

Irish Course Handbook

**Translation and Notes
Vocabularies
Instructions**

**The Linguaphone Institute
Gael-Linn**

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Contents

The Linguaphone Gael-Linn Irish Course	vi
The Books and the Recordings	vi
Instructions	viii
Some points to note	xi
Introduction	xxi
Lessons 1-48	1
Supplementary notes to the lessons	149
Appendices:	
1. Regular verbs	175
2. Irregular verbs	191
3. The copula	205
4. Lenition	207
Vocabulary, Irish/English	213
Vocabulary, English/Irish	244

The Linguaphone Gael-Linn Irish Course

Your Course has been carefully constructed in the most up-to-date scientific way to build up your knowledge of the language from an absolute beginning to the point where, if you have followed the instructions, you will be able to speak, read, and write the language and to understand it when it is spoken. You will be able to cope confidently with everyday situations in the country where the language is spoken.

The books and the recordings

The Illustrated Book (Cúrsa Gaeilge)

The book contains an Introduction, 48 lessons and a section on the sounds and alphabet of Irish. Each of lessons 1–12 has two parts. All this material is recorded.

Each of lessons 13–48 has a supplementary reading passage (which is not recorded); all these supplementary passages are grouped together in the book after the section on sounds. Some exercises are included in them, preceded by simple instructions, and followed by the correct answers.

The large illustrations in the lessons will help your understanding of the situation on which the text is based, and the small ones will enable you to see the meaning of individual words and phrases.

The recordings

The professional speakers, who are all native speakers of the language, have been carefully selected for their correctness and clarity of speech. The early lessons have been recorded as slowly as possible without distorting the language. Gradually, the speed is increased throughout the course.

The Introduction and all the lessons, apart from the supplementary reading passages to lessons 13–48, are recorded.

Also recorded is a separate section on the sounds of Irish, designed to enable you to recognise and practise its key sounds. Refer to this section regularly throughout the course. Remember that different languages often pronounce the same letters or combination of letters in quite different ways. You will notice, for example,

that the Irish sound “v” may appear very similar to the English sound represented by “v” or very similar to the English sound represented by “w”. Listen carefully to these ranges in sound.

This handbook

After this section you will find:

- 1 Instructions on how to use the course.
- 2 Some points to note on the grammar and structure of the Irish language.
- 3 A translation of the Introduction; all the words and structures used in this Introduction are explained when they arise again in the lessons.
- 4 A guide to each lesson which gives you:
 - a A list of new words used in the lesson. Where the form of the word in the text is not the dictionary form, the dictionary form is also given. For idiomatic phrases, the literal meaning of each word is given first, followed by a translation of the complete phrase.
 - b A translation into English of the Irish text (excluding the supplementary reading passages for lessons 13–48). In this translation a deliberate attempt has been made to use the kind of English widely spoken in Ireland (rather than standard British English), because of its similarity in word-order to Irish. Word for word translation is not attempted.
 - c Notes on the main grammatical and cultural points of the lesson.
- 5 Supplementary notes which expand various grammatical points presented in each lesson.
- 6 Appendices which summarise the grammar presented in the course.
- 7 An Irish/English alphabetical vocabulary, which lists all the words in the course. The meaning of the words given is only that which occurs in the context. Grammatical information is given where confusion might arise. Lists of the way the regular verbs work are given in Appendix 1; the number of its paradigm is also given in brackets after the verb in the vocabulary. Paradigms of the irregular verbs are given in Appendix 2; the basic form of the verb is given in brackets after the verb in the vocabulary.
- 8 An English/Irish alphabetical vocabulary.

Instructions

Regular study and practice with this course is much more efficient than attempting large amounts at irregular intervals. "A little and often" is preferable to "a lot but seldom".

1 The Introduction

Turn to page 2 in your illustrated book and to the very beginning of your recordings. Study only a few sentences at a time, as follows:

- 1 **Recording** First, listen without looking at the text, to get a general impression of the pronunciation.
- 2 **Recording Illustrated book** Listen again and follow the words in the Textbook. Try to associate the sounds you hear with the letters in front of you. Continue until you are able to read the text to yourself (not aloud yet) without referring to the recordings.
- 3 **Handbook** Refer to the Handbook for the meaning. Each sentence is translated. (No grammatical explanations are given for the Introduction. We just want you to understand the meaning of each sentence. From Lesson 1, explanations are given.)
- 4 **Recording** Listen again with the meaning in mind. Continue until you are able to understand easily while listening.
- 5 **Handbook** Look at the translation and try to recall the Irish sentences. If you are not yet sure of them, listen again.
- 6 Repeat the same process for the next few sentences. Continue in this way until you have worked through the whole of the Introduction.

2 Lessons 1-12

For each of these lessons:

- 1 **Recording** Listen to the recording of Part 1 once. Don't try to understand at this stage. Just listen to the sounds of the language.

- 2 **Recording** Listen to the recording of Part 1 several times more. You will find that you are becoming accustomed to the sounds of the language.

- 3 **Recording Illustrated Book** Listen to the recording of Part 1 and follow the text in the book several times. You will now be able to relate what you hear to what you see printed. At the same time, the pictures will help you to understand a little more.

- 4 **Handbook** Read the translation of Part 1. Now you will understand the general meaning.

- 5 **Handbook** Now try to work out the exact meaning, using the word list in conjunction with the text. Try to understand first of all the meaning of phrases, then of whole sentences.

- 6 **Recording** Listen to the recording again now that you understand the meaning. Continue to listen until you can understand everything as you hear it.

- 7 **Recording Illustrated Book** Read the text to yourself and then read it aloud several times. If you have any doubts about the pronunciation of any word or phrase, listen to that part of the recording again.

Refer to the sounds section—at the end of the recordings, and on pages 122-124 of the illustrated book—to check on any particular sound you are not sure of.

- 8 Now repeat instructions 1-7 for Part 2.

- 9 **Handbook** Study the notes: these will explain the grammatical and cultural points which you have met in the lesson. For amplification of the grammatical points refer to the supplementary notes to the lesson and to the appendices; these are located after the notes to lesson 48 in this handbook.

3 Lessons 13-48

For each of these lessons:

- 1 **Recording** Listen to the recording once. Don't try to understand at this stage. Just listen to the sounds.

2 **Recording** Listen to the recording several times more. You will find that you are becoming accustomed to the sounds of the language.

3 **Recording Illustrated Book** Listen to the recording and follow the text in the book several times. You will now be able to relate what you hear to what you see printed. At the same time, the pictures will help you to understand a little more.

4 **Handbook** Read the translation. Now you will understand the general meaning.

5 **Handbook** Now try to work out the exact meaning, using the word list in conjunction with the text. Try to understand first of all the meaning of phrases, then of whole sentences.

6 **Recording** Listen to the recording again now that you understand the meaning. Continue to listen until you can understand everything as you hear it.

7 **Recording Illustrated Book** Read the text to yourself and then read it aloud several times. If you have any doubts about the pronunciation of any word or phrase, listen to that part of the recording again.

Refer to the sounds section—at the end of the recordings, and on pages 122–124 of the illustrated book—to check on any particular sound you are not sure of.

8 **Handbook**—Study the notes: these will explain the grammatical and cultural points which you have met in the lesson. For amplification of the grammatical points refer to the supplementary notes to the lesson and to the appendices.

9 **Illustrated Book Handbook** Read and translate the supplementary reading passage, using the vocabulary and notes. Where an exercise is provided, follow the instructions which precede it and then check your answers.

Some Points to Note

The Alphabet

- 1.1 It should be remembered that letters are merely marks on paper, and are not sounds in themselves. They serve as visual representations of sounds. A given letter may represent a particular sound in English, and a different, though perhaps similar sound in Irish.
- 1.2 The spelling system of Irish is fairly regular, and when one knows the rules it is possible to deduce what the pronunciation is. While a particular sound may be represented by one letter or sequence of letters, it is usual that any particular combination of letters represents only one sound.

2 Vowels:

2.1 In Irish spelling the vowel-letters are a, e, i, o, u.

2.2 Vowels may be long or short.

The vowels in the following words are short: *fan wait*; *muc pig*; the vowels in these words are pronounced somewhat similarly to the vowels in the standard British English words *font, look*.

Long vowels are indicated by the accent (´) being placed over the vowel-letter. The vowels of words such as the following are long: *cá where*; *lón lunch*; *múch quench*. In terms of length these vowels are somewhat similar to the vowels in the standard British English words *maw, lorn, food*.

2.3 The distinction between long and short vowels is very important. Notice the difference between *ba cows*; *bá bay*; *te hot*; *té tea*.

2.4 Consult the sounds recording for these and other examples.

2.5 The following letter sequences always represent long vowels although the length accent is not written: *eo* (as *ó*), *ae* (as *é*), *ao* (as *é, i*): *ceol music*; *gael Irishman*; *baol danger*; *daoibh to you* (pl.).

The words *seo here*; *deoch drink* and *eochair key* are exceptions. In these *eo* represents a short vowel.

2.6 The vowel-letter *a* represents a long vowel before the consonant clusters (i)rd, (i)rl, in all stressed syllables and before *rr* in monosyllables.

Examples:

ard high; *tharla happened*; *barr top* pronounced *árd, thárla, bár*.

- 2.7 The vowel-letters **o** and **u** generally represent long vowels before the consonant clusters **(i)rd**, **(i)rl**, **(i)rn**.

Examples:

bord *table*; **scornach** *throat*; **urlár** *floor*; **uirlis** *tool*, pronounced **bórd**, **scórnach**, **úrlár**, **úirlis**.

3 Diphthongs:

- 3.1 A diphthong may be described as a combination of two vowels in which the tongue moves from one position towards another.

Examples:

riar *distribute*, pronounced with a diphthong roughly like the diphthong in English, *dear*. **suas** *up*, pronounced with a diphthong roughly like the diphthong in English, *Suez*. **aghaidh** *face*, pronounced with a diphthong roughly like the diphthong in English, *night*. **leabhar** *book*, pronounced with a diphthong roughly like the diphthong in English, *our*.

- 3.2 The diphthong represented by **agha** in **aghaidh** may be represented by other combinations of letters in other words.

Examples:

radharc *sight, view*; **raidhse** *plenty*; **feidhm** *function*; **saighdiúir** *soldier*; **saighead** *arrow*; **oigheann** *oven*.

- 3.3 The diphthong represented by **abha** in **leabhar** may be represented by other combinations of letters in other words.

Examples:

feabhra *February*; **rogha** *choice*; **bodhar** *deaf*; **amhras** *doubt*; **ramhar** *fat*.

- 3.4 Diphthongs must be distinguished from long vowels. Contrast words such as the following: **díth** *deficiency*, **Dia** *God*, **tú** *you*, **tua** *axe*.

4 Consonants:

- 4.1 Generally speaking consonant letters have the same value in Irish as in other languages which use the Roman script. **p** in **peaca** *sin*, is roughly similar to English **p** in *pin*, *pack*. The letter **c** always represents a sound roughly similar to that represented by English **k**. However some combinations of consonant letters are peculiar. A consonant letter followed by **h** generally represents a fricative consonant. Thus **ph** is the same as **f** in English and **ch** is the same as **ch** in German; and in the same way **bh** and **mh** represent a fricative which is roughly similar to English **v** in *very*. **gh** at the beginning of a word is also a fricative.

- 4.2 Some combinations with **h** do not represent the corresponding fricative in the way that **ph** corresponds to **p**. Thus **th** and **sh** are pronounced **h**. **fh** indicates the elision of **f**, and note above that **bh** and **mh** both represent a sound roughly similar to **v** in English *very*. Both **gh** and **dh** in word initial represent the same sound.

Examples of these sounds are given on the sounds recording.

- 4.3 In Irish there are two sets of consonants. The popular terms for these are "broad consonants" and "slender consonants".
- 4.4 The difference between broad and slender consonants depends on the part of the tongue which is highest. The front of the tongue is kept high in the mouth during the articulation of a slender consonant. The back of the tongue is raised for the articulation of a broad consonant.
- 4.5 For example, the initial consonant in a word such as **luí** *lie*, is "broad" and sounds like the **/** in standard British English *veal*.
- 4.6 The initial consonant in a word such as **lí** *lick*, is "slender" and sounds more like the **/** in standard British English *leave*. Further examples of broad consonants versus slender consonants in the beginnings of words are:

pinn	puinn
binn	buinn
tí	tuí
dí	daoí
géill	gaeil

- 4.7 This distinction occurs in all positions in a word. In a word such as **bainne** *milk*, the **n** is slender. In a word such as **banna** *band*, the **n** is broad. Similarly in **cait** (the plural of **cat** *cat*), the **t** is slender, while in **cat** (the singular) the **t** is broad.
- 4.8 From these examples one can begin to see how the distinction between broad and slender consonants is indicated in the spelling. Broad consonants in the initial of a word, followed by **i** are indicated by writing **u**, **o**, or **a** after the consonant letter. Thus we saw that **tuí** has broad **t** in its initial and is followed by the long vowel **i**, whereas **tí** is a slender **t** followed directly by the spelling for long vowel **i**. Thus the initial consonant in the following words is broad:
tuí *straw*; **buí** *yellow*; **luí** *lie*.
- 4.9 Initial consonants written before **a**, **o**, **u**, long or short, are broad, e.g.:
lá *day*; **bá** *bay*.
- 4.10 Slender consonants in the initial of a word followed by the

vowels *e*, or *i*, long or short, are represented by the consonant letters being followed by the simple spelling for these vowels (See note 4.6 above). Thus the form *tí* represents a slender *t* followed by the vowel *i*.

A slender consonant in the initial of a word followed by the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, long or short, is indicated by the letter *e* being written before *a* or *o* and by the letter *i* being written before *u*. Thus *leá melt*, represents a slender *l* followed by a long *a*. *leo with them*, represents a slender *l* followed by long *o* (see note 2.5).

The letters *e* and *i* are used to indicate the slender quality of consonants which occur in the middle or final position of words.

Note the difference between the spelling of *cat* and *cait*.

There are some exceptions to this rule however. The more important of these are given throughout the course.

- 4.11 The consonant *h* is neutral in regard to being broad or slender. It is represented by the letters *h*, *sh*, *th*, and is pronounced roughly the same as English *h*.

Initial Mutation

- 1 In general Irish words substitute, within a certain sub set, one initial consonant for another according to the position of the words in the sentence. This substitution of consonants can be classified under the terms mentioned below.

2 Lenition

- 2.1 The initial consonant of a word in Irish may change according to the word which precedes it. Thus *capall horse*, changes to *chapall* when preceded by the element *a* which means *his*. This change is called lenition. In these notes we will use the symbol ^L to indicate that a given word requires the lenited form of a following word. Thus *a^L his*.
- 2.2 Lenition involves, generally speaking, changing of stop consonants to fricative and the elision of *f*. This is indicated in the spelling by writing of *h* after the initial consonant letter.
- Examples of lenition:
capall horse; *mo chapall my horse*; *bean woman*; *a^L bhean the woman*.

3 Aspiration

- 3.1 *a capall her horse*, does not involve this kind of change but the element *a*, which means *her*, involves a change called aspiration in nouns whose initial letter is a vowel. Thus *áit place*; *a háit*

her place. Aspiration is indicated in these notes by the symbol ^H— thus *a^H her*.

Examples of aspiration:

asal donkey; *a hasal her donkey*; *athair father*; *a bathair her father*.

4 Eclipsis:

- 4.1 Eclipsis involves changing of voiceless stops to voiced stops and voiced stops to nasal consonants.
- Thus:
capall horse; *a gcapall their horse*; *bosca box*; *ár mbosca our box*.
- 4.2 In the form *a gcapall their horse*, the initial *c* is changed to *g* as part of the expression of possession, plural number. This change, called eclipsis, is indicated in these notes by the symbol ^N— thus *a^N their*.
- 4.3 The following are the normal spellings of the substitution sets in initial mutation:
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>p — ph — bp,</i> | <i>an páiste the child</i> ; <i>a pháiste his child</i> ; <i>a bpáiste their child</i> . |
| <i>b — bh — mb</i> | <i>an bord the table</i> ; <i>a bhord his table</i> ; <i>a mbord their table</i> . |
| <i>t — th — dt,</i> | <i>an teach the house</i> ; <i>a theach his house</i> ; <i>a dteach their house</i> . |
| <i>d — dh — nd,</i> | <i>an deartháir the brother</i> ; <i>a dheartháir his brother</i> ; <i>a ndeartháir their brother</i> . |
| <i>c — ch — gc,</i> | <i>an cara the friend</i> ; <i>a chara his friend</i> ; <i>a gcara their friend</i> . |
| <i>g — gh — ng,</i> | <i>an gáirdín the garden</i> ; <i>a gháirdín his garden</i> ; <i>a ngáirdín their garden</i> . |
| <i>f — fh — bhf,</i> | <i>an freagra the answer</i> ; <i>a fhreagra his answer</i> ; <i>a bhfreagra their answer</i> . |
| <i>s — sh —</i> | <i>an seomra the room</i> ; <i>a sheomra his room</i> ; <i>a seomra their room</i> . |
| | <i>an áit the place</i> ; <i>a háit her place</i> ; <i>a n-áit their place</i> . |

Inflections

- 1 Words in Irish indicate their grammatical function by changing their shapes in other ways apart from initial mutation. These other changes can be termed inflexions, the principal of which are briefly described here.

Nouns

A noun is a word which can function as the subject or object of a sentence, and is subject to inflexion for a number, and b case.

Examples:

a the MAN left, the MEN left.

b the MAN's hat.

a phreab an cat the cat hopped, phreab na cait the cats hopped.

b eireball cait a cat's tail

Thus, combining initial mutation and inflexions the Irish noun cat has, for example, the following forms in the singular:

Nom. sing.

a unlenited: Tá an cat anseo. The cat is here.

b lenited: Tá mo chat anseo. My cat is here.

c eclipsed: Tá ár gcat anseo. Our cat is here.

Genitive Sing.

a unlenited: eireball cait a cat's tail.

b lenited: eireball an chait the cat's tail.

c eclipsed: eireball ár gcait our cat's tail.

3 Masculine and Feminine nouns

3.1 In Irish grammar nouns are categorised either masculine or feminine.

The distinction is made on the basis of the following features:

a With few exceptions the pronouns substituted for nouns agree with them in gender.

Examples:

Sin é an bosca. Cuir ar an mbord é. That is the box. Put it on the table.

Sin í an fhuinneog. Oscail í. That is the window. Open it.

The most important exception to this rule is *cailín*, girl, which, though grammatically a masculine word, has the feminine pronouns *í*, *sí* substituted for it.

b In some constructions gender determines the selection of lenition rules in noun clauses.

Examples:

Chonaic mé an fear beag. I saw the small man.

Chonaic mé an bhean bheag. I saw the small woman.

(see note 1 on adjectives and notes 1 and 2 on the article).

c The form taken by a noun in the genitive singular is partly governed by its gender. The genitive forms are given in the notes on the various classes of nouns.

(see note 1 lesson 17).

3.2 The gender of the nouns occurring in this course is given in the dictionary.

3.3 We can now observe how features of initial mutation, inflexion and gender occur:

a Masculine:

Sin é an fear. That is the man.

Sin é hata an fhir. That is the man's hat.

The form *an fear* has changed its form to indicate possession or ownership and is therefore said to be in the possessive or genitive case.

Further examples of masculine nouns:

Tá an bord briste. The table is broken.

Tá cos an bhoird briste. The leg of the table is broken.

Sin é an bóthar. That is the road.

Tá Seán i lár an bhóthair. Seán is in the middle of the road.

b Feminine:

Sin í an bhean. That is the woman.

Sin é hata na mná. That is the woman's hat.

Sin í an tsráid. That is the street.

Tá an teach ag barr na sráide. The house is at the top of the street.

Sin í an bhróg. That is the shoe.

Tá sáil na bróige caite. The heel of the shoe is worn.

4 Verbs

4.1 a In addition to their basic meaning, e.g. *siúl* walk, *labhair* speak, the verbal forms express distinctions of time or *tense*, i.e. when the event takes place, and distinctions of attitude or *mood*, i.e. speakers view of the event. The aspects distinguished in Irish are Past, Present, Future, Imperative, Conditional and Subjunctive.

b The complete set of forms expressing all these distinctions for any verb is the inflexion of the verb. Patterns of inflexions are called conjugations. The inflexions of regular verbs are given in Appendix 1. Those of irregular verbs are given in Appendix 2.

4.2 Examples of inflexion for tense:

a The cat jumps. The cat jumped.

preab hop/jump. This is the root form of the verb. This is the form used in giving an order to one person.

b The lenited form is used to indicate past tense, thus:

Phreab an cat The cat jumped.

c The root form followed by the inflected form **-faidh** after broad consonants or **-fidh** after slender consonants, indicates future tense, thus:

Preabfaidh an cat. *The cat will jump.*

Rithfidh an cat. *The cat will run.*

- 4.3 Note that the usual word order of sentences in Irish is verb, subject (noun), object (noun) and that adjectives normally follow the nouns they qualify.

Thus:

Bhuail Seán an cat mór. *Seán struck the big cat.*

Phreab an cat ar an mbord. *The cat jumped on the table.*

- 4.4 The great majority of verbs in Irish are regular. In the case of regular verbs the imperative form e.g. **dún**—as in **dún an doras** *close/shut the door*, may be regarded as the root from which all other forms of the verb derive. Thus the forms of the regular verb **dún**, like **preab**, are:

Dún an doras. *Close the door.*

Dhún mé an doras. *I closed the door.*

Dúnfaidh mé an doras. *I will close the door.*

(See note on **preab** above).

- 4.5 There are two major classes of regular verbs. These we call the first and second conjugations.
- 4.6 Verbs that end in **-faidh**, or **-fidh** in the third person singular, future tense are said to be in the first conjugation.

Examples:

Dúnfaidh sé *he will close*

Brisfidh sé *he will break*

Ólfaidh sé *he will drink*

- 4.7 Verbs that end in **-óidh** or **-eoidh** in the third person singular, future tense are said to be in the second conjugation.

Examples:

Ceannóidh sé *he will buy*

Tosóidh sé *he will begin*

Baileoidh sé *he will collect*

- 4.8 The forms of verbs can express distinction of person and number i.e. they can express who was involved in the action and how many were involved in the action. The persons distinguished are referred to as 1st person i.e. the speaker, 2nd person i.e. the person spoken to, the 3rd person, the person spoken of. The numbers distinguished are singular and plural.

Examples:

Singular

1st person: **táim ag foghlaim** *I am learning*

2nd person: **tá tú ag foghlaim** *you are learning*

3rd person: **tá sé/sí ag foghlaim** *he/she is learning*

Plural

1st person: **táimid ag foghlaim** *we are learning*

2nd person: **tá sibh ag foghlaim** *you are learning*

3rd person: **tá siad ag foghlaim** *they are learning*

Singular

1st person: **deirim** *I say*

2nd person: **deireann tú** *you say*

3rd person: **deireann sé/sí** *he/she says*

Plural

1st person: **deirimid** *we say*

2nd person: **deireann sibh** *you say*

3rd person: **deireann siad** *they say.*

There is a further form **deirtear** which avoids expression of person. This is an impersonal form and corresponds to the use of *one* in English. Thus, **deirtear**, means *one says* or *it is said*.

There is also a form referred to as the *verbal noun*. This is formed from the verb but functions as a noun. The verbal noun corresponding to the verb **léigh** *read* is **léamh**. Thus we may say **Tá léamh agam** *I can read*; **Tá an nuachtán á léamh agam** *I am reading the newspaper*; **Táim ag léamh** *I am reading*. See also note 5 Lesson 1 and note 2 Lesson 8.

- 4.9 The various forms of the regular verbs are given in Appendix 1. The numbers in brackets after these verbs, in the vocabulary, refer to the number given them in the Appendix.
- 4.10 There are, however, a number of irregular verbs, and, as in other languages, these are among the verbs most commonly used. Examples:
- téigh** *go*
chuaigh *went*
rachaidh *will go*
- 4.11 It will be noticed that irregular verbs change their root form in various tenses. All forms of the irregular verbs which you may need are given in Appendix 2. When a form other than the imperative is used in the text the imperative form is given in brackets in the vocabulary.

5 Adjectives

5.1 Adjectives are the qualifiers of nouns:

The **BIG** man, the **SMALL** dog.

In Irish adjectives are inflected for number and case.

Example:

mór *big*

an cat mór *the big cat*

na cait mhóra *the big cats*

6 The Article

6.1 The definite article specifies particular items or individuals. Thus **fear** *man* or **a man**; **an fear** *the man*. (Note that in Irish there is no word corresponding to English **a**):

6.2 In Irish there are a number of forms of the definite article.

	Singular		Plural
	Masculine	Feminine	
Nom.	an^T (an t-)	an^L	na^H
Gen.	an^L	na^H	na^N
Dat.	an^N	an^N	na^H

(with prepositions other than **do**, **de**, **i**).

We have already seen that **an^L** indicates lenition;

an^N indicates eclipsis; **na^H** indicates aspiration.

an^T indicates that **t-** is prefixed to a following vowel.

6.3 See notes on lenition, eclipsis and aspiration. See also note in Appendix on the article.

7 Pronouns

7.1 The independent pronouns are:

mé *me*; **tú** *you*; **sé, é** *he, him*; **sí, í** *she, her*; **sinn** *us*; **sibh** *you*; **siad, iad** *they, them*.

7.2 A feature of Irish is the existence of inflected forms of pronouns corresponding to preposition and pronoun in some other European languages.

7.3 Thus *on me* is **orm**; *on you* is **ort**; *on him* is **air**; *on her* is **uirthi**.

7.4 Thus prepositions in Irish are inflected in a way which is reminiscent of verbal inflections. Many examples occur throughout the lessons and full tables are given in the notes.

Introduction

Hello!

I am Tomás Ó Néill.

I am Irish.

I am a teacher.

I know Irish.

You don't know Irish.

You are learning Irish.

That is the book.

That is the record.

That is the tape.

Read the book.

Listen to the record.

Teacher Hello!

Student Hello!

Teacher Are you a teacher?

Student I'm a student. I'm not a teacher.

Teacher Have you much Irish?

Student No. I have but a little Irish.

Teacher Are you learning Irish?

Student I am.

Teacher Have you an Irish book?

Student Yes. I have books and records.

Teacher Where are they?

Student The records are on the player which is on the table. The books are on the chair.

Teacher This is my friend Seán.

Seán Hello!

I am Seán Ó Briain.

I am at home.

I am sitting on a soft chair in the sitting room. This is my friend Pádraig.

Pádraig Hello!

I am Pádraig Mac Gearailt.

I am talking to my friend.

I have other friends too.

I was on the Continent with Liam Ó Súilleabháin.
 We were in France, in Spain and in Germany.
 I liked it very much.
 We had a very nice holiday.
 We were very successful on our journey.
 I have a little French.
 Liam doesn't know any French but he knows Spanish and German.

Pádraig Have you records and a player?

You I have. They are on the table.

Pádraig Where is your book?

You I have the book in my hand.

Pádraig Very well. Put another record on the player and listen to myself and Seán speaking to each other.

Ceacht a hAon (1) Céard a rinne Pádraig?

Lesson one (1) What did Pádraig do?

Words in this lesson

ceacht (m) lesson
 aon one
 ceacht a haon lesson one
 an the
 céad first
 an chéad the first
 sin that
 é he, him
 Seán (m) John
 sin é Seán that is John
 tá (bí) is
 sé he
 ina in his
 suí sitting
 tá sé ina shuí he is sitting
 in aice near
 na the
 tine (f) fire
 Pádraig (m) Patrick
 seasamh standing
 i in
 lár centre
 seomra (m) room
 siad they
 caint (f) talk, speech
 ag caint talking
 le with, to
 le chéile together
 tá siad ag caint le chéile they are
 talking (speaking) to each other
 suigh (v) (7) sit
 síos down
 anseo here
 a Phádraig Patrick!
 ar on
 cathaoir (f) chair
 bog soft
 maith good
 agat at you
 go raibh maith agat thank you
 inis (v) (11) tell
 dom to me

céard? what?
 rinne (déan) did
 tú you
 linn time, period
 le linn during
 do your
 laethanta days (lá a day)
 saoire (saor free) holiday
 laethanta saoire holidays
 ní dhearna (déan) did not
 mé I, me
 aon any
 rud (m) thing
 ach but, except
 snámh swim
 agus and
 lui (to) lie
 faoin under the
 grian (f) sun
 is dócha probably, I suppose
 gur (is) that
 leisceoir (m) idler, lazy person
 ar fad altogether, entirely
 anois now
 ní (is) hea no
 mhaise indeed
 in aon chor at all
 an *not directly translatable*
 sa in the
 Frainc (f) France
 an sa Fhrainc? was it in France?
 caith (v) (2) spend
 a chaith tú that you spent
 tamall (m) space of time, time, while
 Gearmáin (f) Germany
 chomh as, equally with
 chomh maith also, as well
 chonaic (feic) saw
 mórán many, a lot
 mórán iontas many wonders
 má if
 más ea if so, then

1 a lán a lot, much
chuala (clois) heard
foghlaim (v) (12b) learn
d'fhoghlaim learned
rud (m) thing

éigin some, certain
nua new
gach each, every
aon single
lá (m) day

Translation

Part One

Tráchtair That is Seán. He is sitting near the fire. That is Pádraig. He is standing in the middle of the room. They are speaking to each other.

Seán Sit down here Pádraig on the soft chair.

Pádraig Thank you Seán.

Seán Tell me what you did during your holidays.

Pádraig I did nothing but swim and lie in the sun.

Seán You must be very lazy now.

Pádraig No indeed.

Seán Did you spend all your holidays in France?

Pádraig No. I spent some of them in Germany and I spent a while in Spain also.

Seán You saw many wonders then.

Pádraig I saw a lot and I heard a lot. I learned something new every day.

Part Two

Pádraig is sitting on the soft chair near the fire. He is talking to Seán.

Pádraig spent his holidays in France, in Spain and in Germany.

He spent some time every day swimming and lying in the sun.

He did not do a lot during his holidays but he heard a lot and he saw many wonders. He saw a lot of things every day and he learned much as well.

Notes

- 1 **Ceacht a haon Lesson one.** Where the numeral follows a noun it appears in the form used in counting: a haon, a dó, a trí etc. Compare aon cheacht amháin one lesson; ceacht a haon lesson one. (When aon means one, the noun is always followed by amháin). Dhá cheacht two lessons; ceacht a dó lesson two.

- 2 **An chéad cheacht the first lesson.** Céad first is followed by the lenited form of a noun, and the lenited form of céad, i.e. chéad is always used following the forms of the Definite Article.

Examples:

An fear, an chéad fear. the man, the first man. An capall, an chéad chapall: the horse, the first horse.

- 3 **Sin é Seán. That is Seán.** Sentences of this kind may be regarded as not containing a verbal form.

Examples:

Sin é { Seán
an bosca
an bord } That is { Seán
the box
the table }

Sin í { Máire
an fhuinneog
an chathaoir } That is { Máire
the window
the chair }

Note that the pronoun é is used with masculine nouns, í with feminine nouns.

- 4 **Tá sé he is.** Tá is the Present Tense of the Irregular Verb bí. (See Appendix 2).
- 5 **Tá sé ina shuí he is sitting.** This construction is used with a number of verbal nouns which express state or condition.

Examples:

Tá sé ina { chónaí
sheasamh
luí
chodladh
dhúiseacht } He is { living
standing
lying
sleeping (asleep)
waking (awake) }

See supplementary notes to this lesson.

- 6 **In aice near, lit. in proximity (of).**
- 7 **An tine the fire.** In aice is followed by the genitive or possessive form. Tine is a feminine noun. The na^H form of the article is used with the Genitive of feminine nouns.

See earlier note on possessive form.

Examples (nominative form in brackets):

Tá sé in aice { na fuinneoige (an fhuinneog)
na leapa (an leaba)
na scoile (an scoil) } He is near { the window
the bed
the school }

- 8 **I lár an tseomra in the centre of the room.** Seomra room, is a masculine noun and here is in the genitive or possessive position in the sentence. The form of the article required in this context is an^L. Lenition of s after the article is expressed by mutating s to

t, written **ts**. (The initial clusters **st**, **sc**, **sm**, **sp**, **sf** are not lenited).

Examples:

Doras an tseomra *the door of the room*

Teach an tsagairt *the priest's house*

In aice an tsiopa *near the shop*

but,

tóin an stáin *the bottom of the tin*

deireadh an scéil *the end of the story*

- 9 a **I** *in*. The preposition **i**, an eclipsing form, eclipses a following noun. It is written **in** when the following noun begins with a vowel.

Examples:

i mbosca *in a box*;

I gcathair *in a city*;

in Éirinn *in Ireland*;

In am *in time*

- b For details of the eclipsing mutation see supplementary notes to this lesson.

- 10 a **Tá siad** *they are*. The verb is normally the first word and is followed by the subject. This order is not changed when a question is asked, but the verb is preceded by an interrogative particle, and in the case of some irregular verbs by a dependent form of the verb also. Thus: **an bhfuil siad?** *are they?*

- b See also note 8, lesson 2.

- 11 **ag caint** *speaking*. Note the use of the preposition **ag** with the verbal noun in expressing the progressive aspect.

Examples:

tá Seán ag scríobh *Seán is writing*

tá Seán ag léamh *Seán is reading*

Tá Seán ag múineadh *Seán is teaching*

- 12 a **Phádraig Pádraig**. **a^L**, a vocative particle is used when addressing people directly, but often in conversational speech the vowel **a** is elided and only lenition of the initial consonant remains.

- 13 **ar an gcathaoir** *on the chair*. Except when the initial consonant is **d** or **t**, **an^N**, is the form of the article used when the article is preceded by any one of the following prepositions: **ag at**; **ar on**; **as out of**; **chuig to**; **faoi under**; **le with**; **ó from**; **thar over**; **trí through**.

Examples:

Tá an bosca ar an mbord. *The box is on the table.*

Tá Seán ar an gcathaoir. *Seán is on the chair.*

Tá an leabhar ar an bhfuinneog. *The book is on the window.*

Tá an peann ar an bpáipéar. *The pen is on the paper.*

- 14 a **Bog soft**. The singular form of a feminine noun, except in the genitive lenites a following adjective. Hence: **ar an gcathaoir bhog** *on the soft chair*.
- b Note also the order of the words in this phrase. See also note 2 on Verbs in the introduction to these notes. Further examples are given later in the course.
- 15 **Inis dom** *tell (to) me*. See supplementary notes to this lesson.
- 16 a **Rinne Did**. **Rinne** is the past tense of the irregular verb **deán**. The direct question would be: **céard a rinne tú?** *what did you do?*
- b Further examples:

Céard a rinne	{	mé	What did	{	I	do?
		tú			you	
		sé			he	
		sí			she	
		amar (muid)			we	
		sibh			you	
		siad			they	

- c Note the first person plural is the only inflected form. Many dialects of Irish have regularised this pattern by the development of **muid** as the form of the first person plural which can then be used both as the subject and object of verbs e.g. **Bhuail muid é**. *We struck him*;
- Bhuail sé muid**. *He struck us*.
- It is not normal to use the older first person plural **sinn** as the subject of a verb. Thus: **bhuail sinn é**, would be very infrequent.

- 17 a **Do laethanta saoire** *your holidays*. **do^L** is a possessive pronoun as English *your*. The possessive pronouns are **mo^L** *my*; **do^L** *your*; **a^L** *his*; **a^H** *her*; **ár^N** *our*; **bhur^N** *your*; **a^N** *their*.

Examples:

mo mhála (**chóta**, **bhosca**, **pheann**) *my bag (coat, box, pen)*.

do mhála (**chathaoir**, **teach**, **bhord**) *your bag (chair, house, table)*.

a mhála (**dhinnéar**, **ghluaisteán**) *his bag (dinner, car)*.

a mála (**gúna**, **páipéar**) *her bag (dress, paper)*.

ár mála (**gcóta**, **mbosca**, **bpeann**) *our bag (coat, box, pen)*.

Bhur mhála (**gcathaoir**, **dteach**, **mbord**) *your bag (chair, house, table)*

a mála (**ndinnéar**, **ngluaisteán**, **bpáipéar**) *their bag (dinner, car, paper)*.

Note that these words never receive strong stress.

- c Note that since **l**, **n**, **r** are not affected by initial mutation

a leabhar might mean *his, her or their book*. In such instances the sense is understood from the context.

- 18 Ní dhearna mé aon rud. *I did not (do) anything; I did nothing*. This is a further example of the point mentioned in Note 10 above.

Examples:

Shuig Pádraig síos. *Pádraig sat down*.

Chuir mé an leabhar ar an mbord. *I put the book on the table*.

Sheas sí ar an gcéim. *She stood on the step*.

- 19 Luí faoin ngrian *to lie in the sun*

See supplementary notes to this lesson.

- 20 Is dócha *it is probable, it is likely*. This impersonal form is often used where we would use *I suppose* in English.

- 21 a Is dócha gur leisceoir ar fad anois tú. *I suppose (that) you are a lazy person (an idler) entirely now*.
(Note the word order).

- b The word *is* expresses the connection or relationship between two things and is called the copula. It does not have a complete set of inflexions like other verbs in the language and its forms are very irregular. The various forms of the copula are given in the table in Appendix 2. Thus *is* in the sentence *is leisceoir tú, you are a lazy person*, is replaced by the dependent form *gur* when preceded by *is dócha* (which takes a dependent clause). The form is *gurb* when it is followed by a stressed vowel.
Examples:

Is Spáinneach é. *He is a Spaniard*.

Is dócha gur Spáinneach é. *I suppose he is a Spaniard*.

Is fear mór é. *He is a big man*.

Is dócha gur fear mór é. *I suppose he is a big man*.

Is Éireannach é. *He is an Irishman*.

Is dócha gurb Éireannach é. *I suppose he is an Irishman*.

Is Eorpach é. *He is a European*.

Is dócha gurb Eorpach é. *I suppose he is a European*.

Is amadán é. *He is a fool*.

Is dócha gurb amadán é. *I suppose he is a fool*.

- 22 Ní hea *no*. Ní is the negative form of *is*. *Ea it*, is used only with the copula. This is the form of the negative response to questions of this construction. Further examples are given in the next note.

- 23 a An sa Fhrainc a chaith tú do shaoire ar fad? *Was it in France (that) you spent your entire holidays (all your holidays)? Did you spend all your holidays in France?*

- b *I, in* combines with the definite article (*an*) to form *san* before

vowels and before *fh* followed by a vowel. In all other cases the form is *sa*^L.

Examples:

An sa Fhrainc a chaith tú do shaoire? *Was it in France you spent your holiday?*

Ní hea. Ní sa Fhrainc a chaith mé mo shaoire. *No. It was not in France I spent my holiday*.

An san uisce (water) a chuir tú é? *Was it in the water you put it?*

- 24 Chaith mé *I spent*. The lenition of the initial consonant is a mark of past tense.

Examples:

Caith *spend, throw*

Chaith mé *I spent, I threw*

Dún *close*

Dhún mé *I closed*

Cuir *put*

Chuir mé *I put*

The complete past tense is given in Appendix 1.

- 25 Mórán iontas *many wonders*. Here *mórán a large amount* is followed by the genitive plural of the noun. The genitive plural and the nominative singular have the same form in many nouns.

Examples:

Is iontas é. *It is a wonder*.

Tá mórán iontas ann. *There are many wonders there*.

- 26 a lán *much, many*, is interchangeable with *mórán*.

Examples:

Chonaic mé a lán. *I saw much, I saw a lot*.

Chonaic mé a lán iontas. *I saw much/many/a lot of wonders*.

- 27 D'fhoghlaim mé. *I learned*. In the past tense *d'* is prefixed to verbs the roots of which begin with a vowel or *f*—followed by a vowel. Lenited *f* is elided in pronunciation.

Examples:

D'ól sé *he drank*

D'éist sé *he listened*

D'fhoghlaim mé *I learned Irish*.

D'fhág sé Éire. *He left Ireland*.

2 Ceacht a Dó (2) Sa seomra suite

Lesson two (2) In the sitting room

New words in this lesson

dó two
 dara second
 iad they, them
 sin iad these are, those are
 seomra suite sitting room
 cén? which? what?
 cuid part
 cén chuid which part
 den of the
 Eoraip (f) Europe
 leat with you
 is fearr is best
 is fearr leat you prefer
 liom with me
 Éire (f) Ireland
 ná than, to
 áit (f) place, locality
 ar bith any
 eile other
 áit ar bith eile any other place
 a its
 fios knowledge
 agam at me
 tá a fhios sin agam I know that
 is é it is
 mór-roinn (f) continent
 mór-roinn na hEorpa continent of
 Europe, continental Europe
 atá that is
 ceist (f) question
 atá i gceist agam I have in question,
 I mean
 is maith liom I like
 mór big, large
 go mór very much
 an- very
 deas nice
 freisin also, too
 nach? this is the negative form of an?
 nach bhfuil Fraincis agat? have you
 not French?

tá (bí) yes (in answer to an bhfuil?..
 nach bhfuil?)
 roinnt some
 Fraincis (f) French Language
 roinnt Fraincise some French
 beagán a little
 Spáinnis (f) Spanish Language
 beagán Spáinnise a little Spanish
 ní (is) féidir cannot
 ní féidir liom I cannot
 Gearmáinis (f) German Language
 aon Ghearmáinis any German
 labhair (v) (10) speak
 a labhairt to speak
 caoi way, manner
 cén chaoi? how
 mar sin therefore, then
 éirigh (v) (9) succeed
 ar éirigh leat did you succeed
 turas (m) journey
 do thuras your journey
 bhí (bí) was
 Liam (m) William
 in éineacht together
 labhairt (to) speak
 tá labhairt na Gearmáinise aige he
 can speak German
 bhfuil (bí)
 an bhfuil Gearmáinis aige? has he
 German? does he know German?
 gurbh (is) that
 gurbh fhéidir leis that he could
 a léamh to read
 scríobh (v) (1) write
 a scríobh to write
 ní raibh (bí)
 ní raibh a fhios agam I didn't know
 go raibh aon Ghearmáinis aige that
 he had any German
 is féidir leis he can
 i (f) her, it
 mall slow

go mall slowly
 sí (f) her, she, it
 féin self, itself
 má tá sí mall féin aige if he has it
 slow itself i.e. even if he speaks it
 slowly
 go maith well
 ní not
 ró- very, extremely, most, too

rómhaith too well
 tuig (v) (2) understand
 tuigeann understands
 a thuigeann sé that he understands
 áfach however
 nuair when
 labhraíonn (v) (10) speaks
 duine (m) person
 (go) tapaídh quick(ly)

Translation

Part One

Tráchtair There are Seán and Pádraig. They are in the sitting-room.
 Pádraig is sitting on the chair.

Seán Which part of Europe do you prefer Pádraig?

Pádraig I prefer Ireland to any other place.

Seán Oh! I know that. I mean Continental Europe.

Pádraig I like France very much, but Germany and Spain are very nice too.

Seán You know French, do you not?

Pádraig I do. I have a little French and a little Spanish, but I cannot speak any German.

Seán How then did you get on on your journey?

Pádraig Liam was with me and he speaks German.

Seán Oh! Has he German? I knew he could read and write Spanish, but I didn't know he had any German.

Pádraig He can speak it slowly, but he's good even if he is slow. He doesn't understand it too well, however, when people speak quickly to him.

Part Two

Pádraig and Seán are sitting in the sitting room.

Seán knows that Pádraig spent his holidays in Europe.

Pádraig likes the continent of Europe but he prefers Ireland to any other place.

He can speak French. He knows some Spanish too but he does not understand any German. He was successful on his journey however.

Liam can speak German and he was with Pádraig on the trip.

Seán knew that Liam could read and write Spanish but he did not know that he knew German. Pádraig told him that Liam could speak German slowly.

- 1 a Tá siad *they are*. Tá is the present tense form of the verb *bí to be*. You should pay particular attention to sentences in which forms of this verb are used. Its use should be distinguished from that of the copula. Whereas the copula can be thought of as having a connective or relative meaning (*Is fear Seán. John is a man*), tá and the other forms of *bí* are used in the expression of position, state, condition etc. (*Tá Seán anseo, breoite John is here, is sick*).

Compare the following examples:

Tá Seán anseo. *Seán is here.*

Is fear Seán. *Seán is a man.*

Tá bosca ar an mbord. *There is a box on the table.*

Is bosca é sin. *That is a box.*

Tá, unlike *is* has a complete though somewhat irregular set of inflexions.

- b Watch for further examples in the various lessons. See Appendix 2 for full paradigm.

- 2 Tá siad sa seomra. *They are in the room.*

Further examples:

Táim	sa	seomra	I am	in	room
tá tú		seomra suite	you are		sitting-room
tá sé		seomra leapa	he is		bed-room
tá sí		seomra folctha	she is		bath-room
táimid		seomra bia	we are		dining-room
tá sibh			you are		
tá siad			they are		

- 3 a Cén chuid den Eoraip *which part of Europe*. Cé *which, what* combines with the definite article (*an*) to form *cén*. Similarly *de of*, combines with *an* to form *den*.

- b Note that we do not use the genitive form of Eoraip in this sentence. The preposition *de* rather than the genitive case is generally used to express this partitive sense e.g. *cuid den tír part of the country; scata de na buachaillí a group of the boys.*

Tá mórán airgid aige. *He has much money.*

Tá mórán den airgead aige. *He has much of the money.*

(See supplementary notes to this lesson for the personal inflected forms of the preposition *de*.)

- 4 a Is fearr leat *you think it better i.e. you prefer*. In these notes we

refer to words like *leat with you*, as personal inflected forms of prepositions.

See also note 1 on pronouns.

- b The word *leat*, is formed from *le*, thus:

Cén chuid den Eoraip is fearr le Pádraig? *Which part of Europe does Pádraig prefer?*

Cén chuid den Eoraip is fearr leat? *Which part of Europe do you prefer?*

- c By using the different persons of the inflected preposition we can make several new sentences from the original one.

Examples:

Cén chuid den	{ tír Eoraip domhan	{ is fearr	liom	(I)
			leat	(you)
			leis	(he)
			léi	(she)
			linn	(we)
			libh	(you)
			leo	(they)

- 5 Ná áit ar bith eile *to any other place*. Many words particularly words like *ná* have different English equivalents depending on the position in a sentence in which we find them. Careful study of the examples in the lessons will ensure that you use them properly.
- 6 a Tá a fhios agam. *I have its knowledge*. This is the normal way of expressing *I know*. The verb *bí* is used with the proposition *ag at*, by to express the meaning *to have*; thus:
Tá leabhar ag Seán. *Seán has a book.*
Tá a fhios ag Seán. *Seán knows,*
Tá a fhios aige. *He knows.*
- b A complete list of the inflected forms of *ag at*, *by* will be found in the supplementary notes to this lesson.
- 7 Is í Mór-roinn na hEorpach atá i gceist agam. *It is Continental Europe that I have in question/that I mean*. The word *atá* is the relative form of *tá* and relates back to *Mór-roinn na hEorpach*. Note this type of relative construction used for emphasis:
Tá Pádraig anseo. *Pádraig is here.*
Is é Pádraig atá anseo. *It is Pádraig who is here.*
Tá sé sa seomra. *He is in the room.*
Is sa seomra atá sé. *It's in the room he is, he is in the room.*
- 8 Tá an Fhraincis agat, nach bhfuil? *You have (a knowledge of) French, have you not?* *Nach* is a form of the negative used in asking questions. The positive form in questions is *an*. Note also the use of the definite article where it would not be required in English.

Compare the following:

Statement: Tá an Fhraincis agat. *You have French i.e. you know French.*

Question: An bhfuil an Fhraincis agat? *Have you French? Do you know French?*

Statement: Níl an Fhraincis agat. *You have not French. i.e. you do not know French.*

Question: Nach bhfuil an Fhraincis agat? *Have you not French? i.e. do you not know French?*

nach bhfuil an Ghaeilge
an Ghearmáinis agat?

an bhfuil an Béarla
(an) leabhar

an Ghaeilge *Irish*; an Ghearmáinis *German*; an Béarla *English*;
(an) leabhar *(the) book*.

- 9 Tá roinnt . . . Note the genitive form following roinnt and beagán. See note 25, lesson 1, and note 3 in this lesson.

- 10 níl aon Ghearmáinis agam. *I have not any German, I have not German. i.e. I don't know any German.*
Note further examples of aon^L any.
Examples:

An bhfuil	{	aon	{	Ghaeilge	{	ag Seán, ag Máire.
Níl				Bhéarla		
				mhála		
				bhosca		
				chathaoir		

(Gaeilge *Irish*; Béarla *English*; mála *bag*; bosca *box*; cathaoir *chair*.)

- 11 In éineacht liom *together with me, with me*. It is also permissible to say bhí Liam liom *Liam was with me*.
- 12 Bhí a fhios agam gurbh fhéidir leis. *I knew (that) he could*. Bhí is the past tense form of the verb bí. Gurbh is the past dependent form of the copula. (Compare with note 21 Lesson 1). gurbh is the form used before a vowel or before fh followed by a vowel. The form gur^L is used before a consonant.
- Examples:
- Bhí a fhios agam gurbh é Pádraig a bhí i gceist aige. *I knew that it was Pádraig (that) he meant*. (A bhí—like atá—is the relative form; here as with most verbal forms the relative particle a^L is written separately). See note 6 above.
- Is Gearmánach é. *He is a German.*
- Is dócha gur Gearmánach é. *I suppose he is a German.*

Dúirt sé gur Ghearmánach é. *He said that he was a German.*

Dúirt sé gurbh Eorpach é. *He said that he was a European.*

Is dócha gurb Eorpach é. *I suppose that he is a European.*

Chuala mé gur Ghearmánach a chonaic é. *I heard that it was a German who saw him (it).*

- 13 a Í a labhairt go mall *to speak it slowly*. Note the use of í as a pronoun for Gearmáinis which is a feminine noun. The general rule is that the pronouns sí and í are used when substituting for nouns which are grammatically feminine. (See note on feminine and masculine nouns). Sé and é are used when substituting for nouns which are grammatically masculine.
- b Mall *slow*, is another example of an adjective. (It tells us something about a noun). Note again the order of the words:
Bus mall *a slow bus*
Eitleán mall *a slow aeroplane*.
- c The words used to qualify words other than nouns and pronouns are called adverbs. When such words are used to define the action of a verb, i.e. when they are used adverbially, they are preceded by an unstressed word go which has roughly the meaning of -ly in English. Thus go mall *slowly*; go tapaídh *quickly*; go maith *well*.
Examples:

Is féidir leis an Ghaeilge a labhairt	{	go mall.
		go tapaídh.
		go maith.

- 14 Nuair *when*. This word is not interchangeable with cathain *when*. Cathain is used in questions. Nuair is the connective or relative form.
- Examples:
- Bhí mé anseo nuair a shuigh sé síos. *I was here when he sat down.*
- Chonaic mé Seán nuair a bhí sé sa seomra. *I saw Seán when he was in the room.*
- Cathain a bhí Seán sa seomra? *When was Seán in the room?*
- Cathain a shuigh sé síos? *When did he sit down?*
- But cathain is also used in the indirect question. Thus:
- Níl a fhios agam cathain a shuigh sé síos. *I don't know when he sat down.*
- 15 An Fhrainc, An Ghearmáin. Note the use of the definite article with these words. The nouns are lenited following the article an^L. This is one of the marks of feminine nouns. See note 1 (b) on masculine and feminine nouns. Note also the position of these words in the sentences of this lesson.

3 Ceacht a Tri (3) Ceirníní

Lesson three (3) Records

New words in this lesson

trí three
tríú third
os comhair in front of
stól (m) stool
feic (v) irr. see
feicim I see
seinnteoir (m) player
ceirnin(i) (m) record(s)
bord (m) table
ansin there
thug (tabhair) brought
abhaile homewards, (to) home
bliain (f) year
i mbliana this year
cúpla couple, pair, few
ceann (m) one, head
cúpla ceann (a) few
dhá two
dhá cheann Fraincise two in French
ceannaigh (v) (8) buy, purchase
cheannaigh mé I bought
Gaeilge (f) Irish Language
Béarla (m) English Language
acu at them, them
ceann acu one of them
seinn (v) (2) play (music)
a sheinnm to play
duit to you, for you
bris (v) (2) break
briste broken
trua (f) pity
is cuma it doesn't matter
déan (v) irr. do
sé (m) he, it

gnó (m) business
déanfaidh sé an gnó it will do
uair time, occasion
uair éigin eile some other time
téip (f) tape
ar théip on tape, on a tape
fan (v) (la) wait
nóiméad (m) minute
gheobhaidh (faigh) will get
taifeadán (m) recorder
bac (m) hindrance, stop
ná bac leis never mind, don't bother
orm on me
tá orm I must
imigh (v) (9) go, depart
imeacht to go
tá orm imeacht I must go
ag dul going
go dtí to
siopa (m) shop
ag dul go dtí an siopa going to the
shop
táim (bí) I am
táimse *emphatic form of táim*
ann there
tobac (m) tobacco
uaim from me
tá tobac uaim I want tobacco
ar mhaith leat? would you like?
toitín (m) cigarette
níor not
níor mhaith liom I would not like
piopa (m) pipe

Translation

Part One

Tráchtair Pádraig is sitting on the chair before the fire. Seán is on the stool.

Seán I see the record player on the table there. Did you bring any nice records home with you this year?

Pádraig I did. I got a few very nice ones indeed. I brought two French ones and two Spanish ones, and I bought one in Irish and one in English as well, but I can't play any one of them for you now. The player is broken.

Seán That's a pity, but it doesn't matter. It will do some other time.

Pádraig I have some on tape here. Just a moment, and I'll get the tape-recorder.

Seán Don't bother about it Pádraig. I must go. I'm going to the shop.

Pádraig I'm going there too. I want tobacco.

Seán Would you like a cigarette?

Pádraig No thanks. I have a pipe.

Part Two

There are Seán and Pádraig together before the fire. Pádraig is on the soft chair and Seán is on the stool.

Pádraig brought a couple of very nice records home with him, from the continent of Europe. He bought two in France and two in Spain. He bought one in Irish and one in English also. He probably bought them in Ireland.

The records are near the record player on the table. He would like to play them for Seán but he cannot. The player is broken.

He has a couple on tape. He can play them on the recorder but Seán must go. He must go to the shop. Pádraig is going to the shop also. He wants tobacco.

Notes

- 1 os comhair in front of is followed by the genitive case.

Example:

Shuigh Seán os comhair na tine. Seán sat in front of the fire.

- 2 a Ar thug tú . . . leat? Did you bring . . . with you?

b As mentioned already we do not have words in Irish corresponding exactly to English *yes* or *no*. Instead we use the positive or negative form of the verb used in the question.

Ar thug tú leat é? Did you bring it with you?

Thug. Yes, I did. Níor thug. No, I did not.

Ar cheannaigh Seán é? Did Seán buy it?

Cheannaigh. Yes, he did. Níor cheannaigh. No, he did not.

It is common practice also not to repeat the independent pronoun in such answer-forms. Thus, *thug mé*.

- 3 a **dhá cheann** *two (head, one)*. Note the use of **dhá^L** *two*.
 b Further examples of this use of **ceann**;
dhá phingin an ceann. *two pence a head, two pence each*.
Tá ceann agam. *I have one*.
Tá dhá cheann anseo. *There are two here*.
 Note: **ceann** cannot be omitted from this sentence.
 Note: **an ceann**. This is an example of the use of the definite article in Irish, where the indefinite article would be required in English.
- 4 **taifeadán** *recorder*. The form **téipthaifeadán** *tape-recorder* may also be used.
- 5 **Ná bac leis**. *Don't bother with it, him; don't take any notice of it, him*.
- 6 a **tá orm** *I must*. Further examples;
An bhfuil orm leabhar a léamh? *Must I read a book?*
Bhí orm leabhar a léamh. *I had to read a book*.
Tá orm dul go dtí an siopa. *I have to go to the shop*.
 b The inflected preposition **orm** is formed from **ar**:
Tá ar Mháire dul abhaile. *Máire must go home*.
Tá uirthi dul abhaile. *She must go home*.
 See supplementary notes to this lesson for the personal inflected forms of the preposition **ar on**.
- 7 **táimse** *I am*. The suffix **-se** expresses contrastive emphasis.
 Thus:
Táim ag dul. *I am going*.
Táimse ag dul. *I am going*. (I, and not you or anybody else, am going).
 The full sets of contrastive forms used with pronouns and inflected forms of verbs and prepositions are given in note 1 in supplementary notes to lesson 22.
- 8 **Tá tobac uaim**. *I want tobacco*. Note the use of **tá +** personal inflected form of preposition to convey this idea. Compare with **Tá tobac agam**. *I have tobacco*.
 This inflected preposition is formed from preposition **ó from**.
Tá tobac ó Phádraig. *Pádraig wants tobacco*.
Níl tobac uaim. *I don't want tobacco*.
 See supplementary notes to this lesson for the personal inflected forms of the preposition **ó from**.
- 9 a **Ar mhaith leat toitin?** *Would you like a cigarette?* The negative form of **ar^L** is **nár^L**. **Nár mhaith leat toitin?** *Would you not like a*

cigarette? **ar^L** and **nár^L** are interrogative forms of the copula **is**. Such forms because they indicate tentativeness or uncertainty or conditionality—contrast **ar mhaith leat** *would you like* with **an mhaith leat** *do you like*—are said to be in the conditional mood. The direct form is **Ba mhaith liom** *I would like*, or **Níor mhaith (liom)** *I would not like*.

We now have further forms of the copula, **is**.

Compare the following:

Question: **An maith leat tae?** *Do you like tea?*

Statement: **Is maith liom tae**. *I like tea*.

Ní maith liom tae. *I do not like tea*.

Is dócha gur maith leis tae. *I suppose he likes tea*.

Is dócha nach maith leis tae. *I suppose he does not like tea*.

Question: **Ar mhaith leat tae?** *Would you like tea?*

Statement: **Ba mhaith liom tae**. *I would like tea*.

Is dócha gur mhaith leis tae *I suppose he would like tea*.

Is dócha nár mhaith leis tae. *I suppose he would not like tea*.

- b The copula has the same forms to express simple past tense and conditional mood therefore **ba mhaith leis** according to context can mean *he liked* or *he would like*. In all other verbs these meanings are expressed by different forms.

- 10 **Go raibh maith agat**. This is the normal way of expressing thanks. **Go raibh** is a form of **bí** used to express a wish. Thus the expression can literally be translated *may you have good*. It is used as the correct equivalent of *thank you*.

Ceacht a Ceathair (4) Sa siopa

Lesson four (4) In the shop

New words in this lesson

ceathair four
 ceathrú fourth
 chuaigh (téigh) went
 isteach in, into
 chun to, for the purpose of
 toitíní (m) cigarettes
 ceannaigh (v) (8) buy
 a cheannach to buy
 Dia (m) God
 daoibh to you (pl)
 Dia daoibh good-day, good-evening
 Dia is God and
 Muire (f) The Virgin Mary
 duit to you (sg)
 Dia is Muire duit good-day etc.
 (reply)
 bean (f) woman
 tí gen. form of teach, house
 bean an tí woman of the house,
 mistress
 inniu today
 an lá inniu this day
 breá fine, lovely
 tá an lá go breá the day is fine
 buíochas (m) thanks, gratitude,
 thankfulness
 le with, to
 buíochas le Dia thanks be to God
 is ea yes
 uaibh from you (pl)
 céard atá uaibh? what do you want?
 unsa (m) ounce
 uaimse emphatic form of uaim, from
 me
 tá tobac uaimse I want tobacco
 toil (f) will
 le do thoil if you will, please
 tá go maith very well
 saghas sort, kind, variety
 cén saghas atá uait? what kind do
 you want?
 cineál kind, class

cumhra fragrant
 seo this
 ar mhaith leat é seo? would you like
 this?
 an-bhreá ar fad very nice entirely,
 very nice indeed
 eile other, else
 uait from you
 an bhfuil aon rud eile uait? do you
 want anything else?
 níl no (negative of tá)
 cé? which? what?
 méid (m) amount
 cé mhéad? what amount? how much?
 cé mhéad é sin? how much (is) that?
 fiche twenty
 pingin (f) penny
 fiche pingin twenty pence
 úll(a) (m) (apples)
 milis sweet
 fuair (faigh) got
 iad them
 tóg (v) (1) take
 tógfaidh will take
 dosaen dozen
 ceart right
 leor enough, sufficient
 ceart go leor right enough, very well
 cúig five
 sé six
 seacht seven
 ocht eight
 naoi nine
 deich ten
 déag "teen"
 a haon déag eleven
 a dó dhéag twelve
 a trí déag thirteen
 torthaí (m) fruits
 péitseog(a) (f) peach(es)
 piorra(i) (m) pear(s)
 blasta delicious, tasty

an-bhlasta very tasty
 mo my
 dóthain (f) enough
 tá mo dhóthain agam I have enough
 tabhair (v) irr. give
 barra (m) bar
 seacláid (f) chocolate

barra seacláide bar of chocolate
 seasca sixty
 slán farewell
 libh with you (pl)
 slán libh farewell to you (see notes)
 slán agat farewell to you

Translation

Part One

Tráchtair Seán and Pádraig went into the shop to buy
 tobacco and cigarettes.
 Bean an Tí Good-day.
 Seán agus Pádraig Good-day to you.
 Bean an Tí This is a good day.
 Pádraig It's very good, thank God.
 Bean an Tí Yes. What can I do for you?
 Pádraig I want an ounce of tobacco please.
 Bean an Tí Very well. What kind would you like?
 Pádraig Something with a nice scent.
 Bean an Tí Would you like this?
 Pádraig That would be fine.
 Bean an Tí Do you want anything else?
 Pádraig No. Thank you. How much is that?
 Bean an Tí Twenty new pence please, thank you. And what do you
 want Seán?
 Seán Are these apples sweet?
 Bean an Tí They are very sweet. I got them in only today.
 Seán I'll take a dozen then.
 Bean an Tí Very well. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight,
 nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Twelve altogether. I have other fruit as well.
 These peaches and pears are very tasty.
 Seán I have enough now, but give me six bars of chocolate. How
 much is that altogether?
 Bean an Tí Sixty pence. Thanks. Good-day now.
 Seán agus Pádraig Good-bye.

Part Two

Seán and Pádraig went to the shop. They wanted cigarettes and
 tobacco. The shopkeeper (woman of the house) was in the shop. She
 spoke to them.

Pádraig bought tobacco but he did not buy anything else. He paid twenty pence for it. Seán bought cigarettes and fruit and chocolate also. He paid sixty pence for the things he bought.

Teacher Who spoke to Seán and Pádraig?

Student The shopkeeper spoke to them.

Teacher Did Seán and Pádraig speak to the shopkeeper?

Student They did.

Teacher Did Seán buy tobacco?

Student He did not.

Teacher Did Pádraig buy tobacco?

Student He did.

Teacher What kind of tobacco did he buy?

Student He bought fragrant tobacco.

Teacher How much tobacco did he buy?

Student One ounce.

Teacher Did he buy anything else?

Student He did not.

Teacher What did Seán buy?

Student Cigarettes, apples and chocolate.

Teacher How many apples did he buy?

Student A dozen.

Teacher How much chocolate did he buy?

Student Six bars.

Teacher What kind of fruit did the shopkeeper have?

Student Apples and peaches and pears.

Notes

- 1 A *cheannach* to buy. From *ceannaigh* buy. Note the word order of the phrase *chun toitiní a cheannach* to buy cigarettes. lit. *for cigarettes to buy*.
- 2 a *Dia* God; *daoibh* to you (plural). This is a common salutation corresponding to English *hello, good-day, good-evening* etc. *Dia duit* is used when saluting one person only.
b The reply is *Dia is Muire duit* (to one person) or *Dia is Muire daoibh* (to more than one)—*God and Mary to you*. *Duit* and *daoibh* are the standard written forms of these words. In this expression, however, *duit* is usually pronounced *dhuit* and *daoibh*, *dhaoibh*.
c Note: Normally the name *Muire* is reserved for the Virgin Mary. *Máire* is the equivalent of *Mary* as a girl's name.
- 3 *Bean an Tí* woman of the house. *Tí* is the genitive of *teach* a house.

4 *Buíochas* thanks, gratitude, is followed by the preposition *le* to, with. *thanks to God, thank God*.

5 Cé mhéad é sin? What amount is that? How much is that?

Contrast: Cé mhéad atá uait? How much (money) do you want?

Cé mhéad tobac atá uait? How much tobacco do you want?

Cé mhéad toitin atá uait? How many cigarettes do you want?

Cé mhéad a thug tú air? How much did you give (pay) for it?

6 *Fiche pingin nua* twenty new pence.

Ireland adopted decimal currency from February 15, 1971. The basic unit is one pound (*punt*) or 100 pence (*pingin*). The word *nua* new is often used in reference to the decimal coinage. Some of the names of the old currency continue to be used.

The following are the most important:

Caoga pingin, *deich scilling* 50p or fifty pence;

deich bpingin, *dhá scilling*, 10p or ten pence;

cúig phingin, *scilling* 5p or five pence.

7 *An bhfuil na húlla seo millis?* Are these apples sweet? *Na húlla the apples*. This is an example of the aspirate mutation where, following *na^H* *h* is prefixed to the vowel initial. This is the rule with the article in the nominative plural. The same form of the article is used with the genitive singular of feminine nouns.

Examples:

Tá na héin ar an gcrann. The birds are on the tree (*crann*)

Tá na hábhair agam I have the materials (*ábhar*)

Cá bhfuil na hairm? Where are the arms (i.e. weapons)? (*arm*)

Níl ainm na háite agam. I have not the name of the place. (*áite* is the genitive singular of the feminine noun *áit* a place).

8 *Inniu féin*, *a fuair mé iad*. To-day itself I got them, I got them only to-day. *Féin* self is also used in the sense of just, only.

9 *A haon*, *a dó* etc. one, two etc. These are the forms used without a noun—when counting, reading the clock, and such like. The names of numerals from eleven to nineteen are formed by adding *déag* (or *dhéag* in *a dó dhéag* twelve). The particle *a* is used in all numbers except multiples of ten, thus: *a naoi déag* nineteen; *fiche* twenty; *fiche a haon* twenty one; *tríocha a cúig* thirty five; *daichead* forty seven; *caoga a ceathair* fifty four; *seasca* a naoi sixty nine; *seachtó* seventy; *ochtó* eighty; *nócha* ninety; *céad* a hundred; *céad a trí* one hundred and three. See note 11 below for use of numbers with nouns.

10 *Tá mo dhóthain agam* I have enough, lit. I have my sufficiency.

The use of the possessive is the rule with the word *dóthain*, thus: *Tá mo dhóthain agam.* I have enough.

- Tá do dhóthain agat. *You have enough.*
 Tá a dhóthain aige. *He has enough.*
 Tá a dóthain aici. *She has enough.*
 Tá ár ndóthain againn. *We have enough.*
 Tá bhur ndóthain agaibh. *You have enough.*
 Tá a ndóthain acu. *They have enough.*
- 11 Sé bharra *six bars*. With numerals the singular form of the noun may be used as follows:
 Aon bharra amháin *one bar* (*amháin only*, is necessary in Irish—See note 1, Lesson 1).
 Dhá bharra *two bars* (note the change from a *dó*, the counting form, to *dhá*¹, the attributive form).
 Trí bharra *three bars*.
 Ceithre bharra *four bars*. (Note the change from a *ceathair* to *ceithre*⁴).
 Cúig bharra *five bars*.
 Sé bharra *six bars*.
 Seacht mbarra *seven bars*.
 Ocht mbarra *eight bars*.
 Naoi mbarra *nine bars*.
 Deich mbarra *ten bars*.
 Aon bharra déag *eleven bars*.
 Dhá bharra déag *twelve bars*.
 Seacht mbarra déag *seventeen bars*.
 Fice barra *twenty bars*.
 Barra is fice *twenty one bars*.
 Dhá bharra is fice *twenty two bars*.
 Tríocha (daichead, caoga etc.) barra *thirty (forty, fifty, etc.) bars*.
 Céad barra *a hundred bars*.
 Míle barra *a thousand bars*.
 See also note 1, lesson 28.
- 12 Slán libh *goodbye, farewell*. As in greeting (*Dia duit*) there is a singular and a plural form, *slán leat*, being singular. Normally the person remaining behind says *slán leat*; libh and the person departing says *slán agat*/agaibh.

Ceacht a Cúig (5) Ag teacht ón amharclann

Lesson five (5) Coming from the theatre

New words in this lesson

cúigiú fifth	bheith (bí) being
féile (f) feast day, festival, holiday	le bheith to be
dráma (m) drama, play	chugainn to us, towards us
drámaíocht (f) the drama	mar like, as
féile drámaíochta drama festival	mar sin like that, as that
ar siúl going on	an mar sin é? is it like that? is that so?
teacht (tar)	céard iad féin what are they?
ag teacht coming	fios knowledge
ó from	nil a fhios agam I don't know
ón from the	beidh (bí) will be
amharclann (f) theatre	céard a bheidh what will be
castar Seán orthu they meet Seán	Domhnach (m) Sunday
taitin please	Dé Domhnaigh on Sunday
ar thaitin an dráma leat? did you like the play? did the play appeal to you?	trial (f) trial
sil (2) think	Luan (m) Monday
shíl mé I thought	Dé Luain on Monday
aisteoir(i) (m) actor(s)	Máirt (f) Tuesday
anocht to-night	Dé Máirt on Tuesday
shíl mé go raibh na haisteoirí	cóta (m) coat
an-mhaith anocht I thought that the actors were very good to-night	bán white
cheana already, before	Críost (m) Christ
ar ndóigh of course	Cóta Bán Chríost Christ's White Coat
cá where	Céadaoin (f) Wednesday
faca (feic) saw	Dé Céadaoin on Wednesday
cá bhfaca tú . . . ? where did you see . . . ?	Déardaoin (f) Thursday, on Thursday
Damer the name of a particular theatre	go till, until
anuraidh last year	feice (feic) see
feadh length, duration	fan go bhfeice mé wait till I see, let me see
ar feadh for	gunna (m) gun
coicís (f) fortnight	cam bent, crooked, dishonest
ar feadh coicise for a fortnight	slabhra (m) chain
faoi under	ór (m) gold
láthair present	slabhra óir gold chain
faoi láthair at present	Aoine (f) Friday
giall (m) hostage	Dé hAoine on Friday
le by	silim (2) I think
seachtain (f) week	Satharn (m) Saturday
an tseachtain seo this week	Dé Sathairn on Saturday
	clár (m) programme
	olc bad
	nil sé go hólce it's not bad

5 Translation

Part One

Tráchtair There is a drama festival in progress. Máire and Pádraig are coming from the theatre. They meet Seán.

Máire Did you like the play Seán?

Seán I did. I thought the actors were very good to-night. Did you like it Pádraig?

Pádraig I did. I saw it already of course.

Seán Where did you see it already?

Pádraig In the Damer—last year. It was there for a fortnight.

Seán What's on in the Damer at present?

Máire "An Giall" by Breandán Ó Beacháin is on this week, but there will be three plays there next week.

Seán Is that so? What are they?

Máire I don't know what will be on on Sunday, but "An Triail" by Máiréad Ní Ghráda will be on on Monday and Tuesday. "Cóta Bán Chríost" by Críostóir Ó Floinn will be on on Wednesday and Thursday and . . . let me see . . .

Pádraig "Gunna Cam agus Slabhra Óir", by Seán Ó Tuama will be on on Friday I think.

Máire You're right. And there will be nothing on on Saturday.

Seán That's a good programme.

Pádraig It's not bad. It's not bad at all.

Part Two

There is a drama festival in progress in the theatre. Máire and Pádraig were there to-night. Seán was there also. They meet. They are talking to each other near the theatre. Seán liked the play and he thought the actors were very good. Pádraig liked it also.

Pádraig saw the play previously when it was on in the Damer. It was on there for a fortnight last year.

There is a play by Breandán Ó Beacháin in the Damer this week and there will be three plays there next week. There will be a play by Máiréad Ní Ghráda on Monday and Tuesday. There will be one by Críostóir Ó Floinn in the middle of the week and another by Seán Ó Tuama on Friday.

Teacher Where is the festival in progress?

Student It's in progress in the theatre.

Teacher Where was Seán to-night?

Student He was at the play.

Teacher Where was the play on previously?

Student It was in the Damer previously.

Teacher When was it in the Damer?

Student It was there last year.

Teacher Where is Seán?

Student He is near the theatre.

Teacher What is he doing?

Student He is talking to Máire and Pádraig.

Teacher Did he see the play previously?

Student He did.

Teacher Did he see it in the shop?

Student No. He did not see it in the shop.

Teacher Where did he see it?

Student He saw it in the Damer.

Teacher When was the play in the Damer theatre?

Student It was there last year.

Teacher When will "An Triail" be on?

Student "An Triail" will be on, on Monday and Tuesday.

Teacher Which play will be there on Thursday?

Student "Cóta Bán Chríost" is to be there on Thursday.

Notes

- Féile Drámaíochta** a drama festival. Drama festivals of various kinds are held in several centres throughout Ireland. The plays mentioned in this lesson have attracted particular attention.
- Ar siúl in progress, going on.**
Further examples:
Céard atá ar siúl? What is going on?
Níl a fhios agam céard atá ar siúl. I don't know what is going on (happening).
Céard atá ar siúl agat? What are you doing?
- Castar Seán orthu.** They meet Seán. The impersonal or passive form of **cas** followed by the preposition **ar** expresses the idea of meeting.
Examples:
Casadh Pádraig orm. I met Pádraig.
Casadh ar a chéile sinn. We met.
Castar Pádraig orm gach lá. I meet Pádraig every day.
- Shíl mé go raibh na haisteoirí an-mhaith.** I thought (that) the actors were very good. The form **go** precedes the dependent verb in indirect statements.

Compare:

Bhí na haisteoirí an-mhaith. *The actors were very good.*

Shíl mé go raibh na haisteoirí an-mhaith. *I thought the actors were very good.*

Bhí siad ag teacht ón amharclann. *They were coming from the theatre.*

Shíl mé go raibh siad ag teacht ón amharclann. *I thought they were coming from the theatre.*

Tá na haisteoirí an-mhaith. *The actors are very good.*

Sílim go bhfuil na haisteoirí an-mhaith. *I think the actors are very good.*

Tá siad ag teacht ón amharclann. *They are coming from the theatre.*

Sílim go bhfuil siad ag teacht ón amharclann. *I think they are coming from the theatre.*

Dúnann sé an doras. *He closes the door.*

Sílim go ndúnann sé an doras. *I think he closes the door.*

- 5 **Leatsa.** Note the use of the suffix *-sa* for emphasis. See note 7 Lesson 3 and note 1 in supplementary notes to Lesson 22.

- 6 **Cá bhfaca tú é?** *Where did you see it?* **cá^N**, is regularly used with the present and future of verbs but in the case of the irregular verbs **abair** *say*; **bí** *to be*; **faigh** *get*; **feic** *see*; **téigh** *go*; **déan** *do/make*, it is used with the past tense as well. The form **cár^L** is used with the past tense of all other verbs.

See also note in Appendix on lenition of verb.

Examples:

a Regularly

Cá gcaitheann sé an gual? *Where does he throw the coal?*

Cár chaith sé an gual? *Where did he throw the coal?*

Cá gceannaíonn sé an gual? *Where does he buy the coal?*

Cár cheannaigh sé an gual? *Where did he buy the coal?*

b With the words listed above:

Cá ndéireann sé é? *Where does he say it?*

Cá ndúirt sé é? *Where did he say it?*

Cá mbíonn sé? *Where does he be?*

Cá raibh sé? *Where was he?*

Cá bhfaigheann sé iad? *Where does he get them?*

Cá bhfuair sé iad? *Where did he get them?*

Cá bhfeiceann sé tú? *Where does he see you?*

Cá bhfaca sé tú? *Where did he see you?*

Cá dtéann sé? *Where does he go?*

Cá ndeachaigh sé? *Where did he go?*

Cá ndéanann sé é sin? *Where does he do (make) that?*

Cá ndearna sé é? *Where did he do (make) it?*

- 7 **Sa Damer** *In the Damer*. Halla Damer is a small Dublin theatre.

- 8 **Ar feadh coicise** *for a fortnight*. **Ar feadh** is followed by the genitive case. The meaning *for the duration of* may be expressed in other ways. Compare the following:

Bhí an dráma ar siúl ar feadh seachtaine. *The play was on for a week. i.e., for the duration of a week.*

Fanfaidh Seán go ceann seachtaine. *Seán will stay for a week, lit. to the end of a week.*

Tá sé anseo le seachtain. *He is here for a week, i.e. it is a week since he arrived.*

- 9 **An Giall**, "The Hostage". The English translation of this play is well-known outside Ireland. The author, Breandán Ó Beacháin is perhaps best known by the anglicised form of his name—Brendan Behan.

- 10 **An Giall, le Breandán Ó Beacháin**. **Le**, in this sentence corresponds to English *by*. The use of prepositions is best learned by becoming familiar with the several examples given throughout the course.

- 11 **Le bheith** *to be*.

Further examples of the use of **bheith**.

Is maith liom bheith ann, *I like being there.*

Is maith leis bheith ag caint. *He likes (to be) talking.*

- 12 **Dé Domhnaigh** *Sunday*; **Dé Luain** *Monday* etc. Grammatically the forms which contain the element **Dé** are adverbs, and are equivalent to English *on Sunday* etc; the word **Déardaoin** however functions both as adverb and as noun. The forms which function as nouns are given in the text.

Examples:

Cé mhéad Luan as seo go Nollaig? *How many Mondays from this to Christmas?*

Ní maith liom an Luan. *I do not like Monday.*

6 Ceacht a Sé (6) Sa teach tábhairne

Lesson six (6) In the public house

New words in this lesson

séú sixth
 tábhairne (m) tavern
 teach tábhairne public house
 ól (la) drink
 ag ól drinking
 aonar one person, alone (in phrase
 i m'aonar)
 táim i m'aonar I am alone
 deoch (f) drink
 thíos below, down
 faigh (v) irr. get
 tabhair (v) irr. bring
 i leith over
 druid (2) move
 cúinne (m) corner
 feicim (feic) I see
 bíonn (bí) "does be"
 ní bhíonn sé anseo he does not be here
 ró- very, too
 minic often
 rómhínic too often, very often
 ó since
 pós (1) marry
 ó phós sé since he married
 dóigh opinion
 ní dóigh liom I don't think
 le for
 mí (f) month

anuas down, past
 le mí anuas for the past month
 éirigh (9) as give up
 ar éirigh sé as an deoch ar fad ar fad?
 did he give up the drink entirely?
 cónaí living, staying, abiding
 air on him
 tá cónaí air he lives
 imeall border, boundary
 cathair city
 imeall na cathrach outskirts of the city
 deartháir brother
 máthair mother
 fan wait, stay
 d'fhan sé léi he stayed with her
 ach but
 ullamh ready
 deir (abair)
 deirtear it is said
 deirtear liom I am told
 deirfiúr sister
 le posadh to marry
 luath early, soon
 go luath soon
 an ea is it
 sise she
 bliain year
 mac son

Translation

Part One

Tráchtair Pádraig and Seán are in the public house. They are drinking.

Pádraig Hello Seán! Are you alone?

Seán I am. I'm alone, but I have a drink down there.

Pádraig Get the drink and bring it across here.

Seán I will . . . Yes indeed . . . Move into the corner there.

Pádraig I don't see Liam here at all.

Seán He doesn't come too often since he married. I don't think he has been here for the past month.

Pádraig Did he give up the drink altogether?

Seán No. He hasn't given it up, but he is living on the outskirts of the city now. He has a house near the place where my brother Éamonn lives.

Pádraig I thought he was with his mother.

Seán He stayed with her for a while but it was only until his own house would be ready.

Pádraig Oh, I didn't know that. And I'm told that his sister is to marry quite soon.

Seán Máire is it?

Pádraig No. She's married for a year now. It's Sile who is to marry. She will marry a son of Séamus Ó Catháin.

Part Two

Pádraig and Seán are drinking in the public house. Pádraig was alone.

Seán was alone also. Pádraig spoke to Seán. He told him to get his drink and to bring it over.

Seán got the drink and brought it over. He told Pádraig to move into the corner. Pádraig moved in and Seán sat near him.

They do not see Liam at all. Liam did not give up drink altogether, but he does not come to that public house too often since he married. Seán thinks that he was not there at all for the past month.

Pádraig thought that Liam was living with his mother but he was not. He is living on the outskirts of the city for some time. He stayed with his mother only until his own house was ready. Pádraig did not know that.

Somebody told Pádraig that Liam's sister was to marry soon. She will marry a son of Séamus Ó Catháin. Another sister of his is married for a year now.

Teacher Where is Pádraig?

Student He is in the public house.

Teacher Is there anybody with him?

Student Yes. Seán is with him.

Teacher What did Pádraig say to Seán?

Student He told him to get his drink and to bring it over.

Teacher Did Seán get the drink?

Student He did.

- Teacher** Did he come over?
Student He did.
Teacher Did Pádraig sit down?
Student He did.
Teacher Where did he sit?
Student He sat in the corner.
Teacher Where did Seán sit?
Student Near Pádraig.
Teacher Are they in the public house?
Student Yes.
Teacher Do they see Liam often?
Student They do not.
Teacher Does he come to this public house often?
Student He doesn't come too often since he married.
Teacher Where does Liam live?
Student He lives on the outskirts of the city.
Teacher Did Pádraig know that?
Student He did not know that.
Teacher What did Pádraig think?
Student He thought that Liam was living with his mother.
Teacher Did Liam stay with his mother since he married?
Student He stayed with her for a while.
Teacher Is Liam to marry soon?
Student No. He is married for some time.
Teacher Is Máire married for some time?
Student Yes. She is married for a year.
Teacher Is it Síle who is to marry?
Student It is.

Notes

- 1 **Táim i m'aonar.** *I am alone.* The *o* of *mo* and *do* is elided when it is followed by a vowel.
 Examples:
Táim i m'aonar. *I am alone.*
Tá tú i d'aonar. *you are alone.*
- 2 **Faigh an deoch agus tabhair i leith anseo í.** *Get the drink and bring it over here.* **Faigh** and **tabhair** are imperative forms. Both verbs are irregular because the same base form or root is not used throughout their inflexions.
 See note 1 d on verbs.

- 3 **Is ea.** This expression is often used to indicate a change of subject or to indicate approval or agreement. Its meaning is very often similar to English *yes*, but it is not an exact equivalent of *yes*. See also note 2, lesson 3.
- 4 **Druid isteach** *move in*. **Isteach in** or **into**, implies motion. The word **istigh** *within, inside, in*, expresses *inside (at rest)*.
 Examples:
Chuaigh sé isteach. *He went in.*
Tá sé istigh. *He is inside.*
Caith (throw) isteach é. *Throw it in (from outside).*
Caith istigh é. *Throw it inside (the thrower being inside).*
- 5 **Bionn** expresses the habitual aspect of the present tense of the verb *to be* i.e. it denotes regular or repetitive occurrences through the present time. On the other hand, **tá**, refers to a single occurrence and therefore expresses the punctual aspect of the present tense of the verb *to be*.
- 6 **Ní bhíonn sé anseo** *he does not be here*. Compare the following:
Tá sé anseo (anois) *he is here (now)*.
Bionn sé anseo (gach lá) *he is here (every day)*.
- 7 **Le mí anuas** *for the past month*. The basic meaning of the word **anuas** is *down* (i.e. coming towards the speaker from above). Here it is used in phrases expressing periods of time just elapsed.
 Examples:
Tá sé

{	ag caint	le	{	ceathrú uair an chloig	} anuas.
{	ag obair	le	{	seachtain	
{	ag scríobh	le	{	tamall	

Ceathrú uair an chloig *a quarter of an hour*; **seachtain** *a week*; **tamall** *a while*.
- 8 **Ar fad, ar fad** *all together, entirely*. This form of repetition is used for extra emphasis.
 Example:
Ní raibh sé ann in aon chor, in aon chor *he wasn't there at all*.
- 9 **Tá cónaí air** *he lives*. Note the use of **air**, the third person singular masculine inflected form of the preposition **ar**. See note 6, lesson 3.
- 10 **Ar imeall na cathrach** *on the edge, verge, outskirts, of the city*. Note the use of the genitive form **cathrach** from **cathair** *a city*.
- 11 **In aice leis an áit** *near (to) the place*.
 Compare with: **in aice na háite** *near the place*. Both forms are used.
- 12 **Mo dheartháir** *my brother*. **mo^t** is the possessive form of the first person pronoun corresponding to English *my*. The possessive pronouns are **mo^t**, *my*; **do^t** *your*; **a^t** *his*; **aⁿ** *her*; **árⁿ** *our*; **bhurⁿ** *your*; **aⁿ** *their*.

Examples:

Sin é mo theach. *That is my house.*

Sin é do theach. *That is your house.*

Sin é a theach. *That is his house.*

Sin é a teach. *That is her house.*

Sin é ár dteach. *That is our house.*

Sin é bhur dteach. *That is your house.*

Sin é a dteach. *That is their house.*

Sin é m'athair. *That is my father.*

Sin é d'athair. *That is your father.*

Sin é a athair. *That is his father.*

Sin é a hathair. *That is her father.*

Sin é ár n-athair. *That is our father.*

Sin é bhur n-athair. *That is your father.*

Sin é a n-athair. *That is their father.*

- 13 Lena with his. The prepositions *de of; do to, for; faoi under; i in; le with; ó from; trí through* combine with the possessives *a^L, a^H, ár^N, a^N*, to form the following:

de: dá^L, dá^H, dár^N, dá^N.

dó: dá^L, dá^H, dár^N, dá^N.

faoi: faoina^L, faoina^H, faoinár^N, faoina^N.

i: ina^L, ina^H, inár^N, ina^N.

le: lena^L, lena^H, lenár^N, lena^N.

ó: óna^L, óna^H, ónár^N, óna^N.

trí: trína^L, trína^H, trinár^N, trína^N.

Examples:

Bhí sé ag caint lena mháthair. *He was talking to his mother.*

Labhair sé lena dheirfiúr. *He spoke to his sister.*

Tá m'athair agus mo mháthair inár dteach. *My father and (my) mother are in our house.*

ag *a^L*, ag *a^H*, ag *a^N* become *á^L, á^H, á^N* before a verbal noun.

Examples:

a^L Tá an nuachtán á léamh aige. The newspaper is being read by him.

á^H Tá an chathaoir á glanadh aige. The chair is being cleaned by him.

á^N Tá na toitíní á gceannach aige. The cigarettes are being bought by him.

- 14 Deirtear liom *it's said to me, I am told.*

See also notes 8 and 9 on verbs.

- 15 Tá sise pósta *she is married.* Sise is an emphatic form corresponding to sí. Irish has a set of emphatic forms of the personal pronouns.

Compare the following:

Is mé a bhí ann. *It is I (who) was there.*

Is mise a bhí ann. *It is I (who) was there (i.e. myself and not any other person).*

Is tú a bhí ann. *It is you (who) was there.*

Is tusa a bhí ann. *It is you (who) was there*

Is é a bhí ann. *It is he (who) was there.*

Is eisean a bhí ann. *It is he (who) was there.*

Is í a bhí ann. *It is she (who) was there.*

Is sise a bhí ann. *It is she (who) was there.*

See also supplementary notes to Lesson 22.¹

- 16 Sile atá le pósadh. *Sile is to marry, it is Sile who is to marry.* This same idea expressed without emphasis would read *tá Sile le pósadh Sile is to marry.* The contrast is thus expressed by differences of word order rather than by emphatic stress as in English.

Compare the following:

Tá an leabhar ar an mbord. *The book is on the table.*

An leabhar atá ar an mbord. *THE BOOK is on the table.*

Ar an mbord atá an leabhar. *The book is ON THE TABLE.*

Ceacht a Seacht (7) Tá ocras orm

Lesson seven (7) I am hungry

New words in this lesson

tuath (f) country

faoin tuath in the country, down the country.

maidin (f) morning

ar maidin in the morning, this morning

cuir (2) put

cuireadh was put

moill (f) delay

cuireadh moill air he was delayed

ól (la) drink

ólfaidh will drink

rachaidh (téigh) will go

go dtí to

óstán (m) hotel

tamall (m) distance, a little distance

sráid (f) street

tamall síos an tsráid a short distance down the street

seo here

caith (4) throw

siar back

caith siar é sin throw that back, i.e.

drink up

bíodh (bí)

ceann one

bíodh ceann eile agat have another one

tuilleadh more

ní ólfaidh mé a thuilleadh I won't

drink (any) more

ocras (m) hunger

orm on me

tá ocras orm I am hungry

raibh (bí)

ní raibh—agat you had not

ith eat

le hithe to eat

am (m) time

bricfeasta (m) breakfast

dinnéar (m) dinner

fós yet

tae (m) tea

buailte le close to

linn with us, to us

tá am tae buailte linn

tea time is close to us

béile (m) meal

dhá bhéile sa lá two meals in the day,

i.e. two meals per day.

do for

ar bith at all, any

do dhuine ar bith for anybody (at all)

leigheas (m) cure, remedy

ní raibh leigheas agam air I had no

remedy for it, I couldn't help it

téanam ort come on, come along

gheobhaimid (faigh) we will get

araon both

beag little, small

rud beag le hithe a little to eat

bhí—agam (bí) I had

cupán (m) cup

ar at

clog (m) clock

ar a cheathair a chlog at four o'clock

agamsa *emphatic form of* agam

maith go leor good enough, very well

fan liom wait for me

ní mór dom I must

go (that)

go bhfaca mé that I saw

bosca (m) box

ó chianaibh a short while ago

diobh of them

lón (l) fill

lionfaidh will fill

an lionfaidh mé? will I fill?

aris again

a Mhic Uí Néill Mr. Ó Néill

(vocative form)

teastaigh (8) want

ag teastáil wanting

toitini atá ag teastáil uaim cigarettes

are what I want

Translation

Part One

Tráchtair Seán went on a trip down the country this morning, and he was delayed. He is now in the public house but he will not have another drink. Himself and Pádraig will go to the hotel that's a little way down the street.

Pádraig Drink up that and have another.

Seán I won't drink any more now Pádraig. I'm hungry. I had nothing to eat since breakfast.

Pádraig You haven't eaten any lunch yet? And it's almost tea-time now. Two meals per day isn't enough for anybody.

Seán I know it's not enough, but I had no help for it.

Pádraig Come along and we'll both get a little to eat. I had a cup of tea at four o'clock but I'm hungry.

Seán Very well. Wait for me. I must buy cigarettes.

Pádraig I thought I saw you with a box a little while ago.

Seán You did right enough, but I haven't enough of them.

Fear an Tí Will I fill them again Mr. Ó Néill?

Seán No. I want cigarettes.

Fear an Tí Twenty I suppose?

Seán How well you knew.

Part Two

Seán and Pádraig are together in the public house. They intend going a little way down the street to the hotel and getting a little to eat. They are both hungry.

Seán was in the country since morning. He intended coming home early, but he was delayed. He had but one meal today. He knows that two meals a day is not enough but he could not help it.

Pádraig was not on any journey. He ate his dinner in the middle of the day and he drank a cup of tea at four o'clock but he is hungry now.

Seán has some cigarettes but he hasn't enough of them. He will buy more and then himself and Pádraig will go out.

Teacher Where did Seán go this morning?

Student He went down the country.

Teacher Was he delayed?

Student He was.

Teacher Did Seán eat his dinner down the country?

Student He did not.

Teacher Did Pádraig eat his dinner?

Student He did.

Teacher When did Pádraig eat his dinner?

Student He ate his dinner in the middle of the day.

Teacher Did Pádraig go on a journey?

Student He did not.

Teacher Is Pádraig hungry?

Student Yes. He is hungry.

Teacher Is two meals a day sufficient for Pádraig?

Student It is not.

Teacher Is two meals a day sufficient for Seán?

Student It is not. Two meals a day is not sufficient for anybody at all.

Teacher What does Seán want now?

Student He wants cigarettes.

Teacher Can he buy cigarettes in the public house?

Student He can.

7 Notes

1 Cuireadh was put. (The impersonal form of cuir. See note on persons of verbs).

2 Moill delay.

3 Cuireadh moill air. He was delayed.

Examples:

Cuireadh	moill	{	orm	{	orainn
	áthas		ort		oraibh
	brón		air		orthu
	imní		uirthi		
	diomá				

(áthas joy; brón sorrow; imní worry; diomá disappointment.)

4 Tá ocras orm I am hungry. The expression tá . . . agam, is used for things possessed. The expression tá . . . orm is used for feelings, conditions etc. compare with note 3 above.

Examples:

Tá	ocras	{	orm
	tart		
	eagla		
	slaghdán		

(ocras hunger; tart thirst; eagla fear; slaghdán cold.)

Tá	peann	{	agam
	peann luaidhe		
	lastóir (toitíní)		

(peann pen; peann luaidhe pencil; lastóir (toitíní) (cigarette) lighter.)

5 Le hithe to eat. h is prefixed to vowels following le.

6 téanam ort come (with me/us); téanaigí oraibh you (plural) come (with me/us).

7 níl mo dhóthain díobh agam. I have not enough of them. díobh of them. See supplementary notes to Lesson 2 for the personal inflected forms of the preposition de of.

8 an líonfaidh mé arís iad? Will I fill them again? Note the use of the question form anⁿ. The simple statement would be líonfaidh mé arís iad I will fill them again.

Further examples:

an mbuailfidh sé arís mé? Will he strike me again?

buailfidh sé arís mé. He will strike me again.

Further examples of simple statement:

buailfidh sé tú. He will strike you.

buailfidh sé é. He will strike him.

buailfidh sé í. He will strike her.

buailfidh sé sinn. He will strike us.

buailfidh sé sibh. He will strike you. (plural)

buailfidh sé iad. He will strike them.

buailfear é. He will be struck.

See also note 3 Lesson 11.

9 toitíní atá ag teastáil uaim cigarettes are what I want, I want cigarettes. Note the word order of this sentence. Compare with note on emphasis in previous lesson. Note the use of ag teastáil. This sentence would be perfectly intelligible even if we omitted those words. If we omitted uaim the sense would be quite different: toitíní atá ag teastáil would mean it is CIGARETTES are required.

7

Ceacht a hOcht (8) An t-Ollmhargadh Lesson eight (8) The supermarket

8

New words in this lesson

ochtú eighth
cniotáil (f) knitting
ag cniotáil knitting
nuachtán (m) newspaper
á léamh being read
fear (m) man
fear an tí man of the house

cuir (2) put
síos down
cur síos report, account
páipéar (m) paper
ollmhargadh (m) supermarket
cuaisín (m) a common place-name in coastal areas

8 amach out
 clois hear
 Cloisfidh will hear
 go gcloisfidh mé that I will hear, that
 I may hear
 oscail (10) open
 osclaíodh was opened
 Gaeltacht (f) Irish-speaking area
 Corca Dhuibhne the name of an area,
 in Co. Kerry, in which Irish is the
 dominant language
 Dé (in the names of the days of the
 week) Dé Luain Monday
 slua (f) crowd
 i láthair present. *lit.* in presence
 beannaigh (8) bless
 bheannaigh blessed
 sagart (m) priest
 paróiste (m) parish
 bheannaigh an sagart paróiste the
 parish priest blessed . . .
 teachta (m) deputy
 dáil (f) assembly
 Dáil Éireann Irish Parliament
 Teachta Dála member of Dáil
 Éireann
 fáilte (f) welcome
 roimh before
 chuir Pádraig Mac Calprainn . . .
 fáilte roimh . . . Pádraig Mac
 Calprainn . . . welcomed
 gach aon duine everyone
 fógair (10) declare
 d'fhógair sé he declared
 ar oscailt open
 custaiméir(i) (m) customer(s)
 lánsásta fully satisfied
 ár our
 tuairisceoir (m) reporter
 cuid some, a few
 lean (1) follow

Translation

Part one

Tráchtair The lady of the house is knitting. The master is reading the newspaper.

Fear an Ti I see a report here in the newspaper about the opening of the new supermarket in Cuaisín.

a leanas (the) following
 de of
 ní thing
 nithe things
 dúradh (abair) was said
 ní fhaca mé I didn't see
 riamh never
 cheana already, before
 riamh cheana never before
 chomh as
 breá fine, lovely
 chomh breá leis as fine as it
 praghas(anna) price(s)
 réasúnta reasonable
 an-réasúnta very reasonable
 saor free, cheap
 díreach direct, straight, just
 anois díreach just now
 áis (f) convenience
 dúinn for us, to us
 le déanamh to do
 rith (2) run (all forms of rapid
 movement)
 lae day (*genitive form of lá, day*)
 i rith an lae in the course of the day,
 during the day.
 puinn particle, much, any
 ama time (*genitive of am time*)
 ní bhíonn puinn ama agam I don't
 have much time
 chun to, for the purpose of
 dul (téigh)
 chun dul to go
 chuig to
 chun dul chuig to go to
 moill (f) delay
 bailigh bring together, collect,
 gather
 bhailigh collected
 gan without
 stró (m) difficulty

Bean an Ti Read it out till I hear what kind it is.

Fear an Ti Very well.

"A new supermarket was opened in Cuaisín in the Corca Dhuibhne Gaeltacht on Monday. There was a large crowd present. The parish priest blessed the place and Pádraig Mac Calprainn, Teachta Dála, welcomed everybody and declared the shop open. The customers were very satisfied. Our reporter spoke to some of them and the following are some of the things that were said to him:

"I never before saw any place so fine."

"The prices are very reasonable. I got some extremely cheap things just now".

"This supermarket is a great convenience for us. I usually have a lot to do during the day and don't have much time to go to the shops. I was not delayed here today. I collected what I wanted without any bother".

Part two

The Master and the Lady of the house are at home. The Master is reading the newspaper and the Lady of the house is knitting near the fire. The Master sees a report in the paper on the new supermarket that was opened in Cuaisín on Monday. The Lady of the house would like to hear the report.

There was a large crowd present when the place was opened. The parish priest blessed it and Pádraig Mac Calprainn welcomed everybody.

The newspaper's reporter spoke to some of the customers. They were very pleased. One customer said that he never before saw any place so fine.

The new supermarket is a great convenience to the people who haven't much time to go to the shops. The prices are very reasonable too.

Teacher What is the Master doing?

Student He is reading.

Teacher Is the Lady of the house reading the newspaper?

Student No. She is knitting.

Teacher Where is the new supermarket?

Student It is in Cuaisín.

Teacher When was the new supermarket opened?

Student It was opened on Monday.

Teacher Were there many people present at the opening?

Student There were. There was a large crowd present.

Teacher What did the Parish Priest do?

- Student** He blessed the place.
Teacher And what did the Teachta Dála do?
Student He welcomed everybody and he declared the place open.
Teacher Were the customers satisfied?
Student They were. They were very satisfied.
Teacher What kind of prices were on things there?
Student Some things were very cheap indeed.

Notes

- 1 a The form of the definite article used with singular masculine nouns in the nominative Case which have a vowel initial is **an^t**. See notes 2 and 3 on the article.
 Examples:
 éan *a bird*.
 Tá an t-éan ar an gcrann. *The bird is on the tree.*
 ór *gold*.
 Fuair sé an t-ór. *He got the gold.*
- b This is also the form of the definite article used with the words aon, aonú, ocht, ochtar, ochtó, ochtódú, ochtú.
 Examples:
 An t-aon duine amháin *the only person*.
 An t-aonú leabhar déag *the eleventh book*.
 An t-ochtú ceacht *the eighth lesson*.
 An t-ochtar fear *the eight men*.
 An t-ochtódú scéal *the eightieth story*.
 An t-ochtó capall *the eighty horses*.
 See also notes 9 and 11 Lesson 4 and note 5, Lesson 22.
- 2 Tá an nuachtán á léamh ag fear an tí *the newspaper is being read by fear an tí*.
 Note the use of á^t before léamh. Léamh in this sentence is said to be a verbal noun. See note 13, Lesson 6.
 Examples:
 Tá an nuachtán á léamh aige. *The newspaper is being read by him.*
 lit. *at its reading*.
 Tá an litir á scríobh aige. *The letter is being written by him.*
 Tá an balla á bhriseadh aige. *The wall is being broken by him.*
 Tá an gluaisteán á dheisiú aige. *The motorcar is being repaired by him.*

- 3 Fear an Tí *the man of the house*. Compare with previous notes on bean an tí *woman of the house* (note 3, Lesson 4). Fear an tí refers to the head of the household. The term is also used for the master of ceremonies at a concert or other such function. This title like Bean an tí may be used in addressing a person.
- 4 Osclaíodh Ollmhargadh nua *a new supermarket was opened*. This is another example of the use of the impersonal form of the verb. In this case the tense is past.
 Further examples:
 Briseadh an fhuinneog *the window was broken*.
 Caitheadh cloch *a stone was thrown*.
- 5 Teachta Dála. The national parliament is known as Dáil Éireann. The members of the Dáil are known as Teachtaí Dála.
- 6 Riamh cheara *never before*. Never is expressed as ní . . . riamh *not ever*. The corresponding term in the future is ní . . . choíche.
 Examples:
 Ní raibh mé i mBaile Átha Cliath riamh. *I was never in Dublin.*
 Ní rachaidh mé go Baile Átha Cliath choíche. *I will never go to Dublin.*
- 7 Ní bhíonn puinn ama agam. *I don't have much time*. Puinn is used only in negative or virtually negative constructions.
 Examples:
 Níl puinn airgid agam. *I have not much money.*
 Níl puinn daoine ann. *There aren't many people there.*
 Níl puinn díobhála déanta. *There isn't much damage done.*
 An raibh puinn daoine ann? *Were there many people there?*
 An bhfuil puinn airgid agat? *Have you much money?*
 Note the use of the genitive after puinn.

9 Ceacht a Naoi (9) An amharclann nua Lesson nine (9) The new theatre

New words in this lesson

naoú ninth
bean (f) woman, wife
Uí Chatháin (*genitive form of Ó Catháin*)
Bean Uí Chatháin Mrs. Ó Catháin
Bean Uí Néill Mrs. Ó Néill
faoi about
faoin about the
raibh (bí)
go raibh tú that you were
aréir last night
cé who
dúirt (abair) said
leat to you
cé a dúirt é sin leat? who said that to
you? who told you that?
tar come
tháinig (tar) come
um (a preposition of time)
um tráthnóna in the evening
rá (abair)
ag rá saying
mise I, me (*emphatic*)
eisean he, him (*emphatic*)
cor move, stir, turn
ar chor ar bith at all
sil (2) think
sileann thinks
go bhfuil an áit that the place is
cinnte definite, certain(ly), sure(ly)
daoine (m) people (*plural of duine*)
gurb (is)

ionann same, identical, equal,
equivalent, alike
fíor true
is fíor duit that is true for you, you
are right
dála an scéil apropos, incidently,
by the way, *lit.* like the story
cé hi Nóra? who is Nóra?
baile (m) town, home
teampall (m) temple, church
Baile an Teampaill a common place-
name
lorg (8) search
do mo lorg searching for me, looking
for me
buail (2) strike, go
bhuaill mé isteach I went in, I dropped
in
leabharlann (f) library
leabhar (m) book
faigh get
a fháil to get
istigh within, inside
romham before me
teastaigh (8) want, need, require, lack
uaithi from her
theastaigh uaithi she wanted
abhaile home, towards home
bhí orm rith abhaile I had to run
home, I had to hurry home
ullmhaigh (10) prepare
a ullmhú to prepare

Translation

Part one

Tráchttaire Mrs. Ó Catháin and Mrs. Ó Néill are discussing the new theatre.

Bean Uí Néill I heard you were at the new theatre last night, Máire.

Bean Uí Chatháin Who told you that?

Síle Pádraig told me. He came into the house this afternoon, and he was saying that he saw you.

Máire I didn't see him at all. What does he think of the new theatre?

Síle He thinks the place is too big.

Máire Well it is big. It is certainly, but all of them are usually big you know.

Síle I suppose so. Some people think that big and good are synonymous.

Máire That's quite true. By the way, were you talking to Nóra today?

Síle Nóra? Who is Nóra?

Máire Nóra Ní Shúilleabháin from Baile an Teampaill.

Síle Oh. Was she looking for me?

Máire I dropped into the library this morning to get a book and she was there before me. She said she wanted to speak to you.

Síle Do you know what she wanted?

Máire I don't know. I was only a minute talking to her. I had to rush home to prepare the dinner.

Part two

Mrs. Ó Catháin was at the theatre last night. Mrs. Ó Néill knows that. Pádraig told her when he came into the house this evening. Mrs. Ó Catháin did not see Pádraig at all at the theatre, but Pádraig saw her.

Nóra Ní Shúilleabháin from Baile an Teampaill was looking for Mrs. Ó Néill today. She was talking to Mrs. Ó Catháin in the library this morning and she said that she wanted to speak to Mrs. Ó Néill.

Teacher Where was Mrs. Ó Catháin last night?

Student She was at the theatre.

Teacher Who else was there?

Student Pádraig was there also.

Teacher Who told Mrs. Ó Néill that Mrs. Ó Catháin was there?

Student Pádraig told her.

Teacher What did Pádraig say?

Student He said that he saw Mrs. Ó Catháin at the theatre last night.

Teacher When did he say that?

Student He said it this afternoon.

Teacher To whom did he say it?

Student He said it to Mrs. Ó Néill.

Teacher Did he say it to Nóra Ní Shúilleabháin?

Student He did not.

Teacher Did he see Nóra Ní Shúilleabháin at the theatre?

- Student** He did not.
Teacher Where did he see her?
Student He did not see her at all. It was Mrs. Ó Catháin who saw her.
Teacher Where did she see her?
Student She saw her in the library.

Notes

- 1 **Bean Uí Chatháin.** Ó in surnames is replaced by **Ní** and **Mac** by **Nic** in maiden names. The genitive forms of Ó and Mac are **Uí** and **Mhic**: these are used in married names of women, corresponding to Mrs. in English.
 Examples:
Seán Ó Catháin *Seán Ó Catháin.*
Máire Ní Chatháin *Máire Ó Catháin.*
Seán Mac Cárthaigh *Seán son of Cárthach i.e. Seán Mac Cárthaigh.*
Máire Nic Chárthaigh *Máire daughter of Cárthach i.e. Máire Mac Cárthaigh.* (Nic is not the word used for daughter in other cases).
Mac Uí Chatháin *Son of Ó Catháin i.e. Mr. Ó Catháin.*
Bean Uí Chatháin *Wife of Ó Catháin i.e. Mrs. Ó Catháin.*
Máire Uí Chatháin *Mrs. Ó Catháin.*
Bean Mhic Chárthaigh *Wife of Mac Cárthaigh i.e. Mrs. Mac Cárthaigh.*
- 2 **Go bhfaca sé ann tú** *that he saw you there.*
Ann is an inflected form of the preposition **i**, *in*.
 See supplementary notes to this lesson for the personal inflected forms of the preposition **i**, *in*.
- 3 **a an dtuigeann tú?** *do you understand?*
b an dtuigeann tú is often used as a conversation filler as *do you see?*
- 4 **Bhí sí istigh romham.** *She was inside before me.*
 See supplementary notes to this lesson for the personal inflected forms of the preposition **roimh**, *before*.

Ceacht a Deich (10) Ag lorg eolais

Lesson ten (10)

Looking for information

New words in this lesson

deichiú tenth
 eolas (*m*) knowledge, information, guidance
 eolais (*genitive form of eolas*)
 inné yesterday
 as out of
 Corcaigh (*f*) Cork
 ba (*is*)
 ba mhaith liom I would like
 saoire (*f*) holiday
 a chaitheamh to spend
 dom for me
 a dhéanamh to do
 faoi about it
 cathain when
 féad (*1*) can, able
 féadfaidh can (*future*)
 tóg (*1*) take
 a thógáil to take
 Meitheamh (*m*) June
 mí an Mheithimh the month of June
 Iúl (*m*) July
 Lúnasa (*m*) August
 meán middle, mid
 Fómhar (*m*) Autumn
 Meán Fómhair September
 nó or
 tóg . . . iad mar sin take them . . .
 in that case
 fáth (*m*) reason
 cén fáth for what reason, why
 saor cheap
 is saoire cheapest

teach (*m*) house
 teach ósta hotel
 dá two
 an dá mhí sin those two months
 tosach beginning
 i dtosach in the beginning
 déan do
 ba cheart duit you should
 socrú (*m*) arrangement
 socruithe arrangements
 láithreach without delay
 láithreach baill immediately
 eagla (*f*) fear
 ar eagla lest (*lit.* for fear)
 áirithe certain, special, particular
 in áirithe engaged, booked
 conas how
 chuige for it/him, to it/him
 cuir chuige put to it, set about it
 conas a chuirfidh mé chuige? how will
 I set about it?
 aithne (*f*) recognition, acquaintance
 with
 níl aithne agam ar aon duine I don't
 know any person/anybody/anyone
 bileog (*f*) leaflet
 faoi leith special
 i dtaobh about
 fáil (*faigh*) (get)
 ar fáil available
 míle thousand
 go raibh míle maith agat a thousand
 thanks, thank you very much

Translation

Part one

Tadhg Hello Seán. You're just the person I want. I was looking for you yesterday.

Seán I know that. I was away. I was in Cork. Did you want something?

Tadhg I would like to spend a holiday in the Gaeltacht this year, and I don't know what I should do about it.

Seán Hmm. When will you get your holidays?

Tadhg I can take them in June, July, August or September.

Seán Well take them in June or in September in that case.

Tadhg Why?

Seán The hotels are cheaper during those two months.

Tadhg I will go in the beginning of June then.

Seán Do. You should make the arrangements immediately lest every place be booked out.

Tadhg But how will I go about it? I don't know anybody in the Gaeltacht.

Seán There is a leaflet available on holidays in the Gaeltacht.

Tadhg Thanks very much, Seán. I'll get it straight away.

Part two

Teacher Who is looking for the information?

Student Tadhg is looking for it.

Teacher Why is he looking for it?

Student He wants to spend a holiday in the Gaeltacht this year and doesn't know what he should do about it.

Teacher Does Seán have the information?

Student Yes.

Teacher Did he give that information to Tadhg yesterday?

Student He did not.

Teacher Why did he not?

Student He was away yesterday. He was in Cork.

Teacher Was Tadhg ever before in the Gaeltacht?

Student Probably not.

Teacher Will he go there this year?

Student He will. He will go in the beginning of June.

Teacher When will he get his holidays?

Student He will get them in June.

Teacher Could he take them in January?

Student He could not, but he could take them in June, July, August or September.

Teacher Why is it that he will go to the Gaeltacht in the beginning of June?

Student The hotels are cheaper at that time.

Teacher Should Tadhg do anything now?

Student He should. He should make arrangements immediately.

Teacher Why should he make arrangements immediately?

Would it not do some other time?

Student It would not. It would not do at all. Every place could be booked later on.

Teacher How will he make the arrangements?

Student First of all he will get the special leaflet about holidays in the Gaeltacht and then he will write a letter to somebody in the Gaeltacht.

Teacher Does he know a lot about the Gaeltacht?

Student No. He knows where the Gaeltacht is and he knows that Irish is spoken there, but he does not know anybody there.

Notes

- 1 **Ag lorg eolais** *looking for information*. Note the use of the genitive after **ag lorg**. This is the general rule with verbal nouns. Examples: (The base forms of the nouns in brackets).
Bhí sé ag lorg eolais (eolas *information*). *He was looking for information.*
Bhí sé ag insint scéil (scéal *story*). *He was telling a story.*
Bhí sé ag caitheamh airgid (airgead *money*). *He was spending money.*
Bhí sé ag léamh an nuachtáin (nuachtán *newspaper*). *He was reading the newspaper.*
- 2 **Bhí mé do do lorg**. *I was looking (searching) for you*. This is a further example of the use of the possessive **do**. Its use here corresponds to the use of the genitive of a following noun with the verbal noun. See notes 12 and 13, Lesson 6.
Bhí sé ag insint scéil. *He was telling a story.*
Bhí sé á insint. *He was telling it.* (**á** formed from **ag a**).
- 3 **Bhí mé as baile** *I was out of home, I was away*. Note the use of the word **as** *from, out of* in this sentence.
Examples:
Tá Seán as baile *Seán is away.*
Tá Seán as láthair. *Seán is absent.*
- 4 **Sa Ghaeltacht in the Gaeltacht**. The parts of Ireland in which Irish is the dominant community language are referred to as the Gaeltacht. The largest Gaeltacht areas are found on the Western seaboard.
- 5 **a Cathain a gheobhaidh tú** *When will you get*. Cathain, see note 14, Lesson 2.
Examples:
Cathain a tháinig sé? *When did he come?*

Cathain a scríobhfaidh sé? *When will he write?*

It is also used in indirect questions.

Compare:

Cathain a thiocfaidh sé? *When will he come?*

Níl a fhios agam cathain a thiocfaidh sé *I don't know when he will come.*

- b Cathain should not be confused with the relative word **nuair** *when*.

Examples:

Ní raibh mé anseo nuair a tháinig sé. *I was not here when he came.*

Tabharfaidh mé dó é nuair a thiocfaidh sé. *I will give it to him when he comes (will come).*

- 6 a Meitheamh, Iúl, Lúnasa nó Meán Fómhair *June, July, August or September.*

- b The names of the seasons and months of the year are given in the supplementary notes to this lesson.

- 7 I mi an Mheithimh *in the month of June.*

- 8 a Note the difference between **cé a bhí ann?** *who was there?* and **céard a bhí ann?**/**cad a bhí ann?** *what was there?*

However **cé** combines with the definite article to form **cén**, **cén**^t, and in this context qualify words for people or things

Thus:

Cén duine a bhí ann? *What person was there? Who was there?*

Cén rud a bhí ann? *What thing was there? What was there?*

Cén fáth? *Why? (for) what reason?*

Cén chaoi a bhfuil tú? *How are you? lit. What way are you?*

Cén chaoi ar tháinig tú? *How did you come? lit. what way i.e. manner, mode of transport, did you come.*

Cén sórt é? *What kind is it?*

Cén áit é seo? *What place is this?*

- 9 An dá mhí *the two months*. Note that the word for *two*, has the form **dá** when preceded by **an**. See also note 11, Lesson 4.

- 10 Déan *do*. This verb is often used in the same manner as in English: **An ndúnfaidh mé an doras?** *Déan. Will I close the door? Do.*

It may be so used in other persons and tenses:

An scríobhfaidh sé litir? *Déanfaidh. Will he write a letter? He will.*

- 11 Ba cheart duit *you should*. We have already met forms of the copula. The full paradigm is given in Appendix 3.

- 12 Níl aithne agamsa ar aon duine *I don't know anybody*. The words **aithne**, **fios**, **eolas** may all be expressed in English by the word *know*, but they are not freely interchangeable in Irish. A useful general rule is that **aithne** is used of people, **fios** of facts and **eolas** of places, skills and branches of learning.

Examples:

Tá aithne agam ar Thomás. *I know Tomás.*

Tá a fhios agam cá bhfuil sé. *I know where he is.*

Tá eolas na slí agam. *I know the way.*

Tá eolas ar stair agam. *I know (have a knowledge of) history.*

Níl aithne agam air, ach tá eolas agam faoi. *I don't know him, but I know things about him.*

- 13 Bileog *leaflet*. Nouns ending in **-óg** are feminine.

- 14 Gheobhaidh mé láithreach í *I'll get it without delay.*

Note the use of the feminine pronoun **í**, to agree with the feminine noun **bileog**.

Ceacht a hAon Déag (11) Tá Tadhg agus Nóra sa traein 11

Lesson eleven (11)

Tadhg and Nóra are on the train

New words in this lesson

aonú-déag *eleventh*

traein (f) *train*

gluais (2) *move*

ag gluaiseacht *moving*

deireadh *last, end*

ar deireadh *at long last, finally*

taisteal (m) *travel*

ag taisteal *travelling*

ar mhaith leat? *would you like?*

le fáil *available*

go fóill *for a while*

fiafraigh (10) *enquire, question, ask*

ticéad (m) *ticket*

fiafraigh d'fhear na dticéad *ask the checker, lit. ask (enquire of) the ticket-man*

má if

is maith leat *you like*

más maith leat *if you like*

is fearr best, it's best

fan (la) *stay, wait*

fanacht (to) *wait*

féach (1) *look, watch*

thall *yonder, on the other side, over (there)*

doras (m) *door*

carráiste (m) carriage
ceolchoirm (f) concert
oireachtas (m) assembly, convocation,
 festival (see notes)
ceolchoirm an oireachtais the
 oireachtas concert
b'fhéidir perhaps, maybe
labhair (10) spoke

ceap (1) think
sin é an rud a cheap mise that's what
 I thought
ar ais back
i leith over
orainn on us
ag déanamh i leith orainn making
 (coming) over to us

Translation

Part one

Tadhg Yes. The train is moving at last.

Nóra Thanks be to God. Isn't it wonderful to be travelling like this?

Tadhg Would you like a cup of tea now?

Nóra I would, but I don't think there would be anything to eat
 available just yet. Ask the ticket collector if you wish.

Tadhg It's better to wait a while I suppose.

Nóra Look ...

Tadhg Yes?

Nóra Who is that man over there?

Tadhg Over where?

Nóra Near the door. He is going into the other carriage.

Tadhg I don't know him. I don't think I've ever seen him before.

Nóra I saw him last night. He was at the Oireachtas Concert.

Tadhg Perhaps I'm wrong, but I think he spoke Irish to the ticket
 collector.

Nóra That's what I thought too.

Tadhg He is coming back now. He is coming towards us.

Part two

There are Tadhg and Nóra. They are in the train. Nóra likes very much
 to travel in the train. They are both very pleased that the train is
 moving at last.

They can buy a meal on the train. They do not think there would be
 anything to eat available for a while yet, however. The checker will
 know when it will be ready.

Nóra sees a man near the door. He is going into the next carriage.
 She knows him. Tadhg does not think that he ever saw him before.
 Nóra saw him at the Oireachtas Concert, and she thinks that she heard
 him speaking Irish to the checker on the train.

The man went into the next carriage but he came back again. He is
 approaching them now.

Teacher Who is with Nóra on the train?

Student Tadhg is with her.

Teacher Are they hungry?

Student They are.

Teacher Is it possible to buy a meal on the train?

Student It is.

Teacher Will they buy a cup of tea immediately?

Student They will not. Nóra thinks there will be nothing to eat
 available for a while.

Teacher Did she inquire of the checker whether there would be a
 cup of tea available?

Student She did not inquire yet. They prefer to wait a little while more.

Teacher Do they know the man who is over near the door?

Student Nóra knows him. She saw him at the Oireachtas Concert.

Tadhg does not know him, however. He doesn't think he ever saw him
 before.

Notes

1 **Fiafraigh d'fhear na dticéad** Ask the ticket man (ticket collector,
 checker). Compare with the following:

Fiafraigh de cá bhfuil sé ag dul. Ask him (inquire of him) where
 he is going.

Fiafraigh de cén t-am é. Ask him what time it is.

Iarr punt air. Ask him for a pound (request).

Iarr cabhair air. Ask him for help.

Iarr ticéad air. Ask him for a ticket.

Iarr air and **fiafraigh de** are not interchangeable.

2 **Cé hé an fear sin thall ansin?** Who is that man over there?

Further examples of the use of **cé**:

Cé hé sin? Who is that?

Cé hiad sin? Who are they?

Cé hé Tomás? Who is Tomás?

Cé tú féin? Who are you?

Níl a fhios agam cé hí. I don't know who she is.

3 **Chonaic mise aréir é.** I saw him last night.

Note the position of the pronoun **é** in this sentence. Pronouns, when
 they are the objects of verbs, generally occur in this position.

Compare the following:

Chonaic mise Seán aréir. I saw Seán last night.

Chonaic mise aréir é. I saw him last night.

Feicfidh mé Tomás amárach. *I will see Tomás tomorrow.*

Feicfidh mé amárach é. *I will see him tomorrow.*

- 4 Tá sé ag déanamh . . . orainn. *He is coming towards us ("making" towards us).*

Examples:

Ag déanamh orm *coming towards me.*

Ag déanamh ar an doras *going towards the door.*

Rinne sé anonn air. *He went across towards him.*

Tá sé ag déanamh ar a haon a chlog. *It is approaching one o'clock.*

Ceacht a Dó Déag (12) Ag dul go dtí an Ghaeltacht

Lesson twelve (12)

Going to the Ghaeltacht

New words in this lesson

dó dhéag twelve
dóu-déag twelfth
suíochán (*m*) seat
coimeád (1) keep
á choimeád being kept

agaibh by you
in aon chor at all
romhat before you
tusa you (*emphatic*)
is mé I am

ortsa (*emphatic form of ort on you*)
níl aon althne agam ortsa I don't
know you, *lit.* I haven't any acquaint-
ance of you

cé tú féin? who are you?
muintir (*f*) household, family,
community, tribe etc.

de mhuintir Cheallaigh of the Ó
Ceallaigh family

Baile an Fhírtéaraigh the name of a
village in an Irish-speaking part
of Co. Kerry. Anglicised
"Ballyferriter"

cas (1) turn, meet

casadh ort mé I met you

céili (*m*) an evening visit, a friendly
call, an evening entertainment
especially with dancing.

ormsa (*emphatic form of orm on me*)
Séamas atá orm I am Séamas, i.e.
my name is Séamus.

do-to

deartháir do Dhónall is ea mé I am a
brother to Dónall i.e. of Dónall's

céile (*m*) mate, spouse

bean chéile wife

gabh (1) go, take, accept

leithscéal (*m*) excuse

gabh mo leithscéal excuse me

dearmad (1) forget

dhearmad mé I forgot

sibh you (*plural*)

dhearmad mé sibh a chur in aithne dá

chéile I forgot to introduce you to

each other. *lit.* to put you in

acquaintance to each other

fada far, long

chomh fada le Luimneach as far as

Limerick

siar west

go to

bus (*m*) omnibus

amárach tomorrow

do thuras fada for a long journey

liomsa (*emphatic form of liom*) with
me

Is fearr liomsa I prefer

ar chuma ar bith in any case

imigh (9) go, depart

ag imeacht going

oir (2) suit

d'oirfeadh would suit

Translation

Part one

Séamus Good-day.

Nóra & Tadhg Good-day to you.

Séamus Are you keeping this seat for somebody?

Tadhg No. Not at all. Sit down. You're welcome.

Séamus Thank you. Are you not Tadhg Ó Briain?

Tadhg I am. But I don't know you. Who are you?

Séamus I am an Ó Ceallaigh. From Baile an Fhírtéaraigh. We met at a
céili last year.

Tadhg Are you Dónal Ó Ceallaigh?

Séamas I'm Séamas. A brother of Dónall's. And is this your wife?

Tadhg Oh. Excuse me. I forgot to introduce you to each other.

This is my sister Nóra.

Séamas How do you do.

Nóra How do you do. Are you going to the Gaeltacht also?

Séamas I'm going as far as Limerick tonight, and I'll go west to Baile
an Fhírtéaraigh in the bus tomorrow.

Nóra The train is better than the bus for a long journey—or at least
I prefer it.

Séamas You are quite right, but I have no help for it. There is no
train going at a time that would suit me.

Part two

When Séamus Ó Ceallaigh was going home on the train he met Tadhg Ó
Briain and his sister Nóra.

They were going to Ballyferriter as well. They were going there on their holidays.

When Séamus enquired of them whether they were keeping the seat next to them for somebody Tadhg told him they were not.

Séamus sat down and they spoke to each other about Dónall Ó Ceallaigh, a brother of Séamus's.

Séamus and Nóra spoke to each other about the journey. They spoke about the Oireachtas also.

Séamus said that he liked the Oireachtas very much. They spent some time talking about the things they saw and heard. Tadhg went then and bought chocolate and fruit. He gave them to Nóra and she gave some to Séamus.

Nóra asked Séamus a lot of questions. She asked him questions about people and about places in the Gaeltacht. She asked him about the new supermarket that was opened in Cuaisín. She said that there was a report about it in the newspaper.

Séamus told her that the supermarket was very fine and that the people liked it very much. There were many nice things in the supermarket and the prices were very reasonable indeed.

Notes

- 1 a **Nach tusa Tadhg Ó Briain?** *Are you not Tadhg Ó Briain?* This negative form of question is used when the speaker expects his belief to be confirmed.
Compare the following:
An tusa Tadhg Ó Briain? *Are you Tadhg Ó Briain?*
Nach tusa Tadhg Ó Briain? *Are you not Tadhg Ó Briain?*
An é sin Pádraig? *Is that Pádraig?*
Nach é sin Pádraig? *Is that not Pádraig?*
An bhfuil sé ag obair? *Is he working?*
Nach bhfuil sé ag obair? *Is he not working?*
An bhfuil tú déanach cheana féin? *Are you late already?*
Nach bhfuil tú déanach cheana féin? *Are you not late already?*
- b Some varieties of English have this construction only in expression of delight, admiration etc. e.g. *aren't they delicious?*
- 2 a **Is de Mhuintir Cheallaigh mé** *I am an Ó Ceallaigh (of the Ó Ceallaigh family, one of the Ó Ceallaigh's).*
- b **Muintir folk, people** is used of people who bear the same surname and of recognizable groups.
Thus:

Muintir Cheallaigh *the Ó Ceallaigh's.*

Muintir Shúilleabháin *the Ó Súilleabháin's.*

Muintir Bhaile Átha Cliath *the people of Dublin.*

Muintir na hÉireann *the people of Ireland.*

Muintir an tí *the people of the house.*

- c Accordingly one may ask, **cér díobh tú?** *who are you? (who (i.e. which family) are you of),* rather than **céard is ainm duit?** *what is your name?*

The reply is **is de mhuintir Cheallaigh** (etc.) **mé.** Note that the **Ó** of family names is omitted and that the initial consonant is lenited after **muintir.**

- 3 **Ag céilí at a céilí.** Originally a **céilí** was an evening visit. Singing, dancing, and story-telling were a part of the **céilí.** In more recent times the meaning has been extended to publicly held Irish dances. At many of these latter functions solo-dances, songs, and less often story-telling are put on between the figure dances in which everybody takes part.
- 4 **Deartháir do Dhónall is ea mé.** *I am a brother of Dónall's.*
Contrast with:
Is mise deartháir Dhónaill. *I am Dónall's brother.*
Examples:
Mac le Seán is ea é. *He is a son of Seán's.*
Iníon le Nóra is ea í. *She is a daughter of Nóra's.*
Is é mac Sheáin é. *He is Seán's son.*
Is í iníon Nóra í. *She is Nóra's daughter.*
Note the use of **é** and **í** in the foregoing examples.
Examination of the following sentences will help towards a better understanding of the point.
Sin é Seán. *That is Seán.*
Sin é é. *That is he.*
An é sin an bosca? *Is that the box?*
Ní hé. *Seo é é.* *No. This is it.*
- 5 **Do bhean chéile** *your wife*; similarly **fear céile** *husband*. Less formally, **bean** *woman* and **fear** *man* are used for *husband* and *wife*.
Examples:
Dúirt mo bhean liom é. *My wife told me.*
Fuair a fear bás. *Her husband died.*
- 6 **Chomh fada le Luimneach** *as far as Limerick*. We have met the preposition **le** a number of times. You will notice that it is translatable by different English words according to its context.
- 7 **Rachaidh mé siar.** *I will go west.* It is important to be familiar with the cardinal points of the compass—**thuaidh** *north*; **theas** *south*;

thoir east; thiar west,—as they are often used in giving directions etc. See supplementary notes to this lesson.

8 Is fearr an traein ná an bus. *The train is better than the bus.*

Similarly when comparisons are involved we can either have the comparative form following is or the comparative form using tá . . . níos . . .

Thus:

Is fearr an traein ná an bus and

Tá an traein níos fearr ná an bus are synonymous.

When the point of comparison is not signified we have:

Is fearr an traein. *The train is better.*

Tá an traein níos fearr. *The train is better.*

However, in the contrastive copula construction e.g.

Is í an traein is fearr. *It's the train (which) is best, the train is best.*

the comparative form may be compared to superlatives in other languages.

Examples:

a Bán white

Tá an cat bán anseo. *The white cat is here.*

Is báine an cat ná an madra. *The cat is whiter than the dog.*

Tá an cat níos báine ná an madra. *The cat is whiter than the dog.*

Is báine an cat. *The cat is whiter.*

Tá an cat níos báine. *The cat is whiter.*

An bhfuil an cat níos báine? *Is the cat whiter?*

Is é an cat is báine. *It's the cat (which) is whitest.*

Cé acu cat is báine? *Which cat is whitest?*

b Ard tall Tá an fear ard anseo. *The tall man is here.*

Is airde an fear ná an bhean. *The man is taller than the woman.*

Tá an fear níos airde ná an bhean. *The man is taller than the woman.*

woman.

An bhfuil an fear níos airde ná an bhean? *Is the man taller than the woman?*

Is é an fear is airde *It's the man (who) is tallest.*

Cé acu fear is airde? *Which man is tallest?*

9 We have seen that maith good has the comparative forms níos fearr and is fearr. Adjectives which change their root form are said to be irregular. The comparative form of some of the most frequently used adjectives is irregular.

The other irregular forms are:

Base form

Comparative form

beag small

lú

breá fine

breátha

.

fada long
furasta easy
mór big
olc bad
te hot

faide
fusa
mó
measa
teo

Ceacht a Trí Déag (13) Cualrteoir san oifig
Lesson thirteen (13) A visitor in the office

New words in this lesson

cualrteoir (m) visitor
san in the
oifig (f) office
is cuimhin liom I remember
uasal noble
duine uasal gentleman
a dhuine uasail sir (vocative)
an lá faoi dheireadh the other day
coinne (f) appointment, meeting,
expectation
dearna (déan)
ní dhearna not do, did not do
nach ndearna sé did he not do
bheinn (bí) I would be
go mbeinn that I would be
níl sé ach a ceathrú chun a trí go
fóill It's but a quarter to three yet
i.e. it's only a quarter to three
eagal fear
is eagal liom I fear
eile another
deabhadh (m) hurry
feitheamh (m) waiting
seomra feithimh waiting-room
gá necessity

ní gá dult é it's not necessary. *lit.* it's
not a necessity for you
féachaint to look
léite read
cheana féin already
cuirfidh will put
crochadán (m) hanger
bainisteoir (m) manager
gnóthach busy
i gcónaí always
an mbíonn an bainisteoir chomh
gnóthach seo i gcónaí is the
manager always this busy/as busy
(as) this
garr short
is gearr go mbeldh . . . it's short
till . . . will be . . ., it won't be
long till . . . will be . . .
dún (1) close
dúnann sibh you close
dúnaimid we close
ní dhúnaimid we don't close
leathuair half hour
tar éis after
leathuair tar éis half past

3 Translation

Fear Good-day. I am Breandán Mac Cárthaigh.

Máire I remember you, sir. You were here the other day. You made an appointment with Mr. Ó Catháin did you not?

Fear I did. I told him I would be here at 3 o'clock today.

Máire It's only a quarter to three yet, and I'm afraid there is somebody inside with him at the moment.

Fear I'll wait for him. I'm not in any hurry. I'll go out to the waiting-room.

Máire There is no need. You may wait here. I'll get you a chair.

Fear That's nice of you.

Máire Would you like to look at the newspaper?

Fear No. I have it read already. Thank you.

Máire I'll take your coat. I'll put it over on the coat-rack.

Fear Is the manager always this busy?

Máire He is. But I don't think he will be too long now. It won't be long until the man who is with him will be going.

Fear What time do you close the office? Five o'clock?

Máire Not at all. We don't close till half past five.

Notes

- 1 **Is cuimhin liom tú, a dhuine uasail.** *I remember you, sir. A dhuine uasail sir* and *a bhean uasal madam* are equivalents of English *sir* and *madam*. In letters etc. they are equivalents to *Dear Sir* and *Dear Madam*.

- 2 **Nach ndearna (tú) did (you) not.**

Further examples:

Chonaic tú é, nach bhfaca? *You saw him, did you not?*

Cheannaigh tú é, nár cheannaigh? *You bought it, did you not?*

Scriobh tú litir, nár scriobh? *You wrote a letter, did you not?*

(See note 1, lesson 12.)

- 3 **Is eagal liom I fear.** Where actual fear is in question this expression would not be used. **Is eagal liom** may be translated *I fear (that)*.

Tá eagla orm may be translated, *I'm afraid*.

Compare the following:

Is eagal liom nach bhfuil aon cheann aige. *I fear that he has none.*

B'eagal liom go mbeadh sé imithe. *I feared that he would be gone.*

Tá eagla air roimh an madra. *He is afraid of the dog.*

Bhí eagla orm roimhe. *I feared (was afraid of) him.*

- 4 **Ar mhaith leat féachaint ar an nuachtán?** *Would you like to look at the newspaper?* **Féachaint** is the verbal noun of the verb **féach** *look*.

- 5 **Níor mhaith (liom) I would not like.** It is not necessary to use **liom** in the reply.

See also note 2 lesson 3.

- 6 **Tá sé léite agam cheana féin.** *I have read it already.* See previous note on **tá . . . agam**. This structure, used with a form of the verb referred to as the past participle, gives us a perfect tense.

Examples:

Tá sé léite agam. *I have read it.*

Tá sé caillte aige. *He has lost it.*

Tá an lón ite aige. *He has eaten lunch.*

Tá litir scríofa agam. *I have written a letter.*

Compare:

Léigh sé é. *He read it.*

Chaill sé é. *He lost it.*

D'ith sé an lón. *He ate (the) lunch.*

Scriobh sé an litir. *He wrote the letter.*

See supplementary notes to this lesson.

- 7 a **An mbíonn an Bainisteoir chomh gnóthach seo i gcónaí?** *Is the manager as busy as this always?*
b The verb **tá** distinguishes present punctual and present habitual tenses. The present tense (progressive) expresses the idea of ongoing action.

Contrast:

(punctual) **Táim ag foghlaim Gaeilge.** *I am learning Irish.*

(progressive) **Bím ag foghlaim Gaeilge gach lá.** *I learn Irish every day.* (lit. *I do be learning Irish every day*).

(punctual) **Táim ag scríobh.** *I am writing.*

(progressive) **Bím ag scríobh gach lá.** *I write every day.*

(punctual) **Táim ag léamh.** *I am reading.*

(progressive) **Bím ag léamh gach lá.** *I read every day.*

- 8 **Bíonn.** Again note the use of the verb in reply.
- 9 **Ní dóigh liom go mbeidh sé rófhada.** *I don't think he will be too long.*

Compare with:

Is dóigh liom nach mbeidh sé rófhada. *I think he won't be too long.*

- 10 **Cén t-am a dhúnann sibh an oifig?** *When (what time) do you close the office?*

- 11 **Leathuair tar éis a cúig half (hour) past five.**

While 9.05, 9.30, etc. is the form used when writing the time in figures, the usual spoken form is

A naoi a chlog *nine o'clock*.

Nóiméad tar éis a naoi *one minute past nine.*
 Dhá nóiméad tar éis a naoi *two minutes past nine.*
 Ceithre nóiméad tar éis a naoi *four minutes past nine.*
 Cúig tar éis a naoi *five past nine.*
 Sé nóiméad tar éis a naoi *six minutes past nine.*
 Seacht nóiméad tar éis a naoi *seven minutes past nine.*
 Deich tar éis a naoi *ten past nine.*
 Ceathrú tar éis a naoi *a quarter past nine.*
 Leathuair tar éis a naoi *half past nine.*
 Cúig is fiche chun a deich *twenty five to ten.*
 Ceathrú chun a deich *a quarter to ten.*
 A deich a chlog *ten o'clock.*

Ceacht a Ceathair Déag (14) Litir abhaile

Lesson fourteen (14) A letter home

New words in this lesson

litir (<i>f</i>) letter	éineacht together
aeraíocht (<i>f</i>) open-air concert	in éineacht le together with
ar ball in a short time, presently	buail (2) meet
tús beginning	buailfidh will meet
ar dtús first of all	déanach late
fág (1) leave	níos déanaí later
post (<i>m</i>) post, mail	fad long
imithe gone	ná bí i bhfad don't be long
deir (abair) say, says	ag déanamh ar . . . approaching . . .
Bean an Tí Woman of the house	ag gabháil going
tiocfaidh (tar) will come	bóthar (<i>m</i>) road, way, avenue
fear an phoist the postman	as out
déan make	dul as way out
deifir hurry, haste	nil dul as agam I have no way out i.e.
déan deifir make haste	I must
thart over, finished	leatsa <i>emphatic form of leat with you</i>

fanacht leatsa (to) wait for you
 an maith leat? do you like?
 iad they, them
 iad seo these
 cad what
 cárta (*m*) card
 cártaí poist is ea iad they are
 postcards
 chugainn to us, towards us

tá . . . chugainn . . . is (coming)
 towards us
 iarr (1) ask
 iarr air ask him
 go fóillín a little while
 ceann (*m*) head, end
 i gceann nóiméid in a minute. *lit.* at
 the end of a minute

Translation

Nóra Are you coming to the aeraíocht, Tadhg?
 Tadhg I'll go west later. I must write a letter first.
 Nóra Leave it till tomorrow. There is no hurry now that the post has gone.
 Tadhg I won't. The post isn't gone at all yet.
 Nóra I think it is.
 Tadhg Bean an Tí says that the postman will come back again shortly.
 Nóra Hurry up or the aeraíocht will be over.
 Tadhg Go with Seán and I'll meet you later.
 Nóra Very well, but don't be long.
 Tadhg What time is it now?
 Nóra It is almost four o'clock.
 Oh. There is Seán going down the road.
 There is nothing for it now but to wait for you.
 Tadhg Do you like these?
 Nóra What are they?
 Tadhg Postcards. I bought them today.
 Nóra Here comes the postman.
 Tadhg Ask him to wait a little while. I'll have this letter ready in a moment.

Notes

- Go dtí an aeraíocht to the aeraíocht. An aeraíocht is an open-air festival. There are usually several platforms. There are usually exhibitions of Irish dancing, singing, music etc. The aeraíocht as opposed to the Feis is non-competitive. Aeraíochtanna and feiseanna are held at various centres throughout the country. Aeraíochtanna

- are usually of local importance only in contrast to some of the *feiseanna* which are of much wider importance.
- 2 **Anois go bhfuil an post imithe** *now that the post has gone*. This is a further example of the use of verb *tá* with the verbal adjective to express the sense of completion.
- 3 **Buailfidh mé leat.** *I will meet you*. Note the use of *leat* with you, in this expression. The use of the simple pronoun in this position would give a different sense.
Contrast the following:
Buailfidh mé é. *I will strike him.*
Buailfidh mé leis. *I will meet him.*
- 4 **Ag gabháil síos** *going down*. We have already discussed some of the forms taken by *amach* out and *isteach* in. A similar system of distinctions is made in the case of the directions. See note on the points of the compass in note 7, lesson 12.
Study the following examples carefully:
Tá an taobh amuigh críochnaithe agam. *I have finished the outside (taobh side).*
Tá Seán ag dul amach. *Seán is going out (the speaker is inside).*
Tá Seán amuigh. *Seán is outside.* (no particular place is indicated).
Tá Seán lasmuigh (den doras). *Seán is outside (the door).* (*lasmuigh* means on the outside in relation to some specific position).
Tá an taobh istigh críochnaithe agam. *I have finished the inside.*
Tá Seán ag dul isteach. *Seán is going in.*
Tá Seán ag teacht isteach. *Seán is coming in.*
Tá Seán istigh. *Seán is inside.*
Tá Seán laistigh den doras. *Seán is inside the door.*
Tá Seán ag dul síos. *Seán is going down.*
Tá Seán ag teacht aníos. *Seán is coming up.*
Tá Seán thíos. *Seán is below.*
Tá Seán thuas. *Seán is above.*
Tá sé lastuas den fhuinneog. *Seán is above the window.*
Tá sé ar an taobh thall. *He is on (at) the far side.* (farthest from the speaker).
Tá sé ag dul anonn. *He is going over (away from the speaker).*
Tá sé ag teacht anall. *He is coming over (towards the speaker).*
Tá sé thall. *He is over (there).*
Tá sé lastall den doras. *He is (over) beyond the door.*
Tá sé ar an taobh abhus. *He is on this side.*
Tá sé abhus. *He is here. i.e. on this side.*
Tá sé lasbhus den doras. *He is on this side of the door.*
- 5 **Fanacht leatsa** *(to) wait for you*. This may also be rendered:

Fanacht leat féin *(to) wait for you (yourself)*.

Note that *féin* *self*, is always written separately in Irish.

- 6 **Cártaí poist is ea iad.** *They are postcards*. This structure emphasises *cártaí poist*. Were no emphasis intended the form would be: *Is cártaí poist iad*.
- 7 **Chugainn** *to us, towards us*.
See supplementary notes to this lesson for the personal inflected forms of the preposition *chun/chuig* *to, towards*.
- 8 a **Sula n-imeoidh sé** *before he (will) go*.
Sula *before*, refers to time in sentences such as the following:—
Imigh, sula dtiocfaidh sé. *Go before he comes (will come).*
Déanfaidh mé é sin sula rachaidh mé abhaile. *I will do that before I go home.*
- b **Sula** is the form of the word used with the past tense of the verbs *abair*, *bí*, *faigh*, *feic*, *téigh* and *déan*, thus:
Sula ndúirt sé *before he said*.
Sula raibh críochnaithe aige *before he had finished*.
Sula bhfuair sé *before he got*.
Sula bhfaca sé *before he saw*.
Sula ndeachaigh sé *before he went*.
Sula ndearna sé *before he did (made)*.
- c As with other preverbs the word *sula* adds *r* ending before the past tense of all other verbs.
Examples:
Bhí sé ann sular cheannaigh mé é. *He was there before I bought it.*
Sular tháinig sé *before he came*.
See also note on lenition of the verb in appendix.
- 9 **Go fóillín** *for a little while*. *-ín* is added to many words. It expresses the sense of *little*.
Examples:
Buachaill *a boy*; **Buachaillín** *a little boy*.
Teach *a house*; **Teachín** *a little house*.
Sráid *a street*; **Sráidín** *a little street*.

15 Ceacht a Cúig Déag (15) Ag an gcéili

Lesson fifteen (15) At the céili

New words in this lesson

cara (m) friend
 cairde friends
 tabharfaimid (tabhair) we will give
 sos (m) rest
 ceoltóir(i) (m) musician(s)
 scéal (m) story, legend
 ón from the
 béaloideas (m) folklore
 a insint to tell
 buaigh (5) win
 bhuaigh won
 duais (f) prize
 scoil (f) school
 cuach (f) cuckoo
 Tadhg na Cuaiche a nickname for a
 lazy person
 aonach (m) fair, market
 chuaigh . . . ar aonach, lá . . . went
 to a fair one day
 beir carry, catch
 rug (beir) carried, caught
 punt (m) pound
 gamhain (m) calf
 a cheannach to buy
 ceann a thaitin leis one that pleased
 him
 anonn from here to that side, beyond
 rinne sé anonn air he went towards
 him
 gamhna genitive case of gamhain, calf
 Fear an ghamhna the owner of the
 calf. *lit.* the calf-man
 bheadh (bí)
 cé mhéad a bheadh uaidh? how much
 would he want?
 air for him
 díol (1) sell
 nach ndíolfadh would not sell
 bun bottom, base
 faoi bhun less than, under
 taig (12b) offer
 thaig offered

margadh (m) bargain
 ag margáil bargaining
 deireadh last, end
 faoi dheireadh at last
 imigh go
 d'imigh went
 ansin then, thereupon
 d'ith (ith) ate
 adhastar (m) halter
 ghabh sé an bóthar abhaile he went
 home. *lit.* he went the road home
 dó to him, for him
 tar éis teacht abhaile dó after his
 coming home. *lit.* after coming home
 for him
 thug (tabhair) gave
 iarracht (f) attempt
 thug sé iarracht he made an attempt.
lit. he gave an attempt
 cró (m) stall
 rachadh (téigh) would go
 digeanta stubborn
 ródhigeanta too stubborn
 glaoigh (5) call
 ghlaigh called
 madra (m) dog
 breith (beir) to catch
 ní bhéarfadh (beir) would not catch
 bata (m) stick
 a bhualadh to strike
 bhuailfeadh would strike
 dóigh (5) burn
 a dhó to burn
 uisce (m) water
 múch (1) quench
 a mhúchadh to quench
 bó (f) cow
 búistéir (m) butcher
 maraigh (8) kill
 a mharú to kill
 ní mharódh, wóludh not kill
 téad (m) rope, cord

croch (1) hang
 a chrochadh to hang
 ní chrochfadh would not hang
 francach (m) rat
 creim (2) gnaw
 a chreimeadh to gnaw
 cat (m) cat
 caitín (m) little cat
 glíc cunning
 go ndéanfadh (sé) that (he) would
 dá if
 dá dtugadh (tabhair) sé if he might
 give *i.e.* were to give
 braon (m) drop

bainne (m) milk
 ansin then
 dua (m) difficulty
 agaibh for you
 sin agaibh mo scéal that's my story
 for you
 bréag (f) lie, falsehood, deceit,
 deception
 biodh (bí) let there be
 cum (1) compose
 ná nor
 ceap (1) think, invent, compose
 maith thú good, good man, well
 done. *lit.* you are good

Translation

Fear an Tí My dear friends. We'll give the musicians a break for a while and now Brian Ó Nualláin will tell us a story from the folklore. Brian won a prize with this story in school this year.
Brian Ó Nualláin Tadhg na Cuaiche went to a fair one day. He took with him ten pounds to buy a calf. He saw one that appealed to him. He went towards it. The owner of the calf came to him. Tadhg asked him how much he wanted for the calf. He said that he would not sell it under ten pounds. Tadhg offered eight pounds. They spent a considerable time bargaining. They made a bargain at last for nine pounds. Tadhg then left and ate his dinner. He got a halter and put it on the calf and set out for home.
 After his arrival home he attempted to put it in the stall but it would not go there. It was too stubborn.
 He called (on) the dog to catch it, but it would not.
 He called on the stick to beat the dog, but it would not.
 He called on the fire to burn the stick, but it would not.
 He called on the water to quench the fire, but it would not.
 He called on the cow to drink the water, but it would not.
 He called on the butcher to kill the cow, but he would not.
 He called on the rope to hang the butcher, but it would not.
 He called on the rat to gnaw the rope, but it would not.
 He called on the cat to kill the rat.
 The little cat was cunning and he said that he would—were Tadhg to give him a drop of milk. Tadhg gave him the milk, and then:
 The cat killed the rat.
 The rat gnawed the rope.

The rope hanged the butcher.
 The butcher killed the cow.
 The cow drank the water.
 The water quenched the fire.
 The fire burned the stick.
 The stick beat the dog.
 The dog caught the calf, and Tadhg put it into the stall without trouble.
 There you have my story, and if there is a lie in it there is, but I
 neither composed nor invented it.
Guth Well done.

Notes

- 1 a A Chairde *friends, my friends*. This is a common form of address in speaking to a number of people.
- b The singular, **a chara**, is used in the same manner as *Dear Sir*, *Dear Madam*, when writing letters etc. See also note 1, lesson 13.
 Examples:

A Phádraig, a chara,	Dear Pádraig,
Tá súil agam . . .	I hope . . .
A Mháire, a chara,	Dear Máire,
Chonaic mé . . .	I saw . . .
A Chara,	Dear Sir,
Fuair mé do litir . . .	I received your letter . . .
- 2 Scéal ón mbéaloideas *a folktale, (a story from the folklore; also expressed by the phrase Scéal béaloidis)*. Storytelling was until recently very popular in Gaeltacht areas. The best storytellers were able to recite hundreds of traditional stories.
- 3 Oireachtas na Gaeilge; (*Oireachtas assembly, proceedings; Gaeilge, the Irish language*), popularly known as **An tOireachtas**, has its headquarters in Dublin and is the premier Irish Language Festival. Some of the best traditional storytellers compete in the annual Oireachtas competitions. There are also competitions in Literature, prose and poetry—music, painting etc.
Oireachtas na nGael (*Gael an Irishman*) is an important annual festival. It has its headquarters in the Gaeltacht and is intended primarily to serve areas where Irish is the dominant language.
- 4 Tadhg na Cuaiche *Tadhg of the Cuckoo*, i.e. *Cuckoo Tadhg*. This is a nickname for a lazy person, particularly a lazy farmer. **Cuaiche** is the genitive form of **cuach** *a cuckoo* used here as an attribute. The cuckoo, as is well known, does not build her own nest. The

farmer who depends on others to do his work for him is sometimes called *feirmeoir cuaiche a cuckoo farmer*; hence **Tadhg na Cuaiche**.

- 5 Chuaigh Tadhg na Cuaiche ar aonach, lá. *Tadhg na Cuaiche went to a fair (market) one day*. Note the adverbial use of **lá**, *day*.
 Further examples of this usage:
Bhí sé anseo, uair. *He was here once (upon a time).*
Fuair sé litir, oíche. *He got a letter one night.*
- 6 Fear an ghamhna *the man of the calf* (i.e. *the owner of the calf*).
Gamhna is the genitive singular form of the masculine noun **gamhain** *a calf*. Remember that **an^t** is the form of the article used with the genitive singular masculine.
 Further examples:

Tháinig	{ fear an bhainne	{ chuige
	{ fear an tsiopa	

fear an bhainne *the milkman*; **fear an tsiopa** *the shopkeeper*.
- 7 a Dúirt sé nach ndíolfadh sé é faoi bhun deich bpunt *he said that he would not sell him (for) less than ten pounds (under ten pounds)*.
 The conditional form of the verb replaces the future when relating indirectly statements in the future tense made in the past. Compare the following and note the corresponding change from **will** to **would** in English.
Ní dhíolfadh mé é *I will not sell him (it)*, becomes,
dúirt sé nach ndíolfadh sé é *he said that he would not sell him (it)*.
- b This kind of related speech is termed indirect speech.
 Examples of indirect speech with other tenses etc. are:
Tháinig fear an ghamhna chuige. *The owner of the calf came to him.*
Dúirt sé gur tháinig fear an ghamhna chuige. *He said that the owner of the calf came to him.*
Chonaic sé ceann a thaitin leis. *He saw one that he liked (that appealed to him).*
Dúirt sé go bhfaca sé ceann a thaitin leis. *He said that he saw one that he liked.*
Rachaidh mé ann. *I will go there.*
Sílim go rachaidh mé ann. *I think (that) I will go there.*
Tiocfaidh mé isteach. *I will come in.*
Dúirt sé go dtiocfadh sé isteach. *He said that he would come in.*
 Further examples are given in other parts of the course. See also supplementary notes to lesson 19.
- c The actual words spoken by someone may also be related or repeated directly as spoken. In this case the utterance is assigned to the speaker by the forms **ar**, **arsa** etc.

Examples:

"Tá go maith", ar seisean "Very well", said he.

"Tá ceann agam", arsa Seán "I have one", said Seán.

"Cheannaigh mé é", a deir sé "I bought it", he says.

"Chonaic mé é", a dúirt Pádraig "I saw it", said Pádraig.

Note that *ar* and *arsa* are variants of the same word. *Ar* is regularly used with pronouns, *arsa* with nouns, but either may be used in all contexts.

See also note 6, lesson 35.

- 8 D'imigh Tadhg ansin. *Tadhg went away then.*

Compare the following:

D'imigh Tadhg. *Tadhg went away.*

D'imigh Tadhg abhaile. *Tadhg went (off) home.*

- 9 Ghabh sé an bóthar abhaile. *He took the road home, i.e. he travelled the road home, he went home.*

- 10 Bhí sé ródhigeanta. *He was too stubborn.*

Compare:

maith, rómhaith *good, too good/exceedingly good.*

beag, róbheag *small, too small/exceedingly small.*

The word *ceanndána* *stubborn* is more widely used than *dígeanta*.

The word *dígeanta* has been retained here because it is the word traditionally used in this story.

- 11 Sin agaibh mo scéal . . . a cheap. *There now is my story for you, and if there is a lie in it let there be, for it was not I who composed it or thought it (up).*

This is one of several traditional ways of ending a folkstory.

- 12 Maith thú, words of praise such as this are commonly used by the audience when a story is being told or when a song is being sung. They are very often given not only at the end but throughout the performance, for example, at the end of a verse in a song.

Ceacht a Sé Déag (16)

Lesson sixteen (16)

Tar éis an chéili

After the céili

New words in this lesson

rinne (*m*) dance, dancing

thaitin an rinne liom I liked the

dancing

sásta satisfied

róshásta too satisfied

leis with

scéalaíocht (*f*) story-telling

ní raibh mé róshásta leis an scéalaíocht

I wasn't too satisfied with the

story-telling

amhrán (*m*) song

sna in the (*plural*)

spéis (*f*) interest

chuir mé an-spéis sna hamhráin I was

very interested in the songs. *lit.*

I put much interest in the songs

go mór mór especially

dúirt (abair) said, sang

chuig for, at

sean-nós traditional form of singing.

lit. old manner

raidió radio

dúil (*f*) desire, fondness

cuma indifferent, equal, all the same

is cuma liom it does not matter to me

don for the, to the

is cuma liom ann nó as don

scéalaíocht I don't care about

story-telling, I don't care if the

story-telling exists or not. *lit.* is

there or not

di for her

is fíor di true for her, i.e. she speaks

truly

deireann (abair) says

iomarca excess, too much

ainmhí (*m*) animal

ainmhithe animals

sean old

scéal (*m*) story

seanscéalta old stories

páistiúil childish

a his

ceird (*f*) trade, skill, art

scéalai (*m*) story-teller

ar ndóigh of course

más if it is

saol (*m*) life, world

tuaithe *genitive form of tuath,*

country

léirigh (9) show, make clear

léiritear is shown

iontu in them

ionadh surprise

cuimhneach remember

a chuimhneamh to remember

ní mór a chuimhneamh go mbíodh

it must be remembered that . . .

used be . . .

scéalta (*m*) *plural of scéal,* story

á being. *lit.* at their

aithris (11) recite

go mbíodh na scéalta sin á n-aithris

that these stories were being

recited

Éirinn (*f*) *form of Éire, Ireland used*

after prepositions

sula before

baile (*m*) home, town

baile mór town

tír (*f*) country

is ea yes

iomaí many, numerous

údar (*m*) author, authority

agus is iomaí údar mór and many great

authors. *lit.* and many a great

author

a who, that

bunaigh (8) found

a bhunaigh who founded

a his

saothar (*m*) work

litríocht (*f*) literature

litríochta *genitive form of litríocht*

Muiris How did you like the céilí?

Nóra I liked the dancing, but I wasn't too pleased with the storytelling.

Tadhg I was very interested in the singing—especially the two that Éamann Mac Conmara sang.

Caitlín Éamann is very good at the traditional style. He is very often on the radio you know.

Nóra I often heard him on Raidió na Gaeltachta. I am very keen on the traditional style singing but I have no regard for storytelling.

Tadhg That's true for her. She often says to me that there is too much description of the country and animals in the old stories.

Nóra And many of them are childish too.

Muiris Perhaps you are right, but the storyteller has his own peculiar skill, and if it's true that the stories portray country life that's not surprising. We must remember that these stories have been told in Ireland long before large cities or large towns grew up.

Caitlín Yes. And many authors founded their literary work on stories from the folklore.

Notes

- 1 **Chuir mé an-spéis sna hamhráin.** *I was very interested in the songs.* (lit. *I put much interest in the songs.*)
- 2 **An dá cheann a dúirt Éamann Mac Conmara** *the two (ones) that Éamann Mac Conmara sang.* The verb *abair* *say*, is commonly used of rendering a song. Thus *abair amhrán* *sing a song* is much more frequent than *can amhrán*, *can* being the precise word for *sing*.
- 3 **Tá dúil mhór agam sa sean-nós.** *I have a great liking for the traditional style.* (lit. *in the traditional style*).
- 4 **As.** See supplementary notes to this lesson for personal inflected forms of the preposition *as*.
- 5 **Tá a cheird féin ag an Scéalaí** *the storyteller has his own trade* (i.e. *skill*).

New words in this lesson

aiste (*f*) essay
leabhrán (*m*) booklet
cumann (*m*) society
stair (*f*) history
staire *genitive form of stair*
seandálaíocht (*f*) archaeology
cumann staire agus seandálaíochta
historical and archaeological
society
eolas (*m*) learning, skill, knowledge
a dhéanamh to make, to do
cúirt(eanna) (*f*) court(s)
filíocht (*f*) poetry
cúirteanna filíochta courts of poetry
éifeacht (*f*) effect, influence
tuairisc (*f*) account, report
tabhair give
a thabhairt to give
ceol (*m*) music
caitheamh aimsire pastime
scríobhfaidh (*1*) will write
aistí (*f*) essays
daoibh for you (*plural*)
cathaoirleach (*m*) chairman
féachaint an ndéanfadh duine de na
Bráithre to see if one (person) of
the Brothers would (do)
bráthair (*m*) brother, monk, kinsman,
fellow
Críostaí Christian
na Bráithre Críostaí the Christian
Brothers

cluiche (*m*) game
cluichí games
easpag (*m*) bishop
protastúnach protestant
ailtireacht (*f*) architecture
caisleán (*m*) castle
mainistir (*f*) monastery, abbey
mainistreacha monasteries, abbeys
cóir right, propriety
ba chóir go mbeadh an leabhrán go
maith the booklet should be good
seanstair (*f*) ancient history
ó! oh!
ní hea no
beartaigh (*8*) plan
beartaithe planned
tá beartaithe againn we have planned
piosa(i) (*m*) piece(s), portion(s), bit(s)
a bheith ann to be in it
scríbhneoirí (*m*) writers
linn (*f*) time, period
scríbhneoirí na linne seo writers of this
(the present) time
trócaire (*f*) mercy
go ndéana Dia trócaire air may God
have mercy on him
leithéid kind, alike, such, such as, the
same as
a leithéidí eile others like him
déanta (déan) done

Translation

Caitlín What are you doing now Muiris?

Muiris I am writing an essay for the booklet that the historical and archaeological society are preparing.

Caitlín And what do you know about that kind of thing?

Muiris I'm to describe the poetic courts and the effect they had.

Other people are to write reports on music and pastimes.

Caitlín Who else will write essays for you?

Muiris The chairman is to go into the school today to see if one of the Christian Brothers would write an essay on the games, and I heard today too that the Protestant Bishop is going to write another one. He is an authority on the architecture of the castles and monasteries.

Caitlín The booklet should be good, but it's a pity that it's ancient history.

Muiris Oh no. We plan pieces on modern writers—Máirtín Ó Cadhain, the Lord have mercy on him, and such like.

Caitlín Will there be a description in it about . . .

Muiris There will be many things in it. Look, come over till you see the piece I have written.

Notes

- 1 a We have already dealt a little with nouns. (See note on masculine and feminine nouns in introduction). It is now time that we should examine them more closely.

The first thing to remember is that in the singular nouns belong to one or other of two categories; these are termed masculine and feminine nouns.

- b Feminine nouns are distinguished by requiring i the **an^f** form of the article in the Nominative Singular and the **na^f** form of the article in the Genitive Singular, ii by requiring a lenited form of an attributive adjective in the Nominative Singular and iii by, as a general rule, requiring the third singular feminine form of the pronoun as substitute. For example **bróg** belongs to the feminine category, therefore we have:

an bhróg *the shoe*.

bonn na bróige *the sole of the shoe*.

bróg mhór *a big shoe*.

an bhróg mhór *the big shoe*.

Ní fheicim mo bhróg. Cá bhfuil sí? *I don't see my shoe. Where is it?*

Further examples:

Tá an fhuinneog sin briste. *That window is broken (fuinneog window).*

Sheas sé i lár na sráide. *He stood in the centre (middle) of the street. (an tsráid the street).*

Tá cónaí air ar imeall na cathrach. *He lives on the outskirts of the city. (an chathair the city).*

Tá cathaoir bhog sa chúinne. *There is a soft chair in the corner.*

- c Masculine nouns are distinguished by i requiring the **an^m** form of the article in the Nominative Singular and the **an^f** form of the article in the Genitive Singular, ii by requiring a lenited form of an attributive adjective in the Genitive Singular and iii, as a general rule, requiring the third singular masculine form of the pronoun as substitute.

Examples:

an bord *the table*.

cos an bhoird *the leg of the table*.

cos an bhoird mhóir *the leg of the big table*.

(an bord mór the big table).

féach ar an mbord. Nach bhfuil sé deas glan? *Look at the table.*

Is it not nice (and) clean?

Further examples:

Tá an pictiúr sin briste *that picture is broken*.

Sheas sé i lár an chasáin *he stood in the centre of the path*.

(Nom. sg. casán).

Tá cónaí air ar imeall an bhaile *he lives on the outskirts of the town*.

Tá fear beag ag an doras *there is a small man at the door*.

Tá suíochán bog sa chúinne *there is a soft seat in the corner*.

- d It will have been noticed by now that there are various possessive or genitive forms of nouns.

Examples:

Nominative	Genitive
bord <i>table</i>	boird
fear <i>man</i>	fir
seirbhíseach <i>servant</i>	seirbhísigh
bróg <i>shoe</i>	bróige
cathair <i>city</i>	cathrach
bean <i>woman</i>	mná

- e Some of these formations (e.g. **bord**, **boird**) are associated with the masculine category. Others (e.g. **bróg**, **bróige**) are associated with the feminine category but the form of the genitive is not the principal marker of either category. Examples of the most important formations are presented throughout the course.
- f We will begin here with the genitive form of words like **leabhrán** *booklet*. The genitive is formed by substituting slender final consonant for the broad final consonant of the noun, thus we have nominative **leabhrán** and genitive **leabhráin**. For the sake of convenience we will call nouns which form the genitive

singular in this way Class A. All nouns in this class are masculine. (Remember that the vowel letter *i* indicates that the following consonant is slender in quality).

Examples:

Nominative (Subject or Object): **Tá leabhrán léite agam.** *I have read a booklet.* (lit. *a booklet has been read by me*).

Cheannaigh mé leabhrán inné *I bought a booklet yesterday.*

Genitive: **Is maith liom clúdach an leabhráin** *I like the cover of the booklet.*

Táim ag léamh leabhráin. *I am reading a booklet.*

- g** There are many words in Class A. Some of the more frequent of them are:

Nominative	Genitive
bád <i>boat</i>	báid
cat <i>cat</i>	cait
bord <i>table</i>	boird
leabhar <i>book</i>	leabhair
naomh <i>saint</i>	naoimh
buidéal <i>bottle</i>	buidéil

- h** This basic feature of formation may be accompanied by a change in the vowel as well as in the final consonant and this is found in many common words:

Nominative	Genitive
ceann <i>head</i>	cinn
fear <i>man</i>	fir
peann <i>pen</i>	pinn

- i** The nominative plural of nouns of this category may have the same form as the genitive which we have described.

Examples:

leabhráin *booklets*; **cinn** *heads*; **báid** *boats*.

Cheannaigh mé leabhráin, inné. *I bought booklets yesterday.*

Tá na leabhráin léite agam. *I have read the booklets.*

Fuair mé buidéil uaidh. *I got bottles from him.*

- j** When the nominative plural has this formation in words of this category the genitive plural has the same form as the nominative singular.

Examples:

Is maith liom clúdaigh na leabhrán *I like the covers of the booklets.*

Táim ag léamh leabhrán *I am reading booklets.*

Fuair mé bosca buidéil uaidh *I got a box of bottles from him.*

- k** All nouns of Class A do not form their plurals in this way. Other nouns in the class form their plurals by adding **a** to the form of

the singular; these nouns also have the same form in the genitive plural and nominative singular.

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	úll <i>apple</i>	úlla
Gen.	úill	úll

D'ith sé an t-úll. *He ate the apple.*

Chaith sé craiceann an úill sa chiseán. *He threw the peel of the apple in the basket.*

Sin iad na húlla. *Those are the apples.*

Cá bhfuil an crann úll? *Where is the apple(s) tree?*

- 1** Other nouns in the class form their plurals by adding **ta** to the form of the singular; these nouns have only one plural form.

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	ceol <i>music</i>	ceolta
Gen.	ceoil	ceolta

Tá an ceol an-deas. *The music is very nice.*

Tá sé i seomra an cheoil. *He is in the music-room.*

Is maith liom ceolta na hEorpa. *I like the music(s) of Europe.*

Tá bailiú na gceolta sin fós ar siúl. *The collection of this music (these musics) is still going on.*

- 2** **Ag an gcumann staire.** See supplementary notes to this Lesson for a description of words like *stair history*.
- 3** **Na cúirteanna filíochta** *the courts of poetry*. See Lesson 18 for further information about these courts.
- 4** **Na Bráithre Críostaí** *the Christian Brothers*. The word *bráthair* brother is used only in the narrow sense of a member of a religious community etc. Compare the special meaning of *brethren* in English, as opposed to *brothers*. The word for *brother* in the kinship sense is *deartháir*. A similar distinction is made between *siúr* (sister, i.e. a member of a religious community etc.) and *deirfiúr* sister (in the kinship sense).
The Christian Brothers are the largest teaching organisation in Ireland, they own and operate primary and secondary schools in many areas.
- 5** **Ailtireacht na gCaisleán agus na Mainistreacha** *the architecture of the castles and monasteries*. Again note that the form of the article with the genitive plural is **naⁿ**.
- 6** **Faoi scríbhneoirí** *about writers*. Note that the meanings of prepositions in Irish and English do not always correspond. The basic meaning of *faoi* might be taken to be *under* but in the present context must be translated by the English *about*.
- 7** The late Máirtín Ó Cadhain, University Professor and man of letters

is considered by many to be the greatest prose writer in modern Irish. A native of Cois Fharraige in the Western Gaeltacht, Ó Cadhain's name is a household word in every Irish-speaking family and in many English-speaking families all over the country.

- 8 Go ndéana Dia trócaire air *may God have mercy on him*. Such prayers for the dead are common and are used almost every time the name of a dead person is mentioned.
- 9 Seo! *here!*, may be used as in the present instance to indicate a desire to change the subject of conversation.

Ceacht a hOcht Déag (18) Na cúirteanna filíochta

Lesson eighteen (18)

The courts of poetry

New words in this lesson

bris break
bris ar defeat
briseadh ar na Gaeil the Irish were defeated
Gael (*m*) Irish man, Celt
aois (*f*) age, century
athraigh (*8*) change, alter, vary, modify
tit (*2*) fall
thit na seanscoileanna as a chéile the old schools fell apart
ceal want
pátrún (*m*) patron
cheal pátrún for want of patrons
traidisiún (*m*) tradition
láidir strong

go dtagadh (*tar*) used come
rialta regular
go rialta regularly
cúrsa(i) (*m*) matter(s), affair(s)
léann (*m*) learning (*i.e.* scholarship)
plé (*6*) act of contending, dealing with, contention, discuss
chun cúrsaí léinn a phlé to discuss matters of scholarship
a thugtaí (tabhair) orthu they were called
cruinnigh (*9*) gather together, assemble
cruinniú (*m*) gathering, assembly, meeting
cruinnithe meetings etc.

amhras (*m*) doubt
idir between
ba mhór idir iad agus é there was much (a great difference) between them and it
bhíodh (*bí*) there used be
a bhíodh ann roimhe sin that used be (*i.e.* that were) there before then (previously)
príomh principal, chief
príomhfhile (*m*) chief/principal poet
ceantar (*m*) area, district
ceannas (*m*) headship
i gceannas in charge
faoi mar as
cnámh (*m*) bone
cnámh spairne bone of contention
bocht poor
daoine bochta poor people
ba ea was/were
duine bocht ba ea é he was a poor person
daoine bochta ba ea iad they were poor people
formhór most, majority
file (*m*) poet
formhór d'fhilí na gcúirteanna the majority of the poets of the courts

gnáth usual
muintir (*f*) community
gnáthmhuintir (*f*) ordinary people, general public
Éireann (*f*) Ireland *genitive form of Éire*
bhídis (*bí*) they used be
cé although
sean-nósanna (*m*) old practices
scribhneoireacht (*f*) writing
ar lár fallen, laid low
thit na sean-nósanna ar lár the old practices were laid low (*i.e.* disappeared)
oighre (*m*) heir
oighrí an tseanléinn heirs of the old learning
toradh (*m*) result, fruit
dá thoradh sin as a result of that
náisiún (*m*) nation
náisiúnta national
ba mhinic . . . náisiúnta the poets were often national leaders
mair (*2*) live
maireann lives
cuimhne (*f*) memory, remembrance
i measc in the midst, among
Gaeilgeoir (*m*) Irish-speaker

Translation

When the Irish were defeated in the 17th century the Irish way of life changed completely. The old schools of poetry disintegrated through lack of patronage. The tradition of poetry was very strong however. It's not surprising therefore, that the poets used to come together regularly, especially in the 18th century, to discuss matters pertaining to scholarship and poetry. These meetings were called "Courts of Poetry". Without any doubt, there was a great difference between these courts and the old schools which they replaced. The chief-poet of a particular area used be in charge of the meeting of the court. Just as is the case in Cúil Aodha today, there was a bone of contention to be discussed at every meeting. The majority of the court poets were poor people and they wrote for the ordinary people of Ireland. While the old norms and customs of poetry writing disappeared the poets did not forget that they themselves

were the inheritors of the old learning. Consequently many of the poets were national leaders in their own areas. The memory of many of these poets lives on among Irish-speaking people today.

Notes

- 1 **Ceacht lesson**, see supplementary notes to this lesson for a discussion of words which form their genitives in the same manner as **ceacht**.
- 2 **Nuair a briseadh ar na Gaeil when the Irish were defeated**. This is a typical use of the impersonal form of the verb. Note also the use of the preposition **ar on**, which distinguishes the meaning of **bris+** direct object and **bris+** indirect object.
Compare the following pair of sentences:
Briseadh é He was broken.
Briseadh air He was defeated.
- 3 **Cheal pátrún (for) lack of patrons**. **Pátrún** is the genitive plural. See note 1 (1), lesson 17
- 4 **An-láidir very strong**. In the written language a hyphen is inserted between the emphatic prefix **an** and the word emphasised.
Examples:
An-láidir very strong.
An-mhaith very good/well.
An-deas very nice.
An-mhór very large/big.
An-bheag very small.
- 5 **Na filí the poets**. See supplementary note to this lesson for a discussion of words which form their genitives in the same manner as **file poet**.
- 6 **Príomhfhile chief poet**. Many compound words are used in Irish. The second part of such words is lenited. A hyphen is used between the two elements when the compound brings two vowels together or where the final consonant of the first element is the same as the initial consonant of the second element.
Examples:
so-ite easily eaten;
droch-chaint bad language.
- 7 **Cúil Aodha** This is a village in **Múscraí Uí Fhloinn**, in Co. Cork in which the **Dáimhscoil** or poetic assembly meets.
- 8 **Daoine bochta ba ea mórán d'fhilí na gCúirteanna Many of the court poets (poets of the courts) were poor people.**

D' fhilí When it is followed by lenited **f** or a vowel the **e** of **de** is elided. It is not usual to write **de fhilí**

Bocht poor. We have already discussed adjectives. Adjectives like **bocht** in this instance are called attributive adjectives. They follow the nouns which they qualify. The form of attributive adjectives varies according to the number, gender and case of the nouns.

Examples:

Duine bocht a poor person.

Daoine bochta poor people.

See note on adjectives in introduction, also supplementary notes to this lesson.

- 9 While the 18th century poets were poor in comparison with their predecessors many of them were far from destitute.
- 10 **Maireann cuimhne . . . an lá inniu. The memory of many of these poets lives among Irish speakers to this day.**
In the Irish speaking areas many people are familiar with the lives and times of the local poets. It is normal to find people able to recite a remarkable number of complete poems. These poems have been passed down from generation to generation and have not been formally learned in many cases. As well as that, selections of these poems are included in the Irish language courses of schools, so that all Irish speakers know some of them.

Ceacht a Naoi Déag (19) Cuairteoir Lesson nineteen (19) A visitor

New words in this lesson

éist (2) listen
glaoch (m) call
ag glaoch calling
amugh out, outside, without

airigh (9) perceive, hear, notice
geata (m) gate
cuma (m) manner, condition
ar aon chuma anyhow, in any case

breathnaigh (8) examine, look
 cibé scéal é however
 geall (m) bet
 cuirfidh mé geall I'll bet
 go bhfuil (bí) duine ann that there is a
 person there
 ceart (m) right
 tá an ceart agat you are right. *lit.*
 you have the right
 saighdiúir (m) soldier
 sórt sort, kind, manner
 éide (m) uniform
 aithin (11) recognise
 an tú sin a Dhéaglán? is that you,
 Déaglán?
 ina thaobh about it
 cad ina thaobh? what about? why?
 faoi deara caused
 an madra agaibh faoi deara é your dog
 (was the) cause (of) it
 tosaigh (8) begin, commence
 tafann (m) bark
 ag tafann barking

sábháil (3) save
 sinn us, we
 go sábhála Dia sinn (may) God save
 us
 cuir (2) put
 scéal (m) message, piece of news
 chuir mé scéal chuige I sent him a
 message
 bheinn (bí) I would be
 go mbeinn that I would be
 sul before
 sul i bhfad before long
 aníos from below
 druid aníos chun na tine move up to
 the fire
 duine (m) person
 a dhuine man, my dear fellow
 (vocative)
 Afraic (f) Africa
 inseoidh (11) will tell
 mar gheall ar about
 mar gheall ar an áit about the place
i.e. in connection with the place

Translation

Máire Listen. There is somebody calling outside.

Seán I didn't hear anything. The gate is open in any case.

Máire Look out however, I'll bet there is somebody there.

Seán You're right. There's a soldier outside.

Máire What sort of person?

Seán A soldier . . . or somebody that looks like a soldier. Oh hello

Déaglán. You're very welcome. I didn't recognise you at the gate.

Saighdiúir Thank you Seán.

Máire Is that you Déaglán? Why were you calling?

Saighdiúir Your dog was the cause of it. He started barking when I
 came to the gate.

Seán God save us!

Saighdiúir I thought Tadhg would be here. I sent word to him saying
 I'd be here.

Máire Perhaps he'll be here before long. Here. Come over and move
 in near the fire.

Seán Do. Move in and tell us about your holiday in Africa.

Saighdiúir It wasn't a holiday at all Seán, but I'll tell you about it if
 you are interested.

Notes

1 **Tá an geata ar oscailt.** *The gate is open.*

Compare with note 2, lesson 20.

2 **Níor aithin mé ag an ngeata tú.** *I did not recognise (know) you at the
 gate.* Note the word order of this sentence.

3 **Cad ina thaobh go raibh tú ag glaoch?** *why (for what reason) were
 you calling.*

We have already mentioned indirect speech. (See note 7, lesson 15).

In this sentence we have a further example:

Bhí tú ag glaoch. *You were calling.*

Dúirt Máire go raibh tú ag glaoch. *Máire said (that) you were
 calling.*

Cad ina thaobh	}	{	go raibh	}	tú	{	ag glaoch
Shíl mé							ag caint
Dúirt Máire							ag ithe
							ag ól

Tá sé ag caint	}	{	go raibh	{	sé	{	ag caint
Shíl mé							ag ól etc.
Dúirt Máire							

See supplementary notes to this lesson.

Ceacht a Fiche (20) Fleá cheoil

Lesson twenty (20) Fleá cheoil

New words in this lesson

fleá (f) feast, festival
 ceol (m) music
 fleá cheoil music festival
 taithí (m) experience

i dtaithí accustomed
 chuamar i dtaithí na háite we became
 accustomed to the place
 uaigneas (m) loneliness

uaigheach lonely, lonesome
 mó comparative form of mór big
 braith (2) feel
 an rud is mó a bhraith tú uait the
 thing you missed most, lit. the
 thing most felt from you
 aisteach strange(ly)
 le for
 le fada for a long time
 oirthear (m) east
 meán-oirthear middle east
 seirbhís (f) service
 aontaigh (8) unite, agree
 aontaithe united
 na Náisiúin Aontaithe the United
 Nations
 oilithreach (f) pilgrimage
 arm (m) army, weapon
 oilithreach an airm the army
 pilgrimage

arú beyond
 arú anuraidh the year before last
 áitiúil local
 an ceann áitiúil the local one
 eatarthu between them
 is beag eatarthu there is little between
 them i.e. they are very much alike
 milte thousands
 sráid(eanna) (f) street(s)
 lóistín (m) lodging
 béile (m) meal
 béilí meals
 go léir all
 gearán (m) complaint
 ag gearán complaining
 ólachán (m) drinking
 an iomarca ólacháin too much
 drinking

Translation

Máire I suppose you had a great time altogether outside (in Africa).
Saighdiúir It was very nice when we got used to the place, but do you
 know, I was lonesome when I went there first.

Máire I suppose so. What did you miss most?

Saighdiúir Strangely enough, the fleánna ceoil. I wasn't at any fleá
 cheoil for a long time.

Seán I thought you were at last year's fleá.

Saighdiúir I was in the Middle East on service with the United
 Nations that time and I was on the Army Pilgrimage the year before
 last.

Máire You have never seen a fleá cheoil then?

Saighdiúir I was at Fleá Cheoil na hÉireann often, but I was never
 at the local one.

Seán There's little between them. There were thousands on the streets
 here and there was music and song everywhere.

Máire There were people lodging in every house and there were meals
 available in all the shops.

Seán There were people complaining of course. They thought there
 was too much drinking there.

Notes

- Fleá Cheoil** a music festival catering for Irish music. There are a
 number of these festivals held throughout the country every year.
 The venue for the national festival changes from year to year. There
 are usually several hundred entries for the various competitions, but
 many players perform for the sake of performing, and do not enter
 into competition. Thousands of people attend the fleánna.
- Ar seirbhís on service.** Ar indicates state rather than position or what
 is being done. Note the distinction between this ar and ar^L, the
 ordinary preposition on.
 Examples:
 ar:
 ar seirbhís on service.
 ar buile mad, in a rage, furious.
 ar crochadh hanging.
 ar díol on sale.
 ar^L:
 ar bhád on (in) a boat.
 ar bhord on a table.
 ar chathaoir on a chair.
- Oilithreach an Airm the Army pilgrimage (the pilgrimage of the
 army).** Airm is genitive singular of arm. See note 1 (f), lesson 17.
- Fleá Cheoil na hÉireann the Fleá Cheoil of Ireland (i.e. the All-
 Ireland Fleá Cheoil).**
 Éire Ireland has the genitive form Éireann and the form used after
 prepositions is Éirinn.
 Examples:
 "Éire" is ainm don tír seo. "Éire" is the name of this country.
 Tá sé ina bhall de rialtas na hÉireann. He is a member of the
 government of Ireland.
 Ní raibh sé riamh in Éirinn. He was never in Ireland.
- Arú anuraidh the year before last.** Anuraidh is a special adverbial
 term meaning last year.
 Arú is used in the four following phrases:
 arú amárach the day after tomorrow.
 arú inné the day before yesterday.
 arú aréir the night before last (aréir last night).
 arú anuraidh the year before last.
- Eatarthu between them.** Personal inflected forms of the preposition
 idir between occur only in the plural.

Compare the following:

Níl aon rud idir mise agus an doras. *There is nothing between me and the door.*

Shuigh Seán idir tú agus é. *Seán sat between you and him.*

Shuigh Seán eadrainn. *Seán sat between us.*

Shuigh Seán eadraibh. *Seán sat between you.*

Shuigh Seán eatarthu. *Seán sat between them.*

- 7 Ar lóistín *lodging*, this is a further example of *ar* to indicate state. See note 2 above.

Ceacht a Fiche hAon (21) An cuairteoir

Lesson twenty one (21) The visitor

New words in this lesson

aonú one, first
an t-aonú ceacht is fiche the twenty
first lesson
uaidh from him
theastaigh uaidh he wanted
a fheiceáil to see
súil (f) hope, expectation
go raibh súil anseo liom that I was
expected here, *lit.* that there was
an expectation of me here
ag iarraidh trying, seeking, asking
coinnigh (9) keep, retain
a choinneáil to keep, to retain
timpeall around, about
clog clock
a seacht a chlog seven o'clock
dúirt sé go raibh air he said that it
was (incumbent) on him
obair (f) work

cabhraigh (8) help
cabhraigh leis help him
ag cabhrú helping
níl sé ach ag cabhrú he is but helping
athair (m) father
feirm (f) farm
buachaill (m) boy
dian hard
bhí an saol dian go leor air life was
hard enough on him
dearfainn (abair) I would say
agus and, when
nach not
táim ag ceapadh nach raibh cúrsaí
ró-olc I'm thinking things were not
too bad
bain (2) pluck, dig, cut, take away
ceol (m) enjoyment

bhain siad ceol as they enjoyed it,
lit. they took enjoyment from it
ard high
meas (m) regard, respect, esteem
ardmheas (m) high regard
creid (2) believe
creidim I believe
dada jot, tittle (*used with negative*)
ní dhearna sé dada he didn't do a jot
feictear it's seen
ní fheictear dom I don't see, it's not
obvious to me
réidh ready, finished
réidh leis go ceann tamaill finished
with it for a while

ar aon chuma in any case
filleadh (to) return
beidh air filleadh he will have to
return
scata (m) drove, multitude, crowd,
group
scata eile another group
ag dul amach going out
chucu to them
seo this
an mhí seo this month, the present
month
an mhí seo chugainn next month,
lit. the present month to us

Translation

Seán Déaglán was here a while ago Tadhg.

He wanted to see you.

Tadhg Did you tell him I was expected before eight?

Máire I did. I was trying to keep him, but he left about seven o'clock.

He said he had to work.

Seán I thought he had holidays since he came home.

Tadhg He is merely helping his father on the farm.

Máire He is a nice boy.

Seán And I'd say that life was hard enough on him, when he was out
in Africa.

Tadhg I think things were not too bad out there. They enjoyed it,
and the people there had great respect for the United Nations people.

Seán I believe they did good work there too.

Máire Some people say they never did anything.

Tadhg That's said but as I see it, it's not true. In any case Déaglán
is finished with it for some time to come.

Máire Will he not have to return to Africa again?

Seán No. There's another group going out to them next month. The
story was in the newspaper today.

Notes

- 1 Dúirt sé go raibh air obair a dhéanamh. *He said he had to (do) work,*
was compelled to (do) work.
Contrast this sentence with

- 1** Dúirt sé go raibh obair aige le déanamh. *He said (that) he had work to do (to be done), had work which needed to be done.*
- 2** Bhí an saol dian air. *Life/the world was hard on him.* Saol means world in the abstract, i.e. *life, existence* etc.; a different word domhan is used of the physical world.
Tá cathracha ar fud an domhain. *There are cities throughout the world.*
Chonaic sé an saol go léir. *He saw the whole world (i.e. life throughout the world).*
Beatha is the word for *life* in the sense of being alive.
Tá sé ina bheatha. *He is alive.*
- 3** Dian *hard, severe.* This word cannot be used for *hard* in the concrete sense:
Tá sé ag obair go dian. *He is working hard.*
Bhí sé dian air bheith ann. *It was hard on him (for him) to be there.*
But:
Tá an bord crua. *The table is hard.*
Páipéar crua is ea é. *It is hard paper.*
Deacair is the word for *hard* in the sense of *difficult*.
- 4** Agus é amuigh *while he was out.* Note this use of *agus and*, lit. *and he outside*.
- 5** Táim ag ceapadh . . . *I am thinking . . .* Note the use of indirect speech in this sentence.
- 6** Obair mhaith *good work.* Note: The lenited form is used after the feminine noun obair. See note 1, Lesson 17.
- 7** Dada a small amount. Ní ndearna sé dada. *He did not do much, he did nothing.*
Ní dhearna sé dada riamh. *He did not do much ever, he never did much (anything).*
Dada is generally used only in this way, i.e. in negative statements or in virtual negatives, e.g. where a negative reply is expected:
An ndearna sé dada riamh? *Did he ever do anything?*
Níl dada agam. *I have nothing.*
Ní fhaca mé dada. *I saw nothing.*

Ceacht a Fiche Dó (22) Slán

Lesson twenty two (22) Good-bye

New words in this lesson

cuireadh (*m*) invitation
teacht (*tar*) to come
dinnéir *genitive form of dinnéar*,
dinner
álainn beautiful, lovely, splendid
daoibhse to you, for you (*emphatic form of daoibh*)
i gcónaí always
Geimhreadh (*m*) Winter
dona miserable, unfortunate,
wretched
bíonn an Geimhreadh go dona the
winter is wretched
fada long
an fada how long
ag meabhrú reminding
tagann (*tar*) comes
leo with them, to them
nach trua go dtagann deireadh leo?
is it not a pity they come to an
end? *lit.* that comes an end to
them
ba mhór linn we would appreciate,
lit. it would be much with us
beirt two people
agaibh of you (*plural*)

istoiche by night
istoiche amárach tomorrow night
déanfaidh (*déan*) will do
páiste (*m*) child
páistí children
tabharfaidh (*tabhair*) will give, will
bring
aire (*f*) care, attention
ba bhreá linn sibh araon a bheith linn
it would be fine/wonderful to have
both of you with us, *lit.* you both
to be with us
baol (*m*) danger
orthu on them
ní bheidh aon bhaol orthu they won't
be in any danger
téann (*téigh*) goes
ma théann tusa if you go
guthán (*m*) telephone
glaoch gutháin telephone call
cuirfidh mé an bord in áirithe I'll
engage/book a table
mura if . . . not
dhéanfainn I would (do)
mura ndéanfainn if I would (did) not

Translation

Tráchttaire Tadhg and Nóra are on their holidays. It's not long until they will be going home. Tadhg is giving an invitation to dinner in Óstán na Carraige to Muiris and Caitlín.

Tadhg Isn't it a wonderful day? It's nice for you who are always here.

Muiris The weather isn't always as fine as this.

The winter is very bad.

How much time have you left now?

Tadhg Two days. Oh! Here comes Caitlín.

I was just reminding Muiris, Caitlín, that our holidays would be over the day after tomorrow.

Caitlín They will indeed. Isn't it a pity that they end?

Tadhg It is. We would appreciate it if the two of you would come to dinner with us in *Óstán na Carraige* tomorrow night.

Caitlín What will the children do?

Muiris I'll look after the children.

Tadhg We would be delighted to have both of you. Don't mind the children. There will be no fear of them.

Caitlín I'll go there if you go there.

Tadhg I'll ring the hotel now and book a table.

Muiris Is that necessary?

Tadhg If I didn't maybe there would be no one available tomorrow.

Notes

- 1 **Daoibhse** for you. This is a further example of -se to express contrastive emphasis. See supplementary notes to this lesson.
- 2 **Dhá lá** two days. See supplementary notes to this lesson.
- 3 **Tá Caitlín chugainn.** *Caitlín is approaching (to) us.*
Note the use of the inflected preposition to express motion towards.
- 4 **Ba mhór linn** we would like very much, (it would be much with us).
- 5 **An bheirt agaibh the two of you.** With the exception of **aon déag** eleven, Irish has special terms for counting people up to twelve in number. These are **duine** one person; **beirt** two people; **triúr** three people; **ceathrar** four people; **cúigear** five people; **seisear** six people; **seachtar** seven people; **ochtair** eight people; **naonúr** nine people; **deichniúr** ten people; **aon duine dhéag** eleven people; **dáréag** twelve people. For more than twelve people the general system described already is used. The form **dhá dhuine dhéag** may also be used for twelve people.
Examples:
Chuaigh beirt fhear isteach sa siopa. *The two men went into the shop.*
Chonaic mé an triúr banaltra. *I saw the three nurses.*
Bhí beirt ann romham. *There were two (people) there before me.*
Cé mhéad saighdiúir a tháinig? Cúigear. *How many soldiers came? Five.*
Níor labhair liom ach duine amháin acu. *Only one of them spoke to me.*
Sé dhuine dhéag a bhí ann ar fad. *There were sixteen people there altogether.*
- 6 **Ba bhreá linn** we would like very much (lit. it would be fine with us). This expression is similar to **Ba mhór linn**—See note No. 4 above.
- 7 **mura ndéanfainn sin** *Were I not to do that.*

Irish has two forms for the introduction of conditional clauses.

- a** **má^L** if is used with the past, present and sometimes future tenses when the condition is likely or concedeable.

Examples:

Ní fhaca mise é má bhí sé ann. *I didn't see him if he was there.*

Tabharfaidh mé ceann duit má tá sé agam. *I will give you one if I have it.*

Rachaidh mise ann má théann tusa ann. *I'll go there if you go there.*

Labhróidh mise leis má thagann sé. *I'll speak to him if he comes.*

- b** **dá^N** if, is used when the condition is more remote, or not expected.

Examples:

Cheannóinn é dá mbeadh an t-airgead agam. *I would buy it if I had the money.*

Dá mbeadh ciall aige rachadh sé abhaile. *If he had sense he would go home.*

- c** In the negative this distinction is not maintained and all negative conditional clauses are introduced by **mura^N** (or **murar^L** with the past tense).

See previous note on forms of preverbs with past tense.

Examples:

Scríobhfaidh sé inniu murar scríobh sé inné. *He'll write today if he didn't write yesterday.*

Mura mbeadh Seán anseo ní thiocfainn. *If Seán wasn't here I wouldn't come.*

Céard a dhéanfá mura mbeadh gluaisteán agat? *What would you do if you had not a motorcar?*

Make sure you discern the pattern in these.

Note which forms lenite a following verb.

Note which forms eclipse a following verb.

Note which tenses or moods follow each of them.

3 Ceacht a Fiche Trí (23) San óstán

Lesson twenty three (23) In the hotel

New words in this lesson

bia (m) food, meal	go mbeirimid beo ar an am seo arís
clár (m) programme	<i>see explanatory notes</i>
biachlár (m) menu	beo alive, living
maith good	léifidh (6) will read
ar mhaith leat? would you like?	rogha (f) choice
braoinín (m) wee drop	anraith (m) soup
seiris (f) sherry	tiubh thick
braoinín seirise a wee drop of sherry	tanai thin
fíon wine	turcaí (m) turkey
braon fíona drop of wine	rósta roasted
domsa for me (<i>emphatic form of dom</i>)	turcaí rósta roast turkey
sú (m) juice	liamhás (m) ham
oráiste (m) orange	Luimneach (m) Limerick
sú oráiste orange juice	liamhás Luimnigh Limerick ham
déanfaidh sú oráiste mo ghnó go	mairteoil (f) beef
breá orange juice will do me	cos (f) leg, foot, stem
nicely, <i>lit.</i> will do my business	caoireoil (f) mutton
ólaim (1a) I drink	cos caoireola leg of mutton
ní ólaimse I don't drink	anlann (f) sauce
gloine (f) glass	muiceoil (f) pork
beoir (f) beer	práta(i) (m) potato(es)
gloine beorach glass of beer	brúitin (m) mashed potatoes
chugaibh to you (<i>plural</i>)	pónaire (f) bean
deoch(anna) (f) drink(s)	pónairí beans
ordú (m) order	cabáiste (m) cabbage
a ordú to order	traidhfil (f) trifle
freastail (12a) attend, wait	uachtar (m) cream
freastalaí (m) waiter	reoite frozen
freastal (m) waiting, service	uachtar reoite ice cream
sláinte (f) health	úr fresh
sláinte mhaith chugaibh good health	torthaí úra fresh fruit
to you, I drink your health	caifé (m) coffee

Translation

Freastalaí Here is the menu, sir. Would you like a drink first?

Tadhg We would. What will you have, Nóra?

Nóra I'll have a drop of sherry, thanks.

Muiris A drop of wine for me, please.

Caitlin Orange juice will do me nicely. I don't drink at all.

Tadhg And a glass of beer for me.

Freastalaí Thank you, sir.

I'll bring the drinks immediately and you can order the meal then.

Tadhg There are a lot of people here tonight are there not?

Nóra There are. The place is full to the door. Here comes the waiter already with the drinks. The service is very good here.

Tadhg Here's health to you!

Muiris Many happy returns!

Tadhg I'll read the menu and see what choice is available.

MENU

Thick Soup

Clear Soup

Roast Turkey and Limerick Ham

Roast Beef

Leg of Mutton and Sauce

Roast Pork and Apple Sauce

Roast or Mashed Potatoes

Beans or Cabbage

Trifle

Ice-cream

Fresh Fruit

Tea

Coffee

Freastalaí What would you like to eat please?

- 1 **Biachlár menu.** This is a compound word formed from *bia* and *clár*. It illustrates our earlier note on such words—there is no hyphen and the *c* of *clár* is lenited.
- 2 **Braoinín a little drop.** This is a further example of the use of the diminutive suffix *-ín*.
- 3 **Braoinín seirise a little drop of sherry, i.e. a glass of sherry.**
- 4 **Fíon wine. Braon fíona a drop of wine.** Note the genitive form of the noun *fíon*.
- 5 **Gloine beorach a glass of beer.** Note the genitive form of *beoir beer*. See supplementary notes to this lesson.
- 6 **Láithreach baill immediately.** This phrase implies a greater immediacy than if the word *láithreach* were used alone.
- 7 **Sláinte mhaith chugaibh good health to you.** A popular toast. The singular form is *sláinte mhaith chugat*.
- 8 **Go mbeirimid beo ar an am seo arís. May we be alive when this time comes around again, lit. May we catch/overtake alive this time again.**
This toast is often used on special occasions—Christmas, anniversaries and such like.
- 9 **Féachaint cén rogha to see what choice. Féachaint** is formed from the verb *féach see*.
See supplementary notes 2—4 to this lesson.

Ceacht a Fiche Ceathair (24) Lóistín

Lesson twenty four (24) Lodgings

New words in this lesson

sli (*f*) room (*i.e.* space)
fág (*1*) leave
fágtha left
thiar west, behind
tá socrú déanta aige he has an
arrangement made
coláiste (*m*) college
deireadh end, last
an lá faoi dheireadh the other day
costasach dear, "pricey"
róchostasach too dear
seomra folctha bath-room
príomháideach private
leaba (*f*) bed
seomra leapa bedroom
táille (*f*) fee, charge

táilli fees
dá réir accordingly
chugat to you
ag fiosrú enquiring
iníon (*f*) daughter
oiread (*m*) amount, as much, as
many as
ach an oiread either. *lit.* but as much
droichead (*m*) bridge
teach an droichid the bridge house
buail go
buail soir go east
abair say, tell
abair . . . gur mise a chuir chuici tú
say . . . that it was I who sent you
to her

Translation

Fear I am looking for lodgings, Madam.
Caitlín I'm afraid I have no room left. There are a lot of visitors around. Perhaps Liam Ó Néill would have a place.
Fear I stayed west with Liam last year, but he has made arrangements to keep boys from the Irish College this year.
Caitlín Do you know the hotel on the road to Sean-Talamh?
I'll bet now that there will be room there.
Fear I was in there the other day. It's a nice place, but it's too dear. There's a private bath-room with every bed-room—and they charge accordingly.
Caitlín Wait a minute. I'll bring down my sister to you. *Peig!*
Peig Yes. What do you want?
Caitlín There's someone here making enquiries about accommodation. He was to stay with Liam Ó Néill but Liam has no bed left.
Peig Has he not? And I suppose his daughter has no room either. I wonder would there be room in Teach an Droichid?
Caitlín Perhaps there would be. Go there and tell the lady of the house that you were here, and that I sent you to her.

- 1 Is eagal liom nach bhfuil slí ar bith fágtha agam. *I fear that I have no room at all left.* The word *slí* in this sentence means *way* or *space*. It is not interchangeable with the word *seomra* a room.
Examples:
Tá slí do thriúr sa ghluaiseán. *There is room for three in the car.*
Tá trí sheomra leapa sa teach. *There are three bed-rooms in the house.*
- 2 Bhí mé thiar. *I was in the west.* This is an example of the use of the adverb *thiar*, to indicate position. See supplementary note 1 to lesson 12.
- 3 An lá faoi dheireadh *the other day*. We have already dealt with the principal classes of nouns. Some nouns have unique inflexions. One such noun is *lá* a day.
Its forms are:
- | | | |
|------|----------|-----------|
| | Singular | Plural |
| Nom. | lá | laethanta |
| Gen. | lae | laethanta |
- Tá an lá go breá. *The day is fine.*
Tháinig sé i lár an lae. *He came in the middle of the day.*
Tá na laethanta ag dul i bhfuair. *The days are getting (going) colder (in coldness).*
A full list of nouns which have unique inflexions is given in the supplementary notes to Lesson 22.
- 4 Is deas an áit é. *It's a nice place.* Áit *place* and uair *time* are feminine nouns but masculine pronouns are substituted for them.
See note 1, Lesson 17.
Examples:
Is deas an áit é. *It's a nice place.*
Sin é an áit os do chomhair. *That's the place in front of you.*
Sin é an uair a tháinig sé. *That's the time (when) he came.*
- 5 Tá sé róchostasach. *It's too dear.* The intensive prefix *ró*^L follows the general rule in regard to compound words. See note 6, Lesson 18.
Examples:
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| bog <i>soft.</i> | róbhog <i>too soft.</i> |
| beag <i>small.</i> | róbheag <i>too small.</i> |
| mór <i>big.</i> | rómhór <i>too big.</i> |
| fada <i>long.</i> | rófhada <i>too long.</i> |
| gairid <i>short.</i> | róghairid <i>too short.</i> |
| bán <i>white.</i> | róbhán <i>too white.</i> |
| dubh <i>black.</i> | ródhubh <i>too black.</i> |

- 6 Seomra folctha *bath-room*. The attributive, *folctha*, is the genitive form of *folcadh* *bathing*. The following forms illustrate a similar construction:

leaba *bed*; seomra leapa *a bed-room*.
suí *sit*; seomra suite *a sitting-room*.
cruinniú *meeting*; seomra cruinnithe *a meeting room*.
bord *board*; seomra an bhoird *the board room*.
staidéar *study*; seomra staidéir *a study (room)*.
bia *food*; seomra bia *a dining-room*.

- 7 Buail soir *go east*. This is an example of the use of the adverb *soir*, to indicate direction.
See supplementary note 1, Lesson 12.

Ceacht a Fiche Cúig (25) Tar isteach ón mbáisteach

Lesson twenty five (25)

Come in from the rain

New words in this lesson

báigh (5) drown
báfar . . . tú you will be drowned/
drenched
báisteach (f) rain
cabhraigh (8) help
go gcabhrófá that you would help
thoir east
mór le great with, friendly with
an bhfuil tú mór leis i gcónaí? are
you still friendly with him?
lit. always friendly with him
caite spent, last
an mhí seo caite last month

thart by
ag gabháil thart going by
anois féin even now, just now
oiriúnach suitable
seo leat come along, *lit.* here with you
sin é é that's it
abair, tell
leictreach electric
leictreachas (m) electricity
níl aon leictreachas againn go fóill
we have no electricity yet
gás (m) gas
solas (m) light

tá an gás go maith mar sholas gas
light is good, *lit.* the gas is good
as light
trasna across
barr (m) top
staighre (m) stairs
meas (1) think
measaim I think, I presume

cé mhéad a bheidh air?
how much will it be? *lit.* how much
will be on it?
in aghaidh per
in aghaidh na seachtaine per week
trom heavy
róthrom too heavy
... róthrom ort ... too much for
you

Translation

Bean an Tí Come in. You'll be drenched out there in the rain.

Mrs. Ó Meára sent you, you say.

Fear She did. She said she thought you might have a room. She said you'd help me.

Bean an Tí I'll do that. By the way, are you not the person who was with Liam Ó Néill last year? Are you still on good terms with him?

Fear I am, but there are boys from the college coming to him.

Bean an Tí There are. He had them last month too. I saw a group of them going by just now.

Yes. I have a room but I don't know whether it will suit you, come along and see it.

Fear Very well.

Bean an Tí There it is. Look at it and tell me if you're not satisfied.

We have no electricity just yet, but the gas gives very good light.

Fear I'll be completely satisfied here.

Bean an Tí The bath-room is across here at the top of the stairs.

Fear I think everything is in order. How much will it be?

Bean an Tí Would twelve pounds a week be too much for you?

Notes

- 1 An bhfuil tú mór le Liam? *Are you friendly with Liam?* Idioms like an bhfuil tú mór leis? *Are you friendly with him?* need special attention because the usage can be very different from anything found in standard British English.

The following examples all contain either *beag* small or *mór* big.

Ní beag liom de. *I (feel) I have enough of it (him).*

Ní beag sin. *That is enough. lit. that is not small.*

Ní mór liom duit é. *I don't begrudge it to you, lit. I don't think it much for you.*

Níor mhór dóibh teitheadh. *They had to flee.*

Ní mór sin. *That is essential (ought to be done).*

- 2 An mhí seo caite *last month, lit. this month past (caite spent, past).*

Further examples:

An tseachtain seo caite *last week.*

An mhí seo caite *last month.*

An bhliain seo caite *last year.*

See note 2, Lesson 22.

Contrast with:

An mhí seo chugainn *next month, lit. this month to (approaching) us.*

An tseachtain seo chugainn *next week.*

An bhliain seo chugainn *next year.*

- 3 Ag gabháil thart *going past.* See supplementary notes to this lesson for full list of inflected forms of *thar* over, by.

- 4 Seo leat *come along, lit. here with you.*

- 5 Sin é é *that is it.* It is important not to omit the second é.

Sin é Seán. *That is Seán.*

Sin é é. *That is he.*

- 6 In aghaidh na seachtaine *per week.* In aghaidh is followed by the genitive case.

Examples:

In aghaidh na bliana *per year.*

In aghaidh an lae *per day.*

Ceacht a Fiche Sé (26) Ticéid Lesson twenty six (26) Tickets

New words in this lesson

chuala (clois) heard
níor chuala mé I did not hear
gluaisteán (m) motorcar
rothar (m) bicycle

Dé *genitive form of Dia, God*
Dé bheathasa chugainn hail! welcome
to us
mair (2) live

go maire sibh long life to you, *lit.*
 may you live
 an bhfuair (faigh) sibh? did you get?
 ní thabharfadh (tabhair) would not
 give
 ceann amháin one only
 ní raibh aige ach ceann he had only
 one, he had but one
 sa bhaile at home
 gann scarce
 an-ghann very scarce
 ar for
 gur cheannaigh sé ceann ar chúig phunt
 that he bought one for five
 pounds
 tábhachtach important
 na cluichí tábhachtacha the important
 games/matches
 páirc (f) field, park
 Páirc an Chrócaigh Croke Park
 craobh (f) branch, victory,
 championship

Craobh na hÉireann the All-Ireland
 Championship, *lit.* the
 championship of Ireland
 peil (f) football (sometimes Gaelic
 football)
 iománaíocht (f) hurling
 mar sin féin even so
 meath (f) decline
 éisteacht (to) listen
 clár (m) programme
 teilifís (f) television
 clár teilifíse television programme
 oíche (f) night
 an oíche faoi dheireadh the other
 night
 suas le up to, as many as
 céad hundred
 suas le céad míle duine up to a
 hundred thousand people
 idir both
 idir fhir agus bhuachaillí both men
 and boys
 imir (II) play
 á n-imirt playing them

Translation

Tadhg Seosamh is outside.

Caitlín I didn't hear any car coming.

Tadhg He has a bicycle. Welcome, Seosamh.

Seosamh Thanks. Did you get the tickets for the match from Séamus?

Tadhg I got one from him. He wouldn't give me any more.

Seosamh He hasn't got them. He had only one when he was at home
 this morning. He says they are very scarce.

Tadhg That's what I heard today. There was a man here and he told
 me that he bought one for five pounds yesterday.

Caitlín It's always like that for the important matches.

Seosamh There will be a big crowd at the matches on Sunday I
 suppose.

Tadhg There will. There's always a big crowd in Croke Park for the
 All-Ireland Final—in football and hurling.

Seosamh Even so people say that the games are dying out.

Tadhg They do. But I don't believe it. I was listening to a man on
 television the other night and he said that there were up to a hundred
 thousand people, boys and men, playing them now.

Notes

- 1 Rothar atá aige.** *He has a bicycle.* This structure emphasises *rothar*.
 The basic word order is *tá rothar aige*.
- 2 Dé bheathasa chugainn.** *Welcome.* The plural form is *Dé bhur
 mbeatha chugainn*. The inflected preposition (*chugainn*) is always
 plural in this expression.
- 3 Go maire sibh.** *May you live, i.e. long life to you.* The singular form
 is *go maire tú*. This is a standard reply to *Dé bheatha . . .*
- 4 Páirc an Chrócaigh Croke Park**, in Dublin, is the headquarters of
Cumann Lúthchleas Gael (See note 6 below) and the venue for the
 All-Ireland Finals in Hurling and Football.
- 5 Craobh na hÉireann the All-Ireland Final.** *Craobh* victory, *lit.* branch.
Rug sé leis an chraobh. *He carried off (won) the victory, prize,
 championship.*
- 6 Sa pheil agus san iománaíocht in (the) football and (in the) hurling.**
 Football, sometimes called Gaelic Football, and hurling are the
 two national field games. They are organised by *Cumann Lúthchleas
 Gael—the Gaelic Athletic Association*. There are no professional
 players.
- 7 Idir fhir agus bhuachaillí both men and boys.** The initial consonants
 of nouns in this *idir—agus* construction, expressing *both*
 are lenited.
 Examples:
Bhí idir fhir agus mhná ann. *There were both men and women there.*
Bhí idir bhuachaillí agus chailíní i láthair. *There were both boys and
 girls present.*
*Bhí idir Chorcaigh agus Bhaile Átha Cliath trí thine both Cork and
 Dublin were on fire.*
Idir in the basic sense of *between* may not lenite.
 Examples:
Idir Corcaigh agus Baile Átha Cliath between Cork and Dublin.
Idir maidin agus oíche between morning and night.
*Comórtas idir Seán agus Máire a competition between Seán and
 Máire.*
- 8 Á n-imirt playing them.** Compare with:
Á imirt playing it.

7 Ceacht a Fiche Seacht (27) Páirc an Chrócaigh

Lesson twenty seven (27) Croke Park

New words in this lesson

sliotar (*m*) a special ball for hurling
 camán (*m*) hurley (stick)
 imríodh was played
 breis (*f*) addition, increase
 breis is more than
 is *this verb is not directly translatable.*

See notes on Copula

aosta old, aged
 céanna same, similar
 chomh haosta céanna equally old
 is beag duine in Éirinn . . . there are
 few people in Ireland . . .

nár imir (that) did not play
 suaitheantas (*m*) badge, rosette
 cuir put

a chur to put
 casóg (*f*) coat, a long coat
 hata (*m*) hat

á cheannach buying it
 ard high
 easpag (*m*) bishop

ardeaspag (*m*) archbishop
 ina bhfuil in which is

taoiseach (*m*) chief

An Taoiseach this is the title of the
 head of the Government. It
 corresponds to Prime Minister.

ádh luck

bhí an t-ádh linn we were lucky, *lit.*

luck was with us

an áit seo a bhaint amach

to get to this place

radharc (*f*) view

ardán (*m*) platform, high place, stage

slua(ite) (*f*) crowd(s)

cnoc (*m*) hill

seastán (*m*) stand

Uí Ógáin *genitive form of the name*

Ó hÓgáin

thart past, by, beyond

thart ar about

nócha ninety

uachtarán (*m*) president

buion (*f*) company, troop

buion cheoil band, *lit.* music band

Ard Aidhne a place name

Buion Cheoil Ard Aidhne (*See Notes*)

bun bottom

bun na páirce the bottom of the field,
 the end of the field

amhrán (*m*) song

Amhrán na bhFiann The Soldiers'

Song (*this is the title of the*

National Anthem.)

Translation

Tráchtair Neither a sliotar nor a hurley stick is anything new. No one knows when these games were played for the first time. Hurling is being played for more than two thousand years and football is just as old. There are few people in Ireland who have never played one of these games at sometime or other.

Tadhg Seosamh! Look at the rosette.

Seosamh I'm not going to put one on my coat. . .
 I prefer a paper hat.

Tadhg Ask him where he got it.

Seosamh I saw him buying it. There was a man selling them when we were coming in.

Tadhg Oh! There's the Archbishop going up towards the box where the Taoiseach is.

Seosamh We were lucky to get this place. There's a view of everything from this stand here. Look at the crowds over on Hill 16 and the Hogan Stand!

Tadhg There are about ninety thousand people here, I would say.

Seosamh Look over the other side of the stairs—the President is coming in, I think.

Tadhg I see the Artane Band at the end of the field. They are preparing for the National Anthem.

Notes

- 1 . . . tá an pheil chomh haosta céanna *football is equally old*. While this may not be historically accurate there is no doubt about the game being very old indeed.
- 2 Nílímse chun ceann a chur ar mo chasóg. *I'm not going to put one on my coat*. A chur to put derives from cuir put. Casóg a coat, in common with other words ending in -óg, is feminine.
- 3 Fiafraigh de enquire of him. As mentioned already, this verb meaning ask (*enquire*), should not be confused with iarr ar ask (*request*). See note 1, lesson 11. Compare:
 Iarr punt air ask him for a pound.
- 4 An Taoiseach. This is the official title of the Prime Minister who is head of government. The President, who is head of state, is not a member of the government.
- 5 Cnoc a Sé Déag Hill Sixteen. This is so named because it was built of the rubble from the buildings destroyed in Dublin during the fighting in 1916.
- 6 Thart ar^t about.
 Examples:
 Thart ar fhiche duine about twenty people.
 Thart ar mhíle punt about a thousand pounds.
- 7 In aice leis an staighre near (to) the stairs.
 or
 In aice an staighre near the stairs.

Further examples:

In aice leis an ngluaisteán *near (to) the motorcar.*

In aice an ghluaisteáin *near the motorcar.*

In aice leis an mbord *near (to) the table.*

In aice an bhoird *near the table.*

le becomes leis when used with the article, thus:

le staighre but leis an staighre.

8 Buíon Cheoil Ard Aidhne *the Artane (Boys') Band.*

This band traditionally leads the pre-match parade around the field at the All-Ireland Final.

8 Ceacht a Fiche hOcht (28)

Lesson twenty eight (28)

Turas ar an ardchathair

A journey to the Capital City

New words in this lesson

cathair (*f*) city

ardchathair (*f*) capital city

tacsaí (*m*) taxi

Ciarraí (*f*) Kerry

tagaim (*tar*) I come

tagaim isteach sa chathair I come into the city

cár where

giolla (*m*) porter, attendant

cár imigh an giolla? where did the porter go?

a who, that, which

thug (*tabhair*) gave, brought

a thug who brought

mála (*m*) bag

stáisiún (*m*) station

thiocfadh (*tar*) would come

chugam to me

sintíús (*m*) láimhe subscription, tip

aghaidh face

ar aghaidh opposite, forward

ar aghaidh libh away with you, go

forward, go ahead

feicimid we will see

foirgneamh (*m*) structure, building

halla (*m*) hall

saoirse (*f*) freedom, liberty

Halla na Saoirse Liberty Hall

tháinig (*tar*) came

óglaigh (*m*) soldiers, volunteers

Oglaigh na hÉireann The Irish

Volunteers

éirigh (*9*) arise, get up

éirí amach (*m*) rebellion, rising,

uprising. *lit.* rising out

fadó long ago

ard high, tall, loud

tá a fhios agam go maith I know well

tóg (*1*) build

tógadh was built

láthair (*f*) site

sean old

teach (*m*) house

seanteach (*m*) old house

láthair an tseantí the site of the old house

trácht (*m*) traffic

tá an trácht an-dona anois the traffic is very bad now

éireoidh liom I will succeed

siopadóireacht (*m*) shopping

mo chuid siopadóireachta my shopping,

lit. my share of shopping

Translation

Tadhg Give me those. I'll put them in the taxi.

Muiris Did you not have a car when you were in Kerry the other day?

Tadhg I have a car for the past two months but I come into the city on the train.

Muiris Where did the porter who brought out the bags go?

Tadhg He's gone back into the station.

Muiris I thought he'd come out to me. I wanted to give him a tip.

Tadhg I did that. I gave him ten pence. Away with you now.

Caitlín We'll see you later then.

Tráchteaire Muiris and Caitlín are travelling in the taxi. Caitlín asks Muiris a question.

Caitlín What place is that Muiris?

What building is that over there?

Muiris That's Liberty Hall. This is the exact spot where the Volunteers came together for the Rising.

Caitlín There was no tall building like that there in 1916.

Muiris No. I know very well there wasn't. That place was built on the site of the old building.

Caitlín Look at all the cars Muiris. The traffic is very bad now. I don't know how I'll be able to do my shopping at all.

Notes

1 a Le dhá mhí anuas *for (the) past two months, down to the present time*

Further examples:

Tá sé ag obair { le seachtain anuas.
le coicís anuas.
le bliain anuas.
le deich mbliana anuas.

seachtain a week; coicis a fortnight; mí a month; bliain a year.

- b The special plural form of the words bliain (bliana) year; fiche (fichid) twenty; and uair (uaire) time, i.e. occasion, hour is used with numerals other than 1, 2 or numbers ending on 1, 2 (e.g. 11, 21, 101), or multiples of 10 (e.g. 20, 30, 100).

Examples:

Ceithre bliana four years.

Trí fichid three twenties i.e. sixty.

Ceithre huaire four times.

- 2 Síntiúsláimhe a hand contribution, a tip. Láimhe is the genitive form of lámh a hand. In fact the words for a number of other parts of the body are also feminine.
 Sin í an lámh. That is the hand.
 Sin í an chos. That is the foot.
 Sin í an chluas. That is the ear.
 Sin í an tsúil. That is the eye.
 Sin í an tsrón. That is the nose.
 Sin í an aghaidh. That is the face.
 See notes on feminine nouns in introduction.
- 3 Halla na Saoirse Liberty Hall, headquarters of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, was the scene of the final meeting of the Provisional Government prior to the Rising of 1916. Dublin Volunteers mustered on the street outside. The original Liberty Hall was demolished some years ago to make way for the first "sky-scraper" to be built in Dublin.
- 4 Láthair an tseantí the site of the old house.
 The adjectives sean^L old; droch-^L bad; and dea-^L good are prefixed to the nouns which they qualify.
 Sean can be used predicatively but droch- and dea- cannot.
 Examples:
 Tá sé sean. He is old.
 Tá sé go olc. He is bad.
 Tá sé go maith. He is good.
 See note 1 Lesson 31
 Tháinig seanbhean isteach. An old woman came in.
 Labhair an seandúine liom. The old man spoke to me.
 Bhí drochscéal ag Pádraig. Pádraig had bad news. (scéal news, a story).
 Chuala mé an drochscéal. I heard the bad news.

2 2 2 2

Ceacht a Fiche Naoi (29) I mBaile Átha Cliath 29

Lesson twenty nine (29) In Dublin

New words in this lesson

Baile Átha Cliath Dublin

gúna (m) dress

teastaíonn ó Caitlín gúna a cheannach

Caitlín wants to buy a dress

fút about/under you

fútsa emphatic form of fút

céard fútsa what about you

cuairt (f) visit

stairiúil historic

áiteanna stairiúla historic places

oifig an phoist the post office

Ard-Oifig an Phoist the General

Post Office

dealbh (f) statue

cú hound

Cú Chulainn See notes

sin an rud a dhéanfaimid that is what we will do, lit. the thing we will do

socair settled, arranged

músaem (m) museum

Cill Mhaighneáin Kilmainham

diaidh rear, end, after, behind,

following

ina dhiaidh sin after that

reilig (f) cemetery

Glasnaíon Glasnevin

stop stop

fad long, length

i bhfad far, a long way

príosún (m) prison

íosfaidh (ith) will eat

bualadh (le) (to) meet (with)

Translation

Tadhg Where will you go now?

Nóra Shopping. Caitlín wants to buy a dress.

Tadhg And what about you Muiris?

Muiris I would like to visit some places of historical interest in the city.

Tadhg We will go as far as the G.P.O. and you can see the statue of Cú Chulainn there.

Muiris That's what we'll do. Here are some of the things that Caitlín has arranged for us: a trip to the National Museum, to Kilmainham and after that to Glasnevin Cemetery and. . .

Tadhg Wait, wait. Glasnevin is a long way out and the prison wouldn't be open today.

Muiris Even so I wouldn't like to go home without seeing some places of historical interest.

Tadhg I know you wouldn't, but you can't see everything in one day.

Muiris What will we do then?

Tadhg We'll go into the Museum first and we'll visit a couple of places. . .

Nóra Will you eat any dinner?

Tadhg We'll have dinner in some hotel in the city centre. We can meet you later.

Notes

- 1 *Teastaíonn ó Chaitlín gúna a cheannach. Caitlín wants to buy a dress.*
Further examples:

Teastaíonn ó Chaitlín	{	sciorta (<i>skirt</i>)	}	a cheannach.
		blús (<i>blouse</i>)		
		stocaí (<i>stockings</i>)		
		bróga (<i>shoes</i>)		
		bríste (<i>a pair of trousers</i>)		

- 2 *Ard-Oifig an Phoist the General Post Office.* The General Post Office is situated in the centre of Dublin. It was the headquarters of the provisional government during the Rising of 1916.
- 3 *Cú Chulainn, hero of the old Irish heroic saga, An Táin, is said to have inspired many of the leaders of the Rising. A bronze statue depicting his death has been erected to their memory. The statue is in the public office of the G.P.O.*
- 4 *Go dtí an Músaem Náisiúnta to the National Museum.* The Museum has a fine collection of material which helps to give a picture of the social, cultural, economic and political life of the country from earliest times.
The Museum holds some world famous examples of Irish craftsmanship (e.g. the Ardagh Chalice).
- 5 *Cill Mhaighneáin Kilmainham.* The prison here has been converted into a museum. Many political prisoners were held here, and many of them have been executed here down through the years.
- 6 *Glasnaíon Glasnevin Cemetery in the Dublin suburbs is the final resting place of many famous men.*

Ceacht a Tríocha (30) Sa teach tábhairne arís 30

Lesson thirty (30) In the public house again

New words in this lesson

tríocha thirty
tríochadú thirtieth
ag titim falling
ag titim as a chéile falling apart
deir (abair) say, says
a deir sé he says
ná bí don't be
magadh (*m*) mockery
ag magadh mocking
fúm about/under me
ag magadh fúm mocking me
tamall fada a long time

ciallmhar sensible
rófhada too long
costas (*m*) cost, price
daor dear, expensive
ródhaor too dear
le déanaí of late, lately
deachaigh (téigh)
go ndeachaigh tú that you went
go raibh orm imeacht go luath that I had to go early
déarfáidh (abair) will say/tell

Translation

Tadhg By the way, Liam, did you sell the old car you had?

Liam I did. I sold it when I bought the new one.

Pádraig That one was fairly good.

Liam It was not. It was falling apart. They don't last more than a couple of years.

Pádraig "Not more than a couple of years" he says. You had that one exactly one year did you not?

Liam Don't be fooling me. I had it quite a long time.

Tadhg It's sensible not to keep them too long.

Liam It would be nice to get a new one every year, but look at what it would cost.

Pádraig You are quite right. They are too dear altogether.

Tadhg Did you not get one too recently Pádraig?

Pádraig No. I have none now.

Liam Have you not? I thought you passed by in a car this time last night.

Pádraig I did not indeed. Oh look! It's almost nine. If Seán comes,

Tadhg, tell him I had to go early.

Tadhg I will if I see him.

Caitlín I'll take these glasses, sir.

1 Tar éis cúpla bliain *after a couple/a few years.*

Note the use of the singular after cúpla.

2 Mheas mé go ndeachaigh tú thart i ngluaisteán an t-am seo aréir.

I thought (that) you went by in a motorcar this time last night.

Further examples:

Mheas mé	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{go ndeachaigh tú} \\ \text{thart} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{i ngluaisteán} \\ \text{i mbus} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{an t-am seo} \\ \text{go luath} \\ \text{go déanach} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{aréir.} \\ \text{inné} \end{array} \right\}$
Cheap mé				
Dúirt mé				

An t-am seo *this time*; go luath *early*; go déanach *late*; aréir *last night*; inné *yesterday*.

1 Ceacht a Tríocha hAon (31) An Clár Teilifíse

Lesson thirty one (31)

The television programme

New words in this lesson

maith good
is maith liom I like
capall (*m*) horse
na capaill the horses
léim (*f*) jump
ag léimt jumping
b'fhearr liom I would prefer
taispeántas (*m*) show *i.e.* display
dath colour
is breá liom na dathanna I like the
colours very much
oiread (*m*) amount, quantity
an oiread sin that amount
riamh ever *i.e.* at any time in the past

dubh black
gorm blue
dearg red
bui yellow
uaine green
seod(a) (*m*) jewel(s)
féar (*m*) grass
glas green, grey
féar glas green grass (*See notes*)
ban women (*genitive plural form of bean*)
caithfidh tú lá na mban ann you will
spénd Ladies' Day, there
cúnamh (*m*) help

le cúnamh Dé with God's help
tá an teilifís thart the television is over
corn (*m*) cup *i.e.* trophy
captaen (*m*) captain
loch (*m*) lake
Loch Laoigh the name of a particular lake
cúrsa (*m*) course
(go) mear quick(ly)
cé mhéad how many, how much, what amount
locht (*m*) fault
gnóthaigh (8) win, acquire
lán full
marc (*m*) mark
lámharc full marks
babhta (*m*) bout, round
dóbaire it nearly happened
dóbaire dó he almost (failed)
uair (*f*) time
uair nó dó once or twice

aithnigh (10) recognise, know, distinguish
ní aithneoinn I wouldn't know/
recognise
droch- (prefix) bad, unfavourable
drochiarracht (*f*) bad attempt
sár- (prefix) very good
sáriarracht (*f*) good attempt
drochiarracht thar sáriarracht a good attempt from (*lit.* over) a bad attempt
cos(a) (*f*) leg(s), foot (feet)
deiridh hind
cosa deiridh hind legs
barr ceann de na geataí top of one of the gates
croith (2) shake
cré (*m*) earth, soil
cloch(a) (*f*) stone(s)
diobháil (*f*) harm
níorbh aon diobháil é sin that was no harm

Translation

Tráchtair The television programme is over. It was good.

Tadhg That was a good programme. I like very much looking at the horses jumping.

Nóra I prefer to be present at the show. I love to see all the colours. Did you ever see so much colour together?

Black, white, blue, red, yellow, green, like jewels on the grass.

Liam You'll spend Ladies' Day there I suppose?

Nóra I will, with the help of God.

Seán Good-evening. Oh, I'm late. The television is over. Who won the cup?

Tadhg Captain Ó Ceallaigh on Loch Laoigh. He went round the course very quickly altogether.

Seán How many faults did he incur?

Liam None. He got full marks every time. He was lucky a couple of times however.

Nóra I wouldn't recognise a bad attempt from a great attempt.

Tadhg The horse's hind leg struck the top of one of the gates and shook it well. You would think it would fall, but it didn't. He threw earth and stones into the water another time but that was no harm.

- 1 Bhí an clár sin go maith. *That programme was good.* Note that when qualifying a verb, i.e. when used adverbially, an adjective form is preceded by go^H e.g.
 Rinne sé an gnó go maith. *He did the business well.*
 In constructions with the verb bí also some adjectives are accompanied by go^H e.g. maith, olc, dona, álainn, deas.
 Compare:
 Tá sé go maith. *He is good.*
 Bhí an lá go holc. *The day was bad.*
 Tá an scéal go holc. *The story (news) is bad.*
- 2 Dubh black; bán white.
 The word dath colour, is often used as well as the name of the particular colour.
 Thus, for example, the expression
 Tá dath dubh air. *There is black colour on it, it is black,* is probably used more frequently than tá sé dubh.
- 3 Loch Laoigh this is not the name of an actual horse. Many Army jumpers however, registered in the name of the President, bear the names of lakes.
- 4 Ní aithneoinn-se drochiarracht thar sáriarracht. *I wouldn't recognise a bad attempt from (over) a very good attempt.* Sár- excellent is an example of a prefixed adjective.

Ceacht a Tríocha Dó (32) Capaill

Lesson thirty two (32) Horses

New words in this lesson

marcach (*m*) horseman, rider
 siúd that, yonder
 é siúd him (*emphatic*)
 dearmad (*m*) mistake, error, act of forgetting
 rinne sé dearmad amháin he made one mistake
 tráchtair (*m*) commentator
 dúirt an tráchtair nach ndearna the commentator said (he) did not
 ceann (*m*) one
 trí cinn three
 thug sé faoi he attempted it, he attacked it
 thug sé faoin ngeata he attempted (to jump) the gate
 leag (*1*) knock
 leag sé he knocked
 fónamh well
 gan bheith ar fónamh unwell, *lit.* without being well
 Corn na Náisiún The Nations' Cup
 á thabhairt don Cheallach giving it to Ó Ceallaigh
 ceithre four
 tá sé ceithre bliana it is four years
 Éire (*f*) Ireland
 Arm na hÉireann the Irish Army, *lit.* Army of Ireland
 foireann (*f*) team, staff

marcaíocht (*f*) act of riding
 ag marcaíocht riding
 tráth (*m*) time, occasion
 lámh (*f*) hand
 leis of his
 lámh leis his hand, *lit.* a hand of his
 páipéar (*m*) paper, newspaper
 coirnéal (*m*) colonel
 go leor capaill enough horses
 do na taispeántais go léir a bhíonn ar siúl for all the shows that are (*lit.* that do be) going on
 ó shin ago
 ní ceart dó bheith ag caint he should not be talking, *lit.* (it's) not right for him to be talking
 easpa (*f*) want, need, deficiency
 níl aon easpa capaill orainn we are not short of horses, *lit.* we have no deficiency of horses on us
 oiliúint (*f*) training
 easpa oiliúna lack of training
 marcaigh (*m*) riders
 óg young
 marcaigh óga young riders
 ag cur as dúinn troubling us, bothering us, *lit.* putting out to us
 biodh geall gurb ea be certain that it is, *lit.* let there be a bet it is

Translation

Liam He is a good rider.
 Seán I'd say he made one mistake.
 Tadhg The commentator said he didn't, but he made three yesterday.
 He attempted the gate, but he knocked it.
 Seán He had an excuse. He wasn't well.
 Liam Look. There's the Nations' Cup. The President will be here

shortly and we will see him presenting it to Ó Ceallaigh.

Tadhg It's four years since an Irish soldier got any big prize here.

Liam Was there not a team from the Army here last year?

Tadhg There was, but I don't think they got any prize.

Seán Ó Ceallaigh wasn't riding that time.

Tadhg Was he not?

Seán No. That was when he had a broken hand.

Liam Did you see on the paper what Colonel Ó Néill said at the meeting the other evening?

Tadhg No.

Liam He said that we haven't enough horses for all the shows that are held. He said the same thing two months ago.

Tadhg He shouldn't speak like that. There is no shortage of horses. What we are really short of is training for young riders is it not?

Liam Be certain that it is.

Notes

- 1 The annual Horse Show of the Royal Dublin Society is held in Dublin every year. Thousands of people from all over Ireland and thousands more from abroad visit the show, which is one of the most colourful events arranged by the Society.
- 2 *Bhí sé gan bheith ar fónamh. He was not well.* The expression *ar fónamh in health* is often used in a negative construction: *Nílím ar fónamh I am not well.*
Tá sé gan bheith ar fónamh. He is not well.
- 3 *Corn na Náisiún the Nations' Cup.* This is one of the most coveted prizes at the Horse Show.
- 4 a The basic meaning of, for example, *Seán Ó Ceallaigh*, is *Seán* descendant of *Ceallach*, and may be regarded as a *Ceallach*. Thus a specific individual who has the surname *Ó Ceallaigh* may be referred to as *An Ceallach* i.e. the *Ceallach* (person).
b In maiden surnames *Ní*^L is substituted for *Ó*. In the surnames of married women *Uí*, the old genitive form of *Ó* is substituted for *Ó*. Thus we have
Seán Ó Ceallaigh.
Máire Ní Cheallaigh (his sister or daughter).
Máire Bean Uí Cheallaigh (his wife).
c Most Irish surnames have anglicised forms. *Ó Ceallaigh* is usually anglicised *O'Kelly* or *Kelly*.

5 Go leor capall *enough* (of) horses. Note the genitive plural form of capall.

6 Ag cur *putting*. *Cuir put*, is used in a variety of expressions the meanings of which are explained as they are presented in the text.

7 Do mharcaigh óga *for young riders*. This is a further example of the adjective agreeing with its noun in number.

8 *Atá ag cur as dúinn. That is annoying us/troubling us, lit. that is putting out to us.*

As out. See supplementary notes to lesson 16 for the personal inflected forms of *as*.

Ceacht a Tríocha Tri (33) Domhnach Cásca Lesson thirty three (33) Easter Sunday

New words in this lesson

cáisc (f) easter

Domhnach Cásca Easter Sunday

turas (m) journey

turasóirí (m) tourists

brostaigh (8) hurry

brostaigh ort hurry up, *lit. (you) hurry*

aifreann (m) holy mass

lig (2) allow

ligfidh will allow

téann (téigh) goes

obair (f) work

ag obair working

an áit a dtéann sé ag obair the place

where he goes to work

rachaimid (téigh) we will go

airde height

in airde on high

in airde staighre up stairs

oscailte opened

gnáthdomhnach (m) usual Sunday

mórshiúl (m) parade, *lit. big walk*

speisialta special

máirseáil (f) march

ag máirseáil marching

sráideanna na cathrach streets of the city

banna(i) (m) band(s)

bannaí ceoil bands i.e. groups of musicians

rinceoir(i) (m) dancer(s)

eagraíocht(aí) (f) organisation(s)

dála such as

conradh (m) agreement, covenant

Conradh na Gaeilge Gaelic League

spórt (m) sport, fun

cumainn spóirt sporting societies

paráid (f) parade	fear (m) man
roinn (f) department, division, section	bardas (m) corporation <i>i.e.</i> municipal corporation
tionscal (m) industry	á gcur suas putting them up
tionsclaíodh industrial	duine (m) person
brat(acha) (m) flag(s)	ní raibh aon duine ag obair there was no one working
nach deas iad na bratacha are the flags not nice	bhí sé i ndiaidh a ceathair an uair sin it was after four (o'clock) then
bláth(anna) (m) flower(s), bloom(s), blossom(s)	(that time)
thuas above	linn with us
thuas ansin above there, up there	

Translation

Tadhg There are a lot of visitors around today.

Liam The city is always full for Easter. Here, hurry up. The crowds will be coming from Mass.

Tadhg There is no hurry. Seán will let us into the place where he works. We'll go up stairs there and we'll have a fine view.

Liam I've never seen that place open on a Sunday.

Tadhg This is no ordinary Sunday, and the Easter Parade is a very special parade. This is the only day in the year when the Army marches in the city streets.

Liam I prefer the bands, the dances and organizations like Conradh na Gaeilge and the sporting organizations to the rest of the parade. The industrial part of the parade is nice too.

Tadhg Are not the flags and flowers there very nice? Who put them there?

Liam Men from the corporation. I was there when they were putting them up.

Tadhg There was nobody at all working when I was here yesterday and it was after four o'clock then. I suppose they came after that.

Liam We are in luck. There is Seán at the door.

Notes

- Domhnach Cásca** *Easter Sunday*. This is the day set aside for the celebration of the Rising of 1916. It is marked by parades and displays in the cities and towns. The principal parade is held in Dublin.
- Bannaí Ceoil** *bands* (lit. *music bands*).

- Dála Chonradh na Gaeilge** *like (i.e. such as) Conradh na Gaeilge*. Conradh na Gaeilge is the oldest Irish Language organisation in existence. Since its foundation in 1893 its fortunes have varied, but it has had a profound influence on the development of modern Ireland. Its aims are to strengthen Irish culture and to promote the use of the Irish language throughout the country.
- Fir ón mBardas** *men from the "corporation", i.e. the local government authority*. Bardais (i.e. *corporations*) and *Comhairli Contae*, County Councils, are the seats of local administration.
- I ndiaidh** *after*. Note also how *diaidh* is used in the following expressions:
Tháinig siad i ndiaidh a chéile. *They came after each other, i.e. in succession, consecutively.*
Thit sé as a chéile diaidh ar ndiaidh. *It fell apart gradually.*

Ceacht a Tríocha Ceathair (34) Rásaíocht Lesson thirty four (34) Racing

New words in this lesson

rásaíocht (f) racing	rás(aí) (m) race(s)
brostaigh (8) hurry	(an) Currach (the) Curragh
ní mór dom brostú I must hurry	uainn from us
táim ag súil le . . . I am expecting . . .	uainne <i>emphatic form of uainn</i>
a theacht abhaile to come home	ní bhacaimse riamh le rásaí I never bother with races
treo (m) direction	fúthu about them
i dtreo an tí in the direction of the house	ainm (m) name, title, reputation
cearr wrong	nuair a thaitníonn a ainm liom when I like his name, when his name appeals to me
cíos (m) rent	Ní mar sin do Sheán that is not the case with Seán
ar cíos on rent, on hire	
chuig to	
éileamh (m) demand	

cur amach ar knowledge of
deacair difficult
tréith (f) characteristic, quality
nach bhfuil a stair agus a thréithe aige
who's history and qualities he has
not got (i.e. does not know)

cuntas (m) account
fanfaidh sé leat he will wait for you
geall (1) promise
gheall mé dó I promised him

Translation

Nóra I must hurry Síle. I am expecting Seán home.

Síle I thought he was home already. I saw him going down towards the house when I was coming over a little while ago.

Nóra He was at home but he went into town. There is something wrong with the car and he is trying to get one on hire.

Síle I hope he succeeds in getting one. There is great demand for them from people who are going to the races at the Curragh.

Nóra It's to go to the Curragh that we want it too.

Síle I don't bother with the races. I know nothing about horses.

Nóra It's little enough I know about them myself. I put a little bet on a horse when his name appeals to me. That's not the case with Seán however.

Síle I suppose he puts on a bet every day.

Nóra He doesn't. But he knows a lot about horses. There's neither a horse nor a jockey in the country whose history and capabilities are unknown to him.

Síle It's difficult to keep an account of them all.

Nóra It is indeed . . . Oh look, it is very late. I'll have to hurry or he'll be home before me.

Síle He'll wait for you.

Nóra He will, but he won't be too happy about it. I promised him this morning that I would be ready when he would come home.

Notes

1 Táim ag súil le Tadhg. I am expecting Tadhg. Ag súil le hoping for, expecting.

Examples:

Táim ag súil le litir. I am expecting a letter.

Ní raibh mé ag súil leat. I was not expecting you.

Compare with:

Tá súil agam go bhfuil sé ann. I hope that he is there.

Ní raibh aon tsúil agam go n-éireodh liom. I had no hope that I would succeed (be successful).

2 I dtreo an tí towards (in direction of) the house.

Note the genitive case of teach house following i dtreo.

3 Sa tsráid in the street. We have discussed the contexts in which the form of the definite article is an ¹(see note 1, Lesson 17). In conjunction with nouns which begin with s (except when s is followed by c, f, m, p, t, this has the effect of changing s to t, written ts.

Examples:

(feminine nouns, singular number, nominative case).

Tá an tsráid lán de dhaoine. The street is full of people.

Faigh an tslat agus cuir ar an mbord i. Get the stick and put it on the table.

(masculine nouns, singular number, genitive case).

Cá bhfuil teach an tsagairt suite? Where is the priest's house situated?

Tá garáiste in aice an tsiopa. There is a garage near the shop.

4 Na rásaí sa Churrach. The races in the Curragh.

Horseracing is a popular pastime. Horseracing and horsebreeding are an important industry. The Curragh in Co. Kildare has always been associated with horseracing.

Ceacht a Tríocha Céig (35)

Dea-scéal

Lesson thirty five (35)

Good news

New words in this lesson

dea- (prefix) good

dea-scéal good news

fad while

crá (m) torment, pest, nuisance

an turas seo this time, on this occasion, this trip

ceolchoirm (f) concert

ceolchoirm na Cásca the Easter concert

chuir mé chuige iad I sent them to him
 ní foláir it is necessary, one must/
 ought
 ní foláir nó ní bhfuair sé iad it must
 be then that he did not get them
 cibé whoever, whatever
 cibé scéal é in any case
 cráiteachán (*m*) a vexatious person
 cráiteachán **is ea** é he is a vexatious
 person
 macánta honest
 simplí simple
 tá sé simplí ann féin he is a simple
 person, *lit.* he is simple in himself
 amadán (*m*) fool (male)
 amadán amach is amach a complete
 fool, an out and out fool
 fiafraigh (10) enquire
 ag fiafraí enquiring
 díom from me, of me
 céile spouse
 fear céile husband
 m'fhear céile féin my own husband
 air on him

cad a bhí air what ailed him, what
 was wrong with him, what did
 he want
 deirimse I say
 ceap (1) appoint
 mise a ceapadh I (and not anybody
 else) was appointed
 post (*m*) post, job
 comhgháirdeachas (*m*) congratulations
 tuill earn, deserve
 tuillte earned, deserved
 gabh (1) amach go out
 mar gheall air about it
 tá a fhios aici she knows
 tá an t-eolas . . . acu ar fad they all
 know
 féigh go
 ar said
 ar seisean said he
 ná nor
 ní dhearna (déan) not do, did not do
 nach ndearna sé did he not
 ní dhearna sé he did not
 faic jot, tittle, nothing, anything

Translation

Sile Breandán Ó Murchú called while you were out.

Seán He's an awful pest. He was here when I got up this morning.
 What did he want this time?

Sile That you'd send him tickets for the Easter concert.

Seán I sent them to him.

Sile He mustn't have got them. What kind of person is he in any
 case?

Seán He's a pest, but he is honest. He's a bit simple.

Sile I thought he was a fool altogether. He was asking me if I see
 you often. Do I see my own husband!

Seán I don't know what was wrong with him, but he's no fool.
 By the way, did you read the letter I left on the table when Nóra
 went out?

Sile No. You didn't tell me to read it. Is there good news in it?

Seán Good news indeed. I was appointed to the new post.

Sile Congratulations. You deserve it. Go out and tell your mother
 about it.

Seán She knows, they all know already. I was speaking to my
 father in the town.

Sile What did he say?

Seán Go home immediately, he said and tell Sile about it. He
 didn't even congratulate me.

Notes

- 1 Ní foláir nó ní bhfuair sé iad. *He must not have got them, it must
 (be) that he didn't get them.* When ní foláir means *it must be the case*
 (that) the subordinate clause is joined to it by the particle nó.

Example:

Ní foláir nó tá sé ann. *He must be there (it must (be) that he is there).*
 When ní foláir means *it is essential (for one) that* it is followed by a
 verbal noun construction.

Example:

Ní foláir dom dul abhaile. *I must go home.*

- 2 Ar léigh tú . . . ? Níor léigh, *Did you read . . . ? No.* This is a further
 example of the use of the verb in reply. Compare with English
did you read . . . ? I did. Ar^L in this question is an interrogative
 participle used with the past tense of verbs; it is thus the equivalent
 of interrogative an^N used with other tenses.

See note 2, Lesson 3.

- 3 Deirimse leat go bhfuil. Mise a ceapadh don phost nua, *I'm telling you
 there is. It was I who got the new job, It was I who was appointed for
 the new job.*

Note the emphatic suffix -se in the first sentence, and the emphatic
 pronoun mise, and the word order of the second. As mentioned
 previously the basic sentence structure is verb followed by subject
 (doer of the action). This basic word order may be changed in
 different ways in order to indicate different emphasis.

Compare the following:

Fuair mé post, *I got a job* (without particular emphasis).

Fuair mise post, *I got a job* (with contrastive emphasis on I—mise
 being the emphatic form of mé. See note 1, supplementary notes to
 Lesson 22.)

Mise a fuair post, *it was I who got a job* (with contrastive and
 exclusivist emphasis on I—change of word order. See note 15,
 Lesson 6.)

- 4 Tá an t-eolas aici. *She has the knowledge/information, i.e. she knows.*
 This is a further example of the an^T form of the article.

- 5 Le m'athair *to (with) my father*. The apostrophe (') indicates that the o of mo has been omitted.
- 6 Ar seisean *said he*. Ar is used only when quoting the exact words of the original speaker.
- The form ar is used with the third person:
- "Táim anseo", ar seisean. "*I am here*" *said he*.
- "Táim anseo", ar sise. "*I am here*", *said she*.
- "Táimid anseo", ar siadsan. "*We are here*", *said they*.
- The form arsa is used in all other cases:
- "Tá go maith", arsa mise. "*Very well*", *said I*.
- "Tá go maith", arsa tusa. "*Very well*", *said you*.
- "Tá go maith", arsa sibhse. "*Very well*", *said you*.
- "Tá go maith", arsa Pádraig. "*Very well*", *said Pádraig*.
- See also note 7 c Lesson 15.

Ceacht a Tríocha Sé (36) Turas na Cruaiche

Lesson thirty six (36) Climbing the reek

New words in this lesson

cruach (f) high mountain
 turas na cruaiche climbing the reek,
lit. journey of the high mountain
 peann (m) pen
 nóta (m) note
 triall act of journeying, going,
 attempting
 ag triall orainn coming for us
 tráthnóna (m) evening, afternoon
 traen (f) train
 stáisiún na traenach railway station,
lit. train station
 sé féin himself

an bhfuil sé féin chun turas na
 cruaiche a dhéanamh? is he himself
 going to make the journey (of the
 high mountain)?
 measann sé he thinks
 dainséarach dangerous
 más fíor if it is true
 cé acu sagart which priest
 an traen ar a mbeimidne the train on
 which we will be
 óg young
 sagart óg curate, young priest
 thug (tabhair) gave

an bhileog eolais the leaflet, *lit.* the
 information leaflet
 do b'é it was he
 á eagrú organising it
 is é atá á eagrú it is he who is
 organising it
 don fhichiú uair for the twentieth time
 is iomaí turas a thug sé ann he paid
 many visits there, *lit.* many is the
 the journey he gave there
 inis (11) tell

ag insint telling
 timpiste (f) accident
 anam (m) soul
 m'anam my soul, my word
 gortaigh (8) hurt
 gortaíodh was hurt
 bhí ar Chiarán Ciarán had to
 te hot
 codladh (m) sleep
 agus dul a chodladh and go to sleep
 in ann éirí able to get up, able to rise

Translation

Muiris Where's your pen, Caitlín?
 Caitlín In my bag.
 Muiris Take it out and send a note to Donnchadh telling him to
 come and collect us on Saturday afternoon to take us to the railway station.
 Caitlín I will.
 Muiris Is he going to climb the reek himself?
 Caitlín No. He was there before and he thinks it's too dangerous.
 Muiris Oh if it's true that he was there before he knows all about it.
 Caitlín Which priest will be on the train with us?
 Muiris The curate I suppose. The parish priest went last year.
 Caitlín Was it not the parish priest who gave you the leaflet?
 Muiris It was. It's he who is organising it.
 Caitlín They say that Ciarán Mac Cárthaigh is going there for the
 twentieth time.
 Muiris Yes. I don't know that it is the twentieth or the tenth time,
 but he has been there many times. He was telling me about them. He
 says that he often saw accidents there.
 Caitlín Indeed Ciarán himself saved a person there one day.
 Muiris I heard that. A man near him was injured and Ciarán put his
 own coat on him to keep him warm.
 Caitlín You had better put away the newspaper and go to bed.
 You won't be able to get up in the morning.

Notes

- 1 Turas journey.
 Cruach a reek, a high mountain.
 Turas na Cruaiche climbing the reek (*lit.* the journey of the reek.)

- Holy wells, and other places of pilgrimage are found in all parts of Ireland. Many of these pilgrimages originated in pre-historic times. They were undoubtedly Pagan Ceremonies, but the early Christian Missionaries assimilated them into the Christian tradition and today they are all regarded as Christian occasions, although some of them still bear their original pagan names. Many of these pilgrimages involve great physical hardship and endurance. People climb stone covered mountains in bare feet and go without food for long fixed periods. Some of them are dangerous and accidents are not unusual.
- 2 *ródhainséarach* too dangerous. Again note the use of *ró*^L very, too. *tá sé ródhéanach*. It is too late.
bhí mé rómhall. It was too slow.
- 3 An *sagart óg* the curate (lit. the young priest).
- 4 don *fhichiú huair* for the twentieth time. With the exception of *céad* and *dara*—an *chéad chapall* the first horse; an *dara capall* the second horse—the ordinal numbers are formed by adding *ú* to the cardinal numbers as follows:—
 an *tríú capall* the third horse;
 an *ceathrú capall* the fourth horse;
 an *cúigiú capall* the fifth horse;
 an *t-aonú capall déag* the eleventh horse;
 an *séú capall déag* the sixteenth horse etc.
- 5 *Ciarán féin* Ciarán (him) self.
- 6 A *chasóg féin* his own coat. *Féin* as qualifier of pronouns means *self*. As a qualifier of nouns it means *own*.
- 7 Is *fearr duit*. It is better for you. Is *fearr leat* you prefer, it seems better to you.
 Contrast the following pairs:
 Is *maith liom tae*, I like tea.
 Is *maith dom tae*. Tea is good for me.
 Ba *bhreá leis é*. He thought it fine (i.e. very nice).
 Ba *bhreá dó é*. It was fine for him.

Ceacht a Tríocha Seacht (37) Óráid Thaidhg 37

Lesson thirty seven (37) Tadhg's speech

New words in this lesson

<i>óráid</i> (f) oration, speech	<i>tá áthas orm</i> I am glad
<i>seisean</i> him (<i>emphatic</i>)	<i>nádúr</i> (m) nature
<i>caithfidh</i> must	(go) <i>nádúrtha</i> natural(ly)
<i>faoina choinne</i> for him	<i>dóigh</i> opinion
<i>ciall</i> (f) sense, common sense, reason, prudence	<i>cad is dóigh leat?</i> what is your opinion? what do you think?
<i>gach aon duine</i> everyone	<i>cúis</i> (f) cause, reason
<i>focal</i> (m) word	<i>iarradh</i> was asked
<i>cúpla focal</i> (a) few words	<i>gabhaim buíochas libh</i> I thank you
<i>a rá</i> to say	<i>as ucht</i> for the sake of
<i>dinnéar</i> (m) dinner	<i>rath</i> (m) prosperity
<i>tar éis an dinnéir</i> after dinner	<i>de bharr</i> because of
<i>tuairim</i> (f) opinion, idea	<i>obair</i> (f) work
<i>cad ba cheart</i> what would be right	<i>de bharr na hoibre</i> as a result of the work, because of the work
<i>déarfá</i> you would say	<i>taca</i> a repeating point in time
<i>cad a déarfá leis seo</i> what would you say to this i.e. what do you think of this	<i>bliain an taca seo</i> this time a year ago/last year
<i>mar thús</i> as a beginning	<i>beagnach</i> almost
<i>a Chathaoirligh</i> (m) (Mr) Chairman (<i>vocative</i>)	<i>scrios</i> (2) destroy
<i>uasal</i> noble	<i>scriosta</i> destroyed
<i>duine uasal</i> gentleman	<i>tri</i> through
<i>daoine uaisle</i> gentlemen	<i>mol</i> (1) praise, recommend, propose
<i>cé</i> although	<i>a mholadh</i> to praise
<i>poiblí</i> public	<i>b'fhearr duit</i> it would be better for you
<i>labhairt go poiblí</i> (to) speak publicly	<i>cáin</i> (2) dispraise
<i>áthas</i> (m) gladness, joy, pleasure, satisfaction	<i>a cháineadh</i> to dispraise

Translation

- Nóra* Will Síle and her husband be there?
Tadhg They will. And Seán's brother will be there.
Nóra He won't come. He has no car.
Tadhg Seán will have to go for him. He'll go for Muiris also.
Nóra He has no sense. He always goes to collect everybody.
Tadhg Yes. I myself will have to say a few words after dinner and I haven't an idea what I should say.

Nóra I haven't an idea either.

Tadhg What would you say to something like this for a start:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

While I have no experience of speaking in public, I am delighted . . .

Nóra Don't say that. Speak naturally to them and you'll be more successful.

Tadhg What do you think of this then:

I am delighted to be asked to speak here tonight. I thank you for the welcome you have given me.

This organisation is prosperous today because of the work that has been done during the past year. A year ago the organisation was almost destroyed.

But . . .

Nóra You can praise the new chairman but it would be better not to criticize anybody.

Notes

- 1 **Deartháir Sheáin Séán's brother.** When one noun qualifies another the qualifying word is in the genitive case, thus:

Mac Phádraig *Pádraig's son*;

Gluaisteán an dochtúra *the doctor's car*;

Bosca adhmaid *a wooden box*;

Fear an Phoist *the postman*;

Teach cónaithe *a dwelling house*.

- 2 **Cúpla focal a few words.** In this context, **cúpla focal** means a short formal speech. The word **cúpla** is normally equivalent to English *couple* in the meaning of *few*.

- 3 **Cad a déarfá leis seo mar thús?** *What would you say to this as (for) a start?* i.e. *What is your opinion of this as a start?*

Further examples:

Céard a déarfá le dul go Baile Átha Cliath amárach? *What would you say to going to Dublin tomorrow? What would you think of going to Dublin tomorrow?*

Cad a déarfá leis sin? *What would you say to that? What do you think of that?*

- 4 **Cad is dóigh leat de seo?** *What do you think of this?* This is another way of expressing the same idea as that in **cad a déarfá leis seo?**

- 5 **Cúis áthais dom é.** *It is a cause of pleasure to (for) me.*

This may be expressed with or without the copula:

(is) **cúis áthais dom é,**

(is) **tógáil croí dom é a fheiceáil,** *it is a joy to me to see it (lit. a lifting of the heart).*

- 6 **Tá rath ar an eagraíocht . . . de bharr na hoibre.** *The organisation has been successful . . . as a result of the work.*

Rath *success, prosperity.*

De bharr as a result. If the result is undesirable *as a result* is often rendered **de dheasca.**

- 7 **Ach trí . . . but through . . .** See supplementary notes to this lesson for the personal inflected forms of **trí.**

Ceacht a Tríocha hOcht (38) An cruinniú Lesson thirty eight (38) The meeting

New words in this lesson

tuismitheoir(i) (m) parent(s)

múinteoir(i) (m) teacher(s)

scoil (f) school

scéal story, news

dea-scéala good news

matamaitic (f) mathematics

an múinteoir matamaitice the mathematics teacher

mi- (prefix) dis-

mishásta dissatisfied

dul chun cinn progress

dul chun cinn na bpáistí the children's progress

a cheachtanna baile his home lessons

fóir (2) help

go bhfóire Dia orainn may God help us

iad a stopadh to stop them

ag insint bréag telling lies

caill (2) loose

téacsleabhar (m) text book

rud nach ndearna (sé) a thing (he) did not, which he did not

cá whether, whence

cá bhfios duit how do you know

cuardaigh (8) search

ag cuardach searching

cófra (m) press, cupboard

dóibh for them
caillte lost
fiú worth, worthy
níorbh fhiú leis it wasn't worth to
him, it wasn't worth his while
ceart (m) right
i gceart rightly, properly
luath early, soon
a luaithe as soon
críochnaigh (8) finish
críochnaithe finished
cuid (f) portion, share
dá gcuid leabhar to their books, lit.
to their portion of books
beirt two people
an bheirt acu both of them

neamh- (prefix implying absolute
negation or non-existence) non-,
-less
cúramach careful
neamhcúramach careless
cead (m) permission
feasta henceforth
scrúdaigh (8) examine
scrúdóidh will examine
á ndéanamh doing them
nós (m) custom, habit, manner
ar nós cuma liom in an indifferent
manner
beidh deireadh acu they will have
finished
scríofa written

Translation

Tráchtair There was a parent/teacher meeting in the school last evening. Sile was there. She did not get good news. The mathematics teacher was dissatisfied with the progress of the children. He said that Seán often failed to do his homework.

Liam May God help us! What will we do with them at all?

Sile First of all stop them telling lies. Seán told the teacher that he lost two text books—which he did not.

Liam How do you know he didn't? He was searching his press for them last evening.

Sile I searched his bag, and I found them in it. They weren't lost, but it wasn't worth his while to search his bag properly.

Liam I'll speak to them as soon as I have finished this letter. They'll have to look after their books.

Sile They will. They'll have to do their lessons too. The mathematics teacher said both of them were careless and that Seán often came to school not having done his homework.

Liam They'll have no permission to look at the television from this out without having their exercises done first, and I'll examine the exercises too, in case they are carelessly done.

Sile They are doing them right now, but they'll be finished before you have that letter written. You had better look at them first.

Notes

- 1 Bhí sé ag cuardach a chófra. *He was searching his press (cupboard).*

Bhí sé ag cuardach $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} a \\ mo \\ an \end{array} \right\}$ chófra.

Note the use of the genitive case following **ag cuardach**. In this instance the case is marked, in the final example only, by the use of the **an^L** form of the definite article.

See note 3 on masculine and feminine nouns in introduction.

- 2 Dá gcuid leabhar to their (portion) of books. The word **cuid** is often used in this type of expression.

Examples:

Cuir ort do chuid éadaigh. *Put on your clothes.*

Ní maith liom do chuid cainte. *I don't like your talk (i.e. what you are saying).*

Thaitin a chuid scéalta liom. *I liked his stories, his stories appealed to me.*

- 3 Beidh an litir seo críochnaithe agam. *I will have this letter finished.*

Note the use of **críochnaithe** in these examples:

Beidh an litir críochnaithe agam. *I will have finished the letter.*

Beidh críochnaithe agam. *I will have finished.*

Tá críochnaithe ag Seán. *Seán has finished.*

Tá an obair críochnaithe aige. *He has the finished work.*

Sin é an bord. Tá sé críochnaithe. *That is the table. It is finished.*

39 Ceacht a Tríocha Naoi (39)

Lesson thirty nine (39)

New words in this lesson

bánú (m) desertion, *lit.* whitening
 bánú na tuaithe the desertion of the
 country, the flight from the land
 athrú (m) change
 cad ina thaobh what about, why
 feabhas (m) improvement, excellence
 athrú chun feabhais change for the
 better
 feirmeoir(i) (m) farmer(s)
 feirmeoirí beaga small farmers
 tréig (2) desert
 is fíor gur thréig mórán daoine it is
 true that many people deserted
 talamh (m) land
 bliain (f) year
 blianta years
 tarlaigh (8) happen
 tharla happened
 fadhb (f) problem
 idirnáisiúnta international
 saibhreas (m) wealth
 nádúrtha natural
 tábhachtach important
 is tábhachtaí most important
 feirmeoireacht (f) farming
 tionscal (m) industry
 séan (1) deny
 ní shéanaim I don't deny
 tábhacht importance
 talmhaíocht (f) agriculture
 tábhacht na talmhaíochta the
 importance of agriculture
 ré (m) age, period of time, duration

Bánú na Tuaithe

The flight from the land

ní fhágann sin that does not mean,
lit. that does not leave
 dá mbeifí sásta if one were satisfied
 níos *particle used before comparatives*
 níos mó more
 airgead (m) money
 níos mó airgid more money
 astu out of them
 ní bheadh aon ghá éirí astu there
 would be no necessity to give them
 up, to desist from them
 aontaigh (8) agree
 ní aontaím I don't agree
 cuir (2) put
 tá mórán airgid curtha isteach sa
 talmhaíocht much money has been
 invested in agriculture, has been
 put into agriculture, *lit.* there is
 much money put into agriculture
 contae (f) county
 beag little, small
 is beag lá there are few days
 ar díol on sale, for sale
 ba chóir na feirmeacha beaga the
 small farms should be
 maireachtáil to live
 go bhféadfaí maireachtáil orthu that
 one (people) could live on them
 bunaigh (8) found, establish
 monarcha (f) factory
 dá mbunófaí monarcha if a factory
 were established
 fostaigh (8) employ
 a fhostú to employ

Translation

Tadhg I don't like the change that's coming over this place.
Liam Why don't you? Is it not a change for the better?

Tadhg It is not indeed. When I was a young man there were a lot of small farmers here, and look at how the story is now.

Liam It's true that a lot of people have left the land for years but this is not the only place where such things can happen. The flight from the land is an international problem.

Tadhg Perhaps it is, but land is the most important natural wealth and accordingly farming is the most important industry in the country.

Liam I don't deny the importance of agriculture but I think the day of the small farms is going.

Tadhg Maybe it is, but that doesn't mean that it's a good thing. If people were prepared to put more money into small farms there would be no need to give them up.

Liam I don't agree at all with you. A lot of money has been invested in agriculture in this county and what has the result been? Some small farm on sale almost every day.

Tadhg What's the cure for the situation then?

Liam The small farms should be brought together so that people could live on them and if factories were founded the people who would leave the land could be employed.

Notes

- Athrú chun feabhais a change for the better.**
 Note the use of the genitive following **chun**.
- Thréig mórán daoine an talamh.** *Many people deserted the land.*
 Talamh *land*, is a feminine noun.
 The genitive form is **talún**.
 Examples:
 Tá siad ag fágáil na talún. *They are leaving the land.*
 Cheannaigh mé píosa talún. *I bought a piece of land.*
- Bánú na tuaithe the clearance of the country, the flight from the land.**
 The word **tuath** *country*, is used for the areas outside the cities and towns. The word **tír** is used for the territory occupied by a people.
 Examples:
 Tá cónaí air faoin tuath. *He lives in the country.*
 Ní thuigeann muintir na tuaithe muintir na cathrach. *The people of the country (i.e. country people) don't understand the people of the city (i.e. city people.)*
 Rinneadh Poblacht den tír ina dhiaidh sin. *The country was made a Republic afterwards (after that).*
 Tír an-bhocht is ea í. *It's a very poor country.*

4 Feirmeoireacht *farming*.

Feirmeoir is ea Seán. *Seán is a farmer.*

Cén tslí bheatha atá aige? *What occupation (lit. way of life) has he?*

Feirmeoireacht (an tslí bheatha atá aige). *Farming.*

Dochtúir	} is ea é.	Dochtúireacht	} an tslí bheatha atá aige.
Siúinéir		Siúinéireacht	
Múinteoir		Múinteoireacht	

5 Is beag lá nach mbíonn feirm éigin ar díol. *It is not often (it is few days) that some farm is not on (for) sale.*

Further examples of the use of *beag*:

Is beag duine a tháinig. *Not many people came.*

Is beag airgead atá agam. *I have little money.*

Ceacht a Daichead (40)

Cead pleanála le
haghaidh monarchan

Lesson forty (40)

Planning permission
for a factory

New words in this lesson

daichead forty
daicheadú fortieth
pleanáil (3) planning
cead pleanála planning permission
le haghaidh for
le haghaidh monarchan for a factory
mhothaigh mé (8) I felt
doicheall (m) unwelcome,
inhospitableness
romhainn before us
cléireach (m) clerk
i dtosach báire in the first instance,
in the beginning

oifigeach (m) officer
rud ar bith a rá to say anything
plean (m) plan
cáilíocht (f) qualification
na cáilíochtaí cearta the proper
qualifications
cad is cáilíocht cheart ann? what is
proper qualification?
oilte trained, skilled
duine oilte a mbeadh taithí aige ar an
obair a skilled person who would
have experience of the work
d'fhéadfaimís we could

comhairle (f) advice, counsel

comhairle a fháil uaidh sin to get
advice from him

faighte (faigh) got

b'fhéidir it would be possible

ailtire (m) architect

liníocht (f) drawing

go bhféachfadh sé chuige that he
would see to it

tógálaí (m) builder

a chuid oibre his work, *lit.* his
portion of work

innealtóir (m) engineer

fág faoin ailtire é sin leave that to
the architect

fógra (m) notice

ag lorg bainisteora looking for a
manager

dorcha dark

ag éirí dorcha getting dark, becoming
dark

las (1) light

lasfaidh mé I will light

scuchaire (m) switch

Translation

Pádraig What happened when you went into the Planning Office
today?

Liam I felt we were less than welcome.

Tadhg The clerk sent us from person to person in the first instance.

Liam And when we met the planning officer he said he could say
nothing till he had seen the plan.

Pádraig He was quite right.

Tadhg But what are we to do now?

Pádraig In the first instance, you should employ a suitably qualified
manager.

Tadhg And what is suitably qualified?

Pádraig A skilled man with experience of the work.

Liam We could get advice from him.

Pádraig You could. And when you have got the advice you could
set an architect to work. The architect will do the drawings and he
probably would see to it that the builder would carry out the work
properly.

Tadhg Would we want an engineer also?

Pádraig Leave that to the architect, but put an advertisement in the
newspaper looking for a manager . . . It's getting dark, is it not?
I'll put on the light.

Tadhg I'll do it. The switch is here near me.

Notes

1 Céard a tharla? *What happened?*

Also *cad a tharla*; *céard* and *cad* are interchangeable.

- 2 Mhorthaigh mé *I felt*. This may also mean *I noticed, was conscious (of)*.
Mhorthaigh mé go raibh rud éigin cearr. *I felt/sensed that something was wrong, I was conscious (of the fact) that something was wrong.*
- 3 Doicheall *unwelcome, inhospitableness*; this is the opposite of *welcome*, and is rather stronger than *not welcome*. It is often used with *gan without*.
Thug sé dom é gan doicheall. *He gave it to me freely, i.e. without doicheall.*
- 4 Ó dhuine go duine *from person to person, i.e. from one person to another*.
Further examples:
Chuaigh sé ó theach go teach. *He went from house to house.*
Chuaigh fear an phoist ó dhoras go doras. *The postman went from door to door.*
- 5 I dtosach báire *in the first instance, first of all, in the very beginning.*
- 6 Bhí an ceart aige. *He was right, i.e. what he said was correct; contrast with:*
A dó agus a dó, sin a ceathair. An bhfuil an freagra sin ceart? Tá. Tá sé ceart. *Two and two are four. Is that answer right? Yes. It is right.*
A dó agus a dó, sin a ceathair. An bhfuil an ceart agam? Tá. Tá an ceart agat. *Two and two are four. Am I right? Yes. You are right.*
- 7 An mbeadh innealtóir uainn? *Would we need an engineer? We could also use the word teastáil in this sentence:*
An mbeadh innealtóir ag teastáil uainn?
- 8 Ag éirí dorchá *getting (i.e. becoming) dark*.
Further examples:
- Tá sé ag éirí {
geal. (bright)
mór. (big)
beag. (small)
trom. (heavy)
éadrom. (light)

Ceacht a Daichead a hAon (41) Na Gaeil

Lesson forty one (41) The Celts

New words in this lesson

go hÉirinn to Ireland	dá of their
fianaise (f) evidence	cáil (f) reputation, fame
míle thousand	cáil an léinn reputation for learning
leis na mílte bliain for thousands of years	ar fud throughout
ní fios cathain it's not known when	tráchtáil (f) commerce, trade
áirithe certain	cine (m) race
údair áirithe certain authorities	ciníocha races
caoga fifty	an cine daonna the human race
timpeall na bliana trí chéad caoga	na ciníocha a bhí ag cur fúthu the races who were living
roimh Chríost about 350 B.C. lit. about the year 350 B.C.	tuaisceart north, northern region
fionn fair-haired	Tuaisceart na hAfraice North Africa, Northern Africa
ba daoine arda fionna iad na Gaeil the Gaeil (they) were tall fair-haired people	ghlac (1) accepted
comparáid (f) comparison	creideamh (m) belief, faith, religion
i gcomparáid le in comparison with	Criostaíocht (f) Christianity
deisceart (m) south, southern region	leath (1) spread
Deisceart na hEorpa (the) South of Europe, Southern Europe	a leathadh to spread
go dtí an lá inniu to the present day	i measc náisiún eile among other nations
obair láimhe handiwork	deoraíocht (f) exile
	ar deoraíocht in exile
	na misin (m) the missions

Translation

When did the Celts come to Ireland? We have evidence that there have been people in Ireland for thousands of years. It is not known when the Celts came here, but some authorities think they came about the year 350 B.C.

The Celts were tall fair-haired people in comparison with the people who lived in southern Europe long ago.

The Celts had a great liking for poetry and literature. Some of the ancient literature is extant to the present day. They were highly skilled craftsmen and there are many examples of their work in the National Museum and in other places.

The Celts were famous all over Europe for learning, and they traded with those races who lived in Europe and in Northern Africa.

The Celts adopted the new religion when Christianity came to Ireland. They gave considerable help in spreading the Faith among other peoples. Even today there are thousands of Irish people in exile on the missions.

Notes

- 1 **Údair áirithe** *certain authorities*. **Údair** *authorities, authors* is the nominative plural of **údar**.
- 2 **Maireann cuid den tseanlitríocht**. *Some of the old literature lives* (i.e. *is extant*). There is a very substantial folklore, much of which has been recorded. There is also a considerable number of manuscripts in various libraries in Ireland and abroad.
- 3 **Bhí oiliúint mhaith orthu in obair láimhe**. *They had good training in handicrafts*. There are superb examples of gold and silver work as well as fine examples of more mundane things in various collections in Ireland and abroad.
- 4 **Chabhraigh siad . . . chun an creideamh a leathadh**. *They helped . . . to spread the faith*. Many hundreds of Irish Missionaries founded schools and monasteries throughout Europe in ages past.

Ceacht a Daichead a Dó (42) Stair Lesson forty two (42) History

New words in this lesson

Lochlannach (<i>m</i>) Scandinavian, Dane, Norse	ar fud na tíre throughout the country
na Lochlannaigh the Danes, the Norsemen	smachtaigh (8) control, subdue
slad (<i>m</i>) plunder, ravaging, destruction	a smachtú to subdue, to control
	bailte móra towns
	lena with their, to their
	réim (<i>f</i>) sway, power, authority

deireadh lena réim end to their power	doirteadh fola bloodshed, <i>lit.</i> spilling of blood
cath (<i>m</i>) battle	Gaelach Irish
Cath Chluain Tarbh Battle of Clontarf	ón uair sin amach henceforth, <i>lit.</i> from that time out
lámh hand	uachtar upper
lámh le to hand, near	an lámh uachtair the upper hand
taobh (<i>m</i>) side	gall (<i>m</i>) foreigner
ar thaobh na nGael on the side of the Irish	na gaill the foreigners
na hainmneacha a thug siad the names they gave	(go) saoráideach easy (easily)
Ionad (<i>m</i>) place, location, site	d'éirigh na daoine amach the people rebelled, <i>lit.</i> rose out
ionaid places	arís agus arís eile again and again, repeatedly
éagsúil various	stát (<i>m</i>) state
ionaid éagsúla various places	oirthuaisceart (<i>m</i>) north-east (<i>lit.</i> eastern-north)
sloinne (<i>m</i>) surname	rialáigh (8) rule
sloinnte surnames	dá rialú being ruled
ball (<i>m</i>) spot, place	Béal Feirste (<i>m</i>) Belfast
gach aon bhall everywhere	Rialtas (<i>m</i>) government
Normanach (<i>m</i>) Norman	freagra (<i>m</i>) answer
na Normanaigh the Normans	freagrach answerable, responsible
cogadh (<i>m</i>) war	Sasana (<i>m</i>) England
doirt (2) spill, pour	
doirteadh spilling	
fuil (<i>f</i>) blood	

Translation

The Norsemen came to Ireland and plundered a lot of places all over the country. They did not succeed in subduing the country, but they founded towns in places. Their sway was ended at Clontarf, near Dublin, in 1014. Some Norsemen fought on the Irish side in that battle, and some Irish fought on the side of the Norse.

Many of the towns are still in existence. Many of the names which they gave to places throughout the country are still in use, and of course Norse surnames are found everywhere.

The Normans came in 1169. They brought war and bloodshed. The old Irish order was destroyed at the beginning of the seventeenth century. From then on the foreigners were in command, but not undisputed command. The people rebelled again and again.

Two new states were set up in 1922. The north eastern part of the country was ruled from Belfast, but the government there was responsible to the British Government. Dáil Éireann was to command the remainder of the country.

- 1 Ar fud *throughout*, is followed by the genitive.
Examples:
Bhunaigh siad mainistreacha ar fud na hEorpa. *They founded monasteries throughout Europe.*
Tá seanchaisleáin le feiceáil ar fud na hÉireann go léir. *Old castles are to be seen throughout Ireland (all over Ireland).*
Thit siad ar fud na háite. *They fell throughout (about) the place.*
- 2 Lámh lit. *hand*, is used with the preposition *le* in the sense of *near*(by).
Lámh le Baile Átha Cliath, *near Dublin.*
Examples:
Bhí cónaí air lámh le Luimneach. *He lived near Limerick, he was living near Limerick.*
Tá Dún Laoghaire lámh le Baile Átha Cliath. *Dún Laoghaire is near Dublin.*
- 3 a *Sloinnte surnames*. When we wish to know a person's surname or family name we often ask Cér díobh tú? *who are you?* (lit. *from whom are you (descended)?*). Kinship is very important to Irish people, particularly in rural areas. Many people can trace their family trees for several generations.
b When we ask céard is ainm duit? we wish to know a person's Christian or given name, or both Christian and surname. Both the word *sloinne* and the word *ainm* often appear in official forms etc. The word *baiste* *baptism*, is sometimes used with *ainm* particularly on official forms etc.
Examples:
Ainm baiste: Pádraig.
Sloinne: Ó Néill
Seoladh (address): Dún Mór, Trá Lí, Co. Chiarraí.
c It will be noticed that many Irish placenames have English versions. There are historical reasons for this. Some of the English names bear no relation whatever to the Irish names; some are translations of the Irish names but the vast majority are merely anglicised versions of the original Irish
Examples:
Cill na Mullach *Buttevant* (no relationship).
An Caisleán Nua (the) *Newcastle* (translation).
Áth Dara *Adare* (anglicised).
- 4 D'éirigh na daoine amach. *The people rose out i.e. rebelled.*
Éirí amach *rebellion.*

Ceacht a Daichead a Trí (43) An timpiste

Lesson forty three (43) The accident

New words in this lesson

thar across, beyond, over, by	garda (m) guard
ag dul thar bráid going past	an Garda Síochána the guard of peace/the Irish police force
crossaire (m) crossroads	na gardaí the police
cabhair (f) help	ar chuir tú fios ar na Gardaí? did you send for the police?
silim go bhfuil gach rud i gceart	tá an t-otharcharr tagtha the ambulance is come, i.e. has arrived
I think everything is all right	
ar cheart dúinn . . . should we . . .	
lit. would it be right for us . . .	
cuma (m) appearance	banaltra (f) nurse
compordach comfortable	tiomáin (2) drive
níl cuma róchompordach ansin orthu	tiománaí (m) driver
they don't look too comfortable there, lit. there isn't a too	geit (f) fright, start, jump
comfortable appearance on them	baineadh geit as he was frightened
b'fhearr it would be better	in aon cheann den dá ghluaisleán in any one of the two cars
corraigh (8) move	ceart go leor right enough
iad a chorraí to move them	bás (m) death
othar (m) patient	i mbaol báis in danger of death
otharcharr (m) ambulance	

Translation

Tráchtair There was an accident on the road. Seán and Nóra are passing by.
Nóra Oh look. There has been another accident at the cross-roads.
Seán There has. It's a very dangerous place. I'll stop and see whether I can help them.
Nóra Do. I'll wait here. I don't like looking at things like that.
Tráchtair Seán is speaking to a man who is helping the people who were involved in the accident.
Seán Can I be of any assistance?
Fear I don't think so. I think everything is in order.
Seán Should we take those two people out of the car? They don't look too comfortable there.
Fear It would be better not to move them until the ambulance arrives.
Seán Have you sent for the guards?
Fear I have. They will be here shortly.

Seán The ambulance has arrived. You had better speak to the nurse.
Fear There are two people in the blue car and they don't look too good. The driver of the other car is at the gate over there. I don't think he has been hurt, but he has been badly frightened.

Banaltra Thanks. Was there anybody else in the other two cars?

Fear There wasn't . . . I sent for the priest and the guards.

Banaltra There's work here for the guards all right, but there's nobody in danger of death.

Notes

1 Ar chuir tú fios ar na Gardai? Did you send for the guards?

The official title of the police force is **An Garda Síochána** the guard of the peace i.e. the peace guard. The force is commonly referred to as **Na Gardai** the guards. Individual members are referred to as **Garda** guard.

Examples:

Tá na Gardai ag déanamh fiosraithe. The gardai are making enquiries.

Tá Garda ag stiúradh (directing) trácht sa tsráid. There is a guard directing traffic in the street.

Cuir fios ar is the normal Irish equivalent of English *send for*.

Examples:

Cuir fios ar { **an dochtúir** (the doctor).
na gardai (the guards).
an sagart (the priest).

2 I mbail báis in danger of death.

Note the following:

Fuair sé bás. He died.

Tá sé ag fáil bháis. He is dying.

Cuireadh chun báis é. He was put to death i.e. executed.

Tá sé marbh. He is dead.

Mairíodh é. He was killed.

Mharaigh sé duine. He killed a man (i.e. a person).

Ceacht a Daichead a Ceathair (44)

Turasóireacht

Lesson forty four (44)

Tourism

New words in this lesson

turasóireacht (f) tourism

iasachta strange, foreign

ó thiortha iasachta from foreign countries

cathair (f) city

cathracha cities

aghaidh (f) face

tugann siad aghaidh ar an they go to the, they face for the

costa (m) coast

trá(nna) (f) strand(s)

i dtithe feirme in farm houses

strainséir(i) (m) stranger(s)

gluaisteánaí (m) motorist

gluaisteánaithe motorists

cos (f) leg, foot

ag coisíocht walking, lit. footing

abhainn (f) river

aibhneacha rivers

Locha na hÉireann (the) lakes of Ireland

mar gheall ar because of

iascaireacht (f) fishing

Abhainn Mhór na Mumhan (the)

Munster Blackwater

an tSionainn (f) the Shannon

an Choirb (f) the Corrib

an Bhóinn (f) the Boyne

bradáin (m) salmon

breac (m) trout (singular)

bric rua brown trout (plural)

sruthán (m) stream

péirse (f) perch (singular)

péirí perch (plural)

liús (m) pike (singular)

liúis pike (plural)

canáil (f) canal

canálacha canals

iliomad several, plenty

iasc (m) fish

iliomad saghasanna éisc several kinds of fish

farraige (f) sea

iascaire (m) fishermen

slat (f) a stick, a rod

slat-iascairí rod-fishermen, anglers

gníomh (m) act

gníomhach active

cearc (f) hen

cearc fhraoigh (f) grouse (singular)

cearca fraoigh grouse (plural)

phasún (m) pheasant

naoscach (f) snipe (singular)

naoscacha snipe (plural)

éanlaith birds (i.e. birds in general, bird flocks)

sliabh (m) mountain

sléibhte mountains

portach (m) bog

portaigh bogs

coill (f) wood, forest

coillte woods

madra(i) rua (m) fox(es)

giorra (m) hare

giorraithe hares

flúirseach plentiful

á bhfiach hunting them

fia (m) deer

allta wild

taitneamhach pleasing

míthaitneamhach displeasing

foghlaeireacht (f) fowling (i.e. shooting game etc.)

is beag duine there are few people

taitneamh (m) delight, affection

nach dtugann taitneamh do that do
not give affection to, that do not
take delight in
áilleacht (f) beauty

áilleacht tíre beautiful scenery, *lit.*
beauty of country
dúlra (m) nature
iontais an dúlra the wonders of nature

Translation

Tráchtair Many people come from foreign countries to spend a holiday in Ireland. Some of them stay in the cities and towns. Some of them head for the coast and the strands. Still others prefer to spend a holiday in farmhouses or travelling about the country. These strangers are welcome and very often motorists give drives to those who are walking.

The rivers and lakes of Ireland are famous for their fishing. The Munster Blackwater, the Shannon, the Corrib, the Boyne and many other rivers have an international reputation for their salmon fishing. There are brown trout in the streams, perch and pike in the canals. There are several types of fish in the seas and anglers are busy all around the coast.

There are grouse, pheasants, snipe and other birds on the hills, in the bogs, in the woods, and on the farms.

Foxes and hares are plentiful and many people hunt them. The deer is the largest of the Irish wild animals.

Some people dislike hunting and shooting, but very few people fail to enjoy the beautiful countryside or the wonders of Nature.

Notes

- 1 Ó thíortha iasachta from foreign countries.

Note the plural form of *tír* country.

- 2 Abhainn Mhór na Mumhan, an tSionainn, an Choirb, an Bhóinn.

As with place names, the English names of rivers are usually anglicised versions of the Irish.

Abhainn Mhór na Mumhan, (*the great river of Munster*) is known as *the Munster Blackwater*. The remaining three, called in English *the Shannon*, *the Corrib*, and *the Boyne* respectively are merely adaptations of the Irish forms to English pronunciation.

Foghlaireacht fowling, shooting (game etc.)

Bhí Pádraig ag foghlaireacht coiníní. Pádraig was rabbit shooting.

Bhí Pádraig ag lámhach. Pádraig was shooting (i.e. using a gun).

Ceacht a Daichead a Cúig (45) Siobshiúlóir Lesson forty five (45) A hitch-hiker

45

New words in this lesson

tiomáint (to) drive
ag tiomáint driving
siobshiúlóir (m) hitch-hiker
an fada how long, how far
chomh fada le as far as
sroichint (to) reach
siúil (4) walk
siúlta walked
an bhfuil mórán siúlta agat? have
you walked much?
Uachtar Ard a place name
Gaillimh (f) Galway
óna laethanta saoire from his holidays
iarthar west i.e. western region

níor leor é it was not enough
an chéad uair eile the next time
thug mé é sin faoi deara I noticed
that
garáiste (m) garage
peitreal (m) petrol
braon peitрил drop of petrol
toil (f) will
le do thoil please, *lit.* with your will
ola (f) oil
maith go leor, a Dhuine Uasail very
good, Sir
bonn (m) tyre
na boinn the tyres
tástáil test

Translation

Tráchtair Tomás is driving to Dublin. He gives a ride to a hitch-hiker.

Tomás How far are you going?

Siúlóir I am going to Dublin. How far are you going yourself?

Tomás I am going as far as Dublin too.

Siúlóir I'm in luck then. I thought it would take me another day to reach it.

Tomás Have you walked far today?

Siúlóir No. I spent the night in Uachtar Ard and I got a ride to Galway from a man who was coming home from his holidays.

Tomás How did you like the West?

Siúlóir I liked it very much. I spend a fortnight there, but it wasn't enough to see everything.

Tomás You'll come back again then?

Siúlóir I will. I'd like to spend a week in the city the next time.

Tomás A lot of the city is quite old of course.

Siúlóir I noticed that. That's why I'd like to spend a week there.

Tomás We'll go into this garage here. I must get some petrol . . .
Fill it up please, and see if the water and oil are all right.

Freastalaí Very well sir . . . Are the tyres all right?
Tomás It's better to have a look at them.

Notes

- An fada atá tú ag dul?** *How far (long) are you going?* **An fada** may be used in reference to time or distance.
 Examples:
An fada a tháinig tú? *How far have you come?*
An fada atá tú anseo? *How long are you here?*
An fada ó bhí tú i gCorcaigh? *How long (is it) since you were in Cork?*
- Uachtar Ard** is a village in the West of Ireland in the heart of a famous angling area.
- Braon peitрил a drop of petrol.** **Braon a drop**, is often used for small quantities of any kind of liquid.

Ceacht a Daichead a Sé (46) Tá Liam gan a bheith ar fónamh

Lesson forty six (46)

Liam is unwell

New words in this lesson

dochtúir (m) doctor
scrúdú (m) examination
a scrúdú examining him
comhartha (m) sign
tinneas (m) sickness
comharthaí tinnis symptoms (of sickness)
tinneas cinn (m) headache
tá tinneas cinn orm le roinnt lá I have a headache for some days

scornach (f) throat
tinn sick, ill, sore
tá mo scornach tinn my throat is sore
rian (m) mark, sign
goile (m) appetite, stomach
tinneas goile stomach pains
níl aon dúil sa bhia agam I have no desire for food
cúlse (f) pulse
croí (m) heart

níl aon rud ar do chroí there is nothing wrong with your heart,
lit. on your heart
béal (m) mouth
sin (2) stretch, extend
teanga (f) tongue
sin amach do theanga put out your tongue
fiacail (f) tooth
lofa rotten
fiaclóir (m) dentist
cuairt a thabhairt ar an bhfiacail to pay a visit to the dentist
teirmiméadar (m) thermometer
ascaill (f) armpit
droch-thinneas (m) serious illness,
lit. bad sickness

triuch (m) whooping-cough
bruitineach (f) measles
galar (m) disease
fiabhras (m) fever
slaghdán (m) cold
táibhléad (m) tablet
táibhléid tablets
poitigéir (m) chemist
ag dul a chodladh duit when you are going to bed, *lit.* to sleep
clog (m) three hours
trí uair a chloig three hours
go ceann cúpla lá for a few days
(i.e. till the end of a few days)
tuirse (f) weariness, fatigue, tiredness

Translation

Tráchtair Liam is unwell. The doctor is examining him.

Dochtúir What symptoms have you got?

Liam I have a headache for the past few days and it's difficult to sleep at night. My throat is sore too.

Dochtúir Have you any sign of stomach pains?

Liam No, but I have no desire to eat.

Dochtúir Your pulse is all right in any case, and there is nothing wrong with your heart. Open your mouth till I see your throat . . . Stretch out your tongue . . . I see you have a bad tooth . . .

Liam I have. I'll have to pay a visit to the dentist I suppose.

Dochtúir Put this thermometer under your arm . . . Tell me, did you ever have any serious illness?

Liam I had whooping-cough, and mumps, and measles when I was young.

Dochtúir None of those is a very bad disease. I'll take the thermometer now . . . Hmmm . . . You have no fever in any case.

Liam Well that's good.

Dochtúir All you have got is a heavy cold . . . Get these tablets from the chemist. Take two tonight when you are going to bed, and take one every three hours for the next couple of days.

Liam Should I remain in bed?

Dochtúir That's not necessary. It would be as well not to tire yourself of course. You could also eat a good amount of fruit. Come back to me again in a couple of days if you are not feeling better.

Notes

- 1 Tá tinneas cinn orm, *I have a headache*. Remember that agam is not used in this type of expression.
See note 4, lesson 7.
Examples:
Tá tinneas fiacaile orm. *I have a toothache*.
Tá tinneas cinn orm. *I have a headache*.
Tá slaghdán orm. *I have a cold*.
- 2 Is deacair dom codladh istoíche. *It is difficult for me to sleep at night*.
Note istoíche an adverbial formed from oíche night.
Note how the word is used in the following sentences:
Ní raibh mé riamh ann istoíche. *I was never there at night*.
Tiocfaidh sé istoíche Dé Luain. *He will come on Monday night*.
- 3 Tá mo scornach tinn. *My throat is sore*.
Compare the following:
Tá an bhróg briste. *The shoe is broken*.
Tá an bhróg bhriste ag Pádraig. *Pádraig has the broken shoe*.
Tá an bhróg briste ag Pádraig. *Pádraig has broken the shoe*.
Tá an chathaoir seo bog. *This chair is soft*.
Suigh ar an gcathaoir bhog. *Sit on the soft chair*.

Ceacht a Daichead An tEastát Tionsclaíoch 47 a Seacht (47)

Lesson forty seven The Industrial Estate (47)

New words in this lesson

suas le deich mbliana up to ten years
Meiriceá (*m*) America
eastát (*m*) estate
bunaidh was founded
uathu from them
uile all, every
obair (*f*) work
an uile shaghas oibre every kind of work
cailín (*m*) girl
buachaillí agus cailíní óga do na monarchana young boys and girls for the factories
ceardai (*m*) tradesman *i.e.* skilled worker
ceardaithe oílte skilled tradesmen
comhlacht (*m*) company
feidhm (*f*) function
ag feidhmiú functioning
tá aon cheann déag acu ann there are eleven of them there
dá mbeadh a leithéid d'eastát ann if such an estate were there, *lit.* it's like of an estate
ó shin ago
deich mbliana ó shin ten years ago
rachainn (téigh) I would go
ní dócha go rachainn it's not likely I would go
trioblóid (*f*) trouble

an raibh mórán trioblóide agat? did you have much trouble?
foirm (*f*) form
bhí foirmeacha le líonadh there were forms to fill, to be filled
agallamh (*m*) dialogue, interview
cuireadh agallamh orm I was interviewed
gnáthcheisteanna usual questions, ordinary questions
aois (*f*) age
agus mar sin de and so on
sáile (*m*) sea, salt water
thar sáile abroad, over seas
ba thábhachtaí an t-agallamh ná an taithí the interview was more important than the experience
imeachtaí (*m*) activities, proceedings
sóisialta social
imeachtaí sóisialta social activities
aidhm (*f*) aim
cén aidhm a bhí leis na ceisteanna sin what was the aim (*i.e.* purpose) of these questions
deimhin certain, sure,
deimhin a dhéanamh de to make certain of
réitigh (8) agree
réiteoinn I would agree
i mo theannta along with me, together with me

Translation

Tráchtair Tadhg has spent up to ten years in America. He returned home recently and has secured a position in a factory on the Industrial Estate that was founded recently.

Tadhg They require men and women for all sorts of work.

Liam I thought all they wanted were young boys and girls for the factories.

Tadhg There is a demand for managers and skilled tradesmen too.

Liam I suppose you are right. I believe there are almost a dozen companies operating there now.

Tadhg There are eleven of them there. If there had been such an Estate in existence ten years ago it's not likely that I'd have gone to America at all.

Liam Had you much trouble when you went looking for work there?

Tadhg No. There were forms to be filled at first, and then I was interviewed.

Liam What kind of questions were on the forms?

Tadhg Usual questions. Questions about age, experience, and so on.

Liam I suppose the experience you got overseas was helpful to you.

Tadhg The interview was more important than the experience I think. They asked me a lot of questions about pastimes and about my social activities.

Liam What was the purpose of those questions?

Tadhg I think they wanted to be sure that I could get on with the people that would be working with me.

Notes

- 1 **Don uile shaghas oibre** for all sorts (kinds) of work. Note that **uile** every lenites a following consonant.

Examples:

Chuala mé an uile fhocal. I heard every word.

Beidh an uile dhuine sásta. Everyone will be satisfied.

- 2 **Thar sáile overseas.** The general word for sea is **farráige**, but the words **sáile** and **muir** are also used; **sáile** basically means *brine*.

Muir is mainly used in the sense of *sea* as opposed to *land* e.g. **ar muir agus ar tír**, on sea and on land.

In many contexts they are of course interchangeable.

Examples:

Bhí an fharraige suaite aréir ach tá sí ciúin anois. The sea was disturbed last night but it is quiet now.

Chuaigh sé thar sáile. He went over seas (abroad).

Tá siad ag teacht thar muir. They are coming over the sea.

Tá long ar muir le seachtain. A ship is at (on) sea for a week.

Tá na bráithre ag teacht thar sáile is ag triall thar muir. (a line from

a well-known Irish song). *The brethren (brothers) are coming over the brine and travelling over the sea.*

- 3 **Theastaigh uathu deimhin a dhéanamh de go . . .** They wanted to make certain (of) that . . .

Examples:

Déan deimhin dé go rachaidh tú ann. Make certain that you will go there.

Nílím deimhin de go bhfuil sé aige. I am not certain that he has it.

Ceacht a Daichead a hOcht (48) Slán

Lesson forty eight (48)

Good-bye

New words in this lesson

foghlamtha learned

de réir a chéile by degrees

cleachtadh (m) practice

uirthi on her/it

má dhéanann tú cleachtadh go minic

uirthi if you practice it often, *lit.*

do practice on it

ba chóir duit you should

turas a thabhairt ar an nGaeltacht

to pay a visit to the Irish-speaking area

pobal (m) public, people

agus aithne a chur ar an bpobal

and get to know the people

bunús (m) foundation

anois go bhfuil bunús maith eolais

agat ar an teanga now that you

have a good foundation (of knowledge) in the language

lean (1) continue

go leanfaidh tú ort that you will continue

go mbainfidh tú taitneamh as till you take pleasure from

prós (m) prose

cumas (m) ability

cuirfidh . . . ar do chumas will make it possible for you . . . *lit.* will put in your ability

cultúr (m) culture

tuiscint (f) understanding

a thuiscint to understand

blas (m) taste

blas a fháil ar an mbéaloideas to relish the folklore, *lit.* to get a taste from the folklore

leag (1) lay

leagfaidh sé os do chomhair it will lay before you

saol (m) life, way of life

saol a mhair a way of life that has lived

gan breiseadh without a break *i.e.* continuously

8 Translation

You have now learned a lot of Irish. Your Irish will improve gradually if you practise it often.

You should, if possible, take a trip to the Gaeltacht and get to know the people who speak the language as their everyday language.

We are sure, now that you have a good foundation in the language, that you will carry on and get considerable enjoyment from Irish literature, both prose and poetry.

Your knowledge of Irish will make it possible for you to read the history of Ireland and to understand the culture of Ireland. It will make it possible for you to enjoy the folklore and songs and it will open before you a way of life that has existed unbroken for more than two thousand years.

Notes

There are several long sentences in this lesson. If you study them carefully you will notice that they are made up from a number of smaller sentences.

Learners are advised not to attempt long sentences in the beginning.

Supplementary Notes to Lessons

Lesson One:

- 1 Tá sé ina shuí *he is sitting*, lit. *in his sitting*. The preposition *i^N* *in* combines with the possessive adjective in this construction.

Examples:

	Singular	Plural
1st Pers.	táim i mo shuí	táimid i nár suí
2nd Pers.	tá tú i do shuí	tá sibh in bhur suí
3rd Pers. (m.)	tá sé ina shuí	tá siad ina suí
(f.)	tá sí ina suí	
1st Pers.	táim i mo chodladh	táimid in ár gcodladh
2nd Pers.	tá tú i do chodladh	tá sibh in bhur gcodladh
3rd Pers. (m.)	tá sé ina chodladh	tá siad ina gcodladh
(f.)	tá sí ina codladh	

Note the mutations that distinguish *a^L* *his*; *a^H* *her* and *a^N* *their*. Where mutation does not occur (words commencing with *l* etc.) the difference between *a^L* *his*, *a^H* *her* and *a^N* *their* is derived from the context.

Examples:

	Singular	Plural
1st Pers.	táim i mo luí	táimid in ár luí
2nd Pers.	tá tú i do luí	tá sibh in bhur luí
3rd Pers. (m.)	tá sé ina luí	tá siad ina luí
(f.)	tá sí ina luí	

- 2 See note 4 on initial mutation in the introduction. Listen carefully to the sound recording and you will notice that with the exception of *ng* all these sounds are pronounced as if the original one had disappeared. The sound represented by *ng* in Irish is somewhat similar to *ng* in standard British English *long*. See also notes on eclipsis in introduction and Appendix.
- 3 *Inis dom tell me* lit. *tell to me*. The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition *do^L* *to, for*.

Singular	Plural
<i>dom</i> to me	<i>dúinn</i> to us
<i>duit</i> to you	<i>daoibh</i> to you
<i>dó</i> to him	<i>dóibh</i> to them
<i>di</i> to her	

4 Faoin ngrian in the sun lit. under the sun.

The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition *faoi*^L *under*.

Singular	Plural
fúm <i>under me</i>	fúinn <i>under us</i>
fút <i>under you</i>	fúibh <i>under you</i>
faoi <i>under him</i>	fúthu <i>under them</i>
fúithi <i>under her</i>	

Lesson Two:

1 Den Eoraip of Europe. The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition *de*^L *of*.

Singular	Plural
díom <i>of me</i>	dinn <i>of us</i>
díot <i>of you</i>	dibh <i>of you</i>
de <i>of him</i>	diobh <i>of them</i>
di <i>of her</i>	

2 Tá roinnt Fraincise agam I have some French.

The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition *ag* *at, by*.

Singular	Plural
Tá bosca agam. <i>I have a box.</i>	Tá bosca againn. <i>We have a box.</i>
Tá bosca agat. <i>You have a box.</i>	Tá bosca agaibh. <i>You have a box.</i>
Tá bosca aige. <i>He has a box.</i>	Tá bosca acu. <i>They have a box.</i>
Tá bosca aici. <i>She has a box.</i>	

Lesson Three:

1 Tá orm imeacht I must go. The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition *ar*^L *on*.

Singular	Plural
orm <i>on me</i>	orainn <i>on us</i>
ort <i>on you</i>	oraibh <i>on you</i>
air <i>on him</i>	orthu <i>on them</i>
uirthi <i>on her</i>	

2 Tá tobac uaim I want tobacco. The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition *ó*^L *from*.

Singular	Plural
Tá tobac uaim <i>I want tobacco.</i>	Tá tobac uainn. <i>We want tobacco.</i>
Tá tobac uait. <i>You want tobacco.</i>	Tá tobac uaibh. <i>You want tobacco.</i>
Tá tobac uaidh. <i>He wants tobacco.</i>	Tá tobac uathu. <i>They want tobacco.</i>
Tá tobac uaithi. <i>She wants tobacco.</i>	

Lesson Nine:

1 Go bhfaca sé ann tú that he saw you there. The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition *i*^N *in*.

Singular	Plural
ionam <i>in me</i>	ionainn <i>in us</i>
ionat <i>in you</i>	ionaibh <i>in you</i>
ann <i>in him/it</i>	iontu <i>in them</i>
inti <i>in her/it</i>	

2 Bhí sí istigh romham she was inside before me. The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition *roimh*^L *before*.

Singular	Plural
romham <i>before me</i>	romhainn <i>before us</i>
romhat <i>before you</i>	romhaibh <i>before you</i>
roimhe <i>before him</i>	rompu <i>before them</i>
roimpi <i>before her</i>	

Lesson Ten:

1 The following are the months of the year:

Eanáir	January
Feabhra	February
Márta	March
Aibreán	April
Bealtaine	May
Meitheamh	June
Iúil	July
Lúnasa	August
Meán Fómhair	September
Deireadh Fómhair	October
Samhain	November
Nollaig	December

2 The following are the four seasons:

An tEarrach	(the) Spring
An Samhradh	(the) Summer
An Fómhar	(the) Autumn
An Geimhreadh	(the) Winter

Lesson Twelve:

- 1 Rachaidh mé siar *I will go west*. The adverbs referring to the points of the compass may be divided into four groups that correspond to the nouns Tuaisceart, Deisceart, Oirthear, Iarthar:

Nouns	Adverbs			
	Movement away from the speaker	Movement towards the speaker	Simple Position thuidh	Comparative Position lastuidh
An Tuaisceart <i>the North</i>	ó thuaidh	aduidh	thuidh	lastuidh
An Deisceart <i>the South</i>	ó dheas	aneas	theas	laisteas
An tOirthear <i>the East</i>	soir	anoir	thoir	lastoir
An tIarthar <i>the West</i>	siar	aniar	thiar	laistiar

Examples:

Tá sé ag obair i dTuaisceart na tíre. *He is working in the north (northern area) of the country.*

Tá sé ag dul ó thuaidh. *He is going north.*

Tá sé ag teacht aduidh. *He is coming from the north.*

Tá sé thuaidh i mBéal Feirste. *He is north in Belfast.*

Tá sé lastuidh de Bhaile Átha Cliath. *He is north(wards) of Dublin.*

Tá sé ag taisteal sa Deisceart. *He is travelling in the south (the southern part of the country).*

Tá sé ag dul ó dheas. *He is going south.*

Tá sé ag teacht aneas. *He is coming from the south.*

Tá sé theas i gCorcaigh. *He is south in Cork.*

Tá sé laisteas de Thiobraid Árann. *He is south of Tipperary.*

Tá sé ag obair san Oirthear. *He is working in the east.*

Tá sé ag dul soir. *He is going east.*

Tá sé ag teacht anoir. *He is coming from the east.*

Tá sé thoir i mBaile Átha Cliath. *He is east in Dublin.*

Tá sé lastoir de Chill Dara. *He is east of Kildare.*

Tá sé ag obair san Iarthar. *He is working in the west.*

Tá sé ag dul siar go Gaillimh. *He is going west to Galway.*

Tá sé ag teacht aniar ó Ghaillimh. *He is coming from the west, from Galway.*

Tá sé thiar i gConamara. *He is west in Conamara.*

Tá sé laistiar de Chathair na Gaillimhe. *He is west of the city of Galway.*

Lesson Thirteen:

- 1 a Tá sé léite agam. *I have read it*. The past participle is formed with the ending -te, -ta, according as the stem is slender or broad. The form -the, -tha is used after b, c, g, m, p, r.

Examples:

bris	break;	briste	broken
caill	lose;	caillte	lost
dún	close;	dúnta	closed
ól	drink;	ólta	drunk
scuab	sweep;	scuabtha	swept
leag	knock (down);	leagtha	knocked

- b Words ending on broad -t add a.

at swell, becomes ata swollen.

Words ending on slender t add e.

Loit destroy, becomes loite destroyed.

- c Words ending on -bh, or -mh take the form -fa, thus scriobh write, becomes scríofa written. Ríomh compute, becomes ríofa computed.

Lesson Fourteen:

- 1 Tá Fear an Phoist chugainn. *The postman is approaching us*. (lit. the post man is to us).

The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition chun to.

Singular

chugam to me

chugat to you

chuige to him

chuici to her

Plural

chugainn to us

chugaibh to you

chucu to them

Lesson Sixteen:

- 1 Is cuma liom ann nó as don scéalaíocht. *I don't care about the storytelling*, lit. *I don't care whether the storytelling is there or not*. The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition as out (of)

Singular

asam out of me

asat out of you

as out of him/it

aisti out of her/it

Plural

asainn out of us

asaibh out of you

astu out of them

Thus:

Ní raibh focal as. *He said nothing*, lit. *There wasn't a word out of him*.

Ní raibh focal asam. *I said nothing*.

Lesson Seventeen:

- 1 a An Cumann' stair *the historical society*. Staire is genitive singular of the feminine noun stair. We will refer to words which form their genitives in the same manner as stair *history* as Class B. All the nouns in Classes B and B1, are feminine. The nouns in Class B2 are masculine. The genitive is formed by adding **e** after the final consonant.

Examples:

Nom. Tá an stair ar eolas agam. *I know the history*.

Mhúin sé stair. *He taught history*.

Gen. Cheannaigh mé leabhar staire. *I bought a history book* (i.e. *book of history*).

Táim ag foghlaim staire. *I am learning history*.

- b Many words form their genitive in this way. They do not all form their plurals in the same way.

Examples:

	Singular		Plural
Nom.		Gen.	
tír	<i>country</i>	tíre	tiortha
spéir	<i>sky</i>	spéire	spéartha
súil	<i>eye</i>	súile	súile
áit	<i>place</i>	áite	áiteanna
ceist	<i>question</i>	ceiste	ceisteanna
cóip	<i>copy</i>	cóipe	cóipeanna
léim	<i>jump</i>	léime	léimeanna
páirc	<i>field</i>	páirce	páirceanna
scoil	<i>school</i>	scoile	scoileanna
sráid	<i>street</i>	sráide	sráideanna
aimsir	<i>weather</i>	aimsire	aimsirí
liathróid	<i>ball</i>	liathróide	liathróidí
seachtain	<i>week</i>	seachtaine	seachtainí
feirm	<i>farm</i>	feirme	feirmeacha
coill	<i>wood, forest</i>	coille	coillte
cistin	<i>kitchen</i>	cistine	cistíní
pingin	<i>penny</i>	pingíné	pingíní

- c A generally similar formation is accompanied by a change from a broad to a slender consonant before the added **e**. We will refer to this group of nouns as Class B1.

Examples:

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.		Gen.	Nom.	Gen.
clann	<i>family</i>	clainne	clanna	clann
bróg	<i>shoe</i>	bróige	bróga	bróg
gaoth	<i>wind</i>	gaoithe	gaotha	gaoth
scuab	<i>brush</i>	scuaibe	scuaba	scuab
tuath	<i>country</i>	tuaithe	tuatha	tuath
craobh	<i>branch</i>	craoibhe	craobhacha	craobh
iníon	<i>daughter</i>	iníon	iníonacha	iníon

- d There are only two nouns in Class B2. They are **im** *butter*, and **sliabh** *mountain*. Both are masculine. They have the following forms:

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.		Gen.	Nom.	Gen.
im	<i>butter</i>	ime		
sliabh	<i>mountain</i>	sléibhe	sléibhte	sliabh

- e Class C is represented by words such as **báisteach** *rain*. The Nominative Singular form ends on **-ach** or **-each**. All of these nouns are feminine. They form their genitive by changing the final syllable to **-aí** or **-í**. The Nominative Plural is formed by adding **a**. The Genitive Plural has the same form as the Nominative Singular.

Singular			Plural	
Nom.		Gen.	Nom.	Gen.
cláirseach	<i>harp</i>	cláirsí	cláirseacha	cláirseach
scornach	<i>throat</i>	scornaí	scornacha	scornach
gallúnach	<i>soap</i>	gallúnaí	gallúnacha	gallúnach
gealach	<i>moon</i>	gealaí	gealacha	gealach
curach	<i>canoe</i>	curáí	curacha	curach

The word **teach** *house* is masculine. It has the following forms:

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.		Gen.	Nom.	Gen.
teach	<i>house</i>	ti	tithe	teach

Lesson Eighteen:

- 1 **Ceacht a hocht déag** *lesson eighteen*. Nouns such as **ceacht** *lesson* belong to inflectional Class D. They are masculine and form their genitives by adding **a** to the nominative singular form, final slender consonants being made broad. They do not all form their plural forms in the same way.

Examples:

Nom. **Tá an eacht ar eolas agam.** *I know the lesson.*

Mhúin sé an eacht. *He taught the lesson.*

Gen. **Bhí tosach an eachta go maith.** *The beginning of the lesson was good.*

Chodail sé i rith an eachta. *He slept during the lesson.*

Other words in this class are:

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Gen.	
rás <i>race</i>	rása	rásaí
bádóir <i>boatman</i>	bádóra	bádóirí
feirmeoir <i>farmer</i>	feirmeora	feirmeoirí
siopadóir <i>shopkeeper</i>	siopadóra	siopadóirí
uaireadóir <i>watch</i>	uaireadóra	uaireadóirí
dochtúir <i>doctor</i>	dochtúra	dochtúirí
locht <i>fault</i>	lochta	lochtaanna
bláth <i>flower</i>	blátha	bláthanna
dath <i>colour</i>	datha	dathanna
rang <i>class</i>	ranga	ranganna

There is a similar formation of feminine nouns. We will refer to these as Class D1.

Examples:

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Gen.	
síocháin <i>peace</i>	síochána	—
foghlaim <i>learning</i>	foghlama	—
Eoraip <i>Europe</i>	Eorpa	—
léacht <i>lecture</i>	léachta	léachtaí
feoil <i>meat</i>	feola	feolta
troid <i>fight</i>	troda	troideanna

- 2 Adjectives must agree with the nouns they qualify in terms of number, gender and case. To express these an adjective may have a maximum of four inflections. They are also subject to lenition. The following are the more common types of declinable adjectives together with their various forms:

- a **Sin é an fear mór.** *That is the big man.* This is the basic form. It is used with the Nominative Singular form of masculine nouns.
Sin é hata an fhir mhóir. *That is the big man's hat.* The initial consonant is lenited and the final consonant is made slender. It is used with the genitive singular form of masculine nouns.

Tá na fir mhóra anseo. *The big men are here.*

Tá boscaí móra agam. *I have big boxes.*

It is used with the nominative plural form of masculine nouns.

The initial consonant is lenited when the preceding noun ends on a slender consonant; **a** is added.

Tá hataí na bhfear mór agam. *I have the big men's hats.* There is no change in the form of the adjective. It is used with the genitive plural form of masculine nouns.

Sin í an bhean mhór. *That is the big woman.* The initial consonant is lenited. It is used with the nominative form of feminine nouns.

Sin é hata na mná móire. *That is the big woman's hat.* The final consonant is made slender and **e** is added. It is used with the genitive singular form of feminine nouns.

Tá na mná móra ag caint. *The big women are talking.* **a** is added.

It is used with the nominative plural form of feminine nouns.

Tá hataí na mban mór agam. *I have the big women's hats.* There is no change in the form of the adjective. It is used with the genitive plural form of feminine nouns.

Other adjectives like **mór**:

(i) **bán** *white*; **ard** *tall, high*; **bog** *soft*; **fuair** *cold*.

Most adjectives that are inflected in this way end on a broad consonant.

(ii) Adjectives ending on **-mh(e)ar**, **-far**: **luachmhar** *valuable*; **ceolmhar** *musical*; **lúfar** *athletic*.

- b **Sin é an fear scléipeach.** *That is the mirthful man.* This is the basic form.

Sin é hata an fhir scléipigh. *That is the mirthful man's hat.* **-each** becomes **-igh**.

Sin é cóta na mná scléipí. *That is the mirthful woman's coat.* **-each** becomes **-í**.

Tá na daoine scléipeacha imithe. *The mirthful people are gone.* **a** is added.

All adjectives ending on **-each** are inflected in this way.

Tháinig an fear brónach isteach. *The sorrowful man came in.*

This is the basic form.

Labhair mé le mac an fhir bhrónaigh. *I spoke to the sorrowful man's son.* **-ach** becomes **-aigh**.

Sin í iníon na mná brónaí. *That is the sorrowful woman's daughter.*

-ach becomes -aí.

Ní maith liom cailíní brónacha. *I don't like sorrowful girls.* a is added.

Adjectives that end on -ach are inflected in this way. See b above—compare spelling.

- c Tá an garsún maith istigh. *The good boy is inside.* This is the basic form.
Cár chuir tú camán an gharsúin mhaith? *Where did you put the good boy's hurley?*

The initial consonant is lenited.

Tá fear na mná maithe sa bhaile. *The good woman's husband is at home.* e is added to the basic form.

Garáistí maithe is ea iad. *They are good garages.* e is added to the basic form.

With the exception of adjectives that end on -úil most adjectives that end on a slender consonant are inflected in this way.

- d Garsún leisciúil is ea é. *He is a lazy boy.* This is the basic form.
Níl rothar an gharsúin leisciúil anseo. *The lazy boy's bicycle is not here.* There is no change from the basic form.

Tá teach na mná leisciúla salach. *The lazy woman's house is dirty.* a is added to the basic form.

Ní bhíonn tithe glana ag daoine leisciúla. *Lazy people don't have clean houses.* a is added to the basic form.

All adjectives ending on úil are inflected in this way.

- e The following frequently used adjectives have somewhat irregular inflexions:

	Genitive	Genitive	Nominative
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
ramhar <i>fat</i>	ramhair	raimhre	ramhra
daingean <i>firm</i>	daingin	daingne	daingne
deimhin <i>certain</i>	deimhin	deimhne	deimhne
láidir <i>strong</i>	láidir	láidre	láidre
saibhir <i>rich, wealthy</i>	saibhir	saibhre	saibhre
deacair <i>difficult</i>	deacair	deacra	deacra
gearr <i>short</i>	gearr	giorra	gearra
tapaídh <i>fast</i>	tapaídh	tapaí	tapaí
te <i>hot</i>	te	te	teo
breá <i>fine</i>	breá	breá	breátha
leathan <i>wide</i>	leathain	leithne	leathana
domhain <i>deep</i>	domhain	doimhne	doimhne
tirim <i>dry</i>	tirim	tirime	tiorra
álainn <i>beautiful</i>	álainn	áille	áille

- 3 na filí *the poets*. The noun *file poet* has no genitive form, and only one plural form. This is inflexional Class E. The nouns in this class, and there are many, are masculine. Most words that end in -ín belong to this class.

Singular

File is ea é. *He is a poet.*

Sin é teach an fhile. *That is the poet's house.*

Other nouns in Class E.

Singular

toitín *cigarette*
máistir *master*
bata *stick*
coláiste *college*
oráiste *orange*
béile *meal*
páiste *child*
uisce *water*
dlí *law*
amhránaí *singer*
bia *food*
téacs *text*
baile *home, town*
míle *mile*

Plural

Cá bhfuil na filí? *Where are the poets?*

Tá cáirde na bhfilí anseo. *The poets' friends are here.*

Plural

toitíní
máistrí
bataí
coláistí
oráistí
béilí
páistí
uiscí
dlíthe
amhránaithe
bianna
téacsanna
bailte
mílte

There is a similar formation of feminine nouns. We will refer to these as Class E1.

Examples:

Singular

sláinte *health*
táille *fee*
timpiste *accident*
rogha *choice*
trá *strand*
léine *shirt*
oíche *night*

Plural

sláintí
táillí
timpistí
roghanna
tránna
léinte
oícheanta

- 4 We have already mentioned the comparison of adjectives. Some adjectives like mór have special forms for comparison.

Examples:

Tá Seán mór, tá Pádraig níos mó ná Seán. *Is mó Tadhg ná iad.*
Where adjectives have not special forms such as these the

comparative has the same form as the Genitive Singular Feminine form. (See note 2 above).

Examples:

Hata na mná saibhre. *The rich woman's hat.*

Tá Pádraig saibhir. *Pádraig is rich, wealthy.*

Tá Seán níos saibhre ná Pádraig. *Seán is richer than Pádraig.*

Is saibhre Liam ná iad. *Liam is richer than they (are).*

Lesson Nineteen:

- 1 a When we use indirect speech we start off with a verb such as *abair, fiafraigh, iarr, ceap*.
Examples:
Abair leis dul abhaile. Tell him to go home.
Dúirt sé liom dul abhaile. He told me to go home.
Fiafraigh de cá bhfuil Pádraig. Ask him where Pádraig is.
Iarr air cabhrú leat. Ask him to help you.
Cheap sé go raibh Pádraig anseo. He thought that Pádraig was here.

- b With the exception of the copula most verbs have a form known as the Verbal Noun. It is so called because it is derived from the verb and has functions of both verb and noun.

Examples:

Verb		Verbal Noun
<i>cabhraigh</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>cabhrú</i>
<i>éirigh</i>	<i>arise, get up</i>	<i>éirí</i>
<i>bris</i>	<i>break</i>	<i>briseadh</i>

See also notes 3 and 4 supplementary notes to lesson twenty three. The verbal noun is used when putting orders into indirect speech thus:

"Éirigh, a Phádraig", arsa Seán. "Get up, Pádraig", said Seán.

becomes:

Dúirt Seán le Pádraig éirí.

"Ná héirigh, a Phádraig", arsa Seán, "Do not get up, Pádraig", said Seán.

becomes:

Dúirt Seán le Pádraig gan éirí.

"Bris (ná bris) an fhuinneog, a Sheáin", arsa Pádraig. "Break (do not break) the window, Seán", said Pádraig.

becomes:

Dúirt Pádraig le Seán an fhuinneog a bhriseadh (gan an fhuinneog a bhriseadh).

Where sentences other than imperatives are put into indirect speech the verb in the dependent clause is preceded by a verbal particle *go^N, nach^N, gur^L, or nár^L*—thus:

"Táim/Nílím ag obair", ar seisean. "I am/am not working", he said.
becomes:

Deir sé go bhfuil sé, nach bhfuil sé ag obair. He says that he is (is not) working.

"Fuair mé ní bhfuair mé ceann nua", ar seisean. "I got/did not get a new one", he said.

becomes:

Dúirt sé go bhfuair (nach bhfuair) sé ceann nua. He said that he got (did not get) a new one.

"Níor éirigh mé mar bhí mé tinn", arsa Pádraig. "I did not get up, because I was ill", said Pádraig.

becomes:

Dúirt Pádraig nár éirigh sé mar go raibh sé tinn. Pádraig said that he did not get up because he was ill.

"Déanfaidh má thagann Seán", ar seisean, "I will if Seán comes", he said.

becomes:

Dúirt sé go ndéanfaidh dá dtiocfadh Seán.

- c We have seen that the future tense changes to conditional mood in indirect speech. However when the past tense or conditional mood are used in the original statement they are retained in indirect speech:

Example:

"Cheannóinn é dá mbeadh an t-airgead agam", arsa Pádraig, "I would buy it if I had the money", said Pádraig.

becomes:

Dúirt Pádraig go gceannódh sé é dá mbeadh an t-airgead aige. Pádraig said that he would buy it if he had the money.

- d *go^N* and *nach^N* are used to connect dependent clauses which are in the past tense of the verbs, *abair say; bí be; faigh get; feic see; téigh go and dearna* (a form of *déan do, make*).

Gur^L and *nár^L* are used to connect dependent clauses which are in the past tense of all other verbs.

Examples:

Chuala mé go ndúirt (nach ndúirt) sé é sin. I heard that he said (did not say) that.

Deir sé go mbíodh (nach mbíodh) Seán anseo. He says that Seán used be (not be) here.

Dúirt sé go bhfuair (nach bhfuair) Seán ceann. *He said that Seán got (did not get) one.*

Deirtear go ndearna (nach ndearna) sé obair ann. *It's said that he did (did not get) work there.*

Chuala mé gur tháinig (nár tháinig) sé abhaile. *I heard that he came (did not come) home.*

Dúirt sé gur chuala (nár chuala) sé mé. *He said that he heard (did not hear) me.*

Creidim gur thug (nár thug) sé ceann leis. *I believe he took (did not take) one with him.*

Lesson Twenty Two:

1 Compare the following:

Simple Pronoun	Emphatic Form
mé <i>me</i>	mise
tú <i>you</i>	tusa
sé <i>he</i>	seisean
é <i>he</i>	eisean
sí <i>she</i>	sise
í <i>she</i>	ise
sinn <i>us</i>	sinne
sibh <i>you</i>	sibhse
siad <i>they</i>	siadsan
iad <i>they</i>	iadsan

The emphatic suffixes used with the personal inflected forms of prepositions are broad or slender according to the shape of the word being emphasised.

Examples:

	Singular	Plural
1	agam becomes agamsa	againn becomes againne
2	agat „ agatsa	agaibh „ agaibhse
3	aige „ aigesean	acu „ acusan
3	aici „ uirthisi or uirthi sin	

Examples:

	Singular	Plural
1	Uaim becomes uaimse	uainn becomes uainne
2	Uait „ uaitse	uaibh „ uaibhse
3	uaidh „ uaidhsean	uatha „ uathasan
3	uaithi „ uaithise or uaithi sin	

When used with the possessive pronoun the emphatic form is suffixed to the following noun, the forms being:

Singular	Plural
-sa	-se
-sa	-se
-san	-sean (masculine)
-sa	-se (feminine)
-na	-ne
-sa	-se
-san	-sean

Examples:

Mo ghluaisistéansa MY motorcar; mo thoitínse MY cigarette.

do bhrógsa YOUR shoe; d'oifigse YOUR office; a bhoscasan HIS box;

a léinésean HIS shirt; a málasan HER bag; a gruaigse HER hair.

ár scéalna OUR story; ár litirne OUR letter; bhur dteachsa YOUR house;

bhúr gceistse YOUR question; a bpeannsan THEIR pen; a dtaithisean THEIR experience.

2 The following masculine nouns have unique inflexions:

Singular	Plural
Nom. Dia God	Déithe
Gen. Dé	
Nom. lá a day	laethanta
Gen. lae	

The following feminine nouns have exceptional inflections

Singular	Plural
Nom. bean woman	mná
Gen. mná	ban
Nom. deirfiúr sister	deirfiúracha
Gen. deirféar	
Nom. leaba bed	leapacha
Gen. leapa	
Nom. mí month	míonna
Gen. míosa	
Nom. siúr sister (i.e. a member of a religious community).	siúracha
Gen. slúrach	
Nom. olann wool	olla
Gen. olann	

Lesson Twenty Three:

- 1 **Gloine beorach** a glass of beer. **Beorach** is the genitive singular form of the feminine noun **beoir** beer. Nouns such as **beoir** belong to inflexional Class F. The nouns in this class are feminine. They form their genitives by adding **each** or **ach** to the stem. If the final consonant of the base/stem form is slender it may be changed to broad before the suffix e.g. **Beoir-beorach**. If the base form consists of more than one syllable then it may be shortened (at least in writing) before the suffix e.g. **cathair-cathrach**.
 Nom. **Tá an bheoir sin an-deas.** *That beer is very nice.*
 Gen. **D'ól mé gloine beorach.** *I drank a glass of beer.*
a is added to the genitive to form the plural.

Examples:

	Singular		Plural
Nom.			Gen.
beoir	<i>beer</i>	beorach	beoracha
cabhair	<i>help</i>	cabhrach	cabhracha
cathair	<i>city</i>	cathrach	cathracha
litir	<i>letter</i>	litreach	litreacha
cathaoir	<i>chair</i>	cathaoireacha	cathaoireacha

There is a further important class of nouns. We will refer to it as Class G. The nouns in this class are feminine. This class is typified by the word **comharsa** neighbour. It forms its genitive by adding **-n** and its plural by adding **na**:

Singular

Nom. **Is fear maith é an chomharsa.** *The neighbour is a good man.*
 Gen. **Bhí sé i dteach na comharsan.** *He was in the neighbour's house.*

Plural

Bhailigh na comharsana isteach. *The neighbours gathered in. (i.e. came in).*

Other words in this class:

	Singular		Plural
Nom.		Gen.	
ceathrú	<i>quarter</i>	ceathrún	ceathrúna
monarcha	<i>factory</i>	monarchan	monarchana

- 2 Further notes on verbal nouns and verbal adjectives:

We have seen that verbal nouns are derived from verbs but function like nouns in a sentence.

Verbal adjectives, in a similar manner, are derived from verbs and perform the functions of verbs and adjectives. The verbal adjectives may be used

a as simple adjectives or

b in combination with an auxiliary verb to express a perfective aspect.

Examples:

a Adjectival: **Ní raibh aige ach camán briste.** *He had but a broken hurley.*

Bhí doras dúnta in aice liom. *There was a closed door near me.*

b Verbal: **Tá an camán briste aige cheana féin.** *He has broken the hurley already.*

Tá an doras dúnta agam. *I have closed the door.*

- 3 Verbs ending on a broad consonant add **-ta**, while verbs ending on a slender consonant add **-te**, to form the verbal adjective.

See also supplementary note 1, lesson 13.

Examples:

Dún becomes **dúnta**.

Bris becomes **briste**.

Where the root form ends on **t** or **th**, **tt** and **tht** become **t**.

Examples:

Tit *fall* becomes **tite**.

Caith *throw, spend* becomes **caite**.

Where the root form ends on **b, c, f, g, m, p, r**, **-ta** and **-te** become **-tha** and **-the**.

Examples:

Fág *leave* becomes **fágtha**.

Tréig *abandon, desert* becomes **tréigthe**.

Where the root form ends on **bh** or **mh**, these become **f** and **a** or **e** is added.

Example:

Scriobh *write* becomes **scrioifa**.

- 4 The verbal adjectives formed from the irregular verbs are given in the tables in Appendix 2. Verbal adjectives formed from regular verbs are given in the tables in Appendix 1. The following list will also be useful:

Verb		Verbal Noun	Verbal Adjective
fás	<i>grow</i>	fás	fásta
ól	<i>drink</i>	ól	ólta
díol	<i>sell, pay</i>	díol	díolta
fág	<i>leave</i>	fágáil	fágtha
fan	<i>wait</i>	fanacht	fanta
iarr	<i>ask</i>	iarraidh	iarrtha
leag	<i>knock (down)</i>	leagan	leagtha
lean	<i>follow</i>	leanúint	leanta
tóg	<i>take</i>	tógáil	tógtha
bain	<i>take etc.</i>	baint	bainte

Verb		Verbal Noun	Verbal Adjective
buail	strike	bualadh	buailte
blais	taste	blaiseadh	blasta
cuir	put	cur	curtha
gáir	laugh	gáire	gáirthe
seinn	play (music)	seinm	seinnte
tiomáin	drive	tiomáint	tiomáinte
taispeáin	show	taispeáint	taispeánta
báigh	drown	bá	báite
buaigh	win	buachan	buaite
corraigh	stir	corraí	corraithe
fiafraigh	enquire	fiafraí	fiafraithe
ceannaigh	buy	ceannach	ceannaithe
socraigh	arrange	socrú	socraithe
cuimhnigh	remember	cuimhneamh	cuimhnithe
dúisigh	awaken	dúiseacht	dúisithe
oscail	open	oscailt	oscailte
labhair	speech	labhairt	labhartha
ceangail	tie	ceangal	ceangailte
inis	tell	insint	inste
foghlaim	learn	foghlaim	foghlamtha

Lesson Twenty Five:

- 1 Ag gabháil thart going, passing by.
 Chuaigh sé thar an doras. *He went by the door, he went past the door.*
 The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition **thar** over, by:
- | Singular | Plural |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| tharam by me, over me | tharainn by us, over us. |
| tharat by you, over you | tharaibh by you, over you. |
| thairis by him, over him | tharstu by them, over them. |
| thairsti by her, over her. | |

Lesson Thirty Seven:

- 1 Ach, trí but, through. The following are the personal inflected forms of the preposition **trí** through:
- | Singular | Plural |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| tríom through me | trínn through us |
| tríot through you | tríbh through you |
| tríd through him | tríoithu through them |
| tríthi through her | |

The Article

The following are the forms of the article:
 (See note on initial mutation in introduction).

	Singular		Plural
	Masculine	Feminine	
1 Nom.	An ^T	4 An ^L	7 Na ^H
2 Gen./Poss.	An ^L	5 Na ^H	8 Na ^N
3 Dative	An ^N	6 An ^N	9 Na ^H

Examples:

- Sin é an fear. *That is the man.*
 Sin é an t-asal. *That is the donkey.*
- Cá bhfuil clúdach an bhosca? *Where is the cover of the box?*
- Tá sé ag an ngeata. *He is at the gate.*
- Sin í an bhean. *That is the woman.*
 Tá an áit go deas. *The place is nice.*
- Tá barr na fuinneoige briste. *The top of the window is broken.*
- Tá smúit ar an mbróg. *There is dust on the shoe.*
- Tá na hasail sa pháirc. *The donkeys are in the field.*
- Tá dathanna na ngluaisteán go deas. *The colours of the cars are nice.*
- Tá eolas agam ar na hamhráin. *I know the songs.*

The **an** forms combine with the prepositions to form **den^N** of the;
don^N to/for the; **faoin^N** under the; **sa^L/san^L** in the; **ón^N** from the.

The sounds represented by the letters **b, c, d, f, g, p, t** are subject to eclipse. The eclipsed forms are **mb, gc, nd, bhf, ng, bp, dt**.
 See note on eclipse in introduction.

The Verb

In our discussion of verbs it is necessary to distinguish between tense and mood. We may regard tenses as distinctions as to the time of action while moods may be regarded as distinctions as to speakers' attitude to actions.

Past Tense:

Punctual (one time)

Perfective	Progressive
1 Dhán	2 Bhí . . . ag dúnadh
Habitual (repeated times)	
Perfective	Progressive
3 Dhúnadh	4 Bhíodh . . . ag dúnadh

Examples:

- 1 **Dhún sé an doras.** *He closed the door* (once and completed the action).
- 2 **Bhí sé ag dúnadh an dorais.** *He was closing the door.* (in the act of, at one time, in the past).
- 3 **Dhúnadh sé an doras.** *He used close the door* (repeatedly and conclusively in the past).
- 4 **Bhíodh sé ag dúnadh an dorais.** *He used be closing the door* (i.e. repeatedly in the act of closing the door in the past).

Present Tense:

Punctual

Perfective

1

Habitual

Perfective

3 Dúnann

Progressive

2 Tá . . . ag dúnadh

Progressive

4 Bíonn . . . ag dúnadh

Examples:

1

- 2 **Tá sé ag dúnadh an dorais.** *He is closing the door.* (i.e. he is in the act of closing the door).
- 3 **Dúnann sé an doras gach lá.** *He closes the door every day.* (repeatedly and conclusively through the present).
- 4 **Bíonn sé ag dúnadh an dorais.** *He does be closing the door* (habitually in the act of closing the door throughout the present).

Future Tense:

Punctual

1 Dúnfaidh

Habitual

2 Beidh . . . ag dúnadh

Examples:

- 1 **Dúnfaidh sé an doras.** *He will close the door.*
- 2 **Beidh sé ag dúnadh an dorais.** *He will be closing the door.*

Conditional Mood:

Punctual

1 Dhúnfadh

Habitual

2 Bheadh . . . ag dúnadh

Examples:

- 1 **Dhúnfadh sé an doras.** *He would close the door.*
- 2 **Bheadh sé ag dúnadh an dorais.** *He would be closing the door.*

Subjunctive:

Punctual

1 Go ndúna . . .

Habitual

2 Go raibh . . . ag dúnadh

Examples:

- 1 **Go ndúna sé an doras.** *May he close the door.*
- 2 **Go raibh sé ag dúnadh an dorais.** *May he be closing the door.*

Imperative:

Punctual

1 Dún

Habitual

2 Bí . . . dúnadh

Examples:

- 1 **Dún an doras.** *Close the door.*
- 2 **Bí ag dúnadh an dorais.** *Be closing the door.*

Appendices

APPENDIX 1

Regular Verbs

First Conjugation

Perfective Inflections

1 Dún close

Past Tense (Punctual)

Dhún mé *I closed.*

Singular	Plural
1 dhún mé	dhúnamar
2 dhún tú	dhún sibh
3 dhún sé/sí	dhún siad
impersonal	dúnadh

Note: the impersonal form is not lenited.

The negative is formed with níor^L thus: Níor dhún mé *I did not close.*

Past Tense (Habitual)

Dhúnainn *I used close.*

Singular	Plural
1 dhúnainn	dhúnaimis
2 dhúntá	dhúnadh sibh
3 dhúnadh sé/sí	dhúnaidis
impersonal	dhúntaí

The negative is formed with ní^L thus: Ní dhúnainn an doras *I used not close the door.*

Present Tense (Punctual)

Dúnaim *I close.*

Singular	Plural
1 dúnaim	dúnaimid
2 dúnann tú	dúnann sibh
3 dúnann sé/sí	dúnann siad
impersonal	dúntar

The negative is formed with ní^L thus: Ní dhúnaim *I do not close.*

Future Tense

Dúnfaidh mé *I will close.*

Singular

1 dúnfaidh mé

2 dúnfaidh tú

3 dúnfaidh sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

dúnfaimid

dúnfaidh sibh

dúnfaidh siad

dúnfar

The negative is formed with **ní^L** thus: **Ní dhúnfaidh mé** *I will not close.*

Conditional Mood

Dhúnfainn *I would close.*

Singular

1 dhúnfainn

2 dhúnfá

3 dhúnfadh sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

dhúnfaimis

dhúnfadh sibh

dhúnfaidís

dhúnfaí

The negative is formed with **ní^L** thus: **Ní dhúnfainn an doras** *I would not close the door.*

Subjunctive Mood

Go ndúna mé *may I close.*

Singular

1 go ndúna mé

2 go ndúna tú

3 go ndúna sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

go ndúnaimid

go ndúna sibh

go ndúna siad

go ndúntar

The negative is formed with **nár^L** thus: **Nár dhúna mé** *may I not close.*

Imperative Mood

Dún an doras *close the door.*

Singular

1 dúnaim

2 dún

3 dúnadh sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

dúnaimis

dúnaigí

dúnaidís

dúntar

The negative is formed with **ná^H** thus: **Ná dún** *do not close.*

Verbal Noun nom. **dúnadh**; gen. **dúnta**; Verbal Adjective **dúnta**.

1a Ól drink

Note: this verb is conjugated in the same manner as **Dún** except that **d'** is prefixed to independent forms in past and conditional.

Example:

Past Tense (Punctual)

D'ól mé *I drank*

Singular

1 d'ól mé

2 d'ól tú

3 d'ól sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

d'ólar

d'ól sibh

d'ól siad

óladh

The negative is formed with **níor^L** thus: **Níor ól mé** *I did not drink.*

Verbal noun, **ól**.

Verbal adjective, **ólta**.

1b Fan wait

Note: this verb is conjugated in the same manner as **dún** except that **d'** is prefixed to independent forms in past and conditional.

Example:

Past Tense (Punctual)

D'fhan mé *I waited.*

Singular

1 d'fhan mé

2 d'fhan tú

3 d'fhan sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

d'fhanamar

d'fhan sibh

d'fhan siad

fanadh

2 Bris break

Past Tense (Punctual)

Bhris mé *I broke.*

Singular

1 bhris mé

2 bhris tú

3 bhris sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

bhriseamar

bhris sibh

bhris siad

briseadh

Past Tense (Habitual)

Bhrisinn *I used break.*

Singular

1 bhrisinn

2 bhristeá

3 bhriseadh sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

bhrisimis

bhriseadh sibh

bhrisidís

bhrístí

Present Tense (Punctual)

Brisim *I break.*

Singular	Plural
1 brisim	brisimid
2 briseann tú	briseann sibh
3 briseann sé/sí	briseann siad
impersonal	bristear

Future Tense

Brisfidh mé *I will break.*

Singular	Plural
1 brisfidh mé	brisfidimid
2 brisfidh tú	brisfidh sibh
3 brisfidh sé/sí	brisfidh siad
impersonal	brisfear

Conditional Mood

Bhrisfinn *I would break.*

Singular	Plural
1 bhrisfinn	bhrisfimis
2 bhrisfeá	bhrisfeadh sibh
3 bhrisfeadh sé/sí	bhrisfidís
impersonal	bhrisfí

Subjunctive Mood

Go mbrise mé *may I break.*

Singular	Plural
1 go mbrise mé	go mbrisimid
2 go mbrise tú	go mbrise sibh
3 go mbrise sé/sí	go mbrise siad
impersonal	go mbristear

Imperative Mood

Bris an bata *break the stick.*

Singular	Plural
1 brisim	brisimis
2 bris	brisigí
3 briseadh sé/sí	brisdís
impersonal	bristear

Verbal noun nom. briseadh, gen. briste;

Verbal adjective, briste.

3 Sábháil *save*

Note: When followed by inflexional suffixes the root of verbs of this form ends in -ál except in the case of the suffixes -te, -tear, -teá, -tí:

Examples:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Shábháil mé é *I saved him.*

Singular	Plural
1 shábháil mé	shábhálamar
2 shábháil tú	shábháil sibh
3 shábháil sé	shábháil siad
impersonal	sábháileadh

Present Tense (Punctual)

Sábhálaim *I save.*

Singular	Plural
1 sábhálaim	sábhálaimid
2 sábhálann tú	sábhálann sibh
3 sábhálann sé	sábhálann siad
impersonal	sábháiltear

Verbal noun, nom. sábháil, gen. sábhála.

Verbal adjective, sábhailte.

4 Siúil *walk*

Note: this verb is conjugated in the same manner as verbs ending in -áil.

5 Dóigh *burn*

One syllable verbs ending in -aigh, -eoigh, iaigh, -óigh, -uaigh, -uigh, -úigh, are conjugated as follows:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Dhóigh mé *I burned.*

Singular	Plural
1 dhóigh mé	dhómar
2 dhóigh tú	dhóigh sibh
3 dhóigh sé/sí	dhóigh siad
impersonal	dódh

Past Tense (Habitual)

Dhóinn *I used burn.*

Singular	Plural
1 dhóinn	dhóimis
2 dhóiteá	dhódh sibh
3 dhódh sé/sí	dhóidís
impersonal	dhóití

Present Tense (Punctual)

Dóim *I burn.*

Singular

- 1 **dóim**
 - 2 **dóinn tú**
 - 3 **dóinn sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- dóimid**
 - dóinn sibh**
 - dóinn siad**
- dóitear**

Future Tense

Dófaidh mé *I will burn.*

Singular

- 1 **dófaidh mé**
 - 2 **dófaidh tú**
 - 3 **dófaidh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- dófaimid**
 - dófaidh sibh**
 - dófaidh siad**
- dófar**

Conditional Mood

Dhófainn *I would burn.*

Singular

- 1 **dhófainn**
 - 2 **dhófaí**
 - 3 **dhófadh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- dhófaimid**
 - dhófaidh sibh**
 - dhófaidís**
- dhófaí**

Subjunctive Mood

Go ndó mé é *may I burn it.*

Singular

- 1 **go ndó mé**
 - 2 **go ndó tú**
 - 3 **go ndó sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- go ndóimid**
 - go ndó sibh**
 - go ndó siad**
- go ndóitear**

Imperative Mood

Dóigh é *burn it.*

Singular

- 1 **dóim**
 - 2 **dóigh**
 - 3 **dódh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- dóimis**
 - dóigí**
 - dóidis**
- dóitear**

Verbal noun, nom. **dó**, gen. **dó**;
Verbal adjective, **dóite**.

6 **Pléigh** *dispute, plead* *(deal, have to do with, contest).*

Note: Single syllable verbs ending in **-éigh** are conjugated as follows:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Phléigh mé *I pleaded.*

Singular

- 1 **phléigh mé**
 - 2 **phléigh tú**
 - 3 **phléigh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- phléamar**
 - phléigh sibh**
 - phléigh siad**
- pléadh**

Past Tense (Habitual)

Phléinn *I used plead.*

Singular

- 1 **phléinn**
 - 2 **phléiteá**
 - 3 **pléadh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- phléimis**
 - phléadh sibh**
 - phléidis**
- phléiti**

Present Tense (Punctual)

Pléim *I plead.*

Singular

- 1 **pléim**
 - 2 **pléann tú**
 - 3 **pléann sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- pléimid**
 - pléann sibh**
 - pléann siad**
- pléitear**

Future Tense

Pléifidh mé *I will plead.*

Singular

- 1 **pléifidh mé**
 - 2 **pléifidh tú**
 - 3 **pléifidh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- pléifimid**
 - pléifidh sibh**
 - pléifidh siad**
- pléifear**

Conditional Mood
Phléifinn *I would plead.*

Singular	Plural
1 phléifinn	phléifimis
2 phléifeá	pléifeadh sibh
3 phléifeadh sé/sí	phléifidís
impersonal	phléifi

Subjunctive Mood
Go bplé mé *that I may plead.*

Singular	Plural
1 go bplé mé	go bpléimid
2 go bplé tú	go bplé sibh
3 go bplé sé/sí	go bplé siad
impersonal	go bpléitear

Imperative Mood
Pléigh *plead.*

Singular	Plural
1 pléim	pléimis
2 pléigh	pléigi
3 pléadh sé/sí	pléidís
impersonal	pléitear

Verbal noun, nom. plé, gen. plé;
Verbal adjective, pléite.

7 Guigh pray

Past Tense (Punctual)
Ghuigh mé *I prayed.*

Singular	Plural
1 ghuigh mé	ghuìomar
2 ghuigh tú	ghuigh sibh
3 ghuigh sé/sí	ghuigh siad
impersonal	guìodh

Past Tense (Habitual)
Ghuínn *I used pray.*

Singular	Plural
1 ghuínn	ghuimis
2 ghuíteá	ghuìodh sibh
3 ghuìodh sé/sí	ghuìdís
impersonal	ghuìti

Present Tense (Punctual)
Guím *I pray.*

Singular	Plural
1 guím	guímid
2 guíonn tú	guíonn sibh
3 guíonn sé/sí	guíonn siad
impersonal	guítear

Future Tense
Guífidh mé *I will pray.*

Singular	Plural
1 guífidh mé	guífidimid
2 guífidh tú	guífidh sibh
3 guífidh sé/sí	guífidh siad
impersonal	guífear

Conditional Mood
Ghuífinn *I would pray.*

Singular	Plural
1 ghuífinn	ghuífimis
2 ghuífeá	ghuífheadh sibh
3 ghuífheadh sé/sí	ghuífidís
impersonal	ghuífí

Subjunctive Mood
Go nguí mé *may I pray.*

Singular	Plural
1 go nguí mé	go nguímid
2 go nguí tú	go nguí sibh
3 go nguí sé/sí	go nguí siad
impersonal	go nguítear

Imperative Mood
Guigh orm *pray for me*

Singular	Plural
1 guím	guimis
2 guigh	guigi
3 guìodh sé/sí	guìdís
impersonal	guítear

Verbal Noun, nom. guí, gen. guí;

Regular Verbs

Second Conjugation

Perfective Inflections

All verbs in this conjugation end in **-eoidh** or **-óidh** in the third person Future Tense.

8 Tosaigh *begin*

Past Tense (Punctual)

Thosaigh mé *I began.*

Singular

- 1 **thosaigh mé**
 - 2 **thosaigh tú**
 - 3 **thosaigh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- thosaíomar**
 - thosaigh sibh**
 - thosaigh siad**
- tosaíodh**

Past Tense (Habitual)

Thosaínn *I used begin.*

Singular

- 1 **thosaínn**
 - 2 **thosaíteá**
 - 3 **thosaíodh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- thosaímis**
 - thosaíodh sibh**
 - thosaídis**
- thosaítí**

Present Tense (Punctual)

Tosaím *I begin.*

Singular

- 1 **tosaím**
 - 2 **tosaíonn tú**
 - 3 **tosaíonn sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- tosaímid**
 - tosaíonn sibh**
 - tosaíonn siad**
- tosaítear**

Future Tense

Tosóidh mé *I will begin.*

Singular

- 1 **tosóidh mé**
 - 2 **tosóidh tú**
 - 3 **tosóidh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- tosóimid**
 - tosóidh sibh**
 - tosóidh siad**
- tosófar**

Conditional Mood

Thosóinn *I would begin.*

Singular

- 1 **thosóinn**
 - 2 **thosófá**
 - 3 **thosódh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- thosóimis**
 - thosódh sibh**
 - thosóidís**
- thosófai**

Subjunctive Mood

Go dtosaí mé *may I begin.*

Singular

- 1 **go dtosaí mé**
 - 2 **go dtosaí tú**
 - 3 **go dtosaí sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- go dtosaímid**
 - go dtosaí sibh**
 - go dtosaí siad**
- go dtosaítear**

Imperative Mood

Tosaigh *begin.*

Singular

- 1 **tosaím**
 - 2 **tosaigh**
 - 3 **tosaíodh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- tosaímis**
 - tosaígí**
 - tosaídis**
- tosaítear**

Verbal Noun nom. **tosú**, gen. **tosaithe**;

Verbal Adjective, **tosaithe**.

9 Bailigh *collect (bring together, gather, assemble).*

Note: this verb is conjugated in the same manner as **tosaigh** with the following exceptions:

Future Tense

Baileoidh mé *I will collect.*

Singular

- 1 **baileoidh mé**
 - 2 **baileoidh tú**
 - 3 **baileoidh sé/sí**
- impersonal

Plural

- baileoimid**
 - baileoidh sibh**
 - baileoidh siad**
- baileofar**

Conditional Mood

Bhaileoinn *I would collect.*

Singular	Plural
1 bhaileoinn	bhaileoimis
2 bhaileofá	bhaileodh sibh
3 bhaileodh sé/sí	bhaileoidís
impersonal	bhaileofaí

Verbal Noun, nom. **bailiú**, gen. **bailithe**;

Verbal adjective, **bailithe**.

10 Ceangail tie

Note: Most verbs ending in **-ail**, **-ain**, **-air** are conjugated as follows:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Cheangail mé *I tied.*

Singular	Plural
1 cheangail mé	cheanglaiomar
2 cheangail tú	cheangail sibh
3 cheangail sé/sí	cheangail siad
impersonal	ceanglaíodh

Past Tense (Habitual)

Cheanglaínn *I used tie.*

Singular	Plural
1 cheanglaínn	cheanglaimis
2 cheanglaíteá	cheanglaíodh sibh
3 cheanglaíodh sé/sí	cheanglaídís
impersonal	cheanglaí

Present Tense (Punctual)

Ceanglaím *I tie.*

Singular	Plural
1 ceanglaím	ceanglaimid
2 ceanglaíonn tú	ceanglaíonn sibh
3 ceanglaíonn sé/sí	ceanglaíonn siad
impersonal	ceanglaítear

Future Tense

Ceanglóidh mé *I will tie.*

Singular	Plural
1 ceanglóidh mé	ceanglóimid
2 ceanglóidh tú	ceanglóidh sibh
3 ceanglóidh sé/sí	ceanglóidh siad
impersonal	ceanglófar

Conditional Mood

Cheanglóinn *I would tie.*

Singular	Plural
1 cheanglóinn	cheanglóimis
2 cheanglófaí	cheanglódh sibh
3 cheanglódh sé/sí	cheanglóidís
impersonal	cheanglófaí

Subjunctive Mood

Go gceanglaí mé *may I tie.*

Singular	Plural
1 go gceanglaí mé	go gceanglaimid
2 go gceanglaí tú	go gceanglaí sibh
3 go gceanglaí sé/sí	go gceanglaí siad
impersonal	go gceanglaítear

Imperative Mood

Ceangail tie.

Singular	Plural
1 ceanglaím	ceanglaimis
2 ceangail	ceanglaigi
3 ceanglaíodh sé/sí	ceanglaídís
impersonal	ceanglaítear

Verbal noun, nom. **ceangailt**, gen. **ceangailte**;

Verbal adjective, **ceangailte**.

11 Cuimil rub

Note: This verb is conjugated in the same manner as **ceangail** with the following exceptions:

Future Tense

Cuimleoidh mé *I will rub.*

Singular	Plural
1 cuimleoidh mé	cuimleoimid
2 cuimleoidh tú	cuimleoidh sibh
3 cuimleoidh sé/sí	cuimleoidh siad
impersonal	cuimleofar

Conditional Mood
Chuimleoinn *I would rub.*

Singular	Plural
1 chuimleoinn	chuimleoimis
2 chuimleofa	chuimleodh sibh
3 chuimleodh sé/sí	chuimleoidis
impersonal	chuimleofaí

Verbal noun, nom. cuimilt, gen. cuimilte;
 Verbal adjective, cuimilte.

12 Foghlaim learn

Past Tense (Punctual)
D'fhoghlaim mé *I learned.*

Singular	Plural
1 d'fhoghlaim mé	d'fhoghlaimiomar
2 d'fhoghlaim tú	d'fhoghlaim sibh
3 d'fhoghlaim sé/sí	d'fhoghlaim siad
impersonal	foghlaimíodh

Past Tense (Habitual)
D'fhoghlaimínn *I used learn.*

Singular	Plural
1 d'fhoghlaimínn	d'fhoghlaimimis
2 d'fhoghlaimíteá	d'fhoghlaimíodh sibh
3 d'fhoghlaimíodh sé/sí	d'fhoghlaimídis
impersonal	foghlaimíti

Present Tense
Foghlaimím *I learn.*

Singular	Plural
1 foghlaimím	foghlaimimid
2 foghlaimíonn tú	foghlaimíonn sibh
3 foghlaimíonn sé/sí	foghlaimíonn siad
impersonal	foghlaimítear

Future Tense
Foghlaimíodh mé *I will learn.*

Singular	Plural
1 foghlaimíodh mé	foghlaimíodh sibh
2 foghlaimíodh tú	foghlaimíodh siad
3 foghlaimíodh sé/sí	foghlaimíodh
impersonal	

Conditional Mood
D'fhoghlaimeoinn *I would learn.*

Singular	Plural
1 d'fhoghlaimeoinn	d'fhoghlaimeois
2 d'fhoghlaimeofa	d'fhoghlaimeodh sibh
3 d'fhoghlaimeodh sé/sí	d'fhoghlaimeoidis
impersonal	d'fhoghlaimeofaí

Imperative Mood
Foghlaim learn.

Singular	Plural
1 foghlaimím	foghlaimimis
2 foghlaim	foghlaimigi
3 foghlaimíodh sé/sí	foghlaimídis
impersonal	foghlaimítear
Verbal noun, foghlaim, gen. foghlama;	
Verbal adjective, foghlamtha.	

13 Taistil travel

Past Tense (Punctual)
Thaisteal mé *I travelled.*

Singular	Plural
1 thaisteal mé	thaistealaíomar
2 thaisteal tú	thaisteal sibh
3 thaisteal sé/sí	thaisteal siad
impersonal	taistealaíodh

Past Tense (Habitual)
Thaistealaínn *I used travel.*

Singular	Plural
1 thaistealaínn	thaistealaímid
2 thaistealaíteá	thaistealaíodh sibh
3 thaistealaíodh sé/sí	thaistealaídis
impersonal	thaistealaíti

Present Tense (Punctual)
Taistealaím *I travel.*

Singular	Plural
1 taistealaím	taistealaímid
2 taistealaíonn tú	taistealaíonn sibh
3 taistealaíonn sé/sí	taistealaíonn siad
impersonal	taistealaítear

Future Tense

Taistealóidh mé *I will travel.*

Singular

- 1 taistealóidh mé
 - 2 taistealóidh tú
 - 3 taistealóidh sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- taistealóimid
taistealóidh sibh
taistealóidh siad
taistealófar

Conditional Mood

Thaistealóinn *I would travel.*

Singular

- 1 thaistealóinn
 - 2 thaistealófá
 - 3 thaistealódh sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- thaistealóimis
thaistealódh sibh
thaistealóidis
thaistealófai

Subjunctive Mood

Go dtaistealaí mé *may I travel.*

Singular

- 1 go dtaistealaí mé
 - 2 go dtaistealaí tú
 - 3 go dtaistealaí sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- go dtaistealaímid
go dtaistealaí sibh
go dtaistealaí siad
go dtaistealaítear

Imperative Mood

Taistil *travel.*

Singular

- 1 taistealaím
 - 2 taistil
 - 3 taistealaíodh sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- taistealaímis
taistealaígi
taistealaídis
taistealaítear

Verbal noun, **taisteal**, gen. **taistil**;

Verbal Adjective, **taistealta**.

APPENDIX 2

Irregular Verbs

Bí be (to be)

Contrast between Perfective and Progressive inflections does not exist for this verb.

(see notes on verb, pages 169-171).

Past Tense (Punctual)

Bhí mé ag obair *I was working.*

Singular

- 1 bhí mé
 - 2 bhí tú
 - 3 bhí sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- bhíomar
bhí sibh
bhí siad
bhíothas

Past Tense Negative

Ní raibh mé ag obair *I was not working.*

Singular

- 1 ní raibh mé
 - 2 ní raibh tú
 - 3 ní raibh sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- ní rabhamar
ní raibh sibh
ní raibh siad
ní rabhthas

Past Tense (Habitual)

Bhínn ag obair *I used be working.*

Singular

- 1 bhínn
 - 2 bhíteá
 - 3 bhíodh sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- bhímis
bhíodh sibh
bhídis
bhítí

The negative is formed with **ní** thus: **ní bhínn ag obair**, *I used not work.* (lit. *I used not be working*).

Present Tense (Punctual)

Táim ag obair *I am working.*

Singular

- 1 táim
 - 2 tá tú
 - 3 tá sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- táimid
tá sibh
tá siad
táthar

The negative is formed as follows:

Nílím ag obair *I am not working.*

Singular	Plural
1 nílím	nílímíd
2 níl tú	níl sibh
3 níl sé/sí	níl siad
impersonal	níltear

Present Tense (Relative)

Is ag obair atáim *I am working* (lit. *it's working I am*).

Singular	Plural
1 atáim	atáimid
2 atá tú	atá sibh
3 atá sé/sí	atá siad
impersonal	atáthar

Present Tense—Question form

An bhfuilim ag obair? *Am I working?*

Singular	Plural
1 an bhfuilim	an bhfuilimid
2 an bhfuil tú	an bhfuil sibh
3 an bhfuil sé/sí	an bhfuil siad
impersonal	an bhfuiltear

The negative is formed with **nach** in place of **an** thus:

Nach bhfuilim ag obair? *Am I not working?*

Indirect speech (Present Tense)

In indirect speech the forms **go bhfuilim** etc., (positive) and **nach bhfuilim** etc. (negative) are used. Thus:

Sileann sé go bhfuilim ag obair. *He thinks (that) I am working.*

Present Tense (Habitual)

Bím anseo *I am here* (lit. *I do be here*).

Singular	Plural
1 bím	bímid
2 bíonn tú	bíonn sibh
3 bíonn sé/sí	bíonn siad
impersonal	bítear

The negative is formed with **ní** thus:

Ní bhím anseo *I am not here.* (lit. *I do not be here*).

Future Tense

Beidh mé ag obair *I will be working.*

Singular	Plural
1 beidh mé	beimid
2 beidh tú	beidh sibh
3 beidh sé/sí	beidh siad
impersonal	beifear

The negative is formed with **ní** thus:

Ní bheidh mé ag obair *I will not be working.*

Conditional Mood

Bheinn ag obair *I would be working.*

Singular	Plural
1 bheinn	bheimis
2 bheifeá	bheadh sibh
3 bheadh sé/sí	bheidís
impersonal	bheifí

The negative is formed with **ní** thus:

Ní bheinn ag obair *I would not be working.*

Subjunctive Mood

Note: This mood is used in expressing thanks e.g. **go raibh maith agat.**

In prayer e.g. **go raibh Dia leat** *may God be with you.*

Singular	Plural
1 go raibh mé	go rabhaimid
2 go raibh tú	go raibh sibh
3 go raibh sé/sí	go raibh siad
impersonal	go rabhthar

The negative is formed with **ná** thus:

Ná raibh mé *may I not be.*

Imperative Mood

Bí ciúin *be quiet.*

Singular	Plural
1 bí	bímis
2 bí	bígí
3 bíodh sé/sí	bídís
impersonal	bítear

Verbal noun, **bheith**.

Irregular Verbs

Perfective Inflections

Abair say

Past Tense (Punctual)

Dúirt mé *I said.*

Singular

1 dúirt mé

2 dúirt tú

3 dúirt sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

dúramar

dúirt sibh

dúirt siad

dúradh

The negative is formed with ní thus:

Ní dúirt mé *I did not say.*

Past Tense (Habitual)

Deirinn *I used say.*

Singular

1 deirinn

2 deirteá

3 deireadh sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

deirimis

deireadh sibh

deiridis

deirtí

The negative is formed with ní thus:

Ní deirinn *I used not say etc.*

Present Tense (Punctual)

Deirim *I say.*

Singular

1 deirim

2 deireann tú

3 deireann sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

deirimid

deireann sibh

deireann siad

deirtear

The negative is formed with ní thus:

Ní deirim *I do not say.*

Future Tense

Déarfaidh mé *I will say.*

Singular

1 déarfaidh mé

2 déarfaidh tú

3 déarfaidh sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

déarfaimid

déarfaidh sibh

déarfaidh siad

déarfar

The negative is formed with ní thus:

Ní déarfaidh mé *I will not say.*

Conditional Mood

Déarfainn *I would say.*

Singular

1 déarfainn

2 déarfá

3 déarfadh sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

déarfaimis

déarfadh sibh

déarfaidís

déarfai

The negative is formed with ní thus:

Ní déarfainn *I would not say.*

Subjunctive Mood

Go ndeire mé *may I say.*

Note: This mood is not often used in ordinary conversation.

Singular

1 deire mé

2 deire tú

3 deire sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

deirimid

deire sibh

deire siad

deirtear

Imperative Mood

Abair é sin *say that.*

Singular

1 abraim

2 abair

3 abradh sé/sí

impersonal

Plural

abraimis

abraigí

abraidís

abairtear

The negative is formed with ná^H thus:

Ná habair *do not say.*

Verbal noun, nom. rá, gen. ráite;

Verbal adjective, ráite.

Beir catch
(also give birth to).

Note: This verb is conjugated in the same manner as Verb No. 2 in Appendix 1 with the following exceptions:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Rug mé *I caught.*

Singular	Plural
1 rug mé	rugamar
2 rug tú	rug sibh
3 rug sé/sí	rug siad
impersonal	rugadh

The negative is formed with níor thus:

Níor rug mé *I did not catch.*

Future Tense

Béarfaidh mé *I will catch.*

Singular	Plural
1 béarfaidh mé	béarfaimid
2 béarfaidh tú	béarfaidh sibh
3 béarfaidh sé/sí	béarfaidh siad
impersonal	béarfar

The negative is formed with ní^L thus:

Ní bhéarfaidh mé *I will not catch.*

Conditional Mood

Bhéarfainn *I would catch.*

Singular	Plural
1 bhéarfainn	bhéarfaimis
2 bhéarfá	bhéarfadh sibh
3 bhéarfadh sé/sí	bhéarfaidís
impersonal	bhéarfaí

The negative is formed with ní^L thus:

Ní bhéarfainn *I would not catch.*

Verbal noun, nom. breith, gen. breithe, beirthe;

Verbal adjective, beirthe.

Clois hear

This verb is conjugated as Verb No. 2 in Appendix 1 with the following exceptions:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Chuala mé *I heard.*

Singular	Plural
1 chuala mé	chualamar
2 chuala tú	chuala sibh
3 chuala sé/sí	chuala siad
impersonal	chualathas

The negative is formed with níor thus:

Níor chuala mé *I did not hear.*

Verbal noun nom. cloisteáil gen. cloiste

Verbal adjective cloiste.

Déan do

(also make)

Note: This verb is conjugated in the same manner as verb No. 1, in Appendix I, with the following exceptions:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Rinne mé *I did.*

Singular	Plural
1 rinne mé	rinneamar
2 rinne tú	rinne sibh
3 rinne sé/sí	rinne siad
impersonal	rinneadh

Past Tense (Negative)

Ní dhearna mé *I did not (do).*

Singular	Plural
1 ní dhearna mé	ní dhearnamar
2 ní dhearna tú	ní dhearna sibh
3 ní dhearna sé/sí	ní dhearna siad
impersonal	ní dhearnadh

Verbal noun nom. déanamh, gen. déanaimh, déanta;

Verbal adjective, déanta.

Faigh get

Note: This verb is conjugated in the same manner as verb No. 2 in Appendix 1 with the following exceptions:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Fuair mé *I got.*

Singular	Plural
1 fuair mé	fuaireamar
2 fuair tú	fuair sibh
3 fuair sé/sí	fuair siad
impersonal	fuarthas

The negative is formed with *ní* thus:

Ní bhfuair mé *I did not get.*

The question form is, An bhfuair tú? *Did you get?*

Future Tense

Gheobhaidh mé *I will get.*

Singular	Plural
1 gheobhaidh mé	gheobhaimid
2 gheobhaidh tú	gheobhaidh sibh
3 gheobhaidh sé/sí	gheobhaidh siad
impersonal	gheobhfar

The negative is formed thus:

Ní bhfaighidh mé *I will not get.*

Singular	Plural
1 ní bhfaighidh mé	ní bhfaighimid
2 ní bhfaighidh tú	ní bhfaighidh sibh
3 ní bhfaighidh sé/sí	ní bhfaighidh siad
impersonal	ní bhfaighfar

Conditional Mood

Gheobhainn *I would get.*

Singular	Plural
1 gheobhainn	gheobhaimis
2 gheobhfá	gheobhadh sibh
3 gheobhadh sé/sí	gheobhaidis
impersonal	gheobhfaí

The negative Conditional is formed thus:

Ní bhfaighinn *I would not get.*

Singular

- 1 ní bhfaighinn
 - 2 ní bhfaighfeá
 - 3 ní bhfaigheadh sé/sí
- impersonal

Plural

- ní bhfaighimis
ní bhfaigheadh sibh
ní bhfaighidís
ní bhfaighfi

The question form is *an bhfaighfeá would you get?*

Verbal noun nom. fáil, gen. fála, faighte;

Verbal adjective, faighte.

Feic see

Note: This verb is conjugated in the same manner as Verb No. 2 in Appendix 1 with the following exceptions:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Chonaic mé *I saw.*

Singular	Plural
1 chonaic mé	chonaiceamar
2 chonaic tú	chonaic sibh
3 chonaic sé/sí	chonaic siad
impersonal	chonacthas

The negative is formed thus:

Ní fhaca mé *I did not see.*

Singular	Plural
1 ní fhaca mé	ní fhacamar
2 ní fhaca tú	ní fhaca sibh
3 ní fhaca sé/sí	ní fhaca siad
impersonal	ní fhacthas

Verbal noun nom. feiceáil, gen. feicthe;

Verbal adjective, feicthe.

Ith eat

Note: This verb is conjugated in the same manner as verb No. 2 in Appendix 1 with the following exceptions:

Future Tense

Íosfaidh mé *I will eat.*

Singular	Plural
1 íosfaidh mé	íosfaimid
2 íosfaidh tú	íosfaidh sibh
3 íosfaidh sé/sí	íosfaidh siad
impersonal	íosfar

The negative is formed with *ní* thus:

Ní íosfaidh mé *I will not eat.*

Conditional Mood

D'iosfainn *I would eat.*

Singular	Plural
1 d'iosfainn	d'iosfaimis
2 d'iosfá	d'iosfadh sibh
3 d'iosfadh sé/sí	d'iosfaidís
impersonal	d'iosfaí

The negative is formed with **ní** and the **d'** is omitted thus:

Ní iosfainn *I would not eat.*

Verbal noun nom. **ithe**, gen. **ite**;

Verbal adjective, **ite**.

Tabhair give

Past Tense (Punctual)

Thug mé *I gave.*

Singular	Plural
1 thug mé	thugamar
2 thug tú	thug sibh
3 thug sé/sí	thug siad
impersonal	tugadh

The negative is formed with **níor** thus:

Níor thug mé *I did not give.*

The question is formed with **ar**, thus:

Ar thug tú? *did you give?*

Past Tense (Habitual)

Thugainn *I used give.*

Singular	Plural
1 thugainn	thugaimis
2 thugtá	thugadh sibh
3 thugadh sé/sí	thugaidís
impersonal	thugtaí

Present Tense (Punctual)

Tugaim *I give.*

Singular	Plural
1 tugaim	tugaimid
2 tugann tú	tugann sibh
3 tugann sé/sí	tugann siad
impersonal	tugtar

The question form is formed with **an^N** thus:

An dtugann tú? *do you give?*

Future Tense

Tabharfaidh mé *I will give.*

Singular	Plural
1 tabharfaidh mé	tabharfaimid
2 tabharfaidh tú	tabharfaidh sibh
3 tabharfaidh sé/sí	tabharfaidh siad
impersonal	tabharfar

The negative is formed with **ní^L** thus:

Ní thabharfaidh mé *I will not give.*

Conditional Mood

Thabharfainn *I would give.*

Singular	Plural
1 thabharfainn	thabharfaimis
2 thabharfá	thabharfadh sibh
3 thabharfadh sé/sí	thabharfaidís
impersonal	thabharfaí

Subjunctive Mood

Go dtuga sé *may he give.*

Singular	Plural
1 go dtuga mé	go dtugaimid
2 go dtuga tú	go dtuga sibh
3 go dtuga sé/sí	go dtuga siad
impersonal	go dtugtar

Imperative Mood

Tabhair dom é *give it to me.*

Singular	Plural
1 tugaim	tugaimis
2 tabhair	tugaigí
3 tugadh sé/sí	tugaidís
impersonal	tugtar

Tar come

Past Tense (Punctual)

Tháinig mé *I came.*

Singular	Plural
1 tháinig mé	thángamar
2 tháinig tú	tháinig sibh
3 tháinig sé/sí	tháinig siad
impersonal	thángthas

The negative is formed with **níor** thus:

Níor tháinig mé *I did not come.*

The question is formed with **ar**:

Ar tháinig tú? *Did you come.*

Past Tense (Habitual)

Thagainn *I used come.*

Singular	Plural
1 thagainn	thagaimis
2 thagtá	thagadh sibh
3 thagadh sé/sí	thagaidís
impersonal	thagtaí

The negative is formed with **ní^N** thus:

Ní thagainn *I used not come.*

Present Tense (Punctual)

Tagaim *I come.*

Singular	Plural
1 tagaim	tagaimid
2 tagann tú	tagann sibh
3 tagann sé/sí	tagann siad
impersonal	tagtar

The negative is formed with **ní^L** thus:

Ní tagaim *I do not come.*

Future Tense

Tiocfaidh mé *I will come.*

Singular	Plural
1 tiocfaidh mé	tiocfaimid
2 tiocfaidh tú	tiocfaidh sibh
3 tiocfaidh sé/sí	tiocfaidh siad
impersonal	tiocfar

The negative is formed with **ní^L** thus:

Ní tiocfaidh mé *I will not come.*

Conditional Mood

Thiocfainn *I would come.*

Singular	Plural
1 thiofainn	thiocfaimis
2 thiofá	thiofadh sibh
3 thiofadh sé/sí	thiofaidís
impersonal	thiofai

The negative is formed with **ní** thus:

Ní thiofainn, *I would not come.*

Subjunctive Mood

Go dtaga sé *may he come.*

Singular	Plural
1 go dtaga mé	go dtagaimid
2 go dtaga tú	go dtaga sibh
3 go dtaga sé/sí	go dtaga siad
impersonal	go dtagtar

Imperative Mood

Tar isteach *come in.*

Singular	Plural
1 tagaim	tagaimis
2 tar	tagaigí
3 tagadh sé/sí	tagaidís
impersonal	tagtar

Verbal noun nom. **teacht**, gen. **teachta**;

Verbal adjective, **tagtha**.

Téigh go

Note: This verb is conjugated in the same manner as verb No. 6 in Appendix 1 with the following exceptions:

Past Tense (Punctual)

Chuaigh mé *I went.*

Singular

- 1 **chuaigh mé**
- 2 **chuaigh tú**
- 3 **chuaigh sé/sí**
impersonal

Plural

- chuamar**
- chuaigh sibh**
- chuaigh siad**
chuathas

The negative is formed thus:

Ní dheachaigh mé *I did not go.*

Singular

- 1 **ní dheachaigh mé**
- 2 **ní dheachaigh tú**
- 3 **ní dheachaigh sé/sí**
impersonal

Plural

- ní dheachamar**
- ní dheachaidh sibh**
- ní dheachaidh siad**
ní dheachthas

The question form is **an ndeachaigh** thus:

An ndeachaigh sé? *Did he go?*

Future Tense

Rachaidh mé *I will go.*

Singular

- 1 **rachaidh mé**
- 2 **rachaidh tú**
- 3 **rachaidh sé/sí**
impersonal

Plural

- rachaimid**
- rachaidh sibh**
- rachaidh siad**
rachfar

Conditional Mood

Rachainn *I would go.*

Singular

- 1 **rachainn**
- 2 **rachfá**
- 3 **rachadh sé/sí**
impersonal

Plural

- rachaimis**
- rachadh sibh**
- rachaidís**
rachfaí

Verbal noun nom. **dul**, gen. **dulta**;

Verbal adjective, **dulta**.

APPENDIX 3

The Copula

The verb **tá** means *is* in the following sentences:

Tá fáilte romhat. *You are welcome.*

Tá leabhar ar an mbord. *There is a book on the table.*

Another verb is (rhymes with English *miss*), called the copula is necessary in sentences of definition of identity. See notes 21b lesson 1 and note 1 lesson 2.

Examples:

Is Gael mé. *I am an Irishman.*

There is an alternative form, using the old neuter pronoun **ea**—Gael is **ea mé**. This form is commonly used.

Is é sin Seán. *That is Seán.*

The alternative form, **Sin é Seán**, is commonly used.

Is é an múinteoir é. *He is the teacher.*

Note the two pronouns.

But

Is é sin an leabhar. *That is the book.*

The pronoun is not repeated with the demonstrative.

The forms of the copula are simple but their use is better learned by practice rather than by rule.

The following tables will be of help:

Present and Future Tenses

	Positive	Negative	Question	
			Positive	Negative
a In principal clauses and after mar, nó, óir in certain cases.	is	ní	an	nach
b Relative Form				
1 direct	is	nach	—	—
2 indirect	ar, arbh	nach	—	—
c Other subordinate clauses	gur gurb	nach	an	nach

Is combines with the words in A following to form those in B:

A	B
má if	más; más fear é if he is a man
ó since	ós; ós mar sin atá since that is how (things) are
mura if not	mura, murab; murab amadán é if he is not a fool
sula before	sular, sularb; sular féidir leis éirí before he is able to get up
	Note: the forms ending in b are used before vowels.

Past Tense and Conditional Mood

	Positive	Negative	Question	
			Positive	Negative
d As section a above and following the conjunctions dá, má, ó in affirmative clauses	ba ^L b ^L	níor ^L níorbh ^L	ar ^L arbh ^L	nár ^L nárbh ^L
e Relative				
1 Direct	ba ^L ab ^L	nár ^L nárbh	—	—
2 indirect	ar ^L arbh ^L	nár ^L nárbh ^L	—	—
f In other subordinate clauses	gur ^L gurbh ^L	nár ^L nárbh ^L	ar ^L arbh ^L	nár ^L nárbh ^L

Is combines with column A to form words in column B:

A	B
cá	cárbh; cárbh as é? where was he from?
cé	cér; (cérbh) cérbh é féin? who was he?
dá	dá mba; dá mba liom é if it were mine.
do	dar (darbh); Fear darbh ainm Seán, a man called Seán.
má	má ba; má ba Gharda é if he were a Policeman.
mura	murar (murarbh); murarbh asal é if he was not a donkey.

Subjunctive Mood

Positive	Negative
gura, gurab	nára, nárab

APPENDIX 4

Lenition

As already mentioned (see note 5 on initial mutation in introduction) lenition involves, generally speaking, changing of stop consonants to fricative and the elision of f. This is indicated in the spelling by writing of **h** after the initial consonant letter.

There are some exceptions to the following rules. Such exceptions will be met with in the text.

Lenition of Nouns

The initial consonant of nouns is lenited,

- following the **an^L** form of the article which occurs with (see note on initial mutation in introduction)
 - the nominative singular of feminine nouns.
Example:
Tá an bhróg agam. I have the shoe.
 - the genitive singular of masculine nouns.
Example:
Tá mac an fhir ag caint. The man's son is speaking.
 - the singular following **sa(n)**, in the; **den** of the and **don** to/for the.
Example:
Chaith mé mo shaoire sa Fhrainc. I spent my holiday in France.
Note: This rule does not apply to words whose initial consonant is **d, s** or **t**.
Example:
Tabhair don dochtúir é. Give it to the doctor.
- following the vocative particle **a^L**.
Example:
A Phádraig Pádraig.
Note: This rule applies in singular, plural, masculine and feminine forms.
- following the possessives **mo^L** my; **do^L** your; **a^L** his.
Examples:
Mo mhála my bag; Do chara your friend; A theach his house.
- following the prepositions, **de, do, faoi, mar, ó, roimh, trí, um**.
Examples:
Bhain sé de chrann é. He took it off a tree.
Tá sé an-deas mar dhuine. He is very nice person. (lit. as a person).

- 5 following the preposition **ar**, except in adverb phrases or where **ar** indicates state.
Examples:
Bhí sé ar bhád. *He was on a boat.*
Bhí mé ar bhóthar. *I was on a road.*
Labhair sé ar dhaoine. *He spoke of (on) people.*
But:
Tá an pictiúr ar crochadh. *The picture is hanging.*
Tá an long ar muir. *The ship is at sea.*
Ar fheabhas *very good, excellent*, is an exception to this rule:
Bhí an clár ar fheabhas *the programme was excellent.*
- 6 following **gan** *without*.
Examples:
Bhí sí gan chiall. *She was without sense.*
Rud gan mhaith is ea é. *It's useless (lit. a thing without good).*
This rule does not apply
a where the initial consonant of the following noun is **d, f, s, t**.
Example:
Gan dearmad *without error, without forgetting.*
b where **gan** is followed by a proper noun.
Example:
D'imigh sé gan Pádraig. *He left without Pádraig.*
c i where **gan** is part of a noun clause or
ii where a following noun is qualified by an adjective.
Examples:
i **Abair leis gan pingin a chaitheamh** *tell him not to spend a penny.*
ii **Gan ciall ar bith** *without any sense.*
- 7 following **idir** *both*.
Example:
Idir fhir agus mhná *both men and women.*
When **idir** means *between, among* it may not lenite.
Idir Seán agus Pádraig *between Seán and Pádraig.*
- 8 following **thar** *over, beyond* etc.
Examples:
Chuaigh sé thar Chorcaigh. *He went beyond Cork.*
Léim sé thar dhroichead na habhann. *He jumped over the bridge of the river.*
Thar does not lenite when followed by an indefinite noun with general rather than specific meaning.
Examples:
Chuaigh sé thar sáile. *He went over sea(s), i.e. abroad.*
Rith sé thar claí agus thar bóthar. *He ran over fence and road.*

- 9 Nouns preceded by the past or conditional form of the copula.
Examples:
Ba dhuine mór é. *He was a big man.*
Níorbh fheirmeoir é. *He was not a farmer.*
- 10 following **aon, chéad**.
Examples:
An chéad fhear *the first man.*
Aon ghluaistean amháin *one (single) motorcar.*
This rule does not apply to words that begin with **d, s** or **t**.
- 11 following **dhá** *two* except when **dhá** is preceded by **a^H** *her*; **a^N** *their*; **ár^N** *our*; **bhú^N** *your*.
Examples:
dhá theach *two houses.*
mo dhá chluais *my two ears.*
But:
a dhá gúna *her two dresses;*
ár dhá mbád *our two boats.*
- 12 Nouns following **trí, ceithre, cúig, sé**.
See note 11. lesson 4.
Examples:
trí theach *three houses.*
cúig phunt *five pounds.*
- 13 where a word is prefixed to a noun to form a new word.
Examples:
Leasmháthair *stepmother;*
Príomhcheist *the principal question.*
Róschrann *rosetree.*
- 14 in the genitive after a feminine noun in the singular.
Examples:
Ní maith liom aimsir bháistí. *I do not like rainy weather (báisteach).*
Bhí tine mhóna sa teach. *There was a turf fire in the house. (móin)*
- 15 in the genitive following a plural noun ending in a slender consonant.
Example:
buidéil ghloine *glass bottles.*
- 16 in the genitive of proper nouns.
Examples:
leabhar Sheáin *Seán's book.*
Cathair Chorcaí *Cork city.*
- 17 when qualified by a defined noun (in gen.)
Examples:
Siopa an bhúistéara *the butcher's shop. (búistéir).*

Bhí sé ag doras shiopa an bhúistéara. *He was at the door of the butcher's shop.*

Doras an tí the door of the house.

Os comhair dhoras an tí in front of the door of the house.

The Lenition of Adjectives

The initial consonant of an adjective is lenited following its noun when it

- 1 qualifies a feminine noun in the Nominative Singular.

Examples:

Tá an bhean mhór ag caint. *The big woman is speaking.*

Tá bó bheag sa pháirc. *There is a small cow in the field.*

Rinne sé obair mhaith. *He did good work.*

- 2 follows a masculine noun in the singular, genitive or vocative cases.

Examples:

Sin é teach an fhir mhóir. *That's the big man's house.*

Tar i leith a fhir bhitig. *Come here little man.*

- 3 follows a noun in the plural ending in a slender consonant.

Examples:

Na fir mhóra the big men.

boird bheaga small tables.

- 4 follows the Past and Conditional of the Copula.

Examples:

Ba mhaith an rud é. *It was a good thing.*

Dúirt sé gur bhocht an scéal é. *He said it was a poor story.*

Lenition of the Verb

Verbs are lenited as shown in the Paradigms in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

The following are examples of leniting forms used with the verb.

Ar ^L	Ar cheannaigh sé é? <i>Did he buy it?</i>
Cár ^L	Cár cheannaigh sé é? <i>Where did he buy it?</i>
Gur ^L	Dúirt sé gur cheannaigh sé é. <i>He said that he bought it.</i>
Nár ^L	Dúirt sé nár cheannaigh sé é. <i>He said that he did not buy it.</i>
Nár ^L	Nár cheannaigh sé é? <i>Did he not buy it?</i>
Nár ^L	Nár cheannaí sé é! <i>May he not buy it!</i>
Níor ^L	Níor cheannaigh sé é. <i>He did not buy it.</i>
Sular ^L	Bhí rothar aige sular cheannaigh sé an gluaisteán. <i>He had a bicycle before he bought the motorcar.</i>
Ní ^L	Ní cheannaíonn sé é. <i>He does not buy it.</i>
a ^L	Sin é an fear a cheannaíonn é. <i>That is the man who (that) buys it.</i>

faoinar^L

Sin é an bosca faoinar chuir sé é. *That is the box under which he put it.*

inar^L

Sin é an bosca inar chuir sé é. *That is the box in which he put it.*

lenar^L

Sin é an casúr lenar bhuail sé é. *That is the hammer with which he struck it.*

ónar^L

Sin é an fear ónar cheannaigh sé é. *That is the man from whom he bought it.*

trínar^L

Sin í an fhuinneog trínar chuir sé an chloch. *That is the window through which he put the stone.*

Rules for Eclipsis

The consonants **b, c, d, f, g, p, t** are subject to eclipsis. In writing the eclipsing consonant is written before the consonant to be eclipsed.

The following are the eclipsed forms.

The original consonant is in brackets: **m(b); g(c); n(d); bh(f); n(g); b(p); d(t)**. With the exception of **ng** all these are pronounced like the first letter of the cluster thus: **mb=m, gc=g, nd=n, bhf=bh, bp=b, dt=d**.

ng is pronounced like **ng** in *sung*.

Eclipsis of the Noun

The noun is eclipsed following the article

- 1 in the singular when used with a preposition other than **de^L, do^L, i^N**. (**de^L, do^L, i^N** combine with the article to form **den^L, don^L, san^L, sa^L**).

This rule does not apply to nouns whose initial consonant is **d** or **t**.

Examples:

Ag an mbord at the table

teis an bhfear with the man

but

ar an doras on the door.

- 2 in the genitive plural.

Example:

Scoil na mBuachaillí the boys' school.

The noun is eclipsed

- 3 following the possessives **ár^N our; bhur^N your; a^N their**;

Examples:

Ár gcapall our horse

Bhur dteach your house

- 4 following **dhá** when preceded by the above possessives.

Example:

Ár dhá ngluaisteán *Our two cars*

- 5 following *seacht* seven; *ocht* eight; *naoi* nine; *deich* ten.

Example:

Seacht gcéad seven hundred

- 6 following the preposition *i* without the article

Examples:

i gcathair in a city

i bpáirc in a field

Note: When a vowel appears where a consonant would have been eclipsed it is preceded by *n* except where the final consonant of the preceding word is *n*.

Examples:

Ceol na n-éan the song of the birds

Ár n-athair our Father

but

Ar an uisce on the water

Eclipsis of the Adjective

Adjectives which precede nouns follow the same eclipsis rule as nouns.

Examples:

Ár gcéad mhac our first son.

I ngach áit in every place.

Eclipsis of the Verb

The verb is eclipsed

- 1 following the relative particles *dá^N* and *nach^N*.

Example:

Gach aon duine dá (nach) dtagann. Everyone who comes, (does not come).

- 2 following the dependent relative particles and conjunctions *an^N*, *cá^N*, *dá^N* (conditional), *go^N*, *mura^N*, *nach^N*, *sula^N*.

Examples:

An bhfuil sé agat? Have you got it?

Cá dtéann sé? Where does he go?

Dá mbeadh sé agam. If I had it.

Dúirt sé go bhfanadh sé. He said he would stay.

Go dtuga Dia ciall dó. (May) God give him sense.

Sula dtiocfaidh sé before he comes (will come).

Gaeilge-Béarla

a^H particle used before numerals when they follow a noun or occur in isolation: *a haon* one; *a dó* two

a^L vocative particle: *a Phádraig* Patrick!

a^L (*m*), his, its; *a mhála* his bag; *tá a fhios agam* I know, *lit.* I have its knowledge

a^H (*f*) her, its; *a mála* her bag

a^N their; *a mbosca* their box

a^L (relative particle) *an fear a chuireann* the man who puts

a^N (rel. pron.) who, that, which, what; *sin a bhfuil agam* that's all I have

á^L at his/its; *tá an bata á bhriseadh* aige the stick is being broken by him, *lit.* at its breaking

á^H at her/its; *tá an fhuinneog á glanadh* aige the window is being cleaned by him, *lit.* at its cleaning

á^N at their; *tá na boscaí á mbriseadh* aige the boxes are being broken by him, *lit.* at their breaking

abair (irr., imper., 2nd sg.), tell, say; See paradigm in appendix to explanatory notes

abairt (*f.*, *gsg.* -te, *npl.* -tí) sentence (*gram.*)

abhaile (*adv.*) home, towards home, homewards

abhainn (*f.*, *gsg.* -ann, *npl.* aibhneacha), river

Abhainn Mhór na Mumhan (*Pr. n.*)

The Munster Blackwater

ábhar (*m.*, *gsg.* -air, *npl.* id.) stuff,

material, subject matter

abhus here (at this side)

ach but, except

acu see *ag*

ád (*m.*, *gsg.* áidh) luck *bhí an t-ád*

linn we were lucky

adhastar (*m.*, *gsg.* -air, *npl.* id.)

halter (horse)

admad (*m.*, *gsg.* -aid, *npl.* id.)

timber, wood

aduaidh (coming) from north

aer (*m.*, *gsg.* aeir) air

aeraíocht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta, *npl.* -taí) an open-air concert or festival

aerfort (*m.*, *gsg.* -oirt, *npl.* id.) airport

áfach however (does not begin a sentence)

Afraic (*f.*, *gsg.* -ce) Africa

ag (*prep.*) at, by, with. *Personal inflected forms:* *sg.* 1st pers. *agam*;

2nd pers. *agat*; 3rd pers. *m.* *aige*;

f. *aici*; *pl.* 1st pers. *againn*;

2nd pers. *agaibh*; 3rd pers. *acu*.

With verbals, corresponding to present participle in English:

ag dul going

agaibh see *ag*

againn see *ag*

agallamh (*m.*, *gsg.* -aimh, *npl.* id.)

dialogue, interview

agam see *ag*

agamsa emphatic form of *agam*.

See *ag*

aghaidh (*f.*, *gsg.* -dhe, *npl.* -dheanna)

face; *tugann siad aghaidh ar an*

they go to the, they face for the;

ar aghaidh forward; *ar aghaidh*

libh away with you (*pl.*), go

forward, go ahead: in *aghaidh per*;

in *aghaidh na seachtaine* per week;

le haghaidh for

agat see *ag*

agus and, while

Aibreán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin) April

aice in phr. in *aice* in the immediate

vicinity of; in *aice le* near to

aici see *ag*

aidhm (*f.*, *gsg.* -me, *npl.* -meanna)

aim, purpose

aifreann (*m.*, *gsg.* -rinn, *npl.* id.) holy

mass

aige see *ag*

áilleacht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta, *npl.* -taí) beauty;

áilleacht tíre, beautiful scenery,

lit. beauty of country

ailtire (*m.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -rí) architect

aitireacht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta) architecture

aimsir (*f.*, *gsg.* -re, *npl.* -rí) weather,

tense (*gram*)

ainm (*f.*, *gsg.* -me, *npl.* -mneacha) name, title, reputation
 ainmhí (*m.*, *gsg.* *id.*, *npl.* -mhithe) animal
 air *see ar*
 airde (*f.*, *gsg.* *id.*) height; in airde on high; in airde staighre upstairs; *see ard*
 aire (*f.*, *gsg.* *id.*, *npl.* -rí) care, attention
 airgead (*m.*, *gsg.* -gid, *npl.* *id.*) money, silver
 airigh (9) perceive, hear, notice
 áirithe (*adj.*) certain; in áirithe booked, engaged (telephone etc.)
 ais in *phr.* ar ais back; tháinig sé ar ais he came back
 aisti *see as*
 ait (*comp.* -te) strange, peculiar
 áit (*f.*, *gsg.* -te, *npl.* -teanna) place, locality
 aithin (10) recognise, know, distinguish; ní aithneoinn I wouldn't know/recognise
 aithne (*f.*, *gsg.* *id.*) recognition, acquaintance with; nil aithne agam air I don't know him
 aithris (11) *recite*
 áitiúil (*comp.* -úla) local
 álainn (*comp.* áille) beautiful, lovely, splendid
 allta (*comp.* *id.*) wild; ainmhí allta, wild animal
 am (*m.*, *gsg.* ama, *npl.* amanta) time; am bricfeasta breakfast time
 amach out; amadán amach is amach a complete fool, an out and out fool
 amadán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin, *npl.* *id.*) fool (male)
 amháin only; fir amháin men only; ach amháin except, unless; aon lá amháin one day, on a certain day; fiú amháin even; aon duine amháin one person only
 amárach tomorrow
 amharclann (*f.*, *gsg.* -ainne, *npl.* -na) theatre
 amhrán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin, *npl.* *id.*) song; Amhrán na bhFiann, The Soldiers'

Song (the title of the National Anthem)
 amhránaí (*m.*, *gsg.* *id.*, *npl.* -aithe) singer
 amhras (*m.*, *gsg.* -ais, *npl.* *id.*) doubt
 amú astray
 amuigh out, outside, without (without movement)
 an the (sometimes not translated into English; *see notes on article*)
 an (interrogative particle, not directly translatable)
 an- (intensive prefix), very: an-mhaith, very good
 anall over (in this direction)
 anam (*m.*, *gsg.* -ma, *npl.* -macha) soul; m'anam my soul!, my word!
 aneas (coming) from south
 aniar (coming) from west
 aníos from below; druid aníos move up (in this direction)
 anlann (*m.*, *gsg.* -ainne) sauce
 ann *see i*
 anocht to-night
 anoir (coming) from east
 anois now; anois féin even now, just now
 anonn from here to that side, beyond; rinne sé anonn air he went towards him
 anraith (*m.*, *gsg.* *id.*) soup
 anseo here
 ansin there, then, thereupon
 ansiúd there; anseo agus ansiúd here and there
 anuas down (from above), past; le mí anuas for the past month
 anuraidh last year
 Aoine (*f.*, *gsg.* *id.*, *npl.* -nte), Friday; Dé hAoine on Friday
 aois (*f.*, *gsg.* -se, *npl.* -seanna) age, century; d'aois of age, an seachtú haois déag the seventeenth century
 aon one, single, any
 aonach (*m.*, *gsg.* -aigh, *npl.* -ntaí) fair, i.e. market
 aonar one person; táim i m'aonar I am alone
 aontaigh (8) unite, agree; aontaithe

agreed; na Náisiúin Aontaithe the United Nations
 aonú one; an t-aonú ceacht is fiche the twentyfirst lesson; an t-aonú ceacht déag the eleventh lesson
 aosta old, aged
 ar^l (*prep.*), on. *Personal inflected forms:* sg. 1st pers. orm; 2nd pers. ort; 3rd pers. m. air; f. uirthi; pl. 1st pers. orainn; 2nd pers. oraibh; 3rd pers. orthu; tá bosca ar an mbord there is a box on the table; tá orm I must; cad a bhí air? what ailed him? what was wrong with him? cuireadh moill air he was delayed
 ar bith any
 ar ndóigh of course
 ar fad altogether, entirely
 ar lár fallen, laid low
 ar^l at, for; ar chúig phunt for five pounds
 ar (interrogative particle); ar cheannaigh tú? did you buy? ar mhaith leat? would you like?
 ar said; "tá", ar seisean "yes", he said
 arán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin, *npl.* *id.*), bread
 araon both
 arbh was it; arbh é Déaglán a... was it Déaglán who...
 ard (*comp.* airde), high, tall, loud; ardeaspag archbishop
 ardaigh (8), raise
 ardán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin, *npl.* *id.*), platform, stage, high place; ardléim high jump; capall ardléime, jumper, jumping horse
 aréir last night
 argóint (*f.*, *gsg.* -óna, *npl.* -óintí) argument
 arís again
 arm (*m.*, *gsg.* airm, *npl.* *id.*) army, weapon
 arsa said; "tá", arsa Seán "yes", said Seán
 arú in *phr.* arú anuraidh beyond, the year before last
 as (*prep.*), out, out of *Personal inflected forms:* sg. 1st pers. asam;

2nd pers. asat; 3rd pers. m. as, f. aisti; pl. 1st pers. asainn; 2nd pers. asaibh; 3rd pers. astu.
 dul as way out; nil dul as agam I have no way out i.e. I must
 asaibh *see as*
 asainn *see as*
 asal (*m.*, *gsg.* -ail, *npl.* *id.*) donkey
 asam *see as*
 asat *see as*
 ascaill (*f.*, *gsg.* -le, *npl.* -lí) armpit
 astu *see as*
 at (1a), swell tá sé ata, it is swollen
 at (*m.*, *gsg.* ait *npl.* *id.*) swelling
 atá (bí)
 athair (*m.*, *gsg.* -ar, *npl.* aithreacha) father; mo sheanathair my grandfather; athair céile father-in-law
 áthas (*m.*, *gsg.* -ais, *npl.* *id.*) joy, pleasure, enjoyment; tá áthas orm I am glad
 athraigh (8) change, alter, vary, modify
 athrú (*m.*, *gsg.* -raithe, *npl.* -ruithe) change

ba *see is*
 bá (*f.*, *gsg.* *id.*, *npl.* báanna) bay
 bá (*m.*, *gsg.* báite) drowning
 babhta (*m.*, *gsg.* *id.*, *npl.* -aí) bout, round
 bac (*m.*, *gsg.* -aic, *npl.* *id.*) hindrance
 stop; ná bac leis never mind, don't bother
 bád (*m.*, *gsg.* báid, *npl.* *id.*) boat
 bádóir (*m.*, *gsg.* -óra *npl.* -rí) boatman
 báigh (5), drown; báfar tú you will be drowned/drenched
 baile (*m.*, *gsg.* *id.*, *npl.* -lte) home, town; sa bhaile at home; in place
 names: Baile an Fhírtéaraigh the name of a village in an Irish-speaking part of Co. Kerry, anglicised "Ballyferriter"
 Baile Átha Cliath (*Pr. n.*) Dublin
 bailigh (9) bring together, collect, gather; ag bailiú gathering, collecting

bailiúchán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) collection
bain (2), pluck, dig, cut, take away, strip; **ag baint an fhéir** cutting the hay/grass; **an áit a bhaint amach** to reach the place
bainisteoir (*m., gsg. -ora, npl. -rí*) manager
bainistíocht (*f., gsg. -ta, npl. -taí*) management
bainne (*m., gsg. id.*) milk
baint see **bain**
bainte *participle adj.* of **bain** take
báire *in phr.* i dtosach báire in the first instance, in the beginning
baisteadh (*m., gsg. id.*) baptism;
ainm baiste baptism name *i.e.* Christian name, given name
háisteach (*f., gsg. -tí*) rain
báire drowned: **tá sé báire** he is drowned. See **bá**
ball (*m., gsg. baill, npl. id.*) limb, member, spot, place, separate article of dress, furniture etc.; **gach aon bhall** everywhere;
ball den rialtas member of the government; **ar ball** later on, presently, in a short time
balla (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) wall
bán (*comp. -áine*) white
ban see **bean**
banaltra (*f., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) nurse
banc (*m., gsg. bainc, npl. id.*) bank (money etc.)
banna (*m., gsg. is., npl. -aí*) band
bannaí ceoil bands *i.e.* groups of musicians
banú desertion. **banú na tuaithe**, the desertion of the country, the flight from the land
baol (*m., gsg. -oil, npl. id.*) danger
bardas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) corporation *i.e.* municipal corporation
barr (*m., gsg. -airr, npl. -ra*) top;
de bharr because of, as a result of
barra (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) bar (chocolate, etc.)
bás (*m., gsg. -áis, npl. -sanna*) death;
i mbaol báis in danger of death;

fuair sé bás he died
bata (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) stick
beag (*comp. lú*) little, small; **rud beag** le hithe a little to eat; is beag lá there are few days
beagán (*m., gsg. -áin*) little, few
beagnach almost
béal (*m., gsg. -éil, npl. id.*) mouth
Béal Feirste (*Pr. n.*) Belfast
béaloideas (*m., gsg. -dis*) folklore
Bealtaine (*f., gsg. id.*) May
bean (*f., gsg. mná, npl. ban*) woman, wife; **Bean Uí Chatháin**, Mrs Ó Catháin; **bean an tí** woman of the house; **bean tí** housewife; **bean chéile** wife
beannaigh (8) bless
Béarla (*m., gsg. id.*) English language
beartaigh (8) plan; **tá beartaithe agam** I have planned
beatha (*f., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) life *i.e.* existence
beidh (*bí*)
béile (*m., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) meal;
dhá bhéile sa lá two meals per day
béim (*f., gsg. -me, npl. -meanna*) emphasis
beir (*irr., imper., 2nd sg.*) bear, take, bring, carry, catch. See *paradigm in appendix to explanatory notes*
beirt (*f., gsg. -te, npl. -teanna*) two people
beo alive, living
beoir (*f., gsg. -orach, npl. -oracha*) beer
b'Thearr it would be better
b'fhéidir perhaps, maybe
b'fhéidir it would be possible
bheadh (*bí*)
bhéarfadh (*beir*)
bheinn (*bí*)
bheith (*bí*); **le bheith** to be; **a bheith** ann to be there/in it
bhfuil (*bí*)
bhí (*bí*)
bhur your (*pl.*)
bí (*irr., imper., 2nd sg.*) to be
See paradigm in appendix to explanatory notes

bia (*m., gsg. id., npl. -anna*) food, meal
biachlár (*m., gsg. -áir, npl. id.*) menu
bileog (*f., gsg. -oige, npl. -oga*) leaflet
bille (*m., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) bill
bím (*bí*)
binn (*comp. -ne*) sweet (of sound)
bíodh (*bí*) **bíodh ceann eile agat** have another one; **bíodh geall** gurb ea be certain that it is, you bet it is
bíonn (*bí*)
bith *in phr.* ar bith any
blais (2), taste; **é a bhlaiseadh** to taste it
blas (*m., gsg. -ais npl. -sanna*) taste;
blas a fháil ar an mbéaloideas to relish (the) folklore, to get a taste from folklore; **tá sé blasta agam** I have tasted it
blasta (*comp. id.*) tasty
bláth (*m., gsg. -áith, npl. -thanna*) flower, bloom, blossom
bliain (*f., gsg. -ana, npl. usually blianta; bliana after numerals*);
i mbliana this year
blús (*m., gsg. úis, npl. -sanna*) blouse
bó (*f., gsg. id., npl. ba*) cow
bocht (*comp. boichte*) poor
bog (*comp. boige*) soft
Bóinn Boyne (river)
bóithre see **bóthar**
boladh (*m., gsg. -aidh*) smell
bolg (*m., gsg. boilg, npl. id.*) belly, stomach
bonn (*m., gsg. boinn, npl. id.*) tyre
bord (*m., gsg. boird, npl. id.*) table, board
bosca (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) box
bóthar (*m., gsg. -air, npl. bóithre*) road, way, avenue
bradán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) salmon
bráid; **ag dul thar bráid** going past
braith (2), feel; **an rud a bhraith tú** wait the thing you missed
braoinín (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) wee drop
braon (*m., gsg. -oin, npl. -nta*) drop
brat (*m., gsg. -ait, npl. -tacha*) flag
bráthair (*m., gsg. -ar, npl. -áithre*) brother (member of community)

breá (*comp. -átha*) fine, lovely, splendid
breac (*m., gsg. bric, npl. id.*) trout;
breac rua brown trout
bréag (*f., gsg. -éige, npl. -ga*) lie, falsehood, deception, deceit
bréagán (*m., gsg. -áin npl. id.*) toy
breathnaigh (8), examine, look
breis (*f., gsg. -se, mpl. -seanna*) addition, increase; **breis** is more than
breise additional
breith (*beir*)
breoite sick
bricfeasta (*m., gsg. id.*) breakfast
briosca (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) biscuit
bris (2), break; **bhí sé ag briseadh** he was breaking; **tá sé briste** it is broken; **bris ar defeat**; **briseadh ar na Gaeil** the Irish were defeated
briste (*m., gsg. id., npl. -tí*) trousers, pants
bróg (*f., gsg. -óige, npl. -ga*) shoe, boot
brón (*m., gsg. -óin*) sorrow
brónach (*comp. -aí*) sorrowful
brostaigh (8) hurry; **brostaigh ort** hurry up; **ní mór dom brostú** I must hurry; **tá sé ag brostú** he is hurrying
brúitín (*m., gsg. id.*) mashed potatoes
bruitíneach (*f., gsg. -ní*) measles
bua (*m., gsg. id., npl. -anna*) victory
buachaill (*m., gsg. -alla, npl. -lí*) boy
buaigh (5), win; **buadh orthu** they were beaten, defeated; **tá sé ag buachan** he is winning; **tá sé buaite** it is won
buail (2), strike, go **bhuail mé é** I struck him; **bhuail mé isteach** I went in; **tá sé buailte** he is beaten, struck; **tá am tae buailte linn** tea-time is close to us, it is almost tea-time; **tá sé ag buailte** he is striking
buí yellow
buicéad (*m., gsg. -éid, npl. id.*) bucket
buidéal (*m., gsg. -éil, npl. id.*) bottle
buile (*f., gsg. id.*) madness **duine buile** mad man; **tá sé ar buile** he is mad

buille (*m., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) blow;
buille a bhualadh to strike a blow
buíochas (*m., gsg. -ais*) thanks,
 gratitude
buíon (*f., gsg. -na, npl. -nta*) company
 troop; **buíon cheoil** band (*lit.*
 music band)
búistéir (*m., gsg. -éara, npl. -rí*)
 butcher
bun (*m., gsg. buin, npl. -nanna*)
 bottom, base; **bun na páirce** the
 bottom of the field; **faoi bhun**
 less than, under
bunaigh (8), found, establish;
 ag **bunú** founding
bunús (*m., gsg. úis*) foundation;
bunús maith eolais a good
 foundation (of knowledge)
bus (*m., gsg. id., npl. -sanna*) omnibus

cá (*interrogative*), where, whether,
 whence; **cá bhfuil duit?** how do
 you know?
cabáiste (*m., gsg. id.*) cabbage
cabhair (*f., gsg. -bhrach*) help
cabhraigh (8), help; **cabhraigh leis**
 help him
cad (*relative and interrogative pronoun*)
 what, whence, wherefore; **cad ina**
thaobh? what about? why?
caifé (*m., gsg. id.*) coffee
cáil (*f., gsg. -le, npl. id.*) reputation,
 fame
cailín (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) girl
cáilíocht (*f., gsg. -ta, npl. -taí*)
 qualification
caill (2), lose, forfeit; **tá sé caillte**
 it is lost
cailliúint (*f., gsg. -úna, npl. -tí*) loss
cáin (2), dispraise; **a cháineadh**
 to dispraise
caint (*f., gsg. -te, npl. -teanna*) talk
cainteoir (*m., gsg. -ora, npl. -rí*)
 speaker, (*i.e.* one who gives a
 speech or talk, speaker of a
 language etc.)
caipín (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) cap
cairde *see* **cara**

Cáisc (*f., gsg. Cásca*) Easter
Domhnach Cásca Easter Sunday
caisleán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) castle
caite *see* **caith**
caith (2), spend, wear, throw;
caite spent, worn; **an mhí seo caite**
 last month; **caithfidh mé** I must;
ag caitheamh throwing, spending
caitheamh (*m., gsg. -thimh*) throw,
 act of throwing, spending,
 wearing; **a chaitheamh**, to spend;
caitheamh aimsire pastime
caitín (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) little cat
caitliceach (*m., gsg. -cigh, npl. id.*)
 catholic
caitliceach (*comp. -cí*) catholic
cam (*comp. caime*) bent, crooked,
 dishonest
camán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) hurley
 stick
can (1) sing
canáil (*f., gsg. -álach, npl. -álacha*) canal
caoga fifty
caogadú fiftieth
caoi (*f., gsg. id., npl. caionna*) way,
 manner; **cén chaoi** how
caoireoil (*f., gsg. -ola*) mutton;
cos caoireola leg of mutton
caol (*comp. -oile*) narrow
capall (*m., gsg. -aill, npl. id.*) horse
captaen (*m., gsg. -ein, npl. id.*) captain
cár (*interrogative*) where
cara (*m., gsg. id., npl. cairde*) friend
cárba (*interrogative*) **cárba fhios duit?**
 how did you know?
carr (*m., gsg. -airr, npl. -ranna*) car
carráig (*f., gsg. -ge, npl. -geacha*) rock
carráiste (*m., gsg. id., npl. -tí*) carriage
cárta (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) card;
cárta poist postcard
cas (1), turn, twist, meet; **casadh ort**
mé I met you; **castar Seán air** he
 meets Seán
casacht (*f.*) cough
casadh *see* **cas**
casóg (*f., gsg. -óige, npl. -óga*) coat
castar *see* **cas**
casúr (*m., gsg. -úir, npl. id.*) hammer
cat (*m., gsg. cait, npl. id.*) cat

cath (*m., gsg. -tha, npl. -thanna*)
 battle
cathain (*relative and interrogative*)
 when
cathair (*f., gsg. -thrach, npl.*
-threacha) city; **ardchathair** capital
 city
cathaoir (*f., gsg. -reach, npl. -reacha*)
 chair
cathaoirleach (*m., gsg. -ligh, npl. id.*)
 chairman
cé (*interrogative*) which, what, who;
Cé acu? which of them?
cé (*conjunction*) although
ceacht (*m., gsg. -ta, npl. -tanna*)
 lesson
céad¹ first; **an chéad** the first; **an**
chéad cheacht the first lesson
céad one hundred
cead (*m., gsg. -da, npl. -danna*)
 permission
Céadaoin (*f., gsg. -ne*) Wednesday
Dé Céadaoin on Wednesday
céadú hundredth
ceangail (10), tie; **ceangailte** tied;
ag ceangail tying
ceann (*m., gsg. cinn, npl. id.*) head,
 end; **i gceann nóiméid** in a minute;
i.e. at the end of a minute;
cúpla ceann a few; **go ceann cúpla**
lá for a few days; *i.e.* at the end
 of a few days
céanna same, similar; **chomh haosta**
céanna equally old
ceannach *see* **ceannaigh**
ceannaigh (8), buy; **cheannaigh mé**
 I bought; **á cheannaigh** buying it;
ag ceannach buying; **toitíní a**
cheannach to buy cigarettes;
tá sé ceannaithe it is bought
ceannas (*m., gsg. -ais*) headship
i gceannas in charge
ceantar (*m., gsg. -air, npl. id.*) area,
 district
ceap (1), think, invent, compose,
 appoint
cearc (*f., gsg. circe, npl. -ca*) hen;
cearc fhraoigh grouse
céard (*interrogative and relative*) what

ceardaí (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aithe*)
 tradesman (*i.e.* skilled worker)
cearnóg (*f., gsg. -óige, npl. -óga*)
 square
cearr wrong
ceart (*m., gsg. cirt, npl. -ta*) right;
i gceart rightly, properly
ceathair four
ceathrar four people
ceathrú fourth, quarter
céile each other, one another;
le chéile together
céile (*f., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) spouse;
fear céile husband; **bean chéile**
 wife
céilí (*m., gsg. id., npl. -lithe*) an
 evening musical entertainment
 especially with dancing
céim (*f., gsg. -me, npl. -meanna*) step
ceird (*f., gsg. -de, npl. -deanna*) trade,
 skill, art
ceirín (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) record
ceist (*f., gsg. -te, npl. -teanna*) question
ceithre four (*with noun*); **ceithre**
bliana four years
cén (*interrogative*) which, what
ceol (*m., gsg. -oil, npl. -lta*) music,
 enjoyment; **bhain siad ceol as**
they enjoyed it, lit. took enjoyment
from it
ceolchoirm (*f., gsg. -me, npl. -meacha*)
 concert
ceolmhar (*comp. -aire*) musical
ceoltóir (*m., gsg. -óra, npl. -rí*)
 musician
cheal want **cheal pátrún** for the
 want of patrons
cheana already, before
riamh cheana never before;
cheana féin already
choiche ever, never (*in time to come*)
chomh as, so, equally with; chomh
maith also, as well; chomh mór le
 as big as
chonaic (*feic*)
chuaigh (*téigh*)
chuala (*clois*)
chucu *see* **chun**
chugaibh *see* **chun**

chugainn *see* chun; an tseachtain seo
 chugainn next week; tá Seán
 chugainn Seán is (coming) towards
 us
 chugam *see* chun
 chugat *see* chun
 chuichi *see* chun
 chuig for, at; *see* chun; chun dul
 dul chuig an to go to the
 chuige for him, it, to him, it;
 chuige put to it, set about it;
see chun
 chun (*prep.*) to, for the purpose of,
 towards. *Personal inflected forms:*
sg. 1st pers. chugam; 2nd pers.
chugat; 3rd pers. m. chuige; f.
chuici; pl. 1st pers. chugainn;
2nd pers. chugaibh; 3rd pers. chucu
 ciall (*f., gsg. céille*) sense, common
 sense, reason
 ciallmhar (*comp. -aire*) sensible
 cianaibh; ó chianaibh a short while
 ago
 Ciarraí (*Pr. n., f., gsg. -id.*) Kerry
 ciarsúr (*m., gsg. -úir, npl. id.*)
 handkerchief
 cibé whoever, whatever; cibé scéal é
 in any case, however
 cigire (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ri*) inspector
 Cill Mhaighneáin (*Pr. n.*) Kilmainham
 cine (*m., gsg. id., npl. -niocha*) race;
 an cine daonna the human race
 cineál (*m., gsg. -áil, npl. -álacha*)
 kind, class
 cinnte definite, certain, sure; go
 cinnte certainly
 cionn; os cionn an dorais over the door
 cíos (*m., gsg. -sa, npl. -sanna*) rent,
 reward, payment; ar cíos on rent,
 on hire
 ciseán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) basket
 cistin (*f., gsg. -ne, npl. -neacha*) kitchen
 citeal (*m., gsg. -til, npl. id.*) kettle
 cith (*m., gsg. ceatha, npl. ceathanna*)
 shower
 ciúin (*comp. -ne*) quiet
 clai (*m., gsg. -id, npl. -íocha*) fence
 clann (*f., gsg. -ainne, npl. -na*) family
i.e. children
 clár (*m., gsg. -áir, npl. id.*) programme

cleachtadh (*m., gsg. -aidh, npl. -aí*)
 practice
 cléireach (*m., gsg. -rith, npl. id.*)
 clerk, cleric
 cliste clever
 cloch (*f., gsg. -oiche, npl. -cha*) stone
 clog (*m., gsg. -oig, npl. id.*) clock,
 bell; a chlog o'clock
 clois (*irr., imper., 2nd sg.*) hear;
 ag cloisteáil hearing; *see paradigm*
in appendix to explanatory notes
 cluas (*f., gsg. -aise, npl. -sa*) ear
 clúdach (*m., gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*) cover
 cluiche (*m., gsg. id., npl. -chi*) game,
 match; cluiche peile game of
 football, football match
 cnámh (*m., gsg. -áimh, npl. -mha*)
 bone; cnámh spairne bone of
 contention
 cniotáil (3), knit; ag cniotáil knitting
 cnoc (*m., gsg. -oic, npl. id.*) hill
 codladh (*m., gsg. -ata, npl. id.*) sleep; ag dul
 a chodladh going to sleep
 cófra (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) press,
 coffer, cupboard
 cogadh (*m., gsg. -aidh, npl. -aí*) war
 cogaíocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) warfare
 cogar (*m., gsg. -air, npl. id.*) whisper;
 thug sé cogar di he whispered to
 her
 coicis (*f., gsg. -se*) fortnight; ar feadh
 coicise for a fortnight
 coileach (*m., gsg. -ligh, npl. id.*) cock;
 coileach fraoigh grouse (male)
 coill (*f., gsg. -le, npl. -lte*) wood,
 forest
 coimeád (1), keep; á choimeád being
 kept; bhí sé á choimeád agam
 I was keeping him/it
 coinín (*m., gsg. -id, npl. -ní*) rabbit
 coinne (*f., gsg. id., npl. -ní*)
 appointment, meeting, expectation;
 faoina choinne for him/it
 coinneáil *see* coinnigh
 coinnigh (9) keep, retain; madra a
 choinneáil to keep a dog
 cóip (*f., gsg. -pe, npl. -peanna*) copy
 cóir (*f., gsg. córach, npl. córacha*)
 right, justice, propriety; ba chóir
 go mbeadh sé it should be

Coirb; An Choirb (*Pr. n., f.*) The
 Corrib (river)
 coirnéal (*m., gsg. -éil, npl. id.*) colonel
 cois near, by; cois farraige by the sea,
 at the seaside; cois na tíne by the
 fire
 coláiste (*m., id., npl. -tí*) college
 comhair; os comhair in front (of)
 comhairle (*f., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) advice,
 counsel, council; Comhairle Contae
 County Council
 comharsa (*f., gsg. -an, npl. -ana*)
 neighbour
 comhartha (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) sign
 comhghairdeachas (*m., gsg. -ais*)
 congratulations
 comhlacht (*m., -ta, npl. -aí*) company
 comhrá (*m., gsg. id., npl. -áite*)
 conversation
 comórtas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*)
 competition
 comparáid (*f., gsg. -de, npl. -dí*)
 comparison; i gcomparáid le in
 comparison with
 compordach (*comp. -aí*) comfortable
 cónaí living, staying, abiding; tá
 cónaí air he lives; bíonn sé anseo
 i gcónaí he is always here
 conas (*interrogative and relative*) how
 conradh (*m., gsg. -nartha, npl.*
 -narthaí) agreement, covenant,
 bargain; Conradh na Gaeilge
 Gaelic League (organisation)
 contae (*f., gsg. id., npl. -ethe*) county
 cor (*m., gsg. -oir, npl. id.*) move, stir,
 turn; ar chor ar bith at all;
 in aon chor at all
 Corca Dhuibhne the name of an area,
 in Co. Kerry, in which Irish is the
 dominant language
 Corcaigh (*Pr. n., gsg. -aí*) Cork,
 (city and/or county)
 corn (*m., gsg. -oirn, npl. id.*) cup
 (trophy)
 corraí *see* corraigh
 corraigh (8), move, stir; iad a chorraí
 to move them; tá sé ag corraí he is
 stirring; tá sé corraithe it/he is
 moved

Cos (*f., gsg. -oise, npl. -sa*) leg,
 foot; ag coisíocht walking
 cósta (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) coast
 costas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) cost,
 price
 costasach (*comp. -aí*) dear, "pricey"
 cosúil like (*i.e.* of similar appearance);
 cosúil le P. like P.
 cóta (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) coat
 crá (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ánna*) torment,
 pest, nuisance
 craiceann (*m., gsg. -cinn, npl. -cne*)
 skin
 cráiteachán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*)
 vexatious person
 crann (*m., gsg. -ainn, npl. id.*) tree
 craobh (*f., gsg. -oibhe, npl. -bhacha*)
 branch, victory; Craobh na
 hÉireann The All-Ireland
 Championship, *lit.* the championship
 of Ireland
 cré (*m., gsg. id., npl. -éanna*) earth,
 soil
 creid (2) believe
 creideamh (*m., gsg. -imh, npl. id.*)
 belief, religion
 creim (2) gnaw
 críochnaigh (8) finish. Tá críochnaithe
 agam I have finished
 Críost (*m., gsg. id., npl. -tanna*)
 Christ
 Críostaí (*m., gsg. -id., npl. -aithe*)
 Christian
 Críostaí Christian; na Bráithre
 Críostaí the Christian Brothers
 Críostaíocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) Christianity
 cró (*m., gsg., id., npl. -óite*) stall
 croch (1), hang; bhí sé ag crochadh
 an chóta he was hanging the coat;
 bhí an cóta ar crochadh the coat
 was hanging
 crochadán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*)
 hanger
 crochadh *see* croch
 croí (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ithe*) heart
 croith (2) shake
 crosaire (*m., gsg. id., npl. -rí*)
 crossroads
 cruaidh hard

cruach (*f., gsg. -aiche, npl. -cha*) high mountain; *Turas na Cruaiche* climbing the reek, *lit.* journey of the high mountain
cruinnigh (9) hoard, gather together, assemble; *tá siad cruinnithe le chéile* they are gathered together
cruinniú (*m., gsg. -ithe, npl. id.*) gathering, assembly, meeting
cú (*m., gsg. con, npl. cúnná*) hound; *Cú Chulainn* a character in Irish mythology
cuach (*f., gsg. -aiche, npl. -cha*) cuckoo
cuairt (*f., gsg. id., npl. -teanna*) visit
cuairteoir (*m., gsg. -ora, npl. -ri*) visitor
cuan (*m., gsg. -ain, npl. -nta*) bay
cuardaigh (8), search; *ag cuardach* searching
cuid (*f., gsg. coda, npl. codanna*) part, portion, share, some, few: *cén chuid* which part; *dá gcuid leabhar* to their books, *lit.* to their portion of books
cúig five
cúigear five people
cúigiú fifth
cuimhnigh (9) remember; *cuimhnigh mé* I remembered; *is cuimhin liom* I remember; *táim ag cuimhneamh* ar I am remembering; *ní mór a chuimhneamh*, go mbíodh it must be remembered that . . . used be . . .
cuimhne (*f., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) memory, remembrance; *tá cuimhne agam air* I have a memory of it, I remember it
cuimil (11), rub
cúinne (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) corner
cuir (2) put, send; *a chur* to put; *cur síos* report, account; *cur amach* ar knowledge of; *ag cur as dúinn* troubling us, bothering us, *lit.* putting us out; *ag cur báistí* raining; *tá sé curtha isteach* it's put in
cuireadh (*m., gsg. -ridh, npl. -ri*) invitation
cúirt (*f., gsg. -te, npl. -teanna*) court

cúis (*f., gsg. -se, npl. -seanna*) cause, reason
cuisle (*f., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) pulse
cúl (*m., gsg. -úil, npl. id.*) rear
culaith (*f., gsg. -the, npl. -thí*) suit; *culaith éadaigh* suit of clothes
cultúr (*m., gsg. -úir, npl. id.*) culture
cum (1) compose
cuma (*f., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) appearance
cuma indifferent manner, condition, all the same, equal; *is cuma* it doesn't matter; *ar chuma ar bith* in any case; *ar aon chuma* anyhow
cumann (*m., gsg. -ainn, npl. id.*) society, association
cumas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) ability; *tá ar do chumas* it is possible for you, you are able, *lit.* it is in your ability
cumhra fragrant
cúnamh (*m., gsg. -aimh*) help
cuntas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) account
cupán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) cup
cúpla couple, pair, few
cur see *cuir*
curach (*f., gsg. -aí, npl. -cha*) canoe
cúramach careful; *neamhchúramach* careless
Currach; *An Currach* The Curragh, (a place in Co. Kildare)
cúrsa (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) course
cúrsaí matters, affairs
curtha see *cuir*
custaiméir (*m., gsg. -éara, npl. -ri*) customer
dá two (with article); *an dá mhí sin* those two months
dá^N if; *dá mbeadh airgead agam* If I had money
dá^L of his/its; *buille dá bhata* a blow of his stick
dá^H of her/its; *buille dá bata* a blow of her stick
dá^N of their; *buille dá mbata* a blow of their stick
dá^L to his/its; *thug sé dá dheartháir é* he gave it to his brother

dá^H to her/its; *thug sí dá dheartháir é* she gave it to her brother
dá^N to their; *thug siad dá ndeartháir é* they gave it to their brother
dada (*m., gsg. id.*) jot, tittle (*used with negative*): *ní dhearna sé dada* he didn't do a jot, he didn't do anything
daichead forty
daicheadú fortieth
dáil (*f., gsg. dála, npl. dálaí*) assembly
Dáil Éireann the Irish parliament
daingean (*comp. -gne*) firm
dainséarach (*comp. -aí*) dangerous
dála such as; *dála an scéil* a propos, incidentally, by the way, *lit.* like the story
Damer (*Pr. n., m.*) the name of a particular Irish-medium theatre
dán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. -nta*) poem
daoí (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ithe*) fool
daoibh see *do*; *Dia daoibh* Good day, Good evening
daoibhse *emphatic form of daoibh*
daoine see *duine*
daor (*comp. -oire*) expensive
dár^N of our; *buille dár mbata* a blow of our stick
dár^N to our; *thugamar dár ndeartháir é* we gave it to our brother
dara second; *an dara ceacht* the second lesson
darág twelve people
dath (*m., gsg. -tha, npl. -thanna*) colour
de (*prep.*) of. *Personal inflected forms:* *sg. 1st pers. diom; 2nd pers. diot; 3rd pers. m. de, f. di; pl. 1st pers. dínn; 2nd pers. díbh; 3rd pers. díobh*
Dé see *Dia*
Dé *bheathasa chugainn* hail! welcome to us
Dé in the names of the days of the week: *Dé Luain* on Monday; *Dé Máirt* on Tuesday; *Dé Céadaoin* on Wednesday; *Déardaoin* on Thursday; *Dé hAoine* on Friday; *Dé Sathairn* on Saturday; *Dé Domhnaigh* on Sunday

dea- (*prefix*) good; *dea-scéal* good news
deabhadh (*m., gsg. -aidh*) hurry, haste; *déan deabhadh* hurry, make haste
deacair (*comp. -cra*) difficult, hard
deachaigh (téigh)
deág "teen". *a haon deág* eleven; *a dó dhéag* twelve; *a trí deág* thirteen
dealbh (*f., gsg. -deilbhe, npl. deilbh*) statue
déan (*irr., imper., 2nd sg.*) do, make; *ag déanamh* doing; *a dhéanamh* to do; *le déanamh* to do; *ag déanamh* orm approaching me; *Tá sé déanta agam* I have it done
déanach late; *níos déanaí* later; *le déanaí* of late, lately
déanamh (déan)
Déardaoin (f) (on) Thursday
déarfá (abair)
dearg (*comp. deirge*) red
dearmad (1), forget; *dhearmad mé* I forgot
dearmad (*m., gsg. -aid, npl. id.*) mistake, error, act of forgetting; *rinne sé dearmad amháin* he made one mistake
dearna (déan)
deartháir (*m., gsg. -ár, npl. -reacha*) brother
deas (*comp. deise*) nice
deas, ó dheas southwards
deasca, de dheasca as a (not desirable) result
deich ten
deichiú tenth
deichniúr ten people
deifir (*f., gsg. -fre*) hurry, haste; *déan deifir* make haste
deimhin (*comp. -mhne*) certain, sure, true; *deimhin a dhéanamh de* to make certain of
deir (abair)
deireadh last, end; *faoi dheireadh* at last; *an lá faoi dheireadh* the other day; *ar deireadh thiar* at long last, finally
Deireadh Fómhair October
deireann (abair)

deirfiúr (*f.*, *gsg.* -fiúr, *npl.* -racha) sister
 deirigh hind; cosa deirigh hind legs
 deirim (abair)
 deisceart (*m.*, *gsg.* -cirt) the south/southern region
 deisigh (9) repair; ag deisiú repairing
 deo; go deo for every, always
 deoch (*f.*, *gsg.* dí, *npl.* -channa) drink
 deoraíocht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta) exile; ar deoraíocht in (*lit.* on) exile
 dhá two; dhá cheann Fraincise two French ones
 di for her, to her; is fíor di true for her; see do
 dí dis-
 Dia (*m.*, *gsg.* Dé, *npl.* Déithe) God
 diabhal (*m.*, *gsg.* -ail, *npl.* id.) devil
 diaidh rear, end, after, behind, following; ina dhiaidh sin after that
 dian (*comp.* déine) hard; obair dhian hard work; saol dian hard life
 dibh see de
 dígeanta stubborn
 dinn see de
 dinnéar (*m.*, *gsg.* -éir, *npl.* id.) dinner
 díobh see de
 díobháil (*f.*, *gsg.* -ála) harm
 díol (1), sell, pay; ar díol on sale, for sale; díolta sold, paid
 diom see de
 diomá (*f.*, *gsg.* id.) disappointment
 diot see de
 díreach (*comp.* -rí) direct, straight, just; anois díreach just now
 dlí (*m.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* dlíthe) law
 do- (*possessive*) your (*sg.*)
 dó two
 do (*prep.*) for, to. *Personal inflected forms:* *sg.* 1st pers. dom; 2nd pers. duit; 3rd pers. m. dó, f. di; *pl.* 1st pers. dúinn; 2nd pers. daoibh; 3rd pers. dóibh; Ní mór dom I must
 dó see do
 dó dhéag twelve
 dóbair it nearly happened (*in. Phr.*)
 dóbair dó he almost (failed etc.)
 dócha likely, probable; is dócha probably

dochtúir (*m.*, *gsg.* -úra, *npl.* -úirí) doctor
 dóibh see do
 doicheall (*m.*, *gsg.* -chill) unwelcome, inhospitableness
 dóigh (5) burn
 dóigh; ar ndóigh of course
 dóigh (*f.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -gheanna) opinion; ní dóigh liom I don't think; cad is dóigh leat what is your opinion, what do you think
 doirt (2), spill, pour; ag doirteadh spilling; doirteadh fola spilling of blood
 doirteadh see doirt
 dom see do
 domhain (*comp.* doimhne) deep
 domhan (*m.*, *gsg.* -ain, *npl.* id.) world
 Domhnach (*m.*, *gsg.* -aigh, *npl.* -mhantaí) Sunday; Dé Domhnaigh on Sunday
 domsa *emphatic form of dom; see do*
 don to the, for the
 dona miserable, unfortunate, wretched
 donn brown
 doras (*m.*, *gsg.* -ais, *npl.* doirse) door
 dorchá dark; ag éirí dorchá getting dark
 dosaen dozen
 dóthain (*f.*), sufficiency, fill, plenty, enough; tá mo dhóthain agam I have enough
 dóú-déag twelfth-
 dráma (*m.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -aí) drama, play
 drámaíocht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta) the drama; féile drámaíochta drama festival
 dream (*m.*, *gsg.* -ma, *npl.* -manna) group
 droch (*prefix*), bad, unfavourable; drochiarracht bad attempt; drochthinneas serious illness
 droichead (*m.*, *gsg.* -chid, *npl.* -chidí) bridge
 druid (2). move; ag druidim drawing (*i.e.* moving near to, away from etc.)
 dúá (*m.*, *gsg.* id.) difficulty
 duais (*f.*, *gsg.* -se, *npl.* -seanna) prize

dubh (*comp.* duibhe) black
 dúch (*m.*, *gsg.* dúigh, *npl.* -channa) ink
 dúil (*f.*, *gsg.* -le) desire, fondness, appetite, longing
 duine (*m.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* daoine) person; duine uasal nobleman, gentleman; daoine uaisle gentlemen
 duine one person
 dúinn see do
 dúirt (abair)
 dúiseacht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta) waking, (awake); tá sé ina dhúiseacht he is awake
 dúisigh (9) awaken; tá sé dúisithe he is awakened
 duit see do; Dia is Muire duit good day etc. (reply to Dia duit).
 dul see téigh go; ag dul amach going out; dul chun cinn progress
 dúlra (*m.*) nature; iontais an dúlra the wonders of nature
 dún (1) close, shut; tá sé dúnta agam I have it closed
 dúnta see dún
 dúradh (abair)

é (*personal pronoun*) he, it, him
 ea (*neut. pronoun*) it (*used only with is*); an ea? is it?; ní hea no; is ea yes
 éadach (*m.*, *gsg.* -aigh, *npl.* -aí) cloth; do chuid éadaigh your clothes
 eadraibh (*prep.*) between you
 eadrainn (*prep.*) between us
 éadrom (*comp.* -oime) light
 eagal fear; is eagal liom I fear
 eagla (*f.*, *gsg.* id.) fear; ar eagla leat, for fear; tá eagla orm I am afraid
 eagraíocht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta, *npl.* -taí) organisation; á eagrú organising it
 éagsúil (*comp.* -úla) various; ionaid éagsúla various places
 éan (*m.*, *gsg.* éin, *npl.* id.) bird
 Eanáir (*m.*, *gsg.* id.) January
 éanlaith (*f.*), birds, *i.e.* birds in general, birdflocks
 Earrach (*m.*, *gsg.* -aigh) Spring
 easpa (*f.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -aí) want, need, deficiency

easpag (*m.*, *gsg.* -aig, *npl.* id., bishop; ardeaspag archbishop
 eastáit (*m.*, *gsg.* -áit, *npl.* id.) estate
 eatarthu (*prep.*) between them
 éide (*f.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -dí) uniform
 éifeacht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta) effect, influence
 éigin some, certain; rud éigin something
 eile other, else, another
 éileamh (*m.*, *gsg.* -limh, *npl.* id.) demand
 éineacht together; in éineacht le together with
 eireaball (*m.*, *gsg.* -aill, *npl.* id.) tail
 Éire (*f.*, *gsg.* -eann, *dative* -rinn) Ireland; Náisiún na hÉireann the Irish nation, *lit.* the nation of Ireland; in Éirinn in Ireland
 Éireannach (*m.*, *gsg.* -aigh, *npl.* id.) Irishman
 Éireannach (*adj.*), Irish; capall Éireannach (an) Irish horse
 éireoidh see éirigh
 éirí see éirigh
 éirigh (9) arise, get up, succeed; ar éirigh leat? did you succeed?
 éirigh as give it up; ar éirigh sé as an deoch? did he give up the drink?
 tá Seán ag éirí Seán is arising, getting up; éireoidh liom I will succeed; tá éirithe leis it has succeeded; tá sé éirithe he is risen
 éirithe see éirigh
 éis; tar éis after
 eisean him (*emphatic*)
 éist (2) listen; ag éisteacht listening
 eitel (11) fly
 eitleán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin, *npl.* id.) aeroplane
 eochair (*f.*, *gsg.* -chrach, *npl.* -chracha) key
 eolas (*m.*, *gsg.* -ais) knowledge, guidance, learning, skill, information
 Eoraip (*Pr.n.*, *f.*, *gsg.* -rpa) Europe
 Eorpach (*adj.*) European
 Eorpach (*m.*, *gsg.* -aigh, *npl.* id.) European

faca (feic)
fad (*m., gsg. faid*) length, long, while;
 ar fad altogether, entirely, all;
 i bhfad far, a long way; ná bí
 i bhfad don't be long
fada (*comp. faide*) long, far; an fada?
 how long? chomh fada le x as far
 as x; le fada for a long time;
 le tamall fada for a long while
fadhb (*f., gsg. faidhbe, npl. -banna*)
 problem
fadó long ago
fág (1) leave; ag fágáil leaving;
 tá ceann fágtha there is one left
faic (*f.*) jot, tittle, nothing, anything;
 níl faic agam I have nothing
faigh get; bosca a fháil to get a box;
 tá sé faighte agam I have got it
fáil (faigh) ar fáil available; le fáil
 available
fáilte (*f., gsg. id., npl. -tí*) welcome
fáinne (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) ring
fan (1b) wait, stay; tá sé ag fanacht
 he is waiting; dúirt sé liom
 fanacht he told me to wait, to stay
fanacht see fan
faoi (*prep.*) under, about; *Personal*
inflected forms: sg. 1st pers. fúm;
2nd pers. fút; 3rd pers. m. faoi,
f., fúithi; pl. 1st pers. fúinn; 2nd
pers. fúibh; 3rd pers. fúthu;
 faoi dear caused; an madra faoi
 dear é the dog caused it; an lá faoi
 dheireadh the other day; faoi
 dheireadh at last; faoi láthair at
 present; faoi leith special; faoi mar
 as
faoina^L under/about his; faoina
 cheann under his head; faoina
 choinne for him
faoina^H under/about her; faoina
 ceann under her head
faoina^N under/about their; faoina
 gceann under their head
faoinár^N under/about our; faoinár
 gceann under our head
farráige (*f., gsg. id., npl. -gí*) sea
fás (1) grow; tá sé ag fás he/it is
 growing; fear fásta a grown man

fáth (*m., gsg. -tha, npl. -thanna*)
 reason; cán fáth for what reason,
 why
feabhas (*m., gsg. -ais*) improvement,
 excellence; athrú chun feabhais a
 change for the better; ar fheabhas
 excellent
Feabhra (*f.*) February
féach (1) look, watch; ag féachaint
 orm looking at me
féachaint (*f., gsg. -ana*) look, to look,
 to see; see féach
féad (1) able, can
feadh (*f.*) length, duration; ar feadh
 seachtaine for a week
fear (*m., gsg. fir, npl. id.*) man; fear
 céile husband; fear an phoist the
 postman; fear an tí the man of
 the house
féar (*m., gsg. féir*) grass
fearg (*f., gsg. feirge*) anger
fearr see maith
feasta henceforth
feic (*irr. imper. 2nd*) see; (see
paradigm in appendix to explanatory
notes) é a fheiceáil to see it;
 ag feiceáil seeing
feidhm (*f., gsg. -me, npl. -meanna*)
 function; ag feidhmiú functioning
féidir possible; ní féidir liom I cannot;
 b'fhéidir perhaps
féile (*f., gsg. id., npl. -lité*) feastday,
 festival, holiday
féin own, self; mo bhosca féin my
 own box; má tá sé mall féin if he
 is slow himself
feirm (*f., -me, npl. -meacha*) farm
feirmeoir (*m., gsg. -ora, npl. -rí*)
 farmer
feirmeoireacht (*f., gsg. -ta*) farming
feis (*f., gsg. -se, npl. -seanna*) festival,
 (see note 1 lesson 14)
feitheamh (*m., gsg. -thimh*) waiting;
 seomra feithimh waiting room;
 bhí sé ag feitheamh he was waiting;
 bhí feitheamh an-fhada agam I had
 a very long wait
feoil (*f., gsg. -ola, npl. -lta*) meat
fia (*m., gsg. id., npl. -anna*) deer
fiabhras (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) fever

fiacail (*f., gsg. -le, npl. -cla*) tooth
fiach (*m., gsg. -aigh*) hunting;
 á bhfiach hunting them
fiacloir dentist
fiafraí (*f., gsg. -aithe*) act of enquiring
fiafraigh (10), enquire, question;
 fiafraigh de ask him; tá sé ag
 fiafraí he is enquiring
fianaise (*f., gsg. id., npl. -sí*) evidence
fiche twenty
file (*m., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) poet
filíocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) poetry
filleadh return; beidh air filleadh he
 will have to return
fíon (*m., gsg. -na, npl. -nta*) wine
fíonn fair haired
fíor true
fios (*m., gsg. feasa, npl. id.*)
 knowledge; níl a fhios agam
 I don't know
fiosrú (*m., gsg. -raithe, npl. -ruithe*)
 enquiry; ag déanamh fiosraithe
 making enquiries; ag fiosrú
 enquiring
fiú worth, worthwhile; níor bhfiú leis
 it wasn't worth to him, it wasn't
 worth his while
fleá (*f., gsg. id., npl. -ánna*) feast,
 festival; fleá cheoil music festival
fliuch (*comp. -iche*) wet
flúirseach (*comp. -sí*) plentiful
focal (*m., gsg. -ail, npl. id.*) word;
 cúpla focal a few words
fógair (10) declare
foghlaeireacht (*f., gsg. -ta*) fowling,
 i.e. shooting game etc.
foghlaím (*f., gsg. -lama*) learning
foghlaím (12B) learn; d'fhoghlaím mé
 I learned; táim ag foghlaim I am
 learning; tá sé foghlaimtha agam
 I have it learned
foghlaimtha see foghlaim
fógra (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) notice
fóill; go fóill awhile, for a while,
 yet; fan go fóill wait a while
fóillín; go fóillín a little while
foilsigh (9) publish; foilsíonn publishes
foilsíonn see foilsigh
fóir (2) help; go bhfóire Dia orainn!
 may God help us!

foireann (*f., gsg. -rne, npl. id.*) team,
 staff
foirgneamh (*f., gsg. -nimh, npl. id.*)
 structure, building
foláir; ní foláir it is necessary, one
 must, ought; ní foláir nó ní bhfuair
 sé iad it must be that he didn't
 get them
folcadh (*m., gsg. -aidh, npl. id.*)
 bathing
foltha bathing; seomra foltha
 bathroom
Fómhar (*m., gsg. -air*) Autumn
fónamh well, i.e. in health; gan bheith
 ar fónamh unwell
formhór (*m., gsg. -óir*) most, majority
fós yet
fostaigh (8) employ; duine a fhostú
 to employ a person
fostú see fostaigh
Frainc, An Fhrainc (*Pr. n., f., gsg.*
-ce) France
Fraincis (*f., gsg. -se*) French language
Francach (*m., gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*)
 Frenchman
francach (*m., gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*) rat
freagair (10) answer
freagra (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) answer
freagrach answerable, responsible
freastail (12A) attend, wait
freastal (*m., gsg. -ail*) waiting, service
freastalaí (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aithe*)
 waiter
freisin also, too
fuacht (*m., gsg. -ta*) cold
fuair (faigh)
fuair (*comp. -aire*) cold; tá sé fuair it
 is cold
fud throughout, all over, through,
 among; ar fud na háite throughout
 the place, all over the place
fúibh see faoi
fuil (*f., gsg. fola*) blood; doirteadh
 fola bloodshed, spilling of blood
fúinn see faoi
fuinneog (*f., gsg. -oige, npl. -oga*)
 window
fúithi see faoi
fúm see faoi; ag magadh fúm
 mocking me

furasta (*comp. fusa*) is **furasta é a dhéanamh** it is easy to do it
fút see **faoi**
fúthu see **faoi**

gá (*f.*) necessity; **ní gá duit é** it is not necessary, it's not a necessity for you; **ní gá é sin** there is no need for that
gabh (1) go, take, accept; **gabh mo leithscéal** excuse me, *lit.* accept my excuse; **gabh abhaile** go home; **ag gabháil** going, taking; **gafa** taken **gabháil** (*f.*, *gsg. -ála, npl. id.*) act of going, taking
gach each, every
Gaeilge (*f.*, *gsg. id.*) the Irish language
Gaeilgeoir (*m.*, *gsg. -ora, npl. -rí*) Irish speaker
Gael *m.*, *gsg. -eil, npl. id.*) Celt, Irishman
Gaelach (*comp. Gaelaí*) Irish
Gaeltacht (*f.*, *gsg. -ta, npl. -taí*) an Irish speaking area
gafa see **gabh**
Gaillimh (*Pr.n., f.*, *gsg. -mhe*) Galway
gáir (*f.*, *gsg. -re, npl. gártha*) laugh, laughter; **ag gáire** laughing
gairdín (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -ní*) garden
gairid short
galar (*m.*, *gsg. -air, npl. id.*) disease
gall (*m.*, *gsg. -aill, npl. id.*) foreigner
gallúnach (*f.*, *gsg. aí*) soap
gamhain (*m.*, *gsg. -mhna, npl. id.*) calf
gan without
gann (*comp. gainne*) scarce
gaofar (*comp. -aire*) windy
gaoth (*f.*, *gsg. -oithe, npl. -tha*) wind
garáiste (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -tí*) garage
garbh (*comp. gairbhe*) rough
garda (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aí*) guard
An Garda Síochána the guard of the peace (the Irish police force); **Na Gardaí** the police
garsún (*m.*, *gsg. -úin, npl. id.*) boy
gás (*m.*, *gsg. gáis, npl. -sanna*) gas
geal (*comp. gile*) bright
gealach moon

geall (*m.*, *gsg. gill, npl. id.*) bet, promise; **cuirfidh mé geall leat** I'll bet you; **mar gheall ar an áit** about the place, *i.e.* in connection with the place; **mar gheall ar** because of
geall (1), promise; **gheall mé dó** I promised him
gearán (*m.*, *gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) complaint; **ag gearán** complaining
Gearmánach (*m.*, *gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*) German
Gearmánach (*adj.*) German; **bád Gearmánach** a German boat
Gearmáin, An Ghearmáin (*f.*, *gsg. -ne*) Germany
Gearmáinis (*f.*, *gsg. -se*) the German language
gearr (*comp. giorra*) short
geata (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aí*) gate
géill (2) yield, submit
Geimhreadh (*m.*, *gsg. -ridh, npl. -rí*) Winter
geit (*f.*, *gsg. -te, npl. -teanna*) fright, start, jump; **baineadh geit as he** was frightened
gheobhaidh (*faigh*)
giall (*m.*, *gsg. géill, npl. -la*) hostage
giolla (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aí*) porter, attendant
giorra (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -raithe*) hare
glac (1) accept; **tá sé ag glacadh leis** he is accepting it
glan (*comp. -aine*) clean
glao (*f.*, *gsg. id., npl. -onna*) call
glaoigh (5) call; **ag glaoch** calling
glas (*m.*, *gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) lock
glas (*comp. -aise*) green *i.e.* verdant (as grass), grey (as horse, stone)
Glas Naíon Glasnevin (a place name)
glic (*comp. -ce*) cunning
gloine (*f.*, *gsg. id., npl. -ní*) glass
gluais (2) move; **ag gluaiseacht** moving, **gluaiseacht** (*f.*, *gsg. -ta, npl. -taí*) act of moving; see **gluais**
gluaisteán (*m.*, *gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) motorcar
gluaisteánaí (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aithe*) motorist

gnáth usual, ordinary; *in compounds:*
gnáthcheisteanna usual questions, ordinary questions; **gnáthmhuintir** ordinary people
gníomh (*m.*, *gsg. -gnímh, npl. -mhartha*) act
gníomhach (*comp. -aí*) active
gnó (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -óthaí*) business
deanfaidh sé an gnó it will do
gnóthach (*comp. -aí*) busy
gnóthaigh (8) win, acquire
go (*particle used with dependent verb in indirect statements, adverbial particle used with adjectives to form adverbs*) to, till, until; **tá a fhios agam go raibh sé ann** I know he was there; **go dtí to, till; go maith** well
goile (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -lí*) appetite, stomach; **tinneas goile** stomach pains
gorm (*comp. goirme*) blue
gortaigh (8) hurt; **tá sé gortaithe** he is hurt; **tá sé á ghortú** he is hurting him
gortaithe see **gortaigh**
gortú see **gortaigh**
grá (*m.*, *gsg. id.*) love
grian (*f.*, *gsg. gréine, npl. -nta*) sun
gruaig (*f.*, *gsg. -ge*) hair
gual (*m.*, *-ail*) coal
guigh (7) pray
gúna (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aí*) dress
gunna (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aí*) gun
gur dependent form of verb **is**; *Further forms: gurb, gurbh*
guthán (*m.*, *gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) telephone; **glaoch gutháin** telephone call

halla (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aí*) hall
hata (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aí*) hat

i (*in*), (*prep.*), in; *Personal inflected forms: sg. 1st pers. ionam; 2nd pers. ionat; 3rd pers. m. ann, f. inti; pl. 1st pers. ionainn; 2nd pers. ionaibh; 3rd pers. iontu; i mbosca*

in a box; **in Éirinn** in Ireland;
tar i leith come here, come over;
in aor chor at all; in aice near
í (*pronoun*) her, she, it
iad (*pronoun*) they, them; **iad seo** these
iarann (*m.*, *gsg. -ainn, npl. -nai*) iron
iarr (1) ask; **iarr air** ask him;
iarradh air he was asked; **ag iarraidh** asking, trying
iarracht (*f.*, *-ta, npl. -taí*) attempt
iarradh see **iarr**
iarraidh see **iarr**
iarsma (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -aí*) relic, inheritance, something left
iarthar (*m.*, *gsg. -air*) west, *i.e.* western region
iasachta strange, foreign; **ó thiortha iasachta** from foreign countries
iasc (*m.*, *gsg. éisc, npl. id.*) fish
iascach; **tá sé ag iascach** he is fishing *i.e.* angling
iascaire (*m.*, *gsg. id., npl. -rí*) fisherman
iascaireacht (*f.*, *gsg. -ta*) fishing
idir (*prep.*) between, both; *Personal inflected forms: pl. 1st pers. eadrainn; 2nd pers. eadraibh; 3rd pers. eatarthu; is mór idir bord agus bosca* there is much (*i.e.* a great difference) between a table and a box; **idir fhir agus bhuachaillí** both men and boys
idirnáisiúnta international
il- (*prefix*) many, **iliomad** several, plenty
im (*m.*, *gsg. ime*) butter
imeacht (*m.*, *gsg. -ta, npl. -aí*) activity proceeding; see **imigh**
imeall (*m.*, *gsg. imill, npl. id.*) border, verge, boundary
imigh (9) go, depart; **tá sé ag imeacht** he is going; **duirt mé leis imeacht** I told him to go; **tá sé imithe** he is gone
imir (11) play; **á imirt** playing it, being played; **tá sé ag imirt** he is playing
imithe see **imigh**
imní (*f.*, *gsg. id.*) worry
in see **i**

ina; ina bhfuil in which is
 ina^l in his; ina phóca in his pocket
 ina^m in her; ina póca in her pocket
 inaⁿ in their; ina bpóca in their
 pocket
 inár^l in our
 iníon (f., gsg. -íne, npl. -nacha)
 daughter
 inis (11) tell; ag insint telling; tá an
 scéal inste the story is told
 inné yesterday
 inneal (m., gsg. -nill, npl. id.) engine
 innealtóir (m., gsg. -óra, npl. -rí)
 engineer
 inniu to-day; an lá inniu this day
 inseoidh see inis
 insint see inis
 into see i
 iomaí many, numerous, frequent,
 much
 iománaíocht (f., gsg. -ta) hurling
 iomarca (f., gsg. id.) excess, too much
 ionad (m., gsg. -aid, npl. id.) place,
 location, site
 ionadh (m) surprise, wonder
 ionaibh see i
 ionainn see i
 ionam see i
 ionann same, identical, equal,
 equivalent, alike
 ionat see i
 iontach (comp. -aí) wonderful
 iontas (m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.) wonder
 iontu see i
 íosfaidh (ith)
 iris (f., gsg. -se, npl. -sí) magazine
 is, (verb of simple assertion and
 copula connecting a subject and
 predicate directly. Not directly
 translatable. See notes on the
 copula.)
 is and; an dóú ceacht is fiche the
 twenty second lesson, lit. the
 second lesson and twenty
 isteach in, into (with motion)
 istigh within, inside
 istoiche by night; istoiche amárach
 tomorrow night
 ite (ith)
 ith eat; tá sé ite it is eaten; rud le

hithe something to eat; íosfaidh sé
 he will eat
 Iúil (m., gsg. Iúil) July
 lá (m., gsg. lae, npl. laetheanta) day
 labhair (10) speak; Gearmáinis a
 labhairt to speak German; tá
 labhairt na teanga aige he can speak
 the language; tá labhartha agam
 I have spoken
 lae see lá
 lag (comp. laige) weak
 laethanta saoire holidays
 láidir (comp. -dre) strong
 laistias (de) south (of)
 laistiar (de) west (of)
 laistigh inside (in relation to some
 specific position)
 laistíos below (in relation to some
 specific position)
 láithreach without delay; láithreach
 baill immediately
 lámh (f., gsg. láimhe, npl. -mha) hand;
 lámh le to hand, near; sintiús
 láimhe a tip
 lámhach (m., gsg. -aigh) shooting
 lampa (m., gsg. id., npl. -aí) lamp
 lán full; a lán a lot, much;
 lánsásta fully satisfied
 lár (m., gsg. láir, npl. id.) centre;
 ar lár laid, low, fallen
 las (1) light
 lasbhus here (at this side in relation
 to a specific position)
 lasmuigh outside (in relation to some
 specific position)
 lastall over, yonder (in relation to a
 specific position)
 lastóir (m., gsg. -óra, npl. -rí) lighter
 lastoir (de) east (of), (in relation to
 some specific position)
 lastuaidh north (in relation to specific
 point)
 lastuas above (in relation to a
 particular position)
 láthair (f., gsg. -threach, npl.
 -threacha) site, present; faoi
 láthair at present; i láthair present,
 i.e. in presence.

le (prep.) with, as, of, by, for, to:
 Personal inflected forms: sg. 1st
 pers. liom; 2nd pers. leat; 3rd pers.
 m. leis, f. léi; pl. 1st pers. linn; 2nd
 pers. libh; 3rd pers. leo; mac le
 Séamas a son of Séamas; tá sé
 anseo le fada he is here for a long
 time; buíochas le Dia thanks be to
 God; tá sé le pósadh he is to
 marry; tá siad le chéile they are
 together; tá siad ag caint le chéile
 they are speaking to each other;
 chomh breá le as fine as
 leá (5) melt; ag leá melting
 leaba (f., gsg. -apa, npl. -apacha) bed;
 seomra leaptha bedroom
 leabhar (m., gsg. -air, npl. id.) book
 leabharlann (f., gsg. -ainne, npl. -na)
 library
 leabhrán (m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.)
 booklet
 léacht (f., gsg. -ta, npl. -tanna)
 lecture
 leag (1) lay; leagfaidh sé os do
 chomhair, he will lay before you
 leag (1) knock (down); bhí sé á
 leagan he was knocking it; tá sé
 leagtha agam I have it knocked
 leagan see leag
 léamh see léigh
 léamh (m., gsg. léimh, npl. -mha)
 reading; tá léamh na Gearmáinise
 aige he can read German, lit. he
 has the reading of German
 lean (1) continue, follow; na
 ceistanna seo a leanas the following
 questions; leanta followed,
 continued; ag leanúint following
 leanbh (m., gsg. linbh, npl. -naí) baby,
 child
 léann (m., gsg. léinn) learning
 (i.e. scholarship)
 leanta see lean
 leanúint see lean
 leas- (prefix) vice-; leasmháthair
 stepmother; leasuachtarán vice-
 president
 leat see le
 leath (1) spread; An Creideamh a
 leathadh to spread the Faith

leath half
 leathan (comp. leithne) wide
 leathar (m., gsg. -air, npl. id.) leather
 leathuair halfhour; leathuair tar éis
 a dó half past two
 leatsa emphatic form of leat. See le
 léi see le
 leictreach electric
 leictreachas (m., gsg. -ais) electricity
 léigh (6) read; tá sé léite it is read
 leigheas (m., gsg. -ghis, npl. -sanna)
 cure, remedy; ní raibh leigheas
 agam air I had no remedy for it,
 I couldn't help it
 léim (2) jump; ag léim jumping
 léine (f., gsg. id., npl. -nte) shirt
 léir (comp. léire) clear; go léir all
 léirigh (9) show, make clear;
 léirítear is shown; ag léiriú showing
 léiriú (m., gsg. -ithe, npl. id.) showing
 see léirigh
 leis with; see le
 leisce (f., gsg. id.) laziness
 leisgeoir (m., gsg. -ora, npl. -rí) an
 idler, a lazy person
 leisciúil (comp. -úla) lazy
 léite see léigh
 leith; faoi leith special; tar i leith
 come over
 leithéid (f., gsg. -éide, npl. -dí) kind,
 alike, such, such as, the same as
 leithreas (m., gsg. -ris, npl. id.) toilet,
 lavatory
 leithscéal (m., gsg. -éil, npl. -lta)
 excuse; gabh mo leithscéal excuse
 me
 lena^l with his; lena chara with his
 friend
 lena^m with her; lena cara with her
 friend
 lenaⁿ with their; lena gcara with
 their friend
 lenárⁿ with our
 leo see le
 leor enough, sufficient; ceart go leor
 very well, right enough
 Liam (Pr.n., m., gsg. -aim) William
 liamhas (m., gsg. -ais) ham
 liathróid (f., gsg. -de, npl. -dí) ball
 libh see le; slán libh farewell (pl.)

lig (2) allow
 ligh (7) lick; *bhí sé ag li* he was licking
 line (*f., gsg. id., npl. -nte*) line
 liníocht (*f., gsg. -ta, npl. -taí*) drawing
 linn (*f., gsg. -ne, npl. -nte*) time, period; *le linn* during
 linn *see le*
 lion (1) fill
 litir (*f., gsg. -treach, npl. -treacha*) letter
 litrígh (9) spell; *ag litriú* spelling
 litriocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) literature
 litriú (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ithe*) spelling
 liús (*m., gsg. -úis, npl. id.*) pike (*i.e. fish*)
 loch (*m., gsg. -cha, npl. id.*) lake
 Lochlannach (*m., gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*) Scandinavian, Dane
 locht (*m., gsg. -ta, npl. -tanna*) fault
 lofa rotten
 lóistín (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) lodging
 loit (2) destroy; *loite* destroyed
 lón (*m., gsg. lóin, npl. -nta*) lunch
 long (*f., gsg. loinge, npl. -ga*) ship
 lorg search; *ag lorg* seeking, in search of: (*This verb is treated in the various tenses as if the second person imperative form were* *lorgaigh*; *see verb type 8*); *bhí sé do mo lorg* he was searching for me, looking for me
 luach (*m., gsg. -cha, npl. -channa*) value
 luachmhar (*comp. -aire*) valuable
 luaidhe (*f., gsg. id.*) lead
 Luan (*m., gsg. -ain*); *Dé Luain* on Monday
 luath early, soon; *tiocfaidh sé go luath* he will come soon, he will come early
 luí *see luigh*
 luigh (7) lie; *tá sé ina luí* he is lying (down)
 Luimneach (*Pr.n., m., gsg. -nigh*) Limerick
 lúfar (*comp. -aire*) athletic
 Lúnasa (*m., gsg. id.*) August
 lúthchleasa (*m*) athletics

má' if
 mac (*m., gsg. mic, npl. id.*) son
 Mac Uí Néill Mr. Ó Néill
 mac (*m., gsg. mic, npl. léinn, npl. id.*) student
 macánta (*comp. id.*) honest
 madra (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) dog
 madra rua (*m., gsg. id., npl. madraí rua*) fox
 magadh (*m., gsg. -aidh*) mockery; *tá sé ag magadh fúm* he is mocking me
 maidín (*f., gsg. -ne, npl. -neacha*) morning; *ar maidín* in the morning, this morning
 mainistir (*f., gsg. -treach, npl. -treacha*) monastery, abbey
 mair (2) live; *go maire tú* long life to you, *lit.* may you live
 maireachtáil (*f., gsg. -ála*) living
 máirseáil march; *tá sé ag máirseáil* he is marching
 Máirt (*f.*), Tuesday; *Dé Máirt* on Tuesday
 mairteoil (*f., gsg. -ola*) beef
 máistir (*m., gsg. id., npl. -trí*) master
 maith (*comp. fearr*) good, well; *maith go leor* very well; *maith thú* good, good man, well done; *ar mhaith leat* would you like; *b'fhearr liom* I would prefer; *is fearr liom* I prefer; *is fearr é sin* that is best
 mála (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) bag
 mall (*comp. moille*) slow; *go mall* slowly
 mar (*conjunction, ad., prep.*) therefore then, because, like, as; *mar sin* like that, as that; *an mar sin é?* is it like that? is that so?
mar sin féin even so
 maraigh (8) kill; *maraíodh é* he was killed
 maraíodh *see maraigh*
 marbh dead
 marc (*m., gsg. maire, npl. -canna*) mark; *lámharc* full marks
 marcach (*m., gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*) horseman, rider

marcaíocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) act of riding; *ag marcaíocht* riding
 margadh (*m., gsg. -aidh, npl. -aí*) bargain
 Márta (*m.*), March
 más if it is; *más ea* if so, then
 matamaitic (*f., gsg. -ce*) mathematics
 máthair (*f., gsg. -ar, npl. -threacha*) mother
 mé (*pronoun*) I, me
 meabhrú, *ag meabhrú* reminding
 méad amount, many; *cé mhéad* how many
 meán middle; *meán lae* midday;
 meán oíche midnight; *Meán Fómhair* September
 mear (*comp. mire*) quick; *go mear* quickly
 méar (*f., gsg. méire, npl. -ranna*) finger
 meas (*m., gsg. -sa*) regard, respect, esteem
 meas (1) think, presume
 measa *see oic*
 measc (*m.*), midst; *i measc* in the midst, among
 measc (1) mix
 meascán (*m., gsg. áin, npl. id.*) mixture
 meath (*m., gsg. -tha*) act of declining, decline; *tá sé ag meath* he is declining
 méid (*m.*) amount *cé mhéad* what amount, how much; *cé mhéad é sin?* how much is that
 Meiriceá (*m., gsg. id.*) America
 meisce (*f., gsg. id.*) drunkenness; *ar meisce* drunk
 Meitheamh (*m., gsg. -thimh*) June;
 Mí an Mheithimh the month of June
 mhúise (*interjection*) indeed
 mí (*f., gsg. -miosa, npl. -mionna*) month
 mí (*prefix*) dis-; *mishásta* dissatisfied
 míle thousand; *leis na mílte bliain* for thousands of years
 míle (*m., gsg. id., npl. -lte*) mile
 millis (*comp. -lse*) sweet
 míliú thousandth
 milseán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) sweet

minic (*comp., gsg. -ce*) often;
 rómhinic too often
 mínigh (9) explain; *ag míniú* explaining
 míniú (*m., gsg. -ithe, npl. id.*) explanation; *ag míniú* explaining
 mise *emphatic form of mé* I, me
 misean (*m., gsg. mlsin, npl. id.*) mission
 mo¹ my
 mó *see mór*
 moill (*f., gsg. -le*) delay
 moille *see mall*
 móin (*f., gsg. móna*) turf
 mol (1) praise, propose, suggest, recommend; *a mholadh* to propose, praise, etc.; *ag moladh* proposing, praising etc.; *tá sé molta* he it is praised etc.
 molta *see mol*
 monarcha (*f., gsg. -an, npl. -ana*) factory
 mór (*comp. mó*) big, large, much;
go mór very much; *ba mhór linn* we would appreciate, *lit.* it would be much with us; *ní mór dom* I must; *go mór mór* especially;
mór le friendly with
 mórán (*m., gsg. -áin*) a lot, many
 mór-roinn (*f., gsg. -ne, npl. -ranna*) (*f.*), continent
 mórshiúl (*m.*) *gsg. -úil, npl. id.*) parade, *lit.* big walk
 mothaigh (8) feel
 muc (*f., gsg. muice, npl. -ca*) pig
 múch (1) quench; *tá sé ag múchadh* na tine he is quenching the fire
 múchadh *see múch*
 muiceoil (*f., gsg. -ola*) pork
 muid we
 múin (2) teach; *tá sé ag múineadh* he is teaching
 múineadh *see múin*
 múinteoir (*m., gsg. -ora, npl. -rí*) teacher
 múinteoireacht (*f., gsg. -ta*) teaching
 muintir (*f., gsg. -re*) community, family, "people", party, followers, etc.; *Muintir Chorcaí* the People of Cork; *de Mhuintir Cheallaigh* of the Ó Ceallaigh family

muir (*f.*, *gsg.* mara) sea
 Muire (*f.*, *gsg.* id.) The Virgin Mary
 mura if . . . not
 murar if . . . not

na the (*genitive singular and plural form of an*; see note on article in explanatory notes)
 ná (*negative particle*); Is fearr bus ná traein a bus is better than a train; is fearr liom traein ná bus I prefer a train to a bus; ná déan é sin don't do that
 ná nor, neither
 nach (*negative interrogative*); nach bhfuil an Fhraincis agat? have you not French?
 nach (*negative particle used with dependent form of verb*); dúirt sé nach raibh sé anseo he said (that) he was not here
 nádúir (*m.*, *gsg.* -úir) nature
 nádúrtha natural; go nádúrtha naturally
 náisiún (*m.*, *gsg.* -úin, *npl.* id.) nation
 náisiúnta national
 naoi nine
 naomh (*m.*, *gsg.* -oimh, *npl.* id.) saint
 naonúr nine people
 naoscach (*f.*, *gsg.* -aigh, *npl.* -cha) snipe
 naou ninth
 nár (*negative particle with dependent form of verb*); dúirt sé nár imir sé he said that he did not play
 nár (*negative interrogative particle*); nár dhún tú é? did you not close it?
 neamh (*prefix implying absolute negation or non existence*), non-, -less; neamhchúramach careless
 neart (*m.*, *gsg.* -nirt) strength
 ní (*simple negative particle with dependent form of verb*); ní rachaidh sé he will not go; ní hea no
 ní (*m.*, *id.*, *npl.* nithe) thing
 níl (*negative of tá*) (bí)
 níor (*form of ní used in perfective*); níor mhaith liom I would not like; níor cheannaigh mé I did not buy

níos (*particle used with comparatives*); níos mó more; níos déanaí more late, later
 níthe see ní
 nó or
 nócha ninety
 nóchadú ninetieth
 nóiméad (*m.*, *gsg.* -éid, *npl.* id.) minute
 Nollaig (*f.*, *gsg.* -ag, *npl.* -gí) Christmas
 Nollaig December; Mí na Nollag the month of December
 Normanach (*m.*, *gsg.* -aigh, *npl.* id.) Norman
 nós (*m.*, *gsg.* -nóis, *npl.* -sanna) custom, habit, manner; ar nós cuma liom in an indifferent manner
 nóta (*m.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -aí) note
 nua (*comp. id.*) new
 nuachtán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin, *npl.* id.) newspaper
 nuair when

ó (*prep.*) from, since; *personal inflected forms*: sg. 1st pers. uaim; 2nd pers. uait; 3rd pers. m. uaidh, f. uaithi; pl. 1st pers. uainn; 2nd pers. uaibh; 3rd pers. uathu; céard atá uait? what do you want?
 ó shin ago; deich mbliana ó shin ten years ago
 ó (*interjection*), oh
 obair (*f.*, *gsg.* oibre, *npl.* oibreacha) work; tá sé ag obair he is working; an uile shaghas oibre every kind of work
 ocht eight
 ochtar eight people
 ochtó eighty
 ochtódu eighitieth
 ochtú eight
 ocras (*m.*, *gsg.* -ais) hunger; tá ocras orm I am hungry
 óg (*comp.* óige) young; sagart óg curate, lit. young priest
 óglach (*m.*, *gsg.* -aigh, *npl.* id.) soldier, volunteer; Óglaigh na hÉireann The Irish Volunteers

óglaigh see óglach
 oibritheoir (*m.*, *gsg.* -ora, *npl.* -ri) worker
 oíche (*f.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -eanta) night; an oíche faoi dheireadh the other night
 oideachas (*m.*, *gsg.* -ais) education
 oifig (*f.*, *gsg.* -ge, *npl.* -gí) office; Oifig an Phoist the Post Office
 oifigeach (*m.*, *gsg.* -gigh, *npl.* id.) officer
 oidhre (*m.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -ri) heir
 oileán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin, *npl.* id.) island
 oilithreacht (*f.*, *gsg.* -ta, *npl.* -taí) pilgrimage
 oiliúint (*f.*, *gsg.* -úna) training; easpa oiliúna lack of training
 oilte (*adj.*) trained, skilled; fear oilte skilled man
 óinseach (*f.*, *gsg.* -sí, *npl.* -seacha) female fool
 oir (2) suit
 oireachtas (*m.*, *gsg.* -ais, *npl.* -saí) assembly, convocation, festival (see notes)
 oiread (*m.*, *gsg.* -rid, amount, size, quantity; an oiread sin that amount; ach an oiread either, lit. butas much
 oiriúnach (*comp.* -aí) suitable
 oirthear (*m.*, *gsg.* -thir) east, eastern region; Méan Oirthear Middle East
 oirthuaisceart (*m.*, *gsg.* -cirt) northeast, lit. eastern north; northeastern region
 ól (1A) drink; ag ól drinking
 ola (*f.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -aí) oil
 ólachán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin) act of drinking; an iomarca ólacháin too much drinking
 olann (*f.*, *gsg.* -olla) wool
 olc (*comp.* measa) bad, wicked vile, treacherous, malicious; níl sé go hólc its not bad; níos measa worse
 ollmhargadh (*m.*, *gsg.* -aidh, *npl.* -aí) supermarket
 ólta (*adj.*) drunk, i.e. swallowed
 ón from the
 óna^h from his; óna theach from his house

óna^h from her; óna teach from her house
 ónaⁿ from their; óna dteach from their house
 ónárⁿ from our; ónár dteach from our house
 ór (*m.*, *gsg.* -óir) gold; slabhra óir gold chain
 oraibh see ar
 óráid (*f.*, *gsg.* -de, *npl.* -deacha) oration, speech
 orainn see ar
 oráiste (*m.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -tí) orange; sú oráiste orange juice
 ordaigh (8) order; dúirt sé liom é a ordú he told me to order it
 ordú (*m.*, *gsg.* -aithe, *npl.* -uithe) order; see ordaigh
 orm see ar; tá orm I must; tá ocras orm I am hungry; Seán atá ormsa I am Seán i.e. my name is Seán
 ort see ar
 orts (*emphatic form of ort*); níl aithne agam orts I don't know you
 orthu see ar
 os (*prep.*) above, over, upon, in front of; os comhair an dorais in front of the door; os cionn an dorais over the door, above the door
 oscail (10) open; tá sé ar oscailt it is open; tá sé oscailte agam I have it opened
 oscailt (*f.*, *gsg.* -te, *npl.* -tí) opening
 ósta (*m.*, *gsg.* id., *npl.* -aí) hospitality, lodging; teach ósta hotel
 óstán (*m.*, *gsg.* -áin, *npl.* id.) hotel
 othar (*m.*, *gsg.* -air, *npl.* id.) patient
 otharcharr (*m.*, *gsg.* -airr, *npl.* -ranna) ambulance

Pádraig (*Pr.n.*, *m.*) Patrick
 paidir (*f.*, *gsg.* -dre, *npl.* -dreacha) prayer; An Phaidir Lord's Prayer, lit. The Prayer
 páipéar (*m.*, *gsg.* -éir, *npl.* id.) paper, newspaper
 páirc (*f.*, *gsg.* -ce, *npl.* -ceanna) field, park; Páirc an Chrócaigh Croke; Park

páirteach participate; bhí sé páirteach ann he participated in it
 paisinéir (*m., gsg. -éara, npl. -rí*) passenger
 páiste (*m., gsg. id., npl. -tí*) child
 páistiúil (*comp. -úla*) childish
 paráid (*f., gsg. -de, npl. -deanna*) parade
 paróiste (*m., gsg. id., npl. -tí*) parish; an sagart paróiste the parish priest
 pátrún (*m., gsg. -úin, npl. id.*) patron; cheal patrún for want of patrons
 peaca (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) sin
 peann (*m., gsg. pinn, npl. id.*) pen
 peann (*m.*) luaidhe lead pencil, pencil
 peil (*f., gsg. -le*) football
 péirse (*f., gsg. id., npl. -sí*) perch
 peitreal (*m., gsg. -ril*) petrol
 péitseog (*f., gsg. -oige, npl. -ga*) peach
 piasún (*m., gsg. -úin, npl. id.*) pheasant
 pictiúr (*m., gsg. úir, npl. id.*) picture
 pingin (*f., gsg. -ne, npl. -ní*) penny
 pinn see peann
 piopa (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) pipe
 piorra (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) pear
 píosa (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) piece
 plé (*m., gsg. id.*) act of contending, dealing with; see pléigh
 pleán (*m., gsg. -ain, npl. -nanna*) plan
 pleanáil (*m., gsg. -ála*) planning;
 cead pleanála planning permission
 pléigh (6) dispute, plead, plead with; chun cúrsaí léinn a phlé to discuss matters of scholarship
 pobal (*m., gsg. -ail, npl. id.*) public, people, community
 poblacht (*f., gsg. -ta, npl. -tai*) republic
 póca (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) pocket
 poiblí (*adj.*) public; labhairt go poiblí speaking publicly
 poitigéir (*m., gsg. -éara, npl. -rí*) chemist
 poll (*m., gsg. -oill, npl. id.*) hole
 pónaire (*f., gsg. id., npl. -rí*) bean
 portach (*m., gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*) bog
 pós (1) marry; tá sé pósta he is married
 post (*m., gsg. poist, npl. -tanna*) post, mail

post (*m., gsg. poist, npl. -tanna*) post, job
 praghas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. -sanna*) price
 práta (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) potato
 preap (1) hop, jump
 príomh (*prefix*) principle, chief
 príomháideach (*comp. -dí*) private
 príomhfhile (*m., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) principal poet
 príosún (*m., gsg. -úin, npl. id.*) prison
 próis (*m., gsg. -óis*) prose
 protastúnach (*adj.*) protestant
 Protastúnach (*m., gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*) Protestant
 puinn (*particle*) much, any; ní bhíonn puinn ama agam I don't have much time
 punt pound (money)

rá (abair)
 rachadh (téigh)
 radharc (*f., gsg. -aire, npl. -canna*) view, faculty of sight or vision
 raibh (bí); go raibh tú that you were
 raidió (*m., gsg. id.*) radio
 ramhar (*comp. -aire*) fat
 rang (*m., gsg. -ga, npl. -ganna*) class
 rás (*m., gsg. ráis, npl. -saí*) race
 rásaíocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) racing
 rath (*m., gsg. -tha*) prosperity
 ré (*f., gsg. id., npl. réanna*) age, period of time, duration
 réasúnta (*adj.*) reasonable
 réidh (*comp. -dhe*) ready, finished, smooth
 reilig (*f., gsg. -ge, npl. -gí*) cemetery
 réim (*f., gsg. -me, npl. -meanna*) sway, power, authority; cuireadh deireadh lena réim an end was put to their power
 réir; de réir a chéile by degrees, gradually; dá réir accordingly
 réitigh (8) agree
 reoite (*adj.*) frozen; uachtar reoite ice cream
 rí (*m., gsg. id., npl. ríthe*) king
 rialaigh (8) rule
 rialta (*adj.*) regular, go rialta regularly

rialtas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) government
 riamh ever, never (*i.e.* at any time in the past)
 rian (*m., gsg. -ain, npl. -nta*) mark, sign
 riar (1) distribute
 rince (*m., gsg. id., npl. -cí*) dance, dancing; thaitin an rince liom I liked the dancing, I liked the dance
 rinceoir (*m., gsg. -ora, npl. -rí*) dancer
 rinne (déan)
 ríomh (1) compute; ríofa computed; tá sé ríofa agam I have it computed
 rith (2) run, all forms of rapid movement; i rith an lae in the course of the day, *lit.* in the run of the day
 ró (*prefix*) very, extremely; tá sé rómhaithe it is too good; rinne sé go rómhaithe é he did it too well/very well; tá sé rófhada it is too long
 rogha (*f.*) choice
 roimh (*prep.*) before; *Personal inflected forms:* sg. 1st pers. romham; 2nd pers. romhat; 3rd pers. m. roimhe, f. roimpi; pl. 1st pers. romhainn; 2nd pers. romhaibh 3rd pers. rompu
 roimpi see roimh
 roinn (*f., gsg. -ne, npl. ranna*) department, division, section
 roinnt (*f., gsg. -te, npl. rannta*) some; roinnt Fraincise some French
 romhaibh see roimh
 romhainn see roimh
 romham see roimh
 romhat see roimh
 rompu see roimh
 rós (*m., gsg. róis, npl. -sanna*) rose
 roschrann (*m., gsg. -ainn, npl. id.*) rose tree
 róst (1) roast; turcaí rósta roast turkey
 rósta see róst
 rothaíocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) cycling
 rothar (*m., gsg. -air, npl. id.*) bicycle
 rua (*adj.*) red (hair)
 rud (*m., gsg. -da, npl. -dai*) thing

rug (beir)
 rún (*m., gsg. -úin, npl. id.*) secret
 rúnaí (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aithe*) secretary

sa in the
 sábháil (3) save
 sábháilte saved; tá sé sábháilte it is saved/safe
 sagart (*m., gsg. -airt, npl. id.*) priest
 saghas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. -sanna*) sort, kind, variety; cén saghas atá uait? what kind do you want?
 saibhir (*comp. -bhre*) rich, wealthy
 saibhreais (*m., gsg. -bhreis*) wealth
 saighdiúir (*m., gsg. -úra, npl. -rí*) soldier
 sáil (*f., gsg. -le, npl. sála*) heel
 saíle (*m., gsg. id.*) the sea, salt water; thar saíle abroad, over seas
 salach (*comp. -aí*) dirty
 salann (*m., gsg. -ainn*) salt
 Samhain (*f., gsg. -mhna*) November; Mí na Samhna the month of November
 Samhradh (*m., gsg. -aidh, npl. -raí*) Summer
 san in the
 saoire (*f., gsg. id.*) holiday, vacation
 laetheanta saoire holidays
 saoirse (*f., gsg. id.*) freedom, liberty; Halla na Saoirse Liberty Hall
 saol (*m., gsg. -oil, npl. -lta*) life, way of life, the world
 saor (*comp. -oire*) free, cheap; is saoire é sin that is cheapest, that is cheaper
 saoráideach (*comp. -dí*) easy; go saoráideach easily
 saothar (*m., gsg. -air, npl. id.*) work
 sár- (*prefix*) very good; sáriarracht good attempt
 sar; sar i bhfad before long
 Sasana (*m., gsg. id.*) England
 sásta (*comp. id.*) satisfied; níl sé róshásta he is not too satisfied; fear sásta a satisfied man
 Satharn (*m., gsg. -airn*) Saturday; Dé Sathairn on Saturday

scata (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -aí*) drove, crowd, group
 scata eile another group
 scáthán (*m.*, *gsg. -áin*, *npl. id.*) mirror
 scéal (*m.*, *gsg. -éil*, *npl. -lta*) story, legend, piece of news, tidings
 seachad (*m.*, *gsg. -aí*, *npl. -aithe*) messenger; dea-scéala good news
 scéalaí (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -aithe*) storyteller
 scéalaíocht (*f.*, *gsg. -ta*) storytelling
 scian (*f.*, *gsg. -scine*, *npl. -sceana*) knife
 scilling (*f.*, *gsg. -ge*, *npl. -gí*) shilling
 scléip (*f.*, *gsg. -pe*) mirth
 scléipeach (*comp. -pí*) mirthful
 scoil (*f.*, *gsg. -le*, *npl. -leanna*) school
 scoláire (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -rí*) scholar
 scornach (*f.*, *gsg. -aí*, *npl. -cha*) throat
 scríbhneoir (*m.*, *gsg. -ora*, *npl. -rí*) writer
 scríbhneoireacht (*f.*, *gsg. -ta*) writing
 scríobh (1) write; litir a scríobh to write a letter; tá an litir scríofa the letter is written
 sciorta (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -aí*) skirt
 scrios (2) destroy; tá sé scriosta it is destroyed
 scrúdaigh (8) examine; bhí sé á scrúdú he was examining him
 scrúdú (*m.*, *gsg. -daithe*, *npl. -duithe*) examination; see scrúdaigh
 scuab (*f.*, *gsg. -aibe*, *npl. -ba*) brush
 scuab (1) sweep; tá sé scuabtha agam I have it swept
 scuchaire (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -rí*) switch
 sé he, it
 sé six
 seacht seven
 seachtain (*f.*, *gsg. -be*, *npl. -ní*) week; an tseachtain seo this week; an tseachtain seo chugainn next week; an tseachtain seo caite last week
 seachtar seven people
 seachtó seventy
 seachtú seventh
 seacláid (*f.*, *gsg. -de*, *npl. -dí*) chocolate; barra seacláide bar of chocolate
 séan (1) deny

sean (*comp. sine*) old; seanteach old house
 seandálaíocht (*f.*, *gsg. -ta*) archaeology
 sean-nós traditional form (of singing), lit. old manner; sean-nósanna old practices; seanscéalta old stories
 seanstair ancient history
 seas v. (1) stand
 seasamh standing; tá Seán ina sheasamh Seán is standing
 seasca sixty
 seascadú sixtieth
 seastán (*m.*, *gsg. -áin*, *npl. id.*) stand
 séid (2) blow
 seilf (*f.*, *gsg. -fe*, *npl. -feanna*) shelf
 seinn (2) play (music); tá an ceol seinnte aige he has played the music
 seinnteoir (*m.*, *gsg. -ora*, *npl. -rí*) player, (of music etc. not of games)
 seinm see seinm; ceol a sheinnm to play music
 seirbhís (*f.*, *gsg. -se*, *npl. -sí*) service
 seirbhíseach (*m.*, *gsg. -sigh*, *npl. id.*) servant
 seiris (*f.*, *gsg. -se*, *npl. -sí*) sherry
 seisean him (*emphatic*); ar seisean said he, he said
 seisear six people
 seo the present, this, these, here; ar mhaith leat é seo? would you like this? seo leat come along
 seo (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -onna*) show; Seo na gCapall the Horse Show
 seod (*m.*, *gsg. -oid*, *npl. -da*) jewel
 seoladh (*m.*, *gsg. -aidh*, *npl. -lta*) address
 seomra (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -aí*) room; seomra bia dining-room; seomra folctha bathroom; seomra leapa bedroom; seomra suite sitting room, lounge
 séú sixth
 sí she, it
 siad they
 siar west, westward, back
 sibh you (*plural*); dhearmad mé sibh I forgot you; dhearmad mé sibh a chur in aithne dá chéile I forgot to introduce you to each other;

chuir sibh an leabhar ar an mbord you put the book on the table
 síl (2) think
 simplí (*comp. id.*) simple
 sin that; an fear sin that man; sin é Seán that is Seán; ó shin ago; seachtain ó shin a week ago
 sín (2) stretch, extend, lengthen; tá sé ag síneadh he is stretching
 sinn us, we; go sábhála Dia sinn (may) God save us
 sintiús (*m.*, *gsg. -úis*, *npl. id.*) subscription; sintiús láimhe tip
 siobshuílóir (*m.*, *gsg. -óra*, *npl. -rí*) hitch-hiker
 síocháin (*f.*, *gsg. -ána*) peace; An Garda Síochána the guard of the peace (the Irish police force)
 Sionainn (*f.*, *gsg. -ne*) Shannon (river)
 siopa (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -aí*) shop
 siopadóir (*m.*, *gsg. -óra*, *npl. -rí*) shopkeeper
 siopadóireacht (*f.*, *gsg. -ta*) shopping; mo chuid siopadóireachta my shopping; bhí sé ag siopadóireacht he was shopping
 síos (*ad.*) down; cur síos report, account
 sise *emphatic form of sí* she
 siúd (*demonstrative*) that, yonder; é siúd him (*with emphasis*)
 siúil (4) walk; an bhfuil mórán siúlta agat? have you walked much?
 siúinéir (*m.*, *gsg. -éara*, *npl. -rí*) carpenter
 siúl (*m.*, *gsg. -úil*, *npl. -lta*) walk, the act of walking; cad atá ar siúl? what is going on?
 siúlóir (*m.*, *gsg. -óra*, *npl. -rí*) walker
 siúr (*f.*, *gsg. -rach*, *npl. -racha*) sister (member of community etc.)
 slabhra (*m.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -aí*) chain
 slad (*m.*, *gsg. -da*, *npl. id.*) plunder, ravaging, destruction
 slaghdán (*m.*, *gsg. -áin*, *npl. id.*) cold
 sláinte (*f.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -tí*) health
 slán (*m.*, *gsg. -áin*, *npl. -na*) safety, farewell; slán libh farewell to you (*plural*)

slat (*f.*, *gsg. -aite*, *npl. -ta*) yard, stick, rod; slatiascaire rod
 slí (*f.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -lta*) way, road, avenue, passage, manner, room (*i.e. space*); slí bheatha occupation
 sliabh (*f.*, *gsg. -sléibhe*, *npl. -sléibhte*) mountain
 sliotar (*m.*, *gsg. -air*, *npl. id.*) a special ball used for hurling
 sloinne (*m.*, *gsg. -aí*, *npl. -nte*) surname
 slua (*f.*, *gsg. id.*, *npl. -aite*) crowd
 smacht (*m.*, *gsg. -ta*, *npl. id.*) control
 smachtaigh (8) control, subdue; é a smachtú to subdue him, to control him
 smaoinigh (8) think
 sméar (*f.*, *gsg. -éire*, *npl. -ra*) berry
 smúit (*f.*, *gsg. -te*) dust
 sna in the (*plural*)
 snámh (*m.*, *gsg. -áimh*) swim
 so- (*prefix*) easily; so-ite easily eaten; sobhríste easily broken
 socair (*adj.*) settled, arranged
 socraigh (8) arrange; socraithe arranged; tá gach rud socraithe everything is arranged, arrangements
 socrú (*m.*, *gsg. -aithe*, *npl. -uithe*) arrangement; cad iad na socruithe atá déanta? What are the arrangements that have been made?
 soir eastward
 sóisialta (*adj.*) social; imeachtaí sóisialta social activities
 sórt (*m.*, *gsg. -sóirt*, *npl. id.*) sort, kind, manner
 sos (*m.*, *gsg. -sa*, *npl. -sanna*) rest
 Spáinneach (*m.*, *gsg. -nigh*, *npl. id.*) Spaniard
 Spáinnis (*adj.*) Spanish
 Spáinnis (*f.*, *gsg. -se*) Spanish language
 spéir (*f.*, *gsg. -re*, *npl. -éartha*) sky
 spéis (*f.*, *gsg. -se*) interest; chuir mé spéis sna hamhráin I was interested in the songs
 speisialta special
 spórt (*m.*, *gsg. -óirt*, *npl. -tanna*) sport, fun

sráid (*f., gsg. -de, npl. -deanna*) street
 sroich (2) reach, attain; é a shroichint to reach it
 srón (*f., gsg. -óine, npl. -na*) nose
 sruthán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) stream
 staidéar (*m., gsg. -éir*) study
 staighre (*m., gsg. id., npl. -rí*) stairs
 stair (*f., gsg. -re, npl. startha*) history
 stairiúil (*comp. -úla*) historic;
 áiteanna stairiúla historic places
 stáisiún (*m., gsg. -úin, npl. id.*) station, railway station
 stampa (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) stamp
 stán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) tin
 stát (*m., gsg. -áit, npl. id.*) state
 stiúir steer, direct; tá sé ag stiúradh he is directing/steering
 stól (*m., gsg. -óil, npl. -lta*) stool
 stop (2) stop
 stop (*m., gsg. id., npl. -anna*) stop
 strainséir (*m., gsg. -éara, npl. -rí*) stranger
 stró (*m., gsg. id.*) difficulty (*i.e.* effort)
 sú (*m., gsg. id., npl. súna*) juice, essence, extract
 suaite disturbed; tá an fharraige suaite the sea is disturbed
 suaitheantas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) badge, rosette
 suas (*adj.*) up; suas le up to *i.e.* as many as
 súgradh (*m.*) act of playing; tá an leanbh ag súgradh the child is playing
 suí (*m., gsg. id.*) act of sitting; tá sé ina shuí he is sitting
 suigh (7) sit; tá sé ina shuí he is sitting
 súil (*f.*) act of hoping, hope, expectation; go raibh súil anseo liom that I was expected here
 súil (*f., gsg. -le, npl. id.*) eye
 suim (*f., gsg. -me*) interest
 suíochán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) seat
 suite situated, seated; suite in aice an bhóthair situated near the road
 sula(r) before; sular ól sé é before he drank it

tá (bí); tá yes, (in answer to an bhfuil, nach bhfuil); tá go maith very well
 tábhacht (*f., gsg. -ta*) importance
 tábhachtach (*comp. -aí*) important
 tabhair (*irr. imper., 2nd sg.*) give, bring; a thabhairt to give; see paradigm in appendix to explanatory notes
 tábhairne (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) tavern;
 teach tábhairne public house
 taca a repeating point in time,
 bliain an taca seo this time a year ago, this time last year
 tacsai (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ithe*) taxi
 tae (*m., gsg. id.*) tea
 tafann (*m.*) act of barking; tá an madra ag tafann the dog is barking
 tagaim (tar)
 taibhléad (*m., gsg. -éid, npl. id.*) tablet
 taifeadán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) recorder
 táille (*f., gsg., id., npl. -lí*) fee, charge
 táim (bí)
 tairg (12B) offer
 taispeáin (4) show; tá sé ag taispeáint he is showing; taispeánta shown
 taispeántas (*f., gsg. -ais, npl. id.*) show (*i.e.* display etc.)
 taistil (12A) travel; tá sé ag taisteal he is travelling
 taisteal (*m., gsg. -til*) travel, travelling
 taithi (*f., gsg. id.*) experience; tá sé i dtaithi na háite he is accustomed to the place
 taitin see taitnigh
 taitnigh (9) please, give satisfaction, relish; ar thaitin an dráma leat? did you like the play? did the play appeal to you?
 taitneamh (*m., gsg. -nimh*) delight, affection
 taitneamhach (*comp. -mhí*) pleasing; míthaitneamhach displeasing
 talamh (*f., gsg. -lún, npl. tailte*) land
 talmhaíocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) agriculture
 tamall (*m., gsg. -aill, npl. id.*) a space of time, a while, time, distance, a little distance
 tanaí (*adj.*) thin

taobh (*m., gsg. -oibhe, npl. -bhanna*) side; i dtaobh about; ar thaobh na nGael on the side of the Irish;
 cad ina thaobh what about, why
 taoiseach (*m., gsg. -sigh, npl. id.*) chief; An Taoiseach title of the head of the Government. It corresponds to prime minister.
 tapaidh (*comp. -úla*) fast, quick active; go tapaidh quickly
 tar (*irr. imper., 2nd sg.*) come; see paradigm in appendix to explanatory notes
 tar éis after
 tarlaigh (8) happen; céard a tharla? what happened?
 tarraing (12B) pull
 tart (*m., gsg. -ta*) thirst
 tástail (*f., gsg. -ála*) act of testing; tá sé ag tástail he is testing
 té (*indef. personal pron., used with article*); an té a labhair he who spoke
 te (*comp. teo*) hot
 teach (*m., gsg. tí, npl. tithe*) house.
 Bean an Ti Woman of the House, Mistress
 teach ósta hotel
 teacht see tar
 teachta (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) deputy
 téacs (*m., gsg. id., npl. -sanna*) text
 téacsleabhar (*m., gsg. -air, npl. id.*) textbook
 téad (*f., gsg. téide, npl. -da*) rope, cord
 teagasc (*m., gsg. -aisc*) instruction (*i.e.* teaching)
 teampall (*m., gsg. -aill, npl. id.*) temple, church
 teanam ort come on
 teanga (*f., gsg. id., npl. -acha*) tongue, language
 téann (téigh)
 teannta; i mo theannta along with me, together with me
 teas (*m., gsg. -sa*) heat
 teastaigh (8) want, need, require, lack; tá toitiní ag teastáil uaim I want cigarettes
 téigh (*irr. imper. 2nd sg.*) go; see paradigm in appendix to explanatory notes

teileafóin (*m., gsg. -óin, npl. id.*) telephone
 teilifis (*f., gsg. -se*) television; clár teilifise television programme
 teip (*f., gsg. -pe, npl. -peanna*) failure
 teip (2) fail; theip orm I failed
 téip (*f., gsg. -pe, npl. -peanna*) tape; ar théip on tape, on a tape
 téiphaifeadán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) tape recorder
 teirmiméadar (*m., gsg. -air, npl. id.*) thermometer
 teith (2) flee
 teo see te
 thabharfadh (tabhair)
 thagadh (tar)
 thairis see thar
 thairsti see thar
 tháinig (tar)
 thall yonder, on the other side, over (there).
 thar (*prep.*) over; *Personal inflected forms:* sg. 1st pers. tharam; 2nd pers. tharat; 3rd pers. m. thairis, f. thairsti; pl. 1st pers. tharainn; 2nd pers. tharaibh; 3rd pers. tharstu; ag dul thar bráid going past
 tharaibh see thar
 tharainn see thar
 tharam see thar
 tharat see thar
 thairis see thar
 tharla happened; see tarlaigh
 tharstu see thar
 thart by; ag gabháil thart going by, past, beyond; thart ar about
 thart over, finished; tá an cluiche thart the game is over, finished
 theas south
 thiar behind, west; ar deireadh thiar at long last
 thiocfadh (tar)
 thios below, down
 thoir east
 thuaidh north; ó thuaidh northwards
 thuas above; thuas ansin above there, up there
 thug (tabhair); thug sé faoi he attempted it, attacked it; thug sé

faoi deara he noticed; thug sé iarracht he attempted
 ticéad (*m., gsg. -éid, npl. id.*) ticket
 timpeall round, about
 timpiste (*f., gsg. id., npl. -tí*) accident
 tinn (*comp. -ne*) sick, ill, sore;
 tá mo scornach tinn my throat is sore
 tinneas (*m., gsg. -nis, npl. id.*) sickness; comharthaí tinnis symptoms (of sickness); tinneas cinn headache
 tiocfaidh (tar)
 tiomáin (2) drive; tá sé ag tiomáint he is driving
 tiománaí (*m., gsg. id., -aithe*) driver
 tionscal (*m., gsg. -ail, npl. id.*) industry
 tionsclaíoch (*adj.*) industrial
 tír (*f., gsg. -re, npl. tíortha*) country
 tirim (*comp. -me*) dry
 tit (2) fall; tá sé tite it is fallen;
 tá sé ag titim it is falling
 titim see tit
 tiubh (*comp. -bha*) thick
 tobac (*m., gsg. id.*) tobacco
 tobann (*comp. -ainne*) sudden;
 go tobann suddenly
 tóg (1) take, build; dúirt sé liom é a thógáil he told me to take it;
 tógáil croí is ea é it is a joy; tá sé tógtha agam I have it built;
 nílím tógtha leis I'm not pleased with it
 tógálaí (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aithe*) builder
 toil (*f., gsg. tola*) will; le do thoil if you will, if you please
 tóin (*f., gsg. tóna, npl. -neanna*) bottom
 toítín (*m., gsg. id., npl. -ní*) cigarette
 toradh (*m., npl. -rthaí*) result; fruit;
 dá thoradh sin as a result of that
 tosach (*m., gsg. -aigh, npl. id.*) beginning; i dtosach in the beginning
 tosaigh (8) begin, commence
 trá (*f., gsg. id., npl. -ánna*) strand
 trácht (*m., gsg. -ta*) traffic
 tráchtáil (*f., gsg. -ála*) commerce, trade

tráchttaire (*m., gsg. id., npl. -rí*) commentator
 traen (*f., gsg. -enach, npl. -enacha*) train; stáisiún na traenach the railway station, *lit.* the train station
 traidhfil (*f., gsg. -le*) trifle
 traidisiún (*m., gsg. -úin, npl. id.*) tradition
 trasna (*adj. prep.*) across
 tráth (*m., gsg. -tha, npl. id.*) time, occasion
 tráthnóna (*m., gsg. id., npl. -nta*) evening, afternoon
 treallchogaíocht (*f., gsg. -ta*) guerilla warfare
 tréig (2) desert, abandon; an áit a thréigean to desert a place
 tréith (*f., gsg. -the, npl. id.*) characteristic, quality
 treo (*m., gsg. id., npl. -nna*) direction;
 i dtreo an tí in the direction of the house
 trí (*prep.*) through; *Personal inflected forms:* sg. 1st pers. tríom; 2nd pers. tríot; 3rd pers. m. tríd, f. trithi; pl. 1st pers. trinn; 2nd pers. tríbh; 3rd pers. tríothu; tá an teach trí thine the house is on fire; chuaigh sé isteach tríd an fhuinneog he went in through the window
 trí three
 triail (*f., gsg. -alach, npl. -alacha*) trial
 triall; ag triall orthu coming for them
 tríbh see trí
 trína^t through his; trína pháirc through his field
 trína^m through her; trína páirc through her field
 trínaⁿ through their; trína bpáirc through their field
 trínárⁿ through our
 trinn see trí
 trioblóid (*f., gsg. -de, npl. -dí*) trouble
 tríocha thirty
 tríochadú thirtieth
 tríom see trí
 tríot see trí
 tríothu see trí
 trithi see trí
 triú^t third

triuch (*m., gsg. treacha*) whooping cough
 triúr three people
 trócaire (*f., gsg. id.*) mercy
 troid (*f., gsg. -oda, npl. id.*) fight, act of fighting
 trom (*comp. -oime*) heavy; tá sé róthrom ort it's too heavy for you
 trua (*f., gsg. id.*) pity; is trua sin that's a pity
 tú you
 tua (*f., gsg. id., npl. tuanna*) axe
 tuaille (*m., gsg. id., npl. -lí*) towel
 tuairim (*f., gsg. -me, npl. -mí*) opinion, idea
 tuairisc (*f., gsg. -ce, npl. -cí*) account, report
 tuairisceoir (*m., gsg. -ora, npl. -rí*) reporter
 tuaisceart (*m., gsg. -cirt*) north, northern region
 tuath (*f., gsg. -aithe, npl. -tha*) country, *i.e.* rural area
 tug (tabhair)
 tuí (*m., gsg. id.*) straw
 tuig (2) understand
 tuill (2) earn, deserve; tuillte deserved, earned
 tuilleadh (*m.*) more; a thuilleadh any more, more
 tuirse (*f., gsg. id.*) weariness, fatigue, tiredness
 tuirseach (*comp. -sí*) tired
 tuiscint (*f., gsg. -ceanna*) understanding;
 é a thuiscint to understand it
 tuismitheoir (*m., gsg. -ora, npl. -rí*) parent
 turas (*m., gsg. -ais, npl. -sanna*) journey
 turasóir (*m., gsg. -óra, npl. -rí*) tourist
 turasóireacht (*f., gsg. -ta*) tourism
 turcaí (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aithe*) turkey
 tús (*m., gsg. túis, npl. túsa*) beginning; bhí sé anseo ar dtús he was here at first, he was here
 first of all
 tusa *emphatic form of tú* you
 uachtar (*m., gsg. -air*) upper; an

lámh in uachtar the upper hand, victory
 uachtar (*m., gsg. -air*) cream;
 uachtar roeite ice cream
 Uachtar Ard a place name in Co. Galway
 uachtarán (*m., gsg. -áin, npl. id.*) president
 uaibh see ó
 uaidh see ó
 uaigneach (*comp. -ní*) lonely, lonesome
 uaigneas (*m., gsg. -nis*) loneliness
 uaim see ó
 uaimse *emphatic form of uaim*
 uaine green; see glas
 uainn see ó
 uair (*f., gsg. -re, npl. -reanta*) time, occasion, hour; uair éigin eile some other time; bhí sé anseo uair nó dó he was here once or twice
 uaireadóir (*m., gsg. -óra, npl. -rí*) watch *i.e.* time piece
 uait see ó
 uaithi see ó
 uasal (*comp. uaisle*) noble; duine uasal gentleman; Dia's Muire duit, a dhuine uasail good-day, sir
 uathu see ó
 ubh (*f., gsg. -uibhe, npl. uibheacha*) egg
 ucht; as ucht for the sake of
 údar (*m., gsg. -air, npl. id.*) author, authority
 Uí Ógáin *gen. form of the name*
 Ó Hógáin
 uile all, every
 uirthi see ar
 uisce (*m., gsg. id., npl. -cí*) water
 úll (*m., gsg. úill, npl. úlla*) apple
 ullamh ready
 ullmhaigh (10) prepare; é a ullmhú to prepare it
 um (*prep. of time*) um thráthnóna in the evening; um Nollaig at Christmas
 uncail (*m., gsg. npl. -lí*) uncle
 unsa (*m., gsg. id., npl. -aí*) ounce
 úr (*comp. úire*) fresh; torthaí úra fresh fruit
 urlár (*m., gsg. -áir, npl. id.*) floor
 úsáid (2) use

English-Irish

a *indef. art. (no indef. art. in Irish)* a boy and a girl, buachaill agus cailín
abandon *v.* tréig
abbey *s.* mainistir *f.*
abide *v.* cónaigh; he lives in Cork, he abides in Cork tá cónaí air i gCorcaigh; he lives with his mother tá cónaí air lena mháthair
ability *s.* cumas *m.*
able *in ann, féad; I am able to do it* táim in ann é a dhéanamh, féadaim é a dhéanamh
about *adv., prep., timpeall; timpeall ar; thart ar; i dtaobh; mar gheall ar; faoi; about the place* timpeall na háite; *about eight o'clock* thart ar a hocht a chlog; *about the story* i dtaobh an scéil, mar gheall ar an scéal; *about it* faoi; *about them* fúthu
above *adv. and prep., os cionn; thar; thuas; lastuas; above the door* os cionn an dorais; *above all else* thar gach rud eile; *the place above* an áit thuas; *above the gate* lastuas den ngeata
abroad *thar sáile*
accept *v.* glac, gabh; he accepted the money ghlac sé leis an airgead; *accept my excuse* gabh mo leithscéal; he is accepting it tá sé ag glacadh leis
accident *s.* timpiste *f.*
according (as) *de réir (mar)*
account *s.* cuntas *m.* tuairisc *f.* cur síos
accustomed to *i dtaithí; he is accustomed to it* tá sé i dtaithí air
acquaint *v.* I am acquainted with him tá aithne agam air
acquaintance *s.* aithne *f.*
acquire *v.* gnóthaigh; he acquired/gained full marks ghnóthaigh sé lánmharc
across *adv., and prep. thar, trasna; to walk across the road* siúl trasna

an bhóthair; *to walk across the bridge* siúl thar an droichead
act *s.* gníomh *m.*
active *gníomhach*
activities *s.* imeachtaí
actor *s.* aisteoir *m.*
additional *breise*
address *s.* seoladh *m.*
advice *s.* comhairle *f.*
aeroplane *s.* eitleán *m.*
affairs *s.* cúrsaí *m.*
Africa (*Pr. n.*) An Afraic *f.*
after *adv.; after that* ina dhiaidh sin *after prep.; to walk after him* siúl ina dhiaidh; *after six o'clock* tar éis a sé a chlog
afternoon *s.* tráthnóna *m.*
again *aris*
age *s.* aois, *f.*, ré, *m.*; *what age is he?* cén aois é? *he is twenty years old* tá sé fiche bliain d'aois; *from age to age* ó aois go haois; *The Golden Age* An Ré Órga
aged *aosta*
ago; *an hour ago* uair an chloig ó shin; *long ago* fadó
agree *v.* aontaigh, réitigh
agreement *s.* Conradh *m.*; *he made an agreement with* rinne sé Conradh le
agriculture *s.* talmhaíocht *f.*
aim *s.* aidhm *f.*
air *s.* aer *m.*
airport *s.* aerfort *m.*
alike *ionann*
alive *beo*
all *uile, go léir, ar fad*
allow *v.* lig; *he allowed me to take it* lig sé dom é a thógáil
almost *adv.* beagnach; *almost always* i gcónaí beagnach; *he almost failed* dóbair dó teip
alone *aonar, amháin; he was alone* bhí sé ina aonar; *that alone* é sin amháin
already *cheana, cheana féin*
also *freisin, chomh maith*
alter *v.* athraigh

although cé
altogether *ar fad*
always *i gcónaí, go deo*
ambulance *s.* otharcharr *m.*
America (*Pr. n.*) Meiriceá *m.*
among *i measc, ar fud*
amount *s.* méid *m.* oiread *m.*; *what amount how much* cé mhéad; *twice that amount* a dhá oiread sin
ancient *adj.* sean; *ancient history* seanstair
and *conj.* agus, is
anger *s.* fearg *f.*
angler *s.* slatiascaire *m.*; *he was angling* bhí sé ag iascach
animal *s.* ainmhi *m.*
another *eile*
answer *s.* freagra *m.*
answer *v.* freagair; *he answered* d'fhreagair sé
answerable *freagrach*
any *adj. pron.* aon, ar bith; *do you know any German?* an bhfuil aon Ghearmáinis agat? *there are not any left* níl ceann ar bith fágtha
anyhow *adv.* ar aon chuma
appearance *s.* cuma *f.*
appetite *s.* goile *m.*
apple *s.* úll *m.*
appoint *v.* ceap
appointment *s.* coinne *f.*
appreciate *v.*; *we would appreciate* ba mhór linn
approaching; approaching the door ag déanamh ar an doras
April *s.* Aibreán *m.*
apropos *dála an scéil*
archaeology *s.* seandálaíocht *f.*
archbishop *s.* ardeaspag *m.*
architect *s.* ailtire *m.*
architecture *s.* ailtireacht *f.*
area *s.* ceantar *m.*
argument *s.* argóint *f.*
arise *v.* éirigh; *he is arising (i.e. getting up)* tá sé ag éirí
armpit *s.* ascaill *f.*
army *s.* arm *m.*
around *timpeall*
arrange *v.* socraigh; *it is arranged* tá sé socraithe; *Máire has arranged it*

for us tá sé socair ag Máire dúinn
arrangement *s.* socrú *m.*; *the arrangements* na socruithe
art *s.* ealaín (*painting etc.*) *f.*; *the art of storytelling* ceird na scéalaíochta
as *chomh; as tall as* chomh hard le; *as far as* chomh fada le; *as fine as* chomh breá le; *as well* chomh maith; *as it is* mar atá sé; *as I said* faoi mar a dúirt mé
ask *v. (enquire) fiafraigh; ask him* where it is fiafraigh de cá bhfuil sé; *he is asking him* where it is tá sé ag fiafraí de cá bhfuil sé
ask (beg for, request to be given) iarr; *ask him to give it to you* iarr air é a thabhairt duit; *I asked him to give it* d'iarr mé air é a thabhairt
I have asked him tá iarrtha agam air; *Pádraig is asking him to buy it* tá Pádraig ag iarraidh air é a cheannach
assemble *v.* cruinnigh; *to assemble* a chruinniú
assembly *s.* oireachtas *m.*; *Dáil* *f.*
association *s.* cumann *m.*
assume *v.* meas; *I assume* measaim
astray *amú*
at *prep. (position) usually* ag; *at the door* ag an doras; *at school* ar scoil; *at home* sa bhaile; *at present* faoi láthair; *at six o'clock* ag a sé a chlog, ar a sé a chlog; *at night* istoiche; *to look at something* féachaint ar rud; *he was laughing* at it bhí sé ag gáire faoi; *at all* in aon chor, ar chor ar bith
athletic *lúfar*
athletics *s.* lúthchleasa *m.*
attempt *s.* iarracht *f.*; *a very good attempt* sáriarracht
attend *v.* freastal
attendant *s.* giolla *m.*
attention *s.* aire *f.*
August *s.* Lúnasa *m.*
aunt *s.* aintín *f.*
author *s.* údar *m.*
authority *s.* údar *m.*; *he is an authority* údar is ea é
Autumn *s.* Fómhar *m.*

available le fáil, ar fáil
 awake v. dúisigh; he is awakened tá sé dúisithe; he is awake tá sé ina dhúiseacht
 awhile; for a while go fóill; for a little while go fóillín
 axe s. tua f.

baby s. leanbh m.
 back ar ais; he came back tháinig sé ar ais; move back druid siar
 bad olc, droch-; it's a bad thing is olc an rud é; bad news drochscéal; bad attempt drochiarracht
 badge s. suaitheantas m.
 bag s. mála m.
 ball s. liathróid f.
 Ballyferriter Pr. n. Baile an Fhírtéaraigh
 band s. banna m.; band (of musicians) buíon (f) cheoil
 bank (money etc.) s. banc m.
 baptism s. baiste m.
 bar (chocolate etc.) s. barra m.
 bargain s. margadh m.
 barking; the dog was barking bhí an madra ag tafann
 base s. bun m.
 basket s. ciseán m.
 bath (act of bathing) folcadh m.
 bath-room s. seomra (m) folctha
 battle s. cath m.; The Battle of Clontarf Cath Chluain Tarbh
 bay s. bá f. cuan m.
 be, v. (1) (copula) (With indefinite pred.): it is wood is adhmaid é; he is a doctor is dochtúir é; it is to you I am speaking is leatsa atá mé ag caint; what is it? céard é féin? what do you want? céard atá uait? With definite pred.: are you the doctor? an tú an dochtúir? I am is mé; who are you? cé thú féin? isn't it well you knew! nach maith a bhí a fhios agat!; With comp: Seán is better than Pádraig is fearr Seán ná Pádraig; (2) Substantive verb: there was once a man bhí fear ann uair; he is here tá sé anseo; I don't know

where he is nil a fhios agam cá bhfuil sé; it is six o'clock tá sé a sé a chlog; With adjectives: it is cold tá sé fuar; it is broken tá sé briste; it is good tá sé go maith; it is fine tá sé go breá; Auxiliary uses: I was reading bhí mé ag léamh; he is sitting on the chair tá sé ina shuí ar an gcathaoir Forming passive; he was killed maraíodh é; it was broken briseadh é; there is work to be done tá obair le déanamh; Pádraig is to come tá Pádraig le teacht; you are to go home (this is a duty), tá ort dul abhaile; am I to go home? an bhfuil orm dul abhaile?

bean s. pónaire f.
 beat v. buail
 beautiful álainn
 beauty s. áilleacht f.
 because conj. mar; because of de bharr, mar gheall ar
 becoming; becoming dark ag éirí dorchá
 bed s. leaba f.
 bedroom s. seomra (m) leapa
 beef s. mairteoil f.
 beer s. beoir f.
 before adv.; I was here before bhí mé anseo cheana; before three o'clock roimh a trí a chlog; he came before me tháinig sé romham; he will come before long tiocfaidh sé sar i bhfad; Conj. close it before he comes dún é sula dtiocfaidh sé
 begin v. tosaigh; it is beginning tá sé ag tosú; beginning s. tús m. tosach m.; in the beginning i dtosach
 behind adv. thiar; taobh thiar
 behold v. breathnaigh
 Belfast Pr. n. Béal Feirste
 belief s. creideamh m.
 believe v. creid
 bell s. clog m.
 belly s. bolg m.
 below adv.; he is below tá sé thíos; he is below the door tá sé laistíos den doras; he is coming up (i.e. from below), tá sé ag teacht aníos

bent cam
 berry s. sméar f.
 best (superlative form of good) fearr; the best thing an rud is fearr
 bet s. geall m.
 better (comp. form of good); it would be better b'fhearr
 between prep. idir (personal inflected forms in plural only): between them eatarthu; between us eadrainn; between you eadraibh
 beyond adv. thar, thall, anonn; he went beyond the shop chuaigh sé thar an siopa; he is beyond near the door tá sé thall in aice leis an doras
 bicycle s., rothar m.
 big adj. mór
 bill s. bille m.
 bird s. éan m.
 birds (collective) éanlaith f.
 biscuit s. briosca m.
 bishop s. easpag m.
 bit s. píosa m.
 black adj. dubh
 Blackwater; The Munster Blackwater Pr. n. Abhainn Mhór na Mumhan
 bless v. beannaigh
 blood s. fuil f.
 bloodshed s. doirteadh fola (lit. spilling of blood)
 bloom s. bláth m.
 blossom s. bláth m.
 blouse s. blús m.
 blow v. (of wind) séid
 blow s. buille; to strike a blow buille a bhualadh
 blue adj. gorm
 board s. bord m.
 boat s. bád m.
 boatman s. bádóir m.
 bog s. portach m.
 bone s. cnámh f.
 book s. leabhar m.
 booked; I have booked a seat tá suíochán curtha in áirithe agam
 booklet s. leabhrán m.
 boot s. bróg f.
 border s. imeall m.
 both idir, araon; both men and

women idir fhir agus mhná; both of us went chuamar araon
 bother; don't bother ná bac; it is bothering us tá sé ag cur as dúinn
 bottle s. buidéal m.
 bottom s. bun m. tóin f.
 bout s. babhta m.
 box s. bosca m.
 boy s. buachaill m. garsún m.
 Boyne Pr. n. An Bhóinn f.
 branch s. craobh f.
 bread s. arán m.
 break v. bris; he is breaking tá sé ag briseadh; to break a bhriseadh;
 breakfast s. bricfeasta m.; breakfast time am bricfeasta
 bridge s. droichead m.; The Bridge House Teach an Droichid
 bright adj. geal
 bring v. tabhair; to bring a thabhairt
 broken briste
 brother s. deartháir m.; older brother deartháir mór
 brother (fellow member of a society) bráthair m.
 brown adj. donn
 brown trout s. breac (m). rua
 brush s. scuab f.
 bucket s. buicéad m.
 build v. tóg; to build a thógáil
 builder s. tógálaí m.
 building s. foirgneamh m.
 built tógtha; it is built tá sé tógtha
 burn v. dóigh
 business s. gnó m.
 busy gnóthach
 but ach
 butcher s. búistéir m.
 butter s. im m.
 buy v. ceannaigh; to buy cigarettes toitiní a cheannach; buying cigarettes ag ceannach toitiní; he bought cigarettes ceannaigh sé toitiní; the cigarettes have been bought tá na toitiní ceannaithe
 by prep. (1), near, in aice, cois; by the fire in aice na tine; by the sea cois na farraige; by himself ina aonar; (2) along, via; by land and sea ar muir is ar tír;

(3) agency, means: he was knocked down by Seán leag Seán é; he went by train chuaigh sé ar traein; a play by Breandán Ó Beacháin dráma le Breandán Ó Beacháin; by degrees de réir a chéile; he will be here by six o'clock beidh sé anseo roimh a sé a chlog; pass by imigh thart
by *adv.* by and by ar ball beag; by the way dála an scéil

cabbage *s.* cabáiste *m.*
calf *s.* gamhain *m.*
call *v.* glaoigh; he is calling tá sé ag glaoch
came *see* come
can *v.* féad; I can féadaim, is féidir liom
canal *s.* canáil *f.*
canoe *s.* curach *f.*
cap *s.* caipín *m.*
captain *s.* captaen *m.*
car *s.* carr *m.*
card *s.* cárta *m.*
care *s.* aire *f.*; cúram *m.*
careful cúramach
careless neamhchúramach
carpenter *s.* siúinéir *m.*
carpentry *s.* siúinéireacht *f.*
carriage *s.* carráiste *m.*
carry *v.* beir; to carry a bhreith
case; in any case ar chuma ar bith, cibé scéal é
castle *s.* caisleán *m.*
cat *s.* cat *m.*
catch *v.* beir
catholic *adj.* caitliceach
Catholic *s.* Caitliceach *m.*
caught *see* catch
cause *s.* cúis *f.*; the dog caused it an madra faoi dear é
Celt *s.* Ceilteach, Gael *m.*; the Celts came to Ireland tháinig na Gaeil 'go hÉirinn
cemetery *s.* reilig *f.*
centre *s.* lár *m.*
certain cinnte, deimhin, éigin, áirithe; this much is certain tá an

méid seo cinnte; make certain of it déan deimhin de; a certain person duine áirithe; certain authorities údair áirithe
chain *s.* slabhra *m.*
chair *s.* cathaoir *f.*
chairman *s.* cathaoirleach *m.*
championship *s.* craobh *f.*
change *v.* athraigh; it is changing tá sé ag athrú; to change a athrú
change *s.* athrú *m.*
characteristic *s.* tréith *f.*
charge *s.* táille *f.* ceannas; charge for admittance táille ar dhul isteach; he is in charge tá sé i gceannas
cheap saor; the cheapest one an ceann is saoire
chemist *s.* poitigéir *m.*
chief príomh-; chief poet *s.* príomhfhile *m.*
child *s.* leanbh *m.* páiste *m.*
childish páistiúil
chocolate *s.* seacláid *f.*
choice *s.* rogha *f.*
Christ *s.* Chríost *m.*
Christian *s.* Chríostaí *m.*
Christian *adj.* Críostaí
Christian Brothers Bráithre Críostaí
Christianity *s.* Críostaíocht *f.*
Christmas *s.* Nollaig *f.*
church *s.* teampall *m.* séipéal *m.*
cigarette *s.* toitin *m.*
city *s.* cathair *f.*; capital city ardcathair
class (school) rang *m.*
class (type, kind) cineál
clean glan; to clean a ghlanadh
clear léir; it is clear that is léir go
cleric *s.* cléireach *m.*
clerk *s.* cléireach *m.*
clever cliste
clock *s.* clog *m.*; four o'clock ceathair a chlog
close *v.* dún; close the door dún an doras; the door is closed tá an doras dúnta; close to buailte le
cloth *s.* éadach *m.*; your clothes do chuid éadaigh
coal *s.* gual *m.*
coast *s.* cósta *m.*

coat *s.* casóg *f.*; cóta *m.*
coffee *s.* caife *m.*
cold (*Med.*) slaghdán *m.*
cold *s.* fuacht *m.*
cold fuar; a cold day lá fuar; the day is cold tá an lá fuar; it is cold tá sé fuar
collect *v.* bailigh; he is collecting tá sé ag bailiú; to collect a bhailiú
college *s.* coláiste *m.*
colonel *s.* coirnéal *m.*
colour *adj.* dath
come *v.* tar; come along téanam ort
commence *v.* tosaigh
commentator *s.* tráchttaire *m.*
commerce *s.* tráchtáil *f.*
community *s.* muintir *f.*
comfortable *adj.* compordach
company (group of players etc.) buíon *f.*
company (business) comhlacht *m.*
comparison comparáid *f.*
competition *s.* comórtas *m.*
complain *v.* gearán; he is complaining tá sé ag gearán
complaint *s.* gearán *m.*
compose *v.* cum, ceap
concert *s.* ceolchoirm *f.*; an open-air concert aeraíocht *f.*
congratulations *s.* comhgháirdeachas *m.*
consecutively i ndiaidh a chéile
contention; bone of contention cnámh spairne
continent *s.* mór-roinn *f.*
continue *v.* lean; to continue a leanúint
control *s.* smacht *m.*
control *v.* smachtaigh
convenience *s.* áis *f.*
conversation *s.* caint *f.*; comhrá *m.*
copy *s.* cóip *f.*
cord *s.* téad *m.*
Cork *Pr. n.* Corcaigh *f.*
corner *s.* cúinne *m.*
corporation *s.* (municipal corporation) bardas *m.*
Corrib *Pr. n.* An Choirb *f.*
cost *s.* costas *m.*

cough *s.* casacht *f.*; he has a cough tá casacht air; he was coughing bhí sé ag casacht
could; that he could gurbh fhéidir leis
council *s.* comhairle *f.*
counsel *s.* comhairle *f.*
country (*i.e.* rural area) tuath
country *s.* tír *f.*
county *s.* contae *m.*
couple *s.* cúpla *m.*
course; in the course of the day i rith an lae; of course ar ndóigh
course *s.* cúrsa *m.*; Irish Language course cúrsa Gaeilge; race course cúrsa ráis
court *s.* cúirt *f.*
cover *s.* clúdach *m.*
cow *s.* bó *f.*
cream *s.* uachtar *m.*
crooked cam
crossroads *s.* crosaire, *m.*
crowd *s.* slua *f.*; scata *m.*
cuckoo *s.* cuach *f.*
culture *s.* cultúr *m.*
cunning glic; he is cunning tá sé glic
cup (*trophy*) *s.* corn *m.*
cup *s.* cupán *m.*
cupboard *s.* cófra *m.*
curate *s.* sagart *m.* óg
cure *s.* leigheas *m.*
Curragh *Pr. n.* An Currach
custom *s.* nós *m.*
customer *s.* custaiméir *m.*
cycling *s.* rothaíocht *f.*

dance *s.* rince *m.*; they are dancing tá siad ag rince
dancer *s.* rinceoir *m.*
Dane *s.* Lochlannach *m.*
danger *s.* baol *m.*
dangerous dainséarach
dark dorchá
daughter *s.* iníon *f.*
day *s.* lá *m.*; a fine day lá breá; on Monday Dé Luain
dead marbh
dear daor, costasach; Dear Sir, A Chara, A Dhuine Uasail
December *s.* Mí (*f.*) na Nollag

declare v. fógaire; to declare a fhógairt
 decline s. meath m.
 deep domhain
 deer s. fia m.
 defeat v. bris ar; The Irish were defeated briseadh ar na Gaeil
 deficiency s. easpa f.
 definite adj. cinnte
 degrees s. (Univ.) céim v. (ollscoile) degrees; by degrees de réir a chéile
 delay s. moill f.; I was delayed cuireadh moill orm
 delicious blasta
 delight s. áthas m., taitneamh m.
 demand s. éileamh m.
 dentist s. fiacloir m.
 deny v. séan; to deny a shéanadh
 depart v. imigh
 department s. roinn f.
 deputy s. teachta m.
 desert v. tréig; deserting the countryside ag tréigean na tuaithe; desertion of the countryside bánú na tuaithe
 deserve v. tuill; you deserve it tá sé tuillte agat
 desire s. dúil f.
 destroy v. loit, scrios; it has been destroyed tá sé loite, tá sé scriosta
 destruction s. slad f.
 devil s. diabhal m.
 dialogue s. agallamh f.
 did; did you buy it? ar cheannaigh tú é? did you not buy it? nár cheannaigh tú é?
 die v. he died fuair sé bás
 difficult adj. deacair
 difficulty s. dua m., stró m.
 dining-room s. seomra m. bia
 dinner s. dinnéar m.
 direct díreach
 direct v. stiúr; he is directing tá sé ag stiúradh to direct a stiúradh
 direction s. treo m.
 director s. stiúrthóir m.
 dirty salach
 dis- (prefix) mí-; dissatisfied adj. míshásta
 disappointment s. díomá f.
 discuss v. pléigh

disease s. galar m.
 dishonest cam
 dispraise s. cáineadh m.
 dispraise v. cáin; to dispraise a cháineadh
 dissatisfaction s. míshásmh m.; he was dissatisfied bhí sé míshásta
 distinguish v. aithnigh; to distinguish a aithint
 distribute s. riar
 district s. ceantar m.
 disturbance s. suaiththeadh m.; the sea was disturbed (i.e. choppy) bhí an fharraige suaite
 division s. roinn f.
 do v. déan; what are you doing? céard atá á dhéanamh agat?; there is work to be done tá obair le déanamh; he is doing history tá sé ag foghlaim staire; it is well done tá sé déanta go maith; that will do is leor sin; will I close the door? please do an ndúnfaidh mé an doras? dún; do you see? an bhfeiceann tú? to do a dhéanamh
 doctor s. dochtúir m.
 dog s. madra m.
 donkey s. asal m.
 door s. doras m.
 doubt s. amhras m.
 down adv. (motion), síos; to go down dul síos; to come down teacht anuas; down here anseo thíos
 dozen s. dosean m.
 drama s. dráma m.
 drama drámaíocht; drama festival féile drámaíochta
 drawing (sketch, picture) s. líníocht; he was drawing in near the fire (i.e. moving towards the fire) bhí sé ag druidim isteach in aice na tine
 dress s. gúna m.
 drink s. deoch f., v. ól; drinking; he was drinking bhí sé ag ól; there was too much drinking there bhí an iomarca ólacháin ann; it had been drunk bhí sé ólta; he was drunk bhí sé ar meisce; to drink a ól

drive v. tiomáin; have you driven much? an bhfuil mórán tiomána déanta agat? he is driving tá sé ag tiomáint; to drive a thiomáint
 driver s. tiománaí m.
 drop s. braon m.; a drop of wine braon fionna
 drown v. báigh; a drowned person duine báite; drowning s. bá m.
 drunk see drink
 dry tirim; to dry a thriomú
 Dublin (Pr. n.) Baile Átha Cliath
 during prep. le linn, i rith
 dust s. smúit f.

each adj. gach, gach aon; each man gach fear, gach aon fhear
 ear s. cluas f.
 early luath
 earn v. tuill; you have earned it tá sé tuillte agat
 earth s. cré f.
 easily adj. go saoráideach so-; he did it easily rinne sé go saoráideach é; easily eaten so-ite; easily broken sobhriste
 east s. oirthear (eastern region); going east ag dul soir; adv. (at rest) thoir; east wind gaoth anoir
 Easter s. Cáisc f.; Easter Sunday Domhnach Cásca
 easy adj. furasta saoráideach
 eat v. ith; will eat iosfaidh
 eaten ite
 education s. oideachas m.
 effect s. éifeacht f.
 egg s. ubh f.
 eight ocht; eight people ochtar
 eighth ochtú
 eightieth ochtóidú
 eighty ochtú
 electric adj. leictreach
 electricity s. leictreachas
 eleven a haon déag
 eleventh aonú-déag
 else adj. adv. eile; anybody else aon duine eile; who else? cé eile?
 emphasis s. béim f.

employ v. fostaigh; to employ a fhostú
 end s. deireadh m.
 engaged (i.e. booked) in áirithe
 engine s. inneall m.
 engineer s. innealtóir m.
 England (Pr. n.) Sasana m.
 English (language) s. Béarla m.
 English adj. Sasanach
 English s. Sasanach m.; Englishman id.
 enjoyment s. áthas m., ceol m.
 enough adj. and s. leor, dóthain; I have enough tá mo dhóthain agam, tá go leor agam
 enquire v. fiafraigh; I have enquired tá fiafraithe agam; he is enquiring tá sé ag fiosrú, ag fiafraí
 enquiry s. fiosrú m. fiafraí; making enquiries ag déanamh fiosraithe
 entirely adv. ar fad
 equal adj. ionann; equally with chomh maith le
 equivalent adj. ionann
 error s. dearmad m.
 especially adv. go mór mór, go speisialta
 essay s. aiste f.
 essence s. sú m.
 establish v. bunaigh; to establish a bhunú
 estate s. eastát m.
 esteem s. meas m.
 Europe Pr. n. An Eoraip f.
 European adj. Eorpach
 European s. Eorpach m.
 evening s. tráthnóna m.
 ever adv. (in the future) choíche; for ever go deo; (in the past) riamh
 every adj. gach uile
 everyone gach aon duine
 evidence s. fianaise f.
 examine v. scrúdaigh; to examine a scrúdú
 examination s. scrúdú m.
 excellence s. feabhas m.
 excellent; it is excellent tá sé ar fheabhas
 except prep. ach
 excess s. iomarca f.

excuse leithscéal *m.*; excuse me,
accept my excuse gabh mo leithscéal
exile *s.* deoraíocht *f.*; in exile ar
deoraíocht
expectation *s.* súil *f.*, coinne *m.*;
I was expecting him bhí mé ag súil
leis, bhí súil agam leis; I did not
expect it ní raibh aon choinne
agam leis
expensive daor
experience *s.* taithí *f.*
explain *v.* mínigh; to explain a mhíniú
explanation *s.* míniú
eye *s.* súil *f.*

face *s.* aghaidh *f.*
factory *s.* monarcha *f.*
fail *v.* teip
fair *s.* aonach *m.*
fair-haired fionn
fall *tit*; fallen tite, ar lár; he is falling
tá sé ag titim
falsehood *s.* bréag *f.*
fame *s.* cáil *f.*
family muintir *f.*, clann *f.* (*children*)
far fada
farewell slán
farm *s.* feirm *f.*
farmer *s.* feirmeoir *m.*
farming *s.* feirmeoireacht *f.*
fast *adj.* tapaídh
fat *adj.* ramhar
father *s.* athair *m.*
fatigue *s.* tuirse *f.*
fault *s.* locht *n.*
fear *s.* eagla *f.*; I am afraid tá eagla
orm; I fear that is eagla liom
feast *s.* fleá *f.*
feastday *s.* féile *f.*
February *s.* Feabhra *f.*
fee *s.* táille *f.*
feel *v.* motháigh, braith; to feel
a mhothú
fence *s.* clai *m.*
festival *s.* fleá *f.*, féile *f.*
fever *s.* fiabhras *m.*
few *adj.* cuid, cúpla, beag; a few
cúpla ceann, cuid bheag
field *s.* páirc *f.*

fifth cúigiú
fiftieth caogadú
fifty caoga
fight *s.* troid *f.*
fight *v.* troid
fill *v.* líon; to fill a líonadh
finally *adv.* faoi dheireadh ar
deireadh thiar
fine *adj.* breá
finger *s.* méar *f.*
finish *v.* críochnaigh; to finish a
chriochnú
finished críochnaithe, réidh, thart
fire *s.* tine *f.*
firm daingean
first aonú, céad; first of all, at first
ar dtús; the first lesson an chéad
cheacht; the twentyfirst lesson an
t-aonú ceacht is fiche
fish *s.* iasc *m.*
fisherman *s.* iascaire *m.*
fishing *s.* iascaireacht *f.*; fishing boat
bád iascaireachta
fishing *s.* iascach; he was fishing bhí
sé ag iascach
five cúig
five people cúigear
flag *s.* brat *m.*
flee *v.* teith
floor *s.* urlár *m.*
flower *s.* bláth *m.*
fly *v.* eithil
folklore *s.* béaloideas *m.*
follow *v.* lean; he is following tá sé
ag leanúint; the following books
na leabhair seo a leanas; to
follow a leanúint
fondness *s.* dúil *f.*
food *s.* bia *m.*
fool *s.* daoí *m.*, amadán *m.* (*male*
fool); he is a fool is amadán é
fool *s.* óinseach *f.* (*female fool*); she is
a fool is óinseach í
foot *s.* cos *f.*
football *s.* peil *f.*
for *prep.* as, ar, le, do; he paid for it
dhíol sé as, d'íoc sé as; for ten
pounds ar deich bpunt; what for?
cad chuige?; for sale le díol, ar díol;
he hasn't been here for a long time

ní raibh sé anseo le fada; he was
there for a fortnight bhí sé ann ar
feadh coicise; he bought it for you
cheannaigh sé duit é; for the
don
foreign *adj.* iasachta, gallda
foreigner *s.* gall *m.*
forest *s.* coill *f.*
forfeit *v.* caill
forget *v.* dearmad
form *s.* foirm *f.*
fortieth daicheadú
fortnight *s.* coicis *f.*
forty daichead
forward ar aghaidh
found *v.* bunaigh; to found a bhunú
foundation *s.* bunús *m.*
founding; he is founding a society
tá sé ag bunú cumainn
four ceathair, ceithre
four people ceathrar
fourth ceathrú
fowling *s.* foghláireacht *f.*
fox *s.* madra *m.* rua
fragrance cumhra
France *Pr. n.* An Fhrainc *f.*
free saor
freedom *s.* saoirse *f.*
French (language) *s.* An Fhraincis *f.*
French *adj.* Francach
Frenchman *s.* Francach *m.*
fresh úr
Friday *s.* Aoine *f.*; on Friday
Dé hAoine
friend *s.* cara *m.*
friendly; he is friendly with Liam
tá sé mór le Liam
fright *s.* geit *f.*; he was frightened
baineadh geit as
from *prep.* ó, as; he came from Cork
tháinig sé ó Chorcaigh; to go from
the place imeacht as an áit; from
me uaim; from her uaithi; from the
ón
front *s.* aghaidh *f.*; in front of os
comhair
frozen reoite
fruit *s.* toradh *m.*
full lán
full marks lánmharc

fully satisfied lánsásta
fun *s.* spórt *m.*
function *s.* feidhm *f.*; it is
functioning tá sé ag feidhmiú

Gaelic League *Pr. n.* Conradh *m.*
na Gaeilge
Galway *Pr. n.* Gaillimh *f.*
game *s.* cluiche *m.*; game of football
cluiche peile
garage *s.* garáiste *m.*
garden *s.* gairdín *m.*
gas *s.* gás *m.*
gate *s.* geata *m.*
gather *v.* cruinnigh, bailigh
gentleman duine *m.* uasal
German (language) *s.* An Ghearmáinis
f.
German *adj.* Gearmánach
German *s.* (*native of Germany*)
Gearmánach *m.*
Germany (*Pr. n.*) An Ghearmáin *f.*
get *v.* faigh; to get a fháil; get up
éirigh; it's getting dark tá sé ag
éirí dorcha
girl *s.* cailín *m.*
give *v.* tabhair; give up éirigh as;
he is giving tá sé ag tabhairt;
to give a thabhairt
gladness *s.* áthas *m.*
Glasnevin (*Pr. n.*) Glas Naíon
glass *s.* gloine *f.*; a glass of beer
gloine beorach
gnaw *v.* creim
go *v.* téigh, imigh, gabh, buail; he is
going down the road tá sé ag
gabháil síos an bóthar; go east
buail soir; he is going out tá sé ag
dul amach; what is going on?
céard atá ar siúl? who is going?
cé atá ag imeacht? he is going
for the milk tá sé ag dul ag triall
ar an mbainne
God *s.* Dia *m.*
gold *s.* ór *m.*
good *adj.* maith, dea- (*prefix*); (a)
good man fear maith; good news
dea-scéal
government *s.* rialtas *m.*

gradually *adv.* de réir a chéile,
diaidh ar ndiaidh
grandfather *s.* seanathair *m.*
grass *s.* fear *m.*
gratitude *s.* buíochas *m.*
green *adj.* uaine, glas
grey *adj.* glas, liath
group *s.* dream *m.*, scata *m.*
grouse *s.* cearc *f.* fhraoigh,
coileach *m.* fraoigh
grow *v.* fás; grown man (*i.e.* adult)
duine fásta
guard *s.* garda *m.*
guerilla warfare *s.* treallchogaíocht *f.*
gun *s.* gunna *m.*

habit *s.* nós *m.*
hair *s.* gruaig *f.*
half *s.* leath *f.*
half-hour *s.* leathuair *f.*
hall *s.* halla *m.*
halter *s.* adhastar *m.*
ham *s.* liamhás *m.*
hammer *s.* casúr *m.*
hand *s.* lámh *f.*
handkerchief *s.* ciarsúr *m.*
hang *v.* croch; the picture is hanging
on the wall tá an pictiúr ar
crochadh ar an mballa; he is
hanging the picture tá an pictiúr á
chrochadh aige, tá sé ag crochadh
an phictiúir; to hang a chrochadh
hanger *s.* crochadán *m.*
happened; it happened tharla sé
hard *adj.* crua, deacair, dian; hard
wood adhmaid crua; hard (*i.e.*
difficult) problem ceist dheacair;
hard work obair dhian
hare *s.* giorria *m.*
harm *s.* díobháil *f.*
haste *s.* deifir *f.*
hat *s.* hata *m.*
have; we have a house tá teach
againn; he has a horse tá capall
aige; has he a horse? an bhfuil
capall aige?; if you have money
má tá airgead agat; it is to be had
here tá sé le fáil anseo; he has a
cold tá slaghdán air; I had a swim

chuaigh mé ag snámh; I have to go
home tá orm dul abhaile
he *personal pron.* sé, é; he spoke
labhair sé; he is a teacher is
múinteoir é; as nice as he (is)
chomh deas leis; *Emphatic forms:*
seisean (*corresponding to sé*);
eisean, (*corresponding to é*); -sean,
-san, (*with personal inflected forms
of prepositions*)
head *s.* ceann *m.*
headache *s.* tinneas *m.* cinn
headship *s.* ceannas *m.*
health *s.* sláinte *f.*
hear *v.* clois; I heard chuala mé;
hearing *s.* cloisteáil *f.*
heart *s.* croí *m.*
heat *s.* teas *m.*
heavy *adj.* trom
heel *s.* sáil *f.*
height *s.* airde *f.*
heir *s.* oidhre *m.*
help *v.* fóir, help him
cabhraigh leis: he is helping tá sé
ag cabhrú; God help us go bhfóire
Dia orainn
help *s.* cúnamh, *m.* cabhair *f.*
hen *s.* cearc *f.*
henceforth *adv.* feasta
her (*personal pron.*) í; did you see
her? an bhfaca tú í?; without her
gan í; give her one tabhair ceann
di; from her uaithe; ask her
fíafraigh di; *Emphatic forms* ise;
-se; I didn't see her ní fhaca
mé ise; speaking of her ag caint
uirthise; following her á leanúint
her (*possessive*) a^h; her shoes
a bróga; to her mother dá máthair;
her clothes a cuid éadaigh
here *adv.* seo; to here aníos go dtí
seo; wait here fan anseo;
between here and Cork idir seo
agus Corcaigh; here you are seo
duit; here (*at this side*) abhus;
here (*at this side in relation to a
specific position*) lasbhus
high *adj.* ard; the highest place an áit
is airde; it is five feet high tá sé
cúig troithe ar airde; on high in airde

hill *s.* cnoc *m.*
him (*personal pron.*) é; did you see
him? an bhfaca tú é?; without him
gan é; give him one tabhair ceann
dó; from him uaidh; *Emphatic
forms* eisean; -sean; -san; I saw
him chonaic mé eisean; for him
dósan; speak to him labhair leis-
sean
hind legs cosa deiridh
hindrance *s.* bac *m.*
his (*possessive*) a^h; his shoes a
bhróga; to his mother dá mháthair;
his clothes a chuid éadaigh
historic *adj.* stairiúil
history *s.* stair *f.*
hitch-hiker *s.* siobshiúlóir *m.*
hoard *v.* cruinnigh; to hoard a
chruinniú
hole *s.* poll *m.*
holiday *s.* saoire *f.*, lá saoire;
holidays laethanta saoire
holy Mass *s.* Aifreann *m.*
home *s.* baile *m.*; at home sa bhaile;
going home ag dul abhaile
honest *adj.* macánta
hop *v.* preab
hope *s.* súil *f.*
horse *s.* capall *m.*
horseman *s.* marcach *m.*
hostage *s.* giall *m.*
hot *adj.* te
hotel *s.* óstán *m.*; teach *m.* ósta
hound *s.* cú *m.*
hour *s.* uair *f.* uair a chloig
house *s.* teach *m.*
how *adv.* cén chaoi, conas; how many
cé mhéad; how much cé mhéad
however áfach, cibé scéal é
hundred céad
hundredth céadú
hunger *s.* ocras *m.*
hunt *v.* fiach; hunting them á bhfiach;
he was hunting bhí sé ag fiach
hunting *s.* fiach *m.*
hurling *s.* iománaíocht *f.*; he was
hurling bhí sé ag iománaíocht
hurley (stick) *s.* camán *m.*
hurry *v.* brostaigh; he is hurrying
tá sé ag brostú; to hurry a bhrostú

hurry *s.* deifir *f.*; deabhadh *m.*;
hurry déan deifir, déan deabhadh,
brostaigh ort
hurt *v.* gortaigh; to hurt a ghortú;
hurting him á ghortú; who is hurt?
cé atá gortaithe?
hurt *s.* gortú *m.*
husband *s.* fear *m.* céile

I (*personal pron.*) mé; I went chuaigh
mé; as quick as I (am) chomh
tapaidh liom; I know tá a fhios
agam; I am tired tá tuirse orm;
Emphatic forms mise; -sa; -se;
I (and not anybody else) did it
mise a dhein é; I have it tá sé
agamsa; he got it from me fuair sé
uaimse é
ice-cream *s.* uachtar *m.* reoite
idea *s.* tuairim *f.*
identical *adj.* ionann
idler *s.* leisgeoir *m.*
if *conj.* má, dá; if he did it má dhein
sé é; if he comes má thagann sé;
if he came (*i.e.* would come) dá
dtiocfadh sé; if he will not come
mura dtiocfaidh sé; if (it is)
necessary más gá
ill tinn; he is ill tá sé tinn
immediately *adv.* láithreach
importance *s.* tábhacht *f.*
important *adj.* tábhachtach
improvement *s.* feabhas *m.*; he is
improved tá feabhas air; he is
improving tá sé ag dul i bhfeabhas
in *prep.* (before consonant) i, (before
vowel) in, (with definite article
singular) sa, (with definite article
plural) sna; *Personal inflected forms*
in me ionam; in you ionat; in him
ann; in her inti; in us ionainn;
in you ionaibh; in them iontu
in school ar scoil; in bed ar an
leaba; in Seán's house tigh Sheáin;
in the crowd i measc an tslua;
in a minute i gceann nóiméid;
out in the rain amuigh faoin
mbáisteach; in the sun faoin
ngrian; say it in Irish abair as

Gaeilge é; write in ink scriobh le dúch
 in *adv.* is he in (*i.e.* at home)? an bhfuil sé istigh?; he is going in tá sé ag dul isteach; the ins and outs of the story bun agus barr an scéil
 incidentally *adv.* dála an scéil
 increase *s.* breis *f.*
 indeed *adv.* go deimhin, mhise
 indifferent; it is indifferent to me, I don't care is cuma liom
 industrial *adj.* tionsclaíoch
 industry *s.* tionscal *m.*
 influence *s.* éifeacht *f.*
 information *s.* eolas *m.*
 ink *s.* dúch *m.*
 inside istigh, an taobh istigh; he is inside tá sé istigh; the inside of the box an taobh istigh den bhosca; inside (*in relation to some specific position*), laistigh; inside the door laistigh den doras
 inspector *s.* cigire *m.*
 instance; in the first instance i dtosach báire
 instruction *s.* teagasc *m.*
 interest *s.* suim *f.*; spéis *f.*
 international *adj.* idirnáisiúnta
 into (*with motion*) isteach i; he is going into a house tá sé ag dul isteach i dteach
 invent *v.* ceap; to invent a cheapadh
 invitation *s.* cuireadh *m.*
 Ireland *Pr. n.* Éire *f.*; the people of Ireland muintir na hÉireann; in Ireland in Éirinn
 Irish (*language*) *s.* Gaeilge *f.*
 Irish *adj.* Gaelach, Éireannach
 Irishman *s.* Éireannach *m.*; Gael *m.*
 Irish-speaker *s.* Gaeilgeoir *m.*
 Irish-speaking area *s.* Gaeltacht *f.*
 iron *s.* iarann *m.*
 is *see* be
 island *s.* oileán *m.*
 it (*prs. pron.*) sé *m.* sí *f.*; give me the shoe. where is it? tabhair dom an bhróg. cá bhfuil sí? it fell thit sí; is this it? it is an é seo é? is é; give the dog some food, it is

hungry tabhair roinnt bia don mhadra, tá ocras air; who is it? cé atá ann?; that is it sin é é;
 it doesn't matter is cuma; it's best is fearr; it's not necessary ní gá é

January *s.* Eanáir *m.*
 jewel *s.* seoid *f.*
 job *s.* post *m.*
 jot *s.* faic, dada *m.*
 journey *s.* turas *m.*
 journey *v.* triall
 joy *s.* áthas *m.*, tógáil *croi*
 juice *s.* sú *m.*
 July *s.* Iúl *m.*
 jump *s.* léim *f.*, geit *f.*, preab *f.*
 jump *v.* léim, preab
 jumper (*horse*) *s.* capall *m.* ardléime;
 the horse was jumping bhí an capall ag léim
 June *s.* Meitheamh *m.*
 just *adj.* ceart, cóir; it is only just ní ann ach an ceart; *adv.* go ceart, go cóir; just now anois díreach; just what I said díreach an rud a dúirt mé

keep *v.* coinneigh, coimeád; to keep a choinneáil
 Kerry *Pr. n.* Ciarraí
 kettle *s.* citeal *m.*
 key *s.* eochair *f.*
 kill *v.* maraigh; he was killed maraíodh é; it was killing her bhí sé á marú; to kill a mharú; killing *s.* marú *m.*
 Kilmainham *Pr. n.* Cill Mhaighneáin
 kind *s.* saghas *m.*; sórt *m.*; cineál *m.*; leithéid; what kind is it? cén cineál é? cén sórt é; cén saghas é?; what kind of man is he? cén cineál duine é?; cén sórt duine é?; cén saghas duine é?; he said nothing of the kind ní dúirt sé a leithéid
 king *s.* rí *m.*
 kitchen *s.* cistin *f.*
 knife *s.* scian *f.*

knitting *s.* cniotáil *f.*; she was knitting bhí sí ag cniotáil
 knock *v.* leag; to knock a leagan
 know *v.* aithnigh; I know Irish tá Gaeilge agam; I know him tá aithne agam air; I know tá a fhios agam; how do you know? cá bhfuil duit?
 knowledge *s.* fios *m.*, eolas *m.*; he got knowledge of it fuair sé eolas air, chuir sé eolas air; I had no knowledge of it ní raibh a fhios agam aon rud faoi; he has knowledge of the place tá cur amach aige ar an áit

laid low; he was laid low leagadh ar lár é
 lake *s.* loch *f.*
 lamp *s.* lampa *m.*
 land *s.* talamh *m.*
 language *s.* teanga *f.*
 large *adj.* mór
 last deireadh, deireanach; at last faoi dheireadh; the last (*i.e.* final) letter an litir dheireanach; last month an mhí seo caite; last year anuraidh
 late *adj.* déanach
 lately *adv.* le déanaí; he will come later on tiocfaidh sé ar ball; he came later (*than that*) tháinig sé níos déanaí (ná sin)
 lavatory *s.* leithreas *m.*
 law *s.* dlí *m.*
 lay *v.* leag; lay it on the table leag ar an mbord é
 laziness *s.* leisce *f.*
 lazy *adj.* leisciúil
 lazy person *s.* leisceoir *m.*
 lead *s.* luaidhe *f.*
 leaflet *s.* bileog *f.*
 learn *v.* foghlaim; to learn a foghlaim
 learned; I have learned it tá sé foghlamtha agam; he is learning tá sé ag foghlaim
 learning *s.* foghlaim *f.*, eolas *m.*
 leather *s.* leathar *m.*

leave *v.* fág; he is leaving tá sé ag fágáil; there is not much left níl mórán fágtha; to leave a fhágáil
 lecture *s.* léacht *f.*
 left *adj.* clé
 leg *s.* cos *f.*; leg of mutton cos caoireola
 legend *s.* scéal *m.*
 length fad
 less (*than*) faoi bhun, is lú; less than ten pounds faoi bhun deich bpunt; eat less meat ith níos lú feola
 lesson *s.* ceacht *m.*
 lest *conj.* ar eagla, sula; lest I make a mistake ar eagla go ndéanfainn dearmad, sula ndéanfainn dearmad
 letter *s.* litir *f.*
 liberty *s.* saoirse *f.*
 library *s.* leabharlann *f.*
 lick *v.* ligh
 lie *s.* bréag *f.*
 lie *v.* luigh; to lie down lui síos
 life *s.* saol *m.*; the Irish way of life an saol Gaelach
 light *s.* solas *m.*
 light *adj.* éadrom
 light *v.* las
 lighter *s.* lastóir *m.*
 like *adj.* cosúil; he is like Pádraig tá sé cosúil le Pádraig; what is he like? cad é an saghas é?; he is like that tá sé mar sin; I never saw anything like it ní fhaca mé riamh a leithéid
 like *prep.* mar, ar nós, dála; like me ar mo nós-sa, mar mise; like Seán dála Sheáin; would you like a cigarette? ar mhaith leat toitín?
 likely dócha; it is likely is dócha
 Limerick *Pr. n.* Luimneach *m.*
 line *s.* líne *f.*
 listen *v.* éist; he is listening tá sé ag éisteacht; listening *s.* éisteacht *f.*
 literature *s.* litríocht *f.*
 little *adj.* beag, -ín; little boy gasúr *m.* beag; little cat caitín; a little money beagán airgid; little *s.* beagán *m.*

live *v.* mair; to live maireachtáil;
he is living in Cork tá cónaí air
i gCorcaigh; living or dead beo nó
marbh

local *adj.* áitiúil

locality *s.* áit *f.*

location *s.* ionad *m.*

lock *s.* glas *m.*; lock the door cuir an
doras faoi ghlas, cuir glas ar an
doras

lodging *s.* lóistín *m.*

loneliness *s.* uaigneas *m.*

lonely uaigneach

lonesome uaigneach

long *adj.* fada; six miles long sé mhíle
ar fhad; how long is the table?
cén fad an bord?; for a long time
past le fada

look *v.* breathnaigh, féach

lose *v.* caill; when it was lost nuair a
bhí sé cailte

loss *s.* cailliúint *f.*

lot *s.* mórán; he has a lot of money
tá mórán airgid aige, tá a lán
airgid aige

loud *adj.* ard

lounge *s.* seomra *m.* suite

love *s.* grá *m.*

lovely *adj.* álainn, breá

low íseal; laid low ar lár

luck *s.* ádh *m.*; he was lucky bhí an
t-ádh leis; he was in bad luck
bhí mí-ádh air

lunch *s.* lón *m.*

mad *adj.* buile

magazine *s.* iris *f.*

majority *s.* formhór *m.*

make *v.* déan; to make a dhéanamh;

make clear to him léirigh dó

man *s.* fear *m.*; man of the house
fear an tí

manager *s.* bainisteoir *m.*

manner *s.* sórt, slí, caoi, nós, cuma;
what manner of man is he? cén sórt
duine é?; the manner in which he
did it an tslí a ndearna sé é,
an chaoi a ndearna sé é
many *adj.* and *s.* mórán, iomaí,

méad; there are many here tá
mórán anseo; many is the time
is iomaí uair; how many cé
mhéad

March *s.* Márta *m.*; month of

March mí na Márta

march *s.* (military) máirseáil *f.*

mark *s.* rian, marc *m.*

marry *v.* pós; he is to marry tá sé le
pósadh; he is married tá sé pósta

Mary *Pr. n.* Máire *f.*; The

Virgin Mary Muire

mashed potatoes *s.* brúitín *m.*

master *s.* máistir *m.*

match *s.* cluiche *m.*

mate *s.* céile *m.*

material *s.* ábhar *m.*

mathematics *s.* matamaitic *f.*

matter; it doesn't matter is cuma;

business matters cúrsaí gnó

May *s.* Bealtaine *f.*

maybe *adv.* b'fhéidir

me *personal pron.* mé; he saw me
chonaic sé mé; without me gan mé;
he knows me tá aithne aige orm;
he gave it to me thug sé dom é;
he was striking me bhí sé do mo
bhualadh; above me os mo chionn;
Emphatic forms: mise; -sa; -se;
I will do it déanfaidh mise é;
that is my box sin é mo bhoscasa;
he took it from me thóg sé uaimse é

meal *s.* béile *m.*

measles *s.* bruiteineach *f.*

meat *s.* feoil *f.*

meet *v.*; I met Seán casadh Seán orm;

to meet him bualadh leis

meeting *s.* cruinniú *m.*

melt *v.* leá

member *s.* ball *m.*; Member of the

Government Ball den Rialtas

memory *s.* cuimhne *m.*; I remember

it tá cuimhne agam air, is cuimhin
liom é

menu *s.* biachlár *m.*

mercy *s.* trócaire *f.*

message *s.* scéal *m.*

midday *s.* meán *m.* lae

middle *adj.* meán

Middle East Meán-Oirthear

midst *s.*; in the midst of the crowd

i measc an tslua

mile *s.* míle *m.*

milk *s.* bainne *m.*

minute *s.* nóiméad *m.*

mirror *s.* scáthán *m.*

mister *s.*; Mr. Ó Néill Mac Uí Néill

mirth *s.* scléip *f.*

mirthful *adj.* scléipeach

miserable *adj.* dona

mission *s.* misean *m.*

mistake *s.* dearmad *m.*

mixture *s.* meascán *m.*

mockery *s.* magadh *m.*; he is

mocking me tá sé ag magadh fúm

modify *v.* athraigh; to modify a athrú

monastery *s.* mainistir *f.*

Monday *s.* Luan *m.*; on Monday

Dé Luain

money *s.* airgead *m.*

month *s.* mí *f.*

moon *s.* gealach *f.*

more *adj.* níos mó, tuilleadh; one

more ceann eile; more than

twenty breis is fiche

morning *s.* maidin *f.*; in the morning
ar maidin

most *adj.* formhór

mother *s.* máthair *f.*

motorcar *s.* gluaisteán *m.*

motorist *s.* gluaisteánaí *m.*

mountain *s.* sliabh *m.*; high

mountain cruach *f.*

mouth *s.* béal *m.*

move *s.* cor *m.*; gluaiseacht *f.*

move *v.* corraigh, gluais, druid;

he is moving tá sé ag gluaiseacht;

to move a chorraí

Mr *see* mister

much *adj.* mórán, go leor, a lán;

much money mórán airgid, go leor

airgid, a lán airgid; have you

much money? an bhfuil puinn airgid

agat?; how much is it? cé mhéad

atá air?

museum *s.* músaem *m.*

music *s.* ceol *m.*; music festival

fleá cheoil

musicians *s.* ceoltóirí *m.*

must *v.*; I must tá orm, caithfidh mé

mutton *s.* caoireoil *f.*

my *possessive* mo^h, (m^h before

vowels); my shoes mo bhróga;

my donkey m'asal; my clothes mo

chuid éadaigh; it was my first

time ba é an chéad uair agam é

Emphatic forms: -sa; -se; my boots

mo bhrógasa

name *s.* ainm *m.*

narrow *adj.* caol

nation *s.* náisiún *m.*

national *adj.* náisiúnta

natural *adj.* nádúrtha

naturally *adv.* go nádúrtha

nature *s.* nádúr *m.*; dúlra *m.*

near *adv.* ina aice, in aice le, cois,

lámh le

nearly *adv.*; he nearly failed

dóibair dó teip

necessary *adj.*; it is necessary to do it
ní foláir é a dhéanamh, caithfear é
a dhéanamh, is gá é a dhéanamh;
it's not necessarily right ní gá gur
ceart é

necessity *s.* gá *m.*

need *s.* easpa *m.*; need for food

easpa bia; I need cigarettes

tá toitiní ag teastáil uaim

need *v.* teastaigh; I need cigarettes

teastaíonn toitiní uaim

neighbour *s.* comharsa *f.*

neither *adv.*, *conj.* neither you nor

I will go ní rachaidh mise ná tusa

never (in past) riamh

never (in the future) choíche

new *adj.* nua

news *s.* nuacht *m.*

newspaper *s.* nuachtán *m.*; páipéar
m. (nuachta)

next *adj.* next week an tseachtain

seo chugainn; next month an mhí

seo chugainn; the next house an

chéad teach eile

nice *adj.* deas

night *s.* oíche *f.*; by night istoíche;

last night aréir

nine naoi

nine people naonúr

ninetieth nóchadú
 ninety nócha
 ninth naoú
 no aon, ar bith (*with negative expressed or understood*); he has no money níl aon airgead aige
 noble *adj.* uasal
 non- (*prefix*) neamh-; careless neamhchúramach
 nor, *conj.* (*negative form of verb + ná*); neither you nor I know níl a fhios agatsa ná agamsa
 Norman *s.* Normanach *m.*
 north thuaidh; northern region tuaisceart; going north ag dul ó thuaidh; coming north (*i.e. from the south*) ag teacht aneas; coming from the north ag teacht aduaidh; north (*in relation to a specific point*) lastuaidh; it is north of the house tá sé lastuaidh den teach; he is in the north tá sé sa tuaisceart
 north-east *s.* oirthuaisceart *m.*
 northward *s.* to the northwards ó thuaidh
 nose *s.* srón *f.*
 not *adv.*; he is not here níl sé anseo; he wasn't here ní raibh sé anseo; don't move ná corraigh; he didn't move níor chorraigh sé; I know he is not there tá a fhios agam nach bhfuil sé ann; not to come in gan teacht isteach
 note *s.* nóta *m.*
 nothing *s.* faic *m.*, dada (*m.*) (*with negative*), aon rud, rud ar bith; I have nothing níl faic agam, níl dada agam, níl rud ar bith agam
 notice *v.* airigh
 November *s.* Samhain *f.*; the month of November mí *f.* na Samhna
 now *adv.* anois; even now, just now anois féin
 nuisance *s.* crá *m.*
 nurse *s.* banaltra *f.*
 occasion *s.* tráth *m.*
 occupation *s.* slí *f.* bheatha

o'clock a chlog
 October *s.* Deireadh *m.* Fómhair
 of (*prep.*) de; it was nice of you ba dheas uait é; the son of a king mac ri; a relation of mine gaol dom; of the den; of their dáⁿ; that hat of mine an hata sin agam
 offer *v.* tairg
 office *s.* oifig *f.*
 officer *s.* oifigeach *m.*
 often *adv.* go minic
 oh *interjection* ó
 oil *s.* ola *f.*
 old *adj.* aosta, sean
 omnibus *s.* bus *m.*
 on *prep.* ar; on me orm; on you ort; on him air; on her uirthi; on us orainn; on you oraibh; on them orthu
 one aon, amháin
 one person aon duine amháin, duine amháin; twenty one years bliain is fiche; one or two pages leathanach nó dó; once or twice uair nó dó
 one a haon; chapter one caibidil a haon
 one *s.* ceann *m.*; I have only one níl agam ach ceann (amháin); this one an ceann seo; which one? cé acu ceann?
 only *adj.* aon-; the only one an t-aon duine amháin; only *adv.* amháin; not only ní hamháin
 open oscailte, ar oscailt; the window had been opened bhí an fhuinneog oscailte, ar oscailt
 open *v.* oscail; he was opening bhí sé ag oscailt; to open a oscailt
 opinion *s.* tuairim *f.*
 opposite ar aghaidh, os comhair
 or *conj.* nó, (*with negative*) ná; (either) Tomás or Liam is here tá Tomás nó Liam anseo; (neither) Tomás nor Liam is here níl Tomás ná Liam anseo
 orange *s.* oráiste *m.*
 oration *s.* óráid *f.*
 order *s.* ordú *m.*
 order *v.* ordaigh; to order a ordú

ordinary gnách; ordinary people gnáthmhuintir; ordinarily de ghnáth
 organisation *s.* eagraíocht *f.*
 organise *v.* eagraigh; organising it á eagrú
 other *adj.* eile; the other one an ceann eile; he was here the other day bhí sé anseo an lá faoi dheireadh; one after the other ceann i ndiaidh a chéile; they were talking to each other, to one another bhí siad ag caint le chéile
 ounce *s.* unsa *m.*
 our *possessive* árⁿ; our shoes ár mbróga; our father ár n-athair; our clothes ár gcuid éadaigh; it was our first time ba é an chéad uair againn é; *Emphatic forms:* -na; -ne; our shoes ár mbrógana
 out *adv.* (*with motion*) amach; he was going out bhí sé ag dul amach; out (*without motion*); he is out tá sé amuigh; out of as; out of me asam
 outside *s.* taobh amuigh; the outside of the box an taobh amuigh den bhosca; he is outside tá sé amuigh; he is outside the door tá sé lasmuigh den doras
 outskirts *s.* imeall *m.*; outskirts of the city imeall na cathrach
 over *prep.* thar; over me tharam; he went over the bridge chuaigh sé thar an droichead; come over tar i leith, tar anall; over (*on the other side in relation to a specific position*) lastall; over there thall ansin; over the door os cionn an dorais; all over the place ar fud na háite; the play is over tá an dráma thart
 own *v.*; who owns this? cé leis é seo?; I own this book is liom an leabhar seo
 own féin; my own book mo leabhar féin
 pair *s.* cúpla *m.*
 pants *s.* (*a pair of*) briste *m.*

paper *s.* páipéar *m.*
 parade *s.* mórshiúl *m.*, paráid *f.*
 parent *s.* tuismitheoir *m.*
 parish *s.* paróiste *m.*
 park *s.* páirc *f.*
 parliament *s.* parlaimint *f.*; The Irish Parliament Dáil Éireann; Member of Dáil Éireann Teachta Dála
 part *s.* cuid *f.*, páirt *f.*
 participate; he participated in it bhí sé páirteach ann
 particle puinn; I haven't a particle, I have only a very small amount níl puinn agam
 particular áirithe
 passenger *s.* paisinéir *m.*
 past thart; in times past san am a chuaigh thart; for the past month le mí anuas; going past ag dul thar bráid; past me tharam
 pastime *s.* caitheamh *m.* aimsire
 patient *s.* othar *m.*
 Patrick *Pr. n.* Pádraig *m.*
 patron *s.* pátrún *m.*
 pay *v.* ioc, díol; it is paid tá sé díolta, tá sé íoctha; to pay a ioc
 peace *s.* síocháin *f.*
 peach *s.* péitseog *f.*
 pear *s.* piorra *m.*
 peculiar *adj.* ait
 pen *s.* peann *m.*
 pencil *s.* peann luaidhe
 penny *s.* pingin *f.*
 people *s.* pobal *m.*, muintir *f.*
 people (*plural of person*) daoine; the people of the place (*i.e. public of the place*) pobal na háite; country people muintir na tuaithe; there are people there tá daoine ann
 per *prep.* in aghaidh; per annum in aghaidh na bliana
 perceive *v.* airigh
 perch *s.* péirse *d.*
 perhaps *adv.* b'fhéidir
 period *s.* linn *f.*
 permission *s.* cead *m.*
 person *s.* duine *m.*
 pest *s.* crá *m.*
 petrol *s.* peitreal *m.*

pheasant *s. piasún m.*
 picture *s. pictiúr m.*
 piece *s. píosa m.*
 pig *s. muc f.*
 pike *s. liús m.*
 pilgrimage *s. oilithreach f., turas m.*
 pipe *s. píopa m.*
 pity *s. trua f.*
 place *s. ionad m.; ball m.; áit f.*
 in its own place *ina ionad féin;*
 every place *gach aon bhall;*
 this place *an áit seo*
 plan *s. plean m.*
 plan *v. beartaigh; it is planned*
 tá beartaithe; to plan *a phleanáil*
 planning *s. pleanáil f.*
 plate *s. pláta m.*
 platform *s. ardán m.*
 play *v. (games) imir; (music) seinm;*
 (child at play) *súgradh; he is*
 playing *(a game) tá sé ag imirt;*
 he is playing *(music) tá sé ag seinm*
 he is playing *(i.e. at play) tá sé ag*
 súgradh; the game was played
 imríodh an cluiche; to play *(games)*
 a imirt; *(music) a sheinm*
 play *s. dráma m.*
 player *s. (1) football player imreoir*
 peile; *(2) (musical) record player*
 seinnteoir ceirníní
 please; if you please *le do thoil*
 please *v. taitin; it pleased him*
 thaitin sé leis
 pleasing *taitneamhach*
 pleasure *s. áthas m.*
 plentiful *adj. flúirseach*
 plenty *flúirse f.; iliomad m.*
 plunder *s. slad f.*
 plunder *v. slad*
 pocket *s. póca m.*
 poem *s. dán m.*
 poet *s. file m.*
 poetry *s. filíocht f.*
 police *s. póilíní m.; The Irish Police*
 Force An Garda Síochána; the
 Police na Gardaí, na Póilíní
 poor *bocht*
 pork *s. muiceoil f.*
 porter *s. giolla m.*
 portion *s. píosa m. cuid f.*

possible (rud) *is féidir; it would be*
 possible *b'fhéidir*
 post (mail) *s. post m.*
 postcard *cárta m. poist*
 postman *s. fear poist*
 post-office *s. oifig f. poist, the post-*
 office *oifig an phoist*
 potato *s. práta m.*
 pound *s. punt m.*
 pour *v. doirt*
 power *s. réim f.*
 practice *s. nós m.; old practice,*
 traditional manner *sean-nós*
 practice *cleachtadh; I have no*
 practice (at it) *nil aon chleachtadh*
 agam air
 praise *v. mol; to praise him é a*
 mholadh
 praise *s. moladh m.*
 prayer *s. paidir f.; The Lord's*
 Prayer *An Phaidir*
 prefer *v.; I would prefer b'fhearr*
 liom; I prefer *is fearr liom*
 prepare *v. ullmhaigh; to prepare*
 a ullmhú; lunch is being prepared
 tá an lón dá ullmhú
 prepared *adj. ullamh*
 present *i láthair; at present faoi*
 láthair; the present month *an mhí*
 seo; presently *ar ball*
 president *s. uachtarán m.*
 press *s. cófra m.*
 price *s. praghas m.; costas m.*
 priest *s. sagart m.*
 principal *adj. príomh-; principal poet*
 príomhfhile
 prison *s. príosún m.*
 private *príobháideach*
 prize *s. duais f.*
 probable; it is probable *is dócha;*
 it is probable that *is dócha go*
 probably (I suppose) *is dócha*
 problem *s. fadhb f.*
 proceedings *s. imeachtaí m.*
 programme *s. clár m.*
 progress *s. dul chun cinn*
 promise *s. geall m.*
 promise *v. geall*
 proper *ceart*
 property *adv. i gceart*

propose *v. mol*
 prose *s. próis m.*
 prosperity *s. rath m.*
 Protestant *s. Protastúnach m.*
 protestant *adj. protastúnach*
 public *adj. poiblí*
 public *s. pobal m.*
 public-house *s. teach m. tábhairne*
 publish *v. foilsigh; to publish a*
 fhoilsiú
 pull *v. tarraing*
 pulse *s. cuisle f.*
 purchase *v. ceannaigh; to purchase*
 a cheannach
 purpose; for the purpose of *chun*
 put *v. cuir; he is putting it on the*
 table *tá sé á chur ar an mbord;*
 to put *a chur*

qualification *s. cáilíocht f.*
 quality *s. tréith f.*
 quantity *s. oiread m.*
 quarter *s. ceathrú f.*
 quench *v. múch; he was quenching it*
 bhí sé á mhúchadh; to quench
 a mhúchadh
 question *v. ceistigh*
 question *s. ceist f.; he asked me a*
 question *chuir sé ceist orm*
 quick(ly) (go) *tapaigh; (go) mear*
 quiet(ly) (go) *ciúin*

rabbit *s. coinín m.*
 race *s. cine m.; the human race*
 an cine daonna
 race *s. rás m.; the horse was racing*
 bhí an capall ag rás
 racing *s. rásaíocht f.*
 radio *s. raidió m.*
 railway station *s. stáisiún na traenach*
 (lit. the station of the train)
 rain *s. báisteach f.; it is raining*
 tá sé ag cur báistí, tá sé ag cur
 raise *v. ardaigh; to raise a ardú*
 rat *s. francach m.*
 ravage *s. slad f.*
 reach *v. sroich; to reach him é a*
 shroichint

read *v. léigh; to read the book*
 an leabhar *a léamh; he is reading*
 the book *tá an leabhar á léamh*
 aige
 reading *s. léamh m.*
 ready *ullamh, réidh*
 rear *s. cúl m.*
 reason *s. cúis f., fáth m., ciall f.*
 reasonable *reasúnta*
 rebellion *s. éirí amach*
 recite *v. aithris*
 recognition *s. aithne f.*
 recognise *v.; I recognised him*
 d'aithin mé é; to recognise
 a aithint
 recommend *v. mol; to recommend*
 a mholadh
 record *s. ceirnín m.*
 recorder *s. taifeadán m.*
 red *dearg; (of hair) rua*
 reek (high mountain) *'cruach f.*
 regard *meas (m); I have a high*
 regard for him *tá ardmheas agam*
 air
 regular(ly) (go) *rialta*
 relic *s. iarsma m.*
 religion *s. creideamh m.*
 remedy *s. leigheas m.*
 remember *v. cuimhnigh; it must be*
 remembered *ní mór a*
 chuimhneamh; he is remembering
 tá sé ag cuimhneamh
 remembrance *f. cuimhneamh m.;*
 to the best of my remembrance
 (recollection) *chomh fada le mo*
 chuimhne
 remind *v. meabhraigh; he was*
 reminding *bhí sé ag meabhrú*
 rent *s. cíos m.*
 repair *v. deisigh; to repair a dheisiú*
 report *s. tuairisc f. cur síos*
 reporter *s. tuairisceoir m.*
 republic *s. poblacht f.*
 republican *s. poblachtach m.*
 reputation *s. cáil f.; ainm m.*
 require *v. teastaigh; what did he*
 require? *céard a theastaigh uaidh?*
 respect *s. meas m.*
 responsible *freagrach*
 rest *s. sos m.*

result *s.* toradh *m.*; as an (undesirable) result of it dá dheasca
 retain *v.* coinnigh; to retain a choinneáil
 return *v.* fill; he is returning tá sé ag filleadh
 rich saibhir
 ride *v.*; he was riding bhí sé ag marcaíocht; to ride a race marcaíocht *i* rás
 ride *s.* marcaíocht *f.*
 rider *s.* marcach *m.*
 right (*proper*) ceart, cóir
 rightly *adv.* i gceart
 ring *s.* fáinne *m.*
 rise *s.* éirí *m.*
 rise *v.* éirigh; stand up éirigh *i* do sheasamh; he arose d'éirigh sé; he is risen tá sé éirithe; he is rising tá sé ag éirí; to rise éirí
 rising (*revolt*) éirí *f.* amach
 river *s.* abhainn *f.*
 road *s.* bóthar *m.*
 roast *v.* róst
 rock *s.* carraig *f.*
 rod *s.* slat *f.*; fishing rod slat iascaigh
 room (*i.e. space*) *s.* slí *f.*; áit *f.*; a room seomra *m.*
 rope *s.* téad *m.*
 rose *s.* rós *m.*
 rose-tree *s.* róschrann *m.*
 rotten *adj.* lofa
 rough *adj.* garbh
 round *s.* babhta *m.*
 rub *v.* cuimil; to rub a chuimilt
 rule *v.* rialaigh; to rule a rialú
 rule *s.* riail *f.*
 run *v.* rith
 run *s.* rith *m.*

safe slán
 said dúirt (*see* abair); said he ar seisean
 saint *s.* naomh *m.*
 sake *s.*; for the sake of as ucht, ar son; talk for talking's sake caint ar son na cainte
 sale *s.* díol *m.*; on sale, for sale ar díol, le díol

salmon *s.* bradán *m.*
 salt water *s.* saile *f.*
 same *adj. pron.* céanna, ionann;
 the same person an duine céanna;
 the same words na focail chéanna;
 he went home, and I did the same chuaigh sé abhaile agus rinne mise an rud céanna; that is the same as to say ionann sin is a rá; it's all the same to me is cuma liom; if it's all the same to you más cuma leat, más cuma duit
 satisfaction *s.* áthas *m.*; sásamh *m.*; he is satisfied tá sé sásta
 Saturday *s.* Satharn *m.*; on Saturday Dé Sathairn
 sauce *s.* anlann *m.*
 save *v.* sábháil; it was already saved bhí sé sábháilte cheana féin
 saw *v.* chonaic (*see* feic)
 says deir (*see* abair)
 say *v.* abair; he was saying bhí sé ag rá; to say a rá
 Scandinavian *s.* Lochlannach *m.*
 Scandinavian *adj.* Lochlannach
 scholar *s.* scoláire *m.*
 school *s.* scoil *f.*
 sea *s.* saile *f.*, farraige *f.*, muir *f.*
 search *s.* cuardach *m.*; lorg *m.*; to make a search cuardach a dhéanamh; to go in search of someone dul ar lorg duine
 search *v.* cuardaigh, lorg; he searched the house chuardaigh sé an teach; to search for the house an teach a lorg
 seat *s.* suíochán *m.*
 second *s.* dara; every second day gach dara lá; the second one an dara ceann
 secret *s.* rún *m.*
 secretary *s.* rúnaí *m.*
 section *s.* roinn *f.*
 see *v.* feic; to see a fheiceáil
 seek *v.* cuardaigh, iarr; to seek (ask) something of Pádraig rud a iarraidh ar Phádraig
 seeking ag iarraidh, ag lorg
 self féin; myself mé féin; yourself tú féin; the doctor himself an dochtúir é féin; they were talking among

themselves bhí siad ag caint eatarthu féin
 sell *v.* díol
 sense *s.* ciall *f.*
 sensible *adj.* ciallmhar
 sentence *s.* abairt *f.*
 September *s.* Meán Fómhair
 serious illness drochthinneas *m.*
 servant *s.* seirbhíseach *m.*
 service *s.* seirbhís *f.*
 settle *v.* socraigh; what is settled? céard atá socair?
 seven seacht; seven people seachtar
 seventh seachtú
 seventieth seachtódú
 seventy seachtó
 several a lán, iliomad
 shake *v.* croith
 Shannon (river) *Pr. n.* An tSionainn *f.*
 share *s.* cuid *f.*
 she *pers. pron.* sí, í; she came tháinig sí; she is a nurse is banaltra í; she was brought home tugadh abhaile í; I am as good as she (is) táim chomh maith léi; she has a cold tá slaghdán uirthi; *Emphatic forms:* síse, (*corresponding in use to sí*); íse (*corresponding in use to í*); -se (*with inflected preposition*)
 shelf *s.* seilf *f.*
 sherry *s.* seiris *f.*
 shilling *s.* scilling *f.*
 ship *s.* long *f.*
 shirt *s.* léine *f.*
 shoe *s.* bróg *f.*
 shooting *s.* lámhach *m.*
 shop *s.* siopa *m.*
 shopping *s.* siopadóireacht *f.*
 shopkeeper *s.* siopadóir *m.*
 short gairid, gearr; a short journey turas gairid; the day is getting short tá an lá ag éirí gairid; a short story gearrscéal; a short while later tamall gearr ina dhiaidh sin
 shortly *adv.*; I will go shortly rachaidh mé go luath
 show *s.* taispeántas *m.*, seo *m.*

show *v.* léirigh, taispeáin, he was showing bhí sé ag léiriú, bhí sé ag taispeáint; to show a taispeáint
 shower *s.* cith *m.*
 shut *v.* dún
 sick tinn, breoite; a sick person othar
 side *s.* taobh *f.*
 sight *s.* radharc *m.*
 sign *s.* comhartha *m.*, rian *m.*; make a sign to him déan comhartha leis
 silver *s.* airgead *m.*
 similar *adj.* céanna
 simple simplí
 sin *s.* peaca *m.*
 since ó, ó shin; ever since riamh ó shin; a long time ago i bhfad ó shin; since I was here ó bhí mé anseo; it's only two days since he came ní ach dhá lá ó tháinig sé
 sing *v.* can, abair; he sang a song chan sé amhrán; sing a song for us abair amhrán dúinn
 singer *s.* amhránaí *m.*
 single aon
 sir *s.* (*vocative*) A Dhuine Uasail
 sister *s.* deirfiúr *f.*
 sister (*i.e. member of community etc.*) siúr *f.*
 sit *v.* suigh; he is seated, he is sitting down tá sé ina shuí; to sit down suí síos
 site *s.* láthair *f.*, ionad *m.*
 sitting-room *s.* seomra *m.* suite
 situated suite
 six sé; six people seisear
 sixth séú
 sixtieth seascadú
 sixty seasca
 size *s.* oiread *m.*, méid *f.*
 skill *s.* ceird *f.*, oilteacht *f.*, scil *f.*
 skin *s.* craiceann *m.*
 skirt *s.* sciorta *m.*
 sky *s.* spéir *f.*
 sleep *s.* codladh *m.*; go to sleep téigh a chodladh; he talked in his sleep labhair sé trina chodladh
 sleep *v.* codail; I slept there chodail mé ann
 slow(ly) (go) mall
 small beag

smell *s.* boladh *m.*
 snipe *s.* naoscach *f.*
 so *adv.* I am not so sure nilim chomh cinnte sin; I think so is dóigh liom é; I told you so dúirt mé leat é; that is so mar sin atá; is that so? an mar sin é?; perhaps so b'fhéidir é; even so mar sin féin; and so on agus mar sin de
 soap *s.* gallúnach *f.*
 social sóisialta
 society *s.* cumann *m.*
 soft bog
 soil *s.* cré *m.*
 sold díolta; see sell
 soldier *s.* saighdiúir *m.*, oglach *m.*
 some *adj.* cuid, éigin, roinnt; I have some of them tá cuid díobh agam; there is somebody at the door tá duine éigin ag an doras; there are some here tá roinnt anseo
 something *s. or pron.*, rud *m.* éigin
 son *s.* mac *m.*; a son of Séamas mac le Séamas
 song *s.* amhrán *m.*
 soon *adv.* go luath, gan mhoill; as soon as possible chomh luath agus is féidir, a luaithe agus is féidir; the sooner the better dá luaithe is ea is fearr é; sooner or later luath nó mall
 sore tinn
 sorrow brón *m.*
 sorrowful brónach
 sort *s.* saghas *m.*, sórt *m.*, cineál *m.*
 soul *s.* anam *m.*
 soup *s.* anraith *m.*
 south *s.* deisceart *m.*
 south *adv.* theas, laistear, (of motion) ó dheas; he is in the south tá sé sa deisceart; he is south in Cork tá sé theas i gCorcaigh; Kildare is south of Dublin tá Cill Dara laistear de Bhaile Átha Cliath; he is going south tá sé ag dul ó dheas
 southwards *adv.* ó dheas
 Spaniard *s.* Spáinneach *m.*
 Spanish (language) *s.* Spáinnis *f.*
 Spanish *adj.* Spáinneach
 speak *v.* labhair; without speaking

gan labhairt; he cannot speak níl caint aige; speak in Irish labhair as Gaeilge; to speak labhairt
 speaking *s.* labhairt *f.*; he is speaking tá sé ag labhairt
 speaker cainteoir *m.*
 special faoi leith, speisialta
 speech *s.* óráid *f.*; caint *f.*
 spell *v.* litrígh; to spell a litriú
 spelling *s.* litriú *m.*
 spend *v.* caith; spending money ag caitheamh airgid, it was all spent bhí sé ar fad caite; to spend a chaitheamh
 spill *v.* doirt; spilling blood ag doirteadh fola; to spill a dhoirteadh
 splendid álainn
 spoke labhair see speak
 spoken labhartha see speak
 sport *s.* spórt *m.*
 spot *s.* ball *m.*
 spouse *s.* céile *m.*
 spread *v.* leath; to spread a leathadh
 spring *s.* earrach *m.*
 square *s.* cearnóg *f.*
 staff *s.* foireann *f.*
 stairs *s.* staighre *m.*
 stall *s.* cró *m.*
 stamp *s.* stampa *m.*
 stand *s.* seastán *m.*
 stand *v.* seas
 standing seasamh; he was standing bhí sé ina sheasamh
 start *v.* tosaigh; start working tosaigh ag obair; to start a thosú
 start *s.* tosú *m.*, tosach *m.*, tús *m.*, geit *f.*; from start to finish ó thús go deireadh; a good start tosach maith; I gave him a start bhain mé geit as
 state *s.* stát *m.*
 station *s.* stáisiún *m.*
 statue *s.* dealbh *f.*
 stay *v.* fan
 staying; he is staying tá sé ag fanacht
 step *s.* céim *f.*
 stepmother *s.* leasmháthair *f.*
 stick *s.* slat *f.*, bata *m.*
 stir *s.* cor *m.*
 stir *v.* corraigh; it was stirred bhí sé

corraithe; he stirred corraigh sé; he is stirring tá sé ag corraigh; to stir a corraigh
 stomach *s.* goile *m.*, bolg *m.*; pain in the stomach tinneas goile, boilg
 stone *s.* cloch *f.*
 stool *s.* stól *m.*
 stop *v.* stop
 story *s.* scéal *m.*
 story-teller *s.* scéalaí *m.*
 story-telling *s.* scéalaíocht *f.*
 straight díreach
 strand *s.* trá *f.*
 strange (peculiar), aisteach, ait; strange land tír iasachta
 strangely *adv.* aisteach
 stranger *s.* strainséir *m.*
 straw *s.* tuí *m.*
 stream *s.* sruthán *m.*
 street *s.* sráid *f.*
 strength *s.* neart *m.*
 stretch *v.* sín; it is stretching tá sé ag síneadh
 strike *v.* buail; he is striking tá sé ag bualadh; to strike a bhualadh
 strong láidir
 structure *s.* foirgneamh *m.*
 stubborn *adj.* dígeanta, ceanndána
 student *s.* mac *m.* léinn
 study *s.* staidéar *m.*
 study *v.* staidéar; I study history déanaim staidéar ar stair
 subdue *v.* smachtaigh; to subdue a smachtú
 submit *v.* géill; to submit géilleadh
 subscription *s.* sintús *m.*
 succeed *v.* éirigh; I will succeed éireoidh liom; he has succeeded tá éiríthe leis
 such leithéid; such as Pádraig leithéid Phádraig; such as dála; organisations such as Conradh na Gaeilge eagraíochtaí dála Chonradh na Gaeilge
 sudden tobann
 sufficient dóthain, go leor; I have sufficient tá go leor agam, tá mo dhóthain agam
 suggest *v.* mol

suit *v.* oir
 suit *s.* culaith; suit of clothes culaith éadaigh
 suitable oiriúnach
 Summer *s.* Samhradh *m.*
 sun *s.* grian *f.*
 Sunday *s.* Domhnach *m.*; on Sunday Dé Domhnaigh
 supermarket *s.* ollmhargadh *m.*
 sure *adj.* cinnte, deimhin
 surname *s.* sloinne *m.*
 surprise *s.* ionadh *m.*
 sway *s.* réim *f.*
 sweep *v.* scuab; to sweep a scuabadh
 sweet milis; (of sound) binn
 sweet *s.* milseán *m.*
 swell *v.* at
 swept scuabtha; see sweep
 swim *s.* snámh *m.*
 swim *v.* snámh
 switch *s.* scuachaire *m.*
 swollen *adj.* ata; see swell
 table *s.* bord *m.*
 tablet *s.* táibhléad *m.*
 tail *s.* eireaball *m.*
 take *v.* tóg; to take a thógáil; take away from bain de
 talk *s.* caint *f.*
 talk *v.* labhair; to talk labhairt
 tall ard
 tape *s.* téip *f.*
 tape-recorder *s.* téipthairfeadán *m.*
 taste blas; he is tasting tá sé ag blaiseadh
 tasty *adj.* blasta
 tavern *s.* tábhairne *m.*
 taxi *s.* tacsai *m.*
 tea *s.* tae *m.*
 teach *v.* múin; he is teaching tá sé ag múineadh
 teacher *s.* múinteoir *m.*
 teaching *s.* múineadh *m.*
 múinteoireacht *f.*
 team *s.* foireann *f.*
 -teen déag; thirteen a trí déag
 telephone *s.* teileafón (*m.*), guthán (*m.*)
 telephone call *s.* glaoch gutháin, glaoch teileafóin

television *s.* teilifís *f.*
 tell *v.* inis, abair; **tell me** inis dom, abair liom; **tell him to go home** abair leis dul abhaile; **tell the story** inis an scéal; **he is telling** tá sé ag insint; **to tell a** insint
 temple *s.* teampall (*m*)
 ten deich; **ten people** deichniúr
 tenth deichiú
 test *s.* tástáil *f.*
 test *v.* tástáil
 text-book *s.* téacsleabhar *m.*
 than ná; **I have more than you** is mó atá agamsa ná agatsa; **more than twenty** breis agus fiche; **more than once** níos mó ná uair amháin; **it is better to speak than write** is fearr labhairt ná scríobh
 thank *s.* thanks buíochas *m.*; **thank you** go raibh maith agat; **I thank you** gabhaim buíochas leat
 thankfulness *s.* buíochas *m.*
 that *dem. pron.* *pl.* those (é, i, iad) sin; (with implication of distance in space or time) (é, i, iad) siúd; **give me that** tabhair dom é sin; **who is that?** cé hé sin?; **that is** Seán sin é Seán; **what do you mean by that?** cad é an chiall atá leis sin?; **the thing that I saw** an rud a chonaic mé; **he said that I was** dúirt sé go raibh mé; *Rel. pron. a, nach (neg.), nár (neg.); the tree that grows* an crann a fhásann; *the horse that will win* an capall a bhuaifidh; *the work that he does not do* an obair nach ndéanann sé; *the book that he did not buy* an leabhar nár cheannaigh sé; *a man (that) I know* fear a bhfuil aithne agam air; *the time (that) I came* an t-am a tháinig mé; **dá: one day that I was there** lá dá raibh mé ann; **every letter that I send him** gach litir dá gcuirim chuige; **give me all that is left** tabhair dom a bhfuil fágtha; **he took all that I had left** thóg sé leis ar fhág mé ann
 that *conj.* (introducing a dependent

substantive clause), go, nach, gur, nár; **he says that it is true** deir sé go bhfuil sé fíor; **he said that she left it** dúirt sé gur fhág sí é; **it is because of this** they fought is mar gheall ar seo a throid siad; **that is what he said that he would do** sin é a dúirt sé a dhéanfadh sé; **he was pleased that she came** bhí áthas air gur tháinig sí; **what have I done that you are angry?** céard a rinne mé go bhfuil fearg ort?; **come here that I may see you** tar i leith go bhfeice mé tú
 the *def. art.* an, na
 theatre *s.* amharclann *f.*
 their *possessive aⁿ*; **their shoes** a mbróga; **their father** a n-athair; **dáⁿ**; **I gave it to their father** thug mé dá n-athair é; *Emphatic forms.* -san, -sean: **their shoes** a mbrógasán; **their money** a gcuid airgidsean; **in their** inaⁿ
 theirs *possessive*; **give them theirs** (i.e. their portion) tabhair dóibh a gcuid; **a friend of theirs** cara dá gcuid, duine dá gcairde; **this house is theirs** is leo an teach seo
 them *pers. pron. iad*; **he saw them** chonaic sé iad; **without them** gan iad; **he likes them** is maith leis iad; **give it to them** tabhair dóibh é; **one of them** duine acu; **to them** chucu; **in them** iontu
 then *adv.* ansin, mar sin
 there *adv.* ansin, ansiúd, ann; **here and there** anseo agus ansiúd; **he was there** bhí sé ann; **he is over there** tá sé thall ansin
 therefore *adv.* mar sin, dá bhrí sin
 thermometer *s.* teirmiméadar *m.*
 these *see this*
 they *pers. pron. siad, iad*; **they ran** rith siad; **they are nice people** daoine deasa iad; **they have it** tá sé acu; **they are hungry** tá ocras orthu; *Emphatic forms:* **siadsan** (corresponding in use to siad), **iadsan** (corresponding in use to iad); -sean, -san; **it is they**

iadsan atá ann; **they will go** rachaidh siadsan; **they would go** rachaidís-sean
 thick *adj.* tiubh
 thin *adj.* tanaí
 thing *s.* rud *m.*, ní *m.*
 think *v.* smaoinigh, sil, meas, ceap; **think before you speak** smaoinigh sula labhróidh tú; **I think he is** silim go bhfuil sé, measaim go bhfuil sé, ceapaim go bhfuil sé
 third tríú
 thirst *s.* tart *m.*
 thirteen a trí déag
 thirtieth triochadú
 thirty triocha
 this, these *dem. pron.* (é, i, iad) seo; **I'll give you this** tabharfaidh mé é seo duit; **who is this?** cé hé seo?; **take these** tóg iad seo; **this book** an leabhar seo
 those *iad* seo
 thousand míle
 thousandth míliú
 three trí; **three people** triúr
 throat *s.* scornach *f.*
 through *prep.* trí, tríd; **going through a city** ag dul trí chathair; **going through the city** ag dul tríd an gcathair; **through them** triothu
 throughout *prep.* ar fud
 throw *v.* caith; **to throw a chaitheamh**
 Thursday *s.* Déardaoin *f.*; on Thursday Déardaoin
 ticket *s.* ticéad *m.*
 tie *v.* ceangail; **he is tied** tá sé ceangailte
 till *prep.* go, go dtí
 time am, aimsir, linn, tamall, tráth, uair; **what time is it?** cén t-am é; **at that time** ag an am sin; **with the course of time** leis an aimsir; **in our time** lenár linn; **he spent a time there** chaith sé tamall ann; **this is not the proper time** ní hé seo an tráth ceart; **the time of death** uair an bháis; **every time** gach uair
 tip *s.* síntiús (*m*) láimhe

tiredness *s.* tuirse *f.*; **he is tired** tá sé tuirseach, tá tuirse air
 title *s.* ainm *m.*
 tittle *s.* faic *m.*, dada *m.*
 to *prep.* chun - gen, go dtí - nom., chuig, do; **to me** chugam; **to you** chugat; **go to school** téigh ar scoil; **he went to Dublin** chuaigh sé go Baile Átha Cliath; **from door to door** ó dhoras go doras, **speak to him** labhair leis; **to do** le déanamh; **he gave it to you** thug sé duit é; **to be** bheith
 tobacco *s.* tobac *m.*
 today *adv.* *s.* inniu, an lá inniu; **poetry of today** filíocht an lae inniu; **today's paper** páipéar an lae inniu
 together *adv.* le chéile, in éineacht; **together with** in éineacht le
 toilet (*lavatory*) *s.* leithreas *m.*
 told inste; *see tell*
 tomorrow *adv.* *s.* amárach *m.*
 tongue *s.* teanga *f.*
 tonight anocht
 too *adv.* ró-; too difficult ródheacair; **too much money** an iomarca airgid; **too little to do** gan go leor le déanamh
 tooth *s.* fiacail *f.*
 top *s.* barr *m.*
 torment *s.* crá *m.*
 torment *v.* cráigh; **to torment a** chrá
 tourism *s.* turasóireacht *f.*
 towards *prep.* chun, chuig; **towards home** abhaile; **towards us** chugainn; **he is coming towards us** tá sé ag déanamh orainn
 town *s.* baile *m.*; baile mór
 toy *s.* bréagán *m.*
 trade *s.* ceird (*f.*); tráchtáil *f.*
 tradesman *s.* ceardai *m.*
 tradition *s.* traidisiún *m.*
 traditional form sean-nós
 traffic *s.* trácht *m.*
 train *s.* traein *f.*
 training *s.* oiliúint *f.*; **he is trained** tá sé oile
 travel *v.* taistil

travel *s.* taisteal *m.*; he is travelling
tá sé ag taisteal
tree *s.* crann *m.*
trial *s.* triail *f.*
trifle *s.* traidhfíle *f.*
trouble *s.* trioblóid *f.*; the thing that
is troubling us an rud atá ag cur
as dúinn
troup *s.* buíon *f.*
trousers *s.* briste *m.*
trout *s.* breac *m.*
true *adj.* fíor, deimhin; that is true
is fíor sin
try *s.* iarracht *f.*; he is trying tá sé
ag iarraidh
Tuesday *s.* Máirt (*f.*); on Tuesday
Dé Máirt
turf *s.* móin *f.*
turkey *s.* turcaí *m.*
turn *v.* cas; to turn a chasadh
turn *s.* cor *m.*
twelfth dóú-déag; the twelfth lesson
an dóú ceacht déag
twelve dó dhéag; twelve people dáréag;
twelve boxes dhá bhosca déag
twenty fiche
twentieth fichiú
twins *s.* cúpla *m.*
twist *v.* cas; to twist a chasadh
two dá, dhá, dó; two chairs dhá
chathaoir; the two boxes an dá
bhosca; one, two, three a haon, a
dó, a trí; two people beirt
tyre *s.* bonn *m.*
uncle *s.* uncail *m.*
under *prep.* faoi; under me fúm;
under you fút; under him faoi;
under the water faoin uisce; under
ten pounds faoi bhun deich bpunt
understand *v.* tuig; to understand
a thuiscint
understanding *s.* tuiscint *f.*
unfortunate doná; it is unfortunate
tá sé go dona
uniform *s.* éide *f.*
unite *v.* aontaigh; they are united
tá siad aontaithe; The United

Nations Na Náisiúin Aontaithe;
to unite a aontú
until *prep. conj.*; see till
unwelcome, inhospitableness doicheall
up *adv.* (motion) suas, in airde;
(from below) aníos; to go up dul
suas; to come up teacht aníos;
he is upstairs tá sé in airde staighre;
up to (*i.e.* as many as) suas le
upper uachtar, uachtarach; the
upper hand an lámh uachtair
uprising *s.* éirí *m.* amach
us (*pers. pron.*) sinn, muid; he saw
us, chonaic sé sinn, chonaic sé
muid; he likes us tá meas aige
orainn; he got money from us
fuair sé airgead uainn; he gave it to
us thug sé dúinn é
use *v.* úsáid
usual gnách, gnáth; usual questions,
ordinary questions gnáthcheisteanna;
earlier than usual níos luaithe ná
mar is gnách
usually *adv.* de ghnáth
vacation *s.* saoire *f.*
valuable luachmhar
value *s.* luach *m.*
variety *s.* saghas; many varieties a
lán saghasanna
various *adj.* éagsúil
very *adv.* an-; very good an-mhaith;
very nice an-deas; ró-, sár-;
very good sármhaith; very well
(good enough) maith go leor
vexatious cráite
vexatious person cráiteachán *m.*
vice- *prefix* leas; vice-chairman
leaschathaoirleach; stepmother
leasmháthair
vicinity aice (*in phr.*) in the vicinity
of the place in aice na háite
victory *s.* craobh *f.*, bua *m.*
view *s.* radharc *m.*
ville olc
visit *s.* cuairt *f.*
visit *v.*; he visited us thug sé cuairt
orainn
visitor *s.* cuairteoir *m.*

volunteer *s.* (military) óglach *m.*;
The Irish Volunteers Óglaigh na
hÉireann
wait *v.* fan; wait a while fan go fóill;
wait for me fan liom; to wait
fanacht
wait (on) freastal (ar); he is waiting
for me tá sé ag feitheamh liom;
he is waiting on me tá sé ag
freastal orm
waiter *s.* freastalaí *m.*
waiting-room *s.* seonra *m.* feithimh
wake *v.* I am awake táim i mo
dhúiseacht;
I awoke dhúisigh mé
waking *s.* dúiseacht *f.*
walk *s.* siúl *m.*
walk *v.* siúil; he is walking tá sé ag
siúl
wall *s.* balla *m.*
want *s.* caspa *f.*, ceal *m.*
want *v.* teastaigh; I want cigarettes
tá toitíní ag teastáil uaim, tá
toitíní uaim
war *s.* cogadh *m.*
warfare *s.* cogaíocht *f.*
was; he was there bhí sé ann; was
it Déaglán? arbh é Déaglán é?
watch *s.* uaireadóir *m.*
watch *v.* féach; watch this féach air
seo
water *s.* uisce *m.*
way *s.* slí *f.*; caoi *f.*; there is no
way out (of the difficulty) níl aon
dul as
we (*pers. pron.*); we saw him
chonaiceamar é; we know tá a
fhios againn; we are hungry
tá ocras orainn;
Emphatic forms: sinne; it is we
sinne atá ann; we bought it
cheannaíomarna é,
weak lag
wealth *s.* saibhreas *m.*
wealthy saibhir
weapon *s.* arm *m.*
weariness *s.* tuirse *f.*
weather *s.* aimsir *f.*

Wednesday *s.* Céadaoin *f.* on
Wednesday Dé Céadaoin
week *s.* seachtain *f.*
welcome *s.* fáilte *f.*
well *adv.* go maith; he is not well
níl sé ar fónamh
went chuaigh; see go
west *s.* (*i.e.* western region) iarthar
m.; going west ag dul siar; coming
from the west ag teacht aniar;
he is (west) in Galway tá sé thiar
i nGaillimh
wet fluich
what; what little I have an beagán
atá agam; (*interrogative*), cad, cén,
cé, céard; what time is it? cén
t-am é? what is that? cad é sin?
céard é sin?; ask him what books
he wants fiafraigh de cé na leabhair
atá uaidh; from what box did you
take it? cén bosca ar bhain tú as
é?; what a fool he is! nach é an
t-amadán é!
what *pron.* (*that which*) an rud, is é
an rud; what you will do tomorrow
will decide the matter an rud a
dhéanfaidh tú amárach is é a
shocróidh an scéal; what I lost
was of no value an rud a chaill
mé níorbh fhiú dada é; this is
what I was talking about seo é an
rud a raibh mé ag caint air;
(all that a, ar) keep what you have
coinnigh a bhfuil agat; what will
you say to him? céard a déarfadh
tú leis?; what is the Irish for—?
cén Ghaeilge atá ar—? conas a
déarfá—i nGaeilge?
what about, why cad ina thaobh
whatever cibé; whatever you like
cibé rud is maith leat, rud ar bith
is maith leat; whatever it may be
cibé rud é
when (*interrogative*) cathain, cén uair;
when will he come? cén uair a
a thiocfaidh sé?; when is the
meeting? cathain a bheidh an
cruinniú ann?
when *conj.* nuair; when I entered the
room nuair a chuaigh mé isteach

sa seomra; **when** he did not come nuair nár tháinig sé; **when** at school I . . . le linn dom a bheith ar scoil . . . ; I met him when he was going out bhuail mé leis agus é ag dul amach; (*relative*) the day (when) I met you an lá ar chas mé ort; **the night** (when) he died an oíche a fuair sé bás; **one day** when I was working lá dá raibh mé ag obair; **one night** when I met him oíche dár chas mé dó

whence *adv.* cad as, cá has; **do you** know whence he came? an bhfuil a fhios agat cá has a dtáinig sé?, cad as dó?

where *adv.* cá, cár; **where** am I? cá bhfuilim?; I don't know where you left it níl a fhios agam cár fhág tú é?; **it is** where I put it tá sé san áit ar chuir mé é; **the house** where I was born an teach ar rugadh ann mé

which *adj.* (*interrogative*), cé acu; **which one?** cé acu ceann?; **which one of us?** cé againn?; **which thing?** cén rud?

which *pron.*; **which** will you take? cé acu a thógfaidh tú?; **which of the ladies** has come? cé acu de na mná a tháinig?; **which do you** prefer? cé acu is fearr leat? (*relative*) the one which you want an ceann a theastaíonn uait; **the books** which I shall buy na leabhair a cheannóidh mé; **in which** is ina bhfuil

while *s.* tamaill *m.*; **after a while** tar éis tamaill; **in a little while** i gceann tamaill; **while** I was there chomh fada agus a bhí mé ann, agus mé ann; **a short while** ago ó chianaibh

whisper *s.* cogar *m.*

white *adj.* bán

who *pron.* (*interrogative*) cé, (hé, hí, hiad, etc.); **who** am I? cé mise?; **who** does it? cé a dhéanann é?; **who is that lady?** cé hí an bhean sin?, cén bhean í sin?; (*relative*)

the man who went an fear a d'imigh; **the man** who does not come an fear nach dtagann; **the person** who expects her an duine a bhfuil coinne aige léi

whoever *pron.*; **whoever** finds it cibé duine a fhaigheann é

whooping cough *s.* triuch *m.*

why *adv.* cad ina thaobh? cén fáth? cad chuige?

wide *adj.* leathan

wife *s.* bean *f.*; bean chéile

wild *adj.* allta

will *s.* toil *f.*

will be beidh; *see* bí

William *Pr. n.* Liam *m.*

win *v.* gnóthaigh, buaigh; **he is** winning tá sé ag buachan

wind *s.* gaoth *f.*

window *s.* fuinncoig *f.*

windy gaofar

wine *s.* fíon *m.*

Winter *s.* Geimhreadh *m.*

with *prep.* le; **with me** liom; **with you** leat; **with him** leis; **with her** léi; **with us** linn

within *adv.* istigh, laistigh

without (*i.e. outside, without movement*) *adv.* amuigh; **without** friends gan chairde

woman *s.* bean *f.*; **woman of the** house bean an tí, housewife bean tí

won; **it is** won tá sé buaite; *see* win

wonder *s.* ionadh *m.*, iontas *m.*

wonderful iontach

wood *s.* (*i.e. timber*) adhmaid *m.*

wood *s.* (*forest*) coill *f.*

wool *s.* olann *f.*

word *s.* focal *m.*

work *s.* obair *f.*, saothar *m.*

work *v.* oibrigh; **he is** working tá sé ag obair

world (*i.e. life*) saol *m.*; **in this** world ar an saol seo; **the next** world an saol eile; (*physical*) world domhan;

throughout the world ar fud an domhain

worry *s.* imní *f.*

worth *pred. adj.*; **it is** worth a pound is fiú punt é

worthy *adj.*; **something** worthy of note rud is fiú a thabhairt faoi deara

would *see* will

wretched dona

write *v.* scríobh

writer *s.* scríbhneoir *m.*

writing *s.* scríbhneoireacht *f.*

wrong *adj.* olc, cearr, mícheart; **he did** wrong rinne sé rud mícheart

there is something wrong tá rud éigin cearr; **that is** the wrong answer tá an freagra sin mícheart

year *s.* bliain *f.*; **this** year i mbliana; **last** year anuraidh

yellow buí

yes *adv.* (*verb repeated in appropriate person*); **will you** come? yes

an dtiocfaidh tú? tiocfaidh mé; **was it** this morning you came? yes an ar maidin a tháinig tú? is ea

yesterday *adv. s.* inné

yet *adv.* fós

yield *v.* géill; **to** yield géilleadh

yonder *adv.*; **over** yonder thall, siúd thall

you *pers. pron.* tú (*sg.*) sibh (*pl.*); **you** spoke labhair tú; **without** you gan tú; **you are** hungry tá ocras ort; **to** you daoibh; *Emphatic forms:* tusa; -se; -sa; **you did it** tusa a dhéan é; **your shoes** do bhrógasa; **your portion** do chuidse

young *adj.* óg

your *possessive* do⁴ (*sg.*); bhúir^N (*pl.*); **your son** do mhac; **your son** bhúr mac

yours *possessive*; **it is** yours is leatsa é; **that one is** yours sin é do cheannsa