

A: “from”, *as* in Standardised Irish. The preposition *as* historically appeared with an “s” only before the singular and plural articles (*as an*, *as na*), the relative pronoun (*as a*), possessive adjectives (*as mo*), demonstrative pronouns (*as san*) and before *gach*, but this usage was not always adhered to in late WM Irish. A prefixes an “h” to a vowel, *as* in a *hÉirinn*.

Abha: “river”. The genitive is *abhann* and the dative *abhainn*, but the dative has replaced the nominative in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /au/, /aun/ and /aunʲ/.

Abhar: *ábhar* in Standardised Irish. WM Irish maintains a distinction between *abhar* (originally spelled *adhbhar* and pronounced /aur/), “material”, and *ábhar* (*ádhbhar*, pronounced /a:vər/), “amount”.

Acfainn: “capacity, means”, *acmhainn*. *Acfainn aigne*, mental capacity. Pronounced /akfiŋʲ/ in WM Irish.

Adhsáideach: *aosáideach*, “convenient, easy”, pronounced /əi'sa:d'əx/.

Ag: “at”. The combination *ag á*, corresponding to *ag a* in Standardised Irish, is pronounced /i'g'a:./.

Airís: “again”, *arís* in Standardised Irish. PUL indicates that the “r” is slender here in WM Irish: /i'r'i:ʃ/. The spelling *arís* is in any case a breach of the spelling rules of Irish.

Airiú!: *arú!*, “why! really! indeed!”

Altaím, altú: “to give thanks, say grace”, pronounced /a'hlu:/ in WM Irish.

Amáireach: *amárach* in Standardised Irish, “tomorrow”. Pronounced /ə'ma:r'əx/.

Ambasa: “indeed”, or *ambaiste* in Standardised Irish. Literally “by my hands”. Pronounced /əm'basə/.

Anál: “breath”, found as *anáil* in Standardised Irish.

Aon bhall: “anywhere”, usually pronounced /e: vəl/.

Aon chuma: “anyway”, usually pronounced /e: xumə/.

Aon rud: “anything”, usually pronounced /e: rəd/.

Arbhar: “corn”, /a'ru:r/.

Árd: “high”. Note the genitive used in *i gcómhair an Aifrinn Aoid*, “for the High Mass”, here, where *an Aifrinn Aird* would stand in Standardised Irish.

Áth Cliath: Dublin.

Bá: “to drown”. Pronounced /ba:~ba:h/.

Báidh: /ba:gʲ/, “sympathy, liking”. This word is *bá* in Standardised Irish, but the final “-idh” in the historic spelling is audible in the nominative/dative singular in WM Irish. The genitive was originally spelled *báidhe* or *bádha*, but is spelled *bá* here.

Bannrín: “queen”, *banríon*. Pronounced /bau'r'i:nʲ/ in WM Irish. The genitive is *bannríne*.

Baoch: “grateful”, *buíoch*, pronounced /be:x/ in WM Irish. *Buidheach* stood in the original.

Baochas: pronounced /be:xəs/, *buíochas* in Standardised Irish. *Buidhchas* stood in the original.

Barra: /barə/, a Munster colloquial form of *bárr*, /ba:r/. Both forms are found in WM Irish. *Mar bharra ar*, “in addition to”.

Beartaím: “to wield or brandish a weapon”, as well as “to decide”.

Bhúr: “your (plural)”, *bhur* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /u:r/.

Bia: “food”. *Bídh*, the genitive singular, is pronounced /b'i:g/ in WM Irish. This form reflects the pre-Standardised spelling of *biadh* in the nominative; the genitive is *bia* in Standardised Irish.

Braighdineas: “captivity”, *braighdeanas* in Standardised Irish. IWM confirms this word normally has a broad “n” in WM Irish, but PUL consistently spelled it slender.

Breithnám, breithniú: “to consider, examine”, *breathnaím, breathnú* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /br'en'hi:m', br'en'hu:/. However, IWM has *breathnaigh*; both forms are likely to have co-existed in WM.

Brú: “to press”. Pronounced /bru:~bru:h/.

Buac: “pinnacle; one’s best interests”, *buaic*.

Cabhraím: “help”. Note the verbal adjective *cabhartha*, pronounced /kourhə/, where *cabhraithe* stands in Standardised Irish.

Cad ’na thaobh?: “why?”, *cén fáth?* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /kanə 'he:v/.

Caibideal: *caibidil*, “chapter”. PUL seems to have pronounced this word with a broad “l”, /kab'id'əl/.

Cainnt: *caint*, “talk”. Pronounced /kaint'/.

Camtha: “camp”, or *campa* in Standardised Irish. Possibly pronounced /kaumhə/.

Caoi: “opportunity”, pronounced /ke:/.

Caothúlacht: *caoithiúlacht*, “convenience”, pronounced /ke:'hu:ləxt/.

Capall: “horse”. Note the dative plural has a slender “l” in Cork Irish: *capaillibh*.

Caradas: *cairdeas* in Standardised Irish, “friendship”.

Cathair Chonstaintín: Constantinople.

Ceann Cora: Kincora, the O’Brien stronghold near Killaloe, Co. Clare.

Ceárd: “trade”. The dative singular *ceird* is used as the nominative in Standardised Irish.

Ceataí: “inconvenience, awkwardness, a problem”. This appears in Standardised Irish as *ciotaí*, but *ceataighe* is the traditional spelling, and the pronunciation in WM Irish is /k'a'ti:/.

Ceoca: “which? which of them?” From *cé acu* or *cé’cu*. Pronounced /k'ukə/.

Chun: “towards”. The combined forms of this preposition are distinctive: *chúm, chút, chuige, chúithi, chúinn, chúibhh, chúthu*. The Standard has *chugam, chugat, chuige, chuici, chugainn, chugaibh, chucu*.

Cill Caoi: Kilkee, a resort in Co. Clare (Cill Caoi, the Church of St. Caoi).

Cimeád: this word and all cognates (*chimeádaidís*, etc) have a broad “c” in the classical spelling and in Standardised Irish, but a slender “c/ch” (as applicable) in WM Irish: /k'i'm'a:d/, /x'i'm'a:did'i:f/, etc. (PUL used the classical spelling in the original.) Also note that the Standardised Irish distinction between *coimeád*, “keep”, and *coimhead*, “watch over”, does not obtain in WM Irish: *coimhead* is an Ulster word.

Cimlím: “to rub”, or *cuimlím* in Standardised Irish. With verbal nouns *cimilt* or *cuimilt*.

Cine: “race”. Note the plural used here is *cineacha*, where *ciníocha* is used in Standardised Irish.

Clann Chais: an alternative term for the Dál gCais or Dalcassians.

Clanna Gael: the Gaels, the Gaelic race.

Cleamhnas: “marriage, match”. The Standardised Irish plural is *cleamhnais*, but PUL uses *cleamhnaisí* here. *Cleamhnaistí* is also found.

Cliste: “clever”, pronounced /gl'ift'i/ in WM Irish.

Cloch araigne: “a casting stone for throwing in contests”. It is listed as *cloch airgthe* in Dinneen’s dictionary, where it is interpreted as derived from a corruption of *airligthe*, “tossed”. Ó Dónall’s dictionary has *cloch tharraingthe* for a “light casting stone”. Check this.

Cófra: “coffer, chest”, pronounced /ko:rhə/.

Coimhdeacht: “accompaniment”. *Diabhal coimhdeachta*, an evil genius. Pronounced /ki:ɲl'əxt/ in WM Irish.

Coimirce: pronounced /kim'irk'~kim'irk'i/, this is the form found in Standardised Irish, although PUL used the older spelling *comairce* in the original. *Fé choimirce*, “under the patronage of”.

Comáinim: *comáinim liom*, “I proceed”, or *tiomáinim liom* in Standardised Irish. Both *comáinim* and *tomáinim* (with a broad “t”) are found in WM Irish.

Comaoine: “Holy Communion”, *Comaoin*.

Cómhacht: “power, authority”, *cumhacht* in Standardised Irish, but pronounced with a long “o” in WM Irish. The plural is *cómhachta*, as opposed to the *cumhachtai* of the Standard.

Cómhachtach: “powerful, commanding”, *cumhachtach* in Standardised Irish, but pronounced with a long “o” in WM Irish. Pronounced /ko:xtəx/ in WM Irish.

Cómhnaois: “person of the same age”, *comhaois* in Standardised Irish, pronounced /ko:'ni:ʃ/.

Conchúr: an Irish name, once written Conchobhar, pronounced /kro'xu:r/.

Córaim, córú: *cóirím, cóiriú* in Standardised Irish, “to arrange, dress”, eg for battle.

Cosúlacht: “likeness, resemblance”. The spelling in the original suggests this form, /ko'su:ləxt/, which is adopted in Standardised Irish too. *Cosmhalacht*, pronounced /kosvələxt/, is also found in WM Irish, as a “v” sound is generally retained and not vocalised after a “s”, according to IWM.

Críoch Lochlann: Scandinavia.

Croiceann: “skin”, *craiceann* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /krek'ən/ or /krok'ən/ in WM Irish.

Croireac: /krəir'ək/, a form of either *cróidhearg*, “scarlet, crimson, blood-red” or *caordhearg*, “berry-red, bright red”. *Craorag* in Standardised Irish.

Cruaidh: *crua* in Standardised Irish, “hard, severe”. Pronounced /kruəg'/ in WM Irish.

Cruth: “appearance, state, condition”. Masculine in Standardised Irish, this word can be feminine, as here, with a genitive *cruithe* and dative *cruith*. However, a dative *cruth* can also be found in PUL’s works.

Cuaird: “visit”, *cuairt*.

Cúige: “province”. This word often appears in PUL’s works with an elided final vowel, particularly before a following vowel.

Cúmparáid: “comparison”, *comparáid*. Pronounced /ku:mpə'ra:d'/.

Cúmrádaí: “comrade”, *comrádaí*. Pronounced /ku:m'ra:di:/.

Cúntanós: *cuntanós* in Standardised Irish, “countenance”, pronounced /ku:ntə'no:s/.

Cúntas: *cuntas* in Standardised Irish, “account”. Pronounced /ku:ntəs/.

Curaí: pronounced /ku:ri:/, the plural of *curadh*, “warrior”. The Standardised Irish plural would be *curaidh*, which would give the wrong pronunciation in WM Irish.

Dál gCais: the Dalcassians, a powerful tribe in Thomond, or North Munster, in the 10th century. *Dál* means “people, sept, tribe”. The Dál gCais claimed descent from Cormac Cas, a legendary king of Munster killed by the invading Déisi tribe near Limerick in AD 713. The eclipsis of Cais reflects calcification of the name, according as it does with the grammar of an earlier form of Irish. Is there a diphthong in the pronunciation of this noun phrase? /daul gaʃ/?

Dea-chúmtha: *dea-chumtha* in Standardised Irish, “well-built, attractive”. The preterite, future and past participle of the verb *cumaim* have a long “u” in WM Irish: /d'a-xu:mhə/.

Dea-mhéinn: “goodwill”, *dea-mhéin*. Pronounced /d'a-v'e:ŋ'/.

Déaga: *ná déaga*, “the teenage years”.

Deallramh: “appearance”, *dealramh*. Pronounced /d'aurəv/.

Deas-Mhumhain: Desmond or South Munster, an area later divided into Cork and Kerry.

Deimhne: “certainty”, pronounced /d'əiŋ'i/. In Standardised Irish, this would be *deimhin*, which is only an adjective in WM Irish.

Déiseach: a member of the Déisi Muman tribe. *Rí na nDéiseach*, king of the Decies.

Deocair: “difficult”, *deacair* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /d'okir'/, with the comparative *deocra*, *deacra* in the Standard, pronounced /d'okərə/.

Dínnéar: “dinner”. *Dinnéar* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /d'i:'ŋ'e:r/.

Dírim: “band, posse, squadron”, *díorma* in Standardised Irish.

Dlí: “law”. The plural used here is *dliithe*; this would be *dlíthe* in Standardised Irish, but the WM pronunciation is /dl'ih/.

Do: “to him”. *Dó* in the classical orthography and Standardised Irish, but pronounced /do/.

Doimhinn: “deep”, *domhain* in Standardised Irish, pronounced /d'əiŋ'/.

Drifiúr: “sister”, *deirfiúr*. IWM shows that both *drifiúr* and *driofúr* are found in WM Irish.

Driotháir: “brother”, *deartháir*.

Dúthaigh: “land, region, district”, with the genitive singular *dútha* and the plural *dúthaí*. *Dúiche*, pl. *dúichí* in Standardised Irish.

Éagmais: “absence, lack”, *éagmais* in Standardised Irish, pronounced /iamif'/.

Eaglais: “church”. The genitive is variously spelled *eaglaise/eagailse* and the plural *eaglaisí/eagailsí* in the original, implying pronunciations /agəlɪʃi~agil'ɪʃi/ and /agəlɪʃi:~agil'ɪʃi:/. The spellings have been standardised in this edition as *eaglaise* and *eaglaisí*.

Ealalá: *ní healalá dhomhsa*, “it is not fitting for me, it does not behove me”. *Ealalá* occurs in Standardised Irish as *ealain*.

Eirím: *éirím* in Standardised Irish. While the classical form of the word did have a long é-, the word is pronounced /əi'r'i:m'/, and all other cognate forms are similarly pronounced.

Eólgaiseach: “knowledgeable”, *eolach* in Standardised Irish.

Fágaim: “to leave”, with the verbal noun *fágáilt*, ie *fágáil* in Standardised Irish. The verbal noun is also found as *fágaint* in PUL’s works; his usage seems to be in free variation.

Fáibre: *fáirbre* in Standardised Irish, “notch, groove”. Pronounced /fa:b’ir’i/ in WM Irish.

Faid: “length”, *fad*.

Fána: “slope”, with the dative *fánaidh*, pronounced /fa:nig’/, used here.

Fé ndeár, fé ndeara: *thug sé fé ndeara*, “he noticed”. This would be *thug sé faoi deara* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /f’e: n’a:r~f’e: n’arə/. *Fé ndeara* has a dual meaning, also meaning “cause, reason”.

Féachaint: *cur fhéachaint*, “to force or compel someone”. This would be *iallach* or *iachall a chur* in Standardised Irish. PUL uses this phrase without an intervening *de*, but the phrase generally occurs as *cur d’fhéachaint ar dhuine rud a dhéanamh*.

Feárr, fearra: *fearra*, /f’arə/, is a colloquial form of *feárr*, /f’a:r/. Both are found in WM Irish.

Fiach: *cur fhiachaibh*, “to force or compel someone”. This would be *cur d’fhiacha* in Standardised Irish. PUL uses this phrase without an intervening *de*, but the phrase generally occurs in traditional Munster Irish as *cur d’fhiachaibh ar dhuine rud a dhéanamh*. *Fiacha* literally means “debts”, and the use of *fiacha* reflects some kind of confusion with the related phrase *cur d’fhéachaint*.

Foláramh: “warning”, or *foláireamh* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /fla:rəv’/.

Fritheálamh: a verbal noun that corresponds to the verbal noun *friotháil* in Standardised Irish. *Fritheálamh* also corresponds to the related Standardised Irish noun, *friotháileamh*, “reception, entertainment of guests”.

Fuaid, fuid: *ar fuaid*, *ar fuid*, /er’ fuəd’, er’ fid’/, “throughout”, *ar fud* in Standardised Irish. PUL wrote in his *Notes on Irish Words and Usages* that *ar fuaid* should be used for broad areas (*ar fuaid na hÉireann*) and *ar fuid* for small areas (*ar fuid an tí*), but it is clear from *Niamh* that this distinction is not always adhered to.

Fuiligim: “to suffer, endure”, or *fulaingim* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /fil’ig’i:m’/. The various forms of this verb exhibit the same changes, with devoicing of the “g” to “c” in the future and conditional: *fuiliceod*, /fil’ik’o:d/. The verbal noun is *folag*, /folək/, rather than the form *fulaingt* used in the Standard.

Fuiriste: “easy”, *furasta* in Standardised Irish. *Uiriste* is also found in PUL’s works.

Gabha: “smith”. Note the plural here is *gaibhní*, but would be *gaibhne* in Standardised Irish.

Gabhaim: “to take; go” and a large range of other meanings. The preterite is *ghoibh* where there is *ghabh* in Standardised Irish. The pronunciation is /ɣov’/ in WM Irish.

Gáirí: a verbal noun meaning “laughing, laughter”, *gáire* in Standardised Irish. In WM Irish, *gáire* is a noun, meaning “a laugh”, whereas *gáirí* is the verbal noun; Standardised Irish has *gáir* and *gáire* respectively.

Geall: “pledge; hostage”. The plural *gill* is used here, corresponding to *geallta* in Standardised Irish.

Gheibhim: “to get, find”. This is the absolute form of the verb *faighim*; the distinction is not observed in the Standard, which has *faighim* alone. The past participle used here is *fálta*, /fa:lhə/. The Standardised Irish form is *faighte*. *Fachta* is

sometimes found in WM Irish with the same meaning. The present autonomous form in the dependent is found here as *fachtar*, whereas the Standard has *faightear*, which is also found in WM Irish.

Glacaim: “to accept”. This word takes a direct object in WM Irish (*rud a ghlacadh*), whereas Standardised Irish has *glacadh le rud*.

Gurb: generally pronounced /gərb/ before third-person pronouns, but often pronounced /gurəb/ elsewhere.

Gurbh: generally pronounced /gərv/ before third-person pronouns, but often pronounced /gurəv/ elsewhere.

Imirt anama: “mortal combat”.

Inead: *ionad* in Standardised Irish, “unit”. Pronounced /in'əd/ in WM Irish. *In inead*, “instead of, in the place of”.

Inis Cathaigh: Iniscathy or Scatterry Island, Co. Clare.

Inniu: “today”, /i'n'uv/. The final consonant heard in the pronunciation is left untranscribed, as it was not indicated in the historical orthography and is not indicated in the spelling adopted in Standardised Irish. The spelling *aniogh* was found in the works of Seathrún Céitinn.

Ins: *i* becomes *ins* before the article (*ins an, ins na*), and before *gach* in WM Irish, although the Standardised Irish form, *i ngach*, is also found.

Ínsí hOrc: the Orkney islands, or *Inse Orc* in the Standard.

Iompaím: “to turn”, with the verbal noun *iompáil* here, corresponding to *iompú* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /u:m'pi:m', u:m'pa:l'/.

Iúnadh: “wonder, surprise”, *ionadh*. Pronounced /u:nə/.

Iúntach: “wonderful”, *iontach*. Pronounced /u:ntəx/.

Iúróip: “Europe”, or *Eoraip* in Standardised Irish. The following was an exchange between Osborn Bergin and PUL on this word: “[OJB:] *Ar fuaid na hEúróipe*. How is the first syll. to be pronounced? Of course the earlier form is *Eóraip* (gen[.] *Eórpa*) as in Tadhg Gaolach, Eoghan Ruadh &c. [PUaL:] I have always heard “*an Eúróip*”. The first syllable having a full “*ú*” sound not introduced by a “*y*” sound.” This indicates the word is pronounced /u:'ro:p'/.

Laighead: *laghad* in Standardised Irish, pronounced /li:d/ in WM Irish.

Laighin: Leinster. A fifth-declension masculine plural noun with genitive *Laighean* and dative *Laighnibh*. Pronounced /lain'/.

Leaca: “cheek”. The dative/dual *leacain* is used here.

Leagaim: “to knock down, fell”. The verbal noun here is *leagadh*, where *leagan* stands in Standardised Irish.

Leamhain (an Leamhain): the river Laney, Co. Cork.

Leataoibh: *i leataoibh*, or *i leataobh* in Standardised Irish, “to one side”. Pronounced /i l'a-'ti:v'/.

Leighim: “to melt, dissolve”, *leáim* in Standardised Irish. The future autonomous *leighfar*, *leáfar* in the Standard, is used here. Pronounced /l'əim'/ and /l'əifər/ in WM Irish.

Léim Chúchulainn: Cúchulainn’s Leap, a rectangular rock near Loop Head in Co. Clare.

Leogaim: “let, allow”, *ligim* in Standardised Irish. PUL uses the spelling *leigim* in

the original, influenced by classical norms, but the WM pronunciation of this word is /l'ogim'/.

Leómhaim: “I dare”. The preterite/imperative form is *leómhaigh*, pronounced /l'o:g'/, corresponding to *leomh* in Standardised Irish.

Loch Gair: Lough Gur, Co. Limerick.

Loingeas: “ships”, /liŋ'əs/. This word occurs as *an loingeas*, a collective word meaning “shipping” in Standardised Irish, but is regularly used as the plural of *long*, “ship”, in PUL’s works. The genitive is also *loingeas*, as in *ag déanamh loingeas*, “shipbuilding”.

Luathacht: speed, especially in *dá luathacht*, “how fast”. Note that this would be *dá luaithe* in Standardised Irish, although *dá luaithe* is also used in WM Irish.

Luimneach: Limerick. Often *Luimne*, /lim'in'i/, in WM Irish. PUL’s spelling indicates his pronunciation was /lim'in'əx/.

M'leachlainn: an Irish name various spelled, pronounced /ml'axliŋ'/.

Macshamhail: “copy”, *macasamhail* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /mɑ'kaul'/.

Magh Chromtha: Macroom, pronounced /mɑ: 'xroumhə/ or /mə 'xroumhə/?

Mala: “eyebrow”. The dative *malainn* is used here. The plural is *mailí*, or *malaí* in Standardised Irish.

Maraím: “kill, slay”. Note the preterite is *do mhairbh sé*, /var'iv'/, where *mharaigh sé* would be found in Standardised Irish.

Marfach: “deadly, lethal”, pronounced /marəhəx/.

Me: disjunctive form of the first person pronoun, pronounced /m'e/. Always *mé* in Standardised Irish.

Meáchaint: *meáchan* in Standardised Irish, “weight”.

Mearbhall: “confusion”, pronounced /m'arəhəl/ in WM Irish.

Meargach: *meirgeach* in Standardised Irish. Refers to a “rusty-looking, crusty or irritable person”. According to Dinneen’s dictionary, it can also be used as an adjective referring to a freckled appearance.

Mí: “month”, is masculine in WM Irish, with the genitive also *mí*. The word is feminine in Standardised Irish with the genitive *míosa*.

Mileata: *míleata* in Standardised Irish, “martial, warlike”, pronounced /m'il'ətə/.

Móρθímpall: *móρθimpeall*. The broad “p” in WM Irish is preserved here: /muər-hi:m'pəl/.

Nách: *nach* in Standardised Irish, /nɑ:x/.

Namhaid: “enemy”. Traditionally *námha*, the dative has now replaced the nominative. *Namhaid* is also used in the plural, where *naimhde* would stand in Standardised Irish. With nominative singular and plural both *namhaid* and genitive singular and plural both *namhad*, it is only morphologically apparent when the plural is being used with the dative plural, *namhadaibh*.

Naoi: “nine”, pronounced /ne:/.

'nar, 'narbh: PUL frequently uses *i* as the helping preposition in relative clauses, producing *'narbh* where *gurbh* (etymologically derived from the use of *ag* as the helping preposition) would be more common in Munster Irish today.

Neart: “strength”, but also used here for “forces” in the military sense.

Neómat: “minute, moment”, or *nóiméad* in Standardised Irish. The various words for

“minute” in Irish are all corruptions of the original *móimeint*.

Nósmhaireacht: listed in Ó Dónall’s dictionary as meaning “customariness, formality, politeness”. The small dictionary of words at the back of the 1907 edition of Niamh shows it means “civilisation”.

Obann: “sudden”, or *tobann* in Standardised Irish.

Ó Cealla: Ó Ceallaigh, but /o: k’alə/, in line with dialectal rules on the pronunciation of -igh in surnames.

Ó chianibh: “just now”, or *ó chianaibh* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced with a slender “n” in WM Irish, /o: x’iən’iv’/.

Ollamh: *ullamh* in Standardised Irish, “ready”. Pronounced /oləv/ in WM Irish.

Ollmhaím: *ullmhaím* in Standardised Irish, “to prepare”. Pronounced /olə’vi:m’/ in WM Irish.

Ollmhúchán: “preparation”, *ullmhúchán* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /ol’u:xa:n/. (according to the leitriú shimplí transcription in Shiàna)

Peoca: “whether”, from *pé acu*, or *pé’cu*. Pronounced /p’ukə/. Followed by a relative clause.

Plaeiscín: the diminutive of *plaosc*, “skull”, the WM form corresponding to the Standardised Irish *blaosg*.

Port Láirge: Waterford.

Priúnsa: “prince”, *prionsa*.

Rá: “to say”. Note that in the combination *á rá* the “r” is slender in WM Irish, /a: r’a:/. Indication of the slender “r” does not form part of either the classical or modern orthographies.

Réabadh-reilige: “sacrilege, violation of a graveyard”, pronounced /re:bə-rel’ig’i’/.

Réir: *do réir*, “according to”. Historically *de réir*. This is pronounced /də re:r’/ in WM Irish, or /dr’e:r’/ when the words are run together.

Rí: “king”. Note that *a rí!* was used as a term of address for noblemen other than the king.

Ríogan: *ríon* in Standardised Irish, “queen, princess, noble lady”. Note that *a ríogan!* was a term of address for noblewomen other than a queen.

Ríogra: *ríora* in Standardised Irish, a collective word for “royalty, kings”.

Roimis sin: “before that”. This would be *roimhe sin* in Standardised Irish. The preposition is usually *roim* in WM Irish, /rim’/. *Roime* is also found occasionally in this work.

Roinnt: “a share; some”. Pronounced /rəint’/ in WM Irish.

Ruag: “rout”, *ruaig*.

Ruchar: “shot”, *urchar*. Usually pronounced /ruxər/ in WM Irish, with *an t-urchar* pronounced /ən truxər/. PUL used the classical spelling *urchar* in the original.

Saighead: “arrow”. The dative *saighid* is used here.

Sáim: “to thrust, plunge”. The verbal noun, once written *sáthadh*, is here edited as *sá*. This word is one of many that may have an audible “h”, particularly before a following vowel: /sa:~sa:h/.

Saol: “life, world”. The original spelling was *saoghal*, and the spelling change has introduced inconsistencies: the genitive is spelled *saoil* in the Standard, which would give the wrong WM pronunciation. The genitive is edited as *saeil* here.

Scannradh: “terror”, *scanradh* in Standardised Irish, pronounced /skaurə/ in WM.

Scartálta: *carta* in Standardised Irish, “broken up, scattered, demolished”. From the verb *scartálaim*, or *cartaim* in Standardised Irish.

Scoil: “school”. Interestingly, the dative plural, usually *scoileannaibh*, also appears as *scolaibh* in this work. *Scolaibh* appears to have been derived from a variant plural, *scola*, which is given in Dinneen’s dictionary.

Scrí’: “to write”, *scríobh*. All forms of this word are spelled according to the pronunciation, eg *do scríó’dar* for *do scríobhadar*. PUL used the classical spelling *sgríobh*, *sgríobhadar* in the original.

Seabhcáí: *seabhcúil* in Standardised Irish, “hawk-like”. Pronounced /ʃau'ki:/ in WM Irish.

Seirfean: “indignation”, pronounced /ʃer'ihən/.

Sid é: “this is, here is”, corresponding to *síod é* in Standardised Irish.

Síolrach: “progeny, offspring, breed”, pronounced /ʃi:rəx/.

Sionainn (an tSionainn): the River Shannon.

Slua, slóite: “army”. PUL normally forms the plural of this word, *sluaithe* in the Standard, with an -ó-. While IWM shows the local pronunciation as /sluət'i/, /slo:t'i/ is also found in verse. The medial -ó- is therefore retained wherever it was given in the original, including in the genitive plural *sló (slógh)*, for *slua*. It is also worth noting this word is feminine in PUL’s works.

Sofheicse: “visible”, *sofheicthe*.

Solán (an Solán): the river Sullane in Co. Cork.

Solchaid: Solohead in Co. Tipperary.

Sórd: “sort”, *sórt* in Standardised Irish, /so:rd/.

Sroisim: “reach”, *sroichim*. Pronounced /sroj'im'/.

Stiúrá: “guidance, direction; guiding, direction”, or *stiúradh* in Standardised Irish.

Suas: “alive, extant”.

Suím: “sum, amount; interest”, *suim*. Masculine here, but feminine in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /si:m'/. The genitive *suime* has a short vowel, /sim'i/.

Tadhg: an ancient Celtic name and the name of a 10th century king of Connacht. Probably derived from a Celtic root meaning “badger”. Pronounced /təig/.

Tagaim: “come”. Note that PUL used the classical spelling *tar* in the imperative, a spelling that is adopted in Standardised Irish, but this has been edited here as *tair*, to give the WM pronunciation, /tar'/.

Tairbhe: “benefit”, pronounced /tar'ifi/.

Tairrigim: “to pull”, or *tarraingim* in Standardised Irish. Pronounced /tar'ig'im'/. The various forms of this verb exhibit the same changes: the past is *do thairrig* /har'ig'/. This verb was in the first declension in PUL’s works (*do thairrigeadar*), where modern Munster Irish would have *do thairrigíodar*. PUL used the classical spellings (*tarraingim*, etc) in the original. The verbal noun is *tarrac*, /tarək/, rather than the form *tarraingt* used in the Standard.

Taithneann: *taithníonn*. Generally in the first declension in PUL’s works, pronounced /taɪ'hən/. The past is *do thaithn*, /də haɪ'n'/; the conditional also found in this work is *do thaithnfeadh*, /də haɪ'həx/; and the verbal noun *taithneamh*, /taɪ'həv/.

Talamh: “land”. The genitive, *talaimh* in Standardised Irish, is found consistently

with a slender “l” in PUL’s works: *tailimh*, /tal’iv’/.

Tar n-ais: a delenited form of *thar n-ais*, “back”. *Tar n-ais* is found more often after a dental.

Tarna: second, *dara*.

Te: “hot”. Traditionally spelled *teith*, PUL is on record as insisting this word has a final -h in the pronunciation. However, this is likely to be apparent only before a following vowel. Pronunciation /t’e~t’eh’/.

Teamhair (Teamhair na Rí): Tara in Co. Meath. Pronounced /t’aur’/. The genitive is *Teamhrach*, pronounced /t’aurəx’/.

Teangmhaím: *teagmhaím* in Standardised Irish. With *le*, “to come into contact with something/someone”. Pronounced /t’aŋə’vi:m’/.

Teastabháil: *teastáil*. The “bh” may be pronounced in WM Irish: /t’as’ta:l’~t’astə’va:l’/.

Téim: “to go”. It is worth noting that the dependent form is not often used in WM Irish in the past tense. PUL’s usage is mixed; he normally writes *gur chuaigh*, although *go ndeigh* /n’əig’/ is also found in this work. In Standardised Irish the absolute/dependent contrast is observed here, as *go ndeachaigh*.

Teinneas: *tinneas* in Standardised Irish, “pain, soreness”. Pronounced /t’eŋ’əs’/ in WM Irish.

Teithe: “fled”, *teite* in Standardised Irish, /t’ehi’/. In the classical spelling, the verb was *teichim*, with the participle *teichthe* or *teichithe*.

Tímpall: *timpeall*. The broad “p” in WM Irish is preserved here: /t’i:m’pəl’/.

Tiúscal: “industry, project, plan”, *tionscal*, pronounced /t’u:skəl’/ in WM Irish.

Tiúslach: “industrious”, *tionsclach*, pronounced /t’u:skələx’/ in WM Irish.

Tirim: “dry”, pronounced /tr’im’/.

Tógaim: “I lift, build”, etc. The verbal noun appears as *tógaint* here, but as *tógáil* in Standardised Irish. A variant verbal noun *tógáilt* is also found in PUL’s works.

Toghaim: “I choose, select”. The past would be *do thoibh sé*, /də hov’ s’e:/, *thogh sé* in Standardised Irish.

Toil: “wish”, with the genitive *toile* here, in contradistinction to the *tola* of Standardised Irish. *Chun a thoile*, “to his liking”.

Tóirthneach: “thunder”, *toirneach*. Pronounced /to:rhn’əx’/.

Toisc: “purpose, object”. *An toisc a thug sibh*, “the purpose that brought you here”.

Treabhchas: “tribe”. The plural *treabhchasaí* is used here. The Standardised Irish plural is *treabhchais*. *Treabhchaisí* is also found in WM Irish.

Tréan: “strong”. PUL uses both *treise* and *tréine* as comparatives here.

Trí: “through”. Note that this preposition is often lenited after a vowel or after an “r”. *Rud a chur thrí chéile*, “to discuss something”.

Trialaim: “to try, test”, *trialim* in the Standard. Note that in Standardised Irish the distinction between *trialim*, “I try, test” and *triallaim*, “I journey” is a little clear than in WM Irish, where the slender “l” of the former appears only in the third person preterite, the singular imperative and the verbal noun. The forms of this verb are: present, *trialaim*, *trialann sé*; preterite, *do thrialas*, *do thriail sé*; future, *trialfad*, *trialfaidh sé*; imperative and verbal noun: *triail*; past participle, *trialta*. The form *trialta* corresponds to *trialte* in Standardised Irish, and could be confused with

triallta, the past participle of *triallaim*, “to journey”. However, *trialta* is pronounced /tr'ialhə/ and *triallta* /tr'ialhə/, and so the quality of the diphthong provides a point of distinction; this was particularly so in the speech of older speakers who maintained a regular distinction between /ia/ and /iə/ where younger speakers may have only /iə/.

Tu, thu: disjunctive form of the second person pronoun, pronounced /tu, hu/. Always *tú* in Standardised Irish.

Tuisle: “hinge”. PUL uses *tuisleanna* in the plural here, where there would be *tuislí* in Standardised Irish. However, he wrote in his *Notes on Irish Words and Usages* that both forms of the plural were acceptable.

Uabhar: “pride”, pronounced /uəɾ/.

Uafásach: “terrible”, pronounced /uə'hɑ:səx/ in WM Irish.

Uíbh Eachach: Iveagh in south-west Cork.

Uíbh Máine: Hy Many, an ancient kingdom in Co. Galway and Co. Roscommon, ruled by the Ó Ceallaigh family.

Úil: *iúl* in Standardised Irish, “knowledge”. Originally the dative of *eól*. *Rud a chur in úil do dhuine*, “to let someone know something”.

Umhal: “submissive, obedient”. Pronounced /u:l/.