815

Education
Irish Lang^e.
        Lynch

10

Fac similes of the Types used in Irish Books.

	at Louvain & Rome.		Paris.		Dublin.		Dublin.		Proposed Alphabet.		No
	Molloy		Donlevy		Vallancy		Halliday				
A	Ꭺ	a	ꭺ	a	Ꭺ	a	Ꭺ	a	Ꭺ	a	1
B	ḃ	b	ḃ	b	ḃ	b	B	b	B	b	2
C	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	3
D	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	4
E	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	5
F	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	6
G	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	7
H	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	8
I	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	9
L	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	10
M	m	m	m	m	m	m	Ⰳ	m	Ⰳ	m	11
N	n	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	12
O	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	13
P	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	14
R	ꞃ	ꞃ	R	ꞃ	R	ꞃ	R	ꞃ	R	ꞃ	15
S	ꞅ	ꞅ	S	ꞅ	S	ꞅ	S	ꞅ	S	ꞅ	16
T	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	ꞇ	17
U	u	ꞃ	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	uw	18

Fac similé from Ancient Vellum M.S.S.

Nº 1 Ꭺ a ꝏ ꝏ 2 ḃ ḃ ḃ 3 C c c c c

4 Ꝺ v o 5 Ꮬ e 6 Ϝ ꝼ Ϝ 7 ᵹ ᵹ ᵹ

8 Ꝺ ꜧ ꜧ 9 I ı ı ı ı 10 Ꮭ ꝉ ꝉ 11 Ꮇ m

12 Ꝺn 13 O o o o o 14 Ᵽ 15 R ꞃ ꞃ ꞃ

16 Ꮪ ꞅ ꞅ 17 ꞇ ꞇ ꞇ ꞇ ꞇ 18 U u

Owyam Graeu   **Oᵹam.**

b. l. ꞅ. ꞃ. n. ┃ Ꭲ Ꭲꭲ Ꭲꭲꭲ Ꭲꭲꭲꭲ   m. ᵹ. nᵹ. y. ꞃ   a. o. e. i. ea. oi. ꝩ. ia   p.

Ꭲ Ꭲꭲ Ꭲꭲꭲ Ꭲꭲꭲꭲ   h ꝺ ꞇ c q   X O   #

Con fa ate.

ꝉꝉꝉꝉ Ꭲ Ꭲ꜕꜕ ꜕꜕꜕   c/ɔ ꝊꝎꝅꝐꝑ   ∴ /ꝅ//ꝅ ∆

c a i ꞃ p b ꞃ e

Claꞃ na n-ꝺoꞇꞇ { aꞃ. aiꞃ. coꞃn. cꞃacan. conan. cꞃıoꞅꞇ. ꝺaꞃꝺ

W. Flavelle.

ᚠᚑᚱ-� ...

ꝼoꞃ-oꞺꟼeꞀs ᵹꞢꞀꝣuꞀᴄꞏ-ᵹꞢꞀꝣoꞀᵹꞢꞀꝆᵹe ꞏꞢꞀ ꞏꞢ-eꞺꞀeꞢꞀꝣ

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE

IRISH LANGUAGE,

AS NOW SPOKEN;

CONTAINING

A comprehensive Exemplification of the alphabetic Sounds, and a complete Analysis of the Accidents of the declinable Parts; with the Pronunciation of each Irish word employed in Illustration, so far as could be effected by the Substitution of English Characters;

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SYNOPTIC TABLES.

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BY PATRICK LYNCH,

SEC. TO THE GAELIC SOCIETY OF DUBLIN, &c.

bꞀaꝺ an ᵹaoꞀꞇeaꞁᵹ ꝼa ꞿeaꞃ ꞿóꞃ:
Un ꝺꞀꞇ-chꞁaꞇ na b-ꝑꞁeaꞃᵹ b-ꝼꞀonóꞁ,
bꞃꝺ maꞀꞇ a ꝼꞀan buꝺ ᵹaoꞇ ᵹꞃꞀꞿꞿ:
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OF

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VII. Lynch's life of Columkille. This work having been published in an imperfect state, contrary to the author's intention, he is now preparing a second edition, in which the state of society, and progress of religion and civilization in Great Britain and Ireland, during the 7th and 8th centuries, will be particularly illustrated conformably with the Author's original plan, by which the Saint's Life will be rendered equally interesting and entertaining to every class of readers,

VIII. The remaining numbers of Keating's Ireland, in which the new translation into English is accompanied on the collateral page with the author's original text, in the native Irish Character, and now continued by Mr. Lynch and publishing by Mr. Barlow.

N. B. The new translation of the first volume of Keating's history, though originally published in Mr. Lynch's name, was begun and nearly completed by the late William Halliday, Esq. one of the vice-presidents of the Gaelic Society. As an additional embellishment to the work, he drew up, and delineated an accurate map of Ireland, with the ancient names engraved in the Irish character.

To the Vol. is prefixed, a life of Dr. Keating, including an account of the ancient and modern system of education, and the manner of preparing young priests for foreign colleges, with a full vindication of Keating's history, &c. compiled and written by Mr. Lynch, and to be had at Barlow's.

Mr. Lynch continues to prepare copy and correct for the Press, and also to give instructions to such as wish for a practical knowledge of the Irish language, according to the pure dialect used in Thomond, of which he is a native.

THE
IRISH ALPHABET.

Letters Figure.			Irish Name.	English Name.	Pronunciation.	Hebrew Names.	Greek Names.	No.
ᘐ	a	a	ᚐ᠌᠋�ᛁᚋ ailm	ailim	*allim*	aleph	alpha	1
ᖯ	ᖯ	b	beiᚈ	beith	*beih*	beth	beta	2
ᴄ	c	c	coll	coll	*kowll*	kaph	kappa	3
ᴅ	ᴅ	d	ᴅu᠌᠋᠋᠋r duir	duir	*dhuirr*	daleth	delta	4
ᴇ	ᴇ	e	eaᴅa	eadha	*aygha*	e	eta	5
ᚠ	ᚠ	f	ᚠeaᚏn fearn	fearn	*farrun*	phe	phi	6
ᴈ	ᴈ	g	ᴈoᚏᚈ gort	gort	*gurth*	gimel	gamma	7
ᴉ	ᴉ	i	᠌᠋᠋iogha iogha	iogha	*eeghya*	jod	iota	8
ᴌ	ᴌ	l	ᴌu᠌᠋᠋i᠌᠋s luis	luis	*luish*	lamed	lambda	9
ᴍ	ᴍ	m	ᴍu᠌᠋᠋inr muin	muin	*muin*	mem	mu	10
ᴎ	ᴎ	n	nu᠌᠋᠋inr nuin	nuin	*nooinn*	nun	nu	11
ᴏ	ᴏ	ᴏ	o᠌᠋᠋nn o᠌᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋nn onn	onn	*oir, onn*	ain	o	12
ᴘ	ᴘ	p	ᴘeiᚈ peith	peith	*peh*	pe	pi	13
ᴚ	ᴚ	r	ᚏu᠌᠋᠋᠋ᚄ ruis	ruis	*rush*	resch	ro	14
S	ᚄ	s	ᚄu᠌᠋᠋il suil	suil	*suil*	shin	sigma	15
ᴛ	ᴛ	t	ᴛe᠌᠋᠋inᴇ teiné	teiné	*tinné*	thau	tau	16
ᴜ	ᴜ	u	ᴜ᠌᠋᠋᠋ᚏ uir	uir	*oo-ir*	vau	u	17
ᚆ	ᚆ	h	uaᚈ uath	uath	*ooah*	heth	he	18

The names of these letters are very ancient, and seem to have been originally derived from the Noachic Language, from which they were adopted by the Chaldeans, Egyptians and Canaanites or Phenicians, and by these introduced into Greece and the S. west of Europe. This has been the opinion of Eupolemus, Eusebius, St. Jerome, St. Augustine and Bellarmine with most of our modern Philologers.

1 Aleph in Hebrew from Aluph signifies a Prince: 2. Beth in Hebrew and Irish an house: 3. Coph a Curve: 4 Daleth in Hebrew and Durruss in Irish a gate, a door: 9. Lamed (and Laun in Irish) from Malmad a goad, spit or Spear: 14. Resch from Rosch a head: 15. Schin in Hebrew a Tooth: 16. Thau denotes a mark or sign or bounds, being the last characte in the Hebrew Alphabet. The names of these letters are however deduced from those of Trees, &c. by O'Flaherty, Dr. O'Brien, &c. for which see the Rev. Paul O'Brien's excellent Irish Grammar, printed by Fitzpatrick, Dublin, 1809.

B

I. The Irish Alphabet ᵃ|ʙᵹⁱᴛᴇᵃᵣ ɴᵃ Ᵹᵃᴏⁱⵏ|ᵹᴇ.

Capitals.	ᴀ ʙ ᴄ ᴅ ᴇ ꝼ Ᵹ ɪ ʟ ᴍ ɴ ᴏ ᴘ ʀ ꞅ ᴛ ᴜ ħ
Small	a b c ᴅ e ꝼ ᵹ ı l m n o p ꞃ ꞅ ᴛ u ħ
English	a b c d e f g i l m n o p r s t u h

II. Consonants affected by previous letters, thus,

Asperated	ċ	ḃ	ṁ	ḋ	ġ	ꝼ̇	ṗ	ꞅ̇	ṫ	bꝼ	cc	ᵹc	nn	ᴛᴛ
or with *h* ⸣ annexed. ⸥	ch	bh	mh	ᴅh	gh	ꝼh	ph	ꞅh	ᴛh	bꝼ	cc	ᵹc	n̄	ᴛᴛ
	ch	bh	mh	dh	gh	fh	ph	sh	th	bf	cc	gc	nn	tt
Pronounced.	gh,	v or w,	y	y	*	f	h	h	w	g		g	nn	d

II. Power of the Vowels exemplified.

Vowels, &c.	Power.		Examples.		Pronounced like.	Meaning,
ᴀ	or a	a	as ᴀn	an	an	*the*
ᴀ	or a	aw	bᴀn	bán	bawn	*white*
ᴀᴇ	or ae	oe	ᵹaeʟ	gael	gŏél	*Irish*
ᴀᴏ	or ao	oe	caoʟ	caol	koél	*slender*
aⁱ	or ai	ŏ	maⁱṫ	maith	măwh	*good*
aⁱ	or ai	aw-i	cᴀⁱʟ	cail	kaw-il	*repute*
ᴇ	or e	e or ay	ꞃᴇ́	ré	ray	*moon*
ᴇᴀ	or ea	ă	ᵹeᴀʟ	geal	găl	*white*
ᴇᴀ	or ea	ay	mᴇ́ᴀꞃ	mear	mayor	*finger*
ᴇⁱ	or ei	ĕ	ᵹeⁱꞃ	geir	ghĕirr	*tallow*
ᴇⁱ	or ei	aý	ᴅeⁱꞃc	deirc	dhayirk	*alms*
ᴇᴏ	or eo	ŭ	ᴅeᴏċ	deoch	deugh	*drink*
ᴇᴏ	or eo	óa	ꞅeᴏʟ	seol	shoal	*loom*
ᴇᴜ	or eu	ayŭ	beᴜʟ	beul	bayŭl	*mouth*
ⁱ	or i	ĭ	mⁱn	min	min	*meal*
ⁱ	or i	ee	mⁱn	min	meen	*fine*
ⁱa	or ia	ee-a	ꞅⁱaꞃ	fiar	fee-ăr	*true*
ⁱᴏ	or io	ĭ	ⁱⱼoꞅ	lios	liss	*fort*
ⁱᴏ	or io	ee-u	ꝼⁱon	fion	fee-ún	*white*
ⁱᴜ	or iu	ŭ	ꝼⁱⱼuċ	fliuch	flugh	*wet*
ⁱᴜ	or iu	ee-ú	ᴛꞃⁱuꞃ	triur	tree-úr	*three*

Vowels, &c.	Power.	Examples.		Pronounced like.	Meaning.
o or o	ŭ	ᵒʳ co� or cor	curr	*turn*
o or o	ó	móᴛ mor	more	*great*
oj or oi	ŭĕ	coᴛ coir	quŏĕrr	*crime*
oj or oi	óĕ	coᴛ coir	quó-irr	*just*
u or u	ŭ	ᵹul gul	gull	*cry*
u or u	oo	cú cu	coo	*hound*
ua or ua	ooa	ᵹuaᴛ fuar	foo-ar	*cold*
uj or ui	ooĭ	ᵹujl fuil	fŏoĭl	*blood*
uj or ui	óóĭ	ᵹᵹl soo-il	sóoĭl	*eye*
aoj or aoi	ó-ee	maojn maoin	moo-een	*goods*
eoj or eoi	ao-ee	ᵹeojl seoil	shoa-ill	*drive thou*
jaj or iai	ee-ĕ	ljajᵹ liaigh	lee-ay	*of a doctor*
juj or iui	e-ooĕ	cjujn ciuin	ke-oo-en	*silent*
uaj or uai	oo-ee	uajᵹ uaigh	oo-a-ee	*a grave*

III. The Power of the dotted or asperated Consonants Exemplified.

Consonants.	Power.	Examples.		Pronounced.	Meaning.
ċ or ch	gh	ᵃˢ a ċoᵹ a chos	a chuss	*his foot*
ḃ or bh	v or w	a ḃᴛaᴛ a bhrat	a vrath	*his cover*
ṁ or mh	v or w	a ṁaᴛᴛa mharta	varth	*his beef*
ḋ or dh	y	a ḋún a dhun	a yhoon	*his fort*
ġ or gh	y	a ġoᴛᴛ a ghort	a yhurth	*his garden*
ḟ or fh	*	a ḟjᴛ a fhir	a irr	*o man*
p or ph	f	a póᵹ a phog	a foag	*his kiss*
ṡ or sh	h	a ṡujl a shuil	a hoo-ill	*his eye*
ṫ or th	h	a ṫjᴛ a thir	a hee-ir	*his land*

Observations on the letters of the Irish Alphabet.

In Irish there are many sounds totally unknown to the English and French; to shew therefore the exact pronunciation of every word in the Irish language by means of the English or French Alphabets would be an ineffectual attempt. What has been aimed at here is to select as many Irish words of those in common use as comprehend the various sounds of the Vowels and Consonants; to arrange them in concise tables: and to spell them with so many letters selected from the alphabet of these tongues as nearly correspond with those of the Irish. By thus submitting them to the student's perusal he will be enabled to pronounce a great many words with propriety and to make a native Irishman express such combinations of letters and syllables as cannot be pourtrayed by means of those of the English or French: Thus the student will acquire a more expeditious, comprehensive and critical knowledge of the alphabetic sounds and accidents of the language of Ireland than from any compend of Irish Grammar ever before published.

IV. Consonants which in coalescence influence each other or cause an elision change, &c.*

Cons. Eclipsed.	Examples, Irish.	Pronounced nearly as	Signification	No.
b by m as	aṗ m-bṗċón	awr murroan	*our sorrow*	1
c by c as	aṗ c-cṗaṗ̄	awr graun	*our tree*	2
c by ᵹ as	aṗ ᵹ-céaṅ	awr gaun	*our head*	3
ꝺ by ṅ as	aṗ ṅ-ꝺújl	awr noo-ill	*our desire*	4
ꝼ by b as	aṗ b-ṗujl	awr will	*our blood*	5
ꝼ by ꝺ as	ꝺ-ꝼeaṗc	darth	*thy land*	6
ꝼ by m as	m-ꝼajṅe	mawnny	*my ring*	7
ꝼ by c as	c-ꝼeaṗaṅ	tarran	*thy land*	8
p by b as	aṗ b-poṗc	awr burth	*our bank*	9
ſ by c as	a c-Seaᵹajṅ	a cháw-in	*o John*	10
ſ by c as	aṅ c-ſlac	an thlath	*the rod*	11
c by ꝺ as	aṗ ꝺ-ceaċ	awr dach	*our house*	12

2. The Liquids l n r (l ṅ ṗ) exemplified,

I. Word.	Meaning	Feminine.	E. Meaning.	Pronouncd.	M. or S.	E. Meaning.
laṁ	hand	a laṁ	her hand	allhauv	a laṁ	his h. 13
ṅeaṗc	force	a ṅeaṗc	her force	annyarth	a ṅeaṗc	his f. 14
ṗjᵹ	king	a ṗjᵹ	her king	arrhee	a ṗjᵹ	his k.15

l n r, thick, are nearly like ll in *million,* middle nn in *minnion* and rr in *carrion.*

3. *Double Letters sometimes used.*

cc for g as	aṗ cceaṗc	ár garth	our right	16
ꝼꝼ for bſ as	aṗ ꝼꝼón	ár vowan	our tune	17
pp for bp as	aṗ ppṗajṅ	ár braw-in	our need	18
cc for d as	aṗ ccejṅe	ár dinné	our fire	19
ṅᵹ nasal as	aṗ ṅ-ᵹṗajṅ	ár ngrawin	our hate	20

* The Consonants, as is evident from the text, have two sounds, the simple and the adventitious or secondary; on which account they are properly called mutables. Three of them have the second sound in a less perceptible manner, viz the liquid, *l, n, r.* as explained above. This peculiarity of retaining the radical letters, and designating their variations of sound by diacritical points, the Irish have, in common with the present Hebrews and Arabians; which last have multiplied their letters from 18 to 28 by a similar procedure, of points set over or under the radical letters, a peculiarity which the Welsh would do well to imitate or adopt.

V. Sounds of the more difficult Vowels further exemplified

1. ѐa is sounded like a in hat, in

Irish Word.	Pronounced.		Irish Word.	Pronounced.		Irish Word.	Pronounced.	
eac	agh	1	ѕearc	dark	4	neaṁ	nav	7
beaċ	bach	2	leac	lacque	5	ѕearc	sharq	8
cearc	kark	3	meaѕ	mass	6	teaѕ	tass	9

a sounded nearly like o in not, cot, or a in what, &c.

bac	bock	10	ѕad	foddh	13	mac	mock	16
cat	coth	11	ѕal	goll	14	ѕac	sock	17
daṁ	dav	12	laᵹ	logg	15	tart	tharth	18

2. a before the Liquids ll nn rr nearly as aw or au.

ball	baull	19	ѕeall	faull	22	peall	pawll	25
clann	clann	20	lann	laun	23	rann	rawn	26
dall	daull	21	mall	mawull	24	teann	tawn	27

3. ao ao sounded nearly as æ or œ, or œu in mœurs French.

aon	æun	28	ᵹol	goeul	31	naoṁ	noeuv	34
breon	broeun	29	leoċ	loeugh	32	ѕaor	sayur	35
ceol	koeull	30	meor	moeur	33	taob	thayuv	36

Observations on the Liquids, 13, 14, 15, *page* 4.

* Each of these as initials has two sounds, the thick and slender, very difficult to be distinguished except by long practice, and that in repeating them after a native Irishman who has good clear organs for pronunciation. The slender sound is used for the Masculine Gender, and also for the Vocative Case; the thick prevails in the rest.

When ll nn and rr are doubled in the middle or end of words the preceding vowel is to be pronounced full and strong as dall blind ceannѕa mild barr summit are pronounced Dhaul Kaunsa bawr.

The explanation of the above words according to the figures annexed.
1 a steed. 2 Bee. 3 hen. 4 sight. 5 flat stone. 6 esteem. 7 heaven
8 love. 9 heat 10 hindrance. 11 cat. 12. fat ox. 13. length. 14 blast.
15 weak. 16 son 17 sack or bag. 18 thirst 19 a member 20 children.
21 blind. 22 treachery. 23 lance. 24 slow. 25 palfrey. 26 verse 27 stiff.
28 one. 29 drop. 30 slender. 31 Irish. 32 champion. 33 steward.
31 saint 35 Wright or Mason. 36 the side.

4. Words of more difficult Pronunciation.

Irish Name.	English Letter.	Meaning.	Pronounced nearly as
aдарc	adharc	*horn*	eye-arc
aҕajд	aghaidh	*face*	eye
aдрад	adhradh	*adore*	eye-ru
amajn	amhain	*river*	av vuin
aдbap	adhbhar	*cause*	aw ur
boдap	bodhar	*deaf*	bowar
boҕa	bogha	*a bow*	bow
bpaҕajд	braghaid	*captive*	breide
bujдean	buidhean	*property*	buee-an
cabajp	cabhair	*succour*	cow-air
раҕajl	faghail	*to get*	fow ill
рolсa	folcha	*covering*	fullaccha
ҕaba	gabha	*smith*	gow.
ҕjumyr	giumhuis	*fir tree*	gee-ooish
mȯcuҕa	maothughadh	*moistening*	moehoo
lobap	lóbhar	*leper*	llowvar
ojreamnaċ	oireamhneach	*fitting*	errunach
pamap	ramhar	*fat*	rau-war
ramluҕaд	samhlughadh	*pattern*	sawvloo
cajдbre	taidhbhse	*apparition*	thoevshey
caдҕ	tadhg	*poet*	thg

5. Words spelt as Monosyllables, but pronounced nearly as Words of two Syllables like the shevated words in Hebrew.

Irish Words.	Pronounced.	Meaning.	Irish Words.	Pronounced.	Meaning.
balb	balluv	*stuttering*	ajnm	annim	*name*
bolҕ	bollug	*a belly*	ajpm	arrim	*weapons*
cealҕ	kallag	*a sting*	capn	carrun	*heap*
дojlb	dolliv	*sorrow*	rejlb	shelliv	*possession*
reapҕ	farrag	*anger*	realҕ	shallug	*mild*

6 Other combinations of Vowels and Consonants difficult to be pronounced by Students.

Words in Irish.	In English.	Pronounced.	No.
ajċjrjrҕaд	aithisiughadn	awhishshoo	* 1
bajдeaċararaċ	baidheachasach	baechassach	2
cojm-mearrҕaд	coimh-mheasughadh	covvassoo	3
ҕnjom eaċcac	gniomh eachtach	gneeov-eaghtach	4
laeċeamyl	laetheamhuil	laehoo-il	5

*1. Blasphemy. 2. Thankful, 3. Comparison. 4. Feat-performing. 5. Day.

VI. The Particles of the Irish and Erse.

1. The Simple Prepositions.

Prep.	Sounded	Engl.	Preposition	Sound	Engl.	Prep.	Sound	Engl.
ag	ag	at	ꝼa, ꝼú	fa, foo	under	le	le	with
a	a	at	ꝼói	foo-ee	under	mac	mach	out
an	an	in	ꝼead	fă	thro	ó	ò	from
ar	ar	on	ꝼuad	foo-a	among	re	re	with
as	ass	from	gan	gan	without	reir	rér	acedg.
chum	chum	for	go	gŏ	to	roim	riv	before
chuige	chuige to	—	jar	eer	after	thar	thar	over
de	dě yě	frome	oir	eddir	'tween	trid	treed	thro
do	dŏ yŏ	to	joir	idder	'tween	uad	voo-a	from

2. Simple Conjunctions in Irish and Erse.

Conjunction.	Pronounced	English.	Conjunction.	Pronounced.	English.	Conjunction	Pronounced.	English.
agus	aguss	and	da	dhaw	if	munna	munna	if not
as	ass	and	fós	foas	still	na	na	not
is or s	iss	and	ce ge	ke ghe	tho	nee	nee	not
act	aght	but	gi dead	gehyéthó	tho	nach	nach	no
amuil	avvul	as	go	ghá	till	ó	ó	since
amla	awla	as	gur	gurr	that	oir	ó-ĭr	but
bioch	beeogh	tho	ma	maw	if	sul	sull	before

3. Principal simple Adverbs.

Adverbs.	Pronounced.	English.	Adverbs.	Pronounced.	English.
anis	annish	now	abhus	avvuss	near
aris	arreesh	again	tall	thawl	yonder
riam	ree-av	ever	amach	amagh	outside
coidche	chuighe	hever	astech	astagh	inside
feasda	fassda	afterward	eadhon	ee-ghun	viz.
sior	sheer	constantly	idon	ee-ghun	id est
anam	annav	seldom	iodhun	ee-ghun	id est
sios	sheess	downwards	umoro	umorro	moreover
suas	soo-ass	upwards	umorro	umorro	moreover
soir	sěrr	eastward	anocht	anoght	to night
siar	shee-ar	westward	arrér	arrayer	last night

* By prefixing go to any Adjective, it becomes an Adverb thus, go macanta, go makawnta honestly; go ceanra, gently; go cneasda, mildly, &c. &c.

VII. *The changes which the Nouns undergo in declining exemplified.*

1. With and without an Article.

Singular.	A Hill.	The Hill.	A Foot.	The Foot.
Nom. a	cnoc	an cnoc	coſ	an ċoſ
Gen. of.	ċnuic	an ċnuic	coiſe	na coiſe
Dat. to.	ċnoc	do'n ċnoc	ċoſ	do'n ċoſ
Acc. a.	cnoc	cnoc	coſ	an ċoſ
Voc. o.	ċnijc	a cnuic	ċoſ	a ċoſ
Abl. from	ʒ-cnoc	ʒ-cnoc	ċoſ	an ċoſ

Plural	Hills.	The Hills.	Feet.	The Feet.
Nom.	cnuic	na cnuic	coſa	na coſa
Gen. of.	ʒ cnoc	na ʒ-noc	ʒ-coſ	na ʒ coſ
Dat. to.	ċnuic	dona cnuic	coſa	do na coſa
Acc.	cnuic	na cnuic	coſa	na coſa
Voc. o.	cnoca	ċnoca	a coſa	a ċoſa
Ab. with	cnuic	leiſ na cnuic coſa	leiſ na coſa or
Dat. Ab.	cnocajb	leiſ na cajb coſajb	leiſ na coſajb

2. Nouns with Articles exemplified.

Sing.	The Bow.	Leader.	Architect.	Bird.
N.	an boʒa	tóiſeaċ	ſaoſ	éan
G.	an boʒa	tóiſeaʒ	t-ſaoiſ	éajn
D.	do'n boʒa	tóiſeaċ	t-ſaoſ	éan
A.	an boʒa	taoiſeaċ	ſaoſ	t-éan
V.	a boʒa	ċaoiſiʒ	ſaoiſ	éajn
A.	an boʒa	taoiſeaċ	ſaoſ	éan

Plur.	The Bows.	Chieftain.	Architects.	Birds.
N.	na boʒajd	taóiſiʒ	ſaoiſ	h-éajnſ
G.	na m-boʒajd	t-taoiſeċ	ſaoſ	n-éan
D.	boʒajd	taoiſiʒ	ſaoiſ	h-éajn
A.	na boʒajd	taoiſiʒ	ſaoiſ	h-éajn
V.	a boʒajd	taoiſiʒ	ſaoſa	éajn
A.*	ʒanna boʒajd tóiſeaʒ	ſaoiſ	éajn
Dat & Abl.	boʒajb tóiſiċjb‡	ſaoiſijb‡	h-éanujb

* boʒajb is also spelt boʒadajb   † éanlaċa is also said.
‡ taoiſiċjb is spelt taoiſeaċjb and ſóiſnjb ſaoſajb.
The two first scarcely to be met with, except in Grammars
or in our licentious Poets.

3. Masculine Nouns of common Use.

Singular.	the Tree.	Head.	Loom.	Spit.	or Spit.	Lough.
Nom.	an cpann	ceann	reol	bip	bip	loc
Gen.	an cpojnn	cjnn	t-reojl	beapa	bip	loca
Dat.	vo'n cpann	ceann	t-reol	bip	bip	loc
Abl.	ó'n g-cpann	g-ceanreol	m-bip	bip	loc

Plural.	The Trees.	The Heads.	The Looms.	Spits.	Spits.	Loughs.
Nom.	na cpojnn	cjnn	reojl	beapa	bipp	loca
Gen.	na g-cpan	g-ceanreol	m-bean	mbip	loc
Dat	vo nacpajnncjnn	reola	beapa	bjnp	loca
Ab.	cpannajb	ceanajb	reolajb	beapajb	bipjb	locajb

Singular.	King.	Poet.	Cloth.	Day.	Cow.
Nom.	Rjg	rjle	eavac	lá	bo
Gen.	Rjg	rjljo	eavajg	lój lae	bo
D & A.	Rjg	rjle	eavac	lá	bojn

Plural.	Kings.	Poets.	Clothes.	Days.	Cows.
Nom.	rjgce	rjljo	h-eavajg	laojce †	ba
Gen.	rjg	b-rjljo	n-eavajg	laojce	mbo
Dat. or	rjgce	rjljoe	h-eavajg	lóce	ba or
Ab.	rjgcjb	rjljojb	h-eavacajb	laocnb	buajb

4. Feminines in common use declined.

Sing.	Woman.	Daughter.	Hand.	End.	Pig.	Mouth.
N.	an bean	jngean	lam	crjoc	mrc	mj
G.	na mna	h jngjne	lajme	crjcce	mvjce	mjora
D.	vo'n mncój	jngjn	lajm	crjoc	mvc	mj

Plural	Women.	Daughters.	Hands.	Ends.	Pigs.	Mouths.
N.	na mna	jngeana	lama	crjoca	mrca	mjora
G.	na m-ban	n-jngjn	lam	g-crjoc	muc	mjora
D.	vo na mna	h-jngjn	lama	crjoca	muca	mjora
A. or	mnajb	jngjnjb	lama	crjocajb	mr-	mjor-
					-cajb	-ajb

* In Munster, &c. instead of von cor, gan cor, von lam, gan lam, von rpeal, von grjan they say von cor, lajm rpejl, von grejn, &c.

† The usual plural of lá, law, is laocanca, Laohantha days.

C

5. More Examples of the Feminine Gender.

Sing.	The Fish.	Rock.	Wave.	Scythe.	Sun.
N.	an t-iaſc	carraig	tonn	ſpeal	grian
G.	na h-eiſce	carraige	toinne	ſpeile	greine
D.	don iaſc	carraig	tonn	ſpeil	grein
A.	o'n iaſc	g-carraig	t-ton	ſpeil	n-grein

Plur.	The Fishes.	Rocks.	Waves.	Scythes.	Suns.
N.	na h-iaſca	carraigið	tonna	ſpeala	griana
G.	na n-iaſc	g-carraig	t-tonn	ſpeal	n-grian
D.	donah-iaſca	carraigið	ton-na	ſpeala	griain
A.	onah-iaſcaið	carragaið	tonaið	ſpealað	grianaið

6. *Promiscuous Examples of the Nominative and Genitive Cases in both numbers.*

Nominative	Meaning.	Genitive.	Nominative.	Genitive.	Gender.
clab	lip	an claið	claið	g-clab	m.
ſliað	mount	an t-ſleið	ſleiðte	ſliað	m.
cliat	hurdle	na cleite	cliataca	g cliat	f.
ſnaite	thread	an t-ſnaite	ſnaitiġe	ſnataiðe	m.
ſnatad	needle	na ſnataiðe	ſnatada	na ſnatad	f.
coga m.	war	an coga	cogaiðe	na g-cogaiðe	
breag	lie	na breige	breaga	na m-breag	f.
abal	apple	an abail	abala	na n-abala	m.
cliar	clergy	na cleire	cleire	na g-cliar	f.
treið	tribe	na treiðe	treabna	na d-treið	f.
ceim	step	na ceime	ceimiðe	na g-ceim	f.
ſream	root	na ſreime	ſreamaca	b-ſreamac	f.
atair	father	an atar	h-atarca	nan-atar	m.
craoð	branch	na craoiðe	crioiðe	na g-crioð	f.
croc	gallows	na croice	croiciðo	na g-croc	f.
cloc	stone	na cloiċe	cloca	na g-cloc	f.
laog	a Calf	an loiġ	laoiġ	na laog	m.
naom	saint	an noim	noim	na nom	m.
luc	mouse	na luiċe	luca	na luc	f.
namuid	foe	an namuid	naiмиde	na namrd	m.
cul	neck	an cuil	cula	na g-cul	m.
cluṁ	feather	an cluṁ	cluaiṁe	na g-cluṁ	m.
gluṅ	knee	na gluine	gluine	na n-gluṅ	f.
caſur	hammer	an caſuir	caſur	na g-caſur	m

M. for Masculine, and F. for Feminine.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.	
Nominative.	Meaning.	Genitive.	Nominative.	Genitive.
ſpuĉ	stream	an ĉſpoĉa	ſpoĉaᴅ	na ſpuĉ m.
mallaĉᴇ	curse	an mallaᴊĉᴇ	mallaĉᴊᴣ	mallaĉᴇ m.
ᴇaᴅᴣ	Thady	an ᴇaᴊᴅᴣ	ᴇaᴊᴅᴣ	na ᴅ-ᴇaᴅᴣm.
ſᴣoᴉb	scollop	an ſᴣoᴊᴉb	ſᴣoᴊᴉb	na ſᴣoᴉb m.
calc	hardness	an ĉaᴊlc	caᴊlcᴊᴣ	na ᴣ-calc f.
ſealᴣ	hunt	na ſeᴊlᴣe	ſealᴣa	na ſealᴣ f.
cᴠnᴣ	yoke	cᴠnᴣe	cᴠnᴣᴊᴅ	na ᴣ-cᴠnᴣe m.
leanb	child	an leᴊnᴊb	leᴊnᴊb	na leanab m.
aᴊnm	name	an aᴊnme	anᴊmneaĉa na n aᴊnm m.
ᴇaᴘb	bull	an ᴇaᴊᴘb	ᴇaᴊᴘb	na ᴅ-ᴇaᴘb m.
pᴊaſᴇ	serpent	na peᴊſᴇe	pᴊaſᴇaᴊᴅ	na b-pᴊaſᴇ m.
ᴅᴠne	a person	an ᴅᴠne	ᴅaoᴊne	na n-ᴅaoᴊnem.
ᴅᴘᴐᴊ	druid	an ᴅᴘaoᴊ	ᴅᴘᴐᴊĉᴊᴅ	na n-ᴅᴘᴐᴊĉeᴉ.
bᴘo	quern	na bᴘᴐᴊne	bᴘᴐᴊnᴇe	na m-bᴘᴐᴊnᴇᴊᴣ
cnū	nut	cnᴐᴊ	cno	na ᴣ-cno m.
cū	hound	con, coᴊn	coᴊn	na ᴣ con m.

Singular Number		Plural Number	
Nominative.	Genitive.	Nominative.	Genitive.
ᴏſᴇoᴊᴘ 1	ᴏſᴇᴐᴘa	ᴏſᴇoᴊᴘᴊᴣ	n oſᴇoᴊᴘᴊᴣe
oſᴇoᴊᴘ	an ᴇoſᴇᴐᴘa na h-oſᴇᴐᴊᴘᴊᴣe	na n oſᴇᴐᴊᴘᴊᴣe
aᴊſᴇeoᴊᴘ 2	aᴊſᴇeoᴘa	aᴊſᴇeoᴊᴘᴊᴣ	aᴊſᴇeoᴘᴊᴣ m.
aᴊſᴇeoᴊᴘ	aᴊſᴇeoᴘa	na h-aᴊſᴇeoᴊᴘᴊᴣ nan aᴊſᴇeoᴊᴘᴊᴣ
bᴘaᴊlᴇeoᴊᴘ3	bᴘaᴊlᴇeoᴘa	bᴘaᴊlᴇeoᴘᴊᴣ	m bᴘaᴊlᴇeoᴘᴊᴣe
ceolᴇoᴊᴘ 4	ceolᴇoᴘa	ceolᴇoᴊᴘᴊᴣ	ᴣ ceolᴇoᴊᴘᴊᴣ m.

1 An Innkeeper. 2. an actor. 3. a Thresher. 4. a Musician.

N. B. There seem to be only four radical variations for the inflection of Nouns in the Irish ; at least as the language is at present spoken : these changes are the nominative or naming case and the genitive or possessive case in the singular and plural. As for the termination ᴊb, ibh, or ꜩiv, added to the dative and ablative plural, after the prepoꜩtions ᴅo, ua, ᴣo, ĉᴠᴣe, ᴣan, ᴐ or ſa, le, or ᴘe, &c. it is seldom employed in colloquial conversation : neither is it uniformly found in ancient MSS. thus a man would be laughed at, were he in the country to say ᴇabaᴊᴘ ſéuᴘ ᴅo na caᴊᴘlᴊb or ᴅo capallꜩb, give hay to the horses, instead of ᴇabaᴊᴘ ſéuᴘ ᴅona capꜩl. Thowerr féur dona Koppuill. However ſeaᴘ a man, and a few other monosyllabic words, are an exception to the above, as we say na ſeaᴘaᴊb, oſ na ſeaᴘaᴊb, ᴅo na ſeaᴘaᴊb, &c. &c. &c

VIII. Variation of Adjectives through the Cases.

Nominative Singular.			Genitive Singular.	Plural. N & G
Masc.	Meaning.	Femin.	Masc.	Femin.	Masc. & Femin.

Masc.	Meaning.	Femin.	Masc.	Femin.	Masc. & Femin.
móp	great	móp	mojp	mojpe	mopa*
beʒ	small	beʒ	bejʒ	bejʒe	beaʒa
majʈ	good	majʈ	majʈ	majʈ	maʈa
óʒ	young	óʒ	ojʒ	ojʒe	óʒa or óʒ
ɒeaʃ	handsome	ɒeaʃ	ɒejʃ	ɒejʃe	ɒeaʃa
ɒeapʒ	red	ɒeapʒ	ɒejpʒ	ɒejpʒe	ɒeapʒa
ʃuajpc	gay	ʃuajpc	ʃuajpc	ʃuajpce	ʃuapca
boʈ	poor	bóʈ	bojʈ	bojʈe	boʈa
mjlʃ	sweet	mjlʃ	jnjlʃ	mjlʃe	mjlʃ

* Thus ʃeap móp, bean móp, G an ʃjp mojp, na mná mojpe Plural N. na ʃjp mópa na mná mópa G. na b-ʃeap mópa na m-bean mópa or móp, &c.

In polysyllables, few distinctions are observable between these changes for determining the genders of adjectives.

2. Comparison of Adjectives.

Adj. simple.	Meaning in Eng.	Comparative Degree.	Superlative Degree.
ápɒ	high	njoʃ ajpɒe	po apɒ
boʈ	poor	njoʃ bojʈe	po boʈ
laʒ	weak	njoʃ lpjʒe	po laʒ
óʒ	young	njoʃ ojʒe	po óʒ
ʃean	old	njoʃ ʃejne	po ʃean

3. Adjectives exemplified without the particle njoʃ in Phrases.

cpuaɒ	hard	as ʃ cpuajɒ	e na japan	1
cpoɒa	valiant	ʃ cpoɒajʒe	j na laoʈ	2
najpeaʈ	modest	ʃ najpjʒe	e na bean	3
cjalmup	sensible	ʃ cejljʒe	j na aon-ɒujne	4
ʃjal	hospitable	ʃ ʃejle	e na aʈajp	5

* 1 It is harder than Iron. 2. She is more valiant than a champion. 3. He is more shameful than a woman. 4. She is more sensible than any person. 5. More hospitable is he than his father;——

Thus also,

ʒpeanman merry nj b-ʃujl neaʈ, ʃ ʒpeanmajpe'na e Not one is more facetious than he. ljónʈa filled as ʃ ljónʈa mo ʒlone ʃj na j ʃjn. More filled is my glass than that.

4 The following Adjectives are irregular as well in Irish as in most other Languages, both ancient and modern.

Simple.	Meaning.	Comparative,	or	Comparative.	Superlative.
beaʒ	little	lɼʒa	or nɭoʃ lɼʒa	or lɼʒaɼde	ɼo beaʒ
móɼ	great	mó	or nɭoʃ mó	móɼde	ɼo móɼ
maʃt	good	ɼeaɼɼ	or nɭoʃ ɼeaɼɼ	ɼeɼɼde	ɼo maʃt
olc	bad	meaɼa	or nɭoʃ meaɼa	meaɼɼde	ɼo olc
ʃuɼɼ	easy	ɼɼɼa	or nɭoʃ ɼuɼa	ɼɼɼaɼde	ɼo ʃuɼɼ

Thus by prefixing to the Adjective nɭoʃ, (more) for the Comparative and ɼo (very) for the Superlative, it is simply varied for denoting excess or diminution. The Superlative is also expressed by prefixing the Adverbs ɼíɼ, uɼ or aɼ denoting " very" often, ɼaɼ " exceedingly," &c. as ɼíoɼ macánta; ɼaɼ cɼeaɼta very honest, exceedingly mild.

N.B. Respecting these two words, it is curious to observe that while in Munster, Leinster, and most parts of Ulster, the word macánta signifies honest, and cɼeaɼta mild ; in Connaught their acceptation is quite the contrary. as among the people of that Province macánta signifies mild, macántact mildness and cɼeaɼta, cɼeaɼtact, honest, honesty, &c.

IX. Variation of Pronouns exemplified.

Primitive or Simple.				Possessive or Compound.		
Singular 1.	Thou.	He.	She.	My.	Thy.	His.
Nom. me	tu	ʃe,e	ʃi,i	mo	do	a
Gen. mo	do	a	a	mo	do	a
Dat. dom	d'ɼɼt	do	dɼ	d'om	d'od	da
Abl. d'ʃom	ɼaɼt	ɼaʒ	ɼaɼcɼ	ó m	o d	óɼad

Plural	We, us.	Ye, you.	they, they.		Our,	your,	their.
Nom.	ʃɼn	ʃɼb	ʃɼad ɼad		aɼ	ɼɼ	a
Gen.	aɼ	ɼɼ	a	a	aɼ	ɼɼ	a
Dat.	d'ɼɼn	dɼb	doɼb doɼb		d'aɼ	d'ɼɼ	daɼb
Abl.	ɼaɼn	uaɼb	ɼaɼa ɼadɼa		ɼaɼn	ɼaɼt	dɼob

2. Emphatic Forms of Personal Pronouns.

mɼʃe	tɼʃa	eʃɼn	ʃe	ʃɼne	ʃɼbʃe	ʃadʃɼn
misshĕ	thussa	eshin	isshĕ	shinne	shibbshĕ	eedsin
myself	thyself	himself	herself	oursel.	yourselv.	themsls.

so ɼeɼn own as me-ɼeɼn tu-ɼeɼn e-ɼeɼn used for Emphasis to denote myself alone thyself only, &c.

3. Personal Pronouns coalesce with Prepositions in the following Manner.

Preposition.		Pronoun.		Are formed.	Compounds.	Meaning.
from	aʒ with and	me	me	aʒa-me	or aʒam	with me
from	aʒ with and	ⱃ	thee	aʒa-ⱃ	or aʒⱅ	with thee
from	aʒ with and	e	him	aʒ-e	or aɉʒe	with him
from	aʒ with and	ɉ	her	aʒ-ɉ	or aɉce	with her
from	aʒ with and	ꞅɉn us		aʒ-ⱳn	or aʒⱃɉn	with us
from	aʒ with and	ꞅɉb ye		aʒ-ɉb	or aʒaɉb	with you
from	aʒ with and	ꞅɉaⱅ they		aʒ-aɉⱅ	or aca	with them

4. Thus also le with or to

from	le-me	le-ⱃ	le-ꞅe	le-ꞅɉ	le-ɉn	le-ɉb	le-ɉaⱅ
come	lɉom	lem	leaⱅ	leɉꞅ	leɉce	lɉn	lɉb	leo

5. The following combinations have been also formed from the coalition of the Prepositions ꞅaoɉ or ꞅa under, aⱂ over eⱃɉʒe towards, ⱅe from, aꞅ out of, ⱃaʒ from, ⱅaⱂ through, &c. with the Personal Pronouns; as,

Compd. 1 Person.	Meaning in English.	Compd. 2 Person.	Meaning in English.	Compd. 3 Person.	Meaning in English.
ꞅúm	under me	ꞅⱳⱅ	under thee	ꞅⱳcɉ	under her, &c.
oⱂm	upon me	oⱂⱅ	upon thee	aⱂ oɉⱂ	upon him, &c.
eⱃʒam	to me	eⱃʒaⱅ	to thee	eⱃɉʒe	to him, &c.
cum	to me	cⱳⱅ	to thee	cⱳʒ	to him, &c.
ⱅɉam	from me	ⱅɉoⱅ	from thee	ⱅe	from him, &c.
aꞅam	out of me	aꞅaⱅ	out of thee	aɉꞅce	out of her, &c.
ⱃam	from me	uaɉⱅ	from thee	ⱃaɉʒ	from him, &c.
ⱅoⱂm	over me	ⱅoⱂⱅ	over thee	ⱅoɉⱂce	over her, &c.
ⱅom	to me	ⱅⱳⱅ	to thee	ⱅo ⱅɉ	to him her, &c.

6. Pronouns Demonstrative exemplified.

ꞅo this (or these) persons or things present pronounced shŏ
ꞅɉn that or these persons or things spoken of pronounced shin
ꞅⱳⱅ that or those persons or things remote pronouncd shood
a who, which or that, those, them, thou, &c. pronounced ă
noch noca signifying who which whom pronounced nogha
nac signifies also who which including a negation as
nɉ-bꞅrl amⱂrꞅ nac ꞅeaⱂ macanⱅa e ꞅo i. e,
" not a is doubt but man honest he here; or there is not
a doubt but this is an honest man."

7. Interrogative Pronouns.

Coalescing with Adverbs, &c.

cajojn	when	from	ca and ſa		what time
cajoē	wherefore	from	ca and ꝛaṫ		what cause
cataſ	whence	from	ca and aſ		what from
ca·ajc	where	from	ca and ajc		what place
caaḋa	how long	from	ca and ꝛaḋa		what long
cajoē	what thing	from	cja and poo		what thing
cjonaſ	how	from	cja and nóſ		what mode

Pronouns of the indefinite kind are an, ſe, or ance, the he or he that, an ꞇj she that, cach each, ꝣach every, ejle other Ꝺle the whole all, &c.

8. Some Pronouns in composition admit the Noun between them for greater Emphasis.

Thus   mo lam ſa   a lamſa   alamſa   ap lajṁ-ne
English   my hand   his hand   her hand   our hands own
Instead of my own hand, his own hand, her own hand, our own hands,
Thus   mo bé an ꝛejn   ap mna ꝛejn   a mna ꝛejn i. e.
       my woman own   our wom. own   their wom. own
for my own woman   our own woman   their own woman
ſa or ſo *sa* or *so*, means this here, this my hand, this or my hand here, or my very hand, my own hand, &c.

X. *Inflexion of Verbs in Irish and Erse.*

First of the Conjugation of the Substantive Verbs which connect and determine the signification of the Adjective Verbs in their several modifications. These Verbs are irregular in most languages.

1 Indicative Mode.

Present definite affirmative Tense.

Simple Form.	Contracted Form.	English verbally.		Common English.		
Jſ-me	or ſ-me	it is me	or	I	am	1
Jſ-ꞇu	or ſ-ꞇꞃ	it is thou	or	Thou	art	2
Jſ-é	or ſ-é	it is he	or	he	is	3
Jſ-jn	or ſ-jn	it is we	or	we	are	4
Jſ-jb	or ſ-jb	it is ye	or	ye	are	5
Jſ jao	or ſjao	it is they	or	they	are	6

Ⰰ-ⱅⰰ-ⰿⰻ or ⰰⱅⰰ� or ⱅⰰ� Conjugated.
Present Definite.

S	1	ⰰⱅⰰ ⰿⰻ	ⱅⰰ� *	I	am	1
	2	ⰰⱅⰰ ⱅⱃ	ⱅⰰⱅⱃ	Thou	art	2
	2	ⰰⱅⰰ�	ⱅⰰ�	thou	art	3
	3	ⰰⱅⰰⱄⰵ	ⱅⰰⱄⰵ	he	is	4
	3	ⰰⱅⰰ	ⱅⰰ	he	is	5
P	1	ⰰⱅⰰⰿⰲⱃⱁ	ⱅⰰⰿⰲⱃⱁ	we	are	6
	1	ⰰⱅⰰ-ⱄⰊⰁ	ⱅⰰⰊⱄⰁ	we	are	7
	1	ⰰⱅⰰⰿ	ⱅⰰⰿ	we	are	8
	2	ⰰⱅⰰⱄⰊⰔ	ⱅⰰⱄⰊⰔ	ye	are	9
	3	ⰰⱅⰰⱅⰰⱁⰊ	ⱅⰰⱅⰰⱁⰊ	ye	are	10
	3	ⰰⱅⰰⰊⱁ or	ⱅⰰⰊⱁ	they	are	11
	3	ⰰⱅⰰ ⱄⰊⰰⱁ	ⱅⰰⰊⱁ	they	are	12

* Pro. Thaw-im, thaw, Thaw-um, Thaw-id, &c.

Imperative Mode of ⰁⰊⰗ be.

Simple Form.	Contracted Form.		Meaning in English.		
2 ⰁⰊⱁ-ⱄⰊ S.	ⰁⰊ-ⱅⱃ	or ⰁⰊ	be †	thou	1
3 ⰁⰊⰰⱁ	ⰁⰊⰰⱁ-ⱄⰵ	or ⰁⰊⱁⱅ	be he or it		2
1 ⰁⰊⱁⰿⰲⱃⱁ P	ⰁⰊⱁⱄⰊⱀ	ⰁⰊⱁⰿ	be we or us		3
2 ⰁⰊⱁⱄⰊⰔ	ⰁⰊⱁⱁⱄⰊⰔ	ⰁⰊⰗⰵⰰⱁ	be ye or you		4
3 ⰁⰊⱁⱅⱄⰊⰰⱁ	ⰁⰊⱁ-Ⰺⱄ	ⰁⰊⱁ	be they, &c.		5

or let you be,   let him or her be   let us be, &c.

Indicative Mode of ⰁⰊⱁ or ⰁⰵⰊⱅ.
Present, Indefinite, Consuetudinal or Habitual Mode.

Simple Form.	Contracted Form.		Meaning in English.			
1 ⰁⰊⱁⱀ-ⰿⰻ S.	ⰁⰊⱁⰊⰿ	or ⰁⰊⰿ	I	do	be	1
2 ⰁⰊⱁⱀ-ⱅⱃ	ⰁⰊⱁⰊⱄ	or ⰁⰊⱃ	thou dost		be	2
3 ⰁⰊⱁⱀ-ⱄⰵ	ⰁⰊⱁ ⱄⰵ	or ⰁⰊⱁⱄ	he, it does		be	3
3 ⰁⰊⱁⱀ-ⱄⰊ	ⰁⰊⱁⱄⰊ	or ⰁⰊⱁⱀ	she does		be	4
1 ⰁⰊⱁⱁ ⰿⰲⱃⱁ P ⰁⰊⱁⱀ-ⱄⰊⱀⱁⱃ ⰁⰊⱁⰿ			we	do	be	5
2 ⰁⰊⱁⱀⱄⰊⰔ	ⰁⰊⱁⱅⰵ	or ⰁⰊⱀⱄⰊⰔ	ye	do	be	6
3 ⰁⰊⱁⱀ ⱄⰊⰰⱁ	ⰁⰊⱁⰊⱁ	or ⰁⰊⱁ	they do		be	7

*Every Proposition or Phrase includes two separate ideas or terms. That of which some thing is affirmed or denied is called the subject or agent, stiled by grammarians the *nominative* or preceding Case ; the other term, denoting what is affirmatively or negatively asserted of the subject, is called the *Attribute*. There is another word, employed to connect these two ideas, denominated a *Copula* or Verb. In various languages there is, strictly speaking, but one Verb for designating this mental affirmation viz. *is* and the inflections of *am, was, be,* All other Verbs express not an act of the mind, but so far as they severally include the *substantive* Verb *is*, into which all adjective Verbs may be ultimately resolved; thus Patrick *loves, reads, walks*, are of equal import with the phrases. Patrick love-is, read-is, walk-is, or, as logicians make it, *is* loving, *is* reading, is walking, *vide* Lynch's English Grammar, in Verse and Prose, pag. 33, 34. In

Past Indefinite Time of bíò

Simple Forms.	Contracted Forms.	Pronounced	Meaning in English.
1 ᴅo bíò-me	or ᴅo bíoſ *	vees *	I was
2 ᴅo bí-ꞇr	or ᴅo bíſ	veesh	thou wast
3 ᴅo bí-ſe	or ᴅo bí	vee	he, it was
1 ᴅo bíomꝟiꞃ	or ᴅo bíſꞁn	veeshin	we were
2 ᴅo bíò ꝟiꞃ	or ᴅo bí-ſ1b	veesib	ye were
3 ᴅo bíò ſ1aᴅ	or ᴅo bíoᴅaꞃ	veedar	they were

Future Indefinite Time.

Simple Form.	Contracted Form.		English Meaning.
1 beíṫ-me	beí-m *		I will be
2 beíò-ꞇr	beíꞃ		thou wilt be
3 beíò-ſe	beíò		he will be
1 beíò-m‹óíᴅ	beíòſꞁn		we will be
2 beíò-ſ1b	beíſ1b		ye will be
3 beíò-ſ1aᴅ	beíò		They will be

* Pronounced beim bĕr beid bessheen, &c.

Subjunctive or Conditional Mode.
Present Indefinite.

Simple Form.	Contracted Form.	Pronounced.	Meaning.	
1 ma bíòꞁn-me	ma bím	veem	If I	be
2 ma bíon-ꞇr	ma bíꞃ	veeir	if thou	be
3 ma bíꞁ-ſe	ma bíon	vee-ăn	if he	be
3 ma bíon ſ1	ma bíon	vee-an	if she	be
1 ma bímaoíᴅ	ma bíoꞁ	veeam	if we	be
2 ma bíon ſ1b	ma bíꞁſ1b	veensheb.	if ye	be
8 ma bíò ſ1aᴅ	ma bíòíᴅ	veed	if they	be

Subjunctive Past Indefinite beíòꞁn vigh-ĕn.

Simple.		Contracted.	Meaning.	
1 ᴅa m-beíċ meꞇ	or	ᴅa m-beíòꞁn ‡	If I	were
2 ᴅa m-beíċ ꞇu	or	ᴅa m beíòꞅa	if thou	were
3 ᴅa m-beíċ ſe	or	ᴅa m beíò	if he	were
3 ᴅa m-beíċ ſ1	or	ᴅa m-beíò	if she	were
1 ᴅa m-beíᴅaoíſ	or	ᴅa m-beíòſꞁn	if we	were
2 ᴅa m-beíċ ſ1b	or	ᴅa m-beíòċ1	if ye	were
3 ᴅa m-beíċ ſ1aᴅ	or	ᴅa m-beíòíſ	if they	were

† Pronounce, daw, meċh, mé, or ‡ daw, meyĕn, &c.

English and Latin the substantive verb *est*, *is*, serves for this affirmation. But in Irish we have two substantive verbs for designating it: and though *is-me* and *ataim* may, to some, appear to be of a similar import, yet they are not in reality so, nor can the one be substituted for the other. The radical Verb *is* (or *iss*) *me* seems to have been originally invented for simply shewing, that the subject of discourse barely *is* or *exits*

Subjunctive or Conditional, Future, Indefinite.

Simple Form.

1 Ꝣο	m-beꝼ̇-me	that I	might	be
2 Ꝣο	m-beꝼ̇-τr	that thou	mightest	be
3 Ꝣο	m-beꝼ̇-ꝼe	that he	might	be
1 Ꝣο	m-beꝼ̇ maoꝼꝺ	that we	might	be
2 Ꝣο	m-beꝼ̇-ꝼꝺḃ	that ye	might	be
3 Ꝣο	m-beꝼ̇-ꝼꝺꝺ	that they	might	be
3 Ꝣο	m-beꝼꝺ	till they	may	be

This is also spelt wlth a ꝺ̇ as Ꝣο mbeꝼꝺ̇ me till I shall or will be, &c.

Participial Modes.

Present   *a beꝼ̇*   at being   or ꝺo beꝼ̇ to be
Past   *ꝼa�列-m-beꝼ̇*   after being   or having been
Future   *a�列 τꝺ beꝼ̇*   on design   of being, &c. &c.

But these all depend on the Particles prefixed which restrict the verbal modifications.

ꝼvꝺꝺm I *am* Conjugated.

Am I, thou, he, &c ?		I, thou, &c. am, not.	
1 a b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-me or bꝼvꝺꝺm		nꝺ b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-me or nꝺꝺꝺm	
2 a b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-τu or b ꝼvꝺꝺꝺ		nꝺ b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-τr	nꝺꝺꝺꝺ
3 a b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-ꝼe or b-ꝼvꝺꝺ		nꝺ b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-ꝼe	nꝺꝺ
1 a b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-maoꝼꝺ or b-ꝼvꝺꝺꝺom		nꝺ b-ꝼvꝺꝺꝺom	nꝺꝺꝺom
2 a b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-ꝼꝺḃ or b-ꝼvꝺꝺḃ		nꝺ b-ꝼvꝺꝺꝺ-ꝺḃ	nꝺꝺꝼꝺḃ
3 a b-ꝼvꝺꝺ-ꝼꝺꝺꝺ or b ꝼvꝺꝺꝺ		nꝺ b-ꝼvꝺꝺꝼꝺꝺꝺ	nꝺꝺꝺꝺ

Here *a* is prefixed instead of *an* the *n* being generally omitted in common practice.

2. ꝺꝼ e me or ꝼme nꝺ ꝼe me ni-me. It is me or I, it is not me or I, exemplified Interrogatively and Negatively.

Interrogative Form.		Negative Form.	
Whether is it I thou, &c.		Not is for not is me.	
1 an me from an-ꝼe-me		nꝺ me from nꝺ ꝼe me	
2 an τr from an-ꝼe-τr		nꝺ τr from nꝺ ꝼe τr	
3 an e from an-ꝼe-e		nꝺ ꝼe from nꝺ ꝼe e	
1 an ꝼꝺꝺ from an-ꝼeaꝺ		nꝺ ꝼꝺꝺ from nꝺ ꝼe ꝺnne	
2 an ꝼꝺḃ from an-ꝼꝺḃ		nꝺ ꝼꝺḃ from nꝺ ꝼe ꝺḃe	
3 an ꝺaꝼꝺ from an-ꝼꝺaꝺ		nꝺ ꝼꝺaꝺ from nꝺ ꝼa-ꝼꝺ	

while *atá-me* or *'taim* denotes existence with reference to its state or locality, thus modifying the affirmation of simple *being* or *essence* by determining its condition place or time: as *is me ata ann. It is me (or I) that am there.* This with many other peculiarities in our Irish Verbs seems to require further investigation.

3. Past Indefinite of ꞃᴀꞀᵬ was

Interrogatively used.

Imperfect Tense.		Meaning in Engl.	Pronounced.
1 a ꞃᴀꞀᵬ-ᵯe	or ꞃᴀᵬᴀꞃ †	was I †	ruvvass
2 a ꞃᴀꞀᵬ-ᴄu	or ꞃᴀᵬᴀꞁꞃ	wast thou	ruvvaish
3 a ꞃᴀꞀᵬ ꞅe	or ꞃᴀꞀᵬ	was he	raiv
1 a ꞃᴀᵬᴀᵯuꞁꞃ	or ꞃᴀꞀᵬꞅꞁꞃ	were we	raivshib
2 a ꞃᴀᵬᴀᵬꞁꞃ	or ꞃᴀꞀᵬꞅꞁᵬ	were ye	rovshiad
3 a ꞃᴀᵬᴀᴅᴀꞃ	or ꞃᴀꞀᵬ-ꞅꞁᴀᴅ	were they	rovshiad

†Also pronounced a rouass, rouaish, roiv, roumair, rouvshin, rouivooir, roudar.

XI. Conjugation of Regular Verbs exemplified as spoken in the various Provinces of Ireland.

Active Voice of ꞁꞁᴏꞁ fill, ᵬꞃᴀꞁꞏꞁ strike and ᴅᴇᴀꞁꞁ do.
Imperative Mode.

Fill thou.	Strike thou	Make thou.	Person.	No.
ꞁꞁᴏꞁꞁ	ᵬꞃᴀꞁꞏꞁ	ᴅᴇᴀꞁꞁ	Thou	S 2
ꞁꞁᴏꞁᴀᴄ	ᵬuᴀꞁꞏꞁᴇᴀᴄ	ᴅᴇᴀꞁᴀᴄ	he, she, &c.	3
ꞁꞁᴏꞁᴀᵯᴄᴏꞁᴅ	ᵬꞃᴀꞁꞏꞁᴇᴀᵯᴀᴏꞁᴅ	ᴅᴇᴀꞁᴀᵯᴀᴏꞁᴅ	we, us	P 1
ꞁꞁᴏꞁᴀᵯ	ᵬuᴀꞁꞏꞁᴇᴀᵯ	ᴅᴇᴀꞁᴀᵯ	we, us	1
ꞁꞁᴏꞁᴀꞁᴦ	ᵬꞃᴀꞁꞏꞁꞁᴦ	ᴅᴇᴀꞁꞁꞁᴦ	ye	2
ꞁꞁᴏꞁᴀꞁᴅꞁꞃ	ᵬꞃᴀꞁꞏꞁꞁᴅꞁꞃ	ᴅᴇꞁꞁꞁᴅꞁꞃ	they	3

Infinitive formed by the Present Participle with ᴀꞁᴦ or ᴅᴏ prefixed.

ᴀꞁᴦ ꞁꞁᴏꞁᴀ	ᴀꞁᴦ ᵬꞃᴀꞁᴀ	ᴀꞁᴦ ᴅᴇᴀꞁᴀ or a ᴅᴇᴀꞁᴀᴅ
at filling	at striking	at making, or at doing, &c.

In our books, both printed and MS, and also in the Caledonian dialect of the Irish Language, as may be seen from the Rev. Messrs. Shaw and Stewart's excellent Grammars of the Gaelic of Scotland, there is another form for the past time of the Verb bidh ᵬꞁᴅ, be thou: thus Present ᴅᴏ ᵬᴀᴅ or ᴅᴏ ᵬᴀᴅᴀꞅ, ᴅᴏ ᵬᴀᴅᴀꞁꞅ, ᴅᴏ ᵬᴀᴅᵯᴀꞃ, ᴅᴏ ᵬᴀᴅᴀꞃ or ᴅᴏ ᵬᴀᴅᵯuꞁꞃ ᴅᴏ ᵬᴀᴅᴀꞃ pronounced *do vaw or do vaw-ass do vaw-ish do wawmuir do waw-oo-ir, or vaw-vur do vawdar* that is, nearly as pronounced in the Text, *do veess dó vee-ish do veemuir* I was, thou, we, ye, they, were, &c. Instead of initial *b* they also often substituted *f* upon the above occasion, as ꞅᴀ *faw*, was, or *were* thus ᴀꞁꞁ ꞅᴇᴀꞃ ꞅᴀ ᴄᴀꞁᵯᴀ꞉ꞁᴀ ᵯꞁꞁᴀ ꞅᴀ ꞅꞁꞁᴇ the man that *was valiant* the women that *were* older, &c.

Indicative Mode.
Present, Indefinite, or Consuetudinal.

Fill.	Strike.	Make.		Persons.
S. ljonajm	brajljm	ꝺeanajm	I	1
ljonan-ꞇr	brajljn-ꞇu	ꝺeanan-ꞇr	thou	2
ljonajn	brajljn	ꝺeanajn	thou	2
ljonan ꞅe	brajljn-ꞅe	ꝺeanajn-ꞅe	he, it	3
ljonan	brajljn	ꝺeanan	he, it	3
p. ljonamꞎojꝺ	brajlamꞎojꝺ	ꝺeanamꞎojꝺ	we	1
ljonam	brajleam	ꝺeanam	we	1
ljonan-ꞅjb	bualjn-ꞅjb	ꝺeanajn ꞅjb	ye	2
lj an-ꞅjaꝺ	buajljn-ꞅjaꝺ	ꝺeanajn ꞅjaꝺ	they	3
ljonajꝺ	brajljꝺ	ꞇeanajꝺ	they	3

Past definite.

I filled.	I struck	I made.		Persons.
S ꝺo ljon-me	ꝺo buajl-me	ꝺo ꝺean-me	I	1
ꝺo ljonaꞅ	ꝺo brajleaꞅ	ꝺo ꝺean aꞅ	thou	1
ꝺo ljon ꞇr	ꝺo buajl-ꞇr	ꝺo ꝺean-ꞇu	thou	2
ꝺo ljonajꞅ	ꝺo buajljꞅ	ꝺo ꝺean-ajꞅ	thou	3
ꝺo ljon-ꞅe	ꝺo brajl-ꞅe	ꝺo ꝺean-ꞅe	he, &c.	3
ꝺo ljon	ꝺo buajl	ꝺo ꝺean	he, &c.	
p ꝺo ljonamujn	ꝺo buajleamvjꝺ	ꝺo ꝺeanamajn	we	2
ꝺo ljon-ꞅjn	ꝺo brajl-ꞅjn	ꝺo ꝺeanꞅjn	ye	1
ljonabujn	ꝺo buajleabrjn	ꝺo ꝺeanabap	ye	2
ꝺo ljon ꞅjb	ꝺo buajl-ꞅjb	ꝺo ꝺean-ꞅjb	ye	2
ꝺo ljon-aꝺap	ꝺo buajleaꝺap	ꝺo ꝺeanaꝺap	ye	4
ꝺo ljon ꞅjaꝺ	ꝺo brajlꞅjaꝺ	ꝺo ꝺean ꞅjaꝺ	they	4

From the Rev. Father Francis O'Molloy's Grammar, the first, that seems to have been ever printed for the Irish Language, the following exemplification of a regular verb is extracted.

Indic. Present tense. " 1. Sgriobhuim 2. Sgriobhair, 3. Sgriobhaidh, 4. Sgriobhamaoid, 5. Sgriobhaoidhe-si, 6. Sgriobhaid-sion." Pronounced nearly thus " 1. Skreevvuim, 2. Skreevurr, 3. Skreevvuy, 4. Skree-va mooeed, 5. Skreevvee eshee, 6. Skrevvid shin." In English 1. I write, 2. thou, 3. he, she it writes. 4. we, 5. ye, 6. they write.

Perfect. " 1. Do Sgriobhas, 2. do Sgriobhais, 3. do sgriobh, 4. do Sgriobhamair, 5. do sgriobhamhair. 6. do sgriobhadair," Pronounced nearly thus, " 1 do skreevvass, 2. do skreevvuish, 3 do skreev, 4 do skreevmuir, 5 do skreevvavvuir, or skree-uis, 6 do skreevvaddur," In English, 1 wrote, 2 thou, 3. he she it, 4. we, 5. ye, 6. they wrote.

Future " 1. Sgribheoghad, 2. Sgribheodhair, 3. Sgribheoghaidh, 4. Sgribheoghaim-ne, 5. Sgribheoghaidh-sibh, 6. Sgribheoghaid," Thus pronounced, "1 Skreevveode, 2 Skreevveo-yr, 3. Skreevveoh-ee, 4. Skreevveo-imne, 5. Skreevveo ee-shiv, 6. Skreevveo-id,"I, thou, he she it, we, ye, they shall or will write: These in Munster and its conterminous districts,

Future Indefinite in all its changes.

I will fill.	Will strike.	Will make.	Persons.	
ljonꝼa-me	buajlꝼeaḋ-me	ḋean-ꝼaḋ-me	S	1
ljonꝼa-me	buajlꝼe me	ḋean ꝼa-me	I	1
ljonċa me	buajlċeaḋ me	ḋean-ċa-me	I	1
ljon ꝼaḋ	buajlꝼeaḋ	ḋean-ꝼaḋ	I	1
ljon ċaḋ	buajlċeaḋ	ḋean-ċaḋ	I	1
ljonꝼa-ꞇr	buajlꝼeaḋ ꞇu	ḋean ꝼaḋ-ꞇr	thou	2
ljonꝼajꝣ-ꞇu	buajlċjꝣꞇu	ḋean-ċajꝣ-ꞇr	thou	2
ljonꝼajꞃ	buajl-ꝼeaꞃ	ḋean-ꝼajꞃ	thou	2
ljonꝼa-ꞃe	buajlꝼe ꞃe	ḋean-ꝼa-ꞃe	he	3
ljonꝼaꝣ	buajlꝼjḋ	ḋeanꝼajꝣ	he	3
ljonċajꝣ	buajlċjꝣ	ḋean-ċajꝣ	he	3
ljon ꝼamaojḋ	buajlꝼamaojḋ	ḋean-ꝼa-maojḋ	P	1
ljon ċamujḋ	buajlċeamrjḋ	ḋean-ċa-mjḋ	we	1
ljonꝼam	buajlꝼeam	ḋean-ꝼam	we	1
ljon ċam	buajl ċeam	ḋean-ċam	we	1
ljonꝼa-ꞃjb	buajlꝼe-ꞃjb	ḋean-ꝼa-ꞃjb	ye	2
ljonꝼjꝣ	buajlꝼjꝣe	ḋeanꝼajꝣe	ye	2
ljonꝼaꞃjaḋ	buajlꝼeꞃjaḋ	ḋean-ꝼa-ꞃjaḋ	they	3
ljonċajꝣꞃjaḋ	buajlċjꝣ-ꞃjaḋ	ḋeanċajꝣꞃjaḋ	they	3
ljonꝼjꝣ	buajlꝼjaꝣ	ḋean ꝼajꝣ	they	3

As all the above variations in the persons of each Verbs now actually exist, it would be no easy matter to fix a standard of propriety : yet all the changes admit of being contracted, as they really are, among the people, into one general form for each person—

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we pronounce " 1 Skreefud or Skreevvud, 2. Skreeffuirr, 3. Skreefu and Skreevfig, Skreeffum or Skreeffummeed, Skreeffee or Skreeffasib, Skreeffid or Skreeffuid."

Imperative " 1. Sgribh, 2. Sgribheadh, 3. Sgribhmid, 4. Sgribhidhe," pronounced, " 1. Skreev, 2. Skrivva, 3. Skreevmid, 4. Sgrivvee," In English, 1. writ 2. thou, write he she or it, write 3. we, 1. ye write or let you, him her it, us, you and them, write.

Infinitive, " do sgriobhadh" or " do sgreevva to write. Father O'Molloy tells us, there is neither Optative nor subjunctive, but that the indicative form of the verb with optative or conditional particles prefixed express the several modifications of those modes. But, continues the same author, " Of Irish Verbs, so anomalous and diversified are the inflections that no general rule can be given for their conjugations, therefore we must imitate the most approved Authors. Some though permanent as to their primitive forms, yet undergo a variety of changes in their ultimate and penult syllables, for designating the different Accidents of number, person, time and Mood, as in the above Verb" *Sgriobh,*" *see* Gram. Latino. Hibernica Rome. 1677, pp. 125, 126.

Subjunctive Present Indefinite.

May or would fill.	May or would strike.	May or would do or Make.		
S lionɣajn †	buajlɣjn †	ꝺeanɣajn †	I	1
lionꞇajn	buajlꞇjn	ꝺeanꞇajn	I	1
lionɣaꝺ	buajlɣaꝺ	ꝺeanɣa	thou 2
lionꞇa	buajlꞇa	ꝺeanꞇa	thou 2
lionɣaꝺɼé	buajlɣjꝺɼé	ꝺeanɣajꝺɼé	he 3
lionꞇajɼé	buajlꞇjcɼé	ꝺeanꞇacj	he 3
lionɣaċ	buajlɣjoċ	ꝺeanꞇajċ	he 3
lionꞇaċ	buajlꞇjoċ	ꝺeanꞇajċ	he 3
P lionɣamꝺjɼ	buajlɣamꝺjɼ	ꝺeanɣamaojɼ	we 1
lionꞇamꝺjɼ	buajlꞇamaojɼ	ꝺeanꞇamꝺjɼ	we 1
lionɣaɼj	buajlɣjċɼjb	ꝺeanɣajꝺɼjb	ye 2
lionꞇojɼj	buajlꞇjoċɼjb	ꝺeanꞇajċɼjb	ye 2
lionɣajꝺjɼ	buajlɣajꝺjɼ	ꝺeanɣajꝺjɼ	they 3
lionꞇajꝺjɼ	buajlꞇjꝺjn	ꝺeanꞇajꝺjɼ	they 3

† When ꝺo, ꝺa, ɣo, &c. are prefixed to l it is pronounced slender whereas in the other tenses it has its full thick souud.

Thus ꝺo lionɼjn brilɣrin do lioḟain, &c.

Indefinite Past Tense.

If I would fill.	Would strike.	Would make.	
ꝺa lionɣajn	ꝺa m buajlɣjn	ꝺa n-ꝺeanɣajn	1
ꝺa lionɣa	m-buajlɣa	n-ꝺeanɣa	2
ꝺa lionꞇa	m buajlꞇa	n-ꝺeanꞇa	2
ꝺa lionꞇaċ	m-buajlꞇaċ	n-ꝺeanꞇaċ	2
ꝺa lionɣamaojɼ	m-buajlɣam jɼao	n-ꝺeanɣamjɼ	1
ꝺa lionꞇamꝺjɼ	m-buajlꞇamjɼ	n-ꝺeanꞇamjɼ	1
ꝺa lionꞇaċɼjn	m-buajlꞇaċɼjb	n-ꞇeanaċ-ɼjn	1
ꝺa lionɣaċ-ɼjb	m-buajlɣaċ-ɼjb	n-ꝺeanɣaċɼjb	2
ꝺa lionɣaċ-ɼjb	m buajlꞇaċ-ɼjb	n-ꝺeanɣ<ċɼjb	2
ꝺa lionꞇaċ-ɼjb	m-buajlꞇaċ-ɼjb	n-ꝺeanꞇaċɼjb	2
ꝺa lionꞇaoj	m-buajlꞇoj	n-ꝺeanꞇꝺj	2
ꝺa lionɣaċɼjaꝺ	m-buajlɣaċɼjaꝺ	n-ꝺeanɣac-ɼjaꝺ 3
ꝺa lionꞇaċɼjaꝺ	m-buajlꞇaċɼjaꝺ	n-ꞇeanꞇacɼjaꝺ 3
ꝺa lionɣajꝺjɼ	m-buajlɣjꝺjɼ	n.ꝺeanɣajꝺjɼ	3
ꝺa lionꞇajꝺjɼ *	m-buajlꞇaꝺjɼ	n-ꝺeanꞇajꝺjɼ	3

* The other Tenses are formed from the Indicative tenses as in Latin and Greek by the Substantive Verb beꝺjm (or bejn) I might be ꝺa mbeꝺjn (or mbejn) if I would be ma bjꝺjm (or bejm) if I usually be ɣo and muɼ, &c. m-bejꝺ until and except, &c. prefixed to the participle past of the Verbs, lionꞇa, buajlꞇe, ꝺeanꞇa, &c. filled, struck, made, &c.

Participles are two,

Present Indefinite as ljona, buala ᴅeana filling, &c.
Past definite   as ljonᴄa buajlᴄe ᴅeanᴄa filled, &c.

From these are formed the other participial modifications as aᴣ ljona, a ljona at filling and ᴅo or ᴅa ljona to fill ap a ljona or jap a ljona upon or after its filling, so that properly speaking there is no peculiar form for designating the infinitive nor any participles except the above two : for jap na bejᴄ ᴅeanᴄa on its being done jap ᴄj a bejᴄ ᴅeanᴄa with the intent to be done, substituted for Participles of the past, and future of definite time, are only composed of an adverb prefixed to the substansive Verb bejᴄh to be and the past indefinite participle buajlᴄe booailte, beaten, ᴅeanᴄa done, &c.

XII. Passive Voice, formed by the Impersonal part of the Verbs.

Imperative Mode, whence the rest are formed.

Verbs Imp.	be thou.	he.	we.	or	us.	ye.	or	you.	they.	Meaning.
ljonᴄap	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	or	jnn	ꞅjb	or	jb	jaᴅ	filled
buajlᴄeap	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	or	jnn	ꞅjb	or	jb	jaᴅ	struck
ᴅeanᴄap	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	or	jn	ꞅjb	or	jb	jaᴅ	made

Indicative, Present Indefinite.

ljonᴄap	me	ᴄu	e	j	ꞅjn	or	jnn	ꞅjb	or	jb	jaᴅ
buajlᴄeap	me	ᴄu	e	j	ꞅjn	or	jn	ꞅjb	or	jb	jaᴅ
ᴅeanᴄap	me	ᴄu	e	j	ꞅjn	or	jn	ꞅjb	or	jb	jaᴅ

Indicative, Past, Indefinite Tense.

ᴅo ljonaᴣ or ljonaᴅ	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	ꞅjb	jaᴅ
ᴅo buajle or brajleaᴅ	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	ꞅjb	jaᴅ
ᴅo ᴅeanaᴣ or ᴅeanaᴅ	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	ꞅjb	jaᴅ

Indicative, Future, Indefinite.

ljonꝼap	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	ꞅjb	jaᴅ
buajlꝼeap	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	ꞅjb	jaᴅ
ᴅeanꝼap	me	ᴄu	e	ꞅjn	ꞅjb	jaᴅ

Subjunctive Mode.

Present, Indefinite.	Imperfect.
If 1 be filled, &c.	Definite and Future Indefinite.

ma ljonꞇap   me ꞇu e, &c.   ꝺa ljonꞟajꝺe me ꞇu, e &c.
ma buajlꞇeap me ꞇu e, &c.   m-buajlꞟjoꝺ me ꞇu e, &c.
ma ꝺeanꞇap   me ꞇu e, &c.   n-ꝺeanꞟajꝺ me ꞇu e, &c.

Future Conditional.

Future Definite.	Future Indefinite

ma ljonꞟap   me ꞇu e, &c.   ljonꞇap   me ꞇu e, &
ma buajlꞟeap me ꞇu e, &c.   m buajlꞇeap me ꞇu e, &c.
ma ꝺeanꞟajp me ꞇu e, &c.   n-ꝺeanꞇap   me ꞇu e, &c.

Definite Tenses.

Present.	Conditional.	Future	Participle.
ꞇa me ljonꞇa	bejꝺjn or	bejꝺme	ljonꞇa
ꞇa me buajlꞇe	bejn or	bejꝺme	buajlꞇe
ꞇa me ꝺeanꞇa	bejn or	bejꝺme	ꝺeanꞇa

If I had been.	If thou hadst.	If he had been.
S. ꝺa mbejꝺjn	ꝺam-bejꝺꞟaꝺ	ꝺa m-bejꝺ
ꝺa mbejn	ꝺam-bejꞇeaꝺ	ꝺa m-bejc
ꝺa mbejn	ꝺa bejc ꞇu	ꝺa mbejc ꞟe
— ljonꞇa	— buajlꞇe	— ꝺeanꞇa
P ꝺa m-bejꝺꞟjn	ꝺa m-bejꝺꞟjb	ꝺa m-bejꝺꞟjaꝺ
ꝺa m-bejꝺmꞪojꞟ	ꝺa m-bejc ꞟjb	ꝺa m-bejꝺjꞟ
ꝺa m-bejꝺꞟjb	ꝺa m-bejꞇjꝺ	ꝺa m-bejꝺ
— ljonꞇa	— buajlꞇe	— ꝺeanꞇa

XIII. Verbs with an initial ꞟ or a Vowel exemplified
Imperative Mode. ꞟaꞟ to grow ól to drink.

Grow.	Let him grow.	Grow we.	Grow ye.	Grow they.
ꞟaꞟ	ꞟaꞟac	ꞟaꞟamjꝺ	ꞟaꞟajꝺjꝺ	ꞟaꞟaꝺjꞟ
ól	olaꞟe	olamaojꝺ	olajꝺjꝺ	olaꝺjꞟ
drink	drink he	drink we	drink ye	drink they

Some Grammarians, say that the letter ƒ (ꝼ) should be placed, as a characteristic for the future, next to the termination of the second person singular of the Imperative mode; but from the examples adduced above; as well as those from O'Molloy it is obvious that ꝼ (ƒ) is not an absolutely necessary sign of the future and in some verbs not at all used, neither is it employed in the grammars of the learned Messrs. Shaw and Stewart's for the Caledonian dialect of our Language.

Indicative Mode.   Present Indefinite.

Singular. I grow.	Plural. we grow, &c.	Singular, I drink.	Plural, we drink	
ɣᴀꞅᴀjm	ɣᴀꞅᴀmꞷjꞓ	ólᴀjm	ólᴀmᴀojꞓ	1
ɣᴀꞅᴀjꞃ	ɣᴀꞅᴀn ꞅjƀ	ólᴀjꞃ	ólᴀnꞅjƀ	2
ɣᴀꞅᴀn	ɣᴀꞅᴀjꞇ	ólᴀn	ólᴀjꞇ	3

Past Indefinite Time.

I grew.	we grew.	I drank.	we drank.	
ꞇ-ɣᴀꞅᴀꞅ	ꞇ-ɣᴀꞅꞅᴀmᴀjꞃ	ꞇ-ólᴀꞅ	ꞇ-ólᴀmᴀꞃ	1
ꞇ-ɣᴀꞅᴀjꞅ	ꞇ-ɣᴀꞅᴀƀᴀꞃ	ꞇ ólᴀjꞅ	ꞇ-ólᴀjƀᴀꞃ	2
ꞇ-ɣᴀꞅ	ꞇ-ɣᴀꞅᴀꞇᴀꞃ	ꞇ-ól	ꞇ-ólᴀꞇᴀꞃ	3

Future Indefinite Time.

I shall grow.	we shall grow.	I shall drink	We shall Drink.	
ɣᴀꞅɣᴀ-me †	ɣᴀꞅɣom	ólɣᴀme†	ólɣᴀmᴀojꞓ	1
ɣᴀꞅɣᴀjꞃ	ɣᴀꞅɣᴀjꞇꞅjƀ	ólɣᴀjꞃ	ólɣᴀjꞇe	2
ɣᴀꞅɣᴀjꞡ	ɣᴀꞅɣᴀjꞇ	ólɣᴀjꞡ	ólɣᴀjꞇ	3

Subjunctive Mode.   Present Conditional.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.	
If I grow.	If we grow.	If I drink.	If we drink.	
mᴀ ꞙᴀꞅᴀjm	ꞙᴀꞅᴀmᴀojꞓ	mᴀ ólᴀjm	ólᴀmᴀojꞓ	1
mᴀ ꞙᴀꞅᴀjꞃ	ꞙᴀꞅᴀ ꞅjƀ	mᴀ ólᴀjꞃ	ólᴀᴀnꞅjƀ	2
mᴀ ꞙᴀꞅᴀn	ꞙᴀꞅᴀjꞇ	mᴀ ólᴀn	ólᴀjꞇ	3

Past, or conditional Preter.

If I should grow.	If we should grow.	If I should drink.	If we should drink.	
ꞇᴀ ƀ-ɣᴀꞅᴀjꞃ	ƀ-ɣᴀꞅᴀmꞷjꞅ	ꞇᴀ n-ólᴀjꞃ	n-ólɣᴀm	1
ꞇᴀ ƀ-ɣᴀꞅꞇᴀ	ƀ-ɣᴀꞅᴀꞇ ꞅjƀ	ꞇᴀ n-ólɣᴀꞇ	n-ólꞇᴀoj	2
ꞇᴀ ƀ-ɣᴀꞅꞇᴀċ	ƀ-ɣᴀꞅꞇᴀꞇjꞅ	ꞇᴀ n-ólᴀċ	n-ꞇ-ólᴀꞇjꞅ	3

The rest of the changes occasioned both by the prefixes and affixes, &c. are as in the foregoing examples.

† These are generally pronounced without sounding the middle ꞙ (f) of the future as ɣᴀꞅᴀ me ɣᴀꞅꞇᴀ me ólꞇᴀ me I will grow, I will drink.

XIII. *Of the Irregular Verbs.*

1. Indicative of the defective Verb ƀɣᴜjl

Present Interrogative.		*Present Negative.*		
Am I.	That I am.	I am not.	From Simple.	
ᴀƀ-ɣᴜjljm	ꞡo ƀ-ɣꞷiljm	njljm	nj ƀ ɣꞷiljm	1
ᴀƀ-ɣꞷiljꞃ	ꞡo ƀ-ɣꞷiljꞃ	njljꞃ	nj ƀ-ɣꞷiljꞃ	2
ᴀƀ ɣꞃjl	ꞡo ƀ-ɣꞷil	njl	nj ƀ-ɣꞷil	3
ᴀƀ-ɣꞷilmjꞇ	ꞡo ƀ-ɣꞷilmjꞇ	njlmjꞇ	nj ƀ-ɣꞷilmjꞇ	1
ᴀƀ-ɣꞷilꞇj	ꞡo ƀ-ɣꞷilꞇjᴀ	njlꞇjꞇ	nj ƀ ɣꞜjlꞅjƀ	2
ᴀƀ-ɣꞷiljꞇ	ꞡo ƀ-ɣꞷiljꞇ	njljꞇ	nj ƀ ɣꞷiljꞇ	3

E

Interrogative.	Negative.
Past Time.	*Past Time.*
Wert thou you, &c.	I was not, &c.

apꝏḃaɼ	or ꞃajḃme	nj ꞃaḃaɼ or nj ꞃajḃme
aꞃaḃajɼ	ꞃajḃ τu	nj ꞃajḃjɼ	ꞃajḃτu
aꞃajḃ	ꞃajḃ ꞃe	nj ꞃajḃ	ꞃajḃꞃe
aꞃaḃamuꞃ	ꞃajḃmajꞃ	nj ꞃajḃmuꞃ	ꞃajḃɼjꞃ
aꞃaḃaḃuꞃ	ꞃaḃa-ɼjḃ	nj ꞃaḃaḃuꞃ	ꞃaḃa ɼjḃ
aꞃaḃaᴅaꞃ	ꞃajḃ-ɼjaᴅ	nj ꞃaḃaᴅaꞃ	ꞃajḃɼjoᴅ

XIV. Other Irregular Verbs, for which as to their variations through the persons, see the regular forms in the XIIth Section, &c.

Indicative Mode.

Present Indefinite.		Past Indefinite.	Future Indefinite.	
ᴅejꞃjm	say	ᴅuḃajꞃτme	ᴅeaꞃɣaᴅ	1
ꞃajᴅjm	say	ᴅo ꞃaᴅme	aḃajꞃτeome	2
bejꞃm	bear	ᴅo ꞃꞃʒaɼ	beaꞃτaᴅme	3
bejꞃjm	give	ᴅo τꞃʒaɼ	beaꞃτaᴅ	4
bejꞃjm	give	ᴅo τꞃʒme	τaḃaꞃτaᴅme	5
τjʒjm	come	ᴅo τajnjʒ	τjocɣaᴅ	6
τejᴅjm	go	ᴅo ċꞃaᴅaɼ	ꞃaċaᴅ	7
ꞃaʒajm	get	ᴅo ꞃuajꞃaɼ	ʒeabaᴅ	8
ċjʒjm	see	ᴅo ċonaꞃcaɼ	ċjꞃjᴅ	9
ꞃeaċajm	look	ᴅo ꞃeaċaɼ	ꞃeaċaᴅ	10

Subjunctive Verbs.

I would.		If I should.	Imperative.	
ᴅo ᴅeaꞃτajꞃ	say	ᴅa n-aḃꞃajꞃ	aḃajꞃ	1
ᴅo ꞃajᴅꞃjꞃ	say	ᴅa n-aḃꞃajꞃ	aḃajꞃ	2
ᴅo beaꞃꞃajꞃ	bear	ᴅa m-bejꞃꞃjꞃ	bejꞃ	3
or beaꞃτajꞃ	give	ᴅa mbejꞃτjꞃ	bejꞃ	4
ᴅo τaḃꞃajꞃ	give	ᴅa ᴅ-τaḃꞃajꞃ	τaḃajꞃ	5
ᴅo τjocɣajꞃ	come	ᴅa ᴅ-τjocɣajꞃ	τaꞃ	6
ᴅo τjocτjꞃ	come	ᴅa ᴅ-τaʒajꞃ	τjʒ, τjᴅ	7
ᴅo ʒeabajꞃ	get	ᴅa b-ꞃaʒajꞃ	ꞃaʒ	8
ᴅo cjᴅꞃjꞃ	see	ᴅa b-ꞃejcjꞃ	ꞃejc	9
ᴅo ꞃeaċajꞃ	look	ᴅa b-ꞃeaċajꞃ	ꞃeuċ	10

ᴅjꞃ ꞃjn ʒjnnjm ꞃjnnjm ʒnj and nj denoting to "do to make" are but abbreviations of the regular Verb ᴅeꞃn ᴅeꞃn, &c. shortened in the volubility of oral utterance for the common convenience of conversation.

Of the Caledonian Gaelic, the following Specimen taken from Mr. Stewart's Grammar is here subjoined, for gratifying the curiosity of Irish Students, and enabling them to see the affinity of both sister dialects.

Personal Pronouns are,

In English.	I	thou	he	we	ye	they
In Gaelic.	mi	tu	e	inn	gib	rad
In Irish	my	tau	e	sinn	sibh	iad
In Welsh	mi	ti	fe	ni	chevi	haynt

Indicative of tha ta bi bi, am be.

Pres.	Ta mi,	ta thu,	ta e,	ta sinn,	ta sibh,	ta iad
	I am,	thou art,	he is,	we are,	ye are,	they are
Pret.	Bha mi,	bha thu,	bha e,	bha sinn,	bha shibh	bha iad
Fut	Bithidh, mi	thu	se	sim	sibh	iad

	Gaelic.	Irish.	English.
Present	Ni bheil mi thu, &c.	ni bfuil me thu	I am not
Past	Ni robh mi thu, &c.	ni rabh me thu	I was not
Future	Ni bi mi thu, &c.	ni bheith me thu	I will not

Imperative Mode.	Subjunctive Mode.		
Be I, thou, &c.	I would be	If I Shall be.	English.
S bitheam	bhithin	bhitheas me	I
2 bi thusa or bi	bhitheadh	bhitheas tu	thou
3 bitheadh e	bhitheadh e	bhithease	he
P bitheamaid	bhitheamaid	bhitheas sin	we
2 bithibh	bhitheadh	bhitheas sith	ye
3 bitheadh iad	bhitheadh	bhitheas siad	they

Infinitive bith *being* do bhith *to be,* a bhith *at being.*

Compound Tenses.

Present.	Past	Future.
Ta mi iar bith	bha mi iar bith	bithidh me iar bith
I have been, &c.	I had been, &c.	I shall have been
Ni bheil mi iar bith	Ni robh mi iar bith	Ni bi mi iar bith
I have not been, &c.	I had not been	I shall not have been

Regular Verbs conjugated in Gaelic.

Imperative.	Indicative Past Time.	Future.	
Buaileam	Do bhuail mi	bualidh mi	1
buail	bhuail thu	buailidh tu	2
buaileadh e	bhuail e	buailidh se	3
buaileamaid	bhuail sinn	buailidh sinn	1
buailibh	buail sibh	buailidh sibh	2
buaieadh iad	bhuail iad	buailidh siad	3
Strike thou, &c.	I struck, &c.	I will strike, &c.	

Subjunctive Mode.

Past. would Strike.	Future. shall strike.	Infinitive and Participle striking.
bhuailinn	Ma bhualeas mi	bualadh
bhuaileadh tu	buaileas tu	ag bualadh
bhuaileadh e	bhuaileas e	iar buladh
bhuaileamaid *or* sinn	bhuaileas sinn	do bhualadh
bhuaileadh sibh	bhuaileas sibh	a bhualadh
bhuaileadh iad	bhuaileas iad	le bualadh, &c.

Compound Tenses. Indicative Mode.

Present.	Past or Preter.	Future.
Ta me ag bualadh	bha mi ag bualadh	bithidh mi ag bualadh
I am at striking	I was at striking	I will be at striking
Ta mi ar bualadh	bhaimi iar bualadh	bithidh mi iar bualadh
I am upon striking	I was after striking	I will be after striking

Form of Negative Indications.

Ni bheil mi ag bualadh	ni robh mi ag bualadh	ni bi mi ag bualadh
I am not at striking	I was not at, &c.	not be I at, &c.
ni bhed mi iar	ni robb	ni bi mi iar
I am not after	I was not after	not be I after
bualadh striking	bualadh striking	bualadh striking

Subjunctive Mode.

Imperative.	Past.	Future.
Betheam ag bualadh	bithin ag bualadh	bhitheas mi ac bualadh
be me at striking	would be at	will be at striking
bitheam iar bualadh	bhithinn iar bualadh	bhitheas mi iar bualadh
be me after striking	would be upon	I will be after striking

Infinitive or Participial Variations.

Do bhith ag bualadh	Iar bith ag bualadh	do bhith iar bualadh
to be at striking	upon having been striking	to have been on striking

Passive form used in Gaelic.

Imperative.	Past.	Future.
buailtear mi thu, &c.	do bhuaileadh mi	buailear mi
struck be I or	struck was I or	struck shall be I or
let me be struck	I was struck	I shall be struck

Subjunctive Mode Passive.

Participle Past.	Past Indefinite.	Future Indefinite.
buailte	bhuailteadh mi	bhuailear mi
struck	struck would be I or	struck shall be I or
struck	I would be struck	I shall be struck

Compound Tenses are of various kinds, but all formed with the Substantive Verbs *ta* and *bhi; am* and *be* and for the Negative *Ni, Cha, bheil* prefixed to the Participles *bualadh* and *buailte,* thus,

Passive Voice Exemplified.

Present Definite.	Past Definite.	Future Definite.
Ta mi buailte	bha mi buailte	bithidh mi buailte
I am struck	I was struck	I shall be struck
ni bheil mi buailte	ni robh mi buailte	ni bith mi buailte
not am I or	not was I or	not be will I or
I am not struck	I was not struck	I will not be struck
Ta mi iar mo bhualadh	bha mi iar mo bhualadh	bithidh mi iar mo bhuala
I have been struck	I had been struck	I shall have been

Imperative Mode.   Subjunctive Mode.

	Past.	Future.
Bitheam buailte	Bithin buailte	bhitheas mi, &c.
let me be struck	I would be struck	I shall be struck
bitheam iar mo bhuala	bhithin iar mo bhuala	bitheas mi in
let me have been struck	I would have been struck	I shall have been str.

LORD'S PRAYER.

Irish Character.	English Character.
1. Aɼ n-aċaɼ aⱦá aɼ neaṁ, naoṁⱦaɼ ⱦ-aɲnm. 2. ⱦɟʒeaⱦ ⱦo ɼɟoʒaċⱦ 3. ⱦéanⱦaɼ ⱦo ċoɟl aɼ an ⱦ-ⱦalaṁ maɼ ⱦo ċeanⱦaɼ aɼ neaṁ. 4. Aɼ n-aɼán laoⱦaṁaɟl ⱦabaɟɼ ⱦɼn an-ⱦɟɼʒ. 5. Aʒuⱦ maɟⱦ ⱦɼn aɼ b-ɼɟaċa maɼ maɟⱦmɟⱦ-ne ⱦaɼ b-ɼɟaⱦamnⱦ ɼeɟn. 6. Aʒɼⱦ na leɟʒ ⱦⱦn a c-caⱦɼʒaⱦ 7. Aċ ɼⱦɼ ⱦⱦn o olc: bɟoċ maɼ ⱦⱦn.	1. Ar n-athair ata ar neamh, Naomhthar t-ainm. 2. Tigeadh do rioghacht. 3. Deantar do thoil ar an d-talamb mar do dheantar ar neamh. 4. Ar n-aran laothamhail tabhair dhuin an-dhiugh. 5. Agus maith dhuin ar b fiacha mar mhaithmid-ne dar fiathamh-nuibh fein. 6. Agus na leig sin a c-cathughadh 7. ach saor sin o olc: bioch mar sin,

Thus pronounced is,

Awr n-ahir thaw ar nav; naevhur thannin; thiggy dhŭ ree-aght; Dainthur dho huill ar an dallav mar dho vainthur ar nav: Awr narran laehhooill thavvir yoon anee-uv; aguss-mah yoon awr veechaiv mur vahmeedny dhaur veehoon-niv fain agguss na laig shin a gah-hoo agh sayur sheen ŏ ulk beech mar shin.

II. The Highland LORD'S PRAYER in its original Irish Character according to the Gaelic words in Roman letter on the opposite page.	II. The Highland LORD'S PRAYER, as in the New Testament printed at Chelsea for the Gaoels of Scotland in 1807.
Aɼ n-aċaɼ a ⱦa aɼ neaṁ. Ʒu naoṁⱦaɟċeaɼ ⱦ-aɟnm' ⱦɟʒeaⱦ ⱦo ɼɟoʒ-aċⱦ Deanaɼ ⱦo ċoɟl aɟɼ an ⱦalaṁ ma anⱦⱦeaɼ aɟɼ neaṁ. Ⱦabaɟɼ ⱦuɟn an ⱦɟɼʒ aɼ n-aɼan leaⱦeɟl, Aʒuⱦ maɟⱦ ⱦuɟnn aɼ-ɼɟaċa amuɟl maɼ a maⱦⱦeaⱦ ⱦⱦnne ⱦ'aɼ luⱦ-ċⱦ ɼɟaċ. Aʒuⱦ na leɟʒ am buaɟɼeaⱦ ⱦⱦnn, aċ ⱦaoɼ ⱦⱦnn o olc. Amen.	Ar n-Athair a ta air neamh, Gu naomhaichear t'ainm. Thigeadh do riogh-achd. Deanar do thoil air an talamh ma a nithear air neamh. Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar n-aran laitheil. Agus maith dhuinn ar fiacha amhuil mar a mhaitheas sinne d'ar luchd-fiacht Agus na leig am buaireadh sinn, ach saor sinn o olc. Amen. † Feichneinib

III. The LORD'S PRAYER in the WELSH Dialect from the Welsh Bible printed at Oxford in 1808.

Ein Tad yr hwn wyt yn y nefoedd, Sancteiddier dy Enw. Deled dy deyrnas. Gwneler dy ewyllys, megis yn y nef, felly ar y ddaear hefyd. Dyro i ni heddyw ein bara beunyddiol. A maddeu i ni ein dyledion, fel y maddeuwn ninnau i'n dyledwyr. Ac nac arwain ni i brofedigaeth; eithr gwared ni rhag drwg.

IV. The LORD'S PRAYER from the Common Prayer translated into Manx for the Diocese of Man, and Printed at Whitehaven in 1778.

Ayr ain, t'ayns niau ; casherick dy row dt Ennym. Dy jig dty reeriaght. Dt'aigney dy row jeant er y thalloo, myr te ayns niau. Cur dooin nyn arran jiu as gagh laa. As leih dooin nyn loghtyn, myr ta shin leih dauesyn ta jannoo loghtyn nyn oi. As ny leeid shin ayns miolagh ; Agh livrey shin veih Olk.

The Welsh LORD'S PRAYER *nearly as pronounced, in common English Letters, the Italic t and d are used to represent t e double d and the th of the Welsh.*

Eyne *t*aud ur hoon oo-it un u nevvoo-e*d* ; sanctei*d*eer du ennoo ; Del-ed du deeurnass, Goon-eler du e-oo-illuss meggiss un oo nev vello ar u *d*a-e-ar hevvaud Durro ee nee he*d*-ee-oo eyne barra beunnuad-ee-ol. A ma*d*-e-ooee nee eyne duil-ed eeun vel oo mad-ee-oon ninnau-een duil-edoo-uir. Ac nac arroo-ain nee ee brovvedigae*t* ; e*t*ur goo-ared nee *rh*ag droo-ag

The following interesting extract, is taken from the Epistle Dedicatory to Bishop Carsuel's Gaelic translation of the Confession of Faith, &c. used in the reformed Church of Scotland ; printed in the year 1567. This specimen copied from the 2d Edition of the Rev. Alexander Stewart's Gaelic Grammar, Edinburgh 1812, incontestibly proves not only the affinity but the very identity of the Albanian Dialect of the Gaelic both in its Grammatic Inflections and in its Orthography with that still used in Connaught and Munster as well as that found in our MSS. and printed Books since the year 1600. Does not this unequivocally prove that the Caledonian Dialect of our Language has been adulterated since it ceased to be written in its native Erse Characters. From the great abilities of Mr. Alexander Stewart as a Philologer much might be expected, were he to make this the subject of his more immediate investigation.

Acht ata, ni cheana, is mor an leathtrom agas an uireasbhuidh ata riamh orainde gaoidhil alban & eireand, tar an gcuid eile don domhan, gan ar gcanamhna gaoidheilge do chur a gclò riamh mar ataid a gcanamhna & a dteangtha fein a gclo ag gach uile chinel dhaoine oile sa domhan & ata uireasbhuidh is mo ina gach uireasbhuidh oraind, gan an Biobla naomhtha do bheith a gclo gaoidheilge againd mar ta se a gc'o laidne agas bherla agas in gach teangaidh eile osin amach, agas fos gan sean-chus ar sean no ar sindsear do bheith mar an gcedna agclo againd riamh : acht ge ta cuid eigin do

But there is one great disadvantage, which we the Gaeil of Scotland and Ireland labour under beyond the rest of the world, that our Gaelic language has never yet been printed as the language of every other race of men has been : And we labour under a disadvantage which is still greater than every other disadvantage, that we have not the Holy Bible printed in Gaelic, as it has been printed in Latin and English, and in every other language ; and also that we have never yet had any account printed of the antiquities of our country, or of our ancestors ; for though we have some accounts

tseanchus ghaoidheal alban agas eireand sgriobhtha a leabhruibh. lamh, agas a dtamhlorgaibh fileadh &ollamhan agasa sleachtaibh suadh Ismor tsaothair sin re sgriobhadh do laimh, ag fechain an neithe buailtear sa chlo ar aibrisge agas ara ithghiorra bhios gach en ni dha mhed da chriochnughadh leis. Agas is mor an doille agas an dorchadas peacaidh agas aineolais agas indtleachda do lucht deachtaidh agas sgriobhtha agas chumhdaigh na gaoidheilge, gurab mo is mian leo agas gurab mo ghnathuidheas siad eachtradha dimhaoineacha buaidheartha breagacha saoghalta do cumadh ar thuathaibh dedhanond agas ar mhacaibh mileadh agas ar na curadhaibh agas fhind mhac cumhaill gona fhianaibh agas ar mhoran eile nach airbhim agas nach indisim andso do chumhdach, agas do chiomhleasughagh, do chiond luadhuidheachta dimhaonigh an tsaoghail dfhaghail doibhfein ina briathra disleDe agas slighthe foirfe na firinde do sgriobhadh, agas dheachtadh, agas do chumhdach.

of the Gaeil of Scotland and Ireland, contained in Manuscripts, and in the genealogies of bards and historiographers, yet there is great labour in writing them over with the hand, whereas the work which is printed, be it ever so great, is speedily finished. And great is the blindness and sinful darkness, and ignorance and evil design of such as teach, and write, and cultivate the Gaelic language, that, with the view of obtaining for themselves the vain rewards of this world, they are more desirous, and more accustomed to compose vain, tempting, lying, worldly histories, concerning the *Tuath de dannan*, and concerning warriors and champions, and *Fingal* the son of *Cumhal*, with his heroes, and concerning many others which I will not at present enumerate or mention, in order to maintain or reprove, than to write and teach and maintain the faithful words of God and of the perfect way of truth.

N.B. This translation is also from Mr. Stewart's Grammar, page 197.

Father Francis O'Molloy's Address to his Irish Countrymen.
(From his Grammar, Printed in Rome, 1677.)

1 Tráig daoine ar dít lítre
iar c'clóidhe d'fhrat aibgítrí
An aincheas ar lor do lán
Ainbhfeas ar mor ar moran
2 fodhla líu do craiomhan c-cíot.
An agaidh flraigh a finfíor
Nír fan oirfideadh an fuinn
foirfideal glan no fogluim.

3 Ní tuig gaoidhil gaoidhealg fein
Ní labhraid í gan aoinbheim
Ní leighid le cágaidh coir
Treigid' ní fágaid onoir
4 beag a lraidh ar na leabhruibh
Ar glor ceart a c-ceileabhraibh.
Ní breit daor ó-fianmbh fail
An riaghuil claon do chongbhail.

5 Leṛġaḋ ṗajnn ḋa ṁaṗṗ
oṗṗa

Na t-teanża mjn maṫ-
aṗḋa

Djoṁaojn oḋ aṗ eaṛbaḋ
jaḋ

Deaṛżaḋ na ṛżot on
ṛcjtja.

6 ḟjll a noṛa aoṛ ṁan-
ma.

Na bj żo ḋjan ḋo-ġaṛm-
ṫa.

S-nach cjan o ḋaṫaojṛ-
ljoṛ chujnn.

Żo m-bja ant-aṫaojḃnjoṛ
ażṛjnn.

7 bjaḋ na bṗṛjġne na
m-boṫa

Na ḃ-ṛjonta bjaḋ ban-
ṛṗoṫa.

Cnṛjc ṛṗa na n-żealḟonn
nżlan

Al ḃ-ṛeaṛonn ḋrna ḋeal-
żan

8 bjaḋ an żaojḋealż ṛa
meaṛ ṁóṛ

AnAlṫ-cljaṫ na ḃ-ṛleaṛż
ḃ-ṛjonól

bṛḋ maṫ a ṛjan bṛḋ
żaoṫ żṛjnn

S-żach laoch ażtṛjallṛa
tuajṛjm.

9 Deaṛżṛa tṛeabaṫ a
ṫulḋa.

Oṗṛa żṛjan a żlaṛ-ṫṛṗla

Nj ḋochaṛ ḋhejṛe an
ṫeaḋh

Soḋaṛ nach ejojṛ ḋaj-
ṛeaṁ.

10. Cṛjṗṛeaḋ coṁaojn aṛ
leaṫ c-cujnn.

Saṛ jaṛṛmaḋ ojlljl Oir-
jm

boṛb ażtṛejntṛeaṛżṛaḋ
na tṛjṛ.

Aṛ loṛż ṛejneaṛa ṛaṗ-
ṛujḋ

11. Alṛte ḋeunta ḋuan
jṛ ḋan

Żejḃteaṛ żo leṛ jm lea-
bṛan

Oṛ tobṛajḃ Rrama na
ṗaṫ

Obajṛ ṛtrama an ṛaoṫ-
aṛ.

12. Sjn ḋużaḋ on m-ḃṛaṫ-
ajṛ m-boṫ

Żṛamatt beaż bṛajḋ jṛ
beannoḋt

Le ṛjażṿl ṛżol ṛa ṛa-
ṁṿl

Djaṁaṛ na m-boṫ m-bṛo-
ḋaṁṿl.

13. Son na n-żoṫajḋe żo
żṛjnn.

Cumaḋt ḋonṛan jaṫ
ḟejóljm.

Cṿmṁṛżaḋ baṫaḋ żan
bṛujḋ

Ujṛḋ, ṛżaḋ, ḋużaḋ ca-
ḋṿṫ.

14 Do meaṫ na ṛaojṫe le
ṛeal.

Aloṛ oż jṛeata żaojḋeal

Do ḋjola a loṛṗann żan
tṛaḋ.

ṛoṗlann an ṛjożṛa ṛo
ṫṗṛaż.

<div align="center">F I N I S.</div>