ɔ* 'the road you will go' (4); imperf.-cond.: rachainn sa *raxin sə*, rachadh *rahəg* 'would go,' an rachadh *ən raəg* 'if . . . went' (3); pret.: chuaidh *xɔai, xəəi, həəi, hʷEi* (3, 7, etc.), cha deachaidh *ha dɣaxi*, an deachaidh, deacha *ən dɣaxi, dɣaxə*; imper.: téid *tʃe:dɣ*; eirg *ɔr'g', Ir'g', ər'g'* (15, etc.); gerund: ag dol *ə dol* (cf. *ɔl*, An 1); p.p. ar shiubhal *ər ɟɔɔl, ə r'ɔɔl, (ə) rəɔl* (U.E.), *ə r'əəŋ* (3), ar folbh *ər flv* (2, 15; rare).

NOTES.—The following phrases are in current use: ag dol a thuiteam *ə dol ə hItʃəm* 'going to fall' (3), tá e dol a bhith fliuch *ta ə dol ə vi fl'uh* 'it is going to be wet,' tá an teine ag dol as *ta ən tʃin'ə ə dol as* 'the fire is going out.'

The imperative is often expressed by the past participle: ar shiubhal *ə r'ɔɔl* (often *hɛ'r'ɔɔl*, cf. *hərɔɔl*, An 1) 'away,' 'begone,' e.g. ar shiubhal leat *(ə) rəɔ l'at* 'away with you' (cf. under *tabhair* and *tig*).

tig:

< § 154 >

Pres. ind.: thig me *hig' mɛ* 'I will come' (2, 3, 11), tig me *tʃig' mɛ*, an dtig e *ən dɟig' ɛ*; future: a thiocfhas *ə ɟɔkɔs* (§ 137); pret.: thainigh (thainig, thaine) *ha:n'i, han'i, ha:n'ə, han'ə*, seldom *ha:n'ik'* (stressed form), cha dtainigh *ha da:n'i (da:n'ə)*, an dtaine *ən da:n'ə*; imper.: tig *tʃig* 'come' (cf. Note); gerund: ag teacht *ə tʃaxt (tʃaht)*; cf. teacht an lá *tʃaxt ən laə* 'the dawn.'

NOTES.—The following constructions are common: thig leam *hig l'am* 'I can,' thig (tig) ort *tʃig ɔrt* 'you must,' thainigh ortha *ha:n'i ɔrə* 'they had to' (3); ag teacht air *ə tʃaxt er* 'coming on' (as of a season, etc.). The vowel in thainigh, etc., is short or long, according to stress; the forms in -igh are preferred before vowels or a pause, those in -e before a consonant.

An alternative imperative is thugainn *hɔgin (hugən, 4)*, e.g. thugainn leam *hɔgin l'am* 'come with me.' It may originally have been an adverb, cf. Ir. *chugainn* 'to us,' and under *tabhair*, théid.

(c) *Defective Verbs.*

< § 155 >

The following verbs are defective in Rathlin Irish:

ars *ars*, arsa *arsə*, *asə*, *əsə* 'said' (Lat. *inquit*), e.g. arsa Calum Figheadoir *arsə* (*asə*, *əsə*) *kaləm fɪədɛr* 'said Calum the Weaver' (2), arsa eiscan *ar'sɛʃən*, arsa esan *ar'sɛsən* 'he said,' arsa isc *ar'sifə* 'she said.'

faod, only in dh'fhaodadh *ʧö:dɔg*, *ʧE:dɔg* 'might,' e.g. dh'fhaodadh a bhith *ʧö:dɔg ə vi* 'it might be' (4), dh'fhaodadh thu sin a rádh *ʧE:dɔg ʔ In ə ra:g* 'you might say so,' and ma dh'fhaodas me *ma ʧE:dəs mɛ* 'if I can' (15b).

féad, only in féadfhaidh *fe:ti*, *fe:tə* 'must,' e.g. féadfhaidh tu dol *fe:tə tʔ dol* 'you must go' (2), but cf. an dtéid thusa leam? féadaidh me *ən dʒe:dʒ ʔsə l'am fe:də mi* 'will you go with me? I might' (15).

fhéatar, in is fhéatar *se:tər*, b'fhéatar *be:tər*, *be:tə* (4), *bɛtə* (3) 'must'; 'may,' e.g. is fhéatar domh *se:tər dʔ* 'I must,' b'fhéatar domh *bɛtər dʔ* 'I had better' (15), b'fhéatar duit *be:tər dʔtʃ* 'you must,' b'fhéatar gon innis *bɛtə gə niniʃ* 'maybe . . . will tell' (3), b'fhéatar *be:tə* 'maybe' (in answer). Is méatar duit *sme:tər dʔtʃ* 'you must' (2) no doubt depends on a mixture of this verb and is meithid (mithid) duit. Cf. *be:tər* 'perhaps' (An 1).

urra, urraidh, urrain (orig. 'capability') 'can,' in the following expressions: is urra leam *s ʔrə lam* 'I can,' cho maith 's is urra leat *ʔə ma sə sʔrə lat* 'as well as you can,' an urr' leat *ə nʔlət* 'can you?' (3), chan urr' leam *ha nʔləm* 'I cannot' (3), chan urr' leithe iteogaigh *ha nʔli itʃagi* 'she cannot fly' (6), is urrain domh *sʔrin dʔ* 'I can,' chan urrain *ha nʔrin* 'cannot,' b'urra leat a dhol i bhfalach annta *bʔrə lat ə ʧon ə vaʧax antə* 'you could go and hide in them' (3), cha b'urraidh *ha bʔri* 'could not,' cha b'urra me *ha bʔrə mɛ* 'I could not.'

THE POSITION OF THE RATHLIN DIALECT

< § 156 >

TO UNDERSTAND the true character of the relationship between the Irish of Rathlin and the Irish Mainland dialects, on the one hand, and the Scottish dialects, on the other, it is necessary to examine several details in the structure of these languages from a phonetical, grammatical and lexicographical point of view. By Mainland Irish is here preferably meant the Antrim dialect, which is now practically extinct,¹ but also, to a certain extent, the Irish of Derry, Tyrone and Donegal (which have been described by Ó Searcaigh, *Foghraidheacht Ghaedhilge an Tuaiscirt*, and Ó Tuathail, *Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh*). As far as Scottish Gaelic is concerned, the dialects of Islay, Kintyre and Arran will be considered in the first place. It is far from certain, however, that they are the dialects that have the closest affinities with the Rathlin dialect, which, in any case, must be seen against the background of an older type of Scottish Gaelic than any now in existence.

With regard to the phonology, one of the most characteristic distinctions between Irish and Scottish Gaelic consists in the treatment of original short o. In Ireland it either remains as an o (usually open in the North) or becomes, as partly short u, a sound resembling that of Engl. short u (it is commonly represented by *o*). In Scotland, however, it always remains as an o-sound, being either open (*o*) or closed (*o*). The narrow sound often (but not always) occurs in the same cases as *o* in northern Irish. In this respect Rathlin Irish undoubtedly approaches to Scottish Gaelic. One may compare the words *cois*, *obair*, *bodach*, *goirt*, *bog*, with the corresponding words in Donegal Irish and southern Scottish Gaelic. In Antrim the case

1. In the Glens of Antrim to-day, there may actually be only three people whose native language was Irish (see § 8). But a fairly good idea of the old Antrim dialect may be had from many persons in the Glens who know Irish second hand, and, by comparing the language of these people with the fragments obtainable from the native speakers, a good many features of Antrim Irish may be illustrated.

is slightly different. The o-sound regularly remains, as in Rathlin and Scotland, but it does not seem to differ at all from the open o (as in Rathlin *cos*, *codal*, *cloch*); in Antrim the short o has rather an intermediate sound between the open and closed Rathlin o,¹ at the same time as the a-sound approaches the open o in Rathlin (cf. § 16), and original u becomes *ɔ* or *ö* (§ 25), as in Rathlin. With regard to the representation of short o, Rathlin thus comes closer to Scottish Gaelic than Antrim.

Another characteristic of Scottish Gaelic is the fact that original short e, followed by a 'broad' consonant (i.e. Middle Irish *ca*), remains as an open e (*ɛ*), except in front of d, t, s, g (in Arran and Kintyre also c), where it becomes a narrow e (*e*). In Ireland, except in certain parts (see Sommerfelt, *South Armagh Irish*, NTS. II, p. 111), *ca* mostly becomes *a* (except before g, *loc. cit.*), while e followed by a 'slender' consonant (M. Ir. *ci*) becomes *e*. In Antrim *ca* becomes *a* in most cases, except before d, t, s, g and dh (gh), where it becomes a very open e-sound, most like the Rathlin *ɛ* (§ 17). This *ɛ* also stands for short i (io or oi), in Donegal, and further for original a before g and dh (gh), so that it may be said to correspond to the Donegal sound usually represented by *ī* (see Sommerfelt, *Dialect of Torr*, §§ 32, 201, Ó Searcaigh, *Foghraidheacht*, § 114). In Rathlin *ca* becomes *a* in the same cases as in Antrim, but *e* before t, d, s and g, and *ci* becomes *e*. Thus Rathlin Irish agrees with the Irish Mainland with regard to such words as *fear*, *bean*, but with Scotland with regard to words such as *beag*, *deas*.

Regarding the short open i (from io, oi, or sometimes also ai, ui), which in most northern Irish dialects seems to give the above-mentioned sound *ī* (according to Ó Searcaigh, *Foghraidheacht*, §§ 87, 92; cf. Sommerfelt, *Dialect of Torr*, §§ 30, 31), the Rathlin dialect shows distinctly Irish affinities. In Antrim the 'mixed' i (*ī*) is almost invariably represented by the above open e-sound (*ɛ*), and of this there are clear traces also in South Armagh (Sommerfelt in NTS. II; cf. especially: *brionglóid*, *chuige*, *doiligh*, *tairbhe*, *tionn-*

1. Also in the English of old people, the 'oa' in 'road' seems to be the same as the 'o' in 'God,' only shorter (*rɔd*, *gɔ:d*), while young people often give a narrower sound to 'oa' (=Scot. short, narrow o, § 23). The former is the so-called New England sound in 'home,' 'road' ("hum," "rud").

tuighim, in his Vocabulary). It is, however, an elusive sound, coming sometimes near ϱ , sometimes \bar{i} ,¹ which is also reflected in Sommerfelt's description. In Rathlin the sound is ε , i.e. more or less the same as in Antrim. Curiously, this agreement with Mainland Irish seems nevertheless to have its roots in Scotland. If it is likely that the oldest form of this sound is a short, open i (\bar{i} , or a similar sound) it strikes the observer that the change of this sound to ε (with its variants) is intimately connected with the same change of short i in southern Lowland Scots, the centre of which seems to be in Ayrshire. Thus in the English of these parts of Scotland (often also in Kintyre, Gigha, and Islay), as well as in Rathlin and parts of Antrim, a short Engl. i is constantly rendered by this open e-sound (cf. § 17). It is enough to quote such common words as 'pig,' 'mixed,' 'thing,' 'still,' in the English of Antrim. The correspondence goes, however, still further, for also an original short u (which had early the value of ϱ or δ) takes part in this change in southern Scots in words of the type 'dun,' 'honey,' 'hussy,' 'nut,' 'summer.' Thus it appears that at one time it became customary in that whole area to pronounce both \bar{i} and ϱ with this open e-sound, in Irish as well as in English. It appears that this sound change, which is, perhaps, strongest in Ayrshire and Galloway, is very typical of the kind of Scotticisms that exist in Northern Ireland, especially in the Glens of Antrim and Rathlin.²

The short a before a 'slender' consonant (i.e. M. Ir. ai) has usually become ε (or a similar sound: Ó Searcaigh writes it α) in the north of Ireland, and so it also sounds in the Glens of Antrim, e.g. *cailleach* *kel'ax*, *ainm* *er'm*, *airgead* *erg'ad*.³ The same development takes place with ai in southern Kintyre, but not in Islay, Middle Kintyre, and Arran, where it remains as a in the majority of cases; in Arran the conditions are, however, so special that no analogies

1. As I understand this sound from existing descriptions, it is a neutral vowel, not much different from ϱ .

2. Another interesting agreement between the local English and Irish is the treatment of original o in front of r (§ 70): Ir. *tabhair* *to:r* becomes *tuir* *tʰr*, *port* > *purt* *pʰrt*, just as Engl. 'door' > *dʰ:r*, 'shorn' > *ʃʰrn*.

3. The ε undergoes the same variation as ε from \bar{i} (see above); in a great number of words, of the type *baile*, ai becomes the neutral o , mentioned above, in a great part of north-eastern Ireland.

with Rathlin Irish can be traced. In Rathlin *a* either remains, which is maybe most common now, or becomes *ε* (see § 58).

The change of short open *o* to *a*, which is characteristic of Scottish Gaelic, has not gone any further in Rathlin than in the North of Ireland generally, cf. *cos* 'foot,' *cloch* 'stone,' *codail* 'sleep,' etc.

Let us end the discussion of the vowel sounds with the peculiar pronunciation of *u* (long or short) in Rathlin. The two varieties *ɛ* and *ö* (see §§ 25, 26) are acknowledged by Ó Searcaigh (*Foghraidheacht*, § 31; cf. also O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, pp. 176, 177) for the Glens of Antrim,¹ where *ú* furthermore has the same sound as *ao* (*ɛ*:). Of this there are no traces whatsoever in the southern Scottish Gaelic dialects, but the whole thing seems nevertheless to have originated in Scotland, as did the change of *ī, ō* to *ε* (see above). In southern Scots (Ayrshire, etc.) it is very usual to pronounce the English 'oo' (i.e. *u*) with a front sound *ö* (e.g. in 'food,' 'do,' etc.), and this development must have been rather old, for the *ö* has in some places had time to undergo a new change, namely to *e* (cf. § 59). It is hardly too rash to think that this was also the value of *u* (at least, the long *u*) in the Gaelic dialects of these places, which by and by spread to Antrim. It is still characteristic of parts of Scotland and northern Ireland to pronounce the *u*-sound almost as *ɛ*.

It will be rather difficult to deal with the consonant system historically, since it is so broken down in the Rathlin dialect, and probably does not at all represent the original state of things. As has already been said, there is no longer any distinction perceptible between the so-called 'aspirated' and 'unaspirated' *l, n* and *r* (§§ 86, 89, 92), neither is there any sharp and definite distinction made between most of the consonants with regard to their being 'broad' or 'slender.' In these respects the Rathlin dialect resembles the Irish that is still heard in the Glens of Antrim.

One important difference exists, however, between Rathlin and Antrim on this point, namely, in the pronunciation of 'slender' *t, d*. 'Slender' *t* and *d* in the north of Ireland are generally palatal *t, d* (see Ó Searcaigh, *Foghraidheacht*, §§ 235, sqq.), or roughly the sound in English 'tune,' 'duty.' So, too, in the Glens of Antrim, *t, d* are, unless they have been made plain English *t, d* (cf. above), palatal *t, d*,

1. This is the way I also heard it from the people in the Glens of Antrim.

which very often interchange with the palatal *k*, *g*.¹ In Rathlin, however, such a *t* or *d* is affricative (*tʃ*, *dʒ*, see § 44) in any position except after *s*, where a *t* remains palatal (*t'*, §§ 80, 95), in complete agreement with the southern Scottish dialects. But it must be observed here that *t'*, *d'* are not unknown also in other positions (see §§ 80, 95), and further that the Scottish pronunciation is now very often heard also on the Mainland.

Typically Irish is the unvoicing of *l*, *n*, *r* in contact with a *th* or *ch*, as in the words *bachlach*, *foithne*, *aithrean* (see § 96). This is unknown in Scottish Gaelic (cf. *balach* 'boy'), except in Arran.

A close Scottish analogy, on the other hand, is furnished by the occurrence of the semivowel *j* in words of the type *colach*, *corna*, *each*, which are all, according to the Scottish custom, pronounced with an initial *j*. This is not the case in the Glens of Antrim, as is shown from the pronunciation of the words *eallach* *aləx* 'cattle,' *Eoghan* *ə:n* 'Owen.'

< § 157 >

Before leaving the phonology, one more detail of the uttermost importance for the placing of Rathlin Irish among the Gaelic dialects must be considered. It concerns the kind of vowel meeting termed *hiatus*. By this term is meant that two vowels (either short or long), belonging to different syllables, enter into immediate contact with each other, thus differing from the diphthongs (§§ 13, 53), which always form only one syllable. It has almost been an axiom that hiatus, which is very common in Scottish Gaelic (e.g. *Islay*, *Kintyre*, *Arran*), is entirely absent from Irish Gaelic (as well as *Manx*); see, for instance, O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, pp. 142 sqq. As in order to constitute a hiatus, it is not sufficient to note the concurrence of two vowels (even though they do not look like a common diphthong), but also to ascertain that they belong to different syllables, it is, of course, a most difficult undertaking to record cases of hiatus, especially

1. In the English pronunciation of old people in the Glens, words such as 'question,' 'Christianity,' 'Canadian,' are pronounced *kweʃk'an*, *kris-k'aniti*, *kəneg'an*, etc., but the younger generation uses the Scottish affricates. In the same way the Glens Irish often has *isteach* *ɪʃk'ax*, *teine* *k'in'ə*, etc.

when pronunciation is so worn down as it actually is in Rathlin and the Glens. To any unsuspecting person, listening to the articulation of the Irish words in Co. Antrim, there is absolutely no difference between Rathlin and the opposite mainland in this respect. It is only upon approaching the question in an indirect way that the true facts may be revealed. The popular expression: *thar shiubhal leat* 'away with you' is pronounced almost identically by a Rathlinman and a Glensman, but, while to the former the word *shiubhal* has two syllables (see § 53), it may often be felt as having only one by the latter.¹ But as the Antrim speakers of to-day can in no way be supposed to have the pure articulation of their ancestors (it is a fact also in Rathlin that the name of Rue Point, which is dissyllabic in Rathlin Irish, is pronounced *rɛ:* in Rathlin English), the matter is perhaps still not very clear. On account of facts laid down in § 10, a vocalic 'glide,' which may easily be mistaken for a syllabic vowel, is often developed in front of many consonants. Thus there are two concurrent vowels in *tím k'iəm, t'iəm* 'I see,' as well as in *caithim kɛəm* 'I must,' in *ním niam* 'I do,' as well as in *nighean niam* 'daughter,' in the Antrim pronunciation. But it seems that the occurrence of such a vowel in final position should have some other reason. In words like *teanga* (*teagha, tiogha*) *t'ɛə, t'ɛə* (*cuinnigh do thiogha k'ɛi'ɪ də h'ɛə* 'hold your tongue,' An 1) 'tongue,' *se do bheatha* *ʃɛ də vɛə* 'you are welcome,' *léaghadh lea* 'reading,' *gabhadh me goi mɛ, goə mɛ* 'I will take' (Ó Searcaigh writes *gʷ jo:v mə* 'that I will get,' for Antrim), it seems that this *-ə* has some sort of function (cf. the words *gaoth gɛ:* 'wind,' *bó bɔ:* 'cow,' and even *gaoth tuath gɛ: tɛ:* 'north wind,' from An 1). But, even so, the existence of hiatus in the Glens can not be assumed as a fact from such data as are available at present. That a hiatus once existed where a *th* became quiescent is perhaps not unlikely, and, according to O'Rahilly (*Irish Dialects*, p. 175), the word *athair* 'father' is not simply pronounced *áir* in the parts of Ulster where *th* became silent. As this (the quiescence of *h*) is the case for the Glens of Antrim, it might be of interest to give the

1. It was, for instance, acknowledged that the English word 'fuel' was dissyllabic, while 'mule' (in Antrim pron. with a short vowel) formed only one syllable, and that *shiubhal* was *not* pronounced after the manner of the former, but with one long vowel.

actual pronunciation of such words to-day: ceathair *k'eir* 'four,' truthan *trɛən*, *trɛan* 'stream,' bóthar *bɔ:r* 'road' (AN 1).¹

But the occurrence of hiatus will ultimately depend on metrical practice. It is a pity that there are very few songs in Irish from the Glens. From the following verses made by a native poet a couple of generations ago (cf. Ó Searcaigh, *Foghraidheacht*, p. 188), hiatus might be assumed in the italicized words: *á mbéinn féin* in *Aird a' Chuan* (cf. Rathlin *bi:in*), *ghóinn* (also *gheóinn*) *ól*, *ceol agus iomairt* (cf. Rathlin *γo'in*), *se mo chroidhe a tá trom* (Rathlin *mə xrEiə*) *go bhfaighinn bás i n-Éirinn* (Rathlin *gə va'in*, *gə vɛ'in*); in the last two words, however, the two vowels may be separated by a consonantal semi-vowel (*j*). It thus appears that, while it is possible that hiatus might have existed in Antrim Irish as in Scottish Gaelic, though it has practically disappeared to-day,² it still exists in Rathlin, at least fragmentarily. With respect to hiatus, Rathlin Irish shows indubitable Scottish affinities, but it must be remembered that this feature, which shows strong tendencies towards obliteration in southern Scottish Gaelic as well as in Rathlin Island, may once have been more general also in Ulster Irish. Manx, which is more akin to Scottish Gaelic than to Irish, entirely lacks this type of vowel meeting.

< § 158 >

Passing on to morphology, the first detail subject to dialectal variation is initial mutation, more especially what is called eclipsis (see §§ 101, 102). The difference between Irish and Scottish Gaelic

1. According to O'Rahilly and Ó Searcaigh, the first vowel is long, but Ó Searcaigh regularly writes a long vowel even for the true diphthongs (e.g. *ruadh ru:a*, *liath Lí:a*), where Sommerfelt, for instance, hears a short vowel (*fiadh fia*, *luath Lua*, *Dialect of Torr*, §§ 78, 79). As far as I can hear, the vowel is very often short, but perhaps half-long normally.

2. Since the above was written, I have had occasion to hear Prof. Ó Tuathail's phonographic record of the same song, recorded from an old native of Glendun (who died a few years ago). The hiatus came through clearly in the words *á mbéinn a me'in*, *gheo(bha)inn jo'in*, *mo chroidhe mə xri:ə*; the first vowel was long or half-long. As the vowel is rather long in Rathlin in the same case (see §§ 53, 13, footnote), it now appears that the Rathlin dialect does not essentially diverge from Antrim Irish on this point.

in this respect is well known: in the former language (and in Manx) c, p, t, b, g, d are in a considerable number of cases 'eclipsed' to g (gc), b (bp), d (dt), m (mb), ng, n (nd), the nasal which originally caused the eclipsis being regularly elided, while in the latter only c, p, t¹ may in a few sporadic cases appear as g, b, d, the nasal of the eclipsing word being normally retained. Characteristically, Rathlin Irish occupies a truly intermediate position with regard to eclipsis: b, d, g are unchanged, c, p, t quite often, and, in well defined cases, are 'eclipsed' to the corresponding voiced sounds. The nasal mostly remains as in Scottish Gaelic, but in certain words, which in Scottish Gaelic never cause eclipsis, there is never a trace of the original nasal, so that the analogy with Irish Gaelic is perfect (nar bpiúr, mur bpiúr, seacht bponta, etc., § 102). Here, however, older Scottish Gaelic (O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, p. 156) shows a closer (though not complete) correspondence with Rathlin Irish, which here demonstrates its more old-fashioned nature. The retention of the 'eclipsis'-causing nasal has stray analogies in Ulster Irish (*in* often stands for *i* with eclipsed consonant, before a proper noun; see O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, p. 156, footnote).

An interesting analogy with Manx is found in the occasional aspiration after the interrogative an (§ 100): an fhaic? or an bhfaic? cf. Manx vaik oo? naik? (Kneen, § 57).

< § 159 >

The morphological similarities between Rathlin and southern Scotland are altogether remarkable. This fact, like so many others, is accounted for in part by Irishisms in southern Scottish Gaelic, in part by the strong Scottish influence on northern Irish. The most significant trait in the nominal inflexion is the plural termination -(e)an, which has no analogy on the Irish mainland,² but which is common in Scottish Gaelic and Manx. This is an innovation which was without doubt once developed in some part of Scotland, whence

1. b is eclipsed only in gu'm bu (pron. gu mu) 'may be,' in Scottish Gaelic.

2. Even around Ballycastle the plural is formed by -a (-e), which is often quiescent: mo lámha *mə la:v* 'my hands,' ino chos *mə xɔs* 'my feet' (An 1).

it spread, and the few examples of the older termination *-a* (*-e*) found in Rathlin have partial analogies in older Scottish Gaelic; it is still heard in for instance Kintyre (cf. especially the place-name *na Coireacha Salainn*, in Antrim and south Kintyre). The plurals *blianta*, *scéalta*, *ceolta* (see §109, b) have now at least no analogies in southern Scottish Gaelic. The plurals *beithean*, *gnoithean*, *soithean* (§109, a) have Manx rather than Scottish analogies (cf. Manx *beiyn*, *siyn*); also cf. Father Short's form "soihye" (*Ó Tuathail, Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh*, p. 26).

The original diminutive *-ín* (cf. Donegal *cailín* 'girl') is in Rathlin *-ean*, as in Scottish Gaelic. The form seems exactly to be that of Arran Gaelic (e.g. *cilean*, gen. sg. *cilein* 'island'; in Kintyre and Islay the nom. sg. is *cilein*), but the plural is entirely different. All words of this type in Rathlin form their plural in *-adh* (*cileanadh*), which must be connected with the north-eastern Irish *-annú* (*-nadh*), for which see *Ó Tuathail, Sgéalta Mhuintir Luinigh*, p. xxxiv, and Sommerfelt, NTS. Bind II, p. 170 (*trasna na bpáirceannadh*).

That the nouns in *-(e)ach* (with the above-mentioned exceptions) form their gen. sg. and pl. in *-(a)igh*, *-(a)ighe*, as in Irish and southern Scottish Gaelic, is to be expected, and likewise that the gen. sg. in *-adh* is restricted to nouns of the 5th declension (in Islay, this termination is also the rule in the 2d declension).

Among the pronouns there are few forms that are peculiar to Scottish Gaelic, namely: *mi* (unstressed also *me*), and the original object forms *e*, *i*, *iad* (*ead*), which are also used as subject in Rathlin, the interrogative *có* 'who?' for *cia*, *cé*, and the extensive use of an *ath(a)* for 'next.' The other pronouns are generally found in the north of Ireland also.

The conjugation of the verbs reminds one strongly of Scottish Gaelic. The analytic conjugation, which is typical of Scottish Gaelic, is properly a simplification of the original synthetic conjugation, and the former is gaining ground also in Northern Irish, especially among the younger generation. The old synthetic form in *-(e)am* (see § 138) is better preserved in Rathlin than in Scottish Gaelic, where it is preferably used in an imperative sense (cf. also O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, pp. 169, 170). The typical confusion of the original present and future has been dealt with in § 137; it appears that the Rathlin Irish has preserved a little more of the old system. In the

other tenses the forms are the same as in both Northern Irish and Scottish, except the present subjunctive in -(a)idh, which is only Irish, and the 2d pers. pl. of the imperative in -(c)abh, which is only Scottish.¹ The past part. in -ta or -te is more general in Ireland than in Scotland, although the latter is very common in South Argyll (which is, to some extent, due to English influence). Very Scottish also is the aspirated dh' in the preterit (Rathlin and Scot. dh'fhág as against Irish d'fhág), the insertion of do, d' after the verbal particles an, gon, cha, nach, instead of the Irish -r,² and finally the repetition of the prep. do before the verbal noun when it is used as infinitive (do dh'fhaghail, a dh'fhaghail, for Irish d'fháil, fháil).

Of the irregular verbs the following forms are predominantly Scottish: fheil (also used in Antrim), bídh, bí, bhíos (fut.) and bhíodh, bhínn (imperf.-cond.), bhá, pret. (in the Glens of Antrim, bhá and bhí), bhith, vb. n., rinn 'did,' déanadh 'doing,' chí 'will see' (in the Glens, tí = tchí), faic ('see'), gheabh, faigh ('get'), fhuair 'got.'

The following are essentially Irish: tá (pres. 'be,' though used in the older Scottish literature³), bheith (vb. n. 'be'), deir (pres. 'say'), dubhairt (pret. 'say'), tuir (imper. and pres. 'give'),⁴ chuaidh (pret. 'go'), teacht (vb. n. 'come'; also used in Arran, Scotl.).

Of the defective verbs, urra, urraidh, urrain, for 'can,' is typically Scottish.

Of particles (prepositions and conjunctions), the prep. faoi and fríd are typically Irish, thro 'through' (only in the rare phrase thro theine 'on fire') and ma 'about,' Scottish. The conjunction an 'if' is found in Antrim, and the rarer form nan only in Scotland;

1. In the Glens of Antrim forms like : téigheabh 'go,' tuireabh 'give,' marbhagh 'kill,' itheabh, ólabh, agus bíbh go súgach 'eat, drink, and be merry,' were also in use (An 2).

2. In the Glens of Antrim the -r form only is used (char chreid siad 'they did not believe,' see p. 155).

3. The verbs tá, téid (imper.), tig (imper.) are hardly ever aspirated in Rathlin, and the Scot. forms tha, théid, thig are consequently almost unknown.

4. In southern Scot. Gaelic the verbal forms bheir, toir (pres.-fut.), and their ('say') are disyllabic in pronunciation (*ve·ər, do·ər, he·ər*), while the corresponding Rathlin forms (bheir, dtuir, deir) are mostly short and monosyllabic.

far an 'where' (=Ir. mar a), and the forms man 'before' and manan 'unless' are common in southern Scot. Gaelic, but s'man, s'manan (from seal ma, sul ma) 'before' has Irish analogies (see Ó Tuathail, *Sgéalta Mhuinntir Luinigh*, p. 12: su' má robh an bhuais líonta), and is not found in Scottish Gaelic.

< § 160 >

In vocabulary there is also much agreement with Scottish Gaelic, either by the existence of purely Scottish words and phrases, or so that common Irish words have a Scottish meaning. The following are instances of the former type (an asterisk marks words which are also found in the Glens of Antrim): mar a b'ábhaist 'as usual,' tá me ag áireamh 'I reckon' (common in Kintyre), ag aiteamh 'thawing,' astar 'distance,' *bachlach 'boy' (the pronunciation is often the same as in Arran, Scotland), biodag 'dagger,' bóidheach 'pretty,' 'bonny,' boireann 'female' (adj.), braosc 'grin,' *bruach 'slope,' 'brae,' buitseach 'witch,' cág 'crow' (in Kintyre = 'jackdaw'), caibéal 'chapel,' *caisceim 'step,' cánamhain 'language,' caolas 'strait,' 'channel,' car 'twist,' 'while,' carach 'crooked,' céabhar 'gentle breeze,' ceardaman 'beetle,' clachan 'stone heap,' cnap(an) 'potato,' coimhearsnach 'neighbor,' cóiteachadh 'arguing,' comhlach le 'together with' (in Scotland comhla ri), cordadh le 'agreeing with' (Sc. còrdadh ri), costamhail 'costly,' *crúiscean 'primitive lamp' (Sc. "cruisic"), *cuidhil 'spinning wheel,' *cuilean 'pup,' cuireacan 'cap,' cumannta 'common,' air an daoraigh 'drunk,' déidheamhail 'fond,' diomach 'displeased,' 'angry,' daitheo 'water hemlock,' *eillean 'island,' fail 'peat spade,' *fallus 'perspiration,' faod 'may,' míos na Faoilleach 'February,' féidhm 'must,' fideog 'whistle,' foithne 'wart,' ar folbh 'gone,' *gárradh 'garden,' gleidh 'hold,' gogan 'pail,' ínean 'port,' ionchann 'brain,' *iteog 'feather,' iteogaigh 'flying,' iuchair 'key,' leitheogan (liagan) 'tangle,' luidhear 'vent,' 'chimney,' míola-chuileog 'gnat,' mughairne 'ankle,' oir 'edge,' Ollaic 'Christmas' (also Manx); 'the New Year,' pioghaid 'magpie,' piúr 'sister,' príseamhail 'precious,' puinnsean 'poison,' rabhairt 'springtide,' fa ríreabh 'seriously,' rudha 'point,' scat 'skate' (fish), scitheach, scitheog 'thorn bush,' seile, seilean 'bee,' slaightear

'rascal,' sluíg 'swallow,' spóg 'paw,' stac 'stack' (steep cliff), stríbh 'toil,' stuth 'stuff,' tairneach, tairneanach 'thunder,' thugainn 'come' (imper.), *tog 'lift' (short o), tóisigh 'begin' (long o), tórradh 'funeral,' truscan 'suit of clothes,' *tunnog 'duck,' *uinneog 'window,' *urad 'quantity.'

The next group comprises such words as are certainly Irish, though their sense is usually not that of Irish, but of Scottish Gaelic. They are: *amhairc 'look,' bráthair 'brother,' *brothchan 'porridge,' *capall 'mare,' cladh 'cemetery,' *craobh 'tree,' *druid 'shut' (a door), *dúil 'expectation,' each 'horse,' Eoin 'John,' taobh an fhascaidh 'the leeward side,' féach 'try,' taobh an fhuaraidh 'the windward side,' gadhar 'lurcher' (dog), *goirid 'short,' *idir 'at all' (rare), ionnsaigh 'learn,' laghach 'nice,' neonach 'odd,' piscog 'kitten,' riabhog 'skylark,' scíth 'tired' (rare), scrog 'bite,' támáilte 'afflicted,' 'sorry,' go tric 'often,' trinnsear 'platter,' úr 'new.'

According to Prof. O'Rahilly (*Irish Dialects*, p. 191), the dialect is 'essentially a Scottish dialect.' This will, no doubt, be the opinion of any reader who peruses the preceding pages, especially those dealing with the accident. If it be admitted that this is a characteristic specimen of Gaelic of the Scottish type, it must not, however, be thought that the difference between the Rathlin dialect and, for instance, that of Kintyre or Arran is approximately the same as between the latter and that of Islay or Skye. Though the distance between Rathlin and the Mull of Kintyre is only about one tenth of the distance between the latter and Skye, the differences are far greater. And, though historically the Rathlin dialect shows closer affinities with Scottish than with Irish Gaelic, the external similarities with the neighbouring Irish dialects are more prominent. This means that a person from Tirconnel would not have very great difficulty in understanding a Rathlin man, while a native speaker from the opposite part of Antrim speaks practically the same language.

The apparent contradiction can be explained in several ways. First of all, the fact that relations with Scotland have been interrupted for over a century must have left its traces in the language. Further, it must be taken into consideration that the Gaelic spoken in opposite parts of Scotland about three hundred years ago (when according to popular tradition the first Scottish settlers arrived) was

very different from the present-day dialects of Islay, Kintyre and Arran, and that the Rathlin dialect might be expected to show a number of archaisms. A third very interesting point is whether the Scottish settlers actually came from any of the places mentioned here. There may be some truth in the tradition that the Rathlin people came by the Glens of Antrim (§ 3). This would mean that the colonization of Rathlin might have been part of the migration westward from Ayrshire and Galloway (which also reached the Isle of Man, cf. O'Rahilly, *Irish Dialects*, p. 117). Some facts which actually point to Ayrshire were mentioned above (§ 156). In addition, the great difference between the Rathlin dialect and the living Gaelic dialects in Scotland might be more easily explained if it could be assumed that the colonists spoke the Ayrshire dialect of Gaelic, which is now extinct.

SPECIMENS OF RATHLIN IRISH

(a) THE 'LOWER END.'

1.—By Mrs. Ann Jane Craig, Ballycarry.

va: t̄ei an an raxlIn a va ad a d̄ḡe:n̄aḡ p̄o:t̄f̄en an. as x̄ali na pil̄ari an bal'ə'xast'el t̄f̄m̄alt er as han'i at a nal ḡo raxlin. x̄mi balax beg ed a t̄f̄axt ent̄si an t̄ei. r̄eç e st'ax aḡas h̄l̄ḡ les ma:l̄o. hil'ḡ a d̄o: na tri: f̄o:d̄ḡon m̄o:n'i ent̄si an ma:l̄o aḡas hil'ḡ a a ma:l̄o er a ȳrIn. r̄eç a max as s̄l̄as aȝ kr̄k aḡas na pil̄ari as a j̄ei. r̄eç e les s̄l̄as aȝ kr̄k ḡas an ro ad a t̄f̄axt d̄ges d̄o: . hil'ḡ e ma:l̄o d̄ḡe na ȳrIn aḡas ar'sēf̄an. ha nel bit an ax d̄o: na tri: f̄o:d̄ḡon v̄o:n'i ar s̄on m̄a f̄j̄l̄-er aḡas ha d̄a ȳEd̄ḡ mi ed. hil' ad er ə'naf̄. va: fis ak̄ə an sin nax ro a veg an.

2.

*h̄o: r̄o: ḡo d̄ḡil' an drami
h̄o: r̄o: ḡo d̄ḡil' an drami
h̄o: r̄o: ḡo d̄ḡil' an drami
simad f̄far aȝ g' al er*

*n̄ar a he:d̄ḡ an dram s̄a xlag'an
kal'i sin'ə l̄k: naȝ ḡas̄on
bi sin'ə laiə (s?) na glas̄ed̄ḡon
ḡa ni:n f̄k̄al̄ k̄eint̄s̄ ain*

3.—By Mrs. Glass.

- *ḡo d̄ḡe: ta: s̄o p̄ot̄ aḡad, əs̄ə kal̄əm fi'əd̄er*
- *ta: kriman j̄o:l' hir'əm (ȳ)ort̄s̄, əs̄ə kal̄əm ta:l'er*
- *bi:i mi a'əd a g'i'ə n̄axt, əs̄ə kal̄əm fi'əd̄er*
- *d̄ḡim̄an grem er a he:d̄ḡ əs d̄a x̄ərp, əs̄ə kal̄əm ta:l'er*

4.

*er a he:d̄ḡ mi lai(ə) s̄ə nI:ç̄ə
ta: mi t̄f̄Indag an mo:ran
m̄ar a n'al ar t̄E:v naȝ k̄r̄k'an
f̄e ḡE:l̄ m̄a ȳra:ḡ a rĒin m̄a l'ə:n*

I.

Bhá toigh ann an Reachlainn a bhá cad ag déanadh póitean ann. As chualaigh na peelerigh in Baile Chaisteal tiomalt' air, as thainigh cad anall go Reachlainn. Chonnaigh bachlach beag ead ag teacht ainti an toighe. Roith e isteach, agus thug leis mála. Thilg e dó na trí fóidean móinidh ainti an mála, agus thilg e an mála air a dhruim. Roith e amach as suas an cnoc, agus na peelerigh as a dhéidh. Roith e leis suas an cnoc, gos an rabh ead ag teacht deas dó. Thilg e an mála de na dhruim, agus ars eisean, "Chan fheil bit ann ach dó na trí fóidean mhóinidh ar son mo phiúr, agus cha do ghoid me cad." Thill cad air a n-ais. Bhá fios aca ann sin nach rabh a bheag ann.

2.

Hó ró gon dtill an drama,
 Hó ró gon dtill an drama,
 Hó ró gon dtill an drama,
 'S iomad fear in geall air.

Nuair a théid an dram sa chlaigeann
 Caillidh sinne lúth nan gcosan,
 Bídh sinne laighe 'sna glasaidean
 Gan aon f(h)ocal cainnt againn.

3.

- Goidé tá sa' p(h)ota agad, arsa Calum Figheadoir.
- Tá crioman fheoil thiream, ghoirt, arsa Calum Táillear.
- Bídh me agad ag ithe anocht, arsa Calum Figheadoir.
- Dimean greim air a théid anns do chorp, arsa Calum Táillear.

4.

Air a théid me laighe san oidhche,
 Tá me tionntachadh in m'ón'ran (?),
 Mar an eala ar taobh nan (g)cuircean,
 Se gaol mo ghrádh a rinn mo león.

The following short verses are instances of the Scottish so-called *puirt-a-beul*, or 'mouth tunes,' which were once very popular in Rathlin as in the Scottish Highlands. They are dance music, and were, therefore, sung very fast, so that the words, which are generally funny and very monotonous, often lost their original meaning. The 'mouth tunes' were sung to common dance tunes at dances where no instruments were played.

5.

ta: n'ian ə vɫ'er aɪrɔx

ta: n'ian ə vɫ'er i:vax

ta: n'ian ə vɫ'er lE·ax grɪn (grɪ:n')

as bi i er' ə dō:ri

tɫr dram də n'en ə vɫ'er, tɫr dram də n'en ə vɫ'er

tɫr dram də n'en ə vɫ'er nar ə gav i fE:xag

6.

na mra:ən er' ən daləri

s na mra:ən er' ən dō:ri

va: ʃi: (sic) loskə kɫrɪk'ə(n)

va: ʃi: loskə le:n'ə

va: ʃi: loskə haprən

atʃ ə vɪg ən re:tʃəg

7.

dʒɪnad grɪm he:dʒ mi laɪə

gəs ə vai mi rEdək'in

trɪ: kəsən trɪ: kəsən trɪ: kəsən kE:rax

trɪ: kəsən agəs k'a:n

brɔlax agəs mE:dəl

8.

davsəg . . .

kra:əg ad l'edənax

raxəg agəs ril'əg

raxəg ad ə nɔ:rdər

trɪ: niən, trɪ: niən, trɪ: niən sparɪfəx,

trɪ: niən sparɪfəx əs k'er'ə g'il'an (g'elən) ɔ:gə

5.

Tá nighean an mhuilleoir aidhearach,
 Tá nighean an mhuilleoir aoibheach,
 Tá nighean an mhuilleoir laghach, grinn,
 Agus bídh i air an daoraigh.

Tuir dram do nighean an mhuilleoir, Tuir dram do nighean an mhuilleoir,
 Tuir dram do nighean an mhuilleoir, Nuair nach gabh i faochog.

6.

Na mnán air an dallaraigh,
 'S na mnán air an daoraigh,
 Bhá té ag loscadh a cuiricean,
 Bhá té ag loscadh a léine,
 Bhá té ag loscadh a h-apron,
 Ait a bhíodh an réidhteach.

7.

Dionad greim théid mi laighe
 Gus an bhfaigh mi raod-cicin,
 Trí cosan, trí cosan, trí cosan caorach,
 Trí cosan agus ceann,
 Brollach agus méadal.

8.

Damhsadh . . .
 Crathadh ead leadanach (explained as 'soles,' maybe
 'heads of hair'?)
 Rachadh agus recladh,
 Rachadh ead in order:

Trí nighean, trí nighean, trí nighean spairiseach,
 Trí nighean spairiseach is ceithre gilleán (giollan) óga.

The above specimens recited by Mrs. Glass properly do not represent Rathlin Irish, as they originally came from Scotland. Some were sung by Mrs. Glass's Scottish grandmother. There are several Scottish Gaelic words in them, as: in m'ón'ran, prob.= in m'aonaran 'all by my lonesome,' gaol, used for 'love,' spairiseach 'stylish,' etc.

By Aleck Anderson, Craigmacagan.

9.—The Old Woman of Islay.

va : ba : tɔ ɔ raxlln' ha : l ɔ n'i : l'ɔ as va : stɔrmɛl as xa bkrɔ ɛ : a : gal.
va ad ɔ fantin' ɔ n'i : l'ɔ. (va :) san vjan as ɔn sIn hɛg i pi : sɔ sna : ɛɛn
olɔn dɔ : fɔ. aɔs va : trEi snö : mɔn aɔs manɔn ro ax began gE : ɛ va ad ɔ
skö : l'ɔg hɛn dɛ na snö : mɔn as an ro tɛl'ɔ gE : ɛ ɔn darnɔ hɛ(:)n ɔ
skö : l'ɔg (ax) gɔn ɔn tres hɛ : n a skö : l'ɔg ɔr sɔn am ba : s

Cf. by speaker No. 3: na skE : l'ɔv ɔn trEiɔ snE : m, as ma
skE : l'ɔs sIv ɛ bii sIv se : dɛɟit'ɔ naŋ ɔn sɔ ɔ riist'

4.—By Mick Craig, Cnoc na Fiagrach.

10.—From the Story About Murchadh and Mionachog.

sɔp dɔn vɔ : dɛɔ : r dɔ na xat kat ɔ hil'ɔg (hil'g'?) lux lux ɔ
sk'ibɔg im im ɔ xɔsɔ gö : (gɛ :) gɛ : ɔ rɛɛ fiag fiag ɔ sna : v̄ ɛsk'ɔ
ɛsk'ɔ ɔ xɛr er liɔv l'ɔv ɔ xɛr ɔr tɛag tɛag ɔ vɛɛnts slat slat ɔ
vɛalɔg er' nɟɛnaxɔg ɔ (j)ɟ mɔ xɛdɛ sk :

11.

san gɔn ɟial vi : ɔs na mra : n
bre : gax bre : gax ɔ n'anag l'ia
i : ri ɟrian mux na mal
san ɛ dɟia vi : ɔs ɔn la : ɔ

12.

va mi n'e : rin va mi nalbin va mi ŋ kɛndai (n) da : l (da : ^ul) va mi
n'arin, ax ɔ l'e : idɛ ɔ rɛdɔn g'al ɔ tɛag ɔ glan xa nɛkɔ mi riav̄ an

13.—Song.

g'ɛrsahɔn ɔ : gɔ ɔŋ glak sIv mɔ xɔ : rl'ɔ
bi sIv gɔn pɔ : sɔg ɔm blianɔ
blian ɔn dɛɛ bi sIv gɔn brɔ : gɔn
bi ɔŋ gɛ : n agɔv krɔxtɛɔ les ɔm plet' er' ɔ xu : lɔv
as ɔm babi sɔ xliav ɔ gɛl

1. English 't'

9.

Bhá báta o Reachlainn thall in Ile. As bhá e stoirme'il, as cha b'urra e (scil. 'Islay') fhágail. Bhá cad ag fantain in Ile. Bhá sean bhean (scil. in Islay), agus an sin thug i píosa snáithean olann dófa. As bhá trí snaidhmean, agus manan rabh ach beagan gaoithe, bhá cad a scaoileadh h-aon de na snaidhmean, agus an rabh tuille gaoithe, an darna h-aon a scaoileadh, ach gan an treas h-aon a scaoileadh ar son an báis.

(By speaker No. 3): The old woman told them: Na scaoileabh an triadh (tríomhadh) snaidhm, agus ma scaoileas sibh e bídh sibh séidiste anall an seo aríst.

10.

Sop do'n bhó, deor do'n chat, cat a sheilg luch, luch a scríobadh im, im a chosa gadhair, gadhar (gaoth) a roith fiadh, fiadh a snámh uisce, uisce a chur air líomh, líomh a chur ar tuagh, tuagh a bhuint slat, slat a bhualadh air Mionachog, a dh'ith mo chuid súgh.

11.

'S ann gan chiall bhíos na mnán,
Bréagach, bréagach an fheannog liath,
Eirighidh an ghrian much na mall,
'S ann le Dia bhíos an lá.

12.

Bhá mi in Eirinn, bhá mi in Albain, bhá mi in Cunndae an Dál ('Cushendall'), bhá mi in Arain (?), ach a leithid de rudan geal, ag teidheaga' go glan, chan fhaca mi riamh ann (the changeling said when he saw the eggs being roasted at the fire).

13.

Giorsachan óga, an glac sibh mo chomhairle,
Bídh sibh gan pósadh in bliadhna.
Bliadhna indiu bídh sibh gan brógan,
Bídh an gúna agaibh croichte leis an plaid air a chúlaibh,
As an babaidh san chliabh ag gul.

14.—By Joseph Anderson, Mullindress.

— an ro ʔ eg' ɔ nafrən an dʒʔ

— ha ro. va mi na:tsʔ na be:r. va mi hi:s an la:r tʃrən (la:rt ɔ
γIven) ɔ krʔi'axʔ smɛ:r

15.—St. Columba inquit:

fʔarag jɔ:rnʔ as be:əl mʔ vrɔ:g an biag ɔ se:r ɔ hʔer mi riav

16.—The little bird says:

ma se dʔn'ɔ beg ɔ rɔb mʔ n'ed

gʔ gʔr'i dʒia ra er'

ma se dʔn'ɔ mo:r ɔ rɔb mʔ n'ed

gʔ gʔr'i dʒia har le be:n a

17.—The Corncrake says:

min min benar (menar) ve:if uxt ɔ narvər

gʔ mʔ varvəg ər sən gra:n'ɔ kər'k'ɔ jiç mi^{ll} rair

18.—By Miss Lizzie McKeague, Ballyconagan.

na bi misk'el an tEi ɔ nɔ:l (nɔ:stɔ)

na bi kagərɪ le dʔ hʔ:l'

na bi kogər l'ɔ:fʔ ɪ kʔ:l'

(bi) mər ɔ xrʔ:i dʒia ʔ vjan

19.

kI:n'i er an xrʔiər

an laə mər ɔ:g'ɔ

mə nai mər intʃin kal

20.—Sayings.

(a) əŋ kar ɔ ta: sən tʃan vadʒɔ əs dEl'i hortʃ as

(b) bi ta:i er dʔ xardʒən ax na bi ta:i rɔ trɛk' ɔʒɔ

(c) ha γavəg ad na kofɪ as ha neiəg ad na marki

(d) he:dʒ an dʔxəs fridʒ na kregən

14.

— An rabh thu aig an Aifreann indiu?
 — Cha rabh. Bhá mi in áite na b'fhéarr. Bhá mi thíos in Lathr'
 Dá Dhuibhean ag cruinneachadh sméar.

15.

Fuarog eorna as béal mo bhróg, an biadh is fhéarr a fhuair me
 riamh.

16.

Mas e duine beag a rob mo nead,
 Go gcuiridh Dia rath air,
 Mas e duine mór a rob mo nead,
 Go gcuiridh Dia thar le beinn e.

17.

Mín, mín, b'e nar (mo) b(h)catha(-se) (?), ucht an arbhar,
 Go mo mharbhadh ar son gráinne coirce dh'ith mia réir.

18.

Na bí meisceamhail in toigh an ól (ósta),
 Na bí cagairt le do shúil,
 Na bí cogar leofa in (g)cúil,
 Bí mar a chruthaigh Dia thu, bhean.

19.

Cuimhnigh air an Chruthaightheoir
 In lá mur óige,
 Man fhaigh mur intinn call.

20.

- (a) An car a tá san t-shean mhaide is doiligh a thabhairt as.
 (b) Bí taithighe air do chairdean, ach na bí taithighe ro thrí ortha.
 (c) Cha ghabhadh ead na coisidhthe, agus chan fhaigheadh ead na
 marcaigh ('A gave ad na Coshie agus an Nie ad na Markie').
 (d) Théid an dúthchas fríd na creagan ('Heig an Ducas frige na
 Craigen').

(b) THE 'UPPER END.'

By John McCurdy, Upper Cleggan.

21.—Comical Story.

va: fjar an öar ə va:n' as va: bjan eg'ə as ha roⁿ sla:ntʃə va ek'ə
 as va: fjar ə mah ə gobir' as va: vjan ə fa'al ba:s as hö:n də na la'in
 (for laion) va i skartʃə leʃ tʃæg (for tʃig') ə st'ah wæl dʒe: ta k'a:r ɔrt
 wæl ta i jö:i leʃ (leç?) wæl ka:ts ə vel ʔ jö:əl ta: jö:əl hansə dʒia
 wæl ma vi:əs i kə fadə eg'ə dʒia as ə ta ʔ aəmsə biri dʒia fa:s
 köy'ə leçə.

22.—Riddles.

gil'an beg er g'il' (g'el')
 hwEi a har ə mɔj
 fjar inʃəg ə sk'e:l'
 fjar gə nɛə gə nɪl

23.

ha n'el grɛ:si riav ə ji:əg kaləm fi:əder' na höajəg kaləm ta:l'er'

24.

krE:v ə ta: fa:s ə mɔi ə ba:r ʃias — ʔrbəl bə:

25.—Songs.

hə rɔ: mə n'iən do:n bə:jax
 hə rɔ: mə n'iən do:n bə:jax
 mə xal'en l'akax bə:jax
 xa ʃə:sin ax ʔ:

26.

dʒe'də:ni dol ən tʃarmen
 l'e də riben dɔ əs dʒarg
 as k'e:d pləd ɔr də xɔ:l

27.

ʃɛ ima kopan beg vr'if miʃə
 ʃɛ n tɔ:l ə hɔg mə viʃt'im

21.

Bhá fear ann uair amháin, agus bhá bean aige. Agus cha rabh an sláinte mhaith aice. Agus bhá a' fear amach ag obair, agus bhá a bhean a faghail bás. Agus h-aon de na láithean bhá i scairt leis, “Tig isteach.” “Well, (goi)dé tá cearr ort?” “Well, tá i (for me) ar shiubhal leithe.” “Well, cáit a bhfeil thu ar shiubhal?” “Tá ar shiubhal ionns air Dia.” “Well, ma blúos i (for tu) co fada aig Dia agus a tá thu agamsa. bídh Dia ag fás cuirthe leithe (for leat).”

22.

Gilleán (?) beag air gil (?),
 Chuaidh e thar muir,
 Fear innseadh a scéil,
 Fear gan fhéith, gan fhuil.

(A letter)

23.

Chan fheil gréas ariamh a dh'fhigheadh Calum Figheadoir nach fhuagheadh Calum Táilleoir.

24.

Craobh a tá fás amuigh, a barr síos.—Iorball bó.

25.

Ho ró, mo nighean donn bóidheach,
 Ho ró, mo nighean donn bóidheach,
 Mo chailean laghach(?) bóidheach,
 Cha phósainn ach thu.

26.

De Domhnaigh dol do'n t-shearmoin
 Le'd ribeain dubh a's dearg(a),
 A's céad plaid ar do chúl (cf. No. 30).

27.

Se ioma copan beag (a) bhris me,
 Se an t-ól a thug mo mheas díom.

28.—By Daniel McCurdy, Kinramer.

I:çə fe:l bri:dʒə brʌtʃənax
bʌɛl əŋ k'a:n dʒɛ na faʃənax

Referring to the poultry being killed at St. Brigid's Feast
 (cf. No. 37, d).

29.—Songs.

mə he:dʒ ʌ val'e n dʌmənə
as gə dʒe: na daṽsə komik'ə
mə he:dʒ ʌ gə dʒʌ:ra
ʃ gə dor na mra:ən kl'ʌ: dʌtʃ
paʃən də xʌ:l'ə
plʌk'ə hʌr (hər) də vonatʃ ɔrt
də rʌdʌləm də rʌdʌləm
də rʌdʌl d'id'əl dam də¹

30.

hə rɔ: mə n'ian do:n bɔ:jax
hə rɔ: mə n'ian do:n bɔ:jax
mə xal'en l'akax bɔ:jax (or: dʒes əs bɔ:jax)

er' ə viʃə dol ən tʃarmen'
as ribən dʌ əs dʒarg ər
k'ed plət er' ə xʌ:ləv
er fad an ən dʒarg

By Patrick McCurdy, Lower Cleggan.

31.—Songs.

- (a) *er' ə jo ʃin' pətə:tə sa:valtʃə tʃir'əm*
as əm ba:tə ə na:tʃə l'e:əgax
er' ə jo ʃin' nə l'e'intrax əs na skadan'
hin er' ə nI: ʃən əm pɔ:səg
- (b) *ka:tʃ ən ro ʌ dʒʌ s ən dʒe:*
va: mi mə mə ɣrɔ:ax he:
rɛç nam baltʃən
gə n'iarɪ gən gam bɔ:səg

1. *d'* maybe for English 'd,' cf. § 42.

28.

Oidhche féil' Bríde bruiteanach (= ?),
 Buail an ceann de'n phaiteanach.

29.

Ma théid thu a Bhaile 'n Luimnigh (?),
 A's go dtí na damhsa' comic,
 Ma théid thu go Diúra ('Jura'),
 'S go dtóir na mnán cliú duit.
 Paitean do chúile (= ?),
 Pluice (= ?) thar (?) do bhonaid ort.
 De rudelam, De rudelam,
 De rudel, diddle, dam-da.

30.

Ho ró, mo nighean donn bóidheach,
 Ho ró, mo nighean donn bóidheach,
 Mo chailean laghach (?), bóidheach . . .

Air a bhí si dol do'n t-shearmoin,
 A's ribean dubh a's dearg' uirth',
 Céad plaid air a chúlaibh
 Ar fad ann in dearg.

31.

- (a) Air a gheo sinn potáta sábhailte tíream,
 A's an báta in áite . . . (? = 'safe'),
 Air a gheo sinn na líontrach (? = 'nets' ?) as na scadain,
 Shin air a ghní sinn an pósadh.
- (b) Cáit an rabh thu 'diu 's indé?
 Bhá me ma mo ghnothach fhé,
 Rith nan bailtean, rith nan bailtean,
 'ga n-iarraidh gan 'gan bpósadh.

32.—By Daniel McFall, *Glaic an Toigh Mhór.*

hálai aḡ k'erdámən aas aḡ kál'ag
 er' k'e:l'i ən sən rI:
 hálts ən xál'ag sən tsin'ə
 s va: ḡ k'erdámən ə kE:n'ə

33.—By Miss Annie Black, *Kinramer.*

— ka:ts ən ro ʔ rōə rair
 — va: mE sə ʔa:rəg
 — gə dʒe: va ʔ gə dʒeunəg ən sIn
 — va: mE kŋEax pə'ta:tən
 — ko: va: krIn'ag
 — va: mə fjuər mæer i

34.—The Two Men And The Fairies.

va: dön'ə sə çan 'raʔər as va: n dön'ə (sIn ə) jeri nam bə: kən'askər
 əs hʊEi a sʔas ən dʒe n jaftə as xəaŋi ɛ na dE:n'ə ə goel naŋ g'ə:ŋtən
 sin na dE:n'ə kə:r' dʒer' mi l'ə:fə va at ə goal dʒe 'ŋöen əs dʒe 'ma:rt
 dʒe 'ŋöen əs dʒe 'ma:rt əs hʊ:ʃi miʃe kə:ŋə lə: as döərtʃ mi dʒe 'k'ednə
 va:t bʔiax dʒe na çə:ŋ na xəaŋi at dʒe 'k'e:dnə wəl va: sʔrdə xrItʃ
 er' ə ʔʔaŋin as jisəri at dʒi:m bə dʒes lat sIn ə vi dʒe də ʔʔaŋin

ha:n'i miʃə na val' as haxir mi er' dön'ə beç el'ə as jiniʃ miʃə
 də: kiba haxir dö gəʔ döer miʃə xrItʃ dʒe mə ʔʔaŋin sən fəkələn
 beç k'ə:ŋ sən gə də xʔdʒi mi l'ə:fə k'ə:ŋ iniʃag as ma he:dʒ ʔsə sʔas jo
 ʔ sIn he: kʔdʒaxt ma xʔr'əs tʔsə fəkəŋ el'ə leʃ ə çə:ŋ jo ʔsə dʒe:t
 kʔdʒaht xəai ən dön'ə səs ə jiari nam bə: as haxir at er' ə goal ə çə:ŋ
 as hʊ:ʃi miʃə kə:ŋə lə: əs döərt miʃə l'ə:fə gə'i miʃə kə:ŋə lə:
 ma xʔr'əs tʔ mə xrItʃ dʒe mə ʔrIm hʊ:ʃi at əs ʔə at dʒe 'ŋöen
 dʒe 'ma:rt dʒe 'k'e:dnə dʒe 'ŋöen dʒe 'ma:rt dʒe 'k'e:dnə as döərt'
 miʃə lə: dʒer 'dE:n' wəl ha da:n'i dʒer 'dE:n' ə st'ah 'rə 'jes as na
 xəni ɛtsən sIn xʔr' ɛt krItʃ ən dön' el' er' as ha:n'i n dIn'ə bəht na
 val'ə s da: xrItʃ er'

35.—How Rathlin Was Made.

That Rathlin Irish has strong similarities with the Gaelic in Scotland, and even that it originally came into the island from Scotland along with Scottish settlers, is a statement often made in Rathlin (cf. § 3).

32.

Chuaidh an ceardaman a's an cuileog
 Air céilidhe ionns air an rígh;
 Thuit an chuileog san teine,
 'S bhá an ceardaman ag caoine'.

33.

- Cáit an rabh thu ar shiubhal aréir?
- Bhá me san ghárradh.
- Goidé bhá thu go déanadh an sin?
- Bhá me cladhach potátan.
- Có bhá cruinneachadh?
- Bhá (*sic*) mo phiúr máthair i.

34.

Bhá duine san Cheann Reamhar, agus bhá an duine sin a dh'iarraidh nan bó coinfheascar. Agus chuaidh e suas an dtí (?) an gheasta, agus chualaigh e na daoine ag gabhail nan gceoltan. Sin na daoine cóir (deir me leofa). Bhá ead ag gabhail, “De Luain a's De Márt, De Luain a's De Márt.” Agus thóisigh mise (e) cómhla leo, agus dúirt mise, “De Céad'na.” Bhá ead buidheach de'n cheol nuair a (o na?) chualaigh ead ‘De Céad'na.’ Well, bhá seorda chruit air a ghualainn, agus dh'fhiosraigh ead díom, “(An) ba deas leat sin a bhith de do ghualainn?”

Tháinig mise (eisean) na bhaile, agus thachair me (e) air duine beag eile. Agus dh'innis me dó cibe thachair domh, gon d'fhuair me an chruit de mo ghualainn (ar) son foclan beag ceol (ar son gon do chuidigh me leofa an ceol fhinisheadh). “Agus ma théid thusa suas, gheo thu sin fhé cuideacht.” Chuaidh an duine suas a dh'iarraidh nan bó, agus thachair ead air ag gabhail an cheol. Agus thóisigh mise (eisean) cómhla leo, agus dúirt me (e) leofa, “Gabhaidh mise ceol leofa (leibh) ma chuireas tu mo chruit de mo dhruim.” Thóisigh ead, agus ghabh ead, “De Luain, De Márt, De Céad'na, De Luain, De Márt, De Céad'na,” agus dúirt mise (eisean) leo, “De'r Daoin.” Well, cha dtáinig ‘De'r Daoin’ isteach ro dheas, agus na chonnaigh eadsan sin chuir ead chruit an duine eile air, agus thainigh an duine bocht na bhaile 's dá chruit air.

The following short story is evidence of the popular theory that Rathlin was originally part of Scotland, and not of Ireland.

*va: jau xal'ax na va i fa:gal ka'n ηoxə gə dʒe: hɔg i lezə na hapərən
raxɪn. əs na va i doŋ ə jɔ:ŋau lezə gə he:rin' as vriʃ hIn dʒe na
srɛ:an' əs xail' i va: na hapərən ə lezə ha drEin' i e:rin' dʒe as hɔʃ i
as ə hapərən as ɣar'mi iʃə ɛ gə bɛ ʃə raxɪn va i ga a:gal ən ʃə*

According to another theory, however, Rathlin was cut out of the Antrim soil, near Armoy, where a depression is said to be found closely corresponding with the outline of Rathlin.

36.—How Lough Neagh Arose.

Irish traditions are not less familiar to the Rathlin people than are Scottish stories and songs, as appears from the following version of the story about Lough Neagh.

*ηox n'ɛ:ax hə:ʃi a leʃ ən tobər ʃi:rɔʃk'ə əs va: bjan ɛg'ə kən'əskər
əs ha də xI:n'i i er' ə xŋa:r ə xɔr er' va: ɣŋast'ə ə hɔl' I:zə əs na ji:r'i
hɔl'ə dE:n'ə gə dʒe: va: ax ηoha mo:r as sɛti mo:r (bal'ə mo:r) va:
kast'əŋ mo:r a:n s gə l'ɔ:r tEiən kɔdʒaxt as va: hɔl'ə dEn'ə va:n kailtʃə
flo a leʃ*

(c) FROM GORTCONNY, CO. ANTRIM.

By the McCurdies, Gortconny.

37.—Riddles And Sayings.

- (a) *g'il'ə beg er gil
han'i ɛ har mɔr'
va: g'insʒ sk'ɛəl
gə nɛə gə nɔl*
- (b) *ʃl'isʒ er' ə nɔrlar
ʃ dʒɛʃə n'i: drandan
bo:n bɔ:jax bɔiə
aɣəs slatag dʒɛn də rəŋkax*
- (c) *k'a:n mo:r bEgan a:n
k'a:n k'ir'k'ə er' amədan*
- (d) *I:zə l' bri:dʒə brɔʃʃənaɣ
tɔr əŋ k'a:n dʒe na fəʃʃənaɣ*

35.

Bhá sean chailleach. Na bhá i fágail Ceann Locha ('Campbeltown, Kintyre'), goidé thug i leithe in a h-apron: Reachlainn. Agus na bhá i dol a ghiúlan leithe go h-Eirinn, (agus) bhris h-aon de na sreangain, agus chaill i bhá na h-apron leithe. Cha do rinn i Eirinn de. Agus thuit i (scil. 'Rathlin') as a h-apron, agus dh'ainmigh i c, go b'e seo Reachlainn bhá i ga fhágail an seo.

36.

Loch n-Eachach.—Thóisigh e leis an tobar fíor-uisce, agus bhá bean aige coinfhéascar. Agus cha do chuimhnigh i air an chlár a chur air (bhá e glaiste h-uile oidhche). Agus na dh'írigh h-uile daoine (*sic*), goidé bhá ach loch mór. Agus ('there used to be') city mór (baile mór); bhá caisteal mór ann, agus go leor toighean cuideacht, agus bhá h-uile duine bh'ann cailte. Flow e leis.

37.

- (a) Gille beag air gil (?),
Thainigh e thar muir,
Bhá e ag innscadh scéal,
Gan fhéith, gan fhuil.

(cf. No. 22)

- (b) Sliseog air an urlar
Is deise ghní dranndan,
Bonn bóidheach, buidhe
Agus slatog déanta de fhrancach.

(A fiddle)

- (c) Ceann mór—beagan ann,
Ceann circe air amadan.

- (d) Oidhche 'l' Bríde bruiteanach,
Tuir an ceann de'n phaitéanach.

By Daniel McCurdy, Gortcomry.

38.—The Story About The Bannock.

va: trEi dlE:n'ə an ravə ʃə ə nar'm ə va: ɔʔə g'i:g'əm əs g'ə:g'əm
 əs bəl bəxt ə l'ɔ:gəm arsə g'i:g'əm lɛ g'ə:g'əm ər'g' nə vəl'an
 arsə bəl bəxt gə l'ɔ:gəm he:dʒ ʃin' kl'ə gə l'e:r' hɔg ɛ:d əŋ
 k'i:rəg nə val'ə arsə g'i:g'əm lɛ g'ə:g'əm e:r'i əs dʒɛn banah e:r'i
 ɔ he:n' əsə bəl bəxt gə l'ɔ:g'əm he:dʒ ʃin' kl'ə gə l'e:r' ji:r'i ən trEi
 əs rEim' ɛd əm banah er' ə va: rɛi ər sən ə ʃantaəg əsə g'i:g'əm
 e:r'i əs tʃɛnti əm banax əsə g'ə:g'əm i:r'i ɔ he:n' əsə bəl bəxt ə l'ɔ:gəm
 he:dʒ ʃin' kl'ə gə l'e:r' ji:r'i ən trEi əs ʃɛnti ɛd ɛ:

han'i ə madə rɔag ə ʃt'ax əs hɔg a skrəg əs ə vanah hɛ'r'kəl lɛʃ
 ə vadəg rɔag əs ə banax na ʃɛi max lɛ g'i:g'əm əs g'ə:g'əm əs bəl
 bəxt ə l'ɔ:g'əm əs g'ɛi ə vanl. han'i əm banax gə d'i: tr'ɔ:
 vɔntʃə nə mɔ:nəg ka:tʃ ən da:n'i ɔ as ə vanl vəxt han'i mɛ ə
 g'i:g'əm əs g'ə:g'əm əs bəl bəxt ə l'ɔ:g'əm əs bi-i (mɛ) vɔvʃə
 ma ɣE:dəs mɛ

hil'(g') ad ʃiəs na faltə mɔ:nəg əs d'ɛi ə vanax han'i m banax gə
 k'arə ə ri nə gEl'ə ka:tʃ ən da:n'i ɔ vanl vəxt (ɣa:g mɛ xEl'i
 at ha:l, 8) han'i mɛ əs g'i:g'əm . . . , etc., l'ɔ:g'əm əs ən trɔ:r bəntʃə
 na mɔ:nəg əs bi mi vɔvʃə ma ɣE:dəs mɛ

hil'g' ɛd ʃiəs na tɔagən əs əs d'ɛi na vanax han'i əm banax
 gə d'i: o'in' əs ha bɔrə l'əʃ ən vanax dol trasnə no'in' hahər ɛ
 er' ə vadəg rɔag ka:tʃ ən dan'i ɔ, etc. . . . han'i mɛ ə g'i:g'əm
 . . . , etc. l'ɔ:g'əm əs ən trɔ:r, etc. . . . əs əŋ k'ara ri na kEl'ə . . .
 gə dʒɛ: mər ə ta ɔ (dol) har ə no'in' xɔai ɛ ʃt'ax ə no'in' əs dɔrʃ
 ɛ lɛʃ ə vana t'axt er' ə ɔrbəl vel' ɔ fl'ɔx ə nIʃ ta ta ta: t'ig' er' mə rɔmpə
 vel' ɔ fl'ɔx ə nIʃ ta ta ta: t'ig' er' mə ɣrIm vel' ɔ fl'ɔx ə nIʃ ta ta:
 t'ig' er' mə ʃa:n vel' ɔ fl'ɔx ə nIʃ ta ta: t'ig' er' ba:r mə ɔ:n' vel'
 ɔ fl'ɔx ə nIʃ ta ta: t'ig' er' mə l'ibər ard vel' ɔ fl'ɔx ə nIʃ xivah əs sIɣ'
 ə madəg əm banax.

Bhá trí daoine ann reamha seo, an ainm a bhá ortha: Gígeam agus Geoigeam agus Bol Bocht a Lógam. Arsa Gígeam le Geoigeam, “Eirigh na mhuileann.” (Arsa Geoigeam, “Eirigh thu fhéin.”). Arsa Bol Bocht go Lógam, “Théid sinn uile go léir.” Thug ead an tóradh na bhaile. Arsa Gígeam le Geoigeam, “Eirigh, agus déan bannach.” “Eirigh thu fhéin.” Arsa Bol Bocht go Leoigeam, “Théid sinn uile go léir.” Dh’írigh an trí, agus rinn ead an bannach. Air a bhá e réidh ar son a thionntachadh, arsa Gígeam, “Eirigh, agus tionntaigh an bannach.” Arsa Geoigeam, “Eirigh thu fhéin.” Arsa Bol Bocht a Leoigam, “Théid sinn uile go léir.” Dh’írigh an trí, agus thionntaigh ead e.

Thainigh an madadh ruadh isteach, agus thug e scrog as an bhannach. Thar shiubhal leis an mhadadh ruadh agus an bannach na dhéidh. ‘Mach le Gígeam agus Geoigeam agus Bol Bocht a Leoigeam as déidh an bhannach. Thainigh an bannach go dtí triúr bhuaire na mónadh. “Cáit an dtáinig thu as, a bhannaigh bhocht?” “Thainigh me o Gígeam agus Geoigeam agus Bol Bocht a Leoigeam, agus bídh me bhuaire-se ma dh’fhaodas me.

Thilg ead síos na falta mónadh, (agus) as déidh an bhannach. Thainigh an bannach go ceathrar ag réidheadh (¿) na gcoille(adh). “Cáit an dtáinig thu, a bhannaigh bhocht?” “Dh’fhág me an choillidh ud thall. Thainigh me as Gígeam agus Geoigeam agus Bol Bocht a Leoigeam, agus an triúr bhuaire na mónadh, agus bídh me bhuaire-se ma dh’fhaodas me.

Thilg ead síos na tuaghan, agus as déidh an bhannach. Thainigh an bannach go dtí abhainn, agus cha b’urra leis an bhannach dol trasna an abhainn. Thachair e air an mhadadh ruadh. “Cáit an dtáinig thu, a bhannaigh bhocht?” “Thainigh me o Gígeam agus Geoigeam agus Bol Bocht a Leoigeam, agus an triúr bhuaire na mónadh, agus an ceathrar ag réidheadh (¿) na coille(adh), agus bídh me bhuaire-se ma dh’fhaodas me.” “Goidé mar a tá thu dol thar an abhainn?” Chuaidh e isteach an abhainn, agus dúirt e leis an bhannach teacht air a iorball. “Bhfeil thu fliuch anois?” “Tá, tá, tá.” “Tig air mo rumpa. Bhfeil thu fliuch anois?” “Tá, tá, tá.” “Tig air mo dhruim. Bhfeil thu fliuch anois?” “Tá, tá.” “Tig air mo cheann. Bhfeil thu fliuch anois?” “Tá, tá.” “Tig air barr mo shróin. Bhfeil thu fliuch anois?” “Tá, tá.” “Tig air mo liobar ard. Bhfeil thu fliuch anois?” Whagh! Agus s(h)luig an madadh an bannach.

By Mrs. Mary McCurdy, Gortconny.

39.—A Story About A Mermaid.

va: baxlax an hálġ a Inu na val'ə aəs fɔ:s a i: agəs va: trEi dʒe
xla:n akə aəs ə fjar gə he:rin' as hau'i hən dʒe na pa:st'ən ə st'ax
ə vaər ə mak'ə (sic) ɫ ən rɫd dʒes ta: mɫi ə's tavəl kosi ə ɣra:g ə
st'ax ə (ɜ) tɫsin dɫ:sə hɫai iʃ ə les ə fa:st'ə as er' ə hɫai i max hɫer i
əŋ kɫ:kə (əŋ kəxələ) viġ ɫɫə as er' ə hɫer i a hɫer i ə r'ɫəl as ɣa:g i ɛ:d

40.—Súil Ordoige.

sö:'l' ɔrdəg (cf. below)—sɫ'l'ɔrdəg ə va:n xiwEi (xiwəi) i l'e nan
dʒin'er va: dE:n'ə əkə böantʃ mɔ:nəg aəs xɫr' a mæ'r' i l'e nam biag
aəs xɫr i kl'iauv er ə drIm aəs hau'i fraʃ ɫɫə aəs hɫai st'ax fI: kopag
as va: bɔ: ans ə fa:r'k' as jɜ ə vɔ: ə xopag əs sɫ'l' ɔrdəg'ə m ær' (s mə)
vaer' ə g'iarɪ miʃə aəs miʃə m bɔlg na riavag va ət ə garək er ə sən as xa
bɫrə l'ɔ: a'al' aəs xɫr' at ə st'ax (sk'ax) ən riavag aəs varv ad i aəs
hɫer ɛd sɫ:'l' ɔ:rdəg' əm bɔlg na riavag

(d) PRAYERS FROM RATHLIN.

- (a) glɔ:r' də naər s dən vak s dən spjɛrəd nɫ:v mər ə va ə hɫəs ə ta:
nIʃ əs mər ə viəs sE:l gən sE:l (9a)
- (b) ʃɛ: də vɛə vɫr'ə ta: la:n dʒɛ na gra:stən ta: n tʃiərnə l'at
əs bjani ɫ er' na mraən s əs bjani tɔrə də vrEin' i:sə
nɫ mɫr'ə maər dʒɛ: gEi ɔr na pjɛki ə nIʃ əs ɫər nər ba:ʃ
a'mɛ:n (9a)
- (c) nər aər a ta: er n'aũ nɫvər tar'm gən dʒig'i də riaxt gən dʒɛntə
də hɔl' er' ən taləũ mər ə niər er n'aũ nər aər le'avən tɫr dɫn' ən
dʒɫ əs gə maər nər viaxən mər ə vaəs ʃin'ə dɔ:ʃə as sE:r' ʃin as
ga hɔlk ə nIʃ əs ɫər nər ba:ʃ (9a)
- (d) kredʒəm ən dʒia naər ɫl'ə xɫax kɫɫiər er n'aũ əs taləũ (9a)

39.

Bhá bachlach ann. Thug e aon na bhaile, agus phós e í, agus bhá trí de chlann aca. Agus (chuaidh) an fear go h-Eirinn. Agus thainigh h-aon de na páistean isteach: “A mháthair, an bhfaca thu an rud deas a tá amuigh is’ t-shabhal?”—“Coisigh, a ghrádh, isteach agus taiseain domh-sa.” Chuaidh ise leis an pháiste, agus air a chuaidh i amach fhuair i an clóca (an cochala) bhíodh uirthé. Agus air a fhuair i e, fhuair i ar shiubhal agus dh’fhág i éad.

40.

Súil Ordoige.—Súil Ordoige bhá ann. Chuaidh i le nan dinnear: bhá daoine aca ag buaint mónadh, agus chuir a máthair i le nan biadh. Agus chuir i cliabh air a druim. Agus thainigh frais uirthé, agus chuaidh i isteach faoi copog. Agus bhá bó anns an pháirc, agus dh’ith an bhó an chopog agus Súil Ordoige. “M’athair (agus mo) mháthair ag iarraidh mise, agus mise in bolg na Riabhog.” Bhá ead ag amharc air a son, agus cha b’urra leo fhaghail. Agus chuir ead isteach an Riabhog, agus mharbh ead i, agus fhuair ead Súil Ordoige in bolg na Riabhog.

- (a) Glóir do’n Athair, agus do’n Mhac, agus do’n Spiorad Naomh, mar a bhá o thús, mar a tá anois, agus mar a bhíos le saoghal gan saoghal.
- (b) Se do bheatha a Mhuire a tá lán de na grástan, tá an Tighearna leat, is beannaighthe thu air na mnán, agus is beannaighthe toradh do bhroinn, Iosa.
Naomh Muire, Máthair Dé, guidh orainne na peacthaigh anois agus uair nar báis. Amén.
- (c) Nar Athair a tá air Neamh, naomhtar t’ainm, gon dtigidh do ríoghacht, gon déanta(r) do thoil air an talamh, mar a ghnítheair air Neamh. Nar aran laetheamhail tuir duinn indiu, agus go maithear nar bhfiachan, mar a mhaitheas sinne dófa; agus saor sinn as gach olc, anois agus uair nar báis.
- (d) Creideam in Dia, an Athair uile-chumhachtach, Cruthaightheoir air neamh agus talamh;

ʃe: ni:stə kri:st də vāk sə nər dʒiərənə rʌgəg (ɜ) ən spjɛrəd
 nI:v (9) ə xʌkai sʌs ə r n'au ə sai ə r dʒes la:v̄ dʒe: əs ʃin ə
 ʃʌkəs ə r vɾəvəs ə r vjɔ: əs ɛr varv

kredʒəm sən spjɛrəd nʌ:v ə nʌ:v ɛgIɪʃ xatɫax (9a)

(c) a:dʒəm dʌɪʃ ə jia mo:r na glɔ:r'ə

nE: mʌr'ə va riav̄ na hɔ:g'ə

nE: miəl ɹk aiəl

nE:v̄ jɔ:n' ba:st'ə s pedər s pɔ:l

le vriar le smE:n'ag s le mə xʌr 'fe: s le mə 'rɔ xʌr 'fe: (9)

(f) i:sə vʌr'ə sə jɔ:səf (-v?) tʌrəm dʌɪʃ mə xɹaiə s marəm (9a)

SPECIMEN OF ANTRIM IRISH.

A Story About St. Patrick.

By Mrs. Robins, Glenariff.

nʌr ə hɛni nʌ:v pa:drig gə taləv glas nə he:rin' hʌl nə dE:ni gə
 ro nis mo: nɔ hʌ:n d'ia va:n an krʌn'i nʌ:v pa:drig nə dI:nə i:stə
 t'ʌmʌlt ɛr la: va:n dʌrt' ʃe l'ɔ:ʃə ha uɛl ax hʌ:n d'ia va:n an ax ta:
 tri: 'pərsəni ə n'ia loər ʃiəd leʃ xa xɾed'am ʃin nɔ xa xɾed'am gə he:g
 nɔ gə d'ɔ: ha ro 'as (ɛs) ɛg' nʌ:v pa:drig gə d'e: jɛnəd ʃe (jɛnin') hɔsi
 ʃe tɔsəxi ə 'ʃən agəs ə smʌ:nəxi xɾʌn'i ʃe nə tI:sə ɔ:g agəs nə dI:nə
 i:stə t'ʌmʌlt ɛr ə la: ɛli agəs dʌrt ʃe ə rʌd k'e:nə har xɾed' ʃed e: ə nIʃ
 xɾəm ʃe ɛ fe:n' agəs vʌn' ʃe 'ʃəmrag dʌrt ʃe l'ɔ:ʃə ən vɛk tʌ ʃIn
 ʃin gas ə va:n ax ta: tri: dʌl'əgi ə fa:s as ʃIn tɾʌ:r nʌ:n dʌrt'
 ʃed leʃ kred'am agəs kred'am gə he:g agəs gə d'ɔ: ɛ

By (stressed) ə in the above excerpt I represent the typical northern Irish sound which is usually transcribed by *i* (Sommerfelt, Ó Searcaigh, etc.). As this symbol has not been already used in this description, I choose the phonetic symbol which comes nearest to it. It is the same sound as is heard from many people in Antrim for Engl. short 'i,' and sometimes 'u,' e.g. 'hill,' 'does,' where others say *hEl*, *dEz* (*hɛl*, *dɛz*). Cf. § 156.

Se in Íosa Críost do Mhac-sa nar dTighearna, rugadh (?:) o'n Spiorad Naomh, a chuaidh suas air Neamh, ag suidhe ar deas lámh Dé, as sin a thiocfhas air bhreitheamh(n)as air bheo agus air marbh.

Creideam san Spiorad Naomh, an naomh Eaglais Chat(o)l(aice)ach.

- (e) Áidigheam duit, a Dhia mór na glóire,
Naomh Muire a bhá riamh na h-óige (*sic*),
Naomh Micheal Arc-Aingeal,
Naomh Eoin Báiste, is Peadar is Pól,

· · · · ·
Le (mo) bhriathar, le (mo) smaoineachadh, agus le mo choir fé, agus le mo ro-choir fé.

- (f) Íosa, Mhuire, agus a Sheosamh, tuiream duit mo chroidhe agus m'anam.

Nuair a thainigh Naomh Pádraig go talamh glas na h-Eirinn, shaoil na daoine go rabh nios mó no h-aon Dia amháin ann. C(h)ruinnigh Naomh Pádraig na daoine aosta tiomallta air lá amháin. Dúirt se leofa, "Chan fheil ach h-aon Dia amháin ann, ach tá trí pearsana (?:) i nDia." Labhair siad leis, "Cha chreideam sin," no, "Cha chreideam go h-éag no go deo." Cha rabh fhios aig Naomh Pádraig goidé dheanfhad se (dheanfainn). Thoisigh se a thosachadh a chionn agus a smaoineachadh. Chruinnigh se na taosa óg agus na daoine aosta tiomallta air an lá eile, agus dúirt se an rud céadna. Char chreid siad e. Anois chrom se e féin, agus bhuin se seamrog. Dúirt se leofa, "An bhfaic tu (for sibh) sin? Sin gas amháin, ach tá trí duilleoga ag fás as. Sin triúr i n-aon." Dúirt siad leis, "Creideam, agus creideam go h-éag agus go deo e."

Notice se, siad for 'he,' 'they,' the plural in -a (pron. *i*, § 6), the 1st sg. pres. in -eam, the pret. with char (in Rathlin: cha do), and the eclipsis of d to n (i nDia). With regard to the pronunciation, 'slender' t, d still sound *t'*, *d'*, not *tʃ*, *dʒ*. In Antrim Irish ú and ao have the same sound (*u:*); Mrs. Robins, however, often uses the Donegal pronunciation of ao, i.e. *I*; *i*: (and *E*: in one case). For *e*, *o*, Antrim Irish often has *ε*, *o*; as for the latter sound, see § 156.

GLOSSARY

FOR the numbers within parentheses, see Abbreviations. The paragraphs refer to the Grammar, Phonology, etc.

a, voc. part., see § 98.

a (an), poss. pronn., see §§ 98, 102, 103 (a), 127.

a, rel. part., see §§ 130, 144.

a, particle before numerals, see § 135.

a, prep. before the infinitive, see §§ 98, 139.

abaidh *abi*, adj. 'ripe.'

abaigh, vb. n. apachadh, see gealach.

abair, irreg. vb., see § 147.

ábalta *a:báltə*, adj. 'able': cha bhí thu ábalta *ha vi ɫ a:báltə* (2).

abhainn (abham) *o'in, o:ən* (15), pl. abhainneadh *o'in'əg* (3),

ahbannadh *o:ənəg* (9a), n.f. 'river' (§ 110).

ábhaist, adv. in: mar a b'ábhaist *mər ə ba:vist'* 'as usual' (5),

na b'ábhaist *na ba:vist'* 'than usual' (after a comp.).

acair *akir*, n.f. 'anchor' (3).

ach *ax* (sometimes prov. ch), conj. 'but': chan fheil ach aon seomra

ha nel ax in fʊmbər 'there is only one room' (3).

achadh *axəg*, n.m. 'field,' common in pl.-nn.: Achadh Mór

axəg mo:r.

acras *akərəs*, n.m. 'hunger': chan fheil acras orm *ha nel akərəs ɔrm,*

bhfeil an t-acras ort: *vel ən takərəs ɔrt, tá an t-acras orm*

ta ən takərəs ɔrm ('to be hungry'). Cf. *akərəs* (An 1).

ada, in: mac an ada *mak ə nadə* 'the fourth finger' (15).

adach *adax*, pl. adaigh *adi*, n.m. 'stook' ('double row of sheaves,

there being six on either side,' 4). Also adog.

adog *adag*, pl. -an *ən*, n.f. 'stook' (15, etc., see adach).

adharc *eərək*, n.f. 'horn'; in pl.-nn.: Adharc na Bó *eərək na bʊ:* (2),

Purt na h-Adharc *pʊrt na heərək* (3).

adhlaic(adh) *eəlɫə*, n. 'burial.'

acr, see aidhear.

ag, prep. before the gerund, see § 139.

aghaidh 'face,' in constructions: *ag dol ar aghaidh a dol a'r e'i* 'going ahead,' *goidé mar a tá thu dol ar t'aghaidh?* *gáðʒe: mər a ta ʎ dol ar te·i (tE·i).*

agus, as (is) *agəs, aəs, as, əs*, conj. 'and.'

aibhleog, *see* eilbheog.

aidhear *aiər*, n.m. 'air.'—Rathl. Cat. aier.

aidhearach *aiərax*, adj. 'merry.'

áidigh, v. 'confess,' *see* §§ 137, 143.

aifreann *afrən*, n.m. 'mass': aig an Aifreann *eg' a nafrən* 'at Mass.'

aig *eg'(ə)*, prep. 'at' (§§ 125, 128): *tá Gáilic mhaith aig Miss* — *ta: ga:l'ik' ma eg'a mēs* 'Miss — speaks good Irish.'

aileacht 'hiccuping': *tá an aileacht air ta a nal'axt er* (8); cf. aileag.

aileag, n.m. 'hiccup': an t-aileag *ən tal'ag* (13, 15).

ailte, in surnames, *see* § 3.

aimsir *amsfir, amʒər*, n.f. 'time'; 'weather'; an rabh aimsir mhaith *agad? ro amʒir va ad* ('a good time').

aingéal *aiəl, ʒiəl* (2), *aiən* (3), pl. aingil *ʒil, ʒil'ən* (2), *aiəl* (3), *aił* (15), n.m. 'angel.'

ainm *an'am* (1), *ar'm* (3, 8, etc.), pl. ainmcan *ar'mən*, n.m. 'name'; *goidé an t-ainm a th' ort? gá dʒe: ən tar'm a hət* 'what is your name?'—Cf. *er'm* (An 1).

ainmeamhail *an'amal* (1), *ar'mal*, adj. 'famous.'

ainmhidhe *ən'əvi* (1), *an'fi* (3), n. 'horse' (a word used by the past generation; same in S. Kintyre).

ainmigh *ar'mi*, vb. 'mention'; vb. n. ainmeachadh *ar'ma:g* (3).

ainti *entsi, ən'tʃi:, ən tʃi:*, prep. (with nom. or gen.) 'to,' 'into': *ag dol ainti an tráigh a dol entsi n trai* (13), *ainti an doras entsi n dərəs* (3), *ainti an toighe entsi n tɛiə* (1).

air (a), conj., *see* § 144.

air, prep., *see* ar.

Aircill, pl.-n. 'Arkill': *Lag an Aircill lag a nar'k'il* (4); cf. oirceal 'mill-paddle' (?).

airde *ardʒə*, n.f. 'point,' 'direction': an airde aniar *a nardʒə niar*, 'the west,' *ceann na h-airde aniar, anear k'a:n na hardʒə niar*, *n'ar* 'the west (east) end (of a net)' (15).

airde, in: i n-airde *a nɛrdʒə*, adv. 'right up.'

airde, comp., *see* § 122.

airdeach *ördʒax* (4), *Erdʒax* (Mrs. And.), n. 'height.'

- aire *ar'ə*, n. 'heed': tuir in aire nach dtuit thu *tár* (*kár*) *ə nar'ə nax dárť* *κ* 'watch you don't fall,' tuir in aire duit fhéin *tár ə nar'ə dárť he:n* (15), tuir aire do'n dúil bhocht *tár ar'ə dən dκ:l'ə vəxt* (2).—Cf. *tár ə narə dárť*, *na kár ar'ə er* (An 1).
- áireamh, vb. n. 'reckoning,' 'calculating,' common in the phrase: *tá me ag áireamh go bhfeil ta: mε ga:r'av gə vel*.
- airgead *ar'g'əd*, n.m. 'silver'; 'money'; airgead geal *ar'g'əd g'al* 'silver money' (3); Creag an Airgid *kreg ə nar'g'idg* (pl.-n.). Cf. *er'g'əd* (An 1).
- ais (athais), in: ar a(tha)is, thar a(tha)is *ə 'raf*, (*h*)*ə'ra'af*, (*h*)*ə'ra:f*, adv. 'back': bhfeil thu ar t'athais? *vel κ or ta'af*, ar m'athais *ər ma'af* (1st pers.).
- áiseach *a:fax*, adj. 'easy': áiseach leis an chork *a:fax lef ə xərκ* (fishing term, 4).
- aisleach, aisleadh, vb. n. 'dreaming': ag aisleach *ə gáfl'ax* (15), ag aisleadh *ə gáfl'əg* (8).
- aislin *afəlin*, n. 'dream': bhá aislin agam aréir *va afəlin agəm ə rair* (12).
- aistear, *see* astar.
- ait *atf*, adj. 'funny.'
- áit *a:tf(ə)*, n. m. (fem., 11) 'place'; áit an teine *a:tf ən tfin'ə* 'the fireplace.'
- aiteamh, vb. n. 'thawing': ta e ag aiteamh *ta ə gátfəv* (15, etc.).
- aiteannach *atfənax* (3, 9), aitinneach *atfin'ax* (15), n. 'furze,' 'whin' (cf. aitinn).
- áith *a:ç(ə)*, n. 'kiln.' Cf. *a:iç* (An 1).
- aithnigh *an'i*, vb. 'know'; vb. n. (ag) aithneachadh *ə gan'a:g* (6).
- aithris, vb. n. 'mimicking,' 'jeering': ag aithris air *ə gárf er* (8, 13).
- aitinn *atfin*, n. 'furze,' 'whin' (3).
- álainn 'pretty,' in: Páirc an Iomaire Alainn *pa:rk' ə n'imər a(:)lin* (pl.-n.).
- Alastair *aləstər* (2, 13), *ařəstər* (3), n. m. 'Alexander,' 'Aleck.'
- Albanach *albənax*, *ařbənax* (3), n. m. (1) 'Scotsman,' (2) a kind of puffin, called ' (wild) parrot' (3, 9b).
- alla, *see* madadh.
- allt, *see* Fallt.
- allus, *see* fallus.

- alt *alt*, n. 'joint' (15, etc.): alt do mhéaran *alt dā ve:rən*.
 altoir *aŋtɛr*, n. 'altar' (3).
 am *a:m* (3), *am* (2), n. m. 'time': cha rabh am agam *ha ro am aəm* (2), tá e an t-am a stad *ta: n tam ə stad* (2), goidé an t-am a tá? *gə dʒe: n tam ə ta:*, an t-am úr *ən tam ɫ:r* 'the daylight-saving time' (5).
 amach *ə max*, adv. 'out': teacht amach *tʃaxt ə max*, fada amach *fad ə max* 'far behind,' i.e. 'late,' amach leat *max lat* 'out!'
 amadan *amədan*, n.m. 'fool.'
 amén *a'mɛ:n* 'amen.'
 amháin, indef. pron., see § 134.
 amhairc *aṽərɪk'*, v. 'look'; pres.-fut. amhaircidh *aṽərki*; vb. n. amharc *aṽərɪk, aərɪk, arək*: ag amharc air *ə garək er* (3), tá an cladach ag amharc go dona *ta əŋ kladaɫ ə gaṽərɪk (g)ə dənə* 'the shores are looking bad.'
 amharc *arək*, n. m. 'sight' (3); in pl.-n. Cnoc an Amhairc *krək ə naṽərɪk* (15).
 amhran *o:ran*, n. 'song' (2); usually ceol (q.v.).
 amhsan *aṽsan*, n. m. 'gannet' (8).
 amscair *amskɛr*, adj. 'careless' (15).
 amuigh *ə mɫi, ə mɪ*: (L.E.), *ə mEi* (U.E.), *ə mEiɫ, ə mɪɫ* (3), adv. 'out' (rest); usually amach is used for amuigh.
 an, def. art., see §§ 106, 107.
 an, rel. pron., see §§ 102, 132, 145.
 an, interr. part., see §§ 102, 145.
 an, conj. 'if,' see §§ 102, 145.
 anail *anal*, n. 'breath.'
 anam *arəm*, n. 'soul': m'anam agus mo chroidhe ort *marəm s mə xreɪə ɔrt* (common blessing and exclamation, 15). Cf. *m arəm* (An 1).
 an bré *əm (am) brɛ:*, *əm br'ɛ:* (8), *əm bre:* (2), with gon, conj. 'had it not been that,' 'only': an bré go bhfeil *əm brɛ: gə vel* 'only it is . . .,' an bré gon dtainigh e *əm br'ɛ: gən dan'i ɛ* 'had he not come' (8), an bré go bhfeil e ar shiubhal dh'innseadh eisean duit *əm br'ɛ: gə vel a r'ɫəl jɪntʃəg ɛʃən dɫɪʃ* 'he would tell you, only he is away' (8), well, an bré gon rabh e fuar, rachainn *wɛl əm br'ɛ gə ro a fɫar raxɪn* 'well, if it was not cold, I would go' (4). Cf. mare, mari.

ann *an*, *a:n* (except unstressed, 3, 9), adv. 'there': ann in Sasain
an ən sasín 'in England.'

Anna *anə* (3), *ana* (11), n.f. 'Ann.'

annamh *anəv*, adj. 'rare.'

anocht *ə nɔxt*, adv. 'tonight.'

an seo *ən sɔ*, *ə sɔ*, *ən tsɔ*, adv. 'here.'

an sin *ən sIn*, *ə sIn*, *ən tsIn*, adv. 'there.'

anois *ə nIʃ*, adv. 'now.'

anunn *ə nɔn*, *ə nɔ:n* (3), adv. 'away' (especially to the Mainland).

aoibheach *i:vax*, adj. 'cheerful.'

Aoine, *see* dia.

aoinean, *see* ínean.

aois *ö:f* (4), n. 'age.'

aol *ö:l* (L.E.), n. m. 'lime'; cloch aoil *klɔx e:l* 'limestone' (3).

aolach *E:lax* (*ö:lax*, L.E.), n. 'manure.'

aon, num. and indef. pron., *see* §§ 134 (B), 135.

aonach *E:nax* (*ö:nax*, 4), *I:nax* (*ö:nax*, 7, i.e. *ɔ:nax*), n. m. 'fair.'

Cf. *ɔ:nax* (An 1).

Aonghus *nEəs*, n.m. 'Angus' (3).—Cf. *nias*, *ni:s* (An 1).

Aontruim: Cumntae Aontruim *kɔntai e:ntɾəm* 'Co. Antrim' (15).

aon-uair *inɛr*, adv. 'once' (15, 15b).

apachadh, *see* gealach.

apron (E.) *apəɾən*.

ar (air) *er'*, *er*, *ər*, prep. 'on' (§§ 98, 107, 125).

ars, arsa, def. vb., *see* § 155.

árach, in: chan fheil árach air *ha nel a:rax er'* 'it cannot be helped.'

aran *aran* (13), *arən* (2, 3, 10), n. m. 'bread.'

arbhar *arvər*, n. m. 'grain,' 'corn' (i.e. 'oats'; also used of the 'crop' and the 'field'); arbhar an fhoghmhair *arvər ə n(ə:vər'* 'harvest corn,' 'red lily' (an autumnal iris with spike-like inflorescence).

arbhú in dé *ə ,narvən 'dʒe:* 'the day before yesterday.'

arc-aingéal *ark aiəl*, n. m. 'archangel' (9).

ard *ard*, adj. 'high' (§ 122).

aréir *ə(n)rair*, adv. 'last night.'—Cf. *ə rEir* (An 1).

ariamh *ə riav̄*, adv. 'ever.'

arís, aríst *ə ri'ist'*, adv. 'again.'

as *as*, prep. 'out of' (§ 125).

- asal *asəl*, n. 'donkey.'
- ascal 'armpit': faoi na ascail *fI: na askəl* 'under his arm' (3).
- astar *astər*, n.m. 'distance'; 'speed': astar fada *astər fadə*, na b'fhaide air astar *na bəd̥ə ər astər* 'farther away' (3); astar mór *astər mo:r* 'great speed' (15).
- ath, átha, indef. pron., see § 134 (B).
- athach *aax*, n. m. 'giant' (3).
- athair *aer'*, *aər*, pl. aithrean *aɾ'an*, n. m. 'father.'
- athais, see ais.
- áthrach, indef. pron., see § 134 (A).
- áthraigh *a:ɾi*, *a:ri*, v. 'change,' 'shift': an do dh'áthraigh thu an capall: *ən də ɣa:ri ɔ əŋ kapəl* (9, 11); vb. n. áthrachadh *a:ɾag*, *a:rag*: rinn me áthrachadh do notion *rEin mi a:rag də no:sən* 'I changed my mind' (11); p.p. áthraiste *a:rɪst'ə*: dh'féidhmeadh ead a bhith áthraiste *je:məg at ə vi a:rɪst'ə*.
- babaidh *babi*, n. m. 'baby' (5).
- baban *babən*, n. m. 'bobbin,' Scot. "pirn": baban dubh *babən dɔ*, baban bán *babən ba:n*.
- baban *babən*, n. 'pond lily' (11); in pl.-n. Lochan nan Baban *lohan nam babən* (4, 5).
- bacach *bakax*, adj. 'lame' (5).
- bácail, see béiccail.
- báchaille, n. 'lady's mantle': an bháchaille *ə va:xil'ə* (15).
- bachlach *baxlax* (13, 15b), *baɾax* (3), *baɾax*, *balax*, pl. bachlaigh *baɾi* (*baɾi*, 3), n. m. 'boy.' Cf. *baxlax* (An 1).
- bacht *baxt*, n. 'small lake,' 'marshy ground' (15).
- badan *badan*, n. m. 'tuft.'
- badog *badag*, n. f. 'tuft,' 'tassel' (2), 'tufted hen' (3); a pl.-n. an Bhadog *ə vadag*, aig an Bhadog *eg' ə vadag* '(fishing) at Baddag' (a small point, resembling a tuft).
- baidhte *bait̥ə*, *bəit̥ə*, n. 'bait' (U.E.).
- baidhteadh *bait̥əg*, vb. n. 'baiting': ag baidhteadh an dubhan *ə bait̥əg ən dɔan* (U.E.).
- baile *bal'ə* (*bɛl'ə*, § 58), pl. bailtean *balt̥ən*, n. m. 'town' (= 'townland,' baile fearainn); 'place'; 'home': a bhaile (*ə val'ə*, na bhaile *na val'ə*, adv. 'home,' anns an bhaile *ans ə val'ə*, aig an bhaile *eg' ə val'ə* 'at home.'

Baile an Chaisteil *bal'ə xast'ɛl*, n. 'Ballycastle.'

bain, *see* boin.

baincann, *see* boirecann.

bainis, *see* banais.

bainne *ban'ə*, n.m. 'milk': bainne goirt *ban'ə gortʃ* 'buttermilk' (5),
bainne milis *ban'ə milif* 'sweet milk,' bainne go dorn, im go
h-uilinn *ban'ə gə dɔrn im gə hʌl'in* (churning charm).

bainrioghain, *see* márthan.

baintreabhach *baintrah*, n. 'widow' (3).

bairneach *barn'ax* (15), *barnax*, pl. bairnigh *barni*, or (coll.) maorach,
(q.v.), n. m. 'barnacle,' 'limpet'; in pl.-n. Tobar an Bhairneach
tobər ə varn'ax.

báiste, in: Naomh Eoin Báiste *nE:ʋ jə:n' ba:ft'ə* 'John the Baptist' (9).
baisteadh *bast'əg*, vb. n. 'baptizing.'

balla *balə*, *baŋə* (3), pl. ballachan *baŋahən*, n. m. 'wall.'

bán *ba:n*, adj. 'fair'; each bán *jax ba:n* 'white horse'; cf. geal.

banais *banif*, pl. banaiscan *banifən*, n. f. 'wedding' (§ 110).

banamhail *banɛl*, adj. 'womanly.'

banbh *banəm*, n. m. 'young pig,' "bonham" (13).

bannach *banax*, n. m. 'soda bread,' 'scone,' 'bannock'; bannach
boise *banax bosə* 'scowder scone' (15). Cf. *banax bɔʃ* (An 1).

bannca *bauŋkə*, n. 'bank': bannca h-abhainn *bauŋkə ho'in* (8).

bara *bara*, n. m. 'wheelbarrow,' 'pushcart.'

Bara(ch) *bara*, n. m. name of an ancient hero; Caisceim Bara
kafk'em bara, rough place in the sea off Fair Head.

bárach, *see* máireach.

baraille *barl'ə*, n. m. 'barrel': tóin an bharaille *tə:n' ə varl'ə* (11).

barr *ba:r*, n. m. 'top'; 'crop.'

barraidheacht *bariaxt* (*barjaxt*, *bajaxt*, 6), n. 'more.'

bás *ba:s*, n. m. 'death' (§ 109); ag faghail bás *ə fa:l' ba:s* 'dying';
go bás *gə ba:s* 'till death,' 'for ever.'

bascaid *basɛdɟ*, n. 'basket' (8).

bata *batə*, n. m. 'walking stick'; bata milis *batə mil'if* 'rose noble'
(*Scrophularia*, 15).

báta *ba:t(ə)*, n. m. 'boat' (referred to as a fem., § 108).

báthadh *baəg*, vb. n. 'drowning'; p.p. báidhte (*báite*) *ba:tsə*
'drowned.'

bathlach, *see* bachlach.

- bay (E) *be:*, *be:i* (8); Bay a' Mhuilinn *be:* *ə vɔl'in* 'Mill Bay,'
 Bay O Beirn *be:* *ə bjɛrn'* 'O'Birne's Bay.'
- beacht *bjaxt*, n. 'mind' (15, etc.): *tá me thar mo bheacht ta: mɛ har mə vjaxt* 'I am at my wit's end.'
- beag *beg*, *bEg* (11), *bɛg* (3), adj. 'small,' 'little'; *chan fheil a bheag ann ha n'el' ə veg an* 'there is nothing.'
- began *began*, n. 'a little.'
- béal *bɛəl*, *bɛ:ŋ* (3), n. m. 'mouth' (§ 109, a); *béal na h-íneain bɛəl na hi:n'en* 'the mouth of the *ínean*' (q.v.); as *béal mo bhróg as bɛəl mə vrɔ:g* 'from out of my shoe'; *air a bhéal er' ə vɛəl* 'upside down' (13); *ar béalaibh ar bɛəlɔv*, prep. 'in front of': *ar béalaibh an toighe ar bɛəlɔv ən tEiə* 'in front of the house,' *ar do bhéalaibh er də vɛəlɔv* 'in front of you.'
- bealach *bjalax*, *bjaŋax* (3), *bjɛlax* (8), pl. *bealaigh bjali*, n. m. 'way'; 'road'; *an bealach mór əm bjalex mo:r* 'the main road'; *bealach goirid bjalex gEridɟ* 'a short cut'; *Bealach an Aifrinn bjalex ə nafrin* (pl.-n.), *Bealach Churachaig bjalex xɔraheg* (pl.-n.). Cf. *bjɛlax* (An 1).
- Bealtaine *bjaltin*, *bɛ:ltin* (2), *bɛltin* (§ 62), n. '1st of May'; *míós Bealtain mi:sə bɛltin* 'May.'
- bean *bjan*, pl. *mnán mraən*, n. f. 'woman'; *bean an toighe bjan ən tEiə* 'the landlady.'
- beannacht *bjanaxt*, n. f. 'blessing'; *fágaidh me beannacht leat fa:gi mɛ bjanaxt l'at* 'I will bid you good-bye'; *beannacht leat bjanaxt l'at*, *beannacht Dia leat bjanaxt dɟia l'at* 'good-bye.'
- beannaigh *bjani*, vb. 'bless'; *gon beannaighidh Dia an toigh a tá gəm bjani dɟia ən tEi ə ta:* 'God bless this house'; p.p. *beannaighthe bjani* (in the Hail Mary), otherwise usually *beannaiste bjaništ'ə* 'blessed.'
- Béarla *bɛ:rlə* (*bɛrlə*, § 63), *bɛ(r)ŋə* (3), n. f. 'English language'; *chan fheil Béarla aca ann ha nel bɛrl ək an* 'they do not speak English there.'
- Bearn, n. m., the name of an ancient hero: *Méaran Beirn mɛ:rən bjɛr'n'* 'the giant's finger marks' (8). Cf. Ó Beirn.
- bearnach *bɛ:rnaɟ*, adj. 'gapped' (15).
- beatha *bɛə*, n. 'life'; *Dia do bheatha dɟia də vɛə* 'Hail.'
- beathach *bɛax*, pl. *beithean bɛɟən*, n.m. 'beast,' pl. 'cattle.'
- beer (E.) *biər*, *bɛ:r*.

- beinn *be:n'* (*bɛ:n*, 10), n.f. 'rock,' 'cliff': faoi bheinn *fI: ve:n'* 'under the rock heads,' chuaidh le beinn *xɫai lɛ be:n'* 'went down the rocks,' thar le beinn *har lɛ be:n'* 'over the rock heads,' in pl.-m.: an Bheinn Mhór *ɔ ve:n' vo:r* 'Fair Head,' Lagan na Beinne *lagan na ben'ɔ*.
- beir *ber*, v. 'bear'; (with prep. ar) 'catch'; irreg. pret. rug *rɔg*, cha d'rug *xa drɔg*; pass., see § 141; vb.n. breith *bre*.
- beirneis *bErn'ɛʃ*, *bErnif* (15, etc.), *bɫrn'ɛʃ* (8; cf. § 60), n. 'bare promontory' (?); in pl.-m.: Beirneis na Gaoithe *bErn'ɛʃ na gE:ʃɔ* (8, 15), Beirneis na gCléireach *bɫrn'ɛʃ na gl'e:r'ax* (8).
- béist *be:ʃt'(ɔ)*, n.f. 'beast' (a monster, otter, or reptile); in pl.-n. Allt na Béiste *alt na be:ʃt'ɔ*.
- Beiti *betʃi*, *betʃi*, n.f. 'Betty,' 'Lizzie.'
- b'fhéidir, see fhéatar.
- bheast *vɛst*, n. 'vest.'
- bheir, see tabhair.
- bhfad, see fad.
- bhfos *vos*, adv. 'over': bhos an seo *vos an tʃɔ* 'over here.'
- bhfus, see bhfos.
- biadh *biag*, n. m. 'food'; biadh éanain *biag ɛ:nan'* 'sorrel' (13).
- bicycle (E.) *bɛisikəl* (§ 117).
- big, big, big *big big big*, call to chickens (3).
- binn *bin'*, adj. 'sweet' (of sound): ceol binn *k'ɔ:l bin'*.
- Binncog *bin'ag*, pl.-n. 'Beanig' (5). Cf. *ben'ag* (pl.-n., An 1).
- Bíobla *bi:bəlɔ*, n. 'Bible' (1).
- biodag *bidag*, pl. -an *an*, n. 'dagger' (3).
- biolair (bealair) *bjɛlɔr* (5), *bjaŋɔr'* (3), n. 'watercress.'
- biorach *bjɛrax*, adj. 'pointed' (5).
- biorach *bjɛrax*, *birax* (2), pl. bioraigh *bjɛri*, n.f. 'heifer'; in pl.-n. Cloch na Bioraighe *klɔx na bjɛri* 'the Standing Stone' (at Lag an Bhriste Mhór), Páirc an Chlocha Bioraighe *pa:r'k' ɔ xlxɔɔ bjɛri* (the field where it stands), Stac na Bioraighe *stak na bjɛri*.
- biorain *bjɛran'*, pl. 'sticks of firewood' (9a).
- biscuit (E.) *bjeskɛdʒ* (12).
- biseach *bifax*, n. 'improvement': chan fheil mórán biseach *ha nel mo:ran bifax* (scil. 'in the weather,' 13).
- bit (E.) *bɫt*, *bit*, *bitɔ*: cha dtabhair me bit duit *ha dor mɛ bit dɫʃ* (3), chan fheil bit cron (ann) *ha nel bit krɔn* ('no harm at all').

bith, in: ar bith *ər bi* 'at all'; cf. § 134 (B).

blár *bla:r*, pl. blárthach *bla:rax* (4), blárthan *bla:rən* (8), n. 'field';
in pl.-n. Blárthach Bóidheach *bla:rax* (*bla:rən*, 8) *bə:jax*.

blas *bɾas* (3), n.m. 'taste.'

bláth *bla:*, adj. 'warm,' 'mild,' 'lukewarm.'

bliadhna *blianə*, pl. bliadhanta *bliantə* (2), bliadhantan *bliantən* (3),
n.f. 'year'; in bliadhna *əm blianə* 'this year.'

bliadhnach *blianax*, pl. bliadhnaiġh *bliani*, n. 'yearling': bliadhnach
capall (each) *blianax kapəl* (*jax*).

bligh, vb. n. bleoghan *bl'oən* 'milking.' Cf. *blian* (An 1).

bó *bə:*, pl. ba *ba*, n.f. 'cow'; in pl.-nn. Inean na Bó *in'en na bə:*,
Purt na Bó *pɾt na bə:*, Lorg na Bó *lɔrg na bə:* 'the Cow's Track.'

bocan *bəkan*, n. 'mushroom.'

bócan *bə:kan*, n.m. 'ghost,' 'spirit'; in pl.-n. Baile Bhócan
bal'ə və:kan.

bocht *bəxt*, adj. 'poor.'

bochtain *bəxtin*, n.f. 'poorness'; 'illness': tá bochtain orm *ta:*
bəxtin ɔrm, aimsir na bochtaine *amsir na bəxtin'ə* 'poor weather.'

bodach *bodax*, pl. bodaigh *bodi*, n.m. 'old man'; 'ghost';
'cod(ling).'

bodhar *bəər*, adj. 'deaf.'

bog *bog*, adj. 'soft.'

bogha *bəə*, pl. boghachan *bə'axən*, n.m. (1) 'bow': bogha frois
bəə frɔʃ 'rainbow'; (2) 'reef' (orig. bodha): Bogha Clachan
bəə kɾahən 'Clachan Reef' (3); (3) 'wave (breaking over a
submerged rock)': boghachan trom *boaxən tro:m* 'heavy
waves' (4). Cf. Manx bowe 'breaker' (Kneen, § 6).

bóidheach *bə:jax*, *bəiax*, adj. 'bonny,' 'pretty.'

boin *bə'n*, v. 'touch'; 'belong,' 'be related': cha bhoin e leat
(duit) *ha vən' a l'at* (11), *dɔʃtʃ* (12) 'he won't touch you,' mar
dúirt clog Baile Mhargaidh: an rud nach boin leat na boin dó
mər dɔʃtʃtʃ klog bal'ə vargi ən rɔd na bən' l'at na bən' də:; vb. n.
boint *bəntʃ*, bointin *bəntʃin*: cha rabh cead aig duine ar bith
na craobhan sin a bhointin *xa ro k'ed ɛg' dɔ'u' ər bi na krE:vən*
ʃin ə vəntʃin (1), tá boint agam dófa *ta: bəntʃ agəm də:ʃə* 'I am
related to them.'

boireann *bor'ən*, adj. 'female': gamhain boireann *gəv'in bor'ən*.

- boitin *botfin* (15, 15 a), *botfən*, pl. boiteanadh *botfənəg*, n. 'wisp of straw,' "bottle": boitin connlach *botfin kə:lax* (15a); cf. seifcog.
- bóitheach *bɔ:çax* (15), *bɔ:çi* (2), n.m. 'byre,' 'cow house' (§ 111).
Cf. *bɔ:çax* (An 1). See variant spelling *bó-theach*.
- boladh *boləg*, *boŋeg* (3), *bələg* (15, 15b), n. 'smell.'
- bolg *bəlg*, n. 'stomach.'
- bolgam *boŋgəm* (3), n. 'a bit (of food).' Cf. *bəlgəm* (An 1).
- bolla *bolə*, n.m. 'boll' (dry measure of twenty, otherwise six, bushels);
Leabaidh an Bholla *l'abi ə volə*, field name (15).
- boltan buidhe *bɔ:ltan bɔ:ɔ* (12), *boŋtan bɔ:ɔ* (3), also *bəxlən bɔ:ɔ* (2), *bəkəldən bɔ:ɔ* (5), *bɔ:rtələn bɔ:ɔ* (15), n.m. 'ragwort,' 'benweed,' a tall, yellow composite plant, commonly called 'fairy horse' in Rathlin, because they were thought to be transformed into horses on Hallowe'en for the fairies to ride on.
- bonn *bɔ:n* (*bon*), pl. bonnan *boŋən*, or buinn *bɔ:n'*, *bɪ:n'*, n.m. 'sole (of shoe)'; bonn do chois *bon də xoɔɔ* (3); thug c na bonnan leis *hɔ:g a na boŋən leɔ* 'he scrambled'; partly mixed up with bun 'bottom,' e.g. aig a' bhonn *eg' ə vo:n* 'at the bottom' (4); bonn is used of the 'bottom' of a field, kettle, etc. (12). Cf. *bən* 'bottom' (An 1).
- bonnog, see bannach.
- borb *bɔrb*, adj. 'wild': each borb *jax bɔrb* (15, etc.).
- bord *bɔrd*, pl. buird *bɔrdɔ*, n.m. 'table'; 'top (of mountain)'; in the latter sense often pronounced *bɔrd* (3), which is the regular Rathlin form (cf. § 70), bord 'table,' being probably a literary word (cf. *tábla*); burd na beinne *bɔrdə na be'nə* 'the top of the mountain' (3).
- bos *bɔs* (3, 15), n.f. 'palm of hand' (§ 110). Cf. *bɔs* (An 1).
- bó-theach *bɔ:çax*, *bɔ:jax*, *bɔ:iax*, see bóitheach.
- botsaic *bɔt'sIk'*, n. pl. 'snipe' (15).
- bradach *bradax*, adj. 'thievish.'
- bradan *bradan*, pl. bradain *bradan'* (15), n.m. 'salmon'; Purl a
Bradain *pɔ:rt ə bradən'* (pl.-n., 3).
- bradog *bradag*, n.f. 'thievish woman.'
- bramog, see breimeog.
- braosc *bre:sk*, n. 'grin': tá braosc air *ta: bre:sk er* (13).
- bratach *bratax*, n. 'flag.'

- bráthair *braθ*, pl. bráithrean *bra:ɾʲən*, *bra:ɾən*, n.m. 'brother.'
- bratog *bratag*, n.m. 'rag': bratog éadach *bratag E:dax*.
- breac *br'ak*, n.m. 'trout'; bric (pl.) fiadhain *brik fiagɛn*, is said to mean 'wild ducks.'
- breac *br'ak*, adj. 'spotted'; bó bhreac *bɔ: vr'ak*; na Clocha Breaca *na klɔxə br'akə* (pl.-n.).
- Breacan *br'akan* (*brakən*), n.m. 'Bracken,' name of an ancient hero; in pl.-nn. Uamh Breacain *ʌv br'akən (-an)* 'Bracken's Cave,' Leac Breacain *l'akə br'akan* (8).
- breacan *brakan*, n.m. 'plaid.'
- bréag *brɛ:g*, pl. bréagan *brɛ:gən* (*brɛ:gən*, 2, 12), n. 'lie.'
- bréagach *brɛ:gax* (15), *brɛ:gax* (2, 5), adj. 'lying,' 'false.'
- breaghdha *brɛ:*, *brɛ:* (5), adj. 'brave'; 'fine'; lá breaghdha *lə brɛ:* (10), solus breaghdha *soləs brɛ:* 'a bright light' (10), tá an fhairge breaghdha socair *ta: narik'ə brɛ: səkɪr* (5); the proper sense is 'brave' (2); cf. Antrim Engl. 'a brave mile' (= 'a good mile').
- breasail *bresəl*, n. 'riddle'; tabhair breasail do'n taobh eile *tʌr bresəl dən tE:v el'ə* (of a pancake, 3).
- breicfeast *brɛkfəst*, n. 'breakfast' (11).
- bréid *brɛ:dʒ*, n. 'cloth,' 'table cloth' (2).
- breimeog *bremag*, n.f. 'filly.'
- breitheamhnas 'judgment': air bhreitheamhnas *er vɾɛvəs* 'to pass judgment' (in the Creed, 9).
- Brian *brian*, *brɪən*, n.m. 'Brian'; Brian Dearg *briən dʒarg*, name of famed hero and giant; also Brian Deargan *brin 'dʒargan* (13, cf. Deargan); Cloch Bhriain *klɔx vrɪən*, Toigh Bhriain *tEi vrɪən* (pl.-nn., 3).
- briathar 'word': le (mo) bhriathar *l'e vɾiər* (in the Confiteor, 9). Rathl. Cat. *brear*.
- bríce *bri:k'ə*, pl. brícean *bri:k'ən*, n. 'brick.'
- Brighde *bri:dʒə*, n.f. 'St. Brigid'; lá fhéile Brighde *la: l'ə 'bri:dʒə* 'February 1st'; Cille Brighde *k'il'ə bri:dʒə* (pl.-n.).
- brilleacht *bril'axt*, n.f. 'merriment': brilleacht Nollaig *bril'axt nolIg'* (12).
- bris, v. 'break'; pret. bhris me *vrɪf mɛ* (15); vb.n. briseadh (q.v.).
- briseadh *br'ɪʃag* (11) 'breaking'; 'massacre'; Lag an Bhriste Mhóir *lag ə vrɪst'ə vo:r* (pl.-n., 1); Bruach an Bhriste Chroidhe *bruəx ə vrɪst'ə xrEi* (pl.-n.).

- briste *brist'ə*, part. adj. 'broken'; cf. briscadh.
- brochan, *see* brothchan.
- broclach, n.f. 'badger's lair'; 'mess': *tá e na bhroclaigh ta ə na vrəkII* (13); *anns an Bhroclaigh ans ə vrəkII* 'at Brockley' (pl.-n.).
- brod *brəd*, n.m. 'prickle' (as of furze).
- bróg *brɔg*, pl. brógan *brɔ:gan*, n.f. 'shoe.'
- brollach (broilleach) *brɔlax* (2, 15), *brɔŋax* (3), n.m. 'breast'; but broilleach bán *brEl'ax ba:n*, is 'white foam on edge of kettle' (15).
- bronn 'womb': is beannuighthe toradh do bhroinn Iosa *əs bjani tɔrə də vrEin' i:sə* (in the Hail Mary, 9).
- broonie (brownie, E) *bruini* (*brɔni'i*, 10), n.m. 'a house spirit.'
- brosnain *brɔsnan'*, n. pl. 'sticks of firewood' (9 a).
- brothchan (brochan) *brɔxan*, n.m. 'porridge,' 'gruel' (2). Cf. *brɔxan* (An 1).
- bruach *brɔax* (*bruax*, 15a), n. 'edge,' 'bank' (of river): *bruach an abhann bruax ə nɔ:ən* (rare, 2, 8, 15a).
- bruach *brɔ:ax* (*bru:ax*, 15a), pl. *bruachan brɔ:axən* (4), n.m. 'slope,' Sc. "brae," 'hill': *bruach trom brɔ:ax tro:m* 'steep hill'; in pl.-n. *Bruach an Tobair brɔ:ax ən tobir*.
- brúid *bru:dɟ* (5), n. 'brute.'
- brúideamhail *bru:dɟel* (5), adj. 'brutish.'
- bruin (E.) *brɔ:an* (15, etc.), *bröan* (8), n. 'bear.'
- bruiteanach, n. 'measles': *dona leis an bhruiteanach dənə lef ə vrItʃənax* (15, 15b).
- bruiht *brɛʃ*, adj. 'cooked,' 'boiled.'
- bruihte *brɛtʃə*, part. adj. 'cooked,' 'boiled.'
- buabhall *böəfəl* (U.E.), n. 'horn.'
- buachail *bɔxəl*, n.m. 'herdsman' (3).
- buachailleacht *bɔxəl'axt*, vb. n. 'herding' (3).
- buafraigh *böafri*, vb. n. 'roaring' (of a bull, 15).
- buaic *bɔek'*, n. 'wick' (of "cruisie," 2).
- buail *bɔɛl*, v. 'strike,' 'beat'; 'play'; vb. n. *bualadh bɔalɔg*: *ag bualadh nan bpíopan ə bɔatə nəm bi:pən* (3); p.p. *buailte bɔɛltʃə*.
- buailidh *bɔal'i*, n. 'booley,' 'cattle pen' (orig. dat.).
- buailtean *bɔaltʃɛn*, n.m. 'beetle' (of mortar, etc., 3); cf. also *súiste*.

- buain(t) *báen'*, *báentf*, n.f. and vb. n. 'harvest'; 'reaping,'
'cutting.'
- buarthadh *bárag*, n. 'mischief' (15).
- buca *báksa*, pl. bucsachan *báksaen*, n.m. 'box' (3).
- buideal *bádgal*, pl. *bádgel* (*bádgal*, 3), n.m. 'bottle'; in pl.-n. Loch
nan Buideal *lox nam bádgal* (where there used to be a distillery).
- buidhe *báia*, adj. 'yellow'; in pl.-n. Bealach an Stac Bhuidhe
bjalax an stak váia (*vIa*, 3).
- buidheach *báiax* (*bájax*), adj. 'pleased,' 'content' (3, 15, etc.).
- buidheachas *bájaxas*, n. 'thanks' (15, etc.).
- buidheagan *báigagan* (*bIagan*, 6), n. 'yolk of egg.'
- buille *bál'a*, n.m. 'blow': buille trom *bál'a tro:m*.
- buitseach *báifax*, pl. buitseachan *báifaxen*, n. 'witch.'
- buitseachas *báifaxas*, n. 'witchcraft': cuiridh me buitseachas ort
kár'i mi báifaxas ort (2, 3).
- bullog *bálag*, *bárag* (3), pl. bullogan *báragan*, n. 'bullock.'
- bun *bán*, n. 'root' (2, 4); bun a bháchrán (mhárthan?) *bán a*
va:cran (15, *va:ran*, 15), *bán a ba:rán* (*va:rán*, 5), n. 'bogbine';
originally also 'bottom,' 'foot,' as in Bun an Duinne *bán an*
dán'a 'Cushendun,' Bun na Dála *bán na da:lá* 'Cushendall';
cf. *bonn*.
- bútais *bá:tif* (13), pl. bútaisean *bá:tifan* (2), n. 'boot,' esp. 'top-
boot' (9).
- cá ka:*, *ka*, *kan*, adv. 'where'; *cá bhfeil e? ka vel e*, *can rabh e?*
kan ro e.—Rathl. Cat.: *kam bee tu ad chovnee* 'where do
you live?'
- ca*, interr. pron., see § 103 (a), 133.
- cách*, indef. pron., see § 134 (A).
- cad*, conj., see § 144.
- cáfraidh ka:frí*, n. 'sour oat meal, eaten with sweet milk or
cream' (2); cf. *subhan*.
- cág* (*cabhag*) *ka:ag* (15a), *kaag*, n.f. 'crow.'
- cagailt kagáltf*, vb. n. 'raking up the fire': *a cagailt an teine*
a kagáltf an tsin'a (10).
- cagairt kagártf*, vb. n. 'winking' (12).

- caibeal, prob. 'a chapel' (cf. Scot. Gaelic), in the pl.-n.: an Caibeal
 ḃḃ kabjəl (3) 'Kebble,' the most westerly townland in Rathlin;
 tá e na chomhnaidhe anns a' Chaibeal *ta: na xɔ:ni sɔ xabjəl* (3);
 tá me dol a Chaibeal *ta: mi dol ə xabjəl* (4).
- caiftin *kaftʃɛn*, n.m. 'captain.'
- caile 'girl,' pl. cailean *kal'an* (2).—Cf. *kal'an*, *kEl'an* (An 1).
- cailin *kal'en*, n. 'girl' (used by old people); cf. geirseach.
- caill *kail'*, v. 'lose'; p.p. caillte *kailtʃə* 'lost.'
- cailleach *kal'ax*, n.f. 'old woman'; cailleach oidhche *kal'ax I:ʃə*
 'an owl'; Sloc nan gCailleach *slok na(ŋ) gal'ax* (pl.-n.);
 also the last of the harvest: tá 'cailleach leam *ta: xal'ax l'am* (4).
 Cf. *kEl'ax* (An 1).
- cáineadh *ka:n'əg*, vb. n. 'miscalling,' 'reviling' (15, etc.).
- cainnt *kEintʃ*, *kEintʃ* (L.E.), *kaintʃ* (U.E.), vb. n. 'talking' (with le
 'with').
- caiptin *kaptʃɛn* (3), n.m. 'captain'; cf. caiftin.
- cáir *ka:r'* (1; cf. § 53), pl. cáireanadh *ka:r'anəg* (*ka:irənəg*, 3),
 n. 'gums.'
- cairdeamhail *kardʒel*, adj. 'friendly.'
- cairt *kartʃ*, n. 'cart.'
- cairtidheacht *kartʃiaxt*, n.f. and vb. n. 'carting' (13).
- cáis *ka:ʃ*, *kaʃ* (3), n. 'cheese.'
- Cáisc *ka:ʃk'*, n. 'Easter': ar son an Cháisc *ər sɔn ə xa:ʃk'*
 'for Easter.'
- caisceim *kaʃk'em*, n. m. 'step'; in pl.-nn. Caisceim Mór *kaʃk'em*
mo:r (Mór is understood as a woman's name), Caisceim Bara
kaʃk'em bara (see Bara). Cf. *kEsk'am barə* (An 1).
- caisteal *kaʃt'aŋ* (3), n.m. 'castle'; in pl.-nn. Purt an Chaisteail
pʌrt ə xaʃt'ɛl, Leac an Chaisteail *l'ak ə xaʃt'ɛl*.
- caith, vb. n. caitheadh (cathadh) *kaəg* 'wearing'; p.p. caithte *kaʃə*
 'worn.'
- caithir *kaʃɛr*, *kaʃər*, *kaħər*, n.f. 'chair.' Cf. *kaʃɛr* (An 1).
- Caitríona *gətriənə*, n.f. 'Catherine' (3).
- cal *ka:l*, n. 'cabbage,' 'kail.'
- cal fáth *kal 'fa:* (15 a), *kaŋ 'fa:* (3), *kəl fa:* (15), n. 'nettles.'
- call *kal* (12), n. 'loss.'
- Calum *kaləm*, n.m. 'Malcolm.'
- cam *kam* (*ka:m*, 11), adj. 'crooked.'

- cánamhain, pl. cánamhainean *ka:nɛn'ən*, n. 'language' (3).
- caochan *kö:xan* 'whiskey' (2), *kE:xan* 'poor whiskey,' 'ale' (3).
- caoin *kE:n'*, v. 'cry'; vb. n. caoineadh *kE:n'əg*. Cf. *kɔ:n'i* (An 1).
- caoineacht *kE:n'axt*, n.f. 'keening,' 'weeping' (2, 5).
- caol *kö:l* (L.E.), *kE:l* (U.E.), adj. 'narrow,' 'thin'; an Ceann Caol
 əŋ *k'an kE:l* 'Kinkicl.'
- caolas *kE:ləs*, n.m. 'strait,' 'sound'; an Caolas əŋ *kE:ləs* 'the
 Channel' (between Rathlin and Fair Head).
- caora *kE:rə* (5), pl. caoraigh *kö:ri* (2), *kE:ri* (11, 14), n.f. 'sheep';
 Eilean nan gCaorach *el'ɛn naŋ gE:rax* 'Sheep Island,' Toigh
 nan gCaorach *tEi naŋ gE:rax* (3, pl.-nn.). Cf. *kɔ:ri* (pl., An 1).
- capall *kapəl*, *kapəŋ* (3), n. gramm. masc. (§ 108) 'mare.'
- car *kar*, n.m. 'twist.'
- car *kar*, n.m. 'while': car beag *kar beg*; cáit an rabh thu a h-uile
 car? *ka:tʃ ən ro ɔ hɔl'ə kar* 'where were you all the time?'
- carach *karax*, adj. 'crooked'; in pl.-n. Eilean Carach *el'ən karax*
 'Illancarragh' (acc. to 5; it is rather Eilean Carrach).
- caraid *karidg*, n.m. 'friend,' 'relation.'
- caraidh 'weir' (ə), in the pl.-n. Baile Caraidh *bal'ə kari* (*k'ari*, 1)
 'Ballycarry.'
- caraigh *kari*, v. 'move': na caraigh *na kari* 'don't move,' carraigh
 ort *kari ɔt* 'hurry on'; vb. n. carachadh *kara(:)g*. Cf. *kari*,
 n. 'hurry' (An 1).
- carbaidh *karvi*, *karfi* 'caraway seed.'
- cardadh *kardəg*, vb. n. 'carding.'
- Carghas *kargəs*, n.m. 'Lent'; de'n Charghas *dʒɛ na xargəs* (2).
- carn *karn*, pl. cairn *kEr'n'* (15), n.m. 'cart.'
- carnan *karnan*, n.m. 'cairn' (2, 3); in pl.-nn. Carnan an Duitseach
karnan ən dItsax, Carnan an Ghille Ruaidh *karnan ə jil'ə 'rɔai*,
 Cnoc an Charnain *krək ə xarnən*.
- carraic *karik'*, n. 'rock,' 'cliff'; in pl.-n. Carraic na Goill *karik*
na gEil; Carraicean (ə) *k'ark'ɛn* (15), *k'arkən*, *t'arkən* (=E.).
- cárlain *ka:rlan'*, n. 'peppermint' (15; properly 'watermint'?).
- cas *kas*, v. 'twist'; vb. n. casadh *kasəg*.
- cása, in: cása an doras *ka:s ən dɔrəs* 'the doorpost.'
- casaidheacht *kasiaxt*, *kaseaxt* (8), vb. n. 'coughing.'
- casan *kasán*, n.m. 'footpath' (15). Cf. *kasán* (An 1).

- casan (cosan) uisce *kas ə nɪʃk'ə* (11), *kəs ə nɪʃk'ə* (8, 15), n. 'waterfall.'
 cascairte *kaskərtʃə*, part. adj. 'thrown about in disorder' (15).
 casog *kasag*, pl. -an -ən, n.f. 'coat.'
 cat *kat* (*kɪʃ*, *skɪʃ*, properly calls to a cat), pl. cait *kats* (14),
kEtʃ (4, 15), *kʌʃ*, *kɪʃ* (12), *kötʃ* (10), n.m. 'cat'; cat fiadhain
kat fiagɛn 'tiger' (5). An 1 *kEt*. Cf. scuit.
 cáthbhruith, see cáfraidh.
 catlaiceach *katlax*, adj. 'catholic' (9).
 céabhar *k'ɛ:vər*, n. 'gentle breeze' (8).
 cead *k'ed*, n. 'permission': an fhaigh me chead? *ə nai mi ʃed* (2).
 céad, numeral, see § 135.
 céad, ord., see §§ 100, 136.
 Céadaoine, in: De Céadaoine *dʒɛ 'k'e(:)dnə* 'Wednesday.'
 céadfhaidh *kiati*, n. 'opinion': goidé do chéadfhaidh de'n oidhche
 seo? *gə dʒɛ: də ʃiati dʒɛ nɪ:ʃə ʃə* 'what do you think of this
 night?' (15b).
 céadna, indef. pron., see § 134 (B).
 ceairsleog *k'a:rʃl'ag*, n.f. 'ball of thread' (15).
 ceangail *k'ɛəl*, v. 'bind,' 'tie'; vb. n. ceangal *k'ɛəl*: cuir ceangal
 air *kʌr k'ɛəl er* (8); p.p. ceangailte *k'ɛəltʃə* (8).
 ceann *k'an* (1, 2, 12), *k'a:n* (U.E.), pl. cinn *k'in'* (*kin*), n.m. 'head';
 'end': an Ceann Caol *əŋ k'a:n kE:l*, an Ceann ud Thíos *əŋ*
k'an a 'tɪəs 'the Lower End,' an Ceann Reamhar *əŋ k'a:n raṽər*,
 an Ceann ud Thuas *əŋ k'an a 'tʌs* 'the Upper End,'
 (of Rathlin); cinn dubh *k'in dʌ*, name of a plant, see sleamh-
 anadh; with prepp.: air do cheann *er də ʃa:n* 'ahead of you';
 in gceann uair *əŋ g'an ʌɛr* 'in an hour's time,' in gceann a chúig
 bliadhna fichead *əŋ g'a:n ə xʌ:g' blianə fɪəd* 'above (his) twenty-
 five years,' tá an ghaoth in do cheann *ta ən ɣE: ən də ʃa:n* 'the
 wind is against you,' gaoth in gceann *gE: əŋ g'a:n* 'head-wind';
 chan fhaca me i o cheann fada *ha nakə mi i ʃan fadə* 'I have not
 seen her for a long while,' o cheann spell *ʃan spɛl* 'for a while';
 os do cheann *as də ʃa:n* 'over your head,' 'above you,' ard,
 ard os do cheann, bídh lá maith amáireacht ann *ard ard as də*
ʃa:n bi laə ma ə ma:r'axt a:n (cf. under crann); thar an gceann
har əŋ g'a:n 'for their sake,' 'for them.' Cf. *k'ɛn* (An 1).
 ceannaigh *k'ani*, v. 'buy' (§ 142).

- ceannann, prob. adj. 'white-faced,' in an t-Each Ceannann *an tſax k'anán*, name of a fairy horse; also in the pl.-n. Lochan an Ceannann *lohan a k'anán* (3); now a swampy meadow.
- ceann-rúiscte *k'an r.ſt'a*, part. adj. 'bareheaded.'
- ceap (kep) *k'ap*, v. 'turn' (Scot. "kep" (pron. *k'ap* in the local dialect) has many meanings, as 'catch,' 'intercept,' 'fetch,' etc.
- ceapaire *k'apər'a*, n.m. 'piece' (of bread and butter): *tuir ceapaire dó t&r k'apər'a dɔ:* (9a, b).
- cearc *k'ark*, pl. *cearcán k'arkán*, n.f. 'hen.'
- cearcál *k'arkál, k'arkən* (3), pl. *cearcail k'arkál* (3), n.m. 'hoop,' 'circle': *ag dol in gcearcál a dol ən g'arkál* (4).
- ceard *k'erđ*, pl. *ceardan k'erđán*, n. 'tinker' (also 'a garrulous woman,' 2); in the pl.-n. *Baile nan gCeard bal'a nan g'erđ* (2, 13; also *g'ard*) 'Ballynagard.'
- ceardach *k'e:rdax, k'erđax* (5), n. 'smithy.'
- ceardaman *k'erđaman*, n.m. 'beetle,' "black clock" (3), 'spider' (2, 5, 12).
- cearr *k'a:r*, adj. 'wrong': *goidé tá cearr ort? gə dʒe: ta: k'a:r ɔrt.*
- ceart *k'art*, adj. 'right,' 'correct.'
- ceatal *k'etəl* (Engl. 't'), n.m. 'kettle.'
- ceathair, num., see § 135.
- ceathramh, ord., see § 136.
- ceathramh *k'arəv*, n.m. 'quarter'; 'quarterland': *an ceathramh fa dheireadh ən k'arəv fa jer'əg* 'the last quarter (of the moon),' *ceathramh cloch k'arəv klɔx* 'a quarter stone'; in pl.-n. *Sróin an Cheathramh srɔ:n' a ʒarəv* (8).
- ceathrar, num., see § 135.
- ceidhe *k'eə, k'e:*, n. 'quay': *aig an cheidhe ɛg' a ʒe'a* (3).
- céileachadh *k'e:l'a:g*, vb. n. 'changing' (of the weather): *tá e dol a chéileachadh ta a dol a ʒe:l'ag* (9).
- céilidhe, n. 'visit': *air céilidhe er k'e:li* 'visiting' (11).
- ceiling (E.) *seləg* (3).
- ceird *k'ərđʒ(a), k'erıđʒ* (6), n.f. 'trade.'
- céist *k'e:ſt' (k'es't')*, n. 'question'; 'fondness': *gan cheist ar bith gən ʒeſt' ər bi* 'without doubt,' *bhfeil céist agad air na giorsachan? vel k'e:ſt' agət er na g'ersaxən* ('are you fond of').
- Céit *k'e:tʃ*, n.f. 'Kate.'
- ceithir, ceithre, num., see § 135.

- ceo *k'ɔ:*, n.m. 'mist.'
- ceol *k'ɔ:l*, pl. ceolta(n) *k'ɔ:ltə*, *k'ɔ:ɲtə(n)* (3), n.m. 'music'; 'song': ag gabhail nan gceoltan *ə goal naŋ g'ɔ:ɲtən* 'singing' (3).
- cha, neg. adv., see §§ 100, 102, 103 (b), 104, 145, 146.
- cheana *hanə*, adv. 'already,' 'before.'
- chéile, reciprocal pron., see § 130.
- chicken (E.) *ɪsɪk'ən* (§§ 109 (c), 116).
- chun *hən*, prep. with gen. 'to'; chun an bhaile *hən ə val'ə* 'to the place,' 'home,' ag dol na (=chun a') bhaile *ə dol na val'ə* (*id.*), ag dol na scoil *ə dol na skɔl* 'going to school.'
- cia, see *có* and *cad*.
- ciall *k'ial*, n.f. 'sense': goidé is ciall dó? *gə dʒe: s k'ial dɔ:* 'what does it mean?'
- cibe, rel. pron., see § 132.
- cibe ar bith *k'ebarbi*, *k'ebarbi* (§ 5), adv. 'anyway,' 'however.'— Cf. *k'ebarbi* (An 1).
- cill *k'il'(ə)*, n.f. 'church with cemetery'; in pl.-nn. Cille Brighde *k'il'ə bri:dʒə* 'Kilbride,' in gCill Phádraic *əŋ g'il'ə fa:rik'* 'in Kilpatrick,' Cill Éanna (ə) *k'il'ɛ:ni* 'Killeany.'
- Cingis, in: Domhnach Cingis *dɔ:nax k'in'g'is* 'Whitsunday' (15, etc.).
- cinn *k'in'*, v. 'grow' (rare, 2).
- cíor *k'i:r*, n.m. 'comb': cíor fineailte *k'i:r fi:n'altʃə*, cíor garbh *k'i:r garv*.
- cíor, v. 'comb'; vb. n.: ag cíoradh do cheann *ə k'i:rə də ʃa(:)n*.
- ciotach *k'itax*, adj. 'lefthanded' (15).
- cipean *k'ipɛn*, pl. cipeain *k'ipɛn'*, cipeanadh *k'ipɛnəg*, n.m. 'tethering stick'; Bodach an Chipean *bodax ə ʃipɛn* (name of a ghost).
- ciste *k'ist'ə*, n.m. 'chest'; pl.-n. an Ciste *əŋ k'ist'ə*.
- clabar *klabər*, n. 'mud' (8).
- clabhsta *klEustə*, *klaustə* (U.E.), adj. 'close.'
- clachan *kɲahan*, n.m. 'stone heap' (3); pl.-n. Clachan *klaxan* (cf. under bogha 'reef'), Eilean an Chlachan *el'ɛn ə xlahən* (11).
- cladach *kladax*, n.m. 'shore,' 'shores': tá an cladach ag amharc (go) *dona ta əŋ kladax ə gəv'ərək (ə) dɔnə*.
- cladh *klEg*, n. 'cemetery' (cf. gárradh).
- cladh, v. 'dig'; vb. n. cladhach(t) *klEax(t)*, *kɲEax* (3); p.p. cladh-aiste *klE-ist'ə*: gus an bí na potátan cladh-aiste *gəs əm bi: na pɔta:tən klE-ist'ə* (10).

- cladhachan *klö·axan*, vb. n. 'digging' (L.E.).
- claidhmhe *κηενə*, pl. claidhmheachan *κηεναən* (3), n.m. 'sword.'
- claigneann *klag'en*, *κηag'ən* (3), n.f. 'skull'; pl.-n. Claigneann *klag'ən* 'Cleggan' (§ 58), go Claigneann *gə klag'ən* (1, 4), Druim na Claigninne *drIm na κηεg'in'ə* (3).
- clampar *klampər*, n. 'mud' (from rotting seaweeds, 5); in pl.-n. Poll (Pollog) an Chlampar *pol (polag, 9) ə xlampər* (5, 13).
- clann *kla:n* (6, 9, *κηa:n*, 3, *klan*, 1), n.f. 'children' (coll., § 110).
- claidhte *klI:vtʃə*, part. adj. 'exhausted' (4).
- clár *kla:r*, pl. cláran *kla:rən*, n.m. 'board'; 'lid (of kettle).—Cf. *kla:r ə fʃtə* (An 1).
- cleacht, v. 'train,' 'practice'; vb. n. (& n.m.) cleachtadh *kl'axtəg* 'training'; 'practice'; p.p. cleachte *kl'axtʃə* (with *le*).
- clia, adj. 'left': mo lámh chlia *mə la:ṽ xlia* (5, 15).
- cliabh *kl'iav*, n.m. 'chest' (2), 'basket' (15a), 'cradle' (5).
- cliath fosraidhe *kliav əsri*, n. 'harrow' (2).
- cliú *kl'ɹ:*, n. 'fame.'
- cloch *klɔx*, *κηɔx* (3), pl. *klɔxən*, n.f. 'stone': cloch líomhaidh *klɔx li:vi* 'grindstone' (2), clocha meallain *klɔxə mjalɛn* 'hailstones,' cloch Phádraic *klɔx fa:drik'*, name of a medicinal plant (2, 15); in pl.-nn. na Clocha Dubh *na klɔxə dɹ* 'the Cloghadoos,' na Clocha Breaca *na klɔxə br'akə*.
- clóca *kl:kə*, n.m. 'cloak' (15a).
- clog *klog*, n. 'bell'; 'clock'; goidé o chlog a tá? *gə dʒe: xlog ə ta:* 'what time is it?'—Cf. *klɔg* (An 1).
- cloigeann, see claigneann.
- clover (E.) *kluər*: clover wild *kluər vEild* 'wild clover.'
- cluas *klɹas*, pl. cluasan *klɹasən*, n.f. 'ear.'
- cluinn, irreg. vb., see § 148.
- cnáimh-fhiach *kra: viax*, pl. cnáimh-fhiaigh *kra: vii*, n. 'crow.'
- cnaipe *kreɸ* (1, 2), pl. cnaipean *kreɸən*, n. 'button'; poll cnaipe *poŋ kreɸ* 'buttonhole' (3).
- cnámh *kra:ṽ*, pl. cnámhan *kra:ṽən*, n.m. 'bone'; cnámh gabhlach *kra:ṽ go:lax* (8), *go:ηax* (3) 'forked bone' (in chicken), 'wishbone.'
- cnaosach, n. 'edible seaweeds,' in: corran cnaosaigh *koran krɹ:si* 'dulse hook' (15a).—Cf. *krɹasag* (An 1).

- cnap *krap*, v. 'pull': cnap isteach an duine seo *krap* ə s't'ax ən d'ɫn'ə
 ʃə (in nursery rime, 10).
- cnap *krap*, cnapan *krapan*, n.m. '(a single) potato'; cf. potáta.
- cniotail *krɛtal* (8), *krɛtan* (13), vb. n. 'knitting'; a cniotail na
 stócaighthe ə *krɛtal* na stɔ:ki (13).
- cnó *krɔ̃* (*krɔ̃*), pl. cnón *krɔ̃n* (*krɔ̃n*), n. 'nut.'
- cnoc *krɔk*, pl. cnoic *krEk'*, *krɔk'* (3), n.m. 'hill.'
- Cnocan, an Cnocan əŋ *krɔkən*, pl.-n. 'Knockans' (11).
- cnumhog *krɔ'ag*, n.f. 'maggot,' 'worm.'
- có, interr. pron., see § 133.
- cobhar *kɔər*, n.m. 'foam' (on or from the sea).
- coca *kɔkə*, conj. 'whether' (from *cia aca* 'which of them'): coca
 se sin a dheireadh 's nach e *kɔkə* ʃe ʃIn ə jɛr'əg s na hɛ: 'whether
 that is the end of it or not' (3).
- coca *kɔkə*, pl. cocan *kɔkən*, n.m. 'haystack.'
- cochala *kɔxələ*, n.m. 'cloak,' 'covering' (15a).
- codail *kɔdil*, *kɔdəl*, v. 'sleep': pres.-fut. codlaidh *kɔdli*: vb. n. codal
kɔdəl: bhá mise in mo chodal *va: mifə mə xɔdəl* 'I was asleep,'
 tá an codal orm *ta əŋ kɔdəl ɔrm* 'I am sleepy.'
- codalach *kɔdəlax*, adj. 'sleepy.'
- codtrom, see *cudtrom*.
- cogadh *kogəg*, n.m. 'war'; vb. n. 'making war' (8).
- cogar *kogər*, vb. n. 'whispering' (2, 12).
- coighigheas *kɔk'is*, *kak'əs*, n. 'fortnight.'
- coil (E.) *kEil*, n.
- coileach *kEl'ax* (U.E.), *köl'ax* (L.E.), pl. coiligh *kEl'i*, n.m. 'rooster';
 coileach dearg *kEl'ax dɔgəg* 'grouse,' coileach dubh *kEl'ax dɔ*
 'blackcock,' coileach Turcach *kEl'ax tɔrkax* 'turkey cock.'—
 Cf. *kEl'ax* (An 1).
- coilean, see *cuilean*.
- coilear *kɔl'ɛr*, n. 'collar' (15).
- coille *kEl'ə*, coillidh *kEl'i* (U.E.), *köl'i* (L.E.), n.f. 'wood,' 'grove'
 (§ 113); in pl.-n. Lag na Coillidh Bóidhche *lag na kEl'i bɔ:çə*
 (2, 4), *lag na kE:ri bɔ:çə* (5, 13), *lag na kEl'i bɔi* (1, 2), *lag na*
kal'i bɔi (2), showing associations with *caora* and *cailleach*.
- cóimhleacht, in: cóimhleacht leam *kɔ:l'axt lam* 'along with me';
 cf. *comhlach*.

coimhtheach *kEvax*, adj. 'strange'; duine coimhtheach *dġn'ə kEvax* 'stranger.'

Coincagan, in: Baile Coincagan *bal'ə kɔn'agan* 'Ballyconagan.'

coineog *kɔn'ag*, pl. -an *ən*, n.f. 'rabbit.'

coinfheascar *kɔn'əskər*, n.m. 'evening': coinfheascar maith duit *kɔn'əskər ma dġts*.

coinne, coinneamh, in: as mo choinne *as mə xon'ə* 'across from me' (6), as coinneamh an seo *as kon'əv ə ʃə* 'across from here' (10).

coinneal *kɔn'əl* (2, 12), *kEn'əl* (U.E.), pl. coinnlean *kEil'ən*, n. (masc. 2) 'candle.'

coir *kġr*, n. 'guilt.'

cóir *kɔ:r*, adj. 'right,' 'honest'; a dhuine chóir *ə ɣġn'ə xɔ:r* (2); ba chóir dó *bə xɔ:r dɔ:* 'it ought' (3).

coirce *kɔr'k'ə* (*kɔrk'ə*), n. 'oats.'

coire *kor'ə*, pl. coireachan *kor'axən* (see below), n.m. (1) 'caldron,' 'kettle,' 'boiler' (as for cooking potatoes for cattle, etc.); (2) 'hollow in mountain' (in pl.-nn.?), (3) 'a kind of boat' (12); na Coireachan *na kor'axən* 'Saltpans' (pl.-n.); Bay Allt an Choire *be: alt ə xor'ə* (8), *be: aŋt ə xor'ə* (3) 'Altacorry Bay.'— Cf. *kɔr'ə* (An 1).

cóirigh, vb. n. cóireachadh *kɔ:r'ahag* (4), cóireacht *kɔ:r'axt*, *kɔ:r'ax* (6) 'mending'; p.p. cóiriste *kɔ:rist'ə* 'mended': an d'fhuair thu do bhrógan cóiriste? *ən dġr ħ dɔ vrɔ:gən kɔ:rist'ə* (6).

coirneal *kɔrn'al*, *kərnəl*, n. 'corner.'

cois, see *cos*.

coisceim, see *caisceim*.

coisidhe, pl. coisidhthe *kɔʃi*, n.m. 'footman,' 'man on foot.'

coisigh *kɔʃi*, vb. 'walk'; coisigh istoigh *kɔʃi ə stEi* (15); vb. n. coisidheacht *kɔʃiaxt* (*kɔʃaxt*).

coisreacan *kɔʃrik*, n. 'blessing': c'ar son nach do rinn thu coisric? *kar sən nax dərEin' ħ kɔʃrik* 'why did you not sign yourself?' (12).

cóiteachadh *kɔ:tsahag*, vb. n. 'arguing' (15b).

Collainn *kolIn'*, n.f. 'New Year's,' 'hogmanay'; oidhche na Collainn *I:çə na kolIn'* 'New Year's Eve'; aig an Chollainn *eg' ə xolIn'*; also 'gift at hogmanay.'

colman *kalman*, *kolman*, n. 'pigeon'; Uamh nan gColman *ġəv nan galman* (*gɔlman*, § 16), *ġavə nan golman* (pl.-n.).

coma *komə*, in: is coma leam *əs komə l'əm* 'I do not care,' etc.

- comh, chomh, adv., see § 121 (a).
- comhairle *kɔ:rl'ə*, n. 'advice' (2).
- comarasan *komə'rasən*, *kəmə'rasən* (2, 12, 15a, *kam'ɔstan*, 10),
n. 'scurr' (small insect living on the bottom of wells).
- comasach *koməsax*, adj. 'mighty': tá e comh comasach le duine ari
ta ə kɔ koməsax l'ə d'k'u'ə ri (8).
- comharsnach (coimhearsnach) *kEvərsnax*, pl. coimhearsnaigh *kEvərsni*,
n.m. 'neighbour.'
- comhlach, in: comhlach leam *kɔ:ŋa l'am*, comhlach leo *kɔ:ŋa l'ɔ*:
'along with me, them' (3).
- comhnaidhe *kɔ:ni*, vb. n. 'living'; 'visiting': bhá ead nan
gcomhnaidhe *va ad naŋ gɔ:ni* 'they were living' (3), also:
bhá mo shean-athair a chomhnaidhe *va: mə ʒanaəɾ ə xɔ:ni* (11);
na bí comhnaidhe air *na bi kɔ:ni er'* 'don't visit him,' oidhche
chomhnaidhe *I:ʒə 'xɔ:ni* 'visit at night'; in gcomhnaidhe
ə(ŋ) *gɔ:ni*, adv. 'always': tá pian in gcomhnaidhe agam *ta:*
pian ə gɔ:ni agəm, tá me in gcomhnaidhe leam fhéin *ta: me*
gɔ:ni l'am he: (13).—Rathl. Cat. kam bee tu ad chovnee.
- comhthrom *kɔrəm*, adj. 'even.'—Cf. *kɔrəm* (An 1).
- company (E) *kəmpəni*, n. (3).
- comráda *kəm'ra:də*, *kəm'bra:də*, n. 'comrade' (15).
- conagal *kənəgəl*, pl. conagals *kənəgəls*, n. 'chat,' 'conversation.'
congaibh, see cum.
- connadh, n. 'fire-wood,' in pl.-n. Sliabh an Chonnaidh *ʃl'evə*
na xonI (15), *ʃl'evə nə xonI* (3).
- connlach *kɔ:(n)lax*, *kɔ:lax* (15a), *kɔ:ŋax* (3), n. 'straw.'
- conntae, see cunntae.
- contabhairt, see cuntairt.
- contabhartach, see cuntairteach.
- content (E) *kən'tent*, adj.
- contraigh *kəntrai*, n. 'neptide' (15).
- copog *kopag*, n.f. 'dockins.'—An 1 *kopag*.
- copogach *kopagax*, copogaigh *kopagi*, n. 'dockins' (3).
- cor shúgain *kɔ'ʃu:gan'*, n. 'twisthandle' (in rope making).
- cord (E) *kɔrd*, n. (2, 3).
- cord, v. 'agree': goidé mar a tá an t-eilean ag cordadh leat?
gə dʒe: mər ə ta ən tʃel'en ə kɔrdə l'at 'how do you like the
island?' (4).

- cork (E) *kɔrk*, n. (4).
- coroin Mhuire *kɔn'ag'vɔr'ɔ* (2, 12), n. 'rosary.'
- corp *kɔrp*, n.m. 'body'; toigh an chorp *tEi ɔ xɔrp* 'wake house.'
- corr, n. 'crane,' in pl.-nn., see *easc*.
- corr ghrian *kɔrɔ'ɣriən* (2, 8), *kɔrɔ'ɣri:ən* (-an, 15), *kɔrɔ'ɣrEiən* (3), n. 'heron.'
- corr *kɔ:r*, adj. 'odd': corr fhocal *kɔr ɔkɔl*, corr daoine *kɔr dE:n'ɔ*, corr h-aon *kɔrɔ hɔ:n* (15); corr agus (as) *kɔ:r ɔs*, *kɔr ɔs* 'more than': corr as dusaen *kɔ:r ɔs dɔsɛn* (15).
- corran *kɔran*, n.m. 'reaping hook.'
- corrog *kɔrag*, n.f. 'first finger' (15 also *kɔl'pag*); corroga dearga *kɔragɔ dɔargɔ* 'hips' (berries, 3, 8).
- corruigh, see *caraigh*.
- cortha, see *cuirthe*.
- cos *kɔs*, pl. *cosan kɔsən*, n.f. 'foot'; 'leg'; Cos an Duitseach *kɔs ən dItʃax* 'the Dutchman's Leg'; cois *kɔʃ*, a chois *ɔ xɔʃ* (dat. sg., § 108), prep. with gen. 'beside': cois na teineadh *kɔʃ na tʃin'ɔg*, a chois na tuinne *ɔ xɔʃ na tɔn'ɔ*, Cois an Locha *kɔʃ ən lohɔ* (pl.-n., 3, 11).
- cosain *kɔsɪn* (pret. *xɔʃən*, 3), v. 'earn,' 'save'; vb. n. *cosnadh kɔsnag*; p.p. *coisinte kɔʃintʃɔ* (3).
- cosan, see *casan*.
- cosmhail *kɔsɛl*, *kɔsal*, adj. 'like.'
- cos-rúiscte *kɔs rɔ:ʃt'ɔ*, part. adj. 'barefooted.'
- cost *kɔst*, v. 'need': costaidh e spáin fhada a théid a dh'ól leis an fhear olc *kɔsti a spa:n' adɔ he:dɔ ɔ ɣɔ:l (ɣɔ:lɛ) lɛʃ ɔ n'ar ɔlk* (saying, 3).
- costamhail *kɔstal*, adj. 'costly' (5).
- cóta bán *kɔ:tɔ ba:n*, n.m. 'groat' (fourpenny piece).
- coup (Sc.): choup e síos e *xɔp a ʃiɔs ɛ* 'he threw him down' (3).
- course (E.) *kɔrs*, n. 'conversation' (short for 'discourse').
- cover (E.): chover e e *xɔvɔr a ɛ* (3).
- crábhog *kra:vag*, n. 'anything melted' (as butter, 13).
- cracarsaigh *krakɔ(r)si*, vb. n. 'cracking' (as of fire, 13).
- crádan *kra:dan* (3), *kradán* (8), n.m. 'burdock,' 'burs': bun a' chrádan *bɔn ɔ xra:dan*.
- crág *kra:g*, n. 'big hand or foot' (10).
- craiceann *krak'ən*, n. 'skin' (3).

- cráin *kra:n'*, n.f. 'sow.'
- crane (E.) *krɛn*, n. (iron arm).
- crann *kra:n* (*kran*), pl. croinn *krEin*, n.m. 'mast'; tá crann an chuit (scuit) in airde, bídh lá maith ann i máireacht *ta:kra:n ə xItʃ* (*skItʃ*, 13) *ə nɛrdʒə bi laə ma an ə ma:r'axt* (3, 13), a saying about the cat when it lifts its paw behind the ear (cf. ceann).
- crabh *krE:v* (U.E.), *krö:v* (L.E.), pl. craobhan *krE:vən* (*krö:vən*), n.f. 'tree.'—An 1 *krɔ:v* 'tree.'
- craos *krE:s*, n.m. 'mouth'; locaire chraois *lɔkəɾə xTE:f* 'razor' (15).
- creag *krɛg*, pl. creagan *krɛgən*, n.f. 'rock,' 'cliff'; in pl.-n. Creag Macagan *krɛg ma'kagən*.
- crathadh *kræg*, vb. n. 'shaking' (1, 8, 12, 13).
- cré *kre:*, n. 'clay.'
- creathal *krɛəl*, *kriəl* (5), n. 'cradle.'
- créatuir *kre:tɔr*, n. 'creature.'
- creid *krɛdʒ*, v. 'believe'; vb. n. creideal *krɛdʒəl*, *krɛdʒən* (3).—Cf. Manx credjal (Kneen, p. 37).
- creideamh *krɛdʒəv*, n. 'faith,' 'religion': chaill i a creideamh *xail i krɛdʒəv* (3).
- creisean *krɛʃɛn*, pl. creiseain *krɛʃɛn'* (15; according to others *krɛʃən'* is the sg.), n.m. "screel" (a kind of shelf in the rocks); in pl.-nn. an Creisean Dubh *əŋ krɛʃɛn dɔ*, an Creisean Bán *əŋ krɛʃɛn ba:n*.
- Críoch *kriɔx*, pl.-n. (fem.): thuas aig an Chrích *hɔɔs ɛg' ə xri:ʃ* (13); the Engl. pron. is *kriç*.
- críona *kriənə*, adj. 'wise.'
- cró *krɔ:*, n. 'pen' (for cattle, etc.): cró muc *krɔ:mɔk* 'hog pen'; cró cearc *krɔ:k'ark* 'chicken coop.'
- croch *krɔx*, v. 'hang'; vb. n. crochadh *krɔxəg*; p.p. croichte *krɔxtʃə*.
- crock (E.) *krɔk*: lán crock mór *la:n krɔk mo:r* 'a whole crock full.'
- cróg *krɔ:g*, crógan *krɔ:gan* (15), n. 'hook' (at fire-place).
- croiccann, see craiceann.
- croidhe *krɪə*, *krEiə*, n.m. 'heart.'—Cf. *krɛiə* (An 1).
- croidheamhail *krEiɛl*, adj. 'hearty.'
- crois *krɔʃ*, n. 'cross.'
- croman *kroman*, n.m. 'kite' (or a similar bird).
- cron *krɔn*, n. 'harm.'
- crónan *krɔ:nan*, vb. n. 'crooning.'
- crosta *krɔstə*, adj. 'cross,' 'angry.'

- cruach *krʌx*, pl. cruachan *krʌxən*, n.f. 'stack,' 'heap.'
- cruach, v. 'make into stacks'; p.p. cruachte *krʌxtʃə*.
- cruadhaigh *krʌi*, v. 'harden,' 'bake'; vb. n. cruadhachadh *krʌhəg* (3).
- cruaidh *krʌi*, adj. 'hard' (not='difficult,' cf. doiligh).
- crúbach *krʌ:bax*, adj. 'lame,' 'crippled.'
- crúban *krʌ:ban*, n.m. 'crab.'
- cruidha *krʌə*, *krʌ:* (15, etc.), pl. crúitheach *krʌ:ʃax* (4, 15), n.m. 'horseshoe.'
- crúg *krʌ:g*, n. 'tool for twisting ropes' (10).
- cruinn *krʌn'*, *krIn'*, adj. 'round.'
- cruinnigh *krʌn'i*, vb. 'gather' (§ 142); vb. n. cruinneachadh *krʌn'ahəg* *krIn'ahəg*, *krIn'a(:)g*; p.p. cruinniste *krʌn'ist'ə* (10).
- crúiscean *krʌ:ʃk'en* (*krIʃk'en*, 1), n.m. 'a primitive lamp,' Scot. "cruisie."—Cf. *krʌ:ʃk'en* (An 1).
- cruit *krItʃ*, n. 'hump.'
- Crúphort, Bealach Chrúphort *bjaŋax xrʌ:ʃərt* (3), pl.-n.
- cruthaigh, vb. 'create': mar a chruthaigh Dia thu *mər ə xrʌ:i dʒia* *ʌ* (12).
- cruthaightheoir *krʌiər*, n.m. 'creator' (9, 12).—Rathl. Cat. kruior.
- cú, pl. coin *kən'*, n. 'hound,' 'dog.'
- cuach *kʌax*, pl. cuachan *kʌaxən*, n. 'cuckoo.'
- Cuaig, *see mac*.
- cuaille *kʌal'ə*, n. 'post,' 'pole': cuaille an leabaidh *kʌl'ə n l'abi* (2).
- cuairt *kʌartʃ* (*kʌ:rtʃ*, 2), n. 'visit,' 'walk.'
- cuan *kōən*, n.m. 'sea,' 'ocean'; an Cuan Mór *əŋ kōən mo:r* 'the Atlantic.'
- cubhar, *see cobhar*.
- cuckoo (E) *ku'kʌ:*.
- Cú Chulainn *kə'xʌŋin*, prop. n. (3).
- cudan *kʌdən*, pl. cudanadh *kʌdənəg*, or cuddan *kʌdən*, pl. cuddans *kʌdəns*, n. 'young coalfish,' 'cuddy.'
- cuid *kʌdʒ*, n.f. 'part,' 'deal'; *see also* § 128.
- cuid éicin, éigin(teach), indef. pronn., *see* § 134 (A).
- cuideacht *kʌdʒaxt*, n.f. 'company' (2).
- cuideacht *kʌdʒaxt*, adv. 'also.'

- cuideamhail *kʷdʒel*, adj. 'kind,' 'nice': geirseach chuideamhail *g'ersax kʷdʒel* (13).—Cf. *g'ersax kʷdʒel* (An 1).
- cuidhil *kI:l*, *kI:l* (L.E.), *kEil*, *kail* (U.E.), n.f. 'spinning wheel'; cuidhil sníomh *kI:l sn'i:v*, *kai:l sn'i:v* (8), *idem*; there are two kinds: an chuidhil bheag *ɔ xail veg* 'the common wheel,' and an chuidhil mhór *ɔ xail vo:r* 'the castle wheel' (3); in pl.-nn.: Allt a Chuidhil *alt ɔ xI:l* (8), *aɲt ɔ xI:l* (3), possibly a different word.—Cf. *kai:l sni:v* (An 1).
- cuidigh *kʷdʒi*, vb. 'help' (§ 142); go gcuidighidh Dia leat (or: thú) *gə gʷdʒi dʒia l'at* (κ) (2).
- cúig *kʷ:g'*, num. 'five.'
- cúigeadh, ord., see § 136.
- cúil *kʷ:l'*, n. 'nook,' 'corner' (12).
- cuile *kʷl'k'* (*kʷl't'*, 15a), pl. cuilcean *kʷl'k'an*, n. 'reed'; cuile Fhrancach *kʷl'k' ranʒkax* 'bamboo,' 'fishing rod' (15, etc.).
- cúilcean *kö:l'k'en*, n. 'hinge of door' (15, etc.).
- cuilean *kʷl'en*, n.m. 'pup.'—Cf. *kʷl'an* (An 1).
- cuileann *kʷl'an*, n. 'holly' (from which spinning wheels were made in Rathlin, 1).
- cuileog *kʷl'ag*, n.f. 'fly'; cf. míol-chuileogan.
- cuileog (colag) lín *kolag ɔ l'i:n* (*l'e:n'*), n. 'earwig' (2, 12).
- cúilith *kʷ:l'i* (15, etc.), *ku:l'i* (5), *kö:l'i* (9), unstressed *kʷl'i*, n. 'narrow inlet' (?); in pl.-nn. Cúilith Dhomhnall Fonn *kö:l'i ɣʷl fo:n* (9), *kEl'ə ɣʷ:nəl fo:n* (8), *kʷl'i ɣʷnəl fo:n* (13), Cuilith Allt a Chuidhil *kʷl'i aɲt ɔ xI:l* (3), *kʷl'i altə xI:l* (13).
- cuimhne *kI:n'ə* (L.E., 3), *kEin'ə* (U.E.), n.f. 'memory'; tá cuimhne mhaith aige *ta: kI:n'ə* (*kEin'ə*) *va eɟ'ə*; tá cuimhne a(ga)m *ta: kI:n'ə am* 'I remember,' also: is cuimhne leam *əs kI:n'ə l'am*.
- cuimhnigh *kI:n'i* (*kEin'i*, cf. cuimhne), v. 'remember,' 'think,' 'fancy' (§ 142).
- cuing *kʷi*, n. 'doubletree ('swingletree') of plow' (15).
- cuinneog *kʷn'ag*, n.f. 'pail' (a wooden staved vessel for carrying water); cf. maistreadh.
- cuir *kʷr'*, vb. 'put'; 'rain' (§ 142); vb. n. cur *kʷr* 'putting'; 'raining': tá e cur *ta ɔ kʷr* 'it is raining,' ag cur uisce trom *ə kʷr Iʃk'ə trom*.
- cuircean *kʷrk'an* (*kərk'an*), n. pl. 'peat heaps' (8); 'rocks' (? 2).

- cuiricean *kʷrikʷən*, *kʷrʷəkən*, n. 'woman's headdress or bonnet' (2).
- cuirtean buidhe *kʷrtʷənə bʷiə*, n. 'carrots' (15).
- cuirthe *kʷrʷə*, adj. (orig. p.p. of cuir) 'tired.'
- cúis *kʷ:ʃ*, n. 'thing,' only in: *ghní e cúis ní: a kʷ:ʃ* 'it will do,'
ghní iad cúis dí ní: ad kʷ:ʃ dʷi: 'they will do for her.'
- cuisle *kʷʃlʷə*, n. 'vein': *cuisle mo chroidhe kʷʃlʷə mə xrI:* (term of
 endearment, 2).
- cúl *kʷ:l* (*kʷ:ŋ*, 3), n. 'back' (chiefly in prepositional expressions):
 in *gcúl cloch əŋ gʷ:ŋ kʷəx* 'behind a stone' (3); *tá an ghaoth*
air do chúl ta ən ɣE: er də xʷ:l 'the wind is on your back
 ('behind you'), *air a chúlaibh er ə xʷ:ləv*, adv. 'behind' (8);
 as do *chúl as də xʷ:l* 'from behind you,' as *cúl Cnoc Leithid*
as kʷ:l (*kʷ:ŋ*, 3) *krək l'ɛ: idʷ* 'from behind Knocklaid'; prep.
 'back of,' 'behind': *cúl nan gcnoc kʷ:l* (*kʷl*, *kʷl*) *naŋ grək*
 'behind the hills,' *cúl an toigh kʷ:l ən tEi* 'behind the house.'
- cullach *kʷlax*, n.m. 'boar.'
- cum (=Sc. coom) *kʷm*, n. 'dust of turf or sods' (9a).—Cf. *kʷm*
 (An 1).
- cum *kʷm*, vb. 'keep'; 'hold' (§ 142); vb. n. *cumail kʷmɛl* (-al);
 p.p. *cuinte kʷmtʷə* (1).
- cuma, see *coma*.
- cumhang *kʷən*, adj. 'narrow'; *Bealach an Incan Chumhang*
bjalax ə nIn'ɛn (*n'in'ɛn*) *kʷən* (*xʷən*) (pl.-n.).
- cumasach, see *comasach*.
- cumannta *kʷməntə* (9a, 13), *kʷmətax*, *kʷmətə*, *kʷmən* (5), adj.
 'common'; adv. 'commonly': *tá e dol cumannta ta ə dol*
kʷmətə 'he is always going' (6).
- cunntae *kʷntai* (8), *kʷndai* (5), n. 'county.'
- cunntas *kʷntəs* (*kʷntəs*, 5), vb. n. 'counting.'
- cuntairt *kʷntərtʷ*, n. 'danger' (15).
- cuntairteach *kʷntərtʷax*, adj. 'dangerous' (15).
- cupard *kʷbərd*, n. 'cupboard' (3).
- cúpla *kʷpəl*, n. 'couple' (in roofing).
- curach *kʷrax*, n. 'coracle.'
- Curachaig *kʷrahe* (:g, *kʷrahəg*, *kʷraəg*, pl.-n. 'Cooraghy.'
- cúram *kʷ:rəm*, n. 'care.'
- cúramach *kʷ:rəmax*, adj. 'careful' (2).
- cuta *kʷtə*, n. 'cut' (of yarn): *cuta do shnáth kʷtə də ŋa:* (3).

dá, num., *see* § 135.

dá-bhliadhnaich *da:vl'ianax*, pl. -aigh -i, n. & adj. 'two-year-old (animal).'

daitheo *da'çə* (3), *dɛ'çə* (15a), n. 'water hemlock.'

dall *da:l*, *dal* (13), *da:ŋ* (3), adj. 'blind.'

dam *dam*, n. 'dam': Dam Dhomhnall 'ic Artair (Cairteoir) *dam* *ɣəðl i kartʃer* (pl.-n., 4).

damhsadh *dāvʂag*, vb. n. 'dancing'; bhá sinn ag damhsadh aig a' Chollainn *va: fin' ə dāvʂag ɛg' ə xolIn'* 'we were dancing at hogmanay.'

dán 'fate,' only in: tá e in dán domh *ta ə n da:n dɔ* 'it is my fate' (3).

dána *da:nə*, adj. 'bold' (used, as in local English, for 'bad' or 'wicked'): na bí dána anois *na bi: da:n ə nɪʃ*; cf. § 118.

Daoin, *see* dia.

daor *dö:r* (L.E.), *dE:r* (U.E.), adj. 'dear' (of value).

daorach *dE:rax*, only in: air an daorach (-aigh) *er ən dE:rax (dö:ri, 2)* 'drunk.'

dara, darna, ord., *see* § 136.

dath *da*, n. 'color'; gabhaidh chuile dath dubh, ach cha ghabh dubh dath *gavi xəl'ə da dɔ ax xa ɣav dɔ da* (saying, 2).

de *dɛ*, prep. 'of,' 'off' (§§ 98, 107, 125).

deacht *dɛaxt*, adv. 'just': deacht mar a bhá ise tionntachadh a' bhannach *dɛaxt mər ə va iʃə tʃɛnta:g ə vanax* (3).

déag, num., *see* § 135.

dealan, *see* teine.

dealan dé *dɛalan dɛ*: (*dɛɛlan dɛ*:, 8, *dɛɛləm dɛ*:), n. 'butterfly.'

dealg *dɛag* (3, for *dɛaŋg*), pl. deilg *dɛel'g'*, n.m. '(stocking) wire.'

deamhan, *see* dimean.

déan, irreg. vb., *see* § 149.

dear, in: cha dtug me i ndear *ha dɔg mi n'ar* 'I did not notice' (15, etc.).

dearg *dɛarg*, adj. 'red.'—Cf. *g'arg* (An 1).

Deargan *dɛargan*, n.m. (name of an ancient hero, cf. Brian), in pl.-nn.: Púrt an Deargan *pɔrt ən dɛargən* (3), Sróin an Deargan *sro:n' ən dɛargən*, Sróin Deargan *sro:n' dɛargən*.

deargatan *dɛargatan*, pl. -ain *ɛn'*, n.m. 'flea.'

dearmad, in: tá me deanadh dearmad de *ta: mɛ dɛɛnəg dɛarməd dɛ* 'I forget it' (3).

- dearmadach *dǵarmədax* (4, 15), *dǵarmətax* (3), adj. 'forgetful.'
- deas *dǵes*, adj. 'pretty,' 'fine,' 'nice'; ag teacht deas dó ə tʃaxt *dǵes dɔ*: 'coming close on him' (1); cha ba deas leis xa bə *dǵes lɛʃ* 'he did not like.'
- deas *dǵes*, adj. 'right': ar deas lámh Dé ə *dǵes la:v dǵe*: 'on the right hand of God' (9, in the Creed).
- deas *dǵes*, n. 'south'; ag dol ma dheas ə *dol ma jes* 'going southward' (10).
- deich, num., see § 135.
- déidh, only in: in déidh ən *dǵei* (ən *dǵai*, ə *n'ai*, U.E.), as déidh as *dǵei*, prep. 'after'; in déidh meadhon lae ən *dǵei mɛ:ən lEi* 'in the afternoon,' 'p.m.,' in déidh sin ən *dǵai ʃIn* 'after that' (3), in déidh ocht ən *dǵai ɔxt* 'after eight'; with pron. objects, see § 128; it forms past participles, see § 139.
- déidheamhail *dǵeiel* (4), *dǵeial* (13), *dǵaial* (U.E.), adj. 'fond'; bhá e déidheamhail air dram va ə *dǵaial er dram* 'he was fond of a dram.'
- deifrigh *dǵefri*, vb. 'hurry' (§ 142).
- deilbh *dǵel'v*, n. 'warping,' "'start" of a net' (15).
- deireadh *dǵer'əg*, n.m. 'end'; go deireadh gə *dǵer'əg* 'to the end,' an báta ma dheireadh əm *ba:tə ma jer'əg* 'the last boat.'
- deoch *dǵox*, n. 'drink': deoch an doras *dǵox ən dɔrəs* 'stirrup-cup.'
- deor *dǵɔ:r*, n.m. 'tear'; 'drop,' 'drink'; ag sileadh nan deor ə *ʃil'əg nan dǵɔ:r* (15).
- dia, dé *dǵe*, n. 'day,' only in the days of the week: De Domhnaigh *dǵe dɔ:ni* 'Sunday,' De Luain *dǵe lɛɛn'* 'Monday,' De Máirt *dǵe ma:rtʃ* 'Tuesday,' De Céadaoine *dǵe k'ə:dnə* 'Wednesday,' De'r Daoin *dǵer dE:n'* (*dö:n'*) 'Thursday,' De h-Aoine *dǵe hɛ:n'(ə)* 'Friday,' De Sathairne *dǵe saərn* 'Saturday.'
- Dia *dǵia*, n.m. 'God' (§ 109); Dia duit ar maidin *dǵia dɔɪʃ ər madʒin* 'good morning' (3), Dia 's Muire dhuit *dǵia s mɛr'ə ɣɪʃ* (salutation, 3), beannacht Dia (Dé) leat *bjanaxt dǵia (dǵe:) l'at* 'good-bye,' a Dhé 's Muire ə *je: s mɛr'ə* (interj.).
- diabhal *dǵeuaɪ* (L.E.), *dǵauaɪ* (U.E.), n.m. 'devil'; go séididh an diabhal thu gə *ʃe:dǵ ən dǵauaɪ ɛ*, go stróicidh an diabhal thu gə *strɔ:k' ən dǵauaɪ ɛ* (curses); diabhal bit go bhfeil ann *dǵauaɪ bit gə vel a:n* 'there is nothing' (cf. dimean).
- diallait *dǵialidǵ*, n. 'saddle.'

diasog, *see* liasog.

dícheall, in: mo dhícheall *mə jɨʃəl*, *mə jɨəl* 'my best' (15a).

differ (E.) *dEfər*, n.m. 'difference.'

díleas *dʒi:l'əs*, adj. 'faithful.'

dimean *dʒimən*, an intensifying adv. (cf. *diabhal*): dimean greim *dʒimən grem* 'devil a bit,' similarly *dʒinad grIm* (2).

ding, v. 'press,' 'squeeze,' 'push': mana n-éirigh thu as an sin dingidh me san phit thu *manə n'i:ri ʌ as ə sin dʒin'i mɛ sə fɛtə ʌ* 'I will push you into the pit' (12); vb. n. dingeadh *dʒin'əg*.

dinnear *dʒin'er*, n.m. (*dʒin'er vo:r*, 3) 'dinner.'

díog (díg) *dʒi:g*, n.f. 'ditch'; in pl.-nn. Díg an Mhuilinn *dʒi:g ə v.ʌl'in*, Díg Mhór *dʒi:g vo:r*.

díolt, v. 'deny': díoltaidh ead thar an gceann e *dʒi:l'ti ɛd har əŋ g'a:n a* 'they will deny that they did it' (5).

diomach *dʒɛmax*, adj. 'displeased': cha rabh e buidheach na diomach *ha ro a b'ciax na dʒɛmax* (15, etc.).

díonach *dʒiəmax*, adj. 'tight,' 'dry' (of boat, 4).

díornach *dʒi:rsax*, díorsach *dʒi:rsax*, adj. 'tedious' (Sc. "langsome"), 'insistent,' 'stubborn' (12).

diospoireacht *dʒispəraxt*, vb. n. 'disputing' (15).

díreach *dʒi:r'axt*, adj. 'straight,' 'right': tá e díreach *ta ə dʒi:r'axt* 'it is correct.'

dís, díst, num., *see* § 135.

diver (E.) *dɛivər*, pl. divers *dɛivərs* (3).

do *də*, prep. 'to' (§§ 98, 107, 125): oidhche mhaith duit *I:ʃə va (ma) d'ʌtʃ* 'good evening' [Ir. 'good night' (when calling or meeting, cf. *le*)], cúig do dhó *kʌ:g' də ɣɔ:* 'five (minutes) to two,' deich mionaidean do h-aon *dʒeç mjɛnadʒən dɔ: hE:n* (stressed).

do, poss. pron., *see* §§ 98, 127, 128.

dó, num., *see* § 135.

dócha, *see* dóigh 2.

dóigh *dɔ:j*, *dɔi*, n.f. 'manner': sin an dóigh cheart *ʃIn ən dɔ:j ʃart*.

dóigh, in: is dóigh leam *əs dɔ: ləm*, is dócha leam *əs dɔxə ləm* 'I think' (12; rare).

dóigh, v. 'burn': pres.-fut. dóighidh me *dɔ:i mɛ*; vb. n. dóghadh *dɔ:əg*; p.p. dóighte *dɔ:tfə*.

doiligh *dEl'i*, adj. 'difficult.'

- doimhneacht *doin'axt*, n. 'depth' (4).
- Doire *dEr'ə*, n. 'Derry': Cunntae Dhoire *káitai γEr'ə*, Loch Dhoire *lox γEr'ə* (15).
- dóirt *dóirtʃ*, v. 'pour'; vb. n. dórtadh *dó:rtəg* 'pouring.'
- domhain *dó'in'*, adj. 'deep.'
- Domhnach, *see* dia; oidhche Domhnaigh *I:çə dó:ni* 'Sunday night.'
- Domhnall *dó:nəl, dōəl, dəəŋ* (3), n.m. 'Daniel'; in pl.-n. Uamhaidh Dhomhnaill Bára *κavi γōəl ba:ra* (3).
- dona *dənə*, adj. 'bad' (§ 122); tá e go dona *ta ə gə dənə* 'he is sick.'
- donn *dó:n, don*, adj. 'brown,' 'dun'; Máiri Dhonn *ma:ri γon*.
- Donnchadh *donaxəg*, n.m. 'Duncan'; '(King) Donn'; in pl.-nn. Sliabh Dhonnchaidh *sliəv γonaxi* (2), Purt Rígh Donnchaidh *pórt rEi donaxi* (4).
- doras *dó:əs*, pl. doirsean *dó:ʃən*, n.m. 'door'; doras a' chléibh *dó:əs ə xle:v* (cf. ucht).
- dorcha *dó:raçə, dó:rahəg* (*dó:ra:g*, 3, § 79), adj. 'dark.'
- dorn *dó:rn*, n. 'fist,' 'hand' (cf. under bainne); is fhéarr éan san dorn na díis ar chraobh *ʃe:r e:n sə dó:rn na dʒe:if er xró:v* (saying, 1).
- dosaen, *see* dusaen.
- dráichaidh *dra:xi*, adj. 'wet,' 'dirty' (of the weather): tá e go dráichaidh *ta: gə dra:xi*.—Cf. *dra:xi* (An 1).
- draighean *draiən*, n.m. 'brier'; in pl.-nn.: Purt an Draighean *pórt ən draiən*, Bealach Inean (an) Draighean *bjaŋax in'ən draiən* (3).
- drake (E.): an Dráca *ən dra:kə* 'the Drake' (name of a ship, 3).
- drama *dramə* (*drami*, 1), n. 'dram' (§ 116).
- drannadan *drandan*, n. 'noise,' 'sound' (15, etc.).
- drár (drawer) *dra:ər*, pl. dráirthean *dra:r'ən*, n. 'drawer' (3, § 109b).
- dreallog *dr'aləg*, n.f. 'swingletree.'
- dreas *dres*, n. 'bramble,' 'brier'; in pl.-n. Inean nan Dreas *in'ən nan dres*.
- dreasog, *see* driosog.
- dréimire *dre:mir'ə*, n. 'ladder.'
- dressed (E.) *dréstə* (6).
- driegh (Sc.) *driç* 'slow,' 'tedious,' "longsome" (5, 13).
- driosog (dreasog) *dresəg* (8, 15), *dresag* (6), pl. -an -ən, n.f. 'brier.'—Cf. *dresag* (An 1).
- driseog, *see* driosog.

- droch, adj., see § 119; droch na daoine *drɔx na dE:n'ə* 'poor people.'
 Drogheda (E.) *drɔxədə*.
- droichead *drɔʒəd, drɔʒədʒ* (8), n. 'bridge.'
- drolach *drɔlax*, pl. drolaigh *drɔlɪ* (-i), n.m. 'pothook' (4, 13).
- dromach, see *lus*.
- droman *droman*, n. 'elder' (Ir. "burtree").
- dromanach *drɔmənax*, n. 'back rope' (of harness, 15, etc.).
- drop (E.): *drap el'ə* 'another drop'; *drapan* 'wee drop' (Sc. 'drap').
- druid *drɔdʒ*, vb. 'shut'; p.p. druidte *drɪtʃə* 'shut.'
- druim *drɪm*, n. 'back': air mo dhruim *er mə ɣrɪm* (3); Druim na
 Claigninne *drɪm na kɲeɟ'in'ə* 'Cleggan Ridge' (pl.-n.).
- dtí, only in: go dtí *gə dʒi:* (15 b), *gə dʒe:* (3, 8), prep. 'to':
 o'n t-shnáthad go dtí an acair *ən trəd gə dʒi: nakir* 'from the
 needle to the anchor'; mixed up with ainti (q.v.) or in déidh
 (q.v.): in dé an gheaftha *ən dʒe(:) n jafthə* 'to the gate' (3).
- dubh *dɔ*, adj. 'black': Domhnall Dubh *dɔ̃l dɔ* 'Black Daniel,'
 Ailte Dhuibh *altʃə ɣɪv* (*ɣIiev*) 'Black' (surname); in pl.-nn.:
 Druim a' Chreisean Duibh *drɪm ə xreʃɛn dɔiv*, Purt Inean Duibhe
pɔrt in'ən dɪvə.
- dubhan *dɔ'an, dɔ'an* (15, etc.), n.m. 'fishing hook.'
- Dubhar *dɔər*, (pl.-n.).
- Dubhghall *dɔəl, dɔəŋ* (3), n.m. 'Dougald.'
- Dubhthach, in pl.-n. Uamha (an) Dubhthaigh (?) *ɔavə dɔ:i* (8),
ɔavə n dɔ:i (6).
- duibhean *dɪven*, n.m. 'cormorant' (or similar bird); in pl.-n. Allt
 an Duibhean *alt ən dɪven aŋt ən dɪven*, 3), Láthrach Da Dhui-
 bhean (?) *la:rt ə ɣɪven* (*ŋa:rtə ɣɪven*, 3).
- duibheas *dɪvəs*, n.m. 'a kind of bracken growing in caves' (5).
- dúil(e) *dɔ:l'ə*, n.f. 'creature'; an dúile bhocht *ən dɔ:l'ə vɔxt*,
 a dhúile bhocht *ə ɣɔ:l'ə vɔxt* (voc., 2).
- dúil *dɔ:l'*, n. 'expectation,' in: tá dúil agam *ta: dɔ:l. aɟəm (am)*
 'I expect' (2, 15).
- duileasc *dɪl'əsk, dɔl'əsk* (15, etc.), n. 'dulse.'
- duilleach *dɔl'ax*, n. 'foliage,' 'leaves': tá an duilleach ag tuiteam
ta ən dɔl'ax ə tɔtʃəm (5).
- duilleog *dɔl'ag*, n.f. 'leaf'; duilleog Phádraic *dɪl'ag fa:drik'* 'rat-
 tail' (9b, acc. to 9a, another plant).

duine *dán'ə*, *dIn'ə* (L.E.), *dEn'ə* (U.E.), pl. daoine *dö:n'ə* (L.E.), *dE:n'ə* (U.E.), n.m. 'man' (§ 112); na daoine beag *na dE:n'ə beə*, or: na daoine cóir *na dE:n'ə kə:r'* 'the fairies' (3).

duir *dár' dár' dár'*, *dIl' dIl' dIl' dIl'* (call to pigs).

Duitseach *dItfax*, n.m. 'Dutchman'; in pl.-nn.: Carnan an Duitseach *karnan ən dItfax* (3), Stac an Duitseach *stak ən dItfax* (3), Cos an Duitsigh *kəs ən dItfi* 'The Dutchman's Leg' (a formation in the rocks, 3).

dún *dɔ:n*, n.m. (1) 'fort' (common in pl.-nn.); (2) 'heap': dún mór de iteogán *dɔ:n mo:r dʒe itsəgən* (3).

Dún, in: Cunntae an Dúin *kántai n dɔ:n'* (15), *kándai ən dɔ:n'* (3), n. 'Co. Down.'

dusaen *dɔsen*, n. 'dozen': leath dusaen cloch *l'e dɔsen kɔɔx* (3).

dúthaigh, n. 'country': fríd an dúthaigh *fri:dʒ ən dɔ:i* 'through the country' (4).

dúthchas *dɔxəs* (12), n. 'nature.'

e, pers. pron., see §§ 124, 125.

each *jax*, pl. eich *eç*, or eachan *jaxən*, n.m. 'horse.'

éadach *e:dax*, n.m. (1) 'clothes': éadach leabaidh *e:dax l'abi* 'bed clothes'; (2) 'sail': cuir an t-eadach uirthé *kár' ən te:dax árt* 'set the sails.'

éadail, in: m'éadail *m e:dəl* 'my treasure' (term of endearment, 2).

éadan *e:dən*, n. 'face'; also in pl.-nn.: Eadan an Chinn Reamhar *e:dən ə çin ravər* (3).

eadar *edər*, prep. 'between.'

éadtrom *e:drəm*, adj. 'light' (not heavy).

eagal *egəl*, *egəŋ* (3), n.m. 'fear': tá eagal air *ta: egəl er'*, or: tá an t-eagal air *ta ən tʃegəl ər'* 'he is afraid.—Cf. *egəl* (An 1).

eaglach *egəlx*, adj. 'timid,' 'afraid.'

eaglais *egIɪʃ*, n.f. 'church'; Bay na h-Eaglaise *be: na hegɪʃ*, (3), *be:i na heglIɪʃ* (15) 'Church Bay.'—Cf. *egIɪʃ* (pl.-n., An 1).

eagnais, in: as eagnais *as egnɪʃ*, prep. & adv. 'without (it)' (15, etc.).

eala *jalə*, pl. ealachán *jaŋəhən* (3), n.f. 'swan'; cf.: iolar na eala(ɾ) na amhsan *jələr na jalər na av̄san* (from an old saying, 8).

- Ealaidh, in: an Ealaidh *a n'all* 'Ally' (pl.-n., at the Lower End);
 air an Ealaidh *er a n'all, n'arí* (3) 'at Ally,' (cf. *Úig*); Loch
 (or: Lochan) na h-Ealadh *lox (loxan) na çalçg* 'Ally Loch' (5).
 eallach 'cattle': an t-callach *an tsalax* 'the cattle' (15).
 Éamonn *e:mən*, n.m. 'Edmund.'
 éan *ε:n*, pl. éin *ε:n'*, coin *jɔ:n'* (4), and éanlaith, q.v., n.m. 'bird';
 'chicken' (especially in the pl.): na h-éin bheag *na hε:n' vεg*
 'the chickens'; cearc an éin *k'ark a n'ε:n'* (*nε:n'*), or cearc
 an coin *k'ark a n'ɔ:n'*, or cearc na n-coin *k'ark na n'ɔ:n'*
 'clucking hen.'
 éanlaith, n. 'fowls,' 'poultry': na héanlaith *na hε:IIç* (13).
 Éanna (?:), in the pl.-n.: Cill Éanna (Éannaigh?) *k'i'l'ε:ni* (*k'il'a na*
l'ε:ni, 4) 'Killeany.'
 eangach *εgax*, pl. na h-eangaigh *na çayi* (5), n.f. 'net'; tarrain na
 h-eangach *tarin na hεgax* 'pulling the nets' (8).
 carrach *jarax*, n. 'spring' (season).
 Easan *esan*, pl.-n.—Cf. *es* 'waterfall' (An 1).
 easc 'marsh,' in the place-name: Easc nan gCorr *eskə na(η) gɔ:*
 (3, 5, 15), *eskə naη gɔuər* (9, etc.), *gauər* (8).
 easconn, n. 'ccl,' in: Lochan na n-Easconn *lohan na nesçən*
 'Cleggan Loch' (9, 11).
 easpog 'bishop,' in the pl.-n. Sróin an Easpuic *sɔ:n' a n'espik'*.
 easrais, n. 'passage,' in: Easrais (Eiris) a Ghamhna *erif a çaṽnə* (3);
 cf. Engl. *esfɔn'gaṽnə* (old), *esnə'gaṽnə* (new) 'Esrishnagowna'
 (pl.-n.).
 éigean, in: is éigean domh *se:g'an dɔ* 'I must,' b'éigean dó *bε:g'an*
 (*bε:g'an*, 3) *dɔ:* 'he had to,' ma's éigean domh *ma se:g'an dɔ*
 'if I must.'
 éigin, éigint, éiginteach, indef. pron., see § 134 (B) (b).
 eilbheog *el'vag*, n. 'burning coal,' (15a, b).
 eile, eileag, indef. pron., see § 134 (B) (b).
 eilean *el'εn*, pl. eileain, *el'εn'*, eileanadh *el'anag*, n.m. 'island.'—
 Cf. *el'an* (An 1).
 Eilispé *elispε*, n.f. 'Elizabeth' (2, Scot.).
 éirigh *e:r'i, i:r'i*, v. 'rise' (§ 142); vb. n. éireacht: ag éireacht
a g'e:r'axt, g'i:r'axt, éireacht na gréine *e:r'axt na gre:n'a* (*grE:n'*)
 'the sunrise' (8).

Éireannach *e:r'əmax*, n. & adj. 'Irishman'; 'Irish.'

Éirinn *e:rin'*, n.f. 'Ireland.'

Eiris a Ghamhna, *see* casrais.

éist, vb. 'listen'; vb. n. ag éisteacht (*le*) *ə g'e:st'axt le* 'listening (to).'

eiteachan *etsahan*, n.m. 'bobbin,' 'reed or quill in weaver's shuttle' (Scot. "pirn"); cuidhil eiteachain *kail etsahan'* 'reel (for winding yarn)' (3).

eitearnog *etsərnag* (-*ag'*?), n. 'shuttle' (3).

eiteog, eiteogaigh, *see* iteog, iteogaigh.

cochair, *see* iuchair.

Eoin *jə:n'*, n.m. 'John,' e.g. Daniel Eoin Bán *den'al jə:n' ba:n*;

féil Eoin *fe:l' ə:n'* 'St. John's feast,' 'midsummer,' Lá féil Eoin

la:l' ə:n' 'St. John's Day,' Míós fhéil Eoin *mi:sə l'ə:n'* 'June.'

colas *jə:ləs*, n. 'knowledge.'

corná *jə:rnə*, n. 'barley'; min corná *mi'n' ə:rnə* (9b).

fa *fa*, prep. 'about,' 'toward,' 'under' (*see* §§ 98, 125): fa dheas *fa jes* 'southward,' fa thuath *fa hka* 'northward,' fa near *fa n'ar* 'eastward' (?); cf. ma; uisce fa thuinn, *see* under tonn.

fachach *faxax*, pl. fachaigh *faxi*, n. 'shearwater' (bird, 3, 9b).

fad *fad*, n.f. 'length': troigh ar fad *trEi ər fad* 'a foot long' (3);

i bhfad (*ə*) *vad*, adv. 'long,' 'far': an rabh thu i bhfad? *ən*

ro k vad 'were you far?' (6); prep. with gen. 'during,'

'along': fad na h-oidhche *fad na hI:çə*, fad an gheimhridh

fad ə jəvri, fad an bhealaigh *fad ə vjalI*; fhad agus *ad əs*, conj.

'as long as': fhad agus tá e tiream *ad əs ta ə tsir'am*; cf. faid.

fada *fadə*, adj. 'long'; 'far'; chan fhada bhuainn anois *ha nadə*

vken' ə nIç 'it is not far from us now,' le fada *le fadə* 'for a

long time' (with negation, 8).

fadalach *fadalax*, adj. 'lonesome,' 'weary.'

fág *fa:g*, v. 'leave'; vb. n. fágail *fa:gal*, fágain *fa:gin*, fágailt

fa:galtç (14); p.p. fáigte *fa:gtçə*: chan fheil móran fáigte *ha nel*

mo:ran fa:gtçə.

faic, irreg. vb., *see* § 150.

faid *fad̃*, n.f. 'length' (orig. dat. sg. of *fad*, q.v.): *goidé an fhaid o na thainigh thu? gə d̃ʒe: nad̃ʒ ə na han'i ʔ (10)*, *gé an fhaid na tháinigigh thu? g'e: nad̃ʒ na ha:n'i ʔ (6)* 'how long is it since you came?'

faigh, irreg. vb., see § 151.

fail, pl. *falta faltə* (also used as sg.), n. 'turf spade': *na falta mónadh na faltə mə:nəg* 'the turf spades' (15, etc.).

Faileacht *fal'axt*, pl.-n. (in Ballyconagan).

fáilte *fa:ltʃə*, n. 'welcome': *fáilte san toigh fa:ltʃə sən tEi (3)*.

fáinne *fa:n'ə*, n. 'ring (for finger)': *fáinne ór fa:n'ə ɔ:r (2)*.

faireacan *farikan*, pl. -ain *an'*, n. 'ledge or terrace in rocks' (cf. *creisean*); in pl.-nn.: *na Faireacain (Faracain) na farəkən* (at Craigmacagan), *Cnoc na bhFaireacan krək na var'ikən* (*varikən*, *varigən*, 4), *Baile na bhFaireacan bal'ə na varəgən*, *bal na varəgən* (8), *bal'ə varəgən* (10), *bal'ə faragən*, E. *balə 'varigən* 'Ballynavargan' (the old name of Mullindres); cf. Dinneen: *faireog*, *faróg*, *farragán*.

fáireadh *fa:r'əg*, n. 'dawn': *fáireadh an lá fa:r'əg ən laə*.

fairge, see *farráice*.

faithne, see *foithne*.

fál *fa:l*, n. 'fold,' 'pound'; 'wall' (?); in pl.-nn. *Fál na Gamhna fa:l na gəṽnə*, *Fál Tuaitheil*, see *Tuafal*; *Fál Dubh fa:l dʔ (4)*, *Sliabh an Fháil sliəv ə na:l'* 'Slieveanaille,' a dangerous place on the north coast.'

falach, n. 'hiding,' only in: *i bhfalach (ə) valax (varəh, 3)*, adv. 'in hiding,' 'hidden': *ag dol i bhfalach ə dol ə varəht* 'going to hide,' *ga chur i bhfalach ga xʔr ə varəh* 'hiding it' (3).

fallan *falan*, adj. 'healthy' (15).

fallsa *falsə*, adj. 'false' (15, etc.).

fallt *faltə*, n.m. 'glen' (with stream at bottom, 15, etc.); in pl.-nn.: *an Fallt ən falt* 'Ault': *ag obair anns an Fhallt ə gobir ans ə nalt*, *Sruthan an Fhallt srʔən ə nalt*, *Bruach an Fhailt brʔəx ə nailtʃ (8)*; in other names: *Allt (Alt)*, as: *Allt an Choire aht ə xor'ə* 'Altacorry,' *Allt an Duibhean alt ən dIvən*, *Glaic Ailt an Duibhean glak' altʃ ən dIvən (3)*.

fallus *faləs*, *faḡəs* (3), n.m. 'perspiration'; *an Toigh Falluis ən tEi falʃ* 'the Sweathouse.'

falmatar *fəlmətər*, n. 'tiller of rudder.'

- fan *fan*, v. 'stay'; vb. n. fantain *fantin* (2, 3, 12), fantail *fantal* (11, 13), fanacht *fanaxt*.
- fanca *fan̄kə*, n.m. 'sheepfold' (Scot. "fank"), pl. fancaigh *fan̄ki* (13); in pl.-nn. Purt an Fhancaigh *p̄art ə nan̄ki*, Cnoc an Fhancaigh *kn̄k ə nan̄ki* (15), Ceathramh an Fhainc (?) *k'arəv ə n̄n̄k'ə* (4).
- faobhar *fE:vər*, n. 'edge' (4).
- faochan *fE:xan*, n. 'mussel' (15).
- faochog *fE:xag*, n. 'dregs,' 'ale' (2); cf. caochan.
- faod, def. vb., see § 155.
- faoi *fI:*; *f̄i*, *fEi* (8), prep. 'under' (§§ 107, 124, 125).
- faoileann *fō:l'an* (L.E.), *fE:l'an* (U.E.), n.f. 'seagull'; in pl.-nn. Creag na bhFaoileann *creag na vE:l'an*, Rudha na bhFaoileann *r̄h̄ na vE:l'an*.
- Faoilleach, in: Míos na Faoilleach *mi:s na fō:l'ax* (5), *mi:s na vE:l'ax* (13) 'February'; generally understood as: Míos na bhFaoileann *mi:sə na vE:l'an* (*fE:l'an*), from the seagulls following the plow.
- faoin *fE:n'*, adj. 'silly.'
- far, rel. adv., see § 145.
- faréir ghéar *fa're:r 'je:r*, interj. 'alas' (2).
- farraice *farik'ə*, n.f. 'sea.'
- fás *fa:s*, v. 'grow'; vb. n. *idem*: tá e fás mall *ta ə fa:s ma:l* 'it is getting late.'
- fascadh *faskəg*, *fask'əg* (8, 9a), n.m. 'shelter'; taobh an fhascaidh *tE:v ə naski* 'the leeward side.'
- fastadh *fastəg*, vb. n. 'hiring': aonach fastadh *ə:nax fastəg* (4).
- fást, fasta *faəst*, *fa:st* (12), *fastə* (4), adv. 'still.'—Cf. *f̄:stə* (An 1), Manx foast (Kneen, § 72).
- féach *fē:x*, v. 'try'; vb. n. féachaint *fē:xint̄s*.
- fead *fed*, n. 'whistle': fead ar son an dinnear *fed ər sən ən d̄gin'er*.
- féad, def. vb., see § 155.
- feadanaigh *fedani*, vb. n. 'whistling' (13).
- feadog *fedag*, n. 'plover' (9a).
- feag, pl. feagan *fegən* (*fEgən*, 15), n. 'rushes.'
- feairt, in: na cuir feairt air na *k̄r̄ f̄jart̄s er'* 'do not heed him' (2, 15).
- feamain *fjamín*, *fjamən* (15), n.f. 'seaweed,' 'wreck'; in pl.-nn. Talamh na Feaman *taləv na fjamən* (15), Talamh na Feamanta *taləv na fjaməntə*, Purt na Feamanta *p̄art na fjaməntə* (8).

feannog *fjanag*, n.f. 'gray crow.'

fear *fjar*, pl. fir *fir*, n.m. 'man'; 'husband': fear Mhary Jane *fjar veri dgen*; fir chlisne (chlisle) *fir xlisn'a* (*xlisl'a*) 'northern light' (15, etc.).

féar *fē:r*, n.m. 'grass'; 'hay': ag obair aig an fhéar *a gobir eg' a n'ē:r*.

fearann 'land' ('townland'), prob. in the pl.-n. Fearann na Scríne *fjar* (*fjēr*) *nə skri:n'a* (4); cf. scrín.

féarr, fhéarr, comp., see § 122.

fearban *fjarban*, n. 'weed growing among potatoes' (3); Dinneen: *Ranunculus*.

feart, see feairt.

féasog *fē:sag*, n.f. 'beard' (3).

féidhm *fe:m*, n. 'use': tá féidhm agam air *ta: fe:m agəm er'* 'I can use it,' 'I need it,' ghní sin féidhm domh *ni: In fe:m dɔ* 'I can use that' (10), ghní (deanaidh) sin féidhm *ni: (dʒeni) In fe:m* 'that will do.'

féidhm, def. vb., see § 155.

féidhmeamhail *fe:məl*, adj. 'needy': tá ead féidhmeamhail a tá feitheamh air *ta ad fe:məl a ta: fe'əv er* (saying about the fairies).

féidir, see fhéatar.

feith *fe*, v. 'wait'; vb. n. feitheamh *fe'əv* 'waiting.'

féith, n. 'sinew': gan fhéith, gan fhuil *gə nɛə gə nul* 'without sinew, without blood' (7).

feochadan *fɔʃədan* (6), *fɔʃər* (14, prob. corrupt), *fɔʃəgan* (4), n. 'thistle.'

feoil *fjɔ:l'*, n.f. 'flesh'; 'meat'; feoil muice *fjɔ:l' mɔk'a* 'pork' (3).

fhéatar, def. vb., see § 155.

fhéin, refl. pron., see § 129.

fiacal (fiacail) *fiakil*, pl. fiacalan *fiaklən*, n. 'tooth.'—Cf. *fiəkəl* (=fiacla, pl., An 1).

fiach *fiax*, pl. fiachan *fiaxən*, n. 'worth,' 'price'; 'debt': tá fiachan orrtha *ta: fiaxən ɔɔ* 'they are in debt'; fiach mur saothreach, see saothar.

fiach *fiax*, *fi'ax* (15a), n.m. 'raven'; in pl.-nn. Leathrom an Fhiaigh *l'etrəm a n'i'i*, *l'etrəm a n'iax*, Toigh an Fhiaigh *tEi a n'i'i* 'the Crobie's House.'

fiadh *fiag* (*fiɛg*, 5), n. 'deer.'

- fiadhaidh *fiēgi*, adj. 'wild' (5).
 fiadhain *fiēgen*, adj. 'wild' (§ 118); tunnog fhiadhain *t.ēnag iagen* (3).
 fiadhnaise, see ianais.
 fiafraigh *fiafri*, vb. 'ask' (§ 142); pres.-fut. fiafrochaidh *fiafra*,
fiafrao; mixed with iarr: fiarraidh me dithe *fiēri mē d.ēi.ē*
 'I will ask her.'
 fiagair *fiagir* (15), *fiagōrō* (15a), *fiagōr* (5), n.f. 'lea' (land which has
 not been plowed for many years); in the pl.-n. Cnoc na
 Fiagrach *krōk na fiagrax*.
 fichead, num., see § 135.
 ficheadamh, ord., see § 136.
 fideog *fid.ēag*, n.f. 'whistle' (4); in pl.-nm.: Glaic na Fideoige
glak' na fid.ēg'ō (3), *fid.ēag'i* (3), *fid.ēagō* (4), Inean Fideoige
in'ēn fid.ēag'ō (-ag'i, 3).
 fidheal *fi.ēl*, pl. fidhleachan *fi.ēlaxēn* (1), n.f. 'fiddle' (4); ag bualadh
 na fidhil *ō b.ēalōg na fi.ēl* (cf. buail).
 fidhleoir *fi:l'ēr*, *fil'ēr* (15), n.m. 'fiddler.'
 figh, vb. 'weave'; imperf.-cond. a dh'fhigheadh *ō ji.ēg*; vb. n.
fighe fi.ō (3).
 figheadoir *fi.ēdēr*, n.m. 'weaver'; 'spider.'
 figheadoireacht *fi.ētraxt* (3), *fi.ēdraxt* (12), n.f. 'weaving.'
 fine *fin'ō*, n. 'family,' 'people'; fine coimhtheach *fin'ō kEvax*
 'stranger(s)' (2).
 fíneailte *fi:n'alt.ē*, adj. 'fine.'
 finish (E.): tá me finishte *ta: mē finist'ō* (3); an ceol fhinisheadh
ēh k'ō:ēh inisag 'to finish the song' (3).
 fiodh *fi.ē* (6, 8, 11), *fi.ēg* (15), *fi.ēg* (5), *fiu* (12), pl. fiodhan *fi.ēn* (8),
 n. 'wood,' in pl. 'ribs' (of ship).
 fiolatan (ē), in pl.-n.: Purt na Fiolatan *p.ērt na f.ēlōtan*.
 fiolar *fi.ēlōr* (8), *fi.ēnōr'* (3), pl. na fiolaran *na f.ēlōrōn*, n.f. 'eagle' (8);
 an fhiolar *ō n'ēlōr* 'the eagle' (8); in pl.-n.: Cnoc na Fiolaire
krōk na f.ēnir'ō (3), *kēnax na f.ēnir'ō* (3), *krōk na f.ēlag'ō* (5),
 partly mixed up with feannog.
 fíon *fi:n*, n.m. 'wine' (1); in pl.-n. Purt an Fhíon *p.ērt ā n'i:n* (3).
 fíonn *fi.ēn*, adj. 'fair': an Ceann Fíonn *ēh k'an fi.ēn* 'Fair Head.'
 fíonnadh *fi.ēnōv*, n. 'fur,' 'hair': fíonnadh cat *fi.ēnōv kat*.
 fíor *fi:r*, adj. 'true': fíor sin *fi:r sin*, tá sin fíor *ta: sin fi:r*
 'that is true.'

- fíor-uisce *fí:rák'ə*, n. 'spring water': tobar fíor-uisce *tobər fí:rák'ə*.
 fios *fis*, n. 'knowledge'; tá fhios agam, *see* § 146; aig Dia tá fios
 (eg') *dʒia ta: 'fis* 'God knows' (3).
 fíosta, in the adv. gan fhíosta *gə nIstə* 'without (anybody's) knowing,'
 'secretly' (3).
 fiosraigh, vb. 'ask' (§ 142); pret. dh'fhiosraigh ise de *jisəri isə dʒe*
 'she asked him' (3); vb. n. fiosrachadh *fisraag*.
 fireann *firən*, adj. 'male': gamhain fireann *gəvín firən*.
 fírim, n.f. 'truth': an fhírinn *ə n'i:rin*.
 flaitheamhnas *flaəvənəs* (8), n. 'Heaven.'
 fliuch *fl'ɫx*, adj. 'wet.'
 Fliuchog *fl'ɫhag*, pl.-n.
 flower: *flauər*, n. (3).
 flúr *flɫ:r*, n. 'flour'; cf. plúr.
 flúr *flɫ:r*, pl. flúran *flɫ:rən*, n. 'flower' (2).
 focal *fɫəl*, *fɫəŋ* (3), pl. foclan *fɫələn* (3), n. 'word.'
 fochann *fɔxən*, n. 'blades of corn' (9).
 fód, *see* fóid.
 fóghmhar *fɔ:vər* (*fɔvər*, 2, 3), n.m. 'harvest'; 'autumn': tá an
 foghmhar mall *ta ən fɔvər ma:l*; san fhoghmhar *sə nɔvər* 'in the
 fall'; Míos an Fhoghmhair *mi:s ə nɔvər* 'September,' Aonach
 an Fhoghmhair *i:nax ə nɔvər* 'the Autumn Fair.'
 fóid *fɔ:dʒ*, pl. fóidean *fɔ:dʒən*, n. 'sod': fóid mhónadh *fɔ:dʒ vɔ:nəʒ*
 'peat sod' (9).
 foithne *fɔy'ə*, pl. foithnean *fɔy'ən*, n. 'wart' (3).
 folach, *see* falach.
 folbh *fɔlv*, in: théid me ar folbh *he:dʒ mɛ r fɔlv* 'I will go away'
 (§ 153).
 follain, *see* fallan.
 fonn *fɔ:n*, n.m. 'tune'; 'voice': chan fheil fonn maith aige *xə*
nel fɔ:n ma eg'ə (3).
 forc, pl. fuirc *fɫɫ'k'*, n. 'fork' (3).
 fortan *fɔrtən*, n.m. 'fortune': rinn iad fortan maith annsin *rain'*
əd fɔrtən ma ən sɪn (3).
 fos, only in the adv. i bhfos (*ə*) *vos* 'over,' 'over here': bhfos
 a' seo *vos ə sɔ* 'over here' (3).
 fós (*fást*, *fasta*) *faəst*, *fa:st* (12), *fastə* (4), adv. 'still': tá e garbh *fastə*
ta ə garv fastə (4).

foscadh, *see* fascadh.

foscail *fɔskəl*, vb. 'open' (§ 142).—Cf. *fɔskəl* (An 1).

fostaigh, *see* fastadh.

Francach *franɣax*, adj. 'French'; as n.=cuilc Fhrancach.

fraoch *frö:x* (2, 5), *frE:x* (U.E.), n.m. 'heather.'

fraochog *frE:xag*, n.f. 'whortleberry.' Usually móineog.—Cf. *frɔ:xag* (An 1).

fras *fras*, frais *fraʃ* (15, etc.), n.f. 'shower' (§ 110).

frasaidheacht *frasiast*, vb. n. 'raining in showers' (15, etc.).

freagair, vb. 'answer' (§ 142); pret. cha do fhreagair *xa də regir*; vb. n. freagairt *fregərtʃ*.

friceadan, n. 'watch(ing)' (Scot.), only in the pl.-n. Cnoc an Fhriceadan *krɔk ən rək'adan* (*rik'adan*, 5, *krɔk* (ə) *rək'atan*, 4, *rək'atə*, 9c, *rək'əd*, 15), or (corrupt) *krɔk na frik'adan*.

freisin *frɛʃin*, adv. 'also' (4).

freshailte *frɛsaltʃə* (2), *frasaltʃə* (3, 8), adj. 'fresh': uisce freshailte *Iʃk'ə frɛsaltʃə* (*frasaltʃə*).

fríd *fri:dʒ*, prep. 'through' (§ 125).

frithir *fri:ər*, adj. 'sore': tá mo mhúineal frithir *ta: mə vɔn'al friər*.

frock (E.): pl. na frockachan *na frɔkən* (3).

fry (E.): p.p. fryte *fraitʃə*.

fuacht *fɔast*, n. 'cold': tá fuacht orm *ta: fɔast ɔrm* 'I am cold.'

fuadaiste *fɔadist'ə*, p.p. 'carried away' (as by the wind; 15, etc.).

fuaigh, vb. 'sew': pres.-fut. fuaighidh me *fɔai* (*fɔaji*) *mɛ*; vb. n. fuaighean *fɔajən* (13).

fuaim *fɔam*, n. 'sound.'

fuar *fɔar*, adj. 'cold.'

fuaradh, in: taobh an fhuaraidh *tE:v ə nɔari* 'the windward side.'

fuarog *fɔarag* (*fɔarg*, 12), n.f. 'oatmeal with cold sour milk' (taken especially at harvest time); fuarog eorna *fɔarag jə:rnə* (10).

fuascladh *fɔasklɔg*, n. 'relief' (15, etc.).

fuathasach *fɔasax*, *fɔsax*, adj. and adv. 'terrible'; 'very': fuathasach stoirmeamhail *fɔasax stɔrmɛl*, fuathasach maith *fɔasax ma* 'awfully good,' uair fuathasach dona *ɔar fɔsax dnə* 'very bad weather.'

fuiigh, *see* faigh.

fuil *fɔl'*, n. m. 'blood.'

fhuiling, vb. 'suffer': chan fhuiling thu an teas, as chan fhuiling thu an fuacht, chan fheil fhios agam goidé ghni me leat *ha n-clin* *cl an tses as ha n-clin cl an fclaxt ha nel 'is am gə dʒe: ni: mi l'at* (2).

fuinneog, *see* uinneog.

fuirseadh, *see* cliath.

fuisceog, *see* uisceog.

furn *fclrn, fclrn* (15, etc.), pl. furnan *fclrnən, furanadh fclrnəg* (15, etc.), n. 'puffin.'

furusta *fclrst(ə)*, adj. 'easy' (§ 122): tá e furusta rádh *ta ə fclrst ə ra:g* 'it is easy to say.'

gabh *gav*, vb. 'take'; *go*, vb. 'sing'; vb. n. gabhail *gaval* 'taking'; *goel* (-al) 'singing': gabhail ceol *goel k'ə:l*, an urr' leat ceolta ghabhail? *ə ncl'ət k'ə:ntə ʒoel* 'can you sing?' (3), but sometimes also 'taking': gabhail notion *goel no:fən* (3).

gabha, gabhain *go-in*, n.m. 'smith' (originally dative form).

gábhadh *ga:vəg*, n.m. 'danger.'

gabhadóir *go:ətər*, n.m. 'singer' (3).

gabhal deorach *go:l dʒə:rax*, n. 'snipe' (8).

gabhar *goər*, pl. gabhair *go'ir* (5), *go'ər* (3), gabhrthan *go:rən*, n.m. 'goat.'

gabhlán gaoithe *go:lan gE:ʒə*, n. 'swallow,' 'swift' (8).

gach, indef. pron., *see* § 134 (B) (a).

gad *gad*, n. 'withe.'

gadhar, n. 'lurcher' (dog), *see* Text No. 10.

Gaedheal, n. 'Gael,' in pl.-nn. Purl a' Ghaedheal *pclrt ə ʒE:jəl*, Baile an Ghaedheal *bal'ə ʒE:jəl* 'Ballygill' (the latter, at least, doubtful, cf. Gall).

Gaedhilg (Gáilic; Gaelca) *ga:l'ik'* (1, 2), *gE:lkə* (11), *gE:ŋkə* (3; never ə), n. 'Irish' (language): tá móran Gaelc aige *ta: mo:ran gE:lk ɛg'ə* 'he has (knows) much Irish.' The term Gáilic seems especially to designate the Scottish form, Gaelca, the Irish form of speech (2).—Cf. *gE(:)lk* (An 1).

gagan *gagan*, vb. n. 'cackling': tá iad ag gagan *ta əd ə gagan* (6).

Gáilic, *see* Gaedhilg.

gaineamh *gan'av*, n. 'sand.'

- gáir, vb. 'laugh' (§ 142); pret. gháir *γa:r'*; vb. n. (ag) gáiridheacht
 ə *ga:r'iaxt* 'laughing.'
- gairdean *gardzen*, n. 'brachium,' 'upper part of the arm.'
- Gall, n. 'Lowlander,' 'native of the "Low country" in Antrim' (cf. the Rathlin Catechism, § 7), chiefly in pl.-nn.: Baile Ghoill *bal'ə γEil'* 'Ballygill,' Gall-bhuaile *γαηνλαλ'i* (3), *γαηναλ'i* (3), *galvan'i* (9, etc.).
- gall *ga:l* (6), *γαη* (3), *gEil* (from pl., 4), pl. goill *gEil'* (6), goilleán *gEilən* (4), n.m. 'a small kind of seagull, called kittiwake' (8); prob. orig. identical with the prec. word, cf. Albannach; gall deorachan *gal dɔ:raxan*, a night bird, 15; gall gaoithe *γαη gE:ɔ:* 'to be blethering like a Gall gaoithe,' 3; in pl.-n. Carraic nan Goill *karik' na gEil*; popularly supposed to occur in Ballygill, see under Gall.
- galla *galə*, n. 'bitch' (5, Scot.).
- gamhain *gaŋin*, *gawin* (*gawin*), pl. gamhna *gaŋna*, n.m. 'calf'; in pl.-n. Fál na(n) Gamhna *fa:l na gaŋnə* (g. sg. or pl.).
- gan, prep. 'without,' see § 100.
- gann *ga:n*, adj. 'scarce' (1).
- gaoiseaid *gE:ʃedɔ*, n. 'horsehair': gaoiseaid na n-eich *gE:ʃedɔ na n'eɔ*.
- gaol *gE:l*, n. 'love' (Scot., cf. grádh).
- gaoth *gə:* (L.E.), *gE:* (U.E.), n. f. 'wind': gaoth tuath *gE: tɔa*, gaoth ma thuath *gE: ma 'hɔa*, gaoth dheas *gE: jes* (wrong?), gaoth ma dheas *gE: ma 'jes*, gaoth aniar *gE: n'iar*, gaoth anear *gE: n'ar*; bealach na gaoithe *bjalax na gE:ɔ* 'windy passage.' —Cf. *gɔ:* (An 1).
- garbh *garv*, adj. 'rough': tá e garbh, garbh *ta ə garv garv*; ró gharbh *rə γarv*.
- Garbhach *g'arvax*, pl.-n., from the Engl. pron. *g'arvə* (-a).
- garbhanach *garvənaɔx*, *garmənaɔx* (4), pl. garbhanaigh *garvəni*, n. 'a fish' (Dinneen: 'brazor' or 'sea-bream').
- gárradh *ga:rəg* (*ga:ra*, 12), n.m. 'garden'; 'yard'; 'stone fence'; balla an Ghárraidh *baŋə n ga:ri* 'the garden wall' (3), gárradh chruach *ga:rəg xɔɔax* 'stackyard,' gárradh na(n) cladh *ga:rəg na kləg* 'the graveyard'; in pl.-nn. Bruach an Ghárraidh Mhór *brɔɔax ə γa:ri vo:r* (13), Bealach Charraic an Ghárraidh *bjəŋax xarik' ə γa:ri* (3).

- gascan *gaskan*, n.m. 'little boy' (15, etc.).
- géadh *g'é:g* (15), *g'éiag* (*g'éiaγ*, 8), *g'é:u* (12), *g'éi*, *g'ai* (U.E., from pl.),
pl. *g'éidh g'é:i* (15), *g'éi*, *g'ai* (U.E.), *g'éiam*, *g'aiam*, n.m. 'goose.'
- geafta *g'af̃a*, n.m. 'gate.'
- geal *g'al*, adj. 'white,' 'bright': ag fás geal *ə fa:s g'al* 'whitening'
(of corn); oidhche gheal *I:çə jal* 'bright night' (15).
- gealacan *g'aləkan*, n. 'the white of the egg' (6).
- gealach *g'alax*, n.f. 'moon': tá solas deas air an ghealach *ta: soləs dʒes er ən jalax* 'the moon is bright,' oidhche ghealaighe *I:çə jali* (15), an ghealach ag apachadh *ə jalax ə gapaəg* 'the ripening moon' (6)=gealach na buaint *g'alax na bʎantʃ* 'the harvest moon.'—Cf. *g'alax* (An 1).
- gealbhan *g'alvan*, pl. gealbhain *g'alvən'*, n.m. 'graylag' (8), 'linnet'
(15, etc.).
- gealbhan *g'alvan*, n. 'fire' (used by 15's grandmother).
- geall *g'a:l*, vb. 'promise.'
- geall, in: in geall air *əŋ g'al er* 'fond of' (1, 5).
- geannaire *g'anir'ə* (*g'enir'ə*), n. 'hammer.'
- géar *g'e:r*, adj. 'sharp' (3).—Cf. *g'e:r* (An 1).
- gearr, vb. 'cut'; pres. gearraidh me *g'ari mε*; pret. ghearr *ja:r*;
vb. n. ag gearradh *ə g'arəg*; p.p. gearrte *g'artʃə* 'cut.'
- gearr-fhiadh, gearradh *g'arag*, *g'arəg* (4), n. 'hare.'—Cf. *g'arə*, *g'ari*,
g'arəi (An 1).
- geola *g'ɔ:lə*, n., gramm. masc. (§ 108) 'yawl,' 'boat'; tá an geola
ag teacht anois *ta əŋ g'ɔ:lə tʃaxt ə nIʃ* (they used to say in the
old time).
- geimhreadh *g'évrəg*, *g'éurəg*, n.m. 'winter': san gheimhreadh
sə jεurəg (3).
- géimnigh *g'e:mni*, vb. n. 'lowing' (of cattle, 15).
- geirseach, see *giorsach*.
- Geogan *g'ɔgan*, an Geogan *əŋ g'ɔgan*, name of a tidal current off the
west coast of Rathlin (E. *jɔgan*); ag iascach anns an Gheogan
ə g'iaskax ans ə jɔgan (15, etc.), leigidh me Gheogan ar folbh
l'eg'i mi jɔgan ərlv (4).
- giall, n. 'hostage,' in the pl.-n. Púrt Dún nan Giall (na nGiall)
pʎrt dʎ:n naŋ g'iaŋ (3), *pʎrt dʎ:n na n'ial* (6).
- gil, in: air gil *er g'il* 'white' (?).
- gille *g'ilə*, n.m. 'boy,' 'lad.' Cf. *giolla*.—Dim. *gilleán g'il'an* (? , 8).

- gimlead, gimlean *g'iməlan*, n. 'gimlet' (10).
- giobach *g'ibax*, adj. 'rough' (of the weather or the sea).
- giolla *g'elə*, pl. giollan *g'elən*, n.m. 'servant boy,' 'boy,' 'lad.'
- Gioll'easpaigh *glaspi*, *glaspa* (11), *glaspi* (2), *għaspi* (3), n.m. 'Archic.'
- giorsach (geirseach) *g'ersax*, *g'ersax* (4, 5), pl. giorsachan *g'ersahən*, n.f. 'girl.'—Cf. *g'ersax*, *g'ersax* (An 1).
- giúlain, vb. 'carry': pres.-fut. giúlanaidh me *g'ɔ:ɲani mə*, cha ghiúlain *ha jɔ:ɲin* (3); pret. ghiúlain *jɔ:ɲin* (3); vb. n. giúlain *g'ɔ:lan*; p.p. giúlainte *g'ɔ:ɲəntʃə* (3).
- giumhas *g'ɔ:əs*, n. 'bog fir used for candles'; cf. lasog.
- glac, vb. 'take' (§ 142): an *glac* thu copan *tac? əŋ glak ɔ kopan tE:*, *glacaidh e uair glaki a ɔar* 'it will take an hour.'
- glaic *glak'*, *glek'* (4), n.f. (1) 'hollow of the hand,' (2) 'hollow in the ground,' 'valley,' in pl.-nm.: an Ghlaic Fhliuch *ə ɣlak' l'ux*, Glaic Dhorcha *glek' ɣraxə* (4), Glaic an Toigh Mór *glak' ən tEi mo:r*, Glaic an Chairn *glak' ə harn'*.
- glaimsear *glamʃer*, n. 'greedy dog or cat' (15, etc.).
- glaiseog gabhail (guail) *glasa 'gɔal*, n. 'wagtail' (13).
- glan, vb. 'clean,' 'wash'; vb. n. glanadh *glanəg*: ag glanadh na soithean *ə glanə na sɔən*.
- glan *għan* (3), adj. 'clean' (§ 122).
- glaodh *glEiəg (-ɣ)* (8), vb. n. 'calling': *glaodh nan sraon glEiə nan srE:n*.
- glas *glas*, n. 'lock.'
- glas *glas*, adj. 'green,' 'pale': duine dubh glas *dɔn'ə dɔ glas* (2).
- glas *glas*, vb. 'lock': glas an doras *glas ən dɔrəs*; p.p. glasta *glast*.
- glasaid, pl. glasaidean *glasədɔən*, n. 'furrow,' Ir. "shough."
- glasan *glasən*, n.m. 'gleshin,' 'glaishin' (E. pron. *glɛʃən*), the coal-fish in a certain stage.
- Glasgow, Glasco : *għasko* (3).
- gleann *gl'a(:)n*, n. 'glen': na Gleann na *gl'an* 'the Glens (of Antrim)' (4).
- gleidh, vb. 'hold': cha ghleidh *xa ɣl'e*.
- gléireach *gl'e:rax*, *gl'e:r'axt*, n. 'light'; 'haze': tá gléireach o'n (de'n) ghealach air an uisce *ta: gl'e:rax ən (dɔən) jalax er ə nɪʃk'ə*; tá gléireach air a' ghealach *ta: gl'e:rax er ə jalax*; gléireacht de'n ghealach *gl'e:r'axt dɔən jalax* 'moonlight.'
- glic *glik'*, adj. 'wise': duine glic *dɔn'ə gl'ik'*.

- gliogarsaigh *gl'igə(r)si*, vb. n. 'glittering' (13).
- gliomach *gl'imax*, n.m. 'lobster'; in pl.-n. *Purt nan Gliomach pɹt naŋ gl'imax*.
- gloine *glEn'ə*, n. 'glass.'
- glóir *gɹə:r'* (3), n.f. 'glory.'
- glór *gb:r*, n. 'voice' (13).
- glún *glɹ:n* (*glu:n*, 1), n. 'knee.'
- gnóthach *grɹax*, pl. gnoithe *grɹi* (3, 13), gnoithean *grɹən* (13), n.m. 'thing,' 'business' (esp. in pl.): ar shiubhal leat tiomchall air do ghnoithe *ə r'ɹə lat tʃɹmɹl er də ɣrɹi* (3).
- go *gə*, adv. part., corresponding to '-ly': tá sin go maith *ta: ʃin gə ma*, tá sinne go maith *ta: ʃin'ə gə ma*, tá i go deas *ta i gə dɹes* 'she is pretty.'
- go, prep. 'to,' 'till' (§ 103 a); also *gos*: is fada *gos amáireacht s adə gəs ə ma:r'axt* 'it is long till tomorrow.'
- go, gon, conj. (§§ 102, 103 (b), 145).
- gob *gob*, n. 'beak,' 'bill'; 'point': gob láidir *gob la:dɹir*; in pl.-nn.: Gob an Tairbh *gob ən tEr'v* (8), Gob na Bó *gob na bə*: (10).
- gobach *gobax*, n. 'dogfish.'
- goban *goban*, n. 'point': sin Goban Tor *ʃin goban tɹ* 'that is Torr Head' (5), Goban an Easpuic *goban ə n'espik'*.
- gobog *gobag*, n.f. 'a flat fish' (Dinneen: 'sand-eel').
- gogan *gogan*, n.m. "cogie," 'pail,' a wooden dish for containing food: chuir thu gogan mór do Eoin, a mháthair *xɹr ɹ gogan mo:r də jə:n' ə vaər* (2); bórd nan gogan *bə:rd naŋ gogan* 'cupboard' (for the cogies).
- goid *gEdɹ*, vb. 'steel.'
- goidé, interr. pron., see § 133.
- goil *gEl'*, vb. n. 'boiling': ag goil *ə gEl'*, or: ar goil *er (ər) gEl'* 'boiling': pota ar goil *pət ə r gEl* (3, 13).
- goile *gEl'ə*, n. 'stomach.'
- goirid *gEridɹ*, adj. 'short' (§ 122).
- goirt *gortʃ*, adj. 'bitter,' 'sour' ('salt,' Sc.).
- goirtean *gortʃən*, n.m. 'small field,' in pl.-n. Goirtean Garbh *gortʃən garv*.
- gol, see *gul*.
- gor, see *gur*.

- gorm *gɔrm*, adj. 'blue.'
- gort *gɔrt*, n.m. 'field' (10, 15, 15b); in pl.-n. Mullach a' Ghoirt *mɔlax ə ɣortʃ* (*mɔla* 'hort'), *mɔlɔ* 'ɣortʃɛn (9, etc.).
- grad, in go grad *gə grad*, adv. 'soon.'
- grádh *gra:g*, n. 'love'; a ghrádh mo chroidhe *ə ɣra:g mə xɾEiə* (term of endearment, 2), in grádh le *əŋ gra:g lɛ* 'in love with.'
- gráinne *gra:n'ə*, *gra:dn'ə* (3), n. 'grain': gráinne coirce *gra:n'ə kɔrk'ə* (10), gráinne olla *gra:n' olə* 'a bit of wool' (15b).
- gráinnean *gra:n'en*, n.m. 'grain'; 'shot': chan fheil gráinnean ann *ha nel gra:n'en an* 'there is nothing' (13); in pl.-n. Bealach an Ghráinnean *bjɛlax ə ɣra:n'en* (8).
- grán *gra:n*, n. 'shot' (in gun, 15b).
- gránna *gra:nə*, adj. 'ugly.'
- grás *gra:s*, pl. grástan *gra:stən*, n. 'grace.'
- gréas *grɛ:s*, n. 'web.'
- gréasaidhe *grɛ:si*, n.m. 'shoemaker' (15).
- gréasair *grɛ:ser*, n.m. 'saddler' (15).
- greideall *grɛdʒal*, *grɛdʒaŋ* (3), *grɛdʒəl* (11), *gradʒəl* (8), n. 'griddle.'
- greim *grem*, *grIm*, n. 'bit': dimean greim air *dʒimən grem er* 'not a bit of it' (2).—Cf. *grim* (An 1).
- grian *grian*, n.f. 'sun' (§ 110).—Cf. *gri:n* (An 1).
- grianach *grianax*, adj. 'sunny': lá grianach *lə ə grianax*.
- Grianan, an Grianan *ə grianan*, aig an Ghrianan *ɛg' ə ɣrianan* (pl.-n.).
- grinn *grin'*, adj. 'gay' (2).
- gríseog *gri:sag* (*grɔ:sag*, 10, 10a), n. 'embers': chan fheil ann ach cat gríseog *ha nel an ax kat gri:sag* (of person afraid of the cold). Cf. *gri:sax* (An 1).
- grod, *see* grad.
- grósaid *grɔ:sɛdʒ*, n. 'gooseberry': craobhan grósaid *krɛ:vən grɔ:sɛdʒ* (8).
- gruag, gruaign *grɔag*, *grɔag'*, n. 'hair (of the head)'.—Cf. *grɔ:g'* (An 1).
- gruagach *grɔagax*, n.m. 'brownie' ('male fairy,' 2, 3).—Cf. *grɔ:gax* (An 1).
- gruagan *grɔagan*, n.m. 'liver.'
- gruaidh *grɔai*, n. 'cheek.'
- grunta *grɔntə*, *grɔnd* (4), n. 'ground,' 'reef.'
- gruth *grɔ*, n. 'curds'; bainne gruth *ban'ə grɔ* 'beestings.'

gual *gál*, n.m. 'coal.'

gualainn *gálin*, pl. guaillean *gálan*, n. 'shoulder': air a ghualainn *er a γάλην* (-*án*, 3).

guidh *gI*: (1), *gEi* (9), vb. 'pray'; vb. n. guidhe air *gI*: *er* 'cursing,' 'imprecating.'

gúitear *gá:tfēr*, n. 'hole in stable wall' (15).

gul *gál*, vb. n. 'crying,' 'weeping.'

gúna *gá:ná* (5), *gu:n* (15a), n. 'dress.'

gunna *gáin*, n.m. 'gun.'

gur *gár*, only in: cearc gur *k'ark gár* 'clucking hen,' bainne gur *ban'á gur* 'cluck egg' (6), leagain gur *l'egin gár* 'setting of eggs' (3).

gur, form of the copula, see § 146.

gúta *gá:tá*, n.m., said to mean 'channel' or 'narrow inlet' (4), in pl.-nn. Púrt an Ghúta *párt a γá:tá* (4), Gúta Gorm *gá:tá gorm* (4).

guth *gá*, n. 'voice' (poet., cf. fonn): guth na h-eala *gá na šalá*.

hall (E.) *h:l*.

hata *hatá, atá*, n. 'hat.'

haul (E.) *h:l*, v. (15).

hikers (E.) *hēikərs* (3).

hóbaís 'h:'*bas* (interj., at lifting heavy things).

hogshead (E.): togsaidean mór de leann *togsadgən mo:r dʒe l'an* (3).

huit *h'it h'it h'it, t'it h'it h'it* (3), call to ducks.

hunt (E.): ag huntadh na gcearcán *a hentag na g'arkən* 'chasing the hens.'

hut (E.): huttail *h'atál* (Engl. 't'), vb. n. 'making into sheaves,' 'hutting.'

i, pers. pron., see § 124.

iad, pers. pron., see § 124.

iall *ial, iál*, n. 'leather strap.'

ialltog leathair *alta'gl'e'ir, alta'gl'e'ir (gl'e:r)*, n. prob. 'bat,' but said to mean 'swallow' (6, 8, 15).

ianais, in: goidé thug ort a dhol i n-ianais an duine? *gə dʒe: h'ag ort a γol a n'ianif ən d'án'á* 'what made you go into the presence of the man?' (15).

- iarann *iarən*, n.m. 'iron'; an Chailleach Iarainn *ə xal'ax iarın (-ən)*, person in old story (3).
- iaró *iarə* (15), 'iə'ɾə, *iərənə* (2, 11); n. 'grandchild' bídh iarnó aig an míol *bi iərənə əg' ən miəl* (2).
- iarr *iar*, vb. 'ask': iarraidh mi *je:ri mi* (2), an d'iarr i? *ən dɣiar i*. iarraidh *iari*, vb. n. 'seeking'; n. 'try,' 'test,' cf. under uiseog.
- iarraidh, in: a dh'iarraidh *ə jiari (jəri)*, prep. with gen. 'after' (lit. 'to ask'): a dh'iarraidh nan bó *ə jiari (jəri) nam bó:*.
- iasacht *iasaxt*, n. 'loan' (15, 15b).
- iasc *iask*, pl. éisc *e:sk'*, n.m. 'fish.'—Cf. *i:sk* (An 1).
- iascach *iaskax*, vb. n. and n.m. 'fishing': ag iascach *ə g'iaskax*; bátan iascaigh *ba:tə n'iaski* 'fishing boats'; in pl.-nn.: Leac an Iascaigh *l'ak ə n'iaski*, Carraic an Iascaigh *karik' ə n'iaski*.
- idir *idɣir*, intensifying adv. 'at all.'—Cf. *ig'ir* (An 1).
- ifreann *ifrən*, n. 'hell': go h-ifreann síos *gə hifrən si:s* (curse).
- Ile *i:l'ə*, n. 'Islay' (in Scotland): in Ile *ə n'i:l'ə*, as Ile *as i:l'ə*.
- Ileach *i:l'ax*, n.m. and adj. 'Islayman'; 'of Islay': Máiri Ileach *mɛ:ri (mar'i, 3) i:l'ax*, name of a rock that used to stand on the north coast.
- im *im*, n.m. 'butter.'
- imirt, vb. n. 'playing,' 'plying': ag imirt ráimh *ə g'imərits ra:ṽ* 'rowing' (15); cf. *iomair*.
- in, prep., see §§ 102, 107, 125.
- inbhear *in'əvər*, n. 'port,' 'inlet,' in the pl.-nn. Inbhear Liath *in'əvər l'ia*, Stac Inbhear Liath *stak in'əvər l'ia* 'Stacknavarlea'; often explained as Inean (see below) na bhFear Liath (E. *stak in'əfjər lia*; cf. Bealach Ine bhFear Liath *bjaŋax in'ə var lia, 3*).
- inchinn, see *ionchainn*.
- indé *ən dɣe:*, adv. 'yesterday.'
- indiu *ən dɣɔ*, adv. 'today.'
- inean *i:n'ɛn* (11), *i:n'ən*, pl. *íneanadh i:n'ənəg* (3, 15), n.m. (and f.) 'port,' 'green way down to the sea, between rocks,' 'hollow'; chiefly in pl.-nn. (usually pron. *in'ɛn*, *in'ən*, or *in'ə*): an t-Inean Cam *ən tʃin'ɛn kam*, an t-Inean Loiscte *ən tʃin'ɛn ɲost'ə* (3), Inean Leathan *in'ɛn l'ɛn*, Inean Mheadhon *in'ə (ɛn'ə) vɛən* (3), Inean na bhFear Liath (see under Inbhear); an Inean Odhar *ə nin'ən o:ər*, Béal na h-Inean *bɛ:l na hin'ən'*.
- inghean, see *nighean*.

- ingne *i:n'ə*, pl. ingnean *i:n'ən*, n. 'nail' (6, 15).
- inncean, inncear *in'eu* (3), *in'er* (15), pl. innceanadh *in'ənəg* (3), n.m. 'anvil.'
- innis, vb. 'tell': pres.-fut. innsidh me *infi* (*enfi*, 3) *mε*, pret. an d'innis: *ən dǵin'if*; vb. n. ag innse bréagan (or: nan bréag) *ə g'inʃə bre:gən, nam bre:g*.
- intinn *intʃin*, n. 'mind.'
- iolar, *see* fiolar.
- iomad, iomadh, iomadhach, indef. pron., *see* § 134 (B) (a).
- iomain, vb. 'herd'; vb. n. ag iomain *ə g'imɛn'*, *ə g'imax* (4).
- iomair, vb. 'row'; vb. n. ag iomraim *ə g'ɔmərəm*; cf. imirt.
- iomaire *imərə*, pl. iomairean *imirən*, n.m. 'ridge'; in pl.-nn.: Páirc an Iomaire Alainn *pa:rk' ə n'imər a:lin*, Páirc an Iomaire Cham *pa:rk' ə n'imər xam*.
- iomdha, indef. pron., *see* § 134 (B) (a).
- iomradh, n. 'mention': cha dtug ead iomradh air *ha dǵg ad imrag er* 'they did not mention it' (15).
- ionaltradh, vb. n. 'grazing': ag ionaltradh *ə g'ianɔtrəg* (3).
- ionann, indef. pron., *see* § 134 (B) (a).
- ionchainn, n. 'brain': an ionchainn *ə n'enəxən* (6), *ə n'enahan* (3, 9b).
- ionga, *see* ingne.
- iongantach *i:əntəx*, adj. 'wonderful.'
- iongantas *i:əntəs*, n. 'wonder': chan fheil iongantas ann *ha nel i:əntəs an*.
- ionnsaigh *jɛnsi*, *jEnsi* (U.E.), *jōnsi* (L.E.), vb. 'learn' (§ 142): fut. ionnschaidh me *jensai* (*jensa:*) *mε*; vb.n. ionnsachadh *jensaəg, jensa(:)g*.
- ionnsaighe, a dh'ionnsaighe *ə jɛnsi* (*jansi*, U.E., *ɛnsi*, *ənsi*), prep. with gen. 'toward,' 'to'; 'for': ag dol ionnsaighe athair 's a mháthair *ə dol ɛnsi* (*ənsi*) *a:ər sə va:ər*, a dh'ionnsaighe na Macan Tíre *ə jɛnsi na makə(n) tʃi:r'ə*, a dh'ionnsaighe an Fhallt *ə jɛnsi nalt* 'to Ault,' a dh'ionnsaighe an t-siopa *ə jɛnsi n tʃɔpə* 'to the shop'; cúig mionaid a dh'ionnsaighe ocht *kǵ:g' mʃɛnɛdǵ ə jɛnsi ɔxt* '5 minutes to 8'; partly mixed up with the fol.
- ionns 'air *hansə, hənsə* (mixed up with chun 'to'), prep. 'to': ionnsair Dia *hansə dǵia* (7), is éigean domh dol ionnsair an ghréasaidhe leis mo bhróg *ʃe:g'ən dǵ dol hənsə ɣrɛ:si lɛʃ mə vrɔ:g*.

iorball *írbál, írbáη* (3), n. 'tail'; in pl.-n. Iorball na Bó *írbál na bó*: (8, 10).

Iosa *i'ás* (3), *iásə* (9), n. 'Jesus'; Iosta Críost *i:stə kri:st* (9).

íota *íətə, íət* (3), n.f. 'thirst': bhfeil íota ort? bhfeil aon íota ort? *vel íət ɔrt, vel in íət ɔrt* 'are you thirsty?' (3), bhá an íota mhór air *va ə n'íət vo:r er* (3); íota mhór *íətə vo:r* (10).

is, see agus.

is, copula, see § 146.

íscal *i:ʃəl, i:ʃəη* (3), adj. 'low' (§ 122): tá i fás íscal *ta i fa:s i:ʃəη* 'it (the fire) is going down' (3); in pl.-n. faoi Rudha Chailean *Iscal fI: rɔə xal'en i:ʃəη* (3).

isteach *ə st'ax*, adv. 'in' (motion).

istoigh *ə stEi, ə stai* (U.E.), *ə stEiç* (3), adv. 'in' (rest): istoigh san t-shiopa *ə stEi sən tʃpə*.

istráigh, see under tráigh.

iteog *itʃag*, pl. iteogan *itʃagən*, n.f. 'feather.'

iteogaigh, vb. 'fly': pret. dh'iteogaigh e *jitʃagi ə* (3); vb. n. *idem*: chan urr' leithc iteogaigh *xa nɔl'i itʃagi* 'she cannot fly' (6).

ith *itç*, v. 'eat'; vb. n. ithe, itheadh *i'ə* (*ə g'i'ə*, 2), *itçəg*.

iuchair *jɔxir* (3), *jɔxer* (13), pl. iuchran *jɔxrən*, n. 'key.'

iúran *jɔ:ran* (*ju:ran*, 4), n., a certain weed, 'cow parsnip' (4); in pl.-n. Leac na n-Iúran *l'ak na n'ɔ:ran* (4).

July (E.): air an chúigeamh lá de July *er ə xɔ:g'a ɲa: dʒə dʒɔ'lai* (3).

kep, see ceap.

knit, see cniotail.

lá *la'ə, ɲa'ə, ɲa:* (3), pl. láithean *la:çən* (15), *ɲa:çən, ɲaiçən* (3), *laçən, laiən*, n.m. 'day' (§ 112): lá maith *laə ma* 'good day'; meadhon lae *mɛ:ən* (*mjan*) *lEi* 'noon,' 'midday,' roimh mheadhon lae *rə vɛ:ən* *II*: 'in the forenoon' (2), in déidh mheadhon lae *ən dʒei vɛ:ən* (*vjan*) *lEi* 'in the afternoon'; a cuid láithean saoire *ə kɔdʒ laiən sE:r ə* (6), *ɲa:çən sE:r* (3), 'her holidays,' 'her vacation.'

lábog *la:bag*, n.f. 'dirty woman.'

labhair, v. 'speak': pret. labhair e sin *lɔ'ər a sin*, cha do labhair *xa də l'ɔ'ər* (2); vb. n. labhairt *lavərtʃ, lɔ'ərtʃ, l'ɔ'ərtʃ* (2).

- lachta, in the pl.-n.: Coire Lachta *kor'ə laxtə* (4).
 ladhar, pl. ladhran *lE:rən, ηE:rən* (3), n. 'toe.'
 laethamhail *lE'arən*, adj. 'daily' (9a), from the Lord's Prayer;
 cf. Antrim *le'havəl* (An 4, 5).
 lafta *laftə* (η-), n. 'loft'; in pl.-n. Lafta an t-Shagairt *ηaft ən tagərtʃ* (3).
 lag *lag, ηag* (3), n. 'hollow'; in. pl.-nn.: Lag na Bó *lag na bə:*,
 Lag an t-Shagairt *lag ən tagərtʃ*.—Cf. *lEg* (An 1).
 lagan *lagan*, 'small hollow.'
 laghach *lE:ax* (9, 13), *lE:əx, lE:x, ηEax* (3), adj. 'nice,' 'civil'
 (Ir. 'free,' 2).
 láidir *la:dʒir* (-ər), adj. 'strong.'
 laigh *lai, ηai* (3), vb. 'lie (down)'; vb. n. *laighe laiə, ηaiə*.
 laigheacan *laiəkan*, vb. n. 'lying': dol a laigheacan *dol ə laiəkan*
 'going to bed' (5), tá me mo laigheacan *ta: mi mə laiəkan* (13);
 cf. *suidheacan, treabheacan*.
 laiscog ghuail *lasag γαελ*, n. 'wagtail' (15).
 lámh *la:v̄, ηa:v*, pl. lámhan *la:v̄ən*, n.f. 'hand.'
 lámhchrann *la:frən*, n. 'handle' (cf. *súiste*).
 lámhthach *lā:fax*, adj. 'handy,' 'smart' (15).
 lán *la:n, ηa:n* (3), adj. 'full.'
 land (E.): *landəg*, vb. n. 'landing.'
 langa *lagə* (4, 14, 15a), *laηə* (15), n.m. 'ling' (fish).
 lantern (E.): *lantərən* (8).
 laochan *lE:xan*, n.m. 'young man' (Sc.).
 laodog *lā:dag* (15, etc.), *lI:dag* (15), *lE:dag* (11), n.f. 'little finger.'
 las, vb. 'kindle,' 'light': pret. cha do las me an crúiscean *xa də*
las mē əη krā:ʃk'ēn; p.p. *lasta lastə*.
 lasog *lasag*, n.f. 'light' (from *giumhas, q.v.*).
 lasog guail, *see laiscog*.
 láthrach *la:ɾax* (13), *ηa:ɾax* (3), *la:ɾax*, n. 'site,' esp. in pl.-n.
 Láthrach Bóidheach *la:ɾax* (*bla:ɾax*, 8) *bə:jax*, Láthrach
 Dá Dhuibhean (?:) *la:ɾax tə 'γivən, la:r tə 'γIvən, ηa:r tə*
'γIvən (3).
 le *l'ε, lε*, prep. 'with' (§§ 107, 125, 128): oidhche mhaith leat
I:ɔ ma l'at 'good night' (when leaving, both from those
 leaving and those remaining, cf. do); is leam (ə)s *l'am* 'it
 is mine'; le theacht *lε ɟaxt* 'in order to come' (§ 98).

- leabaidh *l'abi* (3), *l'ebi*, pl. leapthaigh *l'api* (13), n.f. 'bed'; in pl.-n. Leabaidh na Bó *l'abi na bɔ*: (3).
- léabog *l'ε:bag*, n.f. 'flounder' (15, etc.).
- leabhar *l'o:ar*, pl. leabharan *l'o:arən* (2, 3), n.m. 'book.'
- leac *l'ak*, n.f. 'flagstone' (§ 110): leac mhór de chloch *l'ak vo:r dʒε xɾɔx* (3); dat. lic, see § 110; in pl.-nm. Leac na Cille *l'ak na k'il'a*; an Leic (ɜ) *ən l'ek'* (3).
- leag *l'eg* (L.E.), *l'εg* (U.E.), v. 'tumble,' 'throw'; vb. n. leagain *l'εgin* (3); leagain gur *l'εgin gʷr* 'setting of eggs' (3).
- leagh *l'eg* (15, etc.), *l'εg* (11), vb. 'melt': pres.-fut. leaghaidh *ε l'εgi a* (3); vb. n. leagain *l'egin* (4, 9, 15, etc.), *l'εgin* (3, 11), *l'agin* (11); leaghadh *l'e:ag* (15).
- lean *l'an*, v. 'follow'; vb. n. leantain *l'antin* (2, 13), leanait *l'analtʃ* (13).
- léan *l'εn*, n. 'sorrow': a rinn mo léan *ə rEin mə l'εn* (15).
- léana, n. 'meadow,' in the pl.-n. Cille na Leanaidh *k'il'a na l'ε:ni* (dat. sg.) 'Killeany' (ɜ, cf. under Éanna).
- leanab, leanabh *l'anəv*, *l'εnəb*, n.m. 'baby.'—Rathl. Cat. Lenav.
- leanaban *l'anəban*, *l'εnəban*, n.m. 'baby.'
- leann *l'an* (*a* usually short), n. 'ale'; in pl.-n. Bealach an Toigh *Leann bjalax ən tEi l'anəv* (corrupt).
- leannan *l'anan*, n.m. 'sweetheart.'
- leas, n., in: cha rig thu leas, see § 123.
- leasaigh, v. 'manure'; vb. n. leasachadh *l'esahəg*.
- leas-mháthair *l'es væ'r*, n.f. 'stepmother' (15 etc.).
- leath *l'e*, adj. 'half' (§ 119).
- leath *l'e*, pl. leathan *l'e:ən*, n. 'half,' 'piece': trí leathan *trI: l'e:ən*.
- leathan *l'ε:ən* (15 etc.), *l'εn*, adj. 'broad.'
- leathar *l'eər*, n.m. 'leather.'
- leath-chrún *l'exrʷn*, n. 'half-crown.'
- leath-pháiste *l'efa:st'a*, n. 'twin': dá leath-pháiste *da: l'efa:st'a* (15 etc.).
- leath-phighinn *l'efin*, n. 'halfpenny.'
- leathtrom *l'etrom*, n. 'slope'; esp. in the pl.-n. Leathtrom an Fhiaigh *l'etrom ə n'i:i* (8; often also *l'eprom*).
- leathtromach *l'etromax*, adj. 'sloping' (8; doubtful).
- leath-uair *l'eər*, n. 'half hour': leath-uair in déidh ocht *l'eər ən dʒai ɔxt*.

- leig *l'eg'*, *l'ig'*, vb. 'let': leig domh-sa *l'eg'* (*l'ig'*) *dκ:sə* 'let me';
 pres.-fut. leigidh me *l'eg'i mε* (4); vb. n. leigin *l'eg'in* (3),
l'ig'in (2).
- léigh *l'e:v*, v. 'read'; vb. n. léigheadh *l'e:vəg*.
- leigheas *l'e:əs*, n. 'cure' (9).
- léim *l'e:m*, v. 'jump.'
- léim *l'e:m*, n. 'jump.'
- léine *l'e:n'ə*, *le:n'ə* (2), n. 'shirt,' 'shift'; brollach léine *brəlx*
l'e:n'ə 'shirt front' (15).
- leis *l'ef*, n. 'thigh.'
- leisc *l'esk'*, adj. 'lazy.'
- leisce *l'esk'ə*, n.f. 'laziness' (3).
- leiscire *l'esk'ir'ə*, n.m. 'lazybones.'
- leithead *l'ε:əd*, n. 'breadth' (4); Cnoc Leithid *krək lε:idɣ* (15a),
krək l'e:itɣ (*l'e:itɣ*) 'Knocklaid' (in Antrim).
- leithid, only in: a leithid (de) *ə l'ε:itɣ* (4, 15), *ə l'e:itɣ* (*ə*) 'such';
 chan fhaca me a leithid ariamh *ha nakə mi ə l'eitɣ ə riaʷ* (12).
- leithcheann *l'eʃən*, n. 'check.'
- leitheogan *l'eagan* (5), *l'iagən* (12, 15), n. pl. (?) 'tangle':
 leitheogan dubh *l'eagən dκ* (*idem*, 5).
- leithphighinn, *see* leath-phinginn.
- leoghan *l'ɔ:gən*, n. 'lion' (15 etc.); in pl.-n. Uamha nan Leoghan
κavə nan l'ɔ:gən.
- leointe *l'ɔ:ntʃə*, part. adj. 'sprained.'
- leomhan, *see* leoghan.
- leor, only in: go leor *gə l'ɔ:r*, gos leor *gə ʃl'ɔ:r* (L.E.) 'enough';
 am go leor *am gə l'ɔ:r* 'time enough' (15 etc.).
- leora *l'ɔ:rə*, adv. 'surely': leora tá *l'ɔ:(:)rə ta:*, leora chan fheil
l'ɔ:rə xa nel.
- liagan, *see* leitheogan.
- liasog *l'iasag*, n.f. 'ear of corn.'
- liath *l'ia*, adj. 'gray(haired)': duine liath *dκn'ə l'ia*.
- liath-shiocl *l'iahik* (*-hIk*), n. 'hoarfrost' (2).
- ligh, v. 'lick': vb. n. ligheadh *l'iag*, *l'e:əg* (15; mixed with leagh?);
 tá e ga ligheadh fhé *ta ə ga l'iag he:* (6); cf. *l'iag* 'sucking'
 (of a calf, 15).
- liobar *l'ibər*, n. 'lip' (1, 15b).
- líomh *l'iv*, n. 'grindstone' (5).

- líon *l'i:n*, n.m. 'flax,' 'lint.'
- líonadh *l'i:nəg*, n.m. 'flood': tá an líonadh ag teacht *ta ən l'i:nəg ə tʃaxt* (8).
- litir *l'itʃir* (1, 3), *l'itʃər* (12, 13), pl. litirean *l'itʃirən* (3), litrean *l'itrən* (1), n.f. 'letter.'
- liugha *l'ɔə* (4, 15 etc.), *l'ɔag* (9), *l'ɔəg* (2), pl. liughach (liughagan) *l'ɔ'ax* (4, 15 etc.), *l'ɔagən* (9), *l'ɔəgən* (2), n. 'lithe' (fish).
- Lizzie (E.): *lɛsi*.
- lobhtha *lɔə*, part. adj. 'rotten.'—Cf. *lɔ*: (An 1).
- locaire chraois *lɔkərə xrE:f*, n. 'razor' (15).
- loch *lɔxə*, *lɔx*, *loh*, *ɲɔx(ə)* (3), n.m. 'lake,' 'loch': an Loch(a) *ən lɔx(ə)* 'Church Bay': air an Locha *er ə ɲɔxə* (3), Loch n-Eachach *ɲɔx 'n'ɛ'ax* 'Lough Neagh.'—Cf. *lx* (An 1).
- lochán *lohən*, n. 'small loch.'
- Lochlann, Lochann *ɲɔxən* (3), n.m. 'Laughlin.'
- lód, pl. lóid, n.m. 'load': deich lóid *dʒeç ɲɔ:dʒ* (3).
- lofta, see lafta.
- loingéas *lEiəs*, n. 'big ship' (15).
- loinithe, see lonaithe.
- loisc, v. 'burn'; vb.n. loscadh *lɔskəg*; p.p. loiscte *lɔst'ə*.
- lomair, v. 'shear'; vb.n. lomairt *ɲomərtʃə* (3), see under Uamha.
- lonaithe *lɔni* (3, 9a, 12), n. 'churnstick.'
- long *lɔʸ*, *lɔuʸ* (2), *lɔu* (4, 12), *lEu* (8, 13), *lau* (3), *lɔuɣ* (15a), pl. soithean *sɛçən* (cf. soitheach), n.f. 'ship': long mhór air beagan tír *lɔʸ vɔ:r er beɡən tʃi:r* (saying, 2); crann na long *kran na lau* (3) 'the mast of the ship'; in pl.-n. Purt na Luinge (Loinge) *pɔrt na lEiə (ən lEiə)*, na *ɲaiə* (3), Cnoc Tomhas Luinge (Loinge) *kɔk tɔ'əs lE'ə* (9c).—Cf. *pɔrt nə lEiə* (An 1).
- lorg *lɔrg*, n. 'track,' 'trace,' 'mark' (4); cf. lurg.
- lorga, see lurgan.
- luach *lɔax*, pl. luachan *lɔaxən*, n. 'worth,' 'price' (15 etc.).
- luachrach, in: airgead luachrach *ar'g'əd lɔaɣax*, n. 'agrimony' (15).
- luadhog, see luidheog.
- luaidhe *lɔajə*, n. 'lead.'
- luaith *lɔaç* (3), *lɔa* (4, 6), n. 'ashes.'
- luaithreach *lɔar'ax*, n. 'ashes.'
- Luan, see under dia, 1; Lá Luain *lə lɔan'* (= Lá Bráth 'ever,' 'never').

luascadh, in: airgead luascaidh *arg'əd laski* (15), *arg'əd lāsax* (8), n. 'mercury.'

luath *lāa*, adj. 'quick'; 'early' (§ 122): *tá e nas fhéarr a bhith luath na bhith mall ta ə na sE:r ə vi lāa na vi mal.*

lúb, vb. 'fold'; p.p. *lúibte lC:btʃə*.

luch *lux*, n. 'mouse' (1, 5).

luchog *luxag*, n.f. 'mouse' (5); luchog fhéir *luxag e:r'* 'field mouse' (2); in pl.-n. Tobar na Luchoige *tobər na luxag'* (*luxag*; there are several in Rathlin).

lucht *ηCxt* (3), n. 'cargo.'

lucht *ηCxt* (3), n. 'people': ainti lucht an righ *entsi ηCxt ən ri:*.

luck (E.): *lCk*: go dtuiridh Dia luck ort *gə dCri dġia lCk ət.*

lúdog, *see* laodog.

lugh, *see* § 122.

Lughnast *lC:nəst*, n. 'the last day of July' (6); Míosa Lughnast *mi:sə lC:nəst* 'August.'

luidhear *lEiər*, n. 'flue,' 'chimney' (15, etc.).

luidheog *lIag*, *lEiag*, n.f. 'lithe' (fish).

lúigh, *see* laigh.

lunn *lCn*, n. 'roller under ship': cuir lunn faoithe (fúithe) *kC:r lCn fCíə* (15).

Lunnainn *lCnin*, n. 'London': in Lunnainn *ən lCnin*.

lurg *lCrg*, n. 'trace,' 'track'; in pl.-n. Lurg na Bó *lCrg na bə:* 'the Cow's Track'; cf. lorg.

lurgan *lCrgən*, n. 'shin': lurgan na coise *ηCrgan na kofə* (3).

lus *lCs*, n. 'plant,' 'herb'; lus na Fraince *lCs na fraŋk'ə* 'common tansy' (5); lus an dromaigh *lCs ən drəmi* (name of a certain plant, 2).

lúth *lC:*, n. 'strength.'

ma, conj., *see* §§ 98, 144.

ma, man, manan, conj., *see* §§ 100, 102, 103 (b), 145.

ma *ma*, prep. 'about' (§ 98): an taobh ma thuath *ən tE:v ma 'hCā*, an taobh ma dheas *ən tE:v ma 'jes* 'the north, south side': cf. fa.

mac *mak*, n.m. 'son'; mac tíre *mak tʃi:r'ə*, pl. maca tíre *makə tʃi:r'ə*, n. 'wolf'; na Maca Tíre *na makə tʃi:r'ə* (*makən tʃi:r'ə*, 4) 'the Mackateeries' (*əðə makə'tʃi:riz*), name of two big erratic blocks.

- Macagan, Creag Macagan *kreg ma'kagən* (-g'ən, E.), pl.-n.
 Mac Aindrea, *see* § 3.
 Mac an Bhrollachan, *see* § 3.
 Mac an Charraic, *see* § 3.
 Mac an Ghobhain, *see* § 3.
 Mac an Sealgaire, *see* § 3.
 Mac Aodh, *see* § 3.
 Mac Cuaige, *see* § 3.
 Mac Fhionnlaigh, *see* § 3.
 Mac 'ille Aindreis, *see* § 3.
 Mac Uireatraigh, *see* § 3.
 mach, *see* amach.
 madadh *madəg*, pl. madaidh *madi*, n.m. 'dog'; madadh caorach *madə kE:rax* 'sheep dog,' madadh ruadh *madə rʌa* 'fox,' madadh alla *madə'galə* 'wild dog,' 'wolf'; in pl.-nn.: Léim an Mhadaidh *l'e:m ə vadi* (in Antrim), Sróin an Mhadaidh *srə:n' ə vadi*, *srə:n' ə madə*; an Madadh Alla *madə'yalə*, *ə madə'yalI* 'Maddygalla' (point on east coast).
 maide *madʒə*, n.f. 'stick'; maide bhriste *madʒə vrist'ə* (*brist'ə*), n. 'fire-tongs'; maide mhullaigh *madʒə vʌli* (*mʌli*), n. 'ridge-pole' (8); maide seisrighe *madʒə seʃəri*, *seʃri* (2), *se:ʃt'ə* (4), pl. maidean seisrighe *madʒən seʃ(r)i* (3), n. 'plow.'—Cf. *məd'ə brist'ə* (An 1).
 maidin *madʒin*, n.f. 'morning'; maidin mhaith duit *madʒin ma dʌtʃ* 'good morning,' ar maidin *ər madʒin* 'in the morning.'
 maighdean, in: an mhaighdean mhara *ə vEidʒən varə* 'the mermaid' (15).
 maighstir *meiʃt'er*, n. 'master': maighstir scoil *meiʃt'er skɔl* (9b), *mastər skɔl* (8).
 Maile Mhoire, *see* § 3.
 mair, vb. 'last': cha mhair e fada *xə var' ɛ fadə* (12).
 Máire, *see* Máiri.
 mairg *mar'g'*, n. 'woe': is mairg a mharbhadh muiltean foghmhair, as mise crónan air mo lic *s marg' ə varvəg mʌltʃɛn fʌvər əs miʃə krɔ:nən ər mə l'ik'* (the limpet says at ebttide); is mairg a thainigh *s mar'g' ə han'i*.
 Mairghread, *see* Maraighead.
 Máiri *ma:r'i*, n.f. 'Mary.'

Máirt, n. 'March': san Mháirt *sə va:rtʃ* 'in March.'

mairtheannach *ma'ənaχ*, adj. 'lasting' (12).

maistir, v. 'churn'; pret. mhaistir *vaistər* (12); vb. n. maistreadh *maistrəg* (5), *maistər* (12); cuinneog mhaistridh *kʷn'ag mastri* (3), *maistri* (5), *vaistər* (15a), *vaistər* (12), *vastər* (8); bainne maistirte *ba'uə mastərtʃə* 'churn-milk' (8); p.p. maistirte *maistirtʃə* (5).

máireach, i máireach (amáireach) (*ə*) *ma:r'axt*, adv. 'tomorrow.'

maith *ma*, adj. 'good' (§ 122); go raibh maith duit (agad) *gə rə'ma dʷtʃ (agət)* 'thank you,' go raibh maith agad fhé *gə rə'ma agət he:* 'thank yourself,' or 'same to you,' go raibh míle maith agad *gə rə mi:l'ə ma at;* chan fheil móran maith air *ha nel mo:ran ma er.*

maith, v. 'forgive': go maithear nar bhfiachan mar a mhaitheas sinne dófa *gə mæɾ nəɾ viaxən mər ə vaəs sin'ə dʷfə* (the Lord's Prayer, 9).

maitheamhnas *maəvnəs*, *maəvnəs* (1), *maəvnəs* (2), n.m. 'forgiveness.'

mála *ma:lə*, n. 'bag' (1).

mala, malaidh *malə*, *mali* (§ 113), n. 'eyebrow' (1): mo dhá mhalaidh *mə ɣa: valI*, codal (in) mo mhalaidh *kədəl (ən) mə valI* (portent of a visit, 4, 15); pl.-n.: thuas aig an Mhala *hʷas əg' ə valə* (13).

malairt *malartʃ*, vb.n. 'swapping,' 'exchanging' (15).

mall *ma:l* (12), *ma:ŋ* (3), *mal*, adj. and adv. 'late' (§ 122); théid me laighe mall *he:dʒ mi laiə ma:l.*

mallacht *malaxt*, *məlxət*, n. 'curse.'—Cf. Manx mollaicht.

mana, conj., see §§ 100, 102, 103 (b), 145.

manadh *manag*, *manəg*, n. 'omen,' 'spirit': droch-mhanadh *dʷəχ vanəg* 'evil sign' (5).

maol *mE:l*, n.f. 'rounded promontory,' 'Mull': an Mhaol *ə vE:l* 'the Mull of Kintyre,' adharc an Mhaol *eərk ə mE:l* 'the Mull foghorn' (6), Sruth na Maoile *sɾʷ na mE:l'ə* 'the Moyle,' Maol na h-Ó *mE:l na hʷ:* 'the Mull of Oa' (in Islay, 15, etc.).

maol, adj. 'bald'; 'rounded' (of a hill); Maol-chnóc *mE:lχnək* (pl.-n.).

maorach *mö:rax* (L.E.), *mE:rax* (U.E.), n. 'shellfish.'

mar *mər*, adv. 'as,' 'like'; goidé mar? *gə dʒe:mər* 'how?' mar sin leat *mər ʃin l'at* 'same to you.'

mar, conj., see § 144.

mar, rel. adv., see *far*.

- Maraighead *mərəiəd*, *mərəiət*, *məraiət* (3), *mərə:ət* (3, 4), *məra:ət* (2), n.f. 'Margaret.'
- mar a tá *mər ə ta*: 'indeed it is' (orig. Muire tá, cf. early Mod. E. 'marry, it is').
- maram, in the phrase: go maram go *gə mərəm gə* 'I suppose that': go maram gon bí e deas imáireacht *gə mərəm gəm bi a dʒes ə ma:r'axt* (3), go maram gon glac e sé míosan *gə mərəm gə gɲak ɛ ʃe: mi:sən* (3). Same in Antrim; from m'anam 'my soul' (?).
- marbh *marv*, adj. 'dead.'
- marbh, v. 'kill'; vb. n. marbhadh *marvəg*.
- marcach *markax*, pl. marcaigh *marki*, n.m. 'horseman.'
- marcaidheacht *markiaxt*, vb.n. 'riding' (11).
- mare, mari, in: mare go rabh *mər'ɛ: gə ro* 'had it not been,' mari gon rabh i láidir *məri gən ro i la:dʒir* 'had she not been strong.' Cf. an bré.
- mart *mart*, n. 'beef' (ox or cow fattened for food, 3).
- Márta *ma:rt(ə)*, n. 'March'; san Mháirta *sə va:rt* 'in March'; Míosa Márta *mi:sə ma:rt* 'March'; cf. Máirt, of which it is originally the gen. sg.
- márthan *ma:ʒən*, pl. márthanadh *ma:ʒənəg*, n.f. 'queen' (3).
- marthannach, see mairtheannach.
- más *ma:s*, n.m. 'buttock'; also a pl.-n.
- match (E.) *mats*, n.
- máthair *mæɹ'*, *mæɹ*, pl. máithrean *ma:ʒən*, n.f. 'mother.'
- meabhair *mjə:ɹ*, n. 'memory' (15).
- meacan, in: meacan ailleán *mjakan (m'akan) al'ɛn*, n. 'elecampane' (5).
- méad *mɛ:d*, *me:d*, n.f. 'size'; co mhéad *kə vid, kə fit* (13) 'how many?': co mhead nighceanan a tá 'gad *kə vid n'ionnən ə ta: gəd*, co mhead blianta? *kə vid bliantə*, co mhead bráithrean *kə vid bra:ʒən*; an mhéad 's a bha ann *ə vɛ:d sə va:n* 'as many as there were.'—Rathl. Cat. ka vead, ke ved.
- méadal *mɛ:dəl*, *me:dəl*, n. 'stomach'; 'a certain part of the sheep's stomach,' 'tripe' (2); mo mhéadal *mə ve:dan* 'my stomach' (10).
- meadhon *mɛən*, *mean* (unstressed: *mɛn*, *mjan*), n., adj., & adv. 'middle': meadhon oidhche *mɛən I:ʒə* 'midnight'; roimh, in déidh mheadhon lae, see under lá; in meadhon an tábla *ə mɛən ən ta:bəl*; go meadhon much *gə mean mux* 'middling early,' tá me go meadhon *ta: mɛ gə mean* (3).

- meadhonach *mɛːnax* (15), *meanax*, *mɛːnax*, adj. 'middle'; 'middling': an Baile Meadhonach *əm bal'ə mɛːnax* 'Ballymena' (in Antrim); go meadhonach *gə mɛːnax* (adv., cf. meadhon).
- méanfadháigh *mɛːnʃɪ*, *mɛːnʃɪ* (15, etc.), vb.n. 'yawning': nuair a bhíos iad cuirthe bídh iad ag méanfadháigh *nɛːr ə vʲɔs ad kɛrʲi bʲi ad ə mɛːnʃɪ* (3).
- meannan *mjanan*, n.m. 'kid'; in pl.-n. Purl na Meannan *pɛrt na mjanan* (3).
- méar *mɛːr*, pl. méaran *mɛːrən*, n.m. 'finger'; an méar meadhon *ə mɛːr mɛːn* (11).
- méaracan *mɛːrəkən*, n.m. 'thimble'; méaracan nan daoine cóir *mɛːrəkən nan dɛːn'ə kɔːr* 'the foxglove.'
- meas *mis*, n. 'respectability'; 'estimation'; mana bhí meas oirbh air an Uig, bídh meas oirbh air an Ealaidh *məne viː mis ɔrv er ə nɛːg' bʲi mis ɔrv er ə n'all* 'if they do not like you at Oúig, they will like you at Ally' (saying, 13).
- measa, see § 122.
- measamhail *misal*, adj. 'respectable' (15).
- measca, in: ar measca *er misk* 'drunk': bha thu air measca *va k er misk*; cf. misce.
- meascamhail (miscsamhail?) *miskɛl* (-k'-ɛ), adj. 'given to drink.'
- meathadh *mɛːg*, vb.n. 'spoiling' ('maigh,' 12).
- medal (E.) *mɛdəl* (13).
- méid, see méad.
- méighligh *mɛːli*, vb.n. 'bleating.'
- meil *mɛl*, v. 'grind'; vb.n. meilt *mɛltʃ*.
- méirleach *mɛːrl'ax*, *mɛrl'ax*, n. 'thief.'
- meithid, in: is meithid domh *smei(d) dɛ* 'it is time for me' (2).
- miann *mian*, n. 'desire.'
- mias *mʲas*, n.f. 'platter': lán mias mhór *ɲən mʲas vɔːr* (3).
- Mícheal *mʲɛl*, *mɛʃəl* (E.), n. 'Micheal'; naomh Mícheal *nɛː mʲɛl* (9); féil Mícheal *fɛːl mʲɛl* (8), Oidhche féil Mícheal *Iːʃə fɛl'mʲɛl* (12).
- mil *mil* ('meille,' 12), *miltʃax* (13), n. 'honey.'
- míle *mʲiːl'ə*, n. 'mile': trí míle *trɛi mʲiːl'ə*.
- míle, num., see § 135.
- milis *mil'is*, adj. 'sweet.'
- mill, v. 'spoil'; p.p. millte *miltʃə*.

- mille-riúgail *mil'ə'grʌgəl* 'ground ivy' (Engl. 'robin-run-the hedge,' 2).
- min *min'* (15), *min*, n. 'meal.'
- mín *mi:n'*, adj. 'smooth' (15).
- minic, go minic *gə minik*, adv. 'often.'
- ministear *min'ift'er*, n.m. 'minister (of the church).—Rathl. Cat. Minister.
- míola-chuileog, pl. míola-chuileogan *melaxʌl'agən*, n. 'midge,' 'gnat.'
- míofar *mī:vər*, adj. 'ugly,' 'horrible' (15); orig. mí-bhuadhmar (ə). míol *miəl*, n. 'louse.'
- Mionachog *mjənaxag*, n.f. (name of woman in rigmarole).
- mionaid *minədɣ, mjənədɣ*, pl. mionaidean *minədɣən* (12), *mjənədɣən*, n. 'minute'; san mhionaid *sə vjənats* (3).
- míos *miəs*, pl. míosan *miəsən*, n.m. 'month': trí míosa *trEi viəsə* (3).
- míostadh *mi:stəg*, n. 'damage,' 'mischief' (5, 15).
- miotál *mitət̪* (3), n. 'metal.'
- mire, in: dol ar mire *dol ər mir'ə* 'going mad, wild' (15).
- misce *mis'k'ə*, n. 'drunkenness' (15).—Cf. *er mis'k'* (An 1).
- mise, pers. pron., see § 124.
- mithid, see meithid.
- mix (E.): p.p. mixte *mikstʃə*.
- mo, poss. pron., see §§ 98, 127, 128.
- mó, see § 122.
- moch, see much.
- modh *mo*, n. 'manners': chan fheil modh agam *ha nel mo am* (3).
- móide, see § 123.
- móine *mə:n'ə, mə:n'i*, n.f. 'peat'; 'moorland.'
- móineog *mə:n'ag*, n.f. 'whortleberry' (15); cf. fraochog, which is said to be a Mainland word.
- móinteach *mə:ntʃax*, n. 'moss.'
- molt *molt*, n. 'wether.'
- Mór *mo:r*, n.f., woman's name.
- mór *mo:r*, adj. 'great,' 'big' (§ 122): cha mhór nach b'urra leam *ha vo:r na bʌrə l'am* 'I could hardly,' cha mhór míos *ha vo:r mi:s* 'almost a month'; goidé is mór ort goidé an solas a tá ann *gə dɣe: s mo:r ɔrt gə dɣe: n soləs ə ta a:n* 'what matter is it to you what yon light is?' (2).

morán *mɔrən*, n., a fish called 'gunner' (5).

móran *mɔ:ran*, n. 'much': móran gaoth *mɔ:ran gE:*, móran am *mɔ:ran a:m*, móran airgid *mɔ:ran ar'g'idɟ* (13), móran do dhiffer *mɔ:ran də ɣEʃɔr*.

Mórag *mɔ:rag*, n.f., woman's name.

mothachadh *mɔa:g*, vb.n. 'feeling' (3).

mu, *see* ma, 3.

muc *mɔk*, pl. mucan *mɔkən*, n.f. 'pig'; muc mhara *mɔk varə* (1), muc na mara *mɔk na marə*, n. 'porpoise,' sometimes 'whale.'

Muclaigh *mɔklɪ*, Barr na Muclaighe *ba:r na mɔklɪ* (pl.-nn., 13).

mucogán *mɔkagən*, n.pl. 'hips' (berries, 9a).

much *mux*, *mɔx*, adv. 'early': éirighidh an ghrian much na mall *i:ri ɣrian mux na ma:l* (5), much agus mall *mɔx əs ma:l* 'early and late.'

mughairne (mughdhorn) *mɔərn'ə*, *mɔrn'ə* (5), n. 'ankle.'

muilead *mɔlɔt*, n. 'sorrow': tá muilead orm *ta: mɔlɔt ɔrm*.

muileann *mɔl'an*, n.m. 'mill'; muileann gaoithe *mɔl'an gE:ʃə* 'windmill'; in pl.-n. Purl an Mhuilinn *pɔrt ə vɔl'in*.

muilleoir *mɔl'ɔr*, n.m. 'miller.'

muiltean *mɔltʃɛn*, n.m. 'wether'; car an mhuiltean *kar ə vɔltʃɛn* 'somersault' (15).

muinchille *mɔlʃin*, n. 'sleeve' (15).

muineal *mɔn'al*, n.m. 'neck'; 'throat.'

muinntir *mɔntʃir*, *mɔntʃɔr*, n.f. 'people'; an dá sean mhuinntir *ən da: ʃan vɔntʃɔr* (3); muinntir eile *mɔntʃir el'ə* 'other people'; indef. pron., *see* § 134 (A).

muir *mɔr'*, n.f. 'sea'; esp. in pl.-nn.: Purl na Mara *pɔrt na marə* (10), Cnoc na Marach *krɔk na marax* (5); cf. also under *sloc*.

Muir-chreag *mɔr'ɔxreg*, pl.-n. (3).

Muire *mɔr'ə*, n.f. 'the Virgin': Máire Muire *ma:r'i mɔr'ə*, naomh

Muire *nɪ:* (*nE:*) *mɔr'ə* (9); a Mhuire *ə vɔr'ə*, Muire fhéin *mɔr'ə*

he:n (*he:n'ə*, 15, etc.), a Mhuire mhín *ə vɔr'ə vi:n'*, interjections.

muireatrach *mɔr'ətrax*, n. 'sendlark.'

Muireatrach, *see* § 3.

muirnin, n. 'darling': a mhuirnin *ə vɔrn'en* (prob. Engl. pron.), cf. 'avourneen,' 'mavourneen' (2).

mulaid *mɔlɔdɟ*, n. 'sorrow': tá mulaid orm *ta: mɔlɔdɟ ɔrm* (13), cf. *muilead*.

- mulaideach *m.ɫɔdʒax*, adj. 'sorrowful.'
- mullach *m.ɫax*, n.m. 'top'; 'roof'; 'ceiling'; mullach an Dúin
 Mhór *m.ɫax ən d.ɫ:n' vo:r*, mullach do cheann *m.ɫax də ʒa:n*
 (8; also='hair'), mullach an toighe *m.ɫax ən tEiə*.
- muna, mur, *see* mana.
- mur, poss. pron., *see* § 102, 127.
- music (E.) *mj.ɫ:sik* (3).
- na, def. art., *see* §§ 103 (a), 106, 107.
- na, neg. adv., *see* §§ 140, 142, 146.
- na *na*, conj. 'than.'
- na *na*, conj. 'or,' *see* § 98.
- na *na*, conj. 'neither,' 'nor,' *see* § 103 (a).
- na, nas, comp. part., *see* § 121 (b).
- nach, neg. adv., *see* §§ 100, 102, 103 (d), 137, 145, 146.
- naigin *nag'ən*, pl. naigineadh *nag'in'əg*, n. 'noggin' (3, 15, etc.);
 according to 15, naigin is used of a 'glass,' noggin *nogan*, of
 the measure.
- naipcin *nep.ɫin*, n. 'handkerchief.'
- náire *na:r'ə*, n. 'shame': nach ba náire duit? *nax bə na:r'ə d.ɫɪʃ*.
- náireach *na:r'axt*, adj. 'shameful.'
- námhaid *na:~vədʒ*, *na:~vidʒ*, n. 'enemy.'
- nan, conj., *see* §§ 102, 145.
- naoi, num., *see* §§ 102, 135.
- naomh *nE:~v*, *n.ɫ:~v* (9), *nE:*, *n.ɫ:*, *nI:*, adj. 'holy': an Spiorad
 Naomh *ən sp'erəd nE:~v*, naomh Muire *nI: m.ɫr'ə* 'the holy
 Virgin.'
- naomh, v. 'hallow': go naomhthar t'ainm *gə nI:~vər tar'm* (3),
 naomhthar t'ainm *nI:və tar'm* (9) 'hallowed be thy name.'
- nar, poss. pron., *see* §§ 102, 127.
- nead *n'ed*, n. 'nest' (10).
- neamh *n'av*, n. 'heaven': nar Athair a tá ar neamh *nər ær ə ta ər*
n'av (3).
- neamh-ghnathach, *see* neonach.
- neamhnaid *n'amənidʒ*, *n'aməridʒ*, n. 'tormentil.'
- neart *n'art*, n. 'strength'; 'a lot': neart daoine *n'art dE:n'ə* 'a lot
 of people,' neart clann *n'art kla:n* 'big family,' neart aca *n'art*
akə 'many of them.'

neoinean, *see* sneoinean.

neonach *n'ɔ:nax*, *n'ɔ:n'ax* (15), adj. 'odd,' 'peculiar.'

Niall *n'ial*, *n'ian* (3), n.m. 'Neil.'

nic, *see* § 3.

nighean *n'i:ən*, pl. nigheanan *n'i:ənən*, n.f. 'daughter.'—Rath. Cat. echan, pl. ehana.

níos, *see* § 121 (b).

niutan *n'ltan*, n. 'joint': niutan mo ordoige *n'ltan mɔ ɔ:rdag* (4).

nó *nɔ:ɔ*, adj. 'new,' only in: úr nó *l:r nɔ:ɔ* 'brand-new' (13); in pl.-n. Baile Nó *bal'ɔ 'nɔ:ɔ* 'Ballynoc.'

nóinín, *see* sneoinean.

Nollaig, *see* Ollaic.

notion (E.) *no:fən*; gabhail notion *gaval no:fən* (3).

nua, *see* nó.

nuair, conj., *see* § 144.

Nuala *nɔ:lə*, n.f. 'Nelly' (13).

nús, in: gruth nús *grɔ nɔ:if* 'whey' (12).

o, prep., *see* §§ 98, 125; o cheann fada *ɔ ʒa:n fadə* 'long ago' (8), deich bliadhna o shin *dʒeʒ blianə ɔ hin* 'ten years ago' (4).

o na, conj., *see* § 144.

ó ɔ:, interj.

ó ɔ:, n.m. 'grandson' (2, 15, etc.): an t-ó *ən tɔ:ɔ*.

obair *obir*, *obər*, n.f. 'work.'—Cf. *ɔbər* (An 1).

obair *obir*, *obər*, vb.n. 'working': tá e ag obair *ta ə gobər*.

O Beirn *ɔ'b'ern'*, n.m. 'O Birne' (E. *ɔ'börn*), name of an ancient hero; also Beirn (Bearn?), q.v.; also a pl.-n. *ɔ'b'ern'* (below Ault); in other pl.-nn.: Sruthan O Beirn *srɔtan ɔ'b'ern'*, Bealach O Beirn *bjalax ɔ'b'ern'* (3).

ocht, num., *see* §§ 102, 135.

ocras, *see* acras.

odhar *ɔər*, adj. 'gray,' 'dun'; in pl.-n. an Inean Odhar *ə nin'en ɔər*.

óg *ɔ:g*, adj. 'young.'

oibrigh, v. 'work'; pret. dh'obraigh iad *ɔobri ad* (3).

oidhche *I:ʒə*, pl. oidhchean *Eiʒən* (U.E.), n.f. 'night': oidhche mhaith *I:ʒə va (ma)*, oidhche mhaith leat *I:ʒə va l'at*.—Cf. *l:ʒə* (An 1).

- óige ɔ:g'ə, n.f. 'youth'; Ríoghacht na h-Oige riəx: na hɔ:g'ə (=Tír na n-Óg).
- óighe, n. 'virginity': in a h-óighe na hɔ:g'ə (mixed up with the prec. word, 9).
- oighreog I:rag, n. 'ice': oighreog agus sioc I:rag aɣəs fik (5).
- oilean, see eilean.
- oir or', n. 'edge' (8).
- oiread, see urad.
- oirleach ɔrlax, n. 'inch': dá oirleach da: ɔrlax (3).
- ól ɔ:l, v. 'drink'; an ól e: ə nɔ:l ε, chan ól thu e xa nɔ:l ɛ ε;
vb.n. idem: ag ól ə ɣɔ:l; uisce ól ɛfk' ɔ:l 'drinking water.'
- olann olən, n. 'wool.'
- olc ɔlk, n. & adj. 'evil.'
- Ollaic ollk', olig', nollk', noləd' (6), n.f. 'the New Year' (originally 'Christmas'): an Ollaic ə nollk', nollg', nonig' (3), go dtí an Ollaic ɣə dɣe: nonig' 'to Christmas' (3), Ollaic mhaith duit ollk' va dɛtʃ, Lá an Ollaic laə nollk' 'Christmas Day' (15).—
Cf. Manx Ollick (Kneen, p. 40).
- ópa ɔ:pə, n. 'narrow channel between two skerries' (cf. Scot. òb);
in pl.-n. Ópa an Ghrianan ɔ:pə ɣrianən (3).
- ór ɔ:r, n.m. 'gold.'
- ord ɔrd, n. 'sledge.'
- ordog ɔ:rdag, n.f. 'thumb' (4).
- osnadh ɔsnə, n.m. 'sigh': osnadh trom ɔsnə tro:m (2).
- oven (E.) ɔvən, n.
- package (E.) pakədɣ.
- padhal pe:əl, n. 'pail' (15a).
- Pádraic pa:rik', pa:rig', n.m. 'Patrick'; in pl.-n. Cnoc Phádraic kɔk fa:drik'(-g').
- páidh pa:j, pai, v. 'pay': páidhidh mise duit pa:i miʃə dɛtʃ (3);
vb.n. (& n.m.) páidheadh paiəɣ 'paying'; 'pay': shin do pháidheadh hIn də faiəɣ (3).
- Paidi padɣi, n.m. 'Paddy.'
- pailt paltʃ, adj. 'plentiful.'
- pailteas paltʃəs, n. 'plenty.'
- páipear pa:pər, pa:pər, n.m. 'paper'; san pháipear sə fa:pər 'in the paper.'

pair (E.) *pɛ:r*, n.

páirc *pa:r'k'*, n.f. 'field' (Ir. 'park'); in pl.-n. Páirc Úr *pa:rk' ɫ:r* (E. *park'jɫ:r*), Páirc Cloch na Bioraighe *pa:r'k' klɔx na b'eri*; Bruach na Páirc *brɔx na pa:rk'*.

páirt *pa:rtʃ*, n. 'part': in dá pháirt *ən da: fa:rtʃ* 'into two parts.' páiste *pa:ʃt'ə*, pl. páistean *pa:ʃt'ən*, n.m. 'child'; in mo pháiste *ən mə fa:ʃt'ə* 'as a child.'

paiteanach *paʃənax*, n.m. 'chicken' (13) or 'chickens' (coll.): bhfeil mórán paiteanach agad? *vel mo:ran paʃənax aəd* (3).

párdun *pa:rdən*, n. 'pardon': gon gcuiridh Dia párdun domh *gəŋ gɫri dʒia pa:rdən dɫ* 'God forgive me.'

partan *partən*, n.m. 'small crab.'

passage (E.) *pasidʒ*; passage maith *pasidʒ ma* 'a good crossing.'

peacadh *pekəg* (7), pl. peacaidh *p'eki*, n. 'sin': nar bpeacaidh *nər bjaki* 'our sins' (1).—Rath. Cat. *pekka*, pl. *pekkea*.

peacthach, pl. peacthaigh *p'eki* (9a, 13), *pjaki*, n.m. 'sinner': guidh orainn na peacthaigh *gEi ərɪn' na pjaki*.

Peadar *pedər*, n.m. '(St.) Peter' (9).—Cf. *pedər* (An 1).

peann *pja:n*, n.m. 'pen'; peann luaidhe *pja:n lɫajə* 'lead pencil' (15), scian pheann *sk'ian fja:n* 'penknife' (3).

peata, n. 'pet': tá i na pheata *ta i na fətə* (corrupt, 6).

peeler (E.) *pi(:)lər*, na peelerigh *na piləri* 'the peelers' (1).

péicealach *pe:k'əlax*, n.m. 'showy person.'

peictear (pioctair) *p'extər*, *p'extər*, *pektʃər* (prob. E.), n. 'picture.'

peige ruadh *peg'ə rɫa*, n. 'still.'

Peigi *peg'i*, n.f. 'Peggy.'

pian *pian*, n. 'pain.'

pigin, peigin, *see* peige.

pinginn, pighinn *pi'in'*, *pi:n'*, pl. pighinnean *pi'in'ən*, *pi:n'ən*, n.f. 'penny': bídh pighinn mhór aice coisinte go dtí an Ollaic *bii piin vo:r ek'ə kəʃɪntʃə gə dʒe: noŋig'* (3); dá phighinn *da: fi:n'* 'two-pence' (11), sé pighinnean *se: pi:n'ən* 'six-pence' (11), aon phighinn déag *inə pin dʒe:g* 'eleven-pence' (11).

piobaire *pi:bir'ə*, n.m. 'piper.'

piobar *pibər*, n. 'pepper.'

pioc, v. 'pick'; pret. phioc *fik* (7); vb. n. piocadh *pikəg*, ga phiocadh *ga fikəg* (3).

pioghaid *pi:ədʒ*, n. 'magpie.'

- pionna fada *pjɛnə fadə*, n. 'middle finger' (15).
 píopa *pi:pə, pi:p*, pl. píopan *pi:pən*, n.f. 'pipe' (instrument).
 píosa *pi:sə, pi:s*, n. 'piece': ith píos *iç pi:s*, leanaidh me thu píosa
l'ani mi ç pi:s, píosa dá scillin *pi:sə da: sk'il'in*.
 pisear *piʃɛr (piʃər)*, n. 'pease' (13).
 piseog *piʃag*, n.f. 'kitten.'
 pisreog, pl. pisreogan *piʃragən*, n.f. 'charm.'
 pit (E.) *pɛt(ə)*, n. 'pit for ashes, under the fire-place': san phit *sə ʃɛt(ə)*.
 piúr *piʃɹ*, pl. peathran *pɛʃən*, n.f. 'sister.'
 plaideog, see ploideog and pluideog.
 plaosc *plE:sk*, n. 'shell' (of egg): plaosc an uigh *plE:sk ə nɔi* (6).
 plaster (E.): *plastərag*, vb.n.
 pláta *plɑ:tə*, pl. *plɑ:tən*, n. 'plate.'
 play (E.) *plɛ:*, n. 'fun.'
 ploideog *plɔdʒag*, n.f. 'rag' (4).
 pluc *plɹk*, n. 'cheek' (8).
 pluideog *plɹdʒag*, n.f. 'plaid,' 'cloak'; in pl.-n. Cnoc na Pluideoige
krɔk na plɹdʒag'ə (plɹdʒag, plɔdʒagə, 4).
 plúr *plɹ:r*, n. 'flour' (13); cf. flúr.
 poca *pɔkə*, n.m. 'bag,' 'pocket'; poca bréagach *pɔkə brɛ:gax*
 'crosscurrent' or 'tide eddy' (8, 15 etc.).
 póca *pɔ:kə*, n. 'pocket.'
 póg *pɔ:g*, n. 'kiss.'
 póitean *pɔ:tsɛn, pɔtsɛn*, n.m. 'poteen.'
 Pól *pɔ:l*, n.m. 'Paul'; in pl.-n. Uamha Pól *ɔ(:)və pɔ:l* (5).
 poll *pɔ:l, pol*, pl. puill *pɹil' (pI:l', pEil')*, n.m. 'hole'; 'mine':
 puill ghuail *pɹil' ɣɹɛl*; in pl.-n. Poll Gorm *pol gɔrm* (in
 Church Bay), Poll Dubh *pɔ:l dɹ* (8).—Cf. *pɹl* (An 1).
 pollog *polag*, n.f. 'rabbit hole' (4).
 pollog *polag*, n.f. 'saithe,' 'pollock' (fish, 4).
 pollta *pɔ:ltə*, part. adj. 'pierced,' 'hollow,' in pl.-nn.: an Stac Pollta
ə stakə pɔ:ltə, an Chloch Phollta *ə xlxə fɔ:ltə* (4).
 pónaire *pɔ:nir (pɔ:nər, 13), bɔ:nir, bɔnir* (5), n.m. 'beans.'
 ponta *pɔntə (pɔntə)*, n. 'pound' (avoirdupois): dá phonta siúcra
da: ʃntə ʃɹ:krə, ceathair ponta déag sa' chloch *k'eir pɔntə dʒɛ:g*
sə xlxə; seacht bpont *ʃaxt bɔnt (bont?)* 'seven pounds' (money, 8).
 port, see purt.
 porter (E.) *pɔrtər* (= 'stout,' 3).

- pós *pɔ:s*, v. 'marry'; fideog as fóideog, bídh nas fhéarr man an bpós thu *fidɔag əs fɔ:dɔag bii na sɛ:r man əm bɔ:s ɔ* (said to children, when they had hurt themselves, 13); vb.n. & n.m. 'marriage,' 'wedding'; p.p. pósta *pɔ:stɔ:* fear pósta *ffar pɔ:stɔ:*.
- posy (E.): posenadh *pɔ:zənəg* (13), *pɔ:sənəg* (3), n. 'posies,' 'flowers.'
- post (E.): postadh *postəg*, vb.n.: litir a phostadh *l'itsər ə fostəg*.
- pota *pɔtə*, n.m. 'pot'; pota oven *pɔtə ɔvən* 'oven pot.'
- potáta *pɔ'ta:tə*, *pə'ta:tə*, *pə'ta:tən* (10, prob. wrong), n.m. 'potatoes': potáta úr *pə'ta:t ɔ:r*; cf. cnap, cnapan.—Cf. *pə'ta:tə*, *bə'ta:tə* (-a, An 1).
- práidhinn *pra'in*, n. 'haste': tá práidhinn ort *ta: pra'in ɔrt* 'you are busy,' bha e na phráidhinn *va e na fra'in* ('was in a hurry').
- práidhinneach *pra'in'ax*, adj. 'busy' (6).
- praiseach *prafax*, n. 'charlock' (4).
- preab *preb*, n. 'kick': cuir preab air an spáda *kɔr preb er ən spa:də* 'step on the spade' (15).
- préachan *pre:خان*, n.m. 'young of raven': is geal leis an fhiach a phréachan fhéin *əs g'al lef ə n'iax ə fre:خان he:n* (proverb); also used of 'a bad boy' (15 etc.).
- press (E.) *pres* (= 'cupboard,' 3).
- prionnsa *prensə*, n.m. 'prince.'
- prís *pri:s*, n. 'price.'
- príscamhail *pri:səl*, adj. 'precious,' 'splendid.'
- pruchog *pruhag*, n.f. 'mouse hole.'
- pucan *pʌkan*, n.m. 'small bag,' in pl.-n. Lag nan bPucan *lag nam bʌkan*.—Cf. *pʌkan* (An 1).
- puinnsean *pʌnsən* (4), *pʌnsən* (2), n. 'poison.'
- purt *pʌrt*, n. 'tune,' 'air.'
- purt *pʌrt*, n. 'port,' 'inlet'; in pl.-nn. Purt an Duine *pʌrt ən dʌn'ə* (5, 10).—Cf. *pʌrt* (An 1), Manx purt (Kneen, p. 57).
- putog, pl. putogan *pʌtagən*, n.f. 'entrails' (3, 7).
- rabhairt *rɔərtʃ*, n. 'springtide' (15).
- ráca *ra:kə*, n. 'rake' (tool).
- rádth, ráite, see abair (§ 147).
- radan *radan*, pl. radain *radən'*, *radənəg* (3), n.m. 'rat' (1).—Cf. Manx roddan.

- raic, in: ag dol go raic *a dol gə ræk'* 'going to ruin or waste.'
 raithneach, *see* roithneach.
 rámaisic *ra:mɛʃk'*, vb.n. 'doing work the wrong way.'
 rámh *ra:v̄*, n. 'oar.'
 rath *ra*, n. 'prosperity': go gcuiridh Dia rath air *gə gʌri dʒia ra er* (10).
 razor (E.) *rɛ:zər*, n. (15).
 Reachlainn, *see* Reachraidh.
 Reachlainneach *rahʲin'ax*, *raʲin'ax*, n.m. 'Ragheryman' (3).
 Reachraidh (Reachlainn) *raxəri*, *raheri* (11), *raxərin'*, *raxlini'*, *rahʲin* (3), n. 'Rathlin.'
 réalta *realtə*, pl. réaltan *realtən*, n. 'star'.—Cf. *rialt* (An 1).
 réaltach *rialtax*, adj. 'starry': oidhche réaltach *I:ʒə rialtax* (5).
 réaltog *rialtag*, n.f. 'star' (5, 11).
 reamhad *raʋəd*, n. 'suet' (3).
 reamha *raʋə*, reamha le *raʋə le*, prep. 'before': tá eagal air reamha leis *ta: egəl er raʋə leʃ* 'he is afraid of him,' a bhá reamha leat *a va: raʋə l'at* 'that you were thinking of' (3); reamha seo *raʋə ʃə* 'long ago'.—Cf. *raʋə leʃ* 'before' (An 1).
 reamhar *raʋər*, *rauər*, adj. 'thick': bainne reamhar *ban'ə raʋər*; in pl.-n. an Ceann Reamhar *ən k'an raʋər* (3), *rauər* (2) 'Kinramer' ('the Thick End').
 reic *ræk'*, *rak'* (U.E.), v. 'sell' (with prep. le 'to'); vb.n. *idem*; p.p. reicte *rak'tʃə* 'sold' (9a).
 réidh *rei* (L.E.), *rai* (U.E.), adj. 'ready.'
 réidhte *re:tʃə*, part. adj. 'clean,' 'cleared,' 'made ready.'
 réidhteach *re:tʃəg* (for *-ax*, § 50), n. (prob.) 'marriage contract,' 'marriage.'
 réidhtigh, v. 'clear,' 'solve,' 'arrange'; vb.n. réidhteach (q.v.); p.p. réidhtiste *re:tʃif'tə* (2).
 reithean *rɛʃən*, n.m. 'ram' (1).
 riabhach, n.m., in pl.-nn. Inean an Riabhaigh *in'ə n riavi*, *in'en riavi* (3).
 riabhach *riax*, adj. 'brindled,' in pl.-nn. Sceir Riabhach *sk'er riax* 'Skerriagh' (3), faoi'n Cheann Riabhach *fI: n ʃan riax* (3).
 riabhog *riavag*, n.f. 'skylark' (12); 'brindled cow.'
 riach, in: chan fheil thu ach ag cur ma riach *ha nel ʌ ax ə kʌr ma riax* 'you are only joking' (12).

- riaghailte *rialtʃə*, part. adj. 'ordered,' 'ordained,' in: bean riaghailte *bjan rialtʃə* 'midwife,' 'nurse' (orig. 'nun').
- ríamh *riav̄*, adv. 'before'; 'ever.'
- ribéan *ribɛn*, n. 'ribbon' (7).
- ribhe *rIvə*, n. 'a certain kind of land,' in pl.-nn.: Páirc an Ribhe *pa:rk' ən rIvə*, Tóin (an) Ribhe Móine *tɔ:n' ə rIvə mɔ:n'ə*.
Tóin Ribhe Leathan *tɔ:n' rIvə l'ɛ:ən*, cf. *tɔ:n ravə l'ɛ:nan* (4),
rideanacht *rIdʒanaxt*, vb. n. 'scampering' ('riganaght,' 12).
- rig *rIg'*, *rEg'*, *rɛg'*, v. 'reach,' 'attain': pres.-fut. *rigidh rɛg'i*; pret. *rig e* though *fhé rIg' a hEi he:*; vb.n. *rigin rɛg'in* (13).
- rígh *rI:* (*ri:*), *rEi* (4), pl. ríghthan *rI:ʃən* (3), n.m. 'king' (§ 117).
- ring (E.) *riŋ:* dó na trí rings de na daoine cóir *dɔ: na trEi riŋs dʒɛ na dE:n'ə kɔ:r* (3).
- ríoghacht *rIaxt*, *rEiaxt* (3), pl. ríoghachtan *rIaxtən* (8), n.f. 'kingdom.'
—Rathl. Cat. *riachd*.
- ríreabh, in: fa ríreabh *fa ri:rəv*, adv. 'seriously' (8); cf. *riach*.
- rith (roith) *rɛʃ*, v. 'run'; vb.n. *idem*.
- ro, intensifying adv., see § 98.
- rob (E.) *rɔb*, v.
- rógairé *rɔ:ɡir'ə*, n.m. 'rascal' (3).
- Roger *rɔdʒər*, n.m. 'Roger,' in pl.-n. Móine Roger *mɔ:n'ə rɔdʒər*.
- rogha *rɔ'ə*, n. 'choice' (L.E.).
- roilleagach *rɔ'l'igax*, adj. 'brindled': oidhche roilleagach *I:ʃə rɔ'l'igax* (5).
- roimh *rɔ*, prep. 'before,' see § 98.
- roimh *rɔ*, prep. (§ 98), ro theine *rɔ hin'ə* 'on fire' (orig. *troimh* 'through,' cf. Scot. Gaelic).
- roimhe, see *reamha*.
- roinn *röin'* (*rɔn'*, 5), *rEin'*, vb. 'divide'; vb.n. *roinnt rEintʃ*;
p.p. *roinnte rEintʃə*.
- Róis *rɔ:ʃ*, n.f. 'Rose' (woman's name, 3, 12).
- roithlean, n. 'roller,' in: carn roithlean *karn rI'l'ɛn* (13), pl. *cairn roithleain kEr'n' rI'l'an'* (15a), a kind of cart.
- roithneach *rɔn'ax*, n.m. (?) 'bracken'; in pl.-nn.: Inean an Roithnigh *in'ə n rɔn'i* (3), Bealach an Roithnigh *bjaŋax ə rɔn'i* (3); seldom *raŋ'i*.—Cf. *raŋ'ax*, *rEŋ'ax* (An 1).
- rol (rothl) *rɔŋ*, vb. 'roll' (3); pret. *idem*.; vb.n. *roladh (rothladh) rɔŋəg* (3).

- roller (E.) *rauler*, n. ' (bread) roller ' (3).
 rómhair *r:ũðr*, v. ' delve ' (5); vb.n. rómhar *r:ũðr*.
 rón *r:n*, n.m. ' seal ' ; in pl.-nn.: Incan an Róin *in'eu ə r:n'*,
 Rudha an Róin (nan Rón) *rʌə n r:n'*, *rʌə nan r:n*.
 ronnach (runnach) *rmax* (4), *rʌmax*, pl. ronnaigh *rmi* (15),
 n.m. ' mackerel ' .
 rópa *r:pə*, n.m. ' rope ' .
 rós *r:s*, n. ' rose ' .
 rós, v. ' roast ' ; vb.n. rósadh *r:səg* (5, 12); p.p. róiste *r:st'ə*
 ' roasted ' , ' roast ' (12).
 roth *r*, n. ' wheel ' : roth a mhuilinn *r ə vʌl'in*.
 rotha *rə*, n. ' wheel ' .
 ruadh *rʌa*, *rʌəg*, adj. ' redhaired ' , ' red ' : Domhnall Ruadh *dʊəl rʌa*;
 in pl.-nn.: Dún an Ruaidh *dʌ:n an (ə)n rʌai* (variously explained
 as Dún Eoin Ruaidh or Dún an Rígh), Móine an Ruaidh
mɔ:n'ə rʌai (3).
 ruagach *rʌgax*, vb.n. ' roaming ' : bhá me ruagach tiomall *va: mi*
rʌgax tʃʌmətʰ (3).
 rucan *rʌkan* (-ən?), n.pl. ' turf ricks ' (15).
 rud *rʌd*, *rId* (2), pl. rudan *rʌdən*, n.m. ' thing ' .
 rudha *rʌə*, n.m. ' point ' (at sea); in pl.-nn.: an Rudha *ən rʌə*
 ' Rue Point ' .
 ruiseog *rʌʃag*, n.f. ' skylark ' .
 ruiseog aoil (guail?) *rʌʃa'gəəl*, n.f. ' wagtail ' (8); cf. glaiseog, laiseog.
- sábh *sa:v*, n. ' saw ' .
 sábhail, v. ' save ' ; p.p. sábhailte *sa:vʌltsə* ' saved ' , ' safe ' .
 sabhall *savəl*, n.f. ' barn ' , rith cat eadar dá shabhall *rɛʃ kat edər da:*
havəl (saying, 2); in pl.-n. an Toigh ' s an t-Sabhall *ən tEi sən*
tavəl (*savəl*, 6).—Cf. *savəl* (An 1).
- sac *sak*, n.m. ' bag ' ; an Sac Bán *ən sak ba:n* ' the White Bag '
 (name of a monster); in pl.-n. Bealach nan Sac *bjalax nan sak*.
 sagart *sagərt*, n.m. ' priest ' ; toigh an sagart (for t-shagairt) *tEi ən*
sagərt ' the parochial house ' .—Rathl. Cat. do hagart.
 saighdear *saidʒer* (13), *sɛidʒer*, n.m. ' soldier ' .
 sáile *sa:l'ə*, n. ' salt water ' .
 sailte *sailtsə*, part. adj. ' salted ' , ' salt ' .

- sail mhónadh *sal'* (*sál'*) 'vɔ:nɔg, n. 'peat spade' (15a; corrupt?, cf. fail).
 sáith, n. 'sufficiency,' in: fhuair me mo sháith *hker me mɔ ha:ç*
 'I am satisfied' (3), am mo sháith *am mɔ ha:ç* 'enough time,'
 'plenty of time' (15, etc.).
- sál *sa:l'*, pl. sáltan *sa:ɲtən* (3), n. 'heel'; do sháil *dɔ ha:il* (3).
 salann *salən*, n. 'salt.'
- samhailt, see tamhailt.
- Samhain, n.f. 'Hallowe'en': Oidhche Shamhna *I:çɔ haĩnɔ*
 'Hallowe'en' (3), Aonach Oidhche Samhna *õ:nax I:çɔ*
savnɔ (4), Míosa Samhna *mi:sɔ saĩnɔ* 'November.'
- samhog, see sobhrog.
- samhradh *saĩrɔg, saurɔg*, n.m. 'summer'; san t-shamradh *sən*
tavrɔg (3).
- saobhshruth (?) *sevɔrag*, n.f. 'countercurrent': an t-Shaobhradh
 Bhréagach *ən tevɔrɔg vre:gax* 'the False Countercurrent' (5).
- saoghal *sEəl*, n.m. 'world.'—Rathl. Cat. seahal.
- saoil, v. 'think'; pres.-fut. saoilidh *sE:l'i*, cha saoil *ha sE:l'*; pret.
 shaoil me *hEl mi, hIl mi*; goidé mar a shaoileas tu de? *gɔ dɛ:*
mɔr ə hE:l'ɔs tɔ dɛ 'what do you think of it' (4); saoilcabh an
 dtainigh *sɔl'ɔv ən dan'i* 'I wonder whether he has come' (8);
 vb. n. saoilsin *sE(:)ltsin* (3), *sEltsin* (15), *silfin* (14).
- saoire, see under lá.
- saor *sɔ:r* (L.E.), *sEər* (3), n.m. 'joiner.'
- saor *sɔ:r* (L.E.), adj. 'cheap.'
- saor *sE:r*, v. 'deliver': saor sinn as gach h-olc *sE:r sin' as ga hɔlk* (9).
- saothar, n.f. (?) 'work,' 'labor': tá fiach mur saoitreach innte
ta: fiax mɔr sɔ:r'ax eĩntɔ 'you have enough (fish) in her (*scil*.
 the boat) for your pains.'
- Sasain, Sasana *sasin, sasənɔ*, n.f. 'England': bratach na Sasain *bratax*
na sasin, dol go Sasana dol gɔ sasənɔ (3).
- Sasanach *sasənax*, pl. Sasanaigh *sasəni*, n.m. 'Englishman'; in pl.-nn.
 Purt an Sasanach *pɔrt ə sasənax*, Lag an t-Shasanaigh *ɲag ən*
tasni (3).
- sásta *sa:stɔ*, part adj. 'satisfied' (3): sásta de *sa:stɔ dɛ* 'pleased
 with it' (4).
- saucer (E.) *sa:sər* (-ər?), n. (3).
- scadan *skadan*, n.m. 'herring.'
- scáile *ska:l'ə*, n. 'shadow' (3).

- scairbhigh *skörvi*, n. 'rough stony ground or place,' in pl.-n.
 Scairbhigh Dhomh'all ic Airteoir *skörvi* $\gamma\delta:l i^k$ artf ϵ r (4).
- scairt *skartf*, v. 'call'; vb.n. *idem*: bha i scairt leis *va i skartf* lef,
 tá an coileach ag scairt *ta an kEl'ax a skartf* (8).
- scaithte *skatsa*, p.p. 'dressed' (by separating the tops and ears for
 thatching): connlach scaithte *k\delta:lax skatsa*.
- scála, pl. scáiltean *ska:ltfən*, n. 'scales.'
- scáll, v. 'scald'; p.p. scállta go bás *ska:\eta\tau\ g\delta ba:s* (3).
- scaoil *skE:l'*, vb. 'solve,' 'loosen': scaoil i an t-shnaidhm *skE:l' i*
an trI:m (3).
- scarbh *skarv*, pl. scairbh *skörv* (L.E.), scarbhan *skarvən*, n.m.
 'cormorant.'
- scat *skat*, pl. scait *skEtf*, n.m. 'skate' (fish, 15).
- scáth *ska:*, n. 'shadow.'
- scéal *sk'eal*, *sk'e:\eta* (3), pl. scéalta *sk'ealt\delta* (sometimes also sg., 15),
sk'e:lt, n.m. 'news,' 'story'; 'reason': goidé tá scéal duit?
g\delta d\z\epsilon: ta: sk'eal d\delta tf 'what is your reason?'—Cf. *sk'i\delta l* (An 1).
- sceir *sk'er*, n.f. 'skerry'; in pl.-n. an Sceir Dhubh $a sk'er'(a)$ $\gamma\delta$,
 an Sceir Bhán $a sk'er'(a)$ *va:n*, Sceir an Iascaigh *sk'er' a n'iaski*.
- sceitheach, in: craobh sceitheach *krE:v sk'i'ax*, n. 'thorn bush' (3).
- sceitheog *sk'i'ag*, n.f. 'thorn,' 'brier' (15).
- sciámhghail *sk'ia\tilde{v}el*, vb.n. 'whining' (of dogs, etc., 15).
- scian *sk'ian*, pl. sceanan *sk'anən*, n.f. 'knife.'
- sciathan *sk'ian*, *sk'i'an* (15, § 53), pl. sciathain *sk'i'en'* (15a), n.m.
 'wing'; 'fin': sciathan scait *sk'i'an skEtf*, cnámh sciathan scat
kra:\tilde{v} sk'ian skat.
- scilleaid *sk'il'ed\z*, n. 'skillet,' 'small saucepan.'
- scillin *sk'il'in*, pl. scillineadh *sk'il'in\delta g*, n. 'shilling'; 'penny':
 scillin ruadh *sk'il'in r\delta a*.
- scimlear *sk'iml\epsilonr, n. 'straying animal' (15, 15b).*
- scíste *sk'i'ist'*, *sk'i:st'* (13), n. 'rest': ghní me mo scíst anois *ni: m\epsilon*
m\delta sk'i'ist' a nI\z (3), ag deanadh do scíst $a d\z\epsilon n\delta d\delta sk'i'ist'$.
- scíth *sk'i:*, adj. 'tired' (not common, cf. cuirthe).
- sclamhaire *skl\tilde{a}f\epsilonr, n. 'greedy person' (15).*
- sclate (Sc.): scleite *skletf\delta* 'slated,' p.p.
- scód *sk\delta:d*, n. 'sheet' (of sail).
- scoil *sk\delta l'*, *sk\delta l*, n.f. 'school': toigh a scoil *tEi a sk\delta l*, bean an scoli
bjan a sk\delta l, bachlach aig an scoil *ba\lambda ax \epsilon g' a sk\delta l* 'a boy at school.'

- scoilt *skoltʃ*, v. 'split'; p.p. scoilte *skoltʃə* (2).
- scoilt *skoltʃə*, n. 'cleft,' 'gap,' pl.-n. Scoilte Dubh *skoltʃə dɫ* (8).
- scórnach *skɔːrnax*, n. 'throat.'
- scornan, n. 'gully'; pl.-n.: thíos aig an Scornan *hiːs ɛg' e skɔːrnən* (15).
- sraith *skraç*, pl. scrathan *skraːən*, n.f. 'green sod'; in pl.-nn. Sraith na Sméar *skraç na smɛːr* (9a), Cnoc na Sraith *krɔk na skraç* (15, etc.).
- scréach *skrɛx* (10a), v. 'scream'; vb.n. scréachlaigh *skrɛːxli*, scréadlaigh *skrɛːdli* (13), scréachlain *skrɛːxlin*; in pl.-n. Cnoc an Scréachlain *krɔk ə skrɛːxlin* (10a), *krɔk na skrɛːdli* (13), cf. Scriodlain.
- scrín, n. 'shrine,' prob. in the pl.-n. Fearann na Scríne *ffɛr na skrɪːn'ə* (4).
- scríob *skriːb*, *sk'i(:)b*, v. 'scratch': pres.-fut. scríobaidh i thu leithe *skriːbi i ɫ leʃ*; tá na cearcan práidhinneach ag scríobadh *taː na k'arkən praːin'ax ə skrɪːbɔg* (6). Cf. § 92.
- scríobh *skriːv*, v. 'write'; vb. n. scríobhadh *skriːvɔg*.
- scriodlain *skridəlɪn*, v. 'screaming,' in pl.-n. Cnoc na Scriodlain *krɔk na skridəlɪn* (ə *skridəlɪn*), near ancient battlefield.
- scríol *skriəl*, n. 'loose sand (on rock side),' E. 'scree.'
- scrobadh *skrɔbɔg*, vb.n. 'scratching.'
- scróban *skrɔːban*, n.m. 'gizzard.'
- scrog *skrɔg*, n. 'a bite' (15b).
- scrog, v. 'bite': vb.n. scrogadh *skrɔgɔg*: tá na deargatain ag scrogadh *taː na dʒargətɛn ə skrɔgɔg*.
- scuab *skɫab*, n. 'broom,' 'besom.'
- scuab *skɫab*, v. 'sweep'; vb.n. scuabadh *skɫabɔg*: scuabadh an urlar *skɫabɔg ə nɫlɔr*.
- scúinear *skɫːn'ɛr*, n. 'schooner' (8).
- scuit *skItʃ*, *skEtʃ*, interj. 'away' (to cats): scuit amach *skEtʃ ə max* (15 etc.).
- scuiteadh (scuitseadh) *skItʃɔg*, vb.n. 'hackling,' 'scutching (flax)': stac scuitidh *stak skItʃi* 'a frame for scutching' (3).
- sé, num., see § 135.
- seabhac *ʃɔːk*, pl. seabhaic *ʃɔːik*, n.m. 'hawk' (1).
- seachad *ʃaxəd* (-), adv. 'past': tá an samhradh seachad *ta ən saurɔg ʃaxət*, Dé Domhnach a chuaidh seachad *dʒɛ'dɔːnax ə xɫai ʃaxət* 'last Sunday.'

- seachain, vb. 'miss': sheachain me air *çaxin mi er* 'I missed it' (15).
 seachran, in: dol ar seachran *dor̄ ar fax̄aran* 'going astray' (3).
 seacht, num., see §§ 102, 135.
 seachtmhain *saxtin*, pl. seachtmhaineán *saxtin'an*, n.f. 'week': aon uair san t-sheachtmhain *in ker sa tsaxtin*.
 séadh, ord., see § 136.
 seafach *safax*, n. 'heifer' (5).
 Séamas *se:məs*, n.m. 'James.'
 sean *fan*, adj. 'old' (§§ 100, 119, 120): tá an fear sin sean *ta an fjar fin fan*; in pl.-n. an Seanláthrach *an sandrax* 'Shandragh'; orig. a plur.: cúl nan Seanláthrach *kɔ:n nan fanrax* (3).
 sean-athair *anaər* (11), *faner*, n.m. 'grandfather.'
 seangan, see sioghatair.
 sean-ghoirteán, n. 'old field,' in pl.-n. Druim an Sean-ghoirteán *drIm an fanγort̄en*.
 sean-mhathair *fanv̄er*, *fanv̄ar*, *fanmar* (3), n.f. 'grandmother'; do shean-mhathair *də çanv̄ar* (3).
 searbh *farv*, adj. 'bitter.'
 searmoin *farmen'*, n.f. 'sermon'; aig an t-shearmoin *eg' an tsarmen'*.
 searrach *farax*, n.m. 'colt.'
 seas, v. 'stand'; vb.n. seasamh *sesov*: tá e na sheasamh *ta ə na hesov*.
 seascann, n. 'marsh grass,' in pl.-nn. Glaic an Sheascann *glak' ə heskən* (5), Lochan an Sheascann *lohan a heskən* (4); cf. § 97.
 séibhin, see seifeog.
 seiche, n.f. 'hide': an t-seicheas mhór *an tseças vor* (15; corrupt?).
 séid *se:dç*, vb. 'blow'; pret. shéid *he:dç*; vb.n. séideadh *se:dçog*; p.p. séidiste *se:dçif'tə*.
 seifeog, pl. seifeogan *sefagən*, *sifagən* (9a), n.f. 'sheaf': cruinneachadh na seifeogan agus leigin na boiteanadh le gaoth *krIn'ahə na sefagən as l'ig'in na bot̄ənəg le gE*: (2).
 seile *sel'ə*, n. 'bee.'
 seileán *sel'en*, pl. seileain *sel'en'* (*sel'en*), n.m. 'bumblebee.' (2).
 seileastrach *sel'əstrax*, n. 'flags' (Iris).
 seipeal, n. 'chapel,' in pl.-n. Bruach an t-Sheipeal *brɔax an tsepəl* (3).
 seisreach *sesr'ax*, n. 'team' (15a); cf. under maide.
 seo, dem. pron., see § 131.

- scol *ʃ:l*, n.m. 'sail': *báta scol ba:tə ʃ:l*.
- scol fighe *ʃ:l:ŋ fiə* (3), *ʃ:l fiət* (12), n. 'loom.'
- scoladoir *ʃ:l:lətər* (15), *ʃ:l:ŋəder* (3), pl. scoladoirean *ʃ:l:lətərən* (15),
ʃ:l:ŋəderən (3), n.m. 'sailor' (3).
- seomra *ʃəmbər*, n. 'room' (3).
- Seonaid *ʃ:nadɣ*, n.f. 'Janet.'
- seorda *ʃ:rdə*, *ʃrdə* (3), *ʃ:rtə*, n. 'sort': *goidé an seorda madadh?*
dɣe: n ʃ:rdə madəg 'what kind of a dog?' (14), *seorda eagla*
ʃ:rd egl 'kind of fear'; an aon scorta *ə nIn ʃ:rtə*, a h-uile
seord *ə hɔl'ə ʃ:rd* (3).
- seorsa *ʃ:rsə*, n. 'sort'; cf. *seorda*.
- seorta, see *seorda*.
- Seosamh, n.m. 'Joseph': a Sheosamh *ə j:əv* (voc., 9a).
- settliste (E.) *setlɪst'ə*, p.p. 'settled' (4).
- shawl (E.) *ʃ:l* (3).
- shift (E.) *ʃiftə*, n. 'a cut of yarn.'
- shine (E.): *cha mhiste leam cad do bhíodh tu do shineal ha vist'ə*
l'am ka də viə tɔ də ʃeɪn'al (13).
- siapan *ʃiapən*, n. 'soap' (15).
- sibh, pers. pron., see § 124.
- sicín, see *chicken*.
- Síle *ʃi:l'ə*, n.f. 'Julia,' 'Sheila.'
- sileadh *ʃil'əg*, vb.n. 'shedding' (15).
- sileastar *ʃil'əstər*, n. 'sedge.'
- simileaid *ʃimiledɣ*, n. 'chimney.'—Cf. *ʃiməler* (An 1).
- sin, dem. pron. & adv., see § 131.
- sín, v. 'stretch'; vb.n. *síneadh ʃi:n'əg: ag síneadh mo chosan*
ə ʃi:n'ə mə xəsən (3).
- Síne *ʃi:n'ə (-a)*, n.f. 'Jean,' 'Sheena.'
- sinn, sinne, pers. pron., see § 124.
- sin-scan-athair *ʃin ʃanər'*, n.m. 'great-grandfather.'
- sin-scan-mhathair *ʃin ʃanvər'*, n.f. 'great-grandmother.'
- siobadh sneacht *ʃi:bə sn'axt*, n. 'snowdrift.'
- sioc *ʃIk* (15), *ʃik*, n. 'frost': *sioc liath ʃIk l'ia* (=liath-shioc), *sioc*
dubh ʃIk dɔ 'hard frost.'—Cf. *ʃek* (An 1).
- sioghatair *ʃigətər*, n. 'ant' (13).
- síol *ʃiəl*, n. 'seed': *cuir síol kɔr ʃiəl* 'sow.'
- síon *ʃiən*, n.m. 'weather.'

- sionnach *ʃɛnax*, n.m. 'fox'; tá an teine leat anois mana dtuir an sionnach uait e *ta ən tʃin'ə l'at ə nɪʃ mənə dɔr ən ʃɛnax vɫatʃ ɛ* (said when anybody was lighting a fire).—Cf. *ʃɛnax* (An 1).
- siopa *ʃɔpə*, *ʃapə* (4), *ʃap*, n.m. 'shop,' 'store': san t-shiopa *sən tʃɔpə*.
- síos *si:s*, *siəs*, *ʃi:s*, adv. 'down' (direction): tá an teine ro fhada síos *ta ən tʃin'ə rə adə ʃiəs* 'too far down.'
- síosur, síosaer *ʃi:ser*, n.m. 'pair of scissors,' in pl.-n. Poll an t-Shíosaer *pɔ:l ən tʃi:ser* (if anybody puts his ear to it, he will hear a sound like that of a pair of scissors).
- siotraigh *ʃitəri*, vb.n. 'neighing' (15).
- síothlachan (síolachan) *ʃiaŋahan*, n.m. 'sieve' (3).
- siubhail, v. 'go,' 'pass'; 'die'; pres.-fut. siubhlaidh *ʃɫ:li* (12), *ʃɫ:li* (2); pret. shiubhail e *ʃɫəl' a* 'it died' (of animals); vb.n. siubhal, in: thar shiubhal (§§ 139, 153).
- siúcra *ʃɫ:kəɾ* (*ʃɫ:kəɾə*), n. 'sugar.'
- siud *ʃid*, dem. pron., see § 131.
- siúr, see piúr.
- siúrailte *ʃɫ:raltʃ(ə)*, adj. 'sure'; go siúrailte *gə ʃɫ:raltʃə* 'surely.'
- skep (E.) *sk'ap*, n. 'bee skep' (U.E.).
- skimp (E.): ag skimpadh leo *ə sk'empəg l'ɔ:* 'saving for themselves' (3).
- slaightear *slaitʃəɾ* (15), *sŋEitʃɛɾ* (3), *slI:tʃɛɾ* (4), n.m. 'rascal.'
- sláinte *sla:ntʃə*, n.f. 'health.'
- sláinteamhail *sla:ntʃɛl*, adj. 'salutary.'
- slanlus *slandəs*, n. 'plantain' (15a).
- slánuightheoir: an Slánuightheoir *ən sla:nIɛɾ* 'the Saviour' (3).
- slaod, v. 'pull,' 'trail,' 'carry on back' (15, etc.); vb.n. slaodadh *slɛ:dəg*.
- slaodan *slɛ:dan*, n.m. 'cold (in one's head)': tá slaodan orm *ta: slɛ:dan ɔɾm*.—Cf. *slɫ:dan* (An 1).
- slat *slat*, n.f. 'rod'; 'yard': ag cunntas slat gan éadach *ə kɫntəs slat gə nɛ:dax* (*ne:dax*), saying (2); slat mhara *slatə varə*.
- slate, see sclate.
- slatog *slatag*, n.f. 'violin bow' (15, etc.).
- slave (E.) *slɛ:v*, n. (3).
- sleamhain *sl'avɪn*, adj. 'smooth'; sleamhanadh *sl'avənəg* (14), a kind of smooth thistle (Centaurea?); carn sleamhain *karn ʃl'avin* 'slide cart' (15); cf. *slipe*.

- sliabh *sliv*, pl. *sléibhteán* *slé:vtsən*, n.m. 'slope,' 'mountain':
air an t-shliabh *er ən t'l'iaiv* (3).
- slibistean *sl'ibist'ən*, n.pl. 'awkward people' (12).
- slige *slig'ə*, pl. *sligeán* *slig'ən*, n. 'shell' (6); also part of the
"cruise."
- slímeár *fli:mær*, n.m. 'lazy person' (15).
- slinn *fli:n*, n. 'weaver's reed' ? (15).
- sliocht *sl'ext*, n.m. 'trace,' 'scar'; in pl.-n. Sliocht an Fhianais (?)
sl'ext ə n'ianis (*n'ienis*).
- slipe (E.) *flEip* (*flöip*), n. 'slide cart' (a kind of sled for carrying down
sods from the mountains); also: carn sleamhain.
- sliscog *flisag*, n.f. 'shingle' (15, etc.).
- sloc *slok*, n. 'gully'; in pl.-nn. Sloc na gCailleach *slok na gal'ax*,
Sloc na Moran (Mara) *slok na mórən* (seldom *marə*), a rough
place in the sea, off the south point (orig. a place inland).—
Cf. *slök* (*slok?*) *nə mórən* (*marən*, An 1).
- sloc *slök*, *stök* (3), *sök*, *slok* (9, 15b), v. 'pull,' in nursery rime:
sloc isteach an duine seo *slok* (*stök*, *sök*, *slok*) *ə st'ax ən d'kən'ə*
(*dEn'ə*, 9) *fə*.
- slogan, see slugan.
- sloig, see sluig.
- sloinneadh *slən'əg* (L.E.), *slEn'əg* (U.E.), n.m. 'surname';
'meaning' (5).
- sluagh *slag*, n.m. 'host,' 'crowd,' 'people,' 'fairy host';
according to 15, etc., sluag is the 'king of the elves';
in pl.-n. Bealach an t-Shluagh *bjalax ən tslag*.
- sluasaid *sluasədɣ* (15a), *stōasədɣ* (3), n.f. 'shovel.'
- slugan *stəgan* (3), n.m. 'vortex,' in pl.-nn. Slugan Dún nan Giall
stəgan d'k:n nətə g'iatə (3), Slugan Incan Riabhaighe *stəgan*
in'en riavi (3).—Cf. *sləgən* (pl.-n., An 1).
- sluice (E.) *slɔʃə*, *slɪʃə*, n.
- sluig *slɔg'*, *slɪg'* (15b), v. 'swallow'; vb.n. sluígeadh *slɔg'əg* (8).
- sman(an), conj., see §§ 100, 102, 103 (c), 145.
- smaoinigh *smi:n'i*, *smE:n'i* (9), v. 'think'; vb.n. smaoineachadh
smi:n'ahəg, *smE:n'ag* (9).
- sméar *smɛ:r*, pl. sméaran *smɛ:rən*, n. 'blackberry.'
- sméarach *smɛ:rax*, n. 'thrush.'
- smeorach, see sméarach.

- smigead *smig'əd*, n. 'chin.'
- smoke (E.): bhfeil thu smokadh (smócadh): *vel á smó:kəg*.
- smug *smʌg*, n. 'spittle': thilg i smug air *hilg' i smʌg er* 'she spat on it' (3).
- snaidhm *snE:m* (*snö:m*, 4), pl. snaidhmeán *snö:mən* (4), n.f. 'knot': an t-shnaidhm *ən trI:m* (3).
- snáitheán *sna:ʃen*, n. 'thread.'
- snámh *sna:ĩ*, v. 'swim'; vb.n. *idem*: ag snámh *ə sna:ĩ*, dol a shnámh *dol ə na:ĩ* (4); also used for sníomh: bean snámh *bjanə sna:ĩ* 'spinning woman' (14).
- snaoiseán *snI:ʃen*, n. 'snuff'; sean snaoiseánadh *ʃan snI:ʃənəg* 'old notions.'
- snáth *sna:*, n. 'yarn': cuta de shnáth *kʌtə dʒe hna: (ʝa:)* 'a cut of yarn' (3).
- snáthad *snaəd*, *snaət*, n.f. 'needle': a h-uile ní o'n t-shnáthad go dtí an acair (*ə*) *hʌl'ə n'i: ə:n trəət gə dʒi: nakir* (3).—Cf. *tra:d* (An 1).
- sneacht *sn'axt(ə)*, n. 'snow.'—Cf. *sn'axt* (An 1).
- sneoineán *sn'ə:n'ən*, pl. sneoineánadh *sn'ə:n'ənəg*, n. 'daisy' (4, 13, 15).
- sníomh *sn'i:ĩ*, vb.n. 'spinning': bha iad in gcomhnaidhe sníomh *va ad əŋ gə:ni sn'i:ĩ* (cf. snámh).
- snug (E) *smʌg*, adj. 'pretty.'
- so, dem. pron., see § 131.
- sobhaircín, see *surclain*.
- sobhrog *so:rag* (*su:rag*, § 23), n.f. 'sorrel' (with strong taste, 13); cf. *biadh éanain*.
- socair *səkir*, *səkər*, adj. 'quiet.'
- soirbheas, n. 'windward': tá an báta air an t-shoirbheas *ta əm ba:t er ən tərʋəs*; cf. *ta i dol go maith air an t-sairbhearacht* (?: *ta i dol gə ma er' ən taivəraxt* (9), *er ən tarvərax* (15 etc.)).
- soirbhígh, v. 'speed,' 'prosper': go soirbhíghidh Dia duit *gə sərvɪ dʒia dʌtʃ* (3).
- sóisealta *sə:faltə*, adj. 'kind,' 'sociable': duine beag sóisealta *dʌn'ə beg sə:faltə* (15).
- soitheach *sə:əx* (8, 15), *sE:əx*, *səax* *səəx* (3), pl. soitheán *səʃən*, *sEʃən*, *səʃən* (3), n.m. 'vessel,' 'ship': ag glanadh na soitheán *ə glana na səʃən* 'washing the dishes.'
- sol *sol*, n.m. 'bottom of net': tuir leibh an sol *tər lev ən sol* (2).

- solas *solás, solás* (11), *soḡás* (3), n.m. 'light': gan solas *gán solás*, (an) toigh soluis (*án tEi solif* (11), *tEi hoḡif* (3) 'lighthouse.'— Cf. *solás* (An 1).
- son, in: ar son *ar sḡn, ar hḡn*, prep. with gen. 'for . . . sake,' 'for': ar son do dhinnear *ar sḡn dá jin'er*, ar shon an luath *ar hḡn á lḡa* ('ashes'), ar son marcaidheacht *ar sḡn markiaxt*, ar son tiormachadh *ar sḡn tferma:g* (3), tá iad ro dhaor ar shon a gceannacht *ta ad rḡ ḡE:r ar hḡn á g'anaxt* 'they are too dear to buy' (6); car son *kar 'sḡn* 'why?'
- sonas *sḡás*, n. 'luck': sonas ort *sḡás ort*: in pl.-n. Purt an t-Shonais *pḡrt an tḡnif* 'Portantonnish' (4).
- sop *sḡp*, n. 'wisp.'
- sopog, pl. sopogan *sḡpogán*, n.f. 'sheaf,' "hut."
- Sorcha *sḡa:g*, n.f. 'Sarah' (3).
- spad, v. 'strike,' 'kill': spad iad e le cloch *spad ad e le klḡx* (1).
- spág, spóg *spḡ:g*, n. 'paw'; in pl.-n. Purt an Spág *pḡrt an spa:g*.— Cf. *spa:g* (An 1).
- spáid, spáda *spa:d(ə)*, *spa:dḡ* (15), n. 'spade': spád mónadh *spa:d mḡ:nḡg* (4).—Cf. *spa:də* (An 1).
- spáin *spa:n'*, n.f. 'spoon'; spáin bheag *spa:n' veg*, spáin tac *spa:n' tE:* (3).—Cf. *spa:n* (An 1).
- spairiseach *sparisax* (2), *starisax* (8), adj. 'haughty.'
- spawn (E.) spánadh *spa:nḡg*, vb.n. (15 etc.).
- speal *spjal*, n. 'scythe.'
- speal, v. 'mow'; vb.n. spealadh *spjalḡg*: bhá me spealadh *va: mḡ spjalḡg* (15).
- spealt *spjalt*, n. 'milt' (of fish).
- spéir *spe:r*, pl. spéirean *spe:rḡn*, n. 'cloud' (in pl. usually 'the sky').
- spéireach *spe:rax*, adj. 'cloudy' (2).
- spell (E.) *spel* ('a while'); chan fhág me Reachraidh cheann spell *ha na:g mḡ raxəri ḡa:n spel*, tá spell gos an bí e réidh fást *ta: spel ḡás am bi e rei faast* (13).
- spiorad *spjerəd*, n. 'spirit.'
- spóg, see spág.
- spool (E.) *spḡl* (3), n. 'spool,' 'bobbin' (Sc. 'pirn'); *spḡ:l* (15) 'shuttle.'
- sporan *spḡran* (13), n.m. 'purse' (13).

- sprig (E.) *spreɡ'*, n. (8).
 spúin *spɫ:n'*, *spö:n'*, n. 'spoon' (U.E.), cf. spáin.
 sraon *srE:n*, n. 'corncrack' (8).
 sraothartach, *see* srofartaigh.
 srathair *sraor*, n. 'straddle' (3).
 sreangan *sre'an*, pl. sreangain *sre'an'*, n. 'shoestring,' 'apron string'
 (3).
 srian *srian* (*frian*), n. 'bridle' (15, 15b).
 srianach *srianax*, n. 'bridle-neck' (a bird, 3, 12).
 sróin *srɔ:n'*, n. 'nose,' 'point': tiomall an t-shróin *tʃɫmənən ən trɔ:n'*;
 in pl.-nn.: Sróin an Mhadaidh *srɔ:n' ə vadi*, Sróin an Mhinistear
srɔ:n' ə min'ist'ər, Sróin an Tollabhae *srɔ:n' ən tolave*.
 srofartaigh *srɔfərti*, (*str-*, 8), vb.n. 'sneezing': bha e srofartaigh *va ə*
srɔfərti.
 sruth *srɫ*, n. 'brook,' 'stream.'
 sruthan *srɫan*, n.m. 'stream,' also 'chute or spout for rain water';
 in pl.-nn. Ceann (an) t-Shruthan *k'an trɫan* (*trɫən*, 3, 8).
 stab (E.) *stɔb*, v.; stab iad e *stɔb ad e* (3).
 stábla *sta:bəl*, n. 'stable.'—Cf. *sta:bəl* (An 1).
 stac *stak*, n. 'stack' (conical top), in pl.-nn.: Stac na Caillighe
stak na kal'i, Stac Mór *stakə mo:r* (3), Stac Buidhe *stakə bɫjə* (4),
 Stac na Bainnse *stakə (stakan?) na bainfə* (5).
 stad *stad*, v. 'stop'; vb.n. *idem*.
 staighre *stEir'ə*, n. 'stairway': suas an staighre *sɫas ən stEir'ə*
 'upstairs.'
 stairseach (stársach) *stársax*, n. 'threshold,' 'doorsill.'
 stealladh *st'atəg*, vb.n. 'spraying.'
 stearnal (stairneail) *starn'al* (3), n. 'sea swallow.'
 Steochan (Steofan), in: Lá Steochan *laə st'ɔ:xan* "Boxing Day."
 stick (E.); pret. stick *st'ik* (3); vb.n. ag sticheadh *ə st'ikəg* (3).
 stiúir *st'ɫ:r*, n. 'helm.'
 stócaigh, pl. stócaighthe *stɔ:ki* (*stɔki*), n. 'stocking.'
 stoirm *stɔrm*, n. 'storm.'
 stoirmeamhail *stɔrmɛl*, adj. 'stormy.'—Cf. *stɔrmalt*, *stErmalt'ə* (An 1).
 stól *stɔ:l(ə)*, n. 'stool.'
 stóras *stɔ:ras*, n. 'stores,' 'property.'
 stradog *stradag*, n. 'spark': stradog as an teine *stradag as ən tʃin'ə*.
 stríbh *stri:v*, vb.n. 'toil,' 'struggle': tig ort stríbh le theacht fríd

- an saoghal cho maith 's is urra leat *tfig' ort stri:v le çaxt fri:dğ an sEal xə ma sə sArə l'at* (3); cf. Engl. 'strive.'
- stróic *strə:k'*, v. 'scratch,' 'tear': *tá eagal orm gon stróic e mo lámhan ta egal orm gəu strə:k' (strə:k) a mə la:vən*; vb.n. *strócadh strə:kə* (3); cf. *under diabhal*.
- stuama *stCamə*, adj. 'wise,' 'dignified.'
- stuaman *stCaman*, n. 'solitary or dull man': *duine stuaman dAn'ə stCaman*; pl.-n. an *Stuaman an stCaman* (an isolated stack).
- stuif, *see stuth*.
- stuth *stA*, n.m. 'stuff': *stuth maith stA ma*.
- suas (ə) *sAs*, adv. 'up' (direction): *cumaidh iad a suas kAmi at ə sAs* 'they will keep up.'
- subh, *see sugh*.
- subhan cáfraidh *sAn ka:fri*, n. 'sowens' (with sour milk).
- suc *sIk sIk sIk (sAk, 2)*, call to young calves.
- súgan *sA:gan*, pl. *súgain sA:gan'*, n.m. 'rope'; *sugan muineal sIgan mAn'al* (11), *mEn'al*, *sugan connlach sIgan kɔ:lax* (11) 'horse collar' (filled with straw); cf. *cor shúgain*.
- sugh, n. 'berry': *sugh sealbhan* (orig. *talmhan*) *sIk sAŋəvan* (3), *fik sAŋəvan* (3), *sIgə salvan* (13), *sAk salvan* (15) 'strawberry.'
- súgh *sA:*, n. 'juice.'
- súgha *sA:*, n. 'soot' (3).
- suidh *sIj* (1), *sI* (L.E.), *sEi, sai* (U.E.), v. 'sit'; vb.n. *suidhe sIjə* (1), *sEiə, saiə, saiə* (3): *bha e na shuidhe va ə na haiə, tá me mo shuidhe ta: mE mə haiə* (tá me shuidhe *ta: mE hEiə*).
- suidheacan, *suidheachan*, vb.n.: *bha me suidheachan va: mi sIjəxan* (4), *tá mise ('s) mo shuidheacan ta: mišə s mə hIjəkan* (5), *ta: mE hEiəkan* (13), *ta: mE saiəkan*; cf. *laigheacan*.
- súil *sA:l'*, pl. *súilean sA:l'ən*, n.f. 'eye'; *súile bhuidhe sAl'ə 'vAiə* 'corn marigold.'
- súilean *sA:l'ən*, n. 'bubble' (15).
- suipear *sIper*, n. 'supper': *in déidh shuipear an dɔxi hIper* (3).
- súiste *sA:st'ə*, n. 'flail,' consisting of *builtean bAaltɔn* and *lámhchrann la:fəran* ('handle'), connected by a strap (*iall ial*).
- surclain *sörklan', sərklan'*, n. 'primrose' (15); cf. *Dún Surclain dA:n sIrklan'* 'Dunseverick' (15).
- swing (E.): pret. *shwing e hwiŋ e* (3).
- sycamore (E.): *səkəmo:r*.

- tá, substantive vb., see § 146.
- tabhair, irreg. vb., see § 152.
- tábla *ta:bəl, ta:blə, te(:)bəl* (U.E.), n. 'table.'
- tacaíd, n. 'tack': *tacaidean brógan takatʃən brɔ:gən* (8).
- tacaite *takit'ə*, part. adj. 'hobnailed': *brógan tacaite brɔ:gən takit'ə* (15).
- tachair, v. 'happen': pret. *thachair iad air haxər at er* 'he met them' (3); vb.n. *tachairt taxərtʃ, tərətʃ* (6): *bídh iad ag tachairt ort bii ad ə tərətʃ ɔrt* 'you will meet them' (6).
- tacht, v. 'choke'; pres.-fut. *tachtaídh me thu taxti mi ɔ* (8); p.p. *tachtaiste taxtist'ə*.
- tae *tE:*, n. 'tea' (cf. tea).
- tafann *tafən*, vb.n. 'barking.'
- taileag, see *aileag*.
- táillear *ta:l'ɛr*, n.m. 'tailor.'
- tairne *tar'n'(ə)*, pl. *tairnean tar'n'ən*, n. 'nail' (8, 13).
- tairneach *tarn'ax, tarnax*, n. 'thunder': *tá tairneach ann ta:tarn'ax an* (15).
- tairneanacht *tarn'enaxt, tarn'ənax* (15), n. 'thunder.'
- tairnge, see *tairne*.
- taisean (taiseain?) *taʃən, tafən*, v. 'show'; 'give (me)': pres.-fut. *taiseanaidh mise taʃəni (taʃəni, tafni) miʃə*; pret. *an do thaisean? ən də hafən*.
- taithighe *ta:i*, vb.n. 'visiting': *bí taithighe air do chairdean, ach na bí taithighe ro tric ortha bi ta:i er də xardʒən ax na bi ta:i rɔ trek' ɔʒ* (12).
- talamh *taləv, taŋəv* (3), n.m. 'earth': *air an dtalamh er ən daŋəv* (3); cf. under *sugh*.
- támáilte *ta:maltʃə*, adj. 'afflicted,' 'sorry': *tá me támáilte ta: me ta:maltʃə* (15).
- tamhailt *taviltʃ, tavəltʃ, tamaltʃ*, n. 'monster' (15).
- tamhnach *taŋnax*, n.m. 'cultivated piece of land,' common in pl.-nn. —Cf. *tavnax* (An 1).
- tana *tanə*, adj. 'thin.'
- tanalacht, n. 'dizziness,' 'giddiness': *tá tanalacht in mo cheann ta: tanalaxt ən mə ʃa:n*.
- taobh *tE:v, tɔv*, n. 'side': *an Taobh Tuath ən tɔv tɔa* 'the North Side,' *aig an taobh ɛg' ən tE:v, aig taobh cloch mhór ɛg' tE:v*

κηρx vo:r (3), taobh a suas *tE:v ə sCas*, isteach *ə st'ah*, istoigh *ə stEi*, amach *ə max*, amuigh *ə mwi* (adverbs, 13).—Cf. *tC:v* (An 1).

Taobhog *tE:vag* (*tre:vag*, 4), pl.-n.

taod (téad), n. 'rope,' 'tether': cuir an t-each air taod *kAr ən tʃax er tE:d* 'tether the horse' (15).

taoman *tE:man*, n.m. 'bail' (for bailing water).

tapaidh *tapi*, adj. 'quick,' 'smart'; go tapaidh *gə tapi* 'quickly'; ceann tapaidh *k'a:n tapi* 'smart head' (3).

tarbh *tarv*, pl. tairbh *törv* (L.E.), *tErv* (U.E.), n.m. 'bull'; in pl.-nm.: Cnoc an Tairbh *krək ən tErv* (*törv*), Loch an Tairbh *lox ən tErv* (8).

tarrain *tarin*, *tarən*, *tarən*, v. 'pull,' 'haul': pres.-fut. tairnidh me *taru'i* (*taru'i*) *mε*; pret. tharrain *harin*; vb.n. tarrain *tarin*; tarrain do anail *tarən də anal*, a tharrain na torpan *ə harin na tərən* 'to pull the sods'; also n. 'draught.'

tárrthail *ta:ʃal*, vb.n. 'helping' (8); n. 'help': chostainn tárrthail *xəstin ta:ʃal* (8) 'I would need help.'

te *tʃe*, adj. 'hot.'

tea *ti*: (Engl. 't'), n.; cf. *tae*.

téacsá *tʃeksə*, n. 'permit' (15).

téad, see taod.

teaghlach *tʃe:lax*, n.m. 'family': tá teaghlach mór aige *ta: tʃe:lax mo:r ɛg'ə*.

teallach *tʃalax*, n. 'hearth' (also said to mean 'blacksmith's tongs,' 4, evidently mixed up with teanchair).

teanchair *tʃanaxer*, n. 'tongs' (15 etc.).

teanga, teangaidh *tʃegə* (2, 3, 15), *tʃayɪ* (1, 5, 12), n. 'tongue': an teangaidh *ən tʃayɪ* (5); cum do theanga (theangaidh) *kCm də hɛgə* (*ʃayɪ*, 5).—Rathl. Cat. mo henga.

teannta (teannca), in: i dteannca do (le) *dʒaŋkə də* (le), adv. 'near,' 'next to': i dteannca do'n fhear (duine) sin *dʒaŋkə də n'ar* (*dən dCn'ə sin*, 11), an t-aon i dteannca do'n laodog *ən tIn dʒaŋkə dən* *IE:dag* 'the fourth finger' (11), an t-aon i dteannca leis *ən tIn dʒaŋkə leʃ* (11).

teas *tʃes*, n. 'heat.'

teich *tʃeç*, v. 'run,' 'flee'; pret. theich *heç*; vb. n. teicheadh *tʃeçəg*.

téid, irreg. vb., see § 153.

téidheag *tseag, tsiag* (9), v. 'warm,' 'heat'; pres.-fut. teidheagaidh *tseagi, tseaxi* (2, 12); pret. théidheag *heag* (13); téidheag thu fhéin *tseag & he:n* (imper), teidheagaidh me do leithcheamh *tseagi mi dá leçan* (2); vb. n. teidheagadh *tseagag* (3, 13), *tsiagag* (9), *tseag* (2, 5): tá me dol a mo théidheagadh fhéin *ta: me dol a mō heagā (hiagā) he:n* (11).

teine *tsin'ə*, n.f. 'fire' (§ 113): teine aidhear *tsin' aiər*, teine dealan *tsin'ə dçalan* 'lightning' (1).

teintean, in cloch teintean *kɛɲ tʃintʃɛn'*, n. 'hearthstone' (3).

thall *ha:l, hal, haŋ* (3), adv. 'over,' 'yonder'; thall air *hal er*, prep. 'over.'

thaobh-cicín, indef. pron., see § 134 (B, b).

thar *har*, adv. and prep. 'over,' 'across' (usually thar le, q.v.).

thar le *har læ*, prep. 'over,' 'across'; thar le beinn *har læ be:n'* 'over the rock heads'; thar leis *har leʃ*, adv. 'over': ag bruith thar leis *ə brɛç 'harəleʃ* 'boiling over.'

thíos *hi:s*, adv. 'down' (rest).

thro(imh), prep., see § 98.

thu, thusa, pers. pron., see § 124.

thuas *hɔas*, adv. 'up' (rest): thuas ud *hɔas ad* 'up there.'

thugainn, see § 154.

tibhead *tsivət*, n. 'thickness': dá oirleach ar tibhead *da: ɔrlax ər tsivət* (3).

tig, irreg. vb., see § 154.

tighead, see tibhead.

tighearna *tsiərnə*, n.m. 'lord': nar dTighearna *nər dçiərnə*; tá an Tighearna leat *ta ən tsiərnə lat*.

till, v. 'return'; pret. thill iad na bhaile *hil' ad na val'ə*; vb.n. tilleadh *tsil'əg*.

timcheall, see tiomall.

timthire teallach *tsimər 'tʃalax*, n. 'fire-tongs' (=maide bhriste).

tinn *tsin*, adj. 'sick,' 'ill': tá e tinn *ta ə tsin*, ag fás tinn *ə fa:s tsin* (3).

tinneas *tsin'əs*, n.m. 'disease.'

tiomall, tiomallta *tsɔmält(ə), tsɔmäl, tsɔməŋ* (3), *tsimäl* (2), adv. and prep. 'around,' 'about': tiomall an choirneal *tsɔmäl ə xərn'al*, tiomall fichead *tsɔmäl fiəd* 'about twenty'; usually with air or thart: tiomall air *tsɔmäl er* 'about it,' cuiridh sinn tiomallta air dramaí *kɔri sin' tsɔmält er dramí*, tiomall air a h-uile rud *tsɔmäl er ə*

- h.ɔl'ə r.ɔd*, tiomall thart Reachraidh *tʃɔmɔl hart raxəri* 'round about Rathlin.'—Cf. *k'ɔmɔlt* (An 1), Manx chymmylt (Kneen, § 81).
 tionntaigh *tʃenti* (-I, -əi), v. 'turn'; vb.n. tionntachadh *tʃentahəg* (2, 4),
tʃenta(:)g (3, 13); p.p. tionntaiste *tʃentist'ə*.
 tíoradh *tʃi:rəg*, n.m. 'grist (dried in the kiln)' (15b).
 tiormaigh, v. 'dry': imperf.-cond. an dtiormochadh *c ən dʒerma:g*
ɛ (6); vb.n. tiormachadh *tʃermahəg* (2, 13), *tʃerma:g* (3, 6).
 tír *tʃi:r*, pl. tír(th)ean *tʃi:rən* (4), tírtean *tʃi:rtʃən* (3), n.f. 'country';
 an tír seo *ən tʃi:r ʃə* (= 'Rathlin').
 tirim, tircam *tʃir'əm*, adj. 'dry' (§ 122).
 tiuc *tʃk(ə) tʃk(ə)* 'tʃk, call to hens.
 tiugh *tʃɔ*, adj. 'thick': tá an fharraice tiugh leis *ta ə narik'ə tʃɔ leʃ*.
 tiugainn, see thugainn.
 tobaca *t'bakə*, n. 'tobacco' (5).
 tobar *tɔbər*, n.m. 'well'; in pl.-nn.: Tobar an Uisce *tɔbər ə*
nɪʃk'ə (3).—Cf. *tɔbər* (An 1).
 tog, v. 'lift,' 'raise,' 'take'; 'build'; pret. thog *hog*; vb.n. togail
togəl, togəl.
 togail *togəl, togal*, n. 'building.'
 toigh *töi, tEi* (L.E.), *tEi, tai* (U.E.), *tEiç* (3, sometimes), pl. toighean
tEiən, n.m. 'house': toigh soluis *tEi solɪʃ*, toigh scoil *tEi skəl*,
 toigh an Aifreann *tEi ə nafrən* 'the chapel,' toigh ól *tEi ɔ:l*
 'tavern'; bean an toighe *bjan ən tEiə*; in pl.-n. Glaic an Toigh
Mór glak' ən tEi mo:r.
 toil *tɔl*, n. 'will': do thoil *də hɔl*.—Rathl. Cat. do hoil.
 toiligh, v. 'please': fut. ma thoileochas tu *ma hɔl'əs tɔ* (3),
ma hɔl'əs tɔ (6, 12), rud ari thoileochas tu *rɔd əri hɔl'əgəs* (for *x*)
tɔ (12); p.p. (part. adj.) toiliste *tɔlist'ə* 'pleased.'
 tóin *tɔ:n'*, n. 'bottom': tá an tóin as a' phota *ta ən tɔ:n' as ə fɔtə*;
 in pl.-nn. Tóin an Ribhe Móine *tɔ:n' ə rɪvə mɔ:n'ə*,
 Tóin Ribhe (ə) Léanan *tɔ:n ravə l'ɛ:nan* (4), Tóin le Gaoith
tɔ:n le gE:çə (4; cf. Tòin ri Gaoith, in Arran, Scotl.).
 toiseach *tofax, tofaxt*, n. 'beginning': o'n toiseach *ən tofax, ən tofax*
 'at first,' téid me air toiseacht *tʃe:dʒ mi er tofaxt* 'I will go
 first' (3).
 tóisigh, v. 'begin': pres. (fut. sense) tóisighidh me *tɔ:ʃi mi* (12),
 fut. tóiseochaidh me amáireacht *tɔ:ʃaxə mi ma:r'axt* (12); pret.
 thóisigh iad *hɔ:ʃi ad* (3, 12), *hɔʃi ad*.

- toit *tɔtʃ*, n. 'smoke.'—Cf. *tɔt'* (*tɔtʃ*, An 1).
- toit *tɔtʃ*, vb.n. 'smoking.'
- Tollabhae 'tolave(:), pl.-n. 'Tolloway.'
- tom *to:m*, *tom*, n. 'bush.'
- tomhais, v. 'guess'; 'measure,' 'weigh': pret. thomhais me *hɔ:if mɛ* (15); vb.n. tomhas *tɔ:əs*.
- tomhas *tɔ:əs*, pl. tomhais, tomhaisean *tɔ:if* (also sing.?), *tɔ:ifən*, n. 'measure'; 'weight,' sean tomhaisean *ʃan tɔ:ifən*; cur amach tomhaisean *kɔr ə max tɔ:ifən* 'putting riddles' (15).
- tonn *to:n*, n.f. 'wave'; uisce fa thuinn *Iʃk'ə ʃa hɔ:n'* 'subsoil water.'
- tonnog, see tunnog.
- Tor *tɔr*, n. 'Torr' (in Antrim, 5).
- toradh, n. 'fruit': toradh do bhroinn Iosa *tɔrə də vrEin' iəsə* (9).
- tordan *tɔrdan*, n.m. 'bunch or tuft of heather' (5).
- torp *tɔrp*, pl. torpan *tɔrpən*, n. '(heather) sods' (for burning): buaint torpan *bɔəntʃ tɔrpən*; in pl.-n. an Torp *ən tɔrp*.—Cf. *tɔrp*, An 1.
- torr, see Tor and tur.
- tórradh *tɔ:rəg*, n. 'funeral': aig an tórradh *ɛg' ən tɔ:rəg* (*tɔ:r*, 2).
- tost, in: bí do thost *bi: də hɔst* 'be silent.'
- tostach *tɔstax*, adj. 'silent.'
- tota *totə*, pl. totachan *totahən*, n.m. 'seat' (in a boat); the seats are named: an tota beag *ən totə b'Eg*, an tota réiste (réidhiste?) *re:ʃt'ə*, an tota togaile *togal'ə*, an tota chroinn *xrEin*, an tota gualann *gɔalən* (15).
- tow (E.): towte isteach *to:tʃə st'ax* 'towed in' (3).
- track (E.) *trɛk'*, n. (3).
- trághadh *tra:gəg* (1), *tra:g*, vb.n. 'ebbing'; trágadh phoc *tra:gə fɔk* 'countercurrent,' 'whirlpool' (15, etc.); cf. poca.
- tráigh *tra:j*, *trai*, n.f. 'beach': an tráigh mhín *ən tra(:)i vi:n'*, tráigh gaineamh *tra:j gan'av* (*idem*); tá an tráigh ag teacht *ta ən tra:j ə tʃaxt* 'it is ebbing' (8); tá miann a chait anns an tráigh, ach cha dtuir e as e *ta: mian ə xɔtʃ ans ən tra:j ax xa dɔr a as a*, tá biadh a' scuít istráigh ach cha dtuir e fhé as e *ta: biag ə skɪʃ ə stra:j* (*strai*) *ax xa dɔr a he: as a* (13, proverb).
- traona, see sraon.
- trap (E.) *trap*, 'a two-wheeled cart': bha trap aca *va: trap akə*.
- tráscadh *tra:skəg*, n. 'feeling of hunger': tá an tráscadh orm *ta: n tra:skəg ɔrm* (12), bhá tráscadh orm *va: tra:skəg ɔrm* (13).

- trasna *trasnə*, prep. with gen. 'across': trasna an cuan *trasnə η kʰan* (8), trasna na tíre *trasnə na tʃi:rə* (3).
- tré, *see thro(imh)*.
- treabhacan, in: réidh leis an treabhacan *rei leʃ ən t'r'o:əkən* 'ready with the plowing' (U.E., acc. to 13); cf. laigheacan.
- treabhadh *tr'o:əg* (1, 8, 13), *tr'o:əg* (3, acc. to 8: *t'r'o:əg*), vb.n. 'plowing.'
- tréan *trəən*, adj. 'fast': cho tréan 's a b'urra leithe *xə trəən s ə bʰrə leʃə* (3).
- trí, num., *see* § 135.
- trí-bhliadhach *trEivlianax*, adj. 'three-year-old.'
- tric (troic), in: go tric *gə trək'* 'often,' ro thric *rə hrek'* (*rək'*) 'very often.'
- trioblóid *triblédɣ*, n. 'tribulation,' 'trouble.'
- trinnsear *trEnʃer* (15), *trEinʃer* (3), *trənʃer*, n. '(wooden) plate.'
- tríomhadh, ord., *see* § 136.
- triúr, num., *see* § 135.
- troid *trɔdɣ*, vb.n. 'fighting' (3); coileach trod *kEl'ax* (*köl'ax*) *trɔd* 'gamecock.'
- troigh *trEi*, pl. troighean *trEiən*, n. 'foot' (measure): troigh ar fad *trEi ər fad* (3).
- trom *tro:m*, *trom*, adj. 'heavy': mas trom leat do cheann, gur ro throm e *mas tro:m l'at də ʃa:n gə(r) rə ʃo:m ɛ:* (a hogmanay game, 3, 13).
- troman, *see* droman.
- troscadh *trɔskə(g)*, vb.n. 'fasting' ('troska,' 12); cf. tráscadh.
- troscan, *see* truscan.
- trough (E.) *trɔx*, n.
- truagh *trʰa*, *trʰag* (12, 15 etc.), n. & adj. 'pity'; 'pitiful': mo thruagh *mə rʰa* (*rʰa*) 'alas,' mór an truagh *mo:r ən trʰa* 'it is a great pity,' cf. truaighe; is truagh leam *əs trʰa* (*trʰag*, 12, 15 etc.) *l'am* (*l'am*) 'I pity.'
- truaighe *trʰajə*, *trʰai*, n. 'pity': mór an truaighe *mo:r ən trʰajə*, ba mhór an truaighe *bə vo:r ən trʰai* (15 etc.).
- truideog *trʰdɣag* (*trʰdɣag*), n. 'thrush.'
- trup (truipe) *trIp*, n. 'the fairies'; in pl.-nn.: Bealach an Truipe *bjalax ən trIp*; Inean an Truipe (Truimp) *in'en ən trIp* (*trImp*, 4; the latter maybe from *tromp* 'jew's-harp,' associated with fairy music).

- truscan *tráskan*, n.m. 'suit of clothes' (3).
- tu, tusa, pers. pron., see § 124.
- tuafal (tuaitheal, etc.) *táfal*, *táfal* (8), *táfar* (3), n. and adj. 'booby'; 'stupid,' 'awkward': chan fheil tuafar ann *ha nel táfar an* (3), duine tuafal *dánu táfal* (8); in pl.-n. Fallt (Fál?) Tuafal *al'táfal*, *far'táfar* (3), Fallt Tuaitheal *fal'tuaçal* (5), *al'tuaçal* (12), *al'táfarax* (8), *fal'táfá* (4), *fal'táfi* (2), a dangerous place on the north coast.
- tuagh *tág*, pl. tuaghan *tágán*, n. 'ax.'
- tuaitheal, see tuafal.
- tuath *tá*, n. 'north': an taobh tuath *án tE:v tá*, ag dol ma thuath *á dol ma há* 'going northward.'
- tuathal, see tuafal, etc.
- tubaiste, pl. tubaistean *tábist'an*, n. 'mishap,' 'accident': is trom na tubaistean air na slibistean *ás tro:m na tábist'an er na sl'ibist'an* (saying, 12).
- tug (E.) tugachan *tágaxán* 'chains of plow' (15, 15b).
- tugha *tá*, n. 'thatch.'
- tuig *tág'*, *tíg'*, *tég'* (U.E.), v. 'understand': pres.-fut. tuigidh *tág'i*, *tíg'i*; vb.n. tuigsin *tág'sin*, tuigéal *tág'al*, *tíg'al*, *tég'el* (13), *tág'án* (3).
- tuigte (tuite) *tátfá*, part. adj. 'thatched.'
- tuille (tuilidh) *tá'á* (3), *tá'i* (3, 13), n. 'more': ma tá tuilidh ann *ma ta: tá'i an* (3), chan fhaca sinn e tuilidh *ha naká sin' é tá'i* 'we did not see it any more'; tuille 's chóir, tuilidh 's cóir *tá'á sá x:r*, *táli s k:r* 'too much': tá tuille 's chóir salann air *ta: tá'á sá x:r salán er*.
- tuit *tátf*, *tItf*, v. 'fall'; vb.n. tuiteam: tá an toigh ag dol a thuiteam *ta an tEi á doḡ á hItám* (3).
- tuiteam *tátfám*, n. 'fall': tuiteam na bliadhna *tátfám na bl'iana* 'fall of the year' (10), tuiteam uisce *tátfám Ifk'á* 'waterfall' (8).
- tunnog *tánag*, pl. tunnogan *tánagán*, n.f. 'duck': uigh tunnog *áí tánag* 'duck's egg' (8).—Cf. *tánag* (An 1).
- tur *tár*, n.m. 'heap,' 'hill,' in the pl.-n. an Tur Mór *án tár mo:r*.
- turadh *tárag*, n. 'dry (fair) weather.'
- turcach *tárkah*, n.m. 'turkey'; coileach turcach *kEl'ax tárkah* 'turkey gobbler.'
- tús, n. 'beginning,' in: mar a bhá o thús *már á va: háas*.

- uachtar bainne *κaxtər ban'ə*, n. 'cream.'
- uaigh *κaj, κai*, pl. uaignean *κajən*, n. 'grave.'
- uaigneach *κεg'n'ax, ueg'n'ax* (15a), adj. 'lonely,' 'lonesome' (8).
- uaine *κan'ə*, adj. 'green.'
- uair *κar, κer, κor*, n.f. 'time'; 'weather': aon uair san lá in *κer sə laə*, uair am *κer am* 'an hour's time' (2); uair mhaith *κar va (ma)* 'fine weather'; c'uair, interr. adv., see § 144; uair a, conj., see air a.
- uamh, uamha *κav(ə)*, pl. uamhachan *κavaxən* (5), n.f. 'cave' (§§ 113, 115), in pl.-nn.: Uamha nan gColman *κavə nan golman* 'the Pigeons' Cave,' Uamha Pól *ə(:)və pɔ:l*, Cnoc na h-Uamhadh *krək na hκavəg*, Inean na h-Uamhadh *in'ən na hκavəg* (4), Uamhach Ó Beirn *κavah ə 'b'ern'*, Uamhaidh Dhomh'all Bára *κavi γəl ba:ra* (3), an Uamhaidh Lomairte *ə nκavi (nɔvi) ηomərtʃə* 'the Shearing Cave' (3).
- uan *κan, κən*, n.m. 'lamb.'
- uasal *uasəl* (15a), in: duine uasal *dκn' κasəη* (3), pl. daoine uasal *dE:n' κasəl* (2), n. 'gentleman.'
- ubh, see uigh.
- ubhall *κəl*, pl. ubhallan *κələn*, n. 'apple': craobhan ubhallan *krE:vən κələn* 'apple trees.'
- ucht *uxt, κxt*, n. 'breast' (2); 'stomach pit.'
- Uchtaigh *κxti*, pl.-n. (below Brockley).
- ud *ad*, adv. 'yonder,' usually in combination with thall: an toigh ud thall *ən tEi a'tal* 'yonder house.'
- Úig *κ:g'*, n.f. 'Ouíg': an Úig *ə nκ:g'* (*nE:d'*, 6), air an Úig *er ə nκ:g'* 'at Ouíg,' ag dol go h-Úig *ə dol gə hκ:g'*; Cnoc na h-Úige *krək na hκ:g'ə* (pl.-n.); Úig an Mhuilinn *κ:g'ə vκl'in* 'Mill Bay'; úig originally='bay'?
- uigh *κi*, pl. uighean *κjən, κiən*, n. 'egg': uigh cearc (circe) *κi k'ark* (3), *k'irk'ə* (12), uigh tunnóg *κi tκnag*, uigh géidh *κi g'ei* (3), uigh turcach *κi tκrkah* (3).
- uile, indef. pron., see § 134 (B, a).
- Uilleam *κl'am*, n.m. 'William': Uilleam cratha' t'iorball *κl'am kraə tκrbəl* 'the wagtail' (8).
- uilinn *κlin*, n. 'elbow.'
- uinneog *κn'ag, κn'eg* (1, 13), n.f. 'window.'—Cf. *κn'əg* (An 1).
- uisce *κfk'ə, Ifk'ə*, n.m. 'water'; 'rain': bhfeil an t-uisce ann? *vel*

an tIfk' an 'is it raining?' *cosmhail leis an uisce kosal lef a nIfk' a* 'looking like rain,' *cha bhí gaoth láidir riamh ann gan uisce ha vi: gE: la:dɣər riav̄ an gə nIfk' a* (saying), *uisce beatha kfk' a* (*Ifk' a*) *bɛə* 'whiskey'; *casan uisce, see casan.*—Cf. *ksk' a, esk' a, ask' a* (An).

uiseog, n, in Rathlin name of a sea bird: *bheireadh an lá sin iarraidh air na uiseogan ver'ag an laə fIn iari er na ksfagən* (said of a very wet day, 15).

úr k:r, adj. 'fresh,' 'new.'

úr (úir) k:r, n.f. 'earth' (3).

urad kɾət, n. 'quantity': an *urad* 's a *ghlacadh tu a nɾət sə ηakə tɾ* 'how much you would take' (3), *sin urad* 's *tá fhios agam-sa fIn kɾət s ta 'is agəmsə,* is *esan an urad duine* 's *thainigh na bhaile fəsən kɾət dɾn' a sə ha:n'i na val' a* (3).

uraidh, in: *i n-uraidh a nɾri* 'last year.'

urlar urlar (15a), *kɾlər, kɾlər, kɾɣər* (3), n. 'floor'; also 'bottom of a ship.'

urnaighe kɾni, pl. *urnaighthe kɾni,* n. and vb.n. 'prayer'; 'praying': *bha e ag urnaighe va: gkɾni* 'he was praying' (2), *bha e ag gabhail a gh-urnaigh(th)e va a goal a ɣkɾni* (*idem,* 2); *ag gabhail an urnaighthe a goal a nɾni* 'saying their prayers.'

urra, urraidh, urrain, def. vb., *see* § 155.

urramach kɾmax, adj. 'honorable,' 'respectable' (15).

us k:s, adv. 'here,' 'give me' (§ 152): *us píosa páipear k:s pi:sə pa:pɛr* (15).

Usaid k:sədɣ, n.f. 'Ushet' (pl.-n.): *san Usaid sə nɾsədɣ* 'at Ushet' (3), *Loch na h-Usaide lox na hɾsidɣə* (5), *loha na hɾsədɣ* (4) 'Ushet Loch.'

úsaideadh k:sadɣəg, vb.n. 'using' (2).

úsaideach k:sadɣax, adj. 'useful.'

úsc k:sk, n. 'fish oil' (used for burning in the "cruise").

utan, see niutan.

watch (E.) *wɔtʃ,* n.: *watch óir wɔtʃ ɔ:r'* 'gold watch.'

well (E.) *wɛl, vEl,* interj.

whip (E.) *hwip:* *whip e leis e hwip a lef e* (3).

wild (E.) *wEild, vEild,* adj.

yoke (E.), vb.: *yoke e e isteach jok a e st'ax* 'he yoked him in' (3).







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