OLD-IRISH WORKBOOK

by
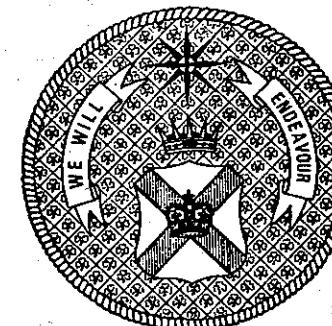
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IN MEMORIAM

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THIS book is intended as a companion to John Strachan's *Old-Irish paradigms and selections from the old-Irish glosses* (fourth edition revised by Osborn Bergin, 1949), to which reference should be made throughout. Rudolph Thurneysen's *Grammar of old Irish* (1946) is the standard complete work, and the learner who requires further information (for I have omitted much) should consult this. I have also included references to Julius Pokorny's *Altirische Grammatik* (Sammlung Göschen, 1969), which gives the facts in extremely concise form.

Each lesson begins with a short grammatical explanation, but most of the forms should be sought in Strachan and/or the other two works. This is followed by twenty sentences for translation out of old Irish and twenty for translation into old Irish. For the latter a key is provided. The two sets of sentences use the same vocabulary, only the grammar being different. Most of the words used will be found in Strachan.

Each of the first twelve lessons includes a section called 'Suggested pronunciation'. This is introduced and explained in the Reading Rules.

Abbreviations of grammatical terms are as in Strachan.

It is very advisable, before using Strachan, to enter up the corrigenda given there on p. 217, together with those here on p. 165.

In 1929–30 I attended a course of lectures on old-Irish grammar given in the Leinster College of Irish by Tarlach Ó Raifeartaigh, who used the method which I have adopted (with some elaboration) in this book. I have had very useful criticism and advice from David Greene, Brian Ó Cuív and

Máirtín Ó Murchú. James Carney has read the whole work both in typescript and proof and his many valuable suggestions have been informed by a continuing interest for which I am very grateful indeed. My sincere thanks to all, as also to the successive classes of students in Trinity College, Dublin who have worked so helpfully through this course with me.

CONTENTS

READING RULES

1 Old Irish can be read as a kind of cipher, the symbols being phonetically meaningless. It can also be read applying the alphabetical rules of one's own language, so that an English speaker will pronounce **beirid** as /biːrid/, a German as /bairid/ and a speaker of modern Irish as /berid/, none of these being correct (see 16, 25). Most learners will prefer a closer approximation to what the sounds of old Irish may have been, and it is for them these reading rules are given. They do not constitute a phonological much less a phonetic description of the language. They are given as simply as possible and probably make the frequently irregular spelling of old Irish look more consistent than it in fact is. In cases of doubt one straightforward interpretation is given. The rules apply mainly to sounds in stressed syllables. In unstressed syllables and clitics there is much doubt, and frequently the old-Irish pronunciation cannot be determined as between several possibilities. In using the 'Suggested pronunciation' in Exercises 1–12 this should be borne in mind, particularly in the case of the clitics, where palatalisation and lenition of consonants is particularly doubtful (23 ff., 30 ff.). The symbols used are explained in the following sections.

Vowel symbols

2 These are five in number—

i   u
e   o
      a

3 Their long forms (phonemically distinct) are indicated in the MSS (sporadically) by means of the acute accent—

<div align="center">

í   ú

é   ó

á

</div>

In the Workbook the acute is used on all vowels known to have been long, and should also be used in writing the Exercises.

4 The following are minimal pairs—

sin 'that'	sín 'weather'	cul (dat. sg.) 'sin'
		cúl 'back'
sen 'old'	sén 'omen'	lon 'blackbird'
		lón 'provision'
		ban (gen. pl.) 'women'
		bán 'white'

5. i/í and e/é represent front vowels, u/ú, o/ó and a/á back vowels. The distinction is important (see 23–28). i/í, e/é, u/ú, and o/ó may be taken as having, very broadly speaking, the normal values of Latin and modern western European languages, a/á the mid or back rather than the front quality of some modern languages.

6 The two diphthongs represented by the spellings aé/aí and oé/oí were originally distinct but fell together during the old-Irish period, both sometimes appearing in the same word (e.g. moídem maídem 'boasting'). As they cannot with certainty be distinguished except on the basis of etymology they are both here transcribed /oi/; the precise pronunciation remains uncertain. There was also a diphthong spelt uí.

7 Other diphthongs (ia, ua, eo, eu, iu, also with length-mark on one or the other vowel) may be pronounced in accordance with their constituent graphs.

8 Note that the digraphs ai, oi, ui, ei, ái, ói, úi, éi, do not always represent diphthongs, nor do final unstressed -ae, -ai. This point is dealt with in 27–28.

9 In a few words ia, ua, ui, ii represent disyllabic pronunciation—fi-ach 'raven', bru-ar 'fragments', bru-id 'crushes', bi-id 'of food', etc. In the 'Suggested pronunciation' this is indicated by a hyphen.

Consonant symbols

10 c p t In initial position these represent voiceless plosives (t being a true dental, not an alveolar as in English)—cor /kor/ 'putting', póc /po:g/ 'kiss' (on /g/ see 11), tol /tol/ 'desire'.

11 Between vowels and final after vowels they normally represent voiced plosives—bucae/buge/'softness', boc/bog/ 'soft', popul /pobul/ 'people', op /ob/ 'refuse', fotae /fode/ 'long', fot /fod/ 'length'. So also as a rule in medial and final consonantal groups.

12 After r, l and n there is fluctuation—derc /-rk/ 'hole', derc /-rg/ 'red', the latter more usually spelt derg, delc /-lg/ 'thorn', frequently delg, olc /olk/ 'bad', etc. Note further certa /-ʀt-/ 'rights' cartae /-ʀd-/ 'who love', daltae /-ʟt-/ 'foster-ling' celtae /-ʟd-/ 'who hide', anta /-ɴt-/ 'of remaining' antae /-ɴd-/ 'who remain'. For the symbols /ʀ/, /ʟ/, /ɴ/ see 20.

13 The following (among others) remain outside the rule in 11—mac(c) 'boy', at(t) 'swelling', at(t)ach 'beseeching', sop(p) 'wisp' with voiceless /k/, /t/, /p/.

14 The frequent doubling of c p t to cc pp tt is not related to voice. Thus macc and bratt ('mantle') have /k t/, while becc 'small' and brott 'goad' have /g d/.

15 g b d In initial position these represent voiced plosives (**d** being a true dental)—**gat** /gad/ 'withe', **bun** /bun/ 'base', **dul** /dul/ 'going'.

16 Between vowels and final after vowels they represent the corresponding voiced fricatives—**togu** /toɣu/ 'choice', **mug** /muɣ/ 'slave', **dubae** /duve/ 'grief', **dub** /duv/ 'black', **mod** /moδ/ 'work', **bádud** /ba:δuδ/ 'drowning'. So also in medial and final consonantal groups. After **r** and **l** the usage fluctuates, cf. 12. During the old-Irish period **ng** becomes /ŋ/, **mb** /m/ and **nd** /N/.

17 After certain proclitics and in some other syntactical arrangements **c p t g b d** at the beginning of stressed words have their medial and final, not their initial value. We then have what are called the initial mutations, for which see 30–39.

18 ch ph th represent, irrespective of position, voiceless velar, bilabial and dental fricatives respectively—**ech** /ex/ 'horse', **oíph** /oif/ 'beauty', **áth** /a:θ/ 'ford'. **f** has the same sound as **ph**. **s** always represents a voiceless sibilant.

19 f represents no sound, **ṡ** represents /h/. These occur most frequently where there is initial mutation, see 34. **x** represents /xs/, and is sometimes spelt **chs**.

20 r l n When written double (**rr ll nn**) these represent a strongly pronounced vibrant, lateral and nasal respectively, perhaps also somewhat longer in duration than the normal sounds in modern European languages—**corr** /koR/ 'crane', **coll** /koL/ 'hazel,' **sonn** /soN/ 'stake'. This was also the pronunciation in initial position—**rún** /Ru:n/ 'mystery', **loc** /Log/ 'place', **not** /Nod/ 'note'. Further in consonantal groups before **t d s l r n** and after **s l r n** (examples may be noted in the Suggested Pronunciation in Exercises 1–12). When written singly between vowels and finally after vowels and

also when lenited in initial position (see 33) these letters represent less energetic and probably shorter sounds—**torud** /toruδ/ 'fruit', **tola** /tola/ 'desires', **cona** /kona/ 'dogs', **cor** /kor/ 'putting', **col** /kol/ 'sin', **son** /son/ 'sound'. See also 37.

21 m Initially this represents a bilabial nasal—**mór** /mo:r/ 'big'. Medially and finally it is a bilabial fricative with nasal resonance—**dáma** /da:µa/ 'companies', **dám** /da:µ/ 'company'. But frequently it has the non-fricative value here, and is then usually, though not invariably, written double—**lom(m)a** /Loma/ pl. of **lom(m)** 'bare'. See 32.

22 h is often written initially without apparent phonetic value (perhaps to mark the beginning of words written in groups, see 29), though a sound /h/ was pronounced but not written in certain combinations (see 40).

Quality of consonants

23 Every old-Irish consonant had two forms, one palatal and one neutral (a third quality, **u**-quality, is contested).

24 Palatal(ised) consonants were pronounced with /i/-quality, all the organs of speech in use, particularly the tongue, tending towards the position for the vowel /i/. In illustration one may cite the different /k/-sounds in modern southern English **back** (with palatal /k/) and **book**, or the difference between the German **ich**-Laut and **ach**-Laut. In actual reading out it is permissible to use a very reduced /j/-sound (as in English **yes**) after a palatal consonant (in the 'Suggested pronunciation' palatalisation is marked by a raised tick to the right of the consonantal symbol—/k'/). Thus **tech** /t'ex/ 'house' is close to /tʲex/, **penn** /p'eN/ to /pʲeN/, etc. Palatal **s** *may* have been pronounced as the alveolar or hush-sibilant as in the modern language—**sin** /s'in'/ or /ʃin'/ 'that'.

The neutral or non-palatal form conforms to the ordinary phonetic description.

25 Palatalisation of consonants is indicated in spelling as follows—

When a consonant in initial position is followed by **i** or **e** it has the palatal value—

síl /s/i:l/ 'seed'	**sel** /s/el/ 'spell'
gilla /g/iLa/ 'servant'	**gel** /g/el/ 'bright'
díl /d/i:l/ 'paying'	**dér** /d/e:r/ 'tear'

In medial position the rule is the same, frequently with a glide-vowel **i** added before the consonant also—

berid and **beirid** /b/er/iδ/ 'bears'
céle and **céile** /k/e:l/e/ 'client'
céli and **céili** /k/e:l/i/ 'clients'
tule and **tuile** /tul/e/ 'of desire'
magen and **maigen** /maɣ/en/ 'place'

In the Workbook both spellings are commonly used. See also 28.

26 In final position palatal quality is indicated by a preceding glide-vowel **i**. Note the minimal pairs—

ben /b/en/ 'woman'	**bein** /b/en// do. acc. sg.
ór /o:r/ 'gold'	**óir** /o:r// do. gen. sg.
gabál /gava:l/ 'taking'	**gabáil** /gava:l// do. acc. sg.

27 The regular use of **i** to indicate palatal quality in a following consonant leads to the non-diphthongal digraphs mentioned in 8—**ai, ei, oi, ui, ái, éi, ói, úi**. Thus **gaib** /gav//, **beir** /b/er//, **roíb** /Rov//, **suin** /sun//, **báin** /ba:n//, **óir** /o:r//, **dúin** /du:n// etc. In a number of words ending in **i** plus consonant the latter is not palatal—**mind** 'crown', **bir** 'point', **fír** 'true'. These and similar words show, in later spellings, a vowel **o** before the final consonant—**mionn, bior, fíor.** See Lessons 9, 15, 21.

28 Where an ending **-e** comes after a neutral consonant or group of consonants an **a** is frequently inserted before it. Thus **dalte** /daLte/ 'fosterling', more usually **daltae**, **unge** /uŋe/ 'ounce', more usually **ungae**. Here there is no diphthong. Similarly in inflected forms of these words with ending **-i**—**dalti** (gen. sg.) /daLti/ usually **daltai**, **ungi** (acc. sg.) /uŋi/ usually **ungai**. Note also **ath(a)ir, labr(a)ithir,** etc.

In consonantal groups the quality as a rule is the same throughout. Thus **daltae** has neutral **l** and **t**, **claidbiu** palatal **d** and **b**. Where the group is palatal only the second consonant is marked in the 'Suggested pronunciation' (/klaδv/u/), and the mark is to be taken as applying to the whole group.

Accentuation

29 The stress-accent was on the first syllable of stressed words. In principle the scribes wrote old Irish not in separate words but in groups. Each group contained a stressed word with one or more proclitics and/or enclitics, and the unifying principle was both phonetic and semantic/grammatical. A stressed word of course frequently occurred without any accompanying clitic—**cenn** 'head', **acenn** /a·k/eN/ 'her head', **acensi** /a·k/eNs/i/ 'her head' (emphatic).

Modern editors vary somewhat in the matter of the division of words and the use of the hyphen. In the Exercises a fairly typical system is used. In the 'Suggested pronunciation', however, the stress-group principle is adhered to, a raised point being placed before the stressed syllable where this is *not* the first syllable in the group—**in fer** /in·f/er/ 'the man', **in fer-so** /in·f/erso/ 'this man', **fon chrunn-so** /fon·xruNso/ 'under this tree'.

Initial mutations

30 These have important grammatical uses which will be dealt with gradually in the Lessons. Here, except for a few simple examples, only the phonetic details are treated.

Lenition

31 The voiceless plosives become the corresponding voiceless fricatives—

c /k/ becomes **ch** /x/ **cenn** /k′eɴ/ 'head' **a chenn** /a·x′eɴ/ 'his head'

p /p/ becomes **ph** /f/ **penn** /p′eɴ/ 'pen' **a phenn** /a·f′eɴ/ 'his pen'

t /t/ becomes **th** /θ/ **tech** /t′ex/ 'house' **a thech** /a·θ′ex/ 'his house'

32 The voiced plosives and **m** become the corresponding voiced fricatives—

g /g/ becomes /ɣ/ spelt **g** **ga** /ga/ 'spear' **a ga** /a·ɣa/ 'his spear'

b /b/ becomes /v/ spelt **b** **bó** /bo:/ 'cow' **a bó** /a·vo:/ 'his cow'

d /d/ becomes /ð/ spelt **d** **dán** /da:n/ 'gift' **a dán** /a·ða:n/ 'his gift'

m /m/ becomes /µ/ spelt **m** **muin** /mun′/ 'back' **a muin** /a·µun′/ 'his back'

For the non-marking of lenition here see 16–17.

33 **r** /ʀ/ becomes /r/ spelt **r** **rún** /ʀu:n/ 'mystery' **a rún** /a·ru:n/ 'his mystery'

l /ʟ/ becomes /l/ spelt **l** **lón** /ʟo:n/ 'provision' **a lón** /a·lo:n/ 'his provision'

n /ɴ/ becomes /n/ spelt **n** **not** /ɴod/ 'note' **a not** /a·nod/ 'his note'.

See 20.

34 **s** /s/ becomes /h/ spelt **ṡ** **son** /son/ 'sound', **a ṡon** /a·hon/

f /f/ becomes zero spelt **ḟ**, the sound disappearing completely—**fuil** /ful′/ 'blood' **a ḟuil** /a·ul′/. In some early texts lenition of s and f remains unmarked.

Note—Cases will be met with in the Exercises where the lenition required by the grammatical rule is lacking. For instance, in the gen. sg. masc. lenition is regular after the article, e.g. **in chon** 'of the dog'. The non-lenition in **in techtairi** 'of the messenger' is due to the fact that /n/ and /t/ are homorganic consonants.

Nasalisation

35 **c** /k/ becomes /g/ spelt **c** **a cenn** /a·g′eɴ/ 'their head'

p /p/ becomes /b/ spelt **p** **a penn** /a·b′eɴ/ 'their pen'

t /t/ becomes /d/ spelt **t** **a tech** /a·d′ex/ 'their house'

For the non-marking of nasalisation here see 11, 17.

36 Nasalisation of **g b d** is shown by a prefixed nasal—**ng- mb- nd-**. The old-Irish pronunciation is uncertain here as between /ng/ /mb/ /ɴd/ and /ŋ/ /m/ /ɴ/. The latter notation is used throughout the 'Suggested pronunciation'—**a nga** /a·ŋa/ 'their spear', **a mbó** /a·mo:/ 'their cow', **a ndán** /a·na:n/ 'their gift'. After the interrogative particle **in** (Lesson 3) nasalisation of initial **g-** and **d-** is not marked. With **b-** the usage varies between **in b-** and **i mb-**. After the form **in** of the article (Lessons 4, 5) nasalisation of initial **d-** is not marked.

37. After nasalising proclitics ending in vowels (e.g. **a** 'their') **r l n m s** are frequently doubled to **rr ll nn mm ss** (**a r(r)úna** 'their mysteries'). Note that similar doubling may take place when the proclitic neither nasalises nor lenites (**la r(r)úna** 'with mysteries').

38 **f** /f/ becomes /v/ spelt **f**—**a fuil** /a·vul′/ 'their blood'.

39 Nasalisation of vowels is shown by a prefixed **n**—**a n-ór** /a·ɴo:r/ 'their gold'.

Prefixed /h/

40 Words beginning with vowels show, in the modern dialects, a prefixed /h/ (written **h-**) in certain grammatical contexts. There is no reason for supposing that this mutation is not inherited from old Irish, where. however, the sound is not indicated in the writing. Thus **a ór** 'her gold' was probably pronounced /aˑhoːr/ (modern **a h-ór**). Note that the written **h** noted above in 22 can occur accidentally in this position—**ní hed** /ɴ'iːheð/ 'it is not.'

LESSON 1

The noun

Masculine o-stems

(Strachan 2–3, Thurneysen 176–9, Pokorny 35–6)

The nom. sg. ends in a neutral consonant (**Día** 'God' is an exception). The same form is used in acc. sg., gen. pl. and nom. acc. and gen. du.

The voc. and gen. sg. and nom. pl. are formed by palatalising the final consonant (**macc maicc**). In a number of nouns this also involves vowel changes which are best learnt gradually for individual words.

The dat. sg. frequently but not invariably shows **-u-** before the final consonant.

In all O. Ir. nouns voc. and acc. pl. have the same form. Here **-u** is added. All O. Ir. nouns have dat. du. and pl. in **-(a)ib**.

The voc. is always preceded by a particle (proclitic) **a** or **á** which lenites the following initial.

The du. is always preceded by the numeral **da** 'two' (fem. **di**, dat. **dib**). This is a proclitic and lenites the initial of all cases except dat., which it nasalises (for the neut. see Lesson 2). A following verb is in the pl.

The **n-** printed in Strachan after certain forms means that the initial of a closely following stressed word is nasalised.

The verb

Present indicative

(Strachan 37 (**marbaid**), Thurneysen 359, Pokorny 71–2)

Most parts of the O. Ir. verb have two sets of forms, the absolute and the conjunct (they are not always distinct

throughout). The absolute is used when the verb is *not* preceded by a conjunct particle (e.g. **ní** (ni) 'not'), the conjunct when it is so preceded (see also Lesson 18).

marbaid 'he kills' **ní marba** 'he does not kill'
mórmai 'we praise' **ní móram** 'we do not praise'

The relative and passive forms given in Strachan will be dealt with later.

Miscellaneous

O. Ir. has no indefinite article —**fer** 'man', 'a man'.

The basic order of stressed words is verb, subject, object. Adverbs and adverbial phrases are usually placed after these— **marbaid fer loéch i cath** 'a man kills a warrior in a battle.'

The preposition **co** 'with', nasalising, takes the dat. The prepositions **do** 'to, for' and **ó** 'from', both leniting, take the dat. The preposition **ar** (leniting) 'before' (frequent also in more abstract senses) takes either the dat. or acc. according to meaning.

EXERCISE 1

Translate—

1. Móraid Conn slógu 2 Ní mórai sunu salm 3 Berrmai folt fir 4 Ní soíraid ócu 5 Ní marba maccu fer co claidiub 6 Glanait claidbiu ar loéchaib 7 Soírthae maccu ar fiur 8 Ní berrat folt macc 9 Ní soírat maccu 10 Ní marbam slóg fer 11 Légait maicc libru 12 Ní techtam echu 13 Berrthae folt maicc 14 A fir, mórmai Día 15 Ní légat da fer da lebor 16 Glantae da chlaideb ar dib feraib 17 A maccu, mórthae Día 18 A fir, marbaid Día demun 19 A Chuinn, légmai salm ó dib lebraib 20 Glanaim claideb da fer

Suggested pronunciation—

1 moːriδ′ koɴ sLoːγu 2 ɴ′iːˑmoːri sunu salm 3 b′eʀmi foLt f′ir′ 4 ɴ′iːˑsoiriδ′ oːgu 5 ɴ′iːˑ marva maku f′er koˑglaδ′-uv 6 glanid′ klaδv′u arˑloixav′ 7 soirθe maku arˑiur 8 ɴ′iːˑbeʀad foLt mak 9 ɴ′iːˑsoirad maku 10 ɴ′iːˑmarvaμ sLoːγ f′er 11 L′eˑγid′ mak′ L′ivru 12 ɴ′iːˑt′extaμ exu 13 b′eʀθe foLt mak′ 14 aˑir′ moːrmi d′ia 15 ɴ′iːˑL′eˑγad daˑer daˑl′evor 16 glaɴte daˑxlaδ′ev arδ′iv′ˑv′erav′ 17 aˑμaku moːrθe d′ia 18 aˑir′ marviδ′ d′ia d′eμun 19 aˑxuɴ′ L′eˑγmi salm oːδ′iv′ˑ L′evrav′ 20 glanim′ klaδ′ev daˑer

Translate into old Irish—

1 Conn does not praise a host 2 They magnify (the) sound of a psalm 3 We do not shear men's hair 4 You (pl.) ennoble a warrior 5 He kills a man's son with swords 6 They do not clean a sword for a warrior 7 You (pl.) do not save a boy from men 8 They shear a boy's hair 9 They save a boy 10 You (sg.) kill a host for a man 11 A boy reads a book 12 We possess a horse 13 You (sg.) do not shear a boy's hair 14 O man, I praise God 15 Two men read a book 16 We do not clean a sword for two men 17 O son, you do not praise God 18 O men, you do not kill (the) Devil 19 O Conn, I do not read two psalms from a book 20 You (pl.) do not clean a man's two swords

LESSON 2

The noun

Neuter o-stems

(Strachan 2–3, Thurneysen 176–9, Pokorny 35–6)

These differ from the masculine o-stems (Lesson 1) only in having the same form for nom., voc. and acc. in each of the three numbers.

In the nom., voc. and acc. pl. there is a short form identical with the nom. sg. Forms like **dliged, cenél** etc. are therefore ambiguous, but when pl. are usually found with a preceding marker, e.g. **tri chenél** 'three races'; the form in final **-a** is the commoner.

In the du. the numeral **da, dib** nasalises in all cases, and there is nasalisation of a following closely connected word.

The verb

Present indicative

(Strachan 37–8, Thurneysen 359, Pokorny 71–2)

The type **marbaid** (Lesson 1) is characterised by a vowel **a** (orig. ā) after the root (ā-verbs). In **léicid** ('leaves') the following vowel is always **i** or **e** (orig. ĭ, ī-verbs).

Miscellaneous

The prepositions **for** 'on' and **(h)i** 'in' take either the acc. or the dat. according as motion is implied or not (the rule must not be taken as watertight). The latter nasalises—**(h)i nÉrinn** 'in Ireland'. The preposition **a** 'out of' takes the dat.

Exercise 2

Translate—

1 Sluindmi cenéla 2 Ní dáilem libru for maccu 3 Ráidi salm hi templaib 4 Ní léicid éonu a crannaib 5 Dáilit fir íasc for slóg 6 Ní soíra loéch fer ar bás 7 Berrthae cenna, glantae corpu 8 Ní léici sacart fíru a tempul 9 Ní ráidem salmu hi tempul 10 Dáilim ór for loéchu 11 Ní creitid scéla ceníuil 12 A fir, léici sacart a tempul 13 Léicmi echu ó dib feraib 14 Dáilit biada, rímit libru 15 Ásait cranna sund, ní ása fér 16 Léicthe da én a dib crannaib 17 A maicc, rímim cenéla do dib trénaib 18 A firu, ní dáilid íasc for tríunu 19 Léicmi da én a crunn 20 Sluindim sunu cíuil

Suggested pronunciation—

1 _sluɴdm′i k′en′e:la 2 ɴ′i:·da:l′eµ ʟ′ivru for·maku 3 ʀa:ð′i salm i·d′emplav′ 4 ɴ′i:·ʟ′e:g′iδ′ e:onu a·kraɴav′ 5 da:l′id′ f′ir′ iask for·sʟo:γ 6 ɴ′i:·soira ʟoix f′er ar·va:s 7 b′eʀθe k′eɴa glaɴte korpu 8 ɴ′i:·ʟ′e:g′i sagaʀd f′iru a·t′empul 9 ɴ′i:·ʀa:δ′eµ salmu i·d′empul 10 da:l′im′ o:r for·ʟoixu 11 ɴ′i:·kr′ed′iδ′ sk′e:la k′en′i:ul′ 12 a·ir′ ʟ′e:g′i sagaʀd a·t′empul 13 ʟ′e:gm′i exu o:δ′iv′·v′erav′ 14 da:l′id′ b′i-aδa ʀ′i:µ′id′ ʟ′ivru 15 a:sid′ kraɴa suɴd ɴ′i:·ha:sa f′e:r 16 ʟ′e:gθ′e da·e:n ad′iv′·graɴav′ 17 a·µak′ ʀ′i:µ′im′ k′en′e:la doδ′iv′· dr′e:nav′ 18 a·iru ɴ′i:·da:l′iδ′ iask for·tr′i:unu 19 ʟ′e:gm′i da·e:n a·kruɴ 20 sʟuɴd′im′ sunu k′i:ul′

Translate into old Irish—

1 I name a race 2 He distributes books among boys 3 They recite psalms in a temple 4 They do not release a bird from a tree 5 A man distributes fish among hosts 6 A man saves a warrior from death 7 You (pl.) do not shear a head, you clean a body 8 Priests release a man from temples 9 We

speak psalms in temples   10 I do not distribute gold among warriors   11 I believe (the) story of a race   12 O men, you do not release priests from temples   13 We do not release a horse from a man   14 We distribute food, we do not count books 15 Trees do not grow here, grass does   16 You (sg.) do not release a bird from a tree   17 O boys, you count races for a strong man   18 O man, we distribute fish to two strong men 19 We do not release a bird from two trees   20 We mention (the) sound of music

LESSON 3

The noun

io-stems

(Strachan 5, Thurneysen 179–80, Pokorny 36–7)

These are masc. and neut., polysyllabic, the nom. sg. always ending in -e. They are parallel with the o-stems (Lessons 1, 2). The ending -e is found where in o-stems the final consonant is neutral (**fer : céile**), -i where the o-stem final is palatal (**fir : céili**), -u where the o-stem has -u(-) **fiur fíru : céiliu**).

The coincidence of forms for particular cases is as in o-stems, as are the following mutations.

In neuters nom., voc. and acc. end in -e in all three numbers.

For -ae, -ai in **daltae** and similar words see Reading Rules 28.

The word **aue**, originally disyllabic, later reduces to the monosyllabic **ó**. Note the irregular pl. of **duine** (Strachan).

The verb

Present indicative

Deponent verbs

(Strachan 41 (end)-42, Thurneysen 365–6, Pokorny 71–2)

As in Latin, these are in most of their parts characterised by a final -r, and, originally verbs with the meaning of the middle voice or intransitive, have added to their number many active and transitive verbs. Thus **labr(a)ithir** 'speaks' can take an object in the acc., and **foilsigidir** 'reveals' is an ordinary transitive verb. The former corresponds to the

marbaid (Lesson 1) type, the latter to **léicid** (Lesson 2). Note that 2 pl. does not end in -**r**.

Miscellaneous

The preposition **fri** 'towards, against' takes the acc. It is the usual preposition with verbs of 'saying, speaking to.'

In questions the verb is preceded by the conjunct particle **in** (proclitic, nasalising)—**in n-ása fér sund**? 'does grass grow here?'

EXERCISE 3

Translate—

1 Labraitir céili fri techtairiu　2 Foilsigmir cumachtae ndaltai do thechtairib　3 Ní suidigetar claidbiu for cairptiu　4 Labraithe fri gataigiu, foilsigthe salmu do notairib　5 Ní labrur fri maccu céile　6 Foilsigther cride fir do Día　7 Ní labrathar fri notaire, labraithir fri techtaire　8 Foilsigidir sunu sailm do notairiu　9 Ní suidigetar libru notairi hi templaib　10 Ní suidigid cairptiu Conairi i Temair　11 A daltu, ní comalnaid recht nDé　12 Ní suidigmer claideb da chéile sund　13 Molaitir doíni ecnae sacart　14 Ní samlammar ór fri argat　15 Cruthaigidir Día domun ar doínib　16 A chennaigiu, in móraid techtairiu?　17 A notairi, in foilsigther ecnae fer do sacartaib?　18 Ní creitet daltai scéla Cuinn i cridiu　19 In comalnatar gataigi recht?　20 A chéili, ní feidligedar cumachtae ndoíne.

Suggested pronunciation—

1 ʟavrid′ir′ k′e:l′i fr′i·t′extar′u　2 foʟs′iɣm′ir′ kuμaxte ɴaʟti do·θ′extar′iv′　3 ɴ′i:·suδ′iɣ′edar klaδv′u for·karbd′u　4 ʟavriθ′e fr′i·gadaɣ′u foʟs′iɣ θ′e salmu do·nodariv′　5 ɴ′i:·ʟavrur fr′i·maku k′e:l′e　6 foʟs′iɣθ′er kr′iδ′e f′ir′ do·δ′ia

7 ɴ′i:·ʟavraθar fr′i·ɴodar′e ʟavriθ′ir′ fr′i·t′extar′e　8 foʟs′iɣ′iδ′ir′ sunu salm do·nodar′u　9 ɴ′i:·suδ′iɣ′edar ʟ′ivru ɴodar′i i·d′emplav′　10 ɴ′i:·suδ′iɣ′iδ′ karbd′u konar′i i·d′eμar′　11 a·δaʟtu ɴ′i:·koμaʟɴiδ′ ʀ′ext ɴ′e:　12 ɴ′i:·suδ′iɣm′er klaδ′ev da·x′e:l′e suɴd　13 molid′ir′ doin′i egne sagaʀd　14 ɴ′i:·saμlamar o:r fr′i·hargad　15 kruθiɣ′iδ′ir′ d′ia doμun ar·δoin′iv′　16 a·x′eɴaɣ′u in·mo:riδ′ te′xtar′u　17 a·nodar′i in·voʟs′iɣθ′er egne v′er do·hagaʀdav′　18 ɴ′i:·kr′ed′ed daʟti sk′e:la kuɴ′ i·gr′iδ′u　19 in·goμaʟɴadar gadaɣ′i ʀ′ext　20 a·x′e:l′i ɴ′i:·f′eδl′iɣ′eδar kuμaxte ɴoin′e

Translate into old Irish—

1 A companion speaks to messengers　2 We do not reveal the power of a fosterling to a messenger　3 You (pl.) do not place a sword on a chariot　4 You (sg.) speak to a thief, you explain a psalm to a scribe　5 I speak to a companion's son　6 You (sg.) do not reveal (the) hearts of men to God　7 He speaks to scribes, he does not speak to messengers　8 They explain the sounds of scribes' psalms　9 You (pl.) place a scribe's book in a temple　10 We do not place Conaire's chariot in Tara　11 O fosterling, you do not fulfil God's law　12 We place a companion's sword here　13 Does a man praise a priest's wisdom?　14 Do you (sg.) liken gold to silver?　15 Does God create (the) world for a man?　16 O merchant, you do not praise a messenger　17 O scribes, you do not reveal the wisdom of men to a priest　18 A fosterling believes Conn's story in (his) heart　19 Does a thief fulfil (the) law?　20 O companions, does the power of man endure?

LESSON 4

The definite article

(Strachan 1, Thurneysen 293–9, Pokorny 34)

This is invariably unstressed, and precedes its noun in proclisis. As the article is complicated this lesson and the next should be used for reference throughout.

Masculine singular

Nom. The general form is **in**—**in fer, in salm**. Before nouns beginning with vowels the form is **int**—**int én**.

Acc. **in**, nasalising—**in mball, in n-én**.

Gen. There are three forms, all leniting. The general form is **in**—**in choirp** 'of the body'. The form **int** is used before **ŝ**—**int ŝailm**. The form **ind** is used before vowels and the (lenited) consonants **ḟ, l, r, n**—**ind éoin, ind ḟir, ind loích, ind rúaid** 'of the red-haired man,' **ind níuil** 'of the cloud.'

Dat. This occurs most frequently with a preceding preposition, e.g. **do**. The forms **don, dont** and **dond** are used in the same phonetic contexts as the **in, int** and **ind** of the gen., and like them lenite—**don chorp, dont ŝalm, dond éun, dond ḟiur, dond loéch, dond rúad, dond níul**.

Masculine plural

Nom. Exactly as gen. sg., leniting. The examples quoted under gen. sg. could also mean 'the bodies, the psalms, the birds, the men, the warriors, the red-haired men, the clouds.'

Acc. Older form **inna**, later **na**—**inna firu**. When the noun begins with a vowel a sound /h/ was no doubt prefixed as in the modern language—**inna éonu**, mod. **na h-éin**, but was not written in old Irish (see Reading Rules 40).

Gen. As acc. pl., but nasalising—**inna mball, inna n-én**.

Dat. With preposition **donaib** etc. (see below).

Neuter

As in nouns this was identical with the masculine except in nom. and acc.

Singular

Nom., acc. **a**, nasalising—**a ndliged, a mbiad**.

Plural

Nom., acc. **inna**, later **na**—**inna dliged(a), inna biad(a), inna anmann** (with prefixed phonetic /h/) 'the names.'

Dual

The form used throughout is **in**.

Combination of preposition and article

Sg. and Du.		Pl.	
arin ara		**arna arnaib**	
don		**donaib**	
fon fua		**fona fonaib**	
for(s)in for(s)a		**for(s)na for(s)naib**	
frisin frisa		**frisna**	
isin isa		**isna isnaib**	
lasin lasa		**lasna**	
ón		**ónaib**	

Note—The quality of the finals in the forms **in, ind, int** is uncertain, and this should be taken into account in using the 'Suggested pronunciation.'

Usage

The following points should be noted—

1 The article is sometimes used with proper names—
in Cú Chulainn 'this C.C., the famous C.C.'

2 It is often absent before common nouns which indicate things of which, in the context, it is felt that there is only one—**domun** or **in domun** 'the world', **demon** or **in demon** 'the devil,' **tempul** or **a tempul** 'the (Jewish) temple.'

3 As in the modern language, a noun followed by a definite noun in the gen. is not itself preceded by the article—**Feis Temro** 'the Feast of Tara', **scél a chéili** 'his companion's story,' **claideb ind fir** 'the man's sword.' Though this is not an invariable usage for old Irish it is the more usual one and is followed throughout in the Exercises.

EXERCISE 4

Translate—

In fer, dont salm, in chéili (two meanings), lasna loéchu, dond folt, isind libur, inna mbratt, ind éisc, donaib sacartaib, cosin chlaidiub, ónd loéch, forsa cenn, inna cenn, a cenn, frisna céiliu, in gataigi (two meanings), dond notairiu, int íasc, donaib daltaib, in daltai (two meanings), ind fir (two meanings), cenna in da fer, scél inna loéch, bruitt inna cennaige, scáth ind nfuil, cennaige ech, claideb fir, i ssalm int sacairt, do dib maccaib inna fer, macc fir, domun, isin tempul, i tempul, forsin dib n-echaib, lebor in da notaire, bás inna ngataige, nert in chridi, ón dib techtairib

Suggested Pronunciation—

in·f'er doNt·alm in·x'e:l'i LasNa·Loixu dond·oLt isiNd·· l'ivur iNa·mrat iNd·e:sk' donav'·sagaRdav' kosin·xlaδ'uv'

o:Nd·loix foRsa·g'eN iNa·k'eN a·g'eN fr'isNa·k'e:l'u in·γaday'i doNd·nodar'u iNt·iask donav'·daLtav' in·daLti iNd·ir' k'eNa iNda·er sk'e:l iNa·Loix brut' iNa·g'eNaγ'e ska:θ iNd·n'i:ul' k'eNaγ'e ex klaδ'ev f'ir' i·salm iNt·agaRd' doδ'iv'·makav' iNa·v'er mak f'ir' doμun isin·t'empul i·d'em-pul foRsiNd'iv'·N'exav' L'evor iNda·nodar'e ba:s iNa·ŋadaγ'e N'eRt in·xr'iδ'i o:Nd'iv'·d'extar'av'

Translate into old Irish—

The men, to the psalms, of the companions, with the warrior, of the hair, in the books, of the mantle, the fish, for the priest, with the swords, from the warriors, on the heads, the head, of the head, against the companion, of the thieves, for scribes, of the fish, for the fosterling, by the fosterling, of the men, the men's heads, the warrior's stories, the merchant's mantle, the shadows of the clouds, horse-dealers, the men's swords, of the priest's psalm, for the man's son, men's sons, of the world, in temples, in the temples, on the horse, scribal books, the thief's death, the strength of the hearts, from the messengers

LESSON 5

The noun

ā-stems (all feminine)

(Strachan 3–4, Thurneysen 183–4, Pokorny 37)

These have nom. and voc. sg. in a neutral consonant.

The gen. sg. is formed by adding -e, in some nouns with, in others without palatalisation of the preceding consonant (**túaithe, delbae**). Note the vowel-change in **cíall céille, grían** ('sun') **gréine** etc.

The acc. and dat. sg. have the same form (a general rule for feminines), ending in a palatal consonant.

The nom., voc. and acc. pl. add -a.

The gen. pl. has the same form as the nom. sg.

Note the dual forms. The noun **ben** 'woman' is irregular.

The article

Feminine singular

(References as in Lesson 4)

Nom. As gen. sg. masc.—**in chland** 'the offspring', **int súil** 'the eye', **ind rún** 'the mystery.'

Acc. As masc.—**in mbréithir** (nom. **bríathar**) 'the word'.

Gen. **inna, na**—**inna mná** 'of the woman', **inna ícce** 'of the salvation' (with prefixed phonetic /h/).

Dat. As masc.—**don chlaind, dont súil, dond fuil.**

Feminine plural

Nom., acc. As gen. sg. **inna mná** 'the women', **inna ingena** 'the daughters' (with prefixed phonetic /h/).

Gen., dat. As masc. and neut.

Miscellaneous

The negative of the interrogative particle is **in(n)ád**, which nasalises a following initial.

EXERCISE 5

Translate—

1 Marbait buidnea (nom. sg. buiden) fer   2 In foilsigid céill inna salm?   3 Innád mberram folt inna macc?   4 Ráidit inna salmu frisin túaith   5 Ní labratar ind fir rúna inna sacart   6 In suidigiur in claideb isin charput donaib loéchaib?   7 Ní mórat fir inna túaithe delba inna n-én   8 In ráidem céill inna lebor frisin sacart?   9 Marbmai firu inna túaithe hi Temair   10 Léicit claidbiu inna mbuiden isnaib cairptib   11 Innád molatar inna mná ingin ind fir?   12 Foilsigidir grían delba inna crann isin matain   13 Suidigthe íasc isind luing do chlaind inna mná   14 In léicet in doíni in n-aire i lámaib inna cennaige?   15 Innád ndáilem bendachta for ingena inna ndoíne?   16 A thúatha, molur claidbiu inna buidne   17 Ní comalnammar creitim sacart inna túaithe   18 Brisid in gaéth crann inna lungae   19 Légait ind notairi lebor in dligid don díb mbuidnib   20 Suidigther biad inna clainde forsind féur

Suggested pronunciation—

1 marvid⁄ buδn⁄a f⁄er   2 in·voʟs⁄iγ⁄iδ⁄ k⁄e:ʟ⁄ iɴa·salm 3 iɴa:δ·m⁄eʀaμ foʟt iɴa·mak 4 ʀa:δ⁄id⁄ iɴa·salmu fr⁄is⁄in·duaθ⁄ 5 ɴ⁄i:·ʟavradar iɴd·ir⁄ ʀu:na iɴa·sagaʀd   6 in·suδ⁄iγ⁄ur in·glaδ⁄ev isin·xarbud donav⁄·ʟoixav⁄   7 ɴ⁄i:·mo:rad f⁄ir⁄ iɴa·tuaθ⁄e d⁄elva iɴa·ɴ⁄e:n   8 in·ʀa:δ⁄eμ ke:ʟ⁄ iɴa·ʟ⁄evor fr⁄is⁄in·sagaʀd   9 marvmi f⁄iru iɴa·tuaθ⁄e i·d⁄eμar⁄   10 ʟ⁄e:g⁄-id⁄ kl⁄aδv⁄u iɴa·muδ⁄en isnav⁄·karbd⁄iv⁄   11 iɴa:δ·moladar iɴa·mna: inγ⁄in⁄ iɴd·ir⁄   12 foʟs⁄iγ⁄iδ⁄ir⁄ gr⁄ian d⁄elva iɴa·graɴ isin·μadan⁄   13 suδ⁄iγθ⁄e iask isiɴd·luŋ⁄ do·xlaɴd⁄

iɴa·mna: 14 in·ʟ/e:g/ed in·doin/i in·ɴar/e i·ʟa:μav/ iɴa· g/eɴaɣ/e   15 iɴa:ᴅ·ɴa:l/eμ b/eɴdaxta for·inɣ/ena iɴa-ɴoin/e 16 a·θuaθa molur klaᴅv/u iɴa·buᴅn/e   17 ɴ/i:·koμaʟɴamar kr/ed/iμ/ sagaʀd iɴa·tuaθ/e   18 br/is/iᴅ/ in·ɣoiθ kraɴ iɴa·luɲe 19 ʟ/e:ɣid/ iɴd·nodar/i ʟ/evor in·dl/iɣ/iᴅ/ doɴd/iv/·muᴅn/iv/ 20 suᴅ/iɣθ/er b/i·aᴅ iɴa-klaɴd/e forsiɴd·e:ur

Translate into old Irish—

1 They do not kill a company of men   2 You (sg.) reveal the meaning of the psalm   3 We shear the boy's hair 4 Do they say the psalm to the tribe?   5 Do the men not speak the priest's secret?   6 I do not place the swords in the chariot for the warrior   7 The men of the tribes praise the image of the bird   8 I say the meaning of the book to the priest   9 I do not kill the men of the tribes   10 Do they leave the swords of the band in the chariots?   11 Does the woman praise the men's daughters?   12 The sun reveals the shape of the tree in the morning   13 We place fish in the ships for the women's children   14 Does the man leave the loads in the hands of the merchant?   15 You (sg.) distribute blessings to the man's daughters   16 O peoples, we do not praise the company's sword   17 We fulfil the belief of the priest of the peoples   18 The wind does not break the masts of the ships   19 Does the scribe read the law-books to the company?   20 Do you (pl.) place the families' food on the grass?

LESSON 6

The noun

iā-stems (all feminine)

(Strachan 6, Thurneysen 185–7, Pokorny 38)

These are polysyllabic, with nom. sg. in **-e**. The preceding consonant may be palatal as in **guide** or neutral as in **ungae**.

As io-stems (Lesson 3) are parallel with o-stems so iā-stems are in the main parallel with ā-stems (Lesson 5), final -e corresponding to a neutral consonant (**guide : túath**), final -i to a palatal consonant (**guidi : túaith**). But note nom., voc. and acc. pl. in -i, and compare with **túatha**.

This declension is made up largely of abstract nouns derived from adjectives—

soilse 'light'	:	**solus** 'bright'
déine 'swiftness'	:	**dían** 'swift'
trummae 'heaviness'	:	**tromm** 'heavy'

The verb

Present indicative

(Strachan 35, Thurneysen 360, Pokorny 76)

The verbs already dealt with, **marbaid** (Lesson 1), **labraithir** (Lesson 3) (ā-verbs) and **léicid** (Lesson 2), **foilsigidir** (Lesson 3) (i-verbs) are called weak verbs. Note that in active weak verbs the 3 sg. conjunct ends in a vowel (**-marba, -léici**). Most weak verbs are late and originate in Irish itself (e.g. **marbaid** from **marb** 'dead'), and can also be referred to as secondary verbs.

Strong or primary verbs belong to older types inherited from the original Indo-European language. Here, in active verbs, the 3 sg. conjunct has no final vowel (**-beir**). In the first type to be dealt with (**beirid**) we also find fluctuation in the quality of the final consonant of the root or stem. Strachan's 3 sg. absolute and 2 pl. conjunct are also spelt **beirid**, which gives the following alternation—

1 sg.	**-biur**	neutral
2 „	**-bir**	palatal
3 „	**-beir**	„
1 pl.	**-beram**	neutral
2 „	**-beirid**	palatal
3 „	**-berat**	neutral

The following are inflected like **beirid** (they are given in 3 sg. conjunct)— **-aig** 'drives', **-ail** 'rears', **-ceil** 'hides', **-feid** 'leads', **-geil** 'grazes', **-ling** 'jumps', **-meil** 'grinds', 'consumes', **-reith** 'runs', **-teich** 'flees'.

Miscellanous

The preposition **co** 'to' takes the acc. With article **cosin cosa, cosna**. The MS abbreviation ⁊ for **ocus** (leniting) 'and' is usually retained in edited texts.

EXERCISE 6

Translate—

1 Celait int sacairt rúna inna salm   2 In móram sunu inna nguide?   3 Ní ling int ech la trummai ind fir   4 Molaitir inna buidnea déini inna n-ech   5 Beirid in fer in claideb ón buidin co Temair   6 In beram ungai n-argait cosa tempul?   7 Ní melat ind eich fér la trummai ind airi   8 In n-aigid inna echu la guidi in chéili?   9 Lengmai forsna echu ⁊ rethait ón buidin co ndéini   10 Celait ind loích in claideb isind féur

11 Fedmai in n-ech cosa crann ⁊ geilid a fér   12 Biri claidbiu inna sochaide cosin túaith   13 Soírait in macc la trócairi frisin mnaí   14 Innád ceilid a n-ór arin dib feraib?   15 In feidligedar comairle inna sochaide isin domun?   16 Ní comalnammar comairli inna mban ar thrummai ind airi   17 Ní ethat ind eich túarai inna ndoíne   18 In samlatar trócairi fri fírinni?   19 Innád mberam inna ungai argait forsind euch?   20 A notairi, in celat inna libru isnaib templaib?

Suggested Pronunciation—

1 k′elid′ iɴt·agaʀd′ ʀu:na iɴa·salm   2 in·mo:raμ sunu iɴa·ŋuð′e   3 ɴ′i:·ʟiŋ iɴt·ex ʟa·trumi iɴd·ir′   4 molid′ir′ iɴa·buðn′a d′e:n′i iɴa·ɴ′ex   5 b′er′ið′ in·f′er in·glað′ev o:n·vuð′in′ ko·t′eμar′   6 in·m′eraμ uŋi ɴargad′ kosa·d′empul   7 ɴ′i:·m′elad iɴd·ex′ f′e:r ʟa·trumi iɴd·ar′i   8 in·ɴaɣ′ið′ iɴa·hexu ʟa·guð′i in·x′e:l′i   9 ʟ′eŋmi foʀsɴa·hexu ogus·r′eθid′ o:n·vuð′in′ ko·ɴ′e:n′i   10 k′elid′ iɴd·loix′ in·glað′ev isiɴd·e:ur   11 f′eðmi in·ɴ′ex kosa·graɴ ogus·ɣ′el′ið′ a·v′e:r   12 b′ir′i klaðv′u iɴa·soxað′e kosin·duaθ′   13 soirid′ in·mak ʟa·tro:kar′i fr′is′in·mnoi   14 iɴa:ð·g′el′ið′ a·ɴo:r ariɴd′iv′·v′erav′   15 in·v′eðl′iɣ′eðar koμaʀl′e iɴa·soxað′e isin·doμun   16 ɴ′i:·koμaʟɴamar koμaʀl′i iɴa·man ar·θrumi iɴd·ar′i   17 ɴ′i:·heθad iɴd·ex′ tuari iɴa·ɴoin′e   18 in·saμladar tro:kar′i fr′i·f′i:r′iɴ′i   19 iɴa:ð·m′eraμ iɴa·huŋi argad′ foʀsiɴd·eux   20 a·nodar′i in·g′elad iɴa·ʟ′ivru isɴav′·t′emplav′

Translate into old Irish—

1. The priest does not conceal the mysteries of the psalms   2 Do you (pl.) praise the sound of the prayer?   3 The horses do not jump with the weight of the men   4 The troop praises the swiftness of the horse   5 The men do not carry the swords from the troop to Tara   6 I carry an ounce of silver to the temple   7 The horse does not consume the grass from the

weight of the load 8 You (sg.) drive the horse at the request
of the companion 9 You (pl.) jump on the horse and it runs
from the troops swiftly 10 The warrior does not hide the
swords in the grass 11 Do we lead the horses to the trees?
Do they graze the grass? 12 I do not carry the hosts' swords
to the peoples 13 We free the boys out of pity for the two
women 14 He does not conceal gold from the man 15 The
advice of the host endures in the world 16 You (pl.) do not
follow the woman's advice because of the heaviness of the
load 17 The horse eats (*ithid*) the man's food 18 Does he
liken righteousness to mercy? 19 We carry the ounces of
silver on the horses 20 O scribes, do you hide the books in
the temple?

LESSON 7

The noun

ī-stems (all feminine)

(Strachan 7, Thurneysen 185–7, Pokorny 39)

This is a sub-class if the iā-stems (Lesson 6) with nom.
and voc. sg. and nom., voc. and acc. du. in a palatal consonant
instead of -e. The other cases are the same in both types.

The verb

Present indicative

(Strachan 36, 40–41, Thurneysen 378, Pokorny 64)

In the present of the type **beirid** (Lesson 6) the quality of
the final consonant of the root fluctuates. In **gaibid** 'takes,
goes,' *etc.* the final is palatal throughout. Similarly in **airid**
'ploughs', **gairid** 'calls', **guidid** 'prays', **midithir** 'judges',
-cuirethar 'puts', **-cluinethar** 'hears'.

EXERCISE 7

Translate—

1 Airit in daim isind insi arnaib céilib 2 Ní gaib Brigit
in nguidi ónaib sacartaib 3 In ngaibid claideb ind loích?
4 Midithir ind rígain inna túatha i medón inna blíadnae
5 Bermai maccu inna rígnae cosa tempul 6 In mitter gataigiu
inna inse arnaib rígnaib? 7 Ní guidem Brigti arind loéch i
tempul 8 Gaibid ind rígain cosin n-insi ⁊ dáilid inna biada
forsna daltu 9 Gaibthe claideb in chéili ⁊ marbthae in rígnai
10 In ngaib Conaire echu Brigte ⁊ in n-aig inna echu cosin

luing? 11 In n-ása fér in da ech isind insi? 12 Beirid int ech in n-aire ar séitchi in chennaigi 13 A rígnai, in midid firu inna inse? 14 Innád n-agam in n-én asin chrunn? 15 Ní ceil Brigit a mbiad isind insi 16 Gaibit in chéili in lebor a lámaib inna mná 17 Airid dam inna mná úir inna inse 18 A daltai, gairi for Día ó chridiu 19 A di rígain, gairthe in fer cosin n-insi 20 Ní gaibet séitchi in dá rechtaire cosin luing

Suggested pronunciation—

1 ar′id′ in·daμ′ isiɴd·iɴs′i arɴav′·k′e:l′iv′ 2 ɴ′i:·gav′ br′iɣ′id′ in·ɴuδ′i o:nav′·sagaʀdav′ 3 in·ɴav′iδ′ klaδ′ev iɴd·loix′ 4 m′iδ′iθ′ir′ iɴd·r′i:ɣan′ iɴa·tuaθa i·m′eδo:n iɴa·bl′iaδne 5 b′ermi maku iɴa·ʀ′i:ɣne kosa·d′empul 6 in·m′it′er gadaɣ′u iɴa·hiɴs′e arɴav′·ʀ′i:ɣnaμ′ 7 ɴ′i:·guδ′eμ br′iɣd′i ariɴd·loix i·d′empul 8 gav′iδ′ iɴd·r′i:ɣan′ kosin·ɴ′iɴs′i ogus·da:l′iδ′ iɴa·b′i-aδa foʀsɴa·daʟtu 9 gavθ′e klaδ′ev in·x′e:l′i ogus· μarvθe in·ʀ′i:ɣni 10 in·ɴav′ konar′e exu br′iɣd′e ogusin·ɴag′ iɴa·hexu kosin·luɴ′ 11 in·ɴa:sa f′e:r iɴda·ex isiɴd·iɴs′i 12 b′er′iδ′ iɴt·ex in·ɴar′e ar·he:dx′i in·x′eɴaɣ′i 13 a·r′i:ɣni in·m′iδ′i′δ′ f′iru iɴa·hiɴs′e 14 in·ɴa:δ·ɴaɣaμ in′·ɴ′e:n asin· xruɴ 15 ɴ′i:· k′el′ bri′iɣ′id′ a·m′i-aδ isiɴd·iɴs′i 16 gav′id′ in′·x′e:l′i in·ʟ′evor a·ʟa:μav′ iɴa·mna: 17 ar′iδ′ daμ iɴa·mna: u:r′ iɴa·hiɴs′e 18 a·δaʟti gar′i for·d′ia o:xr′iδ′u 19 aδ′i·r′i:· ɣan′ garθ′e in·v′er kosin·ɴ′iɴs′i 20 ɴ′i:·gav′ed s′e:dx′i inda·r′extar′e kosin·luɴ′

Translate into old Irish—

1 The oxen do not plough in the islands for the companion 2 Brigit accepts the prayer of the priest 3 Do we take the warriors' swords? 4 The queen does not judge the tribe in the middle of the year 5 We do not bring the queen's son to the temple 6 You (sg.) judge the thief of the islands for the

queen 7 We beseech Brigit for the warriors in temples 8 The queens go to the islands and distribute the food to the fosterlings 9 You (sg.) take the companion's sword and kill the queen 10 Conaire takes Brigit's horse and drives the horse to the ship 11 (Enough) grass for two horses grows in the islands 12 The horses carry the loads for the merchant's wife 13 O queen, do you judge the men of the islands? 14 Do they drive the bird from the trees? 15 Brigit hides the food in the island 16 Does the companion take the books from the women's hands? 17 The women's oxen do not plough the earth of the islands 18 O fosterlings, you call on God from the heart 19 O queen, you do not call the men to the island 20 The steward's wife goes to the ship

LESSON 8

The noun

i-stems (all genders)

(Strachan 6–7, Thurneysen 190–2, Pokorny 38–9)

The nom. sg. ends in a palatal consonant. In gen. sg. this becomes neutral. The ending **-o** gives way to **-a** during the old-Irish period.

Note the neutral consonant in some plurals—**cnámai, drummai.**

Note also the vowel-changes in **aig ego** fem. 'ice', **daig dego** fem. 'fire', **druimm drommo** neut. 'back', **fraig frego** fem. 'wall', **graig grego** neut. 'stud of horses', **liaig lego** masc. 'physician', **tailm telmo** fem. 'sling'.

The verb

Present indicative

(Strachan 35–6, Thurneysen 356)

In the type **benaid** 'strikes' the final consonant of the root is neutral throughout. So also **crenaid** 'buys', **ernaid** 'bestows.' **lenaid** 'follows', **renaid** 'sells', **sernaid** 'strews'.

Present-stems of verbs can now be listed as follows (one or two minor types have not been dealt with). They are given in 3 sg. absolute and conjunct—

Weak (mainly secondary) verbs

marbaid -marba   **labraithir -labrathar**
léicid -léici   **foilsigidir -foilsigedar**

Strong (primary) verbs

beirid -beir
gaibid -gaib   **midithir -midethar**
benaid -ben

Deponents corresponding to the types **beirid** and **benaid** are not adequately attested.

Miscellaneous

The proposition **dar tar** 'across, past' takes the acc., with article **darsin, darsna, co** 'with' takes the dat. and nasalises, and combines with the article to give the forms **cosin, cosnaib, di** (later **do**) 'from' takes the dat. and lenites.

EXERCISE 8

Translate—

1 Benait ind legai in fraig cosnaib telmaib   2 Ní crenam ungai n-óir dind loéch   3 Erntae graige inna n-ech don túaith   4 Ní benaid súili inna legae co cloich inna telmo   5 Benaim in fer for cnáim in drommo cosind láim   6 Lenmai inna legai cosa muir   7 Ní sernat inna biad forsind féur   8 Ní ceil scáth inna nél soilsi inna ego   9 Lengait ind éisc isnaib muirib la soilsi ind laithi   10 Renai libru ind lego fri céiliu inna rígnae   11 A legai, in benaid inna echu co flescaib?   12 Benmai di súil ind loích cosin chlaidiub   13 Beirid in gaéth in luing dar druimm in moro   14 Brismi cnámai ind loích cosin chloich   15 A legai, in lenaid firu inna lungae?   16 Bermai adbar ndego co árus ind lego   17 In sernat étach for dib lámaib inna rígnae?   18 In renaim graig ind loích frisna firu?   19 Ní lenam bríathra int sacairt   20 Benai tailm ind fir a láim ind loích

Suggested pronunciation—

1 b′enid′ iNd′·l′eɣi in·vraɣ′ kosNav′·t′elmav′   2 N′i:·kr′enaμ uŋi No:r′ d′iNd·loix   3 erNte graɣ′e iNa·N′ex don·tuaθ′

4 ɴ′iːˑbʹeniδ′ suːlʹi iɴaˑʟʹeɣe koˑglox′ iɴaˑtʹeʟmo   5 bʹenim′ inˑvʹer forˑknaːμ′ inˑdromo kosiɴdˑlaːμ′   6 ʟʹenmi iɴaˑʟʹeɣi kosaˑmur′   7 ɴ′iːsʹeʀɴad iɴaˑbʹi-aδ foʀsiɴdˑeːur   8 ɴ′iːˑkʹel′ skaːθ iɴaˑɴʹeːl soʟs′i iɴaˑheɣo   9 ʟʹeŋid′ iɴdˑeːsk′ isɴavʹˑ-murʹivʹ ʟaˑsoʟs′i iɴdˑlaθ′i   10 ʀ′eni ʟ′ivru iɴdˑlʹeɣo frʹiˑkʹeːlʹu iɴaˑʀ′iːɣne   11 aˑlʹeɣi inˑmʹeniδ′ iɴaˑhexu koˑvlʹeskav′ 12 bʹenmi dʹiˑhuːlʹ iɴdˑloix′ kosinˑxlaδ′uv   13 bʹerʹiδ′ inˑɣoiθ inˑluŋ′ darˑdrum′ inˑμoro   14 brʹismʹi knaːμi iɴdˑloix′ kosinˑxlox′   15 aˑlʹeɣi inʹˑʟʹeniδ′ fʹiru iɴaˑʟuŋe   16 bʹermi aδvar ɴʹeɣo koˑhaːrus iɴdˑlʹeɣo   17 inˑsʹeʀɴad eːdax foʀd′ivʹˑ-ʟaːμavʹ iɴaˑʀ′iːɣne   18 inʹˑʀʹenim′ graɣ′ iɴdˑloix′ frʹisɴaˑfʹiru 19 ɴ′iːˑʟʹenaμ brʹiaθra iɴtˑagaʀd′   20 bʹeni talm′ iɴdˑir′ aˑʟaːμ′ iɴdˑloix′

Translate into old Irish—

1 The leech does not strike the wall with the sling   2 We buy the ounce of gold from the warriors   3 You (pl.) do not bestow the stud of horses on the tribes   4 Do we strike the leech's eye with the stone of the sling?   5 You (sg.) strike the man on the backbone with the hands   6 We do not follow the leech to the sea   7 They spread the food on the grass 8 The shadows of the clouds hide the gleam of the ice   9 The fish does not jump in the sea because of the brightness of the day   10 He sells the leeches' book to the queen's companion 11 O leech, do you strike the horse with switches?   12 We do not strike the warriors' eyes with swords   13 The winds carry the ships across the sea   14 I break the warriors' bones with a stone   15 O leech, I do not follow the men of the ships 16 You (pl.) carry fuel to the dwelling of the leech   17 You (sg.) do not spread a cloth over the queen's hands   18 I sell the warrior's stud to a man   19 They follow the words of the priests   20 We wrest the men's sling from the warriors' hands

LESSON 9

The noun

u-stems

(Strachan 8, Thurneysen 194–5, Pokorny 39–40)

These are mostly masc. and neut., feminines being rare. Nom. sg. ends in a non-palatal consonant, sometimes with preceding -u-. On the quality of the final in **bir, bith, fid, gin, mid, mind** (Strachan) see Reading Rules 27.

Gen. sg. is in **-o** later **-a**, usually with vowel-change in the root. In neuters the nom., voc. and acc. pl. have a long form in **-a** as well as the short form (e.g. **doirsea** and **dorus** 'doors').

The verb

Compound verbs

(Strachan 77, lefthand column, Thurneysen 27, 495–536, Pokorny 98–104)

These are formed by prefixing prepositions (in this context called preverbs) to simple verbs. Preverbs are (in the first forms of compounds to be dealt with) in proclisis to the verb in exactly the same way as the conjunct particles **ní** and **in**, hence the conjunct form (Lesson 1) of the verb is used—

Singular

Absolute	Conjunct	Compound
biru	ní biur	do-biur ('I give, bring')
biri	ní bir	do-bir
beirid	ní beir	do-beir

Plural

bermai	ní beram	do-beram
beirthe	ní beirid	do-beirid
berait	ní berat	do-berat

Similarly **as-beir** 'says', **ad-cí** 'sees', **do-gní** 'does, makes' (Strachan 74, 87, 82–3). Note also **fo-ceird** 'puts', **ro-cluinethar** 'hears' (Strachan 41).

EXERCISE 9

Translate—

1 Ad-cí ind rígain Conaire ⁊ na cennaigiu   2 Do-bir fér ind fedo do echaib ind rechtairi   3 Do-gníam tempul ndaro do sacart inna inse   4 Ní midetar ind fir for gataigiu in medo   5 Do-gníid bir cruinn hi medón ind fedo arnaib daltaib   6 Do-beram mind inna rígnae co dorus in tempuil   7 Labraitir sacairt in betho rúna inna cenél   8 Ad-ciam in macc ⁊ inna cennaigiu hi fid inna túaithe   9 Do-gníat cairptiu fedo ⁊ do-berat inna cairptiu cosna echu   10 Crenmai libru ind notairi di Brigti   11 As-berat in techtairi bríathra ind libuir   12 Do-gní gnímu isin chath   13 Ad-ciat inna mind i medón ind fedo   14 Foilsigidir soilse inna gréine cranna ind fedo   15 Ro-cluinemmar guthu inna n-én isnaib crannaib   16 A firu in betho, do-beram bendacht for apstalu Dé   17 Fo-ceird a mbir isin fid   18 In berat in chennaigi in mid cosin rígnai?   19 As-beir in sacart in mbréithir frisin mnaí   20 Ro-cluiniur guth in messo

Suggested pronunciation—

1 aδ·k′i: iṉd·r′i:γan′ konar′e ogusṉa·k′eṉaγ′u   2 do·b′ir′ f′e:r iṉd·eδo do·exav′ iṉd·r′extar′i   3 do·gn′i:-aµ t′empul ṉaro do·hagaʀd iṉa·hiṉs′e   4 ṉ′i::m′iδ′edar iṉd·ir′ for·gadaγ′u

in·µ′eδo   5 do-gn′i:-iδ′ b′ir gruṉ′ i·m′eδo:n iṉd·eδo aʀṉav′·daʟtav′   6 do·b′eraµ m′iṉd iṉa·ʀ′i:γne ko·dorus in·t′empul′   7 ʟavrid′ir′ sagaʀd′ in·v′eθo ʀu:na iṉa·g′en′e:l   8 aδ·k′i-aµ in·mak ogusiṉa·k′eṉaγ′u i·v′iδ iṉa·tuaθ′e   9 do·gn′i:-ad karbd′u f′eδo ogusdo·b′erad iṉa·karbd′u kosṉa·hexu   10 kr′enmi ʟ′ivru iṉd·nodar′i d′i·vr′iγd′i   11 as·b′erad in·t′extar′i br′iaθra iṉd·l′ivur′   12 do·gn′i: gn′i:µu isin·xaθ   13 aδ·k′i-ad iṉa·m′iṉd i·m′eδo:n iṉd·eδo   14 foʟs′iγ′iδ′ir′ soʟs′e iṉa·gr′e:n′e kraṉa iṉd·eδo   15 ʀo·kʟun′emar guθu iṉa·ṉ′e:n isṉav′·kraṉav′   16 a·iru in·v′eθo do·b′eraµ b′eṉdaxt for·apstalu d′e: 17 fo·k′eʀd′ a·m′ir isin·v′iδ   18 in·m′erad in·x′eṉaγ′i in·m′iδ kosin·ʀ′i:γni   19 as·b′er′ in·sagaʀd in·mr′e:θ′ir′ fr′is′in·mnoi   20 ʀo·kʟun′ur guθ in·µ′eso

Translate into old Irish—

1 The queens see Conaire and the merchant   2 You (pl.) give the grass of the wood to the stewards' horses   3 He builds (makes) an oaken temple for the priests of the island   4 The men judge the thieves of the mead   5 We make a wooden spit in the middle of the wood for the fosterling   6 They bring the queen's diadems to the door of the temple   7 The priests of the world do not speak (of) the mystery of the family   8 I see the boy and the merchant in the tribes' wood   9 He makes a wooden chariot and brings the chariot to the horse   10 We do not buy the scribes' book from Brigit   11 The messenger says the words of the books   12 We do deeds in battles   13 You (pl.) see a diadem in the middle of the wood   14 The light of the sun reveals a tree in the wood   15 I hear the voice of the bird in the tree   16 O men of the world, you bless the apostle of God   17 We put the spits in the wood   18 The merchant does not carry the mead to the queens   19 The priests say the word to the women   20 They hear the voice of the judgment

LESSON 10

The verb

Compound verbs

(Strachan 74, 77, 82–3, Thurneysen 27–9, Pokorny 98–104)

Forms like **do-beir, fo-gaib** ('gets') **do-gní**, etc., if considered as single words, carry the stress-accent on the second syllable /do·b⟨'⟩er⟨'⟩/. They are known as deuterotonic forms (Gr. **deúteros** 'second').

The proclitic preverb has in some cases been altered from its original form. Thus **do** in **do-beir** is from **to, do** in **do-gní** from **de**, etc. When a compound verb of this type is preceded by a conjunct particle (**ní, in,** etc.) the stress-accent shifts to the preverb, with a resulting difference in the phonetic treatment of the whole group—

*to-ber-	*ad-cí	*de-gní
do-beir ní tabair	**ad-cí ni aicci**	**do gní ní dénai**

The form of the compound used after conjunct particles is known as the prototonic form (Gr. **prótos** 'first').

The opposition deuterotonic : prototonic in compound verbs corresponds to the opposition absolute : conjunct (Lesson 1) in simple verbs—

Simple verb		*Compound verb*	
Absolute	Conjunct	Deuterotonic	Prototonic
beirid	**-beir**	**do-beir**	**-tabair**
gníid	**-gní**	**do-gní**	**-dénai**
gaibid	**-gaib**	**fo-gaib**	**-fagaib**

Paradigms of the commoner compound verbs are given in Strachan 74–101.

Many compound verbs have more than one preverb. These more complicated states can be dealt with easily in reading once the above basic principles have been grasped.

EXERCISE 10

Translate—

1 In taibret in chennaigi biad donaib echaib? 2 Do-gníu céol arnaib rígnaib 3 Ní aicci in tailm isind insi 4 In tabair in loéch claideb cruinn don macc? 5 Ní dénaid dliged do thúathaib in betho 6 Do-gníam mid arint slóg la guidi inna fer 7 In n-accam libru inna ndaltae? 8 Ní dénaim gnímu loích isin chath 9 Ad-ciid cranna ind fedo forsind insi 10 In ticc slóg Conairi ón túaith co Temair? 11 A thechtairiu, do-beirid ór ┐ argat don dib rígnaib 12 In n-eiprem inna scéla frisna mná? 13 Ní dénat gnímu ┐ ní eipret bréithir 14 Do-eccat in gataigi cosin n-insi ┐ gatait ór arind rígnai 15 A scríbndidi, in n-aiccid inna libru ┐ inna maccu? 16 As-biur inna scél ┐ foilsigim inna rúna 17 Do-icc in ben ónd insi ┐ ad-cí in fer isind fid 18 Ní teccam co Temair ┐ ní accam inna loéchu 19 In fagaib in duine ech ón chennaigiu? 20 In taibrid ór don chennaigiu?

Suggested Pronunciation—

1 in·davr⟨'⟩ed in·x⟨'⟩eNaɣ⟨'⟩i b⟨'⟩i-aδ donav⟨'⟩·exav⟨'⟩ 2 do·gr⟨'⟩i:-u k⟨'⟩e:ol aʀNav⟨'⟩·ʀ⟨'⟩i:ɣnav⟨'⟩ 3 N⟨'⟩i:·hak⟨'⟩i in·dalm⟨'⟩ isiNd·iNs⟨'⟩i 4 in·davar⟨'⟩ in·Loix klaδ⟨'⟩ev gruN⟨'⟩ don·µak 5 N⟨'⟩i:·d⟨'⟩e:niδ⟨'⟩ dl⟨'⟩iɣ⟨'⟩eδ do·θuaθav⟨'⟩ in·v⟨'⟩eθo 6 do·gn⟨'⟩i:-aµ m⟨'⟩iδ ariNt·lo:ɣ La·guδ⟨'⟩i ina·v⟨'⟩er 7 in·Nakaµ L⟨'⟩ivru iNa·NaLte 8 N⟨'⟩i:·d⟨'⟩enim⟨'⟩ gn⟨'⟩i:µu Loix⟨'⟩ isin·xaθ 9 aδ·k⟨'⟩i-iδ⟨'⟩ kraNa iNd·eδo foʀsiNd·iNs⟨'⟩i 10 in·d⟨'⟩iɡ⟨'⟩ sLo:ɣ konar⟨'⟩i o:n·tuaθ⟨'⟩ ko·t⟨'⟩eµar⟨'⟩ 11 a·θ⟨'⟩extar⟨'⟩u do·b⟨'⟩er⟨'⟩iδ⟨'⟩ o:r ogus·argad doNd⟨'⟩iv⟨'⟩·ʀ⟨'⟩i:ɣnav⟨'⟩ 12 in·N⟨'⟩ebr⟨'⟩eµ iNa·sk⟨'⟩e:la fr⟨'⟩isNa·mna: 13 N⟨'⟩i:·d⟨'⟩e:nad gn⟨'⟩i:µu ogusN⟨'⟩i:·

hʲebrʲed brʲeːθʲir 14 doˑegad inˑɣadaɣʲi kosinˑɴʲiɴsʲi ogusˑɣadidʲ
oːr ariɴdˑrʲiːɣni   15 aˑskrʲiːvndʲiδʲi inˑɴakʲiδʲ iɴaˑʟʲivru
ogusiɴaˑmaku   16 asˑbʲur iɴaˑskʲeːl ogusˑoʟsʲiɣʲimʲ iɴaˑ ʀuːna
17 doˑigʲ inˑvʲen oːɴdˑiɴsʲi ogusaδˑkʲi: inˑvʲer isindˑiδ 18 ɴʲiː-
tʲegaµ koˑtʲeµarʲ ogusɴʲiːˑakaµ iɴaˑloixu   19 inˑvaɣavʲ inˑdunʲe
ex oːnʲˑxʲeɴaɣʲu   20 inˑdavrʲiδʲ oːr donʲˑxʲeɴaɣʲu

Translate into old Irish—

1 Does the merchant give food to the horse?   2 I do not make music for the queen   3 We see the sling on the island   4 The warrior gives wooden swords to the boys   5 You (pl.) make laws for the peoples of the world   6 We do not make mead for the host at the request of the man   7 We see the fosterling's book   8 They do heroic deeds in the battles   9 Does he see the trees of the wood on the island?   10 Conaire's army comes from the tribes to Tara   11 O messenger, you give gold and silver to the queens   12 We tell the story to the woman   13 We do a deed and we say words   14 The thief comes to the island and steals the gold from the queens   15 O scribe, you see the book and the boy   16 I do not tell the story and I do not reveal the secret   17 The women do not come from the island and do not see the men in the wood   18 They come to Tara and see the warriors   19 The man gets a horse from the the merchants   20 Do I give gold to the merchants?

LESSON 11

The infixed pronoun

(Strachan 26, Thurneysen 255–60, Pokorny 50)

When the object of a verb is a pronoun this does not appear as an independent stressed word. Instead, an unstressed pronoun is infixed. One set of forms (Class A) is as follows—

Sg.		Pl.
1 **m** (leniting)		**n(n)**
2 **t** (,,)		**b** (lenited)
3 masc. **a** (nasalising)		
fem. **s** (may nasalise)	**s** (all genders) (may nasalise)	
neut. **a** (leniting)		

Hence with **fo-gaib** 'gets' and **ro-cluinethar** 'hears'—

fom-gaib	'he gets me'	**rom-chluinethar**
fot-gaib	'he gets you'	**rot-chluinethar**
fa-ngaib (*fo-a)	'he gets him'	**ra-cluinethar** (*ro-a-)
fos-gaib fos ngaib	'he gets her'	**ros-cluinethar**
fa-gaib	'he gets it'	**ra-chluinethar**
fon-gaib	'he gets us'	**ron-cluinethar**
fob-gaib	'he gets you'	**rob-cluinethar**
fos-gaib fos-ngaib	'he gets them'	**ros-cluinethar**

Where there is a conjunct particle the infixed pronoun follows this, so that after **ní** the above appear in different form (in **ro-cluinethar** the preverb **ro** is not used in dependent position, see Strachan 41)—

ním-fagaib	ním-chluinethar
nít-fagaib	nít-chluinethar
ní-fagaib (*ní-a)	ní-cluinethar
nís-fagaib	nís-cluinethar
ní-fagaib	ní-chluinethar
nín-fagaib	nín-cluinethar
níb-fagaib	níb-cluinethar
nís-fagaib	nís-cluinethar

In simple (uncompounded) verbs not preceded by a conjunct particle the slot for the infixed pronoun is provided by prefixing a meaningless particle **no** to the conjunct form—

nom-ben 'he strikes me'	nom-chara 'he loves me'
not-ben	not-chara
na-mben (*no-a-)	na-cara
nos-ben -mben	nos-cara
na-ben	na-chara
non-ben	non-cara
nob-ben	nob-cara
nos-ben -mben	nos-cara

It is very important to note that the particle **no** is not used where there is a conjunct particle or in the case of a compound verb—**ním-chara, dom-beir** NOT *nom-thabair.

Miscellaneous

The old-Irish word for 'but' is **acht** (proclitic), for 'there' and (stressed). The preposition **oc** 'at' takes the dat.

EXERCISE 11

Translate—

1 Fo-gaib fér forsind insi ꝶ da-beir donaib echaib 2 Ad-cí in mbuidin ꝶ nos-gair cosin cath 3 Labraithir frisin notaire ꝶ na-feid cosin sacart 4 Do-beir libru donaib feraib, acht

nís-tabair donaib maccaib 5 Nom-gair in daltae ꝶ da-mbiur cosin slóg 6 Non-midetar fir inna túaithe acht nín-taibret cosa muir 7 Ním-charat in maicc ꝶ nom-benat cosnaib lámaib 8 Níb-taibrem co Temair acht nob-celam isin tempul 9 Crenaid Conaire ech din chennaigiu ꝶ da-mbeir dond rígnai 10 Ad-cíu in soilsi acht nís-aiccet inna mná 11 Ní teccat ind echairi cosa ndún cosnaib echaib acht nos-léicet ocin muir 12 Fo-gaib biad acht ní fagaib dig 13 As-berat ind notairi in mbréithir acht nís-eipret in chéili 14 Ní taibrem a n-ór do Chonairiu. Da-beram do Chunn 15 Ním-chara in ben. Nom-charat inna ingena 16 Dot-biur co Temair acht nít-aicci in rechtaire 17 In dénai in ngním? Ní-ndénat ind fir 18 Do-beirid a mbiad cosa tempul acht ní-fagaib in sacart 19 Marbaid Cú Chulainn Fer nDiad ocind áth 20 Beirid in corp co Emain ꝶ na-lléici la Conchobar

Suggested pronunciation—

1 fo·gav′ f′e:r foᴙsiɴd·iɴs′i ogusda·v′er′ donav′·exav′ 2 aδ·k′i: in·muδ′in′ ogusɴos·gar′ kosin·gaθ 3 ʟavri θ′ir′ fr′is′in·ɴodar′e ogusɴa·v′eδ′ kosin·sagaᴙd 4 do·b′er′ ʟ′ivru donav′·f′erav axtɴ′i:s·tavar′ donav′·makav′ 5 ɴom·ɣar′ in·daʟte ogusda·m′ur kosin·sʟo:ɣ 6 ɴon·m′iδ′edar f′ir′ iɴa·· tuaθ′e axtɴ′i:n·tavr′ed kosa·mur′ 7 ɴ′i:m·xarad in·µak′ ogusɴom·b′enad kosɴav′·ʟa:µav′ 8 ɴ′i:v·tavr′eµ ko·t′eµar′ axtɴov·k′elaµ isin·t′empul 9 kr′eniδ′ konar′e ex d′in·x′eɴaɣ′u ogusda·m′er′ doɴd·r′i:ɣni 10 aδ·k′i:-u in·soʟs′i axtɴ′i:s·ak′ed iɴa·mna: 11 ɴ′i:·t′egad iɴd·exar′i kosa·ɴu:n kosɴav′·exav′ axtɴos·ʟ′e:g′ed ogin·µur′ 12 fo·gav′ b′i-aδ axtɴ′i:·faɣav′ d′iɣ′ 13 as·b′erad iɴd·ɴodar′i in·mr′e:θ′ir′ axtɴ′i:s·ebr′ed in·x′e:l′i 14 ɴ′i:·tavr′eµ a·ɴo:r do·xonar′u da·v′eraµ do·xuɴ 15 ɴ′i:m·xara in·v′en ɴom·xarad iɴa·hinɣ′ena 16 dod·v′ur ko·t′eµar′ axtɴ′i:d·ak′i in·ᴙ′extar′e 17 in·ɴ′e:ni in·ŋɴ′i:µ ɴ′i:·ɴ′e:nad iɴd·ir′ 18 do·b′er′iδ′ a·m′i-aδ kosa·d′empul

axtɴ/iːaɣav/ inˑsagaʀd   19 marviδ/ kuː xulaɴ/ f/er ɴ/i-aδ
ogiɴdˑaːθ   20 b/er/iδ/ inˑgorp koˑheμan/ ogusɴaˑʟ/eːg/i laˑ-
konxovar

Translate into old Irish—

1 They get grass on the islands and give it to the horse
2 He sees the companies and calls them to the battle   3 They
speak to the scribes and lead them to the priests   4 He does
not give the men books. He gives them to the boys   5 The
fosterling does not call me. I do not bring him to the army
6 The men of the tribe do not judge us. They bring us to the
sea   7 The boys like me and do not strike me with the hands
8 I bring you (sg.) to Tara and they hide you in the temple
9 Conaire buys horses from the merchant and gives them to
the queens   10 Do you (pl.) see the light? The woman does
not see it   11 The grooms come to the fort with the horse
and do not leave it at the sea   12 He does not get food but
he gets drink   13 The scribe says the words but the companion
does not (say them)   14 I give the gold to Conaire. I do not
give it to Conn   15 The women love me. The girl does not
love me   16 I do not bring you (pl.) to Tara and the steward
does not see you   17 You (sg.) do the deed. The man does
not do it   18 They bring the food to the temple and the priests
get it   19 Does Cú Chulainn kill Fer Diad at the ford?   20 Does
he bring the body to Emain? He does not leave it with
Conchobar

LESSON 12

The verb 'to be'

(Strachan 68–9, Thurneysen 476–9, Pokorny 90–1)

Two verbs are used according to the grammatical and
semantic content of the sentence. We here deal with one,
the substantive verb, in the present indicative—

Sg.		Pl.
1	at-tó 'I am'	at-taam
2	at-taí	at-taaid
3	at-tá	at-taat

The pl. forms **-taam, -taaid** and **-taat** are disyllabic.

At-tá is a compound verb in deuterotonic form. It is used
when the predicate is *not* a noun, an adjective or a pronoun—

at-tá in fer sund 'the man is here'
at-taat ind loích isin chath 'the warriors are in the battle'

In these examples the predicates are an adverb and an
adverbial phrase respectively.

After the conjunct particles **ní** and **in** the form used is
fil, which, as it is originally a verb meaning 'sees', takes the
accusative—

ní fil in n-én sund   in fil inna loéchu isin chath?

As **fil** takes the accusative the English subject, when a
pronoun, is in old Irish expressed by an infixed pronoun—

	Sg.		Pl.
1	ním-fil	'I am not'	nín-fil
2	nít-fil		níb-fil
3	ní-fil		nís-fil
	nís-fil		
	ní-fil		

fil is also spelt **feil** and **fail**, the quality of the **f-** being uncertain. In the 'Suggested pronunciation' it has been marked palatal.

The verbal noun

(No special section in Strachan, but see 4, 8 and Vocabulary; Thurneysen 444–55, Pokorny 69, 84–8, 96)

This is an abstract *nomen actionis*. It is not formed according to any fixed rule, and must be learnt separately for each verb. In weak ā-verbs (including deponents) and ī-verbs (including the type **foilsigidir**), the endings **-ad** and **-(i)ud** are usual (masc. u-stems, Lesson 9)—

marbaid	vn.	**marbad**	gen. sg. **marbtha**
labraithir		**labrad**	**labartha**
léicid		**léiciud**	**léicthea**
foilsigidir		**foilsigud**	**foilsigthea**

Verbal nouns of strong verbs belong to a wide variety of types, e.g.

gaibid		vn. **gabál** ā, f.
guidid	'prays'	vn. **guide** iā, f.
laigid	'lies'	vn. **lige** io, n. etc.

The verbal noun, though possessing verbal force, is in form and function a noun, and a following object (in sense) is in the genitive. It is common with the preposition **oc** 'at'—

oc marbad ind fir 'killing the man' (lit. 'at the killing of the man')

oc gabáil ind eich 'catching the horse'

oc guidi Dé (nom. **Día**) 'beseeching God'

oc tabairt libuir dont sacart 'giving the priest a book'

Note that the initial consonant of a noun immediately following the dative singular of a verbal noun is lenited—**oc marbad Chonairi** 'killing C.'

EXERCISE 12

Translate—

1 At-tó oc dénum charpait arind loéch 2 In fil inna maccu oc techt co Temair? 3 Nít-fil oc marbad eich ind loích 4 At-taat rechtairi inna rígnae sund oc dáil biid 5 At-tá in buiden isin chath acht nís-fil oc marbad Chonairi 6 Nín-fil oc tabairt óir ónaib cennaigib 7 At-taaid isind insi oc tabairt biid donaib echaib 8 In fil íasc isin muir? 9 At-taat int sacairt oc foilsigud rúine ind libuir 10 At-taí oc guidi inna ndía isin tempul 11 In fil inna notairiu oc scríbund libuir? 12 At-taam sund, acht nín-fil oc tabairt óir ónaib rígnaib 13 At-tá argat lasin macc. Da-beir dond fiur 14 A rígain, dot-beir in carpat co Emain 15 Ní fil in di thúaith isin dib n-insib 16 At-taat claidib inna loéch i lámaib inna trén 17 In fil in fer oc tabairt buidne cosin cath? 18 In fil inna echairiu oc gabáil ind eich? 19 A thechtairi, at-taí oc tuidecht ónd rígnai 20 At-tó oc gabáil sailm ⁊ rom-chluinetar int sacairt

Suggested pronunciation—

1 a·to: og·d′e:nuμ χarbad′ ariɴd·loix 2 in·v′il′ iɴa·maku og·t′ext ko·t′eμar′ 3 ɴ′i:d·il′ og·marvaδ ex′ ind·loix′ 4 a·ta-ad ʀ′eχtar′i iɴa·ʀ′i:ɣne suɴd og·da:l′ v′i-iδ′ 5 a·ta: in-vuδ′en isin·χaθ axtɴ′i:s·f′il′ og·marvaδ χonar′i 6 ɴ′i:n·f′il′ og·tav-art′ o:r′ o:nav′·k′eɴaɣ′iv′ 7 a·ta-iδ′ isiɴd·iɴs′i og·tavaʀt′ v′i-iδ′ donav′·exav′ 8 in·v′il′ iask isin·μur′ 9 a·ta-ad iɴt·agaʀd′ og·foʟs′iɣuδ ru:n′e iɴd·l′ivur′ 10 a-toi og·guδ′i iɴa·ɴ′ia isin·t′empul 11 in·v′il′ iɴa·ɴodar′u og skr′i:vuɴd l′ivur′ 12 a·ta-aμ suɴd axtɴ′i:n·f′il′ og·tavart′ o:r′ o:nav′·ʀ′i:ɣnav′ 13 a·ta: argad ʟasin·mak da·v′er′ doɴd·iur 14 a·r′i:-

γan/ dod·v/er/ in·karbad ko·heμan/   15 ɴ/i::f/il/ iɴd/i·θuaθ/
isiɴd/iv/·ɴ/iɴs/iv/   16 a·ta-ad klaδ/iv/ iɴa·ʟoix i·ʟa:μav/
iɴa·dr/e:n   17 in·v/il/ in-v/er og·tavart/ vuδn/e kosin·gaθ
18 in·v/il/ iɴa·hexar/u og·gava:l/ iɴd·ex/   19 a·θ/extar/i a·toi
og·tuδ/ext o:ɴd·r/i:γni   20 a·to: og·gava:l/ halm/ ogusʀom·
xlun/edar iɴt·agaʀd/

Translate into old Irish—

1 I am not making chariots for the warriors   2 The 'boys are going to Tara   3 You (sg.) are killing the warriors' horses   4 The queen's steward is not here (and is not) distributing food   5 The bands are not here but they are killing Conaire   6 We are bringing gold from the merchant   7 You (pl.) are not in the island giving food to the horse   8 There are fish (use sg.) in the sea   9 Are the priests revealing the mysteries of the books ?   10 You (pl.) are not praying to the gods in the temples   11 The scribes are writing a book   12 I am here, and I am bringing gold from the queen   13 The boys have silver, but they do not give it to the men   14 O queens, the chariots bring you to Emain   15 The two tribes are in the island   16 The warriors' swords are not in the strong men's hands   17 The man is bringing the companies to the battle   18 The groom is catching the horse   19 O messengers, you are not coming from the queens   20 We are singing psalms, but the priest does not hear us

LESSON 13

The verb

Passive voice

(Strachan 35–42, Thurneysen 328, 367–70, Pokorny 63, 74–7)

Forms exist only for the third persons—

Sg.	Pl.
berair -berar	**bertair -bertar**
marbthair -marbthar	**marbtair -marbtar**
foilsigthir -foilsigther	**foilsigtir -foilsigter**

In the case of intransitive verbs such forms are best considered as impersonal—**tíagair** 'somebody goes, there is a going', **éigthir** 'somebody cries out, a shout goes up.' **Tíagair** is frequent in the sense 'messengers are sent'—**tíagair ó Chunn co Conchobar** 'Conn sends (messengers) to Conchobar.'

In the first and second persons the form of the 3 sg. is used as an impersonal, with infixed pronouns indicating number and person (N.B. Plural forms of the verb are *not* used in 1 and 2 pl.).

nom-marbthar 'one kills me'—	'I am killed'
not- ,,	'you are killed'
marbthair	'he is killed' (note absence of **no** and infixed pronoun, the 3 sg. being a true passive)
non-marbthar	'we are killed' (note singular form of verb)
nob- ,,	'you are killed' (note singular form of verb)
marbtair	'they are killed' (note absence of **no** and infixed pronoun)

As before (Lesson 11) **no** is absent when there is a conjunct particle—

Sg.	Pl.
ním-marbthar	**nín-marbthar**
nít ,,	**níb-** ,,
ní ,,	**ní marbtar**

Nor is **no** required in compound verbs (Lesson 9)—

dom-berar 'I am brought'	**don-berar**
dot-berar	**dob-berar**
do-berar	**do-bertar**

Note the absence of **-t(h)-** in sg. pass. of verbs of the types **beirid** (**berair**) and **benaid** (**benair**).

Miscellaneous

The word **ceist** is often used to introduce a question— **Ceist, in fil inna firu sund?** It is best translated 'tell me.'

EXERCISE 13

Translate:—

1 Do-bertar ind eich ón buidin cosin cath 2 In celar ór isind insi lasna cennaigiu? 3 Ní dénatar bruitt lasin n-ingin don túaith 4 Tíagair ó Chonairiu co claidbib donaib loéchaib 5 Gaibthir int íasc isin muir 6 Ním-léicther, nob-fedar, don-berar, nob-mitter, nom-sóirthar, nít-berrthar, foilsigtir 7 At-tá mind for ciunn inna rígnae. Do-berar cosa tempul 8 Ním-fil oc áin inna mbuiden co Temair. Marbtair cosnaib claidbib 9 In fil soilsi forsind rind? Nís-aicci int súil 10 Dom-berar cosa tempul isin charput 11 Tíagair ónd flaith cosin rígnai 12 A firu, níb-fil oc dénum gnímae trócaire 13 In n-epertar inna guidi lasna sacartu? 14 Ním-accastar oc techt co Temair indossa 15 Tíagu isin cath ⁊ nom-benar co claidiub

ind loích 16 Non-samlathar fri loéchu, acht ní dénam gnímu loéch 17 Do-iccid cosa ndún ⁊ nob-suidigther fri toíb inna rígnae 18 Rom-chluinter oc rád inna mbríathar fri séitchi ind fir 19 Ceist, in n-accastar long forsin muir? 20 In léicter ind eich nó in gaíbter lasna firu?

Translate into old Irish—

1 Is the horse brought from the troop to the battle? 2 The gold is hidden on the island by the merchant 3 A mantle is made by the girl for the tribe 4 Conaire does not send (messengers) with a sword (there is not a going, etc.) for the warrior 5 Are fish caught in the sea? 6 I am allowed, you (pl.) are not led, I am not brought, you (sg.) are judged, you (pl.) are saved, you (sg.) are shorn, they are not revealed 7 There are diadems on the heads of the queens. They are brought to the temple 8 I am driving the troop to Tara. The men are not killed with a sword 9 There is a light on the star (*i.e.* the star is bright). The eyes do not see it 10 You (pl.) are not brought to the temple in chariots 11 The princes send to the queens 12 O man, you are not doing a merciful deed 13 Is the prayer said by the priest? 14 You (sg.) are not seen going to Tara now 15 We go into the battle and we are struck by the warriors' swords 16 He likens you (sg.) to a warrior but you do not do a warrior-like deed 17 You (sg.) do not come to the fort and you are not placed beside the queen 18 I am not heard saying the word to the men's wives 19 Tell me, do you (sg.) see ships on the sea? 20 Is the horse let loose or is it caught by the men?

LESSON 14

The verb

Relative forms

(Strachan 35–8, 40–2, Thurneysen 314–6, 359–60, Pokorny 63, 113–4)

Special forms occur only in the absolute (hence only in simple verbs), and here only in 3 sg. and pl. and 1 pl. In the passive (Lesson 13) there are of course forms only for the 3 sg. and pl. When the relative is nom. or acc. (Engl. who, whom, etc.) what is known as a leniting relative clause is used. The lenition appears regularly in certain types to be mentioned below. The special relative forms mentioned above remain unlenited in some texts and in others show lenition—

> **in fer c(h)eles in claideb** 'the man who hides the sword'
> **in claideb c(h)eles in fer** 'the sword the man hides'
> **in claideb c(h)elmae** 'the sword we hide'
> **in claideb c(h)eltae** 'the sword they hide'
> **in claideb c(h)elar** 'the sword which is hidden'
> **in chlaidib c(h)eltar** 'the swords which are hidden'

When the relative clause is negative the dependent negative **nád** (leniting) is used. This is a conjunct particle and will therefore not take the special relative forms—

> **in fer nád cheil in claideb**
> **in claideb nád cheil in fer**
> **in claideb nád chelam**
> **in claideb nád chelat**

When the verb of the relative clause is 1 or 2 sg. or 2 pl. (*i.e.* where there is no special relative form) and affirmative the particle **no** is used and the following conjunct form shows lenition—

> **in salm no-chanaim** 'the psalm I sing'
> **in salm no-chanaid** 'the psalm you sing' *etc.*

No is *not* used when the relative sentence is negative—

> **in salm nád chanaim**
> **in salm nád chanaid** *etc.*

In compound verbs the deuterotonic form is used when the relative sentence is affirmative, and the initial of the stressed syllable is lenited—

> **in fer ad-chí in macc** 'the man who sees the boy' or 'the man (whom) the boy sees'
> Negative— **in fer nád aicci in macc**

The relative of **at-tá** is **fíl(e)—at-tá in fer sund, in fer fíl(e) sund, in fer nád fíl sund, ind fir fíl(e) sund, ind fir nád fíl sund.**

Note—When the subject of a verb is followed by a relative clause and this in turn by an object and/or adverb(ial) phrase old Irish tends to put the subject and relative clause first in the sentence and then add the verb, object, *etc.* in ana-coluthia (English **they that have ears to hear let them hear**). See the examples in the Exercise.

EXERCISE 14

Translate—

1 A cend file forsind fiur   2 Int soilse ad-chiat in maicc   3 Ind loích bentae inna maccu cosnaib claidbib   4 Inna rígnai nád dénat guidi donaib déib   5 Ind notairi foilsigetar inna rúna   6 In fer renas inna claidbiu, ní-fíl sund   7 Ind eich no-gairid isind fil   8 Innád fil in mbuidin benmae oc marbad inna macc?   9 A mind no-gaibid ón chennaigiu   10 In tailm beres in gataige cosin n-insi   11 Ind fir file isin tempul, ad-ciat inna

sacartu 12 Ind eich file lasin ríg, dos-mberam cosa rígdún
13 Inna bríathra no-labraid frisna doíni, nís-fil isind libur
14 In guth ro-chluiniur isind insi, ní-cluiniur isind fid 15 Ind
fir nád gaibid isin chath 16 Inna rúna file i lebraib inna sacart,
nís-foilsigetar donaib notairib 17 A fir celes in claideb, in
ticci cosin cath? 18 Ind libuir bermae a dún ind loích, nís-
cuiremmar isin luing 19 A scél no-foilsigur, ra-chluinethar
in céile 20 At-taat oc gabáil inna n-ech geltae a fér

Translate into old Irish—

1 The heads that are on the men 2 The lights the boy sees
3 The warrior who does not strike the boy with the sword
4 The queen who prays to the gods 5 The scribe who reveals
the mystery 6 The men who sell the swords are here 7 The
horses we call in the wood 8 Are the companies you (pl.)
strike killing the boy? 9 The diadem I take from the mer-
chants 10 The sling the thief does not bring to the island
11 The man who is in the temple (he) sees the priest 12 You
(pl.) bring the horse the king has to the palace 13 The words
I speak to the man are in the books 14 The voices they hear
in the islands, we hear them in the woods 15 The men you
(pl.) capture in the battles 16 I reveal the secret which is in
the priest's book to the scribe 17 The man who does not hide
the swords comes to the battle 18 He does not put the book
he brings from the warriors' fort in the ship 19 The stories
you (sg.) reveal, the companions do not hear them 20 They
are not catching the horse which grazes the grass

LESSON 15

The noun

Velar (guttural) stems

(Strachan 9–10, Thurneysen 202–4, Pokorny 40–1)

In this and the following types the voc. has the same form
as the nom. in the sg., the same form as the acc. in the pl.
The type ending in a consonant in nom. sg. (**cathir**) adds
a syllable ending in -**ch** or -**g** (lenited) in the other cases.
The type ending in a vowel in nom. sg. (**aire**) adds the con-
sonant only. This is palatal in acc. and dat. sg. and in nom.
pl., neutral in gen. sg. and throughout the pl. except nom.
In **rí** 'king' this variation is inferred from later spellings.
Note the alternative short form in dat. sg. in some nouns
(**caithir**). Some nouns show syncope, *i.e.* the dropping of
the vowel of the second syllable (**cathir cathrach**).
The word **lie** 'stone' is isolated, with oblique cases ending
in unlenited -**c** /-g/.

The verb

The copula (the verb **is**)

(Strachan 72, Thurneysen 484–5, Pokorny 93)

Note the pres. indic. absolute forms **am**, **at**, etc. and the
forms with **ní—níta**, etc. The copula is throughout unstressed
and proclitic—**is fer** 'he is a man', the stress falling on the
word **fer**. Many forms of the copula lenite a following initial—
níta fer, etc. With the interrogative particle the form is **in**
in 3 sg., **indat** (leniting) in 3 pl.—**in fer Conn?** 'is Conn a man?'

The copula is used when the predicate is

    (a) a noun
    (b) a pronoun
    (c) an adjective

  (a) **is fer Conn** 'Conn is a man'
      ní fer Sadb 'Sadb is not a man'

  (c) **is mór a ndún** 'the fort is big'
      ní mór a ndún 'the fort is not big'

Type (b) is dealt with in Lesson 26.

Note that the order of words is here different from that used with other verbs (Lesson 1). Compare—

    benaid in fer in macc (verb, subject, object)
    is fer Conn (verb, predicate, subject)

Those with a knowledge of modern Irish should note that the use of the substantive verb (Lesson 12) with an adjectival predicate (**tá sé mór**) is exceptional in old Irish. This use is avoided in the Exercises. Also that the subject of the copula is not in old Irish expressed by a pronoun—

    Mod. Ir. **is mór é (tá sé mór)**
    Old Ir.   **is mór**

EXERCISE 15

Translate—

1 Am fer, níta notaire, is loéch, nítan gataigi, adib ríg, nítat nathraig   2 It cennaigi ind fir file isin chathraig   3 Ní becc claideb ind ríg gairther cosin cath   4 Ad-ciat inna ríga, acht nís-marbat   5 A airecha, níb-fil isin chathraig. In fil inna ríga isind luing?   6 Is follus int soilse. Nos-suidigetar hi ndorus in tempuil   7 Is mór in buiden fedes in rí isin cathraig   8 Ní fil in cathraig forsind insi. At-tá hi medón ind fedo   9 At aire, acht nít-fil oc follamnugud inna cathrach   10 At-taat

ind airig oc óul medo lasin ríg   11 Ammi ríg isind insi file isin muir   12 Nítad céili, adib ríg   13 Don-berat eich ind airech cosin cathraig   14 Don-berar asin chaithir lasna echu   15 Am scríbndid ⁊ at-tó oc scríbund inna mbríathar   16 Gairtir in da airig co Temair ⁊ do-eccat fo-chétóir   17 Ní fil inna firu forsin brig. It mná file forsin brig   18 In fil inna nathracha isind fid?   19 At-taat doíni inna cathrach oc techt co bruach in moro   20 Adib rechtairi, nítad techtairi

Translate into old Irish—

1 We are men, he is not a scribe, you (sg.) are a warrior, you (pl.) are thieves, you (sg.) are not a king, they are snakes 2 The man (who is) in the city is a merchant   3 The sword of the king we call to the battle is small   4 They see the king and kill him   5 O noble, you are in the city. Is the king in the ship?   6 The light is not clear. We do not place it in front of the temple   7 The company the kings lead into the city is not big   8 The city is on the island. It is not in the middle of the wood   9 You are not a noble, but you are ruling the city   10 The nobles are not drinking mead with the kings   11 I am not king in the island which is in the sea   12 You are companions, not kings   13 The nobles' horse brings me to the city   14 I am brought from the cities by the horse   15 We are scribes, and we are writing the word 16 The noble is called to Tara and he comes at once   17 The man is not on the hill   It is a woman who is on the hill   18 Is the serpent in the wood?   19 Are the men of the cities going to the seashore?   20 We are stewards, not messengers

LESSON 16

The noun

Dental stems (1)

(Strachan 11–12 sections (a)–(c), Thurneysen 205–7, Pokorny 41–2)

The added consonant (*cf.* Lesson 15) is here -**d** (lenited), but where there is syncope it appears as -**th**- (**traig**, acc. pl. **traigthea**. In acc. pl. **cinta, teintea** the -**t**- is unlenited after the homorganic nasal -**n**-). The rules for the quality of the added consonant are as for stems in velars, except that where there is syncope this sometimes entails palatalisation in acc. and dat. pl. (**teintea, traigthea**). In some nouns there are short as well as long forms in acc. and dat. sg.

The verb

Imperfect indicative

(Strachan 39–40, 43, 69, 74, 78, 83, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99, 101, Thurneysen 370–1, 481, Pokorny 72, 76–7)

This as a rule has the force of habitual or repeated action in past time. It lacks the distinction between absolute and conjunct in simple verbs, the particle **no** being used when no other conjunct particle precedes—

no marbad firu 'he killed men', **nos-marbad, nís-marbad**, etc.

Compound verbs behave in the imperfect as they do in the present, with distinction of deuterotonic and prototonic forms, the particle **no** not being required—

do-beirinn, ní taibrinn do-gnínn, ní dénainn etc.

Note that the passive forms of the imperfect have no forms in -**r**—**no berthe, no bertis**. Similarly deponents simply have the same endings as the active—**no foilsiginn, no labrad, no suidigmis, no foilsigthe**, etc.

Note—The imperfect is not the ordinary narrative tense of old Irish, but as it is a derivative of the present indicative it is best dealt with at this point. It should be used in translating the English past tense (which has the habitual as well as the simple narrative force) in Exercises 16–33. Forms of the preterite and perfect may be noted in reading-material outside this course. They are dealt with in Lessons 34–9.

EXERCISE 16

Translate—

1 No bítis traigid ind erred for lár in tempuil 2 Na-mbenad cosin chlaidiub acht ní-marbad 3 No labraitis ind araid frisna erreda no bítis isin charput 4 Do-bermis libru donaib sacartaib no suidigtis inna soilsi isind insi 5 In tabartha a mbiad donaib céilib? Da-berinn dond araid 6 No bíthe oc berbad uisci forsin tein(id) isind fid 7 Ní dénmais mid donaib rígaib do-bertis inna rígnai cosin n-insi 8 Is mór in cin do-gníth in fer, acht nan-íccad íarum 9 No gaired forsin n-errid isin chath ⁊ do-bered in claideb inna láma 10 Nos-crentais in chennaigi dinaib túathaib ⁊ nos-suidigtis isind insi 11 No crenmais echu ⁊ nos-renmais frisna arada íarum 12 No marbtais in chaitt inna lochtha no bítis oc ithi in gráin 13 Dom-beirthe cosin nglieid lasin n-araid acht ním-bentae lasin n-errid 14 Ní bíth seir ind niad forsind lár 15 Ro-cluinmis núall ngliad isind aidchi 16 In déntais in chingid gnímu eirred? 17 No benad in fer in nathraig cosind láim 18 In n-epred Fer Diad inna bríathra cosin tengaid? 19 In fil in crieid isin gurt? At-tá in chré forsin brig 20 In bíth in chré isin gurt? No bíth in chré forsin brig

Translate into old Irish—

1 The warrior's foot was on the floor of the temple   2 They struck them with the swords and killed them   3 The charioteer spoke to the chariot-fighter who was in the chariot   4 You (pl.) gave a book to the priest who placed the lights in the islands   5 I did not give the food to the companion. I gave it to the charioteers   6 He was boiling the water on the fire in the wood   7 We made mead for the king who brought the queen to the island   8 Great is the crime the men committed, but they paid for it afterwards   9 You (sg.) called to the chariot-fighters in the battle and gave the swords into their hands   10 The merchant did not buy them from the tribe and did not place them in the island   11 I bought a horse and sold it to a charioteer afterwards   12 The cat did not kill the mouse which was eating the grain   13 I was not brought to the battle by the charioteers but I was struck by the chariot-fighter   14 The nephew's heel is not on the floor   15 We did not hear a shout of battle in the night   16 Did the warrior do a chariot-fighter's deed?   17 The men did not strike the serpents with the hands   18 Fer Diad spoke the word with the tongue   19 The clay is in the field, the clay is not on the hill   20 The clay was in the field, the clay was not on the hill

LESSON 17

The noun

Dental stems (2)

(Strachan 12, Thurneysen 205–9, Pokorny 41–2)

In **bethu** 'life', *etc.* and abstracts like **foirbthetu** 'perfection', **oíntu** 'unity' *etc.* the added dental is again (see Lesson 16) lenited **-d**. In **carae** 'friend', **námae** 'enemy' the added consonant is unlenited **-t** /-d/. The numerals for the tens are similarly inflected, and being nouns take a following gen. pl.— **fiche fer** 'twenty men', **trícha ban** 'thirty women.' Neuters are rare. In these the characteristic consonant appears in nom. sg. as well as in the other cases (**dét**).

Possessive adjectives

(Strachan Vocabulary, Thurneysen 276–9, Pokorny 56)

These are unstressed and proclitic.

mo 'my', **do** 'thy' and **a** 'his' lenite—**mo chenn, do chenn, a chenn**. The **-o** of **mo** and **do** is often elided before vowels, **do** then appearing as **t**—**mo ainm** ('name') and **m'ainm, do ainm** and **t'ainm**.

a 'her', on the evidence of the later language, prefixed a sound /h/ to a following vowel—**a ainm** /a·hanm′/.

ar 'our', **for far** 'your' and **a** 'their' all nasalise—**ar mbiad, for mbiad, a mbiad**.

The possessive adjectives normally have objective force with nouns (particularly verbal nouns) indicating action, *etc.* —**oc marbad Chuinn** 'killing Conn', **oca marbad** lit. 'at his killing' = 'killing him', **ar serc** 'love for us.'

Combination of preposition and pronoun

(Strachan 29–33, Thurneysen 272–6, Pokorny 53–5)

The ordinary prepositions combine with forms of the pronouns and are thus conjugated for number and person very much as are verbs—**dím** 'from me', **úait** 'from thee', **cucci** 'to him', **frie** 'against her', **immunn** 'about us', **lib** 'with you', **treu** 'through them', *etc.* The following endings are regular—

	Sg.	Pl.
1	-m(m)	-nn
2	-t	-b (lenited)
3		-u (acc.), -b (dat.)

No rule can be given for forms in 3 sg. Note here the distinction in gender as between fem. and masc./neut.

The forms are best learnt gradually by reference where required to the relevant pages in the handbooks.

EXERCISE 17

Translate—

1 No scríbad lebor arnaib maccaib ⁊ na-foilsiged dóib 2 Don-berar cosa ndún lasna cairtea ⁊ suidigthir biad for clár dúnn 3 Benair a chenn dind loéch cosin chlaidiub file i láim ind námat 4 Ad-ciam in luing úainn forsin muir 5 A chairtea, at-taaid oc tabairt éni mbethaid asind fid 6 Foilsigitir rúna in Choimded ⁊ mórait a lebor 7 A firu, at-taat ar n-araid oc for marbad isin glieid 8 Bentair ar claidib dínn ⁊ non-marbthar 9 No crenad íasc ó charait ind ríg ⁊ do-bered ór dó 10 At-taat ind námait oc techt isin nglieid. Bermai scéla úaidib 11 In dénat ind filid dán donaib rígaib? 12 Do-beir in carae fichit n-ungae óir dúnn 13 At-tá in fili oc rád inna mbríathar 14 Ind námait no bentais a cenna di loéchaib inna ríg nís-fil sund 15 Is fili in fer ad-chiam isin glieid

16 Foilsigidir in sacart foirbthetaid in Choimded dúnn 17 At-tá lebor lasin macc acht ní-fil oca légund 18 Do-berat tríchait n-ech úainn cosin mbrig 19 Fo-cerdat a libru isna teintea file i ndorus in tempuil 20 Nídat námait in doíni bentae ar n-echu dínn

Translate into old Irish—

1 We wrote books for the boy and explained them to him 2 You (pl.) are brought to the fort by the friend and food is placed on a table for you 3 The warriors' heads are cut off with the swords which are in the enemies' hands 4 You (sg.) see the ship in the distance (lit. from you) on the sea 5 Friend, you are not bringing birds alive from the wood 6 We reveal the mystery of the Lord and praise His book 7 Man, our charioteer is not killing them in the battle 8 My sword is taken from me but I am not killed 9 They bought fish from the king's friends and gave them gold 10 The enemy is not going into the battle. Do you (pl.) bring news from him? 11 The poet composes a poem for the king 12 Does your (sg.) friend give you twenty ounces of gold? 13 The poets are not saying the words 14 The enemy who cut his head off the king's warrior is not here 15 The men I see in the battle are not poets 16 The priests reveal the perfection of the Lord to me 17 The boys have books but they are not reading them 18 We bring thirty horses from you (pl.) to the hill 19 He throws the book into the fire which is in front of the temple 20 The man who takes my horse from me is not an enemy

LESSON 18

The noun

n-stems (masculine and feminine)

(Strachan 13–15 (omitting **béim, ainm**), Thurneysen 209–12, Pokorny 42–3)

The added consonant is normally **-n**. But when the consonant before the final vowel of the nom. sg. is single (*i.e.* lenited) **r, l** or **n** the added consonant is **-nn** (unlenited **n**). The noun **gobae** 'smith' also takes **-nn**.

The verb

Imperative

(Strachan 38–9, 42–3 and relevant points in 69–101, Thurneysen 372–5, Pokorny 77, *etc.*)

The interpretation of the 1 sg. forms as imperative in Strachan (**biur**, 38 and **tíag**, 90) is doubtful.

Of the remaining categories only 2 sg. (no final vowel in active, **-the** in deponent) and 3 sg. active and deponent (in **-ad, -ed**, *cf.* imperf. 3 sg.) are distinctive. The remaining forms are identical with the conjunct forms of the present indicative.

Only one set of forms is used, and the negative takes the form **ná**— **cluinte** 'hear', **ná cuiretar** 'let them not put', **gaibed** 'let him take', **ná marbam** 'let us not kill'.

In compound verbs the form is prototonic— **tabair, taibred, taibrem, taibrid, taibret; dénae, dénad, dénam, dénaid, dénat,** *etc.*

But where there is an infixed pronoun a deuterotonic form is required— **taibred in claideb doib** 'let him give them the sword', but **da-mbered doib** 'let him give it to them'.

When an infixed pronoun is used with a simple verb in the imperative the particle **no** is used as in pres. indic.—

Indic. **gaibid in láim** 'he takes hold of the hand' **nos-gaib** 'he takes hold of it'.

Impv. **gaibed in láim** 'let him take hold of the hand' **nos-gaibed** 'let him take hold of it'.

EXERCISE 18

Translate—

1 Berat in brithemain messu forsna cairtea 2 A gobae, at-taat in choin isind fid. Nos-gair cosin ríg 3 Ad-ciat fir in talman in ngréin indossa 4 Tabair a ngrán cosin mbróin ⁊ na-ren frisin cennaige 5 Ná labraithe frisna brithemna. Nís-fil oc foilsigud inna rún 6 It gobainn ind fir file hi Tailltin. Tabartar claidib dóib 7 Cluinid a céol seinnter la cornairiu Mílcon 8 Am techtaire. Dom-berar co ríg nÉrenn 9 Ná marbtar in gataigi, acht léicter isnaib carcraib 10 In fil inna cona hi ndorus in dúin ? Tíagar ⁊ tabarr biad dóib 11 Cluinte inna bríathra labratar maicc inna ngobann friut 12 Eprid inna scéla frisin ríg file i Tailltin 13 In fil traigthea in chon forsin talmain ? 14 Dénad Bricriu in ngním file inna menmain 15 At-tá céile Deirdrenn i nAlbain 16 Molaid in Coimdid do-beir bethaid ⁊ anmain dúib 17 Am rí ⁊ am brithem. Comalnaid mo chairdini 18 Is bés in brithemon midithir inna doíni 19 Is ech ríg no gaibi. Na-léic úait 20 At-tá bró la firu Alban. Dos-berat do feraib Érenn

Translate into old Irish—

1 Let the judge pass judgement on the friend 2 O smiths, the dog is in the wood. Call it to the king 3 The men of the earth do not see the sun now 4 Do not bring (sg.) the grain to the quern but sell it to the merchants 5 Speak (sg.) to the

judge who is revealing the mystery 6 The man who is in Tailltiu is a smith. Let a sword be given to him 7 Hear (sg.) the music played by Míliucc's hornblower 8 We are messengers. Let us be brought to the king of Ireland 9 Let the thief not be killed, but let him be left in the prison 10 Is the dog in front of the fort? Go and give it food 11 Hear (pl.) the word the smith's son says to you 12 Tell the story to the kings who are in Tailltiu 13 The hounds' feet are on the ground 14 Let Bricriu do the deeds which are in his mind 15 Deirdre's husband is not in Scotland 16 Let him praise the Lord who gives him life and soul 17 We are kings and judges. Fulfil (sg.) our covenant 18 It is the custom of the judges (that) they judge men 19 They are royal horses you (pl.) are catching. Let them go (lit. release them from you) 20 The men of Scotland have no quern. Let the men of Ireland give them a quern

LESSON 19

The noun

n-stems (neuter)

(Strachan 13–14, Thurneysen 210, 212–3, Pokorny 43)

These end in nom. sg. in unlenited palatal **m(m)** and are quite distinct in inflexion from other consonantal stems in that there is a dat. sg. in **-im**, the characteristic consonant does not appear in sg., and gen. sg. is in **-e** and is therefore not identical with gen. pl. The nouns **céim** 'step', **léim** 'jump' and **réim** 'course' differ from **béim** only in the initial consonant. Note further **cuirm** gen. sg. **cormae** 'ale', **greim** gen. sg **gremae** 'grip', **seinm** gen. sg. **senmae** 'playing (music)'. The noun **arbor** gen. sg. **arbae** 'corn' is anomalous.

The verb

ā-subjunctive (present active)

(Strachan 43–6, 142–3, Thurneysen 380–7, Pokorny 65, 74)

The original long *ā has been shortened in the old-Irish forms and dropped altogether in 1 sg. conjunct (**-marb**).
The endings are those of the indicative (Lessons 1, 2, 6, 7, 8) except for a few small differences. The ending **-u** is rare and **-im** and **-ai** do not occur.
In weak ā-verbs (**marbaid**, Lesson 1) and ī-verbs (**léicid**, Lesson 2) differences between indicative and subjunctive appear only in a few forms (1 and 2 sg.), but in the latter there is in addition a distinctive form in 3 sg. conjunct (**-léicea**).

In strong verbs with alternating quality of the final consonant of the root (**beirid**, **berait**, Lesson 6) and in those with roots in a palatal consonant throughout (**gaibid**, Lesson 7) the palatal quality does not appear and we have in the subjunctive **beraid**, **berait**, **gabaid**, etc.

The subjunctive of the type **benaid** (**crenaid**, **lenaid**, **renaid**, Lesson 8) is poorly attested (Strachan 44). In these verbs the **-n-** does not form part of the root (it is known as a non-radical nasal), and does not appear in the subjunctive. The most frequently occurring forms are 3 sg. and pl. conjunct **-bia**, **-biat**, etc.

A full study of the uses of the subjunctive is beyond the scope of this course. The following details will be sufficient for the purpose of using and learning the forms.

The subjunctive is used with the conjunction **ara** (conjunct particle, nasalising, neg. **arná**) 'in order that', 'so that'—**do-beir in claideb dó ara mmarba a náimtea** 'he gives him the sword that he may kill his enemies', **benaid in claideb de arná bia in fer** 'he takes the sword from him lest he strike the man.'

The subjunctive with **ara** is also used after verbs of ordering, commanding, telling—**as-beir fris ara ngaba inna echu** 'he tells him to catch the horses.'

The conjunction **dia** 'if' takes the subjunctive—**dia mmarba**, **dia ngaba**.

The conjunctions **cia** 'though' and **ma** (**má**) 'if' are not conjunct particles and therefore are followed by absolute and deuterotonic forms, which they lenite—**cia chelaid in claideb** 'though he hides the sword', **ma chelaid . . .** The corresponding negatives **ceni** and **mani**, ending as they do in the conjunct particle **ní**, take conjunct and prototonic forms—**ceni cela**, **mani cela**. These two conjunctions take the indicative *or* the subjunctive according to context (Thurneysen 558, 561).

EXERCISE 19

Translate—

1 Cía beraid nech claideb inna láim, ní ben béim forsin fer file sund 2 As-berat frinn ara mberam in n-íasc asind insi 3 At-taat ind fir oc óul chormae. Da-beir in rí dóib 4 Benait in fleisc de arná bia béimmen forsin n-ech 5 Ní tabair claidbiu donaib maccaib arná marbat nech 6 As-beram fris ara léicea fér donaib echaib. Na-ethat íarum 7 Día ngabam seinm cíuil donaib filedaib do-berat ór dúnn 8 Ní eprid friu ara criat libru dinaib notairib file isin tempul 9 Nít-fil oc béim thened dond ríg file isin bruidin 10 As-beram frib, a thechtairiu, ara celaid inna telmai arnaib maccaib 11 Ceni bera claideb do-berar ainm loích fair 12 Ma gabthae in n-ech da-mberid dam 13 As-berar frinn ara léicem in míach n-arbae isin chathraig 14 Día celam in fírinni nídan maicc bethad 15 Ma chelmai a n-ór ní-fagaib mo námae 16 Do-tíagat cosin cathraig ara criat libru 17 Foilsigim céill ind anmae file forsind fiur 18 In bítis in chornairi oc seinm chíuil? 19 Día ngabam co Albain do-beram ar ngaisced linn 20 As-berat frim arná léic a n-arbor inna lluing

Translate into old Irish—

1 If someone carries a sword in his hand he strikes a blow at (on) the men who are here 2 We tell him to carry the fish from the islands 3 The man is not drinking ale. The kings do not give it to him 4 You (pl.) take the switch from them lest they beat the horses 5 Do you (pl.) give the boy a sword that he may kill somebody? 6 They tell me to leave grass for the horses but they do not eat it then 7 If you (sg.) begin to play music to the poet he gives you gold 8 We tell him to buy a book from the scribe who is in the temple 9 They are not lighting fires for the kings who are in the hostels 10 I tell

you, messenger, to hide the sling from the boy   11 If they
carry swords they are called warriors   12 If they catch the
horses they give them to you (sg.)   13 I tell him to leave the
bushel of corn in the city   14 If you (pl.) conceal the truth
you are not sons of life   15 If we do not hide the gold our
enemies find it   16 He comes to the city to buy the book
17 Do you (pl.) explain the meanings of the men's names?
18 The hornblower was playing music   19 If you (sg.) go to
Scotland you bring your weapons with you   20 They tell
them to leave the corn in the ships

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LESSON 20

The noun

r-stems

(Strachan 15, Thurneysen 214–5, Pokorny 44–5)

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The -**r** appears in all the forms.   The gen. pl. is distinct
from the gen. sg.

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The verb

Subjunctive of compound verbs

(see in particular Strachan 75, 78, 83–4)

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In deuterotonic forms the conjunct of the simple verb,
as in the indicative (Lesson 9), appears after the preverb
(**beraid, -bera, as-bera**, etc.).   The prototonic shows similar
changes to those seen in the indicative.

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Syntactical

</div>

The basic order of words—verb, subject, object (Lesson 1)
is very frequently altered as follows—

The subject or object of the verb is brought forward and
introduced by the copula, the rest of the sentence following
in a leniting relative clause (Lesson 14)—

beirid fer claideb cosin cath becomes

is fer beires claideb cosin cath lit. 'it is a man who carries
a sword to the battle,' or

is claideb beires fer cosin cath lit. 'it is a sword a man
carries to the battle.'

Frequently some word or phrase other than subject or object, usually adverbial in sense, is brought forward, and in this case the following clause is non-relative—

is oc precept soscéli at-tó 'I am preaching the gospel' (the relative of the substantive verb is **file**, Lesson 14)

is do thabairt díglae beirid in claideb 'he carries the sword in order to inflict punishment' (rel. **beires**)

mad ar lóg pridcha lit. 'if it be for pay I preach' (rel. would require **no-**)

This construction gives emphasis (sometimes only slight) to the word brought forward. In translating the English sentences in Exercises 20 ff. the pattern of the corresponding old-Irish sentences should be followed.

EXERCISE 20

Translate—

1 Epir fris ara taibrea ech ind athar dia bráthair   2 Día n-epre inna bríathra frisin sacart nos-ráidi in sacart frisna céiliu   3 Is ungae óir celtae in gataigi isind fid   4 Is oc guidi Dé at-taí ara taibrea cumachtae dot sacartaib   5 Is don macc do-berid biad inna máthar   6 Ní eprem fris ara ndéna cath fri náimtea ind ríg   7 Dénam toil ar nAthar file oc tabairt bethad dúnn   8 As-berat ind aithir fria mmaccu ara ndénat gnímu céille   9 Is oc léiciud inna con fona turcu at-taaid   10 Is oc mo guidi at-tá ara ndén tenid dó   11 At-tó oc techt co dún m'athar ara ndén a forngaire airi   12 Ad-cíd macc a sethar isind insi   13 In fil inna aithrea oc tabairt bendachtae fora maccu ?   14 At-taat ar n-aithir ⁊ ar máithir ⁊ ar mbráithir ⁊ ar sethir (seithir) sund   15 A bríthrea, dénam forngaire ind ríg   16 Is oc gabíl ind eich at-tá   17 Is lebor do-beir dond notairiu ara léga bríathra in brithemon   18 A athair, tabair gaisced dom ara ndén cath erut   19 As-beram inna bríathra

fri carait ar máthar   20 At-taat ind aithir oc rád inna mbríathar fria mmaccu.

Translate into old Irish—

1 Let him tell them to give the fathers' horses to their brothers   2 If we say the word to the priests the priests say it to the client   3 The thief hides an ounce of gold in the wood   4 You (pl.) are beseeching God to give power to the priest   5 It is to the boys that we give the mothers' food   6 They tell them to do battle against the kings' enemy   7 Let them do the will of their Father who is giving them life   8 The father tells his son to do a sensible deed   9 We are not letting the dog loose on the boar   10 She is beseeching you (sg.) to light a fire for her   11 You (pl.) are going to your father's fort to do his command (for him)   12 They saw our sister's sons on the island   13 The father is bestowing a blessing on his son   14 Are your fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters here?   15 O brothers, do the command of your king   16 We are not catching the horses   17 It is books they give to the scribes that they may read the judges' words   18 O fathers, give us weapons that we may fight for you   19 Let them say the words to their mother's friends   20 Is the father saying the words to his son?

LESSON 21

The noun

s-stems

(Strachan 16, Thurneysen 215–6, Pokorny 44)

These are typically neuters in which the etymological *s has been lost in all cases. The noun **dún** 'fort' occurs both as a neuter s-stem and as a neuter o-stem. In the Exercises it is treated as the latter. In the only non-neuter, **mí** masc. 'month', the retained **s** is palatal in acc. and dat. sg. and nom. pl., neutral in gen. sg. and pl. (see Lesson 15).

The verb

Subjunctive of deponents, substantive verb and copula

(Strachan 47–8, 70, 72–3, Thurneysen 382–3, 481–2, 488–9, Pokorny 74, 92, 94)

The subjunctive of the weak deponent types **labr(a)ithir, foilsigidir** differs from the indicative in 1 sg. only (compare Strachan 41–2 with 48).

In the substantive verb the endings agree with those of the active verbs already dealt with (the forms with initial **r-** need not be taken into consideration at this stage).

In the copula forms are very much reduced, and are commonest with preceding conjunctions, e.g. **cid** 'though it be', **mad** 'if it be.'

EXERCISE 21

Translate—

1 Ní aiccet fir betho ché firu int síde   2 Cit gnímai loéch dognet ní berat búaid in chatha   3 Día foilsiger rúna innaríg nomagar asin tír   4 Mad cennaige in fer fo-gaib ór ónaib rígnaib 5 Mani bé claideb lasin macc ní soíra inna daltu isin glinn 6 Ní fil a n-og isin taig.   Ma fa-gabae, da-bir do Chonairiu 7 Tíagmai cosa tech ara mbem oc óul chormae and   8 Cía beid rí in tíre isin chath ní búaid beres   9 Nábad isin taig nammá do-gneid gnímu rechtairi   10 Téit in fer fora glúine ara taibrea póic dond noídin   11 At-taat fir in maige forsin brig indossa 12 Día mbet forsint sléib ad-ciat méit in tíre   13 Epir fri firu int síde arná labratar isin dún   14 A firu in glinne, ná dénaid inna gnímu do-gníat fir int sléibe   15 Día mbé isin tír da-mberat cosa slíab   16 Cit carait dom in chéili nítat charait do Bricrinn   17 Día comalnaid in recht adib carait dond ríg   18 In fil ecnae lat ?   Día mbé, at brithem   19 Tíagait cosa ndún día mís   20 At-taat eich in maige oc techt isa nglenn

Translate into old Irish—

1 Do the men of this world see the men of the elfmounds ? 2 Though you (sg.) perform a warrior-like deed you do not win the battle   3 If you (pl.) reveal the king's secret you are driven out of the country   4 If the men are merchants they get gold from the queen   5 If the boys have swords they save the fosterling in the valley   6 The eggs are in the house. If you (pl.) find them give them to Conaire   7 Do they go to the houses in order to drink ale there ?   8 If the kings of the countries are in the battle they are victorious   9 Let it not be only in the house that you (sg.) perform the action of a steward   10 The men go on their knees to kiss the infants 11 The men of the plains are on the hills now   12 If I am on the

mountains I see the size of the countries   13 Tell (sg.) the
man of the elfmound to speak in the fort   14 O man of the
glens, do not do the deed the man of the mountains does
15 If they are in the country he brings them to the mountains
16 Though the companion may be a friend to me he is not a
friend to Bricriu   17 If we fulfil the laws we are friends to the
kings   18 Have they wisdom?   If they have, they are judges
19 We go to the forts at the end (lit. day) of a month   20 The
horses of the plains are not going into the valleys

LESSON 22

The noun

Dual number and the numeral **da**

(Strachan 2–16, 23, Thurneysen 242, Pokorny 48)

Though Strachan regularly prints **dá, dí** with nouns (but
note **da** p. 23) this is best taken as **da, di, dib** for old Irish.
It is followed by nasalisation in dat. (**dib**) and throughout the
neuter, elsewhere by lenition.

Only the noun preserves the dual number. A noun in
the dual takes a verb in the plural (**at-taat in da fer**, etc.).
It also takes a qualifying adjective in the plural (**in da fer móir**
'the two big men', see Lesson 24). The dual of a noun is
invariably accompanied by the numeral. No dual forms of
nouns are found which do not occur somewhere in the other
two numbers.

The article before the dual is always **in** (**-n** after prepositions
ending in vowels—**don dib feraib**).

The verb

s-subjunctive

(Strachan 49–50, Thurneysen 387–95, Pokorny 65, 80)

This is an archaic formation confined to strong verbs with
roots ending in velars (**-g, -ch**), dentals (**-d, -th**) and **-nn**.
This final consonant is usually assimilated to the **s**, which is
absent only from the 3 sg. conjunct. There is sometimes a
vowel-change in the root (**guid - ges-**). The **s** is itself assimilated
in the type **orcaid** 'kills' **-orr**, **fo-ceird** 'places', etc. **-cerr**
(Thurneysen 389).

Archaic formations of this type, of which there are many in old Irish, are often very incompletely attested in the texts and are difficult to deal with on the basis of rules. The best approach for the learner is to parse and analyse the forms occurring in texts as closely and as accurately as possible with frequent reference to the handbooks.

EXERCISE 22

Translate—

1 As-berid frisin da chéile ara tíasat cosa mmuir 2 As-beir in sacart frisin fer ara ngé Día 3 At-taat in di rígain isin tig ara n-accatar in da ríg 4 A gobae, tabair in n-ech dam ara tías co tech mBricrenn 5 Ma chéstae fochaidi ar Chríst, adib maicc bethad 6 Ní accam slóg in da ríg, ar at-tá céo darsa tír 7 Rannait inna ugae i ndib rannaib ⁊ dos-berat don dib ndaltaib 8 At-taat in da araid oc immáin inna n-ech ara tíasat cosin carpat 9 Cetu loích in da fer, ní marbat maccu inna rígnae file forsind insi 10 Cía bemmi forsin dib n-echaib ní tíagam cosin cath 11 Día ngessam inna deu do-berat maithes in talman dúnn 12 Ad-fét a scél dúnn ara fessamar a fochaidi 13 Epir fris ara té co tech inna fer file oc dénum inna ndliged 14 Día téisid co Érinn nob-marbat fir in tíre 15 It caitt no-marbtais inna lochtha 16 Nom-guidid im thrócairi, ol Dauíd fria náimtea 17 In oc guidi Dauíd im thrócairi at-tá in námae? 18 As-beir frinn ara tíasam co Temair. At-taam oca thecht 19 It da thrén file isin maig. Nos-guidem dar cenn ar carat 20 Día tíasar cosin ríg do-tét cosin cath

Translate into old Irish—

1 The two clients tell us to go to the sea 2 The priests tell the men to pray to God 3 The queens are in the house in

order to see the kings 4 O smiths, give us the horses that we may go to Bricriu's house 5 If I suffer tribulation for Christ I am a son of life 6 We see the army of the two kings, for there is no mist over the land 7 We divide the eggs in two and give them to two fosterlings 8 The charioteer is driving the horse in order that it may go to the chariot 9 Though the man is a warrior he does not kill the two sons of the queen who is not in the island 10 Though you (pl.) are (subj.) on the horses you do not go to the battle 11 If I pray (to) God he gives me the goodness of the earth 12 He tells you (pl.) the stories that you may know (about) his tribulations 13 Tell (pl.) them to go to the houses of the men who are making the laws. 14 If he goes to Ireland the men of the country do not kill him 15 A cat killed the mouse 16 Ask me for mercy, said David to his enemy 17 The enemies are not asking David for mercy 18 We are ordered to go to Tara. We are not going (lit. going it) 19 They are strong men who are in the plain. I beseech them on behalf of my two friends 20 If a message is sent to the two kings they come to the battle

LESSON 23

Infixed pronouns Class B

(Strachan 26, Thurneysen 259–60, Pokorny 50)

The infixed pronouns dealt with in Lesson 11 (Class A) are used with preverbs and particles ending in vowels and in a few cases where a final vowel has been lost (**ar**, **imm**).

A number of preverbs end in consonants and take Class B (note some variations in the actual forms)—

etar-certa 'explains'	**etar-da-certa** 'explains it' (fem.)
for-cain 'teaches'	**for-don-cain** 'teaches us'
fris-oirg 'molests'	**fritam-oirg** 'molests me'
con-icc 'can'	**cot-icc** 'can (do) it'

Note the fusion of **con** and **fris** with the infixed pronoun. The preverbs **ad-** 'to', **ad-** (from **aith-**) 'again', **as** 'out' and **in-** 'in' combine with infixed pronouns to give **atom, atot, at, ata, aton, atob**—

ad-cí 'sees'	**atot-chí** 'sees you (sg.)'
ad-gnin (aith-) 'recognises'	**at-ngnin** 'recognises him'
as-beir 'says'	**at-beir** (len. b-) 'says it'
in-samlathar 'imitates'	**ata-samlathar** 'imitates them'

Emphasising pronouns

(Strachan 24–5, Thurneysen 252–3, Pokorny 57–8)

These are enclitic particles used to emphasise (often very lightly) infixed pronouns (Lessons 11, 23, 33), possessive adjectives (Lesson 17), the pronoun subject contained in verbal forms and the pronominal element in conjugated prepositions (Lesson 17). As enclitics they invariably follow

a stressed word, and cannot be attached directly to infixed pronouns, possessive adjectives or the copula, all of which are unstressed. In the following examples the emphasised word in the English sentence is in italic—

atom-chí-se 'he sees *me*', **ad-cí-sium** '*he* sees', **is rígain-si** '*she* is a queen', **don-berat-ni** 'they bring *us*', **mo chenn-sa** '*my* head', **dít-su** 'from *you*'.

EXERCISE 23

Translate—

1 Ata-ciat-som ind ríg acht nís-mórat   2 Do-beir-sium frecrae forsin da thechtaire. At-beir isin tig   3 Am notaire-se acht ní scríbaim inna bríathra ro-chluiniur-sa   4 Ní fil do biad-su isin taig. At-tá-som isin dún   5 Ní epur-sa a n-anman. Ata-berat int sacairt file oc precept   6 Atom-aig Spirut do dénum deg-gnímae. Is tol do-beir for duine dénum droch-gnímae ⁊ dos-gní-sium íarum   7 At-taam isin dún. Aton-cí int eirr ⁊ aton-gnin-ni   8 Do-berat in chéili a n-ór cosin n-insi ⁊ cot-chelat isin talmain   9 Cotom-rig in gataige ⁊ gaibid-sium a n-indeb file lemm donaib rígaib   10 As-beram frisna daltu ara tíasat cosin luing. Fris-gairet-som íarum   11 Is inis ad-chiat. Ata-ciat forsin muir   12 Tíagait inna lluing ara tíasat isin n-insi ad-chiat-som   13 Taibrid biada donaib loéchaib, ol in rí. Nís-taibret dóib   14 Is bréc as-berat in brithemain. Ata-berat frim-sa   15 Atob-ciam-ni acht nín-aiccid-si   16 In fer ad-chítis isin tempul is oc molad Dé no bíth-som   17 Ata-ciam acht nís-cluinemmar   18 Nítat filid-sium, it sacairt. At-berat in druíd   19 Ním-fil oca cháined, is oca molad-som at-tó   20 Eprid-si friu-som ara tísat cosin cathraig

Translate into old Irish—

1 The kings see him but do not praise him   2 They give an answer to the messenger. They say it in the house   3 I am

not a scribe but I write the words I hear   4 Your (pl.) food
is in the houses. It is not in the forts   5 I mention their names.
I say them to the priest who is not preaching   6 The Spirit
impels you (pl.) to do good deeds. The will compels men to
do evil deeds and they do them then   7 You (sg.) are in the
fort. The warrior sees you and recognises you   8 The client
does not bring the gold to the island but hides it in the ground
9 The thief binds you (sg.) and takes the treasure that you
have for the king   10 I tell the fosterling to go to the ship.
He answers then   11 They are islands he sees. He sees them
on the sea   12 He goes into his boat to go to the island he sees
13 Give (sg.) food to the warrior, says the king. He does not
give it to him   14 It is a lie that the judge speaks. He speaks
it to you (sg.)   15 We do not see you (pl.) but you see us
16 The men I saw in the temple were praising God   17 I see
him but I do not hear him   18 He is a poet, he is not a priest.
The druid says so (lit. it)   19 I am reviling him, not praising
him   20 Let them tell him to come to the city

LESSON 24

The adjective

o, ā-stems

(Strachan 17, 21 (**gel, ard**), Thurneysen 223–5, Pokorny 45)

These end in a neutral consonant in nom. sg. of all genders.
In the masc. and neut. they are inflected exactly as the masc.
o-stems (**fer**, Lesson 1) and neut. o-stems (**cenél**, Lesson 2)
respectively except for the optional voc. and acc. pl. masc.
in **-a** (**becca**). In the fem. they are inflected like fem. ā-stems
(**túath**, Lesson 5).

The attributive adjective normally follows its noun (with
which it agrees in number and gender) and is subject to initial
mutations parallel with those of the noun after the article
(Lessons 4, 5)—**in chíall chert** 'the just sense' (nom. sg. fem.),
inna n-én n-oac 'of the young birds' (gen. pl.). In predicative
use the adjective agrees in number and gender with the subject
of the sentence—**it bicc ind fir** 'the men are small'. See
Lesson 15.

A few commonly-used adjectives precede the noun, with
which they form a compound and the initial of which they
lenite. Here they remain uninflected—

in **sír-ṡaégul** 'lasting life'   gen. sg. **int ṡír-ṡaéguil**

in **droch-thalam** 'bad ground'   ,,   ,,   **in droch-thalman**

The adjectives **uile** 'every, all, whole' and **sain** 'separate'
may stand before the noun without forming a compound.

The verb

Imperfect (past) subjunctive

(Strachan 46-7, 49-51, 70, etc. Thurneysen 384, Pokorny 74)

The imperfect indicative (Lesson 16) is a secondary tense to the present indicative. In the same way the imperfect subjunctive is a secondary tense to the present subjunctive (Lesson 19), the secondary endings (*i.e.* those used in the imperfect indicative) being added to the subjunctive stem—

Indicative		Subjunctive	
Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect
beirid	**no beired**	**beraid**	**no berad**

Like the imperfect indicative the imperfect subjunctive has conjunct forms only, **no** being used where there is no conjunct particle, and has no deponent forms. Compound verbs behave as in the indicative.

EXERCISE 24

Translate—

1 As-bered-som frisna techtairiu ócu ara tíastais isin luing 2 Ní fil inna máithrea óca oc tabairt inna n-ugae mbecc donaib maccaib 3 As-bermis frisin loéch mór ara mberad in claideb isin chath 4 In fil inna cranna arda forsint sléib? 5 At oac-su acht nít-fil oc anad isin dún ar omun in chatha 6 Do-bertis inna libru biccu cosa tempul acht nís-légtais-seom 7 Is biad n-úr do-berthe-si donaib echaib ara tíastais-seom cosin carpat n-ard 8 Do-bered claidbiu géru ⁊ scíathu lethnu donaib loéchaib ara ndéntais gnímu arind ríg 9 It móra inna slébe ⁊ nítat becca inna maige 10 Atot-chí-siu in techtaire oac ⁊ do-beir frecrae fort 11 It glasa inna súili ⁊ it dirg in béoil file forsind ingin 12 Am coém-sa ⁊ it coím ind eich, ol Cú Chulainn 13 No bentais in chlaidib dinaib maccaib beccaib

arná marbtais inna cennaigiu 14 Ammi sin-ni, adib oic-si, it déin-seom 15 It glana a cride ⁊ it móir a ngníma 16 Aton-cítis inna rígnai ⁊ as-beirtis frinn ara tíasmais cosin n-insi lethain 17 Don-berthe co Temair ara ndénmais toil ind ríg móir 18 In fil in da choin becca oc tofunn? 19 Do-bered in n-ech lais ara ngelad a fér n-úr file i ndorus in dúin 20 In fil uisce nglan isind abainn donaib echaib díanaib?

Translate into old Irish—

1 They told the young messenger to go into the ship 2 The young mother is giving a little egg to the boy 3 I told the great warriors to carry swords in the battle 4 Is the high tree on the mountain? 5 You (pl.) are young and you are staying in the fort for fear of the battle 6 I brought the little book to the temple and read it 7 We gave fresh foods to the horse that it might go to the high chariot 8 They gave a sharp sword and a broad shield to the warrior that he might do a deed for the kings 9 The mountain is big and the plain is not small 10 The young messengers see us and give us an answer 11 The girl has a grey eye and red lips 12 We are handsome and the horse is handsome, said Cú Chulainn 13 We took the sword from the little boy that he might not kill the merchant 14 I am old, you (sg.) are young, he is swift 15 His heart is pure and his deed is great 16 The queen saw them and told them to go to the broad islands 17 I was brought to Tara that I might do the will of the great kings 18 Is the little dog hunting? 19 You (pl.) brought the horses with you that they might graze the fresh grass in front of the fort 20 There is clean water in the river for the swift horse

LESSON 25

The deictic particle í

(Strachan 192 (**int-í**), Thurneysen 299, Pokorny 58)

This is stressed and indeclinable, and in its commonest use is preceded by the article (Lessons 4–5). It is frequently spelt **hí** (Reading Rules 22).

	Sg.			Pl.		
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	int-í	ind-í	ind-í		inna-í	
	an- í					
Acc.	in n-í	in n-í	inna-í		inna-í	
Gen.	ind-í	inna-í		inna n-í		
Dat.	dond-í			donaib-í		

The main uses of the phrases thus formed are—

1 Before proper names, which they emphasise—**int-í Día** 'He, God', **int-í Cú Chulainn** 'the famous Cú Chulainn'

2 With the demonstratives **sin** 'that', **siu** 'this' (see below)—**indí-sin** 'those' (masc.), **inna-hí-siu** 'these' (neut. and fem.)

3 With a following relative clause (Lesson 14), to which they act as antecedent—**int-í beires** 'he who carries', **ind-í bertae** 'they who carry', **inna n-í file sund** 'of those who are here'.

Editorial practice as regards hyphenation and spacing varies a good deal where these groups are concerned. The important thing to remember is that the stressed element is **í**.

Demonstratives

(Strachan 201–2, Thurneysen 299–304, Pokorny 58)

The unstressed indeclinable demonstrative **sin** 'that' is used with noun and article—**in fer-sin** 'that man', **inna túatha-sin** 'those peoples'. Here also the form **ísin** with stressed **í** is frequent (**in fer ísin**).

Sin is also used stressed with preceding prepositions—**íar sin** 'after that', **la sin** 'with that, thereupon.' In independent position it is frequently preceded by **in-**, giving **insin** 'that' (subst. with stress on **sin**).

The corresponding demonstrative (also indeclinable) in the meaning 'this' is **so**, **sa**, after palatals usually **se**—**a n-étach-so** 'this raiment', **a n-ergarthe-se** 'this forbidden thing.' Also in the form **ísiu**.

With prepositions it is used in the same way as **sin**—**co se** 'thus far', **la se** 'when' (used as conjunction).

With **in**—**inso** 'this' (subst. with stress on **-so**), **inse**.

Here again editorial practice varies with regard to hyphenation and spacing.

EXERCISE 25

Translate—

1 Día ndénat inna hí-siu ní tabartar inna hí-sin doib   2 Nídat truimm libuir inna n-í pridchaite isin tempul   3 Rún inso. Foilsigthir-si donaib-í ráidite inna bríathra noíba   4 Is oc gleith at-taat eich inna n-í ata thechtairi don brithemain   5 As-berid inso frisna céiliu ⁊ do-gníat for toil-si   6 Is oc berrad fuilt in maicc at-taat ind-í file i ndorus in dúin   7 Do-bertis carait inna hí Derdrenn mind n-óir dí   8 Nom-suidigther-se isin charput ⁊ dom-berar asin chath ísin   9 As-bered in daltae-sin frinn ara tíasmais co tech inna n-í no foilsigtis rúna Dé   10 Is dúnn-ni do-bertis ind-í-siu fín ⁊ íasc

11 Cía as-berae a n-í-sin ní fír 12 It bríathra fíra as-bir-siu
frim 13 Ind-í no chantais a céol, nís-fil sund 14 Is céol
inso. Ra-chluinetar-som ind-í file isin tig mór 15 Tabair
in n-ech-sin dom-sa, a arae 16 Ro-cluiniur guthu inna n-én
mbecc isin chrunn ard 17 Is mór clú inna n-í bertae búaid
in chatha 18 Do-berar indeb in tíre donaib-í gaibte a ríge
19 Nítat ríg ind-í-siu, it brithemain-seom 20 Dénae-su
inso ara mbé a lóg duit íarum

Translate into old Irish—

1 If you (sg.) do this thing you are not given that thing
2 The book of him who preaches in the temple is heavy
3 This is a mystery, but it is not revealed to him who speaks
the holy word 4 The horse of him who is messenger to the
judges is not grazing 5 I say this to the client and he does
my will 6 He who is in front of the fort is shaving the boys'
hair 7 Deirdre's friend gave her a golden crown 8 We are
placed in chariots and brought out of this battle 9 Those
fosterlings told me to go to the house of those who revealed
God's mystery 10 This (man here) gave me wine and fish
11 Though we say these things they are not true 12 It is a
true word you (pl.) say to me 13 He who sang the music is
not here 14 This is music. He who is in the big house does
not hear it 15 Give us those horses, charioteers 16 You (pl.)
do not hear the voice of the little bird in the high tree
17 Great is the fame of him who is victorious in the battle
18 The wealth of the country is not given to him who assumes
the kingship 19 This (man) is not a king, he is a judge
20 Do (pl.) these things that you may have a reward (lit. its
reward) afterwards

LESSON 26

The independent (stressed) pronouns

(Strachan 25, Thurneysen 253–5, Pokorny 49)

These are used either in their unaugmented forms (**mé**,
etc.) or with accompanying emphasising pronoun (Lesson 23).
The 3 sg. neut. **ed** has no augmented form.

In usage they differ sharply from the infixed pronouns
(Lessons 11, 23, 33) in that they are not used with verbs
other than the copula (Lesson 15). Thus **beirid** 'he carries'
contains its own pronominal element, and the object in
nos-beir is expressed by an infixed, not an independent
pronoun.

The following are typical examples with the copula—

is mé do-gní insin 'it is I who do that'
„ **tú**   „   „   'it is you (sg.) who do that'
„ **é**   „   „   'it is he who does that'
„ **sí**   „   „   'it is she who does that'
„ **ed fod-era bás dom** 'it is it that causes death to me'
„ **sní do-gní insin** 'it is we who do that'
„ **sí**   „   „   'it is you who do that' *but*
it é do-gníat insin 'it is they who do that'

In the foregoing examples the relative is in the nom.
The acc. is also used in this construction—**is mé benas in fer**
'it is I whom the man strikes'.

Note that in 1, 2, 3 sg. and 1 and 2 pl. both the copula
and the following relative verb are in 3 sg., while in 3 pl.
both the copula and the following verb are in pl.

There is a further construction in—

is é inso in fer beires in claideb 'this is the man who carries the sword'

is sí inso in chathair file isind insi 'this is the city which is in the island'

is ed inso a fér geltae ind eich 'this is the grass that the horses graze'

it é insin ind fir bertae inna claidbiu 'those are the men who carry the swords'

The verb

Consuetudinal (habitual) present of the substantive verb

(Strachan 69, Thurneysen 480–1, Pokorny 91)

The form **at-tá** etc. (Lesson 12) refers to existence at the moment of speaking, the consuetudinal **bíid** to continued or habitual existence. Contrast **at-tá fer isin tig indossa** 'there is a man in the house now' with **bíid fer isin tig do grés** 'there is always a man in the house'. Note that here absolute, conjunct, relative and impersonal occur in the normal way, and **fil** and **file** are not used.

EXERCISE 26

Translate—

1 Bíid in fer-sin oc tabairt inna lebor mbecc-sin don dib rígaib 2 Ní sní no cheiled a mind isin dún. Na-cheiled in mug-so 3 Is sí inso in chathair no gaibtis in díbergaig 4 Nítat hé in daltai ad-chítis in cennaige oc tuidecht. At-cítis a charait 5 A Bricriu, in bí-siu i nEmain do grés ? 6 Is messe bís oc guidi isin tempul-sin Nom-gairther cosin sacart 7 In bítis ind eich oc techt co Tailltin? It é in choin no bítis oca thecht, ol in rí 8 Is ed inso a ndorus. Epir frisin

n-errid ara té isa ndún mór 9 It é no théigtis co Érinn ara mbetis oc dénum chatha fri firu Érenn 10 Is oc breith ech ndían asind insi bíit ind-í-sin 11 It é insin ind eich bíte isnaib dúnaib 12 Is é insin in titul bís forsin salm 13 Inna ubla móra, it é no bítis oc tothaim din chrunn biucc 14 In mé no chomalnad a forngaire-sin? 15 In tú bís oc molad ind ríg? 16 Is ed ad-chítis isin taig, ór ⁊ argat ⁊ umae 17 Lebor inso. Foilsigidir gnímu móra inna n-erred 18 Is ed insin a tech do-gníther lasin ngobainn 19 Is tussu as-bered inna-hísiu frim-sa 20 It é inso inna bríathra fíra. Ata-berat in brithemain friu

Translate into old Irish—

1 These men are giving that little book to the king 2 It is not I who hid the diadems in the fort. These slaves (**mogai**) did 3 These are the cities the plunderers took 4 It was (lit. is) the fosterling who saw the merchants coming. Their friends did not see them 5 Bricriu, you are not always in Emain 6 It is you (pl.) who are praying in the temple. You are called to the priest 7 Was the horse going to Tailltiu? It was not the dog that was going there (lit. it), said the king 8 These are the doors. Tell (pl.) the warriors to go into the big forts 9 You (pl.) went to Ireland to do battle against the men of Ireland 10 That (man) brings a swift horse from the island 11 That is the horse which is in the fort 12 Those are not the titles of (lit. which are on) the psalms 13 The big apple, it is not it that was falling from the little tree 14 Is it you (sg.) who fulfilled those orders? 15 It is not they who praise the kings 16 This is not what he saw in the houses, gold and silver and copper 17 Is this a book? Does it show the great deed of the chariot-fighter? 18 Those are the houses which are built by the smiths 19 It is they who said that to you (pl.) 20 This is the true word. The judge says it to us

LESSON 27

The adjective

io, iā-stems

(Strachan 18, 21 (**cétnae**), Thurneysen 225–6, Pokorny 46)

These have nom. sg. in **-e**. In the sg. the masc. and neut. are declined like masc. io-stems (**céile, daltae,** Lesson 3) and neut. io-stems (**cride,** ibid.) respectively, the fem. like fem. iā-stems (**guide, ungae,** Lesson 6).

In the plural there is no distinction of gender.

The frequently occurring **aile** 'other' has the irregular nom. and acc. sg. neut. **aill.**

The verb

f-future

(Strachan 52–5, Thurneysen 398–401, Pokorny 65–6, 72–3)

This is the future found with weak verbs (Lesson 6), rarely with strong verbs (*e.g.* compounds of **icc,** Strachan 97–8, 100). In 1 sg. conjunct (and occasionally elsewhere) the characteristic **-f-** is replaced by **-b** (lenited). The endings are those of the ā-subjunctive (Lesson 19). But note that where an ending begins with **d** (lenited, for **th**) a vowel intervenes, *e.g.* 2 pl. absol. **léicf-i-de,** pass. sg. absol. **léicf-i-dir,** etc.

Some of the forms of **marbfaid** and **léicfid** given by Strachan have been postulated on the basis of actually occurring forms (given in brackets) from other verbs. The incomplete paradigm given on p. 55 consists entirely of attested forms.

EXERCISE 27

Translate—

1 Marbfimmi inna ócu uili isin chath mór 2 It amrai ind eich. Nos-léicfet ind fir aili forsin maig lethan 3 Ní marbub in ríg, ar is trén-som ⁊ is cródae 4 It é inso int sacairt chreitfimme. In creitfid-si inna sacartu-sin? 5 At-tá leth ind ubuill sund. Léicfea a leth n-aill tall 6 Ní mé marbfas inna gataigiu aili. At-taat uili isin tig dorchu 7 It é inso noídin inna rígnae amrae. Ráidfimmi friu ara n-anat isind fid 8 Día té-seom co Temair do-icfat ind loích amrai ⁊ nammarbfat 9 In marbfaid-si inna nathracha buidi file isind fid? 10 Ním-marbfat ind loích chródai día tías isin cath 11 Ná taibret in mbethaid nemdae ara n-indeb ndomundae 12 Nímfil oc tabairt in bethad nemdai ara n-indeb ndomundae 13 It gníma amrai do-gníat ind fir chródai 14 Is oc dénum gnímae n-amrae no bíth in fer cródae 15 Ind loích aili-sin, it é doicfat a Emain 16 It é inso ind fir ráidfite inna rétu amrai-sin 17 Día ndén inna hí-sin nom-soírfaider 18 It gataigi ind fir aili. It é léicfite a n-ór isin taig 19 Not-marbub-sa ⁊ notléiciub forsin maig 20 Is sní ráidfes inna bríathra rúndai friu

Translate into old Irish—

1 They will not kill all the warriors in the great battles 2 This is a fine horse. The other man will release it on the broad plains 3 Will we kill the kings? They are strong and brave 4 This is the priest you (pl.) will believe. Will they believe that priest? 5 Half the apples are here. The other half will be left over there 6 It is you (sg.) who will kill the other thief. He is not in the dark house 7 This is the child of the wonderful queen. They will tell it to remain in the wood 8 If we go to Tara the wonderful warrior will come and kill us 9 Will you (sg.) kill the yellow snake which is in

the wood? 10 The brave warrior will kill us if we go into the battle 11 Let us not exchange the heavenly life for worldly wealth 12 They are not exchanging the heavenly life for worldly wealth 13 It is a wonderful deed the brave man does 14 The brave men were doing a wonderful deed 15 That other warrior, it is he who will come from Emain 16 This is the man who will say that wonderful thing 17 If we do that thing we shall not be freed 18 The other man is a thief. It is he who will leave the gold in the houses 19 We will kill them and leave them on the plain 20 It is you (pl.) who will say the mystical word to him

LESSON 28

The adjective

i-stems

(Strachan 19–20, Thurneysen 226, Pokorny 46)

These end in the nom. sg. in a palatal consonant and are uninflected throughout sg. except for the gen. fem. in -(a)e. In pl. there is no distinction of gender. Note the alternative forms in gen. pl.

Some adjectives show neutral consonance in inflected forms (**sainemlae, -ai**, etc.).

For the poorly attested u-stem and consonantal stem adjectives see Strachan 20–21, Thurneysen 227–8, Pokorny 46. The three main types of old-Irish adjective are then—

1 **becc** with nom. sg. in a neutral consonant, o, ā-stems

2 **buide** with nom. sg. in -e, io, iā-stems

3 **maith** with nom. sg. in a palatal consonant, i-stems

The verb

Secondary future or conditional

(Strachan 54, Thurneysen 400, Pokorny 73)

This is a secondary tense corresponding to the future in the same way as the imperfect indicative (Lesson 16) and subjunctive (Lesson 24) correspond to the present indicative and subjunctive—

Primary	Present indic.	Present subj.	Future
Secondary	Imperf. indic.	Imperf. subj.	Conditional

The conditional, like the other two secondary tenses, takes the secondary endings, has conjunct forms only, uses **no** when no other conjunct particle precedes, and has no deponent forms.

If the endings here are compared with those of the imperf. indic. it will be seen that the **f** of the conditional is in 2 sg. and in the plural followed by a vowel before the actual ending is added (*cf.* the future, Lesson 27). Note also the occasional forms where **f** is replaced by **b**.

EXERCISE 28

Translate—

1 Día téisinn cosin cathraig nom-marbfaitis ind fir chórai 2 Día mberainn claideb isin chath ní-lléicfinn lam' náimtea cródai 3 Is oc techt co Temair at-tó ara labrar fri Conaire ꝺ ara taibrea dánu dom 4 Día taibred biad donaib maccaib ní-léicfitis isin taig 5 Día n-epermais inna bríathra-sin frisna rígnai nos-foilsigfitis-seom donaib rígaib 6 Día ndénta gním n-amrae not-mórfad-som 7 Día tíastae forsa muir lethan níb-mairbfimmis 8 Día ndéntais pecthu nís-noíbfaitis int sacairt díadai 9 Ním-soírfad Día día foilsiginn a rúna do feraib cloénaib inna cathrach 10 Ma do-bertais a n-ór mbuide dam na-dáilfinn for mo chairtea inmaini 11 Día tíastais cosin n-insi con-iccfitis inna firu do soírad 12 Indat fir sainemlai no bítis and? 13 Ammi maithi-ni, adib sainemlai-si, it córai-seom 14 Día taibred in rí ór donaib notairib sainemlaib na-mmórfaitis íarum 15 In maicc oaic file sund, it é no rannfaitis a mbiad forsna doíni móra 16 In marbfaitis in gobainn día léictis inna echu forsin maig? 17 In druíd chórai, it é no íccfaitis galar ind ríg oaic 18 Día ndénaid pecthu níb-soírfat for ngníma maithi 19 Tíagam cosa ndún ndaingen ꝺ marbam inna-hí file and 20 No bítis libuir lasna sacartu ara légtais-seom in canóin fiad doínib inna cathrach móire

Translate into old Irish—

1 If they went to the cities the just man would not slay them 2 If you (sg.) carried a sword in the battle you would not let your brave enemy take it 3 They are going to Tara that they may speak with Conaire and that he may give them a present 4 If they gave foods to the boy he would leave them in the houses 5 If I said that word to the queen she would not reveal it to the king 6 If we did wonderful deeds you (pl.) would praise us 7 If he went on the broad sea I would kill him 8 If he committed that sin the godly priest would not sanctify him 9 God would not free you (pl.) if you revealed His mystery to the evil man of the city 10 If I gave you (sg.) the yellow gold you would distribute it among your dear friends 11 If you (sg.) went to the island you could save the man 12 Is it an excellent man who was there? 13 I am good, she is excellent, you (sg.) are just 14 If the kings gave gold to the excellent scribe he would praise them then 15 The young boy who is here, it is he who would divide the food among the big men 16 Would the smith be killed if he let the horse loose on the plain? 17 The just druid, it is he who would heal the sickness of the young kings 18 If you (sg.) commit a sin your good deed will not save you 19 Go (pl.) to the strong fort and kill him who is there 20 The priest had a book in order that he might read the scripture-text before the people of the big cities

LESSON 29

The adjective

Equative degree

(Strachan 22–3, Thurneysen 233, 235, Pokorny 46)

This is formed by the addition of -(a)ithir, -(a)idir, the former usually to monosyllabic, the latter to polysyllabic adjectives. The equative is indeclinable and is used predicatively with the copula (Lesson 15). It is followed by the accusative case—

dénithir cona 'as swift as hounds'
lérithir insin 'as diligent as that'
demnithir recht nDé 'as certain as God's law'
suthainidir fírinni 'as lasting as truth'
erlamaidir láim n-oaic 'as ready as a warrior's hand'

Irregular forms—

lir gainim 'as numerous as (grains of) sand'
lethidir Érinn 'as broad as Ireland'
móir talmain 'as big as the earth'
tresithir tarbu 'as strong as bulls'
remithir mnaí nAirt 'as fat as Art's wife'

The verb

Reduplicated future and conditional

(Strachan 56–60, Thurneysen 401–4, 407–9, Pokorny 78–9)

This is a reduplication of the ā-subjunctive (Lesson 19) and takes the same endings—

Indic.	Subj.	Fut.	Condit.
canaid	canaid	cechnaid	no cechnad
caraid	caraid	cechraid	no cechrad
renaid	-ria	ririd	no rired

This is not a well-attested part of the verb, and some of the forms in Strachan have been constructed on the analogy of other types.

Other isolated forms are best acquired in reading (see Lesson 22). This applies particularly to the reduplicated s-future, to all outward appearance a reduplication of the s-subjunctive—

Indic.	Subj.	Fut.
guidid	geiss	gigis -gig
maidid ('breaks')	maiss	memais -mema

EXERCISE 29

Translate—

1 Cechnait salmu don Choimdid ara taibrea sóinmigi doib 2 Int-í chechras domun ara indmus, ní-nnoíbfat-som a gnímai for nim 3 Día taibred Conchobar gaisced do Choin Chulainn no marbfad a náimtea íarum 4 Día n-epertais frisin n-araid ara mbiad inna echu do-icfitis a ndún ré n-aidchi 5 Is é inso ech ind ríg. Is dénithir gaítha, is tresithir tarbu, is móir echu in domuin uili 6 Inna tige file isin chathraig, it lethidir ⁊ it sonartaidir sléibe 7 Ind-í no chartais cathu nís-cechraitis in doíni sídamlai 8 Is mór a crann-sin, acht ní móir cranna Érenn 9 Atot-chiat ind errid acht nít-marbfat-su isin chath 10 Día tíasmais isin carpat non-marbfaitis da ech ind arad 11 Ind fir ata sonartaidir tarbu, it é no marbfaitis a náimtea 12 Mani dénainn inna-hí-sin nom-sóirfad Día 13 Día mbetis noídin lasna mná nos-cechraitis 14 Attaat doíni isin tempul. It é gigsite Día erunn 15 Cía fogaba in cennaige echu nís-riri frisna techtairiu 16 Cetu

lérithir insin nís-fíriánaigfetar a ngníma-som   17 Día taí
Cú Chulainn co Emain Machae do-berar claideb dó ó
Chonchobur   18 At-tá céol la sacartu óca in tempuil.   Na-
chechnat fíad ind ríg   19 Is suthainidir talmain trén ríge inna
fer-sin i nEmain   20 Mani beth argat ⁊ ór im' thaig ním-
chechraitis mo charait

Translate into old Irish—

1 He will sing a psalm to the Lord that He may give him
prosperity   2 They who shall love the world for its wealth,
their deeds will not sanctify them in heaven   3 If Conchobar
gave his weapons to Cú Chulainn and Conall Cernach they
would kill his enemy   4 If he told the charioteer to strike the
horse he would reach the fort before night   5 These are
the kings' horses.   They are as swift as (the) wind, as strong
as a bull, as big as Cú Chulainn's horse   6 The house (which
is) in the city is as broad and as strong as a mountain   7 They
who love battles, peaceful people will not love them   8 Those
trees are big, they are as big as the trees of Ireland   9 The
warrior does not see you (pl.) but will kill you in the battle
10 If I went into the chariot the charioteers' horses would
not kill me   11 The man who is as strong as a bull, it is he
who will kill his enemy   12 If they did that God would save
them   13 If the woman had a child she would love it   14 There
is a man in the temple.   It is he who will pray God for me
15 Though the merchants get a horse they will not sell it to
the messenger   16 Though he is so diligent his deed will not
justify him   17 If the warriors come to Emain Machae
swords are given them by Conchobar   18 The young priest
of the temple has a song, but he will not sing it before the
king   19 The reign of this man in Emain is not as lasting as
(the) strong earth   20 If there was silver and gold in our house
our friend would love us

LESSON 30

The adjective

Comparative degree

(Strachan 22-3, Thurneysen 233-5, Pokorny 46-7)

This is formed by adding **-iu**, or **-u** where palatalisation
does not take place—**sen** 'old' **siniu**, **ard** 'high' **ardu**.

The comparative is indeclinable and is always used pre-
dicatively (Lesson 15)—

fer as chumachtchu 'a more powerful man' (lit. 'who is
more powerful')

doíni ata siniu 'older people' ('who are older')

The object of the comparative is expressed

(a) by the dative—**(is) maissiu maínib** '(it is) more beautiful
than treasures', **ardu slébib** 'higher than mountains'.

(b) by forms containing the substantive verb (Lesson 12)
with nasalised **t-** spelt **d-** (Strachan 191, 198, Thurneysen
477-8, Pokorny 11) and followed by the nominative
when the object of the comparison is a noun—

> **oldó** 'than I'
>
> **oldaí indaí** 'than thou'
>
> **oldaas indaas** 'than he, she, it' **oldaas in cú** 'than the
> dog'
>
> **oldáte indáte** 'than they' **oldáte in choin**

No forms are attested for 1 and 2 pl. in old Irish.   Note
the relative forms in 3 sg. and pl.

With the negative of the copula and the comparative
another type of equative is produced—**nída lugu oldaas** lit.
'I am not smaller than he (is)' but in fact meaning 'I am as
big as he'.

EXERCISE 30

Translate—

1 Ammi mó oldáte, ar ammi siniu oldáte   2 Is tressa in loéch oldaí ¬ not-marbfa isin chath   3 It déniu in choin móir oldáte ind eich bicc   4 Nítat ferr ind ríg oldáte in brithemain   5 Is sía in gaí file i lláim ind loích indaas in claideb file i lláim ind arad   6 Día ndénad in céile cath nom-marbfad ar is tressa oldó-sa   7 In letha a tech indaas a ndún?   8 In messa in cimbid oldaí-siu?   9 A n-ór beres in cennaige lais is trummu oldaas a n-argat   10 It cumachtchu ind aithir oldáte in maicc, ¬ it tressa in máithir oldáte inna ingena   11 Loích ind-í-siu. It mó maccaib, it dánu doínib, it ardu erredaib   12 Inna cranna so, it é ata uilliu oldáte inna tige   13 Ní tabair in míach n-arbae cosa tech ar is trummu turcbáil   14 Is trén in cú acht is tressa int ech   15 Maith dún fín acht ní messa dún uisce   16 Aní as-berinn co se, is ed no ráidiub beus   17 A crann file hi ndorus in dúin, is lethidir tech ¬ is tresithir slíab ¬ is suthainidir talmain   18 Léic úait inna biada milsi. Ferr duit a n-í do-melat do charait   19 Lugu a crann oldaas a tech, mó a slíab oldaas in brí   20 Ní ferr ech coin, ní ferr fer mnaí, ní ferr rí brithemain

Translate into old Irish—

1 I am bigger than you (sg.), for I am older than you   2 The warriors are not stronger than I, and they will not kill me in the battle   3 The big hound is swifter than the small horse   4 The king is better than the judge   5 The spear which is in the warrior's hand is not longer than the swords which are in the hands of the charioteers   6 If the companions did battle they would not kill you (sg.) for they are not stronger than you   7 The houses are wider than the forts   8 The captive is worse than they (are)   9 Is it gold the merchants carry?   Is it heavier than the silver?   10 The father is more powerful than the son, and the mother is stronger than the daughter   11 This is a warrior.   He is bigger than a boy, he is bolder than a man, he is taller than a chariot-fighter   12 This tree, it is it that is greater than the house   13 He brings the sack of corn to the house, for it can be lifted (lit. is not heavier than lifting)   14 The dogs are strong, but the horses are stronger   15 Wine is good for him but water is better for him   16 The things we said up to this, it is these we will say still   17 The trees which are in front of the forts, they are as broad as houses, as strong as mountains, and as lasting as the earth   18 Put from you (pl.) the sweet food. What your friend eats is better for you   19 The trees are smaller than the houses, the mountains are bigger than the hills   20 Dogs are as good as horses, women are as good as men, judges are as good as kings

LESSON 31

The adjective

Superlative degree

(Strachan 22–3, Thurneysen 234–5, Pokorny 77)

The suffix used here is **-em, -am**.

Like the other two degrees, the superlative is indeclinable and is used predicatively—**in fer as moam** 'the biggest man', **ind fir ata moam** 'the biggest men.'

The verb

ē-future and conditional

(Strachan 58, Thurneysen 404–5, Pokorny 72)

This future is taken by a limited number of verbs, but these include some of the most frequently used in the language. It is marked by a vowel **-é-** in the root—

Pres. indic.	Pres. subj.	Future	Condit.
-beir (3 sg. conj.)	-bera	-béra	-bérad
-ceil	-cela	-céla	-célad
-meil 'grinds'	-mela	-méla	-mélad
-geir 'heats'	-gera	-géra	-gérad
-gaib	-gaba	-géba	-gébad
-gair	-gara	-géra	-gérad
-mair 'lives'	-mara	-méra	-mérad
-goin 'wounds'	-gona	-géna	-génad
(do)-gní	-gné	-géna	-génad

The endings are those of the ā-subjunctive (Lesson 19). Note the compound verbs—

as-béra	**ní epéra**, etc.
do-béra	**ní tibéra**
do-géna	**ní dignea**

EXERCISE 31

Translate—

1 Día mberad in claideb as moam cosin cath no génad il-ócu 2 Día tíastais cosin mbróin no méltais a n-arbor arnaib cennaigib 3 Is i Temair fo-gébtar ind fir ata thressam 4 A n-í do-gníinn co se, is ed do-gén beus 5 Do-génat inna-hí-siu acht ní dignet inna-hí-sin 6 Gébmai inna libru ata faillsem ⁊ dos-mbéram dont sacart as óam 7 Día n-epertha frisna arada ara tíastais cosa ndún da-géntais 8 Is mé loéch as dech file i nÉrinn, ⁊ béra búaid isin chath 9 Mélait ind fir maithi a n-arbor file isin tig 10 Ní célam a n-argat acht da-béram dond ríg as moam 11 Día n-epre inna bríathra fíra friu fris-gérat-som íarum 12 Do-icfam co Temair ⁊ do-béram ar ngaisced donaib loéchaib dánaib 13 Día tístais co Temair do-bértais a ngaisced dond loéch dánu 14 Is rí Conchobar. Is é as úaislem di feraib Érenn 15 Is é insin in lebor as faillsem. Da-mberid dúnn ⁊ na-légfam 16 Aton-ciat ⁊ ron-cluinetar ar námait ⁊ non-marbfat 17 In maith int ech? In tresithir cét fer? 18 Día tías isin cath nom-géntar cosnaib claidbib géraib 19 Día celad in cennaige a n-ór in célad in rechtaire a n-argat? 20 Día tabarthae fín dúnn-ni do-bérmais biad dúib-si

Translate into old Irish—

1 If they brought the biggest swords to the battles they would kill many warriors 2 If I went to the quern I would

grind the corn for the merchant 3 The strongest man will
be found in Tara 4 What he did up to this he will do still
5 He will do this (thing) but he will not do that (thing) 6 You
(sg.) will take the clearest book and give it to the youngest
priests 7 If I told the charioteer to go to the fort he would
do it 8 He is the best warrior in Ireland, and he will be
victorious in the battle 9 The good man will not grind the
corn which is in the houses 10 We will hide the silver and will
not give it to the greatest kings 11 If he says the true word
to her she will give answer then 12 I will come to Tara and
will give my weapons to the bold warrior 13 If I came to
Tara I would give my weapons to the bold warriors
14 Conchobar and Ailill are kings. They are the noblest of
the men of Ireland 15 Those are the clearest books. Give (pl.)
them to me and I will read them 16 Your (pl.) enemy sees
you and hears you and will kill you 17 The horses are good.
They are as strong as a hundred men 18 If you (sg.) go into
the battle you will be wounded by the sharp sword 19 If the
merchants hid the gold the stewards would hide the silver
20 If we gave you (pl.) wine would you give us food?

LESSON 32

Nasalising relative clauses

(*relative* -n-)

(Strachan 195–6, Thurneysen 316–9, Pokorny 114)

Leniting relative clauses have been described in Lesson 14.
They are used when the relative is nominative or accusative.
In the latter case a different type of relative clause is also
used, the nasalising relative clause (the name is that used by
Thurneysen. Strachan refers to relative -n-). Here the
initial of a simple verb or the second element of a compound
verb (deuterotonic) is nasalised—

    in claideb mbeires 'the sword he carries'
    in claideb do-mbeir dom 'the sword he gives me'
    a n-í do-gníat 'what (the thing that) they do'
    inna hí fo-ngaib 'the things he gets'

With **nád** (Lesson 14) there is nasalisation of the initial of
following conjunct and prototonic forms—**in claideb nád
mbeir, a n-í nád ndénai.**

The nasalising relative clause has a wide extension in old
Irish. Some of its uses go beyond what is usually meant
by the term relative. In addition to the accusative as described
above a nasalising relative clause is used—

1 To express cases of the relative other than the nominative
and accusative—**indus do-gní insin** 'the way in which he
does that', **a laithe mbeires in claideb** 'the day on which
he carries the sword', **in gabál ngaibes in catt in lochaid** 'the
seizing wherewith the cat seizes the mouse' = 'the way in
which, *etc.*' (the *figura etymologica*, which is common in old
Irish).

2 Where an adjectival antecedent has the force of an adverb—**is dían do-n-eccat** 'it is swiftly they come', **is léirithir inso no-nguidim-se** 'it is as diligently as this I pray' = 'this is how diligently I pray'.

3 After certain conjunctions consisting of nouns or pronouns—**lasse do-ngní** 'when he does', **céin as mbéo** 'as long as he lives', **in tan mbeires claind** 'when she bears children', **in tan as ndían int ech** 'when the horse is swift', **hóre as-mbeir insin** 'because he says that', **hóre as n-úasal in loéch** 'because the warrior is noble', **a n-as-mbeir** 'when he says' (**a n-as-beir** with lenited **b** means 'what he says'), **a n-as n-úasal** 'when he is noble'.

Note that when the relative verb is a specifically relative form of the copula (which is unstressed) the nasal is attached to the following stressed word (in the preceding examples **béo, úasal**). But when there is no special relative form of the copula and **no** is required (Lesson 14) the nasal is prefixed to the copula—**a no-n-da-imbide** 'when I am hedged in'.

4 To introduce reported speech (*i.e.* after verbs of saying *etc.*)—**as-berat do-ngníat deg-gnímu** 'they say they do good deeds', **as-beir as n-úasal in loéch** 'he says the warrior is noble', **as-beir no-n-da úasal** 'he says I am noble'.

In the foregoing examples the nasalised elements begin with sounds which show the nasalisation in the spelling. This is of course not always the case. The following are less helpful (but note the absence of lenition)—**a céol canas** 'the music he sings', **a laithe do-tét** 'the day he comes'. Spellings like **in tain díagma-ni** 'when we go' occur occasionally. Note also **oldaas** in Lesson 30.

Preposition and relative

Before relatives most prepositions add an element **(s)a** which functions as a conjunct particle and nasalises—

in fer día mben in claideb 'the man he takes the sword from'
  ,,   ,, **lasa mbí claideb**   ' ,,   ,, who has a sword'
 a mbás húa n-epil cách 'the death everyone dies' (**at-bail**)

The preposition **i** is exceptional in not adding the relative particle—**a tech i tá** 'the house in which he is'

For other prepositions see Strachan Vocabulary and Thurneysen 312.

EXERCISE 32

Translate—

1 In tan no-mbentae in cloc do-téged in macc cosa tempul 2 As-bérat do-ngénat gnímu amrai isin chath acht nís-dignet-som 3 Hóre as n-énirt in duine con-géna Día fris 4 Is follus no-mbítis fir Érenn oc dénum gnímae n-amrae in tan no-mbíd Conchobar oc tabairt fortachtae dóib 5 Is dían do-n-eccat in charpait ar it déin ind eich 6 Is oc guidi inna cennaige imm arbor at-taat-som hóre ata ndaidbri 7 Is madae as-mbéram do-n-icfa in fer ar ní ticfa 8 Hóre do-ngníith insin nob-marbfat for carait 9 It é inso ind loích día tibéram inna claidbiu 10 A no-n-dad saidbri adib cumachtaig 11 Is dénithir insin do-rregat for námait cuccuib 12 Marbtar ind fír sin uili, ol Medb. Ní célam as mban-chomairle, ol Ailill 13 Inna bríathra as-mberat-som, nítat fíra 14 A laithe no-n-antais isin dún, is and do-ictis a carait cuccu 15 In tan no-mbíd i fochaidib do-bered Día fortacht dó 16 Hóre as n-úasal ┐ as n-ennac in macc ní tibérthar dígal fair 17 Ní coir dúib ar marbad, a firu, ar as-béra in rí frib nand fír a n-í ráidite ar námait 18 A tíagmae co Temair ad-ciam a ndo-gníat ind ríg chumachtaig 19 Is súaichnid nád ndénat insin 20 Lasse nád n-anat isin dún nos-marbat a námait-seom

Translate into old Irish—

1 When the bells (**cluic**) were rung the boys came to the temple 2 I will say I will do wonderful deeds in the battle

but I will not do them 3 Because the men are weak God will
help them 4 It is clear that this man did a wonderful deed
when Conchobar was helping him 5 The chariot comes
quickly because the horse is swift 6 He is beseeching the
merchant for corn because he is poor **(daidbir)** 7 It is in
vain they will say the men will come for they will not (come)
8 If you (sg.) do that your friend will kill you 9 This is the
'warrior to whom I will give the sword 10 When I am rich
I am strong 11 This is how quickly your (sg.) enemy will
come to you 12 Let that man be killed, said Medb. I declare
(lit. I will not conceal) that that is woman's advice, said
Ailill 13 The word he speaks is not true 14 The day we
remained in the fort, it is then our friends came to us 15 When
they were in tribulations their gods helped them 16 Because
the boys are noble **(úaisli)** and innocent they will not be
punished 17 It is not right for you to kill me, man, for
the kings will tell you that the things my enemy says are not
true 18 When you (sg.) go to Tara you see what the powerful
king does 19 It is clear that he will not do that 20 When
you (pl.) do not stay in the fort your enemy kills you

LESSON 33

The infixed pronoun in relative clauses, etc. (Class C)

(Strachan 26, Thurneysen 259–60, Pokorny 50)

The infixed pronoun with preverbs and particles ending
in consonants (Class B) has been dealt with above (Lesson 23).
The form used in relative clauses (incl. preposition and
relative), after the conjunctions **día** 'if', **ara** 'in order that',
co 'so that' and the interrogative particle **in** (Class C) does
not differ widely from Class B. Note the variations in form
(**dot, dat, dit** etc.). The following examples have been chosen
to show the resulting initial mutations (which are the same as
in Class B—

in fer no-dom-chara 'the man who loves me'
  „ „ **no-dot-chara** 'the man who loves thee'
  „ „ **no-d-ngaib** 'the man who seizes him'
  „ „ **no-da-cara** 'the man who loves her'
  „ „ **no-d-chara** 'the man who loves it'
  „ „ **no-don-cara** 'the man who loves us'
  „ „ **no-dob-cara** 'the man who loves you'
  „ „ **no-da-cara** 'the man who loves them'
día-ndom-chara 'if he loves me'
día-ndid-ngaba 'if he seizes him'
co-ndot-chara 'so that he loves thee'
co-ndid-ngaib 'so that he seizes him'
co-ndid-cheil 'so that he hides it'
in-dat-chara? 'does he love thee?'
in tan no-ndot-chara 'when he loves thee'

as-beir no-nd-ngaib 'he says he seizes him'

indus do-nd-ngní 'the way he does it' (masc.)

a laithe no-nd-cheil 'the day he hides it'

The hyphen has been freely used in these examples in order to isolate the pronoun. In the Exercise hyphenation has been reduced.

The verb

Further relative forms of the copula

(Strachan 72, Thurneysen 485, Pokorny 93)

Note the use of **no** in 1 and 2 sg. and pl. and compare Lesson 14.

Future of the substantive verb

(Strachan 70–71, Thurneysen 482, Pokorny 91)

Future of the copula

(Strachan 73, Thurneysen 490, Pokorny 95)

EXERCISE 33

Translate—

1 Int-í asid-beir, ní hé dod-gní   2 Inda-génat ind loích in tan mbete isin chath?   3 Díandub-samailter frisna ríga do-bérthar ór ⁊ argat dúib   4 Do-rega cosa tech arndan-taibrea lais co Temair   5 In fil inna rúna isind libur ailiu? Inda-foilsigid donaib droch-doínib?   6 Hóre nondob-molor-sa adib úallaig   7 Hóre nonda galrach ní digén a n-í as-berar frim arndid-dén   8 In tan no-mbíinn isnaib fochaidib do-icctis mo námait arndom-marbtais   9 Día ndéntais insin is follus no-mbértais cosin carcair   10 Int-í bias oc dénum deg-gnímae níba ifernach in tan bes marb   11 Is dían int ech. Tíagu

cosa ndún arndid-tabar dond ríg   12 At-taam oc guidi Dé arndon-soírthar   13 Hóre as trén in rí ⁊ hóre nonda chéile dó ním-marbfaider   14 Ind-í do-bérat inna-hí-seo co Temair nítat é beta chumachtaig   15 Do-téig-siu isin fid condat-fil oc béim thened and   16 In tan do-ngníthe gnímu loéch no beirthe búaid in chatha in tan-sin   17 Is ferr a n-í ad-chíu oldaas a n-í nád aiccim   18 Do-gnítis inna gnímu ísin in tan as-mbered in rí friu arnda-déntais   19 In tan nondan chródai isin chath ammi fír-loích in tan-sin   20 Bieit loích chródai oca n-imdegail isin chath

Translate into old Irish—

1 He who says these things, it is not he who does them   2 Will the warrior kill you (pl.) when you are (fut.) in the battle?   3 If you (sg.) are likened to a king you will be given the gold and the silver   4 They will come to the house to bring you (pl.) with them to Tara   5 Is the mystery in the other books? Do we reveal it to the evil man?   6 Because they praise her she is proud   7 Because you (pl.) are ill you will not do the things you are told to do   8 When they were in tribulation their enemy came to kill them   9 If we did this it is clear we would be carried off to prison   10 They who do (will be doing) a good deed will not go to hell when they are dead   11 The horses are swift. We go to the fort to give them to the kings   12 I pray to God that I may be saved   13 Because the kings are strong and we are their subjects we will not be killed   14 He who shall bring this thing to Tara it is not he who will be powerful   15 I come into the wood so that I am lighting a fire there   16 When they did heroic deeds they were victorious in the battles then   17 Are the things we do not see better than the things we see?   18 Let us do that deed when the king tells us to do it   19 When he is brave in the battle he is then a true warrior   20 A brave warrior will be protecting him in the battle

LESSON 34

Suffixed pronouns

(Strachan 25, 68 end, Thurneysen 270–1, Pokorny 52)

The normal forms of these are used only with 3 sg. absolute forms of simple (*i.e.* uncompounded) verbs in the active. Here infixed pronouns (Lessons 11, 23, 33) are also used (with conjunct form of verb). A less common 3 sg. m. and n. -it is used with 1 sg. fut. in -a, 1 pl. in -mi and 3 pl. in -it. With all other verbal forms infixed pronouns are alone in use.

The 3 sg. absolute takes suffixed pronouns as follows—

beirthium (**beirith-um*) 'he carries me'

beirthiut	' „	„	thee'
beirthi	' „	„	him, it'
beirthius	' „	„	her, them'
beirthiunn	' „	„	us'
beirthiuib	' „	„	you'

With **-tá** and ***taaid** (substantive verb, Lesson 12) both infixed and suffixed pronouns have the force of a dative and give an idiom with the meaning of the verb 'to have'—

nom-thá = táthum 'I have' (lit. 'is to me')

*not-tá = táthut 'thou hast'

*na-tá = táthai 'he has'

nos-tá = táthus 'she has, they have'

non-tá = táithiunn 'we have'

nob-tá = táthuib 'you have'

The verb

s-preterite

(Strachan 61–2, Thurneysen 417–21, Pokorny 73–4)

This is taken by all weak verbs and a few strong verbs. Most of the endings will be seen to be identical with those of the indic. pres. (Lesson 1, etc.)—

Present	Preterite
marb-u	**marbs-u**
-**marb-at**	-**marbs-at** etc.

The main difference is in 3 sg., where note the absence of -**s**- in the conjunct.

For deponents only conjunct forms are satisfactorily attested.

The passive forms given in Strachan should be ignored at this stage. They belong to a completely different formation (without s) and are dealt with later (Lesson 39).

No 2 pl. absolute preterite form is attested for old Irish.

The prefix **ro** (Strachan 62) is dealt with in Lesson 35 and should not be used in Exercise 34. The deponent conjunct forms are -**labrasur**, etc.

EXERCISE 34

Translate—

1 Sofrais in rí inna cimbidi acht nos-marbsat a námait íarum 2 Ní suidigsemmar a n-ór ⁊ a n-argat isin tempul. At-taat isind rígdún beus 3 Ráidsit inna bríathra frib-si arnda-eperthae fri ríg nÉrenn 4 Táithiunn ech dían. Nob-tá carpat. Dos-béram cosa muir 5 Ní creitset inna-í no ráidsid friu 6 In chlaidib gabsaite isin glieid inda-fil inna llámaib? 7 Gabsaimmi inna libru a lámaib in daltai acht nís-légsam 8 Indam-sofrsat ind ríg díandam-gabsat isin tig? 9 Ind

ungae óir nodob-tá indossa, dos-berid cosin n-insi mbicc
10 In léicsem inna cona i ndíaid inna n-í gabsaite ar mbú?
11 Do-icc in brithem ⁊ beirthiunn cosa rígdún 12 Ceist, in
berrsaid folt in maicc bicc? 13 Fo-gabsat cranna maithi
isind fid forsa mbítis ubla cumrai cacha blíadnae 14 Ní
labrasammar frisna techtairiu ísin ⁊ ní labrasatar-som frinn-ni
15 As-berar dondon-bérthar cosin carcair día mberam a n-argat
ngel linn 16 In cruthaigestar in Coimdiu in talmain arnaib
droch-dóinib? 17 Gabsai cosin n-insi, fo-gabais in ríg maith,
na-marbais ⁊ con-scarais a rígdún 18 In tan ad-cí in sacart
in n-ídol suidigthi isin tempul ⁊ mórthai fíad doínib inna
cathrach móire 19 Día taí in fili cucunn in cechna a céol
dúnn? 20 Ní labrasatar frisna doíni ⁊ ní foilsigsetar a n-í-sin
doib

Translate into old Irish—

1 The kings released the captive but his enemy then killed
him 2 You (pl.) did not place the gold and the silver in the
temples. They are still in the palaces 3 You (sg.) said
the word to him that he might say it to the kings of Ireland
4 He has a swift horse. We have a chariot. He will bring
them to the sea 5 He believed what you (sg.) said to him
6 The sword we took in the battle is not in our hands 7 You
(sg.) took the book from the fosterlings' hands and read it
8 Did the king free you (pl.) when he seized you in the house?
9 Let him bring to the little island the ounce of gold which
we have now 10 Did you (sg.) let loose the dog after him who
took our cow? 11 The judges come and bring you (sg.) to
the palace 12 Tell me, did they cut the little boy's hair?
13 I found a good tree in the wood on which there was a
fragrant apple every year 14 You (sg.) did not speak to
that messenger nor did he speak to you 15 It was said (imperf.)
he would be brought to prison if he took the bright silver with

him 16 The Lord did not create the earth for the evil man
17 They went to the island, they found the good king, they
killed him and destroyed his palace 18 If the priest sees
the idols he places them in the temple and praises them
before the people of the great cities 19 If the poets come
to us will they sing the music for us? 20 You (sg.) did not
speak to the man and did not reveal those things to him

LESSON 35

The numerals

These precede the noun they qualify (except **tánaise**. see below).

Cardinals

(Strachan 24, Thurneysen 242–7, Pokorny 47–9)

1 Frequently expressed simply by the singular of the noun. The word **oín** forms a compound, the initial of the following noun being lenited—**oínfer** 'a single man'.

2 **da** takes the dual number. The forms have been dealt with in Lesson 22.

3 **tri** and 4 **cethir** are inflected for case and gender with the plural of the noun.

5 **cóic**, 6 **sé**, 7 **secht**, 8 **ocht**, 9 **noí** and 10 **deich** are uninflected. The word **cóic** lenites and the words for 7–10 nasalise a following initial—**secht n-eirrid** '7 warriors', *etc.*

11–19 add **deac** (disyllabic) for '-teen'—**tri fir deac** '13 men'

20, 30, 40 etc. are expressed by nouns inflected like **carae** (Lesson 17) and followed by gen. pl.—**fiche fer** '20 men', **claidib in trichat fer** 'the swords of the 30 men'.

When not followed by a noun the cardinals are preceded by a particle a—**a oín, a dó, a trí, a cethir,** etc.—**cis lir fodlai for rígaib? A trí** 'how many kinds of king are there? Three.'

Ordinals

(Thurneysen 247–9, Pokorny 49)

1st **cétnae** (io, iā; or **cét-** forming a compound), 2nd **tánaise** (io, iā, following its noun), 3rd **triss tress** (uninflected),

4th **cethramad**, 5th **cóiced**, 6th **seissed**, 7th **sechtmad**, 8th **ochtmad**, 9th **nómad**, 10th **dechmad**. For the -teens **deac** is added as before. Ordinals in **-ad, -ed** are o, ā-stems—

áinsid cétnai díil 'accusative of the first declension'
do chét-adbur na ndúile 'of the first material of the elements'
isin techt tánaisi 'in the second coming'
ainm inna cethramthae dúailche 'the name of the fourth vice'
   „   „   **cóicthe**   „   ' „   „   „   „   fifth   „   '
isint seissed mís 'in the sixth month'
fo-acaib in sechtmaid mboin 'leaves the seventh cow'
int ochtmad fer 'the eighth man'
ind nómad blíadain 'the ninth year'   year'
foglaim inna dechmaide blíadnae 'the course for the tenth in **cóiced fer deac** 'the fifteenth man'

The verb

Perfect

(Strachan 62, 155, Thurneysen 339–48, Pokorny 109)

This is formed by prefixing the particle **ro** (**ru**) to the conjunct forms of the preterite—

marbsu 'I killed'	**ro marbus** 'I have killed'
marbsai	**ro marbais**
marbais	**ro marb**
marbsaimmi	**ro marbsam**
— —	**ro marbsaid**
marbsait	**ro marbsat**

EXERCISE 35

Translate—

1 In fili in fer ro gab in testimin-so? 2 Ro légsat canóin nufíadnaisi acht ros-soíbset 3 Ro comalnaisid-si a rro pridchaisem dúib 4 At-taat cethir fir and. Fili in cétnae fer,

loéch in fer tánaise, sacart in triss fer, rechtaire in cethramad
fer   5 Ro creitsem a n-í ro labrasatar ind ríg friunn   6 Níro
léicsid cethri echu forsin maig   7 Día tíastais cosnaib téoraib
mnáib do-bérad ind rígain inna bú doib   8 Ro-suidigsetar
ind araid inna sé cairptiu i ndorus ind rígdúin   9 It dénithir
cona in maicc ro gabsat búaĭd ind oénaig   10 At-taat cóic
ídail isin tempul. Ros-suidigestar in druí and   11 Ro marbsam
inna cóic ríga cloéna ⁊ ro dáilsem a n-ór ⁊ a n-argat forsna doíni
daidbri   12 Do-léicius gaí forsin cétnae loéch ⁊ na-mmarbus
13 Ansait tri lá ⁊ téora aidchi isin chathraig móir arndon-
accaitis oc tuidecht   14 A n-í ro légsam isin chethramad libur
is ed as-béram frisin sechtmad mbrithemain, ol int secht
ndruíd   15 Is ed inso ro ráidius, ⁊ is ed do-gén manim-marbthar
isin glieid   16 Ro fercaigestar in gobae ar ro gabsat gataigi
inna echu díana   17 Is tú ro suidigestar mind for cenn ind ríg
18 No bítis da charpat ⁊ chethir eich ⁊ choic chéili ⁊ sé
techtairi ⁊ ocht n-errid ⁊ noí mbuidnea forsin maig 19 At-
taat maicc inna téora mban maith sund.   20 Int-í nád léga
inna cethri libru ní-mbí fis inna rún ndíadae

Translate into old Irish—

1 The men who have recited this text are not poets 2 You
(pl.) have read the canon of the New Testament, but you
have perverted it 3 He has fulfilled what you (pl.) have
preached to him 4 There are three men there. The first
man is a poet, the second a warrior, the third a priest 5 I
have believed what the king has said to me 6 They have
released two horses on the plain 7 If we went with the four
women the queens would give us the cow 8 The charioteer
has placed the two chariots in front of the palace 9 The
boy who has taken the victory at (lit. of) the assembly is as
swift as a hound 10 There are eight idols in the temple.
The druids have placed them there 11 You (sg.) have killed

the four wicked kings and have distributed their gold and
their silver to the poor 12 They hurled a spear at the second
warrior and killed him 13 We remained in the big city for
three days and three nights in order to see you (pl.) coming
14 What I have read in the sixth book, it is it that I shall say
to the second judge, said the druid 15 This is what they have
said, and it is it they will do if they are not killed in the battle
16 The smiths have become angry because a thief has taken
the swift horse 17 It is they who have placed crowns on the
heads of the three kings 18 There will be three chariots,
six horses, four companions, two messengers, five chariot-
fighters and three companies on the plains 19 The three sons
of the good woman are here 20 They who do not read the
two books have not knowledge of the divine mystery

LESSON 36

Infixed pronouns with ná and nád

(Strachan 27, Thurneysen 265–6, Pokorny 50)

The negative particle used with the imperative is **ná** (Lesson 18), and with dependent and relative clauses **nád** (Lesson 14). These negatives are followed by special forms of the infixed pronouns—

ná marb in fer 'do not kill the man'
nách-marb 'do not kill him'
int-í nád chluinethar a céol 'he who does not hear the music'
int-í nách(id)-chluinethar 'he who does not hear it'

The verb

t-preterite and perfect

(Strachan 63–4, Thurneysen 421–4, Pokorny 76)

This formation is found with verbal roots ending in -r, -l, -m, -g. The -t /t/ remains after -r and -l. *-em-t gives -ét, *-gt gives -cht. The absolute is very sparsely attested, even the 3 sg. being not at all common. For 3 pl. Thurneysen (423) quotes **geltatar** (**geilid** 'grazes') and **bertar bertatar**, which do not differ from the conjunct. Note the endings in -r in 1 and 3 pl.

EXERCISE 36

Translate—

1 Ro gabsat ind eich móir cosa slíab ⁊ ro geltatar a fér
2 It é inso in doíni náchim-chreitet 3 Birt a n-ór ⁊ a n-argat cosin cathraig ⁊ nos-léic indi 4 Náchin-marb, a rí, ar ammi

ennaic 5 In fil in mnaí isin dún? Nácha-taibrid cosa tempul, a brithemna 6 In bertatar in chennaigi a n-arbor cosa tech? 7 Do-bert in druí inna libru biccu lais ⁊ nos-celt isin tempul 8 Nídat é-som ind errid ro ortatar a náimtea 9 It é inso inna cethéora sethir file i tig in gobann. Innácha-soírfaid, a ócu? 10 Ní mé náchib-molathar, a rígnai 11 Día n-epertatar inna bríathra fíra inda-creitset in brithemain? 12 Do-bertmar ar n-indeb n-uile cosin cathraig-sin ⁊ na-cheltammar indi 13 Is sí inso máthair ind ríg maith file fuirib-si. Nácha-léicid a oínur isind rígdún 14 Fris-gartatar in doíni día n-epertatar a carait a n-í-sin friu 15 Ní fil inna loéchu-sin isint slóg indossa ar at-rubaltatar 16 Ní sní rodob-mert, a firu Érenn 17 Náchin-marbat-som, ar is sní carait ata choémem leu 18 Orcait míleda imdai acht níro ortatar Coin Culainn 19 Ní cumgaim ní duit ar do-bertatar mo námait mo gaisced n-uile leo 20 Nítat mairb in chóic druíd, ar ros-anachtatar a céili

Translate into old Irish—

1 The big horse has gone to the mountains and has grazed the grass 2 This is not the man who believes you (pl.) 3 Bring (2 pl.) the gold and silver to the city but do not leave them there 4 Do not kill him, kings, for he is innocent 5 Are the women in the fort? Do not bring them to the temple, judge 6 Did the merchant bring the corn to the house? 7 The druids brought the little book with them and hid it in the temple 8 He is the chariot-fighter who has killed his enemy 9 These are the four sisters who are in the smiths' houses. Will you free them, warrior? 10 It is I who praise you, queen 11 When you (pl.) said the true word did the judge believe you? 12 You (pl.) brought all your wealth to this city and hid it there 13 These are the mothers of the good kings who rule us. Let us not leave them alone

(a n-oínur) in the palace　14 The man answered when his friend said that to him　15 That warrior is not in the army now for he has died　16 It is they who have betrayed you, men of Ireland　17 Let him not slay me, for I am his dearest friend　18 He kills many warriors but he has not killed Cú Chulainn　19 We can do nothing for you for our enemy took all our weapons with him　20 The four druids are not dead, for their companion has protected them

LESSON 37

The verb

Reduplicated preterite and perfect

(Strachan 64–6, Thurneysen 424–8, Pokorny 68)

As a general rule absolute and conjunct are not here distinguished, but 2 pl. **-cechnaid** etc. is of course found in conjunct use only (Lesson 34) and a few special absolute forms occur in 1 and 3 pl. (Strachan 65).

The original reduplication has in some verbs become obscure through phonetic change, **-gén** (Strachan 66) being from *ge-gn-, **-cúalae** from *ku-klow-e, *etc.*

When a reduplicated perfect is preceded by a conjunct particle the stress shifts to the **ro** as if this was the preverb in a compound verb giving *e.g.* *ní ròchechain (Lesson 10). The first **-ch-** disappears (explained as dissimilation) and the vowels **o** and **e** come together to form a diphthong (**-roíchan**). Similarly **ro memaid, -roímaid**. In the compound verb **do-goa** the perfect **do-roígu** 'has chosen' is from *to-rògegu.

EXERCISE 37

Translate—

1 Ro cechnatar in doíni uili inna salmu file i libur int sacairt　2 Memaid ríasnaib cóic rígaib fora náimtea uili 3 In roíchnid a céol？　4 Do-bert in loéch a gaisced fair ⁊ cechaing cosin nglieid　5 In roímaid riam for slógu inna fer cumachtach？　6 In é in fer-sin gegnae in n-araid？　7 Ní roéblangtar in choin dar múr in dúin　8 For-roíchnammar soscéle do gentib ara creittis bréthir nDé　9 In n-ortatar inna doíni uili noda-leldar assin chathraig？　10 In cúalaid uili a scél do-bertatar in techtairi leo？　11 Scéla amrai ríg

nÉrenn, it é ro chúalatar in maicc bicc ón druíd 12 Is do marbad a nnámat do-bertatar-som inna claidbiu géru leo 13 Is é aite Cuinn for-roíchain gnímu loích dó 14 Ro sephnatar a céol mbinn ⁊ ro molsatar gnímu ind ríg 15 Ad-áigsetar in chimbidi nonda-marbfaitis a námait acht nís-marbsat 16 Is léim ro leblangtar darsin n-abainn do thabairt fortachtae día céilib 17 It gaétha ⁊ it amrai inna-hí-siu for-chechnatar dam 18 Gegnatar inna arada ar do-bertatar claidbiu leo cosin cath 19 Ní fír samlaid nád marbtais araid. Ní marbtais cen chinaid 20 Fer do-génai insin do-géna inso

Translate into old Irish—

1 The man sang the psalm which is in the priests' book 2 The king has defeated all his enemies (Strachan 194) 3 We have sung the music 4 The warrior did not put on his armour and did not proceed to the battle 5 Have they defeated the army of the powerful man ? 6 Are those the men the charioteer has slain ? 7 The hound has jumped over the wall of the fort 8 You (pl.) have taught the gospel to the gentiles but they have not believed the word of God 9 He has killed the man who followed him from the city 10 Did they all hear the stories the messenger brought with him ? 11 The wonderful story of the king of Ireland, this is what the small boy heard from the druids 12 It is to kill his enemy he brought the sharp sword with him 13 It was (lit. is) Conn's foster-parents who taught him a warrior-like deed 14 He has played the sweet music and has praised the kings' deeds 15 The prisoner feared his enemy would kill him but he did not 16 He has jumped across the river to help his companion 17 Wise and wonderful is this thing that he has taught us 18 He slew the charioteer because he brought a sword to the battle 19 It is thus not true that a charioteer was not (liable to be) killed. He was not killed if guiltless 20 The men who did that will not do this

LESSON 38

The verb

Miscellaneous preterite and perfect formations

The ā-preterite does not distinguish absolute and conjunct (again the 2 pl. is conjunct only) and occurs only in a few verbs. Similarly preterites in other long vowels (Strachan 66–7, Thurneysen 429–31, Pokorny 68).

For the substantive verb see Strachan 71, Thurneysen 483, Pokorny 92, and for the copula Strachan 73, Thurneysen 490–1, Pokorny 95.

The verb **beirid** uses a different root **ucc** in the perfect (the phenomenon known as suppletion). With the preterite **birt, -bert** etc. (Lesson 36) compare **ro-uiccius** 'I have carried', 3 sg. **ro-uicc, ro-ucc, -rucc**, 3 pl. **-rucsat** (Thurneysen 468).

The preterite of **do-beir** is **do-bert**. In the perfect this verb has **do-rat** 'has given', **do-uc** 'has brought' (Strachan 81–2, Thurneysen 469, Pokorny 89).

Note however the absence of suppletion in **as-bert** 'said', **as-rubart** 'has said' (Strachan 76–7, Thurneysen 423, 509, Pokorny 76).

The verb **do-gní** has preterite **do-génai, do-génsat**, an amalgam of the reduplicated and s-preterites. The perfect is **do-rigni, do-rigénsat** (Strachan 86–7, Thurneysen 421, Pokorny 86).

The verb **ad-cí** has preterite **co n-accae** and perfect **ad-condairc**. In dependent position **-accae** (without **co n-**) has both meanings, the perfect **ad-condairc** having no prototonic form. The form **co n-accae** etc. is not preceded by **ocus** 'and'—**luid co Temair co n-accae in fer** 'he went to Tara and saw the man' (Strachan 89, Thurneysen 469–70, Pokorny 89).

The verb **téit** 'goes' has preterite **luid**, perfect **do-cúaid** (Strachan 92, Thurneysen 473, Pokorny 90).

The verb **do-tét** 'comes' is parallel with **téit** (Strachan 95, Thurneysen 473, Pokorny 90).

The verb **do-icc** has **do-ánaic** (usually **tánaic** even in absolute position except with an infixed pronoun) without distinction of preterite and perfect (Strachan 98, Thurneysen 346, 426, Pokorny 86). So also the other compounds of **-icc**.

EXERCISE 38

Translate—

1 In tan mbámmar i nEmain Machae do-berthe biad ⁊ deug dúnn isind rígdún 2 Ro gádammar inna deu ara tabartais toirthi in talman díar clandaib 3 Día n-accatar inna loéchu móra táchatar assin glieid 4 Lotair inna mná isa tír-sin do guidi ind ríg ara ndénad trócairi fria firu 5 In tartsaid inna claidbiu donaib loéchaib? Náthó, dos-ratsam dond ríg 6 In tucsaid inna cethéora bú finna lib? Náthó, dos-ucsat in búachailli leo-som 7 As-rubartatar as maith ⁊ as trócairech in rí file for feraib Érenn 8 Innách sissi do-génai inna gnímu móra-sin? 9 A n-í nád dergénsam da-génat ind-í do-dechutar linn 10 It é inso trénfir fodon-ráthatar 11 Ní dechutar ind fir-sin cosin cathraig acht do-dechutar ind fir aili cosin n-insi 12 Do-uicsem a n-ór linn ⁊ da-ratsam donaib cethéoraib mnáib 13 Is lebor do-birt-siu dom acht ní tú nod-scríb 14 Ro fetatar in doíni gaíth nád do légund do-coad cosa loc-sin acht as do thofunn 15 Luid Cú Chulainn co Emain con-accae inna maccu oca cluichiu 16 Ind-í nád tuidchetar assind insi it é file indi beus 17 Día mbo rí Conchobar is i nEmain no bíth do grés 18 Ind loích móir-so, it é bete oc imdegail in dúin 19 Ad-condarcmar inna echu acht ní accamar inna cona 20 Do-bertatar libru dúnn arnda-légmais-ni

Translate into old Irish—

1 When he was in Emain Machae he was given food and drink in the palace 2 He prayed to God that He might give the fruits of the earth to his children 3 When we saw the big warrior we fled from the battle 4 The woman went into that country to beseech the kings to have mercy on her husband 5 Have you (sg.) given the sword to the warrior? No, I have given it to the king 6 Have you (sg.) brought the four white cows with you? No, the cowherd has brought them with him 7 Has he said that the kings who rule over the men of Ireland are good and merciful? 8 Is it not I who did that great deed? 9 What we have done he who has come with us will do 10 This is the strong man who helped me 11 This man has not gone to the city but the other man has come to the island 12 They have brought the gold with them but they have not given it to the four women 13 It is a book you (sg.) have given me and it is you who have written it 14 The wise man knows that it is not to study that we have gone to that place but that it is to hunt 15 Cú Chulainn has gone to Emain and has seen the boys playing 16 He who has not come from the island it is he who is there still 17 When Conchobar is (use fut.) king it is in Emain he will be always 18 This great warrior, it is he who will be defending the fort 19 I saw the horse but I did not see the dog 20 They have given us a book that we may read it

LESSON 39

The verb

Preterite and perfect passive

(Strachan 61–7, 71, 76–7, *etc.*, Thurneysen 437–40, Pokorny 69)

As noted in Lesson 34 this is completely independent of the preterite and perfect active.

The suffix is basically -**th**- with a following vowel, -**d** (lenited) in final position.

(*a*) The generality of verbs have forms as in

sg.	**gabthae**	-**gabad**
pl.	**gabthai**	-**gabtha**
sg.	**léicthe**	-**léiced**
pl.	**léicthi**	-**léicthea** (Strachan 61–2)

(*b*) The root is altered in **brethae, -breth**, etc., **ortae, -ort,** etc. (Strachan 63). Similarly -**cleth** (from **ceilid**), -**sreth** (from **sernaid** 'spreads out').

(*c*) With roots ending in a nasal this disappears giving forms with a vowel -**é**- followed by -**t**- — -**cét** (Strachan 64), -**dét** (from **daimid** 'grants'), -**ét** (in compounds of -**eim** like **do-eim** 'protects').

(*d*) With roots ending in dentals the result is -**ss**- as in -**gess** (from **guidid**, Strachan 66). Similarly -**mess** (**midithir** 'judges'), -**class** (**claidid** 'digs'), -**slass** (**slaidid** 'strikes'), -**nass** (**naiscid** 'binds', originally *nad-sk-).

(*e*) Roots ending in -**g** show -**cht**- as in -**acht** (**aingid** 'protects'), -**recht** (**reg**- 'stretch'), -**slecht** (**sligid** 'hews').

In distribution and use the preterite passive agrees with other passives, for which see Lesson 13.

EXERCISE 39

Translate—

1 Gabthai ind eich lasna firu ⁊ do-bretha cosin cathraig 2 Ní fil Bricrinn isin dún. Ro ort isin chath mór 3 In n-epertha inna bríathra frib-si? 4 Ro céta int sailm. Is sní roda-cechain 5 Indat é inso in chimbidi ro messa lasna brithemna? 6 As-breth frit ara tíasta co Tailltin 7 Brethai in choin cosa mag ⁊ léicthi fair 8 Do-uctha in choin cosa mag ⁊ ro léicthea fair 9 Lotair int sacairt noíb cosa tempul ⁊ cétai sailm díadai leo 10 Do-breth ainm loích fair ar marbais a náimtea uili 11 Don-uccad co dún ind ríg ⁊ ron-mess-ni fíada 12 Altai in maicc lasna ócu acht ní tabrad gaisced doib 13 As-robrad frib ara ndénaid inna-í-siu. Inda-dignid- si? 14 Do-gníth tech mór la Bricrinn do Chonchobur ⁊ do Ultaib 15 Día n-accassa in gataigi táchatar assin taig 16 Do-cúas ónd ríg coa chairtea ara taésat día chobair 17 In tú ad-chess oc tuidecht assin chathraig? 18 In tan do-ngnítha ind réta-siu in bertaid búaid in chatha? 19 In tan dondon-breth-ni assin chath non-gess-ni im chobair diar cairtib 20 Do-ratad claideb dó ara ndéna gním cródae

Translate into old Irish—

1 The horse has been caught by the man and brought to the city 2 The warriors are not in the fort. They have been killed in the great battles 3 Was the word spoken to you (pl.)? 4 The psalms were sung. It is they who sang them 5 Is this the prisoner who has been judged by the judge? 6 Were you (pl.) told to go to Tailltiu? 7 The hound was brought to the plain and let loose on it 8 The hound has been brought to the plain and released on it 9 Did the holy priest go to the temple? Was a godly psalm sung by him? 10 He has been called a warrior because he has killed all his enemies 11 He was

brought to the king's fort and judged before him 12 The boy was reared by the warrior and was given weapons 13 You (pl.) were told to do that thing. Will you do it? 14 A big house has been built by Bricriu for Conchobar and the Ulstermen 15 When the thief was seen he fled from the house 16 Has the king sent to his friend to ask him to come to his aid (lit. that he may come, *etc.*)? 17 Is it they who were seen coming from the city? 18 When that thing is done (lit. will be done) will you (pl.) win the battle? 19 When they were brought out of the battle they were asked to help their friends 20 You (sg.) would be given a sword that you might do brave deeds

LESSON 40

The verb

Other uses of **ro**

(Strachan 200, Thurneysen 341–3, Pokorny 109)

The particle **ro**, in addition to forming the perfect from the preterite, has a number of other uses, *e.g.* it expresses possibility and has a number of uses with the subjunctive.

Perfective particles other than **ro**

(Strachan 154, Thurneysen 343–5, Pokorny 109–10)

In certain verbs the functions of **ro** are taken over by other particles, the commonest being **ad**, which is found in verbs compounded with **com-**.

Variations in preverbs

(Strachan 161–5, Thurneysen 496–536, Pokorny 13–14)

It will have been noted that the form of preverbs varies according to whether they occur in deuterotonic or prototonic forms (**do-beir -tabair**, Lesson 10). These variations are best acquired by noting and analysing compound verbs as they occur in the texts studied, including compound verbs with more than one preverb, which are not dealt with in this course.

Verbal adjective (participle)

(Strachan 67–8, Thurneysen 441–3, Pokorny 69)

This most commonly ends in **-the**. Note also **ortae** 'slain', **céte** 'sung', **díte (do-eim)** 'protected', **gesse** 'prayed, besought',

claisse (claidid) 'dug'. Compare the forms of the preterite passive (Lesson 39). The verbal adjective is inflected as an io, iā-stem (Lesson 27).

Verbal of necessity (gerundive)

(Strachan 67–8, Thurneysen 443–4, Pokorny 69)

This has the same stem as the verbal adjective but ends in **-i** and is indeclinable—**ortai** 'to be slain', **céti** 'to be sung', *etc*.

EXERCISE 40

Translate—

1 As-robair inna bríathra foirbthi frisna doíni 2 Do-béra ór ⁊ argat donaib feraib acht do-rónat a thoil-seom 3 Marbthai ind loích uili resíu do-dichsed fortacht cuccu oa cairtib 4 It é in droch-doíni-sin con-ascarsat in cathraig móir 5 Nídat déntai duit inna-hí-sin, ar at-tá nech dot déicsin .i. Día 6 Is gessi Día donaib uilib doínib file for talmain 7 Do-gén cath airib acht do-ratat a lóg dam airi 8 Do-génainn cath erut acht do-ratta a lóg dam airi 9 Ind-í as-rubartmar it é con-aiceltatar a n-ór isind insi 10 It é inso ind eich. Ata-comrenat frisna ríga móra 11 Con-aitechtatar Ulaid cairptiu ⁊ echu co Conchobar. Inda-tibéra doib? 12 Do-ratat dé inna cenél-sin maithes talman tréuin doib 13 Do-génat in doíni inna-hí-siu acht as-robarthar friu arnda-dénat 14 Do-gníth a n-í-sin lasna firu resíu do-coístis cosin cath 15 Día labrathar in rí fris-gair ind rígain acht ní frecair in macc 16 Ad-cobrat in doíni uisce acht ní accobrat fín 17 Con-scarsat ind námait a ndún acht ní coscarsat in cathraig 18 Fo-acbat in chéili inna echu isin gurt acht ní fácaib in gobae a ord isin cherdchai 19 Íarmi-fóchtatar scéla dúnn acht ní íarfachtatar scéla dúib-si 20 A n-ata n-altai in maicc tíagait día taig

Translate into old Irish—

1 They can say the perfect word to the man 2 They will give gold and silver to the man provided he does their will 3 The warrior was killed before help could come to him from his friends 4 It is that evil man who has destroyed the great city 5 They must not do that, for there is someone watching them, namely God 6 The gods are to be besought by all the men of the earth 7 We will do battle for you (pl.) provided you give us a suitable reward 8 We would do battle for you (pl.) provided you gave us a suitable reward 9 He whom I have mentioned, it is he who has hidden the gold in the island 10 This is the horse. He is able to sell it to the great king 11 Cú Chulainn has asked Conchobar for a chariot and two horses. He will give them to him 12 May the god of that people give them the goodness of the great (lit. strong) earth 13 The man will do that provided they tell him to do it 14 Those things were done by the man before he went to the battle 15 If the kings speak the queens answer but the boys do not 16 The man wants water but not wine 17 The enemy destroyed the fort but not the city 18 The companion leaves the horse in the field but the smiths do not leave their sledge-hammer in the forge 19 He asked me for news but he did not ask you (sg.) for news 20 When the boy is reared he goes home

KEY TO EXERCISES (ENGLISH - OLD IRISH)

Exercise 1

1 Ní móra Conn slóg 2 Mórait son sailm 3 Ní berram folt fer 4 Soírthae oac 5 Marbaid macc fir co claidbib 6 Ní glanat claideb ar loéch 7 Ní soíraid macc ar feraib 8 Berrait folt maicc 9 Soírait macc 10 Marbai slóg ar fiur 11 Légaid macc lebor 12 Techtmai ech 13 Ní berrai folt maicc 14 A fir, móraim Día 15 Légait da fer lebor 16 Ní glanam claideb ar dib feraib 17 A maicc, ní mórai Día 18 A firu, ní marbaid demon 19 A Chuinn, ní légaim da salm ó libur 20 Ní glanaid da chlaideb fir

Exercise 2

1 Sluindim cenél 2 Dáilid libru for maccu 3 Ráidit salmu hi tempul 4 Ní léicet én a crunn 5 Dáilid fer íasc for slógu 6 Soíraid fer loéch ar bás 7 Ní berraid cenn, glantae corp 8 Léicit sacairt fer a templaib 9 Ráidmi salmu hi templaib 10 Ní dáilim ór for loéchu 11 Creitim scél cenfuil 12 A firu, ní léicid sacartu a templaib 13 Ní léicem ech ó fiur 14 Dáilmi biad, ní rímem libru 15 Ní ásat cranna sund, ásaid fér 16 Ní léici én a crunn 17 A maccu, rímthe cenéla ar thríun 18 A fir, dáilmi íasc for da thrén 19 Ní léicem én a dib crannaib 20 Sluindmi son cíuil

Exercise 3

1 Labraithir céile fri techtairiu 2 Ní foilsigmer cumachtae ndaltai do thechtairiu 3 Ní suidigid claideb for carpat 4 Labraither fri gataige, foilsigther salm do notairiu 5 Labrur fri macc céili 6 Ní foilsigther cride fer do Día 7 Labraithir fri notairiu, ní labrathar fri techtairiu 8 Foilsigitir sunu salm notaire 9 Suidigthe lebor notairi hi tempul 10 Ní suidigmer carpat Conairi hi Temair 11 A daltai, ní comalnaither recht nDé 12 Suidigmir claideb céili sund 13 In molathar fer ecnae sacairt? 14 In samlaither ór fri argat? 15 In cruthaigedar Día domun do duiniu? 16 A chennaigi, ní mórai techtaire 17 A notairiu, ní foilsigid ecnae ndoíne do sacart 18 Creitid daltae scél Cuinn i cridiu 19 In comalnathar gataige recht? 20 A chéiliu, in feidligedar cumachtae nduini?

Exercise 4

Ind fir, donaib salmaib, inna céile, lasin loéch, ind fuilt, isnaib lebraib, in bruitt, int íasc, dont sacart, lasna claidbiu, ónaib loéchaib, forsnaib cennaib, a cenn, in chinn, frisin céile, inna ngataige, do notairib, ind éisc, don daltu, lasin daltae, inna fer, cenna inna fer, scéla inna loéch, bratt in chennaigi, scátha inna nél, cennaigi ech, claidib inna fer, sailm int sacairt, do macc ind fir, maicc fer, (in) domuin, hi templaib, isnaib templaib, forsind euch, libuir notaire, bás in gataigi, nert inna cride, ónaib techtairib

Exercise 5

1 Ní marbat buidin fer 2 Foilsigther céill int sailm 3 Berrmai folt in maicc 4 In ráidet in salm frisin túaith? 5 Innád labratar ind fir rúin int sacairt? 6 Ní suidigur inna claidbiu isin charput dond loéch 7 Mórait fir inna túath deilb ind éuin 8 Ráidim céill ind libuir frisin sacart 9 Ní marbaim firu inna túath 10 In léicet claidbiu inna buidne isnaib cairptib? 11 In molathar in ben ingena inna fer? 12 Foilsigidir grían deilb in chruinn isin matain 13 Suidigmir íasc isnaib longaib do chlandaib inna mban 14 In léici in fer inna airiu hi lámaib in chennaigi? 15 Dáili bendachta for ingena ind fir 16 A thúatha, ní molammar claideb inna buidne 17 Comalnaimmir

creitim sacairt inna túath   18 Ní brisi in gaíth cranna inna long   19 In léga in notaire libru in dligid don buidin?   20 In suidigid biad inna cland forsind féur?

Exercise 6

1 Ní ceil in sacart rúna inna salm   2 In móraid son inna guide? 3 Ní lengat ind eich la trummai inna fer   4 Molaithir in buiden déni ind eich   5 Ní berat ind fir inna claidbiu ón buidin co Temair   6 Biru ungai n-argait cosa tempul 7 Ní meil int ech a fér la trummai ind airi   8 Aigi in n-ech la guidi in chéili   9 Lingthe forsin n-ech ⁊ rethid ónaib buidnib co ndéini 10 Ní ceil in loéch inna claidbiu isind féur   11 In fedam inna echu cosna cranna?   In gelat a fér?   12 Ní biur claidbiu inna slóg cosna túatha   13 Soírmai inna maccu la trócairi fris·n di mnaí   14 Ní ceil ór arind fiur   15 Feidligidir comairle int slóig hisin domun   16 Ní comalnaid comairli inna mná ar thrummai ind airi   17 Ithid int ech túarai ind fir   18 In samlathar fírinni fri trócairi?   19 Bermai inna ungai argait forsnaib echaib   20 A notairiu, in celid inna libru isin tempul?

Exercise 7

1 Ní airet in daim isnaib insib arin chéiliu   2 Gaibid Brigit guidi int sacairt   3 In gaibem claidbiu inna loéch?   4 Ní midethar ind rígain in túaith hi medón inna blíadnae   5 Ní beram macc inna rígnae cosa tempul   6 Mitter gataige inna n-inse arind rígnai   7 Guidmi Brigti arnaib loéchaib i templaib 8 Gaibit inna rígnai cosna insi ⁊ dáilit a mbiad forsna daltu 9 Gaibi claideb in chéili ⁊ marbai in rígnai   10 Gaibid Conaire ech mBrigte ⁊ aigid in n-ech cosin luing   11 Ásaid fér da ech isnaib insib   12 Berait ind eich inna airiu ar séitchi in chennaigi 13 A rígain, in mitter firu inna n-inse?   14 In n-agat in n-én asnaib crannaib?   15 Celid Brigit a mbiad isind insi   16 In gaib in céile inna libru a lámaib inna mban?   17 Ní airet

daim inna mban úir inna n-inse   18 A daltu, gairthe for Día ó chridiu   19 A rígain, ní gairi inna firu cosin n-insi 20 Gaibid séitig ind rechtairi cosin luing

Exercise 8

1 Ní ben in liaig in fraig cosin tailm   2 Crenmai in n-ungai n-óir dinaib loéchaib   3 Ní ernaid graig inna n-ech donaib túathaib   4 In benam súil ind lego co cloich inna telmo? 5 Benai in fer for cnáim in drommo cosnaib lámaib   6 Ní lenam in liaig cosa muir   7 Sernait a mbiad forsind féur 8 Celait scátha inna nél soilsi inna ego   9 Ní ling int íasc isin muir la soilsi ind laithi   10 Renaid lebor inna legae fri céile inna rígnae   11 A liaig, in benai in n-ech co flescaib?   12 Ní benam súili inna loéch co claidbib   13 Berait inna gaítha inna longa tar druimm in moro   14 Brisim cnámai inna loéch co cloich   15 A liaig, ní lenaim firu inna long   16 Berthe adbar ndego co árus ind lego   17 Ní sernai étach for dib lámaib inna rígnae   18 Renaim graig ind loích fri fer   19 Lenait bríathra inna sacart   20 Benmai tailm inna fer a lámaib inna loéch

Exercise 9

1 Ad-ciat inna rígnai Conaire ⁊ in cennaige   2 Do-berid fér ind fedo do echaib inna rechtaire   3 Do-gní tempul ndaro do sacartaib inna inse   4 Miditir ind fir for gataigib in medo 5 Do-gníam bir cruinn hi medón ind fedo arin daltu   6 Do-berat minda inna rígnae co dorus in tempuil   7 Ní labratar sacairt in betho rúin in cheníuil   8 Ad-cíu in macc ⁊ in cennaige hi fid inna túath   9 Do-gní carpat fedo ⁊ do-beir in carpat cosin n-ech   10 Ní crenam lebor inna notaire di Brigti   11 As-beir in techtaire bríathra inna lebor   12 Do-gníam gnímu hi cathaib   13 Ad-ciid mind hi medón ind fedo   14 Foilsigidir soilse inna gréne crann isind fid   15 Ro-cluiniur guth ind éuin isin chrunn   16 A firu in betho, do-berid bendacht for

apstal nDé   17 Fo-cerdam inna beura isin fid   18 Ní beir in cennaige in mid cosna rígnai   19 As-berat int sacairt in mbréthir frisna mná   20 Ro-cluinetar guth in messo

Exercise 10

1 In tabair in cennaige biad dond euch ?   2 Ní dénaim céol arind rígnai   3 Ad-ciam in tailm forsind insi   4 Do-beir in loéch claidbiu cruinn donaib maccaib   5 Do-gníid dligeda do thúathaib in betho   6 Ní dénam mid dont slóg la guidi ind fir   7 Ad-ciam lebor in daltai   8 Do-gníat gnímu loéch isnaib cathaib 9 In n-aicci cranna ind fedo forsind insi ? 10 Do-icc slóg Conairi ónaib túathaib co Temair   11 A thechtairi, do-bir ór ⁊ argat donaib rígnaib   12 As-beram a scél frisin mnaí 13 Do-gníam gním ⁊ as-beram bríathra   14 Do-icc in gataige cosin n-insi ⁊ gataid a n-ór arnaib rígnaib   15 A scríbndid, ad-cí in lebor ⁊ in macc   16 Ní epur a scél ⁊ ní foilsigur in rúin 17 Ní teccat inna mná ónd insi ⁊ ní aiccet inna firu isind fid 18 Do-eccat co Temair ⁊ ad-ciat inna loéchu   19 Fo-gaib in fer ech ónaib cennaigib   20 In tabur ór donaib cennaigib ?

Exercise 11

1 Fo-gaibet fér forsnaib insib ⁊ da-berat dond euch   2 Ad-cí inna buidnea ⁊ nos-gair cosin cath   3 Labraitir frisna scríbndidi ⁊ nos-fedat cosna sacartu   4 Ní tabair libru donaib feraib. Dos-beir donaib maccaib   5 Ním-gair in daltae.   Ní-tabur cosin slóg   6 Nín-midetar fir inna túaithe.   Don-berat cosa muir 7 Nom-charat in maicc ⁊ ním-benat cosnaib lámaib   8 Dot-biur co Temair ⁊ not-chelat isin tempul   9 Crenaid Conaire echu din chennaigiu ⁊ dos-beir donaib rígnaib   10 In n-aiccid in soilsi ? Nís-aicci in ben   11 Do-eccat ind echairi cosa ndún cosind euch ⁊ ní-lléicet ocin muir   12 Ní fagaib biad acht fo-gaib dig   13 As-beir in scríbndid inna bríathra acht nís-epir in céile   14 Do-biur a n-ór do Chonairiu.   Ní-thabur do Chunn   15 Nom-charat inna mná.   Ním-chara ind ingen   16 Níb-tabur co

Temair ⁊ níb-aicci in rechtaire   17 Do-gní in ngním.   Ní-ndénai in fer   18 Do-berat a mbiad cosa tempul ⁊ fa-gaibet int sacairt 19 In marba Cú Chulainn Fer nDiad ocind áth ?   20 In tabair in corp co Emain ?   Ní lléici la Conchobar

Exercise 12

1 Ním-fil oc dénum charpat arnaib loéchaib   2 At-taat in maicc oc techt co Temair   3 At-taí oc marbad ech inna loéch 4 Ní fil rechtaire inna rígnae sund oc dáil biid   5 Ní fil inna buidnea sund acht at-taat oc marbad Chonairi   6 At-taam oc tabairt óir ón chennaigiu   7 Níb-fil isind insi oc tabairt biid dond euch   8 At-tá íasc isin muir   9 In fil inna sacartu oc foilsigud rún inna lebor ?   10 Níb-fil oc guidi inna ndía isnaib templaib   11 At-taat ind notairi oc scríbund libuir 12 At-tó sund, ⁊ at-tó oc tabairt óir ónd rígnai 13   At-tá argat lasna maccu, acht ní-thaibret donaib feraib   14 A rígnai, dob-berat in charpait co Emain   15 At-taat in di thúaith isind insi   16 Ní fil claidbiu inna loéch i lámaib inna trén   17 At-tá in fer oc tabairt inna mbuiden cosin cath 18 At-tá int echaire oc gabáil ind eich   19 A thechtairiu, níb-fil oc tuidecht ónaib rígnaib   20 At-taam oc gabáil salm, acht nín-cluinethar in sacart

Exercise 13

1 In tabarr int ech ón buidin cosin cath ?   2 Celair a n-ór isind insi lasin cennaige   3 Do-gníther bratt lasin n-ingin don túaith   4 Ní tíagar ó Chonairiu co claidiub dond loéch 5 In gaibther íasc isin muir ?   6 Nom-léicther, níb-fedar, ním-thabarr, not-mitter, nob-soírthar, not-berrthar, ní foil-sigter   7 At-taat mind for cennaib inna rígnae. Do-bertar cosa tempul   8 At-tó oc áin inna buidne co Temair.   Ní marbtar ind fir co claidiub   9 At-tá soilse forsind rind.   Nís-accat inna súili 10 Níb-tabarr cosa tempul hi cairptib   11 Tíagair ónaib

flaithib cosna rígnai　12 A fir, nít-fil oc dénum gnímo trócaire
13 In n-eperr in guide lasin sacart?　14 Nít-accastar oc techt co
Temair indossa　15 Tíagmai isin cath ⁊ non-benar co claidbib
inna loéch　16 Not-samlathar fri loéch acht ní dénai gním
loích　17 Ní ticci cosa ndún ⁊ nít-suidigther fri tóib inna rígnae
18 Ním-chluinter oc rád inna bréthre fri séitchi inna fer
19 Ceist, in n-aicci longa forsin muir?　20 In léicther int ech
nó in gaibther lasna firu?

Exercise 14

1 Inna cenna file forsnaib feraib　2 Inna soilsi ad-chí in macc
3 In loéch nád ben in macc cosin chlaidiub　4 Ind rígain do-gní
guidi donaib déib　5 In notaire foilsigedar in rúin　6 Ind fir
rentae inna claidbiu, at-taat sund　7 Ind eich gairme isind fid
8 In fil inna buidnea no-benaid oc marbad in maicc?　9 A
mind no-gaibim ónaib cennaigib　10 In tailm nád beir in
gataige cosin n-insi　11 In fer file isin tempul, ad-cí in sacart
12 Do-berid inna echu file lasin ríg cosa rígdún　13 Inna
bríathra no-labrur frisin fer, at-taat isnaib lebraib　14 In
gotha ro-chluinetar isnaib insib, ros-cluinemmar isnaib fedaib
15 Ind fir no-gaibid isnaib cathaib　16 Ind rún file i libur int
sacairt, nos-foilsigur dond notairiu　17 In fer nád cheil inna
claidbiu, do-icc cosin cath　18 In lebor beres a dún inna loéch,
ní-cuirethar isin luing　19 Inna scéla no-foilsigther, nís-
cluinetar in chéili　20 Nís-fil oc gabáil ind eich geiles a fér

Exercise 15

1 Ammi fir, ní notaire, at loéch, adib gataigi, níta rí, it
nathraig　2 Is cennaige in fer file isin chathraig　3 Is becc
claideb ind ríg gairme cosin cath　4 Ad-ciat in ríg ⁊ na-mmarbat
5 A aire, at-taí isin chathraig.　In fil in ríg isind luing?　6 Ní
follus int soilse.　Nís-suidigmer hi ndorus in tempuil　7 Ní
mór in buiden fetae ind ríg isin cathraig　8 At-tá in chathair

forsind insi.　Nís-fil hi medón ind fedo　9 Níta aire, acht
at-taí oc follamnugud inna cathrach　10 Ní fil inna airecha
oc óul medo lasna ríga　11 Níta rí isind insi file isin muir　12 Adib
céili, nítad ríg　13 Dom-beir ech inna n-airech cosin cathraig
14 Dom-berar asnaib cathrachaib lasin n-ech　15 Ammi
scríbndidi, ⁊ at-taam oc scríbund inna bréthre　16 Gairthir
int aire co Temair ⁊ do-icc fo-chétóir　17 Ní fil in fer forsin
brig.　Is ben file forsin brig　18 In fil in nathrig isind fid?　19 In
fil doíni inna cathrach oc techt co bruach in moro?　20 Ammi
rechtairi, nídan techtairi

Exercise 16

1 No bíth traig ind erred for lár in tempuil　2 Nos-bentais
cosnaib claidbib ⁊ nos-marbtais　3 No labrad int arae frisin
n-eirrid no bíd isin charput　4 Do-berthe lebor dont sacart
no-suidiged inna soilsi isnaib insib　5 Ní taibrinn a mbiad don
chéiliu.　Da-berinn donaib aradaib　6 No bíd oc berbad ind
uisci forsin tein(id) isind fid　7 Do-gnímmis mid dond ríg do-
bered in rígnai cosin n-insi　8 Is mór in cin do-gnítis ind
fir, acht nan-ícctais íarum　9 No gairthea forsna eirreda isin
chath ⁊ do-bertha inna claidbiu inna láma　10 Nís-crenad in
cennaige din túaith ⁊ nís-suidiged isind insi　11 No crenainn
ech ⁊ na-renainn fri araid íarum　12 Ní marbad in catt in
lochaid no bíd oc ithi in gráin　13 Ním-thabarthae cosin cath
lasna arada acht nom-bentae lasin n-eirrid　14 Ní fil serid ind
niad forsind lár　15 Ní cluinmis núall ngliad isind aidchi　16 In
dénad in cing gním n-eirred?　17 Ní bentais ind fir inna
nathracha cosnaib lámaib　18 As-bered Fer Diad in mbréthir
cosin tengaid　19 At-tá in chré isin gurt, ní fil in crieid forsin
brig　20 No bíd in chré isin gurt, ní bíd in chré forsin brig

Exercise 17

1 No scríbmais libru arin macc ⁊ nos-foilsigmis dó　2 Dob-
berar cosa ndún lasin carait ⁊ suidigthir biad for clár dúib

3 Bentair a cenna dinaib loéchaib cosnaib claidbib file i lámaib inna námat   4 Ad-cí in luing úait forsin muir   5 A charae, nít-fíl oc tabairt én i mbethaid asind fid   6 Foilsigmir rúin in Choimded ⁊ mórmai a lebor   7 A fir, ní fil ar n-araid oca mmarbad isin glieid   8 Benair mo chlaideb dím acht ním-marbthar   9 No crentais íasc di chairtib ind ríg ⁊ do-bertis ór doib   10 Ní fil in námait oc techt isin nglieid. In taibrid scéla úad?   11 Do-gní in fili dán dond ríg   12 In tabair do charae fichit n-ungae óir duit?   13 Ní fil inna fileda oc rád inna mbríathar   14 In námae no benad a chenn di loéch ind ríg ní-fil sund   15 Nítat filid ind fir ad-chíu isin glieid   16 Foilsigitir int sacairt foirbthetaid in Choimded dam   17 At-taat libuir lasna maccu acht nís-fil oca llégund   18 Do-beram tríchait n-ech úaib cosin mbrig   19 Fo-ceird in lebor isin tenid file i ndorus in tempuil   20 Ní námae in fer benas m'ech dím

Exercise 18

1 Bered in brithem mess forsin carait   2 A goibnea, at-tá in cú isind fid. Na-ngairid cosin ríg   3 Ní aiccet fir in talman in ngréin indossa   4 Ná tabair a ngrán cosin mbróin acht na-ren frisna cennaigiu   5 Labraithe frisin mbrithemain file oc foilsigud inna rúine   6 Is gobae in fer file hi Tailltin. Tabarr claideb dó   7 Cluinte a céol seinnter la cornaire Mílcon   8 Ammi techtairi. Don-berar co ríg nÉrenn   9 Ná marbthar in gataige, acht léicther isin charcair   10 In fil in coin i ndorus in dúin? Eirg ⁊ tabair biad dó   11 Cluinid in mbréthir labrathar macc in gobann frib   12 Epir a scél frisna ríga file i Tailltin   13 At-taat traigid inna con forsin talmain   14 Dénad Bricriu inna gnímu file ina menmain   15 Ní fil céile nDeirdrenn i nAlbain   16 Molad in Coimdid do-beir bethaid ⁊ anmain dó   17 Ammi ríg ⁊ ammi brithemain. Comalnaithe ar cairdini   18 Is bés inna mbrithemon miditir inna doíni   19 It eich ríg no gaibid. Nos-léicid úaib   20 Ní fil bróin la firu Alban. Taibret fir Érenn bróin doib

Exercise 19

1 Día mbera nech claideb ina láim benaid béim forsna firu file sund   2 As-beram fris ara mbera in n-íasc asnaib insib   3 Ní fil in fer oc óul chormae. Ní-thaibret ind ríg dó   4 Bentae in fleisc díib arná biat béimmen forsna echu   5 In taibrid claideb don macc ara mmarba nech?   6 As-berat frim ara léic fér donaib echaib acht ní-ethat íarum   7 Día ngabae seinm cíuil dond filid do-beir ór duit   8 As-beram fris ara cria lebor dind notairiu file isin tempul   9 Nís-fil oc béim thened donaib rígaib file isnaib bruidnib   10 As-biur frit, a thechtairi, ara celae in tailm arin macc   11 Día mberat claidbiu do-berar ainm loéch forru   12 Ma gabait inna echu dos-berat duit   13 As-biur fris ara léicea in míach n-arbae isin chathraig   14 Día celaid in fírinni nítad maicc bethad   15 Mani celam a n-ór fa-gaibet ar námait   16 Do-tét cosin cathraig ara cria in lebor   17 In foilsigid céill inna n-anman file forsnaib feraib?   18 No bíth in cornaire oc seinm chíuil   19 Día ngabae co Albain do-bir do gaisced lat   20 As-berat friu ara léicet a n-arbor isnaib longaib

Exercise 20

1 Epred friu ara taibret echu inna n-aithre día mbráithrib   2 Día n-eprem in mbréthir frisna sacartu nos-ráidet int sacairt frisin céile   3 Is ungae óir cheiles in gataige isind fid   4 Is oc guidi Dé at-taaid ara taibrea cumachtae dont sacart   5 Is donaib maccaib do-beram biad inna máithre   6 As-berat friu ara ndénat cath fri námait inna ríg   7 Dénat toil a n-Athar file oc tabairt bethad doib   8 As-beir int athair fria macc ara ndéna gním céille   9 Ní oc léiciud in chon fon torc at-taam   10 Is oc do guidi at-tá ara ndénae tenid dí   11 At-taaid oc techt co dún for n-athar ara ndénaid a forngaire airi   12 Ad-cítis maccu ar sethar isind insi   13 At-tá int athair oc tabairt bendachtae fora macc   14 In fil for n-aithrea ⁊ for máithrea

⁊ for mbráithrea ⁊ for sethra sund? 15 A bráithrea, dénaid forngaire for ríg 16 Ní oc gabáil inna n-ech at-taam 17 It libuir do-berat donaib notairib ara légat bríathra inna mbrithemon 18 A aithrea, taibrid gaisced dúnn ara ndénam cath airib 19 Epret inna bríathra fri cairtea a mmáthar 20 In fil in n-athair oc rád inna mbríathar fria macc?

Exercise 21

1 In n-aiccet fir betho ché firu inna síde? 2 Cid gním loích do-gné ní bir búaid in chatha 3 Día foilsigid rúin ind ríg nob-agar asin tír 4 Mat cennaigi ind fir fo-gaibet ór ónd rígain 5 Ma beit (día mbet) claidib lasna maccu soírait in daltae isin glinn 6 At-taat inna ugae isin tig. Ma fos-gabaid, dos-berid do Chonairiu 7 In tíagat cosna tige ara mbet oc óul chormae indib? 8 Día mbet ríg inna tíre isin chath is búaid bertae 9 Nábad isin taig nammá do-gné gním rechtairi 10 Tíagait ind fir fora nglúine ara taibret póic donaib noídenaib 11 At-taat fir inna maige forsnaib bregaib indossa 12 Día mbéo forsnaib slébib ad-cíu méit inna tíre 13 Epir fri fer int síde ara labrathar isin dún 14 A fir inna nglinne, ná déne in ngním do-gní fer inna sléibe 15 Día mbet isin tír dos-beir cosna sléibe 16 Cid carae dam in céile ní carae do Bricrinn 17 Día comalnammar inna rechtu ammi carait donaib rígaib 18 In fil ecnae leo? Día mbé, it brithemain 19 Tíagmai cosna dúna día mís 20 Ní fil echu inna maige oc techt isna glinne

Exercise 22

1 As-berat in da chéile frinn ara tíasam cosa mmuir 2 As-berat int sacairt frisna firu ara ngessat Día 3 At-taat inna rígnai isin tig ara n-accatar inna ríga 4 A goibnea, taibrid inna echu dúnn ara tíasam co tech mBricrenn 5 Ma chésa fochaid ar Chríst am macc bethad 6 Ad-ciam slóg in da ríg,

ar ní fil ciaich darsa tír 7 Rannmai inna ugae i ndib rannaib ⁊ dos-beram do dib ndaltaib 8 At-tá int arae oc immáin ind eich ara té cosin carpat 9 Cesu loéch in fer ní marba da macc inna rígnae nád fil isind insi 10 Cía bethe forsnaib echaib ní téit cosin cath 11 Día nges Día do-beir maithes in talman dam 12 Ad-fét inna scéla dúib ara fessid a fochaidi 13 Eprid friu ara tíasat co tige inna fer file oc dénum inna ndliged 14 Día té co hÉrinn ní-mmarbat fir in tíre 15 Is catt no marbad in lochaid 16 Nom-guid im thrócairi, ol Dauíd fria námait 17 Ní oc guidi Dauíd im thrócairi at-taat ind námait 18 As-berar frinn ara tíasam co Temair. Nín-fil oca thecht 19 It tréuin file isin maig. Nos-nguidim dar cenn mo da charat 20 Día tíasar cosin da ríg do-tíagat cosin cath

Exercise 23

1 At-ciat-som ind ríg acht ní-mmórat 2 Do-berat-som frecrae forsin techtaire. At-berat isin tig 3 Níta notaire-se acht scríbaim inna bríathra ro-chluiniur-sa 4 At-tá for mbiad-si isnaib tigib. Ní-fil-som isnaib dúnaib 5 As-biur-sa a n-anmann. Ata-biur frisin sacart nád fil oc precept 6 Atob-aig Spirut do dénum deg-gnímae. Is tol do-beir for doíni dénum droch-gnímae ⁊ dos-gníat-som íarum 7 At-taí isin dún. Atot-chí int eirr ⁊ atot-gnin-su 8 Ní tabair in céile a n-ór cosin n-insi acht cot-cheil isin talmain 9 Cotot-rig in gataige ⁊ gaibid-som a n-indeb file latt dond ríg 10 As-biur frisin daltae ara té cosin luing. Fris-gair-som íarum 11 It insi ad-chí. Ata-cí forsin muir 12 Téit ina luing ara té cosin n-insi ad-chí-sium 13 Tabair biad dond loéch, ol in rí. Ní-thabair dó 14 Is bréc as-beir in brithem. Ata-beir frit-su 15 Níb-accam-ni acht aton-ciid-si 16 Ind fir ad-chínn isin tempul is oc molad Dé no bítis-som 17 At-cíu-sa acht ní-cluiniur-sa 18 Is fili-som, ní sacart. At-beir in druí 19 At-tó oca cháined, ní oca molad-som at-tó 20 Epret fris-sium ara tí cosin cathraig

Exercise 24

1 As-bertis frisin techtaire n-oac ara téised isin luing 2 At-tá in máthair oac oc tabairt ugae bicc don macc 3 As-berinn frisna loéchu móru ara mbertais claidbiu isin chath 4 In fil a crann n-ard forsint sléib ? 5 Adib oic-si ⁊ at-taaid oc anad isin dún ar omun in chatha 6 Do-berinn in lebor mbecc cosa tempul ⁊ na-légainn 7 It biada úra do-bermis dond euch ara téised-som cosin carpat n-ard 8 Do-bertis claideb ngér ⁊ sciath lethan dond loéch ara ndénad gním arnaib rígaib 9 Is mór a slíab ⁊ ní becc a mag 10 Aton-ciat in techtairi oic ⁊ do-berat frecrae fornn 11 Is glas int súil ⁊ it dirg in béoil file forsind ingin 12 Ammi coím-ni ⁊ is coém int ech, ol Cú Chulainn 13 No-benmais in claideb din macc biucc arná marbad in cennaige 14 Am sen-sa, at oac-su, is dían-som 15 Is glan a chride ⁊ is mór a gním 16 Ata-cíd ind rígain ⁊ as-bered friu ara tíastais cosna insi lethna 17 Dom-berthe co Temair ara ndénainn toil inna rríg mór 18 In fil in coin mbecc oc tofund ? 19 Do-berthe inna echu lib ara ngeltais a fér n-úr file i ndorus in dúin 20 At-tá uisce glan isind abainn dond euch dían

Exercise 25

1 Día ndénae a n-í-siu ní tabarr a-ní-sin duit 2 Is tromm lebor ind-í pridchas isin tempul 3 Rún inso, acht ní foilsigther-si dond-í ráides in mbréthir noíb 4 Ní oc gleith at-tá ech ind-í as techtaire donaib brithemnaib 5 As-biur inso frisin céile ⁊ do-gní mo thoil-se 6 Is oc berrad fuilt inna macc at-tá int-í file i ndorus in dúin 7 Do-bered carae inna-í Derdrenn mind n-óir dí 8 Non-suidigther-ni hi cairptib ⁊ non-berar asin chath-so 9 As-bertis in daltai-sin frium ara téisinn co tech inna n-í no foilsigtis rúin nDé 10 Is dom-sa do-bered int-í-so fín ⁊ íasc 11 Cía as-beram inna-í-siu nítat fíra 12 Is bríathar fír as-berid-si frim 13 Int-í no chanad a céol, ní-fil sund 14 Is céol inso. Ní-chluinethar-som int-í file isin tig

mór 15 Taibrid inna echu-sin dúnn-ni, a arada 16 Ní cluinid guth ind éoin bicc hisin chrunn ard 17 Is mór clú ind-í beres búaid in chatha 18 Ní tabarr indeb in tíre dond-í gaibes a ríge 19 Ní rí int-í-seo, is brithem-som 20 Dénaid-si inna í-siu ara mbé a lóg dúib íarum

Exercise 26

1 Bíit ind fir-so oc tabairt ind libuir bicc-sin dond ríg 2 Ní mé no cheiled inna mind isin dún. Nos-ceiltis in mogai-so 3 It é inso inna cathraig no gaibtis in díbergaig 4 Is é in daltae ad-chíd inna cennaigiu oc tuidecht. Nís-aiccitis a carait 5 A Bricriu, ní bí-siu i nEmain do grés 6 Is sib bís oc guidi isin tempul. Nob-gairther cosin sacart 7 In bíth int ech oc techt co Tailltin ? Ní hé in cú no bíth oca thecht, ol in rí 8 It é inso inna doirsea. Eprid frisna eirreda ara tíasat isna dúna móra 9 Is sib no théiged co hÉrinn ara mbethe oc dénum chatha fri firu Érenn 10 Is oc breith eich déin asind insi bíid int-í-sin 11 Is é insin int ech bís isin dún 12 Nítat é insin in tituil bíte forsnaib salmaib 13 A n-uball mór, ní hed no bíth oc tothaim din chrunn biucc 14 In tú no chomalnad inna forngaire-sin ? 15 Nítat é-som bíte oc molad inna ríg 16 Ní hed ad-chíd isnaib tigib, ór ⁊ argat ⁊ umae 17 In lebor inso ? In foilsigedar gním mór ind eirred ? 18 It é insin inna tige do-gníter lasna goibnea 19 It é as-beirtis insin frib-si 20 Is sí inso in bríathar fír. Ata-beir in brithem frinn

Exercise 27

1 Ní marbfat inna ócu uili isnaib cathaib móraib 2 Is amrae int ech-seo. Na-lléicfea in fer aile forsnaib maigib lethnaib 3 In marbfam inna ríga ? It tréuin-som ⁊ it cródai 4 Is é inso in sacart no chreitfid. In creitfet-som in sacart-sin ? 5 At-tá leth inna n-ubull sund. Léicfidir a leth n-aill tall 6 Is tú marbfas in ngataige n-aile. Ní fil isin tig dorchu 7 Is

sí inso noídiu inna rígnae amrae. Ráidfit frie ara n-ana isind fid 8 Día tíasam co Temair do-iccfa in loéch amrae ⁊ non-marbfa 9 In mairbfe-su in nathraig mbuidi file isind fid? 10 Non-marbfa in loéch cródae día tíasam isin cath 11 Ná taibrem in mbethaid nemdae ara n-indeb ndomundae 12 Nís-fil oc tabairt in bethad nemdai ara n-indeb ndomundae 13 Is dogním amrae do-gní in fer cródae 14 Is oc dénum gnímo amrai no bítis ind fir chródai 15 In loéch aile-sin, is é do-iccfa a Emain 16 Is é inso in fer ráidfes in rét n-amrae-sin 17 Día ndénam a n-í-sin nín-soírfaider 18 Is gataige in fer aile. Is é léicfes a n-ór isnaib tigib 19 Nos-marbfam ⁊ nos-léicfem forsin maig 20 Is sib ráidfes in mbréthir rúndai fris

Exercise 28

1 Día tíastais cosna cathracha nís-marbfad in fer coir 2 Día mbertha claideb isin chath ní-léicfeda lat' námait cródae 3 Is oc techt co Temair at-taat-som ara labratar fri Conaire ⁊ ara taibrea dán doib 4 Día tabairtis biada don macc nos-léicfed-som isnaib tigib 5 Día n-eprinn in mbréithir-sin frisin rígnai nís-foilsigfed-si dond ríg 6 Día ndénmais gnímu amrai non-mórfaithe-si 7 Día téised forsa muir lethan na-marbfainn 8 Día ndénad in peccad-sin ní-nnoíbfad in sacart díadae 9 Níb-soírfad Día día foilsigthe a rúin do fiur chloén inna cathrach 10 Ma do-berainn a n-ór mbuide duit na-dáilfeda fort' chairtea inmaini 11 Día tíasta cosin n-insi con-iccfeda in fer do soírad 12 In fer sainemail no bíth and? 13 Am maith-se, is saine-mail-si, at coir-siu 14 Día tabartais ind ríg ór dond notairiu sainemail nos-mórfad íarum 15 In macc oac file sund, is é no rannfad a mbiad forsna firu móra 16 In mairbfide in gobae día léiced in n-ech forsin maig? 17 In druí coir, is é no íccfad galar innaríg n-oac 18 Día ndénae peccad nít-soírfa do gním maith 19 Ergid cosa ndún ndaingen ⁊ marbaid in n-í file and 20 No bíth lebor lasin sacart ara légad-som in canóin fíad doínib inna cathrach mór

Exercise 29

1 Cechnaid salm don Choimdid ara taibrea sóinmigi dó 2 Ind-í cechraite domun ara indmus, nís-noíbfat a ngnímai-som for nim 3 Día taibred Conchobar a gaisced do Choin Chulainn ⁊ do Chonall Chernach no marbfaitis a námait 4 Día n-epred frisin n-araid ara mbiad in n-ech do-icfad a ndún ré n-aidchi 5 It é inso eich ind ríg. It dénithir gaíth, it tresithir tarb, it móir ech Con Culainn 6 A tech file isin chathraig, is lethidir ⁊ is sonartaidir slíab 7 Ind-í cartae cathu, nís-cechrat in doíni sídamlai 8 It móra inna cranna-sin, it móir cranna Érenn 9 Níb-aicci int eirr acht nob-mairbfea isin chath 10 Día téisinn isin carpat ním-marbfaitis eich inna n-arad 11 In fer as sonartaidir tarb, is é marbfas a námait 12 Día ndéntais a n-í-sin nos-soírfad Día 13 Día mbeth noídiu lasin mnaí nos-cechrad 14 At-tá fer isin tempul. Is é giges Día erum 15 Cía fo-gabat in chennaigi ech ní-r riret frisin techtaire 16 Cesu lérithir insin ní-fíriánigfedar a gním-som 17 Día táesat ind oic co Emain Machae do-bertar claidib doib ó Chonchobur 18 At-tá céol la sacart oac in tempuil, acht ní-chechna fíad ind ríg 19 Ní suthainidir talmain trén ríge ind fir-seo i nEmain 20 Día mbeth ór - argat innar tig non-cechrad ar carae

Exercise 30

1 Am mó oldaí, ar am siniu oldaí 2 Nítat tressa ind loích oldó-sa ⁊ ním-marbfat isin chath 3 Is déniu in cú mór oldaas int ech becc 4 Is ferr in rí oldaas in brithem 5 Ní sia in gaí file i lláim ind loích oldáte in chlaidib file hi llámaib inna n-arad 6 Día ndéntais in chéili cath nít-marbfaitis ar nítat tressa oldaí-siu 7 It letha inna tige oldáte inna dúna 8 Is messa in cimbid oldáte-som 9 In ór bertae in chennaigi leo? In trummu-som oldaas a n-argat? 10 Is cumachtchu int athair oldaas in macc, ocus is tressa in máthair oldaas ind

ingen　11 Loéch int-í-seo.　Is mó macc, is dánu duiniu, is ardu
errid　12 A crann-so, is ed as mó oldaas a tech　13 Do-beir
in míach n-arbae cosa tech ar ní trummu turcbáil　14 It
tréuin in choin, acht it tressa ind eich　15 Maith dó fín acht
is ferr dó uisce　16 Inna-hí as-bermis co se, it é ráidfimme beus
17 Inna cranna file i ndorus inna ndún, it lethidir tige, it
tresithir sléibe ⁊ it suthainidir talmain　18 Léicid úaib a mbiad
milis.　Ferr dúib a n-í do-meil for carae　19 Lugu inna cranna
oldáte inna tige, mó inna slébe oldáte inna brig　20 Nídat
ferr eich conaib, nídat ferr fir mnáib, nídat ferr ríg brithemnaib

Exercise 31

1 Día mbertais inna claidbiu ata moam cosna cathu no
géntais il-ócu　2 Día téisinn cosin mbróin no mélainn a n-arbor
arin chennaigiu　3 Is i Temair fo-gébthar in fer as tressam
4 A n-í do-gníth co se, is ed do-géna beus　5 Do-géna a n-í-siu
acht ní dignea a n-í-sin　6 Gébae in lebor as faillsem ⁊ da-mbérae
donaib sacartaib ata óam　7 Día n-eprinn frisin n-araid ara
téised cosa ndún da-génad-som　8 Is é loéch as dech file i
nÉrinn ⁊ béraid búaid isin chath　9 Ní méla in fer maith a
n-arbor file isnaib tigib　10 Célmai a n-argat ⁊ ní-thibéram
donaib rígaib ata moam　11 Día n-eprea in mbréthir fír
frie fris-géra-si íarum　12 Do-icub co Temair ⁊ do-bér mo gaisced
dond loéch dánu　13 Día tísinn co Temair do-bérainn mo
gaisced donaib loéchaib dánaib　14 It ríg Conchobar ⁊ Ailill.
It é ata úaislem di feraib Érenn　15 It é insin ind libuir ata
faillsem.　Dos-beirid dam ⁊ nos-légub-sa　16 Atob-cí ⁊ rob-
cluinethar for námae ⁊ nob-marbfa　17 It maithi ind eich.　It
tresithir cét fer　18 Día téis isin cath not-géntar cosin chlaidiub
gér　19 Día celtais in chennaigi a n-ór no céltais ind rechtairi
a n-argat　20 Día tabarmais fín dúib-si in tibérthae biad
dúnn-ni ?

Exercise 32

1 In tan no-mbentais in chluic do-téigtis in maicc cosa tempul
2 As-bér do-ngén gnímu amrai isin chath acht nís-digén　3 Hóre
ata n-énirti in doíni con-géna Día friu　4 Is follus do-ngníth
in fer-so gním n-amrae in tan no-mbíth Conchobar oc tabairt
fortachtae dó　5 Is dían do-n-icc in carpat ar is dían int ech
6 Is oc guidi in chennaigi imm arbor at-tá-som hóre as ndaidbir
7 Is madae as-mbérat do-n-icfat ind fir ar ní ticfat　8 Día
ndénae insin not-marbfa do charae　9 Is é inso in loéch día
tibér in claideb　10 A no-n-da saidbir am cumachtach　11 Is
dénithir inso do-rrega do námae cuccut　12 Marbthar in
fer-sin, ol Medb.　Ní cél as mban-chomairle, ol Ailill　13 In
bríathar as-mbeir-som, ní fír　14 A laithe no-n-anmais isin
dún, is and do-ictis ar carait cucunn　15 In tan no-mbítis i
fochaidib do-bertis a ndé fortacht doib　16 Hóre ata n-úaisli ⁊
ata n-ennaic in maicc ní tibérthar dígal forru　17 Ní coir duit
mo marbad, a fir, ar as-bérat ind ríg frit nandat fíra inna-hí
as-beir mo námae　18 A no-téig co Temair ad-cí a ndo-gní
in rí cumachtach　19 Is súaichnid nád ndignea insin　20 Lasse
nád n-anaid isin dún nob-marba for námae

Exercise 33

1 Int-í as-beir inna-hí-siu, ní hé doda-gní　2 Indob-géna in
loéch in tan no-mbieid isin chath ?　3 Díandat-samailter fri
ríg do-bérthar a n-ór ⁊ a n-argat duit　4 Do-regat cosa tech
arndob-taibret leo co Temair　5 In fil in rúin isnaib lebraib
ailib ?　Inda-foilsigmer don droch-duiniu ?　6 Hóre nonda-
molatar is úallach　7 Hóre nondad galraig ní dignid inna-hí
as-berar frib arnda-dénaid　8 In tan no-mbítis i fochaid do-
icced a námae arnda-marbad　9 Día ndénmais inso is follus
nondon-bérthae cosin carcair　10 Ind-í bete oc dénum deg-
gnímo níbat ifernaig in tan beta mairb　11 It déin ind eich.
Tíagmai cosa ndún arnda-taibrem donaib rígaib　12 At-tó oc

guidi Dé arndom-soírthar   13 Hóre ata tréuin ind ríg ⁊ hóre
nondan chéili doib nín-marbfaider   14 Int-í do-béra a n-í-seo
co Temair ní hé bes chumachtach   15 Do-tíag isin fid condom-
fil oc béim thened and   16 In tan do-ngnítis gnímu loéch no
bertis búaid inna cathae in tan-sin   17 Indat ferr inna-í nád
n-aiccem oldáte inna-í ad-ciam?   18 Dénam in ngním-sin
in tan as-mbeir in rí frinn arndid-ndénam   19 In tan as cródae
isin chath is fír-loéch in tan-sin   20 Bieid loéch cródae oca
imdegail isin chath

Exercise 34

1 Soírsait ind ríg in cimbid acht na-marb a námae íarum
2 Ní suidigsid a n-ór ⁊ a n-argat isnaib templaib. At-taat
isnaib rígdúnaib beus   3 Ráidsi in mbréthir fris arnda-epred-
som fri ríga Érenn   4 Táthai ech dían. Non-tá carpat.
Dos-béra cosa muir   5 Creitis an-í no-ráidis fris   6 In claideb
gabsaimme isin glieid ní-fil innar lámaib   7 Gabsai in lebor
a lámaib inna ndaltae ⁊ na-légais   8 Indob-soír in rí díandob-
gab isin tig?   9 Ind ungae óir nodon-tá indossa dos-bered cosin
n-insi mbicc   10 In léicis-siu in coin i ndíaid ind-í gabas ar
mboin?   11 Do-eccat in brithemain ⁊ not-berat cosa rígdún
12 Ceist, in berrsat folt in maicc bicc?   13 Fo-gabus crann
maith isind fid forsa mbíth ubull cumrae cacha blíadnae   14 Ní
labraiser frisin techtaire n-ísin ⁊ ní labrastar-som frit-su   15 As-
berthe do-mbérthae cosin carcair día mberad a n-argat
ngel lais   16 Ní cruthaigestar in Coimdiu in talmain arin
droch-duiniu   17 Gabsait cosin n-insi, fo-gabsat in ríg maith,
na-marbsat ⁊ con-scarsat a rígdún   18 Día n-accathar in
sacart inna ídlu suidigthius isin tempul ⁊ mórthus fíad doínib
inna cathrach mór   19 Día táesat ind filid cucunn in cechnat
a céol dúnn?   20 Ní labraiser frisin duine ⁊ ní foilsigser inna
hí-sin dó

Exercise 35

1 Nídat filid ind fir ro gabsat in testimin-so   2 Ro légsaid
canóin nufíadnaisi acht ros-soíbsid   3 Ro comalnastar a rro
pridchaisid dó   4 At-taat tri fir and. Fili in cétnae fer,
loéch in fer tánaise, sacart in triss fer   5 Ro creitius a n-í
ro labrastar in rí frim   6 Ro léicset da ech forsin maig   7 Día
tíasmais cosnaib cethéoraib mnáib do-bértais inna rígnai in
mboin dúnn   8 Ro suidigestar int arae in da charpat hi ndorus
ind rígdúin   9 Is dénithir coin in macc ro gab búaid ind oénaig
10 At-taat ocht n-ídail isin tempul. Ros-suidigsetar in druíd
and   11 Ro marbais inna cethri ríga cloénu ⁊ ro dáilis a n-ór
⁊ a n-argat forsna doíni daidbri   12 Do-léicset gaí forsin loéch
tánaise ⁊ na-marbsat   13 Ansaimmi tri lá ⁊ téora aidchi isin
chathraig móir arndob-aiccimis oc tuidecht   14 A n-í ro légus
isint seissed libur, is ed as-bér frisin mbrithemain tánaise, ol
in druí   15 Is ed inso ro ráidset, ⁊ is ed do-génat mani marbtar
isin chath   16 Ro fercaigsetar in gobainn ar ro gab gataige
in n-ech ndían   17 It é ro suidigsetar mind for cenna inna tri
ríg   18 Bieit tri carpait ⁊ sé eich ⁊ chethir céili ⁊ da thechtaire
⁊ chóic errid ⁊ téora buidnea forsnaib maigib   19 At-taat
tri maicc inna mná maithe sund   20 Ind-í nád légat in da lebor
nís-bí fis inna rúine díadae

Exercise 36

1 Ro gab int ech mór cosna slébe ⁊ ro gelt a fér   2 Ní hé inso
in fer nodob-creiti   3 Berid a n-ór ⁊ a n-argat cosin cathraig
acht nácha-léicid indi   4 Nách-marbaid, a ríga, ar is ennac
5 In fil inna mná isin dún?   Nácha-tabair cosa tempul, a
brithem   6 In bert in cennaige a n-arbor cosa tech?   7 Do-
bertatar in druíd in lebor mbecc leo ⁊ na-celtatar isin tempul
8 Is é-som int eirr ro ort a námait   9 It é inso inna cethéora
sethir file i tigib inna ngobann. Inda-soírfe, a oic?   10 Is mé
nodot-molathar, a rígain   11 Día n-epertaid in mbréthir fír

indob-creiti in brithem?   12 Do-bertaid for n-indeb n-uile
cosin cathraig-so ⁊ na-cheltaid indi   13 It é inso máithir inna
ríg maith file forunn-ni.   Nácha-léicem a n-oínur isind rígdún
14 Fris-gart in fer día n-epert a charae a n-í-sin fris   15 Ní
fil in loéch-sin isint slóg indossa ar at-rubalt   16 It é rodob-
mertatar, a firu Érenn   17 Nácham-marbad-som, ar is mé
carae as choémem lais   18 Orcaid míleda imdai acht níro ort
Coin Culainn   19 Ní cumcam ní duit ar do-bert ar námae ar
ngaisced n-uile lais   20 Nítat mairb in chethir druíd, ar ros-
anacht a céile

Exercise 37

1 Cechain in duine in salm file i libur inna sacart   2 Ro
memaid ríasind ríg fora náimtea uili   3 Ro cechnammar a céol
4 Ní tubart in loéch a gaisced fair ⁊ ní cechaing cosin nglieid
5 In roímaid remib for slóg ind fir chumachtaig?   6 Indat
é-som ind fir ro geguin int arae?   7 Ro leblaing in cú dar múr
in dúin   8 For-roíchnaid soscéle do gentib acht níro creitset
bréthir nDé   9 Ro ort in fer nod-lil assin chathraig   10 In
cúalatar uili inna scéla do-bert in techtaire lais?   11 Scél
n-amrae ríg Érenn, is ed ro chúalae in macc becc ónaib druídib
12 Is do marbad a námat do-bert in claideb ngér lais   13 It é
aiti Chuinn for-chechnatar gním loích dó   14 Ro sephainn a
céol mbinn ⁊ ro molastar gnímu inna ríg   15 Ad-áigestar in
cimbid nond-marbfad a námae acht ní marb   16 Is léim ro
leblaing darsin n-abainn do thabairt fortachtan día chéiliu
17 Is gaéth ⁊ is amrae a n-í-siu for-roíchain dúnn   18 Geguin
in n-araid ar do-bert claideb lais cosin cath   19 Ní fír samlaid
nád marbthae arae.   Ní marbthae cen chinaid   20 Ind fir
do-génsat insin ní dignet inso

Exercise 38

1 In tan mboíe i nEmain Machae do-berthe biad ⁊ deug dó
isind rígdún   2 Gáid Día ara taibred toirthi in talman día

chlaind   3 Día n-accamar in loéch mór táchammar assin glieid
4 Luid in ben isa tír-sin do guidi inna ríg ara ndéntais trócairi
fria fer   5 In tartais in claideb dond loéch?   Náthó, da-ratus
dond ríg 6 In tuccais inna cethéora bú finna lat? Náthó, dos-uc
in búachaill lais   7 In n-érbart ata maithi ⁊ ata trócairig ind
ríg file for feraib Érenn?   8 Innách messe do-génai in ngním
mór-sin?   9 A n-í do-rigénsam da-géna int-í do-dechuid linn
10 Is é inso trénfer fodom-ráith   11 Ní dechuid in fer-so
cosin cathraig acht do-dechuid in fer aile cosin n-insi   12 Do-
ucsat a n-ór leo acht ní-thartsat donaib cethéoraib mnáib
13 Is lebor do-ratais dom ⁊ is tú rod-scríb   14 Ro fitir in duine
gaéth nád do légund do-commar cosa loc-sin acht as do thofunn
15 Do-cúaid Cú Chulainn co Emain con-accae inna maccu
oca cluichiu   16 Int-í nád tuidchid assind insi is é file indi
beus   17 In tan bes rí Conchobar is i nEmain bieid do grés
18 In loéch mór-so, is é bías oc imdegail in dúin   19 Con-acca
in n-ech acht ní acca in coin   20 Do-ratsat lebor dúnn arndid-
légam

Exercise 39

1 Ro gabad int ech lasin fer ⁊ do-uccad cosin cathraig   2 Ní
fil inna ócu isin dún, ro orta isnaib cathaib móraib   3 In
n-epred in bríathar frib?   4 Cétai int sailm.   It é noda-
cechnatar   5 In é inso in cimbid ro mess lasin mbrithemain?
6 In n-epred frib ara tíastae co Tailltin?   7 Brethae in cú
cosa mag ⁊ léicthe fair   8 Do-uccad in cú cosa mag ⁊ ro léiced
fair   9 In luid in sacart noíb cosa tempul?   In cét salm díadae
lais?   10 Do-uccad ainm loích fair ar ro marb a náimtea uili
11 Do-breth co dún ind ríg ⁊ messae fíada   12 Altae in macc
lasin n-oac ⁊ do-breth gaisced dó   13 As-breth frib ara ndéntae
a n-í-sin.   Indid-dignid-si?   14 Do-rónad tech mór la Bricrinn
do Chonchobur ⁊ do Ultaib   15 Día n-accas in gataige táich
assin taig   16 In dechas ónd ríg coa charait ara taí día chobair?

17 Indat é ad-chessa oc tuidecht assin chathraig?   18 In tan dongéntar in rét-sin in béraid búaid in chatha?   19 In tan do-mbretha assin chath gessai im chobair día cairtib   20 Do-bérthae claideb duit ara ndénta gnímu cródai

Exercise 40

1 As-robrat in mbréthir foirbthi frisin duine   2 Do-bérat ór ┐ argat dond fiur acht do-róna a toil   3 Marbthae in loéch résiu do-dichsed cobair cucci oa chairtib   4 Is é in droch-duine-sin con-ascar in cathraig móir   5 Ní déntai doib a n-í-sin, ar at-tá nech día ndéicsin .i. Día   6 It gessi in dé donaib uilib doínib file for talmain   7 Do-génam cath eruib acht do-rataid a lóg dúnn airi   8 Do-génmais cath eruib acht do-rattae a lóg dúnn airi   9 Int-í as-ruburt, is é con-aicelt a n-ór isind insi 10 Is é inso int ech. At-comren frisin ríg mór   11 Con-aitecht Cú Chulainn carpat ┐ da ech co Conchobar. Dos-béra dó 12 Dorata día in chenfuil-sin maithes talman tréuin doib 13 Dogéna in fer a n-í-sin acht as-robrat fris arndid-déna 14 Dognítha inna í-sin lasin fer résiu do-coísed cosin cath 15 Día labratar ind ríg fris-gairet inna rígnai acht ní frecrat in maicc   16 Ad-cobra in fer uisce acht ní accobra fín   17 Con-scar in námae a ndún acht ní coscar in cathraig   18 Fo-acaib in céile in n-ech isin gurt acht ní fácbat in gobainn a n-ord isin cherdchai   19 Íarmi-foacht scéla dom-sa acht ní íarfacht scéla duit-siu   20 A n-as n-altae in macc téit día thaig

GRAMMATICAL INDEX

(reference is to pages)

Corrigenda additional to those on p. 217

p. 7, line 24, read **blíadnae**

p. 11, line 15, read *Dual*

p. 18, line 20, read **amrai**

p. 39, line 2, read **marbam**
line 6, read Except in 2 and 3 sg.

p. 50, line 23, delete *Absolute Conjunct*

p. 51, line 2, delete *Absolute Conjunct*

p. 54, line 18, **no léicfed** should be opposite 3. (next line)

p. 61, line 22, read **-léicius**

p. 62, line 5, read 2. —

p. 69, line 15, read 3. **blid**

p. 78, line 4, read **taibrid**

p. 87, line 24, read **ad-cíd**

p. 90, line 16, transfer 'SUBJUNCTIVE **tíasu**, etc., see above, p. 50' to a line following line 23

p. 95, line 17, read 3. **do-dechuid**

p. 167, line 13, at 5. **a,** prep. add the meaning *out of* (given in third line)

p. 168, line 34, read **ad-noí**

p. 169, line 36, read *in a certain way*

p. 171, line 9, the article **ar-foím** should follow **ar-fócair**

p. 182, line 19, read **do-iarmorat**

p. 183, line 4, read *despairs*

p. 184, last line read **étrachtae**