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**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

**The Gaelic of Tangaveane and Commeen, County Donegal  
(Texts, phonology, aspects of grammar and a vocabulary)**

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THE GAELIC OF TANGAVEANE AND COMMEEN, COUNTY DONEGAL  
(TEXTS, PHONOLOGY, ASPECTS OF GRAMMAR AND A VOCABULARY)

A thesis submitted to the  
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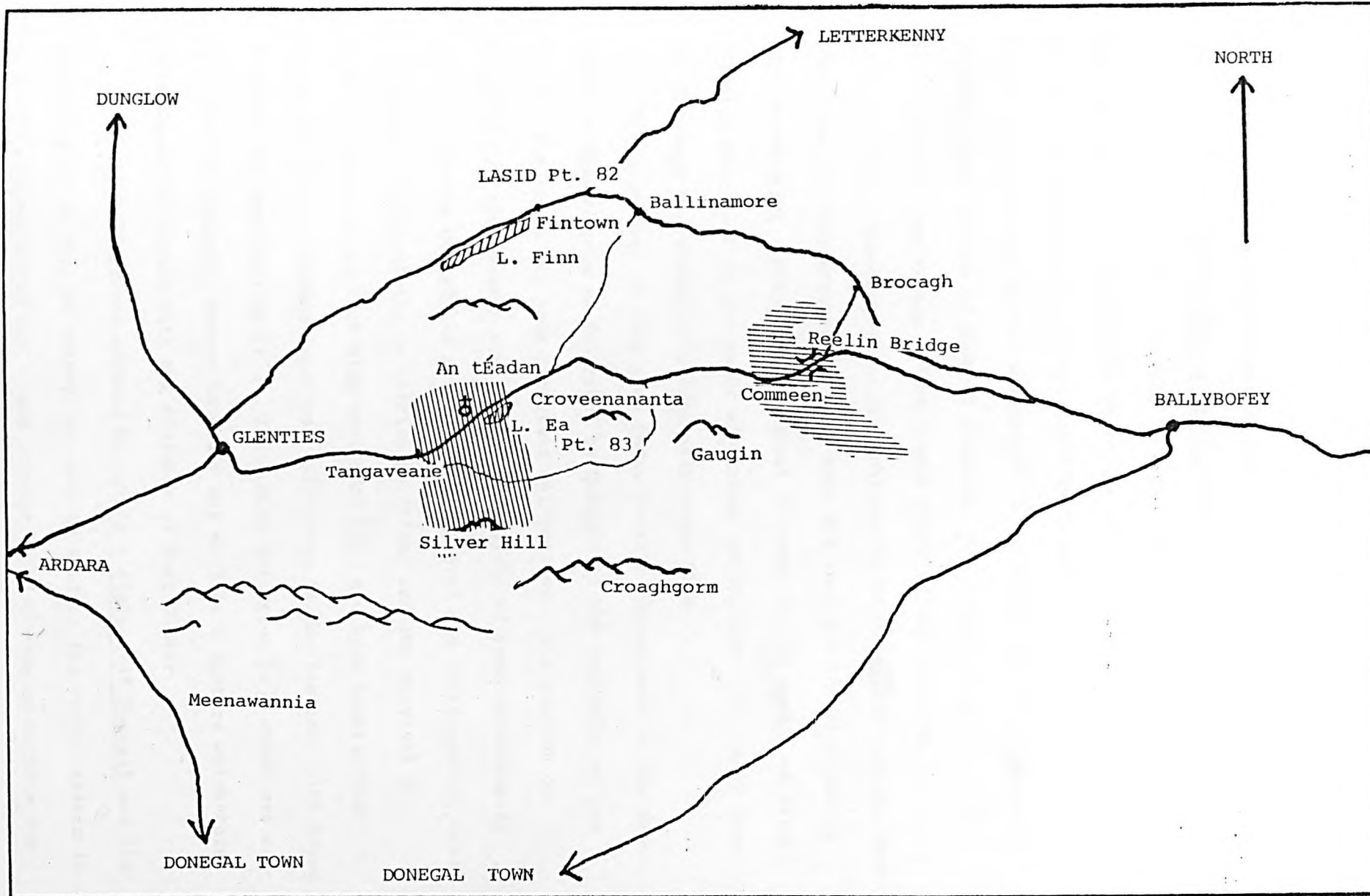
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INTRODUCTION

The general area surrounding points 82 and 83 of Heinrich Wagner's Linguistic atlas and survey of Irish dialects (LASID) is referred to as An Ghaedhealtacht Láir. It will be seen from the map that the shaded area to the west is within six miles (as the crow flies, or ten miles by road) of Meenawannia, investigated by Quiggin. Quiggin's work, which was to lay a foundation for Sommerfelt, Ó Searcaigh and later scholars in their descriptions of Donegal dialects, was concerned mainly with phonology and remains one of the finest phonological descriptions of an Irish dialect. However, since the publication of Quiggin's work in 1906 some three or four generations have come and gone and the increase in English-speaking - with the subsequent decrease in the number of Irish-speaking monoglots to the point of virtual extinction - has meant that the language has changed significantly since then.

The phonology of this area today broadly corresponds to the phonology of Meenawannia as described by Quiggin at the beginning of the century but there are some important differences. The section on phonology in the current work gives an analysis of some developments touched upon by Quiggin in regard to the lateral and corresponding nasal consonants (particularly in initial position) and the survival in remoter areas of mid-back-high-unrounded [ö:] and back-central-high-unrounded [λ:]. Another important difference is the tendency with young speakers to depalatalise [rʲ]. The labial fricative [v], which was not discussed by Quiggin, occurs here and may well be a feature which this area shares in common with the dialects of East Ulster.

A basic difference between Quiggin's A dialect of Donegal and the current work is that an attempt is made to analyse the verbal system in a fairly comprehensive way. Some attempt is also made to outline the radical changes which the case system is currently undergoing and other aspects of grammar and language decay are discussed (see below).

I have used 'Tangaveane' and 'Commeen' in the title in an effort to define the westernmost and easternmost limits of the area of study. Tangaveane, which lies little over five miles to the east of Glenties town, roughly marks the end of the Irish-speaking area and the start of the English-speaking area on the west side, while the Reelin Bridge in the townland of Commeen, which lies eight miles to the west of Ballybofey, marks the same on the east - although Irish is still spoken (to a degree) a little further east in the Glenfinn area. Tangaveane and Commeen are some nine miles apart by road (both are marked on Bartholomew's Ireland quarter-inch travel map Antrim-Donegal 1). The Irish-speaking area was described by Sp. 1:

"Ní rabh Gaedhilg ar bith siar an Gleann annseo ar chor ar bith, ní rabh Gaedhilg ar bith siar. Thart soir as seo go dtí amach soir ar na Cruacha agus Gleann Fhinne Gaedhilg uilig chóir a bheith a labharfadh mórán acu an t-am sin uilig. Gaedhilg uilig a bhí ar na Cruacha, ní mó ná go tuigfeadh (sic) cuid acu Béarla."

(There was no Irish out the Glen here at all, there was no Irish west (of Tangaveane). Out eastwards from around here to the Croaghs and Glenfinn it was mostly Irish a lot of them used to speak in those days. It was all Irish in the Croaghs, some of them could barely understand English.)

Na Cruacha, or the Croaghs, lie between Tangaveane and Commeen - access can be gained into this area on foot via a now overgrown 'road' in Upper Tangaveane. The most 'accessible' way would be to approach this same road at its other end, i.e. to take the Commeen to Tangaveane road and turn left three and a half miles west of Commeen, although only part of this road is passable by car. This area was described by Wagner in LASID.

"This point (83), representing a remote valley of the Blue Stack Mountains (nə kruəhə gərəmə), was the most inaccessible place I have visited in Ireland. It was, therefore, not surprising to find there quite a number of monoglots, who could not speak a word of English. I have visited this area several times. Most of the young people have left it. The way of life has not changed for hundreds of years. Rearing of sheep is the main occupation of the people."  
LASID vol I, XXI.

Ó hEochaidh and Wagner give a fuller description in ZCP 29 1-22. Sadly the number of occupied dwellings has fallen to a mere handful but the Irish of the Croaghs is widely recognised locally as the Irish par excellence. Bhí an chuid a ba chruaidhe den Ghaedhilg acu 'They had the most idiomatic (lit 'hardest') of Irish' was how Sp. 1 affectionately described the old people of the Croaghs - a view shared by Ó hEochaidh.<sup>1</sup>

I was not in a position to spend much time there because the place was difficult to get into and out of. During fieldwork I relied principally on walking and lifts as a series of punctures, broken axles and soakings caused me to abandon my bicycle. Since material had been published from the Croaghs by Wagner in LASID, and by Ó hEochaidh and Wagner in Sean-chainnt na gCruach (ZCP 29 1-90), I decided that it might be advisable to study the Irish of the areas on either side of the Croaghs, areas which formed a bastion between the Croaghs and the ever-encroaching English-speaking areas to the east and west.

Tangaveane is on the western fringe of the Croaghs and Sp. 1 often used to visit there. He learned many of his songs there and described how he once won a singing match in the Croaghs against another man. Sp. 5 is a native of Croaghveenananta. She is a sister of Pádraig Eoghain Phádraig Mac an Luain, featured in Séamas Ó Catháin's Uair an chloig cois teallaigh/An hour by the hearth (UCCT).<sup>2</sup> Sp. 11 is also a native of the Croaghs but now lives in Ballykerrigan (east of Commeen).

In upper Tangaveane and Silver Hill (Cruach an Airgid) Irish is the main language of the dwindling old and middle-aged inhabitants. Máire (Sp. 2) tearfully remarked following the death of her husband Johnnie (Sp. 1) Tá an gleann seo ag éirghe beag (The population of this glen is diminishing). Pat Ward (Sp. 3) now lives alone following the death of his brother James (Sp. 4), who travelled in from Glenties each day to see him; he has touched upon the decline in the population of

the area in TEXT 2. Before his death Sp.1 also described how, long ago, there might have been up to fourteen or fifteen people to help save the hay (TEXT 1), whereas nowadays that number of people would most rarely, if at all, be seen.

In An tÉadan there is a primary school, a shop and a chapel. Nine miles east in Commeen there is also a primary school, shop and a Post Office. On the road between these two places there is a handful of small farms either side of a virtual wilderness stretching some six or seven miles. The older generations in these areas are by and large fluent Irish speakers. Where there are young families, the mothers are often from towns in Ireland or England and Scotland. Lack of work in the area has forced (and continues to force) a lot of the young men to go to other parts of Ireland, Great Britain or further afield, to secure a living for themselves. This requires a command of English and the children of those who have returned with their wives to set up a family in the area are either bilingual or English-speaking.

Of the people I spoke to all could understand and speak English - although many of the older people were much more fluent in Irish. Fluency in English is scarcely surprising as the nearby towns are English-speaking and most commercial transactions are now carried out in English.<sup>3</sup> In many cases in-laws or grandchildren cannot speak Irish and the introduction of electricity has ensured the inevitable appearance of television, a readily available source of English.

Television has had an effect on the old practice of airneál or 'night-visiting', where events of the day were discussed and where stories and songs were told and sung. In the late 1940's Ó hEochaidh described how everyone in the Croaghs was a seanchaidhe;<sup>4</sup> nowadays many of the few remaining who have stories and songs are unable to get about. Among the texts I have gathered there are some folktales but the majority



of these had lain dormant for many years and were either recalled as pale shadows or mere fragments of their former fuller renditions. The same is true of some songs and prayers. Thus after her version of Murchadh Mór and Murchadh Beag (TEXT 45) Sp. 5 states Bhí sé agam níos fhearr. Tá dearmad déanta agam, 'I used to know it better. I have forgotten.' While Sp. 8 did have some Fenian lore, we see in TEXT 41 that only part of the story was recalled - acht ní fhuil a fhios agam-sa an chuid eile den scéal, 'but I do not know the rest of the story'. Sp. 1 was one of the finest Gaelic singers in this area and his death was a huge loss; even he, however, had lost a verse of TEXT 63 (which was supplied by Sp. 11) and he could remember only three verses of TEXT 68. Yet in his earlier days, he told me, he only needed to hear a song once and he had learned it (A'n-uair amháin a gcluifinn an t-amhrán, bhí sé agam). Sp. 19 was unable to finish a prayer Ní bhéinn ábalta a ghoil níb fhuide (TEXT 72). It would appear that the old remnants of Gaelic culture are vanishing from this area<sup>5</sup> - although, thankfully, a large amount of material has been deposited in manuscript in the archives of Roinn Bhéaloideas Éireann by Seán Ó hEochaidh and other collectors.

The texts in this current work were all recorded by me in the field between 1982 and 1985 - with the exception of TEXTS 63, 64, 66, 67 and 68, which were collected in 1979. The basic aim of these texts was to provide a small corpus of phonetic material which would give some indication as to the current state of the Irish language in this area. As the aim of this work was to give a descriptive account of this dialect, I have not altered the language 'to what grammar requires' as Lloyd put it (see p. 359). Where a nominative or neo-genitive occurs, where a genitive may be expected (or possibly prescribed by earlier writers such as Lloyd), I have passed no comment. Thus in TEXT 2 the

forms níos mó fir 'more men' and mórán fear 'a lot of men' occur. I have passed no comment on this, as examples such as these have now become so widespread. I have, however, marked áit i bhéadh (sic) in TEXT 2. Those who are reading these texts with grammar in mind are advised to read the section dealing with grammar beforehand.

It will be noticed that quite a number of English borrowings occur in these texts (Ó Catháin discusses this UCCT xx). I have collected many examples of English loanwords and syntax borrowed into the Irish of this area, and examples of Irish loanwords and syntax borrowed into the English of the general area and it is intended to present this as a separate paper at some later date.

Choosing a suitable orthography to represent a spoken dialect is no easy task. Up to the present almost every author of a work on a Donegal (and Ulster) dialect has used an orthography similar to that used by Dinneen. More recent authors have been criticised for this in reviews of their work, but I have adopted this orthography as I have found it the best available for this purpose.<sup>6</sup> Even so, it has been necessary to use a few spellings which would appear to be 'Donegalisms'. The problem of representing [goɪ'] 'to go' has been resolved by employing goil. [j̥okɪ] 'frozen' < \*[j̥okə] sioctha, by analogy with forms ending in -ighthē, now pronounced [i]/[ɪ], has been represented as siocthaí, rather than siocthuighthē. There may remain a few spellings which I have not used consistently, eg chíodh, tchíodh 'used to see', but examples of these should now be few. There may also be idiosyncracies such as ghní 'does'.

A summary of the phonology of this area was deemed necessary to facilitate those unfamiliar with the phonology of Donegal Irish. It is stressed that the section on phonology does not pretend to be an exhaustive account of the phonology of this dialect. Provision of such

an account would be superfluous as three already exist for similar dialects. Those who seek such an account should read the section on phonology contained in this work in conjunction with E. C. Quiggin's A dialect of Donegal, A. Sommerfelt's The dialect of Torr and S. Ó Searcaigh's Foghraidheacht Ghaedhilde an Tuaiscirt. In the current work the bare minimum of examples is listed for each sound but reference is made to the relevant sections of the above-mentioned works. The numerous examples contained in those works may be usually checked in the Vocabulary. Where such reference is made, it may, and in most cases does, follow on. Thus [i] is merely followed by Qu §108, Torr §1, FGT §72, rather than Qu §§108-115, Torr §§1-2, FGT §§72-74.<sup>7</sup>

The phonetic symbols and diacritic marks used in the phonetic transcriptions are those adopted by Wagner (LASID Vol I xxii f.). As Evans (p. 48-9) points out, Donegal [ʃ], a slit-lip spread fricative, differs from R.P. English [ʃ], a grooved lip-rounded fricative. While accepting his view that [sʰ] may be used to distinguish Donegal [ʃ] from R.P. English [ʃ], I have decided to employ [ʃ]-if only to conform with other works on Donegal dialects.

Table 1 shows the main consonants of the dialect while Table 2 shows the main vowels. These tables are based on Palmer, pp. 77 and 410.

Apart from the texts, all phonetic symbols are placed within square brackets. The transcription (an impressionistic-phonetic one) has been fairly narrow and - with allowance for an inevitable subjective element - it is by and large in keeping with the other works on Ulster dialects. As with other dialects, it will be noticed that many words have phonemically irrelevant variant forms. I have decided not to list every variant pronunciation of a particular word on every occasion the word appears - although I have tried to be consistent in listing

peculiarities or exceptional pronunciations such as [kə p'ɛ:d] for cá mhéad 'how much' - usually [kə v'ɛ:d].

It was never intended that an exhaustive account of the grammar be included in the current work, but rather that attention be focused on certain aspects of grammar. I decided that my main priority here should be to give a synchronic description of the verbal system. Researching in an area where Irish is still spoken means that most forms heard are true reflections of current speech. Compare this to the situation in which Holmer found himself in the Glens of Antrim, where Irish had ceased to be spoken as a daily language. 'The Antrim verb appears to be simplified, though some forms given by some of the speakers cannot possibly be anything but corruptions.' (Holmer 54). Although Irish continues to be spoken in this area, its survival in the long-term seems very much open to question and this persuaded me that this task should be carried out sooner rather than later. A foretaste of what might lie ahead some years from now was provided by Sp. 15. Living in Belfast for forty years she had stopped speaking Irish on a regular basis and occasional forms such as chualann 'hears' and chluinigh 'heard' are examples of 'developments' which are a direct result of not using a language on a regular basis, rather than true reflections of a living Gaelic dialect.

Having been a regular visitor to the area several years before commencing the current work (principally due to the invitation of my friend Micheál Ó Dochartaigh from Commeen whose parents Tomás and Annaí provided me with lodgings before and during the project), I had become familiar with the Irish of the area.<sup>8</sup> Having then three years at my disposal in which to complete this project, I had an opportunity to attest most forms as they occurred naturally rather than rely excessively on responses gleaned from direct questions. Where verbal forms

have been received from direct questions, this is usually indicated, as in a number of cases the responses to such questions did not seem accurate reflections of everyday usage. It should be noted, for example, that conditional/imperfect forms of the first person plural were almost exclusively heard as -adh sinne in normal speech, while forms in -adh muid were mainly heard in response to direct questions (usually from Sp. 3). The forms abróchaidh/abóraidh 'will say' were likewise confined to responses to direct questions (usually from Sp. 10). More importantly responses such as Ba ghnáthach leis a theacht/ghoil ... 'He used to come/go ...' totally disguise the traditional imperfect forms thigeadh/théigheadh sé etc. which are widely used in the area.<sup>9</sup>

As will emerge from the section dealing with the case system, the case system is undergoing radical change. The older Irish-speaking generations employing the inflected forms of the genitive markedly more so than the younger generations given to English. The use of 'older' and 'younger' generations as two broad linguistic categories does generally hold good but note that exceptions do arise. Thus Sp. 5 was much younger than Sp. 4 (resident in Glenties) or other older speakers still dwelling in the two shaded areas, yet his Irish was grammatically and idiomatically superior to that of many older people. As with verbal forms, I have endeavoured to use examples of case inflection from normal speech but where recourse has been made to forms obtained from direct answers, this has been indicated.

The remainder of the grammar section is intended merely to give a broad outline of some of the other aspects of local grammar - here again it will be significant to note the 'decay' in the speech of those given to English-speaking, and indeed the section as a whole should give some indication of the variation in the speech of many of the older speakers.

The Vocabulary in this work is merely a contribution to the lexicography of the general area. Many of the entries occur in Dinneen and other Modern Irish dictionaries, but these have been included, firstly to show that the word is in use in this area and, secondly, to supplement the examples listed in the phonology section. Any new or rare words, or words with a particular meaning in this area, have been included. Not all the words occurring in the texts have been included in the dictionary, as English translations of the texts have been provided. It is stressed that these translations are fundamentally of a literal nature.

To give a phonetic form followed by an Irish form and English translation for each entry would have unnecessarily lengthened the Vocabulary. As the preceding corpus of texts and the section on phonology should equip the reader with a reading knowledge of the phonology of the area, it was decided that each entry should have a headword in Irish orthography and that the phonetic form be given followed by an English translation. Where it was thought that the phonetic form might present difficulty to those seeking an orthographical representation, an Irish form was given in brackets.

A considerable amount of glosses appear in the Vocabulary; these are indicated by 'gl.'. Where 'sugg. → gl.' appears, I have suggested the word in Irish to the speaker and he/she has glossed it. As most of the lexical items were taken down from speech, 'sugg.' may not always have been included. Some entries may have been inadvertently duplicated, e.g. Cuirfidh mé le deoch chugat 'I shall send you the money for a drink' appears under cur and le; but such cases are rare. Likewise a few entries are not in alphabetical order: cearc p. 422 should be entered after ceapadh p. 423; coisidheacht p. 427 should be entered with coisidheacht p. 421; and gnaithe, gnaitheach p. 450 should be entered after glór p. 449.

A comprehensive account of the place-names of this area has been given by James O'Kane (Séamas Ó Catháin) in his Placenames of Inniskeel and Kiltееvoге ZCP 31, 59-145. I render Tangaveane An Teanga Mheadhóin although cf. An tSeanga ... ibid 109. On page 64 of O'Kane's work there is a map which shows the exact townland boundaries of these two parishes and this should prove useful in locating places not listed on the map in the current work.

### Notes

1. 'Gaedhilg teangaidh achan teaghlaigh, agus ní bréag Gaedhilg orthaí. Tá binneas agus cruinneas innti nach bhfuil in áiteacha eile atá ar m'eolas.' ZCP 29 13.
2. This publication, released late in 1985, was not available to me until the current project was at an advanced stage and consequently only brief reference is made to it. Page xxviii is tragically indicative of the population decline in the area.
3. Cf. the situation as described by Ó hEochaidh in the late 1940's 'Tá mórán daoíní go fóill sa cheanntar nach dtuigeann focal Béarla, agus tá fhios agam fir san áit, agus nuair a théid siad 'un aonaigh le h-ainmhí a dhíol caithfidh siad fear teangtha a bheith acu le cuidiú leo an margadh a dhéanamh.' ZCP 29 14.
4. 'I gcanntar (sic) mar na Cruacha an áit a bhfuil 'ach uile dhuine 'na sheanchaidhe' ibid 16.
5. Reflections of the decay can also be detected from Ó Catháin's most recent work cf. UCCT Story 15, p. 28 and Story 21, p. 66 'Sílím gur sin deireadh de ... Tá sé dhaichead bliain ó chuala mé é.'
6. Lucas who used the Caighdeán Oifigiúil also experienced difficulty. 'I use the standard spelling except when it differs too much from the local pronunciation; in this case I modify it accordingly. It is sometimes difficult to decide when it should be modified and when the standard spelling is near enough and I may not always be consistent here.' Ros Goill ix. Cf. also Ó Catháin's remarks UCCT xxix.
7. Reference might also be made to H. Wagner's Gaeilge Theilinn, pp. 1-95, E. Evans' Irish dialect of Urris (Lochlann IV, pp. 12-59), J.N. Hamilton's Irish of Tory Island, pp. 117-70 and L. Lucas' Grammar of Ros Goill Irish, pp. 1-3.
8. When I began learning Irish in 1977, I discovered that I had the good fortune to live in the same street in Belfast as Brighid Nic Gaoithín, a very fluent native speaker from Taobh an Mhuilinn (near to LASID, pt. 82), and in the same area Susan Martin (Sp. 15), a native of Clonclayagh (just east of Commeen). I had the opportunity to visit these old ladies regularly, visits which were to prove invaluable as a preparation for later visits to An Ghaedhealtacht Láir.
9. 'One weakness in fieldwork is that the researcher doesn't normally have the time to hear in natural conversation all the forms, vocabulary, etc., required. The result is that recourse is made to direct questions, and I'm suggesting here that the answers are not always completely trustworthy.' Hamilton, Éigse xvii 104.

INFORMANTS

- Sp. 1            Seán (Johnnie) Mac An Luain c. 73 of Teanga Mheadhóin. Provided many texts, songs and lexical items.
- Sp. 2            Máire c. 65, wife of Sp. 1. Originally from Glenfinn area. Provided some texts and lexical items.
- Sp. 3            Pat Ward (Mac an Bhaird) c. 70+ of Teanga Mheadhóin. Provided many texts and lexical items. His mother spoke English.
- Sp. 4            James Ward c. 65 of Teanga Mheadhóin, resident in Glenties for many years. Brother of Sp. 3. His brother spoke much better Irish than he.
- Sp. 5            Brigid Campbell (née Nic an Luain) c. 83 of Cruach an Airgid. Originally from Cruach Mhín an Fheannta. Provided many texts and lexical items.
- Sp. 6            Eoin Campbell c. 40+. Son of Sp. 5. A very fluent Irish speaker. Contributed many lexical items and some texts.
- Sp. 6a           Charlie Campbell c. 45. Brother of Sp. 6, was home on a brief visit from U.S.A., has been resident in Philadelphia for many years. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 7            Nelly Burke c. 78. Formerly lodged with Sp. 1 and Sp. 5. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 8            Pat Mac Dermott c. 80 of An tÉadan. Provided many texts and some lexical items. He could still remember some folktales. Brother of the retired schoolteacher 'Conn Mac Diarmada' mentioned in DCCU, p. 188.
- Sp. 9            Eoin Ward c. 40 of An tÉadan. Spent some time in England, still a fluent Irish speaker. Provided some texts and lexical items.
- Sp. 10           Padaí Ó Dochartaigh c. 70 of An Coimín. Provided many texts and lexical items.
- Sp. 10a           Tomás Ó Dochartaigh c. 65+. Brother of Sp. 10. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 11           Máire bean Uí Mhuighe or Máire Ruadh (née Nic an Luain) c. 80 of Baile Uí Chiargáin, originally from Na Cruacha. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 11a           Padaí c. 38, son of Sp. 11. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 11b           Sighle c. 34, daughter of Sp. 11. Provided some lexical items.



- Sp. 12 Condaí Campbell c. 43, son of Sp. 5. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 13 Micí Beag c. 30 of An Coimín. Worked in Teanga Mheadhóin and often gave me lifts across to here from Commeen.
- Sp. 14 Padaí Mearlaoich c. 65 of Gleann Fhinne, brother of Sp. 2. Contributed some lexical items.
- Sp. 15 Susan Martin c. 70+. Originally from Glenfinn area, but resident in Belfast more than forty years now. Probably more fluent in English, although she did preserve intervocalic [n'] quite well. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 16 Micí 'an An Ultaigh c. 65 of An Coimín. Ex-postman in the area. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 17 Peadar Campbell c. 40. Originally from Cruach an Airgid, neighbour of Sp. 5, now living in the east of this area. A very fluent Irish speaker. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 18 Peadar Tiománaidhe c. 75+ of Ailt an tSneachta. Provided some lexical items.
- Sp. 19 Pádraig Bhraighní Bháin Ó Luag c. 90+. Living east of Commeen in Leitir Choilleadh. Contributed some texts and lexical items.
- Sp. 20 John Dhomhnaill Andaí c. 68 of An Droim, west of Commeen. Provided some lexical items - as did his wife Úna.
- Sps. 21 and 22 Micí and Jimmy Coyle c. 70+ of Baile Uí Chiargáin. Provided some lexical items.

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- CGT. Coimhréir Ghaedhilg an Tuaiscirt. S. Ó Searcaigh (Baile Átha Cliath ath-chló, 1954)
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## ABBREVIATIONS

acc.	according	Mod. Ir.	Modern Irish
acc.	accusative	n.	note
A.J.H.	A.J. Hughes	neg.	negative
alt.	alternative(ly)	no.	number
Ang. Ir.	Anglo-Irish	nom.	nominative
C.	Commeen (and surrounding area)	occ.	occasional(ly)
cf.	confer	O. Ir.	Old Irish
Class. Ir.	Classical Irish (i.e. 1200-1650+)	pass.	passive
comp.	comparative	pl.	plural
condit.	conditional mood	pl. n.	place-name
consuet.	consuetudinal	pt.	point
dat.	dative	pres.	present
Don.	Donegal	q.	question/form obtained by direct question
ecl.	eclipsing/eclipsed	r.	recto
ed.	edited/editor	rel.	relative
Eng.	English	Sc. G.	Scottish Gaelic
f.	following	sec.	secondary
f., fem.	feminine	S. Eng., Std. Eng.	Standard English
fut.	future	sg.	singular
gen.	genitive	somet.	sometimes
gl.	glossed	Sp.	Speaker
imperf.	imperfect	sthg.	something
interrog.	interrogative	subj.	subjunctive
ipv., ipve.	imperative	subst.	substantive
len.	lenite(d); lenition	sugg.	(word) suggested (in Irish)
lit.	literal(ly)	s.v.	sub voce
Mid. Ir.	Middle Irish		

v.	verse
v.	see v's
v. adj.	verbal adjective
var.	variant
v.n.	verbal noun
voc.	vocative
vol.	volume
v's	versus
Wel.	Welsh
*	* precedes constructed forms

TEXTS

## TEXT 1.

Curaidheacht, rud a dtugadh siad curaidheacht phréataí air agus arbhair. Chaithfeá an talamh a dheánamh réidh fána goinne agus nuair a bhéadh na préataí curtha agat, dá mbéadh an aimsir go measardha maith dheánfá amach go mbainfeá lá nó beirt mónadh nuair a bhéadh an talamh tirim. Agus nuair a bhéadh do chuid mónadh tirim annsin agat agus í cruinn ina cruacha, cruacha a bheireadh siad orthu, bhéadh (an) foghmhar ag toisiughadh annsin.

Chaithfeá toisiughadh annsin a bhaint féir. Ní hé an dóigh i mbaineann siad anois é i mbaintí fad ó shoin é, le spealaí uilig a bhí san am sin acu agus duine ar bith a bhí ábalta speal a thabhairt leis ar dhóigh ar bith ná faobhar a chur uirthi, bhí achan duine ag iarraidh a bheith ag baint féir go dtí go bhfaghthaí an féar sábháilte. Bhaintí deireadh dó le spealaí agus chonnaic mé tréan annsin nuair a bhéadh an féar gann, bhainfeadh siad, b'fhéidir claidhe, le corrán, ná díogthacha, shiubhalfaí ar na díogthacha sin le corrán agus gorra bhainfeadh siad mórán féir amach astu. Bhal ní bhaintear sin anois ar chor ar bith, 'dtuigeann tú, fágthar annsin é cead ag beathach eighinteacht a ithe, acht bhaintí fad ó shoin é agus bhéadh na draentaí sin annsin, bhíodh siad glan suas acu fá choinne an gheimhridh. Agus b'fhéidir arais innsan earrach annsin dá mbéadh uisce stopaí ionntu ná dadaidh mar sin shiubhalfaí orthu le spád agus sluasaid agus shluaistrechthaí amach deireadh astu síos go dtí an graibhéal go dtí go leigfí an t-uisce ar shiubhal uilig amach as an draen le heagla go mbéadh sé ag fliuchadh an talamh thart fá dtaobh de, ná uisce ar bith cruinn innsa cuibhrinn, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, tharraingeochadh na draentaí an t-uisce uilig, 'dtuigeann tú sin an dóigh i gcuireadh siad isteach an t-earrach agus an foghmhar.

Thiocfadh am annsin, b'fhéidir anonn in October chóir a bheith bhéadh an féar sábháilte agus thoiseochthaí annsin ag deánamh na

TEXT 1. (Sp.1)

21

körIaht rōd ə dōgət fəd körIaht f'r'è:tI ər' ɔgəs arəwər' χaih'a  
 n talu ə janu rō:i [rE:-] fanə gōn'ə ɔgəs nər' ə v'èu nə p'r'è:tI  
 körh ɔgəd a m'eu ə'nam'fIr' gə m'asərə māih' janha mwa gə mwīn'hq  
 La: na bōrht' mō:nu nər' ə v'eu ən tɔlu t'Ir''Im' ɔgəs nər' ə v'èu  
 də χōd' mō:nu t'Ir'Im' ən'lIn' ɔgəd ɔgəs i krīn' nə kruəhə kruəhə  
 ə v'ērət fəd ɔrhu v'au fō:wər ə tɔfʊ ən'lIn'

χaih'a tɔfʊ ən'lIn' ə wīn't' f'è:r' n'i hən dɔ:i ə mwīn'ən fəd  
 ə'nī] ə mwīn't'i fad ə hīn' ə l'ə sp'alI l'Ig' ə v'i sən am fIn' ɔku  
 ɔgəs dīn'ər' b'i ə v'i a:bəLte sp'al ə hɔrt l'ɛ] ər' γɔ:i ər' b'i na  
 fl:θr ə χōr ɔrhi v'i ahə'nīn'ə əg' ɛ:rI ə v'ə hə bwīn't' f'è:r' gə  
 di: gə wahIn f'è:r sɔ:wəL't'ə wīn't'i d'ər'u dɔ l'ə sp'alI ɔgəs  
 hanik' m'ə t'r'è:n ən'lIn' nər' ə v'au n f'è:r gan wīn'ət fəd  
 b'ed'Ir' kl'θI: l'ə kɔran na d'i:kahə h'u:lhi ər nə d'i:kahə fIn' l'ə  
 kɔran ɔgəs gōrə wīn'ət fəd mɔran f'è:r' ə'ma hasʈu wal n'i wōn't'ər  
 fIn' ə'nī] ər' har ər' b'i dīg'ən tu fa:kər ən'lIn' ə k'əd əg' b'a:  
 hi:n't'əht Ih'ə wīn't'i fad ə hīn' ə ɔgəs v'èu nə drE:ntI fIn'  
 ən'lIn' v'i:t fəd glan suəs ɔku fə'χōn'ən jev'r'i ɔgəs b'ed'Ir'  
 ə'ra] iñsən' ara hən'lIn' a m'au i'f'k'ə sʈapI öntu na dadI mər fIn'h  
 h'u:lhi ɔrhu l'ə spɔ:d' ɔgəs sLuəs'id' ɔgəs Luə]t'r'ahi ma d'Ir'u  
 östu ]i:θs gə d'i:n grav'al gə d'i: gə L'Ik'i n t'i'f'k'ə r' h'u:θl  
 ə'lIg' ə'ma həs ə drE:n l'ə hōglə gə m'ət fə f'l'ōhu n tɔlu hart fa  
 dl: də na i'f'k'ər' b'i krīn' iñsə kīv'r'IN' wīl' is ɔgəd harn'ahu nə  
 drE:ntI n t'i'f'k'ə l'Ig' dīg'ən tu ɔgəs fIn' ə dɔ:i ə gīr'ət fəd  
 ə]f't'a hə t'ara ɔgəs ũ fō:wər

hōku am ən'lIn' b'ed'Ir' ə'NON ən October χɔr' ə v'ə v'èu n  
 f'è:r sa:wəL't'ə ɔgəs hɔ]ahəi n'lIn' ə d'anu nə krɔχə f'è:r' kōd'  
 ɔku v'i b'ala k'art ad l'ɛ] ən' è:r ɔku ɔgəs t'IL'u ɔku na ro dadI  
 ũn q gə d'i:r'a e ə ɔmpər ərənə rɔ:θpə ər də γrīm' gəs əs m'In'ik' ə



cruacha (?) féir. Cuid acu bhí bealach cart fhad leis an fhéar acu agus tilleadh acu nach rabh dadaidh ann acht go díreach é a iompar arna rópa ar do dhroim. Agus is minic a chonnaic mise cruacha féir a bhíodh thart annseo b'fhéidir go bhfaghthá annseo go dtí ceithre claighe déag agus cúig claighe déag ag iompar. Bhí sé an-deas, tchífeá an scaifte sin i ndéidh a chéile agus beairtín féir ar achan duine agus bhéarfaí an féar uilig comhgarach ag an teach ná isteach i ngarrdhaí agus dheánfaí cruach fhéir dó fá choinne é a bheith sásta fá choinne an gheimhridh(sic).

Bhal anois, mur bhfuil bealach acu fá choinne tractor agus fá choinne na cocaí a thógáil isteach mar atá siad ní fhuil fear ar bith ag goil a dh'iompar féar ar bith anois - sin an t-athrughadh a tháinig ar an am(a) le mo chuimhne-sa ar scor ar bith.

Bhí cinnte, bhí cuid acu in am amháin agus bhéarfadh siad mórán den fhéar isteach. Bhal ní rabh ann acht corrdhuine a bhí ag coinneáil beathaigh chartáileadh siad mórán den fhéar isteach lá na cruaiche féir fosta. Thoisigh na tractors annsin a's dóigh i bhfad níos gaiste a's bhéarfaidh siad an coca leobhtha go díreach mar a bhí sé ina shuidhe annsin.

Bhéadh obair go leor acu sa gheimhreadh fosta. B'fhéidir go mbéadh cliabh ná beirt ag fear le tabhairt isteach sa lá. Agus duine ar bith a bhí ag coinneáil ceathair ná chúig de bha, chaithfeá éirghe ar maidin agus an chéad rud a ghoil isteach 'un an bhóithigh agus glanadh amach as faoin eallach sin. Chaithfeá a ghoil a fhad le cruaiach an fhéir annsin bíodh sneachta ann ná bíodh agus féar a tharraingt do na ceathair ná chúig de bha sin agus é a iompar isteach chucu eadar do dhá lámh. B'fhéidir go mbéadh bóitheach le glanadh amach annsin le barra agat. Nuair a bhéadh sin déanta agat bhal bhí an lá go measardha goirid san am sin agus b'fhéidir go mbéadh sé comhgarach ag am dinnéara nuair a bhéadh sin uilig deánta agat sa gheimhreadh, sin achan lá bíodh a fhios agat.

hönik' m'Iʃə kruəhə f'è:r' ə v'iu hart ən'ʃɔ b'ed'Ir' gə waha n'ʃɔ 4  
 gə d'i: k'er'ə klag'n'ə d'e:əg ʏəs ku:g' klag'n'ə d'e:əg əg' ɔmpərɪh  
 v'i ʃə 'an'd'as t'i:fa n skaf't'ə ʃIn' ə'l'n'è: ə χ'el'ə ögəs b'art'in'  
 f'è:r' ər' ahə'n'än'ə ögəs v'erhI n f'e:r ə'l'Ig' kō:gra hæg' ən' t'ah  
 na ə'ʃt'a h'ij̥ ɲa:rI əs janhi kruə<sup>x</sup> è:r dʒ fə'hön'ə e ə v'è sa:stə  
 fön'an g'ev'ər'i

wal ə'nIʃ mörb w'il' b'ala hɔku fə'hön'ə tractor ögəs fə'hön'ə  
 nə kəkI ə ho:gal' ə'ʃt'ah mər ta. ʃəd n'i:əl' f'ar ər' b'i ə gəl' ə  
 jɔmpər f'è:r' ər' b'i ə'nIʃ ʃIn' ə ta:rhu hən'ik' ər' ən amə l'ə mə  
 χiv'n'əsə r skər ər' b'i

v'i kIn't'ə v'i kɔd' ɔku nam ə'wa:n' ögəs v'erət ʃəd mɔran dən'  
 è:r ə'ʃt'ah wal n'i ro ɔn a kɔry'in'ə ə v'i ə kōn'al' b'ahI χ'artəl'ət  
 ʃədmaran dən' è:r ə'ʃt'a La nə kruIχ'ə l'f'è:r' fɔstə hɔʃi nə trac-  
tors ən'ʃIn' əs dɔ:i h'ə'wad n'is göʃt'əs v'erhə ʃəd ə kəkə l'ɔfa  
 gə d'i:r'a mār ə v'i ʃə nə hI: ən'ʃIn'

v'èu ɔbwər' gə L'ɔ:r ɔkə sə jev'r'u fɔstə b'ed'Ir' gə m'au  
 k'l'i:u<sup>v</sup> nɔ b'örht' ig' f'ar l'ə tort' ə'ʃt'a sə Lɔ: ögəs d'in'ə b'i  
 ə v'i ə kōn'al' k'èhIr na χu:g' ə wah? χaih'a l:r'i ər' mɔd'in'  
 ögəs ə χ'ed rōd ə ʏəl' ə'ʃt'a hön ə wo:hi ögəs glanu ə'ma h'as f'wI:n'  
 əLah ʃIn' χaih'a ʏöl' ad l'ə kruI<sup>x</sup> ən' è:r' ən'ʃIn' b'u ʃnaxt ön  
 na na b'i:u ögəs f'è:r' ə har'ınt də nə k'èhIr' na χu:g' ə wa ʃIn'  
 ögəs e ɔmpər ə'ʃta hɔku ədər də ʏa: La:u b'ed'Ir' gə m'èu ba:iχ'a  
 l'ə glanu ə'mwa hən'ʃIn' l'ə bər ögəd nər' ə v'et ʃIn' d'a(:)nt  
 ögəd wal v'in La: gə m'asərə g'ir'id' sən am ʃIn' ögəs b'ed'Ir' gə  
 m'ət ʃə kō:grah ig' am l'd'IN'èrə nər' ə v'au<sup>t</sup> ʃIn' ə'l'Ig' d'a:nt  
 ögəd sə jev'r'u ʃIn' ahən La: b'ju is ögəd

wal b'ed'Ir' na m'au ə'nɔ:d mō:nu ə'stI ən'ʃIn' ig' b'an ə tI:  
 ögəs χaih'a Im'əht b'ed'Ir' ɔ: b'ed'Ir' gə gaih'a χɔr' ə v'ɛ ə ʏöl'  
 L'av'i:lə na m'i:l'ə fə'χɔn'ə k'l'i:u<sup>w</sup> mō:nu ögəs a m'au ən La: gə  
 m'asərə m'əih' b'ed'Ir' gə dərha ə'ʃt'a ʏa: χ'l'I:u<sup>w</sup> ögəs ʃIn' ə

Bhal b'fhéidir nach mbéadh a'n-fhód mónadh istigh annsin ag bean an toighe agus chaithfeá imtheacht b'fhéidir, ó b'fhéidir go gcaithfeá chóir a bheith a ghoil leathmhíle ná míle fá choinne cliabh mónadh agus dá mbéadh an lá go measardha maith b'fhéidir go dtabharfá isteach dhá chliabh agus sin an dóigh i gcuireadh siad isteach an geimhreadh.

B'fhéidir annsin dá mbéadh dadaidh ag goil san oidhche, d'imtheochadh siad a dh'airneál a fhad le teach na comharsan agus chuirfeadh siad isteach an geimhreadh ar an dóigh sin. Bhí siad ag obair ar fad, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, an seort oibre a bhí acu le deánamh chaithfeadh siad a dheánamh. Bhí am sásta ag an áit i rabh fear ná beirt ná b'fhéidir triúr fear fán teach ní thiocfadh mórán do dhuine ar bith le deánamh, acht an áit nach rabh acht a'n-duine amháin bhí tú, ó bhí tú ag goil go tiugh! Achan lá bíodh sneachta ann ná siocán ná gaoth ná fearthainn chaithfeá a ghoil amach agus an obair sin a dheánamh cá bith. Chaithfeá an t-eallach a fhodderáil agus móin a thabhairt isteach agus deireadh.

Tuighe le cur ar thoigh annsin sin rud eile fosta. B'fhéidir go mbéadh tuighe 'e dhiobháil ar an teach agus go gcaithfeá toisiughadh agus fear eighinteacht a fhagháil agus a d'imtheochadh in áit eighinteacht i mbéadh cuibhreann maith luachra agus chaithfeá an luachair sin a bhaint uilig le corrán agus í a cheangal suas ina buinnsí agus é a thabhairt abhaile annsin. Agus chaithfeá lá measardha socair a fhagháil annsin fá choinne an teach a scaoileadh agus a ghoil a chur suas na tuigheadh. Bhí sé le ceangal annsin arais. In mo chuimhne-sa ní rabh wire ar na toighthe ar chor ar bith, sùgáin is mó a bhí orthu bhí cuid acu a chuirfeadh suas le scoilb í agus mhairfeadh sí i bhfad níos faide ná an tuighe eile fosta.

So, bhí siad ag obair cruaidh go leor fá na toighthe san am sin innsa gheimhreadh.

Ó sé an líon, dá mbéadh líon agat sé a b'fhearr, acht sé an luachair a ndéanfadh siad úsáid uilig fá seo dó. Bhal cuid acu dá mbéadh cuibhreann maith arbhair annsin acu bhuailfeadh siad é le súiste ná bata

6

do:i ə g'ör'ət fəd ə'ft'a hə g'ev'r'u

b'ed'Ir' ən'lfIn' a m'au dadI ə gəl' sən I:χ'ə d'Im'əhət fəd ə  
 yq:rn'al ad l'ə t'ah nə kōřšən ögəs χīr'hət fəd ə'ft'a hə g'ev'r'u  
 ər' ə do:i fIn'h v'i fəd əg' obwər' ər' fad wīl' i's ögəd ə f'ort  
 īb'r'ə ə v'i çku l'ə d'anu χaih'ət fəd ə jānu v'i am sa:stə ig' əN  
 a:t' ə ro f'arh na b'örht' na b'ed'Ir' t'r'u:r f'arh fan t'ah n'i  
 hōku maran dā yīn'ər' b'i l'ə d'anu a hən a:t' na ro a həl'nīn'ə wa:n'  
 v'i tu a: v'i tu gəl' gə t'uh? ahən La: b'iu fN'axtən na f'okan na  
 gl: na f'arhIN' χaih'a yöl' ə'ma hægəs əN obwər' fIn' ə janu kə'bi  
 χaiχ'a n' t'aLa hōdər'al' ögəs mo:n' ə hort' ə'ft'ah agəs d'ēr'u

tI: l'q̄ kör ər tI<sup>x</sup> ən'lfIn' fIn' rōd el'ə f'ostə b'ed'Ir' gə  
 m'au tI: ə jauwal' ər' ə t'ah ögəs gə gaih'a t'fju ögəs f'ar i:n't'axt  
 a:l' ögəs d'Im'ahu na:t' i:n'axt ə m'au köv'r'ən mai Luəhrə gəs  
 χaih'a n Luəhər fIn' ə wīn't' ə'l'ig' l'ə kōran ögəs i e χaηəl suəs  
 nə b'wīn'fji ögəs e ə hort' ə'wal'ə n'lfIn'h ögəs χaih'a La: m'asərə  
 səkər' a:l' ən'lfIn' fə'hōn'ən' t'ax ə skl:l'u ögəs ə yöl' ə χör  
 suəs nə tI:u<sup>w</sup> v'i fə l'ə k'aηəl ən'lfIn' ə'ra] iN mə χīv'n'əsə n'i ro  
 wōər ər nə tIh'ər' hār ər' b'i su:gan' əs mō: v'i çrhu v'i kōd' çku  
 χör'hu suəs l'ə skil'ib' i ögəs wər'hət fji wad n'is fōd'ə nan tI:  
 el'ə f'ostə so v'i fəd əg' obwər' kruI gə L'ç:r fa nə tIh'ə sən am  
 fIn'h önsə jev'r'u

ç: fən L'ī:n a m'au L'ī:n ögəd fə ə b'a:r ah fən Luəhər' ə  
 n'anhət fəd u:sād' ə'l'ig' fa fç dç wal' kōd' çku a m'au köv'r'ən  
 māi h'arūwər' ən'lfIn' çku wuel'hət fəd ə l'ə sū:ft'ə na batə na  
 rōd In't'ahç agəs χōN'i fəd ə kōhan ən'lfIn' ögəs n'i:t fəd tI: dən  
 χōhan do you see nər' ə v'au ə tarūwər do:

kōd' çku ən'lfIn' ə χör'hu ən tarūwər ən'lfIn' nə wīl'IN' agəs  
 n'i:t fəd m'In da<sup>h</sup> b'ed'Ir' gə m'au k'ahIr na χu:g' ə χ'e:dI m'In'  
 kər'k' çku ən'lfIn' wuel'hi gə m'asərə Luə drahe nə sāun ə gəs

ná rud éighinteacht agus choinnigh siad an cochán annsin agus ghníodh siad tuighe den chochán, do you see, nuair a bhéadh an t-arbhar dó.

Cuid acu annsin a chuirfeadh an t-arbhar annsin 'un an mhuilinn agus ghníodh siad min dó. B'fhéidir go mbéadh ceathair ná chúig de chéadtaí min coirce acu annsin. Bhuailfí go measardha luath i dtrátha na Samhna é agus chuirfí 'un an mhuilinn é agus bhéadh an mhin sin acu fá choinne rith an gheimhridh annsin agus leoga fhéin teach ar bith i mbéadh sin ann ní bhéadh ocras ar bith ann, sin rud amháin. Ghníodh siad arán dó agus brachán agus bhíodh tréan préataí fosta acu. Bhí.

'Uisce, min agus móin agat,' deir sé

'Bhí an saoghal ina shuidhe ar a thóin agat.'

Sin sean-fhocal a bhéadh acu. Ó bhí siad ag obair go cruaidh innsa gheimhreadh roimhe seo duine ar bith a bhí ag coinneáilt toighe, 'dtuigeann tú.

#### TEXT 2.

Chruinneochadh na daoíní uilig a fhad leis an fhear a bhéadh ag déanamh an toighe agus chuideochadh siad leis, b'fhéidir, áit i bheadh (sic) níos mó fir, go gcaithfí cuidiughadh a chur abhaile innsna toighthe a dhéanamh. Agus deir siad go bhfuil corrtheach chóir a bheith a chuaidh suas anna lá leis an méid fear a bhéadh ann. Agus nuair a bhíodh siad, nuair a dhíolfaí talamh bhéadh siad ag cur claidhe air, agus chruinneochadh mórán fear leis an chlaidhe sin a dheánamh acht ní fhuightheá a leithéid sin anois, ní thiocfadh duine ar bith, ní thig na daoíní anois ní dheánfaidh siad anois mar a rinn siad roimhe seo é.

Acht, an bhfuil a fhios agat, bhí an tír lán daoíní an t-am sin ní rabh áit ar bith acu le goil go dtí gur thúsaigh siad a dh'imtheacht go ... 'un Oileáin Úr agus annsin anonn go Sasain, chuaidh an dubh-rud anonn go Sasain i ndéidh an chogadh deireannach sin. Bhí siad ag déanamh na damannaí sin suas fá Albain agus creidim in áiteacha i Sasain fosta. Chuaidh mórán as thart as seo a fhad leis an áit sin.

χῖρ'hi nē wīl'IN' ə gəs v'eu ən v'In' ]In' ɔku fə'hɔN'ə ri hə jɛv'r'i  
 ən' ]In'h ɔgəs L'o:gə hi:n' t'ah ər' b'i ə m'au ]In' ɔN n'i v'au  
 ɔkrəs ər' b'i'h' ɔN ]In' rɔd ə'wa:n' n'i:t ]əd arən dɔ gəs brahan  
 ɔgəs v'i:u t'r'è:n p'r'è:tI fɔstɔ ɔku v'i:

i]k'ə m'IN' ɔgəs mɔ:n' ɔgəd d'ər ]ə

v'IN sɔ:l nē hI: ər' ə ho:n' ɔgəd

]In ]anɔkəl ə v'au wɔku fɔstə a: v'i ]əd əg' ɔb'wər' gə kruI  
 i'nse jɛv'r'u rīv'ə ]ɔ d'IN'ər' b'i ə v'i əg' kɔN'alT tI: d'ig'ən tu

TEXT 2. (Sp.3)

χrīn'ahu nē dI:n'i lIg' ad l'ɛ] ən' ar ə v'e:u ə d'a:nu N tI:  
 ɔgəs χɔd'əhət ]əd l'ɛ] b'ed'Ir' a:t' ə v'e:u n'is mo: fIr'h gə gaihi  
 kɔd'u ə χör ə'wal'ə ɔNS nē tIhə janu ɔgəs d'Ir' ]əd gə wīl' l'kɔr'ha  
 χɔ:r' ə v'e ə huI suəs i'nə lɑ: l'ɛ] ə mɛ:d' f'ar ə v'eu ɔN ɔgəs nər ə  
 v'i:t ]əd nər' ə ji: ɔIhI tɔlu v'et ]əd ə kör kl'ɔI: ɛr'' ɔgəs χrīn'ahu  
 mɔran f'ar l'ɛ] ə χl'ɔI: ]In' ə jǎ(:)nu a n'i wI:ha ə L'ɛhid' ]In'  
 ə'nī] n'i hɔku d'IN'ə r b'i n'i hIg' nē dI:n'i ə'nī] n'i anHI ]əd  
 ]In' ə'nī] mɔr ə rIN' ]əd rīv'ə ]ɔ hɔ

a wīl' i's ɔgəd v'i:n t'i:r' lɑ:n dI:n'i N tam ]In' n'i ro a:t'  
 ər' b'i ɔku l'ə ɔɔl'h gə d'i: gər hu:sI ]əd ə jIm'aht gə .....  
 nīl'an' u:r ɔgəs ən' ]In' ə'NɔN gə sasIn' fuI ə 'du'rɔd ə'NɔN gə  
 sasən' ə n'e:i ə χɔgu d'ər'əna ]In' v'i ]əd ə d'anu nē daməNI ]In'  
 suəs fa ɔl'ɔb'īn' ɔgəs k'r'īd'am ən a:t'əha i' sasən' fɔstə χuI mɔran  
 as hart əs ]ɔ ad l'ɛ] ən a:t' ]In'

TEXT 3. (Sp.3)

i'g' to:rt' kI:r'i ad l'ə I:ntI χaihi iəd ə χrīn'u lɑ: rīv'ə  
 ɔgəs v'erhI ad l'ɛ] ən I:na<sup>h</sup> ɔgəs b'ed'Ir' gə ]asəha tɔmɛlt mɔi  
 sɔlma n'i: ɔIha iəd ji: ɔIha kɔd' ɔku ɔgəs kɔd' ɛl'ə nɑ n'i: ɔIha ɛr

## TEXT 3.

Ag tabhairt caoirigh a fhad le aontaigh (sic) chaithfí iad a chruinniughadh lá roimhe agus bhéarfaí a fhad leis an aonach iad agus b'fhéidir go seasóchthá tamallt maith sulmá ndíolfá iad. Dhíolfá cuid acu agus cuid acu nach ndíolfá ar chor ar bith a's bhéarfaí abhaile iad agus d'fhágfaí annsin iad fá choinne an dara oidhche (sic). Acht rud amháin anois, tá na haontaigh chóir a bheith uilig thart amach ó Aonach an Fhoghma(i)r ar na Gleanntaí agus Aonach an Fhoghmhar ar an Bhrocaigh agus aonach eile anois i mí Dheireadh Foghmhar. Agus sin na haontaigh deireannacha anois fá choinne na bliadhna go díreach agus as sin amach bhéarfaí a fhad leis na háiteacha seo ar na máirteáil seo iad fá choinne d'fol anois agus tá sé i bhfad níos fusa na caoirigh a dhíoladh, caoirigh agus eallaigh, rud céadna go díreach, an dóigh chéadna leis an eallach, d'folfaidh siad an dóigh chéadna iad.

## TEXT 4.

Na seandaoiní i bhfad ó shoin, ní rabh rópaí ar bith le fagháil sna siopaí mar atá anois agus ghníodh siad féin a gcuid rópaí uilig go léir. Ní bhainfí an luachair go dtí go dtiocfadh gaoth na Lughnasna ar an luachair agus bhainfí an luachair annsin agus bhí casúr adhmaid, an rud a dtugadh siad mallet air, agus bhainfí an ... (?) uilig go léir as an luachair agus bhéarfadh siad leobhtha an luachair annsin go dtí an áit i mbéadh sughmaire ar cnoc, sin poll a bhéadh ar cnoc nach mbéadh uisce ar bith dá fhágáil ná uisce ar bith ag teacht ann, sughmaire agus chuirfí an luachair ar maothas annsin ar feadh, creidim, seachtmhain ná mar sin agus thógfaí amach annsin í agus ghníodh siad na rópaí uilig go léir fá choinne iompar agus achan seort, as an luachair. Ó ghníodh. Agus a'n-sreangán amháin den luachair sin nuair a bhéadh sé tirim, nuair a bhainfí amach as an tsughmaire é, ní thiocfadh leat é a bhriseadh. Ní thiocfadh leat. Ó chonnaic mé na fir go minic ag deánamh na rópaí as an luachair.

xar er b'i iis v'erhI ə'wəl'ə iəd oğəs da:kI n'fIn' iəd fa'χONƏ ƏN 10  
 darə I:χ'ə a rōd ə'wa:n' ə'nīf ta: Nə HI:NTI χɔ:r' ə v'e ə'l'i'ig' hart  
 ə'ma ɔ I:na ə'no:vər(,) ər Nə g'l'antI ögəs I:na ƏN o:vər ər ə vrɔkI  
 ögəs I:na<sup>h</sup> əl'ə ə'nīf ə m'i: jər'u fo:vər ögəs fIn Nə HI:NTI d'er'ənahə  
 nīf fə'χON'ə Nə b'l'i'ənə gə d'i:r'a hōgəs a fIn' ə'ma verhI ad l'ɛf  
 Nə ha:t'äħä fɔ ər Nə ma:rt'f'al' fɔ h'iəd fə'χON'ə d'i:ə l'ə'nīf ögəs ta  
 fə wad n'is fōsə Nə KI:r'i ə ji:ə lu KI:r'i ögəs aLI rōd k'e:ə Nə gə  
 d'i:r'a ə dɔ:i χ'e:ə Nə l'ɛf əN' aLə d'i:ə lhə fəd ə dɔ:i χ'e:ə Nə iəd

TEXT 4. (Sp.10)

Nə fANDI:n'i wad ə hin' n'i ro rɔ:pI ər' b'i l'ə fɔ:l' snə fapI  
 mər ta ə'nīf ögəs n'i:t fəd hi:n' ə gōd' rɔ:pI l'i'ig' gə L'è:r' n'i  
 wīn'hi n Luəhər' gə d'i: gə d'ōku gl· Nə Lu:nəsNə ər' ə Luəhər' ögəs  
 wīn'hi n Luəhər' əN'fIn' agəs v'i kasur a:məd' ə rōd ə dōgət fəd  
mallet ər' agəs wīn'hi n gar ə'l'i'ig' gə L'è:r' äs ə Luəhər' ögəs  
 v'erhət fəd l'ɔfə n Luəhər' əN'fIn' gə d'i:N a:t' ə m'au su:mīr'ə  
 ər' krōk fIn' pōL ə v'au ər' krōk nā m'au i'f'k'ə b'i dā a:gal' nā  
 i'f'k'ə b'i t'axt ON su:mīr'ə ögəs χīrhI n Luəhər' ər' ml:s əN'fIn'  
 ər' f'auγ k'r'Id'am fəxtün' nā mař šIn' ögəs ho:kI ma hən'fIn' i  
 ögəs n'i(:)t fəd Nə rɔ:pI l'i'ig' gə L'è:r' fə'χON'ə ompər ögəs ahən  
 fɔ:rt äs ə Luəhər' ɔ: n'i:u ögəs ən'š'raŋan ə'wa:n' dən Luəhər' fIn'  
 nər' ə v'ət fə t'ir'Im' nər' ə wīn'hi ə'ma hās ə tu:mīr' ə n'i hōku  
 l'at e ə v'r'Ifu n'i hōku l'at ɔ: hən'ik' m'ə Nə f'ir' gə m'In'ik' ə  
 d'anu Nə rɔ:pI äs ə Luəhər'

TEXT 5. (Sp.1)

χaih'an kōl'an a:l' b'øg ögəs e ə v'ə l'at bə χomə k'e ɔku aLI  
 nā kl:r'i m'eha Nə je: χaih'a n kōl'an ə hort l'at ägəs tort' ər'  
 t'aləh ə hort l'ɛf fIn' nā tɔfju əg' ərI e ə χör hart fa χl:r'i nā



## TEXT 5.

Chaithfeá an coileán a fhagháil beag agus é a bheith leat, ba chuma cé acu eallaigh ná caoirigh a mbéitheá 'na dhéidh (sic) chaithfeá an coileán a thabhairt leat agus tabhairt air an t-eallach a thabhairt leis sin ná toisiughadh ag iarraidh é a chur thart fá chaoirigh ná ag ceapadh ná ag cuidiughadh leat na caoirigh a thabhairt leat an bealach i rabh tú ag goil agus an t-eallach an dóigh chéadna.

Bhal bhí cuid acu nach rabh moill a thraenáil, bhéadh sé ionntu fhéin ar dhóigh eighinteacht agus bhí tilleadh acu annsin agus thiomáineadh siad beathach, thiomáineadh siad leobhtha na beathaigh acht ní cheapadh siad beathach ar bith. Bhal annsin thoisigh na madaidh ag éirghe níos fearr annsin agus breed ní b'fhéarr ionntu agus thoisigh siad a cheapadh eallaigh agus caoirigh annsin agus bhí siad sin an-fhóirsteanach, an-sásta aige duine ar bith a bhéadh ag goil do chaoirigh ná d'eallaigh. Chóir a bheith tiomáinidh madadh ar bith tiomáinidh sé eallaigh, cuideochaidh sé leat eallaigh a thiomáint acht 's iad na beathaigh a cheapadh annsin sin an rud is doiligheacha a dheánamh, sin an rud is doiligheacha é a chur i gclaiginn an mhadaidh fosta. Is ea cinnte.

Na (?) chéad mhadaidh maithe a thoisigh ag teacht maise, thoisigh siad ag teacht anall as Albain a dhálta sin. Daoiní ag goil anonn agus iad ag obair thall in áit i rabh caoirigh agus eallaigh thall agus b'fhéidir go dtabharfadh siad anall coileán leobhtha. Agus thug siad anall mórán de bhreed mhaith madadh as Albain ar an dóigh sin. An breed a bhí sa tír seo in am amháin ní rabh ionntu acht macasamhailt rud a dtugadh siad mongrels orthu, ní rabh breed ar bith ionntu. Acht tháinig mórán de na madaidh maithe sin uilig, tháinig a ndream as Albain.

Q. Caidé an teangaidh a labhairfeá leis na madaidh?

Aon-bhit duifir. Dá mbéadh an coileán leat beag thiocfadh leat Gaedhilg uilig a labhairt leis agus b'fhéidir corrdhuine nach mbéadh Gaedhilg ar bith aige bhal d'fheoghlaimeochthá i mBéarla é agus thuigfeadh sé caidé a bhí tú a mheanáil agus deireadh. Ó thuigfeadh madadh thú cinnte, ní bheadh duifir ar bith cé acu Gaedhilg ná Béarla. Ní rabh.

ə k'apu na e kɔd'u l'at nə kl:r'i ə hort l'at ə b'ala hə ro tu ə  
gɔl' ögəs ə t'alah ə dɔ:i χ'iənə

wal v'i kɔd' ɔku na ro m'iL' ə χ'r'e:naI' v'e<sup>t</sup> fə öntu hɛ:n' ər  
ɣɔ:i IN'axt ögəs v'i t'IL'u ɔku n'<sup>l</sup> fIn' ögəs homan'ət fəd b'a: homan'ət  
fəd l'ɔ:fə nə b'ahi a n'i χ'apət fəd b'a: hə b'i wal ən'<sup>l</sup> fIn' hɔfi nə  
madI əg' i:r'i n'is f'a:r n'<sup>l</sup> fIn' ögəs breed n'ib' a:r öntu ögəs hɔfə  
fəd ə χ'apu aLI ögəs kl:r'i n'<sup>l</sup> fIn' ögəs v'i fəd fIn' 'an'ɔ:rft'ənä  
'an'sa:stə ig'ə d'in'er' b'i ə v'au ə gɔl da χy:r''i na daLI χör' ə  
v'ə t'oman'i madu ər' b'i t'oman'i fə aLI kɔd'ahə fə l'at aLI ə  
homan't' a fəd nə b'ahi ə χ'apu n'<sup>l</sup> fIn'h fIn' ə rɔd əs d'il'iahe janu  
fIn' ə rɔd əs d'il'ahə e ə χör ə glag'ən' ə wadI fɔstə fə k'IN't'ə

ə χed wadI mɔix'ə hɔfi ə t'axt möfə hɔfə fəd ə t'axt ə'NQL əs  
ɔləbən' ə ɣa:Ltə fIn' dI:n'i ə gɔl' ə'NON ägəs iəd əg' öber' haL  
na:t' ə ro ky:r'i ögəs aLI haL ögəs b'ed'Ir' gə dörhət fəd ə'NAL  
kɔl'an l'ɔfə ögəs hɔg fəd ə'NAL maran də bhreed waih' madu əs ɔləbən'  
ər' ə dɔ:i fIn' ə breed ə v'i sə t'i:r' fɔ nam ə'wa:n' n'i ro öntu a  
makəsauEL't' rɔd ə dɔgət fəd mongrels ɔrhu n'i ro breed ər' b'i öntu  
a han'ik' maran də nə madI mɔix'ə fIn' ə'l'Ig' han'ik ə n'r'am äs  
ɔləbən'

Q. Caidé an teangaidh a labharfá leis na madaidh?

è:n'v'it d'if'ər' a m'eu n kɔl'an l'at b'øg hɔku l'at gɔ:l'ik'  
ə'l'Ig' ə Lorht l'ɛf ögəs b'ed'Ir' 'kɔr'ɣIN'ə na m'eu gɔ:l'ik'  
ər' b'i ig'ə wal d'ɔ:l'm'n'ahä m'e:rL ə ögəs h'ik'ət fə kə'd'e: v'i  
tu ə v'i:naI' ögəs d'er'u ɔ: h'ik'u madu hu k'IN't'ə n'i v'au d'if'ər'  
ər' b'i k'e ɔku gɔ:l'ik' na b'e:rLə n'i ro χɔr' ə v'ə f'ir' ən'<sup>l</sup> fIn'  
fa nə kruəhə l'Ig' gɔ:l'ik' ə'l'Ig' ə'tag' nə madI ɔn ta: k'IN't'ə  
Lɔr fəd l'ɛf ə wadu gə d'i:r'a mər v'ət fəd ə kant l'ə gasur na  
d'in'ə n'<sup>l</sup> fIn' go: suəs kap ə'Nuəs iəd na t'oman' suəs iəd t'ik'i n  
madu iəd skɔmə gə d'i:r'a h'ik'i fə b'e:rLə na rɔd ər' b'i ɛl'ə t'ik'i  
tan madu to:kə mər fIn' ɔku d'ig'ən tu lərhe fəd ər' ə wadu L<sup>o</sup>I: ögəs

Chóir a bheith soir annsin fá na Cruacha uilig, Gaedhilg uilig atá ag na madaidh ann. Tá cinnte. Labhair siad leis an mhadadh go díreach mar bhéadh siad ag cainnt le gasúr ná duine annsin. 'Gabh suas', 'ceap anuas iad', ná 'tiomáin suas iad', tuigfidh an madadh iad is cuma go díreach, thuigfidh (sic) sé Béarla ná rud ar bith eile. Tuigfidh. Tá an madadh tógtha mar sin acu, 'dtuigeann tú, iarrfaidh siad ar an mhadadh 'luigh', agus luighfidh an madadh. Má iarrann tú i mBéarla 'lie down', luighfidh an madadh fosta, má bhí sé traenáilte suas agat fána choinne sin a dheánamh.

TEXT 6.

Chruinneochadh siad de na carraigeacha é. Chaithfeá sean-spunóg a bheith leat agus bucáid agus é a scríobadh isteach sa bhucáid de mhullach na carraige ná de thaobh na carraige agus é a chur isteach i bpotá. Agus bhí sin le bruith fosta agus bhí do chuid olna annsin agat le cur isteach nuair a bhéadh sé ag goil ar an teinidh. Chuirfeá isteach an olainn ann agus d'fhágfá é, ó d'fhágfá istuigh b'fhéidir ceathramhadh uaire ná thart i dtrátha an ama sin é agus thógfá amach annsin í nuair a bhéadh an súgh uilig as an chrotal, do you see, agus bhéadh sí comhdeas buidhe le éadach (sic) ar bith a chonnaic tú ariamh acht ní rabh sé ábalta dath ar bith a chur acht an dath amháin, buidhe. Crotal a bheirfeadh siad air. Gorra bhí sé an-deas, ba ghnáthach le cuid acu na pullovers sin a dheánamh, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, na bheistí sin, agus giota den tsnáth a chur ionntu. Ó bhí sé iongantach deas, acht chruinneochthaí an stuff sin de na carraigeacha. Tá tréan dó le fagháil ar fad leoga. Cuirfidh sé dath an-deas buidhe ar éadach ar bith, dubhdhonn atá sé.

TEXT 7.

Bhí luibh ann a dtugadh siad luibh na casachtaighe uirthi, duine ar bith a mbéadh casachtach air. Iubhar shléibhe a bhéarfadh siad uirthi agus Seoirse Fiadhain a bheireadh cuid acu uirthi acht iubhar shléibhe a mhoithigh mé fhéin i gcomhnuidhe uirthi. Bhruithfeá é a's d'ólfá an súgh, ní íosfá aon-bhit de na duilleogaí ar scor ar bith. Chaithfeá é

L<sup>ə</sup>I·hə n madu m<sup>w</sup>a jierən tu ə m'è:rLə lie down L<sup>ə</sup>I·hi madu fəstə ma 1147  
v'i fə trE:naL't'ə suəs ɔgəd fəNə χ<sub>ON</sub>'ə fIn' ə ja:nu

TEXT 6. (Sp.1)

χrīn'ahət fəd də nə kərik'ahə ə χaih'a fənsb<sup>w</sup>anag ə v'ə l'at  
ɔgəs bəkad' ɔgəs e ə f<sub>k</sub>'r'i:əbu ə'f<sub>t</sub>'a sə wəkad' də wɔLa hNə kərik'ə  
na də hy:u<sup>v</sup> nə kərik'ə ɔgəs e ə χör ə'f<sub>t</sub>'a ə bətə ɔgəs v'i fIn' l'ə  
brI fəstə ɔgəs v'i də χod' ɔLə n'fIn' ɔgəd l'ə kör ə'f<sub>t</sub>'ah nər' ə  
v'et fə göl'h ər' ə t'IN'i χīr'ha f<sub>t</sub>'a hən' ɔlən' ɔN ɔgəs da:ka ɔ:  
da:kə stI b'ed'ir' k'arhu wuər'ə na hart drahe namə fIn' ə ɔgəs ho:ka  
m<sup>w</sup>a hən'fIn' i nər' ə v'èu n su: ə'l'ig' ɔs ə χrətəl do you see ɔgəs  
v'et fI gə d'as b<sup>w</sup>I: l'ə e:əda hər' b'i ə hanik tu rI:u a n'i ro fə  
a:əltə dah ər' b'i ə χör'h a hə dah ə'wa:n' b<sup>w</sup>I: krətəl ə v'er'hət  
fəd ər' gərə v'i fə 'an'd'as bə ŷra:h l'ɔ:fə stɔ:kI ə janu dɔ fad ɔ  
hīn' ɔgəs bə ŷra: l'ə kɔd' ɔku nə pullovers fIn' ə janu wīl' is ɔgəd  
nə v'ɛf<sub>t</sub>'i fIn' ɔgəs g'itə də trā: ə χör ɔntu a: v'i fəd y'nta d'as  
ə χrīn'ahi n stuff fIn' də nə kərik'ahə ta t'r'e:n dā l'ə f<sup>w</sup>a:l' ər'  
fad L'o:gə kīr'hi fə da 'han'das b<sup>w</sup>I: ɔr' e:da hə b'i 'du'χ<sub>ON</sub> ə'ta  
fə

TEXT 7.

Sp.1.

v'i Löv' ɔN ə dɔgət fəd Löv' nə kasahtI ɔrhi d'IN' ər' b'i ə  
m'èu kasahta hēr'' u:r l'è:v' ə v'erhət fəd ɔrhi ɔgəs fɔrʃə l'f'ian'  
ə v'er'u kɔd' ɔku ɔrhi a u:r l'è:v' ə waih'i m'ə hi:n' ə gō:nI ŷrhi  
wri·χ'a ə əs dɔ:lhan sū: n'i i:sa ən'v'it də nə d'Il'agI skār ər'  
b'i χaih'a e ə hi:əlha f'r'i:d fI:əlhan ɔgəs ə su: ə χōN'aL't' e ə  
χör ə'f<sub>t</sub>'a hə mod'al ɔgəs brλ:n dā ɔ:l ahən wɔd'in' v'i fə nə L'è:ə  
ər' ə tIö:dan

a shíothlódh fríd síothlán agus an súgh a choinneáilt, é a chur isteach i mbuidéal agus braon dó a ól achan mhaidin. Bhí sé ina leigheas ar an tslaghdán. 15

Sp.2

Luibh an bhuidheacháin, é a bhruith fosta, é a bruith (sic) ar maidne (sic) ar phionnta bainne agus a ghlacaint trímhaidin roimhe do chuid an chéad rud ar maidin. Bhéadh sé cineál géar an tríomhadh maidin acht é a ól an tríomhadh maidin fosta, trí chuid a dhéanamh de.

Sp.1

Bhal, bhí stuff eile annsin acu a dtugadh siad rose noble air. D'fhásadh sé ina dhuilleogaí móra cosamhail le copógach. Agus bhí aicíd ag goil innsan am sin, thiocfadh sé ar do lámh ná thiocfadh sé ar do chois b'fhéidir, thigeadh sé amach as gortughadh a dtugadh siad ruadha air, agus ní rabh leigheas ar bith ar an ruadha go dtí go bhfaghthá rose noble agus é a bhruith ar im úr agus nuair a bhéadh sé bruitehte fríd an im agus deireadh goilte fríd a chéile dheánfá suas go han-deas é ina chnapán bheag agus chuirfeá ar phláta é, sean-phláta ná clár bocsa ná rud ar bith a choinneochadh é agus nuair a shiocfadh sé annsin bhéadh sé mar bhéadh giota sópa ann. Shiocfadh an t-im, 'dtuigeann tú, nuair a d'fhuaróchadh sé agus chaithfeá sin a chuimilt annsin air.

Ó d'atfadh do chos suas mar sin agus bhéadh sí comh dearg anois, ó bhéadh sí comh dearg le aibhleog (sic) den teinidh agus chaithfeá é a chuimilt uirthi agus é a choinneáilt léithe b'fhéidir trí nó cheithre de laethe. I gcionn an tríomhadh lá tchífeá an t-at ag imtheacht aisti agus sin luibh amháin a bhí an-úsáideach. Ní mhoithigh mise Gaedhilg ariamh air acht thiocfadh leis go rabh Gaedhilg . ag an tseanbhunadh air leoga acht rose noble a mhoithigh mise i gcomhnuidhe air.

Bhí stuff eile annsin acu, bhainfeadh siad an-úsáid as, gáirleog. Beathaigh ar bith annsin a mbéadh casachtach orthu, ná daoiní a mbéadh casachtach orthu fosta, agus an gháirleog, giota beag de a ithe. Bhal thiocfadh leat sin a ithe fuar, an dtuigeann tú, cosamhail le oinniún (sic). Bhí siad ag rádh go rabh sé ina leigheas mhaith ar shlaghdán fosta agus ar phiantaí. Bhíodh mórán de leigheasraí maithe fad ó shoin acu cinnte, acht chóir a bheith bíodh geall nach mó ná go bhfuightheá gáirleog ar bith ar an bhomaite in áit ar bith. Bhéadh sé an-doiligh

## Sp.2

16

Löv' ə wI:Jənan' e ə vrI<sup>X</sup>' fəstə e ə brI<sup>X</sup>' ər man'ər f'ıntə  
 bʷan'ə ɔgəs ə LakIN't' t'r'i: wɑd'in' rīv'ə də χod' ə χ'ed̥ rɔd ər  
 mad'in' v'et ʃə k'In'al g'e:r ə t'r'i:h'u mɑd'in' ah e ə ɔ:l ə  
 t'r'i:h'u mɑd'in' fəstə t'r'i: χod' ə janu də

## Sp.1

wal' v'i stuff el'ə fa:s ən'ljIn' ɔku ə dogət ʃəd rose noble  
 ɛr''h da:sət ʃə nə jIl'agI mo:rə kəsul' l'ə kapɔga ɔgəs v'i èk'id'  
 ə gɔl' ən sən am ʃIn' hɔkət ʃə ər də Lā:u na hɔkət ʃə ər də χɔʃ  
 b'ed'Ir' hIg'ət ʃə əlmʷa hʌs gɔrtu ə dogət ʃəd ru: ər' ɔgəs n'i ro  
 L'è:əs ər' b'i hər' ə ruə gə d'i: gə waha rose noble ɔgəs e ə wrI<sup>h</sup>'  
 ɛr'' Im' u:r ɔgəs nər' ə v'èt ʃə brīt'ə f'r'i:d' ən' Im' ɔgəs d'Ir'u  
 gīL't'ə f'r'i:d' ə χ'èl'ə janha suəs ge 'han'd'as ə nə χrapan v'ɔg  
 ɔgəs χör'ha r' flɑ:t ə ʃanflɑ:tə klɑ:r bɔksə na rɔd ər' b'i ə  
 χɔn'ahu ə ɔgəs nər' ə hɔkət ʃə n'ljIn' v'èt ʃə mar o g'itə sɔ:əp ɔn  
 hɔku n' t'Im' dīg'ən tu nər' ə duərahət ʃə ɔgəs χaih'a ʃIn' ə  
 χɔm'wīL't' ən'ljIn' ər'

o: datu də χɔs suəs mər ʃIn'h ɔgəs v'et ʃi kə d'èrag ə'nīʃ ɔ:  
 v'èt ʃi kə d'arag l'ə ɪv'l'ag dən t'In'i ɔgəs χaih'a e χɔm'wīL't'  
 ɔrhi ɔgəs ə χɔn'al t l'è:χ'ə b'ed'Ir' t'r'i: na χ'ehIr' ə Lə:χ'ə ə  
 g'ɔn ə t'r'i:h'u La: t'i:fa n tat eg' Im'ah t'ij't'i ɔgəs ʃIn' Līv'  
 ə'wa:n' ə v'i 'an'lu:sad'a n'i waih'i m'Iʃə gɔ:l'ik' ə'ri:u ɛr' a hɔku  
 l'ɛʃ gə ro gɔ:l'ik' ər' L'o:gə əg' ən t'anwɔnu a rose noble ə waih'i  
 m'Iʃə gɔ:nI ər'h

v'i stuff el' ən'ljIn' ɔku<sup>w</sup> wīn'hət ʃəd 'an'lu:sad' əs ga:rL'ag  
 b'ahI ər' b'i ən'ljIn' ə m'au kasah tɑ hɔrhu na dI:n'i ə m'au kasah tɑh  
 ɔrhu fəstə ɔgəs ə ɣa:rL'ag g'itə b'ɔg d̥ Iχ'ə wal hɔku l'at ʃIn'  
 Iχ'ə fuər dīg'əntu kəsul' l'ə ɔn'u:n v'i ʃəd ə ra: gə ro ʃə nə L'è:əs

17  
 í a fhagháil tá mise ag smaoitiughadh, acht bhí tréan dithe curtha sa tsean-gharrdhaí sin thiar in am amháin, bhí sí achan áit ag fás fríd. Acht mheath sí. Árú ní rabhthar ag fagháil deis ar bith uirthi tá a fhios agat, acht tá an rose noble ag fás ar fad.

Bhí rud eile acu ag fás fosta fá choinne cuileogaí a choinneáilt ar shiubhal, c'ainm seo a bhí air anois? Ní rabh teach ar bith nach rabh sé ag fás aige fad ó shoin bhéadh tom dó ag fás in áit eighinteacht, é a chur 'e chcs an bhalla agus ní rabh sé le cur acht an heat amháin agus d'fhásfadh sé fhéin leis. Rinne mé dearmad den ainm a bhí air sin fosta.

Bhal, bhí aicíd eile a thigeadh ar na gamhna óga fad ó shoin, rud a dtugadh siad cos dhubh air. Agus bhí cleas eighinteacht slatacha a bhainfeadh siad, ní fhuil a fhios agamsa cé acu atá siad ag goil ar fad ná nach bhfuil. Slatacha dubha a bheireadh siad orthu agus bhruithffí iad agus bhéarfaí an súgh don ghamhain agus leigheasfaí é agus mur dtugthá sin dó gheobhadh sé bás. Gheobhadh. Ní rabh mórán vetannaí ag goil san am udaí, dáлта na ndochtúirí, ní rabh ann acht leigheasraí baile uilig. Bhí siad ábalta an rud a leigheas fosta. Bhí. Bhí cinnte, mar deirfeadh siad leis na herbs.

TEXT 8.

Bhí an t-am fad ó shoin ann agus ní raibh tae ná siúchra ná plúr ag goil, ceachtar de na trí rud sin ag goil ar scor ar bith agus ní rabh siad ag deánamh úsáid de dadaidh (sic) acht min choirce agus préataí dhá chionn an lae, b'fhéidir corrtheach trí heat sa lá, agus bainne acht ní rabh tae ar bith ag goil. Sin innsa tsean-am amuigh a's amach, an bhfuil a fhios agat.

18  
 waih' er Ljö:dan fcs̥tə agəs er' f'ientI v'i:uʷ maran də L'è:səri  
 maiχ'ə fad ə hīn' ɔku kIN't'ə a χɔr' ə v'ə b'i: g'aL na mo: na ge  
 wIh'a ga:rl'ag er' b'i er' ə wɔmīt'ə na:t' er' b'i v'ət̚ [ə 'an'dɔl'i  
 i a:l' ta m'I]ə smwyt'u a v'i t'r'e:n dIχ'ə kōrhə sə t'anɣa:rI [In'  
 hīer nam ə'wa:n' v'i [i ahə'na:t' ə fa:s f'r'i:d' a v'ah [i a:ru n'i  
 rohər ə fwa:l' d'ɛ] er' b'i ɔrhI ta:s ögəd a tan rose noble ə fa:s  
 er' fad

v'i rɔd ɛl'ə ɔku ə fa:s fcs̥tə fə'χɔn'ə kɔl'agI ə χān'al't' er'  
 h'u:ʷəl kan'am' [ɔ hə v'i er' ə'nij̆ n'i ro t'a hər' b'i na ro [ə ə  
 fa:s ig'ə fad ə hīn' v'au tɔm də na:t' i:n't'ah̆t e ə χör ə χɔs ə  
 wəLə gəs n'i ro [ə l'ə kör a ə heat ə'wa:n' ögəd da:sət̚ [ə hi:n'  
 l'ɛ] rIN' m'ə d'ɛrəməd dən an'am' ə v'i er [In' fcs̥tə v'i [ə fa:s  
 ə'mwI ən' [In' ə gu:l ə tI: gə d'i: ta gīr'id̆ ʒ hōn' v'a [ə [cs̥tə

wɔl v'i ak'id' ɛl'ə hIg'u er nə gāun ɔ:gə fad ɔ hīn' rɔd ə  
 dɔgət̚ [əd kəs ɣuh er' ögəs v'i k'l'as i:n't'ah̆t slatəhə ʒ wīn'hət̚  
 [əd nɛl' is ögəmsə k'ɛ ɔku ta [əd ə gɔl' er' fad na na wīl'h slatəhə  
 duwə v'er'ət̚ [əd ɔrhu ögəs wri·χ'i iəd ögəs vər̆hI n su: dʒn ɣauən' ögəs  
 L'e:sI ə ögəs mər dɔka [In' dɔ:ə jo:t̚ [ə ba:s jo:u n'i ro maran  
 v'itənI ə gɔl' sən am ɔdI da:Ltə nə nɔxtər'i n'i ro ɔn a L'e:sər'i  
 b'wɔl' ə'l'Ig' v'i [əd a:bəl̆tən rɔd ə L'è:əs fcs̥tə v'i: v'i: kIN't'ə  
 mör d'ər'hət̚ [əd l'ɛ] nə hɛrəbs

TEXT 8. (Sp.1)

v'IN tam fad ə hīn' ɔn ögəs n'i ro tE: na [u:χrə na plu:ər a  
 gɔl'h k'ax̆tər də nə t'r'i: rɔd [In' ə gɔl' er' skar er' b'i ögəs n'i  
 ro [əd ə d'anu u:sad də dɔdI aχ m'In' χɔr'k'ə ögəs p'r'è:tI ɣa χ'ɔn  
 ə LE: b'ed'Ir' 'kɔr'ha t'r'i: hi:t̚ sə La: ögəs b'wan'ə ah n'i ro tE:  
 er' b'i ə gɔl' [In' in̆sə t'anam ə'mwI sə 'mwa hə wīl' is ögəd



## TEXT 9.

Chóir a bheith i gcomhnuidhe maise, ní imtheochadh siad go dtí anonn i ndéidh na Nodlag go dtí go dtoiseochadh an lá a dh'éirghe\* fada, sin an t-am a dtugadh sinne an t-earrach air. D'imtheochadh siad go luath i dtús an earraigh a's d'fhanóchadh siad thall annsin go dtí anonn deireadh na bliadhna arais go dtoiseadh (< dtoiseochadh) an lá ag éirghe\* goirid arais orthu. Cuid acu a d'fhanfadh thall sa gheimhreadh agus cuid acu a thigeadh 'un an bhaile, an áit nach mbéadh an-chuidiughadh innsa gheimhreadh fá thoighthe, chaithfeadh siad a theacht abhaile, cuid acu, fá choinne cuidiughadh amharc i ndéidh stoc beag agus deireadh innsa gheimhreadh.

## TEXT 10.

Sp.5

Bhí an dá dhearbhráthair iad fhéin ábalta a chéile a thuigbheáil, 'dtuigeann tú. Agus bhí duine eighinteacht de na comharsanaigh, bhí siad ag fágáilt 'dtuigeann tú, a bhéadh ag inse rudaí a chífedh sé ná a chluinfeadh sé, go dtabharfadh sé amach as an teach arais na scéaltaí. Agus bhí sé ag cur seanchais fá sheort eighinteacht, an dtuigeann tú.

Sp.6

Tharla rud eighinteacht innsan áit ar scor ar bith, 'dtuigeann tú, agus bhí fear de na dearbhráithreacha istuigh ag caint leis an fhear seo, 'dtuigeann tú. Tháinig an fear eile isteach agus d'aithin sé go maith go rabh sé ag quartughadh nuaidheacht fá dtaobh den rud seo a tharla. Agus bhí siad ag cathamh tobaca a chois na teineadh taobh thall agus tháinig an fear eile isteach.

'Bhal, ceart go leor,' a deir sé, an fear a tháinig isteach, 'coimhead tú fhéin ar na drithleogaí.'<sup>1</sup>

\* NB go dtoiseochadh a dh' v's go dtoiseochadh ag.

1. Na drithleogaí an duine a bhí istuigh an dtuigeann tú?

## TEXT 9. (Sp.1)

20,

χῶρ' ἔ v'ἔ gō:nI mö]ἔ n'i Im'ahēt ]ἔd gē d'i: ἔ'NῶN ἔ n'e: nē  
 nōLāk gē d'i: gē dō]ahū ἔN Lā: ἔ jī:r'i fadē ]In' ἔ tam ἔ dōgēt  
 ]In'ἔN' t'arā hēr' d'Im'ahēt ]ἔd gē Luē ἔ du:s ἔN' arI ἔs dānahēt  
 ]ἔd hāL ἔN' ]In' gē d'i: ἔ'NῶN d'ἔr'u nē b'l'iἔNē raf gē dō]u n Lā:  
 ἔg' i:r'i gīr'id' ἔ'raf ἔrhu kōd' ἔku dānhu hāL sē jēv'r'u ἔgēs kōd'  
 ἔku hīg'u nē wal'ἔ nā·t' nā m'au 'an'χōd'u ἔnsē jēv'r'u fa h'ἔIχ'ἔ  
 χ'aiχ'ἔt ]ἔd ἔ haht' ἔ'wal'ἔ kōd' ἔku fē'χōN'ἔ kōd'u ἔ:ἔk ἔ'n'e:  
 stōk b'ḡg ἔgēs d'ēr'u ἔnsē jēv'r'u

## TEXT 10. (Sps.5 and 6)

## Sp.5

v'i(:)N dā: ja:rhar' iēd hi:n' a:bēLtē ἔ χ'ἔl'ἔ ἔ hīg'v'al' ἔ  
 dīg'ἔntu ἔgēs v'i dīn' IN't'ahēt dē nē kō:rsēNI v'i ]ἔd ἔ fa:yal't'  
 dīg'ἔN tu ἔ v'au ἔg' IN']ἔ rōdI ἔ t'i:fēt ]ἔ nā χl'īn'hēt ]ἔ gē  
 dōrhēt ]ἔ m'wa ἔs ἔ tah ἔ'raf nē ]k'e:ἔLtI ἔgēs v'i ]ἔ kōr ]anēhēf  
 fa hō:rt i:n't'ahēt ἔ dīg'ἔN tu

## Sp.6

hā:rLē rōd IN't'ahēt ἔnsēN a:t' ἔr skār ἔr' b'i dīg'ἔN tu ἔgēs  
 v'i f'ar dē nē d'ahrēhē ἔ'stI ἔ kant l'ἔ] ἔN' ar ]ā dīg'ἔN tu han'ik'  
 ἔ f'ar ἔl'ἔ ]t'ah' ἔgēs dahēn' ]ἔ gē mai gē rō ]ἔ kuἔrtu nuIahēt fa  
 dλ: dān rōd ]ἔ ἔ hā:rLē ἔgēs v'i ]ἔd ἔ kahū tē'bwak ἔ χō] nē t'IN'u  
 tλ:ḡ hāL ἔgēs han'ik ἔ f'ar ἔl'ἔ ]t'ah'

wal kart gē L'ō:r ἔ d'ἔr ]ἔ n f'ar ἔ hēn'ik' ἔ' ]t'ah' kīv'ad tu  
 hi:n' ἔr' nē d'r'Il'hagI<sup>1</sup>

---

1. Nē d'r'al'hagI n dīn'ἔ v'i ἔ' ]tI ἔ dīg'ἔN tu (Sp.5)

'Ceart go leor,' a deir an fear a bhí istuigh, 'go maram astu a dubhairt an sean-chat!' 21

Bhí sé leis an dtuigeann tú.

TEXT 11

Déarfadh sean-bhean a bhéadh istuigh le bunadh an toighe dá mbéadh siad ag inse rud, an dtuigeann tú, nár mhaith leobhtha a inse ar eagla go n-inseochadh na páistí amuigh é - ná duine ar bith.

'Árú tá poll ar an teach, coimheád thú fhéin.'

Thuigfeadh an duine sin annsin a's stadfadh sé de chainnt. Bhíodh an-rud ag goil cinnte roimhe seo.

TEXT 12

An t-am a bhí an bheiric ar an Éadan, chuaidh na saighdiúraí soir lá amháin agus fuair siad póitín thoir ar na Cruacha, trí ná cheathar 'e ghallún agus thug siad leobhtha anoir 'un na beirice í. Agus b'éigean dóbhtha é a reportáil don oifigeach agus tháinig an t-oifigeach lá arna bhárach le scrúdughadh a chur air. Agus bhí a fhios acu go han-mhaith go n-iarrfadh an t-oifigeach é a dhortadh amach. Agus bhí poll thoir, comhgarach ag an áit i bhfuil an garage taoibh amuigh de thoigh an tsagairt anois, sin an áit i rabh an bheiric, agus chuir siad bucáid thíos innsa pholl seo agus cochán ann a mullach agus d'iarr an t-oifigeach orthu é a thabhairt leobhtha agus é a dhortadh isteach innsa pholl. Agus rinne. Agus chuaidh sé isteach sa bhucáid. Nuair a d'imthigh an t-oifigeach annsin, thóg siad an bhucáid agus thug siad leobhtha isteach é a's chuir siad isteach anna jugannaí agus anna mbuideáil é.

Agus chuir siad scéala amach ar na comharsanaigh an oidhche sin chuir siad scéala amach ag ...<sup>1</sup> agus scaifte mór thart uilig go léir iad a theacht 'un na beirice an oidhche sin. Agus nuair a tháinig ach an duine acu sin isteach 'un na beirice, b'éigean dóbhtha a ghoil ar a

1. A list of names has been omitted.

k'art: gə L'ɔ:r ə d'ər' ə f'ar ə v'i ə'stI gə mörəm astu ə durf  
ə fanxat v'i fə l'ɛf d'ig'ən tu

TEXT 11. (Sp.5)

d'erhu fanv'an ə v'au ə'stI l'ə bənu ən tI:ə da m'ət fəd əg'  
IN'fə rɔd ə d'ig'ən tu nar wai l'ɔfə IN'fə ə'r' ɔglə gə N'IN'fahu nə  
pwa:ft'i ə'mwI h'ə na d'in'ə b'i

a:ru ta pɔL ə'r' ə t'ax k'iv'ad tu hi:n'  
h'ik'un d'in'ə fIn' ən' l'fIn'h əs stətət fə ə xan't' v'i:u 'wan'rɔd ə  
gɔl' k'IN't'ə r'iv'ə fɔh

TEXT 12. (Sp.8)

ə tam ə v'i:n' v'İr''ik' ə'r' ən' e:dən fɔI nə s'èid'ər'i f'ir' La:  
wa:n' ɔgəs fuər' fəd pɔ:t'in' h'ir' ə'r' nə kruəhə t'r'i: na x'ahər  
ɣəLun ɔgəs hɔg fəd l'ɔ:fə n'ir' nə b'ir'ik'ə i ɔgəs b'ɛ:g'ən dɔ:fə  
e ə reportáil dən af'əka ɔgəs han'ik' ə taf'əka La: hærnə wa:ra l'ə  
skru:du ə xör ə'r' ɔgəs v'i: is ɔku gə 'han'waih' gə n'iarhu n taf'əka  
e ə ɣortu m'wah ɔgəs v'i: pɔL h'ir' kɔ:gra h'ig' ən a:t' ə w'il' ə garage  
ty m'wI də h'ɔI' ə tayərt' ə'nüf fIn' ən a:t' ə ro n v'İr''ik' ɔgəs  
xir fəd bɔkad' hi:s insə fɔL fɔ ɔgəs kəhən ənə mɔLa ɔgəs d'iar ə  
taf'əka ɔrhu e ə hort l'ɔ:fə ɔgəs e ə ɣortu ə'ft'a insə fɔL ɔgəs  
rIn' ɔgəs xUI fə ft'a sə wɔkad' nər' ə d'Im'i n' t'af'əka n' l'fIn'  
ho:g fəd ə wɔkad' ɔgəs hɔg fəd l'ɔ:fə ft'a ə əs xör fəd ə'ft'a ənə  
jugannaí ɔgəs ənə mɔd'əl' ə

ɔgəs xör fəd f'k'ielə ma hær nə kɔ:řšənI nI:x'ə fIn' xör şəd  
f'k'iel ə'ma ig' ..... ɔgəs skəft't'ə mo:r hart ə'l'ig' gə L'è:r'' iəd  
ə hayt ɔnə b'İr''ik'ə nI:x'ə fIn' ɔgəs nər' ə han'ik' ahən in' ɔku  
fIn' ə'ft'a nə b'ir''ik'ə b'ɛ:g'ən dɔ:fə ɣɔl' ə'r' ə ŋlɔ:n'ə l'ə  
m'önu na Lorhət fəd ə'r' ɣadI fa dɫ dən rɔd d'ig'ən tu ɔgəs dɔ:l fəd

nglúine le mionnughadh nach labhairfeadh siad ar dhadaidh fá dtaobh den 23  
rud, 'dtuigeann tú, agus d'ól siad iomlán an phóitín istuigh sa bheiric.

### TEXT 13

Sé m'athair a bhí beo go dtí go rabh sé fá chúig bliadhna de chéad bliadhain agus chuaidh sé fríd an am a dtugtar an Land League air. Agus b'éigean d'achan duine joináil leis an Land League 'thairbhe dóigh Pharnell. Duine ar bith nach rachadh ann bhí siad boycottáilte, sin mar bhí siad, bhí iomlán Éireann faoin rud amháin.

Acht bhí sagart i mBaile na Finne, i bhFintown agus bhí sé an-go millteanach leis an Land League agus chuir an t-easbog fá chomhuidhe é. Agus chuaidh deputation as an áit seo soir ag iarraidh é a fhagháil arais, agus ní thearn an t-easbog faic acht bata a thabhairt leis agus iad a thiomáint amach.

Chuaidh siad annsin síos Leitir Cheanainn agus d'inis siad caidé tharlaigh. Tamallt ina dhéidh sin tháinig cailín an easboig anuas fá choinne siopaireacht agus earraidh a fhagháil fá choinne an toighe don easbog. Ní fhuigheadh sí luach (?) feoirlinge i siopa ar bith, bhí an t-easbog boycottáilte. Agus an fear a bhí dá thiomáint ní thiomáineadh sé é agus ní labharfadh a'n-duine leis. Agus roimhe chupla lá b'éigean dó an sagart a chur arais, sin ná é a bheith cailte leis an ocras.

Bhí sin maith, well!

### TEXT 14

Maise ní rabh mórán pisreogaí ag goil thart annseo, mhoithightheá iomrádh ar mhórán acht ní rabh a'n-duine ag goil dó. Ní rabh a'n-duine ag goil do phisreogaí chóir a bheith in m'eolas-sa annseo in am ar bith, ó maise ní rabh. Acht mhoithightheá iomrádh ar dhaoíní a bhíodh ag goil dó, do you see, acht creidim go rabh sin saoghaltaí ó shoin tá a fhios agat.

omlan ə fɔ:t'in' ə'stɪ sə v'ɪr''ik'

24

TEXT 13. (Sp.8)

ʃe mahər' ə v'i: b'ʃɔ:ə gə d'i: gə ro ʃä fa χu:g' b'l'iənə də  
χ'è:d b'l'iən' oɡəs fuI ʃə f'r'i:d' ən am ə doɡtər ə Land 'League  
ər' oɡəs b'eg'an dahə'NİN'ə joinal' l'ɛʃ ə Land 'League hɪr'əv'ə dɔ:i  
Pharnell dɪn' ər' b'i nɑ rahu wɔn v'i: ʃəd boycottaL't'ə ʃɪn' mər  
v'i: ʃəd oɡəs v'i: omlan ɛ:r'ən fwi:n rɔd ə'wa:n'

αχ v'i: sɔyər't ə mal'ə nə f'IN'ə ə bhFintown oɡəs v'i: ʃə 'lan  
gə 'm'IL't'ənɑ l'ɛʃ ə Land 'League oɡəs χɪr' ə t'asbɑɡ fa χo:ni ə  
oɡəs fuI deputation 'äs ən a:t' ʃɔ ʃɪr'h? əg' ɛ:ri e a:l' rɑʃ oɡəs  
n'i hɔrn ə tɑsbɑɡ fwak' a bwat ə hort l'ɛʃ oɡəs iəd ə hɔmən't' ə'mah

fuI ʃəd ən'l'ʃɪn' ʃi:s L'It'ɪr' χ'anən' oɡəs d'In'əʃ ʃəd kə'd'e:  
harLI tɔmɛlt nə je: ʃɪn'h han'ik' kal'in' ən' əsbɪk' ə'nuəs ə 'χɔn'ə  
ʃɔpər'aht oɡəs a:ri a:l' ə'χɔn'ən tɪ: dən' əsbɔɡ n'i wɪ:t ʃi Lɔɪg'  
f'ʃɔ:lɪn'ə ə ʃɔpə b'i v'i:n' t'asbɔɡ boycottaL't'ə oɡəs ə f'ar ə  
v'i: dɑ hɔmən't' n'i hɔmən'ət ʃe e oɡəs n'i Lɔ:rhu ə'NİN'ə l'ɛʃ oɡəs  
rɪv'ə χɔplə lɑ: b'eg'an dən sɑyər't ə χör ə'raʃ ʃɪn nɑ e ə v'ə kəl't'ə  
l'ɛʃ ən ɔkrəs

v'i: ʃɪn' mai well

TEXT 14. (Sps.1 and 2)

Sp.1

mɑʃə n'i ro maran p'Iʃragɪ ə gɔl' hart ən'l'ʃɔ waiχ'ih'a ɔmra  
ər' waran a n'i ro ə'NİN'ə ə gɔl dɔ:ə n'i ro ə'NİN'ə gɔl də f'Iʃrɔɡɪ  
χɔr' ə v'ə öN mɔ:ləsə n'l'ʃɔ hən am ə b'ih' a mɑʃə n'i ro a waiχ'ihɑ  
ɔmrər' γɪ:n'i ə v'i:u ə gɔl dɔ: do you see a k'r'ed'am gə ro ʃɪn'  
sl:Ltɪ a χɔn' tɑ's oɡəʃ

Ní leigfeadh siad duit an t-urlár a scuabadh amach thaire an doras agus ní leigfeadh siad duit, fad ó shoin bhí crosta acu an luaith a chur amach nuair a rachadh an grian (sic) sfos. Chaithfeadh siad an luaith a chur amach dá mbéadh sí le cur amach, í a chur amach ar maidin.

Sp.2

Bhí sé crosta agat an bóitheach a chartadh Dia hAoine.

TEXT 15

Na daoíní beaga bhíodh siad ag iascaireacht fá na haibhneacha uilig agus fá na lochannaí. Bhíodh tréan bric an t-am sin, acht anois, tá mórán áiteacha anois agus ní fhuil na bric ar na haibhneacha a bhí orthu roimhe seo ar chor ar bith.

Bhal, ní fhuil iomrádh ar bith ar phisreogaí anois ar chor ar bith chóir a bheith, acht bhíodh siad ag cainnt, go rabh na daoíní beaga le feiceáilt roimhe seo, cá bith acu bhí sé fíor ná nach rabh. Solais le feiceáil fá chnoic i ndéidh na hoidhche agus corr-dhuine a tchífeadh solais agus ní rabh a fhios acu cá háit i rabh sé ag teacht as ar chor ar bith.

Ní pisreogaí sílim fhéin a bhí ann, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, an chéad oidhche de Bhealtaine i gcomhnuidhe phiocfaí giota de chrann agus chuirfí ansa leas é. Agus phiocfadh siad neoiníní agus chuirfeadh siad sna fuinneogaí iad. Ní fhuil a fhios agam caidé an tuighbheáil a bhí leis.

Agus annsin Oidhch' Fheil' Eoin, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, ar an tríomhadh lá fichead de mhí ... ó caidé an t-ainm seo a bhéarfadh siad ar June? Chuirfeadh siad amach teinteacha ar scor ar bith agus sílim-sa gur fá choinne Naoimh Eoin Baiste a bhí sé, agus ghní siad sin go fóill leis na teinteacha. Bhal cá bith acu pisreogaí a bhí annsin nó nach ea, sílim fhéin nach ea, sean-ghnás a bhí ann.

Dá mbéadh crann chuilinn annsin ní bhainfeadh siad dó ar chor ar bith ar dhóigh ar bith, tá siad ag deánamh amach go bhfuil siad

n'i l'ik'et fad did' e törLar e skuæbu æ'mwa hæ'æ daræs ögæs n'i 26  
 L'ik'et fad did' fad e h'in' v'i kröst öku æn LuIX' e xör æ'mwa ær'  
 rahu æn g'r'ien ji:s xaih'et fad e LuIX' e xör æ'mwa da m'et 'ji: l'æ  
 kör æ'mwa i e xör æ'mwa hæ'æ mad'in'

## Sp.2

v'i fæ kröst ögæd e bɔ:ix'a hæ xartu dæ 'hi:n'æ

## TEXT 15. (Sp.3)

næ dI:n'i b'øge v'i:t fad æg' ε]k'ær'aht fa næ h'iv'n'ahæ l'ig'  
 ögæs fa næ LchæNI v'i:u t'r'e:n b'r'ik' e tam ]In' a æ'nij ta mæran  
 a:t'æhæ nij ögæs n'i:æI' næ b'r'ik' ær næ h'iv'n'ahæ v'i orhu r'iv'æ  
 ]ɔ ær xar ær' b'i

wal n'i:æl' omra r' b'i ær f'I]r'agI nij ær xar ær' b'i xɔ:r'  
 e v'æ a v'i:t ]iæd e kan't' gæ ro næ dI:n'i b'øge l'æ f'ek'al't r'iv'æ  
 ]ɔ kæ b'i öku v'i fæ f'i:r na na ro sɔI] l'æ f'ek'al' fa xrik' n'e:  
 næ hi:x'æ ögæs 'kɔr'y'in'æ t'i:fu sɔI] ögæs n'i ro is öku kæ ha:t' e  
 ro fæ t'axt æs ær xar ær' b'i

n'i p'I]r'agI ji:l'æm hi:n' e v'i on w'il' is ögæd e x'ed I:x'æ  
 dæ v'al'tin'æ gö:nI f'öki g'ite dæ xran ögæs xör'hi ænsæ L'as e ögæs  
 f'ikæt fad n'o:n'in'i ögæs xirhæt ]iæd snæ f'w'in'agI iæd næl' is ögem  
 kæ'd'e: n t'ig'v'al' e v'i: l'ε]

ögæs æn']In' IX' el' o:n' w'il' is ögæd ær e t'r'i(:)hu La:  
 f'ihæd dæ v'i: ɔ: kæ'd'e:n tan'æm' ]ɔ e v'erhæt ]iæd ær dz'u:n xirhæt  
 ]iæd æ'ma t'IN't'ahæ r skar ær' b'i ögæs ji:l'æmsæ ger fæ'xon'æ NI:v'  
 o:n' baf't'æ v'i fæ ögæs n'i: hæd ]In' gæ fɔ:L' l'ε] næ t'IN't'ahæ wal  
 kæ b'i öku p'I]r'agI v'i n']In' næ nah a ]i:l'æm hi:n' nah a ]anyra:s  
 e v'i on

da m'au kran xol'æn' æn']In' n'i w'in'hæt fad dɔ ær xar ær' b'i



uilig uasal go speisialta dá mbéadh siad ag fás istuigh in áit comhgarach <sup>27</sup>  
ag abhainn. Ní bhainfi díobhtha sin ar chor ar bith.

## TEXT 16

Bhí rud ag goil i bhfad ó shoin, an rud a dtugann siad an droch-  
amharc air. Dá mbéitheá ag goil an bealach mór le eallaigh (sic),  
caoirigh, ná beathach capaill ná dadaidh ar chor ar bith, mhoithigh  
mé seanbhean ag inse damh, dá mbéadh drochbharamhail agat do dhuine  
ar bith a mbéadh an drochamharc aige:

'Go mbeannuighidh Dia do chroidhe agus do chliabhach,

Agus mo chuid fhéin damhsa.'

Sé an t-ainm Béarla a bhéarfadh siad orthu sin 'blinkers'.

## TEXT 17

Áit uasal, ní bhéadh sé maith baint do charraigeacha. Agus i  
mbeantracha comhgarach ag an abhainn, an áit i mbéadh an-rud crainn  
ná rud den tseort sin ní bhéadh sé maith adhmaid ná dadaidh a bhaint  
innsna háiteacha sin. Thiar annsin, an bealach a chorrfas tú síos go  
droichead an Droma, an chéad chrosbhealach thiar annsin, tá eas annsin  
agus tá sé áirighste go bhfuil sé uasal.

## TEXT 18

Bhí daoíní beaga, bhí siad an-fhairsing roimhe seo. Bhí siad  
thoir i Mín na mBroc thoir annseo agus tháinig duine de na daoíní  
beaga isteach chuig an teach seo i Mín na mBroc ag iarraidh min,  
'bhfuil a fhios agat fá choinne arán a dhéanamh.

Thug bean an toighe cupla babhal den mhin dithe, don bhean seo  
agus d'imthigh sí léithe. Agus lá arna bhárach tháinig an bhean,  
arais, de na daoíní beaga, agus an mhin léithe, an t-iasacht léithe  
agus níor mhaith le bean an toighe úsáid a dheánamh dithe agus chaith

er' yɔ:i er' b'i ta ʃəd ə d'anu ə'mwə gə wīl' ʃəd ə'l'Ig' uəsəl gə 28  
 sɔ'ɛʃiəlɔ da m'ət ʃəd ə fa:s ə'stɪ ɛn a:lt ko:gra hīg' o:n' n'i  
 wīn'hi dI:fə ʃIn' er xɔr er' b'i

TEXT 16. (Sp.10)

v'i rōd ə gɔl' ə wad ə hīn' ə rōd ə dɔgən ʃəd ə 'drɔ'hɔ:ŋk er'  
 da m'eh'a gɔl' ə b'alɑh 'mo:r l'ə aLI KI:r'i na b'a:x 'kapəl' na dadI  
 r' xɔr er' b'i waiχ'ə m'ə ʃanv'an eg' IN'ʃə duh da m'au 'drɔh'warul'  
 ɔgəd də yīn'ə r' b'i m'au ə 'drɔ'haŋk i'g'ə  
 gə m'ANI d'ie də xRI: ɔgəs də χ'l'i:uwa'  
 ɛs mə xɔd' hi:n' duse  
 ʃe:n t'ɛn'am' b'e.rLə v'erhət ʃəd ɔrhu ʃIn' blinkers.

TEXT 17. (Sp.10)

a:t' uəsəl n'i v'et ʃə mai bwīnt dɔ xarik'ahə ɔgəs ə m'antrahə  
 ko:gra hīg' ɛn o:n' na:t' ə m'au 'aŋ'rōd krīn' na rōd dən t'ɔ:rt ʃIn'  
 n'i v'et ʃə mai a:məd na dadI ə wīn't' i:nsnə ha:t'ahə ʃIn' hīer  
 ɛn'ʃIn' ə b'alɑ ə xɔrhəs tu ʃi:s gə draiχəd ə drom ɛn χ'ed xɔsv'alɑ  
 hīer ɛn'ʃIn' ta as ɛn'ʃIn' ɔgəs ta ʃə a:r'ist'ə gə wīl' ʃə uəsəl

TEXT 18. (Sp.8)

v'i dI:n'i b'ɔgə v'i ʃəd 'aŋ'aʃsən' rīv'ə ʃɔ v'i ʃəd hīr' ə  
 m'i: nə mɔk hīr' ɛn'ʃɔ agəs han'ik' dīn'ə də nə dI:n'i b'ɔgə ʃt'a  
 hīg' ɛn' t'ah ʃa m'i: nə mɔk eg' erI m'In'h? wīl' i:s ɔgəd ə 'χɔn'ə  
 aran ə janu

hɔg b'an ə tI: kɔplə baowəl dən v'In dyh'ə dən v'an ʃɔ ɔgəs  
 d'Im'i ʃe l'è:χ'ə ɔgəs La. hɛrnə wa:ra han'ik' ə v'an ə'raʃ də nə  
 dI:n'i b'ɔgə ɔgəs ə v'In l'è:χ'ə ə t'iesəht l'è:χ'ə agəs n'ir'' wal

sí amuigh í i bpoll an eabair. Agus an tráthnóna céadna thuit bearrach 29  
leis an bhinn i Mín na mBroc, thoir annseo agus marbhadh an bearrach  
agus bhí siad ag rádh nuair a thuit an bearrach gur siar ag Aonach an  
Fhoghmhair a bhí an gháire. Sin na daoíní beaga a bhí ann.

Ní fhuil a fhios agam an rabh a leithéid de dhaoíní ann agus na  
daoíní beaga - fairies - caithfidh sé go rabh. Tá tréan scéaltaí ag  
goil thart acht ní fhuil dadaidh de sin le mothachtáil anois. Ní fhuil.  
Bhí sa tsean-am.

TEXT 19

Ar an ard suas annsin bhíodh aonach ag na daoíní beaga ann san  
oidhche. Bhíodh eallaigh ann agus bhíodh tentannaí ann agus callán  
agus achan rud a bhíodh annsin. Agus nuair a rachadh na daoíní eile  
suas a fhad leis ní rabh dadaidh le feiceáil acu! Bhí sé le feiceáil  
suas ón bhealach mhór annseo, mhoithigh mé an sean-bhunadh ag cainnt  
ar sin.

Nárbh iongantach an rud é?

TEXT 20

Bhí an fear seo ina chomhnuidhe thoir ag droichead atá an taobh  
seo de(n) Bhrocaigh a dtugann siad droichead Eannóig air agus bhí  
dearbhráthair do Phádraig Eoin Phádraig ina chomhnuidhe annsin sulmá  
chuaidh (sic) ar na Gardaí acht tá sé marbh anois. Acht bhí fear ina  
chomhnuidhe annsin i bhfad ó shoin agus bhí ceathair ná chúig de bha  
aige agus bhí na ba, bhí siad ag meath innsa bhainne agus ní rabh a  
fhios aige caidé a bhí cearr leobhtha ar chor ar bith. Agus tháinig  
sé cuplá lá, tháinig sé a dh'amharc ar na ba an áit i rabh siad ag  
ingheilt innsa chuibhreann ná ar an chnoc agus bhí gearrfhiadh fríd na  
ba. Agus bhí cú dubh aige nach rabh a'n-ribe bán ina chorp agus  
mhoithigh mé i gcomhnuidhe go rabh cú den tseort sin ábalta breith ar  
na mmá phisreogacha (sic) agus scaoil sé an cú an lá seo innsa

l'ə b'an ə tI: u:sad' ə janu dIh'ə χai ʃi mʷI hi: ə bɔL əN' abər' 30  
 ɔgəs trahə'Nō:nə k'iaNə hīt' b'ara l'ɛʃ ə v'IN' m'i: Nə mɾək hīr'  
 əN'ʃɔ ɔgəs maro: n b'arah ɔgəs v'i həd ə rɔ: nər' ə hīt' ə b'ara gər  
 ʃiər ʔg y:na hən ɔ:wər' ə v'i:n ɣa:r'ə ʃIn Nə dI:n'i b'ɔgə v'i ɔN  
 nəl' ʔs ɔgəm ə ro ə L'ehid' ə ɣI:n'i ɔN ɔgəs Nə dI:n'i b'ɔgə  
fairies kaihi ʃə gə ro ta t'r'e:n ʃk'iaLti gɔl' hart ah N'i:əl' dadI  
 də ʃIn' l'ə mo:χtal' ə 'niʃ N'i:əl' v'i: ʔnsə 't'an'am

TEXT 19. (Sp.8)

ɛr' əN a:rd suəs əN'ʃIn' v'i:u y:na h'ig' Nə dI:n'i b'ɔg ɔN sən  
 λ:χ'ə v'i:u aLI ɔN ɔgəs v'i:u tentəNI ɔN ɔgəs kɔLan ɔgəs ahən rōd ə  
 v'i:u wən'ʃIn'h agəs nər' ə rahu Nə dI:n'i ɛl'ə suəs ad l'ɛʃ N'i ro  
 dadI l'ə f'ɛk'al' ɔku v'i ʃə l'ə f'ɛk'al' suəs an v'wala wo:r əN'ʃɔ  
 waih'i m'ən ʃanwɔnu ə kan't' ər ʃIn'h  
 naru wɣ:nta hə rɔd ə

TEXT 20. (Sp.10)

v'in f'ar' ʃɔ v'i ʃə Nə χo:NI hīr' ʔg' draix'əd ə ta ə tI:uʷ ʃɔ  
 də wrɔkI ə dɔgən ʃəd draix'əd 'anag' ər' ɔgəs v'i d'a·rhar' də  
 fa:drIg' o:n' fa:drIg' Nə χo:NI N'ʃIn' sɔlma huI ər' Nə gardI a ta  
 ʃə maru niʃ ɔ v'i f'ar Nə χo:NI N'ʃIn' ə wad ə hīn' ɔgəs v'i k'əhIr'  
 na χu:g' ə wa hīg'ə ɔgəs v'i Nə bʷa v'i ʃəd ə m'ah ʔnsə wan'ə ɔgəs  
 N'i ro ʔs ʔg'ə kə'd'e v'i k'a:r l'ɔ:fə r' hɔr ər' b'i ɔgəs han'ik'  
 ʃə kɔplə La: han'ik' ʃə ə ɣɔ:ŋk ər Nə ba'h əN a:t ə ro ʃəd əg' IN'iLt'  
 ʔnsə χiv'r'ən na ər' ə χrɔk ɔgəs v'i g'arie f'r'i:d Nə bʷah ɔgəs v'i  
 ku·duʷ hīg'ə na ro əN 'riB'ə ba:n Nə χɔrp ɔgəs waiχ'ə m'ə go:NI gə  
 ro ku: dən t'ɔ:rt ʃIn' a:beLte b'r'èX' ər' Nə mra: f'ɪʃr'aga'h ɔgəs  
 sɣy:l' ʃən ku: ə La: ʃɔ ʔnsə jarie agəs hɔə ʃə hart ə kōv'r'ən kɔplə

ghearr-fhiadh agus chuaidh sé thart an cuibhreann cupla heat agus léim an gearr-fhiadh claidhe i ndeireadh ama agus fuair sé howlt chos deiridh ar an ghearr-fhiadh agus phill an cú arais agus chuaidh an fear a dhearcadh agus sean-bhean a bhí ina luighe ar an taobh eile den chloidhe agus dubhairt Pádraig Eoin Phádraig gur anall as an choill, Coill an Chlocháin a tháinig an tsean-bhean, an gearr-fhiadh.

## TEXT 21

Bhí na daoíní beaga cinnte, bhí siad le feiceáil i bhfad ó shoin. Agus mhoithigh mé iomrádh, an fear seo bhí sé ina chomhnuidhe thoir annsin ar bhaile na Garbhána Herron<sup>1</sup> é agus bhí an t-athair, bhí sé go measartha sean agus bhí sé seo ina bhuachaill óg agus bhí sé ag goil síos chuig fear a bhí thíos ar an Taoibh Chlochach (?), sin amach suas os cionn Bhealach Féich. Bhíodh cuid mhór spealadóirí aige ag baint féir agus bhí an chuid a b'fhearr de na spealadóirí annsin.

Acht an tráthnóna seo ar scor ar bith bhí sé ag goil síos, bhí an diúlach óg, mhoithigh mé, ag goil síos an tráthnóna roimhe agus ag goil síos dó áit eighinteacht, bhí an speal leis, chas an fear beag seo air. Fear beag ruadh agus d'fhiafruigh an fear beag ruadh dó cén áit i rabh sé ag goil agus d'inis sé dó.

'Tá eagla orm,' a deir sé, 'nach bhfuil mórán maith duitse a ghoil a dh'obair annsin. Béidh spealadóirí maithe annsin, tá eagla orm nach mbéidh tú ábalta b'fhéidir a choinneáilt suas leobhtha. Agus an bhfuil an speal agat annsin?'

Agus chuir sé faobhar ar an speal agus ní rabh a'n-spealadóir annsin an lá sin comh maith leis. Ní rabh.

## TEXT 22

Bhí fear thiar in Ard an Rátha, tháinig sé innsa teach seo agus d'fhan sé ann ar feadh bliadhna agus a'n-fhocal amháin cainte a's níor

1. hEaráin Woulfe sv Harran, Herron.

hi:t oḡəs L'è:m' ə g'ariə kli: ə n'ir'u amə oḡəs fuər ʃə howlt χɔs 32,  
 'd'ər'i ər' ə jariə oḡəs f'IL' ə ku: wə'raʃ oḡəs fuə ə f'ar ə jarku  
 oḡəs ʃanv'an ə v'i nə L'I: ə tI: wəl'ə dən χli: oḡəs du:rt' pɑ:drig'  
 o'n' 'fɑ:drig' gər ə'noL ōs ə χiL' kiL' ə χiχan' ə hən'ik' ə t'anv'an  
 ə g'ariə

TEXT 21. (Sp.10)

v'i nə dI:n'i b'øgə k'IN't'ə v'i ʃəd l'ə f'ek'al' ə wad ə hīn'  
 oḡəs waiχ'i m'ə omra ə f'aʃ šɔ v'i ʃə nə χo:nI hīr' ən'ʃIn' ər wal'ə  
 nə garuwənə hīr'ən' ə oḡəs v'IN tahər' v'i ʃə gə m'asərə ʃanh? oḡəs  
 v'i ʃə ʃɔ nə wuəχiL' ɔ:g oḡəs v'i ʃə gəl' ʃi:s iḡ' f'ar ə v'i hi:s  
 ər' ə tI:v' χiχā ʃIn' ə'ma suəs ös k'ON v'alɑh 'f'è: v'i:u kod' wo:r  
 sɔ'alədar'i iḡ'ə bwīn't' f'e:r' oḡəs v'IN χod' ə b'a:r<sup>1</sup>də nə sɔ'alədar'i  
 ən'ʃIn'h

a hæ t<sup>ə</sup>rə 'no:nə ʃɔ r' skqr ər' b'i v'i ʃə gəl' ʃi:s v'IN' d'u:la  
 hɔ:g ʃɔ waiχ'i m'ə ə gəl' ʃi:s ə trū 'no:nə rīv'ə oḡəs ə gəl' ʃi:s dɔ  
 a:t' ən't'əht v'IN sɔ'al l'ɛʃ χas ə f'ar b'øg ʃɔ ər' f'ar b'øg ruə  
 oḡəs d'iərhi n f'ar b'øg ruə dɔ k'EN a:t' ə ro ʃə gəl' oḡəs d'In'iʃ  
 ʃə dɔ

togl arəm ə dər sə na wīl' maran maih' dīt'ʃə ə ɣol' ə ɣobər'  
 ən'ʃIn' b'e sɔ'alədar'i maiχ'ə n'ʃIn' togl arəm na m'e tu a:beLte  
 b'ēd'ir' ə χon'alT suəs l'ɔ:fə oḡəs wīl' ən sɔ'al oḡəd ən'ʃIn'

oḡəs χör ʃə fy:r ər' ə sɔ'al oḡəs n'i ro ən 'sɔ'alədar' ən'ʃIn'  
 ə Lɑ: ʃIn' kə mai l'ɛʃ n'i ro

TEXT 22. (Sp.8)

v'i: f'ar hīər ən ard ə 'ra: han'ik' ʃə iŋsə t'ah ʃə oḡəs dan ʃə

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1 əs a:r stated first

labhair sé go dtí an lá a d'imthigh sé. Agus sé an obair a bhí aige i rith an ama ag deánamh bow an' arrows agus tháinig fear an toighe isteach lá amháin agus dubhairt sé leis.

'Tá an-rud ar obair indiu,' arsa seisean, 'tháinig bunadh Chondae Thír Eoghain agus thóg siad iomlán an eallaigh thart annseo agus thug siad leobhtha iad. Agus anois,' arsa seisean, 'tá tusa annseo le bliadhain a's níor labhair tú a'n-fhocal acht ag deánamh bow an' arrows agus sé an t-am agat anois rud eighinteacht a dheánamh.'

D'éirigh sé ina sheasamh agus dubhairt sé go gcaithfeadh sé rud eighinteacht a dheánamh anois.

'Bhal sulmá n-imthighidh tú,' arsa an fear, 'rinne tú trí gháire ó tháinig tú sa toigh seo. Caithfidh tú inse caidé rinne tú na gáirí air.'

'Tá maise, inseochaidh mise sin duit. Tháinig thusa anuas lá amháin, an cnoc, agus cliabh mónadh ort agus thripáil dreiseog thú agus thuit tú. Ghlac tú an-fhearg agus tháinig tú abhaile agus thug tú leat spád. Romhair tú an dreiseog amach as an talamh agus rinne mé gáire fá dtaobh de sin. Dá dtéightheá giota beag eile síos thiocfá ar chróc óir.'

'Well an gháire eile,' ar seisean. 'Chuaidh do bhean amach oidhche amháin agus tháinig sí isteach agus cabhair cocháin uirthi ón áit i rabh do bhuachaill ag bualadh arbha agus thoisigh ag iarraidh a bheith baint (?) an arbha dithe. Agus bhí tusa ag cuidiughadh léithe í a ghlanadh suas chuaidh mé a gháirí fá dtaobh de sin,' arsa seisean. 'Sé an t-adhbhar a dteachaidh mé a gháirí fá sin, fuair do bhuachaill howlt uirthi amuigh a's thug sé an-chuacháil (?) dithe san arbhar.'

D'imthigh sé annsin agus na bow an' arrows leis aniar an cnoc agus d'fhág sé an cnoc udaí thall, an taobh thall Cruach Hatáin atá air, d'fhág sé a hata annsin. Agus cheap sé an chreach i mBealach na gCreach, sin an tath a bhfuil Bealach na gCreach air ón lá sin go dtí an lá indiu. Cheap sé na heallaigh agus achan rud agus nuair a chuaidh

ON ər' f'au b'l'iənə ɔgəs ə'Nəkəl ə'wa:n' k'an't'ə ʃN'ir Lo:r ʃə gə 34  
 d'i:N La: ə d'Im'i ʃə ɔgəs ʃEN ɔbər' ə v'i ig'ə ri'h' əN amə ə d'anu  
bow an' arrows ɔgəs han'ik' f'ar ə tI: ə'ʃt'ah La: ə'wa:n' ɔgəs durt'  
 ʃə l'ɛʃ

ta 'an'rod ər' ɔbər' ə'N'u ɛʃsə ʃɛʃən han'ik' bɔnu xɔndəi hi:r'  
 'o:n' ɔgəs ho:g ʃəd ɔmlan əN' aLI hart əN'ʃɔ ɔgəs hɔg ʃəd l'ɔ:f iəd  
 ɔgəs ə'nij ɛʃsə ʃIʃən ta tise N'ʃɔ l'ə b'l'iən' əs N'i:r Lo:r tu  
 ə'Nəkəl a'h ə d'anu bow an' arrows ɔgəs ʃEN tam ɔgəd ə'nij rod  
 IN't'əht ə jã:nu

d'i:r'i ʃə Nə hasu ɔgəs durt' ʃə gə gaihət ʃə rɔd IN't'əht ə  
 janu ə'nij

wal sɔlma N'Im'i tu ɛʃsən f'arh? rIN' tu t'r'i: ya:r'ə a  
 han'ik' tu sə tI: ʃɔ kaihi tu IN'ʃə kə'd'e: rIN' tu Nə ga:r'i er'h  
 ta möʃə IN'ʃahə m'ə ʃIN' did' han'ik' hɔsə nuəs La: ə'wa:n' ə  
 krɔk ɔgəs k'l'i:u w mō:nu wɔrt ɔgəs x'r'ip'al' d'r'ɛʃag u ɔgəs hit tu  
 ɣlak tu 'an'larəg ɔgəs han'ik' tu ə'wal'ə ɔgəs hɔg tu l'at sɔwa:d  
 rɔ:ər tu ə d'r'ɪʃag ə'mwa həs ə tɔlu ɔgəs rIN' m'ə ga:r'ə fa dɫ: da  
 ʃin'h? a d'è·ha g'itə b'ɔg el'ə ʃi:s hɔka ər' xɔk ɔ:r'

Well ə ya:r' el' ɛʃsə ʃɛʃən huI də v'an ə'mwa I:x'ə wã:n' ɔgəs  
 han'ik' ʃi ʃt'a ɔgəs kauwər kɔhan' ɔrHI a'na:t' ə ro də wuəhiL' ə  
 buəlu arəwə ɔgəs hɔʃi ig' ɛ·rI ə v'ə ə b'w'in't'...? əN arəwə dIh'ə  
 ɔgəs v'i tɔsə ə kɔd'u l'e:x'ə i ə ɣlanu suəs ɔgəs fuə m'ə ə ya:r'i  
 fa dɫ: da ʃIN' ɛʃsə ʃɛʃən ʃEN ta:wər ə d'axə m'ə ə ya:r'i fa ʃIN'h  
 fuər də wuəhiL' hauwlt ɔrHI ə'mwI əs hɔg ʃə 'an'xɔhəl dIhə sən arəwər

d'Im'ə ʃə N'ʃIN' ɔgəs Nə bow an' arrows l'ɛʃ ə'N'iar ə krɔk  
 da:g ʃə ə krɔk ɔdI hɔL əN ty:w hɔL kruu hatan' ə ter' da:g ʃə hata  
 N'ʃIN'h ɔgəs x'ap ʃən x'r'ax ə m'ala Nə g'r'ah ʃIN' ə ta ə wil'  
 b'ala hNə g'r'ah er' an La: ʃIN' gə d'i:N La: N'uh? x'ap ʃə Nə haLI  
 əs ahən rɔd ɔgəs nər' ə fuI ʃən fad ʃIN' v'i: Nə k'e:ti ig'ə ə kɔd'u



sé an fad sin bhí na céadtaí aige ag cuidiughadh leis, fear de na daoine<sup>35</sup> beaga a bhí ann agus bhain sé an t-eallach dóbhfha agus thug anoir iad arais annseo do na daoine.

Bhal bhí sin amhlaidh bhí siad á rádh.

TEXT 23

Bhí fear muinnteartha do Eoin amuigh annseo, Lá Aonaigh an Fhogmhair i bhfad ó shoin agus dhíol sé bó le fear as Gleann Fhinne ar shé phunta. Dhíol sé ar shon na bó agus d'iarr sé ar an fhear an bhó a choimhead go dtí go bhfaghadh sé rud eighinteacht le hithe. D'imthigh sé síos an tsráid agus chuaigh é isteach fá choinne rud eighinteacht le hithe agus le hól. Agus ag teacht amach dó caidé rinne sé acht titim amach ag Droichead na nGleanntach. Bhí an-tuille ann agus báidheadh é.

Bhí an-hub-bub fríd an áit annsin agus tháinig an scéala thart ach an áit agus cé a bhí ann acht an fear a cheannuigh an bhó ó mhuintir Eoin annseo. Agus caidé a bhí le déanamh ag an fhear annsin? Thug sé an bhó leis abhaile agus a luach, 'dtuigeann tú, ní rabh dadaidh eile le déanamh aige. Agus tamallt ina dhéidh sin tháinig an bhean as Gleann Fhinne, b'as Gleann Fhinne an fear, tháinig an bhean chuige agus dubhairt sí leis gur mó a bhéadh na sé phunnta 'e dhíobháil uirthi ná an bhó.

'Bhal,' arsa an fear, 'gheobhaidh tú na sé phunnta.'

Thug sé na sé phunta dithe, 'dtuigeann tú. D'imthigh sí léithe.

Bliadhain ón am sin bhí sé thiar arais agus an bhó chéadna leis agus dhíol sé í le fear agus chuir siad an bhó isteach anna yard eighinteacht agus caidé a bhí ann acht an bhean pósadh eadar an dá am ar fhear eile agus badh é sin an fear céadna a cheannuigh an bhó arais!

Nach rabh sin greannmhar?

l'ɛʃ f'ar də nə dy:n'i b'øgə v'i ɔn ögəs wɪn' ʃəd ə t'aLɑ<sup>h</sup> dɔ:fə 36  
 ögəs hɔg ə'l'n'ir' iəd ə'lraʃ ən'l'ʃɔ dɔ nə dI:n'i  
 wəl v'i ʃIn' āulI v'i ʃəd ə rɑ:

TEXT 23. (Sp.8)

v'i f'ar m'wɪn't'ərə də o:n' ə'l'mwɪ hən'l'ʃɔ Lɑ y:nI 'no:wər' ə  
 wəd ā hɪn' ögəs ji:əɪ ʃə bɔ:ə l'ə f'arh ũs g'l'an 'IN'ə ər he: fɔntə  
 ji:l ʃər hɔn nə bɔ:ə ögəs d'iar ʃə ər' ən' ar ə wɔ: ə χiv'ad gə d'i:  
 gə wɑ:t ʃə rɔd IN't'aht l'ə h'ɪχ'ə d'Im'ɪ ʃə ʃi:s ə tra:d' agəs fuə  
 ə 'ʃt'a ə 'χɔn'ə rɔd IN't'aht l'ə h'ɪχ'ə gəs l'ə hɔ:əɪ ögəs t'axt  
 ə'mɑ dɔ kə'd'e: rIN' ʃə a t'It'əm' ə'mɑ h'ig' draihəd nə ŋ'l'anta v'i  
 'an'til' ön āgəs bɑ:ix'u ə

v'i 'an'hɔb'ɔg b'f'r'i:d' ən a:t' ən'l'ʃIn' ögəs han'ik' ə  
 ʃk'ielə hart ahən a:t' ögəs k'e: v'i ɔn a hə f'ar ə χ'anɪn wɔ: wə  
 wɪn't'ər o:n' ən'l'ʃɔ ögəs kə'd'e: v'i l'ə d'anu 'ig' ən' ar ən'l'ʃIn'  
 hɔk ʃən wɔ:ə l'ɛʃ ə'wal'ə ögəs ə Luā d'ig'ən tu n'i rɔ dɑdI ɛl'ə l'ə  
 d'anu 'ig'ə ögəs tɔmɛlt nə je: ʃIn' han'ik' ə v'an ũs g'l'an 'IN'ə  
 bās g'l'an 'IN'ə n f'ar han'ik' ə v'an 'ig'ə ögəs du:rt' ʃi l'ɛʃ gər  
 mɔ: ə v'o nə ʃe: fɔntI jauəl' ɔrhI nɑn wɔ:ə

wəl ɛʃʃən f'ar jɔə tu nə ʃe: fɔntə

hɔg ʃə nə ʃe: fɔntə d'ɪχ'ə d'ig'ən tu d'Im'ɪ ʃi l'è:χ'ə

b'l'ien' ɔn əm ʃIn' v'i ʃə hɪər ə'lraʃ ögəs ə wɔ: χ'iənə l'ɛʃ  
 ögəs ji:əɪ ʃə i l'ə f'arh ögəs χ'ir ʃəd ə wɔ: ə'ʃt'a h'ɪnə yard  
 i:n't'aht ögəs kə'd'e: v'i ɔn a hə v'an pɔ:əsu ədər ə dɑ əm ər' ar  
 ɛl'ə ögəs bö jə ʃIn' ə f'ar k'ienə ə χ'anɪn wɔ: ə'lraʃ  
 nɑ rɔ ʃIn' g'r'anur

## TEXT 24

Sp.8

An fear sin throid sé le taidhbhse. Bhí sé ag goil anonn ná anall ar an chlochán a's casadh fear air i ndéidh a bháis. Acht is cosamhail roimhe-na bhás, bhí sé fhéin agus an fear seo ag troid ar fad agus dubhairt an fear leis.

'Bainfidh mise a shásamh asat beo ná marbh!'

Fuair an fear bás, acht an oidhche seo, is cosamhail an oidhche seo, bhí sé ag goil trasna ar an falls a's casadh dó an taidhbhse. Thoisigh an bheirt ag troid agus sé an rud a bhí airsean, achan am a bhuailfeadh sé buille, ní bhéadh dadaidh eile moill air acht chuaidh sé abhaile agus bhí sé ina luighe sé seachtmhainí.

Sp.9

Achan am a bhuail an taidhbhse é d'fhágadh sé ball gorm air. Nár dhubhairt sé leis an taidhbhse sin.

'Ní rabh eagla orm romhat beo agus ní rabh eagla orm romhat marbh!'

## TEXT 25

Bhí daoíní ag goil i bhfad ó shoin a rabh mórán mór orthaidheacha d'achan seort acu. Bhí bean thíos annsin i gCorraine,<sup>1</sup> bhí sí ina comhnuidhe i dtrátha dhá mhíle an taoibh seo de Bhealach Féich agus bhí mórán mór orthaidheacha aici. Bhí Ortha an tSiortuighthe aici, bhí Ortha an Chrothnuighthe, bhí Ortha an tSeachráin aici agus bhí Ortha an Déididh aici, bhí Ortha an Dubhlagáin aici agus bhí ortha aici, i bhfad ó shoin na mná phisreogacha (sic) seo a bhéarfadh ar shiubhal an bainne, bhí ortha aici an bainne a fhagháil arais.

Bhí fear thall annsin ina chomhnuidhe, an áit i bhfuil an teach annsin taobh thall den abhainn, bhí dream ina gcomhnuidhe annsin, Cearbhalláin<sup>2</sup> iad, agus bhí fear ann a dtugadh siad Séamas Ó Cearbhalláin air. Agus cá bith, bhí sé ag obair leis. An lá seo fuair sé dubhlagán

1. ZCP 31.120.

2. Ó Cairealláin? MacLysaght sv Carolan.

TEXT 24. (Sps.8 and 9)

32

Sp.8

ə f'ar ʃIn' χrīd' ʃə l'ə tō:v'ʃi v'i ʃə gəl' ə'NON NA NAL ər ə  
χlɔhan skasu f'ar ər' ə n'e: ə wɑ:ʃ a hīs'kɔsul' rīv'ənə wɑ:s v'i  
ʃə hi:n' oɡəs ə f'aʃ ʒə ə trīd' ər' fad oɡəs du:rt' ə f'ar l'ɛʃ

bwīn'hə m'ɪʃə ʌ ha:su iʃət b'ʃɔ: NA maruʷ

fuər' ə f'ar bwa:s aʰ iʃ'kɔsul' əN I:χ'ə ʃɔ v'i ʃə gəl' trasnə ər' ə  
falls skasu dɔ:n tō:v'ʃə hɔʃi ə v'ɪrt' ə trīd' oɡəs ʃen rɔd ə v'i  
ɛʃʒən aħən am ə wuəl'hət ʃə bwīl'ə n'i v'i:u dadI el'ə mʷiL' er' a  
fuə ʃə wal'ə oɡəs v'i ʃə nə LɐI: ʃe: ʃaxtən'i

Sp.9

aħən am ə wuəl' ə tauʃ ə da:gət ʃə tɔL gɔrəm er'h nar u:rt' ʃə  
l'ɛʃ ə tauʃə ʃIn'

n'i ro oɡl ɔrəm ro:d b'ʃɔ: oɡəs n'i ro oɡl ɔrəm ro:d maruʷ

TEXT 25. (Sp.10)

v'i dI:n'i ə gəl' ə wad ə hīn' ə ro maran mo:r ɔrhIaħə dahən  
ʃɔ:rt ɔku v'i b'an hi:s əN'ʃIn' ə gɔ rihan' v'i ʃə nə ko:nI ə draħə  
ya: v'i:l'ə ə tI:v' ʃɔ də v'ala l'f'è: oɡəs v'i mɔran mo:r ɔrhIaħə  
ik'i v'i ɔrhə n' t'örtI ik'i v'i ɔrhə n χrönHI ik'i v'i ɔrhə n'  
t'axran' ik'i oɡəs v'i ɔrhə n' d'è:d'i ik'i v'i ɔrhu n dū:ləgan' ik'i  
oɡəs v'i ɔrhə ik'i ə wad ə hīn' nə mra: f'ɪʃrɔgəħə ʃɔ ə v'erhu ər'  
hū:l ə ban'ə v'i ɔrh ik'i ə bən'ə a:l' ə'raʃ

v'i f'ar haL əN'ʃIn' nə ho:nI əN a:t' ə wīl' ə t'ax əN'ʃIn'  
toʷ haL dən o:n' v'i d'r'əm nə go:nI əN'ʃIn' k'arulan' iəd oɡəs v'i  
f'ar ɔN ə dɔgət ʃəd ʃeməs ɔ k'arulan' ər' oɡəs kə b'i v'i ʃəg' qbər'  
l'ɛʃ ə La: ʃɔ fuər ʃə dū:ləgan əNə hu:l' oɡəs n'i ro dīn'ər' b'i

ina shúil agus ní rabh duine ar bith ábalta an dubhlagán a bhaint amach agus cuireadh teachtaire síos go Corraine seacht míle ar shiubhal chuig an bhean seo a rabh Ortha an Dubhlagáin aici agus fuair sí scála uisce agus cá bith ortha a bhí aici, bhí an dubhlagán i scála an uisce thíos i gCorraine.

Bhí an dream seo, bhí siad go measardha comhgarach ag an bhean seo. Agus roimhe seo, Lá Bealtaine, an chéad lá de mhí na Bealtaine, sin an mhaidin a bhéadh na mná phisreogacha (sic) amuigh. Agus bhí mórán daoiní síos Bealach na Finne, síos annseo an áit i rabh cuid mhór ba acu, ní thógadh siad toit ar bith go dtí mall tráthnóna agus an chéad teach a chuir amach toit an mhaidin sin bhí an bainne ag na mná phisreogach (sic) seo. <sup>ní rabh im ar bith</sup> Bhéitheá ag bualadh i rith an lae agus ní thiocfadh im ar bith ar an bhainne innsna cuinneogaí. Agus bhí an dream seo ar scor ar bith, bhí an bainne cailte acu agus chuaidh siad chuig an bhean seo i gCorraine, tá an teach annsin go fóill i rabh sí ina gcomhnuidhe (sic) ann, ná tá a fhios agam go maith an fear atá ina chomhnuidhe innsa teach.

Chuaidh siad chuig an bhean seo agus d'iarr sí orthu an maistreadh a chruinniughadh agus nuair a bhéadh siad in innimh é a bhualadh an doras a dhruid agus dhá ghiota iarainn a chur sa teinidh agus nach mbéadh siad i bhfad uilig go léir ag bualadh an maistreadh (sic) go dtiocfadh bean bhocht chun dorais agus í ag cuartughadh cuidighthe, ag cuartughadh déirce, agus gan í a leigint isteach. Agus ní rabh siad i bhfad ag bualadh an maistreadh (sic) go dtí go dtáinig an bhean seo chun dorais agus níor leig siad isteach í agus thúsaigh sí a bhéicfigh agus bhí sí ag ráidht go rabh an brollach dá dóghadh agus níor leig siad isteach í agus d'imthigh sí agus tháinig an t-im ar an bhainne ina dhéidh sin. Tháinig.

Chaithfeadh fear a thabhairt do bhean, agus chaithfeadh an bean (sic) a thabhairt do fhear. Bhí fear de mo shloinneadh a bhíodh ina chomhnuidhe thoir annsin ar an bhaile seo agus bhí Ortha na Fola aige.

a:bəltə n dū:ləgan ə wīn't' ə'lah ogəs kīr'u t'axtīr'ə ʃi:s gə kə 49  
 'rihan' ʃaxt m'i:l'ə r' hu:l' ig' ən v'an ʃə ə ro ɔrhən du:ləgan' ik'i  
 ogəs fuər ʃi skəl' iʃk'ə ogəs kə b'i ɔrhə v'i ik'i v'i ən du:ləgan ə  
 ska:l' ən iʃk'ə hi:s ə go 'rihan' v'i:

v'in d'r'am ʃə v'i ʃəd gə m'asərə kō:gra h'ig' ən v'an ʃə ogəs  
 rīv'ə ʃə la· b'al'tīn'ə ə χ'ed la: də v'i: nə b'al'tīn'ə ʃIn' ə wəd'in'  
 ə v'au nə mra: f'Iʃragahə mʷI ogəs v'i maran dI:n'i ʃi:ʃ b'ala nə  
 f'IN'ə ʃi:s ən' ʃə nət' ə ro dI:n'i ə ro kōd' wo:r bah' ɔku n'i ho:gət  
 ʃəd tət' ər' b'i gə d'i: maL t'ərə'no:nə ogəs ə χ'ed t'ah ə χör' ə'lah  
 tət' ə wəd'in' ʃIn' v'in b'wən'ə ig' nə mra: f'Iʃragah ʃə n'i ro Im'  
 ər' b'i v'eh'a ə buəlu rIh' ə LE: ogəs n'i hōku Im' ər' b'i ər' ə  
 wən'ə iNSNə kōn'agI ogəs v'in' d'r'am ʃə ər skar ər' b'i v'in b'wən'ə  
 kaL't' ɔku ogəs huə ʃəd h'ig' ən v'an ʃə ə go 'rih'an' taw' t'ax  
 ən' ʃIn' gə fə:L' ə ro ʃi nə go:nI ɔn na tas ogəm gə maih' ə f'ar  
 ə 'ta nə χo:nI önsə t'ax

huə ʃəd h'ig' ən v'an ʃə ogəs d'iar ʃi ɔrhu ə mɔʃt'r'u ə χrīn'u  
 ogəs nər' ə v'ət ʃəd ən' IN'əv' e ə wuəlu ə darəs ə ɣrīd' ogəs ɣa:  
 jītə iərin' ə χör sə t'in'i ogəs na m'ət ʃəd ə wad ə'l'ig' gə L'è:r'  
 ə buəlu n mɔʃt'r'u gə d'oku b'an wɔxt ɔn darəʃ si ə kuərtu kōd'i ə  
 kuərtu d'ɛ·r'k'ə ogəs gön i l'Ig'IN't' ə'ʃt'ah ogəs n'i ro ʃəd ə wad  
 ə buəlu n mɔʃt'r'u gə d'i: gə dən'ik' ə v'an ʃə ɔn darəʃ ogəs n'ir'  
 l'Ig' ʃəd ə'ʃt'ah i ogəs hu:sə ʃi ə v'è:k'f'i<sup>1</sup> ogəs v'i ʃi ə ra:t'  
 gə ron brɔLa da dɔ:u ogəs n'ir l'Ig' ʃəd ə'ʃt'ah i ogəs d'Im'ə ʃi ogəs  
 hèn'ik' ə t'Im' ər' ə wən'ə nə je: ʃIn' hèn'ik'

χaiχ'u f'ar ə hort də v'anh? ogəs χaih'u n b'an ə hort də arh  
 v'i f'ar də mə līn'u ə v'iu nə χo:nI hīr' ən' ʃi n'ər' ə wəl'ə ʃə

1 [əg' b'e:k'f'i] stated first

Ní fhuil a fhios agam caidé an dóigh i bhfuair na daoíní na horthaidheacha seo ar chor ar bith, cha dtiocfadh liom a ráidht. Ní mhoithightheá duine ar bith ag goil dóbhtha anois acht go bhfuil daoíní ann, tá rud ann a dtugadh siad an ruadha air, ní fhuil a fhios agam-sa caidé an t-ainm Béarla atá air. An ruadha thiocfadh sé le gortughadh, dá bhfuightheá gortughadh ar bith d'at tú, do lámh ná ball eighinteacht den chorp agus ní fhoghnfadh sé do ghortughadh ar bith é a lansáil. Agus tá an ortha ag Seán (M)ac Ginty<sup>1</sup> thiar annsin ar an Droim. Fuair seisean óna mháthair é. Ó, is iomaí duine a théigheadh chucu, chuig máthair, chuig John, fá choinne leigheas an ruaidhe agus le im a dhéanamh, cá bith ortha a bhí acu gheobhthá an t-im annsin arais agus nuair a gheobhthá an t-im agus an t-im a chuimilt air, agus rachadh an t-at síos. Dhéanfadh.

## TEXT 26

Bhí fear amháin amuigh annsin am amháin agus bhain siad seacht gcéad de, acht is é fhéin a bhí ina amadán. Bhí piantaí, má b'fhíor, air agus thúsaigh fear acu ar ag inse dó go dtiocfadh leis na piantaí a leigheas dá bhfuigheadh sé an oiread seo airgead, acht go gcaithfeadh sé a chur faoin talamh agus go gcaithfeadh sé a bheith an oiread seo de laethe curtha.

Christ! cá bith an dóigh i bhfuair siad é uaidh an fhear, nuair a chuaidh sé amach annsin, nuair a bhí an t-am thuas ní rabh airgead ar bith san áit leoga! Bhí sé uilig ar shiubhal, rinne siad amadán den fhear. Rinne. Ba mhór an rud sé ná seacht de chéadtaí a chailleadh an t-am adaí.

## TEXT 27

Chonnaic Conall dobharchú thuas ar an chnoc am amháin. Mhuirbhfeadh an dobharchú thú, beathach mór atá níos mó ná broc, bhí an-eagla orthu roimhe. Bhí sé ina chodladh amuigh thuas ar an Chruach Ghorm agus bhí fear eighinteacht eile leis agus bhí an-eagla orthu go musclóchadh

1. < 'Mag Fhinneachta ... A Donegal sept'. MacLysaght sv Ginty.

ögəs v'i ɔrhə nə fəl i'g'ə

nel' i's ögəmsə kə'd'en dɔ:i ə wuər nə dI:n'i nə hɔrhiaħə ʃɔ ər'  
 χar ər' b'i χa d'oku l'om ə ra:t' n'i waiχ'iħa d'in'ə b'i ə gəl dɔ:fə  
 niʃ a gə wil' dI:n'i ɔn ta rɔd ɔn ə dɔgət ʃəd ə ruə ər' nel' i's ögəmsə  
 kə'd'en tan'am' b'è:rLə ta ər' a ruə hɔkət ʃə l'ə gɔrtu da wIh'a gɔrtu  
 ər' b'i dat tu də La:u na bɔL i:n't'aht dən χɔrp ögəs n'i ɔ:nħət ʃə  
 də γɔrtu ər' b'i e ə L'ansal' ögəs tan ɔrh i'g' ʃan a 'ginti hiər  
 ən''ʃIn' ər' ə drim' fɔɔɾ ʃɛʃən anə wəħər' ə ɔ: ʃomI d'in'ə ə hè:u  
 wɔku hi'g' mahər' hi'g' d'zɔ·n fə 'hɔn'ə L'è:s ə ruI ögəs l'ə Im' ə  
 janu kə b'i ɔrhə v'i ɔku joha n' t'Im' ən''ʃIn' ə'raʃ ögəs nər' ə  
 joha n' t'Im' ögəs ə t'Im' ə χom''il't' ər' ögəs rahu n tat ʃi:s  
 ja:nhu

TEXT 26. (Sp.3)

v'i f'ar ə'wa:n' ə'mwI ən''ʃIn' am ə'wa:n' ögəs wīn' ʃəd ʃaxt  
 g'è:d də a ʃe hi:n' ə v'i 'namədan v'i p'iəntI ma b'i:r ər' ögəs  
 hu:sI f'ar ɔku ər əg' IN'ʃə dɔ gə d'oku l'ɛʃ nə p'iəntI ə L'è:əs da  
 wi·t ʃə nīr'əd ʃɔ èr'əg'əd a gə gaih'ət ʃə e ə χör fwi:n tɔlu ögəs  
 gə gaih'ət ʃə ə v'è nīr'əd ʃɔ ə Ləix'ə kørhə

Christ kə b'IN dɔ:I ə wuər ʃəd ə wuI n'ar nər' ə χuəI ʃə ə'ma  
 hən''ʃIn' nər' ə v'IN tam huəs n'i ro èr'əg'əd ər' b'i sən a:t'  
 L'ò:gə v'i ʃə l'i'g' ər h'u:əI rIN' ʃəd amədan dən' arh rIN' bə wo:r  
 ə rɔd ʃe· na ʃaxt ə χè:tI ə χaL'u ə tam adI

TEXT 27. (Sp.5)

hanIk' kənəl dɔ:rχu huəs ər ə χrɔk am ə'wa:n' wīr'hu dɔ:rχu hu  
 b'a:χ mo:r ə'ta n'is mo: na brɔk v'i 'an'öglə ɔrhu rīv'ə v'i ʃə nə  
 χolu mwI huəs ər ə χruä 'γcrəm ögəs v'i f'ar ən't'aht ɛl'ə l'ɛʃ  
 ögəs v'i 'an'öglə ɔrhu gə moškIahət ʃəd ə da moškI·t ʃə n'i: il'



siad é, dá muscluigheadh sé ní fhuil tú ábalta thú féin a shábháil air, 43  
deir siad.

Q. Caidé an rud madadh uisce?

Otter.

Q. An bhfuil duifir ar bith eadar an dobharchú agus an madadh uisce?

Tá. Tá an dobharchú níos mó i bhfad (Sp.6 → Ní fhuil mise ag rá go bhfuil a leithéid de bheathach ar chor ar bith ann agus dobharchú.) Bhal chonnaic Conall an beathach iongantach udaí, agus bhí ádh ar Chonall go rabh sé ina luighe ina chodladh agus dubhairt sé go rabh an-chionn mór air i bhfad níos mó ná madadh agus go rabh sé i bhfad níos mó ná madadh ar bith a bhí thart comhgarach. Bhí an-eagla orthu roimhe agus d'imthigh siad agus d'fhág siad é. Sílim gur John Simey a bhí leis.

#### TEXT 28

Chuaidh an fear seo isteach chuig an bhean seo agus sílim fhéin gur ag teacht as an aonach a bhí sé agus dubhairt sí leis.

'Bhal dheánfainn braon tae duit,' a deir sí, 'acht tá eagla orm,' a deir sí, 'go dtiocfaidh duine eighinteacht eile isteach sulmá rabh an tae ólta agat acht bhéarfaidh mé babhal bainne duit.'

Agus deir sé, 'Go rabh céad maith agat a bhean udaí,' a deir sé, 'sin obair ná chleacht mise ariamh, obair an ghamhna óig, ag ól bainne gan tart!'

#### TEXT 29

An fear seo chuaidh sé isteach chuig an chailleach seo, cailleach Albanaigh a bhí innti agus thoisigh sí ag inse dó go rabh an-déideadh uirthi. Agus dubhairt sé dá ndeireadh sí na focla seo 'na dhéidh-san go bhfuigheadh sí biseach den déideadh agus d'fhiafruigh sí dó caidé bhí le rádh aici.

'Bhal,' a deir sé, 'A chailleach mhór ghallda

Nach ngéilleann do Mhuire

tu a:bəltə hu hɛ:n' ə ha:wəl' ər' d'ɪr ʃəd

Q. Caidé an rud madadh uisce?

Otter

Q. An bhfuil duifir ar bith eadar an dobharchú agus an madadh uisce?

ta: tən do:rɣu n'is mo: ə wad [Sp.6: n'i: əl' m'Iʃə ra: gə w'il'  
ə L'ehid' ə v'a:χ ər χör ər' b'i ɔn ɔgəs do:rɣu] wal hɔnik' kɔnəl  
n b'a:χ Intə hɔdɪ ɔgəs v'i a: hər χɔnəl gə ro ʃə nə LI: nə χɔLu ɔgəs  
du:rt' ʃə gə ro 'an'χ'ɔn mo:r ər' ə wad n'is mo: na madu ɔgəs gə ro  
ʃə wad n'is mo: na madu ər' b'i ə v'i: hart kɔ:gra v'i 'an'ɔgl ɔrhu  
rīv'əs d'Im'ə ʃəd sda:g ʃəd ə ʃi:l'əm gər John Simey ə v'i l'ɛʃ

TEXT 28. (Sp.1)

χuɪ ə f'ar ʃɔ ə'ʃt'a hīg' ən v'an ʃɔ ɔgəs ʃi:l'əm hi:n' gər ə  
t'axt ũs ən ȳ:na hə v'i ʃə ɔgəs durt' ʃi:l'ɛʃ

wal janhɪn' brλ:n tɛ: d'ɪd' ə d'ɪr ʃi a tɔgl arəm ə d'ɪr ʃi gə  
d'öki d'in' i:n't'ah t'ə ʃt'ah solma ron tɛ: ɔ:lt ɔgəd a v'erhə  
m'ə baɔwəl bwan'ə d'ɪd'

ɔgəs d'ɛr ʃə gərə k'e:d mai hɔgəd ə v'an ɔdɪ ə d'ɛr ʃə ʃɪn'  
ɔbər' nar χl'axt m'Iʃə r'i:u ɔbər' ȳquən ɔ:g' əg' ɔ:l bwan'ə gən  
tart

TEXT 29. (Sp.1)

ə f'ar ʃɔ fuə ʃə ʃt'a hīg' ən χal'a ʃɔ k'al'a hɔləbnɪ v'i ɪn't'i  
ɔgəs hɔʃi ʃi g'ɪn'ʃə dɔ gə ro 'an'd'è:d'u ɔrhɪ ɔgəs durt' ʃə a n'er'ət  
ʃi nə fɔklə ʃɔ nə je:sən gə wɪ.t ʃə b'Iʃah dɔn' d'è:d'u ɔgəs d'iaφrɪ  
ʃi dɔ kə'd'e: v'i l'ə ra: ɪk'i

wal ə d'ɛr ʃə ə χal'ah wo:r ȳa:Ltə

na ŋ'è:l'ɪn də wɪr''ə

Faoiseamh nár fhaghaidh tú  
go dté tú ar mire.'

45

## TEXT 30

Thigeadh an banc 'un na nGleanntach uair amháin innsa mhí, agus thigeadh an banc an áit i bhfuil an chemist anois agus ní rabh dadaidh ag goil an t-am sin acht ór, sovereigns bhuidhe óir.

Bhí gasúr beag ann fán bhaile mhór agus chonnaic sé iad ag obair leis an airgead istuigh. Chuaidh sé abhaile agus rinne sé paste agus chuir sé ar thóin mias(a) a bhí ann é agus fuair sé dhá phinginn agus chuir sé isteach innsa mhias é, mar sin, agus d'imthigh sé agus chaith sé an mias i mullach an airgid agus d'iarr sé air dhá phinginn de mhin.

Árú, bhagair na bankers air. D'iarr siad air a bheith ar shiubhal nach rabh min (?) ar bith againne.

Thóg sé an basin a's d'imthigh sé leis abhaile a's nuair a chuaidh sé 'un an bhaile bhí an méid sovereigns a thiocfadh stickáil ar thóin an bhasin, bhí sé ann.

D'fhiafruigh an mháthair dó cén áit i bhfuair sé sin. A's d'inis sé. Ó! phioc sise suas iad a's thug sí síos a's d'fhág sí thíos innsa bhanc é.

Nach rabh an gasúr sin ina dhuine ghasta?

## TEXT 31

Chuaidh m'athair isteach go siopa Hugh Devitt i bhfad ó shoin a cheannacht bearád. Agus bhí ceathair ná chúig de buachaillí i gcúl an chounter agus i ganfhios dóbhfha chuir sé bearád isteach faoina froc, thiar mar sin agus

'Ó,' arsa seisean, 'thiocfadh liom bearád a ghoid uaibh agus sibh ag amharc orm.'

Arsa fear de na buachaillí a bhí i gcúl an chounter 'Má ghoideann tú a'n-bhearád amháin uainne i ganfhios dúinn, bhéarfaidh muid bearád gan dadaidh duit.'

fwy: ju nar a: tu

gə d'e: tu ər' m'ir'ə

46,

TEXT 30. (Sp.8)

hig'u n bank' nə ŋ'l'anta uər' ə 'wɑ:n' iŋsə v'i: ɔgəs hig'u ən  
bank' ən a:t' ə wɪl' ə chemist ə'lɪŋ ɔgəs n'i ro dadi ə gɔl' ə tam  
ʃɪn' ah ɔ:ər sovereigns wɪ: ɔ:r'

v'i: gasur b'ɔg ɔn fan wal'ə wo:r ɔgəs han'ik' ʃə iəd əg' ɔbər'  
l'ɛʃ ən ɛr'əg'əd ə'lstɪh huə ʃə wal'ə ɔgəs rɪn' ʃə paste ɔgəs χör ʃə  
ər' ho:n' m'iasə v'i ɔn ə ɔgəs fuər' ʃə ɣa: f'i:n' ɔgəs χör ʃə ʃt'a  
h'iŋsə v'ias ə mər ʃɪn' ɔgəs d'im'ə ʃə ɔgəs χai ʃən m'ias ə mɔla hən  
ɛr'əg'id' ɔgəs d'ier ʃə ər' ɣa: f'i:n də v'in'h

a:ru wəgər' nə bankers ər' d'ier ʃəd ər' ə v'ə ər h'u: ɛl na ro  
b'in' (sic.) ər' b'i ɔgɪn'ə

ho:g ʃən basin əs d'im'ə ʃə l'ɛʃ ə'wal'ə snər' ə fuə ʃə nə wal'ə  
v'i:n mɛ:d' sovereigns ə hɔku stickal' ər' ho:n' ə bhasin v'i ʃə ɔn

d'iafrɪ n wəhər da k'e:n a:t' ə wuər ʃə ʃɪn' əs d'in'iʃ ʃə  
ɔ: f'ɪk ʃɪʃə suəs iəd əs hɔk ʃi ʃi:s əs da:k ʃi hi:s ə'lraʃ iŋsə  
v'əŋk' ə

na ron gasur ʃɪn' nə ɣiŋ'ə ɣastə

TEXT 31. (Sp.8)

huɪ məhər' ə'lʃt'ah gə ʃɔpə Hugh Devitt ə wad a hɪn' ə χ'anaht  
b'arad ɔgəs v'i: ʃk'ahər' na χu:g' ə wuəhɪl'i ə gu:l ə chounter ɔgəs  
ə gɪni:s dɔ:fə χör ʃə b'arad ə'lʃt'ah fwi:nə frɔk hɪər mər ʃɪn' əgəs  
ɔ: ɛrʃə ʃɛʃən hɔku l'ɔm b'arad ə ɣid' wuəv' ɔgəs ʃɪv' əg' ɔ: ɛŋk arəm  
ɛrʃə f'ar də nə buəhɪl'i ə v'i: ə gu:l ə chounter mɔ ɣid''ən tu  
n'v'arad ə'wɑ:n' wuɪn'ə ə gɪni:s du:n' v'erhə mɪd' b'arad gən dadi  
dɪd' wal ta ʃɪn' alright

'Bhal, tá sin alright.'

47

Thoisigh sé a dh'amharc fríd na bearáid agus annsin leig sé do bhearád titim ar an talamh.

'Come,' arsa fear acu, 'tóg an bearád sin araist!'

Thóg sé an bearád a's d'fhág sé ar an chounter é.

'Tógaidh libh na bearáid,' ar seisean 'tá bearád liomsa anois.'

Dubhairt siad nach rabh. Chuir sé a lámh isteach faoina froc a's tharraing sé amach an bearád.

TEXT 32

Chuaidh an fear seo soir chuig margadh Bhealach Féich - bhíodh margadh ann roimhe seo achan Diardaoin agus bhíodh an-scaifte daoiní ann - agus innsa tsamhradh a bhí ann i mí June agus bhí sé ag iarraidh áití. Ní thiocfadh áit ar bith a fagháil dó bhí an teach lán.

Dubhairt bean an toighe: 'Ní fhuil áit ar bith agam,' arsa sise, 'tá an áit uilig bookáilte suas acht ar mhaith leat luighe ag baby?'

'Ó ní dheánfaidh, ní luighfidh mé ag baby ar chor ar bith, ní fhuil cleachtadh ar bith agam ar pháistí,' ar seisean, 'luighfidh mé amuigh innsa yard.'

Chuaidh sé amach i gcúl an toighe a's luigh sé in áit i rabh còchán agus rud ann, 'dtuigeann tú, mar sin innsa barn amuigh. Arú, ní fhuair sé néall a chodladh i rith na hoidhche le luchógaí móra ag léimnigh thairis mar sin. Tháinig sé amach annsin agus shuidh sé amuigh innsa yard ar bocsa ag cathamh a phiopa ar maidin. Gorra, tháinig giorsach óg amach as an teach, macasamhailt fiche bliadhain nó mar sin, agus canna léithe ag goil fá choinne uisce agus chuaidh sí anonn a chomhrádh leis mar sin.

Agus d'fhiafraigh an fear dithe 'Caidé an rud thusa?'

'Oh,' arsa sise, 'I'm the baby of the house.'

Bhal smaoitigh sé ar féin annsin, 'dtuigeann tú.

Arsa sise leisean annsin, 'Any harm to ask who you are?'

'Not a damn bit,' arsa seisean 'I'm the damn fool that slept in the barn last night!'

hɔʃi ʃə ə ʔaŋk f'r'i:d nə b'arad' ɔgəs ən'ʃIn' l'Ig' ʃə də v'arad  
t'it'am' ər' ə tolu

'Come' èšə f'ar ɔku to:g ə b'arad ʃIn' ə'raʃt'

ho:g ʃən b'arad sɔa:k ʃə ər' ə chounter ə

to:gi l'iv' nə b'arad' əʃ šɛʃən ta b'arad l'omse niʃ

du·rt' ʃəd na ro

χōr ʃə La:u ə'ʃt'a fʋI:na frɔk əs har'in' ʃə ma hə b'arad

TEXT 32. (Sp.8)

fuI ə f'aʃ ša ʃir' hīg' marəgu v'alə 'f'e: v'i:u marəgu ɔn rīv'ə  
ʃɔ ahən d'ər'dI:n' ɔgəs v'i:u 'aŋ'skaf't'ə dI:n'i ɔn ɔgəs in sə tauru  
ə v'i: ɔn ə m'i: June ɔgəs v'i: ʃəg' ɛri a:t'i n'i hɔku a:t'ər' b'i  
a:l dɔ:ə v'i:n' t'aχ La:n

du:rt' b'an ə 'tI: n'i:əl' a:t' ər' b'i ɔgəm èřšə ʃIʃə ta:n a:t'  
ə'l'ig' bookal't'ə suəs a ər wai l'at L'ɪ: ig' baby

ɔ: n'i ha:nhI n'i L'ɪ:hi m'ə əg' baby r χar ər' b'i n'i:əl'  
k'l'aχtu ər' b'i ɔgəm ər fa:ʃt'i ɛr ʃɛʃən L'ɪ:hi m'ə mʋI ənsə yard

fuI ʃə ma ə gu:l ə'tI: sL'ɪ: ʃə na:t' ə ro kəhan ɔgəs rōd ɔn  
dīg'ən tu mar ʃIn' ənsə barn ə'mʋI a·ru n'i wuər' ʃə n'e:əL ə χoLu  
sə ri hNə hI:χ'ə l'ə Lɔhɔgi 'mo:rə L'e:m'n'i hiriʃ mər ʃIn' hanik'  
ʃə ma ə'ʃIn' ɔgəs hI· ʃə ə'mʋI ənsə yard ər bɔksə ə kahu ə f'i:pə r  
mad'in'gɔ:rə han'ik' g'iršə hɔ:əg ə'ma ũs ət'aχ makəs ə saŋwəl't'  
f'i hə b'l'iən' na mar ʃIn' ɔgəs kəNə l'e:χ'ə ə gɔl' ə'χɔN' iʃk'ə  
ɔgəs fuI ʃi'NON ə χo:ra l'ɛʃ mər ʃIn'

ɔgəs d'iafri n f'ar dIhə kə 'de: ə rɔd hōsə

o: əšə ʃIʃə I'm the baby of the house

wal smI:t'i ʃə ər he:n' ən'ʃIn' dīg'ən tu

əšə ʃIʃə l'ɛʃən ən'ʃIn'h Any harm to ask who you are?

'Not a damm bit', əšə ʃɛʃən 'I'm the damm fool that slept in the barn

## TEXT 33

An fear seo bhí sé anna New York agus bhí ocras air agus ní rabh airgead ar bith aige. Caidé rinne sé? Phioc sé ceithre pháiste fán tsráid, 'dtuigeann tú, aoiseannaí acu ó deich (sic) mbliadhna anuas, a bhéadh cosamhail lena chlann fhéin agus thug sé isteach innsa teach ósta seo iad innsa hotel agus d'iarr sé dinneár fána gcoinne.

Fuair siad an dinneár agus achan rud, 'dtuigeann tú, mar sin, agus nuair a bhí an dinnéar ithte acu dubhairt sé leis an bhean a bhí ag freastal ag an tábla, arsa seisean. 'Coinnigh marc, coinnigh coimhead ar mo pháistí,' arsa seisean, 'go dtigidh mé isteach, go bhfhaghaidh mé cigar.'

Dubhairt sí go ndéanfadh. D'imthigh seisean, d'imthigh sé leis. Acht ní rabh badar leis an bhean nach rabh sé ag teacht. Tháinig sí isteach.

'An dtáinig d'athair arais, go fóill?'

'Ó ní hé m'athair-se é!' arsa achan duine acu.

Ní rabh ann ach iad a leigint ar shiubhal.

## TEXT 34

Sp.8

Triúr fear as an Éadan annseo a bhí ag imtheacht go hAlbain, go Glassgow. D'imthigh siad agus ní rabh mórán airgid acu. Agus ag siubhal a bhí siad a fhad le Doire an t-am sin, innsa tsean-am. Agus nuair a chuaidh siad a fhad le Bealach Féich, chuaidh siad isteach innsa teach seo a dtugtaí Mrs McIlwaine uirthi fá choinne rud eighinteacht le hithe ann agus tugadh a gcuid dóbhtha thuas an staighre. Agus nuair<sup>1</sup> a bhí deireadh thart, bhí a gcuid deánta acu, dubhairt duine leis an duine eile.

1. Alt do bhí.

last night'.

TEXT 33. (Sp.8)

ə fər'ʊ v'i jə ənə New York ɔgəs v'i: ɔkrəs ər'h ɔgəs n'i ro ar'æg'əd  
 ər b'i i'g'ə kə'de: rIN' jə f'ik jə k'er'ə fa:ʃt'ə fən tra:d' d'ig'ən  
 tu iʃ:ʃənI ɔku a d'ə 'm'l'iənə nuəs ə v'au kɔsul' lenə χlən hI:n'  
 ɔgəs hɔg jə ʃt'a hənsə t'ah ɔ:stə ʃɔ iəd ənsə hotel ɔgəs d'iəʃ jə  
 d'IN'ar fənə gɔn'ə

fuer jəd ə d'IN'ar ɔgəs ahən rɔd d'ig'ən tu mör j'in' ɔgəs dər'  
 ə v'i:n' d'IN'ar It' ɔku du:rt' jə l'ɛʃ ə v'an ə v'i: ə f'r'astel  
 i'g' ə ta:blə əʃə ʃIʃən

kön'i mark kön'i kiv'ad ər mɔ fa:ʃt'i əʃə ʃIʃən gə d'ig'i m'ə  
 st'a gə wɔ m'ə cigar

du:rt' ʃi gə n'a:nhu d'Im'i ʃeʃən d'Im'i jə l'ɛʃ a n'i ro badər  
 l'ɛʃ ə v'an nɑ ro jə t'axt han'i ʃi ʃt'a  
 dan'ik' dahər' rəʃ gə fɔ:L'  
 o: n'i he· mahərʃə e əʃə ahə'nin'ə ɔku  
 n'i ro ɔn a iəd ə l'ig'əd ər χ'u:əl

TEXT 34. (Sp.8)

t'r'u:r f'ar hɛs ən' e:dan in'ʃɔ ə v'i: əg' Im'aht gə hɔləbən'  
 gə Glasgow d'Im'ə jəd ɔgəs n'i ro mɔrən ɛr'æg'id' ɔku ɔgəs ə ʃu:əl  
 ə v'i: jəd əd l'ə d'ir'ə n tom ʃIn' insə t'anəm ɔgəs ər' ə fuI əd əd  
 l'ə b'ala l'f'e: fuIhəd ə'ʃt'a h'insə t'ah ʃɔ ə dɔgtI Mrs. McIlwaine  
 ɔrhI fə'hɔn'ə rɔd ən't'aht l'ə hix'ə ɔn ɔgəs tɔgu ə gɔd dɔ:wə  
 huəs ə stɛir'ə ɔgəs də v'i: d'ir'u hart v'i: ə gɔd d'a:nt ɔku du:rt'  
 d'in'ə l'ɛʃ ə d'in'ə el'ə



'Caithfidh mise díol ar a shon seo.'

'Ó, ní dhéanfaidh,' arsa an fear eile, 'd'íolfaidh mise ar a shon!'

'Ní dhéanfaidh,' arsa an tríomhadh fear, 'd'íolfaidh mise ar a shon!'

Agus bhí an-row acu eadtarthu fhéin, 'dtuigeann tú, achan duine ag goil a dhíol ar a shon.

Bhal, bhí Mrs McIlwaine ina seasamh annsin agus dubhairt fear acu, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, 'Soc(r)áilfidh (?) mise an rud,' arsa seisean, 'cuirfidh muid dallóg ar Mrs McIlwaine agus cá bith fear a leagfaidh sí a lámh air sin an fear a chaithfeas díol ar shon an raiclín.'

Bhal, bhí margadh annsin leis sin. Chuaidh fear acu agus chuaidh sé a chur dallóige ar Mrs McIlwaine, hancarsan thart agus dá cheangal thiar ar gcúl a cinn, 'dtuigeann tú. Agus nuair a bhí sé dá dhéanamh sin, bhí an bunadh eile, d'imthigh siad síos an staighre i gan fhiost agus nuair a bhí seisean réidh d'imthigh sé fhéin síos fosta, a's ar shiubhal leis.

Thoisigh Mrs McIlwaine fríd an tseomra thuas, fríd chathaoireacha agus táblaí agus achan rud agus ní thiocfadh léithe duine ar bith a fhagháil. Gorra chuaidh fear an toighe suas, chuaidh sé isteach thuas, agus fuair sí greim air.

'Ó,' arsa sise, 'tusa a chaithfeas díol ar shon an raiclín.' Bhain sí an dallóg dena súile a's caidé a bhí aici ach fear s'aici féin! Bhí siadsan ar shiubhal.

#### TEXT 35

Rinne An Fear Thuas Adam agus annsin chuir sé codladh mór air annsin agus bhain sé cnámh amach as a thaobh a's rinne sé bean - Adam agus Eve 'dtuigeann tú - sin bordaí a's air cheithre/ná an sé mhíle bliadhain ó shoin. Bhal táthar ag fáil skeletons innsa talamh anois atá na milliúin bliadhain, roimhe sin, 'bhfuil a fhios agat. Sin an t-adhbhar nach bhfuil an bíobla ceart.

kaihi m'Iʃə d'i:əɪ ər ə hɒn ʃɔ

ɔ: n'i ha:nhi ɛʃʃən f'ar ɛɪ'ə d'i:əɪhi m'Iʃ ər' ə hɒnh

n'i a:nhi ɛʃʃ ə t'rihu f'ar d'i:əɪhi m'Iʃ ər' ə hɒnh

ogəs v'i: 'aɪn' row ɔku itəru hi:n' d'ig'ən tu ahe'nɪn'ə gɔɪ' ə  
ji:əɪ ərə hɒnh

wal v'i: Mrs McIlwaine nə ʃasʊ ən'ɪʃɪn' hɔgəs du:rt' f'ar ɔku  
wɪl' ɪs ɔgəd sɔkəl'hi m'Iʃə n rɔd ɛʃʃə ʃɛʃən kɔrhə mɪd dɑLɔg ər  
Mrs McIlwaine ɔgəs kə b'i f'ar ɪgɪn' ə L'ɔki ʃi ə Lɑ:u ər' ʃɪn' ə  
f'ar ə ʃaihəs d'i:əɪ ər hɒn ə ræk'lɪn'

wal v'i: mərəgu wən'ɪʃɪn' l'ə ʃɪn'h fuɪ f'ar ɔku gəs ʃuɪ ʃə ə  
ʃɔr dɑLɔg' ər Mrs McIlwaine hənkeʃʃən hart ɔgəs dɑ ʃənel hiər ər'ə  
gu:l ə kɪn' d'ig'ən tu ɔgəs ər' ə v'i: ʃə dɑ jɑ:nu ʃɪn' v'i:n bɔnu  
ɛɪ'ə d'ɪm'i ʃəd ʃi:s ə stɛ:r'ə ə gɪn ɪstɔ ɔgəs nə'r' ə v'i: ʃɪʃən rɛ:  
d'ɪm'i ʃə hi:n' ʃi:s fɔstəs ər hu:əɪ l'ɛʃ

hɔʃi Mrs McIlwaine f'r'i:d' ə t'ɔmrə huəs f'r'i:d' ʃaiherəhə  
ɔgəs tɑ:bɪɪ ahən rɔd ɔgəs n'i hɔku l'ɛx'ə d'ɪn'ər b'i a:l' gɔrə fuɪ  
f'ar ə tɪ: suəs fuɪ ʃə ʃt'a huəs ɔgəs fuɪr' ʃi g'r'ɪm' ər'

ɔ: ʃʃə ʃɪʃə tɔsə ʃaihəs d'i:əɪ ər hɒn ə ræk'lɪn' wɪn' ʃi:n  
dɑLɔg dənə su:l'ə əskə'd'e: v'i: ɪk'i a hæ f'ar sɪk'i hi:n' v'i:  
ʃiədsən ər hu:əɪ

TEXT 35. (Sp.8)

rɪn' ə f'ar huəs Adam ɔgəs ən'ɪʃɪn'h ʃɔr' ʃə kɔlu mɔ:r ər' ən'ɪʃɪn'  
ɔgəs wɪn' ʃə kra:u ə'mɑ hʌs ə hy:u əs rɪn' ʃə b'anh? Adam ʌgəs Eve  
d'ig'ən tu ʃɪn' bɔrdɪ sɛr' ʃɛr'ə v'i:l'ə nən ʃe: v'i:l'ə b'l'ɪən' a  
hɪn' wəl təhər ə fɑ:l' skeletons ɪnsə tɔlu ə'nɪʃ ə'tɑ nə m'ɪl'ɪən'  
b'l'ɪən' rɪv'ə ʃɪn' wɪl ɪs ɔgəd ʃɪn' ə tɑ:wər nɑ wɪl' ə b'i:blə k'arht

## TEXT 36

Lánamhain a bhí ann agus fuair an bhean bás agus ní rabh ann acht gasúr beag amháin. Acht bhí an-eagla ar an fhear - bhí siad 'a gcomh-nuidhe in áit an-iargcúlta agus níor ghnáthach leobhtha fagháil amach áit ar bith ar chor ar bith - agus bhí an-eagla air, an t-am a d'éireochadh an gasúr mór go n'éireochadh an gasúr greamhlasach agus go n-imtheochadh sé le giorsachaí, go n-iarrfadh sé le pósadh, go dtabharfadh sé bean isteach a's go mb'fhéidir go mbéadh an bhean conafadhach, agus b'fhearr leis an tsean-duine gan an gasúr giorsach a fheiceáil ar dhóigh ar bith. Níor cuireadh an gasúr chun na scoile ná dadaidh agus ó chionn na bliadhna go dtí an cionn eile ní rabh sé ag feiceáil fear ná bean acht an sean-duine.

Théigheadh an sean-duine 'un aonaigh le cupla gamhain heat sa bhliadhain. Acht sé an deireadh an lá seo bhí pian i gcos an tsean-duine, bhí sé ag éirghe sean, agus chaithfeadh sé an gasúr a thabhairt leis. Badh é an chéad lá ariamh a bhí an gasúr ar shiubhal as baile agus bhí siad ag goil isteach 'un aonaigh agus rud ar bith a tchífeadh an gasúr d'fhiafradh (< d'fhiafruigheadh) sé den tsean-duine caidé an rud siud a's caidé an rud seo?

An t-am a bhí siad tamallt ar an aonach caidé a thig isteach thuas ag cionn an bhealaigh (?)<sup>1</sup> acht cupla giorsach. Arsa an gasúr leis an tsean-duine, deir sé.

'Dheadaí,' deir sé, 'caidé sin atá thuas anois?'

'Ó, tá,' arsa an sean-duine, 'sin anois cupla gabhar.'

'Ó,' arsa an gasúr, 'Dheadaí,' a deir sé, 'tá mo chroidhe istuigh innsna gabhair.'

## TEXT 37

Lánamhain a bhí ann in am amháin agus d'éirigh an fear tinn agus ní rabh sé ag fagháil biseach a's fuair sé bás. Bhí an bhean a bhí aige

1. cf [ wan ] an bhean above.

## TEXT 36. (Sp.9)

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Lɑ:nun' ə v'i: ɔ̃n agəs fuər' ə wan bʷɑ:s ɔ̃gəs n'i ro ɔ̃n a gasur  
 b'ɔ̃g ə'wɑ:n' ɑχ v'i: 'lɑn'ɔ̃glə ər ən' ar v'i: ʃəd ə gō:nI ən a:t'  
 'lɑn'ɛrgu:ltə ɔ̃gəs n'ir xra:χ l'ɔ: fə fa:l' ə'mɑ a:t' ər' b'i ər har  
 ər' b'i ɔ̃gəs v'i: 'lɑn'ɔ̃gl ər' tam ə d'i:r'i n gasur mo:r gə n'i:r'ahu  
 n gasur g'r'auləsɑ ɔ̃gəs gə n'Im'ahət ʃə l'ə g'ĩřšahI gə n'iər'hət ʃə  
 l'ə pɔ:su gə dorhət ʃə b'an ə'ʃt'ah əs gə m'ɛd'Ir' gə m'eu ə v'an  
 kɔ̃nəfɑ ɔ̃gəs b'a:r l'ɛʃ ə t'anin'ə gən ə gasur g'ĩřšɑ ə ɛk'al' ər  
 ɣɔ:i ər' b'i n'ir kōr'u ən gasur nə skɔl'ə nɑ dadI ɔ̃gəs ɔ χ'ɔ̃n nə  
 b'l'iənə gə d'i:n k'ɔ̃n ɛl'ə n'i ro ʃə f'ɛk'al' f'ar nɑ b'anh a ə  
 ʃanin'ə

hə:u ə ʃanin'ə nI:nI l'ə kɔplə gāuən' hi:t sə v'l'iən' a ʃən  
 d'ər'u ə Lɑ: ʃɔ v'i: p'iən ə gɔs ə t'anin'ə v'i: ʃəg' i:r'i ʃanh  
 ɔ̃gəs χaih'ət ʃən gasur ə hort l'ɛʃ bə je n χ'ad Lɑ: ri:u ə v'i: n  
 gasur ər χ'u:əɪ əs bʷɑl'ə ɔ̃gəs v'i: ʃəd ə gɔl' ə'ʃt'a hən I:nI ɔ̃gəs  
 rɔd ər' b'i ə t'i:fun gasur d'iəfrət ʃə dən' t'anin'ə kə'd'e: ə rɔd ʃɔd  
 əs kə'd'e: ə rɔd ʃɔ

tam ə v'i: ʃəd tɔmɛlt ər ən ĩ:nɑ kə'd'e: hIg' ə'ʃt'a huəs əg'  
 k'ɔ̃n ə wɑlI a kɔplə g'ĩřšɑ ɛšə n gasur l'ɛʃ t'anin'ə ə d'ər ʃə  
 jadI d'ər ʃə kə'd'e: ʃIn' ə'ʃt'a huəs ə'nĩʃ  
 ɔ: ta: ɑřšən ʃanin'ə ʃIn' ə'nĩʃ kɔplə go:r  
 o: ɛšən gasur jadI ə d'ər ʃə ta: mə χrI: ə'stI ĩnsnə go:r'

## TEXT 37. (Sp.5)

Lǎ:nun' ə v'i: ɔ̃n nam ə'wɑ:n' ɔ̃gəs d'i:r'i n f'ar t'In' ɔ̃gəs  
 n'i ro ʃə ə fa:l' b'Iʃah əs fûər ʃə bʷɑ:s vi: n v'an ə v'i: ĩg'ə  
 λnta bû:ərhe nə je: v'i: ʃi fa:yal' nɑ d'ɔ̃ku l'e:χ'ə v'ə b'jɔ: ər  
 har ər b'i nə je: vi: ʃi kə huwig'n'a ʃIn'

iongantach buadhartha 'na dhéidh. Bhí sí 'fágáil (?) nach dtiocfadh léithe a bheith beo ar chor ar bith, bhí sí comh huaigheach sin.

Choinnigh sí an deirbhshiúr agus rinne sí amach lá arna bhárach go rachadh sí a fhad leis an uaigh ar ais an darna heat, go rabh sí scannruightheach uaigneach i ndéidh an fhir. D'iarr sé uirthi ar scor ar bith sulmá bhfuair sé bás, gan í pósadh go cionn fada. Chuaidh sí in<sup>1</sup> aithghiorracht fríd phortach ag tarraingt ar an uaigh agus caidé casadh uirthi acht cionn beathaigh - beathach capaill a fuair bás amuigh ar an phortach. Cionn mór fada a bhí ann agus dubhairt sí leis an deirbhshiúr.

'Ó maigh ó,' a deir sí, 'amharc an rud a casadh linn,' a deir sí, 'nár mhaith an luck a bhí orm,' a deir sí, 'tig liom pósadh lá ar bith,' a deir sí 'anois. Nach goirid a bhí mé gur casadh cionn fada liom!'

#### TEXT 38

Sa tsean-am, am na dtighearnaí - ní fhuil an scéal seo, ní fhuil sé an-deas le é a inse acht inseochaidh mé ar scor ar bith é - bhí fir thall a's i bhfos ag coimhead na cearca fraoiche (sic) agus gearrfhiadh-acha agus aoscainn agus woodcock agus achan seort mar sin. Acht chuaidh an fear seo, chuaidh sé isteach go dtí an teach seo an lá seo agus bhí gasúr istuigh agus d'fhiafruigh sé den ghasúr.

'Cén áit i bhfuil d'athair indiu?'

'Tá sé amuigh a' seilg.'

'Caidé an seort seilg(e),' a deir sé, 'atá sé a dhéanamh?'

'Well an méid a gheibh sé, tá sé dá gcathamh ar siubhal, agus an méid nach bhfaghann sé, tá siad leis abhaile.'

An bhfuil a fhios agat é? Píocadh a léineadh. Mfol, airnéis. Bhí na daoíní i bhfad ó shoin bhí siad an-olc le airnéis (sic) acht ní rabh dadaidh ag goil innsan am sin le crathadh ar éadaighe leabtha ná crathadh ar éadach ar bith agus bhí na daoíní an-olc le airnéis (sic).

1. an (?).

χ<sub>ON</sub>'i ʃin d'Ir'əf'ər oḡəs rIN' ʃi ma La: hənə wa:ra da rahət 56  
 ʃi ad l'ɛʃ əN uI ər aʃ ə dərənə hi:t gə ro ʃi skā:rIa uIḡ'n'a hə  
 n'e: ə'lN'Ir'h d'iar ʃə ɔrhI r skər ər b'i soIma wuər' ʃə bwa:s  
 gən i: pɔ:su gə k'ON fada fuI ʃi naihəraht f'r'i:d' fɔrta ə tarən't'  
 ər əN uI oḡəs kə'l'd'e: kasu ɔrhI a k'ON b'ɛhI b'a:χ kapəL' ə fuər'  
 bwa:s ə'mwI ər' ə fɔrta k'ON mo:r fadə v'i: ON oḡəs du(:)rt' ʃi l'ɛʃ  
 ə d'Irəf'ūr

o: mai o: ə d'ər' ʃi āu<sup>r</sup>k ə rɔd ə kasu l'In'ə dər' ʃi nar wai  
 x' ə Lɔk ə v'i: arəm ə d'ər' ʃi t'Iḡ' l'om pɔ:su La: ər b'i ə d'ər' ʃi  
 niʃ na ḡir'Id' ə v'i: m'ə ḡər kasu k'ON fadə l'om

TEXT 38. (Sp.10)

sə t'anam am nə d'iarNI n'i:əl' ə ʃk'iəl ʃɔ n'i:əl' ʃə 'an'd'as  
 l'ə e ə IN'ʃə a IN'ʃahə m'ə r skər ər' b'i ə v'i f'Ir'h haL sə wos  
 ə kiv'ad nə k'arkə frI:χ'ə oḡəs ḡ'arIahə oḡəs y:skən' oḡəs woodcock  
 oḡəs ahən ʃɔ:rt mər ʃIn' a fuI ə f'ar' ʃɔ fuəʃə ʃt'ah gə d'i:n' tah  
 ʃɔ ə La: ʃɔ oḡəs v'i ḡasur ə'stɪh' oḡəs d'iarfRI ʃən dən ḡasur  
 k'EN a:t' ə wīl dər'ər' ə'lN'ūh  
 ta ʃə mwI ə ʃel'ik'  
 kə'l'd'en ʃɔ:rt ʃɛl'ik' ə dər' ʃə ta ʃə ə ja:nu  
Well ən m'e:d' ə jev' ʃə ta ʃə da ḡahu əʃ šu:l oḡəs ə m'e:d' na wa:n  
 ʃə ta ʃəd l'ɛʃ ə'wal'ə

wīl' is oḡəd ə p'iku ə L'è:n'u<sup>w</sup> m'i:əl a:rn'ɛʃ v'i nə dI:n'i  
 wad ɔ hin' v'i: ʃəd 'an'ɔlk l'ə a:rn'ɛʃ a n'i ro dadI ə ḡol'h insən  
 am ʃIn' l'ə krahu ər' e:dI L'apə na krahu ər' e:da hər' b'i oḡəs  
 v'i nə dI:n'i 'an'ɔlk l'ə a:rn'ɛʃ

## TEXT 39

Thoir annseo, ar an chionn i bhfos de na Cruacha, bhí fear agus bean 'na gcomhnuidhe ann. Agus d'éirigh an bhean ar maidin, bhí an fear tuirseach bhí sé ina luighe, agus d'imthigh sí amach agus d'aithin sí go rabh cuma fearthanna air agus tháinig sí isteach agus dubhairt sí leis nárbh fhearr dó a bheith ina shuidhe ná go rabh na fiacha dubha ag deánamh an-rud screadaighe thall innsa bhinn agus go rabh na feadógaf ag screadaigh thíos ar an loch. Agus luigh sé siar, bhí sé tuirseach ar scor ar bith, agus le freagar athabhairt dó.

Ná creid feadóg, a's ná creid fiach

Agus ná tug aird ar bhriathra mná

Ná cá bith mar a shoillsigheas an ghrian

- mar is toil le Dia a bhéas an lá.

## TEXT 40

Bhí fear de na Fiannaibh a dtugtaí Fear-ghamhain air. Bhal siar an Gleann thiar annseo tá áit ar thaoibh an bhealaigh mhóir ann agus 'sé an t-ainm atá ar sin, Mullach na Muice, bhí muc fhiadhain annsin. Agus an fear seo, as Gleann Léithín é, cúig mhíle taobh thíos de Bhaile na Finne, agus d'imthigh sé leis na Fiannaibh i bhfad ó shoin fá choinne an feoghlaím agus nuair a bhí an bhliadhain istigh aige tháinig sé abhaile. Agus rud ar bith a hiarradh air ariamh gan a dheánamh sin an rud a chaithfeadh sé a dheánamh, dheánfadh sé i gcomhnuidhe an rud an taobh eile, an dtuigeann tú.

Acht ba mhaith le Fionn fagháil réidhtigh leis - Fionn 'ac Cumhaill - agus d'iarr Fionn air gan a theacht bealach na muice ar chor ar bith, an áit i rabh an mhuc 'na comhnuidhe ann, an dtuigeann tú. Bhí a fhios ag Fionn go rachadh sé an bealach sin a's go muirbhfeadh an mhuc é. Tháinig sé aniar an Gleann, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, taobh na nGleanntach. Ní rabh an mhuc sa nid ar chor ar bith. Thoisigh sé ar an nid lena chlaidhimh, rútaíl sé soir a's siar í.

## TEXT 39. (Sp.6)

hīr' ən' l' fIn' er' ə χ' ON ə' wɔs də nə kruəhə v' i far hōgəs b' an  
 Nə gō: nI ON ogəs d' i: ri n v' an er' mad' in' v' in f' ar tōrša v' i fə  
 Nə L<sup>ə</sup> I: ogəs d' Im' i f i m<sup>w</sup> a hōgəs dahIn' f i gə ro kōmə f' arhən ə r' h  
 ogəs han' ik' f i f t' a<sup>h</sup> ogəs durt' f i l' ɛ f narv a: r dɔ v' ə Nə hI: nɑ  
 gə ro Nə f' iəhə du<sup>w</sup> hə d' anu ' an' rōd f k' radI hɑL i nsə v' In' ogəs gə  
 ro Nə f' adagI ə f k' r' adI hi: s er' ə Lɔχ ogəs L<sup>ə</sup> I fə f iər v' i fə  
 tōrša er' skōr er' b' i ogəs l' ə f' r' o<sup>y</sup> ər ə hort dɔ

na k' r' Id' f' adag ogəs na k' r' Id' f' iə  
 ogəs na tōg q: rd' er' v' r' iəhra mra:  
 na kə b' i mar ə hōL f i həs ə j' r' iən  
 mār əs tōl' l' ə d' iə v' e: əs ə Lɑ:

## TEXT 40. (Sp.8)

v' i: f' ar də Nə f' iənəv' ə dōgtI f' arɣāuən' er' wəl f iər  
 ə g' l' an hiər ə N' fɔ ta a: t' er hI: v' ə v' alI wo: r' ON ogəs f e: n  
 tən' ə m' ə' ta r fIn' mōLah Nə m<sup>w</sup> ik' ə v' i: mōk iən' ən' l' fIn' ogəs  
 v' i: n f' ar ša as g' l' an L' ehin' ə ku: g' v' i: l' ə tɔ hi: s də wəl' ə  
 Nə f' IN' ə ogəs d' Im' i fə l' ɛ f Nə f' iənəv' wad ə hīn' fə' χōN' ən  
 f' jɔ: ləm ogəs nər' ə v' in v' l' iən' ə' stI i' g' ə han' ik' fə wəl' ə ogəs  
 rōd er' b' i ə hiər u er' ə janu ə' r' i: u gōn ə janu fIn' ə rōd ə  
 χaihet fə ə' ja: nu janhet fə gō: nI ə rōd ə tɔ: wəl' ə dīg' ən tu

a bə wai l' ə f' iN fa: l' rɛ: t' i l' ɛ f f' iN ak ku: əL' ogəs d' iər  
 f' iN er' gōn ə haɣt b' alah Nə m<sup>w</sup> ik' ə er' χar er' b' i na: t' ə ron wōk  
 Nə kō: nI ON dīg' ən tu v' i: i s əg' f' iN gə rahet fən b' ala fIn' sgə  
 m<sup>w</sup> ir' hu ə wōk ə han' ik' fə n' iər ə g' l' an wīl' i s ogəd ty Nə  
 ŋ' L' anta n' i ron wōk sə n' Id' er' χar er' b' i hɔ f i fə er' ən' n' Id'



Teacht aniar dó, an áit i bhfuil an Post Office anois, bhí sé 59  
 madaidh leis, fuair an mhuc suas leis. Chuir sé cionn de na madaidh  
 innsa mhuc le troid léithe agus mharbh an mhuc an madadh. Agus 'sé an  
 t-ainm a bhí ar an mhadadh sin, Mullaigh - sin an t-ainm atá ar an bhaile  
 ó shoin 'Mullaigh', an dtuigeann tú.

Bhí sé féin agus na madaidh ag troid leis an mhuc annsin agus  
 chuir sé madadh eile innti a dtugtaí Loingsigh air, agus mharbh an mhuc  
 an madadh sin - Loingseach. 'Srath Loingsigh' atá ar sin. Agus amuigh  
 annseo, an áit i bhfuil Grafaidh anois, chuir sé madadh eile innti, an  
 dtuigeann tú agus 'sé an t-ainm a bhí ar an mhadadh sin 'Grafaidh'. Agus  
 bhí sé mar sin ag goil amach, acht mharbh an mhuc na sé madaidh ar scor  
 ar bith agus amuigh ag Loch Muc b'éigean dó fhéin an mhuc a fhace-áil  
 annsin. Agus d'éirigh eadar é féin agus an mhuc - caithfidh sé go rabh  
 an mhuc í fhéin 'na chionn mheasardha - agus léig sé búirtheach as fhéin  
 amuigh ag Loch Muc, agus deirbhshiúr dó, tá cúig mhíle taoibh thíos de  
Fintown, chuala sí an búirtheach, d'aithin sí gurab é a dearbhráthair  
 a bhí ann.

Tháinig sí aníos comh tiugh gear gasta a's a tháinig léithe agus  
 bhí seisean ag búirfigh ar an taobh eile den loch, Loch Finne - tá a  
 fhios agat Loch Finne. Shnámh sí trasna an locha, agus nuair a bhí sí  
 ar an taobh thall den loch, shíl sí gur ar an taobh eile den loch a bhí  
 an scairteach ag goil - leis an mhac-alla. Chuaidh sí trasna an locha  
 arais agus báidheadh í, chuaidh a cuid gruaig i bhfastódh 'na cosa a's  
 báidheadh í. Fingheal an t-ainm a bhí ar an deirbhshiúr agus sin an  
 t<sup>1</sup>áth a bhfuil Loch Finne uirthi ariamh anall.

Agus mharbh an mhuc eisean agus mharbh seisean an mhuc ag Loch Muc -  
 tá áit amuigh annseo a dtugtar Loch Muc air, agus tá sé curtha annsin.  
 Agus gearr-chuid mhaith bliadhnta ó shoin foscladh an uaigh agus fuarthas  
 cnámha innti - skeleton - agus fuarthas fáinne ann. Bhí siad ag fágáil

1. táth (< fáth x t-adhbhar) = cause, reason.

l'an xliö:u'f' es ru:tal' ja jir' es jier i

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t'ah't ə'n'ier də na:t' ə w'il' ə Post Office ə'n'if v'i: je:  
madI l'ɛj fuər' ə wɔk suəs l'ɛj χir' ja k'ɔn dənə madI in'sə w'ik'  
l'ə trid l'e:χ'ə ögəs waru ə wɔk ə madu ögəs jen tan'əm' ə v'i: ər  
ə wadu [In' mɔLI [In' ən tan'əm' ə'ta ər' ə wal'ə ɔ h'in' mɔLI ə  
d'ig'ən tu

v'i: [ə hi:n' ögəs nə madI ə trid l'ɛj ə w'ik' ən'ljIn' ögəs  
χir' ja madu el'ə In't'i ə dɔgtI L'in'ji ər' ögəs waru n wɔk ə madu  
[In' L'in'jaχ šra L'in'ji ta ər [In'h ögəs ə'mwI ən'ljə na:t' ə w'il'  
grəwI ə' niʃ χir' ja madu el' In't'i d'ig'ən tu ögəs jen tan'əm' ə  
v'i: ər ə wadu [In' grəvI ögəs v'i: [ə mər' jIn' ə gɔl' ə'mwə əh  
waru ə wɔk nə je: madI r skər ər' b'i ögəs ə'mwI ig' Lɔχ 'mɔk b'eg'ən  
ɔ hi:n' ə wɔk ə fhace-áil ən'ljIn' ögəs d'i:r'i idər ə hi:n' ögəs  
ə wɔk kaihi [ə gə rɔn wɔk i· hi:n' nə χ'ɔn v'asərə ögəs l'ig' [ə  
bu:r'hə əs hi:n' ə'mwI ig' Lɔχ 'mɔk ögəs d'ir'əfər da ta: ku:g'  
v'i:l'ə tIf' hi:s də Finntown χɔ'elə [In bu:r'hə dahən' [i gərb ə  
d'arhər' ə v'i: ɔn

han'ik [i n'i:s kə tuw g'e:r gəst əs ə han'ik' l'e:χ'ə ögəs  
v'i: [ɛjən ə bu:r'f'i ər ə ty: wɛl'ə dən Lɔχ Lɔχ f'IN'ə tas ögəd  
Lɔχ f'IN'ə nā:u [i trəsnən Lɔhə ögəs nər' ə v'i: [i ər ə ty:w hɔL  
dən Lɔχ hi:l' [i gər ə tɫ: wɛl'ə dən Lɔh ə v'i:n skart'a hə gɔl'h  
lɛj ə wak 'alə huI [i trəsnən Lɔhə rəʃ ögəs bwa:ix'u i huI ə kɔd'  
gruig' ə wəstə nə kɔsəs bwa:ix'u i: 'f'IN'jal ə tan'əm' ə v'i: ər  
ə d'ir'əf'ər ögəs [In' ə ta ə w'il Lɔχ 'f'IN' ɔrhI ə'r'i:u ə'nal

ögəs waru ə wɔk ɛjən ögəs waru [ɛjən ə wɔk əg' Lɔχ 'mɔk ta:t'  
ə'mwI ə'ljɔ ə dɔgtər Lɔχ 'mɔk ər' ögəs ta [ə kɔrhə n'ljIn' ögəs  
g'arχɔd' waih' b'l'iənt ə h'in' fəskluw nuI ögəs fuərəs krɔ:uw IN't'i  
skeleton ögəs fuərəs fwa:n'h ɔn v'i: [əd ə fa:gal' gər fwa:n' ə

gur fáinne a bhí ar a mhéar a bhí ann. Caithfidh sé go rabh rud eighin-<sup>61</sup>teacht dó.

## TEXT 41

Badh é badh láidre san Fhéinn, innsna Fiannaibh. Bhí láidreachta fear in achan ribe ghruaige a bhí air agus ní rabh a fhios aige fhéin sin. Dá n-insigheadh siad dó (é) mhuirbhfeadh sé deireadh a bhí ann. Acht d'fhágtar i gcomhnuidhe, nuair a d'imtheochadh na Fiannaibh a sheilg, d'fhágadh siad é seo ag coimhead na mban. Miogacha (?) Colgach an t-ainm a bhí air.

Acht an lá seo thuit sé ina chodladh, an fear, Miogacha Colgach, agus cheangail na mná a ghruag do chreataí an toighe agus chuaidh iad amach agus thoisigh siad ag béicfigh. Ó! mhuscail seisean. Thug sé léim amháin a's d'fhág sé mullach a chinn na dhéidh.

Árú, bhí an-fhearg go deo síorraidhe air. Chuir sé na mná uilig isteach chun toighe araist, dhruid sé an doras orthu a's chuir sé é le theinidh!

Bhí Fionn giotaí fada ar shiubhal, é fhéin agus na Fiannaibh eile, agus d'aithin sé go rabh rud eighinteacht contráilte. Chuir sé a ordóg ina bhéal a's bhí a fhios aige go rabh an teach le theinidh. Tháinig sé comh tiugh a's tháinig leis agus fuair sé na mná sábháilte.

Acht d'imthigh Miogacha Colgach agus chuaidh sé síos a fhad le Leithbhear thíos agus chuaidh sé isteach i bhfolach anna n-uaimh a bhí annsin agus sé an t-ainm atá ar an áit sin ón lá sin go dtí an lá indiu Steeple Mhullach an Gharrdhaí 'dtuigeann tú.

Agus sé a mhac fhéin a bhí le é a mharbhadh. Bhí an mac innsna Fiannabh fosta. D'inis siad don mhac go rabh beathach fiadhain istuigh innsan uaimh agus chuaidh an mac isteach agus claidhimh leis agus innsa dorchadas d'éirigh eadar é fhéin agus an t-athair istuigh. Bhain sé an cionn den athair. Tháinig sé amach agus an cionn leis. Agus dubhairt

v'i: ər ə v'e:r ə v'i: ɔn kaihi ʃə gə ro rɔd ən 't'ax̣t dɔ:ə

62

TEXT 41. (Sp.8)

bə je bə La:d'ər'ə sən' è:n' iNSNə f'iəNəv' v'i: La:d'ər'aht  
f'arh ən ahən rīb'ə yruIg'ə v'i: ʊr'h ɔgəs n'i ro iis ig'ə hi:n'  
ʃIn'h a n'IN'ʃi:t ʃəd dɔ:ə wɪr'hət ʃə d'Ir'u ə v'i: ɔn a dɔ:kti  
gō:nI nər' ə d'Im'ahu nə f'iəNəv' ə hIl'ig' dɔ:gət ʃəd ə ʃə ə kɪv'ad  
nə mʷanh m'itahə kɔləgə ə tan'əm' ə v'i: ər'h

a hə La: ʃə h hīt' ʃə nə xɔLu ən f'ar m'igahə kɔləgə ɔgəs x'anəl  
nə mrā: ə yruɔg də x'r'itIN 'tI: ɔgəs fuə həd ə'mʷa hɔgəs hɔʃi ʃəd  
ə b'e:k'f'i ɔ: wɔskəl' ʃIʃən hɔg ʃə L'e:m' ə'wə:n' əs dɔ:g ʃə mɔLa  
hə x'IN nə je:ix'

a:ɔ v'i: l'an'arəg gə d'ɔ: ʃi:rhI ər' xɔr ʃə nə mrā: ə'l'ig'  
ə'ʃt'a hɔn tI: ə'raʃ yrɪt' ʃə n dərəs ɔrhu sɔx̣r ʃə l'ə hIn'i

v'i f'in g'itI fədə r' x'u:əI ʌ he:n' ɔgəs nə f'iəNiv' ɛl'ə  
ɔgəs dahən' ʃə gə ro rɔd IN't'aht kɔntrəL't'ə xɔr ʃə ə ʷɔ:rdɔg nə  
v'e:əI iis v'i:s ig'ə gə rɔd ən' t'ah l'ə hIn'i han'ik' ʃə kə t'u  
ʷəs han'ik' l'ɛʃ agəs fuIɔ ʃə nə mrā: sa:uwal't'ə

ah d'Im'i m'igahə kɔləgə ɔgəs huə ʃə ʃi:s ad l'ə L'If'ər hi:s  
ɔgəs fuə ʃə 'ʃt'a hə wɔla iNə 'nū:I ə v'i: ən'ʃIn'h ɔgəs ʃən  
tan'əm' ə ta ər' ən a:t' ʃIn' wən La: ʃIn' gə d'i:n La: ə'l'n'uh  
Steeple wɔLa hə ɣa:rI dɪg'ən tu

ʌgəs ʃə ə wak hi:n' ə v'i: l'ə e ə waruwə v'i:n mak iNSNə  
f'iəNuW fɔstə d'Inɪʃ ʃəd dən wak gə ro b'a:x f'iən' ə'ʃtI iNSən  
ō:wI ʌgəs huI ə mak ə'ʃt'a hɔgəs klɔ:uV' l'ɛʃ agəs iNSə darahədəs  
d'i:r'i ədər i hi:n' ɔgəs ə tahər' ə'ʃtI wɔn' ʃən k'ɔn dən ahər''

Fionn nuair a thiocfadh sé amach go muirbhfeadh sé deireadh, mhuirbhfeadh na Fiannaibh uilig go léir amuigh, go mbéadh siad uilig marbh, 'dtuigeann tú.

Tháinig sé amach agus chonnaic sé gurb é cionn an athara a bhí leis. Ó, chuaidh sé ar na daoraidh amach! Théid sé a fhad le fear a bhí ina luighe thíos udaí, cuiridh sé a chos faoi agus caithidh sé suas innsan aer é mar bhéadh bál ann. Chaith sé ar an obair sin 'rith an lae acu, 'dtuigeann tú, acht ní fhuil a fhios agam caidé an chuid eile den scéal annsin.

TEXT 42

Badh é an saor ab fhearr a bhí ann in am ar bith. Sé chuidigh Caiseal Dhún na nGall a dhéanamh thuas annseo, an t-áit (sic) i rabh Aodh Ruadh Ó Domhnaill. Acht bhí sé féin agus an mac ag imtheacht maidin amháin ar aistear fhada agus d'iarr an t-athair ar an mhac an bealach a dhéanamh goirid.

'Ó,' a dubhairt an mac nach dtiocfadh leisean sin a dhéanamh.

'Bhal, pill abhaile,' arsa seisean.

Tháinig an mac abhaile agus é comh tútach ag goil isteach chuig an mháthair.

'Caidé a thug arais thú?' ars' an mháthair.

'Tá, d'iarr m'athair orm an bealach a dhéanamh goirid. Ní thiocfadh liom a dhéanamh goirid.'

'An bhfuil a fhios agat caidé a dhéanfas tú? Imthigh arais a's toisigh ag innse scéal mór fada, iongantach fada, agus annsin dhéanfaidh tú an bealach goirid dó.'

So, d'imthigh sé go dtí an áit i rabh an t-athair arais a's toisigh ag innse scéal fada dó. Ó! scéal 'choir a bheith nach mbéadh deireadh leis agus sin an dóigh i bhfuair sé an rud críochnuighthe.

han'ik' [ə ə'ma hōgəs ə k'ɔn l'ɛʃ ɔgəs du:rt' f'ɪn nər' ə hōkət <sup>64</sup>  
 [ə mʷah? gə mʷɪr''hət [ə d'ɪr'u waiJh'ət [ə nə f'iənəv' ə'l'ɪ'ig' gə  
 L'è:r' ə'mʷɪ gə m'èt [əd ə'l'ɪ'ig' maruʷ d'ig'ən tu

han'ik' [ə mʷa hōgəs han'ik' [ə gərb e k'ɔn ən əhərə v'i: l'ɛʃ  
 ɔ: fuɪ [ə ər nə dl:ri mʷah hè:t' [ə ɔd l'ə f'ar ə v'i: nə L'ɔ: hi:s  
 ɔdi kōr''i [ə ə χɔs fʷɪ: ɔgəs kaihi [ə suəs ɪnsən E:r ə mār v'au  
 bɔ:l ɔn χai [ə ər' ən ɔbər' [ɪn' riʰ ə LE: ɔku d'ig'ən tu ɔχ nɛɪ' ɪs  
 ɔgəm kə'd'e:n χɔd' ɛl'ə dən' [k'iəl ɪn''ɪn'

TEXT 42. (Sp.8)

bə jən sl:r ə b'a:r ə v'i: ɔn ən ɔm ər' b'i [e: χɔd'i k'aʃāɪ  
 yu:n nə ŋaL ə ja:nu huəs ən''ɪʃah ə ʃa:t' ə ro y: rɔ:ə o do:nɛL' ɔχ  
 v'i: [ə hi:n' ɔgəs ə mak əg' Im'axt mɔd'in' ə 'wa:n' ər aʃt'ər ɔdə  
 ɔgəs d'iər ə tahər' ɛr' ə wak ə b'ala ə janu gɪr'id'

ɔ: ə durt' ə mak na d'ɔku l'ɛʃən [ɪn' ə ja:nu

wal p'IL' ə'wal'ə ɛʃšə [ɛʃən

han'ik' ə mak ə'wal'ə ɔgəs e kə tu:ta ə gɔl' ə'ɪʃt'a h'ig'nə wahər'

kə'd'e: hɔg ə'raʃ hu aʃš ən wahər'

ta: d'iər mahər' arəm ə b'ala ə janu gɪr'id' n'i hɔku l'ɔm ə  
 ja:nu gɪr'id'

wil' ɪs ɔgəd kə'd'e: ja·nhəs tu Im'i ə'raʃ əs tɔʃi əg' ɪn''ɪʃə  
 [k'iəl mo:r fadə λ:nta fadə ɔgəs ən''ɪʃɪn' janhə tu n b'ala gɪr'id'  
 dɔ: ʰ

So d'im'i [ə gə d'i:n a:t' ə rɔn tahər' ə'raʃ əs hɔʃi əg'  
 ɪn''ɪʃə [k'iəl fadə dɔ: ɔ: [k'iəl χɔ:r' ə v'ə na m'eu d'ɪr'u l'ɛʃ  
 ɔgəs [ɪn' ə dɔ:i ə wuər [ɛn rɔd k'r'i:χɪɪ

## TEXT 43

D'imthigheadh sé ó áit go háit a's camán leis ag cathamh balls, bhéadh sé roimhe an bhall a's chuirfeadh sé a fhad eile annsin é a's bhéadh sé roimhe arais annsin 'dtuigeann tú. Cú Chulainn sin mar bhí sé. Bhí sé ina rí<sup>1</sup> ar Chúige Uladh annseo.

## TEXT 44

Bhí Rí Ó Domhnaill, bhí cíos mór aige ar na daoiní, an dtuigeann tú, agus an té nach rabh ábalta an cíos a dhíol thógadh sé a chuid eallaigh agus duine ar bith a bhéarfadh ais-fhreagar air ná a déarfadh dadaidh leis chrochfadh sé iad. Nach rabh sin millteanach?

Agus bhí sé ag teacht lá amháin ag marcaidheacht ar bheathach capaill agus i ndéidh fagháil trasna thíos ag Leitir Mac a' Bhaird (sic), 'bhfuil a fhios agat, anonn an bealach sin agus casadh gasúr dó. Agus d'fhiafair sé den ghasúr 'C'ainm atá ort?'

'Mac a' Bhaird,' arsa seisean.

'Agus an bhfuil an áit sin domhain?' arsa seisean ag goil anonn leis.

'Ní fhuil,' arsa an gasúr.

Chuaidh Aodh Ruadh, chuir sé an beathach amach, ag goil anonn b'éigean don bheathach a ghoil a snámh (sic) 'dtuigeann tú.

'Á, a rascail!' arsa seisean 'tá an gasúr ag inse bréag domh.'

'Níor inis!' arsa an gasúr, 'ná tá clochán ag mo mháthair-sa,' arsa seisean 'ag dul anonn 's anall ar sin achan lá.'

Thug Aodh Ruadh leis é ar a chúlaibh go Dún na nGall agus comh dí-múinte agus a bhí an gasúr agus a chuid ais-fhreagairt bhí sé le é a chrochadh ar maidin. Anois! Agus bhí scaifte eile istuigh aige le

1. Cf Bhíodh sé ina boss ar chúige Uladh (!) Sp.2.

TEXT 43. (Sp.8)

66,

d'Im'ət ʃə a a:t' gə ha:t' əs kaman l'ɛʃ kahu ba:Ls v'ət ʃə  
 rīv'ə n wa:l əs χör'hət ʃə ad ɛl'ə n'ʃIn' əs v'ət ʃə rīv'ə raʃ  
 ən'ʃIn' dīg'ən tu ku χolIn' ʃIn' mər v'i: v'l. ʃə nə rI: ər' χu:g'  
 ɔla n'ʃɔ

TEXT 44. (Sp.8)

v'i: rI: o dō:nəL' v'i: k'i:s mo:r ig'ə ər nə dy:n'i dīg'ən  
 tu ɔgəs ə t'e: na ro a:bəltən k'i:s ə ji:əI ho:ɡət ʃə χod aLI ɔgəs  
 d'In'ər' b'i ə v'erhu aʃrɔyər ər' na d'erhu dadI l'ɛʃ χrɔhət ʃə iəd  
 na ro ʃIn' m'IL't'əna

ɔgəs v'i: ʃə t'axt La 'wa:n' ə markIaht ər v'a:χ kapəL' ɔgəs  
 ə'N'e: fa:l trasnə hi:s ig' L'It'Ir' mak ə'wa:rd' wīl iis ɔgəd  
 ə'NON ə b'ala ʃIn' ɔgəs kasu gasur dɔ:ə ɔgəs d'iefər' ʃə dən yəsür  
 kan'əm' ə 'ta ɔrt

mak ə wa:rd' əʃsə ʃɛʃən

ɔgəs ə wīl' ə 'Na:t' ʃIn' dɔ:n' ɛʃsə ʃɛʃən ə ɡol ə'NON l'ɛʃ

n'i: il' əʃsən gasu·r

χuI y·'ruə χiṛ ʃən b'a:χ ə'mwa ə ɡol' ə'NON b'eg'ən dɔn v'a: hə  
 yɔl' ə snā:u dīg'ən tu

a: rasqəl' əsə ʃɛʃən tan gasur əg' In'ʃə b'r'e:əg duw

n'i:r' In'ij èsən gasu·r na ta klɔhan əg' mə wahərʃə əʃsə ʃɛʃən

ə dɔl ə'NONsə naL ə ʃIn' ahən La:

hɔg I·'ruə l'ɛʃ ə ər ə χu:ləv' gə dun nə ɔal aɡəs kə  
 d'i:mu:n't'ə aɡəs ə v'i:n gasu·r aɡəs ə χod' asrayert' v'i:  
 ʃə l'ə e χrɔhu ər mad'ən (,) 'niʃ ɔgəs v'i: skaf't' ɛl'ə sʃI ig'ə



crochadh fosta agus bhí suipear acu 'na suidhe thart mar sin agus bhí 67  
Aodh Ruadh ag goil thart agus uibheacha, is cosamhail, a bhí ar an tábla,  
d'fhiafair sé.

'An bhfuil uibh ag Mac a' Bhaird?'

Arsa Mac an Bhaird, 'Dá mbéadh do mhéar in mo thóin bhéadh a fhios  
agat sin!' arsa seisean. Ó maigh ó! Sin an-insult don Rí Ó Domhnaill  
'dtuigeann tú.

'Well,' arsa Rí Ó Domhnaill 'ní fhanfaidh mé go maidin ar chor ar  
bith le thú a chrochadh, acht crochfaidh mé anocht thú le solas na  
gealaighe!'

'Bhal, tá mé ag dúil nach dtéigheann tú arais in do chuid chainte,'  
arsa seisean 'b'fhearr liom-sa mé a bheith crochta le solas na gealaighe  
ná a bheith crochta le rópaí.'

Bhí sé ábalta ag Ó Domhnaill arais. Bhal annsin ní rabh a fhios  
aige caidé dhéanfadh sé. Scríobh sé litir agus chuir sé síos go Leitir  
Mhic a' Bhaird é. Bhí dearbhráthair do Aodh Ruadh thíos annsin, agus  
'sé an rud a bhí sa litir chuig an dearbhráthair, féacháil a fagháil  
ar shiubhal leis an ghasúr. Árú, thuig an fear a bhí thíos caidé a bhí  
contráilte, 'dtuigeann tú, agus choinnigh sé an gasúr. Agus bhí an gasúr  
an-mhaith dó i rith an ama - don fhear thíos - achan rud a d'iarrfadh  
an dearbhráthair air bhí sé an-umhal dó, agus nuair a bhí an dearbhráthair  
ag fagháil bháis d'fhág sé an áit aige, Leitir Maic a' Bhaird sin an tath  
d bhfuil Leitir Meic a' Bhaird air ón lá sin go dtí an lá indiu.

TEXT 45

Murchadh Mór agus Murchadh Beag a bhí ann, dhá ghasúr, dhá chol  
cheathair, agus chuaidh siad a bhaint subh craobh agus chuaidh Murchadh  
Mór suas innsa chrann agus bhí sé ag cathamh anuas chuig an Murchadh

l'ə kɾoɦu fɔstə ɔgəs v'i: sɔp'ar ɔku nə sɪ: hart məɾ ʃɪn' ɔgəs v'i: 68  
 y: 'ruə ɡɔl' hart ɔgəs ʔv'ahə skɔsʊl' ə v'i: ər ə ta:blə d'ɪəfər'  
 ʃə

wɪl' ʔv' ʔg' mak ə wa:rd'

ɛɾʃə mak ə wa:rd' da m'eu də v'è:r ən mə ho:n' v'eu ʔs ɔgəd ʃɪn'  
 ʔšə ʃɛʃən o: mɔi o: ʃɪn' 'an' insult dən rɪ: o: dō:nəl' dɪg'ən  
 tu

wəl ɛšə rɪ: o dō:nəl' n'i ɔnhə m'ə ɡə mad'in' ɛɾ ɧar ər' b'i l'ə λ  
 ə ɧɾoɦu a kɾoɦə m'ə nɔɾɧt hu əʃšə ʃɛʃən l'ə sɔləs nə ɡ'alɪ

wəl ta m'ə du:l' nɑ d'e:n tu ə'lraʃ ən də ɧɔd' ɧan't' ɛšə ʃɛʃən b'a:r  
 l'ɔmsə m'ə ə v'ə kɾɔɧtə l'ə sɔləs nə ɡ'alɪ nɑ ə v'ə kɾɔɧstə l'ə  
 rɔ:əpɪ

v'i: ʃə a:bəltə ʔg' o dō:nəl' ə'lraʃ wəl ən' ʃɪn'h n'i ro ʔs  
 ʔg'ə kə'd'e: janhət ʃə ʃk'ri:uʷ ʃə l'ɪt'ɪr' ɔgəs ɧɔɾ ʃə ʃi:s ɡə  
 l'ɪt'ɪr' v'ɪk' ə wa:rd' ə v'i: d'a:rəhar' da y: ruə hi:s ən' ʃɪn'h  
 ɔgəs ʃe:n rɔd ə v'i ʔnsən' l'ɪt'ɪr' ʔg' ən' d'arəhar' f'ɪəɧal't'  
 a:l' ər ɧ'u:əɪ l'ɛʃ ə ɧasur a:ru hɪg' ə f'ar ə v'i: hi:s kə'd'e·  
 v'i: kɔntrəl't'ə dɪg'ən tu ɔgəs ɧɔn'i ʃən ɡasur ɔgəs v'i:n ɡasur  
 'an'waih' da ri h'ə 'nəmə dən' ar hi:s ahən rɔd ə d'ɪərhu n'  
 d'arəhar' ɛɾ' v'i: ʃə 'an'ɔ:əɪ dɔ: ɔgəs nər' ə v'i:n' d'arəhar'  
 ə fa:l' wa:ʃ da:ɡ ʃən a:t' ʔg'ə l'ɪt'ɪr' mək' ə wa:rd' ʃɪn' ə ta  
 ə wɪl' l'ɪt'ɪr' mək' ə wa:rd' ər' an lɑ ʃɪn' ɡə d'i:n lɑ: n'ūh?

TEXT 45. (Sp.5)

mɔrəɧu mo:r ɔgəs mɔrəɧu b'ɔg ə v'i ɛ<sup>ɪ</sup> ɧa: ɧasur ɧa: ɧɔl ɧ'ahɪr'  
 ɔgəs ɬuɪ ʃəd ə wɪnt su 'krɛ:uʷ ɔgəs ɬuɪ mɔrəɧu mo:r suəs ənsə ɧɾan

Bheag, agus de réir mar a bhí Murchadh Beag dá bhfagháil ní rabh a fhios 69  
 ag an Mhurchadh Mhór caidé a bhí sé a dheánamh, bhí sé ag ithe de réir  
 mar a bhí sé ag fagháil. Agus bhí an Murchadh Mór ag fágáilt go rabh  
 an-rud bainte go deireannach aige, agus tháinig sé anuas agus ní rabh  
 rud ar bith le fagháil aige ar chor ar bith, bhí deireadh ithte ag an  
 Mhurchadh Bheag!

Rinne sé amach go gcaithfeadh sé slat a fhagháil annsin go bhfagh-  
 adh sé múineadh a chur ar an Mhurchadh Bheag le slat. Chuaidh sé a fhad  
 leis an tslat dá bain. Ní rachadh an tslat leis go bhfaghadh sé tuagh  
 a bhainfeadh í. Chuaidh sé a fhad leis an tuagh.

'Tuagh a bhainfeadh slat,

Slat a sciúrfadh Murchadh Beag

a d'ith mo chuid subh craobh aréir,' a dubhairt sé.

Chuaidh sé a fhad leis an tuagh annsin, agus ní rachadh an tuagh  
 leis go dtí go bhfaigheadh sé cloch a líomhfadh í. Chuaidh sé a fhad  
 leis an chloch agus ní rachadh an chloch leis go dtí go bhfaigheadh sé  
 uisce a fhliuchfadh í. Agus chuaidh sé a fhad leis an uisce. Ní  
 fhaigheadh sé an t-uisce annsin go dtí go bhfaigheadh sé fiadh a  
 shnámfadh é. Chuaidh sé a fhad leis an fhiadh, ní rachadh an fiadh  
 leis go dtí go bhfaigheadh sé gadhar a ... (?)<sup>1</sup> í. Chuaidh sé a fhad  
 leis an ghadhar, ní rachadh an gadhar leis go dtí go bhfaigheadh sé im  
 le cur anna ladhra. Chuaidh sé a fhad leis an im agus ní rachadh an  
 t-im leis go bhfaghadh sé luchóg a scríobfadh é.

Luchóg a scríobfadh im,

Im i gcos an ghadhair,

Gadhar a ruaigfeadh fiadh,

Fiadh a shnámfadh uisce,

Uisce a fhliuchfadh cloch,

1. ruaigfeadh (?).

ogæs v' i ʃə kahu ə' nuəs əg' ən wɔrəχu v' ɔg ogæs də re:r' mar ə v' i 70  
 mɔrəχu b' ɔg da wɑ:l' n' i ro əs əg' ən wɔrəχu wo:r kə'd'e: v' i ʃə  
 ə ja:nu v' i ʃəg ih' ə rE:r' mər v' i ʃə fɑ:l' ogæs v' in mɔrəχu mo:r ə  
 fa:ɣəlt' gə ro 'an' rɔd b'w'in't' ə gə d' er' ənəh' ig' ə ogæs han' Ik' ʃə nuəs  
 ogæs n' i ro rɔd ər b' i l' ə fɑ:l' ig' ə r har ər b' i v' i d' er' u It'  
 əg' ən wɔrəχu v' ɔg

rIn' ʃə 'ma gə gaiət ʃə sLat ə a:l' ən' l' ʃIn' h gə wɑɔt ʃə mō:n' u  
 ə χör ər' ə wɔrəχu v' ɔg l' ə sLat ɸuI ʃə ad l' ɛʃ ə tlat da b'w'in' h?  
 n' i rahu ən tlat l' ɛʃ gə wa:ət ʃə tuə w'in' hu i: fuI ʃə ad l' ɛʃ ə tuə

tuə ə w'in' hu sLat

sLat ə ʃk' u: rhu mɔrəχu b' ɔg

ə d' ih' mə χɔd su krE:uw ə' rE:r' ə du·rt' ʃə

fuI ʃə ad l' ɛʃ ə tuə n' l' ʃIn' h ogæs n' i rahu n tuə l' ɛʃ gə d' i:  
 wè:ət ʃə klɔχ ə L' i: ə ɸu i: ɸuI ʃə ad l' ɛʃ ə χlɔχ ogæs n' i rahu n  
 χlɔχ l' ɛʃ gə d' i: gə wè:ət ʃə i' ʃk' ə l' ɔχu i ogæs ɸuə ʃə ad l' ɛʃ ən  
 i' ʃk' ə n' i wI:ət ʃən ti' ʃk' ə n' l' ʃIn' gə d' i: gə wa:ət ʃə f' iə nã: uɸu  
 ə fuə ʃə ad l' ɛʃ ən' iə n' i rahu n f' iə gə d' i: gə wè:ət ʃə gɔ:r ə  
 bû:r' k' u ə fuI ʃə ad l' ɛʃ ə ɣE:r ən' l' ʃIn' n' i rahu η gɔ:r l' ɛʃ gə  
 d' i: gə wa:ət ʃə Im' l' ə kör inə Lɔ: rə fuə ʃə ad l' ɛʃ ən' Im' ogæs  
 n' i rahu n' t' Im' l' ɛʃ gə wɑ:ət ʃə Lahag ə ʃk' r' i: ə pu ə

Lahag ə ʃk' r' i: ə pu Im'

Im' ə gɔs ə ɣɔ:r'

gɔ:r ə ruək' u f' iə

f' iə nã: uɸu i' ʃk' ə

i' ʃk' ə L' ɔχu klɔχ

Cloch a líomhfeadh tuagh,  
 Tuagh a bhainfeadh slat,  
 Slat a sciúrfadh Murchadh Beag,  
 a d'ith mo chuid subh craobh aréir.

Scríob an luchóg an t-im annsin agus chuaidh an t-im i gcos an ghadhair, ruaig an gadhar an fiadh, shnámh an fiadh an t-uisce, fhliuch an t-uisce an chloch, agus líomh an chloch an tuagh, agus ghearr an tuagh an tslat, agus fuair sé an tslat annsin agus bhí sé ag róisteadh agus ag bualadh ar an Mhurchadh Bheag trí oidhche agus trí lá go dtáinig na gearráin bhána as Carn (?) capóg.

Bhí sé agamsa níos fhearr, tá dearmad déanta agam.

TEXT 46

Fear a bhí ann agus bhí sé ag rádh go n-aithneochadh sé feoil ar bith, is cuma caidé an fheoil í. Cuireadh achan fheoil chuici (sic), feoil circe, feoil caorach, feoil muc, even feoil duine!

D'inis sé caidé an seort uilig go léir iadsan acht nuair a chuaidh feoil an mhadaidh ruaidh roimhe ní rabh sé ábalta a dhéanamh amach caidé an rud a bhí ann.

'Ó!' arsa seisean, ag suidhe siar innsa chathaoir, 'más gasta an madadh ruadh,' arsa seisean 'gheibhthear howlt<sup>1</sup> sa deireadh air.'

Caidé a bhí ann acht bhain sé an geall, agus ní rabh sé acht go díreach dá rádh leis fhéin! Níor aithin sé an rud, sin sean-fhocal uilig 'más gasta an madadh ruadh beirthear sa deireadh air'.

TEXT 47

Tighearna a bhí ann fad ó shoin agus bhí an fear seo, tháinig sé as tír eighinteacht eile, agus bhí sé ag quartughadh áit toighe. Agus

1. < hold.

klɔχ ə L'i:ϕu tuə

72,

tuə ə wɪn'hu sLat

sLat ə ʃk'u:rhu mörəχu b'øg

ə d'ih' mə χɔd su krE:uw ə'rE:r'

ʃk'r'i:b ə Lahag ə t'Im' n'ʃIn' oγəs fuI ən't'Im' ə gɔs əŋ  
 γö:r'' ruIg' ə gö:r ə f'ie Nq̄:u ə f'ie ən t'ʃk'ə L'oh ə t'ʃk'ə n  
 χlɔχ oγəs L'ʔ:m ə χlɔχ ə tuə oγəs jar ə tuə n tlat oγəs  
 fuər ʃə n tlat ən'ʃIn' oγəs v'i ʃə rō:ʃt'u oγəs ə buəlu ər' ə  
 wörəχu v'øg t'r'i: I:χ'ə oγəs t'r'i: La: na gə dènik' nə g'aran'  
 wa:nə ŋs kARN kapag

v'i ʃə oγəm sə n'is a:r ta d'èrəməd d'ant oγəm

TEXT 46. (Sp.8)

f'ar ə v'i: ɔN oγəs v'i: ʃə a ra: gə nan'hahət f'ʃɔ:l' ər'  
 b'ix' skomə kə'd'e: n'ɔ:l' i kör'u ahə'n'ɔ:l' ʔk'i f'ʃɔ:l' k'Ir'k'ə  
 f'ɔ:l' kl:rah f'ɔ:l' mɔk even f'ʃɔ:l' d'ɪN'ə

d'Iniʃ ʃə kə'd'e:N ʃɔ:rt ə'l'ʔig' gə L'è:r' iətsən ah nər' ə  
 fuI f'ʃɔ:l' ə wadI ruI r'iv'ə n'i ro ʃə a:beLte janu ə'mwah kə'd'e:  
 ə rōd ə v'i: ɔN

a: èšə ʃɛʃən ə sI: ʃiər ʔnse χahir' mwas gastə n madu ruə èšə  
 ʃɛʃən jɛf'ər howlt sə d'er'u ər'

kə'd'e: v'i: ɔN a wɪN' ʃən g'al agəs n'i ro ʃə a gə d'i:r'a  
 da rɔ: l'ɛʃ hi:n' n'ir' ahən' ʃən rɔd ʃIn' ʃanɔkəl ə'l'ʔig' mwas  
 gastə n madu ruə bər'hər sə d'Ir'u ər'

TEXT 47. (Sp.1)

t'iərnə v'i ɔN fad ə hɪn' oγəs v'in f'ar ʃɔ han'ik' ʃə əs

ní thabharfadh an tighearna a bhí i mBaile Átha Cliath innsan am sin, 73  
 ní thabharfadh sé, sin an rud a mhoithigh mise ar scor ar bith, ní  
 thabharfadh sé áit toighe ar bith dó acht amuigh ar an fharraige.  
 Dubhairt sé go rabh tréan áiti annsin aige le teach a bhuildeáil ná ní  
 thabharfadh sé dó istuigh ar an talamh é. Ní rabh maith ar bith annsin  
 don fhear. Acht chuaidh sé a smaoitiughadh air fhéin agus rinne sé  
 amach dá mbéadh gráinnín de shean-mhaidí maithe aige agus iad a chur  
 le chéile agus a gcur síos go dtí go bhfagthá seort eighinteacht talamh  
 a bhualadh ó íochtar. Agus choinnigh sé leis i gcomhnuidhe, ag cur  
 achan seort stuff a bhfuigheadh sé air, graibheál agus achan seort, go  
 dtí go dtearn sé macasamhailt áit toighe ann. Bhuildeáil sé teach ann  
 agus bhí an teach deánta amuigh ar an fharraige. Agus ó ghiota go  
 giota annsin thoisigh sé a bhuildeáil amuigh ar an fharraige agus go  
 deireannach rinne sé an city Bhaile (Átha) Cliath de agus tugadh Baile  
 (Átha) Cliath air. Sé an t-adhbhar é, bhí sé ina shuidhe ar na slatacha.  
 Cliabh an dtuigeann tú, cliath de shlata.

## TEXT 48

Cá bith dligheadh a tháinig go hÉirinn fad ó shoin, rinneadh amach  
 go ndíbreochthaí na Lochlannaigh uilig amach as, 'bhfuil a fhios agat,  
 agus díbreadh<sup>1</sup> iad fosta.

Bhí siad ábalta leann a dhéanamh as an fhraoch agus ba mhaith leis  
 na Sasanaigh fagháil amach caidé an dóigh i rabh seo déanta agus ní rabh  
 fágtha in Éirinn acht beirt de na Lochlannaigh, an t-athair agus an mac.  
 Agus by gorra, fuair siad iad agus tugadh a fhad le cá bith seort beirice  
 a bhí ann iad agus gealladh dóbhtha go bhfágfaí beo iad, bhí siad le  
 marbhadh, do you see, ná le cur amach as an áit, acht gealladh díobhtha

1. < díbrigheadh.

t'i:r' i:n't'axt el'ə oğəs v'i fə kuərtu at 'tI: oğəs n'i horhu n' 74  
 t'iərnə ə v'i ə m'al'ä k'l'ie ənsən əm fIn' n'i horhət fə fIn' ə  
 rəd ə waiχ'i m'Ifə r skar ər' b'i n'i horhət fə at 'tI: ər' b'i də  
 ə ə'mwI ər ən arig'ə durt' fə gə ro t'r'e:n a:t'i ən'fIn' ig'ə  
 l'ə t'ax ə v'ildal' nə n'i horhət fə də ə'stI ər' ə tɔlu ə n'i ro  
 mai ər' b'i ən'fIn' dən' arh ə fuI fə ə smy:t'u ər' hi:n' oğəs rIN'  
 fə mə ə m'au gra:n'in' də hanwad'i maiχ' ig'ə oğəs iəd ə χör l'ə  
 χ'el'ə oğəs ə gör fi:s gə d'i: gə waha fɔ:rt i:n't'axt tɔlu ə wuəlu  
 wə i:χtər oğəs rIN' fə fIn' oğəs fuər fən tɔlu ə wuəlu wə i:χtər  
 oğəs χon'i fə l'ɛf ə go:nI ə kör əhən fɔ:rt stuff ə wI:t fə ər'  
 grav'al oğəs əhən fɔ:rt gə d'i: gə d'ar fə makəsauəl't' at 'tI: on  
 v'ildal' fə t'ax on oğəs v'in t'ax d'antə mwI ər' ən arig'ə oğəs ə  
 jite gə g'ite n'fIn' hɔfi fə ə v'ildal' ə'mwI ər' ən arig'ə oğəs  
 gə d'er'ənə rIN' fə n city wal'ə k'l'ie də oğəs togu bal'ə k'l'ie  
 ər' fe:n ta:wər e: v'i fə nə hI: ər' nə sLatəhə k'l'i:u d'ig'ən tu  
 k'l'ie ə late

TEXT 48. (Sp.1)

kə b'i d'l'i:u w ə han'ik' gə hè:r'in' fad ə h'in' rIN'u mwə  
 gə n'i:b'r'ahI nə LɔχlənI l'ig' ə'mə həs wil' is oğəd əs d'i:b'r'u  
 iəd fɔstə

v'i fəd a:bəltə L'an ə janu dən rλ:χ ages bə wāi l'ɛf nə  
 sasənI fwa:l' ə'mwah kə'd'en dɔ:i ə ro fɔ d'a:ntə oğəs n'i ro  
 fa:kə ən' è:r'IN' a b'irt də nə LɔχlənI ə tahər' oğəs ə mak oğəs  
 b'i gərə fuər fəd iəd oğəs togu ad l'ə kə'b'i fɔrt b'èr'ik' ə v'i  
 on iəd əgəs g'alə dɔ:fə gə wə:kI b'jɔ: iəd v'i fəd l'ə maruwə



go bhfágfaí ann iad da n-innsigheadh siad caidé an dóigh leis an uisce bheatha a dhéanamh.

Bhal sé an t-athair a cuireadh suas go dtí é an chéad uair.

'Bhal,' deir an t-athair, a deir sé, 'má mharbhann sibhse an mac,' a deir sé, 'inseochaidh mise daoibh é, caidé an dóigh i bhfuil an leann déanta.' Agus cá bith acu crochadh an mac ná scaoileadh leis ní fhuil a fhios agam caidé an seort dóigh a ndéantaí ar shiubhal leobhtha san am sin, do you see, acht by gorra rinneadh ar shiubhal leis an mhac ar scor ar bith, agus dh'fhiafraigh siad den athair annsin a inse.

'Bhal,' a deir sé, 'déanaigidh an rud céadna liomsa anois, ná ní inseochaidh mise go deo é!'

Agus níor inis. Sin an t-adhbhar nach bhfuair (sic) ariamh amach caidé an dóigh i rabh an leann déanta amach as an fhraoch, agus an chuid a b'fhearr de stuff. Ó 'Dhia ár sábháil bhí siud a thousand years ago. Acht sháruigh sé ar rí na Sasan ná rí ar bith a bhí ariamh air, sháruigh sé orthu fagháil amach caidé an dóigh i rabh sé déanta. Thryáil siad amach é a's sháruigh sé orthu.

#### TEXT 49

Sin na beathaigh a bhí acu, 'dtuigeann tú, bhí cearc, na cearca fraoich, sin an moorhen. Bhí madadh acu, an madadh ruadh, agus bhí bó acu an gearrfhiadh. Agus nuair a díbreadh an fear deireannach acu, an seanduine, amach as Éirinn, d'iarr sé athchuinge amháin, agus is cosamhail go bhfuair sé é, an méid beathaigh a bhí acu, 'dtuigeann tú, ina seilbh féin, iad seilbh na hÉireanna a choinneáilt go deo, cá bith fad agus a bhéadh siad beo uirthi, cá bith fad agus a mhairfeadh an saoghal, iad an tseilbh a choinneáilt. Agus tá an tseilbh acu ar fad.

do you see na iæd ə χör ə' mwa əs ən a:t' əχ g'aLu dI:φə gə wa:ki 46  
 ɔN iæd a n'IN'ʃit ʃəd kə'd'ɛN dɔ:i l'ɛʃ əN i'ʃk'ə v'ah ə ja:nu

wal ʃɛN tahər' ə kīr'u suəs gə d'i: ə ə χ'eduer' wal d'ər' ə  
 tahər' d'ər ʃə ma waruwən ʃIv'ʃɛN mʷak ə d'ər ʃə IN'ʃahI m'Iʃə  
 dI:f' kə d'ɛN dɔ:i ə wīl' əN' L'an da:ntə

ogəs kə b'i ɔku krɔhɔn mʷak na skλ:l'u l'ɛʃ nɛl' is ogəm kə'd'ɛn  
 ʃɔrt dɔ:i n'ANTI ə h'u:əɪ l'ɔfə sən am ʃIn' do you see a b'i gɔrə  
 rIN'u ər' h'u:əɪ l'ɛʃ ə wak ər' skɔr' ər' b'i ogəs d'ieφrI ʃəd pɛN  
 ahər' əN'ʃIn' ə IN'ʃə

wal d'ər ʃə d'anīg'i n rɔd k'ienə l'omse niʃ na n'i IN'ʃahI  
 m'Iʃə gə d'ɔ: wə

ogəs n'ir' IN'Iʃ ʃIn' ə ta:wər na wuərtər ri:uʷ ə' mwa kə'd'ɛN  
 dɔ:i ə ro əN' L'an d'antə mwa həs ə rλ:χ ogəs ə χɔd' ə b'a.r də  
stuff ɔ: ə jɪə r sa:wəl' v'i ʃɔd thousand years ago a ha:rI ʃə  
 ər' rI: nə sasən na ri: ər' b'i ə v'i: r'i:u wər' ha:rI ʃə ɔrhu  
 fwa:l' ə' mwa kə'd'ɛN dɔ:i ə ro ʃə d'a:ntə thryáil ʃəd ə' mwa həs  
 ha:rI ʃə ɔrhu

TEXT 49. (Sp.1)

ʃIn' nə b'əhI ə v'i ɔku dīg'ən tu v'i k'ark ɔku nə k'arkə  
 frλ:iχ' ʃIn' ə moorhen v'i maɔuʷ ɔkun maɔu ruə ogəs v'i bɔ: ɔkun  
 g'ariə ogəs nəR' ə d'i:b'r'un f'ar d'ər''əna hɔku ə ʃanīN'ə ma həs  
 è:r'IN' d'ieɾ ʃə əχIN'ə wa:n' ogəs əs kɔsöl' gə wuər ʃə ə ən m'è:d'  
 b'ahI ə v'i ɔku ɔNə ʃɛl'IV' hi:n' iæd ʃɛl'IV' nə hè:r'ən ə χɔN'al't'  
 gə d'ɔ:ə kə b'i fatse v'ət ʃəd b'ʃɔ: ɔrhi na kə'b'i fats war'hun  
 sl:əɪ iæd ə t'ɛl'IV' ə χɔN'al't' ogəs tan' t'ɛl'IV' ɔku ər φad tan

Tá an madadh ruadh ann, tá an chearc fraoich ann, tá an lacha fhiadhain ann, tá an gearrfhiadh ann. 77

Acht bhí na beathaigh sin mór láidir san am 'bhfuil a fhios agat, d'éirigh siad beag, 'dtuigeann tú, acht caidé a bhéadh orthu na créatúir? ar shiubhal ar an chnoc ar fad agus a bheith amuigh geimhreadh agus samhradh agus gan duine ar bith le hamharc ina ndéidh ná dadaidh, damn the bit.

TEXT 50

Bean a bhí dá rádh go nglacfadh sí a rogha, an dtuigeann tú, gur chuma léithe dá bhfuigheadh sí isteach i gcionn ar bith de na trí bhaile seo, go mbéadh sí contentáilte, go mbéadh sí sásta.

Cruach an Airgid

Moll na Mine

agus Mín an Bhainne.

TEXT 51

Bhíodh fairthigheacha mórá fad ó shoin ann ceart go leor. Bhal nuair a bhí daoíní óg rachthá chóir a bheith bealach ar bith chuig faire agus shuidhfeá go maidin agus bhíthí ag goil do chleasannaí agus achan seort rudaí ag na fairthigheacha sin - cleasannaí nach rabh mórán dochair ionntu de gheall ar iad fhéin a choinneáilt muscailte go maidin, 'dtuigeann tú, rud ar bith a choinneochadh a ghoil iad.

Tobaca uilig chóir a bheith is mó a bhí ag goil san am sin, ní rabh cigarettes ar bith ann, píopaí créafóige. Bhéadh cuid de na boic

madu ru öN tan χ'ark frλ: iX' öN tan Lɔχ ien' öN tan g'arie öN

78

a v'i nə b'ahI [In' mo:r La:d'Ir' sən am wīl' is ögəd d'i:r'i  
 ]əd b'ög d'ig'ən tu a kə'd'e v'eu ɔrhu nə k'r'è:tur' ər' h'u:əI ər'  
 ə χrɔk ər' fad sə v'ə mʷI g'ev'r'u əs sāuru əs gən dīn'ər' b'i l'ə  
 hɔəŋk nə n'e: na dadI dam də b'it

TEXT 50. (Sp.7)

b'an ə v'i da ra: gə ŋlakət [i ə rɔ: d'ig'ən tu gər χomə l'e:χ'ə  
 da wI:t [i 'fʰah ə g'öN ər' b'i də nə t'r'i: wal'ə ]ɔ gə m'èt [i  
contentaL't'ə gō m'èt [i sa:stə

krua hən ɛr'əg'Id'

mɔL nə m'IN'ə

ögəs m'i:n' ə wan'ə

TEXT 51. (Sp.1)

v'i:u fwar'hiähe mo:rə fad ə hīN' öN k'art gə L'q:r wal nər'  
 ə v'i dI:n'i ɔ:g raxa χɔr' ə v'ə b'ala hər' b'i hīg' fwar'ə ögəs  
 hI·χ'a gə mʷad'in' ögəs v'ix'i ə gɔl də χ'l'asəNI ögəs ahən [q:rt  
 rɔdI ig' nə fwar'hIahe [In'h k'l'asəNI na ro maran dɔhər' öntu jaL  
 ər' iəd hi:n' ə χön'al't' mɔskəl't'ə gə mʷad'in' d'ig'ən tu rɔd ər'  
 b'i ə χön'ahu ə ɣɔl' iəd

tə'bwak ə'l'Ig' χɔr' ə v'ə əs mō: ə v'i ə gɔl' sən am [In'  
 n'i ro cigarettes ər' b'i hön p'i:pI k'r'è:fɔg'ə v'au kɔd də nə

óga, bhí siad ag deánamh amach gur ... (?) siad a bheith ábalta a bheith ag cathamh tobaca agus ghníodh na píopaí tinn iad in amannaí fosta agus bhéadh gearr-bhail orthu cupla uair ar scor ar bith go bhfaghadh siad biseach arais.

Ó shuidhfeadh chóir a bheith bog-lán toighe go maidin chóir a bheith ag achan fhaire san am sin. Shuidheadh. Agus sin an áit i moithightheá na scéaltaí agus tomhasanna. Sin rud a gcaithfeadh siad an-am aige ag cur amach tomhasanna.

Bhí cleas eile acu 'cur thart an ghulaí', bhí giota beag de chos píopa acu a dtugadh siad an gulaí air agus bhéadh row na ndaoine óga b'fhéidir, eadar giorsachaí a's gasraí agus shiubhalainn-se thart orthu. Bhéadh (an) giota de chos an phíopa liom agus chuirfinn isteach in do dhorn-sa é. Bhal ní chuirfinn b'fhéidir dadaidh isteach in do dhorn ar chor ar bith. B'fhéidir go siubhalfainn triúr ná cheathrar ná b'fhéidir chúigear go dtí go dtugainn cos an phíopa do dhuine eighinteacht. Bhal an té a dtabharfá dó é ní léigfeadh sé dadaidh air fhéin, 'dтуigeann tú, bhí a fhios acu an cleas a bhí le deánamh agat.

D'fhiafróchainn-se do dhuine eighinteacht:

'Cé a rabh an gulaí aige?'

Bhí beilt leathair agam-sa giota de bheilt bheag éadtrom leathair agus déarfá thusa go rabh an gulaí b'fhéidir aici-se agus déarfainn-se nach rabh agus chaithfeá do lámh a choinneáilt amach go dtí bhfagthá trí slap den bheilte leathair. Chaithfinn a ghoil a fhad léithi-se annsin agus fiafruigh dithi-se. Bhal ní rabh a fhios aici-se tá a fhios agat acht blameáilfeadh sí duine eighinteacht eile - an gulaí agna leithéid seo. Déarfainn-se nach rabh, agus gheobhadh sise trí slap eile agus b'fhéidir go mbéitheá ag slapáil b'fhéidir leathuair a chloig sulmá bhfagthaí an gulaí agus choinnigh siad a ghoil iad fhéin annsin

bwik' ɔ:gə v'i [ɛd ə d'anu ə'ma gər jaɾ [ɛd ə v'ə a:bəltə ə v'ə hə 80  
 kahuw tə'bwak ögəs n'i:u nə p'ɪ:pɪ t'ɪn' iəd ən aməni fɔstə ögəs  
 v'au garwɔl' ɔrhu kɔplə uər' ər' skar ər' b'i gə wa:ət [ɛd b'ɪja  
 ə'raf

o: hɪ·χ'u χɔr'' ə v'ə 'bɔg'la:n 'tɪ: gə mɔd'in' χɔr'' ə v'ə  
 ig' ahən ar''ə sən am [ɪn' hɪ:uʷ ögəs [ɪn' ən a:t' ə mäh'ihə nə  
 [k'ɪəltɪ ögəs tɔ:sənə [ɪn rɔd ə gaih'ət [ɛd 'an'am ig'ə ə kör  
 ə'mwa tɔ:sənə

v'i k'l'as ɛl' ɔku kör hart ə ɣɔɪ v'i g'itə b'ɔg də χɔs p'i:p  
 ɔku ə dɔgət [ɛd ə gɔɪ ər'' ögəs v'au ro: nə nɪ:n'i ɔ:gə b'ɛd'ɪr'  
 ədər g'ɪʃahɪ s gasrɪ ögəs h'u:lhɪn'fə hart ɔrhu v'au g'itə də χɔs  
 ə f'i:pə l'om ögəs χɪrhɪn' ə'ɪt'ah ən də ɣɔrns ə wal n'i χör'hɪn'  
 b'ɛd'ɪr' dadɪ ə'ɪt'ah ən də ɣɔrɪn ər' har' ər' b'i b'ɛd'ɪr' gə  
 [u:lhɪn' t'r'u:r na χ'arhər na b'ɛd'ɪr χu:g'ər gə d'i: gə dɔgɪn'  
 kɔs ə f'i:pə də ɣɪn' i:n't'əht wal t'e: dorha dɔ: ə n'i l'ɪkət [ə  
 dadɪ ər' hɛ:n' d'ig'ən tu v'i:s ɔku n k'l'as ə v'i l'ə d'a·nu ögəd  
 d'ɪəfrähän'fə də ɣɪn' i:n't'əht

k'e: ron gɔɪ ig'ə

v'i: bɛL'ht L'ahɪr' ögəmɔə g'itə də v'ɛL'ht' v'ɔg è:drɪm L'ahər'  
 ögəs d'ərha hɔsə gə ron gɔɪ b'ɛd'ɪr' ɪk'ɪfə ögəs d'ərən'fə na ro  
 ögəs χaiχ'a də lã:u ə χön'al't' ə'mwa gə d'i: gə waha t'r'i: slap  
 dən v'ɛL'ht'ə L'əhər' χaiχ'in' ə ɣɔl' ad l'e:χ'ɪfə n'ɪ[ɪn' ögəs  
 f'ɪəfrɪ dɪh'ɪfə wal n'i ro:s ɪk'ɪfə ta:s ögəd a blame-al'hət [ɪ  
 dɪn' i:n't'əht ɛl'ə ə gɔɪ əg'nə L'əh'id' [ɔ d'ərɪn'fə na ro? ögəs  
 joət [ɪfə t'r'i: slap ɛl'ə ögəs b'ɛd'ɪr' gə m'əh'a slapal' b'ɛd'ɪr'  
 L'əpʊər' ə χlɪg' sɔɪma wah'in gɔɪ ögəs χön'i [ɛd ə ɣɔl' iəd hi:n'

ag na fairthigheacha. Ó, bhí sé feidhmeamhail. Ní rabh dochar ar bith ann, choinnigheadh siad muscailte iad fhéin. Gheobhthaf an duine go deireannach a's chaithfeadh sé sin annsin éirghe agus an gulaí a chur thart annsin. Sin an dóigh i rabh sé, duine ar bith a rabh sé aige chaithfeadh seisean a chur thart annsin arais, do you see, agus an bheilt a thabhairt leis agus toisiughadh a ghreadadh!

## TEXT 52

Fear a dtugadh siad Domhnall an Chinn air, Domhnall Ó Briolláin, rinne sé sin, rinne sé tairngireacht. Bhí sé ráidhte go bhfuair sé an leabhar seo faoina chionn nuair a mhuscail sé ar maidin. Tháinig sé ar an tsaoghal i bparóiste Bhaoigheallach, sin paróiste na nGleanntach, agus fuair a athair agus a mháthair bás nuair a bhí sé ina pháiste agus bhí sé ina dhílleachtaidh annsin agus ní rabh duine ar bith le hamharc ina dhéidh agus bhí daoine muinteardha innsa pharóiste seo aige agus thug siad leobhtha é.

Nuair a d'fhás sé suas cuireadh 'un na scoile é agus ní rabh an maighistir ábalta focal ar bith léighinn a chur ina chionn agus sé an leas-ainm a tugadh air annsin Domhnall an Chinn. Agus sé an cheird a bhí aige ar shiubhal leis achan lá ag buachailleacht agus ag timthrieacht fá thoirgthe agus rudaí den tseort sin ar a chuid. Agus bhí sé ráidhte go dteachaidh sé a luighe an oidhche seo agus go bhfuair sé an leabhar faoina chionn. Ní rabh duine ar bith ábalta an leabhar a léigheamh acht é fhéin, agus achan rud a bhí le theacht roimhe dheireadh an tsaoghail bhí sé innsa leabhar.

Bhí sé ag goil trasna ar chlochán thoir annsin ag droichead an Ríthleann, sin an áit i bhfuil teach na táibheirne, bhí sé ag goil trasna ar chlochán annsin agus bhí beirt bhuachaill, beirt de bhuachaillf

ən' l' [In' ig' nə far' hiahə a: v' i [ə f' è: m' ũl' n' i ro dəhər ər' b' i 82  
 ɔn xɔn' iət [əd mɔskil' t' ə iəd hi: n' johI n dɪn' ə gə d' ɛr' ənə əs  
 xaih' ət [ə [In' ən' l' [In' i: r' i ɔgəs ə gɔlI ə xör hart ən' l' [In' h  
 [In' ən dɔ: i ə ro [ə dɪ' n' ər' b' i ə ro [ə ig' ə xaih' ət [ɛ] ən & xör  
 harht ən' l' [In' ə' l' rə] do you see ɔgəs ə v' ɛL' ht' ə hort l' ɛ] ɔgəs  
 tɔ] u ə j' r' adu

TEXT 52. (Sp.10)

f' ar ə dɔgət [əd dɔ: nəl ə 'x' IN' ər' dɔ: nəl a b' r' i' Lan' rIN'  
 [ə [In' rIN' [ə tər' əgɪr' aht v' i [ə ra: t' ə gə wuər [ən' L' o: r' šɔ  
 f' wI· nə x' ɔn nər' ə wɔskəl' [ər' mɔd' in' han' ə [ə ər' ty: ə l' ə  
 barəft' ə wy: Lah [In' parɪft' ə nə ŋ' l' antə ɔgəs fuər' ahər' ɔgəs ə  
 wahər' b' wə: s nər' ə v' i [ə nə fa: ft' ə ɔgəs v' i [ə nə ji: L' ahtI  
 n' l' [In' ɔgəs n' i ro dɪn' ə r' b' i l' ə hāɔŋk nə je: agəs v' i dI: n' i  
 mɔn' t' ərə i' nsə farəft' ə [ɔ ig' ə ɔgəs hog [əd l' ɔ: f ə

nər' ə da: s [ə suəs kɪr' u nə skɔl' ə agəs n' i ron m' wɛɪft' ir'  
 a: bəl tɛ fəkəl ər' b' i L' è: n' ə xör nə x' ɔn ɔgəs [e: n L' asan' əm' ə  
 tɔgu ər' ən' l' [In' dɔ: nəl ə x' IN' h ɔgəs [ən x' örd' ə v' i ig' ə ər'  
 hū: l l' ɛ] ahən la: ə buəhɪl' aht ɔgəs t' Im' ir' aht fa hI: x' ɔgəs  
 rɔdI dən t' ɔ: rt [In' hər' ə xɔd' ɔgəs v' i [ə ra: t' ə gə d' ahə [ə  
 LI: NI: x' ə [ɔ ɔgəs gə wuər [ən L' o: r' f' wI: nə x' ɔn n' i ro dɪn' ər'  
 b' i a: bəl tɛ n L' o: r' ə L' è: u a ə hI: n' agəs ahən rɔd ə v' i l' ə haxt  
 rɪv' ə jər' u n ty: l' v' i [ə ɔnsə L' o: r

v' i [ə gɔl trasənə ər' xɪlchan hɪr' ən' l' [In' əg' draix' ed ə  
 rI: l' ɔn [In' ən a: t' ə wɪl' t' ax nə ta: v' ər' n' ə v' i [ə gɔl trasnər'  
 xɪlchan ən' l' [In' agəs v' i b' örh't' wuəhɪl' v' i b' ört ə wuəhɪl' i ɔ: gə



óga ar an taobh eile den abhainn agus nuair a fuair siad amuigh i lár an chlocháin é thúsaigh siad a chathamh cloch air agus fhliuch siad uilig é. Agus nuair a fuair sé amach ar an taobh eile den abhainn thionntuigh sé thart.

'Well a bhuachaillí,' a deir sé, 'ní fhuil mórán céille agaibhse,' a deir sé. 'Acht béidh sibh,' a deir sé, 'innsan áit go fóill a gcuirfear ciall ionnaibh. Rachaidh sibh go hAlbain agus ní bhéidh obair ar bith le fagháil agus rachaidh sibh ar arm na Sasana agus béidh sibh amuigh thoir ar na hIndiacha, innsa Domhan Thoir agus béidh sibh ag ithe luchógaf móra.'

Agus bhí sin fíor.

#### TEXT 53

Tá mórán den tairngireacht, tá sé thart, 'dtuigeann tú, tá sé 'istuigh' mar a dubhairt an fear, tá sé thart againn.

Domhnall an Chinn a bhí ag goil don tairngireacht, fear a dtugadh siad Domhnall an Chinn air, sílim-sa gur hEaráin é agus déarfainn gur as Gleann Fhinne ó cheart é. Acht an leabhar a bhí aige - ní rabh léigheann ar bith aige, ní rabh sé ariamh ar scoil - fuair sé an leabhar maidin amháin faoina chionn nuair a mhuscail sé agus ní rabh a'n-duine ariamh ábalta í a léigheamh acht é fhéin. Gaedhilg uilig a bhí innti agus ní rabh a'n-líne istuigh innti nach rabh seisean ábalta a léigheamh.

Acht le toisiughadh ar a thús, tá a fhios agat, ní fhuil rud ar bith atá hapnáilte nár dhubhairt sé go hapnáilfeadh sé. Bhí buataisí le bheith ar bhreallán agus bhí slat gheal le bheith ó theach go teach agus bhí an carr le reachtáil gan beathach ar bith ann, bhí an mac le bheith ag magadh ar an athair,<sup>1</sup> ní thiocfadh leat do bheathach eallaigh a dhíol gan carta glas a bheith agat. Bhal tá sin uilig thart agus caidé seo eile a dubhairt sé? Nuair a bhéadh cogadh ann go mbéidh siad

1. Cf vocabulary sv brath.

ər' ə ty:u wɛl' ɛn o:n' ɔgəs nər' ə fuər ʃəd əl'mwɪ ə La:r ə χloχən' 84  
 ə hu:sə ʃəd ə χahu kloχ ər' ɔgəs L'ox ʃəd əl'ig' ə ɔgəs nər' ə  
 fuər ʃə ma hər' ə ty:w ɛl'ə dən o:n' hɔntə ʃə harht

Well ə wuəh'iL'i əl'dər ʃə n'i:əl' maran k'è:L' ègIf'ʃə dər ʃə  
 a b'e: ʃIv' ə dər ʃə ìnsən a:t' gə fɔ:L' ə gürhər k'iaL ɔnəf' rahe  
 ʃIv' gə hɔləb'in' ɔgəs n'i v'e ɔbər' ər' b'i l'ə fwɔ:l' ɔgəs rahe  
 ʃIv' ər arəm nə sasənə ɔgəs b'e ʃIv' əl'mwɪ hür' ər nə hIN'iahe ìnse  
 do:ən hür'h ɔgəs b'e ʃIv' əg' Ix'ə Lɔχagɪ mo:rə

ɔgəs v'i ʃIn' f'i:r

TEXT 53. (Sp.1)

ta maran dən tar'əg'ɪr'aht ta ʃə hart d'ig'ən tu ta hə stɪ mār  
 durt' ə f'ar ta ʃə hart ɔgɪN'

dō:nəL ə χ'IN' ə v'i ə gɔl dən tar'əg'ɪr'aht f'ar ə dɔgət ʃəd  
 dō:nəL ə χ'IN' ər' ʃi:ləmsə gə hɛran' ə ɔgəs d'ərɪhIN' gər ʊs g'l'an  
 'IN'ə ə χ'art ə a hə L'o:r ə v'i ig'ə n'i ro L'è:N ər' b'i ig'ə n'i  
 ro ʃə ri:u ər' skɔl'h fuər ʃən' L'o:r ʃɔ mɔd'in' əl'wa:n' fwɪ:nə  
 χ'ON nər' ə wɔskəl' ʃə ɔgəs n'i ro əl'nin'ə ri:u a:bəltə i ə L'e:uW  
 a ə hɪ:n' gɔ:l'ik' ə v'i əl'ig' IN't'i ɔgəs n'i ro n'LI:n'ə stɪ  
 hIN't'i nɑ ro ʃɛʃən a:bəltə L'E:uW

a l'ə tɔʃu ər' ə hu:s ta:s ɔgəd n'i:əl' rɔd ər' b'i ʌl'ta  
 hapnal't'ə nar urt' ʃə gə hapnal'hət ʃe: v'i bu:ətɪʃi l'ə v'ə  
 hər' v'r'alən' ɔgəs v'i slət jal l'ə v'ə ə ha gə t'ah ɔgəs v'in  
 kar l'ə raxtal' gən b'a: hər' b'i h'ön v'in mwak l'ə v'ə hə magu  
 ər' ɛn ahər' n'i hɔku l'at də v'a: haLI ə ji:əl gən kardə glas ə  
 v'ə ɔgəd wal ta ʃIn' əl'ig' hart ɔgəs gəld'e: ʃɔ ɛl'ə ə durt'

ag troid(e) innsan aer agus innsan uisce agus na sean-daoiní fad ó shoin ní rabh siad acht ag magadh air sin 'Caidé an dóigh i dtroidfeadh siad innsan aer agus innsan uisce?' Well hapnáil sin fosta. Agus dubhairt sé go dtiocfadh an t-am go fóill agus nach dtiocfadh mórán de duifir (sic) a dheánamh eadar an samhradh agus an geimhreadh acht rud amháin a bhéadh ann go díreach théigheadh na crainn glas agus sin deireadh eile an méid duifir(e) a bhéadh ann, eadar an samhradh agus an geimhreadh. Ó bhal, bhí i bhfad níos mó ná sin ann, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, acht sin traifeal maith dó ceart go leor.

Bhí droichead le bheith ar gach bogán  
 Agus buataisí le bheith ar gach breallán  
 Agus slat gheal le bheith ó theach go teach  
 Troid innsan aer agus innsan uisce  
 Agus an mac le bheith ag magadh ar an athair  
 Agus gan a bheith ábalta do bheathach eallaigh a dhíol  
 Gan carta glas ar an aonach  
 Agus nach mbéadh mórán duifir(e) innsan am dheireannach  
 Eadar an samhradh agus an geimhreadh  
 Acht go n-éireochadh na crainn glas.  
 Sin anois an méid atá a fhios agam-sa fán tairngireacht agus tá mórán de sin istuigh uilig anois.

droichead ar gach bogán

.i. Fá choinne tú a ghoil trasna ar an droichead, 'dtuigeann tú. Bogán, déarfainn gur cionn beag é, dá mbéadh sé mór déarfadh sé 'ar abhainn' ná rud eighinteacht, 'dtuigeann tú, 'Gach bogán' ionann sa chás go mbéadh achan seort ag éirghe níos sástaíocha ar fad, 'dtuigeann tú, go mbéadh droichead air - nach mbéadh agat le coiscéim a thabhairt in áit ar bith,

[ə du:rt' [ə nər' ə v'əu kɔgu ɔn gə m'è fəd ə trɔd'ə ɔnsən E:r 86  
 ɔgəs ɔnsən i'f'k'ə ɔgəs nə fəndI:n'i fad ə hɪn' n'i rɔ fəd əh ə magu  
 əʃ ʃIn' gə'd'e:n dɔ:i ə drɪt'ət fəd ɔnsə E:r ɔgəs ɪnsən i'f'k'ə well  
hapnəl' [In' fɔstə ɔgəs durt' [ə gə d'ɔku n tam gə fɔ:L' ɔgəs nɑ  
 d'ɔku maran də dɪf'ɪr' ə jənu ədər ə sɑuru ɔgəs ə g'ev'r'û a rɔd  
 ə'wɑ:n' ə v'au wɔn gə d'i:r'a heu nə krɪn' glas ɔgəs [In' d'er'u  
 el'ən m'è·d dɪf'ɪr' ə v'au ɔn ədər ə sɑuru əsə g'ev'r'u a wəl v'i  
 wəd n'is mo: nɑ [In' ɔn wɪl' ɪs ɔgəd əʃ [In' traɪf'əl maɪ dʒ k'art  
 gə L'ɔ:r

v'i draih'əd l'ə v'ə ər' gəh bɔgan  
 ɔgəs bû:tɪʃi l'ə v'ə ər' gəh b'r'aLan  
 ɔgəs sLat jal ə gɔl' ʒ haʰ gə t'ah  
 trɪd' ɪnsən E:r ɔgəs ɪnsən i'f'k'ə  
 ɔgəs ən mʷak l'ə v'è ə magu ər' ən əhər''  
 ɔgəs gən ə v'ə a: bəLte də v'ah aLI ji:əI  
 gən kardə glas ər' ə l'Nλ:na  
 ɔgəs nɑ m'au maran dɪf'ɪr' ɪnsən am j'er'əna  
 ədər ə sɑuru ɔgəs ə g'ev'r'u  
 a gə n'i:r'ahu nə krɪn' glas

[In' ə'ni] ən m'ɛ:d' ə 'tɑ:s ɔgəmsə fən tar'əgər'əht ɔgəs tɑ  
 maran də [In' ə'stɪ ə'l'ɪg' ə'ni]

### droichead ar gach bogán

fə 'xɔn'ə tu ɣɔl trasn ər' ə draih'əd dɪg'ən tu bɔgan d'ərɪn'  
 gər k'ɔn b'ɔg ə a m'èt [ə mo:r d'ərɪhət [ə ər' o:n nɑ rɔd i:n't'əht  
 dɪg'ən tu gə bɔgan ɔnən sə xɑ:s gə m'au əhən [ɔ'rt eg' i:r'i n'is  
 sɑ:s'tɪəhər' fad dɪg'ən tu gə m'au draihəd ər' nɑ m'au ɔgəd l'ə

go mbéadh droichead ar gach bogán, ní bhéadh agat le léim a chathamh in áit ar bith ná choiscéim bhéadh an rud an-sásta. 87

Ní dheán siad úsáid ar bith den 'bhogán' anois ar scor ar bith. Ní dhéan. Even is annamh a mhoithigheas tú 'breallán' dá thabhairt ar dhuine ar bith anois fosta.

buataisí ar gach breallán

Fear nach mbéadh mórán mairc air, fear a bhéadh ag siubhal leis, b'fhéidir ag goil cheoil a's ag portaidheacht a's ag ól a's achan seort, nach rabh ag deánamh mórán oibre ar dhóigh ar bith, bhéarfai breallán ar an fhear sin.

Ní rabh dadaidh ag goil san am cosamhail leis agus dubhairt sé go mbéadh buataisí ar gach breallán. Agus ar ndóighe tá na buataisí ar achan duine anois tá a fhios agat. Tá. Is maith an bharamhail go bhfuil. Ó, tá deireadh an ruda a dubhairt sé chóir a bheith istuigh.

TEXT 54

Bealach mór ar gach bogán,  
Droichead ar gach slodán,  
Buataisí ar gach breallán,  
Teach mór ar gach cnocán  
Agus slat gheal ag reathaigh ag bun achan chnoc.

TEXT 55

Rinne seisean tairngireacht tá a fhios agat, Colm Cille. Ó scríobh sé leabhar. Rinne. Ní fhaca mé an leabhar ariamh, acht an méid a

kaʃk'Im' ə hort' ən a:t' ər' b'i gə m'au draih'əd ər' gah bogan  
 n'i v'au ogəd l'ə L'ə:m' ə xahuw ən a:t' ər' b'i na xaʃk'Im' v'au  
 ən rōd l'an'sa:stə

n'i han [əd u:sad' ər' b'i dən wogan ə'nīʃ ər' skar' ər' b'i  
 n'i ha:n even əs anū ə waiχ'iās tu b'r'alān da hort' ər' yīn'ər'  
 b'i ə'nīʃ fɔstə

buataisí ar gach breallán

f'ar na m'au maran mar'k' ir'h? f'ar ə v'au ə [u:ə] l'ɛʃ  
 b'ed'Ir' ə gəl' χ'ɔ:l' sɛ ə pɔrhtIaht sɛg' ɔ:ə] sɔhən [ɔ.r̩t na  
 ro ə d'anu maran ib'r'ə r' γɔ:i ə b'iχ' v'erhI b'r'alān ər' ən'  
 ar jīn'

n'i ro dadI ə gəl' sən am kɔsūl' l'ɛʃ əgəs durt' [ə gə m'au  
 bû:ətīʃi ər' gah b'r'alān ogəs ər' no:ijə 'ta: nə bû:ətīʃi ər'  
 ahə'nīn'ə nīʃ tas ogəd ta: əs m'ai h'ə warūl' gə wīl' q: ta d'Ir'u  
 ə rōd ə durt' [ə χɔr' ə v'ə stI

TEXT 54. (Sp.5)

b'ala mo:r ər gah bogan  
 draih'əd ər gah sLodan  
 buətāʃi ər gah b'r'alān  
 t'a<sup>x</sup> mo:r ər ga krokan  
 ogəs sLat j'al<sup>h</sup> eg' rahI ig' bon ahən χrōk

TEXT 55. (Sp.10)

rIN' [ɛʃən tər'ig'ər'aht ta:s ogəd kɔləm 'k'IL'ə o: [k'ri:u

mhoithigh mé fá dtaobh dithe sílim gur mhaidh sé nuair a bhí an chaileántóireacht deánta aige nach dtiocfadh a leath isteach fíor.

Sin duine amháin a dtug sé a mhallacht ann, spealadóir. Bhí Colm Cille, bhí sé ag goil áit eighinteacht ar maidin Dia Domhnaigh agus tháinig sé ar an fhear seo ag baint féir. Agus d'fhiafruigh sé den fhear caidé an fáth a rabh sé ag obair Dia Domhnaigh. Dubhairt an fear go rabh sé ag tógáil teaghlaigh agus go rabh an t-am ag cur an-ghéar leis agus gur mhaith leis traifeal scillingeacha a shaothrúghadh.

Chuir Colm Cille, chuir sé a lámh ina phóca agus thug sé traifeal scillingeacha dó agus d'iarr sé air a ghoil abhaile. Agus bhí Colm Cille, bhí sé ag teacht arais an bealach sin tráthnóna agus bhí an fear ag obair arais. Tráthnóna Dia Domhnaigh d'oibir sé leis i ndéidh Colm Cille an t-airgead a thabhairt dó. Agus d'fhág sé a mhallacht ar an spealadóir nach n-éireochadh a'n-fhear ariamh saidhbhir ag obair le speal.

Agus bhí sé ag goil trasna ar abhainn na Finne, amuigh annsin ag béal Loch Finne i mBaile na Finne amuigh annseo agus bhí an tóir ina dhéidh agus thrampáil sé ar bradán (sic) agus bhí an bradán sleamhain agus leag an bradán innsan uisce é agus mhaidh sé nach rachadh a'n-bradán (sic) isteach innsa loch go dtí go rachadh droichead ar an taobh seo den loch agus ní theachaidh. Agus nuair a bhí an droichead ar an loch thúsaigh na bradáin a ghoil isteach arais innsa loch. Rinne.

Agus tá sé áirighste gur fhág sé lorg a choise áit eighinteacht síos fán Tearmonn in áit eighinteacht síos annsin anna gcarraig. Bhí

ʃə L'ɔ:r rIN' n'i akə m'ən' L'ɔ:r ə'ri:u a hæ m'è:d' a waih'ə m'ə 90  
 ha dl· dIX'ə ʃi:l'əm gər vI: ʃə nər' ə v'in xal'əntar'əht d'ant  
 i'g'ə na d'okku ə L'ah ə'ʃt'ax f'i:r

ʃIn' d'ɪn'ə 'wa:n' ə dɔg ʃə wəLəht ɔn sb'alədar' v'i kɔləm  
 k'IL'ə v'i ʃə gɔl' a:t' in't'əht ər' mɔd'in' də 'do:nI ɔgəs han'ik'  
 ʃə ər' ən' ar ʃɔ ə b'wɪn't' f'è:r' ɔgəs d'iefrə ʃə dən' arh kə'd'en  
 f'wɑ: ə ro ʃəg' ɔbər' də 'do:nI du:rt' ə f'ar gə ro ʃə to:gal'  
 t'au'II ɔgəs gə rɔn tam ə kør 'an'jè:r l'ɛʃ ɔgəs gər wai l'ɛʃ  
 traif'əl ʃk'IL'ən'ahə hy:rhu

xir' kɔləm k'IL'ə xir ʃə La:u ɔnə fɔ:kə ɔgəs hɔg ʃə traif'əl  
 ʃk'IL'ən'ahə dɔ ɔgəs d'ier ʃə ər' ə xɔl' ə'wal'ə ɔgəs v'i kɔləm  
 k'IL'ə v'i ʃə t'axt ə'raf ə b'ala ʃIn' tərə'no:nə ɔgəs v'i n f'ar  
 əg' ɔbər' a'raf tər'no:nə də do:nI d'ib'ir ʃə l'ɛʃ ə'N'e: kɔləm  
 k'IL'ə ə tar'əg'əd ə hort dɔ: ɔgəs da:g ʃə ə wɔLəht ər' ə sb'alədar'  
 naʰ n'i:r'ahu ən'lər ə 'r'i:u sE:v'ir' əg' ɔbər l'ə sb'alh?

ɔgəs v'i ʃə gɔl trəsne ər' ɔ:n nə f'IN'ə mWI hən'ʃIn' əg'  
 b'e:l Lɔx 'f'IN'ə ə mɔl'ə nə 'f'IN'ə ə'mWI h'ən'ʃɔ ɔgəs v'in tɔ:r'  
 ənə je: ɔgəs xɔmpal' ʃər' bradan ɔgəs v'in bradan ʃL'auən' ɔgəs  
 L'əg ə bradan i'nsən i'ʃk'ə ɔgəs vI: ʃə na rahu ən'bradan ə'ʃt'ah  
 i'nsə Lɔx gə d'i: gə rahu drəx'Id ər' ə ty:uʷ ʃɔ dən Lɔx ɔgəs n'i  
 haʰI ɔgəs nər' ə v'i ən traix'əd ər' ə Lɔh hu·sI nə bradan' ə ɔl'  
 ə'ʃt'ah ə'raf i'nsə Lɔx rIn'

ɔgəs ta ʃə a:r'ɪʃt'ə gər a:g ʃə Lɔrəg ə xɔʃə a:t' in'təht  
 ʃi:s fən' t'arəm'wɪn na:t' i:n'd'əht ʃi:s ən'ʃIn' ənə garik' v'in  
 tɔ:r' nə je: ɔgəs L'ɛ:m' ʃə ad l'ɛʃ ə xarik' ʃɔ ɔgəs ta hæ a:r'ɪʃt'ə



an tóir ina dhéidh agus léim sé a fhad leis an charraig seo agus tá sé áirghiste gur fhág sé lorg a chos innsa charraig.

Mhoithigh mé fear ag ráidht gur ag cloch na baice a thúsóchadh an cruaidhteán - an t-ocras.

TEXT 56

Bhí an lá sin ainmniste i gcomhnuidhe, ná Oidhche Fheil' Brighde agus chaithfeá imtheacht tráthnóna agus gráinnín luachra a bhaint in áit eighinteacht le corrán agus buinse beag a dhéanamh dithe agus í a fhágáilt taobh amuigh den doras. Agus anonn roimh(e) am suipéara - ní rabh ordughadh í a thabhairt isteach go dtí go mbéithí ag deánamh an tsuipéar(a) - agus chaithfí an luachair annsin a thabhairt isteach agus toisiughadh a dhéanamh crosannaí, sin nuair a bhéadh an suipéar thart agus chaithfeadh achan duine dhá chros ná trí chros a dheánamh sulmá dtéigheadh sé a luighe agus bhí sin le déanamh ag duine ar bith a bhí ábalta iad a dheánamh, do you see. Bhal in áit i mbéadh daoíní beaga ann, an-bheaga, ní rabh siad ábalta iad a dhéanamh acht bhíodh an-ghreann acu fríd an luachair ar scor ar bith. Bhíodh.

Annsin bhíodh sé dhá lá sílim i ndéidh Lá Fheil' Brighde, Lá na gCoinneal a bheirtí air, chuirthí suas na crosannaí an lá sin. Tharr-aingeochthaí anuas, bhainfí anuas na sean-rudaí agus dhóighfí iad. Ní dhéanfaí dadaidh leobhtha acht iad a dhóghadh, 'dtuigeann tú, bhí siad ag déanamh amach nár cheart duit iad a chathamh amach, dhóighfí uilig iad sin.

Ní pisreogaí ar bith a bhí annsin acht go díreach cineál de onóir, cá bith cineál naoimh(e) a bhí i Brighid (sic) do you see, onóir a bhí ann.

gər a:g [ə Lq̄rəg ə χɔs önsə χarik'

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waiχ'i m'ə f'ar ə ra:t' gər ig' kloh nə bʷak'ə ə hu:sahu ə  
kruət'an ə tɔkrəs

TEXT 56. (Sp.1)

v'in La: [In' èn'm'Iʃt'ə gō:nI na I·χ' el' b'r'i:d' ögəs  
χaih'a Im'aht tər'no:nə ögəs gra:n'in Luəhrə wɪn't' ə'na:t' i:n'taht  
l'ə kɔran ögəs bön'ʃə b'ðg ə janu dɪh'ə ögəs i a:gaL't' ty· mʷI  
dɛn dərəs ögəs ə'NON rɪv' am söp'arə n'i ro ördu i hort' ə ʃ't'a  
gə d'i: gə m'ehi ə d'anu n tɔp'ar ögəs χaih'i n Luəhəl' ən'[In'  
ə hort' ə'ʃt'ah ögəs tɔʃu ə janu kɔsənI [In' nə'r' ə v'eu n sɔp'ar  
harht ögəs χaih'u ahə'nɪn'ə ya: χɔs na t'r'i: χɔs ə janu sɔlma  
d'è:t [ə LəI: ögəs v'i [In' l'ə d'anu ig' dɪn'ə b'i ə v'i a:bəLte  
iəd ə ja·nu do you see wal' ən a:t' ə m'eu dɪ:n'i b'ðg ön 'an'v'ðgə  
n'i ro [əd a:bəLte iəd ə janu ah v'i:uʷ 'an'jr'an ɔku f'r'i:d' ə  
Luəhər' ə'r skar ə'r b'i v'i:uʷ

ən'[In' v'i:t [ə ya: La: ʃi:l'am ə 'n'è: La el' b'r'i:d'e  
La: nə göN'əl ə v'ert'i er' χör'hi suəs nə kɔsənIN La: [In'  
harɪnəhI nuəs wɪn'hi nuəs nə ʃanrodI ögəs ɔc:ihi iəd n'i hənhi dadI  
el'ə l'ɔfə a hiəd ə ɔc:u d'ig'ən tu v'i [əd ə d'anu ə'mʷa nar χ'art  
d'ɪd' iəd ə χahu ə'mʷa ɔc:iχ'i ə'l'ig' iəd [In'

n'i p'Iʃr'əgI ə'r b'ih' ə v'i ən'[In' a gə d'i:r'a k'In'al  
də ɔnɪr' kə'l'b'i k'In'al nɔ:v' ə v'i ə b'r'i:d' do you see ɔnər' ə  
v'i ɔN

## TEXT 57

Ag Lá Fheil' Brighde bíonn daoíní ag déanamh crosa i gcuimhne Naoimh Brighid i gcomhnuidhe. Agus rachaidh fear amach agus bainfidh sé punnann luachra agus is maith leis mórán de rud bhán a bheith fríd fá choinne a bheith ag breacadh na gcrosa. Agus bídh an bunadh a bhíos istuigh, bídh an tae réidh acu nuair a thioctas sé agus an luachair leis. Agus má tá duine ar bith den ainm Brighid innsa teach is í a bhéarfadh isteach an luachair nuair a thioctadh sí agus murab fhuil aon-duine ann bhéarfaidh an fear a mbéidh an luachair leis isteach í.

Agus cá bith an méid daoíní a bhéas istuigh sa teach rachaidh siad ar a nglúine nuair a bhéas sé ann ag an doras agus scairtfidh sé ag an doras nuair a bhéas an luachair leis.

'Gabhaigidh ar mur nglúine,  
agus fosclaigidh mur súile,  
agus leigigidh isteach Brighid.'

Déarfaidh sé sin trí huaire agus an bunadh a bhéas istuigh rachaidh siad ar a nglúine agus déarfaidh siad.

'Sé beatha, sé beatha, sé beatha.'

Tiocfaidh sé agus iad leis annsin agus cuirfidh sé isteach faoin tábla í, an áit i mbéadh an tae amuigh, agus ní bhainfidh aon-duine dithe go rabh an tae ólta agus toiseochaidh achan duine annsin agus dheánfaidh siad cupla cros. Dheánfar cros fá choinne achan seomra dá bhfuil sa teach agus fá choinne an chisteanach agus mórán daoíní a ghníos fá choinne na mbóitheach iad fá choinne an eallaigh agus na gcaoirigh. Agus annsin nuair a bhéas Lá na gCoinneal ann - ní chuirfear in airde go dtí sin

TEXT 57. (Sp.5)

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ïg' La: l' b'r'i:d'ə b'i:n dI:n'i d'anu krōse göv'n'ə ny<sup>v'</sup>  
 b'r'i:d' ə gō:nI oğəs rahəI f'ar ə'mā hōges bwīn'hə ʃə pōnəŋ Luəχrə .  
 oğəs smai l'ɛʃ maran da rōd wa:n ə v'ə f'r'i:d' fə 'χōN'ə v'ə  
 b'r'aku Nə grōse agəs b'i: ə bōnu ə v'i:s ə'stI b'i: ə tE: rō:I  
 ɔku Nər' ə hōkəs ʃə oğəs ə Luərhər<sup>d</sup> l'ɛʃ oğəs ma ta dīn'ə r' b'i  
 dən' an'əm' b'r'i:d' i:nse t'ah əs ʃi v'erhu ə'ʃt'ah ə Luəhər' Nər'  
 ə hōkət ʃi oğəs mər bwōl' ə'nīn' oN v'erhI n f'ar ə m'e N Luəhər'  
 l'ɛʃ ə'ʃt'ah I.

oğəs kə b'in m'e:d dy:n'i ə v'e:əs ə'stI i:nse sə t'aχ rahə  
 ʃəd ər' ə ŋlō:n'ə Nər' ə v'es ʃan ïg' əN darəs oğəs skart'i ʃə ïg'  
 əN darəs Nər' ə v'e:s ə Luəhər' l'ɛʃ

go:əg'i ər mər ŋlō:n'

oğəs fasklīg'i mər su:l'ə

oğəs L'Ig'Ig'i 'ʃt'ah b'r'i:d'

d'erhə ʃə ʃīn' t'r'i: huər'ə oğəs ə bōnu ə v'e:s ə'stI rahə  
 ʃəd ər' ə ŋlō:n'ə oğəs d'arhə ʃəd

ʃə: b'ahə ʃe: b'ahə ʃe: b'ahə

t'ōki ʃə oğəs iəd l'ɛʃ əN'ʃIn' oğəs kīr'hi ʃə ə'ʃt'ah fWī:N  
 ta:bl I Na:t' ə m'eu əN tE: ə'mwI ʃN'i wīn'hi N'dīn'ə dI'h'ə gə ro  
 N tE: ɔ:Ltə oğəs tɔʃahI ahə'nīn'ə N'ʃIn' oğəs jèn'hə ʃəd kōplə  
 krōs ja·nhər krōs ǎ 'χōN'ə ahən ʃəmre a wīl' sə t'ah oğəs fə 'hōN'ən  
 χ'ʃt'əna oğəs maran dy:n'i ə n'i:s ǎ 'χōN'ə Nə mɔ:iχ'a<sup>x</sup> iəd  
 fə 'hōN'ə N'aLI oğəs Nə gy:r''i oğəs əN'ʃIn'h Nər' ə v'e:s La: Nə  
 gōN'əl oN N'i χīr'hər ə Na·rd'ə gə d'i: ʃIn' iəd b'e ʃəd ə'stI ə

iad - béidh siad istuigh i mbascóid agus iad déanta agus craithfear an t-uisce coisreactha annsin orthu, craithfidh duine eighinteacht sa teach an t-uisce coisreactha orthu agus cuirfidh sé in airde iad, cionn in achan seomra agus cionn innsa char má tá car ann. Agus tá corrdhuine a ghníos crosa beaga baoideacha fá choinne á gcur ina bpóca fá choinne iad a shábháil agus craithfear an t-uisce annsin sulmá gcuirfear suas iad. Cuirfear suas annsin iad agus tá siad coisreactha beannuighthe go dtí cionn bliadhna agus Brighid a sábháileann (sic) daoíní ar achan seort go cionn bliadhna.

## TEXT 58

Bíonn siad ag déanamh rud eile ag fágáilt amuigh giota éadaigh Oidhche Fheil' Brighde roimhe an dó dhéag fá choinne Brighid a theacht agus é a choisreacadh. Agus má fhuagháiligheann\* tú giota beag den éadach ar do chuid éadaigh, ná éadaigh páistí, ní bháidhfear agus ní chaillfear ná ní dhóighfear ar dhóigh ar bith duine a mbéidh giota de bhrat Bhrighde ar a chuid éadaigh leis - ná giota beag a chur isteach in do phóca, giota beag éadtrom. Ghníonn siad sin cinnte.

## TEXT 59

Sin Palm Sunday, Domhnach na Slat bhéarfá leat gráinnín de na slatacha beag (sic) sin ó theach an phobail agus gheobhthá coiscreactha iad agus bhéarfá abhaile arais iad agus bhainfeá an craiceann dóbhta. Thiocfadh leat iad a théidheadh sa teinidh, da mba é do thoil é, agus d'éireochadh an craiceann bog orthu. Thiocfadh leat annsin sealáin a dhéanamh agus iad a chur isteach ar chnaipe do froc. Thiocfadh leat fáinne beag a chur isteach ar an chnaipe a's bhéadh sé air i gcomhnuidhe, ná cnaipe do bhríste ná rud ar bith, a's bhí sé suppose-áilte go mbéadh

maskad' ogæs ied d'a:ntə ogæs kraih'ər ə tʰik'ə kɔʃr'əkə n'ʰIn' 96  
 ɔrhu kraihɪ dʰin' in't'aχt sə t'aχ ə tʰik'ə kɔʃr'ək ɔrhu ogæs kʰirhi  
 ʃə ə 'na:rd'ə ied k'ON əN ahən ʃəmre ogæs k'ON in sə χar ma ta kar  
 ON ogæs ta kɔrɣin'ə ə n'i:s krɔsə b'agə bʷI:d'ahə fə'hON'ə a gör  
 Nə bɔ:əkə fə'χON'ə ied ə ha:wal' ogæs kraih'ər ə tʰik'ə n'ʰIn'  
 solma gir'hər suəs ied kir'hər suəs n'ʰIn' ied agəs ta ʃəd kɔʃr'əkə  
 b'anI gə d'i: k'ON b'l'iənə ogæs b'r'i:d' ə sa:w'al'ən ỹ:n'i ər  
 ahən' ʃɔ:rt gə k'ON b'l'iənə

TEXT 58. (Sp.5)

b'i:n ʃəd ə d'anu rɔd ɛl'ə fa:ɣal't' ə'mʷI g'itə è:ədI I:χ'  
 ɛl' b'r'i:d'ə rʷiv'ən dɔ: je:əg fə'χON'ə b'r'i:d' ə haχt ogæs e ə  
 χɔʃr'əku ogæs ma û:wien tu g'itə b'əg dən' e:ədah ər də χɔd'  
 e:ədI na e:ədI pwa:ʃt'i n'i wa:iχ'ər ogæs n'i χal'hər na n'i  
 ɣɔ:ihər ər ɣɔ:i ər' b'i dʰin'ə ə m'e: g'itə də wrat v'r'i:d'ə ər ə  
 χɔd' e:ədI l'ɛʃ na g'itə b'əg ə hör ə'ʃt'a hən də fɔ:əkə g'itə  
 b'əg e:ədrəm n'i:ən ʃəd ʃIn' k'IN't'ə

TEXT 59.

ʃIn' Palm Sunday dō:na nə sLat v'erha l'at gra:n'in' də nə  
 sLatəhə b'əg ʃIn' a ha hə fobʷil' ogæs joha kɔʃrIkə ied ogæs v'erha  
 wəl'ə raf ied ogæs wʷin'ha n krak'ən dɔ:fə hɔku l'at ied ə h'è:u sə  
 t'IN'i a me də hɔl' ə ogæs d'i:r'ahu n krak'ən bog ɔrhu hɔku l'at  
 ən'ʰIn' ʃalan' ə janu ogæs ied ə χör ə'ʃt'a ər' χrʷip'ə də φrək  
 hɔku l'at fwa:n'hə b'əg ə χör ə'ʃt'a hər ə χrʷip'əs v'ət ʃə ər' ə  
 gō:nI na krip'ə də v'r'i:ʃt'ə na rɔd ər' b'i ɛs v'i ʃə supposeal't'ə

an-luck ort fad 's a bhéadh an sealán in do chuid éadaigh leat ar dhóigh ar bith. Cuid acu bheirfeadh siad leobhtha istuigh innsa phóca annsin é do you see sa phóca bheag, sin na héadaighe a bhéadh orthu. Chuirff ar phaidrín iad fosta. Crainn ghiúis atá ionntu, fásann slatacha beag(a) i dtrátha an fad sin astu, do you see, agus tá boladh an-deas orthu nuair a bhéitheá ag goil dóbhtha annsin. Tá boladh róisín orthu 'bhfuil a fhios agat.

## TEXT 60

Oidhche Fheil' Eoin i gcomhnuidhe ba ghnáthach leobhtha fad ó shoin i gcomhnuidhe toisiughadh ag cruinniughadh brosnadh agus fraoch agus achan seort a gheibheadh siad. Agus rud ar bith a bhéadh le dóghadh, rud ar bith fá theach a bhí le dóghadh ná a bhí sa bhealach agat rachadh deireadh dó isteach i dteinidh Fheil' Eoin an oidhche sin agus dhóighfí deireadh, an bhfuil a fhios agat. Agus bhíodh teinidh amuigh ag achan teach san am sin, giota amach ó na toighthe, bhí sé an-deas tchífeá teinidh ag achan teach.

Well tá mórán toighthe nach mbadraileann teinidh ar bith a chur amach anois, 'dtuigeann tú, acht mórán de na sean-iondairí atá ag goil cuirfidh siadsan amach an teinidh i gcomhnuidhe acht ní bhadraileann an bunadh óg mórán fá dtaobh dó, ní thugaidh siad isteach do na rudaí sin anois. Tá an t-am ag athrughadh. Tá.

## TEXT 61

Théigheadh mórán daoíní a fhad le Tobar an Dúin, tá sé comhgarach ag Leitir Ceanainn agus tá mórán de bataí (sic) a d'fhág daoíní 'na ndéidh ann, tá siad sáiththe annsin. Bhal go díreach d'fhágfadh siad an bata 'na ndéidh, bhí siad leigheasta ar chá bith a bhí orthu deir siad.

gə m'au 'an'luck ɔrt faʔ sə v'au n ʃalan i:n də xod' e:θdI l'at ər' 98  
 ʏɔ:i ər' b'i kɔd' ɔku v'ər'hət ʃəd l'ɔ:fə stɪ i:nse fɔ:kə n'ʃIn'  
 ə do you see sə fɔ:kə v'ɔg ʃIn' nə he:θdI ə v'au ɔrhu xör'hi ər'  
 fad'r'in' iəd ɔstə krin' ju:ʃ ə'ta öntu fa:sən sLatähe b'øge  
 drahe n fad ʃIn' i:stʉ do you see öges ta bɔluw 'an'd'as ɔrhu nər'  
 ə v'eh'a gɔl dɔ:fə n'ʃIn' ta bɔlu 'rɔ:ʃin' ɔrhu wɪl' i:s öged

TEXT 60. (Sp.1)

I·x' el' o:n' ə gō:nI bə 'ra: l'ɔfə fad a hɪn' ə gō:nI tɔʃu  
 ə krin'u brɔsnu öges frɔ:x öges ahən'ʃɔ:rt ə jɛv'ət ʃəd öges rɔd  
 ər' b'i ə v'eu l'ə dɔ:u rɔd ər' b'i fa hah ə v'i l'ə dɔ:u na ə v'i  
 sə v'ala högəd rahu dɪr'u dʒ ə'ʃt'a hə d'IN'i el' o:n' ən i:x'ə  
 ʃIn' öges ʏɔ:i x'i d'er'u wɪl' i:s öged agəs v'i:u t'IN'i ə'mwI ig'  
 ahən'lt'ah sən am ʃIn'h g'ite mwa a nə tɪh'ə v'i ʃə 'an'd'as  
 t'i:fa t'IN'i ig' ahən' lt'ah

Well ta maran tɪh'ə na madrəl'en tɪN'i r' b'i ə xör ə'mwa  
 hə'nɪʃ dīg'ən tu a maran də nə ʃanɔndər'i ta ə gɔl'h kör'hi ʃiətsən  
 ə'mwah ə t'IN'i gō:nI a n'i wadrəl'en' ə bɔnu ɔ:əg maran fa dɔ. dɔ  
 n'i hɔgI ʃəd ə'ʃt'a də nə rɔdI ʃIn' ə'nɪʃ tan tam əg' a:rhu ʔa:

TEXT 61. (Sp.3)

he:u maran dɪ:n'i ad l'ə tɔbər ə du:n' ta ʃə ko:gra hīg'  
 L'It'ir' k'anən' agəs ta maran də batI ə dɑ:g dɪ:n'i nə n'e: ɔn  
 ta ʃəd ən'ʃIn' ər fad sa:t'ə n'ʃIn' wal gə d'i:r'a dɑ:kət ʃəd ə  
 batə nə n'e: v'i: ʃəd l'ɛ:əstə ər xə b'i ə v'i: ɔrhu d'ər ʃəd  
 ʃIn' ə dɔ:i ə rɔ ʃə he:u kɔd' ɔku ahən am sə v'l'iən' t'è:ən ʃəd  
 ər fad



Sin an dóigh i rabh sé, théigheadh cuid acu achan am sa bhliadhain, 99  
téigheann siad ar fad.

Q. An rabh tusa ann in am ar bith?

Bhí mé ann, shiubhail mé a fhad leis, arú tá sé tamallt maith ó shoin nuair a bhí mé ar an scoil. Creidim go bhfuil sé dhá mhíle is daichead. D'fhág muid annseo ar maidin - mé fhéin agus dearbhráthair domh, tá sé marbh anois - ar a cheathair a chlog ar maidin. Ó! bhí muid giota maith nuair a thúsaigh na daoíní a dh'éirghe ar maidin, cá bith. Tá aithghiorra ann, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, acht ní rabh a fhios aige-sean dadaidh fán aithghiorra agus ní rabh a fhios agam-sa dadaidh fá dtaobh de ar scor ar bith ná bhí mise costarnocht mórán den bhealach. Ní rabh na bealaigh an t-am sin tarráilte ná dadaidh ní rabh orthu acht graibheál a's leabhra chaithfeá siubhal isteach ar an taoibh.

Agus amach síos annsin, 'bhfuil a fhios agat, bhí fir amuigh agus beathaigh leo, a's mí na Bealtaine a bhí ann. Ar scor ar bith bhí lá an-te ann tá cuimhne mhaith agam, daoíní amuigh ag treabhadh le dhá bheathach, ní fheicfeá mórán de na daoíní ag treabhadh thart annseo ar chor ar bith, bhal corr-dhuine, siar an Gleann annsin threabhfadh corr-dhuine. Bhí na beathaigh, bhí siad maith ag obair fosta bhí siad níos bláthmhara ná na rudaí úra seo atá ann anois, na tractors.

'Sé an oidhche a ba cheart duit a ghoil ann an chéad oidhche den bhliadhain úr, sin an oidhche is mó a théigheanns daoíní agus suidheann cuid acu suas go mbíonn sé mall san oidhche ann. Sin an oidhche is mó a théigheanns daoíní a fhad leis.

TEXT 62

I

Chuaidh mé 'un na Rosann ar cuairt go mbreathnuighinnse uaim an spéir. Thart siar fá na hoileáin ar ruaig mar eilid a's cú 'na déidh.

Q. An rabh tusa ann in am ar bith?

100,

v'i: m'ə ɔ̃n hu:l' m'ə ad l'ɛʃ a.ru ta ʃə tɔ̃mɛlt mai a hɪn' nər'  
 ə v'i: m'ə ər ə skɔ̃l'h k'r'Id'əm gə wɪl' ʃə ɣa. v'i:l'əs daiʃəd  
 da:g mɪd' ən'ʃɔ̃ hər' mɔ̃d'in' m'ə hi:n' ɔ̃gəs d'arəhər du ta: ʃə  
 maru nɪʃ ər' ə χ'ahIr' ə χlɔ̃g ər mɔ̃d'in' ɔ̃: v'i: mɪd' gɪtə mai nər'  
 ə hu:sɪ nə dɪ:n'i ə ji:r'i ər mɔ̃d'in' kə b'i tɔ̃ aɪχ'ərə ɔ̃n wɪl' ɪs  
 ɔ̃gəd aχ n'i ro ɪs ɪg'i ʃən dadɪ fən aɪχ'ərə ɔ̃gəs n'i ro ɪs ɔ̃gəmsə  
 dadɪ a dl' dər skər ər' b'i na v'i: m'ɪʃə kɔ̃ʃtərnɑ̃rt mərən dən v'ala  
 n'i ro nə b'alɪ n tam ʃɪn' taral't'ə na dadɪ n'i ro ɔ̃rhu a grav'al  
 əs L'o:rə χaiha ʃu:əɪ əʃt'a ər' ə tɪ:v'

ɔ̃gəs ə'ma ʃi:s ən'ʃɪn' wɪl' ɪs ɔ̃gəd v'i: f'ɪr' ə'mwɪ ɔ̃gəs  
 b'ahɪ l'ɔ̃: əs m'i: nə b'alɪn' ə v'i: ɔ̃n ər skər ər' b'i v'i la:  
 l'ən't'ə h'ɔ̃n ta kɪv'n'ə wai hɔ̃gəm dɪ:n'i ə'mwɪ ə t'r'o: l'ə ɣa: v'a:<sup>x</sup>  
 n'i ɛk'a mɔ̃rən də nə dɪ:n'i ə t'r'o: hart ən'ʃɔ̃ ər χər ər' b'i wal  
 l'kɔ̃r'ɣɪn'ə ʃɪər ə g'l'an ən'ʃɪn' hr'o:ɪχ'u kɔ̃r'ɣɪn'ə v'i: nə b'ahɪ  
 v'i ʃəd mai əg' ɔ̃bər' fɔ̃ʃtə v'i ʃəd n'is bla:ɸərə na nə rɔ̃dɪ ũ:rə  
 ʃɔ̃ ta ɔ̃n ə'nɪʃ nə tractors

ʃe:n ɪ:χ'ə bə χ'art dɪd' ə ɣɔ̃l' ɔ̃n ə χ'əd ɪ:χ'ə dən v'l'ɪən'  
 l'ū:ər ʃɪn' ən ɪ:χ'ə s mo: ə he:ns dɪ:n'i ɔ̃gəs sɪ:ən kɔ̃d' ɔ̃ku suəs  
 gə m'i:n ʃə mɔ̃l sən ɪ:χ' ɔ̃n ʃɪn' ən ɪ:χ'ə s mo: ə he:ns dɪ:n'i ad  
 l'ɛʃ

TEXT 62. (Sp.1)

I

χuɪ m'ə nə rɔ̃sən ər kuɑ̃rt' gə m'r'anɦɪn'ʃə wuəm ɔ̃n sb'è:r''  
 hart ʃɪər fa nə hɪl'an' ər ruəg' mɑ̃r ɪl'hɪd' əs ku:w nə d'ɛ:

Sé déarfadh gach duine fán chuan nuair a casadh mé anuas fán ché. 101  
 Gurbh fhurast a aithne ar mo ghruaim gur fear mé a rabh ruaig 'mo dhéidh.

## II

Ó casadh domh an cailín deas óg a's má casadh sé labhair go géar.  
 Más fear thú a lean don mhnaoi óig ní mholfainn go mór do thrade.  
 Chonnacthas fear as tír mór a's é ag imtheacht gan bhróg indé.  
 Sé mheasaim gur tusa an fear óg a bhfuilthear sa tóir 'do dhéidh.

## III

Ó d'fhreagair mé an ainnir gan bhród mar ghlac mé go mór an scéal.  
 Ó stad de do bheadaidhe (?) níos mó nár duine (sic) den tseort sin mé.  
 Mur ndruididh tú anall de mo chomhair-se 's a bheith ar aon-nós liom  
 fhéin  
 Rachaidh mé ós coinne do shrón(a) amach ar tír mór de léim.

## IV

't-am a thuit muid 'un tuirse 's 'un bróin sé d'fhiafraigh mé den  
 óigbhean chaoin,  
 Cá bhfuighinnse aon-ghloine le hól a thógfadh an brón seo díom.  
 Tá teach beag in imeall an róid a's coinnigheann sé i gcomhnuidhe braon  
 Gabh thusa 'gus rapáil an bórd a's díolfad an scór mé fhéin.

## V

't-am a chuaidh muid isteach go toigh an óil ó b'fhaiteach go leor mé  
 ag suidhe  
 ar eagla go dtiocfadh an tóir a's go mbainfí an óigbhean díom  
 Bhí an bhiotáilte fairsing go leor, bhí beagán dá hól sa tír  
 acht dá n-ólfainnse galún Uí Dhomhnaill ó b'fhurast mo scór-sa a dhíol.

## VI

't-am a shocruigh muid cothrom an scóir 'sé d'fhiafraigh an óigbhean  
 díom

ʃə d'ərhu aχ d'ɪn'ə fan χuən nər' ə kasu m'ə nuəs fan χ'è: 102  
 gər wörəst ə aɪn'hə r mǝ ɣruəm' gər f'ar m'e ro ruɪg' mǝ je:

## II

ɔ: kasu dun kal'in' d'as ɔ:g sma kasu ʃe Lo:r' gə g'e:r  
 mas f'ar hu ə L'an dɔn wɪ: ɔ:g' n'i wɔləm gə mo:r də χ'r'e:d  
 hanəkəs f'ar əs t'i:r' mo:r sɛg' Im'aht gʌn wrɔ:g ə'd'e:  
 ʃe v'asəm gər tösən f'ar ɔ:g a wɪl'hər sə tɔ:r' də je:

## III

ɔ: d'r'ɔɣər mən ʌn'ɪr' gən wrɔ:d mər ʏlak m'ə gə mɔ:r ən ʃk'è:əɪ  
 o: stʌd də də v'adɪ n'is mo: nʌrə d'ɪn'ə dən t'ɔ:rt ʃɪn' m'e:  
 mər nɪrd'ə tu nʌl da mǝ χo:rʃə v'e hər'ə no:ʃ l'om he:n'  
 rahəi m'əs kɔn'ə də ro:n ə'maʰ ər' t'i:r' mo:r ə L'è:m'

## IV

tam ə hɪt mɪd' ɔn tɪrʃə sɔn bro:n' ʃe d'ɪərɔrɪ m'e dən ɔ:g'əv'an  
 χɪ:n'  
 kǝ wɪ:n'ʃə n'ɣlɪn'ə l'ə hɔ:l ə hɔ:ku n bro:n ʃɔ dɪ:m  
 tɑ t'ah b'ɔg ən' Im'əl ə rɔ:d' ɪs kɔn'in ʃə gɔ:nɪ brɔ:n<sup>1</sup>  
 go: hösə həs rapal' ə bɔ:rd əs d'i:əlhəd ən skɔ:r m'ə hi:n'

## V

tam ə χuɪ mɪd' əʃt'a gǝ tɪ 'nɔ:l' ɔ: b'at'a gə L'ɔ:r m'ə sɪ:  
 ər' ʃɔglə gə d'ɔku ə tɔ:r' sgə m'wɪn'hi ən ɔ:g'ə v'an dɪ:m  
 v'i:n v'ɪtəl't'i fərʃɪn' gɔ L'ɔ:r v'i b'ɔgan da hɔ:l sə t'i:r'  
 a da nɔ:lɪn'ʃə galun ɪ ɣɔ:nəl' ɔ: bɔrəst mǝ skɔ:rʃ ə ji:əɪ

1 Cf. IDPP 28 on the unsuitability of [λ:] in rhyme.

Cén áit i bhfuil tú 'do chomhnuidhe nó an gcoinnigheann tú a'n-chró  
beag toighe?

Ó bím-sa seal i dtoigh an óil a's ní dheánfaidh mé aon-lón d'aon-phinginn.  
Acht an méid adaí a shaothruighim sa lá é a chathamh le spórt na hoidhch'.

## VII

Más fear thú a leanfas den ól ní mholfainn duit labhairt le a'n-mhnaoi  
(sic)

Is olc a fhóirfeas sé do dhuine de do sheort-sa toiseacht le buaidhreamh  
an tsaoghail

Le sinne a ghoil a choinneáil an chró ó béidh muid gan dóigh lenár saoghal  
Is fearr dúinn fanacht go fóill go ndéanaimid an lón 'nár aon.

## VIII

Tá sinne ag fanacht go fóill ó caithfidhear cuid mhór dár saoghal  
Is fearr dúinn pósadh go hóg a's béidh an cuidiughadh dár gcomhair arís.  
Ní fheadaim í a mholadh le feabhas 'sí mhearúigh go mór mo chroidhe  
Ní fhuil a'n-duine dá bhfeicfeadh an tseoid nach dtitfeadh 'un bróin  
dá díth.

Ní fhaca mé a leithéid go fóill aon-bhealach ná ród a bím  
Acht dá gcastaí í i mBaile an Átha Móir (?)<sup>1</sup> cailíní óga ar phinginn.

TEXT 63

## I

Nuair a bhí mise ag Tuathal a's mise óg ó bheireadh sé domh spóirt a's  
greann.

Ó bheireadh sé leis mise 'un aonaigh, i dtoiseach a bhínn gach am.

Ó bheireadh sé 'un an bhaile aríst mé a's ghníodh sé mo shlíocadh suas.

Mar mheannán go gcuirfinn le haoibhneas go minic fán mhín seo thuas.

1. 'Gheobhainn cailíní óga ar phinginn.' Tory 85.

## VI

104

ʃam ə həkra mīd' kərhöm ən skɔ:r ʃe d'iefri ən ɔ:g'əv'an dI:m  
 k'en a:t' ə wīl tu də χō:nI nɑ ə gōn'in tu ən'χrɔ: b'əg tI:  
 ɔ: b'i:mse ʃal ə dI· 'nɔ:l' ʃn'i hanhə m'e n'Lo:n dən f'i:n'  
 a hən m'e:d' ɔdI hI:rhim sə La: e ə χahu l'ə sɔ:rt nə hy·I<sup>x</sup>'

## VII

mɔs f'ar hu ə L'anəs dān ɔ:l n'i wɔlhIN dīd' Lo:rt l'ən 'wrī:  
 sɔlk ɔ:r''əs ʃə yīN'ə də hɔ:rtse tɔʃaxt l'ə bl:'r''u n ty:l'  
 l'ɔ' ʃIN'ə yɔl' ə χōN'al' ə χrɔ: o: b'e mīd' gən dɔ:i<sup>x</sup>' lənər sE:l  
 əs f'a:r du:n' fanəht gə fɔ:L' gə n'ani mīd' ə Lo:n nar I:n

## VIII

ta ʃIN'ə fanəht gə fɔ:L' ɔ kaih'ir kɔd' wo:r dar sɔ:l  
 əs f'a:r du:n' pɔ:su gə hɔ:g sɔ'e·n kɔd'u dār gɔ:r' ə'ri:ʃ  
 n'i è:ədem i wɔlu l'ə f'jɔ:ʃ ʃi v'arI gə mo:r mɔ χrI:  
 n'i:əl' ə'nīN'ə da v'ek'u ə t'ɔ:d' nɑ d'It'u ɔn bro:n' da d'i:<sup>x</sup>'  
 n'i akə m'ə L'èhid' gə fɔ:L' En'v'ala nɑ rɔ:əd ə b'i:m  
 a da gastI i mal'ə nɑ 'mo:r' gɔ il' ə kal'in'i ɔ:ger' f'i:n'

TEXT 63. (Sp.1)

## I

nuər' ə v'i: m'Iʃ əg' tuəhəl s m'Iʃ ɔ:g ɔ: v'er'ət ʃə du sɔ:rt'  
 əs g'r'an  
 ɔ vIr'ət ʃə l'ɛʃ m'Iʃə nE:nI dɔʃa ə v'i:n' gɑ 'ham  
 ɔ v'ɛr'ət ʃə nə wal'ə ə'ri:ʃt' m'ə əs n'i:ət ʃə mɔ L'i:əku suəs  
 mər v'anən gə gɔrhən' l'ə hI:v'jəs gə m'In'ik' fan v'i:n' ʃɔ huəs

## II

Ó dhíol sé le Cam'ell, faraor, mé a's b'aiteach (?) a bhí mo dhóigh  
 Ó cheangail sé den sean-teach (sic) gan díon mé a's sruth orm aníos a's  
 anuas.

Ó mhionnuigh nach dtabhairfeadh greim bídh domh, nach gcaillfeadh liom  
 pinginn ná a luach.

A's mé ag éisteacht le tormán a bpíob gur bhris siad mo chroidhe le  
 cumhaidh.

## III

Ar mhuscladh domh ar maidin Dia hAoine, bhí mé ag an mhaol ar téad.  
 Ceangailte ar leath-taobh an toighe ar bhacán le taoibh na bó!  
 Chruinnigh siad a's chraith siad na díslí a's chluinfeadh an tír an gleo,  
 Bhí cuid acu ag screadaigh a's ag caoineadh a's bhí Nicí 'na shuidhe  
 ag gabháil cheóil.

## IV

Ó a Cham'ell dá ndearcóchthaí mo chás, ní fhágfá mé ar lár ag an tír.  
 Nuair a bhí tú sa tsean-teach fá earrach chuir mise ort scáth agus díon,  
 Tharraing mé saic agus málaí clocha 'gus adhmad toighe.  
 Ó threabhaigh mise an talamh sa Mhárta a's d'fhuirs mé go sásta arís.<sup>1</sup>

## V

Mo mhallacht don dís bhuachaill óg a lean an bhean óg sa tslí (?)  
 Ar eagla go gcluinfinn-se a gcomhrádh chuir siad mé isteach sa díog.  
 Cha rabh aon-teach raice ar an ród nár scairt siad ar mhórán dighe  
 Ba chuma cé scairtfeadh an bheoir ó chaithfeadh an óigbhean díol.

1. Alt go sásta é arís?

## II

a: ji:ᵉᵢ | fə l'ə k'am'əl fa'rλ:r m'ə sbat'ah ə v'i: mɔ γɔ:i  
 o: χ'anəl' fə dən 'ʃan't'a gən d'i:n m'es šřu hareᵐ ə'N'i:s sə  
 nuəs  
 ɔ: v'iNI na do:rχ'u g'r'Im' b'i: du na gaL'hu l'om p'i:N na ə  
 Lua<sup>x</sup>  
 əs m'e əg' ε: [t'əht l'ə tōrəman ə b'i:b gər v'r'I] [əd mɔ χrI:  
 l'e kū:I

## III

er'ə wosklu du ər mad'in' d'ə hI:N'ə v'i: m'ə əg' ən wλ:l ər  
 t'e:ᵉᵢd  
 k'anīL't' ər' 'La'tI:v' ə tI: ər' wakan l'ə ty:u<sup>w</sup> nə bɔ:  
 χrīN'i [əd əs χrai [əd nə d'i: [L'i s χlōN'hu ən t'i:r' ə g'l'ɔ:  
 v'i: kɔd' aku [k'r'adI siġ' kλ:n'u s v'i: nIk'i nə hI: gɔl χ'ɔ:l'

## IV

o: χ'am'əl a n'arkahᵉᵢ mə χa:s n'i a:ka m'ər La:r' əg' ən' t'i:r'  
 nər' ə v'i: tu sə t'ant'a fa hara χör' m'I] ɔrt skə hɔgəs d'i:n  
 harən' m'ə sīk' iġəs ma:lI klɔhə gəs a:məd tI:  
 o: χ'r'o:i m'I] ən talu sə wa:rtəs diřš m'ə gə sa:stə ri:]

## V

mə wöLat dən d'i:] wuəhīL' ɔ:g ə L'an ə v'an ɔ:g sə d'l'i:  
 ər'' ɔglə gə glīn'hən' [ə gō:ra χör' [əd m'ə [t'a sə d'i:g  
 χa ro ən't'ah rək'ər'ə rɔ:d nar skart' [əd ər wɔran d'i:  
 bə χomə k'e: skart'u ən v'ɔ:r' o χaihu ən ɔ:g'ᵉᵢv'an d'i:ᵉᵢ



Nuair a chaith mise tamall sa díog ó mheas mé gur chlaoidhte an dóigh.  
 Ó d'amharc mé thart ar gach taoibh damh go bhfeicinn-se an dís fear óg.  
 Chuaidh mise trasna na Maoile an aithghiorra aníos Gleann Domhain.  
 A's anois atá mé i mBurndale a's mo mhallacht ar mur dtaoibh den abhainn.

(Verse supplied by Sp.11)

Fá Shamhain nuair a ghannuigh an féar a Cham'ell 's gan gléas lena  
 fhagháil

Mhionnuigh nach dtabhairfeadh domh sméar - dá bhfeiceadh sé mé ag fagháil  
 bháis.

Ghlac sé a shean-spád ba ghéire 's casúr maith tréan anna láimh

A's ar mo bhonnaí go dtug sé go géar domh gur chuir sé mé i néalltaí  
 báis.

TEXT 64

I

D'éirigh an t-iolar mór amach a chruinniughadh cuid na Cásca',  
 Agus thug sé rabhadh don phobal iad a bheith ar a ngarda,  
 Nach bhfuígfheadh seisean cearc acu ó Dhoire go Dún Pádraig,  
 Le féasta a thabhairt don tseabhac a's dar leoga, ní le grádh é!  
 A's ólfaidh muid sláinte na n-éanaibh.

II

Ar éirghe amach ar maidin domh 's mo spats orm cóirighthe,  
 Thart i gcúl an bhaile liom-sa síos claidhe na teoranna,  
 Casadh Seonaí Dearg orm a's d'iarr mé cunnamh comhairle air,  
 'Sé dubhairt sé; 'pill abhaile 'gus ná sparáil cuid do chomharsana!  
 'S ólfaidh muid sláinte na n-éanaibh.

## VI

108

nuər' ə χai m'I]ə tɔmɐL sə d'i:ɡ o· v'as m'ə ɡər χII:t'ən dɔ:i  
 o dauwərk m'ə hart ɛr ɡa tI:v' du ɡə v'ik'IN'fə n' d'i:] f'ar ɔ:ɡ  
 huI m'I]ə trasnə nə mɔ:l'ə naihərə n'i:s ɡ'l'an dɔ:n'  
 sə ni] ə'ta: m'ə mɔrn dɛ:ls mɔ wɔLəht ɛr mər dy:u<sup>v</sup> də 'no:n'

(Verse supplied by Sp.11)<sup>1</sup>

fa hāuwən' nər' ə ɣaNI ə f'e:r ə χ'am'əl' sɡən ɡ'l'e:s l'ən a:l'  
 viN'i na dɔ:r'hu du sm'e:r a v'ek'ət ]e m'e fa:l' wa:]  
 ɣlak ]ə ə hānsɔad bə jè:r'ə əs kasur mai t'r'e:n ɔN La:v'  
 sər' mə wɔNI ɡə dɔɡ ]ə ɡə ɡ'e:r du ɡər χiɾ ]ə m'ə n'e:lti ba:]

TEXT 64. (Sp.1)

## I

d'i:r'in t'ɔLər mɔ:r ə'mah ə χr'in'u kɔd nə ka:sk  
 ɔɡəs hɔɡ ]e ro: dən fɔbəl iəd ə v'e ɛr ə ŋa:rdə  
 na wi:k'ət ]e]ən k'ark ɔku ɔ ɣir'ə ɡə du:n pa:drig'  
 l'ə f'è:st̩ ə hort dən t'o:ək sɔər'ə L'o:ɡə n'i l'ə ɡra: e:  
 əs ɔ:lhə mið sLa:n't'ə nə n'è:niv'

## II

ɛr' i:r'i mah ɛr mad'in' du smɔ sɔa:tz ɔr<sup>ə</sup>m kɔ:r'i  
 hart ə ɡu:l ə wal'ə l'ɔmsə ]i:s kII: nə t'ɔ:rənə  
 kasu ]o:nI d'ar<sup>ə</sup>ɡ ar<sup>ə</sup>ms d'iər mə kũ:nu kō:ri' ɛr'  
 ]e: du:rt' ]ə p'II' ə'wal'ə ɡɔs na sɔaral' kɔd də χō:řšənə  
 sɔ:lhə mið sLa:n't'ə nə n'e:niv'

1 Insert after verse III

109

D'éirigh an chearc ba sine acu amach thar chlaidhe an gharrdhaí.  
 'Is truagh nár ith an sionnach mé ná iolar mór na spáige,  
 Nuair nach rabh sé san Inid go bhfuighinn liberty na sráide,  
 Le mo ghráinnín beag a phiocadh achan áit i bhfuighinn ar lár é.'  
 A's ólfaidh mé sláinte na n-éanaibh.

## IV

Tháinig an fhaoil bhán thart anall as na Tuathails (?)  
 Leoga má tháinig ní mhinic (sic) a bhí sí gruamdha  
 Sheinnfeadh sise an carbhallán comh binn leis na cuacha,  
 'gus d'ólfadh gloine leann' annsin comh maith le mac Uí Thuathaláin!  
 A's ólfaidh muid sláinte na n-éanaibh.

## V

Tháinig an áinleog chorrach<sup>1</sup> thart le cuireadh ionns' ar an fhéasta.  
 'Go mbeannuighidh an Rí 'gus mise daoibh,' ar sise leis an éanfhlaithe.  
 'Mur dtugaidh sibhse domh-sa an cionn reamhar de na stéigeacha,  
 Rachaidh mé go hIorrus mar bhéadh bocht a dh'iarraidh déirc' ann.'  
 A's ólfaidh mé sláinte na n-éanaibh.

## VI

Dá bhfeicfeadh sibhse an coinín agus luchóg agna bpoll ó!  
 Nead ag an dreolán a bhéas ag an ghandal.  
 An chearc uisce 'gus an truideog ag gabháil amhráin ar chrampaí.  
 An madadh ruadh ag seinm 'gus an miolarum ag damhsa.  
 A's ólfaidh mé sláinte na n-éanaibh.

1. Leg. feannóg chorrach 'scald crow'.

## III

110

d'i:r'in' χ'ark bæ [IN' ɔku ə'ma hōr χl<sup>ə</sup>I· n γa:ri  
 sʃruə nar i<sup>x</sup>' ə [ɔnax m'e: na ɔlær mo:r nə sɔa:g'ə  
 nuər' na ro:ʃe:sən' IN'id' gə wI:n lībɛrti nə ʃra:d'ə  
 l'ə mə γra:n'in' b'ɔg ə f'öku a<sup>h</sup> əN a:t' ə wI:n' ɛr La:r e:  
 i's ɔ:lhə m'ə sLa:n't'ə nə n'e:niv'

## IV

han'Ik' əN I:l' wa:n hart ə'naL əs nə tuəfILz  
 L'o:gə ma han'Ik' n'i v'InIk' ə v'i: ʃi gruəmə  
 hən'hət [I]ə n kɔ·r<sup>ə</sup>Laŋ kə b'In' l'ɛ] nə kuəhə  
 ɔs dɔ:lhu glin'ə L'aL ən'ʃIn' kə mɔi l'ə mak i huəlhan'  
 i's ɔ:lhə m'id sLa:n't'ə nə n'e:niv'

## V

han'Ik' əN' ɛN'L'ag χɔra<sup>h</sup> hart l'ə kör'u ɔns ɛr əN' e:əstə  
 gə m'anIN rI: gəs m'I]ə dI:v' ɛr [I]ə l'ɛ] əN' è:nLəI  
 mər ɔgə [Iv']ə dūsən k'ɔN rāuər dā nə ʃt'e:k'<sup>J</sup>ahə  
 rahe m'ə gə hōrəs mar<sup>v</sup>'au bɔxt ə jieri d'e:r'k' ɔN  
 i's ɔ:lhə m'ə sLa:n't'ə nə n'e:niv'

## VI

a v'ek'ət [Iv']ə n kɔN'in' ɔgəs Ləhag iγ nə bɔL ɔ:  
 n'ad iγ' əN' d'r'ɔ:lan ə v'è:əs iγ' ə γandəl'  
 χ'ark i]k'ə gəs ə trid'ag ə ɔl o:rān' ɛr χrɔmpI  
 madu ruəg' [ɛN'ə m' ɔs ə m'iiərəm eg' dāusə  
 i's ɔ:lhə m'ə sLa:n't'ə nə n'e:niv'

## VII

Ó's a Mhánaí Bháin Uí Mhaoileagáin an ndéanfá liom cleamhnas?  
 Mise Seán 'ac Sírlín mac Aoilidín<sup>1</sup> na nGamhna.  
 Tá ba agam is caoirigh 'gus maoin mhaith chun bainse,  
 'S mur dtugaidh tú do nighean domh, bhuailfinn thú le clampa.  
 A's ólfaidh mé sláinte na n-éanaibh.

## VIII

Nuair a bogadh innsa dígh iad, chuaidh siad ar an random,  
 Char fhág siad síothlán, píosa tin, ná pandaí,  
 Nach dtearn siad míle píosa dó le dí-meas na bainse  
 'gus ólfaidh muid sláinte na n-éanach.

## TEXT 65

An carrfhiadh sa phortach agus sleaghán aige ag baint mhónadh.  
 An naoscann dá srathnughadh 'gus na feadógaí dá cróigeadh.  
 Na smaolaigh dá cruachadh ...  
 Spideog ag déanamh caisleáin in ainm Rí Seoirse.  
 Na lachain ag nigheachán agus na faoileogaí ag smooth-áil.  
 An chearc uisce 'gus an truideoag ag tarraingt uisce chun na cúirte.  
 Peann aig an easóig ag líonadh a cuid próistí.  
 Agus summons ag an luchóg ar an chat 'na póca.

## TEXT 66

## I

Tá an crann innsa gharrdhaí a bhfásann air an bláth buidhe.  
 A's nuair a leagaim mo lámh air is láidir nach mbristear mo chroidhe.

1. Mac Caoilidín?

## VII

112

ɔs ə wɑ:nI wɑ:n' i wI:l'əgən' ə n'a:nhɑ l'om k'l'äunəs  
 m'Iʃə ʃɑ:n ak ʃi:r'in' mɑ 'kI:l'id'in nə ŋäunə  
 tɑ bɔ hɔgəm əs kl:r'i gɔs m'wI:n' wai h ɔn bɑw'ʃə  
 smər dɔgə tu də n'i:ən dũ wuər'hin' hu l'ə klampə  
 ʔs ɔ:lhə m'ə sLɑ:n't'ə nə n'e:niv'

## VIII

nuər' ə bogu ɔnsə d'i: ʃiəd huI ʃiəd ər a randəm  
 har a:g ʃiəd ʃi:əlhən p'i:sə t'in nɑ pɑndI  
 nɑ d'a:r ʃəd m'i:l'ə p'i:sə dɔ l'ə 'd'i:'m'as nə bɑw'ʃə  
 gɔs ɔ:lhə m'id sLɑ:n't'ə nə n'e:na

## TEXT 65. (Sp.5)

ə kariə sə fɔrtah ɔgəs ʃL'a:n ʔg'ə b'w'in't' wɔ:nu  
 ə nɥ:sɔkən da ʃʁanhu gɔs nə f'adagI da krɔ:g'u  
 nə smE:l'hI da kruəhə...

sb'Id'ag ə d'anu kaʃL'an ə nɑn'əm' rI: ʃɔ:ʃšə  
 nə Lɔhən' ə n'Iəhan ɔgəs nə fI:l'hagI smɔ:daI'  
 ə χ'ark ʔʃk'ə gəs ə trid'ag ə tarən't' ʔʃk'ə nə ku:rt'ə  
 p'an əg' ən' asag' ə L'i:ənu ə kɔd' prɔ:ʃt'i  
 ɔgəs soməns ʔg' ən Lɔhag ər ə χat nə pɔ:əkə

## TEXT 66. (Sp.1)

## I

tɑ:n krɑn ɔnsə ɣɑ:rI ə wɑ:sən ər' ən bla: b'wI  
 snuər' ə L'igəm mɔ Lā:u ər' əs La:d'Ir' nɑ m'r'Iʃt'ər mɔ χrI:

Ó is táilliúr óg aerach mé a chuaidh a dhéanamh éadaigh go toigh an fhir ruaidh.

A's thug mo chroidhe spéis don deagh-mhnaoi is deise Tír Mumhan (?)

Ó's a chuisle mo chléibh' nánach n-éalóchthá uaim<sup>1</sup> ón fhear ruadh.

## II

Nuair a bhím-sa thart thuas bím ar cuairt fá Chondae na Midhe.

Cluinim an fear ruadh dá luadh le grádh mo chroidhe.

Ó suainmheas ní fhaghaim ná tá de chodladh na hoidhch'

Gurab í bean an fhir ruaidh a rinn gual díom in aice mo chroidhe.

## III

Nuair a bhím-sa thart thíos bím i bpríosún dhorcha chruaidh.

Boltaí ar mo chaolchorp a's na míle glas ó sin suas.

Le go n-éireochainn ar sweep sin mar d'éireochadh an fhaoileog den chuan.

Ná go sínnfinn mo thaoibh gheal síos le bean an fhir ruaidh.

## IV

Ó's a bhruinneal gan smál a bhfuil an deallramh deas in do chroidhe.

Ó an fios duitse ní ar bith a chlaoidhfeadh aigneadh an fhir ruaidh?

Ó is truagh gan sinn araon ar bhruach na coilleadh úd thall.

Fear ruadh a bheith sa díogaigh sínte 'gus leac os a chionn!

## TEXT 67

### I

Nuair do d'éirigh mé ar maidin le fáinniughadh geal an lae

Do chonnaic mé na gardaí ag teacht anuas ag toigh Khilldea

Bhí solus ar a gcuid carrannaí aige loinnriughadh innsan spéir

Ó's mo mhallacht ar na smugacháin a ghoid mo still aréir.

1. R liom.

ɔ: əs ta:L'ur ɔ:g E:ra m'e ə χuI ə janu e:dI gɔ tI: əN' Ir ruI 114  
 əs hɔg mɔ χrI: sβ'ɛ:s dən 'd'e:wrĩ:s d'Iʃə t'i: mũ:ə<sup>n</sup>  
 ɔ: əs ə χoʃL'ə mɔ χ'l'è:v' nɑ nɑ n'e:lɑχɑ woəm qn' ar ruə

## II

nuər' ə v'i:m sə hart huəs b'i:m er'kuərt' fa χondəi nə m'i:  
 klīn'am ɔn f'ar ruə da Luəv l'ə gra: mɔ χrI:  
 ɔ: suən'v'əs n'i a:əm nɑ ta: də χoʃLu nə hl:ɪ<sup>I</sup>  
 gorb e: b'an əN Ir ruI ə rIN' guəl dI:m ĩn èk'ə mɔ χrI:

## III

nuər' ə v'i:m sə hart hi:s b'i:m ə b'r'i:sun γɔrəχə χruI  
 bɔltI er mə χl:lχɔrp snə m'i:l'ə glas a ʃIn' suəs  
 l'ə gə n'i:r'ahin' er šwi:p ʃIn' mar d'i:r'ahu nI:l'ag ɔn χuān  
 nɑ gə ʃi:n'hIN' mɔ hI:v' jal ʃi:s l'ə b'an əN' Ir ruI

## IV

ɔ: əs ə wrīn'əl gen sma:l wīl' ə d'alru d'as ĩn də χrI:  
 ɔ: ān f'īs dīt'ʃə n'i:ə b'i ə χlI:χ'u ag'n'u n'Ir ruI  
 ɔ: əs'ɪtrʉə gen ʃIN' er I:n er'ə wruɑχ nə kōL'u ɔd hɑL  
 f'ar ruə v'a sə d'i:gi ʃi:n't'ə gəs L'ak ĩs ə χ'ɔn

TEXT 67. (Sp.1)

## I

nuər da d'i:r'i m'ɛ er' mɔd'in' l'ə fa:n'hu g'al əN LE:  
 dɔ hɔnik' m'e nə gardi t'au't ə'nuəs ĩg' tI: χ'Il' de:  
 vi soləs er' ə gɔd' karəNI ĩg'ə LĭN'r'u ɔnsən sβ'è:r'  
 a: əs mɔ woʃɑht er nə smogəhan' ə γīd mɔ stīl ā're:r'



## II

115

Ó tháinig siad go fáilthidhe gan challán is gan ghleo.

A's níor chuala mé ann, a's níor mhoithigh mé iad go rabh siad innsan chró.

Thóg siad a gcuid uirnise a's scab siad iad go léir

Ó's mo mhallacht ar na smugacháin a ghoid mo still aréir.

## III

Chuir siad Braighní Bocht 'na sheasamh a's a dhroim le beinn a' toighe

Cuireadh gunna lena éadan a's piostal lena chroidhe

A's dá mbogfadh sé 'na chraiceann bhéadh sé siabtha suas sa spéir

Ó's mo mhallacht ar na smugacháin a ghoid mo still aréir.

## IV

Ach tá sagairt agus easbuig ag bagairt orm féin,

Ag rádh go ndéanfainn peacadh dá reachtáilinn mo théamh,

Acht ní stadfainn-se den bhiotáilte go bráthach ar chomhairle cléir'

Ach mur 's bé go dtáinig na smugacháin a ghoid mo still aréir.

TEXT 68

## I

Ar chonnlach ghlas an fhogmhair a stóirín an rabh tú tinn?

Ó ba deas do chosa i mbróga 's ba ró-dheas do choiscéim siubhail.

Ó do ghruaidhe mar na rósaí 's do chuirnín a bhí fighte dlúith.

Ó mar truagh gan sinn ár bpósadh ná ar bóirdaí loinge a' triall 'un siubhail.

## II

Ó bliadhain 's an t-am seo anuraidh ní rabh tuirse orm ná mórán cumhaidhe

Bhí cuach as Condae Dhoire againn a's cionn eile as Condae an Dúin.

## II

ɸ: hönI<sup>k'</sup> ʃiəd ge fahI<sup>l'</sup>hi gen xalān i's gen jI'ɔ: 116  
 ʃN'i:ᵀr xolə m'ᵀ ɔN ʃn'i:ᵀr waihi m'e ɔd ge ro ʃiəd ɔnsən xɾɔ:  
 ho:g ʃəd ə ɡɔd' ɔrᵀN'iʃ i's skab ʃəd iəd go L'ɛ:r'  
 a: əs mə wɔLaht er nə smogəhan' ə ɣid mə st̪il ə'ɾe:r'

## III

xɔr ʃiəd brain'i bɔxt nə hasu əs ə ɣrim' l'ə b'IN' ə tI:  
 kir'u ɡɔnə l'ənə e:dan əs ə p'i'stəl l'ənə xɾI:  
 sɔd məkud ʃe ənə xɾak'ən v'e:u ʃe: ʃiəpə suəs sə sb'ɛ:r'  
 a: əs mə wɔLaht er nə smogəhan' ə ɣid mə st̪il a'ɾe:r'

## IV

aχ ta: sagert' i'ges asbIk' ig' bagert' ɔrᵀm he:n'  
 ig' ra: ge n'a:nhIn' p'aku<sup>w</sup> da raxtəl'IN' mə he:u  
 a n'i st̪atIN'ʃə dən v'ital't'ə go: bra:χ er xɔ:ərL'ə k'l'è:r'  
 aχ məɾ sb'e:<sup>1</sup> ge dən'Ik' nə smogəhan' ə ɣid mə st̪il a'ɾe:r'

TEXT 68. (Sp.1)

## I

er' xɔnLa ɣlas ən ɔ:wər' ə st̪ɔ:r'in' a ro tu t'IN'  
 ɔ bə d'as də xɔs ə mɾɔ:ge sbə 'ɾɔ: j'is də x'i'ʃk'Im' ʃu:l'  
 ɔ də ɣruI<sup>j</sup>ə məɾ nə ɾɔ:SI sɔd x'irN'in' a v'i: f'It'i dluI  
 ɔ məɾ truə gen ʃIN' əɾ bɔ:su na er bɔ:rdI L'ɪŋ'ə t'r'iel ɔn ʃu:l'

## II

ɔ: b'l'ien' sə tam ʃɔ həl'nir'i n'i ro t'irš' ɛrəm na mɾran kũ:I  
 v'i: kuəχ i's kɔnd<sup>a</sup>I ɣir'ə ɔɡin' ʃk'ɔn el'ə i's kɔndaI n du:n'

1 Cf. LASID map 172 pts. 84, 86.

Ó char órduigh Dia ná Muire dúinn an fideal a bhí<sup>1</sup> againn ná cláirseach  
cheoil.

Acht 'sé d'orduigh séimh-bean (?) eile dúinn 'sí a chuideochadh linn  
ár shláintí (sic) a ól.

### III

Ó tá buachaillí na háiti seo ag athrughadh a's ag éirghe teann.

Tá lucht na hataí arda ag goil ar láimh le mo chailín donn.

Acht dá ngluaiseadh Rí na Spáinne thaire sáile 's a chabhlach teann

Ó bhrúighfinn féar a's fásach a's bhéinn ar láimh le mo chailín donn.

#### TEXT 69

An gcuala sibh mise a lucht na scaball?

Ná déanaigí faillighe in mur gcás.

Nach truagh sin duine gan charaid.

Agus é ina luighe ar leabaidh an bháis.

A dhuine bhoicht gan chéill,

Ná déan bréag le Muire,

Ná hith feoil Chéadaoine,

A's ná héagcaoin (?) do thinneas.

Bhí Muire agus a mac ag siubhal amuigh sa lá,

Casadh orthu Saidhm de dhuine bheannuighthe anall as an Róimh.

Shín Muire chuige scaball breagh na mbrailsí óir as a deis-láimh,

Ní fhuil a'nduine dá gcaithfidh mo chulaith-sa mar ba chóir

Nach mbéadh séala<sup>2</sup> agam ar a anam innsa Ghlóir.

A Bhainríoghan na Gile a's a Mhaighdean na Glóir'

Má tchí tú mé ag goil ar seachrán

Go gcuiridh tú mé ar an eolas

Go seolfaidh<sup>3</sup> tú m'anam go ríoghachta na Glóire i mbéal Íosa.

1. a bheith againn (?).

2. R seilbh (?).

3. NB Future for Present Subjunctive.

ɔː har ɔːrdI d'ia na mīr'ə du:N' ə f'Id'əl ə v'i: ɔgɪN' na kla:řša 118

χ'ɔ:l'

a fe dɔːrdI ʃɛ:v'b'an ɛl'ə du:N' ʃi: χɔd'ahu l'IN' ər La:N't'i ɔ:l

### III

ɔː ta: bɔχiL'i nə ha:ti ʃɔ ig' a:rhu sīg' i:r'i t'an

ta: loχt nə hatI a:rdə ɡɔl ər'ə La:v' lə mɔ χal'in' dɔN

a da ŋluəʃu rI: nə sɔa:N'ə ər'ə sa:l'ə sə χaula t'an

ɔ wruIχ'in' f'è:r əs fa:sas v'e:N' ər'ə Lɔ:v' l'ə mɔ χal'in' dɔN

#### TEXT 69. (Sp.5)

ə ɔɔlə ʃIv' m'Iʃə Lɔχt nə skabəl

na d'a(:)nīg'i faL'i əN mər ɡa:s

na truə ʃIn' dīN'ə ɡən χarid'

ɔgəs eː nə L<sup>ə</sup>I: ər L'abI n wa:ʃ

ə ɣiN'ə wɔχt' ɡən χ'ɛ:L'

na d'a(:)n b'r'e:<sup>ə</sup> ɡ l'ə mīr'ə

na hi<sup>x</sup> ʃɔ:l' χ'e:dIN'ə

sna he:ɡən də hIN'əs

v'i: mīr'ə ɔgəs ə mak ə ʃu:<sup>ə</sup> l' ə<sup>l</sup>m<sup>w</sup>I sə La:

kasu ɔrhu šaim dǎ ɣiN'ə v'ANI naL as ə rō:m'

hī:n' mīr'ə hīg'ə sɔabəl b'r'a: nə m'r'alʃi ɔ:r'

as ə deʃ<sup>x</sup>La:u<sup>v</sup>'

n'i:əl' ə<sup>l</sup>nīN'ə da ɡaihi mə χɔlIse mar bə χɔ:r'

na m'eu ʃe:<sup>ə</sup> l' ɔgəm ər' anəm iNs ə ɣlɔ:r'

ə wā:rin nə ɡ'Il'ə əs ə waid'ən nə ɡlɔ:r'

ma t'i: tu m'e ɡɔl ər ʃaxran

ɡə ɡir'ə tu m'e ər ən' ɔ:ləs

ɡə ʃɔ:lhe tu manəm ɡə rI:haxtə nə ɡlɔ:r'ə m'e:l I:sə

TEXT 70

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## I

An chéad subháiice fuair an Mhaighdean Mhuire.

Nach í sin an tsubháiice a bhí mór.

Nuair a fuair sí a hamharc arna haon-Mhac uasal.

gur rugadh É san bhail<sup>1</sup> sin.

Beannuighthe d'aon-Mhac Óg,

Beannuighthe Naomh Muire Óigh.

Na seacht subháiice dá ndéarfá iad, a's iompar a héideadh,

Bhéitheá go síorraidhe beo.

## II

An darna subháiice fuair an Mhaighdean Mhuire.

Nár bh í sin an tsubháiice a bhí mór.

Nuair a fuair sí a hamharc arna haon-Mhac uasal

Go dteachaidh Sé a shiubhal.

Beannuighthe ... etc

## III

An tríomhadh subháiice<sup>2</sup> fuair an Mhaighdean Mhuire.

Nár bh í sin an tsubháiice a bhí mór.

Nuair a fuair sí a hamharc arna haon-Mhac uasal

Gur léigh Sé na leabhair.

Beannuighthe ... etc

## IV

An ceathramhadh subháiice fuair an Mhaighdean Mhuire.

Nach í sin an tsubháiice a bhí mór.

Nuair a fuair sí a hamharc arna haon-Mhac uasal

1. Alt san bhaile sin (?).

2. Alt suaire (?).

TEXT 70. (Sp.5)

120

## I

ə χ'ed suəl'k'ə fuər' ə wèid'ən wīr''ə  
 nahī [In' ə tuəl'k'ə v'i: mo:r  
 nər' ə fuər [i ũ:wərk ərnə 'hE:nwak uəsəl  
 gər rōgu e sən wəL' [In'

b'ANI dE:nwak ɔ:g

b'ANI nỹ m'wīr'ə ɔ:i

nə [axt suəl'k'i da n'erha iəd əs ɔmpər ə hE:d'u  
 vɛha gə [i:rhI b'Jɔ:

## II

ən dārnə suəl'k'ə fuər' ə wèid'ən wīr'ə  
 narv i [In' ə tuəl'k'ə v'i: mo:r  
 nuər' ə fuər [i hũ:wərk ərnə hè:nwak uəsəl  
 gə d'ahə 'fɛ: ə χ'u:θl

b'ANI ... etc.

## III

ən t'r'i:hu suər'k'ə fuər' ə wèid'ən wīr'ə  
 narv i [In' ə tuər'k'ə v'i: mo:r  
 nuər' ə fuər [i hũ:wərk ərnə hE:nwak uəsəl  
 gər L'e: [ɛ: nə L'o:r''

b'ANI ... etc.

## IV

ən k'a·rhu suəl'k'ə fuər' ə wèid'ən wīr'ə  
 nah i· [In' ə tuəl'k'ə v'i: mo:r  
 nuər' ə fuər [i hũ:wərk ərnə hE:nwak uəsəl

Go bhfuair siad É ag feoghlaim na ndochtúirí.

Beannuighthe ... etc

V

An cúigeadh subháiice fuair an Mhaighdean Mhuire.

Nach í sin an tsubháiice a bhí mór.

Nuair a fuair sí a hamharc arna haon-Mhac uasal.

Go dtearn Sé an marbh beo.

Beannuighthe ... etc

VI

An seiseadh subháiice fuair an Mhaighdean Mhuire

Nach í sin an tsubháiice a bhí mór

Nuair a fuair sí a hamharc arna haon-Mhac uasal

Go dtearn Sé fíon den uisce

Beannuighthe ... etc

VII

An seachtmhadh subháiice fuair an Mhaighdean Mhuire

Nach í sin an tsubháiice a bhí mór

Nuair a fuair sí a hamharc arna haon-Mhac uasal

Gur thóg Sé suas ar Neamh í.

Beannuighthe ... etc

gə wuər ʃəd ə f'ʃɔ:ləm nə nɔxtʊr'i

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b'ANI ... etc.

## V

ku:k'u suəl'k'ə fuər' ə wèid'ən wīr'ə

nah i ʃIn' ə tuəl'k'ə v'i: mo:r

nər' ə fuər' ʃi hū:wərk ərnə hE:nwak uəsəl

gə d'arn ʃən maru b'ʃɔ:

b'ANI ... etc.

## VI

ən ʃɛʃu suəl'k'ə fuər' ə wèid'ən wīr'ə

nah i ʃIn' ə tuəl'k'ə v'i: mo:r

nuər' ə fuər ʃi hū:wərk ərnə hE:nwak uəsəl

gə d'arn ʃən f'i:n dən i'ʃk'ə

b'ANI ... etc.

## VII

ən ʃaxtu suəl'k'ə fuər' ə wèid'ən wīr'ə

nah i ʃIn' ə tuəl'k'ə v'i: mo:r

nər' ə fuər' ʃi hū:wərkə ərnə hE:nwak uəsəl

gər hɔ:g ʃə suəs ər n'auφ? i:

b'ANI ... etc.



## TEXT 71

Pronnaim m'anam ort a Dhia,  
 Chan dá iarraidh ort atá.  
 Fágaim m'fhiadhnaise ort a Mhuire.  
 Gur phronn mé m'anam ort a Dhia.  
 Ceithre coirneáil de mo leabaidh,  
 (?) theaghlach Dé.  
 A Dhia má gheibh mé bás faoi mhaidin  
 Gurab é Flaitheas Dé mo leabaidh.

## TEXT 72

A Mháire ró-mhilis agam 's a mháthair Dé  
 a (?) na cruinne do lámh go léir  
 Cuir impidhe ar do leanbh a d'fhuiling an pháis go géar  
 an chruadh-chás (sic) ina bhfuilim ann fortaigh agus tarrtháil mé.  
 Mo ghrádh thú a linbh a gineadh sa Mhárta.  
 Mo ghrádh thú a linbh a rugadh sa stábla.  
 Mo ghrádh tú, a Íosa, a aon-Mhac Máire,  
 Fá cuimrighe m'anam ar uair mo bháis.

(Ní bhéinn ábalta a ghoil ní b'fhuide.)

## TEXT 71. (Sp.19)

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prɔnəm manəm ɔrt ə jiə  
 χan da iəri ɔrt ə'ta:  
 fa:gəm miəni·ʃ ɔrt ə wi'r'ə  
 gər frɔn m'ə manəm ɔrt ə jiə  
 kər'ə kɔrn'al' də mə l'abi  
 skapəl'ə haula d'e:  
 ə jiə ma jev' m'ə ba:s fʷI wad'in'  
 gər b'e: flaihəs d'e: mə l'abi

## TEXT 72. (Sp.19)

ə wa:r'ə rɔv'Il'iʃ ə'gɔm<sup>1</sup> sə wahər' d'e:  
 ə fort'in' nə krɪn'ə də la:uʷ gə L'e:r'  
 kɪr' Im'p'i ər də l'anu ə dɪl'IN' ə fʷa:ʃ gə g'e:r  
 ə χruχa:s na wɪl'əm ɔn fɔrhtI ɔgəs tarhal' m'e:  
 mə γra: hu ə l'In'əv' ə g'In'u sə wa:rte  
 mə γra: hu ə l'In'əv' ə rɔgu sə st̩a:blə  
 mə γra: hu I:sə E:nwak ma:r'ə  
 fa χim'ə'r'i manəm ər uər' mə wa:ʃ

(N'i v'e:N' a:bəLte γɔl' N'i:b i'd'ə)

---

1 N.B. position of stress

BLESSINGS, MALEDICTIONS, PROVERBS, RHYMES, RIDDLES, ETC

1. Go rathuighidh Dia an obair.
2. Go soirbhighidh Dia duit.
3. Go soirbhighidh Dia a's Muire duit.
4. Coimrighe Dhia a's Muire thú.
5. Go sábháilidh Dia sinn.
6. Nár aithbhridh Dia ort é.
7. Gur móide de theaghlach Dé a anam.
8. Go dté tú slán.
9. Gur mór an fad saoghail duit.  
Alt  
Bhal is mór an fad saoghail duit.
10. A Dhia na trócaire!
11. A Mhaighdean Shíorruidhe!
12. Ar leacacha ifrinn go rabh tú ag dóghadh.
13. Ballaí ifrinn go dtitidh ort.
14. Ar thorramh an diabhair go rabh tú agus bearád dearg ort.
15. An fad sin de thinneas bliadhna ná rabh ort.  
(.i. Sin an fad a's a bhéitheá ag rádh an amhrá(i)n do you see.  
Bhítheas dá ghuidhe sin duit.)
16. Gheibh foighde fortach(t).
17. Tiocfaidh an lá agus bogfaidh bó ruball.

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1. gə rah<sup>ə</sup>I d'ie nɔb<sup>w</sup>ər'
  2. gə sɪr'ev'i d'ie dɪd'
  3. gə sɪr'v'i d'ies m<sup>w</sup>ir'ə dɪd'
  4. kɪm'r'i jɪə ɪs mɪr'ə hu
  5. gə sa:wəl'i d'ie ʃIN'
  6. nɑr af'r'i d'ie ɔrt ə
  7. gər mo:d'ə də haulɑ d'e: anəm
  8. gə d'ɛ: tu sLɑ:n
  9. gər mo:r ə fad sλ:l' dɪd'  
Alt.  
 wəl əs mo:r ə fad sλ:l' dɪd'
  10. ə jɪə nə trɔ:kɪr'ə
  11. wɑɪd<sup>u</sup> ʌn hi:rhi
  12. ər' L'akəhə If'r'IN' gə ro tu ə dɔ:u
  13. b<sup>w</sup>ɑLI If'r'IN' gə d'it'i ɔrt
  14. ər' hɔ:ru ən d'auəl' gə rɔ tu ɔgəs b'arad d'aræg ɔrt
  15. ən fad ʃIn' də hIN'əs b'l'iənə nɑ ro ɔrt  
 (ʃIn' ə fads v'èhɑ rɑ. nɔ:ran do you see gən  
 t'IN'əs ər b'i ə v'è n'is fɔd'ə nɑ ʃIn' ɔrt  
 v'ihər dɑ γλ: ʃIn' dɪd')
  16. jɛv' f<sup>w</sup>E:d'ə fɔrta
  17. t'ɔki n Lɑ: ɔgəs bɔki bɔ: rɔbəl

18. Caithfidh tú theacht le cruaidh agus bog.
19. (Daoiní atá suas go maith innsa tsaoghal, macasamhailt TDs ná ministrí ná daoiní móra, tá an chuid is fearr den dóigh acu agus an chuid is fearr den bhiadh acu agus daoiní bochta nach bhfuil dadaidh acu den chineál sin, déarfá ina shean-fhocal:)  
Itheann na muca míne triosc acht caithfidh na muca garbha theacht leis.
20. Ní fhuil a fhios ag duine ar bith cá háit i bhfuil an bhróg ag teannadh ar an duine eile.
21. Is fhearr greim de choinín ná dhá ghreim de chat. (See TRANSLATIONS).
22. (An) t-am nach rabh carrannaí ná rothaí iarann ná a'n-dadaidh ar chor ar bith ag goil, bhí achan duine ag siubhal agus sé an gléas gasta siubhail a bhí acu an t-am sin beathach an chapail agus an diallaid agus bhí sé ráidhte:  
Gurbh olc an mharcaidheacht nach mb'fhearr é ná an dubh-choisidheacht.
23. Is leor a bheith bocht gan a bheith truallighthe.
24. Comhairle an duine dhoscaidhthigh agus í a fhagháil in ascaidh.
25. Más maith leatsa mise tar a chomhnuidhe agam.  
(Ní fhuil a fhios ag duine ar bith an duine eile go rabh siad ag comhnuidhe aige.)
26. Ní hé an mhéid a mheathchas acht an miotal cruaidh.
27. Dá bhfásadh an scafóg mar a fhásas an crann ní bhéadh aon-chrann cam sa choill.
28. Achan darna bhliadhain a bhíos an gearrfhiadh baineann agus fireann.

18. kaih'ə tu haχt l'ə kruI ɔgəs bɔg 128
19. (dI:n'ɪ ə ta suəs gə mai ïnsə tλ:l makəsɔwəL't' T.D.s  
 na m'In'Ift'r'ɪ na dI:n'ɪ mo:rə tan χɔd' əs f'a:r dən  
 dɔ:i ɔku ɔgəs ən χɔd' əs f'a:r dən v'ie ɔku ɔgəs dI:n'ɪ  
 bɔχtə b'ed'ɪr' na wɪl dadI ɔku dən χ'In'al ʃIn' d'erha  
 Nə hanəkəl)  
 ih'ən Nə mɔkə m'i:n'ə t'r'isk a kaih'i Nə mɔkə garuwə  
 haχt l'ɛʃ
20. Nəl' ïs ïg' dɪN'ər' b'i kə ha:t' ə wɪl' ə wrɔ:g ə t'anu  
 ər' ə dɪN' ɛl'ə
21. sa:r g'r'Im' də χɪN'in' na ɣa: j'r'Im' də χat
22. tam na ro karəNI na rɔhI iərn na ən'dadI ər har ər' b'i  
 ə gɔl'h v'i ahə'NɪN'ə ʃû:l ɔgəs ʃen g'l'e:s gasʃə ʃu:l'  
 ə v'i ɔku N tam ʃIn' b'a:χ ə 'χapwɪL' ɔgəs ə d'iaLɪd'  
 ɔgəs v'i ʃə ra:t'ə  
 gər wɔlk ə warkɪaht na m'a:r ə NəN 'du'χɔʃɪaht
23. əs L'ɔ:r ə v'ɛ bɔχt gɔn ə v'ɛ truəL'i
24. kō:rL'ə N dɪN'ə ɣɔskI ɔgəs i a:i' ən asɔI
25. mas mai l'atse m'ɪʃə tar ə χō:nI ɔgəm  
 (n'i:ɛl' ïs əg' dɪN'ər' b'i ə dɪN' ɛl'ə gə ro ʃəd ə  
 kō:nI ïg'ə)
26. n'ɪ he:n v'e:d' ə v'ahəs ah ə m'itəl kruI
27. da wa:su N skafɔg mər a:səs ə krən n'ɪ v'au En'χrən  
 kam sə χöL'
28. ahən darnə v'l'ien' ə v'i:s ə g'arie bwɪN'ən ɔgəs  
 f'ɪr'ən

29. Rud ar bith a théid 'un fuaire théid sé chun fadáil.

Alt

Rud ar bith a théigheanns 'un fuide théid sé 'un fuighill(e) (?).<sup>1</sup>

30. Is binn béal ina thost.

(Is fhearr duit gan dadaidh a rádh ná a bheith ag rádh barraidheacht.)

31. Is minic cú mall sona.

(Is fhearr duit gan deithbhre ar bith a bheith ort, bhéadh luck níos fhearr d'am a ghlacaint le achan rud.)

32. Dreasadh an mhadaidh a's dá choinneáil.

33. Dá mbéadh síoda ar an<sup>2</sup> ghabhar, gabhar i gcomhnuidhe é.

Alt

Dá gcuirfeá síoda ar an ghabhar sé an gabhar i gcomhnuidhe atá agat. (Is cuma caidé an galántas a chuirfeas tú ar an fhear ná ar an bhean, sé an duine céadna atá agat i gcomhnuidhe.)

34. Is glas na cnoic i bhfad uait a's más glas ní féaramhail.

35. Is fearr comharsanach maith comhgarach ná lucht hataí cruaidhe i bhfad ar shiubhal.

36. Tá leacacha an fhir uasail sleamhain.

(Teach mór galánta nuair a rachthá thusa a fhad leis agus ocras ort ní fhuighidh tú tae ar bith acu. Agus gabh isteach i dteach bheag, lena thaobh, cionn tuigheadh, béidh siad an-mhaith agus deánfaidh<sup>3</sup> siad tae duit ar an bhomaite agus na boic mhóra seo ní fhuil siad ag goil a thabhairt tae ná dadaidh duit, caithfidh tú bogadh leat.)

37. Éist le tormán na habhann(a) agus muirbhfidh tú breac.

38. Aithnigheann ciaróg ciaróg eile.

39. An sionnach i gcaiceann na caorach.

1. Cf Dinn sv fuigheall 'remnant, remainder ... bad result (with genitive)'.  
2. Alt aire ghabhar 'on a goat' (?).  
3. NB.

29. rōd ər' b'i ə hē:d' ɔn fuər'ə hē:d' [ən fadal' 130  
Alt.  
 rōd ər' b'i ə he:ns ɔn fʷid'ə he:d [ən fuəl'ə (alt.  
 fʷλ:l'ə)
30. əs b'IN' b'e:ᵉl nə hɔst  
 (əs a:r d'id' gən dadI ə ra: nɑ ə v'ᵉ ə ra: bɔrIaht)
31. əs m'In'ik' kuʷ mɑL sɔnə  
 (əs a:r d'id' gən d'ᵉf'r'ə r' b'i ə v'ᵉ hɔrt v'eu Luck  
 n'is a:r dam ə ɣlakənt l'ahən rōd)
32. d'r'ᵉsu n wadIs da χON'al'
33. a m'eu [i:d ɛr'ə ɣo:r go:r ə gō:nIə  
Alt.  
 a g'ir'ha [i:d ɛr' ə ɣo:r [ən go:r ə gō:nI ə tōgəd  
 (skɔmə kə'd'en galəntəs ə χ'ir'həs tu ər' ən' ɛr nɑ  
 ər' ə v'anh [ən d'IN'ə k'iənə ta ɔgəd ə gō:nI)
34. əs glas nə kri:k' ə wad wuəd' smas glas n'i f'e:rhul'
35. əs f'a:r kō:řšəna maih' kō:gra nɑ Lɔχt hatI kruIjə  
 wad ɛr hu:wᵉl
36. ta L'akəhə n'ir' uəs'il' [L'auən'  
 (t'ax mo:r galantə nər' ə raha hōsə ad l'ɛ] ɔgəs ɔkrəs  
 ɔrt n'i wI: tu tE: ər' b'i ɔku ɔgəs go: ə' [t'a hə d'ax  
 v'øg lənə hy:uʷ k'ON tI:u b'e [əd 'an' wai ɔgəs d'anhə  
 [əd tE: d'id' ər' ə wɔm'it'ə ɔgəs nə b'wik' wo:rə [ɔ n'ii'  
 [əd ə gɔl' ə hort tE: nɑ dadI d'id' kaih'i tu bɔgu l'at)
37. è: [t' l'ə tōrəman nə ho:n ɔgəs m'wir'hə tu b'r'ak
38. aihn'ən k'ɛrag k'ɛrag ɛl'ə
39. ə [ɔna ə grak'ən nə kl:ra



40. Cam, díreach, an ród sé an bealach mór an aithghiorra.
41. Gheibh cos ar shiubhal rud nach bhfaghann cos 'na comhnuidhe.
42. A fhad a's a mhairfeas síol mairfidh fuirseadh.  
(Duine a bhainfeadh cnap airgid a's a scabfadh é.)
43. Ní theachaidh 'fhó Bair' in eabar acht cailleadh 'b'fhéidir'.
44. Ní fhuil a'n-duine ariamh a bhlas biadh nach mblasfadh an bás.
45. Imthighidh na daoíní acht fanann na cnoic.
46. Ní thig a choinneáilt ar shiubhal.
47. Is doiligh bás droch-rud(a) a thabhairt.
48. Aithridhe i ndéidh bás ní fhuil brígh in do thuras.
49. Ní fhuil pócaí ar bith ar chulaith an bháis.
50. Más maith leat do mholadh, faigh bás.  
Más maith leat thú a cháineadh pós.
51. Tabhair a chuid don duine bheo,  
Itheadh sé é ná leigeadh sé dó.
52. In aimsir Chormaic mhic Airt,  
Bhí an saoghal go haoibhinn ait.  
Bhí naoi gcno ar an gcraoibhín  
Agus naoi gcraoibhín ar an tslait. Sp.5.
53. Mhoithigh mé an boladh a's ní fhaca mé an biadh,  
Acht an té a ghníos leithcheal nár fheicidh sé Dia.
54. Sioc agus sneachta agus callán mór gaoithe.  
Saoghal na (sic) loin innsan iubhar ag an té atá de shiubhal oidhche.

40. kam d'i:r'a hē rɔ:d [en b'ala mo:r ən aix'ərə 132
41. jɛv' kas ər h'u:ə| rɔd na wəən kas nə kō:nI
42. ad əs ə war'həs [i:ə| mar'hi fɔ·řšu  
(dīn'ə wīn'hu krap ar'əg'əd' əs ə skapu ə)
43. n'i hahi hɔbər' ən' abər a kaL'u b'ed'Ir'
44. n'i:əl' ə'nīn'ə rī:u ə wlas b'ie na mlasu n bwa:s
45. Im'i nə dI:n'i a fanən nə krīk'
46. n'i hIg' ə xɔn'al't' ər' h'u:ə|
47. əs dīl'i ba:s 'drɔ'hɔd ə hort'
48. ər'hi n'e: ba:s n'i:əl' b'r'i: ən də hōrəs
49. n'i:əl' pɔ:əkI ər' b'i ər xɔlI ən wa:ʃ
50. mas mai l'at də wɔlu fa bwa:s  
ɔgəs mas mai l'at u xa:n'u pɔ:əs
51. tɔ:r' ə xɔd dɔn dīn'ə v'jɔ:  
Ih'ət [ə e· na L'Ig'ət [ə dɔ:ə
52. ən am'fIr' xɔrəmIk' v'Ik' art'  
v'i·n sl:l gə hI:v'in' at'  
v'i· nI grō: ər ən grI:v'in'  
ɔgəs nI grI:v'in' ər ə tlat'
53. waih'i m'ən bɔlu [n'i akə m'ən b'ie  
ah ə t'e n'i:s L'ehäl nar ek'i [ə d'ie
54. [ɔk ɔgəs [n'axtə ɔgəs kaLan mo:r gI:h'ə  
sl:l nə Līn' īnsə n'u:ər əg' ən' t'e:ta ə h'u:ə| I:x'ə

55. Is mór do thuaím ar clár,  
 Agus is goirid a mhaireas do lán,  
 Ní chreidfinn ó fhearaibh Fáil,<sup>1</sup>  
 Ná in do lár atá do thóin.
56. Seán ag cúpaireacht, Eoin ag figheadóireacht, Diarmuid ag tuighead-  
 óireacht, Bilí ag baint luachra, Conall fán chnoc, Brighdín ag  
 fuagháilleacht, Peggy ag nigheachán a's mé fhéin ag buachailleacht.
57. Bog bog eadar dhá bhog, bog-fhód agus fód bog.
58. Bog-bhuachaill ag bog-bhogadaigh lena bhog-sealbhán bó agus bog-lán  
 a dhuirn de bhog-thata coilleadh leis.
59. '... go dtearn siad bogach den chreagán agus creagán den bhogach.'
60. Is iad na Faoillidh a mharbhfas caoirigh  
 agus an Márta a mharbhfas daoiní.
61. An chéad lá de na Faoillidh,  
 é a theacht isteach mar bhéadh uan ann  
 agus amach mar bhéadh leomhan ann.
62. Nuair a théid an chorr mhónadh siar  
 Tigeann an corr-chat (?) aniar.  
 (Tá sé ag goil a chur aniar nuair a rachadh an chorr mhónadh siar.  
 Má théigheann an chorr mhónadh soir tá aimsir mhaith ag goil a  
 theacht.)
63. Ná mol agus ná cáin an bhliadhain,  
 go dtéighidh an mhí mheadhóin amach.
64. Tá sé thall a's tá sé i bhfos.  
 Tá sé i gConnachta na gcros.  
 Tá sé ar an leac liath lom  
 Agus ag Brian ar a chuid.

Salann

1. Quiggin (p 247) had difficulty understanding the phrase fir fagháil. This is the nominative of this phrase ó fhearaibh Fáil 'from the men of Ireland' and is probably best read as fir Fáil 'the men of Ireland'.

55. smo:r də huəm' ər kla:r  
 134  
 ɔgəs əs g'ir''id' ə wər'əs də La:n  
 n'i χ'r'et'in' wə ar'iv' fa:l'  
 nən də La:r ə'ta də ho:n'
56. [a:n ə ku:pər'aht q:n' ə f'i:dər'aht  
 d'èrəmöd ə ti:dər'aht b'I'l'i bönt Luəhre  
 kənəl fan χrək b'r''i:d'in' ə fûhəl'aht  
 p'egI ə n'i:əhən əs m'ə hɛ:n' ə bûəl'aht
57. bɔg bɔg ədər ɣa: wɔg 'bɔ'gɔ:d ɔgəs fɔ:d bɔg
58. 'bɔg'wuh'iL' ə 'bɔg'wɔgədI l'ənə 'wɔg'[aləwan bɔ:ə ɔgəs  
 'bɔg'La:n ə ɣörn' də 'wɔg'watə kōL'u l'ɛ]
59. gə d'ar [əd bɔgə dən χ'r''iɡən ɔgəs k'r''iɡən dən wɔgə
60. [iəd nə fʷI:L'i wərəfəs kI:r'i  
 ɔgəs ə ma:rtə wərəfəs dI:n'i
61. ə χ'ed La: də nə fʷy:L'i  
 e ə haxt ə'fʰt'a mör v'au ũ:n ɔn  
 ɔgəs ə'mʷah mar v'au L'o:ən ɔn
62. nər' ə hɛ:d' ə χɔr wo:nu [iər  
 t'ig'ən ə kɔr χat ə'n'iər  
 (ta [ə ə gɔl' ə χör ə'n'iər nər' ə rahu n χɔr wo:nu  
 [iər ma he:n ə χɔr wo:nu [ir' ta am'[ir' wai ə gɔl' ə  
 haxt)
63. na mɔlh ɔgəs na ka:n' ə v'l'iən'  
 gə d'ɛ: ə v'i: v'a:n' ə'mah
64. ta [ə haL əs ta [ə wɔs  
 ta [ə gɔnəhtə nə grɔs  
 ta [ər' ə L'ak L'ie Lɔm  
 ɔgəs əg' b'r'iən ər' ə χöd'

65. Tá sé thall a's tá sé i bhfos. 135  
 Tá sé i gConnachta na gcros.  
 Tá sé ar leic (?) an Dúin<sup>1</sup>  
 Agus tá sé i gcoillte 'na measc.

Ceo

66. Caidé thig le cearc dhubh a dhéanamh nach bhfuil cearc bhán ábalta a dhéanamh?  
 Tá cearc dhubh ábalta uibh bhán a bhreith agus ní fhuil cearc bhán ábalta uibh dhubh a bhreith.
67. Caidé an fáth a gcaithfeadh an bhó amharc thaire an chnoc?  
 Ní thiocfadh léithe amharc fríd.
68. Caidé is fhiú scadán nuair atá a leath ithte?  
 Ó, is fhiú a thionntódh.
69. An fear a rinne an t-am rinne sé neart dó.
70. Dóighfidh uisce fuar fallsóir.

1. Near Fintown.

65. ta ʃə haL əs ta sə wɔs  
 ta ʃə gɔnaxtə nə grɔs  
 ta ʃər' L'Ik' v(')al' ən du:n'  
 ɔgəs ta ʃə göL't'ə nə m'ask  
 k'ɔ:ə
66. kə 'd'e: hIg' l'ə k'ark yuh ə janu nɑ wīl' k'ark wɑ:n  
 a:bəLtə ja:nu  
 ta k'ark yu a:bəLtə iv' wɑ:n ə v'r'èh? ɔgəs n'i:əl'  
 k'ark wɑ:n a:bəLtə iv' yuh ə v'r'èh?
67. gə d'e:n fa· ə gaih'u n wɔ:ə ɔŋk hīr'ən xɾɔk  
 n'i hɔku l'e:x'ə ɔŋk f'r'i:d'
68. kə'le: ʃu: skadan nər' ə'ta ə L'a hIt'ə  
 ɔ: ʃu: ə hɔnta
69. ə f'ar ə r'IN' ə tam r'IN' ʃə n'art dɔ:ə
70. dɔ:h'I iʃk'ə fuər fʷaLsèr'

TRANSLATIONSTEXT 1

Sowing, a thing they called potato and corn sowing. You would have to prepare the land for them and when you would have the potatoes planted, were the weather to be fairly good you would then think of cutting turf for a day or two when the ground would be dry. And when you would have your turf dry and gathered up into clamps, they used to call them clamps, the harvest would be starting then.

You would then have to start cutting hay. They do not cut it in the same way now as they used to, it was all scythes in those days and anyone who was able to manage a scythe at all or to sharpen it, everyone was attempting to cut grass until the hay would be saved. It would all be cut with scythes and I saw a lot of them there when the grass was scarce they would maybe cut a bank or a drain with a sickle those drains would be gone over with a sickle and gorra they would reap a lot of hay out of them. Well that is not cut now at all, do you see, it is left there some animal can eat it, but it used to be cut long ago and they would then have those drains cleaned up for the winter. And then again perhaps in spring, if there was water blocked in them or anything like that they would be gone over with a spade and shovel and everything would be shovelled out of them down to the gravel until all the water would be let out of the drain in case it might be soaking the ground around it, or any water might gather in the fields, do you know, the drains would draw all the water, do you see that is how they would pass the spring and the harvest.

A time would come then, maybe towards October the hay would be practically saved and the haystacks would be begun. Some of them had a cart path to the hay while others had nothing except to carry it by rope on your back. And I often saw haystacks around here you might get up to fourteen or fifteen people carrying. It was very nice, you would see that crowd following each other each carrying a load of hay and that hay would all be brought near to the house or into a garden and it would be made into a haystack to have it handy for the winter.

Well now, if they have not got a path for a tractor to lift the haycocks as they stand in the field no-one is going to carry hay in now - that is the change that has come in my memory anyhow.

It is true that at one time they used to carry a lot of the hay in. Well there was only the odd person who kept a horse they used to cart a lot of the hay in on haystack day as well. The tractors then began and quicker method(s) and they would take the haycock just as it was sitting there (in the field).

They would have quite a bit of work in winter as well. A man might have to bring in a creel or two of turf during the day. And anyone who was keeping four or five cows, you would have to get up in the morning and go into the byre first thing and clean out under those cattle. You would then have to go to the haystack, snow or no snow, and pull hay for those four or five cows and carry it into them between your two arms. You might then have to clean the byre with a barrow. When you would have done that well the day was fairly short at that time and it might be near dinner time when you would have done all that in the winter, that was everyday I'll have you know.

Well maybe the woman of the house might not have a single sod of turf in and you would maybe have to go, oh maybe almost a half a mile or a mile for a creel of turf and if the day were reasonable you might bring in two creels and that was how they would put the winter in.

Maybe then if there was anything going on at night they would go visiting to the neighbours house and they would pass the winter like that. They were continually working, do you know, the type of work they had, they had to do it. It was handy where there was a man or two or maybe three about the house no-one would have to do a lot, but where there was only one person you were, oh you were going fast! Every day should there be snow or frost or wind or rain you would have to go out and do that work just the same. You would have to fodder the cattle and bring in the turf and everything.

Thatching a house that was another thing as well. The house might need thatching and you would have to start and get someone to go off some place to where there would be a good field of rushes and you would have to cut all those rushes with a sickle and tie it up in bunches and then bring it home. And you would have to get a fairly settled day to loosen the roof and begin to thatch. It had then to be tied again. In my memory there was no wire on the houses at all, it was mostly straw ropes some of them would use wattles and it would also last much longer than the other thatch.

So, they were working hard enough around the houses at that time in the winter.

Oh flax, if you had flax it was best, but they all used rushes in this area. Well some of them if there was a good field of oats there they would thresh it with a flail or stick or something and they kept the straw then and they used to use the straw for thatch, do you see, when the oats had been removed from it.

Some of them would then send the oats to the mill and they would turn it into meal. They might then have four or five hundredweight of oatmeal. It would be threshed fairly early in November and it would be sent to the mill and they would then have that meal for during the winter and indeed any house which would have that there would be no hunger there, that is one thing. They used to make bread and porridge out of it and they used to have plenty of potatoes as well. They had.

'(When) you have water, meal and turf' says he,  
'life is going well for you.'

That is a proverb they had. Oh they were working hard in the winter before this anyone who was keeping a house, do you see.

## TEXT 2

All the people would flock to the man who would be making the house and they would help him, (and) maybe, where there would be more men, help(ers) would have to be sent home at the house-building. And they say that there is the odd house which was built almost in a day



with the amount of men there would be. And when they were, when land would be sold, they would be putting a ditch around it, and many men would gather to build that ditch but you would not get the likes of that now, no-one would come, the people do not come now they will not do now as they did before this.

But, do you know, the country was full of people at that time, they had no place to go until they started going to ... America, and then over to England, an awful amount went over to England after that last war. They were building those dams up about Scotland and I believe in places in England as well. A lot of people from around here went to that place.

### TEXT 3

Taking sheep to a fair, they would have to be gathered the day before and they would be taken to the fair and maybe you would stand a good while before you would sell them. You would sell some of them and others you wouldn't sell at all and they would be taken home and they would be left there for the second night. But one thing now, nearly all the fairs have finished apart from the Autumn Fair in Glennties and the Autumn Fair at Brocagh and another fair now in October. And those are the last fairs now for the year indeed, and from then on they would be taken to these places, to these live-stock markets, to be sold and it is much easier to sell the sheep, sheep and cattle, it's just the same thing, the same way for the cattle, they will sell them the same way.

### TEXT 4

The old people long ago, there were no ropes to be had in the shops like nowadays and they used to make all their own ropes themselves. The rushes would not be cut until the wind of August would come upon the rushes and it would then be cut and there was a wooden hammer, the thing they called a mallet and all the ... (?) would be taken out of the rushes and they would then take the rushes to where there would be a stagnant pool on a hill; that is a pool on a hill with no water leaving it or coming into it, a stagnant pool. And the rushes would be steeped there for I believe a week or so and it would then be taken out and they used to make all the ropes for carrying and everything out of the rushes. Oh they used to. And a single strand of those rushes when it would be dried out, when it would be taken out of the stagnant pool, you could not have broken it. You could not. Oh I often saw the men making ropes out of the rushes.

TEXT 5

You would have to have the pup with you from an early age, it would be immaterial whether you would be herding cattle or sheep you would have to bring the pup with you and make him take the cattle along or begin asking him to go around the sheep or pen them or to help you to bring the sheep the way you were going - the same thing for cattle.

Well some of them were very easy to train, it would be in themselves somehow and there were others then and they would drive an animal on, they would drive the animals on but they could not round up an animal. Well the dogs began to improve then, they had better breeding, and they began to round up cattle and sheep and they were very suitable, very handy for anyone who kept sheep or cattle. Almost any dog will drive cattle on but it is rounding up the animal then, that is the hardest thing to do and it is the hardest thing to put into the dog's head as well. It is indeed.

Indeed, the first good dogs that started coming, came over from Scotland as a matter of fact. People going over and working over there in a place where there were sheep and cattle and they might bring a pup back with them. And they brought over a lot of good breeds of dog from Scotland in that way. The breed that was in this country at one stage, they were what they would call mongrels, they had no breeding in them. But a lot of those good dogs their descendants came from Scotland.

Q - In which language would one speak to the dogs?

It would make no difference. If you had the pup from an early age you could speak to him solely in Irish and perhaps the odd person who could not speak Irish well he (lit 'you') would instruct it in English and it would understand everything he meant. Oh the dog would understand you surely it would make no difference whether it was Irish or English. It would not. Over to the east in the Croaghs almost all the dogs have Irish. They have surely. They spoke to the dog just as they would speak to a boy or a person there. 'Go up', 'bring them down', or 'drive them on up', the dog will understand them it matters little he will understand English or anything else. He will. They have reared the dog like that do you see, they will ask the dog to 'lie' (in Irish) and the dog will lie down. If you ask (it) to 'lie down' in English the dog will lie down also if you have trained him up to do that.

TEXT 6

They used to gather it from the rocks. You would have to take an old spoon or a bucket and scrape it into the bucket off the top or the side of the rock and put it into the pot. And that also had to be boiled and your wool was ready then to put in when it would be boiling on the fire. You would put the wool in and you would leave it, oh you would leave it in perhaps a quarter of an hour or about that time and you would lift it out then when the juice would all be out of the lichen, do you see, and it would be as lovely and yellow as any cloth you ever

saw but it could only dye the one colour, yellow. They used to call it lichen. Gorra it was very nice, some of them used to make those pullovers, you know those vests and put some of that thread in them. Oh it was very nice, but that stuff used to be gathered from the rocks. There is plenty of that still to be found indeed. It will dye any cloth a nice yellow colour, it is dark brown.

#### TEXT 7

##### Sp.1

There was a herb they called the herb of the cough, anyone who would have a cough. They called it mountain sage and some of them used to call it Wild George but I always heard it called mountain sage. You would boil it and drink the juice, you would not eat a bit of the leaves anyway. You would have to sieve it through a sieve and keep the juice, bottle it and drink a drop of it every morning. It was a cure for the cold.

##### Sp.2

The herb of the jaundice, boil that also, boil it at morning with a pint of milk and take it for three mornings the first thing. It would be kind of sour the third morning but just drink it on the third morning, divide it into three.

##### Sp.1

Well there was other stuff they called rose noble. It would grow in great leaves like dock. And there was a disease at that time, it would come upon your hand or your foot perhaps, it would result from an injury they called erysipelas, and there was no cure for erysipelas until you would get rose noble and boil it with fresh butter and when it would be boiled through the butter and everything was boiled through each other you would shape it up into a nice little lump and you would put it onto a plate, an old plate or a box lid or something that would hold it and when it would solidify then it would be like a piece of soap. The butter would solidify, do you see, when it would cool down and you would then have to rub it on it then.

Oh your leg would swell up like that and it would be as red oh as red as an ember from the fire and you would have to rub it on it and keep it against it for maybe three or four days. By the third day you would see the swelling going out of it and that was one herb which was very useful. I never heard any Irish (name) for it but indeed the old people could have had an Irish (name) for it but I always heard it referred to as rose noble.

They had other stuff there which they used a great lot, garlic. Any animals there that would have a cough or people who would have a cough as well, (they would) eat a little piece of garlic. Well you could eat that cold, do you see, like an onion. They said that it was a good cure for a cold as well and for pains. They used to have a lot of good cures long ago surely, but it is almost certain that you would not get any garlic at the moment anywhere. I am thinking that it would be very difficult to get it but there was a lot of it planted in that old garden over there at one time, it was growing everywhere throughout it. But it withered. And it was not being attended to, you know, but the rose noble is growing yet.

They also grew another thing to keep flies away, what is this it was called? There was never a house long ago which did not have it growing, there would be a bush of it growing in some place, planted beside the wall and you only had to plant it once and it would then grow by itself. I have forgotten the name of that as well.

Well there was another disease which the young calves used to get long ago, a thing they called blackfoot. And there was a type of thin branch they used to cut, I do not know whether they are growing or not. They called them black wands and they used to boil them and the juice would be given to the calf and it would be cured and if you were not to give it to it it would die. It would. There were not many vets at that time, the same can be said for doctors, there were only home cures. They were able to cure the thing as well. They were. Indeed they were, as they used to say with the herbs.

#### TEXT 8

There was a time long ago and there was no tea nor sugar nor flour, any of those three things anyhow and they did not use anything save for oatmeal and potatoes twice a day, maybe in the odd house three times a day, and milk but there was no tea. That was in the far off distant past, do you know.

#### TEXT 9

Indeed they would hardly go across until after Christmas when the day would start getting long(er) that it is the time which we called spring. They would go off in early spring and they would remain over there until near the end of the year until the day would get short(er) again on them. Some of them would stay over in the winter and others used to come home, any place where there was not a great deal of help in winter in the houses, they would have to come back, some of them, to help look after the small amount of livestock and ~~all~~ in the winter.

#### TEXT 10

Sp. 5

The two brothers were able to understand each other, do you see, and they thought that one of the neighbours, do you see, would be telling things that he would see or hear, that he would carry the stories out of the house. And he was seeking information about something or other, do you see.

Something happened in the neighbourhood anyhow, do you see and one of the brothers was inside talking to this man, do you see. The other brother came in and he knew full well that he (the visitor) was fishing for news about this incident that had happened. And they were smoking tobacco by the fire on the other side (of the fireplace) and the other brother came in.

'Well, true enough,' said he, the man (brother) who had come in, 'watch yourself on the sparks.'<sup>1</sup>

'True enough,' said the man (brother) who was inside 'indeed so said the old cat.'

He had understood do you see.

#### TEXT 11

An old woman in the house would say to the people in the house if they were telling a thing which they would not want told in case the children - or anyone - would tell it out of doors.

'Aru watch yourself there is a hole in the roof.'

The person would understand then and he would cease talking. There used to be a lot of that surely before this.

#### TEXT 12

The time that the barracks were in Edenfinfreagh,<sup>2</sup> the soldiers went eastwards one day and they found poteen in the Croaghs, three or four gallons and they brought it with them to the barracks. And they had to report it to the officer and the officer came the following day to examine it. And they knew very well that the officer would order it to be thrown out. And there was a hole over near to where the garage is outside the priest's house, that was where the barracks was, and they put a bucket down into this hole and straw on top and the officer asked them to take it and pour it into the hole. And they did. And it went into the bucket. Then when the officer left they lifted the bucket and brought it inside and they put it into jugs and bottles.

And they sent word that night around the neighbours, they sent word to ... and a great crowd from all around (the place) to come to the barracks that night. And when everyone of them came into the barracks, they had to go onto their knees and swear that they would not say anything about the thing, do you see, and they drank all the poteen in the barracks.

1. The sparks meant the man who was in (the house), do you see?
2. ZCP 31.85.

TEXT 13

My father lived until he was within five years of one hundred years and he lived through the time they called the Land League. And everyone had to join the Land League because of Parnell. Anyone who would not join he was boycotted, that was how they were, the whole of Ireland was under the one thing.

But there was a priest in Fintown and he was very much in favour of the Land League and the bishop silenced him. And a deputation from this place went trying to get him back but the bishop merely took a staff and drove them out.

They then went down to Letterkenny and explained what had happened. A while after that the bishop's servant girl came down to shop and buy goods for the house for the bishop. She could not get a farling's worth in any shop, the bishop was boycotted. And his chauffeur would not drive him and no-one would speak to him. And within a couple of days he was forced to reinstate the priest, either that or himself to perish with hunger.

That was good, well!

TEXT 14

Indeed there were not many superstitions<sup>1</sup> around here, you would hear about a lot but no-one was practising it. Hardly anyone was carrying out ceremonies as far as I know around here at any time, oh indeed there was not, but you would hear mention of people who used to practise this, do you see, but I believe that that was generations ago you know.

They would not let you brush the floor out over the door and they would not let you, long ago it was forbidden to put out ashes when the sun would have gone down. If the ashes needed putting out they would have to put out in the morning.

You were forbidden for you to clean out the byre on Friday.

TEXT 15

The little folk used to be fishing on all the rivers and the lakes. There used to be plenty of trout at that time, but now, there are a lot of places now, and there are not (as many) trout in the rivers as was in them before this.

1. Probably 'witchcraft', cf asalraidheacht OCGC 170.

Well there is no mention of superstitions now at all hardly, but they used to say that the little folk could be seen before this, whether it was true or not. Lights to be seen about the hills after nightfall and the odd person who would see a light and who didn't know where it was coming from at all.

I myself do not think that they were superstitious, do you know, a piece of tree used to always be picked on the first night of May and it used to be put in the manure. And they used to pick daisies and they used to put them in the windows. I do not know what the significance was.

And then St John's Eve, do you know on the twenty third day of the month of ... Oh what did they call June (in Irish)? They used to light fires anyhow and I think that they were for St John the Baptist, and they do that yet with the fires. Well whether or not that was a superstition, but I do not think it was, it was an old custom.

If there was a holly tree there they would not interfere with it in any way whatsoever, they think that they are all noble especially if they were growing in a ravine near a river. They would not be interfered with at all.

#### TEXT 16

There was a thing long time ago which they called the evil eye. Were you to be going the road with cattle, sheep, or a horse or anything at all, I heard an old woman tell me, if you suspected someone of having the evil eye:

'May God bless your heart and your breast,  
And may my own share remain with me.'

They used to call those (people) blinkers<sup>1</sup> in English.

#### TEXT 17

(In) a noble place it would not be unlucky to interfere with rocks. And in ravines near a river, where there would be plenty of trees or things like that it would be unlucky to cut wood or anything in those places. To the west there, the road you turn down to the bridge of Drum, the first crossroads there, there is a cataract there and it is said that it is noble.

1. Cf Joyce sv Blink.

TEXT 18

The little people were very plentiful before this. They were in Mí n na mBroc<sup>1</sup> to the east of here and one of the little people came into this house in Mí n na mBroc seeking meal, do you know, to make bread.

The woman of the house gave a couple of bowls of the meal to her, to this woman and she went off. And the next day the fairy woman came back with the meal (to return) the loan and the woman of the house did not want to use it and she threw it outdoors into the mud pit. And the same evening a heifer fell over a cliff in Mí n na mBroc, to the east of here and the heifer was killed and they said that when the heifer fell that laughter was heard at the Autumn Fair. That was the little people.

I do not know if there were such people as the little people - fairies - there must have been. There are a lot of stories going around but there is none of that to be heard now. There is not. There was in the old days.

TEXT 19

Up there on the height the little people used to hold a fair at night. There used to be cattle and tents and noise and everything there. And when the other people (mortals) would go up to it they could not see anything. It could be seen from the main road here, I heard the old people talking about that.

Wasn't that a strange thing?

TEXT 20

This man was living to the east by a bridge which is this side of Brockagh called 'droichead Eannóig' and a brother of Pádraig Eoin Phádraig's was living there before he joined the Civic Guards but he is dead now. But there was a man living there long ago and he had four or five cows and their milk yield was fading and he did not know what was wrong with them at all. And he came a few days to observe the cows where they were grazing in the field or on the hill and there was a hare among the cows. And he had a black hound which had not got a single white hair in its body, and I had always heard that a hound of that sort was capable of catching witches, and he set the hound after the hare and it went around the field a few times and finally the hare jumped the fence and it caught hold of the hare's back leg and the hound returned and the man went to look and it was an old woman lying on the other side of the fence and Pádraig Eoin Phádraig said that it was over from the wood, from Cloghan wood that the old woman, the hare, had come.

1. 'Much frequented by the fairies at one time' ZCP 31.95 cf 'Shíochaidhe Mhí n na mBroc, caith do phíopa a's bí 'do thost. Sp. 7 (Fairy sprite of Mí n na mBroc, smoke your pipe and be quiet.)



TEXT 21

It is true that the fairies could be seen before this long ago. And I heard tell (of) this man, he lived to the east there in the townland of Garvan, he was (called) Herron and his father was fairly old and he was a young boy and he was going down to a man who was down in Taobh Chlochach out above Ballybofey. He (a farmer from that place) used to have a lot of reapers cutting hay and the best of reapers were there.

But this afternoon anyhow he was going down, the young boy, I heard, was going down the afternoon before and at some stage on his way down, he had his scythe with him, he met this little man. A little red-haired man and the little red-haired man asked him where he was going and he told him.

'I am afraid,' he said, 'that there is not much good in you going to work there. There will be good reapers there, and I am afraid that you might not be able to keep up with them. And have you the scythe there?'

And he sharpened the scythe, and there was not a reaper there that day as good as him. There was not.

TEXT 22

There was a man to the west in Ardara, he entered this house and he stayed there for a year and he never uttered as much as one word until the day he left. And the work he had all the while was making bows and arrows and the man of the house came in one day and said to him.

'There is a lot happening today,' he said, 'the Tyrone crowd have come and they have rounded up all the cattle around here and taken them off. And now,' he said 'you are here a year now and you have not spoken a word, just making bows and arrows and it is time that you did something.'

He stood up and said that he would have to do something now.

'Well before you go off,' said the man of the house, 'you laughed three times since coming into this house. You must tell why you laughed.'

'Oh indeed, I shall tell you that.<sup>1</sup> You came down the hill one day carrying a creel of turf and a bramble tripped you and you fell. You became very angry and you came home and you took a spade. You dug the bramble out of the ground and I laughed at that. Were you to have gone a little further down you would have come upon a crock of gold.'

1. The speaker only related two.

'Well the other laugh,' he said. 'Your wife went out one night and she came in covered in some straw from where your servant boy was thrashing corn and she began to try and brush the (?) of the corn off herself. And you were helping here to clean it and I laughed at that,' he said. 'The reason why I laughed at that was because your servant boy caught hold of her outside and he gave her a great cuddle in the corn.'

He went off then carrying the bows and arrows over the hill and he left - yonder hill on the other side, it is called Cruach Hatáin (the Hill of the Little Hat), he left his hat there. And they rounded up the cattleprey on the Highway of the Cattleprey, that is why it is called the Highway of the Cattleprey from that day to this. He rounded up the cattle and everything and when he had gone that distance there were hundreds helping him, he was one of the little people and he took the cattle from them and brought them back here to the people.

Well that was true they were saying.

### TEXT 23

There was a relative of Eoin's out here one Harvest Fair Day long ago and he sold a cow to a Glenfinn man for six pounds. He paid for the cow and asked the man to mind the cow until he would get something to eat. He went down the street and went in for something to eat and drink. And when he came out what did he do but fall (into the water) at the Bridge of Glenties. There was a heavy flood and he was drowned.

There was a great hub-bub through the place then and the news came round everywhere, and who was it but the man who had bought the cow from Eoin's people. And what could the man (who had sold the cow) do then? He took the cow home with him as well as its price, do you see, he could not do anything else. And a while after that the (dead man's) wife came from Glenfinn, the man was from Glenfinn, and his wife came and said to him that she was in greater need of the six pounds than the cow.

'Well,' said the man, 'you will get the six pounds.'

He gave her the six pounds, do you see. She went off.

A year from that he was over (at the fair) again with the same cow and he sold it to a man and they put the cow in some yard and who was it, but the woman had married in the meantime to another man and it was that same man who had bought the cow again.

Wasn't that strange?

TEXT 24

## Sp.8

This man fought with a ghost. He was going over or (coming) across stepping stones and he met a man who had died. But apparently before his death, himself and this man were continually fighting and the man said to him.

'I shall have revenge on you dead or alive!'

The man had died but apparently he was crossing the falls this night he met his ghost. The two began fighting and what ailed him was that every time he would strike a blow the ghost would be as fresh as before but he went home and he lay for six weeks.

## Sp.9

Every time the ghost struck him it left a bruise on him. Didn't he say to that ghost.

'I was not afraid of you when you were alive and I am not afraid of you dead!'

TEXT 25

There were people a long time ago who had all sorts of charms. There was a woman down there in Corraine, she lived about two miles this side of Ballybofey and she knew a great number of charms. She knew the Charm of Searching, the Charm of the Missing Objects, the Charm of Error and the Charm of the Toothache, she knew the Charm of the Mote and she knew another charm, long ago these witches used to cast a spell on the milk (yield) she had a charm to get the milk back.

There was a man living over there where the house is over there on the other side of the river, there was a crowd called Carolan, and there was a man called Seamus O'Carolan. And however, he was working away. This day he got a mote in his eye and no one was able to take out the mote and a messenger was sent down to Corraine seven miles away to this woman who knew the Charm of the Mote and she got a basin of water and whatever charm she knew the mote was in the basin of water down in Corraine.

This crowd, they lived fairly close to this woman. And formerly on May Day, the first day of the month of May, that was the morning the witches would be out (and about). And a lot of people down the Road of the Finn, down here where they had a whole load of cattle, they would not rise any smoke until late evening and the first house which emitted smoke that morning these witches would have bewitched the milk. You would be churning for the whole day and the milk would not yield any butter in the churns. And this crowd anyhow, they had lost their milk and they went to this woman in Corraine, the house where she lived is there yet, for I know the man who lives in the house very well.

They went to this woman and she asked them to gather the amount of milk to be churned and when it was on the verge of turning into butter to close the door and to put two pieces of iron in the fire and

that they would not be long churning until a poor woman would come to the door seeking help, seeking alms but not to let her in. And they were not long churning until this woman came to the door and they did not let her in and she began crying aloud and she was saying that her breast was burning her and they did not let her in and she went off and the butter came on the milk after that. It did.

A man would have to pass it on to a woman and the woman would have to pass it on to a man. There was a man of the same surname as myself living to the east there in this townland and he knew the Charm of Bleeding.

I do not know how the people got these charms at all, I could not say. You would not hear of anyone using them now except that there are people, there is a thing they called erysipelas, I do not know what it is called in English. Erysipelas would result from an injury, if you were to get an injury,<sup>1</sup> swell your hand, or some limb of your body and it would not do to lance any injury. And Sean Mac Ginty to the west there in (the townland of) Drum, he learnt it from his mother. Oh many's the one used to go to (the) mother (and) to John seeking a cure for erysipelas and to make butter, whatever charm they had you would then get the butter back and when you would get the butter and (you would) rub the butter on it and the swelling would subside.

#### TEXT 26

There was a man (living) out there one time and they (travellers) took seven hundred (pounds) from him, but he was the fool. He apparently suffered from pains and one of them began telling him that he could cure the pains if he were to get a certain amount of money, but that he would have to bury it in the ground and that it would have to remain buried in the ground for a certain number of days.

Christ! whatever way they lured it from the man, when he went out then, when the time had elapsed, indeed there was no money in the place! It was all gone they had made a fool out of the man. They had. It was a great sum to lose six or seven hundred at that time.

#### TEXT 27

Conall saw a dobharchú up on the hill once. The dobharchú would kill you, it is a large animal larger than a badger, they were very much frightened of it. It was sleeping out up on the Cruach Ghorm and there was someone else with him and they were afraid that they would waken it, if it awoke you would not be able to save yourself from it, they say.

1. Probably 'sprain'.

Q. What is the 'madadh uisce'?

Otter.

Q. Is there any difference between the dobharchú and the madadh uisce?

Yes. The dobharchú is much bigger. (Sp.6 → I do not think that there is such an animal as the dobharchú.) Well Conall saw that strange animal and Conall was fortunate that it was lying sleeping and he said that it had a very large head bigger than a dog and that it was bigger than any dog that was in the district. They were very much afraid of it and they went off and they left it. I think that John Simey<sup>1</sup> was with him.

#### TEXT 28

This man went in to this woman and I think that he was coming from the fair and she said to him.

'Well I would make you a drop of tea,' she said 'but I am afraid' she said, 'that someone else will come in before you have it drunk but I shall give you a bowl of milk.'

And he said 'Thank you a hundred times good lady,' he said, 'that is work that I never pursued, the work of the young calf drinking milk when not thirsty!'

#### TEXT 29

This man went in to this old woman, she was an old Protestant woman and she began telling him that she had a terrible toothache. And he said that if she were to repeat these words after him that she would be cured of the toothache and she asked him what she had to say.

'Well,' said he 'O Great Protestant hag  
Who believes not in the Virgin Mary  
May you not get relief  
Until you are driven mad.'

#### TEXT 30

A bank used to come to Glenties once a month, and the bank used to come to where the chemist is now, and there was nothing at that time except gold, yellow gold sovereigns.

1. Johnnie Doherty the well known fiddle player from this area.

There was a little boy living in the town and he saw them working with the money indoors. He went home and he made paste and he put it on the bottom of a basin and he got 2d and he put it into the basin, like that, and he went off and he threw the basin on top of the money and he asked him (the banker) for tuppence worth of meal.

Aru, the bankers threatened him. They told him to clear off, that they hadn't any meal.

He lifted the basin and he went off home and when he went home the amount of sovereigns that could stick to the bottom of the basin were there.

His mother asked him where he got those. And he told (her).

O! she picked them up and she brought them down and left them in the bank.

Wasn't that a clever boy?

### TEXT 31

My father went into Hugh Devitt's shop a long time ago to buy a cap. And there were four or five boys behind the counter and unknown to them he put a cap in under the back of his coat like that and

'Oh!' he said, 'I could steal a cap from you while you were watching me.'

One of the boys behind the counter said 'If you steal a cap unknown to us, we will give you a cap for nothing.'

'Well, that's alright.'

He began looking through the caps and then he let one of the caps fall onto the ground.

'Come,' said one of them, 'pick up that cap!'

He lifted the cap and he left it on the counter.

'Pick up the caps,' he said. 'I have a cap now.'

They said he hadn't. He put his hand in under his coat and pulled out the cap.

### TEXT 32

This man went to the market of Ballybofey - there used to be a market there before this every Thursday and there used to be great crowds of people there - and it was summer in the month of June and he was looking for a place (to stay). He could not be accommodated the place was fully booked.

The landlady said 'I have no room,' she said, 'the place is all booked up but would you like to lie beside a baby?'

'Oh I would not, I shall not lie beside a baby at all, I have no experience of children,' he said, 'I shall lie outdoors in the yard.'

He went out to the back of the house and he lay down where there was straw and such like, do you see, out in the barn. Aru, he could not sleep a wink all night with rats jumping over him like that. He came out then in the morning and sat in the yard on a box smoking his pipe. Gorra, a young girl came out of the house, (she was) about twenty years old or so and she was carrying a can to fetch water and she went over to speak to him like that.

And the man asked her 'Who are you?'

'Oh,' said she 'I am the baby of the house.'

Well he thought to himself then, do you see.

She then said to him 'Any harm to ask who you are?'

'Not a damn bit,' said he, 'I'm the damn fool that slept in the barn last night!'

### TEXT 33

This man was in New York and he was hungry and he had no money. What did he do? He chose four children from the street, do you see, with various ages from ten downwards which would resemble his own family and he brought them into this hotel and he ordered dinner for them.

They got the dinner and everything, do you see, and when they had eaten the dinner he said to the woman who was serving at the table, says he.

'Mind my children,' he said 'until I come in again, I am going to get a cigar.'

She said that she would mind them. He went, he cleared off. But the woman had not the least worry that he was not returning. She came in.

'Has your father come back yet?'

'Oh he's not my father!' said everyone of them.

The only alternative was to let them go.

TEXT 34

Three men from Edenfinfreagh here, were going to Scotland, to Glasgow. They went off and they had not got much money. And they used to walk to Derry at that time in the old days. And when they had gone as far as Ballybofey, they went into this café (lit 'house'), which was called Mrs McIlwaine's, for something to eat and their meal was served upstairs. And when it was all over, they had finished their meal, one man said to the other.

'I shall have to pay for this.'

'Oh you will not,' said the other man 'I shall pay for it!'

'Oh you will not,' said the third man 'I shall pay for it!'

And they had a great row among themselves, do you see, each one going to pay for it.

Well Mrs McIlwaine was standing there and one of them said, do you see, 'I'll settle this thing,' he said. 'We shall place a blindfold on Mrs McIlwaine and whoever she places her hand upon that man must pay the bill.'

Well that was settled then. One of them started to blindfold Mrs McIlwaine, a handkerchief tied behind her head, do you see. And while he was doing that the others sneaked off downstairs and when he had finished he went down also and away he went.

Mrs McIlwaine started through the upstairs room, through chairs and tables and all sorts and she could find no-one. Gorrah the man of the house went up and entered the room and she grabbed hold of him.

'Oh,' says she, 'you will have to pay the bill.' She removed the blindfold and who had she but her own husband! They had gone off.

TEXT 35

God made Adam and then he put a heavy sleep upon him and then he took a bone out of his side and he made woman - Adam and Eve do you see - that is round about four or six thousand years ago. Well skeletons are being found in the ground now that are millions of years old, before that do you know. That is the reason why the bible is not correct.

TEXT 36

There was a married couple and the wife died and there was only one little boy. But the husband was frightened - they were living in a very remote place and they used not to get out anywhere at all - and he was very frightened that when the boy would grow up that he would



become licentious<sup>1</sup> and that he would go off with girls, propose, and bring in a wife, and that maybe the wife would be crabbed, and the old man preferred that the boy should not see a girl at all. The boy was not sent to school or anything, from one end of the year to the other he saw no-one except the old man.

The old man used to go to the fair with a few calves once a year. But it transpired that the old man had a pain in his leg this day, he was getting old, and he had to bring the boy with him. This was the first day ever that the boy had left home and they were entering the fair and anything the boy would see he asked the old man, what is this and what is that?

When they were a while at the fair, what enters (the fair) at the end of the road but a few girls. Says the boy to the old man, says he.

'Daddy,' he says, 'what are those up there?'

'Oh indeed,' said the old man 'those are a few goats.'

'Oh,' said the boy, 'Daddy,' he said, 'I am very fond of the goats.'

#### TEXT 37

There was once a couple and the man fell sick and he was not getting better and he died. His wife was very grieved at his decease. She imagined that she couldn't live at all without him, she was so lonely.

Her sister lodged with her and the next day she decided that she would go back to the grave a second time, she was terribly lonely for her husband. Anyhow before he died he had asked her not to marry until a long time would have elapsed.<sup>2</sup> She went a short-cut through the bog, making her way to the grave and what did she encounter but a horse's head - a horse which had died out on the bog. A great long head it was and she said to the sister.

'O my o,' she said, 'look what we have encountered,' she said, 'how lucky I was,' she said 'I can marry any day now,' she said 'how short it was until I encountered a long head!'

#### TEXT 38

In the old days the time of the lords - this story, it is not very nice to relate but I'll relate it anyhow - there were men here and there who were guarding the grouse, hares, snipes, woodcock and

1. greamhlasach.

2. go cionn fada in this context means 'until a long time', below it is deliberately misconstrued as 'until a long head'.

everything like that. But this man went into this house this particular day and there was a boy in the house and he asked the boy.

'Where is your father today?'

'He is out hunting.'

'What sort of hunting,' said he, 'is he doing?'

'Well the amount he gets he discards and the amount he does not get he brings home.'

Do you know what it is? Picking his shirt. Lice, ticks. The people long ago they were pestered with ticks but there was nothing going at that time to sprinkle on bed clothes or any clothes, and people were very bad with lice.

#### TEXT 39

To the east of here on this side of the Croaghs, a man and woman were living there. And the woman got up in the morning, her husband was tired he was lying in bed, and she went out and she realised that rain was imminent and she came in and said to him that he had best get up as the ravens were screeching a lot over by the cliff and that the plovers were screeching down on the lake. And he lay back, he was tired anyway, and in reply (he said)

Believe not plover nor raven  
And heed not the words of a woman  
or how the sun shines  
- as God wills the day shall be.

#### TEXT 40

There was a member of the Fenian warriors called Fear-ghamhain.<sup>1</sup> Well out west the Glen<sup>2</sup> here there is a place by the roadside and it is called Mullach na Muice (The Summit of the Pig), there was a wild pig there. And this man was from Gleann Léithín five miles from Finntown<sup>3</sup> and he went with the warrior bands to learn, and when he had completed the year he came home. And anything he was ever asked not to do he would have to do it, he would always do the thing the wrong way, do you see.

1. Fear-ghamhain, Sommerfelt (Lochl III, 376) refers to Fer-doman, in Acallamh na Senórach, Ferdhomhón in Duanaire Finn. He also draws attention to Ó Tuathail's remarks (Béaloides I 54f) "'Feardhamhan" atá agam annseo ach "Feargamhan" a shíl mé adubhairt an scéaluidhe.'
2. An Gleann, ZCP 31.95 sub Meenachallow. Gleann Mór, Gleann Mór na nGleanntach, etc.
3. Baile na Finne/Fintown ZCP 31.85 'The Irish name Baile na Finne is only very occasionally used.' I have found it most commonly referred to as [ˈfʲiːnˈtuːn]

But Fionn - Fionn Mac Cumhaill - wanted to get rid of him and Fionn asked him not to come the way of the pig at all, the place where the pig resided, do you see. Fionn knew that he would take that road and that the pig would kill him. He came from the west along the Glen, do you know, the Glenties side. The pig was not in the lair at all. He started on the lair with his sword, he rooted it east and west.

Coming across to the place where the Post Office is now, he had six dogs with him, the pig caught up with him. He put one of the dogs to fight with the pig and the pig killed the dog. And the name of that dog was Mullaigh<sup>1</sup> - that is the name of the townland ever since, do you see, 'Mullaigh'.

He and the dogs were fighting with the pig then and he put another dog called Loingsigh against her and the pig killed that dog - Loingseach 'Srath Loingsigh'<sup>2</sup> ('Loingseach's river meadow') is the name of that (townland). And out here where Grafaidh<sup>3</sup> is now, he put another dog against her, do you see, and the name of that dog was 'Grafaidh'. And he was going northwards in that fashion, but the pig killed the six dogs anyhow and out by Loch Muc<sup>4</sup> he had to face the pig himself. And he and the pig started on each other - the pig itself must have been a right decent one - and he gave up a yell at Loch Muc, and a sister of his five miles away in Fintown, she heard the howl and she recognised that it was her brother.

She came up as fast as she could and he was yelling on the other side of the Loch, Loch Finne<sup>5</sup> - you know Loch Finn. She swam across the Loch and when she was on the other side of the Loch she thought that the shouting was coming from the other side of the Loch - due to the echo. She went across the Loch again and she was drowned, her hair became entangled in her feet and she was drowned. His sister was called Fingheal and that is why it (the Loch) is called Loch Finn from then on.

And the pig killed him and he killed the pig at Loch Muc - there is a place to the north of here called Loch Muc and he is buried there. And a brave few years ago the grave was opened and bones were found in it - a skeleton - and a ring was found in it and they thought that it was a ring that was on his finger. There must have been something to it.

(This story is widely known in this area. Ó Catháin discussed it ZCP 31.136 (and more recently Uair a chloig cois teallaigh (Baile Átha Cliath, 1986), p.85f.)

1. Mullaigh ZCP 31.103f.
2. 'Srath Loingsigh ... Stralinchy', ZCP 31.107.
3. Grafaidh ZCP 31.87 'His (O'Donovan's) local informant, Daniel O'Donnell, interpreted it as being a dog's name'.
4. Loch Muc ZCP 31.93.
5. Loch Finne ZCP 31.64.

TEXT 41

He was the strongest in the warrior band, in the Fianna. There was the strength of a man (gen sg ?) in every strand of his hair and he did not know that. Were they to have told him he would have killed them all. But he was always left, when the Fianna would go off hunting, they would always leave him guarding the women. His name was Miogacha Colgach.

But this day he fell asleep, the man, Miogacha Colgach, and the women tied his hair to the rafters of the house and they went out and began to cry aloud. Oh, he awoke. He took one leap and left his scalp behind him.

Aru, he was as angry as could be. He put all the women back into the house and closed the door and he set it alight.

Fionn was a long way off, himself and the other Fianna and he realised that something was wrong. He put his thumb in his mouth and he knew that the house was on fire. He came as fast as he could and he found the women safe.

But Miogacha Colgach went down as far as Lifford and he went into hiding in a cave there and the name of that place from the day to this is Steeple Mhullach an Gharrdhaí<sup>1</sup> do you see.

And it was his own son who was to kill him. His son was in the Fianna as well. They told his son that there was a wild beast in the cave and his son entered with a sword and in the darkness father and son began to fight inside. He cut off his father's head. He came out bearing the head. And Fionn said when he would come out that he would slay the entire Fianna, that they would all be dead, do you see.

He came out and saw that it was his father's head he was carrying. Oh, he went absolutely mad! He goes over to a man lying down there, and he places his foot under him and he throws him into the air as if he were a ball. He continued in that fashion throughout the day, do you see, but I do not know the rest of the story after that.

TEXT 42

He was the best mason there ever was. It was he who helped build Donegal Castle up here, where Red Hugh O'Donell lived. But he and his son were setting off one morning on a long journey and the father asked the son to shorten the road.

'Oh,' said the son he could not do that.

'Well, go back home,' he said.

1. To be interpreted as Mullach an Gháire?

The boy came back home and how sad he was going into his mother.

'What has brought you back?' asked the mother.

'Indeed, my father asked me to shorten the road. I could not shorten it.'

'Do you know what you should do? Go back, and begin telling him a big long story, extremely long, and then you will shorten that road for him.'

So, he went off to where his father was and began telling him a long story. Oh! a story almost unending and that is how he managed to fulfil the thing.

#### TEXT 43

He used to go from place to place carrying a hurl and striking balls, he would be before the ball and then strike it as far again and he would be before it again, do you see. Cú Chulainn, that's how he was. He was the king of Ulster here.<sup>1</sup>

#### TEXT 44

King O'Donell was owed a lot of rent by the people, do you know, and whoever was not able to pay the rent he used to seize their cattle and anyone who would give a back answer or say anything to him he would hang them. Wasn't that dreadful?

And he was riding along on a horse one day and when he had crossed down at Lettermacaward, do you know, over that way, he met a boy. And he asked the boy 'What is your name.'

'Mac an Bhaird' he said.

'And is that place deep?' he asked, going over to him.

'It is not,' said the boy.

Red Hugh went across on the horse, the horse had to swim, do you see.

'Oh the rascal!' he said 'the boy is telling me lies.'

1. Cf He used to be the 'boss' of Ulster (!), Sp. 2.

'I did not!' said the boy 'because my mother uses stepping stones,' he said 'going to and fro every day.'

Red Hugh took him on the back of his horse to Donegal for being so impertinent in his reply and he was to be hung the (following) morning. Now! And there was another crowd inside to be hung also and they were sitting around at supper, like that, and Red Hugh was going round and it appears that there were eggs on the table, he asked.

'Has Mac an Bhaird got an egg?'

Said Mac an Bhaird 'Were your finger in my rear end you would know that!' he said.

O my o! that was a great insult to King O'Donell, do you see.

'Well,' said King O'Donell 'I shall not wait until the morning to hang you but I shall hang you tonight by the light of the moon!'

'Well I hope that you will not go back on your word,' he said 'I would rather be hung by the light of the moon than by ropes.'

He was able for O'Donell again. Well then he did not know what he would do. He wrote a letter and he sent him down to Lettermaca-Bhaird.<sup>1</sup> Red Hugh had a brother down there and the letter to his (O'Donell's) brother was seeking to get rid of the boy. The (Lettermacaward) man understood what was wrong, do you see, and he kept the boy. And the boy was very good for him the whole time - for the man down (in Lettermacaward) - everything the brother asked of him he was very submissive to it, and when the brother died he left him the place, Lettermacaward and that is why the place is called Lettermacaward from that day to this.

#### TEXT 45

Big Murchadh and Little Murchadh were two boys, two cousins, and they went picking raspberries and Big Murchadh went up into the tree and he was throwing down to Little Murchadh, and as Little Murchadh was receiving them Big Murchadh did not know what he was doing, he was eating as he received. And Big Murchadh was taking it for granted that he had picked quite a lot in the end and he came down and there was nothing for him at all. Little Murchadh had scoffed the lot!

He then decided that he would have to get a stick in order to teach Little Murchadh manners. He went to cut the stick. The stick would not come until he would get an axe to cut it. He went to the axe.

1. The word litir 'letter', is pronounced [L'Ít'Ír'] as is leitir < DIL leittir (leth + tír ?) ... (lower ?) slope of a hill'.

'An axe that would cut a stick,  
A stick that would trounce Little Murchadh  
Who ate my raspberries last night,' he said.

He went to the axe then and the axe would not come until he would get a stone that would sharpen it. He went to the stone, and the stone would not come until he would get water that would wet it. And he went to the water. He could not get the water then until he would get a deer that would swim it. He went to the deer, the deer would not come until he would get a hound that would chase it (?). He went to the hound, the hound would not come until he would get butter to put between its paws. He went to the butter and the butter would not come until he would get a mouse to scrape it.

A mouse that would scrape butter,  
Butter in the hound's toes,  
A hound that would chase a deer,  
A deer that would swim water,  
Water that would wet a stone,  
A stone that would sharpen an axe,  
An axe that would cut a stick,  
A stick that would trounce Little Murchadh  
who ate my raspberries last night.

The mouse scraped the butter, and the butter went into the hound's toes, the hound chased the deer, the deer swam the water, the water wet the stone and the stone sharpened the axe and the axe cut the stick, and he got the stick then and he was flailing and beating Little Murchadh three nights and three days until the white geldings came out of Carn Capóg.

I used to know it better, I have forgotten.

#### TEXT 46

There was a man who said that he could recognise any flesh, it did not matter what type. Every type was set before him, hen meat, mutton, pork, even human flesh!

He identified what sort they all were but when the fox's flesh was set before him he could not figure out what it was.

'Oh,' he said, sitting back in the chair 'if the fox is shrewd' said he, 'he gets caught in the end.'

What had happened but he had won the wager, and he was only saying that into himself! He did not recognise the thing, 'if the fox is shrewd he gets caught in the end', was all a proverb.

TEXT 47

There was a lord long ago and this man, he had arrived from some other country, and he was seeking a site for a house. And the lord who was in Dublin at that time he would not give, that is what I heard anyhow, he would not give him any house site except out on the sea. He said that there was plenty of space there to build a house as he would not give it to him on the (dry) land. That was no good to the man. But he began thinking to himself and he reasoned that if he had a small amount of good old posts bound together and placed down until some sort of land was reached at the bottom. And he kept persevering, placing all types of stuff that he could find, gravel and all sorts, until he had made what resembled a site for a house. He built a house there and the house was built out on the sea. And then, bit by bit, he started to build out on the sea and finally he made the city of Dublin out of it and it was called Baile (Átha) Cliath.<sup>1</sup> The reason being that it was sitting on the sticks. A wickerwork do you see, a wickerwork of sticks.

TEXT 48

Whatever law came to Ireland long ago, it was decided that all the Norse would be expelled, do you know, and they were expelled too.

They were able to brew beer from heather and the English wanted to find out how to make this and there were only two Norse left in Ireland, a father and son. And by gorra, they found them and they were taken to whatever sort of barracks that existed and they were promised that they would be left alive were they to tell how the whiskey was manufactured.

Well it was the father who was sent up to him (the king) first. 'Well,' said the father, says he 'if you kill my son,' said he, 'I shall tell you it, how the beer is brewed.' And whether the son was hung or shot, I do not know what way they used to execute them at that time, do you see, but by gorra the son was killed anyhow and they then asked the father to tell.

'Well,' said the father, 'do the same thing with me now for I shall never tell it.'

And he did not tell. That is why it has never been found out how the beer was brewed from heather, and it was the best of stuff. Oh God save us that was a thousand years ago. And it has escaped the king of England or any other king there ever was to find out how it was brewed. They tried it out and they failed.

1. 'The Town of the Wickerwork', Cliath is equated with cliabh.



TEXT 49

That is the livestock they had do you see, they had a hen, the hens of the heather, that is the moorhen, they had a dog, the red dog (the fox), and they had a cow the hare. And when the last of them, the old man, was banished out of Ireland he asked one request, and it appears that he got it, the amount of animals they had, do you see, in their own possession that they should exist in Ireland for ever, as long as they should live in it, as long as life should last, that they should keep possession. And they still have possession. The fox is there, the moorhen is there, the wild duck is there, the hare is there.

But those animals were big and strong at that time, do you know, they have become smaller, do you see, but what else could have befallen the poor things? Continually out on the hills and living outdoors winter and summer with no-one to look after them or anything, damn the bit.

TEXT 50

A woman said that she would take her choice, do you see, that it would not matter as long as she got into one of those three townlands, that she would be contented, that she would be satisfied.

The Hill of the Silver  
The Mound of the Meal  
and the Fine Pasture of the Milk.

TEXT 51

There used to be great wakes long ago right enough. Well when one was young you would go almost anywhere to a wake and you would sit until morning and tricks and all sorts of things used to go on at those wakes - harmless enough tricks, to keep them awake until morning, do you see, anything that would keep them going.

It was almost solely tobacco at that time, there were no cigarettes, (just) clay pipes. And some of the young lads got to thinking that they would be able to smoke tobacco and the pipes used to sicken them on occasions as well and they would be in quite a state a few times, at least until they would recover.

O almost the fill of the house would sit until morning at that time. They would. And that is where you would hear the stories and riddles. That is a thing they would spend a lot of time at, posing riddles.

They had another game, 'pass the piece of pipe', they had a little piece of the stem of a pipe that they called the gulaí and perhaps there would be the row of the young people, both boys and girls, and I would walk around them. I would have the piece of the pipe stem with me and I would (make as if) I was putting it in your fist. Well maybe I would put nothing in your fist at all. I might go past three or four or maybe five until I would give the stem of the pipe to someone. Well the person you would give it to he would not let on, do you see, they knew what the game was. I would ask someone:

'Who has the piece of pipe?'

I had a leather belt, a little piece of light leather and you might say that she had the piece of pipe and I would say that she had not and you would have to hold your hand out until you would get three slaps of the leather strap. I would have to go over to her then and ask her. Well she did not know you know but she would blame someone else - so and so had the piece of pipe. I would say that he/she had not and she would get another three slaps and you might be slapping for a maybe half an hour before the piece of pipe could be located and they kept each other going like that at the wakes. Oh, it was terrific. There was no harm in it they used to keep themselves awake. The person (who had the piece of pipe) would finally be found and he would then have to get up and pass the piece of pipe around then. That was how it was, anyone who had it he would then have to pass it around again, do you see, and take the belt and start beating!

#### TEXT 52

A man called Domhnall an Chinn, Domhnall Ó Briollaín, made a prophecy. It was said that he found the book under his head when he awoke in the morning. He was born in the parish of Boylagh, that is the parish of Glenties and his father and mother died when he was a child and he was an orphan then and there was no-one to look after him and he had relatives in this parish and they took him with them.

When he grew up he was sent to school and the master was not able to put one word of learning into his head and Domhnall of the Head<sup>1</sup> (ie Intelligent Domhnall) was the nickname given to him then. And the craft that he had, was travelling around every day tending cattle and doing odd jobs around houses and things like that for his keep. And it was said that he went to bed this night and he found the book under his head. No-one was able to read the book but himself and everything that was to happen before the end of the world was in the book.

He was going across on a stepping stone over at the Reelin bridge, that is where the tavern is, he was crossing on the stepping stone there and there were two boys, two young boys on the other side of the river and when they got him in the middle of the stepping stone

1. Domhnall an Chinn.

and they started to throw stones and they completely soaked him. And when he got to the other side of the river he turned around.

'Well boys,' said he, 'you have not got much sense,' he said. 'But you will be,' he said, 'in the place yet where you will learn sense. You will go to Scotland and there will be no work available and you will join the English army and you will be out to the East Indies and you will be eating rats.'

And that was true.

### TEXT 53

A lot of the prophecy has arrived, do you see, it is 'in' as the man said, it has arrived to us.

It was Domhnall an Chinn who was making the prophecy, a man they called Domhnall an Chinn, I think that he was (called) Herron and I would say that he was Glenfinn originally. But the book that he had - he had no learning, he was never at school - he found the book one morning under his head when he awoke and no-one was ever able to read it but himself. It was all in Irish and there was not one line in it that he was not able to read.

But to start at its beginning, you know, there is nothing that has happened that he did not say would happen. The fool was to have boots and there was to be a bright wand<sup>1</sup> from house to house and the car was to run without a beast, the son was to (start) mocking his father, you would not be able to sell your beast without a green card. Well that has all arrived and what else did he say? When there would be a war they would be fighting in the air and in the water, and the old people long ago they were only poking fun at that. 'How could they fight in the air and in the water?' Well that also happened. And he said that the time was yet to come when it would not be possible to distinguish between summer and winter, except that the trees would go green, and that would be the only difference between summer and winter. Oh, there was much more than that, do you know, but that is a fair portion of it right enough.

There was a bridge to be on every puddle  
 And boots to be on every fool  
 And a bright wand to go from house to house.  
 Combat in the air and in the water  
 And the son to be mocking his father  
 And not to be able to sell your cow  
 Without a green card at the fair  
 And that finally there would not be much difference  
 Between summer and winter  
 Except that the trees would become green.

That now is all that I know about the prophecy and a lot of that has now taken place.

1. Electricity.

a bridge on every puddle

.i. To cross by bridge, do you see, bogán<sup>1</sup> I would say that it was a small one (streamlet), if it were big he would have said 'on a river' a something like that, do you see. Every bogán in other words that everything would become much more convenient, do you see, that there would be a bridge over it - that you would not have to step over everything, that there would be a bridge over every piece of marshy ground you would not have to leap or step anywhere (every)thing would be very convenient.

They do not use the word bogán much now anyhow. They do not. It is even seldom that you hear anyone being called breallán either.

boots on every fool

A man of little reason, a man who would be wandering around, perhaps singing, lirting and drinking and everything, who would not be doing much work in anyway, that man would be called a breallán.

There was nothing like that at that time and he said that every fool would have boots. And of course everyone has boots now you know. They have. Indeed they have. O, nearly everthing he said has been fulfilled.

TEXT 54

A highway on every swamp,     2  
 A bridge on every streamlet,  
 Boots on every fool,  
 A great house on every hillock  
 And a bright wand running at the bottom of every hill.

TEXT 55

He made a prophecy you know, Colm Cille. Oh he wrote a book. He did. I never saw the book, but of what I have heard of it I think that he declared when he had made the forecast that half of it would not be fulfilled.

That is one person he cursed (the) reaper. Colm Cille, was going somewhere on a Sunday morning and he came across this man cutting hay. And he asked the man why was he working, working on Sunday. The man said that he was rearing a family and that times were hard for him and that he would like to earn a few shillings.

1. 'Quagmire, piece of marshy ground' acc to Dinn.
2. Alt puddle (?).

Colm Cille put his hand in his pocket and he gave him a few shillings and he asked him to go home. And Colm Cille was coming back that way in the afternoon and the man was working again. On Sunday afternoon he had continued working after Colm Cille had given him the money. And he left a curse on the reaper that no man would ever become rich working with a scythe.

And he was crossing over the river Finn, out there at the mouth of Loch Finn in Fintown out here and he was being pursued and he tramped on a salmon and the salmon was slippery and the salmon upended him into the water and he declared that a salmon would never go into the loch until there would be a bridge on this side of the loch and one never did go. And when the bridge was constructed over the loch the salmon started to go back into the loch again. They did.

And it is said that he left his footprint somewhere down around Termonn in a rock. He was being pursued and he leapt as far as this rock and it is said that he left his footprint in the rock.

I heard a man say that the hardship - the hunger - would begin at the hearthstone.

#### TEXT 56

That day, or St Brigid's Eve, was always specified and you would have to go off in the afternoon and cut some rushes somewhere with a syckle and make it into a little bunch and leave it outside the door. And towards supper time - it was not to be brought inside until the supper was being prepared - and the rushes would have to be brought in then and (one would have) to start making crosses, that is when the supper would be finished and everyone would have to make two or three crosses before going to bed and anyone who was able to make them had to make them, do you see. Well where there would be little ones, very little ones, they could not make them but they would have great fun anyhow (playing) through the rushes. They did.

Then, it used to be two days I think after St Brigid's Day, it was called Candlemas, the crosses used to be put up that day. The old ones would be taken, trailed down and they would be burned. Nothing else would be done with them except to burn them, do you see, they believed that you should not throw them out, they would all be burned.

That was not superstition merely a kind of honour, whatever type of saint Brigid was, do you see, it was in honour (of her).

TEXT 57

Always on St Brigid's Day people make crosses in memory of St Brigid. And a man will go out and he will cut a sheaf of rushes and he likes to have some white stuff mixed in to speckle the crosses. And the people who are inside they have the tea ready when he arrives with the rushes. And if there is anyone by the name of Brigid in the house she would bring in the rushes when they would arrive and if there is no-one (called Brigid) the man who is carrying the rushes will bring them in.

And whatever number of people are in the house they will go on their knees when he arrives at the door and he will shout at the door when he brings the rushes.

'Go on your knees,  
and open your eyes,  
and let Brigid in.'

He will say that three times and the people inside will go on their knees and say.

'Welcome, welcome, welcome.'

He will enter bringing the rushes and he will put them in under the table, where the tea would be placed and no-one will touch them until the tea is finished and then everyone will begin and they will make a couple of crosses. A cross will be made for every room in the house and for the kitchen and a lot of people make them for the out-houses for the cattle and sheep. And then on Candlemas, they will not be put up until that, they will be (lying) made up in a basket and the holy water will be sprinkled on them, someone in the house will sprinkle holy water on them and he will put them up one in every room and one in the car if there is a car. And there are some people who make little tiny crosses to put in their pockets to save them and the (holy) water will be sprinkled on them before they are put up. They will then be put up and they are blessed and sacred for a year and Brigid saves people from everything for a year.

TEXT 58

They do another thing, they leave out a piece of cloth on St Brigid's Eve before twelve o'clock so that Brigid may come and bless it. And if you sew a little piece of cloth on your clothing or on children's clothing - or put a little piece in your pocket, a little light piece - anyone wearing a piece of Brigid's mantle on his clothing will not be drowned, lost or burnt. They do that surely.

TEXT 59

On Palm Sunday there you would take a few of those small slender branches from chapel and you would get them blessed and you would then take them home and you would peel the skin of them. You could heat them in the fire, if you so wished and their skin would become soft. You could then make little rings and put them on the button of your coat. You could place a little ring on the button and it would remain there, or the button of your trousers or anything and it was supposed to bring you good luck as long as the ring would remain on any part of your apparel. Some of them would carry it in the small (breast) pocket do you see, in the little pocket, that was the type of garment (ie blazers) they wore. They would be put on rosary beads also. They are (from) pine trees, little branches about that size grow out from them, do you see, and there is a lovely smell of them when you would be making them. They smell of resin do you know.

TEXT 60

Long ago on St John's Eve they used to always begin to gather scrap wood and heather and everything they could find. And anything that needed to be burned, anything around the house which was to be burned or that was in your way all of it would go into the St John's Eve fire that night and it would all be burned, do you know. And every house used to have a fire in those days, a little bit out from the houses, it was very nice you would see a fire at every house.

Well there are a lot of houses which do not bother to light a fire now, do you see, but a lot of the old hands who are still alive they will always light a fire but the young people do not bother about it, they do not believe in those things now. Times are changing. They are.

TEXT 61

A lot of people used to go to Tobar an Dúin,<sup>1</sup> it is near Letterkenny and there are a lot of sticks there which people left after them, they are thrust into the ground there. Well, they would just leave the stick behind them, they say they were cured from whatever ailed them. That's the way it was, some of them used to go every time in the year, they still go.

Q. Were you ever there?

I was there, I walked to it, oh that was a good while ago when I was at school. I believe that it is forty two miles (from here). We left here in the morning - myself and a brother of mine, he is dead now - at four o'clock in the morning. Oh we had gone a good bit

1. The Doon Well - Ac Meanman describes this OCGC 191.

when the people began to rise in the morning. There is a short-cut, do you know, but he didn't know anything about the short-cut and I didn't know anything about it anyhow for I was bare-footed a good bit of the way. The roads were not tarred or anything they only had gravel, and indeed you would have to walk in at the side.

And out down there, do you know, men were out with horses, and it was in the month of May. Anyhow it was a very hot day I remember well men out ploughing with two horses, you wouldn't see many of the people around here ploughing at all, well the odd person, out (west) the Glen there the odd person would plough. The horses they were also good at working they were tidier than these new things now, the tractors.

The first night of the new year that is the night you should go, that's the main night on which people go and some of them sit up until it is late at night. That's the main night on which people go to it.

## TEXT 62

### I

I went on a visit to the Rosses that I might view the sky  
Out to the west around the islands on a jaunt like a doe pursued by a  
hound  
Every one around the harbour said when I chanced down by the quay  
That it was easily recognised from my gloom that I was a man being  
pursued.

### II

Oh I met this fire young girl - and even if I did, it was sharply she  
spoke  
If you are a playboy I do not praise your trade  
A mainlander was seen fleeing bootless yesterday  
I consider that you are the young man being pursued.

### III

I answered the maid without pride for the story affected me greatly  
Oh cease your impertinence<sup>1</sup> for I am not a man of that sort  
If you do not come over beside me and act in the same spirit as myself  
I will rush before your nose out to the mainland in a leap.

### IV

When we had fallen into melancholy and sadness I asked the young woman  
Where would I get a glass to drink that would lift this depression for  
me?  
There is a little tavern at the edge of the road and he always keeps a  
drop  
You go and rap the board and I shall settle the bill myself.

1. Substantive of beadaidh? Cf beadaidh 'mí-mhodhail, impertinent', Gaelic Words and Expressions from South Uist and Eriskay, J L Campbell (Ed), 1953.



## V

When we had entered the tavern, oh I was timid enough sitting,  
 In case the pursuers would arrive and the young woman be taken from me  
 The liquor flowed freely, there was a little being drunk in the country  
 But were I to drink O'Donells gallon it would be easy to settle my bill.

## VI

When we had settled the bill the young woman asked me  
 Where do you live or do you maintain a little hovel (at all)?  
 Oh I reside a while in the tavern and I shall not save a single penny  
 But spend the little I earn during the day on the sport of the night.

## VII

If you are a man who indulges in drinking I would not advise you to  
 propose to any woman.  
 It ill becomes a man like you to become involved in the worries of life  
 For us to set up home oh we would live in abject poverty for the rest  
 of our lives.  
 It is better for us to wait until we each of us amass some savings.

## VIII

We are eternally waiting and a large part of our lives will be spent  
 We are better off marrying young and we shall have help later on.  
 I cannot praise her brilliance she has beguiled my heart  
 There is no-one who would see the jewel who would not fall into sorrow  
 at not having her  
 I have yet to see her likes any highway or road I travel  
 But if she happened in Ballinamore ...

TEXT 63

## I

In my younger days when Tuathal owned me oh how he used to give me sport  
 and fun  
 He used to take me to fair, and I was always to the fore<sup>1</sup>  
 Oh he would bring me back again and spruce me up  
 And often I, like a kid-goat, used to reside happily up in yonder pasture.

## II

Alas he sold me to Campbell and dire (?) were my circumstances  
 Oh he tied me to the old house with no roof with water seeping from below  
 and above.  
 Oh he swore he would not give me a bite to eat nor would he lose a penny's  
 worth on me  
 While I was subjected to the screeching of their pipes till they broke  
 my heart with longing.

1. Alt. and I always used to win (race)?

## III

When I woke up on Friday morning I was tethered beside the hornless cow  
 Tied to a hook at the side of the house beside the cow!  
 They congregated and cast the dice, and the country could have heard the  
 din  
 Some of them shouting and crying and Nicky sitting there singing.

## IV

O Campbell were my case to be examined, you would not leave me exposed  
 to the country<sup>1</sup>  
 When you were in the old house in spring I put a roof and shelter above  
 you  
 I drew sacks and bags, stones and house timber  
 I ploughed the land in March and harrowed neatly after that.

## V

My curse attend the two young boys who followed the young woman,  
 For fear I might hear their conversation they put me into the drain.  
 There was not a house of ill repute on the road that they did not order  
 much drink in  
 It did not matter who called the beer as the young woman had to pay.

## VI

When I spent a while in the drain I thought that these were abysmal  
 circumstances  
 I looked all around me to see if I could see the two young men  
 I went over the Moyle river and took the short-cut up by Glendowan  
 And now I am in Burndale and my curse upon your side of the river.

(Verse supplied by Sp 11)

Around Hallowe'en when the hay became scarce, and with no means of get-  
 ting any,  
 You swore oh Campbell that you would not give me a berry - were he to  
 see me dying  
 He took his sharpest spade and a fine strong hammer in his hand  
 And he viciously pounded my feet putting me in the throes of death.

TEXT 64

## I

The great eagle rose out to gather the Easter portion  
 And he gave the community a warning, for them to be on their guard  
 That he wouldn't leave them one hen from Derry to Downpatrick  
 To give the hawk a feast and by damn, it was not out of love!  
 And we shall drink the health of the birds.

1. Alt. read ar láir ag an tír 'for a mare in the country' (?).

## II

As I rose out this morning dressed in my spats  
 Round the back of the townland with me down to the boundary ditch.  
 I met Red Seonáí and I asked him for advice.  
 He said 'Return home and do not spare your neighbour's goods!'  
 And we shall drink the health of the birds.

## III

The oldest hen of them rose out over the garden ditch  
 'It's a pity the fox or the great eagle of the hooked talon did not eat  
 me,  
 When it was not part of the Shrovetide resolutions that I should have  
 the liberty of the farmyard.  
 To pick my little share everywhere I would find it.  
 And I'll drink the health of the birds.'

## IV

The white gull came round from the Tuathails  
 Indeed, if she did, she was not often gloomy  
 She would play the 'carol' as sweet as the cuckoos  
 And would then drink a glass of beer as well as mac Uí Thuathaláin!  
 And we shall drink the health of the birds.

## V

The scald swallow (r. crow) came around with an invitation to the feast  
 'May the King and I bless you' said she to the birds.  
 'Unless you give me the fat one<sup>1</sup> of the intestines,  
 I shall go to Urris like a beggar seeking alms.'  
 And I shall drink the health of the birds.

## VI

If you could see the rabbit and the mouse at their holes, oh!  
 A nest for the wren suitable for the gander.  
 The water-hen and the starling singing songs on turf-clamps.  
 The fox playing music and the weasel (?) dancing.  
 And I shall drink the health of the birds.

## VII

Oh White Mánus Ó Maoileagáin would you make a marriage match with me?  
 I am Seán 'ac Sírfín son of Áoilidín of the Calfs  
 I have cows and sheep and good wealth for a wedding,  
 And if you don't give me your daughter I would hit you with a clamp!  
 And we shall drink the health of the birds.

## VIII

When the drink had affected them, they went wild  
 They didn't leave a sieve, a piece of tin, nor a pan,  
 That they did not tear into a thousand pieces as a sign of disrespect  
 for the wedding  
 And we shall drink the health of the birds.

1. Alt. the fat end (?).

TEXT 65

The stag in the bog with a turf-spade cutting turf.  
 The snipe spreading it and the plovers footing it.  
 The thrushes piling it ...  
 The robin making a castle in the name of King George.  
 The ducks washing and the sea-gulls smoothing.  
 The water-hen and the starling drawing water to the court.  
 The stoat with a pen filling out its legal documents.  
 And the mouse with a summons for the cat in its pocket.

TEXT 66

## I

There is the tree in the garden upon which the yellow flower grows  
 And when I place my hand upon it my heart nearly breaks.  
 Oh I am an airy young tailor who went to make clothes in the house of  
 the red(-haired) man  
 And my heart took a fancy to the nicest fair woman in the land of  
 Munster (?)  
 O vein of my heart won't you escape with me from the red-haired man?

## II

When I am up there I visit the County Meath.  
 I hear the red-haired man being mentioned with the love of my heart.  
 O peace I do not get, for I cannot get a night's sleep  
 It is the red-haired man's wife who has made coal of me beside my heart.

## III

When I am down there I am in a dark, hard prison.  
 Bolts on my slender body and thousands of locks on top of that.  
 That I might rise with that sweep as the sea-gull rises from the harbour,  
 That I might stretch my bright side down beside the red-haired man's  
 bride.

## VI

Oh maid without blemish in whose heart the fine sheen is.  
 Oh do you know anything which would prey on the red-haired man's mind?  
 Oh it is a pity that we are not together on the edge of yonder wood  
 The red-haired man stretched out in the ditch and a flagstone above him!

(For a treatment of this song see Éigse XVI, 187 f)

TEXT 67

## I

When I rose up this morning at the dawning of the day  
 I saw the guards approaching at Killdea's house  
 There was a light on their cars shining in the sky.  
 Oh and my curse upon the blackguards who stole my still last night.

## II

They came stealthily without noise or din.  
 And I did not hear them there nor did I notice them until they were in  
 the hut.  
 They confiscated their equipment and they utterly dismantled it  
 Oh and my curse upon the blackguards who stole my still last night.

## III

They forced poor Braighní to stand with his back to the gable of the  
 house  
 A gun was put to his head and a pistol to his heart.  
 And had he flinched in his skin he would have been blown up into the sky.  
 Oh and my curse upon the blackguards who stole my still last night.

## IV

But the priests and bishops are threatening myself.  
 Saying that I would sin were I to run a batch  
 But I would not have stopped making spirits on the advice of clergymen  
 Only for those blackguards who came and stole my still last night.

TEXT 68

## I

On the green stubble of autumn oh darling were you unwell?  
 Oh how nice your feet in shoes and how very nice your footstep.  
 Oh your cheeks like the roses and your ringlet woven and thickly set  
 O alas we are not marrying or on a ship's decks faring afar.

## II

Oh this time last year I had neither tiredness nor longing.  
 We had a cuckoo from County Derry and another from County Down.  
 Oh God or Mary did not order us the fiddle we had or the harp<sup>1</sup>  
 But they ordered a gentle woman for us, she will help us drink our health.

## III

Oh the boys of this place are changing and becoming formidable.  
 The high-hatted ones are courting my brown maid  
 But were the King of Spain to traverse the sea with his formidable fleet  
 Oh I would press through grass and wilderness and I would be beside my  
 brown maid.

1. Alt ... order us to have the fiddle or the harp.

TEXT 69

Do you hear me, oh scapular wearers?  
 Do not neglect your case.  
 How pitiful the person without a friend  
 And he lying on death's bed.  
 Oh poor person without sense,  
 Do not lie to Mary.  
 Do not eat meat on Wednesday,  
 And do not complain of your sickness.<sup>1</sup>  
 Mary and her son were walking outdoors during the day.  
 They met Blessed Simon (?) over from Rome.  
 Mary reached to him the fine scapular of the gold trimmings out of her  
 right hand.  
 There is no-one who will wear my cloth as is fitting,  
 Whose soul I shall not speak for in heaven (?)  
 Oh Brightest Queen and Maid of Heaven,  
 If you see me going astray,  
 May you bring me to knowledge  
 May you steer my soul to the Kingdom of Heaven towards Christ.

TEXT 70

## I

The first joy the Virgin Mary got.  
 How great was that joy.  
 When she looked at her noble only Son.  
 That He was born in that way.

Blessed your young only Son.  
 Blessed Virgin Mary.  
 Were you to say the seven joys and carry her apparel.  
 You would have eternal life.

## II

The second joy ... etc  
 That He started walking.

Blessed ... etc

## III

The third joy ... etc  
 That He read the books

Blessed ... etc

## IV

The fourth joy ... etc  
 That they found Him teaching the doctors.

Blessed ... etc

1. Ó Searcaigh (FGT, p 164) transcribes 'ná héag in do thinneas'. Cf 'ná h-éaghuigh do thinneas' DDU 122.

## V

The fifth joy ... etc  
That He brought the dead to life.

Blessed ... etc

## VI

The sixth joy ... etc  
That He made the water into wine.

Blessed ... etc

## VII

The seventh joy ... etc  
That He raised her up to heaven.

Blessed ... etc

TEXT 71

I present my soul to you God,  
I do not demand it of you.  
I ask you Mary to bear witness  
That I presented my soul to you God.  
The four corners of my bed  
(?) ... of the household of God  
If I die God before morning  
May the kingdom of God be my bed.

TEXT 72

Oh my most sacred Mary and mother of God  
Oh (?) of the world your hand  
Implore your child who painfully suffered the crucifixion  
to help and rescue me from the predicament I find myself in.  
My loved one the child conceived in March.  
My loved one the child born in the stable.  
My loved one, Jesus, Mary's only son,  
For protecting my soul at the hour of my death.

(I would not be able to go any further.)

BLESSINGS, MALEDICTIONS, PROVERBS, RHYMES, RIDDLES, ETC

1. May God bless the work.
2. May God prosper you.
3. May God and Mary prosper you.
4. God and Mary protect you.
5. May God save us.
6. May God not reproach thee for it.
7. May the household of God be all the bigger for his soul (ie May he go to heaven. Said for the soul of any dead person, although a Rannafast woman (pt.78) once told me that this was usually reserved for priests). *cf. Ar Draídirín p.234*
8. May you journey safely.
9. Long life to you (said to someone on completion of a song, piece of music, etc). See 15.
10. Oh God of Mercy!
11. Eternal Virgin!
12. May you burn on the pavestones of hell. (The person to whom this was addressed was very upset by it.)
13. May the walls of hell fall on you.
14. May you be at the devil's funeral wearing a red cap.
15. May that length of a year's sickness not be upon you. (.i. That was for singing the song do you see. They were wishing you that.)
16. Patience gets its reward. (Sp. 16 heard this from his mother's aunt but did not fully understand it.)
17. The day will come and (the) cow will shake her tail (ie there will be changes made).
18. You have to put up with hard and easy (times).
19. (People who are well off in life, the likes of TDs or ministers or any wealthy people, they have best of circumstances and food and poor people who have none of those things, you would say as a proverb): The refined pigs eat (the) husks but the unrefined pigs have to put up with it.
20. No-one knows where the other person's shoe is hurting him.
21. Sp. 20 had a version: Is fhearr greim an chóinín ná dhá ghreim an chait 'The bite that the rabbit can take is better than two bites the cat would take' (ie a rabbit will eat more with one bite than a cat will with two). The version quoted in this instance was heard from Sp. 5, who saw it as meaning 'A piece of rabbit is worth more than two pieces of cat', further stating 'Ní thig leat cat a ithe ar chor ar bith', You cannot eat a cat at all.
22. When there were no cars or bicycles or anything at all like that, everybody walked and the horse and saddle was the rapid mode of transport they had and it was said: that it would be a bad ride that would not be better than any amount of walking.
23. It is enough to be poor without being profane. (Sp. 10 who heard this from an old beggar woman, took [truaL'i] as being derived from truaigh(e) 'pity' and stated: Ní bheadh sí ag déanamh truaighe dithe fhéin. 'She would not be pitying herself.'
24. To obtain the advice of the extravagant person free.
25. If you like me come and live with me (no-one knows the other person until they live with him/her).
26. Size does not measure (the worth of a man) but the hard metal.
27. Were the branch to grow as the tree there would not be a single crooked tree in the wood.



28. Every second the year the hare is female and male. (Sp. 6 said that no matter how often a couple would fall out there would always be a time when they would make up again. Sp. 1 stated that a good year may come and a bad year may come, while Sp. 2 thought that it meant that the hares would have offspring.)
29. Anything which is not done instantly (lit let cool down) will be neglected.  
Alt.  
Anything which is not acted upon promptly will have a bad result (?)  
(Sp. 6 translated this 'Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today'. He glossed fadaíl 'rud a dtabhrann siad neglect air'. His mother, Sp. 5, was unsure of its meaning.)
30. A mouth is sweet when silent (it is best to say nothing than to say too much).
31. It is often a slow hound is happy (it is best not to rush, you would have better luck taking your time with everything, Sp. 5).
32. Inciting the dog yet restraining it.
33. Were a goat to be dressed in silk it is still a goat.  
Alt.  
Were you to put silk on a goat, it is still a goat.  
(It does not matter what fanciful dress you place upon a man or woman, it is still the same person, Sp. 5.)
34. Far off hills are green and (even) if they are green they are not grassy.
35. It is better to have a good neighbour near at hand than far off hard-hatted gentry.
36. The nobleman's flagstones are slippery, Sp. 5. (When you would go to a beautiful grand mansion and you hungry you will get no tea from them. (But) go into a little thatched cottage beside it and they will make you tea immediately and these 'big bucks' are not going to give you tea or anything, you have to move off (empty handed), Sp. 6.)
37. Listen to the noise of the river and you will kill a trout, Sp. 6. (Sp. 5 equated this with no. 30.)
38. One beetle recognises another one.
39. The fox in sheep's clothing.
40. Crooked, straight, the road the highway is the short-cut.
41. A foot that travels gets something that a foot that rests does not.<sup>1</sup>
42. As long as there is seed there will be harrowing, Sp. 6. (Anyone who would win a sum of money and spend it recklessly, Sp. 5.)
43. 'Nearly' did not sink in the mud but 'maybe' was lost (ie nearly is not enough).
44. There has never been anyone to taste food that would not taste death.
45. The people go off (ie die) but the hills remain.
46. It (death) cannot be kept at bay.
47. It is hard to kill a bad thing.
48. Repenting after death, your journey is wasted.
49. There are no pockets in the shroud.
50. If you desire to be praised, die.  
If you desire to be criticised, marry.
51. Give the live man his food,  
Let him eat it or leave it.

1. I have heard a more complete form from a woman from Taobh an Mhuilinn, near Fintown: 'Gheibh cos ar shiubhal rud nach bhfaghann cos 'na comhnuidhe mur bhfaghadh sé acht dealg fhéin.' 'A foot that travels gets something that a foot that rests does not should it only be a thorn.'

52. In the reign of Cormac mac Airt  
Life was sweet (and) pleasant.  
There were nine nuts to the cluster,  
And nine clusters to the branch.  
(See also Cr. Chon. 61 § 5; SML 123f.)
53. I smelt the aroma and I did not see the food,  
But he who discriminates may he not see God.
54. Frost and snow and a great blustering wind.  
The (length of the) life of the blackbird in the yew tree to the  
person who carries out night-time work.  
(Sp. 10 stated that this was said by a preacher's wife.)
55. Clamorous your din on (the) table  
and short-lived is your fill.  
I would not believe from the men of Ireland  
that your bottom is not your middle.  
(Sp. 8, who heard this from his father, interpreted this rhyme as  
a riddle for whiskey. It would appear, however, to describe a  
vessel which despite its large appearance held a small volume of  
drink, cf Cr. Chon, p 46.)
56. Seán coopering, Eoin weaving, Diarmud thatching, Bilí cutting  
rushes, Conall on the hill, Brighdín sewing, Peggy washing and  
myself tending the cattle.
57. A soft soft (sod)<sup>1</sup> between two soft sods, a fairly large sod (?)  
and a soft sod.
58. A tender young boy sauntering with his fair-sized herd of cattle  
carrying the fair-fill of his fist of a tender stick from the wood.
59. '... so that they turned the crag into a bog and turned the bog  
into a crag.'  
(Sp. 6 recalled this from a folktale where two characters were  
fighting, cf DIL sv bogán '... go ndeunadais bogán den chreagán 7  
creagán don bhogán le neart a ngleic.')
60. It is February which will kill the sheep  
and March which will kill the people.
61. The first day of February,  
to come in like a lamb  
and out like a lion.
62. When the heron goes west  
Rain comes from the west.  
(It is going to rain from the west when the heron would go west.  
If the heron goes east good weather is going to come, Sp 6.)
63. Do not praise or criticise the year until June has passed.
64. It is here and there.  
It is in Connacht of the crosses.  
It is on the grey bare flagstone  
And Brian has it on his dinner.  
Salt.
65. It is here and there.  
It is in Connacht of the crosses.  
It is on the flagstone of (?)  
And it is in woods in their midst.  
Mist.
66. What can a black hen do that a white hen cannot do?  
A black hen can lay a white egg and the white hen cannot lay a  
black egg.

1. bog as a substantive.

67. Why did the cow look over the hill?  
She could not look through it.
68. What is a herring worth when one side is eaten?  
Oh, it is worth turning over.
69. The man who made time made plenty of it.
70. Cold water will burn a lazy man.

CONSONANTS

		BILABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	CACUMINAL	ALVEO-PALATAL (PALATO-ALVEOLAR)	PALATO-VELAR	VELAR (DORSAL)	GLOTTAL
STOPS	voiceless	p p'	t			t'	k'	k	
	voiced	b b'	d			d'	g'	g	
FRICATIVES	voiceless	fɸ f',l	s		ʃ	ʃ	x' χ'	x χ	h
	voiced	wv v',l					j	ɣ	
FLAPS	voiceless		rh			r'h			
	voiced		r R	ř		r'			
LATERALS	voiceless		Lh	lh		l'h	L'h		
	voiced		L	l		l'	L'		
NASALS	voiceless	mh m'h	Nh	nh		n'h	N'h		
	voiced	m m'	N	n		n'	N'	ŋ	ŋ

1 [f'] and [v'] can also be labio-dental, especially among the younger bilingual speakers who tend more towards English (although bilabial sounds may be heard in Donegal English).

## LABIAL CONSONANTS

[p] Qu. §358 Torr §87 FGT §144

Strongly aspirated plosive except when preceded by s. For typographical reasons sp- is represented [sp̥] e.g. [sp̥adər] spadar 'wet turf'.

[p] occurs initially where written p occurs before a, o, u e.g. [p̥andI] pandaí 'pan', [p̥oL] poll 'hole', [p̥otag] putóg 'intestine'. l or r may intervene [pl̥a:i] pláigh 'plague', [pr̥onu] pronnadh 'to present'.

It occurs medially and finally for written p in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [ʃ̥opə ; ʃ̥apə] siopa 'shop', [kr̥ap] cnap 'lump, large amount', [ʃ̥mpər] iompar 'to carry', [k̥opI] cupaí 'cups'.

[p] results from devoiced [b] e.g. [Lu:pə] lúbtha 'bent'.

[p'] Qu. §364 Torr §90 FGT §155

[p'] is the palatal form of [p] and occurs for written p in the vicinity of e and i. It can occur initially, medially or finally e.g. [p'atə] peata 'pet', [p'ɪ'in'] pisín 'kitten', [p'ɪ'è:ʃur] pléisiúr 'pleasure', [p'r'è:ətI] préataí 'potatoes', [k'ɪp'in'] cipín 'thin stick', [φ'ip'] fuiip 'whip'.

[p'] loses its aspiration after s e.g. [sp'ahlʔ] speal 'a scythe'.

In addition to [kə v'è:d] cá mhéad 'how much, many' one speaker had [kə p'e:d].

[b] Qu. §368 Torr §81 FGT §147

[b] is a voiced plosive corresponding to [p]. It occurs initially, medially and finally for written b in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [batə] bata 'stick', [blas ; bl̥os] blas 'taste', [boxt] bocht 'poor', [bradan] bradán 'salmon', [bo̥nu] bunadh 'people', [abər]

eabar 'mud', [t̥o̥b̥ər] tobar 'well', [t̥a:bl̥ə] tabla 'table', [Lu:bu] lúbadh 'to bend', [g̥ob̥] gob 'beak', [sk̥ol̥əb̥] scolb 'thatching pin'.

[b] results from eclipsed [p] e.g. [o̥n̥ə b̥o̥l̥] anna bpoll 'in a hole', [trasn̥ə n̥ə b̥ʷa:r̥'k̥'ə̃n̥] trasna na bpáirceann 'across the fields'.

[b'] Qu. §373 Torr §84 FGT §158

[b'] is the palatal form of [b] and the voiced sound corresponding to [p']. It occurs initially and medially where b occurs in the vicinity of e and i e.g. [b'e:ə̃l̥] béal 'mouth', [b'I[a] biseach 'improvement', [b'l'̥o̥ỹən̥] bleaghan 'to milk', [b'r'ak] breac 'trout', [r̥ib'ə̃] ribe 'strand of hair'.

I have no examples of [b'] in final position.

[b'] results from eclipsed [p'] e.g. [a b''iku] dá bpiocadh 'picking them'.

[m] Qu. §289 Torr §117 FGT §150

A voiced nasal corresponding to [b], [m] occurs initially, medially and finally for m in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [mak] mac 'son', [mo̥l̥] moll 'heap', [mū:n'ú] múineadh 'good manners', [mra:̃] mná 'women', [am̥ədan] amadán 'fool', [t̥ərəman] tormán 'noise', [t'r'̥om̥l̥ə] triomlach 'drought', [kam] cam 'crooked', [o̥g̃əm̥] agam 'at me'.

[m] occurs after [s] e.g. [sm̥og̃] smug 'mucus'.

[m] results from eclipsed [b] e.g. [o̥n̥ə mo̥ks̥ə v'̥ø̃g̃] anna mbocsa bheag 'in a little box', [kasan n̥ə mrahar'] Casán na mBráthair 'the Path of the Friars'.

The past tense of the verb líomhadh 'to sharpen was heard as [L'i:ə̃m] líomh.

[mh] Qu. §295 Torr §123 FGT §154

[mh] is a voiceless or breathed [m] e.g. [L̥mh̥ət̥ [ə] lomfadh sé

'he would shear'.

[m'] Qu. §296 Torr §120 FGT §160

[m'] is a voiced nasal corresponding to [b']. It occurs initially, medially and finally for m in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [m'aL] meall 'calf of the leg', [ər m'lr'ə] ar mire 'mad', [kōm'əL't'] cuimilt 'rubbing', [Im'ə] ime gen. sg. of [Im'] im 'butter', [drim'] droim 'back'

[m'] occurs before e, i after initial s e.g. [sm'è:rhə] sméara 'berries'.

[m'] results from eclipsed [b'] e.g. [ə m'l'iənə] i mbliadhna 'this year', [kaL'a nə m'an] Cailleach na mBeann, a female ghost-figure.

Medial mh in the vicinity of e, i may sometimes yield [m'] e.g. [kīm'ad] , [kiv'ad] coimhead 'watch', [kīm'ia] [kiv'ia] coimhthigheach 'strange', Cf. Qu. §298, note also [d'i:m'as] dímeas 'disrespect' Sp.1 - [d'i:vōs] Torr §169.

As other scholars have noted imtheacht 'to go off', is pronounced [Im'aht].

[m'h] Qu. §299 Torr §125 FGT §162

[m'h] is a voiceless or breathed [m'] e.g. [L'è:m'hət] [ə] léimfeadh sé 'he would leap'.

[f] Qu. §309 Torr §170 FGT §163

[f] is a voiceless bilabial fricative and occurs initially and medially where f occurs in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [faʃʃIN'] fairsing 'plentiful', [flaih'ul'] flaitheamhail 'generous', [fɔ:d] fód 'sod', [frλ:χ], [frI:χ] fraoch 'heather', [kɔnəfa] confadhach 'crabbed', [Laftan] laftán 'a ledge', [g'aftə] geafta 'gate'.

[f] results from lenited [p] e.g. [sə fɔrtə] sa phortach 'in the bog', [sə flu:r] sa phlúr 'in the flour'.

[f] may sometimes result from ch in the vicinity of back vowels e.g. [fuI]; [φuI]; [χuI] chuidh 'went', [gəLəfər'], [gəLəhur'] Gallchobhair 'Gallagher', [bɔfəlan bʷI:] buachalán buidhe (Dinn.) 'rag-wort', (buafallan/buathfallan DIL). [f] also occurs in [L'afuər'] leathuair 'half an hour'.

[f] may interchange with [φ], which see. For f(e)oghlaím see [f'].

[φ] Qu. §201 Torr §164 Tory p.151

This sound, a voiceless [w] closely resembles and is interchangeable with [f]. 'It is frequently impossible to distinguish between  $w^1$  and bilabial [f], as they are so closely related to one another in formation'. Qu. §309.

[φ] arises where -bh-, -mh- occur beside -th- (or -ch-) e.g. [dI:φə], [dI:fə] díobhtha 'off them', [L'i:φə], [L'i:fə] líomhtha 'sharpened', [drauφu(:)N't'ə] drochmhúinte 'ill-mannered'.

[f'] Qu. §317 Torr §173 FGT §166

[f'] is the palatal sound corresponding to [f] and occurs initially and finally for f in the vicinity of e and i e.g. [f'anən] feannán 'white coarse grass', [f'i:əɾ] fíor 'true', [f'l'ohu] fliuchadh 'wetting', [f'r'i:d'] fríd 'though', [af'r'əN] aifreann 'mass'. Note also [skaf't'ə] scaifte 'crowd'.

[f'] results from -thbh- in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [d'ɛf'r'ə] deithbhre 'haste'.

[f'] results from lenited [p'] e.g. [t'r'i: f'è:r'ə] trí phéire 'three pairs', [f'ik m'ə] phioc mé 'I picked'.

[f'] may interchange with final [v'] e.g. [if'], [iv'] uibh 'egg', [N'If'], [N'IV'] nimh 'poison'.

The verb 'to learn', usually is [f'<sup>j</sup>ɔ:ləm'] feoghlaim although



one example of [fɔ:ləm'] foghlúim was heard.

Both [f] and [f'] = zero when lenited e.g. [əN'ɪN'ag] an fhuinneog 'the window', [əN'adag] an fheadóg 'the plover'.

[w] Qu. §194 Torr §160 FGT §175

[w] is a voiced fricative corresponding to [f]. It occurs initially for lenited m and b before a, o, u e.g. [sə wal'ə] sa bhaile 'at home', [wɔg m'ə l'om] bhog mé liom 'off I went', [ɔbər'wla:ɸər] obair bhláthmhar 'tidy work', [l'an'wradan] an-bhradán 'a large salmon', [sə wa:lə] sa mhála 'in the bag', [d'e:wrI:] deaghmhnaoi dat. sg. of deaghbhean 'beautiful woman'.

[w] occurs for eclipsed [f] e.g. [wíl'is ɔgəd] 'bhfuil a fhios agat? 'do you know?' [ə'wɔd] i bhfad 'long'.

[w] occurs in the prepositional pronouns [wuI] uaidh 'from him', [wuəfə] uabhtha 'from them'. It also occurs in the lenited forms of fuair e.g. [N'í wuər tu] ní fhuair tú 'you did not get'.

[w] can occur for medial bh, mh in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [arəwər] arbhar 'corn', [fN'í:wən] sníomhann 'spins'.

See also Glides and [v].

[v'] Qu. §323 Torr §167 FGT §170

[v'] is the voiced sound corresponding to [f']. It occurs initially, medially and finally for lenited b and m in the vicinity of e and i e.g. [də v'an<sup>h</sup>] do bhean 'your wife'<sup>1</sup>, [v'I[ə [ə] 'he improved', [ər'v'l'i: tu gə fɔ:L'] Ar bhligh tú go foill? 'Have you milked yet?' [v'r'I[ət [ə] 'it would break', [də v'è:r] do mhéar 'your finger', [ku:g'v'i:l'ə] cúig mhíle 'five thousand', [I:v'in'] aoibhinn 'delightful', [kiv'r'ən] cuibhreann 'ploughed field', [d'ev'əs] deimheas 'shears', [N'IV'n'a], [N'IV'n'a] nimhneach 'poisonous, sore', [iv'] uibh 'egg', [N'IV'] nimh 'poison', (Cf.

1 N.B. TEXT 36 n.1.

[ʲfʲ], [NʲIʲfʲ] s.v. [fʲ]), dative plural [əvʲ] -aibh (alt. [u] s.v. Dative Plural).

[vʲ] occurs for eclipsed [fʲ] e.g. [a vʲekʲət [Ivʲ] dá bhfeic-eadh sibh 'were you to see', [ə vʲiənʲ] i bhfiadhain 'wild'.

### [v]

This is a non-palatal variety of [vʲ]. It is of sporadic occurrence and has not been described in Quiggin. Ó Searcaigh (FGT §169) states: 'Ní chluintear é i nGaedhilg an Tuaiscirt taobh amuigh de Ghlinnibh Aontroma agus d' Oileán Reachrainn'. Ó Tuathail, however, described this 'non-palatal [v] (bh, mh)' in Tyrone (S. M. Luin. xxiii), and further remarked that 'Ó Searcaigh goes too far in saying that non -palatal [v] is not heard in Northern Irish outside of County Antrim'. Ó Tuathail substantiated this by quoting examples from Counties Down and Louth, more importantly he indicated that [v] was rare in his Tyrone informant's speech and that [w] and [v] were wont to interchange - this is also true for this area.<sup>1</sup>

[v] in this area is interchangeable with, and occurs where one would normally expect [w] < non-palatal bh, mh, e.g. [vɫa:iχʲə] , [wɫa:iχʲə] bhláithche lenited gen. sg. of bláthach 'buttermilk', [fo:vər],[fō:wər] foghmhar 'autumn', [fʲiəvrəs], [fʲiəwrəs] fiabhras 'fever', [kra:v],[krā:u] cnámh 'bone', [riəv], [r(ʲ)i:u] riamh 'ever'.

[v] may also occur, again sporadically, in final position for -(e)adh e.g. [Luəv] luadh 'mentioning', [dɔ:əv], [dɔ:u] dóghadh 'burning'.

[v] arises consistently (in the speech of some speakers) in the

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1 Sommerfelt (Armagh Ir. §55) describes [v] and equates it with Munster [v] and the [w] of Torr and Glenties. The dialect of South Armagh also had palatal [vʲ].

genitive singular of teinidh 'fire', thus [t'In'əv (-N'-)] teineadh, alt. [t'In'ú (-N'-)].<sup>1</sup>

#### DENTAL CONSONANTS

For [N], [Nh], [L] and [Lh] see Nasals and Laterals. For [R], [r] and [rh] see Flaps.

[t] Qu. §378 Torr §99 FGT §186

[t] is a strongly aspirated plosive except when preceded by s and ch. [t] occurs initially, medially and finally for t in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [taru] tarbh 'bull', [to:n'] tóin 'bottom', [trI<sup>x</sup>] traigh 'foot', [tqbəʃt'ə] tubaiste 'misfortune', [batə] bata 'stick', [kɔ:tə] cóta 'coat', [tu:ta] tútach 'unfortunate', [ɔxtan] uchtán 'armful', [f'aLta] fealltach 'treacherous', [kat] cat 'cat', [smɔt] smut 'sheep's snout', [mɔlt] molt 'wether', [bɔxt] bocht 'poor'.

[t] arises when t is prefixed to a, o, u and to s, sl, sn, and sr before a, o, u e.g. [ə tɑhər'] an t-athair 'the father', [ə tɔ:l] an t-ól 'the drink', [ə tũ:n] an t-uan 'the lamb', [sə tλ:l] sa tsaoghal 'in life', [tu:s ə tɪö:dan'] tús an tslaghdáin 'the start of the cold', [ta Ji kasu n trã:] Tá sí ag casadh an tsnátha 'She is winding the thread', [ə'NɔN ər' ə truhan] anonn ar an tsruthán 'over the stream'.

1 O'Rahilly devotes a chapter to final -adh (IDPP chapter viii). 'As far back as the thirteenth century dh lost its dental character, and became everywhere a guttural spirant (gh) or, rarely, a labial spirant (v)'. He further suggested that 'In Northern Irish -adh became first əv -uv and then (when non-palatal v had become w) u, which in Ulster may be shortened to -u'. IDPP 66. If this theory is correct, it provides an explanation of forms like [t'In'əv] teineadh, [Luəv] luadh etc. which would appear to have resisted the change of [v] → [w].

[t] results when [d] is devoiced e.g. [N'i sʲatIN'fə] ní stad-fainn-se 'I would not stop'.

#### Parasitic t.

In a number of words ending in -ch -l, -n and -s a parasitic t is added. If the consonant is preceded by a, o, u then dental [t] is added, if e, i precede then alveo-palatal [t'] results e.g. [k'anaht] ceannacht 'to buy', [tɔməLt] tamallt 'a while' - alt. [tɔməL] tamall, [sköL't'] scoilt 'split', [bwin't'] baint 'to cut' (one example of [bwin'h]),<sup>1</sup> [fɔrəst] furast 'easy', [ə'ri:t'] aríst 'again'. Note also [ra:t'] ráidht v's [ra:] radh 'saying'.

[d] Qu. §394 Torr §93 FGT §189

[d] is the voiced sound corresponding to [t]. [d] occurs initially, medially and finally for d in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [dɔL] dall 'blind', [dɔ:i] dóigh 'way', [d'i'in'] duisín 'dozen', [dlu:I] dlúith 'closely plaited', [drɔŋ] drong 'crowd', [fadə] fada 'long', [rɔ:da] ródach 'blood-letting', [pu:dər] púdar 'powder', [b'arad] bearád 'cap', [rɔd] rud 'thing'.

[d] results from eclipsed [t] e.g. [dɔg tu [In' dɔ:ə] An dtug tú sin dó? 'Did you give that to him?'

A number of 2 sg. pronominal forms of prepositions end in [d] e.g. [ɔgəd] agat 'at you', [rɔ:əd] romhat 'before you'.

Nuair 'when', is pronounced [dər'] by some speakers e.g. [dər' ə v'i [ə] Nuair a bhí sé ... 'when he was ...' Sp.2, [dər' ə v'e:n'[ə] Nuair a bheinn-sé ... 'when I would be ...' Sp.16 (both speakers were from the east of this area).

In the east of this area the days of the week often have [d] e.g. [də dɔ:nI] Dia Domhnaigh 'Sunday', Genfinn, yet [d'ə dɔ:nI] Croaghanarget. Sp.1, a native of Tangaveane usually had [d'ə],

while his wife Sp.2, a native of Glenfinn usually had [də] forms. Quiggin (§404) points out that 'd'ar·di:n' "Thursday". O.Ir. dardoén has d' by analogy with d'a Lu:n' "Monday" & c.<sup>1</sup> The [də] forms in the eastern part of this area may have been influenced by the preposition de [də] 'off'.

The form deir 'says', is often pronounced [dèr'] in the east of this area (v's [d'èr'] in the West). See rádh.

Where the 2 sg. possessive pronoun do occurs before e, i [d] results e.g. [i'n de:dan] in d'éadan 'against you'. Quiggin (§404) recorded [d']. Ó Searcaigh's criticism of Quiggin (FGT §247) would seem unjustified as Wagner (G. Theil. §497) records 'd'ʒe:dan (d'ʒed-) d'éadan (your)'. The occurrence of [d] in this area would appear to be an important dialect difference between this area (and areas north of here) and south Donegal.

[s] Qu. §347 Torr §176 FGT §219

[s] occurs initially, medially and finally for s in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [sa:l'ə] sáile 'salt water', [soləs] solas 'light', [su:l'] súil 'eye', [sk̩ərə m'ə] scannruigh mé 'I took fright', [sLo:k] slabhac 'type of seaweed', [sni:m'] snaidhm 'knot (in timber)', [smal't'əni] smailceannaí 'puffs of pipe', [spɔ:rt] spórt 'fun', [st̩ad'ig'i] stadaigidh 'stop', [kasu] casadh 'twisting', [fɔst̩ə] fosta 'also', [hu:si] thúsaigh 'began', [d̩əusə] damhsa 'dance', [sk̩ɔnsə] sconnsa 'fence', [mahunəs] maithreamhnas 'forgiveness', [L'is] lios 'fairy-fort', [gɔs] gus 'vigour'.

Where sm, sp occur in initial position before e, i [s] results

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1 Donlevy's Catechism (1742) has diardaoin deasgbhála 'Ascension Thursday'. DIL s.v. dardóin.

e.g. [sb'Id'ag] spideog 'robin', [sm'è:rhə] sméara 'berries', (cf. medially [ta[m'ə] taisme 'accident').

### FLAPS

For [ř], [r̥] see Cacu minal Consonants.

[R] Qu. §266 Torr §228 FGT §§222, 234

This trilled [R] does not occur consistently and it may sporadically occur in initial position before back or front vowels e.g. [RÖd], [RÖd] rud 'thing', [RIN'], [RIN'] rinne past tense of déanamh 'to do'.

Sporadic occurrences of [R] in other positions include: [pōRta], [pōRta] portach 'bog', [törka], [törka] turcach 'turkey'.

[r] Qu. §269 Torr §230 FGT §225

[r] occurs initially for r before back and front vowels e.g. [rā:məs] rámas 'nonsense', [rɔ:əpə] rópa 'rope', [ruə] ruadh 'red', [rè:sun] réasún 'reason', [ri:] rí 'king'.

When r occurs initially as the second consonant in a cluster e.g. br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, scr, tr, then [r] results before a, o, u e.g. [bradən] bradán 'salmon', [krɔ:] cró 'hut', [dr̥id'] druid 'close', [frɔk] froc 'overcoat', [grɑ:] grádh 'love', [prɔ:ʃt'ə] próiste 'summons', [skr̥əhəni] scrathannaí 'sods', [tr̥id'] troid 'fight'.

While initial sr yields [šř], [š] initial tsr before a, o, u yields [tr] e.g. [ə tra:d'ag] an tsráideog 'the shakedown', [sə tro:n] sa tsrón 'on the nose', [sə truhan] sa tsruthán 'in the stream'.

Initial cn, gn, mn, tsn before a, o, u yield [r] e.g. [krɔk] cnoc 'hill', [grā:s] gnás 'custom', [mra:] mná 'women', [ər' ə tr̥ɑ:] ar an tsnáth 'on the thread'.

Initial fhr before back and front vowels yields [r] e.g. [sə rλ:χ] sa fhraoch 'in the heather', [kɔs rihIr'] cos fhrithir 'a sore foot'.

[r] results medially and finally for r, rr in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [skarəw'ɪn't'] scaramhaint 'to part', [tarəman] tormán 'noise', [e:dröm] éadtrom 'light', [karɪə] carrfhiadh 'stag', [garu] garbh 'rough', [gə L'ɔ:r] go leor 'enough', [N'is a(:)r] níos fhearr 'better'.

[r] occurs medially (and finally, where the clusters arise) before [d'], [L'], [N'], [ʃt'] and [t'] e.g. [ʔrd'ə] airde 'height', [kɔ:rL'ə] comhairle 'advice', [tɔ:rn'a] tóirneach 'thunder', [fɔ:rʃt'ənə] fóirsteanach 'suitable', [kuərt'] cuairt 'visit'.

Non-palatal nrr is assimilated e.g. [skã:ru] scannrughadh 'to take fright'.

[r] can occur where [r'] is expected e.g. [ər'], [er'] ar 'on', alt. [ər] cf. 'r' is often depalatalized ...' Ros Goill p.2.

The tendency for cht to yield [rt] is by and large absent from this dialect, apart from some very occasional examples e.g. [ə'Nɔrt] anocht 'tonight', from a woman in Tievelough. A few examples were heard from other speakers, but these were extremely infrequent in the speech of these speakers e.g. [kɔstərNart] costarnacht 'barefoot' Sp.3.

[rh] Qu. §279 Torr §241 FGT §231

[rh] is a voiceless sound corresponding to [r] e.g. [kõrhə] curtha 'buried', [kõrhəm] comhthrom 'level', [a:rhɪ] athrughadh 'changing', [N'ɪ horhət [ə] nɪ thabharfadh sé] 'he would not give'.

[rh] occurs where [r] is expected in [sm'è:rhə] sméara 'berries'.

Written irt in intervocalic position may yield [rt'], nevertheless the following have been heard from Sp.1 [k'arh'ɪn'] ceairtlín 'ball (of thread)', - [k'art'ɪ'ɪn'] Sps.3 and 10, [ə bə χ'arhə du ə

ra:] a ba chirte domh a rádh 'I should have said', Sp.1.

[rh] may occur for [r'h] e.g. [kír'hi], [kírhi] cuirfidh 'will put'.

[r'] Qu. §282 Torr §241 FGT §277

[r'] may occur initially in the adverb [r'i:u] alt., [ri:u] riamh 'before'. As has been stated above initial re and ri yield [r].

[r'] occurs when preceded by initial [b'], [k'], [d'], [f'], [g'], [p'], [sɸ'], [ʃk'], [t'] e.g. [b'r'I[t'ə] briste 'broken', [k'r'Iχ'] crith 'shivering', [d'r'am] dream 'crowd', [f'r'i:d] fríd 'through', [g'r'iən] grian 'sun', [p'r'abedI] preabadaigh 'palpatating', [sɸ'r'è:t'ə] spréighte 'spread', [ʃk'r'əd] scread 'yell', [t'r'i:] trí 'three'.

[r'] results from cn, gn, tsn before e, i e.g. [k'r'asu] cneasughadh 'cicatrize', [g'r'i:u<sup>w</sup>] gníomh 'deed', (song),<sup>1</sup> [aL't'ə t'r'axtə] Ailt an tSneachta 'Altatraght' pl. n.

Apart from when it occurs before palatal d, l, n, s, t, and after s, [r'] occurs medially and finally for r in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [d'ir'ə] Doire 'Derry', [kɔs nə kIr'k'ə] cos na circe 'the hen's leg', [d'ir'əf'ur] deirbhshiúr 'sister', [m'ir'ig'] meirg 'rust', [g'ir'Im'ə] goirme fem. gen. sg. of gorm 'blue', [i:r'i] éirghe 'rising', [ib'r'u] oibriughadh 'to work', [af'r'ən] aifreann 'mass', [g'ev'r'u] geimhreadh 'winter', [krɔk L'It'r'a] Cnoc Litreach pl. n. [k'ɔ:Ltar'] ceoltóir 'singer', [kír'p'] coirp 'bodies'.

[r'h] Qu. §288 Torr §250 FGT §282

[r'h] is the voiceless sound corresponding to [r'] examples include: [wir'hət [ə hu] mhuirbhfeadh sé thú 'he would kill you', [èr'hi] aithridhe 'repentance'.

1 Cf. [ʼanʼyri:v] an-gh. Vocab. s.v. gníomh.



[r]

[r] in this work represents a slight palatalized [r] and is not to be confused with the symbol used by Quiggin (§276) and Sommerfelt (Torr §239) which appears as [r] in this work.

#### LATERALS AND CORRESPONDING NASALS

There are four varieties of voiced laterals and corresponding nasals in this dialect: dental [L], [N]; alveolar [l], [n]; alveo-palatal [L'], [N'] and alveo-palatal [l'], [n']. [L'] and [N'] are blade or laminal consonants while [l'] and [n'] are point or apical consonants. (Cf. Evans pp.47-52).

Although some Northern Donegal dialects have lost, or are in the process of losing [l'] and [n'],<sup>1</sup> these sounds still occur in this dialect but not wholly as described in the earlier works of Quiggin, Sommerfelt and Ó Searcaigh.

#### Initial l and n

It appears that up until the late nineteenth century and the early part of this century that alveolar [l] and [n] only occurred in initial position before a, o, u for lenited dental [L] and [N]. Quiggin (§218) observed that: 'In those cases where other consonants<sup>2</sup> are aspirated initially [l] takes the place of [L]. This only happens, however, in the speech of the older people. The younger folk make no distinction between [L] and [l] initially'. The same was true for initial n before a, o, u: 'With the older people [n] is the

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1 The sounds being replaced by [l], [n]; or [L'], [N'] cf. Ros Goill p.3 and Evans p.50 n.4.

2 ie. d, s, t.

aspirated form of [N] e.g. *mə nɑ:wɪd'*, "my enemy" ... *nɔχt m'ə*, "I stripped", ... *nɪ:m' tuw*, "you fastened" ...' (Qu. §245).

Similarly [l'] and [n'], as Quiggin observed, occurred in initial position for lenited l and n before e, i : Thus: '[L'ienuw]', (Qu. §222) *l'ionadh* 'to fill'; '[f'ɪ'ɔχ]' (Qu. §26) *fliuch* 'wet'; '[L'əuwɪn']' (Qu. §40) *sleamhain* 'slippery'; had the lenited forms: '[l'ien m'ə]' "I filled", ... [i:çə l'ɪχ] "a wet night",<sup>1</sup> ... [l'əuwnə tuw] "you slipped". (Qu. §230).

Quiggin recorded '[N'ad]' and '[N'iuw]' for *nead* 'nest' and *sníomh* 'spin', but '[t'r'i: n'ad]' and '[n'iuw m'ə]' for *trí nead* 'three nests', and *shníomh mé* 'I spun'.

The situation in this area at present is that [L] and [N] may occur initially before a, o, u for lenited and unlenited l and n, with only sporadic occurrences of [l] and [n] for lenited l and n e.g. [ər' L'ak L'ie Lɔm] *ar leac liath lom* 'on a bare grey flagstone', [Lu:pət [ə] lúbfadh sé] 'it would bend', [Luə[t'r'ahI] shluaistreachthái] 'would be shovelled', [nɔχt [ə] nocht sé] 'he appeared', [ə nɑ:uφu] *a shnámhfadh* 'which would swim'.

Examples of [l] and [n] in initial position include: [lɔsət [I[ə] lasadh sise] 'she used to light', [ə t'r'ɔmu mə lã:u] *ag triomughadh mo lámh* 'drying my hands', [f'ar də mə l'ɪn'u] *fear de mo shloinneadh* 'a man of the same surname as myself', [nã:u [i]shnámh sí] 'she swam' [nɪ:m'n'ahI nə ku:pɪI] *shnaidhmneochthái na cúplaí* 'the beams would be joined'.

Laminal alveo-palatal [L'] and [N'] occur initially for lenited

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1 'One may hear [sə L'əχlɔχ] "in the wet weather" but this is attributed to the younger generation'. Qu. §230.

and unlenited l and n before e, i, e.g. [i ə L'è:u] í a léigheamh 'to read it', [ə L'an ə v'an ɔ:g] a lean an bhean óg 'who followed the young woman', [mə L'i:əku suəs] mo shlíocadh suas 'my sprucing up', [ədər mə γɑ: L'IN'an] eadar mo dhá shlinneán 'between my two shoulder-blades', [də N'i:ən] do nighean 'your daughter'.

Apical alveo-palatal [l'] may yet be heard, and quite a number of examples of this were recorded (although many speakers varied between [l'] and [L']) e.g. [krɔ l'əh'in'] Cró Léithín pl. n., [mə l'abI] mo leabaidh 'my bed', (v's [mə L'abI]), [N'i l'Ik'ət [əd] ní leigfeadh siad 'they would not let', [l'aunə tu] shleamhnaigh tú 'you slipped', [l'ei tu] léigh tú 'you read', (v's [L'è: [ə] léigh sé 'he read'), [l'aihət [ə] fhleaignfeadh sé 'it would founder', (v's [L'aihət [ə] ; L'ei hət [ə]).

Some examples of apical alveo-palatal [n'] have also been heard e.g. [n'ihɪ iəd] nighthí iad 'they would be washed'.

This tendency to replace the lenited forms of initial l and n (i.e. [l],[n] before a, o, u; and [l'], [n'] before e, i) with unlenited forms [L], [N], [L'] and [N'] is one of the major developments in the phonology of this area, and other areas in Donegal.<sup>1</sup> Quiggin, Ó Searcaigh and Sommerfelt state that in their day signs of this development were evident among the younger generations. Three or four generations later their 'younger generation' have now become the older generations. The older people in this area have (with some exceptions) lost initial [l], [n], [l']<sup>2</sup> and [n'] - this being especially true in the east of this area.

1 Judging by the research carried out by Ó Dochartaigh the unlenited forms appear to be holding out fairly well at LASID pt.78 - see GDDI p.74f.

2 N.B. [l'ə] le 'with'.

Other developments, such as [N'] appearing for [n'] in non-initial position and the lesser tendency for [l'] to appear for final [L'], are dealt with below.

[L] Qu. §204 Torr §205 FGT §207

[L] a voiced dental lateral occurs initially for l before a, o, u e.g. [LQ:] lá 'day', [Lom] lom 'bare', [Lu:bu] lúbadh 'bending'.

Initial sl before a, o, u yields [sL] e.g. [sLat] slat 'a stick'. (For initial dl and t(s)l see [l]).

[L] occurs for medial and final ll in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [kaLan] callán 'noise', [pōL] poll 'hole'.

[L] occurs before homorganic [s] and [t] e.g. [fōLsə] fallsa 'lazy', [d'i:ᵀtə] díolta 'sold', (cf. [ji:ᵀ m'ə] dhíol mé 'I sold').

When l occurs before n, or after d in the vicinity of a, o, u [L] results e.g. [ōLə] olna gen. sg. olainn 'wool', [kōLU] codladh 'sleep'.

[L] occurs after [N], [r] and [s] e.g. [kōNLQ] connlach 'stubble', [b'è:rLə] Béarla 'English', [masLQ] maslach 'injurious'. (Single non-palatal n and l yield [NL] e.g. [e:NLQ] éan(fh)laith 'birds').

[Lh] Qu. §213 Torr §219 FGT §212

[Lh] is the voiceless sound corresponding to [L] e.g. [fōLhət] [i] phollfadh sí 'she would stab'.

[N] Qu. §234 Torr §127 FGT §192

[N], a voiced nasal dental similar in formation to [L], occurs initially for n before a, o, u e.g. [NI:] naoi 'nine', [NōLIK'] Nodlaig 'Christmas', [NuLQht] nuaidheacht 'news'.

Initial sn before a, o, u yields [sN] e.g. [sNōg] snag 'hiccough'.

[N] occurs for eclipsed [d] or where a, o, u have been eclipsed e.g. [ə n'ir'ə] i nDoire 'in Derry', [ə kōmu nə nō:ran] ag cumadh na

n-amhrán 'composing the songs', [b'ɾ'è nə nū:n] breith na n-uan  
'lambing'.

[N] results where non-stressed particles which end in n such as an the definite article, an the interrogative pronoun, occur before a, o, u (or if the article precedes fha, fho, fhu) e.g. [nɔ:lhə tu] an ólfaidh tú 'will you drink?' [sən ð:wər] san fhoghmhar 'in the autumn'. [nəhən] in achan<sup>1</sup> 'in every'.

[N] usually results for non-palatal n preceded by atonic a e.g. [ə'noxt] anocht 'tonight'. [ə'nuəs] anuas 'down, from above'. (N.B. [ə'nɪf] anois 'now'). Cf. [ə'nɪn'ə] a'n-duine 'anyone' [ə'nɔkəl] a'n-fhocal 'a single word', [əhə'nɔ:nə] achan Domhnach 'every Sunday'.

The intensifying prefix an- 'very', has [N] before all vowels or fh followed by a vowel e.g. [ʼanʼɑ:rhu] an-athrughadh 'a big change', [ʼanʼè:sag] an-fhéasóg 'a large beard', [ʼanʼId'íl'] an-fhidil 'a great fiddle', [ʼanʼɔlpag] an-ulpóg 'a very bad cold', - [an-] also results before [d], [t], [L], [N], [S].

Where the n of the article an is pronounced it usually occurs as [ən] before non-palatal d, l, n, s, t, and vowels a, o, u. The plural form of the article na is usually [nə], though [nə] may be heard.

[N] occurs medially and finally for nn in the vicinity of a, o, u e.g. [k'ANI] ceannuighthe 'bought', [gɔnə] gunna 'gun', [dɔn] donn 'brown'.

[N] occurs after [r] and [s] and before [d], [L], [S] and [t] e.g. [kərn 'y:l'ə] carn aoileach 'dung heap', [trɔsnən] trasnán

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1 Ó Searcaigh's explanation of this form achan (FGT §199) seems more plausible than Quiginn's (§241).

'cross-beam', [pʌndI] panndaí 'pan', [kʌnLʌ] connlach 'stubble',  
[ʌnsə] unnsa 'ounce', [d'a(:)Ntə] déanta 'made'.

[N] occurs in [[ʌnʲn'ə (-n'ə)] seanduine 'old man', cf. [ʲʌn  
'dy:n'i] sean-daoiní 'old people'.

See also Initial l and n.

[Nh] Qu. §242 Torr §142 FGT §200

[Nh] is a voiceless sound corresponding to [N] and is usually found in verbal forms e.g. [hʌnhət ʃə] theannfadh sé 'he would tighten'.

[l] Qu. §214 Torr §208 FGT §213

Alveolar [l] occurs in the initial clusters bl, cl, dl, fl, gl, pl and t(s)l before a, o, u e.g. [blas] blas 'taste', [klũ:n'] cluain 'after-grass', [dlu:I] dlúith 'thick-plaited', [flaihu'] flaitheamhail 'generous', [glɔ:r] glór 'voice', [plu:r] plúr 'flour', [ə tlat] an tslat 'the stick'. If any of the first six of these clusters are lenited [l] still results.

[l] occurs medially and finally for non-palatal l e.g. [[ʌlan] sealán 'pine-ring', [ʌlpag] ulpóg 'heavy cold', [d'i:ə] díol 'selling'.

See also [L] and Initial l and n.

[lh] Qu. §220 Torr §221 FGT §217

[lh] the voiceless sound corresponding to [l] usually occurs in verbal forms e.g. [Nɔ:lhə tu] an ólfaidh tú? 'will you drink?'. Note also forms such as [ʃi:əlhən] síothlán 'sieve'.

[n] Qu. §243 Torr §130 FGT §201

[n] the nasal sound similar in formation to [l], occurs medially and finally for non-palatal n (See [N] for exceptions) e.g. [L'anən

[əð] leanann siad 'they follow', [bɔ̃nu] bunadh 'people', [o:ran] amhrán 'song', [Lɑ:n] lán 'full'.

Sp.10 had one example of [n] for non-palatal tsn-, [ə kasun t<sup>ə</sup>na:] ag casadh an tsnátha<sup>1</sup> 'twisting the thread', LASID q.222 cf., however, qs.233/5 [ə f̥k'u:ru (tɔ̃hərtu) N sɔ̃a:] ag sciúradh (tochar-tadh) an snátha 'scouring (winding) the thread', Sp.10

See also Initial l and n.

[nh] Qu. §248 Torr §146 FGT §206

[nh], the voiceless sound corresponding to [n], can occur in verbal forms such as: [glanhə m'ə] glanfaidh mé 'I shall clean', [χanhət [IN'] chanfadh sinn 'we used to speak'.

[nh] also occurs in words such as [L'anhu] leathnughadh 'broadening'.

Laminal alveo-palatal laterals and nasals.

[L'] Qu. §221 Torr §212 FGT §260

[L'] occurs initially for l before e, i e.g. [L'ahən] leathan 'broad', [L'ie] liath 'grey'.

Initial sl before e, i yields [[L']] e.g. [[L'a:n] sleaghán 'a turf-spade'.

[L'] appears medially and finally for ll in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [bʷiL'ə] buille 'blow', [mʷiL'] moill 'delay'. (Cf. [L'] ↔ [l']).

[L'] appears before [N'], [f], [t'] and after [N'], [f], [r] (in the vicinity of e, i) e.g. [[e: f̥k'IL'N'ə] sé scillnge 'six shillings', [m'IL'[an'] milseáin 'sweet things', [mʷiL't'] moilt 'wethers',

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1 [tra:] Sps.1 and 3.

[a:n'L'ag] áinnleog 'swallow', [ka[L'an] caisleán 'castle', [kõ:rL'ə] comhairle 'advice'.

See also Initial l and n.

[L'h] Qu. §227 Torr §223 FGT §265

[L'h], the voiceless sound corresponding to [L'], occurs in verbal forms such as [v'IL'hət [ə] mhillfeadh sé 'he would destroy'.

[N'] Qu. §249 Torr §134 FGT §248

[N'] is the nasal sound similar in formation to [L']. It occurs initially for n before e, i e.g. [N'art] neart 'strength', [N'i:] ní 'thing'.

Initial sn before e, i yields [ʃN'] e.g. [ʃN'axtə] sneachta 'snow'.

The ghní- forms of the verb déanamh 'to do', usually have [N'] e.g. [N'i:] ghní 'does', [N'i:u] ghníodh 'used to do', although Sp.19 had [n'i:u] ghníodh.

[N'] appears for eclipsed [d'] e.g. [N'i:ᵀ|hə] an ndíolfá 'would you sell?', [ə 'N'e:] i ndéidh 'after'.

[N'] appears for eclipsed e, i, for non-palatal n preceded by atonic a, and for the article an and other particles before (fh)e, (fh)i e.g. [nə N'i:r'ahu] nach n-éireachadh 'which would not rise', [gə N'i:sət [ə] go n-íosfadh sé 'that he would eat', [ə 'N'i:s] aníos 'up, from below', [l'ɛ] əN' əLə] leis an eallach 'with the cattle', [əg' əN' ɔlər] ag an iolar 'at the eagle', [l'ɛ] əN' ar] leis an fhear 'with the man', [əN' e:ɔn] in éadan 'against'.

The article an may be heard as [əN'] before [d'] [L'] [t'], [ʃ] although [ən] is very often heard. When the prefix an- precedes these consonants [ən] often results e.g. [l'an'l'o:r] an-leabhar 'a great book'. When an- precedes (fh)e, (fh)i [ən] usually



results e.g. [ˈɑnˈar] an-fhear 'a great man', [ˈɑnˈi:ʃəl] an-íseal 'very low'.

[N'] appears for medial and final nn in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [sL̪iN'ʉ] sloinneadh 'surname', [b'IN'] binn 'sweet'.

[N'] appears before [L'] [ʃ'], [t'] and after [ʃ] and [r] (preceded by i) e.g. [a:n'L'ag] áinnleog 'swallow', [fʷiN'ʃag] fuinneog 'ash', [bʷiN't'ə] bainte 'cut', [kʷN'a] cuisneach 'hoar-frost', [tɑ:rN'a] tóirneach 'thunder'.

I have one example of [N'] preceding [d'], [IN'd'ɪ'aht] intleacht 'intellect' Sp.10.

[N'] can appear for medial and final palatal ng e.g. [dɑʃʃN'ə ʃə] d'fhairsngigh sé 'it became plentiful' [ɑ:rIN'] arraing 'pang'. See [ŋ'].

[n'] → [N'] Qu. §249 Torr §138 FGT §254

There is a widespread tendency for [N'] to appear for medial and final [n']. Somerfelt described this in Torr:

'The younger people tend to introduce [N'] instead of [n'] between vowels or finally after vowels. The difference between [n] and [N'] is not very great, [N'] being slightly palatized, so [N'] results from a desire to emphasize the palatal quality of the consonant. In some cases this [N'] has penetrated into the speech of the older people'. (Torr §138).

Great variation exists in this area and no definite rules can be drawn up. For gréine gen. sg. of grian 'sun', Sp.1 had [g'r'e:N'ə] while Sp.11 had [g'r'e:n'ə]. In coinín 'rabbit', I have only heard [N'] i.e. [kʷN'in] while in muineál 'neck', both [mʷiN'al] and [mʷiN'al] have been heard. The plural form daoiní 'people', always has [N'] i.e. [dI:n'i], [dy:n'i]

but the singular occurs as [d̥iːn'ə], [d̥iːn'ə] duine 'person'. Sp.15, a native of Glenfinn who has spent over forty years in Belfast always had [d̥iːn'ə] duine and [ɛn'əm'] ainm 'name' - these words are usually pronounced [d̥iːn'ə] and [ən'əm'] in Tangaveane and the area to the west of this area: Teinidh 'fire', was pronounced [t'In'i] by Sps.1 and 10. In response to my English question 'the middle of the fire', Sps.1 and 3 (Tangaveane residents) answered [L̥ɑr nə t'In'ũ (t'In'əv)] lár na teineadh but Sp.10 (a Commeen resident) had [m̥ɔL̥ɑh̥ ən t'In'əf] mullach an teineadh (sic.) 'the top of the fire'. (Cf. LASID pt.83 q.540).

Although it seems that intervocalic [n'] is better preserved in the east of this area than in the west, [N'] for intervocalic [n'] is certainly not absent from the eastern area as the following from Sp.10 show: [b'əL̥iːn'ə] Bealtaine 'May', [k̥yːN'u] caoineadh 'crying', cf. [d̥iːn'ə] duine 'person', [ɛn'əm'] ainm 'name', Sp.10.

The substitution of final [N'] for [n'] is not as common as the substitution of intervocalic [N'] for [n']. Nevertheless while móin 'turf', and bhain mé 'I cut', are normally pronounced [m̥ɔ:n'] and [w̥iːn' m'ə], the forms [m̥ɔ:N'] and [w̥iːN' m'ə] may also be heard - albeit occasionally.

[n'h] → [N'h]

Intervocalic [N'h] may occur for [n'h] e.g. [ə m̥w̥iːN'hər] a mbainfear 'which will be cut' Sp.10 cf. [ɛn'hə] aithne 'knowledge', Sp.10 ([ən'hə] Sp.3),

[L'] ↔ [l']

In final position [l'] and [L'] can alternate e.g. [p'IL'], [p'Il'] pill 'return', [gə fɔ:L'], [gə fɔ:l'] go fóill 'yet'. The substitution of [l'] for final [L'] appears to be more common than [L'] for final [l'] yet cf. [f̥w̥iːl'] [f̥w̥iːL'] fuil 'blood'.

I have heard [k<sub>ON</sub>'L'ə] coinnle 'candles', from Sp.2 yet [k<sub>ON</sub>'l'ə] from Sp.5.

The tendency for [l'] → [L'] is less common than [n'] → [N'] (cf. FGT §266 and Torr p.52 n.1).

[n] for [N] or [n']

For the present tense ending -ann Quiggin (§236) remarked: 'It may be noted that the enclitic ending of the present indicative is [-əN] with J.H. I have listened repeatedly and have only heard [əN] Craig writes pósan muid but he is unreliable for l and n sounds'. While it may not be doubted that Quiggin did hear [əN], his criticism of Craig may be ill-founded. Gallagher had an (and ann)<sup>1</sup> and Wagner heard both [-əN] and [əN] at LASID pt.83.<sup>2</sup> It has been my experience to hear [əN] and [əN].

The na forms of the article may occur as [Nə] or [nə]. The an forms of the article usually occur as [əN] before dentals and a, o, u - although [əN] may also result. [əN'] rarely occurs before [d'], [N'], [f] and [t'] and [əN] is usually heard e.g. [ɔrhIN' 'd'è:d'i] Ortha an Déididh 'the Toothache Charm', [fəN t'əχ] fán teach 'about the house'.

[N'h] Qu. §259 Torr §144 FGT §253

[N'h], the voiceless sound corresponding to [N'], occurs in verbal forms such as [hIN'hət [ə] sheinnfeadh sé 'he would play'.

[N'h] may also be heard in fáinne 'ring', [fə:N'hə], [fə:N'ə].

1 See Present Tense.

2 [əN] qs. 173, 309, 322, 330, 356, 391, 411, 417, 421, 576, 757.  
[əN] qs. 641, 647, 984, 995, 1147. N.B. 'N'I hən [ə (n'i: hq:n [ɛ])' q.996.

Apical alveo-palatal laterals and nasals.

[l'] Qu. §228 Torr §215 FGT §266

[l'] occurs initially in the preposition [l'ə] le 'with' and its pronominal forms [l'om] liom 'with me', [l'at] leat 'with you', etc.

[l'] occurs after initial palatal b, c, d, f, g, p and t(s)l e.g. [b'l'iən'] bliadhain 'year', [k'l'i:] clí 'left', [ka:s d'l'i:] cás dlighidh 'law suit', [f'l'at'ə] fleaighthe 'foundered', [g'l'Ik'] glic 'shrewd', [p'l'e:əskʉ] pléascadh 'explosion', [ər' ə t'l'In'an] ar an tslinneán 'on the shoulder-blade'. If any of the first six consonants are lenited [l'] still results.

[l'] occurs medially and finally for non-palatal l e.g. [sa:l'ə] sáile 'salt water', [iv'l'ogI] aibhleogaí 'embers', [f'jɔ:l'] feoil 'meat', [ka'l'k'] cailc 'chalk', [ʃel'ig'] seilg 'to hunt'.

See Initial l and n, and [l'] ↔ [L'].

[n'] Qu. §260 Torr §139 FGT §254

[n'] is the nasal sound similar in formation to [l']. It occurs medially and finally for non-palatal n e.g. [m'i:n'u] miniughadh 'meaning', [d'in'ə], [dīn'ə] duine 'person', [k'ɔn ə'wa:n'] cionn amháin 'one'.

See Initial l and n, and [N'].

[n'h] Qu. §264 Torr §148 FGT §258

[n'h], the voiceless sound corresponding to [n'], occurs in verbal forms such as [bʷin'hə tu] bainfidh tú 'you will cut', and words such as [ɛn'hə] aithne 'knowledge', [f'l'In'haxtə] flichshne-achta 'sleet'.

See [n'h] → [N'h].

## CACUMINAL CONSONANTS

[š] Qu. §273 Torr §186 FGT §233

Initial sr yields [šř] or [š]. This is true for sr before back and front vowels e.g. [šřa:d'], [ša:d'] sráid 'space round a house', [šraŋ] sreang 'chord', [šřian], [šian] srian 'bridle', [šřo:n], [šo:n] srón 'nose', [šřuhan], [šuhan] sruthán 'stream'.

Medial rs yields [řš]. This is true for rs in the vicinity of back and front vowels e.g. [g'řřša] giorsach 'girl', (geirrseach Dinn.) [třřša] tuirseach 'tired', (tursuigheadh 'was tired', past pass. S. Bán Ac Meanman). Where te follows rs, [r[ř'] results e.g. [fo:r[ř'əna] fóirsteanach 'suitable'.

Ar siubhal 'gone', can appear as [er [u:ə]] or [əř šu:l] cf. 'ar s'ubhal' Cr. Chon. p.25.

[ř]

[ř] may occur in initial sr-, before front and back vowels, although it may, as in other Donegal dialects, disappear thus [šřa:d'], [ša:d'] sráid 'space round a house'.

[ř] is heard for medial rs in the vicinity of back and front vowels e.g. [třřša] tuirseach 'tired'.

[ř], [r]

[ř] and [r] are reduced forms of [š] and [ř] e.g. [šřraŋ] sreang 'chord', alt., [řraŋ].

Verbs ending in -ir occurring before the pronouns of the third person may give rise to [r] and [ř] e.g. [fuər řə] fuair sé 'he got', alt. [fuər řə].<sup>1</sup>

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1 [ř] is a slightly retroflex form of [ř].

## ALVEO-PALATAL CONSONANTS

For [r'], [r'h] see FLAPS. For [l'], [l'h], [L'], [L'h], [n'], [n'h], [N'], [N'h] see LATERALS AND CORRESPONDING NASALS.

[t'] Qu. §387 Torr §102 FGT §235

[t'] occurs initially for t, tr, ts, tsl and tsn before e, i e.g. [t'axt] teacht 'coming', [t'r'i:] trí 'three', [ə t'amrag] an tseamróg 'the shamrock', [ər' ə t'l'a:n] ar an tsleaghán 'on the turf-spade' [aL't' ə t'r'axtə] Ailt an tSneachta pl. n.

[t'] occurs when t is prefixed to e, i e.g. [ə t'aLa] an t-eallach 'the cattle', [ə t'Im'] an t-im 'the butter'.

[t'] occurs medially and finally for t in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [kat'ə] caithte 'worn', [skaf't'ə] scaifte 'crowd', [m'IL't'ə] millte 'spoilt', [k'IN't'ə] cinnte 'surely', [a:t'] áit 'place', [N'is boxt'ə] níos boichte 'poorer', [skart'] scairt 'shout', [e:f't'] éist 'listen'.

[t'] results from a devoiced [d'] e.g. [ɣət'ət [ə] ghoidfeadh sé 'he would steal', [d'it'[ə] duit-se 'to you' - emphatic form of [d'id'] duit.

See also Prosthetic t s.v. [t].

[d'] Qu. §400 Torr §86 FGT §245

[d'] is the voiced sound similar in formation to [t'].

[d'] occurs initially for d, dl and dr before e, i e.g. [d'arku] dearcadh 'to look', [d'i:r'a] díreach 'straight', [d'l'i:] dlighidh gen. sg. of dligheadh 'law', [d'r'I[agI] dreiseogaí 'brambles'.

[d'] occurs for eclipsed [t'] e.g. [a d'Ig'ət [ə] Dá dtigeadh sé 'were he to come'.

[d'] occurs in verbal forms where d' occurs before e, i, fhe,

fhi, fhre e.g. [d'ɛ:ʃtʰ] d'éist 'listened', [d'iar] d'iarr 'asked', [d'anəhu] d'fheannóchadh 'would skin', [d'iafrət [əd] d'fhiafradh siad 'they used to ask', [d'r'ɔ̃ɔrʰ] d'fhreagair 'answered' (cf. [ragərʰ] fhreagair 'answered').

[d'] occurs medially and finally for d in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [k'r'ed'əm] creidim 'I suppose', [i'rd'ə] airde 'height', [t'r'ɔ̃ɔblad'] tríobláid 'trouble', [g'íd'] goid 'stealing'.

For [d'] → [d], see [d].

[ʃ] Qu. §351 Torr §182 FGT §274

[ʃ] occurs initially for s, sc(r), sl, sn and st before e, i e.g. [ʃamrag] seamróg 'shamrock', [ʃi:əlhən] sióthlán 'sieve', [ʃk'è:lə] sceála 'news', [ʃk'r'ad] scread 'scream', [ʃL'a:n] sleaghán 'turf-spade', [ʃN'axtə] sneachta 'snow', [ʃt'u:ru] stiúradh 'steering' (For sm, sp see [s], for rs, sr see [ʃ]).

[ʃ] occurs medially and finally for s in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [k'I[an] ciseán 'small sewing basket', [tə[m'ə] taisme 'accident', [iʃk'ə] uisce 'water', [sluə[ʃ'ə] sluaiste gen. sg. of sluasaid 'shovel', [IN'[ahə m'ə] innseochaidh mé 'I shall tell', [kaʃL'an] caisleán 'castle', [a krɔ:v'ʃi] Ó Cnáimhsighe 'Bonmar'.

I have one example of [hʃfət [əd] thuitfeadh siad 'they would fall'.

#### PALATO-VELAR CONSONANTS

[k'] Qu. §417 Torr §114 FGT §285

[k'] occurs initially for c, cl, cn, and cr before e, i e.g. [k'anI] ceannuigh 'buy', [k'ta] ciotach 'awkward', [k'l'i:u] cliabh 'creel', [k'r'asʰ] cneasughadh 'cicatrise', [k'r'atə] creata 'rafter'.

[k'] loses its aspiration after [f] e.g. [k'u:ru] sciúradh 'bleaching', [t'k'ə] uisce 'water'.

[k'] occurs medially and finally for c in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [krak'əN] craiceann 'skin', [gɔb nə k'ɪr'k'ə] gob na circe 'the hen's beak', [ə ha[k'i] a thaiscidh 'dear, darling', [s'ik'] saic 'sacks', [sb'ɪŋ'k'] spinnc 'rocky pinnacle', [kaɪ'k'] cailc 'chalk'.

[k'] results from devoiced [g'] e.g. [h'ik'a] thuigfeá 'you would understand'.

[k'] occurs for final ig in polysyllables such as [gɔ:ɪ'ɪk'] (GE:-) Gaedhilg 'Irish', [NɔLIk'] Nodlaig 'Christmas'.

[g'] Qu. §430 Torr §108 FGT §288

[g'], the voiced sound corresponding to [k'], occurs initially for g, gl, gn and gr before e, i e.g. [g'alɑ] gealach 'moon', [g'irtɑ] giortach 'short', [g'l'e:s b'ɔ:] gléas beo 'means of living', [g'r'i:u] gníomh 'deed', [g'r'e:sən] gréasán 'spider's web'.

[g'] occurs medially for g in the vicinity of e, i e.g. [L'ɪg'an] sligeán 'shell', [ar'əg'əd] airgead 'money', [t'ig'v'al'] tuigbheáil 'to understand', [uəg'n'a (-n')] uaigneach 'lonely'.

[g'] occurs in the 2 pl. forms of the imperative [ɪm'ɪg'i] imthigidh 'go', although forms [ɪd'i] may also occur - see p.249.

[g'] occurs for final palatal g in monosyllables e.g. [L'ɪg'ə'mɑ hə] léig amach é 'let him out', [m'ɪr'ɪg'] meirg 'rust', [ɔ:g'] óig masc. gen. sg. of óg 'young'. [g'] appears in [i'g'] 'at' - written as ag in preference to aig.

[g'] occurs for eclipsed [k'] e.g. [ɑ ɣ'ɪr'ə nə g'al] ó Dhoire chun na gCeall 'from Derry to Killybegs', [ə g'art] i gceart 'in order'.

Sp.3 had [uəg'ənɪ] uaigeannaí (normally uaigheannaí) 'graves'.



[x'] Qu. §340 Torr §194 FGT §297 ; [χ']

The reduction in friction in palato-velar [x'], is a feature of this and other Donegal dialects (cf. Qu. §328). I deal with the two sounds [x'] and [χ'] together - [χ'] being a reduced form of [x'] (cf. further [χ'] → [h'] → [h]). [χ'] is more commonly heard than [x'].

[χ'] occurs initially for ch before e, i e.g. [ə χ'ark] an chearc, [χ'i:r m'ə] chíor mé 'I combed'.

Initial shiu in siubhal may yield [χ'] e.g. [χ'u:l' m'ə] shiu-bhail mé 'I walked' (alt. [hu:l' m'ə]).

Initial thri may yield [χ'] e.g. [χ'r'omI [ə] thriomuigh sé 'it dried', cf. [hr'e:k' [ə] thréig sé 'he abandoned'.

[χ'] may occur medially for palatal ch, dhch, th, thch, thgh, ghf e.g. [d'i:χ'əLt] dícheallt 'utmost' (alt. [d'i:həLt]), [I:χ'ə] oidhche 'night', [bɔ:iχ'ə] bóitheach 'cow-shed', (alt. [bɔ:iha]), [d'ɔh 'wla:iχ'ə] deoch bhláithche 'a drink of buttermilk', [aiχ'ərə] aithghiorra 'short-cut' (alt. [aihərə]), [ɔɔ:iχ'ət [i] dhóighfeadh sí 'she would burn', cf. [ɔɔ:hi iəd] dhóighfí iad 'they would be burnt'.

[χ'], [x'] is sometimes heard in final position for ith and igh e.g. [mai<sup>x'</sup>], [mai] maith 'good', [ər' b'i<sup>x'</sup> (b'i)] ar bith 'at all', [trIχ'] traigh 'a foot', [dɔ:i<sup>x'</sup>] dóigh 'way' - more usually [dɔ:i].

[j] Qu. §188 Torr §189 FGT §302

[j], the voiced sound corresponding to [χ'], occurs initially for dh and gh before i, e (l or r may intercede) e.g. [jiə nə trɔ:kír'ə] A Dhia na trócaire 'Oh God of Mercy', [dən je:] den ghé 'of the goose', [ə dɔ: jr'am] an dá dhream 'the two parties', [sə jI'an] sa ghleann 'in the glen'. dh' before e, i, fhe/i yields [j]

e.g. [fuə m'ə suəs ə jɛ: [t'əht] Chuidh mé suas a dh'éisteacht 'I went up to listen', [ə goɪ' ə jɔmpər] ag goil a dh'iompar 'going to carry', [ə jè:m'] 'e dh'fheidhm 'needed'.

[j] may occasionally occur before e, i e.g. [m'i: ju:l' (u:l')] mí Iúil 'July', [ɛr' jɔglə (ɔglə)] ar eagla 'in case'.

[j] can occur for medial palatal dh, gh e.g. [dɔ:i<sup>j</sup>ən (dɔ:iən) [ɪN'] dóigheann sinn 'we burn', [L'akəhə tənɪjə] leacacha tanaidhe 'thin flagstones'.

Note also [daijən (daiən)] daingean 'firm', see [ŋ'].

See also Glides. For [jɪakə] ghlacfa 'you would take', see [ɣ].

[ŋ'] Qu. §305 Torr §154 FGT §292

[ŋ'], the nasal sound corresponding to [g'] occurs initially for eclipsed [g'] e.g. [nə ŋ'è:L'ən də wɪr'ə] nach ngéilleann do Mhuire 'who does not do homage to The Virgin Mary', [bɔnu nə ŋ'ɪ'antə] bunadh na nGleanntach 'the people of Glenties'.

[ŋ'] occurs medially and finally for ng, n before [k'] e.g. [dɔ:nə 'kɪŋ'k'ɪʃə] Domhnach Cingcise 'Pentecost Sunday', [əŋ'k'əltə] aingcialta 'obstinate', [f'ar əs ə rəŋ'k'] fear as an Fhrainc 'a man from France'.

[ŋ̃] can occur medially for palatal ng e.g. [L'ŋ'ə] loinge gen. sg. of long 'ship'. There is a tendency, however, for palatal -ng- to appear as -gh- e.g. [əŋ'əl] aingeal 'angel', alt. [tɔbər nə nãiəl] Tobar na n-Aingeal 'The Well of the Angels', [daijən (daiən)] daingean 'firm'. Cf. [m'ɪ:] muing 'mane', although final palatal ng usually yields [N'], e.g. [hər'ɪN'] tharraing 'pulled'. Ging 'wedge' was pronounced [g'ɪN'], yet cf. LASID map 162 for [g'ɪŋ'] at pt.83 (and other areas in sth. Donegal). Medial palatal ng may also yield [N'] which see.

#### VELAR CONSONANTS

[k] Qu. §409 Torr §111 FGT §306

[k], a voiceless velar plosive, occurs initially for non-palatal

c e.g. [kət] cat 'cat', [kō:rL'ə] comhairle 'advice', [kuərtu] cuar-tughadh 'to search', [kl<sup>ɔ</sup>I:] claidhe 'dyke', [krɔk] cnoc 'hill', [kr'ɪN'] crainn 'trees'.

Non-palatal sc yields [sk] e.g. [skɔnsə] sconnsa 'fence', [kaskərt'] cascairt 'to thaw'.

[k] occurs medially and finally for non-palatal c e.g. [p'aku] peacadh 'sin', [bɔlkənI] balcannaí 'heavy showers', [d'arku] dearcadh 'to look', [truəkantə] truaghcánta 'pitiful', [mak] mac 'son', [ɔlk] olc 'bad', [pəŋk] panc 'livestock enclosure', [k'ark] cearc 'hen'.

[k] occurs for devoiced [g] e.g. [tɔkə] tugtha 'given'.

A parasitic [k] occurs in [ʃanəhəsk] seanchasc 'inquiry'.

[g] Qu. §424 Torr §105 FGT §308

[g], the voiced sound corresponding to [k], occurs initially for non-palatal g e.g. [gɔN] gann 'scarce', [gɔd'] goid 'stealing', [gɔs] gus 'vigour', [glas] glas 'green', [grā:s] gnás 'habit', [gru<sup>bwI</sup>:] gruth buidhe 'beestings'.

[g] occurs medially and finally for non-palatal [g] e.g. [bagərt'] bagairt 'threatening', [mərəgu] margadh 'market', [ɔglə] eagla 'fear', [bɔg] bog 'soft', [d'aləg] dealg 'thorn', [d'arəg] dearg 'red'.

[g] results from eclipsed [k] e.g. [ə lɔmu nə ɔl:ra] ag lomadh na gcaorach 'shearing the sheep'.

For [g] from medial dh, gh e.g. [karəgəs] Carghas 'Lent', cf. Qu. §429. For medial non-palatal g → [ɣ] see [ɣ].

[ɣ] Qu. §336 Torr §198 FGT §319

[ɣ] a voiced velar fricative occurs for initial non-palatal dh gh before a, o, u e.g. [fuə ʃi ə ɣāusə] Chuidh sí a dhamhsa 'She began to dance', [ɣɔrtə m'ə] ghortuigh mé 'I hurt', [dən ɣu:nə] den

ghúna 'of the dress'.

Lenited [dr] yields [ɣr] e.g. [ɣrīt'ət .ə] dhruidfeadh sé 'he would close'.

Lenited [gl], [gr] may yield [ɣl] [ɣr] e.g. [ɣlak m'ə] ghlac mé 'I took', [ə rən ə ɣru 'bʷI:] ag rann an ghruth buidhe 'dividing the beestings', [ʲanɣrã:s] sean-ghnás 'an old custom'. - The friction of [ɣ] may be reduced or disappear e.g. [bə ɣra: (ʲra: ; ra:) l'om] Ba ghnáthach liom 'I used to', [ɣlaka (ʲlaka ; laka] ghlacfá 'you would take'. (I have an example of [jlaka]).

dh' before a, o, u yields [ɣ] e.g. [k'e:d b'li'ien' ə ɣl:] céad bliadhain 'e dh'aois 'a hundred years old'. [ə ɡol' ə ɣɔbər'] ag goil a dh'obair 'going to work'.

In certain words medial non-palatal g and gh yield [ɣ] e.g. [sagərt] alt. [sɔɣərt] sagart 'priest', [f'r'ɔɣər] alt. [f'r'agər] freagar 'answer', [t'au'la] alt. [t'aula] teaghlach 'household', [b'li'ɔɣən] bleaghan 'to milk', [m'ɔɣər] meaghar 'sporting (lambs)' < DIL medor.

In monosyllables ending in non-palatal dh [ɣ] may sometimes be heard e.g. [ər' f'auɣ (f'au)] ar feadh 'during', [ə kuərtu f'li'auɣ] ag cuartughadh fliodh 'searching for chickweed'.

In compounds based on droch-, ró- etc. words beginning in non-palatal d and g yield [ɣ] e.g. [ˈdrɔ'ɣɔ:i] droch-dhóigh 'a bad way', [ˈrɔ'ɣarəhɑ] ró-dhorcha 'too dark', [ˈan'ɣɔ:əɾ] an-ghabhar 'a great goat'.

Medial non-palatal ng may occasionally yield [ɣ] e.g. [t'əŋə (t'əɣə) 'və:n'] Teanga Mheadóin 'Tangaveane. Dún na nGall 'Donegal', has been heard as [du(:)n nə 'ŋɑL] and [du(:)nə 'ɣɑL]. Cf. palatal ng → gh s.v. [j].

[ŋ] Qu. §301 Torr §150 FGT §311

[ŋ], the nasal sound corresponding to [g], occurs initially for eclipsed [g] e.g. [b'ed'ir' gə ŋlanhət [ə] B'fhéidir go nglanfadh sé. 'Maybe it (weather) will clear up'.

[ŋ] occurs medially for non-palatal ng e.g. [t'əŋI] teangaidh 'tongue'. There is a tendency for [ɣ] to arise (see [ɣ]).

In response to LASID q.39 'we tie', Sp.1 had [k'əŋlən [IN']] and Sp.3 [k'əŋlən m'wīd']. Sp.10, however, had [k'ɛ:l mīd'] - cf. 1 pl. [k'ɛ: 'ləmīd'] Sp.10. This represents [ŋ] → [ɣ] → [ɛ:] thus \*ceaghal muid.<sup>1</sup>

[ŋ] occurs medially and finally for n before [k] e.g. [frəŋka] Francach 'French', [pəŋk], [pəŋkə] panc(a) 'enclosure'.

[ŋ] occurs for final non-palatal ng in monosyllables e.g. [Lŋŋ] long 'ship'.

[x], [χ] Qu. §328 Torr §202 FGT §315

[x] and [χ] are discussed together, the former (and less commonly heard) having more friction than the latter. [χ] may further be replaced by [h]<sup>2</sup> or disappear completely in final position in words of more than one syllable ending in ach.<sup>3</sup>

[χ] occurs initially for ch before a, o, u e.g. [χəmhət [ə] chamfadh sé 'it would bend', [də χõ:rL'ə] do chomhairle 'your advice', [χõd'i [ə] chuidigh sé 'he helped'. Note also [χlīn'hət [ə] chluinfeadh sé 'he would hear', [ər' ə χrõk] ar an chnoc 'on the hill', [mɛ

1 For -eagha- → [ɛ: ; ɛ:] cf. [L'è:u] leaghadh 'melting'.

2 Cf. 'There is a system of velar and guttural spirants ... [j] being a real spirant. But [χ] is on the way of being confused with [h]'. Torr p.189.

3 Cf. LASID maps 2, 9, 23, 31, 36, 41, 52, 53, 80, 83, 171, 173, 214, 219, 228 (N.B.), 233 (269), 300.

χrI:] mo chroidhe 'my heart'.

[χ] usually occurs initially for non-palatal thr e.g. [rahət [ə ə χr'ɪd'] Rachadh sé a throid 'He would be easily provoked to fight'.  
— cf. [hr'ɪd' [ə] throid sé 'he fought'.

[χ] may occur medially for non-palatal ch, although [h] more often results e.g. [[əχran] [[ahran] seachrán 'straying'. [χ] is fairly well preserved in stressed cht e.g. [bəχtə] bachta 'turf-bank'.

[χ] occurs finally for final ch in monosyllables or contracted disyllables e.g. [Ləχ] loch 'lake', also [Ləh], [frλ:χ] fraoch 'heather', [fə:χ] fathach 'giant' - cf. [t'ax əN əhI] teach an fhat-haigh 'the giant's house'.

See also [f].

#### GLOTTAL CONSONANTS

[h] Qu. §174 Torr §253 FGT §324 IDPP 206f.

[h] occurs initially for h in English borrowing such as [hətə] hata 'hat', [hələ] halla 'hall', and for h prefixed to words beginning in a vowel e.g. [gə hə:wɪl'] go hádhghail 'luckily', [rö:i l'ə hɪm'əht] réidh le himtheacht 'ready to leave' (cf. le s.v. Prepositions).

[h] occurs initially for sh, th before a vowel (see [χ'] for exceptions) e.g. [də hɪp'ar] do shuipeár 'your supper', [hək [ə rE:r'] shioc sé aréir 'it froze last night'. [hontə [ə hart] thionntuigh sé thart 'he turned around', [N'i hɪg'əm] ní thuigim 'I do not understand'.

[h] occurs in words such as [he:n' ; hi:n'] f(h)éin 'self', [həbər' gə d'It'in'] fhóbair<sup>1</sup> go dtuitfinn 'I almost fell'.

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1 'do fóbair gu ndernaínd dermad ... I nearly forgot'. IGT iii ex. 411 DIL s.v. fúabair.

Verbs beginning in a vowel have h in the past passive e.g. [hIN' [u du:N'ə] hinnseadh dúinne 'we were told' (cf. 'Do hinniseadh leo an lásaoin' Knott 51 v.5). Note also [hu:ru] dubhradh 'was said' (see rádh).

The compound preposition fá dtaobh de 'about, concerning', may occasionally be pronounced [hɑ dλ: də], more usually [fa (ɑ) dλ: də].

In déanamh 'to do', and rádh 'to say', some of the tenses and moods begin in [N'] nd- in the interrogative, yet [h] in the negative e.g. [N'í hanhə [ə] ní dhéanfaidh sé 'he will not do', [N'í hanhət [ə] ní dhéanfadh sé 'he would not do', [N'í han [ə] ní dhéan sé 'he does not do', [N'í herhə [ə] ní dhéarfadh sé 'he will not say', [N'í hərə [ə] ní dheir sé 'he does not say'.

[h] can occur initially in place of [χ] e.g. [huI], [χuI] chuaidh 'went' - alt. [fuI], [hɑ] [χɑ] cha neg. particle.

Medial [χ] has been to a large extent replaced by [h] e.g. [brahan] brachán 'porridge', [rohə [ə] rachaidh sé 'he will go'. See [χ].

Verbs ending in aith e.g. [kaiχ'] caith 'throw', [kraiχ'] craith 'shake', usually have verbal nouns in -atha- thus [kohu] cathamh 'to throw', [krohu] crathadh 'to shake'. (Cf. 'In Mod. Ir. non-initial palatal ch and th are usually pronounced alike either as h or ch; when the sound is h the neighbouring palatal vowels are broadened'. O'Rahilly Sc. G. St. III 12).

[h] may appear for medial [χ'] e.g. [draiχ'ed], [draihəd] droic-head 'bridge', [f'iχ'ə], [f'ihe] fiche 'twenty'. See also [h'].

The f-future and conditional is almost entirely pronounced as [h] e.g. [d'i:əihə m'ə] díolfaidh mé 'I shall sell', [skərə [ə] scarfaidh sé 'he will part', [v'ərhet [ə] bhéarfadh sé 'he would give', [ho:kət [ə] thógfadh sé 'he would lift'.

While final unstressed ach yields mostly [a], if the following word begins in a vowel [h] may be heard e.g. [kaL'a] cailleach 'old woman', [kaL'a<sup>h</sup> ɔləbnI] cailleach Albanaigh 'an old Protestant woman', cf. [smai hə warul'] Is maith an bharamhail! 'I should think so!'

[h] is heard in the genitive singular or nominative plural of words such as [fa:χ] fathach 'giant', [t'aχ əN əhI] teach an fhathaigh 'the giant's house', [b'a:χ] beathach 'horse', [b'əhI] beathaigh 'horses'.

### [h] or [h?]

In monosyllables ending in a short vowel, or in monosyllables with a short vowel ending in l, n, r the pausa form may be followed by [h?] or [h]. [?] denotes a kind of glottal stop (Torr §450) or rather a 'gestossene silbe' Stockman and Wagner Lochlann III 196 n.1 e.g. [ba<sup>h</sup>] ba 'cows', [m'ah] meath 'decay', [sb'alh? ; sb'alh] speal 'scythe', [f'wīl'h ; f'wīl'h?] fuil 'blood', [b'anh] bean 'woman', [k'In'h ; k'In'h?] scian<sup>1</sup> 'knife', [f'arh ; f'arh?] fear 'a man', [dar'h] dair 'an oak'.

Note also [du<sup>h</sup>] [duh?] domh 'to me', [du<sup>h</sup> duh?] dubh 'black', [gə t'uh] go tiugh 'fast'.

### [h']

[h'] is used to denote a sound midway between glottal [h] and palato-velar [χ'] e.g. [f'ihə ; f'ih'ə ; f'iχ'ə] fiche 'twenty'. Cf. 'I bhfocal mar mihid' mithid is deacair a rádh go minic cé acu [h] nó [χ'] a bhíos ann'. FGT §325.

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1 dat. sg. scein.



## VOWELS

	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK →
CLOSE	i ɪ	y ɣ	û u ø
HALF-CLOSE	e ɛ	ï ö ə	ö o ɔ
HALF-OPEN	ɛ è	ɛ	ɔ ɔ
OPEN	a	ɔ	ɑ

Table 2

The above table (based on that used by Palmer p.410) shows the main vowels in this dialect. The symbols are those used by Wagner (LASID vol. 1 p.xxiii). The symbol : after a vowel indicates that it is long, half-length is indicated by <sup>·</sup> and <sup>˘</sup> above a vowel indicates a reduced form.

Evans (p.14) remarked: 'The short vowels are of slightly longer duration than their Received Pronunciation English counterparts'. I have found this for front and back vowels, while the central or mixed vowels tend to be of shorter duration. Cf. 'Sílím gur ró-ghairid a bíos na guthaithe meadhóin (mixed vowels) uilig. I n-amanna bíonn siad an-ghoirid ar fad'. (G. Theil. §266).

## FRONT VOWELS

The i vowels, [i], [I], [i̇]

[i] is more fronted than [I] but an area of fairly extensive overlap does exist, and [I] may interchange with [i̇] cf. 'The line between [i] and [i̇] is not very clearly defined'. Qu. §108.

[i] Qu. §108 Torr §1 FGT §72

[i] can occur between palatal consonants for stressed i e.g. [f'iχ'ə] fiche 'twenty', [b'in'] binn 'sweet', alt. [b'IN'].

[i] occurs for unstressed i e.g. [kal'in'] cailín 'girl'. [i] also occurs in [dI:n'i] daoíní 'people', and the gen. sg. of áit 'place'. [maran a:t'i] /<sup>móran áiti</sup> 'a lot of room'.

[i] occurs for unstress -igh, idh etc. e.g. [kɔN'i] coinnigh 'keep', [t'IN'i] teinidh 'fire'.

[i] occurs occasionally where [ə] is normally heard or expected e.g. [dIhi], [dIhə] dithe 'to her', [ən v''itaL't'i] an bhíotáilte 'spirits', [g'ir'Im'i ; g'ir'əm'ə] goirme fem. gen. sg. of gorm 'blue'. See also Verbal Adjective for [ə] v's [i]/[I].

[I] Qu. §125 Torr §6 FGT §79

Unstressed aigh, aidh etc. yield [I] e.g. [χ'ANI] cheannaigh 'bought', pausa form, [k'ANI] ceannuighthe 'bought', [t'əŋI] teangaidh 'tongue'.

[I] occurs for unstressed aí e.g. [f'w'IN'əŋI] fuinneogaí 'windows'.

[I] results from ei in the vicinity of a nasal consonant e.g. [m'I[ə (m'i[ə])] mise 'me' < messe, [t'IN'i] teinidh 'fire', [g'r'Im'] greim 'bite'. (IDPP 194f.). [I] may result from ei when d precedes e.g. [d'I[əht] deiseacht 'niceness', [d'Ir' ; d'er'] deir 'says'.

[ɪ] can occur for i e.g. [m'ɪn'ik'] minic 'often', [b'ɪn'] alt. [b'ɪn'] binn 'sweet'.

[i̯] Qu. §96 Torr §30 FGT §86

[i̯] is a central vowel which can, in addition to interchanging with [ɪ], [i̯], interchange with [ə], [ö] and [ɔ].

[i̯] occurs for io e.g. [L'is] lios 'fairy-fort', [g'itə] giota 'a piece'.

[i̯] can occur for ai, oi and ui e.g. [b'wɪn't'] baint 'cut', [d'ir'ə] Doire 'Derry', [t'ig'əm] tuigim 'I understand'.

See also [a].

[i:] Qu. §116 Torr §3 FGT §75

[i:] occurs for stressed í, ío e.g. [t'i:r'] tír 'country', [f'i:r'ɪn'ə] fírinne 'truth', [d'i:θ] díol 'selling'.

Typical of Donegal dialects éir ghe 'rising', is pronounced [i:r'i].

In this area fhéin 'self', is very often pronounced [hi:n'] Cf. 'Cluinntear [hi:n'] i n-áit [hɛ:n'] féin i nGleann Fhinne'. FGT §78.

[ɪ:] Qu. §125 Torr §7 FGT §81

[ɪ:] occurs for stressed aídh(e), oidh(e), uigh(e) etc. e.g. [kɪɪ:, kɪ<sup>ə</sup>ɪ:] claidhe 'dyke', [krɪ:] croidhe 'heart', [lɪ:, l<sup>ə</sup>ɪ:] luighe 'to lie down'.

Stressed oighe uidhe may yield [ɪ:] or [ɪ:<sup>ə</sup>] e.g. [tɪ:] toighe gen. sg. of teach 'house', yet [go: ə<sup>l</sup>[t'a h<sup>ə</sup>ɒn tɪ:<sup>ə</sup>] Gabh isteach chun toighe 'Come (go) into the house'. [b'wɪ:] buidhe 'yellow', [nə f'ɪr' wɪ:<sup>ə</sup>] na fir bhuidhe 'the Orangemen'.

aoi may yield [ɪ:], [ɣ:] or [λ:] e.g. [kɪ:n'u (-n'-)], [ky:n'u], [kλ:n'u] caoineadh 'crying'. The same is true for ao e.g. [sɪ:l],

[sy:l], [sλ:l] saoghal 'life'.

See [λ:] and [y:].

The e-vowels.

Quiggin and Sommerfelt found great variation between unrounded front half-close [e] and unrounded front half-open [ɛ]. Before dealing with these sounds the comments of these two scholars ought to be borne in mind:

'This ε may arise from various sources and interchanges with e. Individual speakers differ very considerably in the employment of e-sounds and hard and fast rules cannot be established. Indeed it is characteristic of Donegal-Irish that most of the short vowels can vary within considerable limits, the on- and off-glides of the neighbouring consonants being so to speak of greater importance for the listener than exactness of vowel timbre. Finck makes no attempt to distinguish between the various e-sounds but it seems to me advisable to attempt to differentiate the Donegal varieties'.

Qu. §81

'it will be necessary to distinguish between three e-sounds. The limits, however, are not sharply defined and there is considerable uncertainty in the use of these vowels, as in the case for all vowels in Donegal. The same individual may often be heard using ε and è, è and e in the same words'.

Torr §8

The various e-vowels occur in the transcriptions in this work although no rigid rules can be drawn up and [è(:)] appears extremely frequently cf. Palmer 234 'in a vocalic system with three degrees of

opening the intermediate vowel /e/ will tend to station itself at the acoustic middle point between low /a/ and high /i/.'

[ɛ] Qu. §81 Torr §21 FGT §63

[ɛ] often occurs for ei e.g. [d'ɛv'əs] deimheas 'shears', alt. [d'èv'əs], [ɛt'agI] eiteogaí 'wings'.

[ɛ], [è] may interchange with [a] e.g. [an'əm' (n')], [èn'əm'], [ɛn'əm'] ainm 'name'.

[e] Qu. §87 Torr §9 FGT §68

[e] does not occur with any consistency and interchanges with [è] e.g. [t'eh?], [t'èh?] te 'hot'.

[è]

[è], to my ear, occurs for and interchanges with [ɛ] and [e] above. It lies midway between [ɛ] and [e].

[ɛ:] Qu. §86 Torr §23 FGT §65

[ɛ:] may appear for stressed éi e.g. [ɛ:t'ah] éisteacht 'listening'. Very often [è:] may also appear e.g. [è:t'ah].

[e:] Qu. §92 Torr §12 FGT §71

[e:] may appear for stressed éa e.g. [k'e:əd] céad 'hundred', [è:] may also appear [k'è:əd].

[è:]

[è:] occurs for and alternates with [ɛ:] and [e:] above.

[E:] Qu. §95 Torr §34 FGT §59

[E:] is a retracted e-sound and occurs for stressed ae e.g. [LE:] lae gen. sg. of lá 'day', [tE:] tae 'tea'.

[E:] occurs for stressed ré- e.g. [rE:wag] riabhóg/réabhog 'lark',

[ə<sup>1</sup>rE:r'] aréir 'last night'.

[E:] can result from [ö:] e.g. [L<sup>ö</sup>:r], [LE:r] ladhar 'toe', see [ö:].

[E:] may result from ao e.g. [E:nwək] aonmhac 'only son', [su<sup>1</sup>krE:u] subh craobh 'raspberry', [E:nə], [I:nə], [λ:nə] aonach 'fair'.

See [ö:] and [λ:].

[E]

[E] occurs in [LEhə] laethe 'days'.

Front vowels [è] and [a]

[a] Torr §74 FGT §46

[a] occurs for stressed ea and unstressed eá e.g. [k'art] ceart 'correct', [t'aχ] teach 'house', [p'atə] peata 'pet', [kəl'an] coileán 'pet'.

In certain words historic éa has yielded eá e.g. [d'a(:)nu] déanamh (often deánamh in Donegal). This is reduced in [m'w'ín'a] muinéal/muineál 'neck', [k'iv'ad] coimheád 'watch' < coimhéad.

[a] can occur for io, eo e.g. [b'a<sup>1</sup>ə<sup>1</sup>ər], [b'í<sup>1</sup>ə<sup>1</sup>ər] biolar 'cress', [l'apə], [l'opə] siopa 'shop', [Im'ahə [ə] imtheochaidh sé 'he will leave'.

[a] may appear for oi e.g. [saL'lu] soillsiughadh 'to shine'.

[a] occurs in unstressed each(t) e.g. [d'í:r'a] díreach 'straight', [Im'ah<sup>1</sup>t] imtheacht 'to leave'.

[a] and [ɑ] may interchange e.g. [ə tāsəl], [ə t'asəl] an t-asal 'the donkey', [abər], [ɑbər] eabar/abar 'peat-clay'.

Stressed ai and unstressed ái may yield [a] e.g. [tā] tais 'damp', [b'r'aLan'] brealláin 'fools', [ka]L'an'] caisleáin 'castles', see [è].

[ɛ̃] Qu. §74 Torr §26 FGT §54 IDPP 198

[ɛ̃] may be regarded as an allophone of [a], and lies midway between [a] and [ɛ]. Quiggin did not distinguish between [a] and [a], both appearing as [a] in his work. He did, however, use æ<sup>1</sup> for stressed ai and unstressed ái.

[ɛ̃] occurs, especially in the east of this area, for initial ai e.g. [ɛ̃r'əg'əd], [ar'əg'əd] airgead 'money', [ɛ̃r'ə], [ar'ə] aire 'heed', [ɛ̃n'hə], [a<sup>1</sup>n'hə] aithne 'knowledge'.

[ɛ̃] has been heard in [fəlsɛ̃r'] fallsóir 'a lazy person'.

[ɛ:]

[ɛ:] has been heard in [ɛ:l'in' (-L'-)] éilín (< áilín?) 'a litter, brood'.

[ɛ:] may interchange with [ɛ:] e.g. [ɛ:tʰ], [ɛ:tʰ] éist 'listen'.

[a:] FGT §50

[a:] occurs for stressed eá, éa > eá, e.g. [[a:n] Seán 'John', [kə'd'e: tə l'ə 'd'a:nu] Caidé atá le déanamh? 'What's to be done?' - stressed form.

[a:] occurs in contracted forms such as: [[L'a:n] sleaghán 'turf-spade', [b'a:χ] beathach 'horse', [t'anə (t'ayə) 'v'a:n'] Teanga Mheadhóin 'Tangaveane'.

[a:] occurs for stressed ái e.g. [na:r'ə] náire 'shame', [k'ON ə'wa:n'] cionn amháin 'one'.

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1 = [ɛ̃]

## BACK VOWELS

[a] Qu. §2 Torr §6 FGT §2

[a] occurs for stressed a and unstressed á e.g. [mak] mac 'son', [bradan] bradán 'salmon'.

á before th may appear as [a] e.g. [mahər'] máthair 'mother'.

[a] occurs for stressed o and unstressed ó in a number of words (cf. IDPP 192) e.g. [kasan] casán 'path' < cosán, [kaL] call/coll 'hazel', [bas], [bɔs] bos 'palm of the hand', [kɔs], [kas] cos 'foot'. The termination -óg is usually [ag] e.g. [bantag] banntóg 'a large heavy stick', [f'anaɔ] feannóg 'scald-crow'. [ɔg], [ɔg] and rarely [ɔg] may also be heard.<sup>1</sup> [χ'anahət] [ə] cheannóchadh sé 'he would buy', [t'ɔnta] tionntódh 'to turn'.<sup>2</sup>

[a] occurs in final ach(t) e.g. [brada] bradach 'thieving', [k'anahət] ceannacht 'buying'.

móran 'many', is pronounced [maran] cf. LASID map 100.

See also [a], [ɔ], [ɔ].

[a:] Qu. §15 Torr §71 FGT §8

[a:] occurs for stressed á e.g. [La:] lá 'day', [ma:|I] málaí 'bags'. (For á in máthair see [a]).

Fathach 'giant', occurs as [fa:χ] in the nominative cf. [t'aχ ən ahI] teach an fhathaigh 'the giant's house'.

Stressed a before dhbh, dhm yields [a:] e.g. [a:wər] adhbar 'cause, reason', [a:məd] adhmad 'wood'.

1 For this termination, see LASID maps 21, 49, 58, 133, 134, 151, 185, 186, 210, 211 and 217.

2 tionntódh/tionntádh/tionntúdh IGT.



[ɑ:] may occur for stressed ó e.g. [tɑ:rn'ə] tóirneach 'thunder'.

[ɑ:] occurs in [skɑ:ru] scannrughadh 'to take fright'.

[ɔ]<sup>1</sup> Qu. §22 Torr §63 FGT §11

[ɔ] may occur for stressed o e.g. [dɔhər] dochar 'harm', [gɔrəm] gorm 'blue'.

[ɔ] can appear for stressed a in the following [Lɔsət (Lɔ-) [i] lasadh sí 'she used to light', [tɔlu], [talu] talamh 'ground'.

acu 'at them', has been recorded [ɔku ; ɔku ; aku].

[ɔ] may appear for oi e.g. [kɔr'k'ə] coirce 'corn', [hɔfi] thoisigh 'began'.

[ɔ] appears for eo e.g. [[ɔ] seo 'this', [d'ɔ wla:iχ'ə] deoch bhláithche 'a drink of buttermilk'.

See also [ɑ].

[ɔ:] Qu. §28 Torr §66 FGT §14

[ɔ:] occurs for stressed ó, except when flanked by nasals, or in tóg (see [o:]), or in tóirneach (see [ɑ:]) e.g. [krɔ:] cró 'hut', [rɔ:ᵀpə] rópa 'rope'.

[ɔ:] occurs in eo < eó e.g. [k'ɔ:ə] ceo 'mist', [d'ɔ:rə] deora 'tears'.

[ɔ:] occurs in [tɔ:ru], [tɔ:rhu] torramh 'funeral'.

[o] Qu. §36 Torr §57

[o] is rarely heard, but is heard regularly in rabh e.g. [N'i ro [ə wad] Ní rabh sé i bhfad 'He was not long'.

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1 [ɔ] v's [ɔ] Qu. §23 states: 'hard and fast rules cannot be established'. Cf. Torr §43. Hamilton (Tory p.120) states that [ɔ] is found where 'o' is written, unless followed by b, d, g, l, m, n'.

In a rhyme, Sp.2 pronounced moch 'early', as [moχ].

[o] occurs in [mohu] mothughadh 'to hear, feel', alt., [moχtal'] mothachtáil.

[o] results from shortened [o:] e.g. [dorhə tu [In' dɔ:] An dtabharfaidh tú sin do? 'Will you give him that?', [N'í ho:rhI] Ní thabharfaidh! 'I shall not!'

[o] is heard in the genitive singular of [bo:iχ'a] bóitheach 'byre', e.g. [ə glanu ə'ma ə wohI] ag glanadh amach an bhóithigh 'cleaning out the byre'.

[o:] Qu. §37 Torr §58 FGT §18

[o:] occurs for stressed ó, ói, eói in the vicinity of nasals e.g. [mo:r] mór 'big', [bro:n] brón 'sorrow', [mo:n'] móin 'turf'. [N'ó:n'in'] neoinín 'daisy'.

[o:] occurs in the verb [to:gal'] tógáil 'to lift'.

[<sup>h</sup>o:] may occur for obh, odh, ogh, omh e.g. [do:rχu] dobharchú 'mystical beast',<sup>1</sup> [bo:ə<sup>r</sup>] bodhar 'deaf', [N'í o:nhu] Ní fhoghnfadh 'It would not suit' (pausa), [fõ:wər] foghmhar 'autumn'.

In domhan 'world' I have only heard [dõ:ən] in this area although in conversation with Wagner's informant for pt.82 [däuən] was heard. Cf. Qu. §40, Torr §93.

[o:] occurs in (e)abha odh eamh e.g. [L'ó:r] leabhar 'book', [go:ə<sup>r</sup>] gabhar 'goat', [ʃo:kəNI] seabhacannaí 'hawks', [bo:ə<sup>r</sup>] bodhar 'deaf', [L'ó:ə<sup>n</sup>] leomhan 'lion'. N.B. [faurI] fabhraí 'eyelashes'.

[o:] occurs in [o:ran] amhrán 'song', [L'ó:gə] leoga 'indeed'.

Sp.5 sometimes had [õ:], [õ:] for úin e.g. [mõ:n'u] múineadh 'manners', [glõ:n'ə] glúine 'knees'.

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1 No longer understood as 'otter'.

[u] Qu. §41 Torr §44 FGT §31

[u] occurs for final stressed u or u followed by gh, th e.g. [ə'N'u<sup>h</sup>] indiu 'today', [gu<sup>h</sup>] guth 'voice', [du<sup>h</sup>] dubh 'black', [sruhan] sruthán 'stream'.

[u] occurs in unstressed (e)adh<sup>1</sup>, (e)amh, (i)ughadh e.g. [b'r'I[u] briseadh 'breaking', [ʃasu] seasamh 'standing', [kr'IN'u] cruinniughadh 'gathering'.

[u] occurs for unstressed ú e.g. [gasur], [gasər] gasúr 'boy', although [u:] may also be heard e.g. [gasu:r]; [galu:n], [galun] galún 'gallon'.

[u] occurs in -albh, -anbh, -arbh e.g. [balu] balbh 'dumb', [L'anu] leanbh 'child', [maru] marbh 'dead'.

[u] can occur in final mhail, mhar e.g. [barul'] alt., [bar'il'] baramhail 'opinion', [g'r'anur] alt., [g'r'anər] greannmhar 'curious'.

[u] occurs in [du<sup>h</sup>] domh 'to me'.

[u] is heard for -abh ( depalatalized -aibh) e.g. [ər nə moLu] ar na mallabh 'lately', Sp.11.

[u:] Qu. §44 Torr §47 FGT §37

[u:] occurs for stressed ú, úi e.g. [su:gan] súgán 'straw rope', [bru:d'] brúid 'brute'. (Cf. [o:]).

[u:] occurs from u before bh, gh, mh in words such as [[u:°] siubhal 'walking', [u:dər] ughdar 'author', [kū:dI] cumhduighthe 'covered'.

[u:] occurs for monophthongised ua e.g. [ū:n] uan 'lamb', (IDPP 193).

#### CENTRAL VOWELS

It will be convenient to deal with the short central vowels before

1 See [v].

dealing with the long vowels [λ:], [γ:] and [ö:], which are undergoing change in the Gaelic dialects of Donegal. For [ɪ] see FRONT VOWELS under i-vowels.

When dealing with the short central vowels Wagner's statement regarding the phonemic system of Irish should be borne in mind:

'The pausa form of a given word has little reality. Each word has a number of phonemically irrelevant forms. Apart from this general feature, it is well known to students of Irish that it is the vowels which present difficulties when trying to transcribe a word or sentence. The reason for this is that the phonemic system of Irish is based on the consonants - opposition of velar and palatalized consonants - rather than on vowels, which latter show great variety, not only in the speech of each community, but also in the speech of each individual. On the other hand, consonants are fairly stable and, therefore, easier to define. Slight changes of consonant often result in misinterpretation, while the vowels have a wider phonetic radius. Free interchange of central vowels (i̇, ȯ, ö̇, E, I), all very close to the "irrational" vowel [ə], is a common feature in Irish dialects, and is often the despair of the phonetician who tries to define them exactly.' (LASID vol. i, p.xxii)

[ə] Qu. §128 Torr §37 FGT §94

Ó Searcaigh uses the vowel [e] (FGT §98) to represent unstressed a. This symbol has been ignored to a large extent in the various descriptions of Donegal dialects - although reference is made to the divergence of this central vowel [ə]. '[ə] is unrounded central ranging from half-close with a marked [i] quality to a lowered half-open position approaching [a] from which it is frequently difficult to distinguish when in unstressed final syllables'. Evans p.7. (See

also Torr §37, G.Theil. §§88, 160). In this area [ə] often has a distinctive a-quality especially in the unstressed pronouns mé, sé, é. When reading the phonetic transcriptions in this work the wide range of this vowel should be borne in mind.

[ə] occurs for unstressed a, ea e.g. [a:məd] adhmad 'wood', [mɑ:lə] mála 'bag', [bʷiːn'ən] baineann 'female'.

[ə] occurs for final unstressed e e.g. [m'IL't'ə] millte 'destroyed', [k'IN't'ə] cinnte 'surely', (alt. [k'IN't'i] see [i]).

[ə] occurs for atonic a e.g. [ə'NON] anonn 'over', [ə'NUəs] anuas 'from above', [ə'ri:t'] aríst 'again'. [ə] also occurs in unstressed particles [də] de/do 'of, to'.

[ə] occurs in verbal forms for -(e)adh, -(a)igh when followed by pronouns e.g. [rahet [ə] rachadh sé 'he would go', [χ'anə m'ə] cheannuigh mé 'I bought' [χr'iːn'ə t'ú] chruinnigh tú 'you gathered'.

[ə] is heard as an epinthetic vowel e.g. [ɔləbnI] Albanaigh 'Protestants', [k'aləgu] cealgadh 'to humour a child', [bɔrəb] borb 'uncouth', [mərəgu] margadh 'market', [mɔrəχu] Murchadh 'Murchadh', [d'arəməd] dearmad 'forget', [gə d'arəfə] go dearbhtha 'surely', [ən'əm' ; an'əm'] ainm 'name'. (See Qu. §138).

[<sup>ə</sup>], a reduced form [ə], may be heard in overlong éa, ó, ío before non-palatal consonants, or for final stressed ó e.g. [p'r'e:<sup>ə</sup>tI] préataí 'potatoes', [rɔ:əpI] rópaí 'ropes', [ji:<sup>ə</sup> | m'ə] dhíol mé 'I sold', [k'ɔ:<sup>ə</sup>] ceo 'mist', [bɔ:<sup>ə</sup>] bó 'cow'.

[o] Qu. §54 Torr §40 FGT §24

[o] occurs for stressed o (see also [ɔ]) e.g. [tɔbər] tobar 'well'. [(ə) wɔdI 'wI:] A bhodaigh bhuidhe! 'Oh vile churl!', [bɔg] bog 'soft', [pɔl] poll 'hole', [tɔm] tom 'bush', [kɔnərt'] conairt 'houndpack',

[ɔ] occurs for stressed u e.g. [bɔnh] bun 'bottom', [gɔnə] gunna 'gun'.

[ɔ] can occur for a e.g. [tɔmɛlt] tamallt 'a while', [mɔlɔht] mallacht 'curse', [bɔl 'gɔrɛm] ball gorm 'bruise'. agus 'and', may be heard as [aɣɛs], [ɔɣɛs], ballóg 'ruins', may be heard as [baɔag], [bɔɔag]. The 3 sg. m. preposition of i 'in' written ann is pronounced [ɔn] (cf. ionn Ó Tuathail SML).

[ɔ] may occur for io e.g. [ɔlɛr] iolar 'eagle', cf. [i].

[ɔ] may occur for oi e.g. [kɔl't'ə] coillte 'woods', alt. [k'iL't'ə].

[ö] LASID vol. 1, xxiii

This vowel can alternate with [i] and [ɔ] e.g. [ə bönt Luəhrə] ag baint luachra 'cutting rushes', [kör ; kɔr] cur 'putting'.

[ø]

[ø], a slightly unrounded variety of [ö], occurs in [b'øɣ] beag 'small' - [b'ag] may also be heard.

[λ:] Qu. §61 Torr §52 FGT §40

This vowel has received attention in the works of the above listed scholars, where [λ:] was accredited to the older generations, the general observation being that younger generations substituted [I:] for [λ:].

Quiggin observes that 'The younger people as a general rule have not got this sound and substitute for it i: and y: [= Wagners I:]'.<sup>1</sup> In this area the situation is rather more complicated. In the east of this area (Commeen and Glenfinn) most of the younger generations and many of the older generations have substituted [I:] for [λ:]. In the

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1 Cf. 'John Mór as he is called, represents the oldest stratum of spoken language of the place. He has almost always λ: where the younger people have γ; and other peculiarities'. Torr p.2.

west of the area, upper Tangaveane and Silver Hill (quite close to LASID pt.83), the sound [λ:] may still be heard. Sp.1 a native of Tangaveane had this sound, while his wife a native of Glenfinn in the east of this area usually had [I:]. Sp.3 a neighbour of Sp.1, usually had [I:], although [λ:] also occurred in his speech. His mother could not speak Irish and Sp.3 spoke English more fluently than his neighbour Sp.1. In the neighbouring townland of Silver Hill, Sp.5 a native of Croaghs had [λ:] as did her son Sp.6 who was much younger than Sp.3.

LASID maps 26, 95, 159, 170, 177, 220 and 223 show that [λ:], for written ao separates pt.83 from pts.84, 85, 86 which had [I:]. Wagner (G. Theil. §201) attributes this south Donegal feature to Connacht Irish. [I:] for ao in this area would appear to be due to several factors.

O'Rahilly (IDPP 31f.) suggests a pronunciation [E:] for ao in the late Middle Irish period.<sup>1</sup> While [E:] still occurs for ao in a few words in this dialect (see [E:]) the sound [λ:] has been dated to as early as the seventeenth century by O'Rahilly.<sup>2</sup> aoi assonated with í, ío, íu and aei in the Bardic schools. As Wagner's material from pt.83 shows (LASID vol. IV 134-46) [λ:] (and [γ:]) could appear for both ao and aoi cf. [sλ:r] saor 'cheap', Sp.1 comp. [N'is sλ:r'ə (sy:r'ə)]. To find [I:] in the speech of younger speakers in this area, may be due to the similar, yet independent, development in Connacht Irish, where [I:] representing aoi has spread also to non-palatal ao, but the influence of English-speaking is, I believe, a

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1 The fact that in the Bardic schools ao assonated with é, éa, eu and ae (long) would substantiate this Cf. Duan §31.

2 Eng. 'O Hue' for Ó hAodha as opposed to 'O Hea' and 'O Hee' IDPP 34- See also p.265.

crucial factor in the substitution of [I:] for [λ:] (and [E:] for [ö:] below).<sup>1</sup>

[λ:] may occur for ao e.g. [sλ:l] saoghal 'life', [dλ:r] daor 'dear'.

[λ:] may occur for oi e.g. [skλ:l' [ə] scaoil sé 'he let out', [b'li'ian' ə γλ:l] bliadhain 'e dh'aois 'a year old'.

[λ:] may be heard in oidhche 'night', thus [λ:χ'ə] although [I:] may also occur, the same is true for [λ:nta] [I:nta] iongantach 'wonderful'.

[λ:] may occasionally result from ua preceded by a labial consonant e.g. [bλ:r'u] buaidhreamh 'sorrow'. Alternatively [û:], an intermediate sound between [λ:] and [u:], may also result e.g. ['an'wû:n] an-bhuan 'very constantly (of work)'. Note also [smλ:t'u; smy:t'u; smI:t'u] smaoitiughadh 'to think' < DIL smúaintigid. In a great number of cases, however, [uə] results e.g. [fuər] fuar 'cold', [buəlu] bualadh 'striking', etc.

[λ:] has been heard in [fλ:d] fút 'below you', alt., [fu:t] and [fλ:fə] fubhtha 'below them'.

[λ:] may interchange with [λ:], [I:] and [E:] which see.

### [y:]

[y:] may be relaxed by, or appear for [λ:] or [I:]. [y:] occurs mostly for oi e.g. [sm̩y:t'u], alt. [sm̩λ:t'u], [sm̩I:t'u] smaoitiughadh 'to think'. Note also [y:n̩], [I:n̩], [λ:n̩] aonach 'fair', [n̩λ:s̩k̩ən], [n̩y:s̩k̩ən] naoscann 'snipe'.

Quiggin and Sommerfelt use [y:] to designate [I:] cf. 'Quiggin and Sommerfelt do not distinguish between [λ:] and [y:] sounds which are

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1 Ó Searcaigh (FGT §82) describes how [λ:] was preserved by all age groups in the predominantly Irish-speaking area of Cloch Cheannfhaolaidh. However, for a synchronic account of this sound at LASID pt.78 (where this sound was also heard in Ó Searcaigh's day) see Ó Dochartaigh GDDI 82f.



typical of Ulster Irish. The sound which they represent by [y:] is represented here as [I:] and is common in all Irish dialects.' LASID vol. 1 p.xxiii. Hamilton (Tory p.131) describes [y:] 'This is unrounded German ü, French, u'.

[ö:] Qu. §69 Torr §61 FGT §45

[ö:], a vocalized [y] (LASID vol. 1 p.xxiii), appears for adha, agha e.g. [gö:r gadhar 'hound', Sp.5 (folktale), [ö:rk] adharc 'horn', [Lö:χ] laghach 'decent'.

As the above mentioned authors have all noted there is a tendency to substitute [E:] for [ö:]. In the east of this area [ö:] has generally been replaced by [E:] (for all generations) while to the west the older speakers from Silverhill and Sp.1 preserved [ö:], although [E:] may also be heard e.g. [ö:rk], [E:rk] adharc 'horn',<sup>1</sup> [gö:l'ik'], [gE:l'ik'] Gaedhilg 'Irish'. (Cf. LASID map 114). The east/west distinction cannot be a rigid one, as Sp.2 a native of the east now living in the west had [gE:r] gadhar 'hound', while Sp.11 a native of the west now living in the east had [ö:rk] adharc 'horn'.

Even in the west variation existed. Sp.5 had [gö:r] gadhar 'hound', gen. sg. [gö:r'] gadhar, while Sp.3 had [E:rk] adharc 'horn'. slaghdán 'cold', has been heard as [sLö:dan], [sLE:dan] and [sLλ:dan].

In general then, this vowel (rather like [λ:]) survives only in homes in the remoter areas (usually in the west of this area) where Irish is the predominant language, although even here [E:] is showing signs of making inroads in some cases. English speaking would definitely seem to contribute to the loss of this vowel, although as a phoneme which (like French [œ]) is little used, it may be in danger

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1 LASID map 13 has [ö:rk] for pts.82 and 83 cf. LASID vol. IV q.35 where [ö:rk] and [E:rk] were recorded for both points.

of being replaced by a fairly similar more widely used one i.e. [E:].<sup>1</sup>

#### DIPHTHONGS

Qu. §139 Torr §78 FGT §103

I list here the main diphthongs. In addition to the accounts of the above authors a detailed account of diphthongs was given by Evans (p. 29f.).<sup>2</sup>

[ai]

This occurs for aith e.g. [χai [ə] chaith sé 'he threw'. oich may also yield [ai] e.g. [draiχ'əd] droichead 'bridge'.

A triphthong may develop thus: [gə gaihət [ə] go gcaithfeadh sé 'that he would have to', alternatively [gə gaiət [ə].

[au]

This occurs for (e)abh, (e)amh (when [o:] does not result) e.g. [kaulə] cabhlach 'fleet', [sāuru] samhradh 'summer'.

A triphthong [əuə] may be heard in words such as [rauər] reamhar 'fat'.

[a:u]

This occurs for ámh e.g. [snā:u] snámh 'swimming'. Note [kra:u], [kra:v] cnámh 'bone'.

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1 Cf. 'A phoneme which contributes little to the generation of utterances will tend to be eliminated. Such is the fate threatening the phoneme /œ/ in French which is yielding up its small territory to /ɛ/. ' Palmer 234.

2 See also G. Theil p.76f., and Tory p.132f.

[ɛ̃:u] ([ɛ:u], [e:u])

This occurs in words such as [L'ɛ̃:u] léigheamh 'reading'.  
[sb'ɛ̃:u] spréidheadh 'spreading'.

[iə]

This represents ia e.g. [d'ie] Dia 'God', [g'r'ien] grian 'sun'.  
[iə] may occur for éa in sceal 'story', [[k'e:ə] alt. [[k'ieə].

[i:u]

This occurs for igheadh, íodh, íomh e.g. [d'l'i:u] dligheadh  
'law', [b'i:u] bíodh 'let there be', [g'r'i:u] gníomh 'deed'.

[ɔ:i]

This occurs for óigh e.g. [dɔ:i] dóigh 'way'.

[ɔ:u]

This occurs for óghadh e.g. [dɔ:u] dóghadh 'burning', alt.  
[dɔ:əv].

[uə]

This occurs for ua e.g. [kuərt'] cuairt 'visit'. [uə] may be  
monophthongized in the vicinity of nasals e.g. [ũ:n] uan 'lamb'. See  
also [λ:].

[uI]

This occurs for uaidh e.g. [buI] buaidh 'special power', [ruI]  
ruaidh gen. sg. of ruadh 'red'.

#### STRESS

Stress in this dialect is substantially as Quiggin (and later  
scholars) have described for Donegal. The basic rules for main stress

are set out as follows:

- (a) Main word-stress falls upon the first syllable e.g.

[<sup>1</sup>b<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>'ə] Bealtaine 'May', [<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>a:<sup>1</sup>d<sup>1</sup>'I<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>] láidir 'strong'.

In words which initially contained a noun preceded by an atonic particle (usually a preposition) the stress falls on the noun e.g.

[əN<sup>1</sup>'<sup>1</sup>ɔ] annseo 'here', [ə<sup>1</sup>N<sup>1</sup>ɔN] anonn 'over', [ə<sup>1</sup>N<sup>1</sup>'u<sup>1</sup>h] indiu 'today'.

- (b) Incompounds where the sense of the second word is retained even stress occurs e.g. [<sup>1</sup>an<sup>1</sup>'adə] an-fhada 'very long',

[<sup>1</sup>d<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ɔ<sup>1</sup>'waru<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>] droch-bharamhail 'bad opinion', [<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>ɔ(:)<sup>1</sup>'v<sup>1</sup>øg] ró-bheag 'too small'.

In old compounds such as coiscéim 'footstep' the stress is on the first word, thus [<sup>1</sup>k<sup>1</sup>ɔ<sup>1</sup>.j<sup>1</sup>k<sup>1</sup>'Im<sup>1</sup>].

- (c) Where an adjective occurs after a noun, the adjective is stressed e.g. [ə f<sup>1</sup>'ar<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>b<sup>1</sup>'øg] an fear beag 'the little man'.

- (d) Where a noun in the genitive occurs after another noun the noun in the genitive is stressed e.g. [t<sup>1</sup>'a<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>f<sup>1</sup>'adər<sup>1</sup>] teach Pheadair 'Peter's house'. (See VOWEL SHORTENING).

- (e) A noun as a subject is stressed more strongly than the verb e.g. [d<sup>1</sup>'Im<sup>1</sup>'i<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>o:<sup>1</sup>n<sup>1</sup>] Dimthigh Eoin 'Eoin left'. [N<sup>1</sup>'i:<sup>1</sup>ə<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup> ə<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>tam<sup>1</sup> øgəm] Ní fhuil an t-am agam 'I do not have the time'.

On the other hand subject pronouns have weaker stress than the verb e.g. [χ<sup>1</sup>'anə m<sup>1</sup>'ə] cheannuigh mé 'I bought', [N<sup>1</sup>'i<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>akə [ə] ní fhaca sé 'he did not see'.

- (f) A noun as an object has stronger stress than the verb upon which it is dependent e.g. [dɔ:<sup>1</sup>l [ən <sup>1</sup>ban<sup>1</sup>'ə] D'ól sé an bainne 'He drank the milk'.

- (g) Adjectives and substantives used predicatively with the copula have stronger stress than the subject e.g. [əs 'mai hīsə] *Is maith thusa!* 'Good for you!', [N'í 'kɔd'əhtə hu fɔN'ə dīN'ə nɔ b'a:χ] Ní cuideachta thú fá choinne duine ná beathach 'You are not fit company for man or beast'.

In constructions with the substantive verb the adjective is stressed e.g. [tə [ə 'garuʷ] Tá sé garbh 'It is wet and windy (lit. 'rough')'.

- (h) A pronominal object has weak stress e.g. ['wɔkə tu ə] An bhfaca tú é? 'Did you see him?', [tɔr 'l'at ə] Tabhair leat é 'Take it (away) with you'.
- (i) The numerals have strong stress e.g. ['fɛ:'mɔdɪ] sé madaidh 'six dogs',

When déag follows the substantive the stress of the latter numerals is reduced e.g. [kɛr'ə k'IN' 'd'è:əg] ceithre cinn déag 'fourteen'.

- (j) Adverbs are usually more strongly stressed than the words they qualify e.g. [tə [ə gə 'm'asərə] Tá sé go measardha 'He is (in) reasonable (health)', [d'i:ə lu gə 'mai m'ə] Díoladh go maith mé 'I was paid well'.
- (k) Prepositions, pronouns, negative particles and conjunctions are generally unstressed e.g. [N'í 'ɔkə m'ə hu] Ní fhaca mé thú 'I did not see you', [χ'u:l' [əd ad l'ə 'd'ir'ə] Shiu-bhail siad a fhad le Doire 'They walked to Derry'.
- (l) Emphasis is normally expressed by using the Copula (p.332) alternatively stress is placed on a word which is normally unstressed e.g. [mɔ hɪg' 'fɛ:] Má thig sé 'If he comes'.

(m) Some borrowings are stressed on the second syllable e.g.

[tə<sup>(w)</sup>b<sup>(w)</sup>akə] tobaca 'tobacco'.

In the phonetic texts stress is usually marked consistently in words with atonic a e.g. [ə<sup>l</sup>ri:ʃ(t)] arís(t) 'again', or in compounds such as [ˈan<sup>l</sup>wɔ:r], an-mhór 'very big', or in [kə<sup>l</sup>d'e:] caidé 'what', [kə<sup>l</sup>v<sup>ˈ</sup>ɛ:d] cá mhéad 'how much/many' etc. In other cases the main stress is not always indicated, but the above remarks should be borne in mind. I have confined my description to deal with main stress as Quiggin's remarks on secondary stress (Qu. §477) also hold good for this area.

#### VOWEL SHORTENING

As a general rule long vowels are shortened in words where they are in unstressed position e.g. [kaLan] callán 'noise', [ka<sup>l</sup>'in'] cailín 'girl' (N.B. [galun], [galu:n] galún 'gallon'-[gaLun] p.22 Text 12.

Where nouns with stressed long vowels are followed by an adjective or a noun in the genitive the long vowel is liable to be shortened (although this may not always be so) e.g. [ku<sup>l</sup> ə<sup>l</sup>tI:] (alt. [ku:l ə<sup>l</sup>tI:]) cúl an toighe 'the back of the house'. Vowel shortening occurs consistently in forms such as [b<sup>ˈ</sup>al<sup>l</sup> ˈf<sup>ˈ</sup>aɹ̃<sup>ˈ</sup>t̃<sup>ˈ</sup>ə] Béal Feirste 'Belfast', [f<sup>ˈ</sup>ar gɔrtə] féar gortach 'hungry grass'.

Stressed á and ó before h are normally shortened e.g. [ma<sup>h</sup>ər'] máthair 'mother', [bɔ<sup>h</sup>ər] bóthar 'road' (rare word).

éanacha 'birds' occurs as [ɛnəhə], féadaidh sé 'it could', occurs as [f<sup>ˈ</sup>ɛ:ɔI [ə] or [f<sup>ˈ</sup>adI [ə] ar na céadlongaidh 'before breakfast', occurs as [ər nə k<sup>ˈ</sup>aləNI].

SANDHI<sup>1</sup>

Quiggin (§453) and Sommerfelt (Torr §555) have defined the occurrence of sandhi in Donegal Irish and anyone unfamiliar with the phenomenon should consult either of these works. Progressive assimilation is a relatively rare feature in Donegal Irish, but some examples of this are listed under ASSIMILATION (p.245). The most common form of sandhi is regressive assimilation and some examples of its occurrence are given below:

- (a) It is most common for final palatal consonants to become non-palatal.

[hīt nə rōdI] Thuit na rudaí 'The things fell'

[ə gōd tōLtI] a gcuid taltaí 'their lands'

[f'r'i:d tɔlu nə hè:r'əNə] fríd talamh na hÉireanna 'through the  
land of Ireland'

[ə kōN'aLt tI:] ag coinneáilt toighe 'keeping house'

[Na:t du hi:n'] in áit domh fhéin 'in a place by myself'

[l'ə tríd l'e:χ'ə] le troid léithe 'to fight with her'

[bɔnu f'adər ruI] bunadh Pheadair Ruaidh 'Peadar Roe's people'

[v'ərət [ɛ[ən də χōd' ar'əg'Id dīt'[ə] Bhéarfadh seisean do chuid  
airgid<sup>2</sup> duit-se 'He would give you  
your money'

[rIN tu] rinne tú 'you did'

[ə bönt Luəhrə] ag baint luachra 'cutting rushes'

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1 'The term sandhi (a Sanskrit word meaning 'putting together') is applied to changes affecting adjacent words in the utterance'. Palmer 64.

2 See p.376.

- (b) Final non-palatal consonants may be palatalized.

[b'ed'ir' nar' IN'i:] B'fhéidir nár inis 'Perhaps (he) did not  
tell'

[o:ə] [k'r'ed'əm] agus creidim 'and I believe'

[N'i è:ədem i wolu l'ə f'Jo:] [i v'arI gə mo:r mə χrI:]

Ní fhéadaim í a moladh le feabhas sí mhearúigh go mór mo chroidhe

(Text 62 v.III)

While [dɔ:L' [ə] d'ól sé 'he drank' has been heard [dɔ:l [ə] is also quite common. It would appear that regressive assimilation is stronger for non-palatal sounds influencing palatal sounds than for palatal sounds influencing non-palatal sounds.

- (c) In verbal forms where a voiced stop occurs before pronouns beginning in s the final stop may be devoiced. This occurs consistently for forms or the conditional, imperfect and past subjunctive ending in -adh, where, when deaspirated, the final -ad, \*[əd], is devoiced e.g. [hɔkət [ə] thiocfadh sé 'he would come', [v'i:ət [ə] bhíodh sé 'he used to be', [a v'ek'ət [ə] dá bhfeiceadh sé 'were he to see'.

In the past tense forms of verbs ending in voiced stops devoicing may or may not occur e.g. [dɔ:k [ə] alt. [dɔ:g [ə] d'fhág sé 'he left', [ɣit' [ə] ghoid sé 'he stole'.

- (d) In verbal forms ending in [r'] before the pronouns beginning in s, [r'] is usually depalatalized and a slightly retroflex form of [ʃ] results e.g. [v'ər' [ə] bheir sé 'he gives', [fuər' [əd] fuair siad 'they got'.

ar siubhal 'going on', may be heard as [əʃ' šu:l], or [ər' [u:ə]l].



an fear seo 'this man', may be heard as [ə f'aʳʃə] or more commonly [ə f'ar [ɔ].

- (e) When the n in an forms of the article is pronounced, it usually occurs as [ən] before a, o, u (fha, fho, fhu) and before [t], [d], [L], [N], [s] e.g. [ər'ən ahər'] ar an athair 'on the father', [sən (ɔ):wər] san fhoghmhar 'in the autumn', [fən ɔrLar] fán urlár 'about the floor', [dən ta:blə] den tábla 'of the table', [dən dorəs] den doras 'of the door', [fən Lɔχ] fán loch 'about the lake', [rɪv'ə'NɔLɪk'] roimhe an Nodlaig 'before Christmas', [dɔn st'al'h?] don stail 'for the stallion'.

[ən] may occasionally be heard.

When the n in an forms of the article is pronounced, it usually occurs as [ən'] before e, i (fhe, fhi) e.g. [dən' ar v'ɔg] den fhear bheag 'of the little man', [ə kagnu n' è:[k'] ag cagnamh an éisc 'chewing the fish', [ən' iəskɪr'aht] an iascaireacht 'the fishing'.

Before [t'], [d'], [L'], [N'], [ʃ] an may occur as [ən'] or [ən] e.g. [dən' (dən) t'aχ] den teach 'of the house', [əg'ən' (ən) d'a:rhar'] ag an dearbhráthair 'at the brother', [fən L'o:r] fán leabhar 'about the book', [ər ə 'N'ad] ar an nead 'on the nest', [fən [k'iəl] fán scéal 'about the story'.

While there is a tendency in Northern Donegal dialects for written n to yield m before labials,<sup>1</sup> I have not noticed this here. It is quite common, however, for the n of the article, and other particles ending in n to yield [ŋ] before [g] and [k] e.g. [əŋ gɔ:r] an gadhar 'the hound', [gə d'i:ŋ grav'al] go dtí an graibhéal 'to the gravel',

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1 Cf. Tory 145 (g).

[əŋ gI· 'do:r'] in Gaoth Dobhair 'in Gweedore', [iŋ ŋa:rI] in ngarrdhaí 'in a garden', [tən jr'ien ʃiŋ kaL't'ə] Tá an ghrian sin cailte 'That sun is lost'.

#### DELENITION

coimhead 'watch', may be heard as [kiv'ad] alt. [kim'ad].

Sp.5 had [L'ɪ:φu] líomhfadh 'would sharpen', yet [L'ɪ:əm ə tuə] líom(h) an tuagh 'the axe sharpened'.

ceobhrán 'misty drizzling rain', is pronounced [k'ɔ:brən].

#### INTRUSIVE CONSONANTS

áit 'place', is normally pronounced [a:t'] but [a:n't'] may also be heard - especially in the east of the area. I have single examples of intrusive n in [ʃn'əŋən] seangán 'ant', and [nər' ə wai' n'ahin'] Nuair a mhoitheochainn ... 'When I would hear ...'

r sometimes occurs after velar plosives. It is heard fairly consistently in [ʃk'r'i:ʃt'ə] scríste 'rest' - although scíste was occasionally heard cf. LASID map 158.

Sp.3 had [grən'əv'] gainimh 'sand', and [g'r'e:əhə] (beside [g'e:əhə]) géacha 'geese', and [dr'i'in'] (beside [d'i'in']) duisín 'a dozen'. It was also interesting to note that the same speaker had [skəhəni] (beside [skrahəni]) scathannaí 'sods'.

Cf. Parasitic t 190.

#### GLIDES

Non-palatal labial consonants before front vowels are often followed by a [w] -glide e.g. [pʷa:ʃt'ə] páiste 'child', [bʷi:]

buidhe 'yellow', [am<sup>w</sup>id'a] amaideach 'foolish'.

Palatal labials before [ɔ:] and [o:] are often followed by a [j] -glide e.g. [f<sup>j</sup>ɔ:l'] feoil 'meat', [b<sup>j</sup>ɔ:] beo 'alive', [m<sup>j</sup>o:ru] meabhruhadh 'contemplating'.

cé acu 'whether, which', is pronounced [k'ɔku] although [k<sup>j</sup>ɔku] may occasionally be heard.

#### METATHESIS

Some examples of methathesis include: [ɔmɛltɔ] iomlatach 'full of beans', Sp.10; [hɪr'ɛstə] tharat-sa 'over you', Sp.3; [suən'v'əs] suaimhneas 'tranquillity', Sp.1; [skɔlərgənI] Sp.1, [skɔləgərNI] Sp.10 scolgarnaigh 'clucking (hen)'. [mər nɪrd'ə tu] mur ndruididh tú 'if you do not close', Sp.1.

#### DISSIMILATION

[graulɔgI] grabhrógaí 'turf particles', Sp.1 - [graurɔgI] Sp.10.

#### ASSIMILATION

[kɔləblɔ] conablach 'idle person slut', Sp.1 - [kɔnəblɔ] Sps.2 and 14.

Some examples of 'progressive assimilation' (Palmer 64) include: [k'IL' ə 'mɑ:rd] Cill na mBard 'Killymard', [ə hɑ:uql'ən I:n'ɪ] a shabháileann daoiní 'who saves people'.

#### LOSS OF CONSONANT

[hɛnə [ə] tháinig sé 'he came', [əs ən fɑ:r' [ɔ] as an pháirc seo

'out of this field', [N'í ha:r] ní thearn 'did not' (pausa).

#### CONSONANT INTERCHANGE

Sps.5 and 6 had [k'aLəmansIəht] for cearrmansaidheacht 'mis-behaviour'. Sp.5 had [ãntar'] for altóir 'altar', and [a:ntə] (alt. [a:Ltə]) for ábalta 'able'. She also had [kãŋ] for coll 'hazel' (usually pronounced [kaL]).

Sp.1 had [gl'ĩN'ə 'L'aL] for gloinne leann 'a glass of beer', (Sp.1 also pronounced this [L'an]).

While seilide 'snail' is pronounced [ʃil'(h)Id'ə] one speaker had [ʃIm'Id'ə].

#### CONFUSION OF INITIAL

soir 'east', has been heard as [ʃi'r'] from all speakers in normal conversation. When asking LASID q.945 'eastwards', Sp.1 (on two separate occasions) answered [s'i'r'h] - although [ʃi'r'] occurred in his normal speech. The occurrence of [ʃ] in soir is, as other scholars have pointed out, due to the influence of [ʃiər] siar 'west'.

siocair 'cause, reason', is usually pronounced [ʃokər'] although I have recorded [gən fa: gən sɔkər'] gan fáth gan s(i)ocair 'without cause or reason'.

duilleog 'leaf' may be pronounced [d'IL'ag] or [d'IL'ag].

I have one example of d'athruigh 'changed', pronounced as [d'a:rhI] usually [dɑ:rhI]).<sup>1</sup>

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1 See also [d].

tionntódh 'to turn', is usually pronounced [t'ɔ̃ntɔ], although [tɔ̃ntɔ] has also been heard.

f(e)oghluim 'to learn', is usually pronounced [f'jɔ:ləm'], although I have heard [fɔ:ləm'].

an olainn 'the wool', is usually pronounced [Nɔ|IN'], although [N'ɔ|IN'] was also heard.

an t-asal 'the donkey', may be heard as [ə tɔsəl] or [ə t'asəl].

#### METANALYSIS

Sommerfelt has listed examples of the analogical change due to the different aspects of the Irish initial (Torr §378f.). This feature was termed metanalysis by Jespersen.<sup>1</sup>

This dialect corresponds with Torr in the inclusion of inorganic f in words such as foscail 'open', fursast 'easy', etc. and the omission of historic f in áinleog 'swallow'.

While fiafruighe 'to ask', is by far the more widespread form, one example of ag iafruighe 'asking', was heard, see fiafruighe.

The form pilleadh 'to return' is the more common, but Sp.11 did use tilleadh in speech and song - this may well be an East Ulster form. For this word see LASID map 278.<sup>2</sup>

Sp.2 had [p'a:nagI] peadhnógaí 'pannier-baskets', cf. LASID map 58 where feadhnogáí was the usual Donegal form. Sp.10 has [mra: f'I[r'agahə] 'witches'. This may represent mná phisreogacha (i.e. lenition of plural of adjective by analogy with masculine o-stems, or first declension nouns, ending in a slender consonant) or mná fisreogacha.

For fliuchadh/liuchadh see p.296.

1 Language, its nature, development and origin. O. Jespersen (London 1922) p.173.

2 Note also UCCT p.94 story 19 n.5 for LASID pt.83.

As with Torr 'snake' occurs as [aħer'] athair < nathair. 'Snipe' usually appeared as [Nλ:sk̥ON (NY:-)] although I have heard [ə tE:sk̥ON] an t-aoscann cf. LASID map 220.

Quiggin (§250) recorded [N'as] neas 'near', and Ó hEochaidh and Wagner (ZCP 29.42 no.106) recorded 'Is neise cabhair Dé ná ceap an dorais' at pt.83.<sup>1</sup> I have only heard [əs d'I[ə] is deise 'nearest', and [õŋk ə jas dɔ:] amharc a dheas dó 'he is short-sighted'.

For nuair 'when' occurring as [dər'] see [d].

The past tense of fiafruighe 'to ask', has been heard as [d'iafrI] d'fhiafruigh and [jiəfrI] dhiafruigh < d'fhiafruigh.

Sommerfelt (Lochl III 249) recorded '[tla:man]' 'handful of wool, hay' for Torr. I have heard this as [sLa:man] cf. slámán olna OCGC 223 s.v. rothlóg. As with Torr tréadaidhe 'shepherd' occurs as [še:dI] sréadaidhe.

Sp.19 had [l'əNə s'il'] lena soil 'with their pleasure', where [l'ə də höl'] has been regarded as \*le do shoil (v's thoil).

s is often prefixed to c cf. scéim bhacaighil (s.v. céim), scairbhshíon, sciúlán scorróg and [ədər [k'axtər ɔku] eadar sceachtar<sup>2</sup> acu 'between any of them'.

Sp.5 had [sp'l'ɔ:d'ə döNə r' ə fɔ:su] Spleoide (< pleoid) dona ar an phósadh 'Woe betide marriage'.

Sp.9 had one example of [b'In'] for min 'meal'.

Cf. táth 59 n.1.

#### CONFUSION OF [t']/[d'] AND [k']/[g']

In the townland of Falgarrow<sup>3</sup> I met two brothers who had almost

1 See further ZCP 29.53 no. 167.

2 This was heard from Sp.1 who also used [k'axtər].

3 Between Commeen and LASID pt.83 (townland 31 in Kiltreevoge ZCP 31.64).

totally substituted alveo-palatal [t'] for palato-velar [k'] e.g. [t'IN't'ə] cinnte 'surely', [t'i:rəNI] cíorannaí 'bicycle cogs', [st̪rɔ:t'ə] stróicthe 'torn'. Examples of [d'] for [g'] included: [d'ar'wai] gearr-mhaith 'reasonably good', and [d'v'r'u] geimhreadh 'winter'.

Many speakers have both [i'g'i] and [i'd'i] for forms of the imperative 2 pl. e.g. [go:ᶱg'i] gabhaighidh 'go' Sp.1 yet [t'ont'i'd'i] tionntaighidh 'turn'.

The substitution of alveo-palatal stops by palato-velar stops is less common but examples include: [am nə g'i:ərnI] am na dtighearnaí 'the time of the (land)lords', Sp.10, (cf. [t'i:ərnə] tighearna 'lord' Sp.10). [g'l'i:har'] dlightheoir 'lawyer', and [g'r'εəm'Ir'ə] dréimire 'ladder', [g'aran], [d'aran] gearrán 'gelding', [d'r'arhə] gearrtha 'cut' - more usually [g'arhə].

#### NASALISATION

Vowels in the vicinity of nasals may or may not be nasalized e.g. [m̃ɔ:n'] alt., [mɔ:n'] móin 'turf'. Variation occurs in the speech of many individuals but many of the older speakers seem to preserve nasalisation better than the younger speakers given to English speaking.

## ASPECTS OF THE VERB

## THE PRESENT TENSE

The present tense of regular verbs is based on the stem (the imperative second singular) plus the endings -(a)im for the first person singular and -(e)ann plus the pronouns tú, sé, sí, muid/sinn, sibh and siad for the other persons. Thus tógáil 'lifting', (stem tóg) is conjugated as follows:

Sg. 1. [to:gəm]	Tógaim
2. [to:gən (-ən) tu]	Tógann tú
3m. [to:gən ]ə]	Tógann sé
f. [to:gən ]i]	Tógann sí
Pl. 1. [to:gən m'wíd']	Tógann muid
[to:gən ]IN']	Tógann sinn
2. [to:gən ]Iv']	Tógann sibh
3. [to:gən ]əd]	Tógann siad
Passive [to:gtər]	Tógtar

Vowel reduction in unstressed syllables (IDPP 223) and analogy result in second conjugation verbs being identified with those of the first conjugation. Thus: [k'anəm] ceannuighim 'I buy', [k'anən ]ə] ceannuigheann sé 'he buys'. Occasionally biforms occur: [kr'in'ən ]ə] cruinnigheann sé 'he gathers', and [N'i χr'in'iən ]ε]ə] ní chruinnighean seisean 'he does not gather', from the same speaker. But by and large the first conjugation ending -(e)ann is the most common form.

An alternative might be to suggest that the -(u)igh of the stem is dropped when conjugating the present tense, cruinneann sé 'he gathers' etc. In this work, however, both [kr'in'ən ]ə] and [kr'in'iən ]ə] are represented as cruinnigheann sé.

Verbs which are monosyllabic and end in -dh, -gh usually preserve the [-iən], [-in] ending. Thus: [kruIən ]ə] cruaidheann sé 'it hardens',



[dɔ: iən ]ə] dóigheann sé 'it burns'.

The verb cruinniughadh 'gathering', (stem cruinnigh) is conjugated as follows:

Sg. 1.	[kr̥iːn'əm (-im ; iəm)]	Cruinnighim
	2. [kr̥iːn'ən tu (-in ; -iən)]	Cruinnigheann tú
	3m. [kr̥iːn'ən ]ə (-in ; -iən)]	Cruinnigheann sé
	f. [kr̥iːn'ən ]i (-in ; -iən)]	Cruinnigheann sí
Pl. 1.	[kr̥iːn'ən m'w̥iːd' (-in ; iən)]	Cruinnigheann muid
	[kr̥iːn'ən ]iːn' (-in ; iən)]	Cruinnigheann sinn
	2. [kr̥iːn'ən ]iːv' (-in ; iən)]	Cruinnigheann sibh
	3. [kr̥iːn'ən ]əd (-in ; iən)]	Cruinnigheann siad

Syncopated verbs are usually reduced e.g. [iːn' ]ə] innseann/ innsigheann sé 'he tells', [fɔskl̥iːn' ]ə] fosclann/fosclaigheann sé 'he opens'.

The main preverbal particles are: an eclipsing [ən g̥iːr'ən ]ə] an gcuireann sé? 'does he put?'; ní leniting [n̥'i χ'ənən ]ə] ní cheannuigheann sé 'he does not buy'; go eclipsing [gə gr̥iːn'ən ]ə] go gcruinnigheann sé 'that he gathers'; and nach eclipsing [nɑ m' r' i ]ə] nach mbriseann 'which does not break', [nɑ nɔ: l̥ən ]ɛ ]ə] nach n-ólann seisean? 'does he not drink?'

When I tried to ascertain verbal forms by questioning in English, Sp.10 often gave analytic forms for the first person singular: [t' i: m' è] chí mé 'I see', [n' i: m' è] ghní mé 'I do', [jɛv' m' i ]ə] gheibh mise 'I get'. These forms usually occurred with the irregular verbs (due to the influence of tá mé 'I am'?) I did not hear any of these forms in normal speech, however<sup>1</sup>, and the only consistent analytic paradigm for the present tense in the present indicative of the substantive verb - tá mé, tú, sé, sí, muid/sinn, sibh, siad; and the

1 Yet note A Dhia má gheibh mé bás faoi mhaidin Sp.19 TEXT 71.

copula: (is) mé, tú, sé, sí, muid/sinn, sibh, siad.

The forms ending in -(e)ann are always written with double n. They are not always pronounced so, however. The forms [-əN] occur usually before tú and the forms [-ən] usually occur before the other pronouns. Gallagher often has a single n: 'nach nglacan' 13, 'an masan sibh' 14, 'mo thruaidhe nac[h] ndearcan no nach smuainion sibh air an la ud na feirge' 22. (Cf. 'mbionn na Daoine' 154).<sup>1</sup>

As in the rest of Donegal orthographic -im (and the infrequent -imid) of the first person are pronounced with non-palatal [m] (IDPP 169f.) e.g. [k'ɔ:ləm] ceolaim 'I sing'; [rɪχ'əm'wɪd'] ritheamuid (rithimid) 'we run'. The emphatic suffix in the 1 sg. is always [-sə] e.g. [mɑ hɛ:msə] má théighim-sa 'If I go'.<sup>2</sup>

As can be seen from the above paradigms, the first person singular is the only consistently occurring synthetic form, the remainder based on the third person. By far the most common form for the 1 pl. is the analytic form tógann muid/sinn 'we lift'. I have only heard occasional examples of the 1 pl. synthetic form: ritheamuid (above) and [kl'ɪn'əm'ɪd'] cluineamuid 'we hear'. Cf. LASID pt.83 q.391 'cluineann sinne (cluininimid)'.

The termination -(e)ann occurs much more frequently as an independent form than -(a)idh. O'Rahilly (IDPP 132) traces the beginnings of this development to the seventeenth century, and although the old independent forms in -(a)idh disappear from literary use about the middle of the eighteenth century O'Rahilly does make allowances for Donegal: 'It [-idh] held out longest in Ulster and indeed is not quite dead in Donegal.'

1 See also [n] for [N] or [n'] in Phonology.

2 The emphatic suffixes can vary, however, e.g. [i'g'ə]ən or [i'g'əsən] for aige-s(e)an 'at him'.

The termination -(a)idh may still be heard in narrative, proverbs and fixed phrases e.g.

Théid sé a fhad le fear a bhí ina luighe agus cuiridh sé  
[k'ir'i [ə] a chos faoi agus caithidh sé [kaih'i [ə] suas  
innsan aer é mar bhéadh bál ann. Sp.9 TEXT 41.

'He goes over to a man who was lying down and he puts his foot beneath him and he throws him up into the air like a ball.'

Imthighidh [Im'i] na daoine acht fanann (N.B.) na cnoic. Sp.5

'The people go off (die) but the hills remain.'

Féadaidh sé. [f'adI (f'èdI) [ə]

'It could be.'

In ordinary speech the independent form of the consuetudinal present of the substantive verb varies between bíonn and bídh. Examples of bídh include:

Bídh [b'i:] ceo ar an chnoc sin thall. Bídh. Sp.1.

'Mist gathers on yonder hill. It does'

Bídh sé ar shiubhal sna Státaí. Sp.6a.

'He (often) goes off to the States.'

Sp.3. Caithfidh sé go mbíonn féar maith air. 'Good grass must grow in it.'

Sp.10a. Bídh. 'Yes.'

Both forms may be used as in the following: Bíonn siad istuigh sna toighthe. Bídh. Sp.10. 'They are to be found in the houses. They are.' (Cf. Imthighidh ..... fanann above).

The verb sílsteán 'to think' very often has forms in -idh:

Tá siad ag fagháil isteach leis an rud úr agus sílidh siad  
go bhfuil sé tréitheach. Sp.1.

'They (young people) are adopting a new way of life and they  
 think that it is just wonderful.'

Sílidh daoiní ..... Sp.5.                      Sílidh siad ..... Sp.11.

'People think .....'                      'They think .....'

In Ó Baoíll's examples of -idh (p.297f.) sílidh/saoilidh forms are to be found in various parts of Ulster. Wagner heard both sílidh sé and síleann sé at pt.83 in response to LASID q.417 'He thinks (that I am a fool)'. - Sp.1 answered sílidh sé, while Sps.3 and 10 answered síleann sé.

Other examples heard were: Fásaidh sé leis 'It grows (of its own accord)'.; and Tógaidh siad sa chloiginn é 'They (noises) make him (dog) go mad.'

It is evident that the -idh forms are, and were common in this area (Quiggin has eleven examples in his proverb and riddle collection pp.194-197). It is interesting to note that Ó hEochaidh and Wagner (ZCP 29.61) heard: Ithidh colpach a sáith agus luighidh sí síos san áit, at LASID pt.83, yet Itheann colpach an cháith agus annsin luigh-eann sí síos san áit at LASID pt.84.

New analogical forms of consuetudinal present have been noted in the following examples.

Gheibhidh siad [jɛv'i [əd] barraidheacht saoghail. Sp.6.

'They (tend to) live too long.'

Tigidh [t'ɪg'i] stoirm na Cuaiche. Sp.5.

'The cuckoo storm comes (regularly each year).'

Cf. 'Tigidh an pinneóir le n-a pheann'. Qu p.197 no.2.

The old independent forms have also been heard as dependent

forms:

Ní thugaidh siad [N'í hɔɡI [əd] isteach dó sin anois.

'They do not believe in that (witchcraft) nowadays.'

Ní thugaidh siad dóbhtha é.

'They do not give (feed) it to them.'

Ní théigidh [N'í hɛ:i]

'He does not go.' (response).

Although the forms tigidh 'comes', gheibhidh 'gets' are rare, there is a much stronger tendency to add -eann, (-íonn) to the present stems of a number of irregular verbs whose independent stems are monosyllabic. Thus: bheir/bheireann 'gives'; chí/chíonn 'sees'; deir/deireann 'says'; gheibh/gheibheann 'gets'; ghní/ghníonn 'does'; tig/tigeann 'comes'. Biforms exist in the speech of quite a few speakers e.g. [N'í:], [N'í:əɲ] ghní/ghníonn Sps.3 and 5. [t'Íg'], [t'Íg'ən] tig/tigeann Sps.3 and 10. Younger speakers (especially to the east of this area) tend strongly towards forms in -eann, -íonn. While no hard and fast rules can be established this widespread development represents a further step towards the establishment of -(e)ann as the dominant marker of the present tense.

Relationship between Present and Future.

As is the case in other Donegal dialects and in East Ulster the negative of the present often carries a future meaning.<sup>1</sup> Examples include: [N'í:əɪ' m'ə ra: gə gír'ən [ə N'u<sup>h</sup>]] Ní fhuil mé ag rádh go gcuireann sé indiu. 'I do not think that it will rain today.' [N'í ɛk'ən tu ən'stáim' ər' ə wadu gə mad'in'] Ní fheiceann tú a'n-staidhm ar an mhadadh sin go maidin. 'You will not catch a glimpse of that

1 Cf. LASID map 157 'It is likely that he will not come' - nach dtig-(eann)/dtarann/dtiocann sé.

dog until tomorrow morning.' [N'í han ]ə dadI ɔrt] Ní dhéan sé  
dadaidh ort 'It will not affect you.'

Hamilton states: 'Very often the Future is used instead of the Present in the Irish of Tory and the mainland opposite it: Rachaidh bád isteach go Toraigh trí huaire sa tseachtmhain - (The) boat goes to Tory three times a week.' (Tory p.171 (c)). The following was heard from Sp.3: [joə tu ban'ə rauər nər' ə hIg'əs ə t'as] Gheobhaidh tú bainne reamhar nuair a thigeas an teas. 'You get thick milk in the warm weather.' This usage is absent in Teelin according to Wagner (G. Theil. §294).

The future stem has been noted in the present tense of some irregular verbs.<sup>1</sup> It occurs most commonly in the verb ithe 'eating': [i:sən ]ə] íosann sé - see ithe. In the east of the area I have heard the form [rəhən ]ə] rachann sé 'it goes', usually from speakers who speak English quite a lot. I have also heard [d'ɔkən ]In nə g'iti b'ɔgə] An dtiocann sin 'na giotaí beaga? 'Does that come in small pieces?' from a Commeen youth. Sp.15, in addition to gheibh(eann) 'gets', had the form [jo:n ]ə] gheobhann sé 'he gets'.

A present stem based on the past is occasionally found for the verb cluinstean 'to hear': c(h)ualann (see cluinstean).

#### THE PAST TENSE

The past tense of the regular verbs is formed by lenition of the stem (exceptions dealt with below) plus the pronouns mé, tú, sé, sí, muid/sinn, sibh, siad. Togáil 'to lift' (stem tóg) is declined as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> See Éigse xvii 537-44 for a discussion of the future stems in the present.

Sp. 1. [ho:g m'ə]	Thóg mé
2. [ho:g tu]	Thóg tú
3m. [ho:g ]ə]	Thóg sé
3f. [ho:g ]i]	Thóg sí
Pl. 1. [ho:g m'wɪd']	Thóg muid
[ho:g ]IN']	Thóg sinn
2. [ho:g ]IV']	Thóg sibh
3. [ho:g ]əd]	Thóg siad
Passive [to:gu]	Tógadh

The verb cruinniughadh 'to gather' (stem cruinnigh) is declined as follows:

Sg. 1. [χrɪn'ə m'ə]	Chruinnigh mé
2. [χrɪn'ə tu]	Chruinnigh tú
3m. [χrɪn'ə ]ə]	Chruinnigh sé
f. [χrɪn'ə ]i]	Chruinnigh sí
1. [χrɪn'ə m'wɪd']	Chruinnigh muid
[χrɪn'ə ]IN']	Chruinnigh sinn
2. [χrɪn'ə ]IV']	Chruinnigh sibh
3. [χrɪn'ə ]əd]	Chruinnigh siad
Passive [krɪn'u]	Cruinnigheadh

The survival of do in the independent forms of the past tense

Verbs with vocalic initial, or verbs with initial f directly followed by a vowel, still preserve an elided form of do in the independent forms of the past tense. Thus, éirghe 'to get up' (stem éirigh) and fanacht 'to wait' (stem fan) form their past tense:

[d'i:r'ə m'ə] d'éirigh mé 'I got up'; [d'i:r'ə tu] d'éirigh tú 'you got up' etc; [dɔn m'ə] d'fhan mé 'I waited'; [dɔn tu] d'fhan tú 'you

waited' etc. (See Verbs in fr- and fl- p.295f.).

Only one example of preverbal do occurring in the independent form of a verb with consonantal initial has been heard in normal speech: 'Cuid acu nach dtáinig ariamh arais, cuid acu do tháinig [də han'ik']. Some of them never returned, others did.' Sp.3. Some examples have been heard in songs: Do bhí [də v'i:] bean uasal ... 'There was a lady ...' Sp.3; and the following from Sp.1:

'Nuair do d'éirigh mé ar maidin le fáinniughadh geal an lae  
Do chonnaic mé na gardaí ag teacht anuas ag toigh Kildea.' TEXT 67 v.1.

The do d'éirigh mé example shows that do has more than likely been prefixed as (alas) an unsuccessful antiquarianism and would have no reality in everyday speech.

The independent passive forms of verbs with vocalic initial have h- prefixed e.g. [hIN'f]u dūsə] h-innseadh domhsa 'I was told' < Class. Ir. do h-inniseadh. With verbs in f- e.g. foscail 'open' the independent passive is [fɔsklɔ ə] foscladh é 'it was opened'.

The main preverbal particles for the regular verbs are: ar, níor, gur and nár, all leniting. The verbs: bheith 'to be', déanamh 'to do', fagháil 'to get', feiceáil 'to see', goil 'to go', tabhairt 'to give' and teacht 'to come', all used the particles an, ní, go and nach in the active.

In the passive forms of the verb tabhairt 'to give' the preverbal particles ar, níor etc. are used e.g. [N'ir tɔgu] 'was not given'.

LASID map 118 'did you hear?' shows both ar chuala tú? and an gcuala tú? for areas in Donegal. Both forms can occur in this area (see cluinstean). The verb rádh 'to say' uses the forms ar, níor etc. (See rádh).

In addition to the confusion of preverbal particles for the past tense forms chuala/mhoithigh, the form ní is occasionally used with



some regular verbs e.g. [N'í χ<sub>0</sub>dəi' ]ə] ní chodail sé 'he did not sleep' (more usually níor ...) <sup>1</sup>

When used in the passive the preverbal particles ar, níor etc. do not lenite (they prefix h- to verbs which begin in a vowel).

Verbs whose past tense forms contain two syllables and end in vowels (e.g. chuala, 'heard' - fhaca 'saw', tharla 'happened') form pausa forms like chruinnigh, thus chualaidh, ní fhacaidh, tharlaigh.

#### THE FUTURE TENSE

The future tense for verbs like tógáil 'to lift' is formed by adding the future termination [hI] -f(a)idh to the stem and then adding the pronouns mé, tú, sé, sí, sinn/muid, sibh and siad. Thus:

Sg. 1.	[to:kə m'ə]	Tógfaidh mé
	2. [to:kə tu]	Tógfaidh tú
	3m. [to:kə ]ə]	Tógfaidh sé
	f. [to:kə ]i]	Tógfaidh sí
Pl. 1.	[to:kə m'wí'd']	Tógfaidh muid
	[to:kə ]IN'ə]	Tógfaidh sinne
	2. [to:kə ]IV']	Tógfaidh sibh
	3. [to:kə ]əd]	Tógfaidh siad
	Passive [to:kər]	Tógfar

Other examples include: [m'IL'hə m'ə] millfidh mé 'I shall destroy', [glanhə m'ə] glanfaidh mé 'I shall clean'.

The future tense for verbs like cruinniughadh 'to gather' is formed by adding the future termination [ahI], [ahI] -(e)óchaidh to the first syllable of the stem and then adding the pronouns. Thus:

<sup>1</sup> Cf. [N'í: - xri'ni - ]iad i] ... 'They did not miss it' Lochl III 253 (Torr).

Sg. 1. [kʀiN'ahə m'ə]	Cruinneochaidh mé
2. [kʀiN'ahə tu]	Cruinneochaidh tú
3m. [kʀiN'ahə ]ə]	Cruinneochaidh sé
f. [kʀiN'ahə ]i]	Cruinneochaidh sí
Pl. 1. [kʀiN'ahə mʷid']	Cruinneochaidh muid
[kʀiN'ahə ]IN']	Cruinneochaidh sinn
2. [kʀiN'ahə ]IV']	Cruinneochaidh sibh
3. [kʀiN'ahə ]əd]	Cruinneochaidh siad
Passive [kʀiN'ahə r]	Cruinneochthar

The future tense of verbs with monosyllabic stems ending in -igh is usually formed by adding -f(a)idh [hɪ] e.g. [dɔ:ih'ə m'ə] dóighfidh mé 'I shall burn'.

The future tense of syncopated verbs add -(e)óchaidh e.g. [fasɰlahə m'ə] fosclóchaidh mé 'I shall open', [IN'jahə ]ə] in(n)seochaidh sé 'he will tell'.

The predominant future terminations in this dialect are -f(a)idh (IDPP 221f.) and -(e)óchaidh (ibid 220f.). The form -óraidh (Class. Ir. -éora O. Ir. -éra) was heard in the form [əN abərə ]ɛ]əN] an abóraidh seisean? 'will he say?' - although [abraɦI] abróchaidh is also heard (see rádh, and LASID map 15 where ceanglóchaidh was recorded for this area and most of Donegal, yet N.B. pts.78 and 85).

The verb tais(p)eáint 'to show', has the future [tè]əN] tais(p)éanaidh mé (-tais(bh)éanaidh Ir. Ling. Poet 19).

The verb breith 'bears' and its compounds: tabhairt 'to give', and rádh 'to say' (pres. deir); had é -futures in Old and Classical Irish (béraid, béraidh), these are now regarded as f -futures, thus: [b'èrhə ]i] béarfaidh sí 'she will bear', [v'èrhI ]ə] bhéarfaidh sé 'he will give' and [d'èrhə ]i] déarfaidh sí 'she will say'.

While the future of the verb ithe 'to eat' has the future [i:SI]

this can be taken as the old s-future íosaidh (O. Ir. íssaid), although a number of Donegal authors write this as íosfaidh. (Cf. DIL s.v. ithid : 'fut. stem : ís(s)- (in Mid. and Mod. Ir. somet. followed by - f- of the b- fut.)').

The preverbal particles are as those for the present.

#### The Synthetic Form

As can be seen from the paradigms the future tense in this dialect is totally analytic. I have heard, however, in songs and poetry some synthetic forms of the first singular:

(a) Gabh thusa 'gus rapáil an bórd a's díolfad an scór mé fhéin. Sp.1  
TEXT 62 v.iv.

(b) Barraidheacht, faraor, a ghlac mé de mur gcomhairle,  
'S ní ghlacfad níos mó de'. 'sé dubhairt sise liom. Sp.5. (poem)  
"I have taken, alas, too much of your advice,  
And I shall take no more of it", is what she said to me'.

Example (a) is taken from the work of the nineteenth-century Glenfinn poet Peadar Welch/Breathnach (c.1825-70). Synthetic (and analytic) forms occur in other folk versions of this poet's work:

'Stadfaidh mé feasta de'n cheol  
Ní dhéanfadh níos mó san ghleann  
Ó briseadh an teangaidh 'n mo shéoid.  
Ní leanfadh de'n spórs nó greann.' (DDCU 320,iv)

No synthetic future forms are recorded for Donegal on LASID maps 15, 123 and 155. Quiggin has an example of a synthetic form in a folktale: 'Ní gheánfadh' arsa Gaibhdín Gabhna'. (Qu. p.237). Craig (p.105) mentions that 'the synthetic form pósfadh is sometimes heard'.

Other examples from poetry in Donegal (as well as from direct answers) could be cited, but it is sufficient to say that in this

area the synthetic forms have totally disappeared from ordinary speech - indeed, even in (b), Sp.5 varied between ní ghlacfad and ní ghlacfaidh mé. (In direct answers in the 1 sg. the form is (as in the conditional) the form of the 3 sg. minus the pronoun, thus: An íosfaidh tú uibh? 'Will you have an egg?' Dhéanfaidh 'I shall').

### THE CONDITIONAL MOOD<sup>1</sup>

The conditional (and the imperfect/past subjunctive) have synthetic forms for the first and second persons singular, tógáil 'to lift', is conjugated as follows:

Sg. 1. [ho:kIN' (-in')]	Thógfainn
2. [ho:ka], [ho:ka höse]	Thógfá, thógfá thusa
3m. [ho:kæt ]ə]	Thógfadh sé
f. [ho:kæt ]i]	Thógfadh sí
Pl. 1. [ho:kU m'wīd']	Thógfadh muid
[ho:kæt ]IN']	Thógfadh sinn
2. [ho:kæt ]IV']	Thógfadh sibh
3. [ho:kæt ]əd]	Thógfadh siad
Passive [ho:kI]	Thógfaí

Cruinniughadh 'to gather', is conjugated as follows:

Sg. 1. [χrīN'ahIN']	Chruinneochainn
2. [χrīN'aha] [χrīN'aha höse]	Chruinneochthá (thusa)
3m. [χrīN'ahæt ]ə]	Chruinneochadh sé
f. [χrīN'ahæt ]i]	Chruinneochadh sí

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<sup>1</sup>=Secondary Future

Pl. [χr̥iN'ahət ]IN' ]	Chruinneochadh sinn
2. [χr̥iN'ahət ]IV' ]	Chruinneochadh sibh
3. [χr̥iN'ahət ]əd ]	Chruinneochadh siad
Passive [χr̥iN'ahI ]	Chruinneochthaí

The lenition of these independent forms is due to preverbal do which in Classical Irish appeared before the independent forms of the conditional and the imperfect. An elided form of do still exists in the independent forms of verbs with vocalic initial or beginning with f- followed by a vowel. Thus: [d' i: r' ahin' ] d'éireochaim 'I would get up', [d' i: r' ahət ]ə] d'éireochadh sé 'he would get up', [danahIN' ] d'fhanóchaim 'I would wait', [danahət ]ə] d'fhanóchadh sé 'he would wait' etc.<sup>1</sup>

The more usual form for the 1st pl is sinn.

In responses to questions, an analytic or 'bare' form of the 1st sg. is not normally used e.g.

(a) [dɔrɪa ]IN' ə' ]t' əh' ] An dtabharfá sin isteach? 'Would you take that in?' [v' è: r' hu ] Bhéarfadh. 'I would'.

(b) A.J.H. An ndéanfá úsáid ar bith eile den fhocal sin? 'Would you use that word in any other way?' Sp.5 [N' i hi: l' əm gə N' a: nɦu ] Ní shílím go ndéanfadh 'I don't think so'.

This feature has been observed by other scholars in Donegal and has been satisfactorily explained by Greene: 'answers are always in non-personal (which normally corresponds to 3 sg. form minus the pronoun)'. (Ériu xviii 111)

I have also noticed this for the 2 sg.:

(a) Sp.1 [N' i hqkin' hi: n' ] Ní thiocfainn fhéin 'I myself would not come'.

Sp.6. [N' i ha: nɦu ] Ní dhéanfadh 'You would not'.

<sup>1</sup> Note, however, [i: sət ]ə hu ] íosfadh sé thú 'He would eat you' Commeen Youth.

(b) Sp.1. [N'í v'éha wad ə t'axt ə' [t'a ɔrhI n'í v'eu] Ní bhéitheá  
i bhfad ag teacht isteach uirthi. Ní bhéadh 'You would not be  
 long learning it (Irish). You would not'.<sup>1</sup>

Joyce (p.80) remarks: 'Sometimes the simple past tense is used for one of the subjunctive past forms. "If they had gone out in their boat that night they were lost men"', This type of sentence is extremely common in the Irish of this area e.g.

Dá bhfanóchadh sé mar seo coicís bhí sé maith go leor cinnte 'If it  
 (weather) would stay like this for a fortnight it would be (lit. was)  
 certainly alright'. Sp.1.

Lá a bhéadh sé ag cur go mór agus an tuile ag éirghe, bhal ní rabh  
moill tréan breac a fhagháil ag na lochannaí 'On a day when it would  
 be raining heavily and flooding, well it would be (lit. was) easy to  
 catch plenty of trout in the lochs'. Sp.3.

Dá dtigeadh sé isteach garbh bhí sé ina dhroch-chomhartha<sup>2</sup> 'Were there  
 to be bad weather (at the beginning of that month) it would be (lit.  
 was) a bad sign'. Sp.6.

Dá bpós(f)adh siad na mná agus páistí a thógáil, bhí an áit ag goil  
ar fad 'Had they married the women and reared children, the  
 place would (lit. was) still be populated'. Sp.11.

1 This tendency to answer in the non-personal form of the third singular can also account for the loss of the 1 sg. synthetic form of the future in responses (i.e. ní dhéanfaidh v's ní dhéanfad, see Future). While the synthetic 1 sg. forms of the present are used in responses, the impersonal form may also occur:

A. [ɲlanən tu nə f'iaKlə] An nglanann tú na fiacla? 'Do you clean your teeth?'

B. [N'í:] Ghní 'I do'. (Cf. Ros Goill §832).

2 'Dá dtigeadh oiread a's gráinnín amháin salaimn ar an tsúgh bhí sé millte'. OCGC 159.

Hamilton offers an explanation for this type of sentence.<sup>1</sup>

During questioning, Sp.10 rendered 'I would not give', [N'í horhu 'm'é:] ní thabharfadh mé, this was never heard in his normal speech, nor in the speech of any of the other speakers, and is best regarded as a maverick (for this generation at least!).

The preverbal particles are as those for the present tense.

While má 'if' is used with the present, past, future; [d<sub>a</sub>] [a] dá 'if' is used with the conditional and the past subjunctive.

#### THE IMPERFECT INDICATIVE

In northern Donegal dialects there has been a tendency for the imperfect (and past subjunctive) to be replaced by the conditional, or for the imperfect to be formed by the periphrastic construction: ba ghnáthach + le + v.n.<sup>2</sup> The situation in this area varies.

The imperfect forms of the irregular verbs are still in common use e.g.

#### Bhíodh.

An bhfuil cuimhne agat-sa ar an am i mbínn-se ag goil amach leat-sa? Sp.1.

'Do you remember when I used to go out with you?'

Bhínn ag obair ar an railroad. Sp.3.

'I used to work on the railway'.

1 'The identity of the Past Tense and the Conditional Mood in the copula has given rise to some confusion of these forms in the substantive verb, so that we sometimes find the Past Tense where we would expect the Conditional Mood'. Tory p.173(n). See also G. Theil. §297.

2 Tory 171(a); Ros Goill §§420-1; ZCP 32, 174 (Fanad + Glenvar). Cf. IDPP 131 'The future and conditional [in Scottish and Manx] have been merged in the present and imperfect, respectively, mainly as a result of the silencing of -f- of the two former tenses'.

Bhíodh margadh ann roimhe seo achan Diardaoin agus bhíodh an-scaifte ann. Sp.8.

'There used to be a market there every Thursday and a great crowd used to attend'.

Gheibheadh.

Gheibheadh simn ubhallaí agus síleadh (sic.) simn an dubh-rud dó. Sp.1.

'We used to get apples and we used to think that it was a great treat'.

Ní fhuil a fhios agam-sa caidé mar gheibheadh siad an plúr acht ghníodh siad a gcuid min choirce fhéin i bhfad ó shoin. Bhí cloch acu fá choinne an mhin choirce a mheilt. Sp.10.

'I do not know how they used to get the flour but they used to make their own oatmeal long ago. They had a stone for grinding the oatmeal'.

Ghníodh.

Ghnínn mo tae (sic.) ar maidin. Sp.3.

'I used to make my tea in the morning'.

Ghníodh sé na hamhráin. Sp.19.

'He used to compose the songs'.

Ghníthí amach go rabh siad bog. Sp.11.

'It used to be thought that they were soft'.

Théigheadh.

Théigheadh seisean amach achan mhaidin sula n-itheadh sé dadaidh. Sp.1.

'He used to go out every morning before eating anything'.

Théigheadh corrbhradan soir. Sp.3.

'The occasional salmon used to go past here (lit. east)'.



Théigheadh an fear amach san oidhche a sheiftiughadh. Sp.10.

'Her husband used to go out to poach at night'.

Thigeadh.

Nuair a thigeadh sé abhaile tráthnóna. Sp.1.

'When he used to come home in the evening'.

Thigeadh dream as Béal Feirste, cá bith rud iad fhéin, go minic a fhad leis. Sp.3.

'A crowd from Belfast, whoever they were, used to visit him often'.

Thigeadh sí anoir a dh'amharc air. Sp.5.

'She used to come over and visit him'.

As will be seen, the forms bhéadh, gheobhadh, dhéanfadh, rachadh and thiocfadh may, on occasions, appear for the imperfect forms above, although the imperfect forms are quite well preserved. There is a great tendency, however, for the conditional of regular verbs to appear for the imperfect, none the less the following have been heard:

Roimhe seo thoisigheadh siad [hɔʃ<sup>ə</sup>tʰ ʃəd] i bhfad níos luaithe ná sin.

'Before this they used to start much earlier than this'.

D'óladh siad barraidheacht agus ní bhíodh siad go maith ina dhéidh.

'They used to drink too much and they used not to be well afterwards'.

Bhaineadh siad [wɪn<sup>ə</sup>tʰ ʃəd] 'they used to reap' - also [wɪn<sup>ə</sup>hət ʃəd] bhainfeadh siad.

D'fhágadh siad [dɔ:ɡətʰ ʃəd] 'they used to leave', also [dɔ:kət ʃəd] d'fhágfadh siad.

D'fheoghluimneadh siad [d'ɔ:l'im'n̩ə t̪ ʃəd] 'they used to learn' -  
d'fheoghaimneochadh [d'ɔ:l'im'n̩'ahu] 'would learn'  
D'fhiafradh sé [d'ʲiəfrət ʃə] 'he used to ask' - [d'ʲiəfrəhət ʃə]  
d'fhiafróchadh sé 'he would ask'.

I have heard a few examples of some verbs (mostly second conjugation) using first conjugation -(e)adh (or even -f(e)adh) for the imperfect and -(e)óchadh for the conditional.

Thus: [dan̩'n̩'] d'fhanfainn; [dan̩ha] d'fhanfá; [dan̩ət ʃə] d'fhanadh sé; [dan̩hət ʃə] d'fhanfadh sé have all been heard as imperfect forms for the verb fanacht 'to wait', while the conditional forms were usually [dan̩ah̩'n̩'] d'fhanóchainn; [dan̩ah̩hət ʃə] d'fhanóchadh sé etc.

Thoiseadh sé [hɔʃət ʃə] 'he used to begin' - thoiseochadh sé [hɔʃahət ʃə] 'he would begin'. (See Conjugational Intermix).

A factor which might assist in the substitution of the imperfect by the conditional of regular verbs of the first conjugation is the homonymy between the conditional and imperfect forms of those verbs ending in -c, -p, -s and -t.<sup>1</sup> Thus:

- (a) [f'ʲkət ʃəd n̩'o:n̩'in̩'i] could represent: phiocadh siad neoiníní 'they used to pick daisies', or phiocfadh siad neoiníní 'they would pick daisies'.
- (b) [x'apət ʃə n̩' t'aLə] could represent: cheapadh sé an t-eallach 'he used to round up the cattle', or cheapfadh sé an t-eallach 'he would round up the cattle'.

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<sup>1</sup> Due to the fact that f in the conditional (and future) is for the most part pronounced [h] and that the voiceless plosives (stops) are strongly aspirated - 'that is glottal fricative is perceptible after the release of the stop before the onset of the following vowel'. (Palmer 52 n.1, see further p.68).

- (c) [rɔ:sɪn'ʃə p'r'è:ətɪ] could represent: rósainn-se préataí 'I used to roast potatoes', or rósfainn-se préataí 'I would roast potatoes'.
- (d) [datu də χɔs suəs] could represent: d'atadh do chos suas 'your foot used to swell up', or d'atfadh do chos suas 'your foot would swell up'.

The same can be said for verbs ending in -ch or -th. Thus:

- (e) [wuhət [əd] could represent: mhúchadh siad 'they used to extinguish', or mhúchfadh siad 'they would extinguish'.
- (f) [χaiχ'ət [əd] could represent: chaitheadh siad 'they used to throw', or chaithfadh siad 'they would throw'.

Although it is more usual for the conditional to appear for the imperfect (especially in the case of regular verbs), there are instances (few in number) where the imperfect has been heard for the conditional e.g. [N'í hɔgət [ɛ]ən] ní thugadh seisean 'he would not give'. This often occurs with the verb mothachtáil 'to hear', - [N'í waiχ'iha dīN'ə r' b'í ə gɔl dɔ:fə nī] Ní mhoithightheá duine ar bith ag goil dóbhtha anois 'You would not hear of anyone practising them (superstitions) now'. See also ithe.

Very often both conditional and imperfect forms are used by the same speakers in the same sentence.

- (a) [l'ɪg'ət [əd ə f'è:ɪt' ə'ma ahən La: ɔgəs d'iarhət [ə ər' ə χal'in'.....] Leigeadh siad an phéist amach achan lá agus d'iarrfadh sé ar an chailín ... 'They used to let the (little) monster out every day and he used to ask the girl ...'
- (b) [u:ər 'L'è:v'ə ə v'ərət [əd ɔrɪ ɔgəs [ɔ:řšə 'f'ien' ə v'ɪr'u kɔd' ɔku ɔrɪ] Iubhar shléibhe a bhéarfadh siad uirthu agus

Seoirse Fiaidhain a bheireadh cuid acu uirthi 'Some used to call it (herb) iubhar shléibhe ('wood-sage' FGB) and others Seoirse Fiadhain (Wild George)'.<sup>1</sup>

- (c) [ɔgəs v'í ak'id' ə gɔl' sən am fIn' hɔkət ]ə ər də La:u na hɔkət  
[ə r də ɔɔ] b'ed'Ír' hÍg'ət ]ə ma əs gortu ə dɔgət [əd ruə ər']  
agus bhí aicíd ag goil san am sin, thiocfadh sé ar do lámh, nó  
thiocfadh sé ar do chois b'fhéidir, thigeadh sé amach as gortu-  
ghadh a dtugadh siad an ruadha air. 'and there was a disease at  
that time, it used to appear on your hand or on your foot maybe,  
it used to result from a sprain which they called the Rose'.

LASID map 296 'he used to come', yielded the response ba ghnáthach leis a theacht for all the points in Donegal, apart from Ardara (pt.84) and Teelin (pt.86), which had thigeadh sé. It has been my experience to hear imperfect forms such as thigeadh, gheibheadh etc. in normal speech, but the periphrastic forms ba ghnáthach + le + v.n. in response to the English questions: 'how would you say X used to ...?'<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless the periphrastic forms do occur in this area and examples include:

Ba ghnáthach le beathach a bheith i gcomhnuidhe annsin maise

Sp.1. (Cf. bhíodh above).

'There used to always be a horse there, indeed!'

Ba ghnáthach le mná fad ó shoin botannaí a dhéanamh agus iad

a dhíol ar an mhargadh. Sp.1. (Sp.1.also used ghníodh).

'Women used to make 'bots' (of butter) and sell them at the market long ago'.

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<sup>1</sup> In answer to LASID q.951 'he used to come often'. Sps.1 and 3 had ba ghnáthach leis a theacht annseo go minic yet cf. the examples of thigeadh in their normal speech given above s.v. thigeadh.

Ní fhuil oiread Gaedhilg fá Ghleann Fhinne a's ba ghnáthach a bheith' Sp.3. (Cf. bhíodh above).

'There is not as much Gaelic (spoken) around Glenfinn as there used to be'.

Ba ghnáthach leobhtha a bheith taobh amuigh de na Gleanntaí.  
Sp.3.

'They used to (stay) outside the Glenties'.

(Cf. Bhíodh siad fá Ghaoth Dobhair 'They used to (stay) about Gweedore' Sp.3)

Ba ghnáthach le bunadh Leitir síos fá na Rosa eallaigh a chur aníos go dtí an cnoc sin agus ... Sp.6.

'The people of Leitir down by the Rosses used to send cattle up to that hill and ...'

(Sp.6 also used imperfect forms very frequently).

The following sentence was also heard:

Ba ghnáthach le nead a bheith ag an iolar roimhe seo ann, bhíodh corr-chionn fán tír an t-am sin.<sup>1</sup>

'The eagle used to have a nest there before this, there used to be the odd one in the country at that time.'

These

examples illustrate the difficulty in trying to make a definite statement on the state of the imperfect in this dialect - I have heard: thigeadh sé; ba ghnáthach leis a theacht and bhíodh sé ag teacht<sup>2</sup> 'he used to come', from one speaker - Nevertheless it would appear that the imperfect survives better here than in northern Donegal

1 The following was heard from Sp.1.: 'Sin an áit i gcoinnigheadh siad ... ba ghnáthach leobhtha an t-eallach a choinneáilt lá an aonaigh - s.v. panca.

2 The use of bhíodh + ag + v.n. is another method employed to form the imperfect in this area. Cf. Bhíodh siad ag stopadh sa teach sin thiar. 'They used to stay in that house next door'.

dialects as described by Evans, Hamilton and Lucas.<sup>1</sup>

Hybrid forms.

In addition to the survival of old imperfect forms, the emergence of periphrastic forms, the use of the conditional for the imperfect (and vice-versa, to a lesser extent), new hybrid forms have also emerged. These hybrid forms, which occur sporadically, are combinations of the imperfect and conditional forms of some irregular verbs. Examples heard were:

- (a) [d'ɪr'hu], [dɛr'hu] i.e. deirfeadh (< imperf. deireadh X condit. deárfadh). Several examples.
- (b) [v'er'hu] i.e. bheirfeadh (< imperf. bheireadh X condit. bhéarfadh) Several examples.
- (c) [N'i hɔku] i.e. ní thugfadh (imperf. thugadh X f of condit.) Two examples.
- (d) [d'ɪf'u] i.e. d'ithfeadh (imperf. d'itheadh X f of condit.) One example.

The past tense can also occur where the imperfect might be expected. Examples include:

Bhí cuid acu ag bualadh bos ar a cheile. Sp.2.

'Some of them used to slap hands (making a deal)'

Bhí siad ag magadh ort cionnus tú a bheith ag cainnt Gaedhilg.

Sp.6.

'They (people of the town) used to make fun of you because you

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1 The imperfect would appear to have been holding out well in Teelin: 'Ach ní feidir a rádh go mbéadh an gnáth-chaite a dul ar gcúl i dTeil. de bharr an coingheallach a bheith a brúghadh isteach ina ait'. G. Theil. §296.

spoke Gaelic'.

I have not heard any of the 1 pl. forms ending in [mʷi]t̪' heard by Quiggin (Qu. §392) - Cf. FGT §240.

The lenition of the independent forms of the imperfect is caused by the same particle which preceded the conditional. An elided form of do is still heard before verbs with vocalic initial or f followed by a vowel e.g. [dʌn̪iːn̪] d'fhanainn 'I used to wait'.

The main preverbal particles are those used for the present (N.B. dá 'if').

For complete (or reasonably complete) paradigms of the imperfect see: fagháil, goil, substantive verb, and teacht.

#### THE SUBJUNCTIVE

O'Rahilly described the state of the subjunctive in the modern language: 'All through the Modern Irish period the subjunctive has been gradually falling into disuse - a phenomenon which has its parallel in the history of other languages, such as English and French. In the Irish of Keating and his contemporaries the use of the subjunctive is much restricted as compared with the earlier language; and during the last three centuries it has lost further ground and is tending to disappear'.

The Present Subjunctive.

In this dialect, as in other dialects, the optative use of the present subjunctive is preserved in set phrases such as: [gōrə maɪʰ ŋgəd] Go rabh maith agat 'Thank you'. [gə d'è: tu sLɑ:n] Go dtéighidh tú slán 'safe journey'. [Nɑr af'r'I d'ie ɔrt ə] Nár aithbhrídh Dia

ort é 'May God not reproach thee for it'. Even so, there is a noticeable tendency to replace the present subjunctive with the future: [gə ɡɔd'ahI d'ie l'iv'] Go gcuideochaidh Dia libh 'May God assist you'. In a prayer, recorded from Sp.5, the subjunctive and future were both used: 'go cuiridh tú [g'ir'ə tu] mé ar an eolas; go seolfaidh tu [ʃɔ:l'hə tu] m'anam go ríoghachta na Glóire' TEXT 69.

The present subjunctive can also be heard in normal speech, as the following examples show:

Tais(p)eánaidh mise duit é sulma n-imthighidh tú [N'Im'i tu] Sp.1.

'I shall show it to you before you leave'. Sp.1.

Taigheam (?) anall cupla fód mónadh go dtógaidh mé [gə do:gə m'ə] traifeal teas. Sp.11.

'Hand me over a few sods of turf until I heat the place up'.

muna mbualaidh tú [mu<sup>ə</sup>lə tu]

'if you do not strike'.

See also LASID map 258: '(wait till) I am (at home)'.

The present subjunctive of the verb teacht 'to come' is extremely common:

Tiocfaidh an-tomannaí millteanacha ar sin sulmá dtigidh [d'Ig'i] an barr.

'That (plant) will have a dense growth of bush before the fruit develops'. Sp.3.

Coinnigh coimhead ar mo pháistí go dtigidh mé [gə d'Ig'i m'ə] isteach.

'Mind my children until I come [back] in'. Sp.8.

as seo amach go dtigidh [gə d'Ig'i] mí na Lúghnasna. Sp.11.

'from now on until August'.



mur dtigidh cogaidh Sp.16.

'provided wars do not come'.

It is true to say, however, that the future tense appears frequently where the present subjunctive is expected in regular (and irregular) verbs.

The preverbal particles are usually those used for the present indicative, but the following were also heard: [ə'ra] nár d'Íg'í [Iv'] Arais nár dtigidh sibh. 'May you not return!' [nár a: tu ə] Nár fhagha tú é 'May you not get it'.

#### The Past Subjunctive

There is a strong tendency for the conditional to replace the past subjunctive of the regular verbs but this development is by no means complete as the following examples show:

Dá dtuiginn [da d'g'in'] é, bhéadh a fhios agam é. Sp.1.

'Were I to understand it [English word] I would know [the Irish for] it'.

go dtí go seangadh sé [[anət ə] .... go dtí go bhfheoigheadh sé [v'jə:it ə].

'until it would season .... until it would dry up'. Sp.1.<sup>1</sup>

Maise, tá mórán de shean-fhocla beaga agam dá gcuimhnighinn [a g'öv'n'in'] orthu. Sp.5.

'Indeed, I know plenty of little proverbs were I able to recall them'.

Dá dtógadh sinn [da do:gət 'IN'] callán ar bith. Sp.11.

'Were we to make any noise'.

There are forms of the past subjunctive and conditional which

1 Cf. [da nɔ:lhIN'ə] dá n-ólfainnse 'were I to drink'; [da məkət ə] dá mbogfadh sé 'were he to stir'. Both Sp.1.

which cannot be distinguished (i.e. verbs ending in -c, -ch, -p, -s, -t and -th; see Imperfect) e.g. [a v'ek'ət ]ə] dá bhfeic(f)eadh sé 'were he to see'; [a gaiχ'ət ]ə] dá gcaith(f)eadh sé 'were he to throw'; [a bɔ:sət ]əd] dá bpós(f)adh siad 'had they married'. [a d'It'ət ]ə] dá dtit(f)eadh sé 'were it to have fallen'. Forms such as these would have a catalytic effect in the substitution of the past subjunctive by the conditional.<sup>1</sup>

The past subjunctive of fagháil 'to get' and the dependent of the conditional appear frequently for each other: [wI:u] , [wɔ:u] -bhfuigheadh, -bhfaghadh.

The past subjunctive of déanamh 'to do' is usually supplied by the dependent form of the conditional: [da n'anhət ]ə gl:] Dá ndéanfadh sé gaoth. 'Were it to become windy'.

The past subjunctive of the verbs bheith 'to be', goil 'to go', teacht 'to come' are quite commonly heard - although the conditional is also used at times:

-bíodh.

Féadaidh siad a bheith deas go leor, acht ní fhuil tú 'do chomh-nuidhe acu, dá mbíodh [a m'i:u] , bhéadh a fhios agat caidé an rud iad.

'They may be nice enough, but you are not living with them, if you were, you would know what they are (really) like'. Sp.11.

Sp.1, showed dual usage:

Dá mbínn-sé [da m'i:n']ə] gasta chuideochainn leat.

'Were I fit (and able) I would help you'.

1 The 2 sg. forms of the past subjunctive ending in -thá and the passive forms ending in -th(a)í would fall together with the conditional forms ending in -fá, -f(a)í.

Dá mbéadh [a m'au] an lá go measardha maith.

'Were it to be a reasonably good day'.

-téigheadh.<sup>1</sup>

Dá dtéightheá [a d'e:χ'a] an aithghiorra, b'fhéidir nach

bhfúightheá an áit ar chor ar bith. Sp.1.

'Were you to take the short cut, you may not be able to find  
the place at all'.

Dá dtéightheá isteach i gcionn acu sin. Sp.10.

'Were you to fall (lit. go) into one of them'.

-tígeadh.<sup>2</sup>

Dá dtígeadh sneachta.

'Were it to snow'.

Bhéadh sé deas dá dtígeadh sé anois. Sp.10a.

'It would be nice if it were to come now'.

The past subjunctive of rádh 'to say', has been heard: [da n'ēr'ət [ə] Dá ndeireadh sé 'were he to say', although the conditional has been heard more frequently [Nə [axt suəl 'k'i da n'erha iəd] na seacht subháilcí dá ndéarfá iad. 'were you to recite the seven joys'  
Sp.5 TEXT 70.

The following are examples of the mixed usage of past subjunctive and conditional:

Creidim nach mbínn [na m'i:n'] ábalta iad a rádh i nGaedhilg.

'I do not believe I could say them in Irish'.

Creidim nach mbéadh seisean [na m'èt [ε]ən] ábalta a theacht

'I suppose he could not come'.

1 LASID map 294 'if you went', has dá rachfá and dá dtéightheá for pt.83

2 See teacht in Paradigms.

## THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

The imperative is mostly heard in the second and third persons singular and plural. The first person is usually supplied by the future tense or by a form which closely resembles the old synthetic form of the present indicative. In response to LASID q.328 'let's play a game of cards' Sps.1 and 3 answered: [Im' r' ahəm<sup>w</sup>id'] Imreoch-aidh muid ..., while Sp.10 answered: [Im' ərə m<sup>w</sup>id'] Imearamuid ... The use of the future for the first person plural in Donegal has been discussed by Hamilton (Éigse xvii 104) who cites examples from Donegal of: 'Imperatives in meaning even if future in form'.<sup>1</sup> It would appear from this, that the fut. 1 sg. in the following is probably best translated as an imperative:

'Beirt ansin a bhéadh ag cogarnaigh fá scéal eighinteacht nár mhaith leobhtha a ghoil níos fuide, déarfaidh mé (= 1 sg. fut.) dá mbéadh scéal agat-sa ...' Sp.1.

'Two people who would be whispering about some story who would not want it to go any further, let's say you were to have a story ...'

The form imearamuid resembles the form imthigheamuid linn ('let's go') recorded by Wagner in Teelin (G. Theil. §289) None the less it is difficult to attest forms of the first person from normal speech and (as has been pointed out with the imperfect forms) it is not always possible to receive accurate forms through the medium of questions in English.

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1 Hamilton points out that: 'Another difficulty is that the form in question [Ipve.1 pl.] has died out in the English of North-West Ulster; colloquially one says "We'll go to the pictures" rather than "Let's go to the pictures". Thus the use of the Future does not seem strange to Ulster ears'.

The most common forms heard are those of the second persons singular and plural. The forms of the second singular are by and large consistent. Thus for verbs of the first conjugation the forms are: [to:q] tóg 'lift', [glak] glac 'take', etc. The forms for verbs of the second conjugation are: [kr'IN'i] cruinnigh 'gather', [k'ANI] ceannaigh 'buy', etc.

The second person plural for verbs such as cruinnigh is consistently [kr'IN'ig'i] cruinnigidh 'gather'. In the majority of cases the 2 pl. ending [ig'i] -(a)igidh has now spread to verbs of the first conjugation, thus: [ɔ:læg'i ɔ] ólaigidh seo 'drink this', [fan'ig'i l'omsə] fanaigidh liom-sa 'wait for me'. Nevertheless I have noted some examples of the older forms ending in [i] / [I]

-(a)idh:

Tógaidh [to:qI] libh na bearáid anois. Sp.8 (recalling an incident which happened to his father).

'Pick up the caps now'.

Stadaidh. [stədI] 'Stop'. Sp.5.

Tugaidh [tʊgI] aire mhaith daoibh fhéin. Sp.6.

'Take good care of yourselves'.

Tugaidh. 'Give' Sp.3 - more usually [tʊgəg'i] tugaigidh.

(In a folktale collected in this area by Seán Bán Ac Meanman the following occurred: Tabhairidh damh an gráinnín beag sin. ; Siubhailidh libh síos go bruach an locha. - An tUltach Márta 1985, 27).

The forms of the third person may also be heard: [b'i:ət ʃə] bíodh se 'let it be', [nə f'ek'ət ʃi] ná feiceadh sí 'let her not see', [nə k'ir'ət ʃəd] ná cuireadh siad 'let them not put'.

Positive forms in the third person may also be formed by a periphrastic method. This is usually cead<sup>1</sup> aige/aici/acu + v.n. e.g.

1 Occ. chead.

[k'ad 'i:g'ə suəhu l'ɛ:] Cead aige suathadh leis! 'Let him do whatever to hell he likes!'

Forms of the second person plural based on forms of the third person may occasionally be heard. These have only been heard in translations of English questions. Thus, 'don't yous ( = Std. Eng. you) go' was answered: [nɑ t'è:ət ʃIv'] ná téigheadh sibh, by Sp.10. Sp.3 translated LASID q.1007 'mind yourselves', [k'iv'adəg'it ʃIv' hi:n'] coimhéadaigiheadh (!) sibh féin.

The verbs teacht 'to come' goil 'to go' feiceáil 'to see' and cluinstean 'to hear' have taradh, téigheadh, feiceadh and cluineadh in the third person of the imperative, but have suppletive forms for the second person (See Paradigms for examples).

In the forms of the second person the emphatic pronouns thusa and ibhse may be suffixed. [nɑ b'i: hɔsə m'IL'u dadI] Ná bí thusa ag milleadh dadaidh 'Don't you be ruining anything' - Passáil thusa chuig [əq'] Art é. 'You pass it to Art'; [gɔ:əg'i Iv'] [ə nɛ wəl'ə] Gabhaighidh ibhse 'un an bhaile 'Go yous (Std. Eng. you) home'. (See IDPP 229).

For the occurrence of [i'd'i] for [i'g'i] - igidh in the second person plural. see p.249.

#### THE VERBAL NOUN

The verbal noun in this area (and Irish as a whole) carries out the functions of the infinitive and the present participle in English.

[d'iar m'ə ər' sI:]

D'iarr mé air suidhe.

'I asked him to sit (down)'.

[wíl' ʃag' o̘bər']

An bhfuil sé ag obair.

'Is he working?'

Some other uses of the verbal noun are listed below:

In negative constructions gan + verbal noun are used.

[hu:ru l'omsə gən Im'ah̪t]

hubhradh liom-sa gan imtheacht.

'I was told not to leave'.

The verbal noun is used in indirect forms of the imperative.

[d'iar̪ ʃi arəm ʃIn' ə x̪ahu ər x̪'u:ə̘]

D'iarr sí orm sin a chathamh ar shiubhal.

'She asked me to throw that *away*'.

The particle a (< preposition do) occurs before beith, teacht and goil when ag does not precede. The a may be elided but the lenition still remains. Thus B'éigean domh-sa siubhal 'I had to walk'; yet B'éigean domh-sa 'theacht 'I had to come', etc.

When the object precedes the verbal noun the order is usually object + a + v.n.

[n'í h̪ok̪u l'ɛ̘[ ən wɔ: ə x̪'apu]

Ní thiocfadh leis an bhó a cheapadh.

'He could not round up the cow'.

When used with the substantive verb the order is ag + v.n. + object (gen. or nom., see Genitive).

[t̪a ʃi b'í'j: nə bɔ:ə̘]

Tá sí ag blighe na bó.

'She is milking the cow'.

In sentences of the type 'he is killing them' (LASID q.144) the construction is do (often reduced to a or zero) + possessive adjective (object) + v.n. Examples include:

[tə ]ə da maruwə]

Tá sé dá marbhadh.

'He is killing them'.

[v'ín kat da xoməL't' hi:n']

Bhí an cat dá chumailt fhéin.

'The cat was rubbing himself'. (Cf. LASID q.206)

[v'i ]ə dar v'jɔ:ləm' (d'oyəsk)]

Bhí sé dár bhfeoghlúim (dteagasc).

'He was teaching us' (LASID q.738).

[v'i ]ə mə yortu]

Tá sé 'mo dhortughadh.<sup>1</sup>

'It is hurting me'.

When used with le, fá choinne, ag brath and ag goil a, the verbal noun can express purpose or intention:

[l'ɛ] ə k'ɔn k'art ə xör ər' haχ]

leis an cionn ceart a chur ar theach.

'to put a proper roof on a house'.

[wíl' ]ə fɔn'ə fanacht]

An bhfuil sé fá choinne fanacht?

'Does he intend to stay?' ('Is he for staying?' Local English).

[v'i ]ə bra tɔ[u]

Bhí sé ag brath toisiughadh. 'He was about to start'.

1 N.B. ag bualadh/cruinniughadh é 'hitting him/gathering it', Tá mise ag goil a shábháil í 'I am going to save her' - all heard from younger generations.



[tə m'ə ɡɔɪ' ə janu brλ:n tE:]

Tá mé ag goil a dhéanamh braon tae.

'I am going to make a drop of tea'.

With verbs of motion the verbal noun is also used with a (< do) to express purpose.

[χuə [ə ə L<sup>o</sup>I:]

Chuidh se a luighe.

'He went to bed'.

The verb toiseacht 'to start', is sometimes followed by a and other times by ag.

[hu:səhu ən tɔt' ə haxt ə'ma əs ən a:i<sup>x</sup>']

Thúsóchadh an toit a theacht amach as an áith.

'The smoke would start to come out of the kiln'.

[gər hɔ]ə [ə ə m'ah]

gur thoisigh sé ag meath.

'until it started to decay'.

Sp.3 had:[ə lɑ:r ə LE: ə rəhəi ə jɛ]k'ər'əht]

I lár an lae a rachfaí a dh'éiscireacht (normally iascaireacht).

'Fishing would be done in the middle of the day'.

yet: [rəhə [əd ə d'i:ə] nə hu:n' ə'līg']

Rachaidh siad ag díol na huain uilig.

'They will begin to sell all the lambs'.

[səw' arə ə hu:səhu nə kI:r'í ə v'r'e u:ə<sup>n</sup>]

San earrach a thúsóchadh na caoirigh a bhreith uan.

'The sheep would begin lambing in Spring'.

See further p.19.

See [j] and [ɣ] for verbs beginning with a vowel, when dh' precedes (although dh' may be absent, especially with younger speakers).

Another important periphrastic use of the verbal noun is the construction substantive verb + i ndéidh + v.n. which forms the recent past:

[ta [ə (gə d'i:r'a) n'e: haɣt ə' [t'a]

Tá sé (go díreach) i ndéidh a theacht isteach.

'He has (just) come in'. ('He is (just) after coming in'. in local English).

The verbal noun lenites certain nouns in phrases such as: ag goil cheoil 'singing', ag baint mhónadh 'cutting turf'.

Some verbs have variant forms of the verbal noun (often in use by the same speaker) e.g. [L'e:m'n'i], [L'è:m'n'a], [L'è:m'in't'] léimnigh, léimneach, léimnint 'to jump'. [kaL'u], [kaL'w'in't'] cailleadh, cailleamhaint (cailleamhuin Gallagher 20) 'to lose'; [skaru], [skarəw'in't'] scaradh, scaramhaint 'to part'; [kaN't'] [kaNəw'in't'] cain(n)t, canamhaint 'to talk'; [stapu], [stap'in't'] stopadh stop(amh)aint 'to stop'; [glak'in't'], [glakən] glacaint, glacan 'to take'; [mɔxtal'], [mɔhu] mothachtáil, mothughadh 'to hear, sense'; the verb 'to start' had four variants: [tɔ'u], [tɔ'aht], [tu:ʃaht], [tu:su] toisiughadh, toiseacht, túiseacht, túsughadh.

Those verbal nouns which have a parasitic t suffixed often vary in form e.g. [f'ek'al't'], [fɛk'al'] feiceáilt/feiceáil 'to see'; [kɔN'al't'], [kɔN'al'] coinneáilt, coinneáil 'to keep'.

The forms of regular verbs which were written -(e)adh and (i)ughadh both give [u]. I have one example of an analogical form [d'i:əlu] díoladh 'to sell' - normally [d'i:ə] díol.

The termination [a:l'] -áil is used to form the v.n. of English loanwords e.g. beatáil, 'to beat', ring-áil 'to ring', startáil 'to start' etc.

#### THE VERBAL ADJECTIVE

The verbal adjective is used with the substantive verb to indicate a state [ta [ə kōrhə] Tá sé curtha 'He is buried'; [v'i [ə b'r'I[t'ə] Bhí sé briste 'It was broken'. It is used attributively [fwi'n'ag v'r'I[t'ə] fuinneog bhriste 'a broken window'.

Another important use of the verbal adjective is in the formation of the perfect tenses. These are formed with the substantive verb + verbal adjective + preposition ag. The tenses and moods are determined by the tense or mood of the substantive verb, and the agent is expressed by the form of the preposition.

Tá an madadh tógtha [to:kə] mar sin acu.

'They have reared the dog that way'.

Nuair a bhí sin díolta [d'i:ˠLtə] aige.

'When he had sold that'.

Bíonn sé cruinn [kr'in'] suas ag Eoin fá choinne an gheimhridh.

'Eoin has it gathered up for the winter'.

Bhéadh an dinnéar ithte [It'ə] acu.

'They would have eaten their dinner'.

Béidh sin déanta [d'antə] aici.

'She will have done that'.

Dá mbíodh na caoirigh dip-áilte [dIp'aLt'ə] agat.

'Were you to have dipped your sheep'.

Fan go rabh an tae ólta [ɔ:Ltə] acu.

'Wait till they drink their tea'.

Bhíodh an mhóin sin cróigthe [krɔ:k'ə] acu.

'They used to have that turf footed'.

Verbs of the second conjugation ending in -igh may have a verbal adjective [I] < -ighthe (IDPP 207f.) e.g. [k'anI] ceannuighthe 'bought'. But it is very common for this [I] to spread to verbal adjectives of the first conjugation and for -[i]t'ə, -[I]t'ə to be used for verbs of the second conjugation: [b'I]i]t'ə] bisighste 'cured', [f'jɔ:ləm'I]t'ə] feoghlaimiste 'learned'. (Three theories exist as to the origin of [I]t'ə], see Qu §356; IDPP 172; and Ériu xxxi 39f. (Ó Buachalla).

The usual verbal adjective endings for verbs of the first conjugation are: [tə] -ta; [t'ə] -te; or [hə] -tha, -the e.g. [kəntə] canta 'said', [pɔltə] pollta 'punctured, stabbed'. [b'r'I]t'ə] briste 'broken', [b'w'in't'ə] bainte 'cut', [tɔ:kə] tógtha 'lifted', [Lɔmhə] lomtha 'stripped'.

As has been stated above, quite a few first conjugation verbs have adopted the ending [I] by analogy with verbs of the second conjugation (I transcribe these -aí, -í). Thus: [ʃɔkI] siocthaí 'frozen' (siocaidh Gallagher 16) [atI] ataí 'swollen'; [glakI] glacthaí 'taken'.

Some verbs have variant forms and some examples include: [d'i:ə]Ltə], [d'i:ə]LtI] díolta/díoltaí 'sold'; [drít'ə] (rarely [drít'i]) druidte/druidtí 'closed'; [kørhə], [kört'ə] curtha/cuirte 'put', [ʃk'r'i:fə], [ʃk'r'i:fI], [ʃk'r'i:ft'ə] scríobhtha/scríobhthaí/scríobhta (scríbhte(?)) 'written'; [kɔ:r'i], [kɔ:r'i]t'ə] cóirighthe/cóirighste 'fixed'; [k'anI], [k'anI]t'ə] ceannuighthe/ceannuighste 'bought'; [fask'il't'ə], [faskII] foscailte/fosclai 'open'; [L'It'r'i]t'ə], [L'It'ərə] litrighste/liteartha 'spelt'.

USES OF déanamh

In this area déanamh is very often used in responses, instead of the verb in the question e.g.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A. <u>An éirigheann sé amach anois?</u> | B. <u>Ní dhéan</u> [N'í ha:n]   |
| 'Does he go out now?'                   | 'No'.                           |
| A. <u>An ólfaidh tú braon tae?</u>      | B. <u>Dhéanfaidh</u> [ja:nhI]   |
| 'Will you drink (have) a drop of tea    | 'Yes'.                          |
| A. <u>Ar bhligh tú tráthnóna?</u>       | B. <u>Ní thearn.</u> [N'í ha:r] |
| 'Did you milk this evening?'            | 'No'.                           |

Cf. 'An sparalfa or no airgiod, do mhaoin no do shubstaint air lucht dlighe an do chas a phledail? Ní dheanfa, gan amhrus maiseadh', (Gallagher 30, see also 'Ar ghearr tú é? Rinn. etc'. Ros Goill §534).

Responses in the second person singular are problematic.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. <u>An gcuirfidh mé sin isteach?</u> | B. [d'a:n ə <sup>1</sup> ] |
| 'Shall I put it in?'                   | 'Yes'. (Do)                |
| A. <u>An rachaidh mé anonn anois?</u>  | B. [d'a:n ə]               |
| 'Shall I go over now?'                 | 'Yes'. (Do)                |

Sommerfelt recorded the form [nə d'æ:n ə] 'don't do it' (Lochl. III 256 - Torr.) In the minds of the speakers this is regarded as déan é, and was written thus by Donegal authors. McGonagle (Éigse xvii 203f.) has suggested that the form [d'a:n ə] is an old form of the 2 sg. ipve. of the verb déanamh i.e. déana (O. Ir. déne) which coexists with the more usual form déan. The following example from Keating would show that the 2 sg. ipve. was used in this type of situation.

'... agus adubhairt ris an naomh Mo Chua go rachadh go Durlas d'fhios Guaire d'fhagháil a shásuighthe feóla.

1 Approaching a distinct [ɔ] → [ə] sound. Cf. Ó Searcaigh's [e].

Ná déin, ar Mo Chua'. (Keat. p.33.10)

Historically then [d'a:n ə] derives from the old 2 sg. ipve. déana, in the minds of the speakers, however, it is now regarded as déan é 'do it'.

This use of déanamh is not restricted to responses:

Bhéadh na cait ina luighe fán teinidh agus na luchógaf ag goil thart fá dtaobh daobhtha agus ní amharcóchadh siad orthu. Ní dhéanfadh!

'The cats would be lying by the fire and the mice would be going around them and they would not look at them. They would not!'

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. <u>Caithfidh sé gur dhíol sé an olam indé</u> | B. <u>An dtearn?</u>    |
| 'He must have sold his wool yesterday'.          | 'Did he?'               |
| A. <u>Níor glanadh sin le round bliadhantaí.</u> | B. <u>Ní thearnadh.</u> |
| 'That has not been cleaned for many years now'.  | 'It has not'.           |
| A. <u>D'éirigh sé an-dorcha.</u>                 | B. <u>Rinne</u>         |
| 'It has got very dark'.                          | 'It has'.               |
| A. <u>Cuirfidh an fuacht isteach air.</u>        | B. <u>Dhéanfaidh.</u>   |
| 'The cold will affect him'.                      | 'It will'.              |

As with other dialects déanamh is used as an auxiliary with verbal nouns which are not normally conjugated e.g. Rinne sé gáire 'He laughed'. Rinne sé scread 'He screamed'. It has also been used in the following: Dhéanfadh sí thú a bhualadh 'She would hit you'.

#### RELATIVE FORMS

Special relative forms are still in use in this area in affirmative forms of the present and future tenses which are not directly followed by a pronoun. Some examples of the old forms of the present

include:

Briseann corr-chionn acu amach acht má bhriseann fhéin, an-bheagán acu a bhriseas [v'r'ɪʃəs] amach. Sp.1.

'The odd one breaks out but even so, very few of them break out'.

Sin rudaí a imthigheas [ɪm'ʲiəs] dóbhtha. Sp.1.

'Those (scales) are (the) things which come off them (fish)'.

I ndéidh na hoidhche a thigeas [hɪɔ'əs] an ghráinneog fhéir amach. Sp.3.

'The hedgehog comes out at night'.

Corr-dhuine a ghníós [N'i:ʲs] crossa beaga baoideacha fá choinne ... Sp.5.

'The odd person makes tiny little crosses to ...'

An fear a ghníós an báinín agus an t-éadach. Sp.10.

'The man who makes the flannel and the cloth'.

In addition to the old forms, there are forms based on the present stem -ann plus the relative suffix s. (Cf. IDPP 220; 271).

This form is commonly heard in this area:

Nuair a bhíonnas [v'i:ns] an féar ar an talamh bíonn an-rud bainne ag na ba. Sp.2.

'When there is (plenty of) grass on the ground the cows yield a lot of milk'.

Tá cuid acu a choinnigheanns [χɔnəns] tréan eallaigh go fóill. Sp.3.

'Some of them still keep plenty of cattle'.

Sin an crann a chuireanns [χ'ɪr'əns] an forestry'. Sp.5.

'That is the (type of) tree the forestry plants'.

rudaí a fhásanns [ɑ:səns] ar lochannaí. Sp.6.

'things which grow on lochs'.

The normal non-relative form of the present tense may occur, and indeed the old relative, the -anns relative, or the non-relative form may be heard in the speech of some speakers e.g.

Nuair a thigeas [hɪg'əs] an galar cleiteach orthu.

'When the moulting disease comes upon them'. Sp.3.

Sin an oidhche is mó a théigheanns [he:ns] daoiní a fhad leis. Sp.3.

'It is mostly on that night that people go to it'.

an fiabhras sin a thig [hɪg'] ar a gcuid úth. Sp.3.

'that disease which affects their udders'.

Examples of the relative form of the future include:

Nuair a bhéas [v'e:əs] Lá na gCoinneal ann. Sp.1.

'When Candlemas arrives (fut.)'. Sp.1.

Cá bith a thiocfas [hɔkəs] caithfidh tú theacht leis. Sp.3.

'Whatever comes (fut.) you will have to put up with it'.

a shoillseochas [həl'ʃəhəs] 'will shine', Sp.6 TEXT 39.

O'Rahilly when dealing with the relative endings stated that:

'In Northern Irish the relative endings have generally held their ground. Nevertheless decay has set in. With pronouns the non-relative form tends to be employed. Expressions like nuair a bhíonn tú, is minic a chuireann tú, goidé dhéanfa tú, are heard in Donegal and S.E. Ulster; and Gallagher writes an uair a bhion se.' (IDPP 219f.)

In this area the situation varies for relative forms of the verb followed by pronouns. The relative is always used in the phrase Caidé a ólfas [ɔ:lʰəs] tú? 'What do you want to drink?' Note also, Cá bith



fear a leagfas [l'ökəʃ] sí a lámh air sin an fear a chaithfeas  
 [χaihəs] dfol ar shon an raiclfn. 'Whichever man she puts her hand  
 upon that is the man who must pay the bill'. Sp.8. The following  
 illustrate the indeterminate nature of the occurrence of relative  
 versus non-relative forms when the verb is followed by a pronoun in  
 this area:

Is annamh a tchífeas [t'í:fəs] tú madadh ruadh. Sp.3.

'It is seldom that you will see a fox'.

Is annamh a tchífidh tú corr mhónadh. Sp.5.

'It is seldom that you will see a heron'.

Yet: Béidh am eighnteacht i gcomhnuidhe sa bhliadhain a ghlacfaidh  
sí an galar cleiteach. Sp.3.

'There will always be some time in the year when it (hen) will  
 catch the moulting disease'.

Nuair a thiocfas sé. Sp.5.

'When he comes (fut.)'.

In response to LASID q.416: 'What do you think of the war?',  
 Sps.1 and 10 answered: Caidé a shíleas [hi:l'əs] tú den chogadh?  
 while Sp.3 answered: Caidé a shíleann tú ...

In the negative relative form of the future the ordinary future  
 (or present tense) form is normally used. Nevertheless I have heard  
Cad chuige nach n-innseochas [n'IN'ʃahəs] tú domh go bhfuil tú ag  
imtheacht? 'Why won't you tell me that you are leaving'.

I have recorded two examples of the relative in use in a non-  
 relative situation:

Deireas [d'ēr'əs] na Rosannaigh i gcomhnuidhe. Sp.1

'The Rosses people always say'.

Reathas [rəhəs] sé i ndúthchas daoiní. Sp.16.

'It runs in peoples' nature'.

The relative form of the present habitual of the substantive verb, bíos, is usually lenited. An bunadh a bhíos [v'i:əs] istuigh. 'The people who are indoors'. C'ainm uaf a bhíos [v'i:əs] air? 'What's this it gets called?' In other areas of Donegal bíos tends to resist lenition. - The form bíonns is also common. Nuair a bhíonns [v'i:ns] ... 'When there is ...'

The future form béas has been heard lenited and unlenited: Is beag a bhéas [v'e:s] ag goil isteach. 'Few will be going in (to heaven)'. Draw a béas [b'e:s] ann. 'It (match) will end in a draw'.

I have only heard one example of the past tense relative of the copula [bəs] caidé b'is (bas?) chiall dó sin? 'What was the reason for that?' This would appear to be based on the relative present tense form [əs] Caidé is ciall do sin? 'What is the reason for that?'

#### THE RELATIVE CLAUSE

There is a tendency on the part of the young people or those of the older generations given to English to substitute a direct relative for an indirect relative e.g.

An áit atá na páirceanna glas sin, Sp.4

'The place where those green fields are'.

Achan áit a théigheann tú, Cén áit a toiseann (< toisigheann) sin?

'Everywhere you go'.

'Where does that start?'

An teach a tháinig P. as, Sp.11a

'The house which P. came out of'.

An block seo a bhí elephant air, Child

'This block which an elephant was on'.

An rud a bhí d'ordóg air.

'The thing that your thumb was on'.

Sin rud a gheibheann tú howlt air le do lámh.

'That is the thing which you take hold of',

With dóigh there is variance in the speech of quite a few speakers.

Sp.16, for example, usually used an indirect relative e.g. Sin an dóigh i rabh sé de 'That was how it was'. In response to LASID q.561 'That's the way they did it' Sp.1 had Sin an dóigh i dtear(n) siad é. Sp.3 had Sin an dóigh a rinne siad é (pres. ... a ghní siad ...).<sup>1</sup> Sp.10 had Sin an dóigh i ndéan siad é (pres.) yet for 'That's the way they get it', he had Sin an dóigh i bhfaghann (alt. a gheibheann) siad é. Sp.4 usually had the direct relative e.g. Sin an dóigh a fuair sé ... 'That is how he got ...' yet note Sin an dóigh i n-amharcaim-sa air 'That is how I look at it' Sp.4. Sp.5 had Sin an dóigh i dtearnadh an t-amhrán 'That was how the song was made (up)' yet Sin an dóigh a bhí sé 'That was how it was'.

Examples of indirect relatives for direct relatives are rare, but note Brigid a sabháileann daoiní TEXT 57.

#### CHA

The main preverbal particles: ní (leniting); an, go, nach (all eclipsing) have been dealt with under the Present Tense, and the preverbal particles níor, ar, gur, nár have been dealt with under the Past Tense. There is one other preverbal particle which deserves special mention, namely cha.

O'Rahilly discusses the negative particles ní (< O.Ir. ní) and cha (< Mid.Ir. nocha < O.Ir. nícon) in Donegal. His views as to the origins of cha will not be dealt with here, but his statement regarding the distribution of cha is important: 'In Donegal both cha and ní are in use today; in the south of that county the common negative is ní, cha being rare, but in Inishowen and Fanad in the extreme north, it appears that cha alone is employed, except in níl'. IDPP 166. The

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1 Yet cf. Sin an dóigh i mbíonn sé 'That is how it is' Sp.3.

works of Evans, Hamilton and Lucas show the widespread use of cha in north Donegal. The occurrence of cha in the south of the county has been described by Wagner: 'Ní bhaintear féim as cha (i n-áit ní) i dTeil. ach amháin cha n-fheil. Ach chuala mé [ha n'æ:nhu] cha ndéan-fadh [hanæki] cha n-fheacaigh aig sean-iascaire Theil. a bhíodh ag iascaireacht thart fa na Rosa (agus na Dúnáin) fada ó shoin'. G. Theil. §542. Quiggin (§178) remarks: 'I can only say that in Meenawannia cha is generally confined to emphatic answers and here principally in ha ·nel', ha row being much rarer. Further east round Ballinamore cha seems to be much more frequent'.

This area would appear to be more akin to the situation in Ballinamore as described by Quiggin.<sup>1</sup> There is quite a lot of social contact between the area of this study and the Ballinamore (Fintown, Brockagh) area (all near to LASID pt.82). The only contact I know of between this area and Meenawannia was the occasional hill walk to there by Sp.6 to recover some stray sheep. It should be borne in mind, however, that Quiggin's remarks in his introduction (p.1) seem to hint at a more widespread use of cha than his remarks in §178 suggest: 'One of the parents in each family - usually the mother - must of necessity come from outside and the speech of the children is therefore a compromise. Hence in one family cha predominates as the negative while another has ní almost exclusively'.

In this area cha is often used to emphasize a preceding negative statement:

Ní thig leat rud ar bith a fhágáil ina luighe thart anois.

Cha dtig [ha'd'Ig'] Sp.1.

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<sup>1</sup> And Torr as described by Sommerfelt: 'Negative statements have before them the negative prefix N i(:) .... or more rarely ha.' Lochl. III 225.

'You cannot leave anything lying about now(adays). You cannot'.

Ní fhuil Gaedhilg ar bith acu. Chan fhuil [han'í'l'h] Sp.10.

'They have no Irish. They have not'.

Níor mhoithigh mé an t-amhrán sin ariamh. Char mhoithigh.

[χar 'waihi] Sp.19.

'I have never heard that song. I never have'.

Char, which lenites, is used in the past tense of those verbs which would normally use the preverbs ar, níor, gur etc.

Cha, which mostly eclipses, (although lenition may sometimes follow) is used with the present, imperfect, conditional and in the past tense of verbs which use the preverbs an, ní, go etc.

chan, corresponds to cha and is presumably used before vowels (although I have no examples). It occurs before verbs beginning in f + vowel, thus: chan fhuil; chan fhaca mé a leithéid go fóill (Texts).

Other uses of cha as a negative in ordinary conversation include:

Cha dtiocfadh liom a ráidht/inse duit. 'I could not say/tell you'

Cha scríobhann Micheál go ró-mhínic! 'Michael does not write too often!'

Cha dtug sé ariamh domh-sa é 'He never gave it to me (i.e. taught me that song)'.  
'

Cha bhíodh an aimsir comh holc. 'The weather used not to be so bad'.

Before dealing with the occurrence of cha in songs, Lloyd's observations on this may be of some relevance: 'I have noticed that songs, & c., recently composed in Co. Don. have cha (ecl.) in preference to ní, although the latter is what comes most natural to the natives of the greater part of the county as is proved by all the popular songs I have noted down. The recent tendency towards cha may be put down to the liking for "hamletical" speech ... ní was evidently thought to be the proper word for stories, cha being contemned (sic.)

as the following, told me by a native of the parish of Glenties, shows: "Dubhairt fear a bhí ag fagháil droch-mheais ar fhear eile, gur mise d'innseachadh sgéal 7 nach mbéidheadh ag cur na thúannaí 7 na cháannaí ann'," "a man who was showing contempt for another man said, 'I, indeed, would tell a story, and would not be putting the thú's and cha's in it!'" Lloyd 125f.

In songs composed by Peadar Welsh (who lived in the adjoining townland to Ballinamore), Sp.1 had: cha rabh a'n-teach raice ar an ród; and chan fhaca mé a léithéid go fóill (ní forms also occurred in these songs). In other folk songs Sp.1 had: Char orduigh Dia ná Muire dúinn; and char fhág siad síothlán píosa tin ná pandaí. Whether or not the use of cha in these last four examples was for 'hamletical' effect is open to question.

What does appear, however, is that cha is used much more often in the ordinary speech of this area than in the southern part of Donegal, yet much less than in the far northern part.

#### VERBS IN fl- AND fr-

Verbs which begin in fl- and fr- have shown varying tendencies where lenition is expected. I have only heard one example of a verb in fr, freagairt 'to answer'. For the past tense 1 sg., Sp.1 had [d'r'ɔ̃ɔər' m'ə] d'fhreagair mé, while Sp.2 had [ragər' m'ə] fhreagair mé cf. [r'igər sə] 'he answered' Qu. §287.

I have heard the conditional of the verb fleaigneadh 'to freeze, founder', as: [L'əihət [ə] , [l'əihət [ə] fhleaignfeadh sé; and [f'l'əihət [ə] fleaignfeadh sé.

It would appear that the verb fliuchadh 'to wet' was regarded as liuchadh by Sp.2, thus: [b'ed'lr' gə L'ɔ̃hI ən rɔ̃d ə tɑ ər' ə rɔ̃hər] B'fhéidir go liuchthaí an rud atá ar an rothar. 'The thing which is

on the bicycle might get wet'. While this speaker did have one example of go leniting, (Bhí eagla uirthi go bhualfaí (sic.) í), she normally did eclipse the following consonant after go (Note also the question [ən L'ɔhI n rɔd ə'ta ər' ə rɔhər] An (fh)liuchthaí an rud atá ar an rothar? 'Would the thing which is on the bicycle get wet?' Sp.2.)

### THE PASSIVE

The forms of the passive are basically as follows:

Present Passive. (Similar in form to the forms for the Present Subjunctive and the Imperative).

- tar [tər] e.g. [to:gtər] tógtar < tógáil 'to lift'
- tear [t'ər] e.g. [bʷi'n't'ər] baintear < baint 'to cut'
- th(e)ar [hər] e.g. [Lɔmhər] lomthar < lomadh 'to shear' N.B. alt. [Lɔmər]
- (u)ighthear [əhər] e.g. [kr'i'n'əhər] cruinnighthear < cruinniughadh 'to gather'

Past Tense.

- (e)adh [u] e.g. [k'ir'u] cuireadh < cur 'to put'; [Lɔmu] lomadh < lomadh 'to shear'
- \*-(u)igheadh also yields [u] e.g. [k'anu] ceannuigheadh (ceannadh) < ceannacht 'to buy'.

h is prefixed to a vowel e.g. [hɔ:lɔ] h-óladh < do h-óladh.

(See also rádh).

Future Tense.

- f(e)ar [hər] (IDPP 221f.)<sup>1</sup> e.g. [d'i:ə|hər] díolfar < díol 'to sell'

<sup>1</sup> 'In the present and imperfect passive the tendency is to substitute t for th in the ending in order to distinguish these tenses from the future and conditional ...' Qu. §385.

-(e)ochthar [ohər ; ahər ; əhər] e.g. [kr'iN'ahər] cruinneochthar < cruinniughadh 'to gather'<sup>1</sup>

Conditional. (Often = Imperfect and Past Subjunctive).

-f(a)í (-th(a)í IDPP 222) [hI] e.g. [ho:kI] thógfaí < tógáil 'to lift'

-(e)óchthaí [ohI ; ahI] e.g. [χ'awohI] cheannóchthaí < ceannacht 'to buy'

Imperfect, Past Subjunctive.

Forms may be as Conditional (which see). Note [w'iN't'i] bhaintí < baint 'to cut' and [χ'ört'i] chuirteí < cur 'to put' [da:ktI] d'fhagtaí < fágáil 'to leave' (see p.269 n.1.).

The verbs cluinsteán 'to hear', fagháil 'to get' and feiceáil 'to see' form their past passive forms in -(e)as. [χoələs] chualas; [fuərəs] fuaras and [həwəkəs] chonnacas, cf. 'an bhfacus no an gcualas ariamh ..' Gallagher 13. It is also interesting that Wagner (LASID map 258) heard rugas at pt.83. I have heard rugadh and beir-eadh. This once again illustrates the diversity of forms in this area.

#### CONJUGATIONAL INTERMIX

Quiggin (549) describing the homonymy of the verbal noun endings -(e)adh (-(e)amh) and -(i)ughadh states: 'There is no difference in the ending between bwl:lúw, 'striking', bualadh, and b'ənuw, 'blessing', beannughadh, which accounts for the hopeless confusion of the two conjugations'. O'Rahilly (IDPP 223) modifies this statement somewhat: 'This fact, [ 'In Ulster, owing to the shortening of unstressed vowels, the endings of the second conjugation would generally be indistinguishable from those of the first' ] and

<sup>1</sup> Caithfidhear (TEXT 62 v. viii) is the only example I have heard of the -fidhear ending ( Class. Ir. -f(a)idhear) but cf. 'nó ní mhuirfidhear choíche mise'. UCCT 50 - see further p.87 story 3 n.4.



the fact that the verbal noun terminations -adh and -aghadh (-ughadh) have fallen together in N.Ir. have naturally blurred the distinction between the two conjugations in Ulster Irish; though Quiggin seems to put it too strongly when he speaks of "the hopeless confusion of the two conjugations" in the Irish of Donegal'.

Using forms collected by myself in this area I shall now try to present as reasonable an outline as possible of the conjugation intermix in this area.

There is regular conjugational intermix of verbs of the second conjugation (those verbs with polysyllabic stems ending in -igh e.g. ceannuigh 'buy'; coinnigh 'keep'; soillisigh 'shine') and the syncopated verbs (e.g. foscail 'open', iompair 'carry'). The past, future and conditional of these verbs are typical of the second conjugation.

Past: [χ'ani] cheannuigh; [χon'i] choinnigh; [hal'ji] shollisigh;

[dɔskəl'] d'fhoscail; [d'omper'] d'iompair.

Fut.: [k'anahI] ceannóchaidh; [kon'ahI] coinneochaidh; [hal'ehəs] shoillseochas (rel.); [fɔsklahI] foscólchaidh.

Condit. [χ'anahu] cheannóchadh; [χon'ahu] choinneochadh;

\_\_\_\_\_ ; [dɔsklahu] d'fhoscólchadh; [d'omprahI] d'iompróchthaí (pass.).

While some second conjugation endings may occasionally be heard (see Present Tense), the majority of present tense forms of these verbs are first conjugation forms. [k'anən] ceannann (written ceannuigheann); [χon'əs ; χon'əns ; χ'on'ies] choinneas, choinneans, choinnigheas (rel. forms); [sal'ən] soillseann (written soillsigheann); [fɔsklən] foscann; [omprən] iomprann.

The past passive forms are usually first conjugation forms; attested forms include: [k'anu] ceannadh (written ceannuigheadh);

[fɔsklu] foscladh; [hɔmpɾu] h-iompradh (written h-iompruigheadh).

When the imperfect is not formed by the conditional or by the periphrastic method, some of these second conjugation verbs have a form which resembles a first conjugation imperfect or conditional. Examples heard include: [χrɪn'ʉ nɔ dɪ:n'i] chruinneadh (written chruinnigheadh) na daoíní 'the people used to gather', alt., [χrɪn'hət ʃəd] chruinnfeadh siad 'they used to gather' (written chruinnigheadh siad); fiafruigh 'ask' (Past. d'fhiafruigh, Fut. fiafróchaidh, Condit. d'fhiafróchadh) [d'iefrət ʃi] d'fhiafradh sí 'she used to ask' (written d'fhiafruigheadh);<sup>1</sup> feoghlaim 'learn' (Past. d'fheoghlaim, Fut. feoghlaimneochaidh, Condit. d'fheoghlaimneochadh) [d'o:ləm'n'ət ʃəd] d'fheoghlaimneadh siad 'they used to learn' (written d'fheoghlaimnigheadh<sup>2</sup>).

Some verbs have variant past tense forms: [χɔlɪ] chodluigh, [χɔdəl'] chodail 'slept' (Fut. codlóchaidh, Condit. chodlóchadh, Pres. codlann (written codluigheann)); [d'iefrɪ] d'fhiafraigh, [d'iefer'] d'fhiafair 'asked' (see above paragraph); [dɔʃn'i] d'fhairsngigh, [dɔʃin'] d'fhairsing 'became plentiful'.

Some verbs had second conjugation past tense forms yet first conjugation fut./condit. forms e.g. shaothruigh 'earned', condit. 2 pl. [hλ:hɾət ʃɪv'] shaothfradh sibh.

There are quite a number of verbs which have a first conjugation stem for the past and present, but which have a second conjugation future and conditional (although with some, both first and second conjugation future and conditional forms may be heard). The verb fan 'wait' (Past. d'fhan, Pres. fanann) has the future form [fanahɪ]

1 The Past Pass. of this verb was heard as [f'iefru] fiafradh (written fiafruigheadh).

2 One would expect d'fheoghlmuigheadh but the unsyncopated form may have been retained to avoid the cluster -lmm- (alternatively the [ə] in [-o:ləm'n'-] might be regarded as epenthetic).

fanóchaidh and the conditional form [donohu] d'fhanóchadh. A glance at the Donegal responses to LASID q.924 'I shall wait for you' gives some indication as to how widespread this future form is in this county<sup>1</sup> (It is also noteworthy that imperfect forms heard were: [don'in'] d'fhanainn, [donət [ə] d'fhanadh sé and [donhət [ə] d'fhanadh sé cf. chruinn(f)eadh etc. above. The verb amharc 'to look' has the past tense form [däuærk (inter al.)] d'amharc; fut. [aurkohI] amharcócaidh; condit. [daurkohu] d'amharcóchadh; pres. [auærkən] amharcann. I have heard two forms of the verb cáineadh 'to criticize, to fine': níor cháin 'did not criticize'; and cháineochthaí thú 'you would be fined'. The verb feannadh 'to skin', had the conditional form d'fheannóchadh sé thú! 'It would skin (freeze) you!' I have heard the forms dá n-éisteochainn, dá n-éisteochadh sé 'Were I, he, to listen', in ordinary conversation (past d'éist mé). In response to LASID q.419 'he wouldn't listen to me', Sp.1 answered: ní éistfeadh sé liom; while Sps.3 and 10 answered: ní éisteochadh sé ... The forms of the verb dearcadh 'to look' included: one example of nuair a dhearcfá 'when you would look'; two examples of nuair a dhearcóchas tú 'when you look' and one example of dearcóchaidh seisean 'he will look'. The verb stad 'to stop' (past stad) showed variation. Sp.1 had ní stadfainnse 'I would not stop', while his sister had stadóchaidh tú 'you will stop'. Also heard was the fut. rel. stadfas and the 2 sg. condit. stadóchthá. The majority of conditional forms for the verb casadh 'to twist' were chasfadh but one example of chasóchadh was heard. The majority of conditional forms for the verb smaoit-iughadh 'to think' were smaoiteochadh (as expected) but one example, smaoitfeá 'you would think', was heard - representing a reversal of

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1 Wagner heard both fanóchaidh and fanfaidh at pt.83. Cf. ní fhanfaidh mé Sp.8 p.67.

the more widespread tendency to use second conjugation future and conditional endings in some verbs of the first conjugation.

In addition to the conjugational intermix listed above, there is also the sporadic adoption of the second conjugation verbal adjective termination - [I] by some verbs of the first conjugation e.g. cleachtaí 'practised', glacthaí 'taken' etc. (See Verbal Adjective for examples).

Bearing all the above examples in mind, one can sympathise with the view expressed by Quiggin and suggest that to speak of 'the hopeless confusion of the two conjugations' need not necessarily be putting it 'too strongly'.

#### THE IRREGULAR VERBS

##### cluinstean 'to hear'

The verb mothughadh/mothachtáil very often appears for this verb. Questions 213-15 and 387-91 of LASID also yield similar results in areas of Donegal. Hamilton (Tory 194) states that 'the verb moithigh is more common than this verb [cluinstin]'. In this area, both mothughadh and cluinstean may be used by the same speaker. Thus my question 'Caidé an áit i gcuala tú sin?' received the response 'Ní fhuil a fhios agam caidé an áit i gcuala mé é. Sé an bharamhail gur ag m'athair a mhoithigh mé é. Cf. 'Mhothaigh sé leanbh beag ag caoineadh istigh sa bhinn, agus chualaí sé an mháthair ag bagar ar an leanbh:' STC 261 story 110.

##### Present

Sg. 1.	[kl̪iːn'əm]	Cluinim
2.	[kl̪iːn'ən tu] [kl̪iːn'ən tu]	Cluineann tú
3m.	[kl̪iːn'ən [ə]	Cluineann sé
f.	[kl̪iːn'ən [ə]	Cluineann sí

Pl. 1. [kl̪iːn'ən mʷiːd'] [kl̪iːn'ə mʷiːd']	cluineann muid, cluineamuid
[kl̪iːn'ən ʃiːn']	cluineann sinn
2. [kl̪iːn'ən ʃiːv']	cluineann sibh
3. [kl̪iːn'ən ʃəd]	cluineann siad
Passive [kl̪iːn't'ər]	cluintear
[N'ɪ χl̪iːn'ən ʃiː]	<u>Ní chluineann sí</u> 'She does-not hear' [gə
gl̪iːn'ən ʃəd]	<u>go gcluineann siad</u> 'that they hear'.

In addition to the cluineann forms, cluin forms are also heard:  
 [gl̪iːn' ʃiːv'] An gcluin sibh, 'Do you hear?' (song and a prayer), and  
 [kl̪iːn tu] Cluin tú, 'You hear', (ordinary speech). Cf. 'Ne Nach  
 Gcloin tu gach Osna Mharbhthach'. Gallagher 194.

In the present and other tenses and moods with cluin -, [kl̪iːn']  
 or [kl̪iːn'] forms may occur.

Younger people and older speakers who do not practise their Irish  
 much sometimes use forms like [N'ɪ χl̪iːn'ən ʃiː] Ní chualann sí. 'She  
 does not hear'. Cf. 'Is cuma caidé chualann tú'. LASID IV 295 text 1  
 (Omeath).

Past.

Sg. 1. [χl̪iːn'ən m'ə]	Chuala mé
2. [χl̪iːn'ən tu]	Chuala tú
3m. [χl̪iːn'ən ʃə]	Chuala sé
f. [χl̪iːn'ən ʃiː]	Chuala sí
Pl. 1. [χl̪iːn'ən mʷiːd']	Chuala muid
[χl̪iːn'ən ʃiːn']	Chuala sinn
2. [χl̪iːn'ən ʃiːv']	Chuala sibh
[χl̪iːn'ən ʃəd]	Chuala siad

While the particles ní, go, nach etc. are to be heard the forms níor, gur, nár etc. are also heard, by analogy with níor mhoithigh, gur mhoithigh etc. Thus [ə gɔlə ʃIv'] An gcuala sibh? 'Did you hear?' [nɑ go:ə|I ə'nɪn'ə] Nach gcuala(idh) a'nduine. 'Which no-one had heard'. Yet [ɛr χɔ|I] Ar chualaidh? 'Did he (hear)?' (Cf. LASID map 118 for ar chuala/an gcuala in Donegal.) Note also 'Níor chuala mé a's níor moithigh mé iad' Sp.1 TEXT 67 v.2. Interestingly enough 'ní mhoithigh mé' 'I did not hear', is sometimes heard-by analogy with ní chuala.<sup>1</sup>

Sp.15 had, in addition to the forms above, [χl'ɪn'ə m'ə] Chluinigh mé 'I heard'.

#### Future

Sg. 1. [klɔn'hi m'ə]	Cluinfidh mé
2. [kl'ɪn'hə tu]	Cluinfidh tú
3m. [kl'ɪn'hə ʃə]	Cluinfidh sé
3f. [kl'ɪn'hə ʃi]	Cluinfidh sí
Pl. 1. [kl'ɪn'hə m'wɪd']	Cluinfidh muid
[kl'ɪn'hə ʃɪn']	Cluinfidh sinn
2. [kl'ɪn'hə ʃIv']	Cluinfidh sibh
3. [kl'ɪn'hə ʃəd]	Cluinfidh siad,
Passive [kl'ɪn'hər]	Cluinfear

[glɔn'hə tu] An gcluinfidh tú? 'Will you hear?' [rɔd nɑ wɪl'ɔn ə gə gl'ɪn'hə tu ə] Rud nach bhfuil ann acht go gcluinfidh tú é 'A thing (marbthóirneach) that you will barely hear'. [ə χl'ɪn'həs tu] a chluinfeas tu. 'that you will hear'.

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1 Cf. [n'ɪ wɔɪhɪ tu p'adər ə t'əxt] → you didn't hear Peter coming'. LASID IV 145 s.v. mothú - pt.83.

## Conditional

Sg. 1. [χl'ĩn'hin'fə] (emph.)	Chluinnfinnse
2. [χl'ĩn'ha]	Chluinfeá
3m. [χl'ĩn'hət fə]	Chluinfeadh sé
3f. [χl'ĩn'hət fi]	Chluinfeadh sí
Pl. 1. [χl'ĩn'hət fIN']	Chluinfeadh sinn
2. [χl'ĩn'hət fIV']	Chluinfeadh sibh
3. [χl'ĩn'hət fəd]	Chluinfeadh siad

## Passive

[gə gl'ĩn'hət fIN'] go gcluifeadh sinn 'that we would hear' [N'i  
χl'ĩn'hət fI]ə] Ní chluifeadh sise. 'She would not hear'.

The conditional is also used for the imperfect (and pas subjunctive). Sp.3 had the chluifeadh forms as well as [χuəl'hət  
fiətsən] Chualfadh siadsan 'They used to hear'.

## Imperfect, Past Subjunctive

The imperfect is usually replaced by the conditional or the Ba ghnáthach le + v.n. construction e.g. [bə ʔra: l'om fIN' ə χl'ĩn'f'tən]  
Ba ghnáthach liom sin a chluinstean 'I used to hear that'. The past subjunctive is replaced by the conditional, [da gl'ĩn'hət fɛfən dadI ə  
göl'h] Dá gcluifeadh seisean dadaidh ag goil. 'Were he to hear of anything going on'.

## Imperative

The second persons singular and plural have suppletive forms [è:|t'] éist and [è:|t'ig'i] éistigidh < éisteacht 'to listen'. The third person may still survive, [nə kl'ĩn'u ə'N'ĩn'ə wəl] Ná cluineadh a'nduine bhal 'Let no-one hear (you) then'.

## Verbal Noun

[kl'ĩn'f'tən], [kl'ĩn'f'tən']

Cluinstean, cluinstin

déanamh 'to do, make'

## Present

Sg. 1.	[N'í:m], [N'í: m'ə]	Ghním ; Ghní mé
2.	[N'í: tu], [N'í:ən tu]	Ghní tú ; Ghníonn tú
3m.	[N'í: ]ə], [N'í:ən ]ə]	Ghní sé ; Ghníonn sé
3f.	[N'í: ]i], [N'í:ən ]i]	Ghní sí ; Ghníonn sí
Pl. 1.	[N'í: m'w'íd'], [N'í:n m'w'íd']	Ghní muid ; Ghníonn muid
	[N'í: ]IN'], [N'í:n ]IN']	Ghní sinn ; Ghníonn sinn
2.	[N'í: ]IV'], [N'í:n ]IV']	Ghní sibh ; Ghníonn sibh
3.	[N'í: ]əd], [N'í:ən ]əd]	Ghní siad ; Ghníonn siad
Passive	[N'í(:)hər]	Ghníthear

The independent forms ghní were pronounced [n'í:] by older people according to Quiggin (Qu. §261). This [n'í:] pronunciation is now extremely rare and not one of my main informants used it with any consistency.

Where the dependent forms déan and déanann are eclipsed [N'] nd- results; where they are lenited [h] dh-, (th-?) results. Thus [na(:)n tɔmas mɔrən] An ndéan Tomás mórán? 'Does Thomas do much?' [N'í ha(:)n ]IN'ə 'ɔn'u:sad dɔ:] Ní dhéan sinne an-úsáid dó. 'We do not use it much'. [N'í han̩tər] Ní dhéantar, neg. pass.<sup>1</sup>

The dependent form déan is more commonly heard than déanann. 'Ní dhéan an chuach nead ar bith dí féin', OCGC 114. '... gach duine mallaidh nach ndéan lon no stor'. Gallagher 11. I have heard déanann in the phrase [kə b'í ɔku n'í:əs nɔ nɔ n'anən] Cá bith acu a ghníos nó nach ndéanann. 'Whether it does or not'.<sup>2</sup>

The ind. rel. forms are ghníos and ghníonn [tə mɔrən dy:n'í n'í:əs ə'χɔn'ə nə mɔ:ix'ah iəd] Tá mórán daoíní a ghníos fá choinne na mbóitheach iad. 'A lot of people make them for the byres'. [ ]IN' ə

1 Note nuair a dhéantar s.v. braich.

2 Note also [əN n'í: tu] An ghní tú? 'Do you do?' Commeen youth.



ə f'ar ə N'i:ns nə brɔ:gə] Sin an fear a ghníonns na bróga. 'That is the man who makes the shoes'.

## Past

Sg. 1.	[rIN' m'ə]	Rinne mé
2.	[rIN tu]	Rinne tú
3m.	[rIN' ə]	Rinne sé
3f.	[rIN' i]	Rinne sí
Pl. 1.	[rIN' m'ɪd']	Rinne muid
	[rIN' IN']	Rinne sinn
2.	[rIN' Iv']	Rinne sibh
3.	[rIN' əd]	Rinne siad
Passive	[rIN'u]	Rinneadh

[rIN'] may also be heard. The independent rinne has the dependent forms [N'i harn ə] Ní thearn sé 'He did not do', [ə d'arn tu] An dtearn tú? 'Did you make?' [N'i ha:rnu] Ní thearnadh neg. pass.

The dependent forms can occur as: [N'i harn], [N'i har] Ní thearn, pausa [N'i ha:r], [ʃi:l'əmsə ə f'ar ə rIN' iəd na d'ar [ə a<sup>h</sup> ku:g' k'IN' əku] Sílimsa an fear a rinne iad nach dtearn sé ocht cúig cinn acu. 'I think that the man who made them only made five of them'.

## Future

Sg. 1.	[janhə m'ə]	Dhéanfaidh mé
2.	[janhə tu]	Dhéanfaidh tú
3m.	[janhə ə]	Dhéanfaidh sé
3f.	[janhə i]	Dhéanfaidh sí
	[janhə m'ɪd']	Dhéanfaidh muid
	[janhə IN'ə]	Dhéanfaidh sinne(emph)
	[janhə Iv']	Dhéanfaidh sibh

[janhə [əd]	Dhéanfaidh siad
Passive [janhər]	Dhéanfar

The independent form dhéanfaidh<sup>1</sup> has the dependent forms [N'anhI] an ndéanfaidh? and [N'i hanhI] Ní dhéanfaidh.

#### Conditional (Secondary Future)

Sg. 1. [janhIN']	Dhéanfainn
2. [janha]	Dhéanfá
3m. [janhet [ə]	Dhéanfadh sé
3f. [janhet [i]	Dhéanfadh sí
Pl. 1. [janhet [IN']	Dhéanfadh sinn
2. [janhet [IV']	Dhéanfadh sibh
3. [janhet [əd]	Dhéanfadh siad
Passive [janhI]	Dhéanfaí

The independent forms dhéanfadh have the dependent forms [N'anhU] An ndéanfadh? [N'i hanhu] occ. [N'i anhu] Ní dhéanfadh.

#### Imperfect

Sg. 1. [N'i:N']	Ghnínn
2. [N'i:χ'a]	Ghnítheá
3m. [N'i:ət [ə]	Ghníodh sé
3f. [N'i:ət [i]	Ghníodh sí
Pl. 1. [N'i:ət [IN']	Ghníodh sinn
2. [N'i:ət [IV']	Ghníodh sibh
3. [N'i:ət [əd]	Ghníodh siad
Passive [N'i:χ'i ; N'i:hi]	Ghníthí

The independent forms ghníodh have usually the dependent forms of the conditional although [N'i hanet [ə] Ní dhéanadh sé etc. are occasionally heard.

1 I have one example of an independent form [d'anhI] déanfaidh .

The independent passive occurs as [N'í han̩I] Ní dhéantaí or more commonly as [N'í han̩I] Ní dhéanfaí/dhéanthaí.

#### Past Subjunctive

The past subjunctive may have the dependent forms of the imperfect or more usually the dependent forms of the conditional.

#### Imperative

2 sg. [d'a:n] déan. (For déana, see Uses of déanamh 287f.) 2 pl.

[d'anig'i] déanaigidh (alt. [d'anət [Iv'] déanadh sibh - single example).

3 sg. [d'anət [ə] déanadh sé.

#### Verbal Noun

[d'a(:)nu]

Déanamh

#### Verbal Adjective

[d'a(:)ntə] (rarely [d'a:ntI] )

Déanta (rarely déantaí)

#### fagháil 'to get'

There is a strong tendency among younger people and adults who do not speak Irish continually to use the independent form for the dependent thus [da jo:t [ə] Dá gheobhadh sé 'Were he to get'.

[hi:lən tɔmas gə jo:ən] Shíleann (sic.) Tomás go gheobhann 'Thomas

thinks you do (get)'. [nɑ joət [ə] nach gheobhadh sé. 'that he would not get'. The following conversation occurred between Sp.1 and Sp.13.

Sp.1 Gheobhaidh siad an grant.

'They will get the grant'

Sp.13 Ní gheobhaidh leoga.

'Indeed, they will not'.

Sp.1 Ná nach bhfuighidh?

'Won't they?'

This use of the independent stem for the dependent is also recorded in other dialects.

#### Present

Sg. 1.	[jɛv'əm], [jɛv' m'ɪ[ə]	Gheibhim, gheibh mise
2.	[jɛv' tu], [jɛv'ən tu]	Gheibh tú, gheibheann tú
3m.	[jɛv' [ə], [jɛv'ən [ə]	Gheibh sé, gheibheann sé
	[jɛv' [i], [jɛv'ən [i]	Gheibh sí, gheibheann sí
Pl. 1.	[jɛv' m'wɪd']	Gheibh muid
	[jɛv' [IN'], [jɛf' [IN']	Gheibh sinn
2.	[jɛv' [IV']	Gheibh sibh
3.	[jɛv' [əd], [jɛv'ən [əd]	Gheibh siad, gheibheann siad
Passive	[jɛf'ər]	Gheibhthear

The independent forms [jɛv'], ([jɛv'ən]) Gheibh/gheibheann usually have the dependent forms [N'í a:n] Ní fhaghann. Sp.3 had [N'í jɛv' [I[ə], [ər jIV' [I[ə] Ní gheibh sise, ar gheibh sise? when asked to translate 'She does not get, does she get?' These were not typical of his normal speech however.

A consuetudinal present form [jɛv'í] gheibhidh, is sometimes heard - this being based on forms such as sílidh, bídh etc.

The dependent stem is always fagh-, I have never heard faigh- e.g. [[In' ə dɔ:i ə wɔ:n [əd] Sin an dóigh i bhfaghann siad ... 'That is how they get ...' [N'í a:n [IN'] Ní fhaghann sinn. 'We do not get'.

#### Past

Sg. 1.	[fuər' m'ə]	Fuair mé
2.	[fuər tu]	Fuair tú
3m.	[fuər [ə]	Fuair sé
3f.	[fuər [i]	Fuair sí

Pl. 1. [fuər m'wɪd']	Fuair muid
[fuər ɪn']	Fuair sinn
2. [fuər ɪv']	Fuair sibh
3. [fuər ʌd]	Fuair siad
Passive [fuəɾəs]	Fuarthas

The stem fuair is the same for independent and dependent forms thus, [gə wɔɾəs] go bhfuarthas 'that was obtained'. The negative forms [N'ɪ wuər' m'ə] Ní fhuair mé 'I did not get' have been dealt with by Quiggin (Qu. §199). Sp.10 has often [N'ɪ uər'] Ní fhuair.

#### Future

Sg. 1. [jo(:)ə m'ə], [joɪ m'ə]	Gheobhaidh mé
2. [joə tu]	Gheobhaidh tú
3m. [joə ʌ]	Gheobhaidh sé
3f. [joə ɪ]	Gheobhaidh sí
Pl. 1.	
[joə ɪn']	Gheobhaidh sinn
2. [joə ɪv']	Gheobhaidh sibh
3. [joə ʌd]	Gheobhaidh siad
Passive [johər]	Gheobhthar

The independent forms of [jo:I] gheobhaidh have the dependent forms [N'ɪ wɪ:] ní fhuighidh, [nɔ wɪ:] nach bhfuighidh 'who will not get' (nach bhfuídh Gallagher 6).

The dependent passive (neg.) is [N'ɪ wɪ(:)hər] Ní fhuighthear.

#### Conditional

Sg. 1. [jo:N']	Gheobhainn
2. [joha]	Gheobhthá

3m. [jo:ət [ə]	Gheobhadh sé
3f. [jo:ət [i]	Gheobhadh sí
Pl. 1. [jo:ət [IN']	Gheobhadh sinn
2. [jo:ət [IV']	Gheobhadh sibh
3. [jo:ət [əd]	Gheobhadh siad
Passive [jo:wI], [jo:χ'i]	Gheobhthaí

The independent forms [jo:u] gheobhadh have the dependent forms [N'i wI:u] ní fhuigheadh. The dependent forms for the conditional and imperfect and the past subjunctive are intermixed. The principal forms are: [gə wI:u] go bhfuigheadh, [gə wai<sup>ə</sup>t [ə] go bhfaigheadh sé and [gə wə:u] go bhfaghadh.

The dependent passive forms heard were: [N'i wI:χ'i] ní fhuighthí, [gə wəhI] go bhfaghthaí.

#### Imperfect

Sg. 1. [jɛv'IN']	Gheibhinn
2. —	
3m. [j'ɛv'ət [ə]	Gheibheadh sé
3f. [jɛv'ət [i]	Gheibheadh sí
Pl. 1. [j'ɛv'ət [IN']	Gheibheadh sinn
2. [jɛv'ət [IV']	Gheibheadh sibh
3. [jɛv'ət [əd]	Gheibheadh siad
Passive —	('Gheibhthí', OCGC 169)

The independent forms [jɛv'u] gheibheadh have usually the dependent forms of the conditional (which see). The more usual being [N'i wI:u] Ní fhuigheadh.

#### Past Subjunctive

This can take any of the dependent forms for the conditional/

imperfect (see above): [N'í wI:t ʃən tʲk'ə gə d'í: gə wɔət ʃə f'ie  
 nɑ:uφu i] Ní fhuigheadh sé an t-uisce go dtí go bhfaghadh sé fiadh a  
 shnámhfadh í 'He could not get the water until he would get a deer  
 that would swim it'. [a waha k'ɔn mai ɔku] Dá bhfaghthá cionn maith  
 acu 'Were you to get a good one'.

#### Present Subjunctive

[gə wo m'ə cigar] go bhfagha mé cigar 'until I get a cigar'.  
 2 sg. neg. [nɑr a: tu] alt. [nɑr ai tu] nár fhagha/fhaighe tú 'may  
 you not get'.

#### Imperferative

2 sg. [fai] faigh. 2 pl. [faig'í] faighigidh. One example of  
 [fa:l'Íg'í] fagháiligidh based on verbal noun.

#### Verbal Noun

[fa:l'í], [fwa:l'í]

fagháil

feiceáilt 'to see'

#### Present

Sg. 1.	[t'í:m], [t'í: m'é]	Chím, chí mé (rare)
2.	[t'í: tu], [t'í:n tu]	Chí tú, chionn tú
3m.	[t'í: [ə], [t'í:ən [ə]	Chí sé, chionn sé
3f.	[t'í: [i], [t'í:n [i]	Chí sí, chionn sí
Pl. 1.	[t'í: mōd'í], [t'í:n m'wīd'í]	Chí muid, chionn muid
	[t'í: [IN'ə], [t'í:n [IN'í]	Chí sinne, chionn sinn
2.	[t'í: [IV'í], [t'í:ən [IV'í]	Chí sibh, chionn sibh
3.	[t'í: [əd], [t'í:n [əd]	Chí siad, chionn siad
Passive	[t'í:hər]	Chítear

The chí/chíonn forms have the dependent forms [N'í ek'ən] Ní fheiceann 'does not see', [ə v'ek'ən fəd] An bhfeiceann siad 'Do they see?'

Past

Sg. 1.	[hanIk' m'ə], [hənə m'ə]	Chonnaic mé
2.	[hənI tu], [hənə tu]	Chonnaic tú
3m.	[hanIk' fə], [hənə fə]	Chonnaic sé
3f.	[hanIk' fi], [hənə fi]	Chonnaic sí
Pl. 1.	[hənə m'w'id'], [hənək' fIN']	Chonnaic muid, chonnaic sinn
2.	[hanIk' fIV'], [hənə fIV']	Chonnaic sibh
3.	[hanIk' fəd], [hənə fəd]	Chonnaic siad
Passive	[hanəkəs]	Chonnacthas

[h'ənə ; hənIk' ; hənIk' ; hənI ; hənIk'] have also been heard.

The independent form chonnaic has the dependent form [N'í akə fə] Ní fhaca sé. Note also [N'í akI] Ní fhacaidh (pausa form).

The dependent passive forms are: [N'í akəs] Ní fhacthas ; [gə wakəs] go bhfacthas.

Future

Sg. 1.	[t'i(:)fə m'ə]	Chífidh mé
2.	[t'i(:)fə tu]	Chífidh tú
3m.	[t'i(:)fə fə]	Chífidh sé
3f.	[t'i(:)fə fi]	Chífidh sí
Pl. 1.	[t'i(:)fə m'w'id']	chífidh muid
	[t'i(:)fi fIN'ə]	Chífidh sinn
2.	[t'i(:)fə fIV']	Chífidh sibh
3.	[t'i(:)fə fəd]	Chífidh siad
Passive	[t'i:fər]	Chífear



The independent forms chífidh have the dependent forms [N'í ek'í] ní fheicfidh.

The relative (2 sg.) is [t'í:fəs tu] chífeas tú.

#### Conditional

Sg. 1. [t'í(:)fIN']	Chífinn
2. [t'í(:)fa]	Chífeá
3m. [t'í(:)fət [ə]	Chífeadh sé
3f. [t'í(:)fət [i]	Chífeadh sí
Pl. 1. [t'í(:)fət [IN']	Chífeadh sinn
[t'í(:)fu m'íd']	Chífeadh muid
2. [t'í(:)fət [Iv']	Chífeadh sibh
3. [t'í(:)fət [əd]	Chífeadh siad
Passive [t'í:fI]	Chífí

The dependent forms chífeadh have the dependent forms [N'í ek'u] Ní fheicfeadh.

The dependent passive form is [N'í ek'í] Ní fheicfí.

The second singular forms [hi:fʷa], [t'y:fa] have been heard.

#### Imperfect

Sg. 1. [t'í:N']	Chínn
2.	
3f. [t'í:ət [ə]	Chíodh sé
3m.	
Pl. 1.	
2.	
3. [t'í: [əd]	Chíodh siad
Passive [t'í:fI]	(Condit.)

The independent stem was used as a dependent form in the following example: [durt' [ə gə d'i:t [ə b'ala] Dubhairt sé go d(t)chíodh sé bealach 'He said that he used to see a road'.

The dependent forms, historical feiceadh are phonetically identical to conditional feicfeadh with the result that the independent imperfect can also be chífeadh (=condit.) or the periphrastic [bə yra: l'ɛʃən f'ek'al'] Ba ghnáth leisean feiceáil 'He used to see'.

[a v'ek'ət [Iv'] Dá bhfeiceadh sibh Past. Subj. 2 pl.

#### Present Subjunctive

1 sg. [gə v'ek'i m'ə] go bhfeicidh mé 'that I may see'. The forms of the past and present subjunctive are homonymous with the conditional and future (see Imperfect Tense).

#### Imperative

The imperative 3 sg. [nə f'ek'u ə'nin'ə] Ná feiceadh a'n-duine 'let no-one see' has been heard. The second person has the suppletive forms amharc, amharcaighidh. (see further p.280)

#### Verbal Noun

[f'ek'al'], [f'ek'al't'] feiceáil, feiceáilt

goil 'to go'

#### Present

Sg. 1.	[t'è:əm], [hè:əm]	Téighim, théighim
2.	[t'è:n tu], [hè:n tu]	Téigheann tú, théigheann tú
3m.	[t'è:n [ə], [hè:n [ə]	Téigheann sé, théigheann sé
3f.	[t'è:n [i], [hè:n [i]	Téigheann sí, théigheann sí

- Pl. 1. . [hè:n m'í'd'] théigheann muid  
 [t'e:n [IN'ə], [hè:n [IN']] Téigheann sinne, théigheann sinn  
 2. [t'e:n [Iv']], [hè:n [Iv']] Téigheann sibh, théigheann sibh  
 3. [t'e:n [əd], [hè:n [əd]] Téigheann siad, théigheann siad

The forms [t'e:n] téigheann and [hè:n] théigheann may be used by the same speaker, thus: [t'e:ən [əd] téigheann siad 'they go' and [hè:ən [ə] théigheann sé 'he goes', both Sp.3. (These forms, téigheann/théigheann, are discussed by O'Rahilly (IDPP, 172) and Ó Baoíll, 235f. See also tig/thig in this work).

The form t(h)éid may also be heard [kə b'I dɔ:i ə d'e:d' ə tom] Cá bith dóigh i dtéid an t-am 'Whatever way time passes'.

The response [N'i hɛ:i] ní théighidh (!) was heard on one occasion.

The form [rahən] rachann (based on the future stem rach-) is quite commonly heard among the younger generations and middle-aged people to the extreme east of the area.

The relative form is usually [ə hə:ns] [ə hɛ:jəns] a théigheanns.

The independent forms [t'e:ən] téigheann occur in the independent: [d'e:ən [ɛjən] an dtéigheann seisean? 'does he go?'

#### Past

- |        |  |              |
|--------|--|--------------|
| Sg. 1. | [huə m'ə], [fuə m'ə] [χuə ; χuə ; φuI] | Chuaidh mé   |
| 2.     | [huə tu], [fuə tu]                     | Chuaidh tú   |
| 3m.    | [huə [ə], [fuə [ə]                     | Chuaidh sé   |
| 3f.    | [huə [i], [fuə [i]                     | Chuaidh sí   |
| Pl. 1. | [huə m'í'd'], [fuə m'í'd']             | Chuaidh muid |
|        | [huə [IN'], [fuə [IN']                 | Chuaidh sinn |
| 2.     | [huə [Iv']], [fuə [Iv']                | Chuaidh sibh |
| 3.     | [huə [əd], [fuə [əd]                   | Chuaidh siad |

The independent forms [huI], [hu<sup>ə</sup>I] chuidh have the dependent forms [N'í hahI], [N'í ha<sup>h</sup>I] ní theachaidh [(ə)n d'ahI] an dteachaidh?

#### Future

Sg. 1. [rahə m'ə]	Rachaidh mé
2. [rahə tu]	Rachaidh tú
3m. [rahə [ə]	Rachaidh sé
3f. [rahə [i]	Rachaidh sí
Pl. 1. [rahə m <sup>w</sup> id']	Rachaidh muid
[rahI [IN'ə]	Rachaidh sinne
2. [rahə [Iv']	Rachaidh sibh
3. [rahə [əd]	Rachaidh siad

The independent forms [rahI], [rahəI] rachaidh occur in the dependent [N'í rahI] ní rachaidh etc.

#### Conditional

Sg. 1. [rahIN']	Rachainn
2. [raha]	Rachfá (-thá)
3m. [rahət [ə]	Rachadh sé
3f. [rahət [i]	Rachadh sí
Pl. 1.	
[rahət [IN']	Rachadh sinn
2. [rahət [Iv']	Rachadh sibh
3. [rahət [əd]	Rachadh siad
Passive [rahI]	Rachthaí

The independent forms [rahu] rachadh occur in the independent: [N'í rahu] ní rachadh etc.

## Imperfect

It is only rarely that the conditional may appear for the imperfect. The old imperfect forms occur regularly — as do the periphrastic forms.<sup>1</sup>

Sg. 1. [hè:n' [ə]	Théighinn-se
2. [hèha]	Théightheá
3m. [hè:ət [ə]	Théigheadh sé
3f. [hè:ət [i]	Théigheadh sí
Pl. 1.	
[hè:ət [In'ə]	Théigheadh sinne
2. [hè:ət [Iv']	Théigheadh sibh
3. [hè:ət [əd]	Théigheadh siad

The independent forms [hè:u] théigheadh occur in the dependent: [N'í hè:u] ní théigheadh etc.

A Falgarrow speaker had a form based on the present stem théid: [hè:d'ət [ə ər' ə rəhər gə k'Il 'darə] Théideadh sé ar an rothar go Cill Dara 'He used to go to Kildare on his bicycle'.

## Subjunctive

The past subjunctive is quite frequently heard for this verb.

1 sg. [a d'è:n'] Dá dtéighinn. 2 sg. [a d'èha], [a d'è:χ'a] Dá dtéightheá. 3 sg. m. [a d'è:t [ə] Dá dtéigheadh sé. 2 pl. [a d'è:t [Iv'] Dá dtéigheadh sibh.

---

1 English questions, however, usually resulted in the latter, thus: 'I used to go to the fair' was translated [bə γra: l'qm γq l' qn y:nI] Ba ghnáthach liom a ghoil chun amaigh, by one speaker yet [hè:n' [ə g' dāusə] Théighinnse chuig damhsa, 'I used to go to a dance', occurred in his normal speech. See Imperfect.

The present subjunctive may also be heard in normal conversation - in addition to set phrases such as [gə d'e: tu sLɑ:n] Go dtéighidh tú slán 'Safe journey' - [sɔlə d'e: tu ʃiər] sula dtéighidh tú siar 'before you go west (to Tangaveane)'; yet [sɔlmɔ̃ d'è:n tu] sulmá dtéigheann tú 'before you go' is also to be heard.

#### Imperative

I have only heard imperative forms for the second person. These have been the suppletive forms: [gɔ:] gabh 2 sg., and [gɔ:əg'i] gabhaigidh 2 pl: [nɑ gɔ: dɑ xɔ:ər] Ná gabh dá chomhair 'Do not go near him'.

#### Verbal Noun

Usually [gɔl'] goil - usually lenited when not preceded by ag, [N'i hɪg' l'ə] ə ɔl' (xɔl') Ní thig leis a ghoil 'He cannot go'. The form dul (O. Ir. dol) is found in some phrases (s.v. dul). The form goil seems to be an admixture of gabháil and dul.

#### ithe 'to eat'

##### Present

Sg. 1.	[Iχ'əm], [i:səm]	Ithim, íosaim
2.	[i:sən tu]	íosann tú
3.	[iχ'ən [ə], [i:sən [ə]	Itheann sé, íosann sé
Pl. 1.	[i:sən m'wɪd']	íosann muid
	[i:sən [IN'ə]	íosann sinne
2.	[iχ'ən [IV'], [i:sən [IV']	Itheann sibh, íosann sibh
3.	[iχ'ən [iətsən], [i:sən [əd]	Itheann siadsan, íosann siad
Passive	[It'ər]	Ithtear

The old present stem itheann has been replaced by, or occurs along side of the present stem íosann - based on the future stem

íos(f)aidh. In response to LASID q298 'he eats three meals a day', Sp.1 answered [iχ'ən [ə t'r'i: χra: sə La:] while Sp.3 answered [i:sən [ə t'r'i: huər'ə sə La:] and Sp.10 [i:sən [ə t'r'i: χra: 'nse La:]. Yet Sp.3 had [iχ'əmsə] ithim-sa 'I eat', but [i:sən [ɛfən ; m'wɪd' ; [əd] íosann seisean/muid/siad. 'He, we, they eat'. Similarly Sp.10 had [N'i ihəm] Ní ithim 'I do not eat', yet [N'i i:sən [I[ə ; [IN'ə;[əd] Ní íosann sise, sinne, siad 'She, we, they do not eat'.

The reversal of this was seen with Sp.15 who had [iχ'ə m'ə] ithfidh mé 'I shall eat', where the future stem was based on the present stem ith-. The same speaker had íosann sé 'he eats'! Sp.10 had mostly íosfaidh forms but an ithfidh sise 'will she eat?'

Sp.1 did seem to distinguish between the ith- and íos- stems fairly well e.g. [i<sup>x</sup>' e: nɔ i:sər də je: ə] Ith é nó íosfar 'do dhéidh é' 'Eat it, or it will be eaten after you'.

#### Past

Sg. 1. [d'Ih' m'ə]	D'ith mé
2. [d'Ih tu]	Dith tú
3m. [d'Ih [ə]	D'ith sé
3f. [d'Ih [i]	D'ith sí
Pl. 1. [d'Ih m'wɪd']	D'ith muid
2. [d'Ih' [Iv']	D'ith sibh
3. [d'Ih' [əd]	D'ith siad
Passive [hiχ'u]	h-itheadh

In addition to the passive h-itheadh I have heard [hi:su nə p'r'è:ətI] h-íosadh na préataí 'the potatoes were eaten'.

## Future

Sg. 1. [i:sə m'ə]	íosfaidh mé
2. [i:sə tu]	íosfaidh tú
3m. [i:sə [ə]	íosfaidh sé
3f. [i:sə [i]	íosfaidh sí
Pl. 1. [i:sə m'w'ɪd']	íosfaidh muid
2. [i:sə [Iv']	íosfaidh sibh
3. [i:sə [əd]	íosfaidh siad
Passive [i:sər]	íosfar

For future stem in present íosann (and vice versa, ithfidh) see present (and conditional).

## Conditional-Imperfect-Past Subjunctive

Sg. 1. [d'i:sɪN']	D'íosfainn
2. [d'i:sə]	D'íosfá
3m. [d'i:sət [ə]	D'íosfadh sé
3f. [d'i:sət [i]	D'íosfadh sí
Pl. 1. [d'i:sət [ɪN']	D'íosfadh sinn
2. [d'i:sət [Iv']	D'íosfadh sibh
3. [d'i:sət [əd]	D'íosfadh siad
Passive [d'i:sɪ]	D'íosfaí

In addition to d'íosfadh forms Sp.10 had [N'i iχ'ət [I[ə ɪf']] Ní ith(f)eadh sise uibh 'She would not eat an egg'. Sp.3 had d'íosfadh forms plus [d'iχ'u] D'ith(f)eadh, pausa form, and [d'if'ət [iətsən] D'ithfeadh siadsan 'They would eat'.

The imperfect can have d'íosfadh forms or the periphrastic ba ghnáth le construction. Translating English 'I used to eat more when I was young' Sps.3 and 10 answered [bə ɪra: l'om N'is mo: iχ'ə nər' ə v'i m'ə ɔ:g] Ba ghnáthach liom níos mó a ithe nuair a bhí mé óg.



I have only heard íosfadh forms for the past subjunctive.

The [iχ'u] forms above could be original imperfects itheadh ; although ithfeadh, conditionals based on the present stem, only with silent f, may be another possibility.

#### Imperative

2 sg. [I] [I<sup>x</sup>] [I<sup>h</sup>] ith. 3 sg. [Ihət [ə], [Iχ'ət [ə] itheadh sé. 2 pl. [iχ'əg'i] ithigidh ([i:səg'i] íosaigidh, one example).

#### Verbal Noun

[Iχ'ə] Ithe

#### Verbal Adjective

[It'ə] Ithte

rádh, ráidht 'saying'

#### Present

Sg. 1.	[d'ér'əm], [abrəm]	Deirim, abraim
2.	[d'ér tu], [d'ér'ən tu], [abrən tu]	Deir tú, deireann tú, abrann tú
3m.	[d'ér [ə], [d'ér'ən [ə], [abrən [ə]	Deir sé, deireann sé, abrann sé
3f.	[d'ér [i], [d'ér'ən [i], [abrən [i]	Deir sí, deireann sí, abrann sí
Pl. 1.	[ , [d'ér'ən [IN'ə], [abrən [IN']	, deireann sinne, abrann sinn
2.	[d'ér' [IV'], [d'ér'ən [IV'], [abrən [IV']	Deir sibh, deireann sibh, abrann sibh
3.	[d'ér [əd], [d'ér'ən [əd], [abren [əd]	Deir siad, deireann siad, abrann siad

Forms with [d] are also heard this has been discussed under Phonology (see [d]). [d'ɪr'-] may also be heard cf. 'Adirim, adeirim' IGT.

It has been my experience to hear deir(eann) forms more often than abrann forms.<sup>1</sup> Abrann can occur in both independent and dependent forms [abrən [I[ə] abrann sise 'she says', [N'ɪ abrən [IN'ə] ní abrann sinne 'we do not say', both heard from Sp.3. [abrəm m'ə xod' ÖRNI] Abraim mo chuid urnaighe 'I say my prayers'. [N'ɪ abrən [əd] ní abrann siad 'they do not say', both Sp.10. The same is true for deir forms, thus: [d'èrəm] deirim 'I say', [N'ɪ hèrəm] ní dheirim 'I do not say', both Sp.3. [dər̩ s̩ə] deir sé 'he says', [N'ɪ hèrən] ní dheireann 'he does not (say)', both Sp.10.

The negative form [N'ɪ ɛr'ən [IN'ə] ní eireann sinne 'we do not say', also occurs.

Past		
Sg. 1.	[durt <sup>(,)</sup> m'ə]	Dubhairt mé
2.	[durt tu]	Dubhairt tú
3m.	[durt <sup>(,)</sup> [ə] [dur [ə]	Dubhairt sé
3f.	[durt <sup>(,)</sup> [i] [dur [i]	Dubhairt sí
Pl. 1.	[durt m'wɪd']	Dubhairt muid
	[durt <sup>(,)</sup> [IN'] [dur [IN']	Dubhairt sinn
2.	[durt <sup>(,)</sup> [Iv'] [dur [Iv']	Dubhairt sibh
3.	[durt <sup>(,)</sup> [əd] [dur [əd]	Dubhairt siad
	Passive [hu:ru]	hubhradh

The independent forms [du:rt'] dubhairt have the dependent forms: [N'ɪr u:rt'] níor dhubhairt ; [ər<sup>(,)</sup> u:rt'] ar dhubhairt? - or níor ubhairt, ar ubhairt? These forms have been satisfactorily explained by Ó Tuathail. 'The d in dúirt (past tense) is felt to be the particle

1 Indeed many of the abrann forms resulted from direct questioning, and deir(eann) forms were common in ordinary speech both as independent and dependent forms.

do with the vowel elided. Hence the dependent forms occurs as úirt. Cf. gur rubhairt tu, Spir. Rose p.127'. SML xliii.

In addition to the passive forms [hu:ru] hubhradh, neg. [N'ir hu:ru] Níor hubhradh. I have heard [habru rɔd IN't'ait ahə dɔ: dɔ] hAbradh rud eighinteacht fá dtaobh dó 'Something was said about it'. Neg. [N'ir habru] Níor habradh. Sp.3 had [habru] babradh, yet [N'ir hu:ru] Níor hubhradh!

Due to sandhi there is always a [durt] form for the 2 sg. e.g. [kə'd'e: durt tu] Caidé dubhairt tú? 'What did you say?' This [durt] form is now spreading to situations where one would expect [du(:)rt'], [u(:)rt'] e.g. [ər urt tu ]In' l'ɛ] Ar (dh)ubhairt tú sin leis? 'Did you say that to him?' [N'ir u:rt] Níor (dh)ubhairt! 'I did not!'

#### Future

Sg. 1.	[d'èrhə m'ə], [abrahə m'I[ə]	Déarfaidh mé, abróchaidh mise
2.	[d'èrhə tu]	Déarfaidh tú
3m.	[d'èrhə [ə]	Déarfaidh sé
3f.	[d'èrhə [i]	Déarfaidh sí
Pl. 1.	[d'èrhə m'íd']	Déarfaidh muid
	[d'èrhI [IN']	Déarfaidh sinn
2.	[d'èrhə [IV']	Déarfaidh sibh
3.	[d'èrhə [əp]	Déarfaidh siad

#### Passive

The independent forms [d'è(:)rhI] déarfaidh occur in the dependent forms as well: [N'èrhə tu] an ndéarfaidh tú? 'will you say?' The negative can occur as: [N'i hè(:)rhI] ní dhéarfaidh (théarfaidh) or [N'i e(:)rhI] Ní éarfaidh. Qu. (§181) attributes the latter to the older generation and the former to younger.

Other forms heard include: [abrahə mI[ə] abróchaidh mise 'I shall

say', and the historical forms [əN əbərə ʃɛ[əN] an abóraidh seisean? 'will he say?' [N'í əbərə ʃIN'ə] ní abóraidh sinne 'we shall not say'. Speakers using these forms also had déarfaidh forms, both as independent and dependent forms.

Forms with [d] occur thus [dèrhə m'ə] déarfaidh mé 'I shall say'.

#### Conditional

Sg. 1. [d'èrhin'], [d'èrhìn']	Déarfainn
2. [d'èrha]	Déarfá
3m. [d'èrhət ʃə]	Déarfadh sé
3f. [d'èrhət ʃi]	Déarfadh sí
Pl. 1. [d'èrhu m'í'd']	Déarfadh muid
[d'èrhət ʃIN']	Déarfadh sinn
2. [d'èrhət ʃIV']	Déarfadh sibh
3. [d'èrhət ʃəd]	Déarfadh siad
Passive [d'è(:)rhI]	Déarfaí

The independent forms [d'è:rhu] déarfadh have the dependent forms: [N'èrhə hɔsə] an déarfá thusa? 'would you say?' and the negative varies between: [N'í hèrhət ʃə] ní dhéarfadh sé (théarfadh) 'he would not say', and [N'í erhI] ní éarfaí 'would not be said'. The lenited dependent forms with [hèrhu] seem to appear more often than those with [èrhu], yet Sp.1 had: [N'í hɛrhən'ʃə ʃin l'ɛ[ gə d'ɔ:ə] Ní dhéarfainnse sin leis go deo 'I would never say that to him', and [N'í erhin'ʃə gə ro:] Ní (dh)éarfainnse go rabh 'I would not say so' - both from normal speech.

The historical dependent form may also be heard, although it appears to be yielding its ground to the independent forms, [N'í əbərət ʃIN'ə] ní abóradh sinne, 'we would not say'.

Forms with [d] may also occur e.g. [dɛrhət ʃəd] déarfadh siad 'they would say'.

## Imperfect

While the imperfect is often expressed by the conditional forms or by the periphrastic construction, the old imperfect forms can still be heard. e.g. [d'ér'u o:n'] Deireadh Eoin ... 'Eoin used to say ...' 3 sg. m. [dér'ət [ə]], f. [d'ér'ət [i]] deireadh sé/sí.

The form [jér'u n f'ar [ɔ]] Dheireadh an fear seo ... 'This man used to say ...', was heard on one occasion cf. Dhiafruigh v's D'fhiafruigh p.241 p.348.

The hybrid form [d'ér'hu] deirfeadh is discussed under the Imperfect p.272.

## Past Subjunctive

This is usually a conditional form but I have heard some examples [a n'ér'ət [i]] Dá ndeireadh sí 'Were she to have said'.

## Imperative

The imperative forms heard were: 2 sg. [abər'] abair, 3 sg. [abrəd [ə]] arbradh sé and 2 pl. [abr'ig'i] abraigidh.

## Verbal Noun

[ra:], [ra:t'] rád, ráidht

(The two forms may be used by the same speaker).

## Verbal Adjective

[ra:t'ə] ráidhte

## THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB

## Present Indicative

Sg. 1. [ta m'ə]	Tá mé
2. [ta tu]	Tá tú

3m. [ta ʃə]	Tá sé
3f. [ta ʃi]	Tá sí
Pl. 1. [ta mʷi'dʲ]	Tá muid
[ta ʃINʲ]	Tá sinn
2. [ta ʃIVʲ]	Tá sibh
3. [ta ʃəd]	Tá siad
Passive [tahər]	Táthar

The independent forms [ta:] tá have the dependent forms [N'i:əi'] ní fhuil, [ən wíl'] an bhfuil? [m̩rə<sup>l</sup>b wíl' ə<sup>l</sup>n̩n'ə ɔ̃N] Murab fhuil aonduine ann 'If there is no-one there'.

The dependent passive form is [ə wíl'hər] a bhfuilthear, indirect rel. [N'i:ə<sup>l</sup>hər ə d'anu maran] Ní fhuilthear ag déanamh mórán 'Not a lot is being done'.

In one response I have heard: [o: ha:] Ó, thá! 'Oh, there is!' for the more usual [o: ta:] Ó, tá.

The form [χan (χan) 'i'l'h] Chan fhuil! is often heard in emphatic negative responses (see cha).

'I do not know' is most often [nɛl' (nɛl') 'i:s ɔ̃ɔm] which I write as Ní fhuil a fhios agam, although perhaps Ní fheil/Chan fheil (cf. Sc. G. dep. fheil O. Ir. -feil) might be more representative of this sound.

#### Present Habitual (or Consuetudinal Present)

Sg. 1. [b'i:m]	Bím
2. [b'i:n tu], [b'i:əN tu]	Bíonn tú
3m. [b'i:n ʃə], [b'i: ʃə]	Bíonn sé, bídh sé
3f. [b'i:n ʃi]	Bíonn sí

Pl. 1.

[b'í:n [IN']	Bíonn sinn
2. [b'í:n [IV']	Bíonn sibh
3. [b'í:n [əd]	Bíonn siad
Passive [b'ihər]	Bíthear

The independent forms bíonn, less commonly bídh have the dependent forms [b'í:ᵀn] bíonn. The old bídh forms e.g. [b'í: k'ɔ: ər' ə χrɔk [In' hɔL] Bídh ceo ar an chnoc sin thall 'Mist gathers on yonder hill', have been discussed under the Present Tense p.253.

## Past

Sg. 1. [v'í m'ə]	Bhí mé
2. [v'í tu]	Bhí tú
3m. [v'í [ə]	Bhí sé
3f. [v'í [i]	Bhí sí

Pl. 1.

[v'í [IN']	Bhí sinn
2. [v'í [IV']	Bhí sibh
3. [v'í [əd]	Bhí siad
Passive [v'ihər]	Bhíothar

The independent forms [v'í:] bhí have the dependent forms [N'í ro:] ní rabh, [gə ro:] go rabh.

The dependent passive is [rohər] rabhthar.

## Future

Sg. 1. [b'è m'ə]	Béidh mé
2. [b'è tu]	Béidh tú
3m. [b'è [ə]	Béidh sé
3f. [b'è [i]	Béidh sí

Pl. 1. [b'è m'w'id']	Béidh muid
2. [b'è [IN']	Béidh sinn
3. [b'è [IV']	Béidh sibh
Passive [b'ehər]	Béithear

The independent forms [b'è:] béidh occur as dependent forms [N'i v'è:] ní bhéidh etc.

#### Conditional

Sg. 1. [v'èn']	Bhéinn
2. [v'èhə]	Bhéitheá
3m. [v'èt [ə]	Bhéadh sé
3f. [v'èt [i]	Bhéadh sí
Pl. 1.	
[v'èt [IN']	Bhéadh sinn
2. [v'èt [IV']	Bhéadh sibh
3. [v'èt [əd]	Bhéadh siad
Passive [v'èhI]	Bhéithí

The independent forms [v'è(:)u] bhéadh occur as dependent forms [N'i v'è(:)u] ní bhéadh etc.

While [N'i v'èu], [N'i v'au] are usual for ní bhéadh, I have heard [N'i wau] on one occasion.

Note:[mər v'èn'[ə t̪osə k̪õ:ra] Mar bhéinn-se agus tusa ag comhrádh,  
'Just like you and I would be conversing,'.

#### Imperfect and Past Subjunctive

Sg. 1. [v'i:N']	Bhínn
2. [v'i:ha]	Bhítheá
3m. [v'i:ət [ə]	Bhíodh sé
3f. [v'i:ət [i]	Bhíodh sí



Pl. 1. [v'i:t ʃIN']	Bhíodh sinn
2. [v'i:t ʃIV']	Bhíodh sibh
3. [v'i:t ʃəd]	Bhíodh siad
Passive [v'ihí], [v'i:h'i]	Bhíothaí

While the conditional forms or the periphrastic construction may occur for the imperfect, the old forms are commonly heard (see Imperfect p.265).

The independent forms [v'i:u] bhíodh occur as dependent forms [N'i v'i:u] ní bhíodh.

The past subjunctive is quite often heard (although the conditional can frequently stand in its place), e.g. [a m'i:N'ʃə a:bəLte nɔbər' ə ja:nu] Dá mbínn-se ábalta an obair a dhéanamh 'Were I able to do the work'. [ʃIn' ə tan'am' k'iənə ə v'er'en ʃəd ər' ə m'è:rLə a m'ihə ʃkr'i:uʷ ɔN] Sin an t-ainm céadna a bheireann siad air i mBéarla dá mbítheá ag scríobhadh ann 'It is indentical in English were you to be writing (in that language)'. [a m'i:t ʃIV' kɔsul' l'anə χ'èl'ə] Dá mbíodh sibh cosamhail lena chéile 'Were you to resemble each other'.

#### Present Subjunctive

The present subjunctive is preserved in phrases such as [gə rō k'è:d mai hɔgəd] Go rabh cead maith agat 'Thank you very much', and in ordinary speech such as: [N'i Lɔrɪ ə'NɪN'ə gə ro əN tE: ɔ:ʰLte] Ní labharfaidh a'nduine go rabh an tae ólta 'No-one will speak until tea is over'. [b'ed'ɪr' nɑ m'èn'ʃə a:bəLte ɣɔl' suəs a mɔr ro] B'fhéidir nach mbéinn-se ábalta a ghoil suas, ach mur rabh ... 'I may not be able to go up but if I am not ...'.

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## Imperative

2 sg. [b'í: hart lɑ: ən't'əht ɛl'ə] Bí thart lá eighinteacht eile  
 'Come again some other day'. [nɑ b'í: hɔsə m'IL'u dadI] Ná bí thusa  
ag milleadh dadaidh 'Don't you be ruining anything'. 3 sg. [b'í:u  
 lɑ: mai h'ɔn nɑ nɑ b'í:u] Bíodh lá maith ann ná ná bíodh 'Let the  
 day be fair or foul'. [nɑ b'í:ət [ə wad] Ná bíodh sé i bhfad 'Let  
 him not be long'. The form bídh is heard in the phrase [b'í: g'al  
 gə wíl'h?] Bídh geall go bhfuil 'There certainly is'. 2 pl. [b'í:g'í],  
 [b'í:d'í] Bígídh 3 pl. [b'í:ət [əd] Bíodh siad.

## Verbal Noun

[v'èx'], [v'ə], [v'ah]

Bheith

## THE COPULA\*

Ó Siadhail (Celtica XV 117f.) has discussed the erosion of the copula in Modern Irish dialects. In this area some of the main uses of the copula are: for emphasis, in indentificatory sentences, with certain adjectives, with as to indicate provenance, with le to indicate ownership and with nouns in certain idioms.

[ʃiəd nə fʷI:L'í warəfəs kI:r'í]

'Siad na Faoilligh a mharbhfas caoirigh.

'It is the month of February which kills the sheep'.

[n'í ahən' ar ə v'í a:bəltə ja:nu]

Ní achan fhear a bhí ábalta a dhéanamh.

'It was not every man who could do it'.

[bə je: ə he:n' bə χ'ɔntI]

Badh é é fhéin ba chointaighe.

'He had only himself to blame'.

\* The Copula is listed in this section, although as regards its status as a 'verb' in Modern Irish see D. Greene The analytic forms of the verb in Irish (Ériu xviii 108-12).

[əN' eskir'ə v'i ɔN]

An iascaire a bhí ann?

'Was he a fisherman?'

[sLat s'il'ag'əs mo: nɑ [iəd ə b'a:r]

Slat saileoige is mó ná 's iad a b'fhearr.

'It was mostly sallow rod(s) for they were the best'.

[[e: [a:n ə b'a:r dI:fə]

'Sé Seán a b'fhearr daobhtha.

'John was the best of them'.

[nɛl' i's ɔɔəm k'Jokʊ [iəd nɛ LɔχlɛnI v'i nɛ gɔ:nI ɔntu nɑ nɑχ iəd]

Ní fhuil a fhios agam cé acu 's iad na Lochlannaigh bhí ina

gcomhnuidhe ionntu ná nach iad.

'I do not know whether or not it was the Norse who lived in them'.

[wɑ:rd ə]

Ward é.

'He is a Ward'.

[əs b'ag ə wíl' ə to:ran [In' ɔku]

Is beag a bhfuil an t-amhrán sin acu.

'Few know that song'.

[N'ir v'ju: dɔ haxt ə'raʃ əN' [ɔn'h]

Níorbh fhiú dó theacht arais annsin.

'It was not worth his while to come back after that'.

[sa:r l'ɔmsə n g'év'r'u]

Is fhearr liom-sa an geimhreadh.

'I prefer the winter'.

[N'i mai l'ɔmsə n k'In'al [In']

Ní maith liom-sa an cineál sin.

'I do not like that sort (of carry on)'.

[bʌs Belfast Connolly nɑ<sup>h</sup> a]

B'as Belfast Connolly nach ea?

'Was (James) Connolly not from Belfast?'

[əN ʌs əN a:t' [ɔ hũ]

An as an áit seo thú?

'Are you from this place (around here)?'

[l'ɔmsə n t'asəl]

Liom-sa an t-asal

'I own the donkey'.

[əs truə nɑ ro tu ɔN ə'rE:r']

Is trua nach rabh tú ann aréir.

'It is a pity that you were not there last night'.

[b'ɛ:g'ən dũsə Im'aht]

B'éigean domh-sa imtheacht.

'I had to leave'.

In classificatory sentences there is a tendency to use the periphrastic construction: (copula) subject + substantive verb + preposition *i*. The sentence 'Is táilliúr óg aerach mé<sup>1</sup>' 'I am a spirited young tailor', heard in a song from Sp.1, is a rarity. A common form of classificatory sentence is the type: Maighistir scoile atá (a bhí) ann 'He is (was) a school teacher'. Where a copula sentence is used, the copula is often omitted, thus: 'Dhia, fear an-deas Mac an Ultaigh' 'God (but) Mac an Ultaigh is a very fine man'.

Another common occurrence is the sentence-type: Tá sé ina an-fhidleoir 'He is a great fiddler'. The sentence-type Éan atá ann

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1 TEXT 66 v.1.

'It is a bird' has been viewed in different lights.<sup>1</sup>

There is a tendency for 'sé (< is é) to appear for 'sí (< is í) and 'siad ( is iad). Thus: 'Casadh domh an cailín deas og a's ma casadh 'sé a labhair go géar' Sp.1 TEXT 62 v.2 (Cf. 'Acht má casadh sí a labhair go géar' Tory p.83.), 'Sé na cnámha a bhfuil an trom ann' 'It is the bones which constitute the weight (of the body)'. Yet, 'siad na sean-amhráin a badh deise' 'The old songs were the nicest'.

The old neuter form [ʃa] 'sea (< is ea) is very common in this area: A. 'Seo Micí' 'Here (comes) Micky'. B. 'Sea' 'So it is'. 'Sílim-sa gurb ea [gər b'a] 'I think it is'.

In the formation of comparative forms of adjective the form níos (pres. and fut.) very often appears in the past and conditional for ní ba (níb before vowels, and f + vowel). 'Bhí sé níos gaiste ná an spád. 'It was quicker than the spade' Sp.3. (Bhí lá núb fhearr indé ann 'yesterday was a better day' Sp.3.) 'Bhí sé agam-sa níos fhearr' 'I used to know it (song) better' Sp.5 (Shíl mé go rabh sé núb fhuide 'I thought that it was longer' Sp.5.) The following shows dual usage in the same sentence: 'B'fhéidir an chéad aonach eile go mbéadh na beathaigh capaill, go mbéadh sé i bhfad níos daoire agus go ndíolfá ar luach i bhfad núb fhearr é'. 'Perhaps at the next fair the horses might be much more expensive and you might sell it (your horse) for a much better price' Sp.1.

Note also the forms 'An chéad subháilce fuair an Mhaighdean Mhuire nach/nár bh í sin an tsubháilce bhí mór' TEXT 70 Sp.5.

1 (a) A fronted or emphatic form of the sentence-type Tá sé ina fhear/ Tá mé i mo scoláire → Fear atá ann/Scólaire atá ionam (CGT §329; Ó Siadhail Celtica XV 117).

(b) A development of the negative type of sentence. Níl innte ach bean bhocht (IDPP 236).

The copula can be replaced by the substantive verb in sentences of the following type: Is doiligh mórán sessions a fhagháil 'It is difficult to find a lot of sessions' Sp.10. Cf. Tá sé doiligh cuid-iughadh a fhagháil 'It is difficult to find help' Sp.10. Is doiligh fagháil comhgarach go leor acu 'It is hard to get near enough to them' Sp.3. Cf. Deir siad go bhfuil sinne doiligh a thuigbheáil 'They say that we are had to understand' Sp.3. Is doiligh mórán a dhéanamh ar bheagán 'It is hard to do a lot with little' Sp.2. Cf. Tá sé doiligh bríste a bhaint de thóin tarnocht 'It is hard to take trousers from a bare arse' Sp.2. O'Rahilly recorded the proverb: Is sleamhain iad leacacha an tighé mhóir (Misc. Ir. Prov. no.348). Sp.6 had the version: Tá leacacha an fhir uasail sleamhain 'The nobleman's flagstones are slippery'.

With those speakers given to English, provenance is indicated by the substantive verb, thus while Sp.3 had B'as Belfast Connolly (above) his brother Sp.4 had Chuala mé go rabh sí as Dún na nGall 'I heard that she was from Donegal (Town)'. Note also Tá sé as Doire 'He is from Derry', Commeen youth.

#### Forms of the Copula.

##### Present

- [əS], Is maith thusa! 'You are a good one!'
- [N'í], Ní mian liom an scéal sin a chur ar an tape 'I do not wish to recite that story on the tape recorder'.
- [Nə<sup>h</sup>], Nach ceart an boc thusa 'Aren't you the boyo!'
- [əN], [əN], [əN'], An í sin an dóigh? 'Is that how it is?' An é an easóg é? 'Is it (animal in question) the weasel?'
- [gər], [gör], Sílim gur beag duine a théigheanns a fhad leis anois 'I think that there are few people who go to it now'.

I have only one example of the following: [b'e [In' ə rɔd ə tɔn] Ab é  
sin an rud atá ann? 'Is that what it is?'

Past/Conditional

[bə] ba, badh, Ba cheart duit 'You should'. [b'ʲ] B'fhiú a dhéanamh  
'It was worthwhile doing'.

[N'i(:)r] Níor mhaith duit a bheith amuigh i bhfad indiu 'It would  
do you no good to be out long today'.

[nɔr] Nár mhaith an créatúr 'Wasn't that decent (of the) creature'.

[ər] Ar mhaith leat labhairt leis? 'Would you like to speak to him?'

[əɾəv], [arəv'] Arbh fhearr leat arán baile? 'Would you prefer home-  
made bread?'

[gər], [gərəb<sup>(,)</sup>], [gɔb], [gərəv<sup>(,)</sup>] gur, gurab, gurbh.

tabhairt 'to give'

Present

Sg. 1.	[v'ər'əm]	Bheirim
2.	[v'ər tu], [v'ər'ən tu]	Bheir tú, bheireann tú
3m.	[v'ər [ə], [v'ər'ən [ə]	Bheir sé, bheireann sé
3f.	[v'ər [i], [v'ər'ən [i]	Bheir sí, bheireann sí
Pl. 1.	[v'ər'ən m'ɪd']	bheireann muid
	[v'ər [IN'], [v'ər'ən [IN']]	Bheir sinn, bheireann sinn
2.	[v'ər [Iv'], [v'ər'ən [Iv']]	Bheir sibh, bheireann sibh
3.	[v'ər [əd], [v'ər'ən [əd]	Bheir siad, bheireann siad
Passive	[v'ert'ər]	Bheirtear

The independent forms [v'ər'], [v'ər'ən] bheir, bheireann have  
the dependent forms: [N'i ho:rən] ní thabhrann and [N'i hɔgən] ní  
thugann. The latter forms appear to be the more popular [nə kɾapən']

ə dɔgən [əd nə warbles ɔrhu] Na cnapáin a dtugann siad na 'warbles'  
orthu 'The lumps which they call "warbles"'; [N'í hɔgəm ə'fɪ'a dɔ:fə]  
Ní thugaim isteach dóbhtha 'I do not believe in them'; Note also,  
 however: [rɔd ə dɔ:rən [əd black hives ɛr'] Rud a dtabhrann siad  
 'black hives' air 'A thing which they call "black hives"'. [N'í  
 horən tu] ní thabhrann tú 'you do not give' - both heard from Sp.5.

Confusion of independent and dependent forms of this verb.

In addition to the alternation between bheir/bheireann forms and tabhrann/tugann forms, there is the further confusion of independent and dependent forms (cf. SML xl.) This was apparent in the speech of those who spoke English a lot of the time. Thus while Sps.1 and 10 had ní thugann sé in response to LASID q.309 'He does not give', Sp.3 had ní bheireann sé. Sp.3 varied between the two usages thus: ní thugann seisean 'he does not give', and ní bheireann sinne 'we do not give', and dtabhrann siadsan 'do they give?' an bheireann tusa? 'do you give?'

In the future tense Sp.3 had: Bhéarfaidh an bealach sin thart siar annseo thú 'That road will lead you around to here'; while a Ballykerrigan man had: Tabharfaidh sin amach thú 'That will take you out'. The following was also heard from Sp.3: Ní bhéarfaí cead dó 'He would not be given permission'. Sp.3 did have forms such as ní thabharfaidh muid 'we shall not give', and ní thabharfainn 'I would not give'.

Past

Sg. 1. [hɔg m'ə]	Thug mé
2. [hɔg tu]	Thug tú
3m. [hɔg ə]	Thug sé
3f. [hɔg i]	Thug sí



Pl. 1. [hɔg mʷi'd']	Thug muid
[hɔg [IN']	Thug sinn
2. [hɔg [Iv']	Thug sibh
3. [hɔg [əd]	Thug siad
Passive [tɔgu]	Tugadh

The independent forms [hɔg] thug occur in the independent [əN dog tōsə] An dtug tusa? 'Did you give?' [N'i hɔg m'I[ə] Ní thug mise 'I did not give'.

The negative passive is [N'ir tɔgu] níor tugadh, although I have heard one example of [N'i tɔgu] ní tugadh.

#### Future

Sg. 1. [v'èrhə m'ə]	Bhéarfaidh mé
2. [v'èrhə tu]	Bhéarfaidh tú
3m. [v'èrhə [ə]	Bhéarfaidh sé
3f. [v'èrhə [i]	Bhéarfaidh sí
Pl. 1. [v'èrhə mʷi'd']	Bhéarfaidh muid
[v'èrhə [IN']	Bhéarfaidh sinn
2. [v'èrhə [Iv']	Bhéarfaidh sibh
3. [v'èrhə [əd]	Bhéarfaidh siad
Passive [v'èrhər]	Bhéarfar

The independent forms [v'è:rhI] bhéarfaidh have the dependent forms [N'i ho:rhI] Ní thabharfaidh etc.

#### Conditional

Sg. 1. [v'èrhIN']	Bhéarfainn
2. [v'èrha]	Bhéarfá
3m. [v'èrhət [ə]	Bhéarfadh sé
3f. [v'èrhət [i]	Bhéarfadh sí

Pl. 1. [v'èrhu m'íd']	Bhéarfadh muid
[v'èrhət [IN']	Bhéarfadh sinn
2. [v'èrhət [Iv']	Bhéarfadh sibh
3. [v'èrhət [əd]	Bhéarfadh siad
Passive [v'èrhi]	Bhéarfaí

The independent forms [v'è:rhu] bhéarfadh have the dependent forms [N'í ho:rhu] ní thabharfadh etc.

The forms [N'í hurhit [i] Ní thiubharfadh sí (Class. Ir. -tiubhradh) were heard from one speaker.

[N'í ho:r'hu] ní thabhairfeadh may also be heard.

#### Imperfect - Past Subjunctive

The imperfect can be expressed by the conditional or by the periphrastic method [bə ɣɑ: l'om ar'əg'əd ə hort də nə bɔxtə] Ba ghnáthach liom airgead a thabhairt do na bochta 'I used to give money to the poor'.

It has proven virtually impossible to obtain a full paradigm of independent forms as English questions 'I used to go' etc. usually result in ba ghnáthach le -type answers. In ordinary speech, forms vary between: historical bheireadh; conditional bhéarfadh; and the new hybrid forms bheirfeadh. I list the old imperfect forms I have heard in ordinary speech:

[v'Ír'u o:n' [In' orhu] Bheireadh Eoin sin orthu 'Eoin used to call them that'. 3 sg. m. [v'ér'ət [ə] bheireadh sé, f. [v'ér'ət [i] bheireadh sí. 1 pl. [v'ér'ət [IN'ə] bheireadh sinne. 3 pl. [v'ér'ət [əd], [v'Ír'ət [əd] bheireadh siad. [Lɑ:nə ɡɔn'əl ə v'ert'i ər'] Lá na gCoinneal a bheirtí air 'It used to be called Candlemas'.

The imperfect is most commonly heard in phrases such as [f'ar ə dɔgət [əd dō:nəl ə χ'IN' ər'] Fear a dtugadh siad Domhnall an Chinn

air 'A man they used to call Domhnall an Chinn'. The stem here is usually tugadh, although tabhradh forms are also to be heard. Forms heard included:

1 sg. [gə dɔɡIN' [ə] go dtugainn-se. 3 sg. m.(f.) [ə dɔɡət [ə ([i])] a dtugadh sé (sí). 1 pl. [ə dɔɡət [IN'ə] a dtugadh sinne. 3 pl. [ə dɔɡət [əd] a dtugadh siad. Pass. [ə dɔɡtI] a dtugtaí. 3 sg. [ə dorət [Iʃən] a dtabharadh seisean. 3 pl. [ə dorət [əd] a dtabharadh siad. Sp.11 had: [ə dorət [əd] a dtabhradh siad ... 'which they used to call' and [ə dɔɡən [əd] a dtúgann siad ... 'which they call'.

The conditional may occur for the past subjunctive e.g. [da dorhət [ə] dá dtabharfadh'se, 'were he to give'. The forms [(d)ə dɔɡu] dá dtugadh may also be heard. The form: Dá dtug(f)adh (dtugthadh?) [ə dɔku] duine ar bith comhairle duit-se 'Were anyone to give you advice', may be a hybrid form, or may have been influenced by the 2 sg. and passive forms of the past subjunctive i.e. [mər dɔka [In dɔ:] mur dtugthá (dtugfá?) sin dó 'were you not to give that to him'; [mər dɔkI [In' dɔ:] mur dtugthaí (dtugfaí?) sin dó 'were that not to be given to him'.

#### Imperative

There are forms based on tabhair and tug. From the Old Irish period, do.beir, -tabair 'gives' (Mod. tabhair) was supplied by do.uc(ca)i, -tuc(ca)i in the meaning 'bring', perfect do.uic, -tuicc, -tuc (Mod. thug). There was also an imperative 2 sg. tuic, tuc, pl. tucaid. Thus the 2 sg. forms tabair 'give' Ml. 27<sup>c</sup> 12 and na tuic 'do not bring' Wb. 10<sup>a</sup> 30. The tuc-forms later acquired 'give' meaning and in Murphy's Early Irish Lyrics we see example of tabair and tuc 'give' from the eleventh century:

'A Maire mín, maithingen

tabair fortacht dún,' (Murphy Lyrics 46)

'Tuc dam, do sheirc, a meic mo Dé.' (ibid 52)

Tabhair and tug may be heard in this dialect, and many speakers employ both. In answering versions of Wagner's English questionnaire Sp.1 nearly always had tabhair for 'give' while Sps.3 and 10 employed tabhair and tug e.g. tabhair domh qs.66, 217, 262, 307 Sp.1: qs.66, 217, 262, 313 (sg.) Sp.3: qs.66, 217, 262, 307 Sp.10: tug domh q.303, Sp.3 pl. tugaigh q.313 Sp.3: tug, pl. tugaigh, q.313 Sp.10

Sp.6 usually had tug forms: 2 sg. [nə tʊg] ná tug; 3 sg. neg. [nə tʊgu] ná tugadh; 2 pl. [tʊgI ar'ə wai dI:f' hɛ:n'] Tugaidh aire mhaith daoibh fhéin 'Look after yourselves'.

Similar variations were found at pt.83 (LASID iv, 134-46):

tabhair domh qs.66 and 307: [təjəm] q.217: tug, tugaigh q.313.

There is another form of the 2 sg.: [tɛim], [təim]. This has been heard by Quiggin 'tɛəm give me' (Qu. §156) and by Wagner at pt. 83 'təjəm' q.217.<sup>1</sup> This form is widely used in this area and I have heard it from many speakers: [tɛim ə t'isur (də Lā:u)] 'Give me the scissors (your hand)' Sp.1; [tɛim [In']] 'Give me that' Sp.3; [təim ə χ'ark [In']] 'Give me that hen' Sp.15.

No standard form of orthographical representation exists for this. It is not surprising, however, that an utterance of this kind should undergo severe contraction and change of form, cf. [hauit' ; hɔ(:)it'] 'here you are' which represents seo duit, and [gɔt' [ə] 'come here' which is explained as being derived from gabh annseo (written goitse in this work).<sup>2</sup>

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1 It occurs in many Ulster dialects: 'tɛjəm (təjəm, təim) tabhair domh!' G. Teil. §396. 'Thaem or taem is used only in the second person singular of the imperative: hɛ:m/tɛ:m fənɪ - give me that'. Ross Goill §583. 'təim a 'give me it' → Toghaim é, Lochl III 382, (Torr). 'tɛim' LASID q.66 pt.79 (Aranmore). 'təim' SML 214 (see also Lochl. III 212 n.l. - Tyrone)

2 Cf. Eng. Good Bye, a contraction of God be with ye.

For the 2 sg. of this verb I have heard: tabhair, tug and taigheam (?) in the speech of many speakers.

The forms of the imperative for this verb I have heard are:  
 2 sg. [to:r'], [tor du<sup>h</sup>], [tər du<sup>h</sup>] tabhair, tabhair domh ; [tɔg] tug; [tèim], [tai<sup>ə</sup>m] taigheam. 3 sg. neg. [nə tɔgu] ná tugadh. 2 pl. [tor<sup>(')</sup>əg'i], [t̪ir'ig'i] tabhairigidh; [tɔgəg'i] tugaigidh, alt. [tɔgI] tugaidh.

#### Verbal Noun

[to(:)rt'] Tabhairt

#### Verbal Adjective

[tɔkə] Tugtha (tuctha Gallagher 188)

breith 'to bring, give birth'

#### Present

Sg. 1.	[b'ɛr'əm]	Beirim
2.	[b'ɛr'ən tu]	Beireann tú
3m.	[b'ɛr'ən ə]	Beireann sé
3f.	[b'ɛr'ən i]	Beireann sí
Pl. 1.	[b'ɛr'ən m'ɪd']	Beireann muid
2.	[b'ɛr'ən ʃIv']	Beireann sibh
3.	[b'ɛr'ən ʃəd]	Beireann siad
Passive	[b'ɛr'hər]	Beirthear

The stem is the same for independent and dependent forms, [N'i v'ɛr'ən ʃəd] ní bheireann siad 'they do not lay' etc.

## Past

Sg. 1. [rɔg m'ə]	Rug mé
2. [rɔg tu]	Rug tú,
3m. [rɔg [ə]	Rug sé
3f. [rɔg [i]	Rug sí
Pl. 1. [rɔg m'wɪd']	Rug muid
[rɔg [IN']	Rug sinn
2. [rɔg [Iv']	Rug sibh
3. [rɔg [əd]	Rug siad
Passive [rɔgu]	Rugadh

The stem rug occurs in the dependent [N'í rɔg m'ə ən'j'r'Im' ɔrhI] Ní rug mé a'n-ghreim uirthi 'I failed to catch hold of her'.

Forms such as [v'èr [ə] bheir sé etc. may also be heard [b'èr'u ər' v'ert'] Beireadh ar bheirt 'Two people were caught'.

## Future

Sg. 1. [b'èrhə m'ə]	Béarfaidh mé
2. [b'èrhə tu]	Béarfaidh tú
3m. [b'èrhə [ə]	Béarfaidh sé
3f. [b'èrhə [i]	Béarfaidh sí
Pl. 1. [b'èrhə m'wɪd']	Béarfaidh muid
[b'èrhə [IN']	Béarfaidh sinn
2. [b'èrhə [Iv']	Béarfaidh sibh
3. [b'èrhə [əd]	Béarfaidh siad
Passive [b'èrhər]	Béarfar

The independent forms [b'è(:)rhI] béarfaidh occur in the dependent [N'í v'èrhə [i] ní bhéarfaidh sí 'she will not give birth' etc.

## Conditional

Sg. 1. [v'èrhìN']	Bhéarfainn
2. [v'èrha]	Bhéarfá, -thá,
3m. [v'èrhət [ə]	Bhéarfadh sé
3f. [v'èrhət [i]	Bhéarfadh sí
Pl. 1.	
[v'èrhət [IN']	Bhéarfadh sinn
2. [v'èrhət [IV']	Bhéarfadh sibh
3. [v'èrhət [əd]	Bhéarfadh siad
Passive [v'èrhI]	Bhéarfaí, -thaí

The independent forms [v'è(:)rhu] bhéarfadh occur in the dependent [N'í v'è(:)rhu] ní bhéarfadh etc.

## Imperfect

The imperfect can be expressed by the conditional or by the periphrastic method as well as the historical forms [v'èr'ət [ə] bheireadh sé.

The new hybrid forms bheirfeadh may also be heard.

## Imperative

2 sg. [b'èr'] beir. 3 sg. [b'èr'ət [ə] beireadh sé. 2 sg. [b'èr'Ig'í] beirigidh.

## Verbal Noun

[b'r'èx'], [b'r'è]

Breith

Confusion of breith and tabhairt

This verb is sometimes confused with tabhairt 'give' thus [bèr' l'at [In'] Beir leat sin or [to:r' l'at [In'] Tabhair leat sin 'Take that with you'. [b'èrhI [ə ɔrt] Béarfaidh sé ort 'It (lack of sleep)

will catch up on you'. [v`erhI n`arh`n` orhu] Bhéarfaidh an fhear-thainn orthu 'The rain will tire them out'.

The independent forms of the conditional and imperfect are identical for both verbs i.e. bhéarfadh, bheireadh. Thus [[i v`erhu ə`[t`a`h i] Si a bhéarfadh isteach í 'It is she who would carry it (rushes) indoors'. This goes back to O. Ir. beirid 'carries' thus: ar is do thabairt díglae berid in claideb sin 'for it is to punish (wrong-doers) he carries that sword' (gladium portat) Wb 66<sup>a</sup> 13. Yet bhéarfadh (above) is regarded as the 3 sg. conditional of tabhairt thus: [v`erhI n f`ar ə m`en Luəhər` l`e] ə`[t`a`h i] Bhéarfaidh an fear a mbéidh an luachair leis isteach í 'The man who has the rushes will carry them indoors (if there is no female by the name of Brighid in the house)'.

Given the semantic ranges of these two verbs,<sup>1</sup> and the fusion of their independent forms (above), some degree of interchange would seem inevitable.

teacht 'to come'

Present

Sg. 1. [t`Ig`əm]	Tigim
2. [t`Ig tu], [tIg`əN (-n) tu]	Tig tú, tigeann tú

1 In the earlier language do-beir la meant 'takes, bring with'. (see DIL s.v. do-beir III (b)) -tucus lim mo sheotu 7 mo indili 'I have taken (brought) with me my jewels and possessions'. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1612. Cf. [v`erhI [ə l`e] [Ləhən`] Bhéarfaidh sé leis lochain 'He (badger) will carry off ducks'. [v`er`ət [ə l`e] m`I] ON λ:nI Bheireadh sé leis mise 'un aonaigh' 'He used to take me with him to the fair', (song).



3m. [t'Ig' [ə], [t'Ig'ən [ə]	Tig sé, tigeann sé
3f. [t'Ig' [i], [t'Ig'ən [i]	Tig sí, tigeann sí
Pl. 1. [t'Ig'ən m'w'id']	tigeann muid
[t'Ig' [IN'], [t'Ig'ən [IN']	Tig sinn, tigeann sinn
2. [t'Ig' [Iv'], [t'Ig'ən [Iv']	Tig sibh, tigeann sibh
3. [t'Ig' [əd], [t'Ig'ən [əd]	Tig siad, tigeann siad

The independent forms [t'Ig'] tig, [t'Ig'ən] tigeann occur in the dependent [N'i hIg'] ní thig, [N'i hIg'ən] ní thigeann etc.

Lenited forms can also occur thus: [hIg' [əd ə'ra]] Thig siad arais 'They come back'. Sp.16 - Sp.3 had: [hIg' dI:n'i hart] Thig daoini thart 'People come around (visit this area)'; although [t'Ig'] tig or [t'Ig'ən] tigeann forms were more usual in his speech. (Cf. LASID map 243).

In the phrase t(h)ig le, the lenited forms usually occur thus: [hIg' l'om [In' ə janu] Thig liom sin a dhéanamh 'I can do that'; yet [t'Ig'(ən) [ə hi:t sə t'ax'tun'] Tig(eann) sé heat sa tseachtmhain 'He comes once a week'. This same tendency is observed elsewhere in Donegal.<sup>1</sup> While Sp.5 did say: [hIg' l'at [In' ə hort l'at] Thig leat sin a thabhairt leat 'you can take that with you'; she usually had an unlenited form e.g. [t'Ig' l'om pɔ:su Lɑ: ər' b'i ə'ní:] Tig liom pósadh lá ar bith anois 'I can marry any day now'. She also had unlenited forms in the conditional [t'okku l'IN' roun el'ə janu] Tioc-fadh linn round eile a dheanamh 'We could make some more'. [t'okku l'om [In' ə v'ə oɔəm] Tiocfadh liom sin a bheith agam 'I could

1 'The present of teacht is lenited when it means "can"; hæg' L'om e: ek'al - I can see him; but when it means "comes" it is not lenited; t'æg' [ə gɔ m'ənək' - he often comes (but in this meaning tarann or tiocann is more common'. Ros Goill §74. Ó Baoill deals with this in his work (p.253f.)

(should) have learned that (song)'. It was more usual to hear [hɔku] thiocfadh from other speakers.

The stem tar- is very rare in this area and I have only heard two examples [tærəm] taraim 'I come' and [tærən [ə] tarann sé 'he comes' - this stem occurs occasionally in the Imperative, which see.

An analogical consuetudinal present form has been heard: [t'ɪg'i sɣər'əf'in nə kuɪχ'ə] Tigidh sgairbhsíon na cuaiche 'The cuckoo storm is wont to come'.

The relative forms can vary: [ə hɪg'əs], [ə hɪg'əns], [ə hɪg'(ən)] a thigeas, a thigeanns, a thig(eann).

I have only one example of the future sem in the present: [d'ɔkən [In nə g'itɪ b'ɔgə] An dtiocann sin 'na giotaí beaga? 'Does that come in small pieces?' A Commeen child.

#### Past

Sg. 1.	[hanɪk' m'ə]	[han'-]	[hèn'-]	Tháinig mé
2.	[hanə(k) tu]	"	"	Tháinig tú
3m.	[hanɪ(k') [ə]	"	"	Tháinig sé
3f.	[hanɪ(k') [i]	"	"	Tháinig sí
Pl. 1.	[hanə m'ɪd']	"	"	Tháinig muid
	[hanɪ(k') [ɪn']	"	"	Tháinig sinn
2.	[hanɪ(k') [ɪv']	"	"	Tháinig sibh
3.	[hanə(k') [əd]	"	"	Tháinig siad
	Passive [hanəkəs]			Thánagthas

The independent forms [hèn'ik'], [hɔnɪk'] tháinig occur in the dependent: [n'í hèn'ik'], [n'í hɔnɪk'] ní tháinig etc.

#### Future

Sg. 1.	[t'ɔkə m'ə]	Tiocfaidh mé
2.	[t'ɔkə tu]	Tiocfaidh tú

3m. [t'ɔkə ʃə]	Tiocfaidh sé
3f. [t'ɔkə ʃi]	Tiocfaidh sí
Pl. 1. [t'ɔkə mʷid']	Tiocfaidh muid
[t'ɔkə ʃIN'ə]	Tiocfaidh sinne
2. [t'ɔkə ʃIv']	Tiocfaidh sibh
3. [t'ɔkə ʃəd]	Tiocfaidh siad

The independent forms [t'ɔkI] tiocfaidh (tiucaidh Gallagher 21) occur in the dependent: [N'i hɔkI] ní thiocfaidh etc.

Relative [hɔkəs] thiocfas.

#### Conditional

Sg. 1. [hɔkIN']	Thiocfainn
2. [hɔka]	Thiocfá
3m. [hɔkət ʃə]	Thiocfadh sé
3f. [hɔkət ʃi]	Thiocfadh sí
Pl. 1. [hɔku mʷid']	Thiocfadh muid
[hɔkət ʃIN']	Thiocfadh sinn
2. [hɔkət ʃIv']	Thiocfadh sibh
3. [hɔkət ʃəd]	Thiocfadh siad
Passive [hɔkI]	Thiocfaí

The independent forms [hɔku] thiocfadh occur in the dependent: [N'i hɔku] ní thiocfadh.

While the independent of this verb is usually lenited note the occasional forms thiocfadh liom 'I could' etc. discussed under the Present Tense of this verb.

#### Imperfect

The conditional may appear for the imperfect, although this verb preserves the old imperfect forms quite well. The periphrastic

construction may also appear.

Sg. 1. [hIg'IN']	Thiginn
2.	
3m. [hIg'ət [ə]]	Thigeadh sé
3f. [hIg'ət [i]]	Thigeadh sí
Pl. 1.	
[hIg'ət [IN']	Thigeadh sinn
2. [hIg'ət [IV']	Thigeadh sibh
3. [hIg'ət [əd]]	Thigeadh siad

The independent forms [hIg'u] thigeadh occur in the dependent: [N'i hIg'u] ní thigeadh etc.

#### Subjunctive

The past subjunctive is quite commonly heard [a d'Ig'u nam[Ir' wai] Dá dtigeadh an aimsir mhaith<sup>1</sup> 'Were the good weather to come', Sp.1. [a d'Ig'u d'n'ə [t'ah qgəd] Dá dtigeadh duine isteach chugat 'Were a person to come into you(r house)', Sp.10. The conditional may also appear.

Passive [da:kI əN''[In' ə gə d'Ig'i n t'r'qmu] D'fhágfaí annsin é go dtig(th)í (?) an triomughadh 'It would be left there to dry'.

The present subjunctive is also quite commonly heard [gə d'Ig'ə m'ə ra]] go dtigidh mé arais 'until I come back', [mər d'Ig'i [ə] mur dtigidh sé 'if he does not come'.

For fuller examples of past and present subjunctive forms of these verbs see the discussion of these moods in this work pp.277 and 274.

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1 Cf. Dá dtigeadh an aimsir mhaith ar mhuin gearr-fhiadh ní thiocfadh sé achmair go léor'. ZCP 29, 47 no.137 (LASID pt.83).

## Imperative

There are several forms in use. I have heard [tar] tar 2 sg.  
[na taru] Ná taradh 3 sg. neg. and [tarəg'i] taraigidh 2 pl.

gabh is also used thus: [go: ə' t'ah] gabh isteach 'come in' pl.  
[go:əg'i t'ah] gabhaigidh isteach (Gabh may also be used to mean 'go').

The 2 sg. form [gət'ə] is extremely common (a contracted form of gabh annseo according to Ó Searcaigh). With the establishment of goitse (gaibhte?) as a 2 sg. form the plural ending [əg'i] is now added, thus: 2 pl. [gət'əg'i] goitsigidh 'come here'.

## Verbal Noun

[t'axt]

teacht

## PARADIGMS OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The pronouns may occur as (a) unstressed, (b) stressed or (c) emphatic. Stressed forms are rare (cf. Thur. §401), one example is the sentence of the type [χa d'Ig' ' [e:] Cha dtig sé 'He will not come'.

1 sg. (a) m'ə ; m'a (b) m'e: (c) m'I[ə. - No difference between nominative and accusative forms.

2 sg. (a) tu (nom.) ; hu (acc.) (b) tu: (nom.) ; hu: (acc.)  
(c) t<sub>o</sub>sə ; t<sub>i</sub>sə (nom.) ; h<sub>o</sub>sə ; h<sub>i</sub>sə (acc.)

3 sg. m. (a) [ə ; [a (nom.) ə ; a (acc.) (b) [e: (nom.) e: (acc.)  
(c) [ε[ən ; [I[ən (nom.) ε[ən : I[ən (acc.)

3 sg. f. (a) [i (nom.) ; i (acc.) (b) [i: (nom.) ; i: (acc.)  
(c) [I[ə (nom.) ; I[ə (acc.)

1 pl. (a) [IN' (b) [IN' (c) [IN'ə. - Rarer 1 pl. forms: (a) and (b) m<sup>w</sup>id' ; m<sup>w</sup>öd' / (c) m<sup>w</sup>i [IN'ə.

2 pl. (a) [Iv' (b) [Iv' (c) [Iv'fə ; [If'fə (nom.) Iv'fə ;  
If'fə (acc.)

3 pl. (a) [əd (nom.) əd ; əd (acc.) (b) [iəd (nom.) ; iəd (acc.)  
(c) [ətsən [iətsən [iədsən (nom.) iətsən ; iədsən (acc.)

#### The Neuter Pronoun

The accusative form of the neuter pronoun ea(dh) < O. Ir. ed is heard in forms of the copula [fə] 'sea < Is ea.

O'Rahilly's statement<sup>1</sup> does not accurately apply to this area - see for example LASID map 297 '(we shall wash) ourselves' - Sps.1, 3 and 10 all answered Nighfidh muid sinn féin.

In this area sinn is used in the accusative and nominative (as the subject of an active verb). muid is still used as a verbal form and only rarely in the accusative. Speakers often vary the usage of sinn and muid. Thus in response to LASID q.39 'we tie' Sp.1 answered ceanglann sinn; Sp.3 ceanglann muid; Sp.10 ceangal muid (ceanglaigheann muid pt.83). In response to q.56 'we milk', Sps.1, 3 and 10 answered bligheann sinn (alt. bligh muid Sp.10: bligheann sinn pt.83). In response to q.57 'we did not milk them' Sp.1 answered, níor bhligh muid iad (similar response from pt.83), while Sps.3 and 10 answered níor bhligh sinn iad.

While no hard and fast rules can be drawn up, it can be stated that sinn survives not only as an accusative, but is also used as the subject of an active verb, although it is common to hear forms such as fuair muid and fuair sinn from the same speaker. (Compare the situation in Tory: 'Sinn is only used very rarely in place of muid in the accusative case; I have not noted its use in the nominative

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1 'A characteristic of N. Ir. is that the pronoun sinn 'we, us' has been rarely discarded, being replaced by muid ... taken from the verbal inflection of 1 pl. pres. and fut.' IDPP 215f.

case.' Tory p.185 (c).)

Sinne is the usual emphatic form. I have only recorded one example of muid sinne : 'Sise a thóg muid sinne [m'wí] [IN'ə] 'It was she who reared us.' Sp.11.

It is quite common to hear the 2 sg. accusative form thusa suffixed to 2 sg. forms of the conditional or past subjunctive - An ndéanfá thusa é? 'Would you do it?'; Dá dtéightheá thusa isteach go teach 'Were you to go into a house.' The accusative forms of the 2 sg. and pl. can also be suffixed to the imperative forms - Imthigh thusa leat! 'You go away!'; Gabhaighidh ibhse 'un an bhaile! 'You go home!' - the nominative forms of the 2 pl. may also be heard - Luirgidh sibhse síos! 'Lie you down!' Sp.1; Tionntaighidh sibhse 'You turn' Sp.3.

The nominative form of the pronoun is employed in the vast majority of cases as the subject of active verbs in the third person, thus: tá sé 'he/it is'; tá sí 'she is'; tá siad 'they are'; Nevertheless Ó Baoíll (p.257f.) has listed a number of examples from Donegal and elsewhere of occasional employment of accusative forms. This is also a feature of this dialect e.g. Tá é [tə ə] ag tochairt ... 'He is digging ...' Sp.1. Tá é (shé?) [tə hə] ag toisiughadh 'It is starting ...' Sp.10. Tá iad [tə əd] Sps.1 and 3; Tá iad [təd] cailte 'They are lost' Sp.20. I have not recorded any examples from the 3 sg. fem. form.

I have recorded the nominative form sise, where the accusative form ise might be expected in the following: thug an Rí leis sise fosta 'God called her as well'. (Note also: Sise a thóg muid sinne Sp.11(above) and Seisean a bhí dá thiomáint 'He was driving' Sp.2.

Certain words in this dialect (and elsewhere) are masculine in gender but are referred to by a feminine pronoun e.g. cailín 'girl';

capall 'mare'; bád 'boat'. (Note how madadh is masculine when referring to a (male) dog and feminine when referring to a 'bitch' - 'Sé an tseanmhádadh a thóg é sin 'It was the old bitch which reared that one'.

#### Anaphoric Discord

Palmer (p.89) illustrates that the meanings of the first and second person forms of the personal pronouns are established situationally. In other words that they are deictic or 'pointing' words, whereas the forms of the third person are anaphoric in the sense that they refer to individuals already mentioned in the dialogue.

In this dialect when the pronoun refers to a female person the 3<sup>rd</sup> sg. fem. form is used e.g. Bhí Máire annsin aréir, an bhfaca tú í? 'Mary was there last night, did you see her?' The same is usually true for animals, Níor bhuaill mé ariamh í 'I never hit her' (referring to dog-bitch). Ar bhligh tu í? 'Did you milk her/it?' (cow).

With inanimate objects, however, this is not always so. Sp.1 usually referred to inanimate objects, which are feminine nouns, with the feminine independent pronoun í e.g. Bhéarfadh siad leobhtha abhaile í 'They would take it (fiddle = an fhídeal) home with them'; cf. tuagh a bhainfeadh í 'an axe that would cut it (stick = an tslat)' Sp.5. Some other speakers tend to use a masculine pronoun, or alternate between a masculine and feminine pronoun. Sp.1 referring to turf (= an mhóin) used í, agus í cruinn 'and it gathered (up)'. Sp.2 used é, le é a thabhairt isteach 'to bring it in'. Sp.3 referred to turf with í on some occasions, í a bhaint 'to cut it'; yet é on others - D'fhágfaí annsin é go dtigidh an triomughadh agus spréidhfeí é agus annsin chróigfeí é 'It would be left there until the drying would come and it would be spread and then footed'. Sp.2 also used é when referring to the fire (= an teinidh): Má leigeann tú síos an



teinidh tá sé doiligh é a thabhairt arais 'If you let the fire go down it is hard to bring it back (light it up again)'.

The above examples are all taken from natural speech and as such reflect natural usage whereas with English questions such as: 'the wool must be carded before it is spun' LASID q.230; and 'it (turf) has to be dried properly' LASID q.573; it might be argued that English it might prompt Irish é/sé, nevertheless, as the following illustrate, Sp.1 used í/sí while Sps.3 and 10 used é/sé.

LASID q.230: Caithfear í a chardáil sulmá sníomhfar é. Sp.2 (Sp.1 corrects to í).

Caithfear an olainn a chardáil sulmá sníomhfar é. Sp.3.

Caithfear an olainn a chardáil sulmá ndéanfar snáth dó. Sp.10.

LASID q.573: Ní fhuil sí maith go leor. Sp.1.

Caithfidh sé a bheith tirim go leor sulmá ndtógfaidh

[No:kə(!)] tú é. Sp.3.

Caithfear é a thriomughadh go maith. Sp.10.

The fact that, from all appearances, the last generation of monoglot Irish speakers maintained anaphoric accord between feminine inanimate singular nouns and their referent pronoun (í), and that some speakers still do,<sup>1</sup> while others<sup>2</sup> use the masculine cum neuter pronoun é, suggests that fluency in the English language may have been decisive in the development of this anaphoric discord.

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1 Usually those who have spent most of their lives speaking Irish, even though they do know English.

2 Usually those who have had occasion to speak English with relatives or neighbours - the mother of Sp.3 spoke English - or while engaged in work elsewhere - Sp.2 spent some years working in Belfast.

## EMPHATIC SUFFIXES

Sg. 1. [sə] - <u>sa</u> [[ə] - <u>se</u>	Pl. 1. [Nə (nə)] - <u>na</u> [N'ə] - <u>ne</u>
2. [sə] - <u>sa</u> [[ə] - <u>se</u>	2. [sə] - <u>sa</u> [[ə] - <u>se</u>
3m. [sən] - <u>san</u> [[ən] - <u>sean</u>	3. [sən] - <u>san</u> [[ən] - <u>sean</u>
3f. [sə] - <u>sa</u> [[ə] - <u>se</u>	

Intervocally, [s] may interchange with [ʃ] e.g. [ʔig'əʃən] aige-sean alt., [ʔig'əsən] aige-san; [ogetʃə] agat-sa, one example of [ogetʃə].

The forms -s(e)an may be replaced by -sa/-se e.g. [da χɔd'ʃə d'a:rhar'] dá chuid-se dearbhráthair 'for his brothers' (the same speaker did have [da χɔd'ʃən mak] dá chuid-sean mac 'for his sons'). [b'e:rLə f'r'i:d' ə gɔd'ʃə gE:l'Ik'] Béarla fríd a gcuid-se Gaedhilg 'English through their Irish'.

Alternatively -s(e)an may appear for -se/-sa or -ne/-na e.g. [ɔn mɔ:g'əsən] ann m'óige-san 'in my youth', [ar gɔd'ʃən] ár gcuid-sean 'ours', [N'í LIhət [IN'ʃən [i:s] ní luighfeadh sinn-sean síos 'we would not lie down'.

## POSSESSIVES

The possessive adjectives are:

Sg. 1. [mə ; mɔ] <u>mo</u> (len.)	Pl. 1. [ar (ər)] <u>ár</u> (ecl.)
2. [də ; dɔ] <u>do</u> (len.)	2. [mər] <u>bhur</u> , <u>mur</u> (ecl.)
3m. [ə] <u>a</u> (len.)	3. [ə] <u>a</u> (ecl.)
3f. [ə] <u>a</u> (h before vowels)	

As with other dialects cuid may be used with plural and unbounded nouns e.g. mo chuid eallaigh/cearc 'my cattle/hens'.

When used with the verbal noun in constructions of the type (do/ag/i) + poss. pron. + v.n., the prepositions often disappear e.g.

Tá mé 'mo [mɔ] shuidhe 'I am up (out of bed)'

Tá sí 'na [nə] luighe 'She is in bed'<sup>1</sup>

Tá muid ár [ar] gcomhnuidhe ann 'We live there'

An bhfuil mé 'mur [mər] gcoinneáilt 'Am I holding you back?'

The possessive (emphatic or non-emphatic) may also be formed by the construction (article) + noun + s'agam, s'agat etc. e.g.

madadh s'agam-sa 'my dog'

ag an bhean s'aige 'at his wife'

Chuirfeadh sise an Ghaedhilg s'aici fhéin orthu

'She used to translate them into her own Irish'

teach s'againne 'our house'

ag may also be used in constructions of the following:

Ní fhuil maith ar bith sa Ghaedhilg atá ag Seán

'John's Irish is very poor'

Deirbhshiúr den fhear a bhí aici

'A sister of her late husband's'

Tá mé m'aunt aige 'I am an aunt of his'

With children the use of ag is extremely common e.g.

Ní fhuil an cos (sic.) aige go maith 'His leg is bad'

Cur (sic.) suas é go dtí an leabaidh s'aige

'Put him up to his bed'

do may be used to express relationship e.g. dearbhráthair domh-sa 'a brother of mine', uncail dó 'an uncle of his'.

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1 N.B. 'bhí siad 'a gcomhnuidhe' TEXT 36.

The definite article commonly appears in place of a possessive pronoun e.g. Tá an dá mhac ag obair 'Her (lit. the) two sons are working'. Cf. CGT §5.

#### ASPECTS OF THE CASE SYSTEM

Up to and including this century Donegal Irish (as with other Irish dialects) has been fairly conservative in the preservation of its case system. With the advent of bilingualism, there appears to have been a marked increase in the simplification of the case system, as Lucas remarked: 'In Ros Goill the noun is approaching the position in Welsh where there is a single form for all cases of the singular and another for all cases of the plural'. (Ros Goill viii f.) In this area there is great variation between the generations; the older, mainly Irish-speaking, distinguish the nominative, vocative, genitive and dative for some nouns, while the younger people (and those of the older generation who speak English on a regular basis) tend towards the simplified case system. As will be seen, however, there is variance among the older speakers. I have decided to discuss examples heard chiefly in normal conversation and to supplement these, in places, with material received in response to Heinrich Wagner's English questionnaire (LASID vol. IV p.xiii-xx). In comparing the material obtained by the questionnaire method with the material obtained from normal conversation it would appear that Wagner's statement regarding the grammatical forms collected by himself - while not always fitting into the tidy framework of 'Modern Irish Grammar' - are representative of current native Irish speech:

'I have reached the conclusion that, with regard to grammatical forms and to sounds, our informants have invariably given genuine material. As regards syntax and idiom, much of our collection may be corrupt, from the point of view of

students of the older language, but most of these sentences occur in current Irish and would be used freely by our speakers if they still spoke Irish. We are concerned with linguistic reality, and not with an ideal language which may exist in the minds of the philologists'. (Lochl. I p.15)

Some collectors in the early part of this century (and later) seemed reluctant to accept 'nominatives' for 'genitives' or English loanwords occurring in Gaedhealtacht speech - cf. Cr. Chon. 115: 'A few Anglicisms were altered as follows :- ... The names of the helping companions containg mac without the article were asyntactic, thus - fios mhac fios &c. They have all been corrected to what grammar requires i.e.[fios mhac Feasa p.16]'.

Bergin (Ériu II, p.47) stated that: 'Irish grammarians have too often laid down rules for what ought to be said, before taking the trouble to find out what actually is said'. In the light of these statements and the above mentioned variation in forms (which is considerable, even within the speech of individuals) it can hardly be expected to draw up 'rules' for the case system in this dialect, which is at present undergoing a major transistion from a poly - to a monocase system. I shall endeavour, however, to indicate the main development in the case system.

#### THE VOCATIVE

The vocative is usually always marked by lenition in both the singular and the plural. The particle a may or may not be elided. [wuər tu ə hi:l'ə] An bhfuair tú é a Shíle? 'Did you find it Sheila?' [wa\_l ə v'ik'i] Bhal a Mhicí 'Well, Micky'. [ə χɑ:rd'ə] a chairde '(Oh) friends', Sp.1 and 11 (song).

The inflected form may occur e.g. [ə lɑdI hɑlI] A shladaidhe shalaigh! 'Oh vile marauder!' Sp.2. Alternatively the ordinary nominative form may be heard [I<sup>x</sup>' art] Ith, Art 'Eat (up) Art'.

## THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR

Nouns in this dialect are either masculine or feminine. In the majority of cases, most nouns retain their traditional gender although certain inconsistencies may occur e.g. an adhbhar 'the cause' (fem.) more usually an t-adhbhar (masc.), an t-ordóg 'the thumb' (masc.) more usually an ordóg (fem.)

Feminine nouns in the nominative singular lenite the adjective e.g. [k'ark 'yuh] cearc dhubh 'a black hen'.

The nominative in this dialect, in common with other Irish dialects, is also used as the accusative thus:

Bhí an t-uisce achan áit 'The water was everywhere'

Snámh an fiadh an t-uisce 'The deer swam the water'

Even though some oblique cases have replaced the original nominative form, there is a growing tendency for nominative forms to replace inflected forms of the vocative, genitive and dative.

## THE NOMINATIVE PLURAL

Very often the nominative plural serves as a 'common plural' (i.e. for all cases). There is some variation in forms used, with the ending -annaí [-əNI] becoming more widespread. The tendency for plurals to end in [I], [i], may, as O'Rahilly has suggested (IDPP 78), be due to dative plural -ibh → í.

[-ə] v [-I]

[krɔsəNə (-I)] crosanna(í) 'crosses', Sp.5, [bɔlkənə (-I)] balcanna(í) 'showers', Sp.11, [daihədəhə (-I)] daicheadachaí 'forties', Sp.3, [tɔltə (-I)] talta(í) 'lands'.

-annaí

[a:t'əNI] 'places', usually [a:t'əhə]. [maran pɔ:ləNI] 'a lot of holes', usually [pʷiL']. [krɔsəNə (-I)] 'crosses' Sps.1 and 3 - [krɔsə] Sp.5. [tɔməNI] 'bushes' Sp.11, usually [t'im']. [sLətəNI] 'rods', usually [sLətəhə]. [skrahə] alt., [skrahəNI] 'sods', Sp.3, [t'au'liəNI] <sup>teahannaí (?)</sup> 'families' Sp.3.

annaí is usually added to English words of one syllable e.g. jarannaí 'jars', vanannaí 'vans', bombannaí 'bombs', swampannaí 'swamps'.

Other variant plurals include:

[L'è:srI] 'cures', Sp.5, [L'è:srahə] Sp.2, [L'è:səNI] Sp.3. [garəntəhə] 'gardens', Sps.1 and 10, [garIəhə] Sp.3. [sɔɑ:lI] 'dishes', Sps.1 and 3, [sɔɑ:ltI] Sp.10.

Sp.5 had the form [L'o:r'] 'books' in a prayer, yet [L'o:rhI] in conversation .

The normal plural of fear 'man' is [f'ir'] yet cf. [t'r'é:n də f'ir'ə] 'plenty of men'.

In addition to [kɔgIəhə] 'wars', and [p'akIəhə] 'sins', I have heard [kɔgI] and [p'akI].

Some nouns have a special plural form when used with numerals e.g. [uər'əntə], [uər'əNI] 'times, hours', yet [t'r'i: huər'ə] 'three times'. [b'l'iəntə] 'years', yet [ɔxt m'l'iəNə] 'eight years'.<sup>1</sup> [p'i:n'əhə] 'pennies', yet [f:e p'i:n'ə] 'six-pence'.

## THE GENITIVE SINGULAR

## DEFINITE GENITIVE SINGULAR

The genitive in this dialect is undergoing a transition. Historically the definite article an (leniting) occurs before the genitive case of masculine nouns, and the definite article na (prefixing h-

1 Yet note trí scór bliadhanta (NUMERALS s.v. 60)

to nouns beginning in a vowel) occurs before the genitive case of feminine nouns. While this holds good, to some extent, for those older speakers whose daily language is Irish, there is a growing tendency to form the genitive by placing the definite article an (leniting) before the nominative case of nouns of both genders. This 'neo-genitive' is extremely prevalent in the speech of the younger generations and has found its way into the speech of some of the older generations (many of whom alternate between traditional and neo-forms).

The following have been heard from younger speakers and older speakers who speak English on a fairly regular basis:

[mɑk əN' ar] mac an fhear 'the man's son' C. ; [ər sɔn ə ɣE:l'Ik']  
ar son an Ghaedhilg 'for the Irish language' Sp.15; [ə'N'e:n wəhər']  
i ndéidh an mháthair 'after the mother' C. - cf. [ə'N'è: əN' Ir'h]  
i ndéidh an fhir 'after the husband' Sp.5; [fɑ 'hɔN'ə n wɑk] fá choinne  
an mhac 'for the boy' C. ; [tus ə t'r'ɔbləd'] tús an triobláid 'the  
start of the trouble' C. ; [mɔLɑ hə f'an] mullach an pheann 'the top  
of the pen' C. ; [də χu:l ə dərəs] de chúl an doras 'off the back of  
the door' Sp.4; [rɔbəl ə ɣauən'] ruball an ghamhain 'the calf's tail'  
Sp.2 - cf. [rɔbəl ə ɣaunə] ruball an ghamhna Sp.1. [d'er'u n v'I:]  
deireadh an mhí 'the end of the month' C. - cf. [tu:s nə m'i:sə]  
tús na míosa 'the start of the month' Sp.1.

[kɔ:tə N'ar ɔ:ə] cóta an fhear óg 'the young man's coat' Sp.11a  
[ə gu:l ə t'ah u:r] i gcúl an teach úr 'in the back of the new house'  
Sp.10a ; [fə 'hɔN'ə nI:χ'ə wo:r] fá choinne an oidhche mhór 'for the  
big night' C.



The following have been heard in the normal conversation of

Sp.3.:

[fɔŋ'ə n jɛv'r'i] fá choinne an gheimhridh 'for the winter', yet  
 [p'ap'ar n Lɑ: n'u<sup>h</sup>] paipeár an lá indiu 'today's paper'; [ə du:s ə n  
 'i'b'r'an'] i dtús an Aibreáin 'at the start of April', yet [ə n'ɛr'u  
 n'i'b'r'an] i ndeireadh an Aibreán 'at the end of April'; [ər' hI:v' ə  
 χr'ik'] ar thaoibh an chnoic 'on the side of the hill'; [k'art ə n asəl']  
cart an asail 'the donkey cart'; yet [ə du:s ə n an'Im'] i dtús an ainm  
 'at the start of the name'; [ə n'e: ə χɔgu d'ɛr'əna [In']] i ndéidh an  
chogadh deireannach sin 'after that last war'; [ə n'e:dan ə wɔnu [In'  
 ɛl'ə] in éadan an bhunadh sin eile 'against that other crowd'. [ɔs  
 kɔn'ə nə gI:χ'ə] ós coinne na gaoithe 'opposite the wind'; [tɔ:n nə  
 baskad'ə] tóin na bascóide 'the bottom of the basket'; yet [ər' hɔn  
 (ə m'e:l) ə wɔ:] ar shon (i mbéal) an bhó 'for (in the mouth of) the  
 cow'. [ən' è:cɔn ə st'ir''Im'] in éadan an stoirm 'against the storm';  
 [bIλ:sɔ ə n 'if'] blaosc an uibh 'the shell of the egg'; [Lɑ:r ə n χrua]  
lár an chruach 'the middle of the stack'.

The following have been heard from Sp.10:

[su: nə k'Ir'k'ə (f'ɔ:|ə)] sugh na circe (feola) 'chicken (beef)  
 soup'; [iv' nə n'Id'ə] uibh na nide 'the nest-egg'; [blû:sɔ nə h'iv'ə]  
blaosc na huibhe 'the shell of the egg'; [ɑ:wər nə bɔnag'ə] adhbar  
na bunnóige 'the mixture for the bannock'; yet [ər wər ə χr'il'hag]  
ar bharr an chroithleog 'on top of the ear of corn'; [Luəχ ə n ɔlIn']  
luach an olainn 'the price of the wool'; [gə d'i: d'ɛr'un t'axtun']  
go dtí deireadh an tseachtmhain 'until the end of the week'; [l'ə kɔ]  
 ə χɔd' ɛl'ə] le cois an chuid eile 'besides the rest'; [L'abI n ɣaunə]  
leabaidh an ghamhna 'the calf-bed'; [fa 'hɔn'ən (ər' χlag'In' ə) v'ahI]  
fá choinne (ar chloiginn) an bheathaigh 'for (on the head of) the  
 horse'; yet [ər ɔŋk ə χ'ɔn ɛl'ə] ar amharc an chionn eile 'in view of  
 the other one.

When a noun which is preceded by the neo-genitive singular of the definite article is qualified by an adjective, the nominative form of the adjective is normally lenited. This applies to both genders e.g. [ə gu:l ə xɾɔk wo:r] i gcúl an chnoc mhór 'at the back of the big hill'; [fə 'xöN'ə n v'e:r v'øg] fá choinne an mhéar bheag 'for the little finger'; both examples Sp.10. It is noteworthy that in response to the question 'the middle of the small window' Sp.1 answered: [La:r nə fwi'n'ag'ə b'Ig'ə] lár na fuinneoige bige. Both Sp.1 and Sp.5 were fairly conservative in their speech - cf. Rása na muice duibhe ó Dhoire 'un na gCeall s.v. muc (part of prophecy). Note also ar thaoibh an bhealaigh mhóir 'on the roadside' Sp.10 - a set phrase.

Occasionally some feminine nouns retain their old inflected forms of the genitive but are preceded by the masculine form of the article e.g. [mak ə wā:ri:nə] mac an bhan-ríoghna 'the queen's son' Sp.19, [əg' ɔ:l ə vla:iχ'ə] ag ól an bhláithche 'drinking the buttermilk', [grIhə nīb'r'ə] gnaithe an oibre 'matters relating to the work' - cf. [tu:s nə hīb'r'ə] tús na hoibre 'the start of the work'; [d'er'u əN øbər'] deireadh an obair 'the end of the work'.

Some forms appear to be utterly corrupt e.g. [trəsnə nə fwa:r'k'] trasna na pháirc 'across the field' Sp.3 - cf. [trəsnə nə pa:r'k'ə] trasna na páirce Sp.1

While the neo-genitive is gaining ground, some older forms of the genitive are preserved by all speakers, due to their everyday usage. e.g. [f'ar ə tI:] fear an toighe 'the man of the house'; [t'ax ə fɔb'il'] Teach an Phobail 'The Chapel'; [əf'Ig' ə fwi't'] Oifig an Phoist 'The Post Office'.

With some of the younger (and older) generations who are much given to English the nominative may on occasions oust the genitive totally e.g. [k'QN ə f'ar əl'ə] cionn an fear eile 'the head of the

other man'; [t'a u:r m'ihal] teach úr Micheál 'Michael's new house';  
 [d'Ír'u m'i: June] deireadh mí June 'the end of June'; [ə kɔ:r'u ə  
 t̪i[k'ə] ag cóiriughadh an t-uisce 'mending the water (mains)'; [ər  
 χu:l ə t'a sɔgɪn'ə] ar chúl an teach s'againne 'behind our house'.

#### INDEFINITE GENITIVE SINGULAR

There is a growing tendency for the nominative singular to occur where, historically, the genitive is expected. This appears to be more developed among the younger generations and among those of the older generations who are given to English-speaking.

Examples from this last mentioned group include:

[maran 'drɔ'fwi'l'] mórán drochfuil 'much bad blood' C. ; [ör'əd  
 f''ɪnu] oiread fionnadh 'as much fur' C. ; [N'art mo:n'] neart móin  
 'plenty of turf' C. ; [t'r'ɔmu mai fɔn'ə mo:n'] triomughadh maith fá  
choinne móin 'good drying for turf' Sp.10a; [γa: fɔ: [t'ə gi'ʃsɔ] dhá  
pháiste giorsach 'two wee girls' Sp.11b - cf. [pʷa: [t'ə g''iʃsɪ]  
páiste giorsaighe Sp.11a, yet [t'r'e:n ar'ək'əd] tréan airgead Sp.11a;  
 [kə'd'e:n k'ɪn'al bɔk ə'tɔn] Caidé an cineál boc atá ann? 'What sort  
 of a boyo is he?' C.

Sp.3 showed great variation: [Lɔ: tɔ:rn'i (tɔ:rn'a)] lá tóirniche/  
tóirneach 'a thundery day' ; [tɪ: f'anən' (Luəhrə)] tuighe  
feannáin (luachra) 'white coarse grass (rush) thatch'; yet [tɪ:  
 kɔhən ([ɔgəl)] tuighe cochán (seagal) 'straw (rye) thatch'; [kiv'r'ən  
 f'è:r'] cuibhreann féir 'a field of hay', yet [ɔxtən f'è:r] uchtán  
féar 'an armful of hay'; [Lɔ: kɔ:rəi] lá comhráidh 'a day's conver-  
 sation'; [k'Ip'in' sɔɪl] cipín solais 'a match'; [p'r'e:ətɪ pɔ:r']  
préataí póir 'seed potatoes', yet [gən ɔglə [ɔkən] gan eagla siocán  
 'with no fear of frost', [gɔntənəs ar'əg'əd] ganntanas airgead 'scar-  
 city of money'; [ʃaxtən' ə'wə:n' mai g'r'iən ɔgəs gɪ:] seachtmhain

amháin maith grian agus gaoth 'one good week of sun and wind';

[maran u:sad' (dohər)] móran úsáid (dochar) 'a lot of use (harm)'.  
 Sps.3 and 14 had [sa:LtI a:məd] sáltaí adhmaid 'wooden heels' -  
 yet Sp.14 had [köl'ər a:məd'] coiléar adhmaid 'a wooden collar' cf.  
 [saiχ'a a:məd'] soitheach adhmaid 'a wooden vessel', Sp.1. Sp.10 had  
 [ʼaɴ'toməLt skI:L't'ə] an-tamallt scaoilte 'a long period of shoot-  
 ing', yet [ʃɔ:rt IN't'aht e:n] seort eighinteacht éan 'some sort of  
 bird'; [ər'hi n'è: ba:s] aithridhe i ndéidh bás 'repenting after  
 (one's) death'.

Sp.1 had [axən χ'In'al sɔ:rt'] achán chineál spóirt 'every type  
 of sport', yet [ʃɔ:rt ər' b'i g'r'an] seort ar bith greann 'any sort  
 of fun'. Sp.5 had [ʃɔ:rt i:n't'aht mɑdI] seort eighinteacht madaidh  
 'some sort of dog', yet [d'anu mɑdu] déanamh madadh '(the) shape of  
 a dog'.

When qualified by an adjective the inflected form of the genitive  
 is not used, as far as I have observed, thus: [fə 'hɔɴ'ə tɔməLt b'ag]  
fá choinne tamallt beag 'for a little while', [fə 'hɔɴ'ə ɔ̀ŋk ə'N'e:  
 stɔk b'ɔg ɔ̀gəs d'ər'u] fá choinne amharc i ndéidh stoc beag agus  
deireadh 'to look after a little stock and everything (else)'. Sp.1.

#### GENITIVE PLURAL

##### DEFINITE

There is a growing tendency for the common form of the plural to  
 replace older forms of the genitive plural, nevertheless some nouns  
 preserve the genitive, especially those belonging to the first and  
 second declensions and often-used nouns from other declensions e.g.  
caora 'sheep'. Hard and fast rules cannot be drawn up e.g. [ös k'ɔɴ  
 nə mɔɔ:g] os cionn na mbróg 'above the shoes'. Sp.1 - yet [ə d'anu

brɔ:gə] ag deanamh bróga 'making shoes' Sp.1. [rɔ:bəl (bɔ:iχ'a Sp.3) nə mɔk] ruball (bóitheach) na muc 'The pigs' tails/pigsty' Sps.1 and 3. [E:rkə (bɔ:iχ'a) nə mo:] adharca (bóitheach) na mbó 'the cows' horns/cowshed' Sp.3 - yet [fə 'hɔn'ə nə mɔh] fá choinne na mba 'for the cows' Sp.3. [ɔŋk nə su:l] amharc na súl 'the sight of the eyes' Sp.3, yet [ös k'ɔn nə su:l'ə] os cionn na súile 'above the eyes' Sp.3. Other examples of definite genitive plurals from Sp.3 include: [ə gu:l nə grɔk] i gcúl na gcnoc 'in the back of the hills', (cf. [ə ju:l nə gr'ik'] ag siubhal na gnoic 'walking the hills' Sp.8), [ös k'ɔn nə dIhə] os cionn na dtoighteach 'above the houses', [də χɔd La:u] do chuid lámh 'your hands' (cf. [mər ɡɔd La:uʷə] mur gcuid lámha 'your hands' Sp.10).

Examples of a common plural for the definite genitive plural from Sp.3 include: [m'i:L't'ə (əN' e:dən) nə sasənI] mílte (in éadan) na Sasanaigh 'the English miles/against the English', [ös k'ɔn nə m'ɪk'] os cionn na mboic 'in charge of the rogues' (also heard from Sp.11). Sp.3 did not eclipse in the following: [əN' e:dən nə hɛ:r'ənI] in éadan na hÉireannaigh<sup>1</sup> 'against the Irish'.

Sp.10 had the following genitive forms: [dɔL nə mɔLɔg] dall na mullóg 'cataract' (in sheep)' (also Sps.1 and 3), [m'I l nə m'ahɔg] mil na mbeachóg 'the bees' honey' (also Sp.3), [ə 'N'e: nə ɡ'ark] i ndéidh na gcearc 'chasing the hens' (also Sp.3). The following common plural forms were heard from Sp.10: [ə 'N'e:dən nə sɔɣərt'] in éadan na sagairt 'against the priests', [fə 'hɔn'ə nə skəuan'] fá choinne na scamháin 'for the lungs'.

Sp.5 had: [ənəhə nə grɔk] éanacha na gcnoc 'the birds of the hills', cf. [t'r'e:n kr'ik'] tréan cnoic 'plenty of hills', Sp.5. The following from Sp.5 illustrates the indeterminate occurrence of the genitive (v common) plural: Mórán daoíní a ghníos fá choinne na

1 Or is this merely a nominative? - cf. in éadan mise 'against me' Sp.4 and following page.

mbóitheach iad fá choinne an eallaigh agus na gcaoirigh 'A lot of people make them for the byres, for the cattle and sheep'.

There is a growing tendency, especially among the younger speakers, to use the nominative or 'common' plural form of the article na, instead of the genitive form na (eclipsing) e.g. [skɔl nə hɔləbnI] scoil an hAlbanaigh 'the Protestant school' C., [fə 'χÖN'ə nə b'ahI kapəL'] fá choinne na beathaigh capaill 'for the horses' Sp.15 - cf. Sp.3 above in éadan na hÉireannaigh.

#### INDEFINITE GENITIVE PLURAL

There is a strong tendency among all speakers to use a common plural in place of the genitive, but there is variation in the speech of the older people.

Sp.3 had: [maran b'r'ak (b'r'Ik')] mórán breac/bric 'a lot of trout', [t'r'e:n kīt'ag (kīt'agI)] tréan cuiteog/cuiteogaí 'plenty of worms', [ə gɔd' u: (u:əNI)] a gcuid úth/úthannaí 'their udders', [ʼan'rɔd iv'a (iv'əhə)] an-rud uibheach/uibheacha 'a lot of eggs'. [N'is mo: f'Ir'] níos mó fir 'more men', yet [ən m'è:d' (maran) f'ar] an méid (mórán) fear 'the number of (a lot of) men'. While he had: [è:L'in' k'ark] eillín cearc 'a brood of chickens', [maran kɔl'ag] mórán cuileog 'a lot of flies', he also had: [t'r'e:n krík'] tréan cnoic 'plenty of hills'.

Sp.1 had: [grIhə p'I[r'ag] gnaithe pisreog 'matters relating to superstitions', yet [maran p'I[r'agI] mórán pisreogaí 'a lot of superstitions'; [traif'ə! èv'l'agI] traifeal aibhleogaí 'a few embers', [ir'əd tim'] oiread toim 'as many bushes', yet [ə 'N'e: è:na ögəs Lɔhag] i ndéidh éanach agus luchóg 'hunting birds and mice'.

In set phrases or placenames a definite genitive plural may survive, while the indefinite genitive plural is replaced by the

common plural in normal speech e.g. áit mhór fá choinne riabhógaí [rE:wagI] 'a place where larks gather' - said of the townland Mín na Riabhóg [rE:wag] Sp.6. Caithfidh sé go rabh an-rud broic [brík'] ann 'There must have been a lot of badgers there' - said of the townland Mín na mBroc [mrɔk] Sp.6. While the genitive plural of slat 'stick, wand' is preserved in Domhnach na Slat 'Palm Sunday', Sp.5 had cleas eighinteacht slatacha 'some class of sticks', and Sp.11 had cliabh slatacha 'a wicker creel'.

Some nouns (especially nouns for domestic animals) preserve an indefinite form of the genitive plural e.g. deascán/cnáp mór/scaifte caorach 'a flock of sheep' Sps.1, 3 and 10. ál muc Sp.1, ál banafán Sp.10 'a litter of pigs' - yet ál muca Sp.3. gráinnín/dornán géach Sp.1, scaifte géach Sp.10 'a flock of geese'.

#### THE VERBAL NOUN AND THE GENITIVE

##### DEFINITE SINGULAR

Where the genitive is expected, the historical genitive or the neo-genitive may follow the verbal noun. The younger speakers and those given to English-speaking tend towards the latter [ə kr'ɪn'ú suəs ə ɣE:l'Ik'] ag cruinniughadh suas an Ghaedhilg 'collecting the Irish' Sp.15 [ə rɔn ə ɣru bʷI:] ag rann an ghruth buidhe 'dividing the beestings' Sp.16.

Sp.3 tended strongly towards the neo-genitive [təhər ə kɔn'al't' ən E:nə ]In'ər' fəd] Táthar ag coinneáilt an aonach sin ar fad 'That fair is still held'. [ə kɔ:r'ú ə t'aʰ ]ɔ] ag cóiriughadh an teach seo 'repairing this house', cf. [ə rɔn ən ar'əg'Id' kɔrhəm] ag rann an airgid comhthrom 'dividing the money evenly' Sp.5.

The following were obtained from questions from Wagner's English

questionnaire:

ag glanadh (amach) an bhóithigh 'clearing out the byre' Sps.1 and 10.

ag blighe na bó Sp.1 ... an bhó Sp.10 'milking the cow'. (... na bó  
pt.83 q.42)

ag baint an chluimhrigh ... Sp.1, ... na gcleiteach ... Sp.3, ... an chluimhreach ... Sp.10 'plucking' (... an chluimhrigh pt.83 q.126)

ag casadh an tsnáithe [tra:iχ'ə] Sp.1, ... an tsnátha [tra:] Sp.3 ...  
an tsnátha [t<sup>ə</sup>na:(N.B.↓)] Sp.10 'winding the thread' (... an tsnátha  
pt.83 q.222)

ag nighe an tsnátha Sp.1 and 3, ... an snáth(a) Sp.10 'washing the  
thread'.

ag déanamh an aráin Sp.1, ag suathadh an arán Sp.3, 'kneading the bread'.

ag ithe a dhinnéara Sp.1, ag ithe a dhinnéar Sps.3 and 10 'eating his  
dinner', (... a dhinnéar pt.83 q.302)

ag foscladh an dorais Sps.1 and 10, ... an doras Sp.3, 'opening the  
door' (... an dorais pt.83 q.486)

ag coigilt na teineadh Sps.1, 3 and 10 'kindling the fire' (... na teineadh  
pt.83 q.545)

ag tionntódh féir ('grass') Sp.1, ... an fhéir Sp.3, ... an fhéar Sp.10  
'turning the grass' (... an fhéir pt.83 q.595)

There is a further, less common, tendency for the ordinary nominative to occur after the verbal noun e.g. [ə Lomu n baxtə] ag lomadh an bachta 'stripping the sod'.

#### INDEFINITE

The genitive singular may follow the verbal noun, alternatively the nominative singular may follow: [ə d'anu marəgI] ag déanamh margaidh 'making a deal' Sp.1, [ə d'anu ar'əg'id'] ag déanamh airgid



'making money', Sp.11 - [ə d'anu t'aχ] ag déanamh teach 'making a house' Sp.3. Sp.3 had: Tá sé maith fá choinne cur tuigheadh [tI:u] 'It is good for thatching', yet Ní fhuil mórán ag cur tuighe [tI:] 'Not many are thatching'.

In certain expressions the genitive is rarely, if at all, heard following the verbal noun e.g. [ə fa:l' b'I[a] ag fagháil biseach 'getting better', [əg' Iχ'ə g'r'Im'] ag ithe greim 'having a bite to eat', [ə d'anu maran] ag déanamh mórán 'doing much'.

Some example based on results from Wagner's questionnaire include:

ag déanamh nide Sp.1 ... nead Sps.3 and 10, 'making a nest' (q.131)

ag ceannacht eallaigh Sps.1, 3 and 10, 'buying cattle' (q.165)

ag déanamh aráin Sp.1 ... arán Sp.3 'baking bread' (... aráin pt.83 q.205)

ag cur allais Sps.1 and 10 ... allas Sp.3 'sweating' (... allais pt.83 q.372)

ag cur fola Sps.1, 3 and 10 'bleeding' (ibid. pt.83 q.475)

ag baint mhónadh Sps.1, 3 and 10 'cutting turf' (... mónadh pt.83 q.553)

ag sábháil/déanamh féir Sps.1, 3 and 10 'making hay' (ibid. pt.83 q.587)

ag cur faobhair Sp.1 ... faobhar Sps.3 and 10 'sharpening (scythe)' (q.591)

ag tarraingt isteach féir Sps.1 and 10 ... féar Sp.3 'drawing in hay' (... féir pt.83 q.601)

ag iompar lóid Sp.1 ... lód Sps.3 and 10 'carrying a load' (q.605)

ag cur leas<sup>1</sup> orthu Sp.1 ... ag cur amach leas Sp.3 and 10 'manuring' (q.629)

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1 leasa(?)

## GENITIVE PLURAL

## DEFINITE

When the verbal noun occurs before the plural article na the following noun may be, and usually is eclipsed, the form of the noun may be the historical genitive plural, or the common plural e.g. [ə kōr nə g'ɪ't'a] ag cur na gcleiteach 'moulting' Sp.3, [ə to:gaɪ (kōmu) nə no:raŋ] ag tógáil (cumadh) na n-amhrán 'recording (composing) the songs' Sp.3, [ə d'anu nə grɔsə] ag déanamh na gcrosa 'making the crosses' Sp.5.

With a lot of the younger speakers the nominative plural form of the article na (non-eclipsing) occurs where na (eclipsing) is expected e.g. [ə kōr suəs nə harɪ] ag cur suas na hearraidh 'raising the price of the goods', [ə d'i:əɪ nə tɪhə] ag díol na toighthe 'selling the houses' C., [ə d'rɪd'əm' ə'ɪt'a nə k'arkə] ag druidim isteach na cearca 'closing in the hens' C.

Some of the older speakers show variation e.g. [ə k'anəht nə mɔlt] ag ceannacht na molt 'buying the wethers', yet [ə kōr suəs nə fwa:n'i] ag cur suas na fáinní 'getting married' Sp.3 cf. a bhreith na n-uan 'to bear the lambs', yet ag díol na huain 'selling the lambs' Sp.3. Sp.10 had: ag lomadh na gcaorach 'shearing the sheep', and ag buachailleacht na mba 'herding the cows', yet ag lasadh na teinteacha 'lighting the fires', and ag foscladh na doirse 'opening the doors' Sp.10.

## INDEFINITE

The genitive plural may occur after the verbal noun but there is a strong tendency for the common plural to occur. The following indicate the variance common in the speech of many speakers. Sp.1 had:

ag tógáil cloch 'lifting stones', yet ag tógáil leacacha 'lifting flagstones', and ag déanamh bróga 'making shoes'. Sp.3 had: ag buachail-leacht caorach agus muc 'herding sheep and pigs', yet ag déanamh amhráin 'composing songs'.

#### OTHER ASPECTS OF THE GENITIVE

##### bean, fear

The younger generations decline bean 'woman' and fear 'man' as follows: Singular (all cases) bean, fear. Plural (all cases) mná, fir. The genitive singular mná has been heard from Sp.1 and 6. créatúr mná 'a poor, unfortunate woman', Ná tug aird ar bhriathra mná 'Heed not the words of a woman'. - cf. baintreabhach mhná LASID pt.83 q.352. I have heard the genitive plural ban from Sp.1. In response to LASID q.353 'crowd of women' he responded deascán ban, while Sps.3 and 10 answered cruinniughadh/scaifte mná - cf. 'scaifte mná' LASID pt.83.<sup>1</sup> From younger people in the Commeen area I have heard: Ghníonn sé sight i ndéidh na mná 'He runs after the women a lot'. Caithfidh mé a ghoil amach fá choinne na mná seo 'I have to go out to collect these women'. Triúr mná 'three women', Sp.16, yet triúr ban Sp.11.

The genitive plural of fear 'man' varies between historical fear and the nominative plural form fir e.g. an méid fir/fear 'the amount of men' Sp.3; gráinnín fir 'a number of men', Sp.10a. The following from Sp.9 is indicative of the variance in forms.

Bhí motels ann fá choinne mná agus motels ann fá choinne fear agus bhí motel amháin ann agus bhí sé fá choinne fir agus mná.

'There were motels for women and motels for men and there were motels for both men and women'.

##### Arbhar

In a folktale Sp.8 had the old form of the genitive of arbhar

<sup>1</sup> Yet cf. further '[Lot ban<sup>h</sup>]' lot ban 'a lot of women' for pt.83 - LASID IV, p.143 s.v. bean.

'corn, oats, cereal in general': ag bualadh arbha [arəwə] 'threshing corn'. Thurneysen (§333.2) describes O. Ir. arbor as an archaic neuter type, an r-stem in the nom. acc. sg., and n-stem in the remaining cases. The O. Ir. gen. sg. was arb(a)e. The Bardic schools had arbha as the genitive singular - cf. 'do chuir se meithel do buain arbha' BCC 204.4. By Keating's time a new form of the genitive singular, arhair, existed - see DIL s.v. arbur. Sp.1 had cuibhreann an arhair [arəwər'] 'the oats field' while Sp.10 had the neo-genitive cuibhreann an arbhar.

-amh > -adh (IDPP 77)

There is a tendency for nouns ending in -amh [u] to form their genitive by analogy with verbs ending in -adh [u]. Thus: [tɔ:rI] torrainh gen. sg. of torramh 'funeral' by analogy with [mɑdI] madaidh gen. sg. of madadh 'dog'. I have one example of [ə ɡɔd talI] a gcuid talaimh.<sup>1</sup> The neo-genitive appears to dominate for this particular word thus an-rud talamh 'plenty of land', gabhaltas talamh 'a farm of land', ag fliuchadh an talamh 'soaking the ground' etc. This neo-genitive form [talu] is found in the speech of both the younger and older generations.

muc

The historical genitive singular muice [mʷik'ə] is still heard from the older people (and neo-genitive muc [mɔk] from others). A form muic [mʷik'] was heard from Sp.3. Thus ruball an mhuic 'the pig's tail' (alt. cloigeann an mhuc 'the pig's head'). This would appear to be due to the influence of cnoc [krɔk] 'hill' gen. sg. cnoic [kr'ik'] -

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1 Cf. gen. sg. thalaídh Maguire of Fermanagh, reference to be found in DIL s.v. talam. An alternative might be to suggest -imh → í cf. dative plural ibh → í s.v. NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

Sp.3 had muc baineann in response to LASID q.110 'sow'. (Cf. pigín muic 'piglet' Ros Goill p.347).

athara, máthara, Éireanna etc. (IDPP 214)

The tendency to add -a to the genitive singular of these words is most widespread in this dialect. Thus teach m'athara 'my father's house' Sps.1, 3 and 10 (LASID q.335); teach mo mháthara 'my mother's house', Sps.1 and 10 (LASID q.336) - cóta mo mháthair 'my mother's coat' Sp.3. While Sp.1 had bunadh na hÉireanna 'the people of Ireland' (LASID q.350), Sp.4 had daoiní na hÉireann. This latter form may or may not be a school-form<sup>1</sup> - cf. claidhe na teoranna 'the boundary fence' and cuid do chomharsana 'your neighbour's goods', yet teach na comharsan 'your neighbour's house', last three examples Sp.1.

Genitive plural -ann

I have only a few examples of genitive plurals in -ann : fá choinne na bpáirceann 'for the fields' Sp.11, and Padaí na bhFrocann 'Paddy of the Overcoats' (name of an old tramp) Sp.5.

Elision

Sometimes it is difficult to ascertain whether or not a particular form of a word is the inflected or the uninflected form of the genitive e.g. [wakə tu bat Im' ən əm ər' b'i] An bhfaca tu bot ime (im?) in am ar bith? 'Did you ever see a "bat" of butter?' [ʃɔ:rt i'n't'əht n'iv' ə v'i ən] Seort eighinteacht nimhe (nimh?) a bhí ann 'It was some sort of poison'. [ə kuərtu n rɔd ə v'i kəl't'ə] ag cuartughadh an ruda (rud?) a bhí cailte 'searching for the thing that was lost'.

INFLECTIONLESS GENITIVES

Another factor which might assist in the spread of the common form of the noun (usually the nominative singular or plural), are those

<sup>1</sup> Cf. ionáin Éireann Sp.8 Text 13.

nouns whose nominative and genitive forms correspond e.g. ag tarr-  
aingt uisce 'drawing water', tréan bainne 'plenty of milk', mórán  
daoiní 'many people', tréan préataí 'plenty of potatoes'. Chaithfeá  
theacht leis an oiread seo tae agus an oiread seo siúchra agus an  
oiread seo plúr, 'You would have to make do with a certain amount  
of tea, sugar and flour' Sp.3. The effect of this, if any, would  
appear minimal in comparison to the effect of bilingualism.

#### GENITIVE FOR NOMINATIVE

Some forms of the genitive occur for the nominative e.g. go ríó-  
ghachta na glóir 'to the kingdom of glory' Sp.5 - cf. go Righeachta  
nimhe Gallagher 27. Bhí sé leis ó bhruinne 'He had it from the womb'  
(i.e. it came naturally to him).

Sp.1 had the following example: Bhí fraoch an-mhaith fá choinne  
teineadh a dhéanamh fosta 'Heather was also very good for making a  
fire'.

#### SANDHI

In the following example it is difficult to distinguish whether  
or not the noun is the genitive form airgid : Bhéarfadh sé do chuid  
airgid (airgead?) duit-se [... ar'æg'Id d'it'[ə] 'He would give you  
your money'.

The preposition [də] de is also used to form an indefinite genitive  
e.g. mórán de sean-rud (sic.) ag fás uirthi 'a lot of old growth on it  
(loch)'. [barlaht də Ir'æg'obər'] barraidheacht de fhir ag obair  
'too many men working'. [rəun də xol'li ɔ:g ɔN] round de choiligh óga  
ann 'a number of young roosters there'. [bɔd'al d'f'k'ə uər] buidéal  
d'uisce fhuar 'a bottle of cold water'.

## THE DATIVE SINGULAR

The inflected dative case is very much on the decline, nonetheless some of the older speakers preserve the dative case of some feminine nouns (cf. Lochl. III 305 n.1. - Torr). Examples include: leis an chuaich [χuI<sup>x</sup>] 'with the cuckoo' Sp.1, ar do chois 'on your foot', de do chois 'off your foot' Sps.1 and 5, a fhad le cruaidh [kruI<sup>x</sup>] an fhéir 'as far as the hay-stack' Sp.1, ar an chruaidh 'on the stack' Sp.8, sa chloich [χlɔ<sup>i</sup>χ'] 'in the stone' Sp.6, ar an ghior-saigh [jiʃʃI] 'on the girl' Sp.11, ar an tseisrigh [t'ɪ[r'i]] 'on the plough' Sp.11, as an (leis an) ghréin [j'r'è:n'] 'out of (with) the sun' Sps.10 and 11, anna gcleibh [g'l'è:v'] 'in a creel' Sp.10, ar an (fán) ghealaigh [ja!I] 'on (around) the moon' Sps.1, 3, 10 and 11.

Nouns ending in -óg are very often inflected in the dative e.g. ar mo chasóg [χasag'] 'on my jacket' Sp.1, ina scorróg [skɔrɔg'] 'in his hip' Sp.2, sa chuinneog [χi<sup>n</sup>og'] 'in the churn' Sp.3, ar an fhídeog [i:d'ag'] 'on the whistle' Sp.6a, leis an bhallóg [wɔlɔg'] 'beside the ruins' Sp.11, ar eiteog [ɛt'ag'] 'flying' Sps.1, 3 and 10.

There is a great variance within the speech of individuals e.g. Thiocfadh sé ar do lámh ná ar do chois 'It would come upon your hand or your foot' Sp.1; ag an easóg\* 'at the stoat', ar an fhuinneog 'on the window', Sp.5, yet ag an luchóg\* 'at the mouse', san fhuinnseog 'in the ash' Sp.5, sa chisteanagh 'in the kitchen' Sps.1 and 5, fán chisteanach /chisteanagh 'about the kitchen' Sp.11, dhá chluais 'two ears' (dual) Sp.1 yet sa chluas 'in the ear' Sp.3, ar an fhuinneog Sp.1. LASID q. 498 'on the window', cf. ar an fhuinneog Sps.3 and 10.

Some forms of the dative which would appear to be absent from normal speech still survive in songs and folktales e.g. don mhnaoi óig 'to the young woman' Sp.1 TEXT 62 v.2 - normal dative is the nominative form bean; Nuair a bogadh innsa dígh iad 'When they became intoxicated

with the drink' Sp.1 TEXT 64 v.8; ar an tslait 'on the branch' Sp.6 p.131 no.52 - le slat 'with a stick' Sp.5, sa nid 'in the lair' Sp.8 TEXT 40 - cf. ar an nead Sps.1, 3 and 10 in response to LASID q.132 'on the nest'; leis an mhuic 'with the pig' Sp.8 TEXT 40 - cf. normal dative muc < nominative.

Toigh [tI:] the dative singular of teach 'house', is usually confined to songs or set phrases e.g. ag toigh Khildea 'at Kildea's house' Sp.1 TEXT 67 v.1, go toigh an óil 'to the inn' Sp.1 TEXT 62 v.5; taobh thoir/thiar de thoigh an phobail/an tsagairt 'to the east/west side of the chapel/priest's house' Sp.8. Sp.10 did have one example in normal conversation; Má bhí tuighe le cur ar thoigh 'If a house needed thatching'.

The word clann 'children, family' occurs in the nominative when referring to 'children' or 'family' - cosamhail lena chlann fhéin 'like his own family' - and in the dative in surnames - Clainn 'Ic an Luain' 'the Mac Aloons', Clainn Ic Gaoithín 'the Mac Geehans'.

I have only one example of boin dat. sg. of bó 'cow' s.v. amharc fá.

A number of verbal noun forms ending in -ach occur in the dative e.g. ag búirfigh 'bellowing', ag méanfaigh 'yawning', ag scairtigh 'shouting', ag screadaigh 'yelling'.

As has been pointed out by previous scholars, there are quite a number of feminine nouns whose original nominative forms have been replaced by the dative singular e.g. abhainn 'river', binn 'gable' brocaigh 'badger set, fox den', léinidh 'shirt', olainn 'wool', tean-gaidh 'tongue' (LASID map 70), teinidh 'fire'.

In response to LASID q.569 'scraw' Sps.1 and 10 had sraith, while Sp.3 had scrath.



When the dative is preceded by the definite article an lenition normally follows e.g. ar an bhó 'on the cow', don chapall 'to the mare'. Nouns beginning in f are usually lenited e.g. ag an fhear 'at the man', nonetheless f may occasionally resist lenition e.g. ar an fharadh Sp.3 'on the roost', yet ar an faradh Sp.10.

Masculine nouns with vocalic initial normally drop the t- in the dative, but there is a tendency (especially among the younger generations) to retain the t- e.g. ag an t-am sin 'at that time' C. Sp.10 usually adhered to the older rule yet cf. Tá sé cruaidh ar an t-athair 'It is hard on the father'.

Masculine nouns beginning s- (except for sc-, sp-, st-) usually have t prefixed when preceded by the dative form of the article an e.g. sa tsneachta 'in the snow', although this may not always occur e.g. sa seomra 'in the room'. (Both examples from Sp.3).

#### THE DATIVE PLURAL

The dative plural form, ending in -(a)ibh is usually confined to set phrases (cf. CGT §70) e.g. Thug Aodh Ruadh leis é ar a chúlaibh [χu:ləv'] 'Hugh Roe took him seated behind him (on horseback)' Sp.8; sna Rosaibh [rɔsəv'] 'in the Rosses', alt., fá na Rosa [rɔsə] 'around the Rosses', sé ná seacht de mhíltibh [v'i:L't'iv']/mhílte [v'i:L't'ə] 'six or seven miles', [fə nə f'iəni'v'] fá na Fiannaibh 'about the Fenians'.

#### -abh

There is a tendency for aibh to occur as non-palatal -abh e.g. ar na mallabh [mɔLu] 'lately', Sp.11 [adru] eadrabh 'between you', Sp.5, cf. [f'iənu] Fiannabh v's [f'iənəv'] Fiannaibh 'Fenians' dat. pl.

## DATIVE FOR NOMINATIVE (GENITIVE)

The forms Fiannabh/Fiannaibh 'Fenians', appear in the nominative: Caithfidh sé gurb iad na Fiannabh a chuir ann iad 'It must have been the Fenians who put them there'. Díolfaidh sé na buaibh [buəv'] 'He will sell the cows' Sp.5 - single example.

In TEXT 64 Sp.1 had several examples of sláinte na n-éanaibh 'the health of the birds', and only one example of sláinte na n-éanach.

## THE DUAL

A special dual form of some nouns may occur (usually those feminine nouns with a special inflected form of the dative). The dual is identical in form to the dative singular. This form is becoming rare in this dialect. Examples include: dhá chluais 'two ears' Sp.1, dhá leith 'two halves' Sp.6. Sp.11 had both dhá ghiorsach 'two girls' and an dá ghiorsaigh 'the two girls'.

## THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

Nouns in this dialect are masculine or feminine. There is no indefinite article. The nominative singular form of the article is an. With masculine nouns t- is prefixed in the word begins in a vowel e.g. [ə tɔm] an t-am 'the time'. With feminine nouns lenition follows the definite article if the nouns begin in b-, c-, f-, g-, m-, or p- e.g. [ə wɔ:ə] an bhó 'the cow'. If the feminine noun begins in s-, sl-, sn- or sr- then t- is prefixed e.g. [ə t'axtun'] 'the week'.

The dative singular form of the definite article is an (leniting) for nouns of both genders e.g. [l'ɛ] ən' ar] leis an fhear 'with the

man', [dɔn v'an] don bhean 'to the woman'. If the noun begins in s-, sl-, sn- or sr- then t- is prefixed e.g. [sə t'r'aχtə] sa tsneachta 'in the snow' (masc.), [l'ɛ[ ə tlat] leis an tslat\* 'with the stick' (fem.).

The historic genitive singular masculine form of the article is an, leniting, and prefixing t- to nouns beginning in s-, sl-, sn- and sr- e.g. [krI: ə v'alI] croidhe an bhealaigh 'the middle of the road', [tu:s ə tliö:dan'] tús an tslaghdáin 'the start of the cold'. The historic form of the feminine article is na, which prefixes h- to nouns beginning in a vowel e.g. [dərəs nə k'I[t'ənI] doras na cisteanaiġhe 'the door of the kitchen', [d'Ir'u nə hy:χ'ə] deireadh na hoidhche 'the end of the night'. The neo-genitive form of the singular article is an (for both genders) and behaves like the historic form of the masculine genitive singular.

The nominative (and dative) plural form of the article is na, prefixing h- to nouns beginning in a vowel e.g. [nə kl:r'i] na caoirigh 'the sheep', [ər nə h'iv'ahə] ar na huibheacha 'on the eggs'. (Both genders).

The historical genitive plural of the article eclipses the following consonant and prefixes n- to nouns beginning in a vowel e.g. [krɔ: nə g'ark] cró na gcearc 'the hen-house', [ə kɔmu nə nɔ:rɔn] ag cumadh na n-amhrán 'composing the songs'. (Both genders). Alternatively, the genitive plural may correspond to the nominative (and dative) above.

#### THE ADJECTIVE

The attributive adjectives are generally mutated or inflected (by the older generations whose daily language is Irish) as follows:  
Nominative (/accusative) masculine singular, no change e.g. [f'ar b'øg] fear beag 'a small man' [ə t'il'an mɔ:r] an t-oileán mór 'the large island'.

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\* Cf. leis an tslait p.131 no.52.

Feminine singular, lenition e.g. [b'an wɔxt] bean bhocht 'a poor woman', [ə x'ark yu<sup>h</sup>] an chearc dhubh 'the black hen'.

Dative masculine and feminine singular, lenition e.g. [mɔrən də rɔd wɔ:n] mórán de rud bán 'a lot of white stuff', [l'ɛ[ ə wəhər' wɔ:r] leis an mháthair mhór 'with the grandmother', [dɔn wadu v'ɔg] don mhadadh bheag 'to the little dog'.

The simple preposition i, anna 'in', usually lenites the qualifying attributive adjective e.g. [ən əm ɣir'id'] in am ghoirid 'in a short while', [ɪnə d'aχ v'ag ɛl'ə] anna dteach bheag eile 'in another little house'.

Inflected forms of feminine dative singular forms are normally restricted to songs etc. e.g. [dɔn wɪ: ɔ:g'] don mhnaoi óig 'to the young woman'.

There are not many examples of the vocative qualified by an attributive adjective. The feminine singular lenites e.g. [ə χal'a wɔ:r ɣa:ltə] A chailleach mhór Ghallda 'Oh great Protestant hag'. The masculine singular lenites and attenuates e.g. [ə lɔdɪ hɔlɪ] A shladaidhe shalaigh 'oh vile marauder'.

In the genitive singular, the masculine forms are lenited and attenuated e.g. [lɔ:r ə v'alɪ wɔ:r'] lár an bhealaigh mhóir 'the middle of the road', [b'an ə'n'ɪr ruɪ] bean an fhir ruaidh 'the red-haired man's bride'. Inflected forms of the feminine genitive singular, where they occur, do not lenite but attenuate and add e e.g. [bɔnə kruɪχ'ə ɣir'əm'ə] bun na Cruaiche Goirme 'the bottom of the Bluestack', [rɔ:sə nə m'ɪk'ə div'ə] rása na muice duibhe 'the race of the black pig'.

In the neo-genitive singular both genders lenite the nominative form of the adjective, see GENITIVE.

In the common plural<sup>1</sup> the adjective remains unlenited (exceptions dealt with below) and a or e is added e.g. [Nə dI:n'í b'øgə] na daoiní beaga 'the little people', [də Nə mra: bɔxtə] do na mná bochta 'for the poor women', [Nə plandI I:v'n'ə] na plantaí aoibhne 'the sweet young maids', [Lɔxt Nə hatI ardə] lucht na hataí arda 'the high-hatted ones'.

Masculine nouns whose plurals end in a palatal consonant usually lenite the adjective e.g. [b'r'ík' v'øgə] bric bheaga 'small trout', [o:ran' v'asərə waiχ'ə] amhráin mheasardha mhaithe 'fairly good songs'.

Nouns whose genitive plural corresponds in form to their nominative singular take the singular unlenited form of the adjective e.g. [m'í nə v'ar b'wI:] Mí na bhFear Buidhe 'July' (jocose), [do:na nə gas du<sup>h</sup>] Domhnach na gcos dubh 'the Sunday of the black feet'.

Sps.1 and 10 usually had plural forms of the adjective qualifying nouns in the nominative plural, nonetheless, Sp.10 did have two examples of mná phisreogacha<sup>2</sup> 'witches', yet one example of mná phisreogach (TEXT 25). Sp.1 had one example of slatacha beag, this was the only example of this heard by me in the speech of Sp.1. This feature occurs more commonly in the speech of younger speakers given to English e.g. siopaí maith 'good shops', na Cruacha Gorm 'the Bluestacks', na páirceanna glas sin 'those green fields', lódannaí beag 'small loads'. Cf. Ros Goill §263 'But the plural termination of adjectives is very often dropped ...'

When an adjective is used to further qualify an attributive adjective the former is inflected in the same manner as the latter e.g. lá measardha socair 'a fairly settled day', fideal mheasardha mhaithe 'a fairly good fiddle', scéaltaí iongantacha maithe 'very (lit. wonderfully) good stories' - cf. amhráin mheasardha mhaithe 'fairly good

1 = Nominative/accusative, dative and genitive.

2 for phisreogach see METANALYSIS p.247.

songs' above.

The intensive prefix an 'very' (when prefixed to adjectives), 'great' (when prefixed to substantives) is extremely common in this area as is corr (See Vocabulary). While iongantach may be heard the people in this area do not seem 'much addicted to this' (IDPP 228, see also corr). Other lesser used examples are scannruighteach criosta 'extremely (lit. frightfully) cross', tréitheach maith/deas 'remarkably good/nice', coimhthigheach gann 'extremely (lit. strangely ,) scarce'.

As with other dialects there is adverbial employment of nouns and adjectives to qualify adjectives e.g. Tá seisean rud beag bodhar Art (sic.) 'He is a little bit deaf, Art'.

When a noun is qualified by both a genitive and an adjective, the adjective follows the noun e.g. maighistir óg scoile 'a young school teacher', lomairt mhór olna 'a large fleece of wool', tae-pot eile tae 'another pot of tea'.\*

The comparative and superlative -igheacha/-íocha described by O'Rahilly (IDPP 215) may also be heard in this dialect e.g. [əʃ d'íl'iahə] is doiligheacha 'most difficult', [N'is sa:st'iahə] níos sástaíocha 'more satisfactory'. While láidir 'strong' is commonly heard in the comparative/superlative as [La:d'r'ahə (-rəhə)] láidreacha Sp.9 did have the old form Ba é ba láidre [La:d'ər'ə] 'It was he who was strongest' TEXT 41.<sup>1</sup>

cruaidh 'hard', has lost its old nominative singular form \*cruadh thus, [rɔd kruI] rud cruaidh 'a hard thing', pl. [rɔdI kruIjə] rudai cruaidhe cf. ruadh 'red' [f'ar ruə] fear ruadh 'red-haired man', [b'an əN' Ir ruI] bean an fhir ruaidh 'the red-haired man's bride', nom. pl.

1 Yet cf. Lochl. III 395 'Sé Goll an fear a ba láidreacha acu' (Torr, folktale).

\* N.B. áit toighe ar bith TEXT 47.

[mɔdI ruə] madaidh ruadha<sup>1</sup> 'foxes'. It would appear that \*tana 'thin, slender', has been influenced by cruaidh, thus nom. sg. [tɔnI] tanaidh 'thin', pl. [L'akəhə tɔnIjə] leacacha tanaidhe 'thin flagstones', \*dlúth 'thick, dense' occurs in the oblique case, nom. sg. [dlu:I] dlúith.

Certain adjectives are regularly prefixed to the noun e.g. drochrud 'a bad thing', córrait 'the occasional place', seanbhean 'old woman', leathbhata 'large stick', gearmhadaidh 'a fairly good dog'.<sup>2</sup> In songs and prayers some old compounds still remain e.g. óigbhean 'young woman' (= bean óg in common speech), deislámh 'right hand' (= lámh dheas in normal speech).

See also NUMERALS. For níos v's níb/níba see COPULA.

I have one example of ní, the negative of the copula, leniting the following adjective ní mhinic a bhí sé gruamha TEXT 64 verse 4. Cf. McGonagle ZCP 35. 325.

#### DECAY OF INITIAL MUTATIONS

With speakers of all ages there is a tendency to leave initial s unlenited. This may happen rarely in the speech of some and quite often in the speech of others—usually, but it must be expressed not solely, in the speech of the younger generations. Examples include: suidhfinn 'I would sit', Ní shílfeadh na daoíní dadaidh de siubhal 'The people though nothing of walking', gráinnín de salann 'a drop of salt', dhá slabhra 'two chains', sleamhnóchainn 'I would slip',

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1 Cf. IDPP 212 n.1.

2 Note also duine corr 'an odd, peculiar, person' - and madadh gearr 'a terrier' ZCP 29.88 (pt.83).

(shleamhuigh tú 'you slipped' same speaker) sluaistreachtaí amach  
deireadh 'everything used to be shovelled out', snaidhmneochtaí na  
cúplaí 'the beams would be joined'.

The same is true for f e.g. an-frithir (v's an-fhrithir) 'very  
sore', an-fiach ort fá choinne deoch 'gasping for a drink', an chéad  
oidhche de Feil Brighde 'the first night of St. Brigid's Eve', a fhad  
leis an feis 'along to the festivity', an-tugtha do fearthainn 'much  
given to rain', ar an faradh (alt. fharadh) 'on the roost'.

The majority of the above examples have been taken from the  
speech of the older generations whose daily language is Irish, exam-  
ples for other consonants include: ar an bainne 'on the milk', cro-  
idhe do boise 'the middle of your hand', an-maróg 'a large pot-belly'.  
Those who are much given to English are extremely prone to this fea-  
ture e.g. dhá fear 'two men', ró-fallsa 'too lazy', ar an fídeog 'on  
the whistle', dhá dearbhráthair 'two brothers', trí mí 'three months',  
dhá mhíle a chathamh ar teach Mollie 'to spend two thousand on Mollie's  
house', achan bliadhain 'every year', seanbabaí! 'old baby!' (lack of  
lenition for vocative and lack of lenition following sean).

Where t is expected to be prefixed to s this may not always  
arise e.g. an sál 'my (lit. 'the') heel', an seachtmhain (more usually  
an ts-) 'the week'. In the case of the nominative singular of fem-  
inine nouns the omission of t might be attributed to the confusion of  
gender (see below) but the following shows that this may not necess-  
arily be so, an sluasaid 'the shovel', barr na sluaiste 'the top of  
the shovel' Sp.10 - cf. an tsnáthad 'the needle' Sp.1, yet an snáthad  
Sp.10.

In the dative singular (of both genders), and the genitive sing-  
ular of (masculine) nouns beginning in s, t is not always prefixed  
where it might be expected e.g. sa saoghal 'in life', sa seandúine 'in  
the old man', ag an seanfhear 'at the old man (i.e. my father)' den



súistín 'of the flail', ag casadh an tsnáithe/tsnátha 'twisting the thread' Sps.1, 3 and 10 in response to LASID q.222, cf. ag nighe an tsnátha 'washing the thread' Sps.1 and 3 (LASID q.233) yet ag sciúradh an snátha Sp.10.

The t- which is prefixed when masculine nouns beginning in a vowel are preceded by the nominative singular of the definite article may occasionally remain in the dative in the speech of some of the older people e.g. fá dtaobh den t-ocras 'about the famine', ar an t-athair 'on the father' s.v. iarraidh. It is much more common in the speech of those given to English e.g. fán t-airgead 'about the money', Sp.4, ar an t-(e)asal 'on the donkey', ag an t-am sin d'oidhche 'at that time of the night'. I have one example of na t-amhráin 'the songs' from a Commeen youth.

I have one example of an t-ocal<sup>1</sup> 'the word' < focal cf. an táth 'the reason' < an fáth X an t-adhbhar TEXT 44 - see METANALYSIS.

Where one would expect h prefixed to nouns beginning in a vowel this may be absent - see NUMERALS and PREPOSITIONS s.v. le.

It is not uncommon for feminine nouns to be treated like masculine nouns e.g. an t-áit 'the place' Sp.8 TEXT 42 (- usually an áit in his speech), an bucáid 'the bucket' Sp.10 an t-ordóg 'the thumb'. This feature is stronger in the younger generations. The same is true for attributive adjectives e.g. Sé Rosie bocht a bhíonn mall i gcomhnuidhe 'It is always poor Rosie who is late', lámh deas/clí 'right/left hand'. Note the following from Sp.3 an páirt bhán (!) 'the white part'.

The tendency for masculine nouns to be treated as feminine is much less common e.g. Léim an bheathach ... 'The horse jumped ...' Caitheadh an airgead lena dheisiughadh 'The money was spent to fix it'.

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1 alt. tocal.

In addition to loss of eclipse in the definite genitive plural (which see) there is a growing tendency for initial consonants to remain unclipped among those given to English e.g. Fán go fuarfaidh sé 'Wait till it cools down', Commeen, Ní mó ná go tuigfeadh cuid acu\* 'Some of them could barely understand', An fágfaidh mé? 'Shall I leave?', seacht bean 'seven women'.

#### NUMERALS

The following (obtained by questioning) are the forms of the cardinals as used in counting from one to twenty:

[hI:n ; hE:n ; hλ:n], [dɔ:], [t'r'i:], [k'ahər'], [ku:g'], [fɛ:],  
 [ʃaxt], [ɔxt], [NI:], [d'èχ'], [hi:n'e:g], [dɔ: je:g], [t'r'i: d'e:g],  
 [k'ahər<sup>(\*)</sup> d'e:g], [ku:g' d'e:g], [fɛ: d'e:g], [ʃaxt d'e:g], [ɔxt d'e:g],  
 [NI: d'e:g], [f'iχ'ə (-h<sup>(\*)</sup>-) ; f'iχ'].

a haon, dó, trí, ceathair, cúig, sé, seacht, ocht, naoi, deich,  
a haondéag (haoindeag) dó dheag, trí déag, ceathair déag, cúig déag,  
sé déag, seacht déag, ocht déag, naoi déag, fiche/fich'.

21, 22, 23 etc. [he:n əs f'iχ'], [dɔ: əs f'iχ'], [t'r'i: əs f'iχ']  
a haon a's fich', dó a's fich', trí a's fich'.

When the cardinals are used with nouns the following forms occur (These examples are from natural speech):

1. [k'ɔN ə'wa:n'] cionn amháin. With the adjective, the attributive adjective directly follows the noun and is lenited if feminine e.g. caora mhór amháin 'one big sheep'.
2. Dhá precedes and lenites the singular of the noun<sup>1</sup> e.g. dhá theach 'two houses', dhá bharra 'two barrows'. With the older speakers

1 For the special forms of some feminine nouns see DUAL.

\* Rare example from Sp.1.

the attributive adjectives are lenited and in the plural e.g. dhá amhrán mhaithe 'two good songs', dhá chomhráidhteach mhaithe 'two good conversationalists'. With younger speakers the adjective may remain as the nominative singular e.g. dhá bharra beag 'two small barrows'.

When the article precedes dhá is delenited e.g. an dá bhliadhain 'the two years'. I have one example of the genitive bearrach dhá bhliadhain 'a two-year old heifer'.

3. Trí may: (a) lenite the singular form of the noun e.g. trí dhuisín /mhaidin/mhíle/lá/bhomaite 'three dozen/mornings/miles (thousand)/days/minutes'.

(b) take the plural form of the noun e.g. trí cinn/seachtmhainí/toighthe/cosa/troighthe/claigne 'three (nominal)/weeks/houses/feet/feet (measurement)/skulls'.

I have only one example of trí + noun + adjective, trí lá mhillteanacha dhoineanta 'three very bad days'.

Words in f may resist lenition e.g. trí focal 'three words'.

Some nouns show variance e.g. trí ba Sps.1 and 10, trí bhó Sp.3 'three cows'. Note trí/ceithre toighthe 'three/four houses' yet cúig theach 'five houses'.

The cardinals four, five and six inflect in much the same manner as three.

4. (a) Ceithre bhomaite/pháiste 'four minutes/children'.

(b) Ceithre cinn/toighthe/slata 'four (nominal)/houses/yards'.

Ceithre rotha bhreaghtha 'four fine wheels'.

Note also the unlenited form ceithre sópóg 'four stooks'.

5. Cúig phunnta/teach/bhomaite 'five pounds/houses/minutes'.

Cúig cinn/slata/ba 'five (nominal)/yards/cows'

Note cúig fód/fóid 'five sods'.

6. Sé lá 'six days'.

Sé scillinge/bliadhna/madaidh 'Six shillings/years/dogs'.

The numerals three - six take the plural form of the article e.g. na trí rud sin 'those three things', na cúig phunnta 'the five pounds', na Sé Chondae 'the Six Counties'.

From the few examples heard, these numerals eclipse in the genitive e.g. macsamhailt trí<sup>1</sup> gcéad slat 'about three hundred yards', macsamhailt trí ná cheithre slat 'about three or four yards'.

The numerals seven - ten eclipse and the noun may be in the plural or singular e.g. seacht/ocht/naoi/deich gcinn '(nominal) seven/eight/nine/ten', ocht dtonna (sg.) 'eight tons', naoi mbliadhna 'nine years', deich bpunnta 'ten pounds'.

The plural form of the article is used e.g. na seacht subháilcí 'the seven joys'.

I have no examples of nouns preceded by the cardinals seven - ten qualified by an attributive adjective.

Example of larger numbers include:

12. Dhá bhliadhain déag 'twelve years'.

15. Cúig toighthe déag 'fifteen houses', cúig bliadhna déag 'fifteen years'.

17. Seacht mbliadhna/dtoighthe/saithteáin/déag 'seventeen years/houses/stakes'. Alt. seacht míle dhéag 'seventeen miles'.

18. Ocht gcloigne déag 'eighteen (persons)'.

20. Fiche bliadhain 'twenty years', scór eallaigh 'twenty cows'.

24. Ceithre cinn fhichead 'twenty-four (sheep)', roimhe cheithre huair fichead 'before twenty-four hours'.

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1 Lenition is absent due to homorganic -t + t-.

25. Cúig phunt' fhichead 'twenty-five pounds'.
30. Deich gcinn a's fiche 'thirty (sheep)', deich mbliadhn' a's fich' ó shoin 'thirty years ago'.
31. Cionn déag a's fich' [f'iχ'] 'thirty-one (sheep)'.
32. Dhá bhliadhain déag a's fich' [f'i] 'thirty-two years'.
35. Cúig cinn déag a's fich' [f'i<sup>x</sup>] 'thirty-five (sheep)'.
40. Dhaichead, alt. dhaichead cionn 'forty'.
42. Dhá mhíle a's daichead 'forty-two miles'.
46. Sé bliadhn' a's daichead 'forty-six years'.
50. Deich gcinn a's daichead 'fifty (sheep)', deich mbliadhn' a's daichead 'fifty years'.
60. trí fichead [f'ih'id] alt. trí scór 'sixty', trí fichead bliadhain alt., trí scór bliadhnt' ó shoin 'sixty years ago'.
79. Trí scór a's naoi mbliadhna déag 'seventy-nine years'.
80. Ceithre scór 'eighty', ceathair ná chúig 'e scórthaí acu 'four of five score of them'.
89. Ceithre fichid agus naoi mbliadhna 'eighty-nine years'.
95. Ceithre scór agus cúig bliadhna déag 'ninety-five years'.
100. Céad bliadhain 'one hundred years', na céadtaí [k'è:tI] 'the hundreds'.
300. Trí chéad 'three hundred'.
- 1,000 Míle fear 'a thousand men', na mílte 'the thousands'.
- 1,200 [γa: χ'e:d d'é:g ə sLat qn] dhá chéad déag 'e slatá(sic.) ann 'twelve hundred yards in it'.

Some multiples of ten have rare forms such as [k'arəhə] ceathracha<sup>1</sup> 'forty', [kE:gwa] caogmhogha 'fifty', [[aχtwo sə t'r'i:]

1 'cethracha dam' forty oxen Sc.M<sup>2</sup> 6.

seachtmhogha a's a trí 'seventy-three', [ʃaxtwo 'is ə ʃaxt] 'seventy-seven'. Lucas (Ros Goill §306) suspects that forms like these last two may well be school forms.

Commercial transactions are usually conducted in English and consequently figures of this kind may be expressed in that language, yet cf. seacht bpunnta dhéag agus deich innsa tsean-airgead 'seventeen pounds ten (shillings) in the old money' s.v. scoilteadh, where two Irish speakers were involved in selling livestock to each other. Tá sé le tuitim naoi bpingne 'It (petrol) is falling ninepence (a gallon)'. Even numbers, such as £20, £40, £50, £100 etc. are usually expressed in Irish, but figures such as £3.75 for objects purchased from shops are often expressed in English.

Similarly dates are often expressed in English yet cf. i naoi gcéad déag fiche 's a dó 'in nineteen twenty two'. Figures of this kind had little use in this area until relatively recently and confusion may result e.g. i naoi gcéad ceathracha 's a sé a fuair m'athair-sa bás 'my father died in 946 (r. 1946)'<sup>1</sup> Note also TEXT 48 Dia ár sábháil bhí siud 'a thousand years ago' - cf. na milliúin bliadhain d'aois 'millions of years old' TEXT 35.

The concept of 'forties' and 'thirties' in referring to decades of this century is a relatively new one, Sp.3 had sna daicheada(í) 'in the forties', yet no fixed form existed for 'thirties' and he rendered this sna tríochadaí alt. ar na tríochairí. Note also forms such as 'sna nineteen forties'.

In alternative numerals nó/ná is placed between two cardinals

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1 Cf. Deich bpunnta 'gus daichead míle for £50,000 -(£40,010?).

lenition usually follows nó/ná (but as will be seen below this is not always so).

For 'one or two X' the noun precedes ná e.g. lá ná beirt múnadh 'one or two turf (-cutting) days', cliabh ná beirt 'a creel or two'.

For 'two or three X' the noun follows dhá e.g. dhá asal nó a trí leobhtha 'two or three donkeys with them', dhá mhíle ná thrí 'two or three miles'.

For 'three or four X', 'five or six X' etc. the construction is cardinal + nó/ná (+ a) + cardinal + 'e (< de) + plural of noun e.g.

Trí ná a cheathair 'e mhadaidh eile 'three or four other dogs'.

Trí ná a cheathair 'e bhliadhna<sup>1</sup> 'three or four years'.

Ceathair ná chúig 'e phunta/mhíonnaí 'four or five pounds/months'.

Sé na seacht 'e chéadtaí/thraigheannaí 'six or seven hundred/feet'.

Mhairfeadh sé chóir a bheith a chúig ná sé déag 'e bhliadhnta

'It would last almost fifteen or sixteen years'.

Alternatively, the singular form of the noun may (rarely) follow 'e e.g. naoi ná deich 'e chionn acu 'nine or ten of them'.<sup>2</sup>

Ná may be omitted as in the following Tá corrbhaile anois agus an áit i rabh b'fhéidir ceithre, cúig theach, ní fhuil teach ar bith ann 'There is now the occasional uninhabited townland where formerly there were four, five houses'.

The 'personal' numbers from 2-10 are [b'ert' (b'í-)] beirt, [t'r'u:r] triúr, [k'arhər ; kahrər] ceathrar 'four', [ku:g'ər] cúigear [ʃɛʃər] seisear, [ʃaxtər (-ur)] seachtar, [ɔxtər (-ur)] ochtar, [NIhər] naonbhar alt. [NI: glag'n'ə] naoi gcloigne, [d'ex'ər] deich- (n)eabhar alt. [d'è glag'n'ə] deich gcloigne.

1 N.B. 'e bhliadhnta below.

2 Note also Ceathair ná chúig 'e phunta above.

'One' is expressed by noun + amháin e.g. fear amháin 'one man'.

11-19 are expressed by cloigeann e.g. cloigeann déag 'eleven',  
cúig claighe déag 'fifteen'.

The personal or ordinary cardinal forms may precede personal nouns and variance occurs in the speech of many individuals - as will be seen there is also variance in inflection of the following noun.<sup>1</sup>

Dhá stócach iongantacha deasa 'two very nice boys', dhá bhuachaill mhóra 'two big boys', dhá dhearbhráthair/ghiorsach 'two brothers/girls', trí dhearbhráthair agus dhá dheirbhshiúr 'three brothers and two sisters' - all examples Sp.11 yet cf. beirt chailín/nigheanach 'two girls/daughters', an bheirt deirbhshiúracha 'the two sisters', cúigear fear 'five men' Sp.11.

Another speaker had: beirt dearbhráthacha 'two brothers', yet an dá dhearbhráthair 'the two brothers'.

Sp.3 had: triúr dearbhráthair/deirbhshiúracha/fear 'three brothers/sisters/men', seisear mac 'six sons', yet dhá fhear 'two men', dhá nighean agus dhá mhac 'two daughters and two sons'.

Sp.8 had: ceithre pháiste 'four children', yet triúr fear 'three men'.

Sp.5 had: an dá bhean 'the two women', dhá dhuine/dheirbhshiúr 'two people/sisters', trí dhearbhráthair/deirbhshiúracha/dhuine chlainne 'three brothers/sisters/children'.

Other examples of personal numbers include: beirt fhear/ban 'two men/women', triúr fear/ban 'three men/women', cúigear dearbhráthair 'five brothers'.

Other examples of cardinal numbers include dhá fear 'two men', (Commeen youth), dhá bhean 'two women', cúig fear 'five men', Sp.16, ceithre ghasúr agus sé ghiorsach 'four boys and six girls', Sp.19,

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<sup>1</sup> The following lists of examples all occurred in natural speech.



ocht Máire 'eight Marys'.

The so-called 'personal' numbers occur with more consistency when referring to a noun previously mentioned e.g. bó amháin ná beirt 'one or two cows'. Cheannuigh mé trí phéire a's chuir mé beirt arais 'I bought three pairs and sent two back', Tá ceathrar aige 'He has four (cows)' - (response).

Alternatively personal numbers may be used with de e.g. triúr den dath sin 'three of that colour'.

I have one example of beirt qualified by an attributive adjective - beirt de bhuachaillí óga 'two young boys'.

Note the lenition in cúigear nó sheisear acu 'five or six of them'.

The form dís 'two (persons)' would appear to be confined to poetry, the only examples heard being mo mhallacht don dís bhuachaill óg 'my curse upon the two young lads', an dís fear óg 'the two young men' (both examples TEXT 63).

I have one example of leathscór buachaill 'ten (lit. 'half a score') boys'.

The ordinals from one to seven occur in TEXT 70, which see. Only céad 'first' lenites - [ə χ'èd arh] an chéad fhear 'the first man', [ə dərənə (rarely dərə) f'ar] an darna (dara) fear 'the second man', [ə t'r'i(:)hu (t'r'iχ'u)] an tríomhadh .. 'the third ...' [ə k'a:rhu (k'ahrhu)] an ceathramhadh ... 'the fourth ...' [ə ku:k'u (ku:g'u)] an cúigeadh ... 'the fifth ...', [ə [ε]u] an seiseadh ... 'the sixth ...', [ə [axtu] an seachtmhadh ... 'the seventh', [əxtu f'ar] ochtmhadh ... 'eighth ...', [nīhu] naomhadh ... 'ninth ...', [d'əχ'u] deicheadh ... 'tenth ...'.

darna lenites when achan precedes e.g. achan darna bhliadhain 'every second year'.

With multiples of ten [E:nu (I:nu)] aonmhadh, [dohu (dɔ:u)] dómhadh are used e.g. an dómhadh lá fichead 'the twenty second day'.

The 'twentieth' was rendered [f'iχ'u] ficheadmhadh or fear a fiche 'the twentieth man', (cf. fear a daichead 'the fortieth man').

Where h is expected before a vowel this may not always arise e.g. an darna hearrach 'the second spring' Sp.1, yet an darna oidhche 'the second night' Sp.3, trí hordlaigh 'three inches' Sp.1 - trí ordlaigh Sps.3 and 10, trí (h)uaire 'three times' - cf. PREPOSITIONS s.v. le.

Nominal one is usually expressed by cionn e.g. cionn in achan seomra 'one (cross) in every room'. Fear and bean may be used for persons e.g. fear de na gasraí 'one of the boys', bean de na nigheanacha 'one of the daughters'. I have not recorded any impersonal use of fear and bean (cf. Tory 181).

In telling the time the article is used e.g. roimhe an dó dhéag 'before twelve o'clock', bhí sé an ceatha(i)r a chlog 'it was four o'clock'.

'to' is usually expressed by go dtí e.g. deich go dtí a haon 'ten to one', alternatively den may be heard e.g. cúig den dó dhéag 'five to twelve'.

'after' is expressed by i ndéidh e.g. leath i ndéidh a sé 'half-past six'.

## PREPOSITIONS

## Pronominal forms of the prepositions

ag [i'g'] 'at' (rarely [i'g'ə])

- Sg. 1. [o'gəm] agam; [o'gəmsə] agam-sa  
 2. [o'gəd] [o'gət] agat; [o'gətsə] agat-sa  
 3m. [i'g'ə (-i)] aige; [i'g'əfən], [i'g'əsən] aige-s(e)an  
 3f. [i'k'i] aici; [i'k'i]ə] aici-se
- Pl. 1. [o'gIN' (-n')] againn; [o'gIN'ə] againne  
 2. [o'gIv'], [agIv'] agaibh; [o'gIv'ə] agaibh-se  
 3. [ɔku] acu; [ɔkusən ; ɔkəfən] acu-s(e)an

chuig 'towards'

- Sg. 1. [h'o'gəm] chugam; [h'o'gəmsə] chugam-sa  
 2. [h'o'gəd] chugat; [h'o'gətsə] chugat-sa  
 3m. [h'i'g'ə] chuige  
 3f. [h'i'k'i] chuici; [h'i'k'i]ə] chuici-se
- Pl. 1. [h'o'gIN'] chugainn; [h'o'gIN'ə] chugainne  
 2. [h'o'gIv'] chugaibh  
 3. [h'ɔku] chucu

ar [ə'r'] 'on' (alt. [ə'r'ə])

- Sg. 1. [ɔrəm] orm; [ɔrəmsə] orm-sa  
 2. [ɔrt] ort; [ɔrtsə] ort-sa  
 3m. [ə'r' ; ɛr'h] air; [ɛr'ʃən] air-sean  
 3f. [ɔrhI ; i'rhI] uirthi; [ɔrhI]ə] uirthi-se
- Pl. 1. [ɔrIN' ; arIN'] orainn; [ɔrIN'ə] orainne  
 2. [ɔrIv' ; ɛrIv'] oraibh; [ɔrIv'ə] ; ɛrIv'ə] oraibh-se  
 3. [ɔrhu] orthu; [ɔrhusən (-fən)] orthu-s(e)an

as [əs ; ʊs] 'out'

Sg. 1. [i'səm (ə-)] asam;

2. [i'sətsə] asat-sa

3m. [i's ; əs ; ʊs] as; [i's ε[ən] as eisean (q.)

3f. [i|t'i ; i'stI] aisti

Pl. 1. [i's [IN'ə] as sinne (q.) [i'stu [IN'] astu sinn (q.)

2.

3. [i'stu[ən] astu-sean

de [dɛ ; də] 'of, from'

Sg. 1. [dI:m] díom

2. [dI:t] díot

3m. [dɛ ; də] dé

3f. [dIhə (dIhi)] dithe; [dIχ'i]fə ; dIhi]fə] dithi-se

Pl. 1.

2. [dI:v' (dI:f')] daoibh

3. [dI:fə] díobhtha

do [dɔ ; dɑ ; də] 'to, for'

Sg. 1. [du ; dū<sup>h</sup>] domh; [dūsə] domh-sa

2. [d'ɪd' (d'ɪt')] duit; [d'ɪt']fə] duit-se

3m. [dɔ ; dɔ:ə] dó; [dɔ:sən] dó-san

3f. [dIhə dithe; [dIχ'i]fə ; dIhi]fə] dithi-se

Pl. 1. [du:N'] dúinn; [du:N'ə] dúinne

2. [dI:v' ; dI:f'] daoibh; [dI:v']fə ; dI:f']fə] daoibh-se

3. [dɔ:fə] dóbhtha; [dɔ:fəsən] dóbhtha-san

eadar [ədər] 'between'

Sg. 1. [ədər m'I]fə] eadar mise (q.)

2.

3m. [ədər ɛ[ən] eadar eisean (q.)

3f. [ədər I[ə] eadar ise (q.)

Pl. 1. [ədər [IN'ə] eadar sinne (q.)

2. [adru] eadrabh Sp.5 [ədriv'] eadraibh

[ədər m'I[ə] gəs [Iv'[ə] eadar mise 'gus sibhse (q.)

3. [itəru] eadtarthu

faoi [fʷI:] 'under'

Sg. 1. [fu:ᵐ] fúm

2. [fλ:d] fút; [fu:tsə] fút-sa

3m. [fʷI:] faoi

3f. [fʷI:χ'i[ə] fúithi-se

Pl. 1. [fʷI: [IN'ə] faoi sinne (q.) [fu:N'ə] fúinne

2. [fʷI: [If'[ə] faoi sibh-se (q.)

3. [fλ:fə] fúbhtha

fríd [f'r'i:d'] 'through'

Sg. 1.

Pl. 1.

2.

2.

3m. [f'r'i:d'] fríd

3. [f'r'i:fə] fríobhtha

3f. [f'r'i(:)χ'ə] fríthe

i [ə] 'in' (See notes)

Sg. 1.

Pl. 1. [Q̣NIN'] ionnainn

2. [inət] ionnat; [Q̣Nəṭsə] ionnat-sa

2. [Q̣Nəf'] ionnaibh

3m. [Q̣N] ann; [Q̣NSən] ann-san

3. [Q̣NTu ; in̄tu] ionntu

3f. [IN't'i] innti

le [l'ə] 'with'

- Sg. 1. [l'om] liom; [l'omsə] liom-sa  
 2. [l'at] leat; [l'atsə] leat-sa  
 3m. [l'εf] [l'I'f] leis  
 3f. [l'e:χ'ə] léithe; [l'e:χ'i'fə] léithi-se
- Pl. 1. [l'IN'] linn; [l'IN'ə] linne  
 2. [l'IV'], [l'I'f'] libh  
 3. [l'ɔ:fə] leobhtha

ó [ɔ ; a uəs ; wɔ] 'from'

- Sg. 1. [wuəm] uaim; [wuəmsə], [uəmsə] uaim-sa  
 2. [wuəd'] uaid  
 3m. [wuI] uaidh; [wɔə] uadh; [wuəsən] uadh-san  
 3f. [uwI:χ'ə] Sp.10, [wuəhI] uaithi
- Pl. 1. [wuən'], [wλ:N'] uainn; [λ:N'ə] uainne  
 2. [uəf'] [wuəv'] uaibh; [wuəv'fə] uaibh-se  
 3. [wuəfə] uathbha; [wuəfəsən] uathbha-san

roimhe [r'iv'ə] 'before'

- Sg. 1. [ro:m] romham  
 2. [ro:ᵀd] romhat  
 3m. [r'iv'ə] roimhe  
 3f. [r'ip'i] roi(m)pi; [r'ip'i'fə] roi(m)pi-se,  
 [r'ip'i'fən] roimpi-sean (sic.)
- Pl. 1. [ro:N'] romhainn; [r'ipu [IN'ə] ro(m)pu sinne (q.)<sup>1</sup>  
 2. ; [r'iv'ə [IV'fə] roimhe sibh-se (q.)  
 3. [r'ipu (R-)] ro(m)pu

1 Cf. *Phiocáil sé na daoíní gurmhaith leis roimhe sinne* 'He picked the people he wanted before us'. *Commeen child*.

thaire [hīr'ə] 'over'

- Sg. 1. [hərəm], [hər'əm] tharam; [hər'əmsə] tharam-sa  
 2. ; [hər'əstə] tharat-sa  
 3m. [hīr'i] thairis; [hīr'ə e[ən] thaire eisean (q.)  
 3f. [hīrstI] thairsti
- Pl. 1. [harIn'], [hīr'IN'] tharainn;  
 [hīr'ə [IN'ə] thaire sinne  
 2. [heriv'] tharaibh  
 3. [hərʃtu], [hīrstu] tharstu

#### Notes on the prepositions

##### ag ; chuig

The prepositions ag [i'g'] 'at', and [hī'g'] chuig 'towards' can interchange e.g. [nər' ə hehə [i'r' i'g' əL't' ə t'r'əxtə] Nuair a théighthéá soir ag (< chuig) Ailt an tSneachta 'When you would go over to Altatraght'.

Where ag occurs after a word ending in -th or -ch a form resembling chuig may be heard e.g. [gərə mai ɔgəd (hɔgəd)] Go rabh maith agat 'Thank you'

##### de ; do

The interchange of de 'of' and do 'for', goes back to Old Irish (cf. Thurn. §§831 and 832, see also Keat. xviii). As with other northern dialects the d in de is non-palatal, [də]. There is quite a variance between the pronominal forms as the following show:

##### de for do:

Sheinn sé cupla port ar an bhealach díobhtha [dI:fə] 'He played a tune on the road for them'.

Ní thabharfadh na hÉireannaigh díobhtha [dI:f] iad 'The Irish would not give them (ports) to them'.

do for de:

iad a chathamh duit [d'í'd'] 'to take (throw) them (wet clothes) off you'.

taobh thoir dúinne [du:n'ə] 'to the east of us'

Dhéanfaidh tú dearmad dó [dɔ:] 'You will forget it'

#### Dual Usage:

An bhfuil sé ag goil de [dɛ] ar fad? 'Is he still doing that?' Sp.3-Cf.

ag goil dó [dɔ:]/díobhtha [dI:fə] 'doing it/them' Sp.1.

Ní thearn sé úsáid ar bith dó [dɔ:]/de [də] 'They did not use it'.

B'éigean díobhtha [dI:fə]/dóbhtha [dɔ:fə] 'They had to'

In response to LASID q.379 'I have to shave myself', Sps.1, 3 and 10 answered: Caithfidh mé an fhéasóg a bhaint domh - yet cf. Ar eagla go dtiocfadh an tóir a's go mbainfí an óigbhean díom Sp.1 (song).

The preposition de is often reduced to [ə] e.g. [ə jè:χ'] 'e dhéith (dhíth) 'needed'.

When de, do occur before vowels (or fh + vowel) elision may not occur e.g. [g'ítə də a:məd] giota de adhmad 'a piece of wood' [də ar adə] do fhear fhada 'for a long man'.

Alternatively dh' may occur between (d)e and a noun beginning in a vowel (or f + vowel) e.g. [b'l'ian' gə L'è ə γy:] bliadhain go leith 'e dh'aois 'one and a half year old' Sp.10 - alt. [b'l'ian' gə L'é də I:] bliadhain go leith de aois Sp.3; [w'il' ɔ ə jè:m' ɔrt] An bhfuil seo 'e dh'fhéidhm ort? 'Do you need this?' These are regarded as reduplicated forms.

While the general rule is that lenition follows de, do, speakers fairly often do not lenite e.g. [maran də batI] móran de bataí 'a lot of sticks' Sp.3, [maran də d'if'Ír'] móran de duifir 'a lot of difference' Sp.1.



eadar

I have no examples of eadar leniting, thus: [ədər ən karIa ɔ̃gəs ə go:ʳ] eadar an carrfhiadh agus an gabhar 'between the stag and the goat'; [ədər aran ɔ̃gəs bʷan'ə] eadar aran agus bainne 'both bread and milk' - cf. Vocabulary s.v. eadar for further examples.

fá

This preposition usually lenites, but in the forms [fa dλ: də (dɔ:)] fá dtaobh de (dó) 'about, concerning', taobh is always eclipsed. (This particular preposition is conjugated by adding the pronominal forms of dó (or de) to [fa dλ:] fá dtaobh). I have only one other (isolated) example of fá eclipsing: fán mbunadh [mɔnu] a bhí ag imirt na gcártaí 'about the people who were playing cards'.

For the relationship between fá 'about' and faoi 'under', see Qu. §314.

i

The simple preposition i [ə] may still occur, usually in set expressions e.g. [ə wala] i bhfolach 'hiding'. The form in [ən ; ɛn] may be heard: [n'í ro mɔi ər' b'í ɛn bʷatə e:drɔm dɔ:] Ní rabh maith ar bith in bata éadtrom dó 'A light stick was of no use to him' Sp.1, [ən kɔndaí nə gaL'IV'ə] in Condae na Gaillimhe 'in County Galway' Sp.3, [əŋ gy: dɔ:r'] in Gaoth Dobhair 'in Gweedore' Sp.5.

The form [ənə ; ɪnə ; ɔnə] may also be heard. I transcribed this anna - and do not regard it as a reduplicated form (IDPP 173)<sup>1</sup>

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1 I intend to show, elsewhere, that this form is to be equated with the simple forms aige (for more usual ag [i'g']) and aire (for more usual ar [ər']). e.g. [i'g'ə Lɪn'r'u] ag (aige) loinnriughadh 'shining', [ər'ə d'ʒɔnɪ] ar (aire) Johnnie 'on Johnnie'.

e.g. [ɔ̃NƏ L'ɔ:r] anna leabhar 'in a book', [əNƏ d'ax IN't'axt] anna dteach eighnteacht 'in some house', [əNƏ New York] anna New York 'in New York'. This form normally eclipses but I have one example of non-lenition: [d'IN'ə v'au d'IL'i ha:su əNƏ tra 'b'i:] Duine a bhéadh doiligh a shásamh anna tráth bídh 'A person who would be hard to please at mealtime'.

When used with the possessive pronouns, i behaves in this area as Hamilton has described for other Donegal dialects (Ériu XXXIV 135f.) i.e. the prescriptive forms \*i mo, \*i do, \*i bhur occur as 'mo', 'do', 'mur (=bhur) or ann/in mo, ann/in do, ann/in mur. e.g. [ɔ̃N mɔ:ləsə] ann m'eolas-sa 'as far as I know', [v'i m'ə mɔ hI:] Bhí mé 'mo shuidhe 'I was up (out of bed)', [əN də fɔ:ᵀkə] ann do phóca 'in your pocket', [ta tu 'dɔN'd'IN'ə] Tá tú 'd'an-duine 'You are a wild fellow', [əN mər ga:s] in mur gcás 'in your case', [w'IL' [IV' mər sI: gə fɔ:l'] An bhfuil sibh 'mur suidhe go fóill? 'Are you up yet?'

The third persons usually occur as [NƏ ; nə] 'n-a [nə pɔ:ᵀkə] 'n-a póca 'in her pocket', [NƏ ɣ'IN'ə jas] 'n-a dhuine dheas 'a nice man', [NƏ nə:t' hI:n'] 'n-a n-áit fhéin 'in their own place'. N.B. 'bhí siad a gcomhnuidhe' p.357 n.1. See POSSESSIVES. I have heard the 1 pl. form: [Nɔl w'IL' mōd' ar gō:nI ɔ̃N] Nach bhfuil muid áir gcomhnuidhe ann? 'Aren't we living there?'

### le

When this preposition occurs before a <sup>verbal</sup> noun with vocalic initial h- (as would be expected) may be prefixed e.g. Tá siad an-mhaith le hithe [l'ə hIX'ə] 'They are very good to eat'. (Cf. CGT §404). There is a noticeable tendency for this not to happen <sup>before ordinary nouns</sup> /e.g. [kɔsul' l'ə iN'un] cosamhail le oinniún 'like an onion' Sp.3. [kə d'as b'WI:

[l'ə e:da ər' b'i] comh deas buidhe le éadach ar bith 'as nice a yellow as any other cloth' Sp.1, [l'ə arəwʊr] le arbhar 'with corn' Sp.6, [l'ə a:rN'ɛ] le airnéis 'with pests (lice etc.)' Sp.10.

trasna, with the older Irish-speaking people takes the genitive e.g. trasna na bpáirceann 'across the fields', with the younger people it does not e.g. trasna an abhainn 'across the river', trasna an chnoc 'across the hill' Sp.13.

- ábalta. [a:bəltə ; a:əltə ; a:ltə ; ā:ntə] able. [m'eh'a a:bəltə IN'jə du] Could you tell me? capable, accomplished. [ro jə a:bəltə] Was he (the fiddle player) good? [f'ar mo:r a:bəltə] a big strong (capable) man.
- abhainn. [o:n'] river. [trəsnə nə ho:nə] across the river. [əg' eskər'ant fa nə hiv'n'ahə] fishing on the rivers. [N'i:əl' nə b'r'IK'ər nə hiv'n'ahə] There are not (as many) trout in the rivers.
- achab é. [axəb e gə rɔn tar'əg'əd ɔntu N'i v'eu dɪn'ə r' b'i nə N'e:] Only that money could be earned from them (salmon) no-one would be after them.
- achan. [ahən ; ahən] every. [ahə'nɪn'ə] everyone. [ahə'nəm] every time. < gach aon, see CGT §130f. and Ó Baoíll p.10.
- acfuinn. [ta akɪn' an'wa hɔku ər' v'i:əltəgɪ] They can tolerate midges well.
- achmair. [axəmər'] quick, sudden. sugg. → gl.: [gə dan'ik' jə gən'is du na gə dan'ik' jə 'an'ɣastə ɔgəs na ro'is ɔgəm gə ro'jə t'axt] He came surreptitiously or he came very suddenly and I did not know that he was coming. cf. 'éirigh is caith ort do chuid éadaigh go ha'. STC p.354.
- achrann. [v'eu kərɔ: ən axrən əs v'ət ja dɪl'i l'ɔ:fə b'r'eh?] The occasional cow would get into difficulty and they would find calving difficult.
- acht. [N'i xɔlən jəd ən'N'e:l ah ə ju:əl l'ɔ:fə] They do not sleep a wink but are continually on the go.
- acra. [k'e:d akərə] One hundred acres.
- acra. In response to LASIDq 537 'tools', sps.1 and 10 had [akərɪ] ([g'l'e:sənɪ] gleasannaí Sp.3). Applied to any implement. [ə takərə] the mandolin; [əs sa:stən takərə ə] It (sleeping bag) is a useful thing.
- adh. [l'ə kɔd'u d'e: b'e a:u mo:r ɔrt] You will have good luck with the help of God. [a: mo:r ɔrt] Good luck! - said on parting.
- ádhmhail. [gə ha:wɪl' gə dan'ik' m'ə jt'a na v'au N' t'ax dɔ:t'ə] Luckily I came in or the house would have been burned down. gl. → 'by good luck' Sp.5.
- adhbhar. [kə d'en a:wər (sic.) snə g'r'ed'ən tu mə jk'iel] Why do you not believe my story. [Nɛəl' is ɔgəm kə d'en ta:wər ə ta l'ej] I do not know what it (pl. n.) means.
- adhmá. [a:məd] timber. gen. sg. [a:məd']
- aerach. [E:ra] airy, merry, jolly. see péire.
- ag. [ər wai l'at LI: əg' baby] Would you like to lie beside (ag) a baby? [xaiha fanəht əg' də v'a:χ gə d'i: gə d'ɔku d'in' in'əht nart ə hu:sənu da χ'anəht] You would have to stay beside, by, your beast until someone would come round who would start (offering) to buy it. [ig'ənə χ'ɔn] at the end, 'head', of it (road). [k'e: ig'ə ə wuər tun to:ran jɪn' ig'ə] From whom did you get that song? [kig'ə m'eu grɪhə ig'ə l'e jɪn'] Who would use that? [ta m'ə mant ig'ə] I am his aunt. [χɪrhət jɪjən ɣɔ:l'IK' sɪk'ɪ he:n' ɔrhu] She used to translate them into her hown Irish. [ta jə mai hɪg' ən jkadəman] It is good for the throat. [v'in v'l'iən' jɔ mɔi əg' p'r'e:ətɪ] This was a good year for potatoes. [v'in tərəm lɔ:(:)'La:d'ɪr' ɔku] The army was too strong for them. [ə skɔl' ə ro m'I] j'ig'i] The school I was at. [ta f'ar ə t'ɔmən't' ig'i] He has a chauffeur. [ta jN'axtə m'ɛr'ək'ə ɔku] It is (lit. 'they have') snowing in America. [ə jk'r'i:u ən o:ran' jɪn' ɔgəmsə] Committing that song to writing from my recitation. [[ɪn' ə kal'in' ɔgəd] There's the girl for you! (good for her!). [N'i:əl' ɔgəd ə ə ɣɔl' jɪər gə d'i:r'a] You have only to go over. [ta ɔgəm

- l'ə ʷol' ON af'r'In'] I have to go to mass.  
 aghaidh. [ö: ; ö:i ; E:] face. [krök ə 'tɔn ə wíl' ö: ɣlas ər'] It  
 (An Chruach Ghorm, pl. n.) is a hill which has a blue/grey(?)  
 face.  
 aibhleog. [iv'l'ag ; év'lag] burning ember. [mad'ə b'r'I]t'ə fɔn'ə  
 av'l'agI] a tongs for embers. Ó Baoill p.265.  
 aibreán. [ib'r'an] April. [tüb'r'an] the month of April. (LASID map  
 236).  
 aicíd. [ék'id' ; ak'id'] disease. [da d'oku ek'id' ər' b'i ɔrhu] Were  
 they to catch a disease. [ak'id' ən i'jk'ə] a disease of the urine.  
 áilín. [ε:l'in'] gl. [a:l b'ag] a small litter, a brood of chicks or  
 of young animals in general, pigs, dogs etc. Cf. á1 and 'Nuair a  
 tharlaidh mé ar éillín Toim'. DCCU p.317 v.8 - P. Walsh Glenfin  
 poet. [ε:L'in' k'ark] a brood of chickens. Sp.3.  
 ailse., aillse. [aL'fə] cancer.  
 ailt. [aL't'] gl. [g'itə tɔlu ə'ta ə rahI ədər ɣa: χrök a:t' jas mər  
 ə d'è:rha] A piece of land running between two hills, a nice  
 (smooth) place you might say. Sp.6. [tɔlu kɔrhəm ə'stI ədər ɣa:  
 χrök n'i:əl' i'jk'ə r b'i sən iL't'] Level ground between two  
 hills. There is no water in the 'ailt'. Sp.5. ailt v's alt [a:lt  
 ə v'eu ə'stI ədər ɣa: v'In' nɑ:t' ə m'eu šuhan i'jk'ə rahI ogəs e  
 'ɔn'do:n' wəl tɔn aL't' ədər ɣa χrök a n'i:əl' da:n'fər ər' b'i  
 sən aL't'] ált, a place between two cliffs where a stream runs,  
 it is very deep. Well ailt is between two hills but there is no  
 danger in the ailt. Sp.1. Cf. ált.  
 aimleadh. sugg. → gl. [d'ərha gə rɔ dɪn'ə m'WI La: f'l'ox sge wuər' fə  
 drɔ'ham'l'u] You would say that a person was out on a wet day and  
 that he got a bad drenching. gl. [drɔ'hu:sad'] abuse. [ta kɔmə  
 am'l'i gə d'i:r'a ə t'axt er'] It looks as if it is going to  
 become cold and damp.  
 aimsigh. [am'jahI dɪn'ə n'lt'aht εl'ə dɪd' ə] Someone else will point  
 it (house) out to you. [n'i am'jiəm dadI ə'nɪf] My aim is very  
 poor now.  
 aimsir. [am'jɪr'] weather. am is also quite common.  
 aingeal. [aŋ'əl] angel. [tɔbər nə nāiəl n'i: nə dI:n'i tɔrəs ən'jIn'  
 ə gō:nI m'i: nə b'alTɪn'ə] The Well of the Angels. (Tobar na  
n-Aingeal, a well near to the Reelin Bridge in the townland of  
Tonduff, ZCP 31.133) people always make a pilgrimage there in  
 the month of May.  
 aingiallta. gl. [dɪn'ə v'au rauər sə re:sun] [tɔn f'ar jIn' ta fə  
 'ɔn'əŋ'k'əLte ogəs b'a:r dɪd' fju:l hart l'εf ogəs gən Lort l'εf  
 ər χar ər' b'i] A person who would thick-headed (reamhar sa  
réasún). 'That man is very 'estranged' and you are best to walk  
 on past him and not to speak to him at all'. Sp.10. gl. [jIn'  
 b'a:x nɑ d'oku l'at χɔr' ə v'è v'r'I]ju ə'jt'ah ər ɣɔ:i ər' b'i  
 nɑ jɔhɑ dI:n'i fɔstə v'au 'ɔn'əŋ'k'əLte n'i hɔkət jəd l'ə g'r'an  
 ər' b'i] That is a horse that you virtually could not break  
 in by any means; or you would get people who were also very  
 obstinate they would have no sense of humour at all. Sp.1. 'Rough,  
 easy angered and would hit you'. Sp.15.  
 áinleán. Sp.3. see áinleog.  
 áinleog. [a:n'L'ag] swallow. [rɔbəl nə ha:n'L'ag'ə] The Swallow's Tail  
 (name of a reel). Sp.1. pl. [nə ha:n'L'agI; nə ha:n'L'an' (Sp.3)]  
 [mɑ ta fəd l'ɔ'i:səl ər' ə tɔlu jIn' kɔ:rhe gə wíl' dɪn'ən ə  
 t'axt] If they are flying too low to the ground that is a sign  
 that bad weather is coming. Sp.3.  
 ainm. [an'əm' ən'əm'] name. pl. [an'əm'n'ahə]. [ən'əm' b'wal'ə] a  
 townland name. [kan'əm' ə v'i ər'] What was his name?

- ainmniughadh. [N'i ro oġat a e port e an'əm'N'u dɔ: v'in port iġ'ə mar ʃIn'h?] You had only to name the tune and he had it instantly. [ɛn'im'i]t'ə's rɔd i:n't'əht] called after something. [an'əm'N'i]t'ə ; an'm'i]t'ə] famous. [kai'h'i ʃə gə ro ʃə m'asərə an'əm'N'i]t'ə] He must have been fairly renowned.
- air. see ar.
- aird. [wɪl' a:rd' ər' tE: La:d' Ir' oġəd] Do you like strong tea? [tə 'an' a:rd' ɔku ər' ə v'ə h'e'wɔs ən' ʃɔ] They like very much to be around here. This phrase appears to be more common than is maith liom ... I like ...
- airde. [χɪr' ʃə nard' ə iəd] He put them (St. Bridget's crosses) up. [ʃe: trɪ hər ɪrd'] six feet high. [v'i m'I]ə kai'h'u p'i:pə ɔ v'i m'ə nɔrəd' oɖI] I have been smoking a pipe from I was that height.
- aire. [ə tort' ɪr' ə də nə pwa:jt'i] looking after the children. [təhər ə tort' ɪr' ə N'is mo: də aLI ə'ni]ʃ] Cattle are looked after better nowadays. [tɔg ɛr' ə dɪt' hi:n'] Look after yourself. [v'ɛr'ən ʃə 'du'ar' ə dɔn rɔhər] He takes great care of his bicycle. Ó Baoill p.74.
- airgead. [ar'əg'əd ; ɛr'əg'əd] money. [N'art ar'əg'Id'] plenty of money. [ə gɔd' ɛr'əg'əd] their money. Sp.3. Silver. [kruə hən ar'əg'Id'] Cruach an Airgid pl. n.
- airighste. [tə ʃəd a:r'i]t'ə v'ə 'an'wai iġ' ən χrɪ:] It (cress) is supposed to be very good for the heart.
- airneál. [a:rn'al] night visiting or 'céilidh-ing'. LASID map 188. Cf. cuartaidheacht.
- airtiogal. [art'igəl] implement, spade etc. < Eng. article.
- aiséirġhe. [d'ɛrdɪn nə həʃɪr'i] Ascension Thursday.
- aisfhreagar. [a]rɔyər ; əsraɪər] back answer.
- aistear. a long journey. sugg. → gl. [a d'e:n'a g'itə fadə ə χ'u:əl ə'ni] oġəs tu ə haxt ə'ra] ən' ʃɔ əs tu tɪrʃə ə'N'e: ə t'u:l' d'ɛrha ɔ: v'i a]t'ər fad oġəm N'i ha:n ʃIn' 'an'u:sad' dɔ a ʃIn' ə dɔ:i ə N' Ir'ən ʃIn' ə] Were you to walk a long way away and come back here feeling tired after the walk you would say 'Oh, I had a long journey'. We do not use it a lot but that is how we use it. Sp.6. Ó Baoill p.201f. ; IDPP 187.
- aistidheach. [a]t'ia] strange, queer.
- áit. [a:t' ; a:n't' (rarely)] place. [ʃIn' ən a:t' ə m'wɪn'hə tu ən wo:n'] That is where you will cut turf: [ʃIn' ən a:t' ə joħa t'r'e:n f'anən'] That is where you will get a lot of coarse grass. Sp.3. [dɔ:g ʃən a:t' iġ'ə] He left him the place (in a will). [N'i:əl' 'an' rɔd a:t'i ər' ə tɔ:blə ʃɔ] There is not much room on this table. [əg' ɛrɪ a:t'i] seeking lodgings. pl. [a:t'əhə] gen. sg. [a:t'i] IDPP p.186; 'Note that the genitive singular of áit is áiti'. Tory p.183 (c). Ó Baoill lists further examples p.89f.
- aiteannach. [at'ənə] Sp.6. [at'ən'a] Sp.5. (aitinneach, Dinn. s.v. aiteann.) gl. 'whins'. furze, gorse. [tɔm at'ənɪ] a whin bush.
- áith(e). [a:iχ'ə] kiln. pl. [nə ha:iχ'ənɪ].[a:iχ' 'λ:l'] lime-kiln.
- aithghiorra. [aiχ'ərə] short-cut. [a dɛ:χ' a naihərə b'əd' Ir' nɑ wɪ:ħa nɑ:t' ər χər ər' b'i] If you were to take the short-cut you might not be able to find the place at all.
- aithghiorracht. [fui ʃi naihərəht f'r'i:d' fɔrtə] She took a short-cut through the bog. [N'i rahi ʃə mah ɪn aih'ɔrht] She will not go out in a hurry! (i.e. she will sit and gossip).
- aithne. [an'hə ; ain'hə ; ɛn'hə ; ] acquaintance with, knowledge. [tə aihn'ə wai h'ər' Willie oġəm] I know Willie well. For tá a fhios agam Willie. see fios. [əs fɔrɛst' an'hə gə wɪl' ʃəd mai] It is easy to see that they are good. [aihn'ən k'ɛrag] a beetle recognizes ... [naihn'iən tu] Do you recognize? [dahən' ʃi gərb e:

- d'arhar' ə v'i ON] She realised that it was her brother. Condit. 1 sg. [daihn'əhin' ; daihn'in'] 2 sg. [dan'həhə] 3 sg. [daihn'ənu nɛlI ə] Nellie would recognize it (herb). [dan'hət ʃə k'e: bə l'ɛ] ə] He would recognize whose it was. 3 pl. [dɛN'ahət ʃəd (d'in'hahət ʃəd) ə tam ər'] They could tell the time from it (sun dial).
- aithreachas. [ɛr'əhəs] repentance. Sp.10. [b'a:r d'ɪd' ə tɛr'əhəs əv'e d'ant ɔgəd sɔlma joha ba:s] You had best repent before you die.
- aithridhe. [ɛr'hi] repentance. gl. [ɛr'əhəs] aithreachas.
- ál. [a:l] brood, litter. [a:l k'il'an] a litter of pups. [a:l banəfan] a litter of pigs. [ə'na:l ə'wa:n' iəd] they are from the same litter.
- álainn. [ta ʃIn' gə ha:lun' ə'ma] That is very beautiful. galánta is the more common word.
- Albain. [əg' Im'axt gə hɔləbən'] going off to Scotland.
- Albanach. [aləbənə ; ɔləbənə ;] Protestant. [kɔr marən aləbnI] a great number of Protestants. [kaL'a hɔləbnI] an old Protestant woman. [ə tɔləbna brada] the thieving Planter. The original meaning 'Scotsman' is absent in this dialect, thus, fear as Albain a Scotsman.
- allas. [aləs] sweat. [N'i χirhə tu morən aLIʃ] You will not sweat much.
- ált. [a:lt] a ravine or steep cutting with a stream running through it. Sp.3 stated that trees or bushes would have to be growing for it to be 'a true ált'. gl. [ʃrʊhən kaih'i ard mo:r ə v'ɛh ɛr' əhən tI:v' dɔ ɔgəs ən talu g'arhə ʃi:s i'g'ə] It is a stream, it must be flanked by a great heigh on every side and the ground must be cut down (worn away) by it'. Sp.5. [ʃIn' ʃrʊhən ə wíl' k'In'al də v'IN' ɔs ə χ'ON] That is a stream with a type of cliff above it. Sp.6. Also gl. 'A place that you would get a waterfall'. Sp.6. ['cutting' mo:r ə v'au ə'nuəs ə'ʃt'a hənsə tɔlu] A large cutting that would be (running) down into the ground. Sp.11. pl. [a:ltənI] Ó Baoill p.74f., and 269f. Often written ált in Don. Cf. ailt
- altóir. [alɪar'] ; [antar'] Sp.5. altar.
- altughadh. [alɪu də jiə] Thanks be to God.
- am. [am] time. [kə'd'ɛn tam ə'ta ʃə] What time is it? Facetious responses include: [ta ʃən tam k'iənə sə v'i ʃən tam ʃɔ n'e:] It is the same time as it was this time yesterday - Éadan Anfa lady; and [v'ɛt ʃən tam k'iənə a m'eh'a sə wal'ə] It would be the same time if you were at home. [tən tam əg' i:r'i g'ir'id'] The time is getting short (i.e. there is not much time left). [tən tam ʃIn' i'g'ə ON] about time too! [ro tu nu:n nə ɔal nam ər' b'i] Were you ever in Donegal town? [nam ə'wa:n'] once, formerly. [ər' ən am ə huI hart] in times past. [nan'ik' ʃəd ən am ən't'axt ə're:r'] They arrived some time last night. [snə hamənI ʃIn'] in those days. [ə dus ən amə] initially. [namsən] in his day. [N'i ro am ər' b'i hɔgəm dɔ nə k'it' ə'ri:u] I never had any time for cats. [am 'an'uər] very cold weather. [tən tam 'rɔ'uər ɔku] The weather is too cold for them.
- amach. out, outside (with verbs of motion or in phrases such as, [ə'mwa l'at] out with you. Also [tən 'du'rɔd ə'ma as ɔbər' ɛr' ə tra'h ba:n] There are a great number out of work in Strabane. [ʃe v'i ə'ma əs ə'ʃt'ah ON] He used to be in and out. [am ər' b'i an 'ib'r'an ə'ma] any time from April on. [ʃə t'anam ə'mwI əs ə'ma] In the distant past. Also used as an intensifying adverb. [ta La: f'iən' ə'ma hɔN] It is a very wild day. [tən 'tən'dɔ:i ə'ma ɔrhu] They are extremely well off. [ta 'an'ɣE:l'ik' ɔgəd ə'ma] You speak very good Irish. Cf. CGT §367; Lochl. III p.208 (Tyrone).

- amach ó. [ə'ma<sup>h</sup> a o:n' haL ən' ]In' ] apart from Eoin over there. [ə'ma  
 ɔ'i:r'χɔr'χ'ɔN] apart from the very occasional one.
- amadán. [N'i:əl' ɔN a amədan maɔI] It is only a food of a dog.
- amaidighe. nonsense, behaviour becoming an amadán. [N'i:əl' ɔN a amid'i  
 N't'aht ə r'IN'u suəs] It is mere gibberish that has been concocted.
- amh. [au<sup>h</sup>] raw.
- amharc. [əu<sup>w</sup>ərk ; ɔŋk ; u:wərk ; ɔ:ŋk] looking, watching. [ʃən dɔ:i ə  
 nɔŋkɪmʃə ɛr'] The way I look at (see) it. [kə'd'e: məŋ o:ŋkən ʃi  
 hi:n' ər fad] What sort of appearance does she have now? [N'i  
 l'ik'u n'ɔglə dɪd' χɔ:r' ə v'ə ɔ:rk ɔrhI] You would almost have  
 been afraid to look at her (she was so cross, quick to take offence).  
 [aũrk ə rɔd ə kasu l'IN' ] look at what we met, (found). as amharc.  
 [a d'e:χ'a ʃi't'ah ə g'ɔN ɔku ʃIn' d'e:ta χɔl' ə'mah as ɔ:əŋk ɔN]  
 Were you to step into one of those (bog holes) you could disappear  
 from view. amharc fá. [ər auərk tu fan wɪn'h] Did you see (tend)  
 to the cow? [dɑ naurkahI fa Jimi ba:n] Had Jimi Bán been looked  
 after. [d'e:t ʃəd aurk fa dl: də] They should have looked after  
 him. amharc i ndéidh. [N'ir ɔŋk dɪn'ə n'e: ə χɔsə] I did not look  
 after my feet. [ɔŋk ən'e: nə gl:rah] tending to the sheep. [N'ir  
 o:əŋk ʃIN'ə n'e: nə rɔdI ʃIN' ] We payed little heed to those  
 things (songs, stories etc. the old people had). Pres.3 sg.  
 [N'i o:ŋkən ʃə] Past. 3 sg. [daur ʃə] fut. 2sg. [ɔ:ŋkahə tu] 3 pl.  
 [N'i aurkahI ʃəd] Cf. LASID maps 126-7; IDPP p.242/3.
- amhlaidh. [N'i:əl' dadI dən ʃk'iəl aũI] That is totally false. [hɔku  
 l'e ʃIN' ə v'ɛ<sup>h</sup> aũI] That could be so. alt. [auliχ' ].
- amhrán. [o:ran] song. [ə ʃk'r'i:u nɔ:ran' ʃIN' ɔgəmsə] committing that  
 song to writing from my reciting. [rIN' ʃə o:ran] He wrote (made)  
 a song, see also cumadh. [durt' ʃə kɔplə o:ran] He sang a few songs.  
 [ɔbər' 'o:ran] Go on sing a song! [χ'ɔ:l' ʃə o:ran] He sang a song.  
 [ʃano:ran' v'asərə waiχ'ə] Fairly good old songs.
- amscaidhe. (CCTC 16), amscaoidh (Dinn.) sugg. → gl. [dɪn'ə maʃə nɑ m'eu  
 N'IN'əv' ə χɔd' e:dI ə χɔr ər' ər dɔ:i n'i:əl' ʃə tidy aL't'ə suəs  
 mɔr bə χɔ:r dɔ ə v'ɛ] A person indeed, who would not be able to put  
 his clothes on properly. He is not tidied up as he should be (he  
 would be described as a). Sp.5. [ɣ'i kɔmə amskI ɛr' ə dāusə] The  
 dance looked very clumsy.
- amugha. [fuI ʃəd ə mau] They rotted. [kɔrt'ə mau] wasted. [əs mo:r ə  
 truIjə gər L'Ig'u ə mau iəd] It is a great pity that they (old songs,  
 poems, etc.) were neglected.
- amuigh. out, without, outside (non-motion). [ta ʃə mʷI] He is outside.  
 [ər' jɔglə gə N'IN' ʃahət ʃəd ə'mʷI ə] in case they would repeat it  
 out of the house (elsewhere). [ə'mʷI əs a:r l'ɛʃ ə v'ɛ<sup>h</sup>] He prefers  
 to be outdoors. [ta ʃəd ə'mʷI ɛr' ə χɛl'ə] They have fallen out with  
 each other. [b'i:n ʃəd ə'mʷI kɔruər' ] They are sometimes wrong i.e.  
 make incorrect forecasts. [χai ʃi mʷI ə] She emptied (the basin)  
 outside. Cf. CGT §369.
- amhras. [v'au aũrəs ər' fa dl: də] He would be jealous of him. See  
amhrasach.
- amhrasach. [dɪn'ə aũrəsə n'ir wai l'ɛʃ dadI əg' dɪn'ər' b'I ɛl'ə a ə  
 hɛ:n' ] Duine amhrasach gl. 'He would not want anyone to have any-  
 thing except himself'. Sp.1.
- an-. This intensifying prefix seems more common here than in parts of  
 the Russes. It is prefixed to nouns and adjectives [ 'an'χrap mo:nu]  
 a great deal of turf. [ 'an'ɣl:] a great wind. [ 'an' wai<sup>x</sup> ] very  
 good. [ 'an' v'r'a: ə'ma<sup>h</sup> ] very fine indeed. [v'i ʃə 'nan'ar l'ə  
 graih'ə maɔI] He was a great man with dogs. [v'i ʃəd nə 'nan'ir'  
 χɔnə] They were great men for ... As a neg. prefix. [ta tu 'dɔn'dɪn'ə]



- You are a wild man. [v'i 'aŋ'lam ə nɪr'ə l'ə traɪf'əl amə] There has been a lot of civil disturbance (a bad time) in Derry this last while back. (While there is homonymity between these last two examples and [l'ɑn' dɪn'ə] an outstanding man; and [l'ɑn'lam] a very good time, they are never confused). When compounded with a fem. noun the compound is masc. e.g. [tɑn 'tɑn'dɔ:i ɔrhu] They are very well off. [v'in 'tɑn'ɔg lɔrhu] They were very frightened. [ə'tɑn 'd'ɛf'r'ə] great haste. See bacach.
- anam. [anəm] soul. [mənəm] Indeed, (Upon) my soul!
- an-bhéasaí. [l'ɑn'v'e:sɪ nɑ jk'iɛlTɪ tE:v'i] strange goings on or ghost stories.
- ancaire. [əŋkɪr'ə] anchor.
- aniar. from the west. [hɪg'ət jə ə'n'ɪər nɑL] Thigeadh sé aniar thall.  
[N'i:əl jə 'n'ɪər fadə gə L'ɔ:r] It (the tablecloth) is not over far enough.
- aníós. [ə'n'i:s] from below, up with teacht and other verbs of motion except goil. Used also with verbs of non-motion. [g'itə b'ɔg ə'n'i:s ɔn o:n] a little bit up from the river.
- annamh. [sɑnu ə t'i:fəs tu mɑdu ruə] It is not often you will see a fox.  
Sp.3. [sɑnu ə t'i:fə tu kɔr 'wɔ:nu] It is not often you will see a heron. Sp.5. [tɑ jəd 'ɑn'ɑnu] They (otters) are very rare. [b'ɛhɪ ɑnuwə] rare animals. [b'ie ɑnu ə tɑ ɔntu] They (grouse) are a delicacy.
- anocht. [ə'nɔxt] tonight. [N'i:əl' gɪ: ɔn ə'nɔrt] There is no wind tonight. Tievalough woman (rare).
- anoir. [ə'n'ɪr'h] from the east. [ɑ d'ɔkət jə n'ɪr' nɑ jɪr' ə b'ala mɔ:r] Were he to pass by (this house) on the main road. [ə ɣɪ ə'n'ɪr' a huɪ] The N.E. wind. Sp.3.
- anóirthear. [ə'nɔrhɪr'] the day after tomorrow. [ɔLəstrɑ] gl. [əN Lɑ: ə n'e: ə'nɔrhɪr'] the day after the day after tomorrow.
- anonn. [ə gɔl' ə'nɔn] going across. [gə d'i:r'a ə'nɔn ɔs də ɣɪn'ə] just facing you. [Nər' ə rɔhəs jə ə'nɔn ə'jt'a hə m'i: ju:l] When July draws near. [gə d'i: ə'nɔn d'er'u nə b'li:ənə] until near the end of the year. [ə'nɔn əN I:] elderly.
- ansiud. [ni:əl' ɔn ɑ'kɔr'χ ɔn əN' jɔd sən' jɔ] There is only the odd one here and there.
- anuas. from above. [ə t'axt ə'nuəs] coming down. See deor. [tɑ ɪd ə'nuəs ər' ə dɑ: v'l'ɪən' d'e:əg] They are nearly twelve years old. [ə'nuəs ɔrhu] against them, verbally attacking them.
- aoibh. [v'i I:v' ɑku dɑ'χ'ɔ:l] They liked listening to singing.
- aoibheall. [v'et jəd əg' I:wəl] They (the cattle) would be gadding (due to the agitation of worble fly bites in direct sunlight). Sp.10.
- aoibhinn. [ɪnsən əm|ɪr' I:v'in' E:rɑ] in the bright pleasant weather.  
[dɑ I:v'n'ə] however sweet. (Both examples from songs).
- aoileach. [λ:l'ɑ] manure, dung.
- aois. [λ:l ; ɣ:l ; I:l] age. [kɔplə m'i: ə I:l] a few months old. [b'l'ɪən' ə ɣλ:l] a year old. pl. [I:l'əNɪ].
- aol. [λ:l ; I:l] ([ɔ:l] single example) lime. See áith(e)
- aon. [ə nE:n] [I:n] one. [ə tE:n ; tλ:n] the ace. Used in compounds such as [ə nE:nwɑk] her only son. Unstressed when used in an indefinite sense. [ə'nɪn'ə] anyone, no-one. [ə'nɔkəl ə'wɑ:n'] a single word. [ə'nɪ:l] ə'wɑ:n' iəd] They are the same (Ang. Ir. 'one') age. [rɔd ə'wɑ:n' le:] It is the same thing. See also achan.
- aonach. [λ:nɑ ; ɣ:nɑ ; I:nɑ E:nɑ] a fair. [Lɑ: 'I:nɪ] Sp.3., [Lɑ: 'λ:nɪ] Sps.1, 5, 6, 11. a fair day. pl. [Nə hλ:nɪ].
- ar. [b'ɛd'ɪr' nɑ dɔrhət jə gə L'ɔ:r dɪd' ər'] He might not give (offer) you enough for it. [d'ər jəd gə wɪl' jə 'ɑn'wɑɪ ər wrɪt'in'a] They say that it is very good for measles. [ə'stɪ ər' ɪl'an lɔhə] in an

- island lake. [ta 'aŋl'ɛ:r ɛr' ə fa:r'k' [In']] There is very good grass in that field. [[ɔmI kl:rən na wíl' mo:n' ɛr' b'i ɛr']] Many moors have no turf. [N'i:əl' nɛ b'r'ík' ɛr nɛ n'iv'n' aɲə] The trout are not in the rivers. [N'i:əl' b'r'ak ɛr' b'i ɔrhI] It (loch) has no trout. [ta gō:l'ík' 'aŋ'χruI ɛr'] It (song) contains some very difficult Irish. [ɔlk ɛr nɛ su:l'ə] bad for the eyes. [wíl dɛ ha:i wan' ɛr' ə tɛ:] Have you enough milk in your tea? [b'e tu La:d'Ír' ɛr [In']] You will be strong on that. (i.e. from eating that type of food). [v'i [ɛr me:dən] He was against me. Sp.7. (Cf. in m'eadan Sps.1 + 10). [əg' ihə f'ɛ:r' ɛr nɛ kl:r'i bɔχtə] eating grass on the poor sheep (dativus incommodi). [v'in tele ɛr'] The television was on < Eng. See seisreach, trom.
- arán. [aran m'In'ə kɔr'k' ə dorət jəd ə taran kruI ɛr'] Oatmeal bread that they used to call 'hard bread' (a. cruaidh).
- arais. [kír' ə'ra] ə Put it back. [wíl tu əg' Im'ant ə'ra] Are you going away again? -arais often appears for arís(t), [pɔ:su ɛ]ən ə'ra] He was married again.
- ar bith. any, at all. [b'e: fa:L't'ə ro:əd am ɛr' b'i ɛr' χɔr ɛr' b'i d'ɔki tu hart] You will be welcome anytime at all that you come round. [N'i:əl' jə gɔl' ə janu f'arh'ín' trom ɛr' b'i] There will be no heavy rain. [N'ir χɔ:r dɔ jod yɔl' ɛr' ə ylu:n' ɛr' b'ih'] He should not be kneeling at all.
- ardán. [fa a:rdán' əs fa nɛ krik'] around the heights and the hills.
- arís, aríst. [ə'ri:]], [ə'ri:]t] again. Often interchanged with arais(t). [b'i: ə'ri:] sɛ tāuru] Come (visit) again in the summer.
- arm. [ə tarəm] the army. [ɛr' ən arəm] in the army - Ang. Ir. 'He was on the army'.
- ármhach. [a:rwa] slaughter. [guələ jIv'jən ta:rwa rIn' bɔ v'i:n' ə'N'ie] Have you heard of the slaughter carried out by the Míin an Fhiadh cow? (song).
- arraing. [a:riŋ' ; a:riŋ'] stitch, sharp pain. gl. [l'an'f'ien ə v'eh in dɔ hy:u] a terrible pain in your side. Sp.5. IDPP p.244.
- as. [nɛl' is ɔgəm ka has ɛ] I do not know where he is from. [əs ə wo:n'in' ə] He is from the Móinín. [tan t'In'i χɔr' ə v'əh is] The fire is almost out. [d'ant as Luəhər'] made from rushes. [N'i: jəd jalan' ə'ma hɛs nɛ sLatə] They make sealáin out of the (thin) wands. [N'i wI: tu kíl'an istI] You will not get any pups out of her. See codladh, fagháil amach as, piocadh, sugh.
- asal. [ə tasəl ; ə t'asəl] the donkey. pl. [a]IÍ' ; a]L'ə].
- ascaidh. [əg' iərI naskI] (Fiddler) asking (refreshments) for nothing. See cosnamh.
- ascall. [asqəl] arm-pit. See Ó Baoíll p.69f.
- aspal. [asbəl] apostle.
- at. [əg' at] swelling. [ə bɔru sɛg' at ɛr no:s nɛ gat] increasing and swelling (in family) just like the cats. [dat dɛ χɔs] Your foot swelled (up). v. adj. [atI].
- athair. [ahər'] father. gen. sg. [ahərə]. [mahər' mo:r] my grandfather. [ə gɔd' ahərəhə mo:rə] their grandfathers, see also sean-athair.
- athair < nathair. Cf. Eng. adder < O. Eng. nædre. [ahər' n'iv'ə kɔprI] some type of snake. Sp.10.
- athfháis. [af'i:] gl. [klū:ən rɔd ə hIg' ə'N'i:s ə'N'e: ə f'e:r ə w'ín't'] aftergrass (cluain) the thing (growth) which comes up when the grass has been cut. Sp.1.
- athrughadh. [han'ik' a:rhu mo:r ɛr' ən am a h'in'] Times have changed much since then. [d'a:rhi n tam ə m'ɛr'ík'a] America has changed. [da:rhe jə] He changed. [ta nɛ b'ík' v'ɔg ɔn əs b'e: gə d'ɔ: na N'i v'e dɔ:i a:rhaL't'ə ɔn] The poor working man (man in the street) has a poor standard of living and he will always have it, for nothing will come about to change it. v. adj. [aihr'i]t'ə ; I:rh'i]t'ə].

- babáil. [bablahI tu ə'NOχt] You will sleep (well) tonight. Cf. OCGC 202.
- bac. See baic.
- bacach. [v'i] [ə gō:nI baka oγəs 'an'waka] He was always very lame. [ta] [ə g'ərI] [an oγəs b'waka] He is getting old and infirm.
- bacghail. (by anal. with bradghail?) [ta] [k'ε'm' wakII qN] He is lame. (Tá scéim (< céim) bh. ann).
- bachta. gl. [a:t' l'ə mo:n' ə wɪn't'] 'a place to cut turf'. [wɪl' b'waxtI oku] Do they own turf-grounds? [b'waxtI b'r'a:hə mo:nu ə gONDai wE o:] fine turf-banks in Co. Mayo.
- bád. [N'i:əl' d'Inu ə wɑ:d ə'r' ə t'a] The house is not the (same) shape as a boat (i.e. it keeps the rain out).
- badhbhdhún. [ba:wən] equated with claidhe. Sp.1. [fa] [χON'ə b'ahI χ'apu] to enclose animals. [sə wɑ:wən] in the enclosure (i.e. deserted Iron-age fort or lios).
- baic. [b'wak'] hollow or recess beside fire. [klɔh nə b'wak'ə] hearth-stone. pl. [b'wak'əNI].
- báidheadh. [ba:iχ'u] to drown. [iəd ə wəhu] to drown them. [ba:iχ'u n d'Ir'əf'ur] His sister was drowned. fut. pass. [N'i wa:ihər; N'i wa:iχ'ər]. [təhər ə b'wəhu 'an' rɔd dy:n'i] A lot of people are drowning.
- bail. [o: ə v'ek'ən tun wɪl' ə gōr'ən] [əd l'ə kasahI oγəs l'ə g'arənal] Oh do you see the bad way they (cigarettes) leave (people) coughing and short of breath. [kə'd'ən wɪl' ə'ta er' ə t'aχ] [In'] What condition is that house in?
- baile. [sə wal'ə] at home. [arən b'wal'ə] homemade bread. [dɔχtər'i b'wal'ə] local herbalists. [an'əm'N'ahə nə m'wəL't'ə] the names of the townlands. [jɪər nə wal'ə wo:r'] (Going) westwards to the town. [b'wəL't'ə mo:rə] towns, cities. [ta b'wal'ə mɔi tɔluw'ig'ə] He has a good farm of land (homestead). [ta] [əd huəs ən' jIn' ə m'wal'ə fadI] They are up on Paddy's land, (farm).
- bainfheis. [b'wan'i] wedding banquet. gen. sg. [nə b'wan'jə] pl. [b'wan'jahə].
- baint. to cut (stick, hay); to pick (fruit), pluck feathers; to win. [sLat ə wɪn'ha ə'stɪ ə gɔL' ən't'aχt] a stick you would cut in some wood. [kə hɑ:t' ə m'wɪn'ən] [ə i] Where does he cut it (his turf)? [wɪn'hi nuəs nə] [anrɔdI] The old ones (St. Brigid's crosses) would be taken town. [k'e: wɪn'] Who won (the football match)? [N'ir wɪn' jən hi:t] [o] [ə rɔd ə χəL' jə] He was not elected this time he lost. baint amach. [nər' ə wɪn' jən b'wal'ə mɑ] When he reached home. [ta] [əd b'wɪn't'ə mɑh] They (turf-banks) have been exhausted. [gə d'i: gə wəhɑ pɔrt ə wɪn't' ə'mɑ l'ε] [ə wo:] until you could manage to 'bow' a tune. baint amach as. [wɪn'hi 'an'rɔd ə'mɑ əs ə j'r'e:n' fɔstə] A lot of weather would be forecast from the sun as well. see te. bain as. [jɪ:l'əmsə gər] [In' ə χ'ləL əs mo: wɪn'ha əs] I think that that is the main meaning of (the word). [ə gɔl' ə wɪn't' 'an'qɔbər' i'sətə] intending to make you do a lot of work. bain do. [N'i wɪn'hin kɔn'in' dɔ yɪn' er' b'ih] The rabbit will harm no-one. [N'i wɪn'ən tɔsə dɔ ə χɔr er' b'ih] You do not smoke them (cigarettes) at all. [nɑ b'wɪn' hɔsə də] [In'] Don't you touch that. Pres. pass. [N'i wɪn't'ər]. Past. [wɪn' jəd kl'I:] They cut (the grass of) the 'ditch' (S. Eng. dyke). Fut. pass. [N'i wɪn'hər], [ə m'wɪn'hər]. 3 sg. [b'wɪn'hI] [ə]. Imperf. pass. [ə mɪn't'i] v.n. [b'wɪn't'] one example of, [dɑ b'wɪn'h] 'cutting it'.
- báire. [ən k'ON ən' jIn' ə lɑ:r ba:r'ə] The one there in the middle.
- báirseoir. gl. [f'ar ə v'au ə kɪv'ad o:nə] 'a man who would be watching the river', a water-baliff.
- báisín. [b'wa:jɪn'] basin.

- báisteach. [ə kōr bwa:ʃt'í] gl. [f'arhən' 'g'ar'χrōm] 'fairly heavy rain'.
- baisteadh. [pwa:ʃt'ə b'ōg na mwaʃt'í] an unbaptized child. [o:n' baʃt'ə] John the Baptist. [rōd ə waʃt' 'jəd ə float ər'] A thing they called 'a float' (in English). [wəʃt' 'ʃəd krōk L'It'r'ax ər'] They named it (hill) Cnoc Leitreach.
- balc. [balk;bōlk] gl. ['an'χ'ih' trōm] 'a very heavy shower'. [d'et 'ʃə bōlk ə janu] There is liable to be a heavy shower. [ta 'ʃə d'anu bōlkəni mo:rə] It is raining heavy showers. var. pls. [balkəni; bōlkəni].
- ball. [bāl b'ag f'r'ihIr'] a sore spot. [bōL gōrəm] bruise.
- ballóg. [bōLag] ruins of house. Ang. Ir. ballock. dat. sg. [l'ε] ə wəLag'] gen. sg. [dərəs nə bōLag'ə].
- bán. [ba:n] white. [təw a:t' ba:n] The place is deserted.
- bannaideacht. [rahIN'ʃə mənIaht gə m'eu] gl. [v'e:n'ʃə 'ju:raLtə] I would be certain that it would.
- ban(n)tóg. [bawtag] gl. [bwatə mo:r La:d'ir' fə 'hōn'ə takə wīn't' 'is na:t' ə m'eu 'janIN'ə 'ju:l' əg' i:r'i stiffal't'ə n'i ro mqi ər' b'i ən bwatə e:drōm dō: na Lu:pət 'ʃə] Sp.1. 'A big strong stick to give support to help an old man who was becoming stiff walk. A light stick would be no good to him as it would bend'.
- ban-rioghain. [ba:ri'n'] queen.
- baol. [n'i ro bl:l' er' ir'əd tīm' ōN] There were nowhere near as many bushes there.
- baoidéach. [krōsə b'ōgə b'wI:d'ahə] tiny little crosses.
- Baoigheallach. [b'wI:La<sup>h</sup> ə bə 'γra ə v'eh ōN] (A person called) Boyle used to live there.
- báarach. [fōN'ə N LE: ə'ma:rI] for tomorrow.
- baramhail. [gə'd'e: də warul' dīd'] What do you think (happened) ...?
- baramhlacht. [v'erha barulaht er'] You would make a rough guess, (as one might gauge a door width).
- barr. [n'i hIg' l'ōm bōn na ba'r ə janu də 'In'] I cannot make head nor tail of that.
- barra. [barI mō:nu] turf barrows. [γa warə ōgəs 'L'a:n ōgəs t'r'u:r f'ar<sup>h</sup> f'ar ə t'ōman't' f'ar sə fōL ōgəs f'ar ə b'wīn't'] 'Two barrows, a slane: and three men. One man wheeling (the barrow), one man in the hole and one man cutting'. Method of turf-cutting employed by Sp.3 and his relatives.
- barraile. [əg' 'k'r'i:bu to:n' ə warIL'ə] gl. [gən marən ar'əg'Id' fa:kə] Sp.1. Scraping the bottom of the barrel. gl. 'Not (having) much money left'.
- bás. [n'i hōrhə 'ʃə də wa:s] 'It won't kill you!' Said by old people to a child whimpering over a small cut. Sp.2. Cf. proverb no.47. [ə fa:l' wa:] dying. [ta dy:n' i' εl'ə fa:l' wa:] fa dλ: dō:fə] other people are dying about them (brown trout).
- bascaí. [dīN'ər' b'i ə v'au baskI f'l'ōχ] anyone who would be soaking wet. Cf. bascaim Dinn.
- bascáid. [baskad' 'p'r'e:ətI] a basket of potatoes. [ə d'anu baskad'] making baskets.
- batalach. [v'i m'ə d'anu batalahə dən χōhan] I was making the straw into heaps.
- beadaidhe. [b'adI] fussy, given to dainties. gl. [dīN'ə v'au dql'i ha:su ənə tra b'i:] a person hard to please at meal time.
- beadaidheacht. uppishness, conceit. [n'i ro brō:d na b'adIaht ōrhI] She was a most natural unaffected girl.
- beag. [LI: 'ji:s gə b'ag snə f'ek'u ə'nīn'ə hu] 'Lie down and let no-one see you'. Said to Sp.2. by her father when she used to go to bed as a child. Cf. '... agus bhí Fionn insa chliabhain ina dtost co

- beag a's a thiocfadh leis'. SML p.107. [tən g'ɫ'ən ʃɔ g'ɛrɪ b'ɔg] The population of this valley is ever-decreasing (i.e. the old people are dying). [v'i nə p'i:n'ahə k'ɪn't'ə b'ɔg] Money was certainly scarce. As a subst. [f'i:r v'ɔg ə'ta əg' k'ɪn'al't' mɔlt ə'nɪʃ] Very few keep wethers these days. See tráthnóna. [əs b'ag e: a'h a:t ə m'eu i'jk əg' i:r'i] It (sraith loinge) is rare except for places where water would be rising (below the ground).
- bealach. [b'ala 'mɔ:r] road. [k'ad ə v'alɪ 'iɡ'i] Let him go on his way! (Good riddance!) [χ'irhət ʃə nə v'alɪ wɔ:r' iəd] He would order them out. [tə tu buəlu n v'alɪ ə'nɪʃ] You are hitting the road now (going off). [N'i rɔ b'ala h'ər' b'i ɔku haxt] There was no way they could come (i.e. manage to come). [da m'eha gɔn ə v'eh i' gɔl' b'ala h' er' b'i ə'ma:rə] Were you not to be going anywhere tomorrow. [ər' hɪ:v' ə v'alɪ wɔ:r'] by the side of the road.
- Bealtaine. [m'i: nə b'alɪn'ə] the month of May. [y:χ'ə v'alɪn'ə] May Eve. gl. [ny:χ'ə j'ɛr'əna dən 'ib'r'an] 'the last night in April'. Sp.11.
- bean. [b'anh] woman, wife. pl. [mra:] gen. sg. [mra: ; b'an] gen. pl. [banh ; mra:] [b'an də nə n'i:nəh<sup>ə</sup>] one of the daughters.
- beannughadh. [ən wɪl' ən sy:l u:r l'ə b'anu d'ɪd'] Did you get married?
- bearna. [tən wɔ: 'iɡ' ən wɑ:rni] The cow is at the gap.
- bearád. [b'arad] cap, beret. [f'ar ə v'arad'] the man with the cap.
- bearrach. [ə b'ara b'wɪ:] The Yellow Heifer (name of a reel).
- beart. [b'art] and dim. [b'art'in'] load, (beairtín).
- beathach. Any living, creature, animal, insect, fish, bird etc. [tən b'a:χ ʃɪn' ər' m'ɪr'ə] That dog is mad. [kə b'i ʃɔrt b'ehɪ tɔntu] Whatever type of creatures they (midges) are. [fə 'χɔn'ə kɔl'agɪ ɔgəs b'ahɪ χ'apu] to catch flies and other winged insects (said of spider's web). [ʃɔmɪ b'a:χ ər' ə tɪ:l] There are many creatures in the world (said of snail). [b'a:χ ə rəhu f'wɪ:n i'k'ə] a bird (diver) that would go under water. [nə b'ehɪ ʃɪn'] those creatures (bats). More particularly of horses. [b'a:χ ; b'a:x kap'wɪl'] a horse. pl. [nə b'ehɪ kap'ɪl'] Sp.3. [nə b'ahɪ kapəl] Sp.5. [nə b'ehɪ kap'l'ə] Sp.11. [klag'ən ə v'ahɪ] the horse's head. [dɔh b'a x ə χapəl] The colour of the horse.
- beathaidheach. [b'ɔ: b'a:χ'ə] alive and kicking.
- béim. [b'ɛ:m' L'ah tɪ:u w'ɛr' ə hu:l'ə] a squint.
- biadh. [tə m'ɪʃə gɔl' ʃɪr' hɪg' nə k'arkə l'ə rɔd b'ag b'i:] I am taking some food to the hens. Sp.2. [ə kuərtu b'ie] seeking food. Sp.3.
- binn. [tə b'ɪn' wɔ:r ɔn] There is a great cliff there. [b'anə mɔ:rə] great cliffs. Sp.3. [l'an' v'antrəhə] high cliffs. ([b'ɪn' ə tɪ:] the gable of the house). [fa:sən ʃəd ə'stɪ ə m'antrəhə] They grow in rocky ravines.
- binn. [b'ɪn'] sweet (of music).
- binneacht. [əs snə m'ɛ:rə ə'tən v'ɪn'əht] the sweetness (of fiddle playing) depends on the fingering. Sp.1.
- biolar. [b'ɪlər ; b'alər] cress.
- biolla. [b'ɪlɪ] bills.
- biongadh. [N'ir wɪn' ʃə b'ɪŋu əs] It did not startle him in the least.
- biorán. [N'i f'ɪu: b'aran ə] It is not worth a hat pin.
- biotáilte. [t'a 'b'ɪtəl't'ə] a public house.
- biseach. [na fadən χas ʃɪn' gɔn b'ɪʃah] How long that foot is taking to heal up! [ʃaxt m'i: sɔlə wuɪr' m'ə b'ɪʃah] seven months before I was cured.
- bisiughadh. [hɔk'u l'ɛʃ b'ɪʃu k'art gə L'ɔ:r] The weather could pick up right enough. [b'ed'ɪr' gə m'ɪʃahu n tɔm] Maybe the weather will get better. [b'ɪʃahɪ n lɑ:] The day will pick up. [N'ir' v'ɪʃɪ ʃə n'i:s mɔ:] He never recovered. [tə ʃɪ b'ɪʃɪt'ə] It. (foot) has recovered.

- bitheamhnach. [bihunax ə'ma<sup>h</sup> ə ta ON] He (politician) is an out and out rascal.
- bitseach. [hoku l'at madu ə hort' ə r' wadu f'ir'ən ogəs b'It'fa hər' ə χ'ON win'ən] You could call a male dog, a dog (madadh) and the female one a bitch (b.).
- blandar. [ə bləndər] petting a dog.
- blas. [blas] taste. [ta blas nə ha:t'i ]ɔ ɔgəd] You speak with a local accent.
- blas. to taste. Past 3 sg. [ə wlas] Condit. 3 sg. [na mlasu].
- bláthmhar. [v'in ɔbər' ə wad n'is a:r v'i ]ə wad n'is gl'in'ə ogəs n'is bla:φər'ə] The work was much better, cleaner and neater. [bla:φər' gl. [mai əg' ɔbər'] 'good (tidy) at working'.
- bleaghan. see blighe.
- bliadhain. [ta ]ə gəl' ə janu ]an'drɔhv'l'iən'] It is going to be a very poor year. [ ]In' nə b'l'iəntə h'in'] that was years ago.
- blighe. [ta ]i l'ə b'l'i:ə] She has to be milked. [ər' v'l'i: tu tra'no:nə] Did you milk this afternoon? [n'i v'l'i:χ'u ə'nin'ə r' mad'in' iəd] No-one would milk them at morning. Condit./imperf. pass. [v'l'i:χ'i ; v'l'i:h'i ; v'l'ih'i] alt. v.n. [b'l'ɔyən] bleaghan.
- bliocht. [b'liχt] milk (only heard in old rhyme Deilín na mBacach).
- bó. [bɔ: ]χat'ə] a cow suffering from severe cold. Cf. 'Eallach caite' STC p.78 story 22. [γa: wɔ:ə] two cows. [ər' owərk tu fən win'h] Did you see to the cow? (dat., rare). pl. [nə bə<sup>h</sup>] [v'eu nə bəhə wɔs fa nə k'iv'r'in'] The cows would be here around the fields.
- boc. [bɔk] he-goat. [b'w'ik' v'ɔgə wI:d'ahə] small tiny fish. [ta ]əd nə m'w'ik'] They (eels) are dangerous. [ta ]ə nə wɔk] He is a wild fellow (given to disputing). Sp.3 stated that to start a fight at a fair one man used to shout at the other: [ ]In' bɔk] There's a scoundrel! [ɔ: nə b'w'ik'] Oh the good for nothing louts (said of people who robbed old people). [ta b'w'ik' ɛl'ə ɔs k'ON nə m'w'ik' ]In'] There are gangleaders in charge of those (organized thieves in Dublin). [nə b'w'ik' wɔ:rə] The landlords, affluent, upper class. Less serious connotaion. e.g. [bɔk ə'ma hə'tɔn] Oh he is an absolute wag. [hI: ə bɔk ər' ə χax'ir] The stranger (fairy-man) sat down on the chair. [bɔk] gl. 'sprite'. Sp.1. [waih'ə m'ə ər' ə wɔk ə] I heard it on the television.
- bocsa. [bɔksə] box, also tin. [n'i waih'i m'ə ri:u ə t'axt ə'ma ər' χ'ON ər' b'i də nə bɔksI ə] I have never heard it (song) on any of the boxes (i.e. television or radio). Sp.11. [bɔksI] wireless sets.
- bocht. [v'i əhə'nin'ə b'jɔ: bɔxt] Everyone was in abject poverty. Used in a sympathetic sense: [əg' Iχ'ə f'è:r' ər' χy:r'i bɔxtə] eating grass on (to the detriment of) the poor sheep. [n'i:əl' m'ɛ:d' ər' b'i sə violet wɔxt] The poor violet is very tiny, fragile. Subst., poor person. [nə bɔxtə] the poor.
- bodach. [bɔdɔ] Used rather like boc. [ə wɔdI wI:] Oh vile churl! (menacingly). [wal ə wɔdI] Hello there! (jokingly). [b'ie n'wɔdI] the fool of the richman (princely fare). gl. [b'ie ]maiχ'] 'good food'. Sp.11.
- bodhar. [bɔ:r] deaf. [v'i ]ə bɔ:ə r] It (my leg) was numb. Sp.11.
- bodhranacht. [bɔrənaxt ə LE:] dawn.
- bog. [bɔg] soft. [tɔn a:t' ]In' ]an'wɔg] That place is very swampy. [a:t' wɔg] swamp Cf. bogach, sughmaire. [La: ]bɔg] a wet day. [ə t'ik'ə b'r'a: bɔg] nice lukewarm water (for shaving). [v'i ]ə bɔgwaru] He was practically dead.
- bogach. [bɔga] Swamp, bog.

- bogadaigh. In response to Caidé mar atá Seán? [tə ʃə ə bogədI l'ɛʃ] gl. [gən ə v'ə hə d'anu mɔran] He is footering around; 'not doing much (as an old man who has ceased farming)'.
- bogadh. [wog ʃə l'ɛʃ] off he went. Fut. 3 sg. [bɔkə ʃə]. [da mɔkət ʃə] Were he to flinch.
- bóitheach. [bɔ:iχ'a ; bɔ:ih'a] byre. [dərəs ə wɔhi] the door of the byre. [fɔn'ə nə mɔ:iχ'ah] for the byres. Although orig. 'cow-house' < bó + teach; Sp.3. had [bɔ:iχ'a nə mɔk] [bɔ:iχ'a nə g'ark] the pigsty, the hen-house.
- boladh. [tə bɔlu maɪh' ə ŋl:sən ə wadI ʃIn'] That dog has a keen sense of smell. [ə kɔr bɔlI] sniff for scent (as a dog). [ə mɔxtal' ə wɔlu] sensing the smell. [tə bɔlu 'an'trɔm ɛr'] It has a very strong smell.
- bolg. [n'i v'eu χɔr' ə v'ə ɔlən' ər' b'i ər' ə mɔləg] There would scarcely be any wool on their stomachs.
- bolgam. [kɪr' hɔsə ʃi:s ə kettle ə ɔsʊr' gə waumɪd' bɔlgəm tɛ:] Put the kettle on the boil, boy, until we get a mouthful of tea.
- bolgóg. [bɔləgag] name of one of the fingers acc. to Sp.1.
- bonn. [v'i bɔni ər'] It (sleigh) had runners.
- bonnbhualadh. [bɔnwuəlu] gl. 'stoney broo' < bruise. A pain in the foot from walking barefoot on rough ground. A cure was: [i' ʃk'ə galəh ə χɔr ɛr' arən ʃal ɔgəs ən plaster ʃIn' ə χɔr ɛr'h] Boiling water on white bread and to apply that plaster to it.
- bonnachán. [bɔnəhən] a little party, especially by children unknown to their parents.
- bos. [v'i kɔd' ɔku ə buəlu bɔs ər' ə χ'el'ə] Some of them used to slap each others hands (in a deal).
- bothóg. [bɔhagI] huts.
- brachán. [ə sa:i brəhən' m'In'ə kɔr'k'ə ɔ:l] to take their fill of oat-meal porridge. [brəhən 'bʷI:x'] indian-meal porridge. [b'ala hə wrəhən'] The Path of the Porridge. pl. n. in Croaghs. Sp.6.
- braich. [ə tarəwʊr nəɾ' ə ʃantər ə v'In' χɔr'k'ə dɔ ɪnsə wɔl'ən bʷɪn'hər ə kauər dɔ ə χ'ed uər' ʃIn' ə wraɪχ' ɔgəs kɔn'ihər ə gra:n'in' fɔn'ə m'In'ə] When the oats are ground in the mill the husk (cabhar) is first removed, that is the malt, and the grain is kept for meal. Sp.14. [krɔ· nə brəhə] gl. [a:t' ə n'anhi pɔ:t'in'] the hut of the malt, gl. 'place where potteen would be made'.
- braon. [v'i brɔ:n maɪ ɔ:lt əg' ən dɪn'ə ʃIn' ə'lɛ:r'] That man drank quite a volume of alcohol last night. [χɔr ʃə brɔ:n] It rained a little.
- brath. [ə brəh tɔʃu] about to start. [v'i ʃə brə d'anu ɛr' h'u:wəɪ l'ɛʃ] He was intending to kill him. [gə rɔ ən tam ə t'axt gə m'au ə n'i:n ə brəh nə mərəɾə ɔgəs ən mak əg' brəh ən əhərə]'that the time was to come when the daughter would be trying to outsmart the mother and the son the father'. - part of prophecy. Brath was glossed 'outsmart' Sp.6.
- brathach. [n'i smI:t'ahɪn' hi:n' gə brə:χ ər'] I would never have thought of it. [rɪn' ʃə 'an'sauru gə brə:χ] It was a marvellous summer.
- bratháir. [kasan nə mrahar'], [kasan nə mraher] Casán na mB. name of a path in the Croaghs.
- breac. [b'r'ak g'alh? nɑ wɪl' ʃə ʃIn' nə wradən fɔstə] The sea trout is that not a (type of) salmon as well? pl. [b'r'ɪk' ʃalə] white trout. [nə b'r'ɪk' fadə ɔnə n'i v'au a:rd' ə b'i ɔgəm ɔrhu ʃIn'h] I do (would) not like those long brown trout.
- breac. [mɔdu b'r'ak] a black and white dog. [tə b'r'akɔ:l'ɪk' ɔku] Tá breacGhaedhílg acu. They have poor Irish -said of people who although native Irish speakers have become more fluent in English.
- breacadh. [ə b'r'aku nə grɔsə] speckling the crosses (i.e. including some white strands when making St. Brigid's crosses.)



- breallán. [b'r'alán] a fool, alt. [b'r'alán L'e:ə̀nə] b. léana.  
 breastáil. [b'r'e'stál'] gl. [p'r'e:tI 'rɔ:sʲə] a kind of chipped  
 roast potatoe. Sp.17.
- bréideog. [χir' m'ə b'r'e'd'ag er'] I put in a bid for it.
- breith. [sən' ara ə hu:sahu nə KI:r'i ə v'r'e u:ə̀n] The sheep would  
 start lambing in the spring. [mɑ ta ʲəd ʲan n'i v'er'ən ʲəd  
 'lɑn'rɔd iv'a ʲLakə ʲə k'arkə v'e ɔ:g l'ə t'r'e:n iv'ahə ə v'r'eh']  
 If they are old they do not lay a great deal of eggs, hens need  
 to be young to lay plenty of eggs. [n'i v'er'ən ə χuəh ə av'  
 ə'wɑ:n'] The cuckoo only lays a single egg. [rɔg ə wɔ:ə̀] The cow  
 calved. [əw a:t' ə rɔgu m'Iʲə] The place where I was born. [nɑ:t'  
 ə m'er'ən kɔd' ɔku fɔst' iəd] to where some people bring (take)  
 them (sheep to market in Donegal town). breith ar. to tire out  
 (see Verbs). [b'er' g'r'Im' er'] Take hold of it. [b'er' er' ə  
 sɔɑ:d] Take hold of the spade. For confusion with tabhairt see  
 Verbs s.v. breith.
- breoiteacht. [b'r'ɔ:t'əht] sickness.
- briathar. [nə ʲanv'r'iəhrə] The (difficult) old words and phrases.  
 Sp.6.
- brígh. [nər' ə v'au dín' eɪ'ə da ja:nu d'íd' n'i v'au ɔr'əd b'r'i: ɔn  
 ɔges da nanhɑ hi:n' ə] When someone else would be doing it (rep-  
 entence) for you it would not have the same effect (brigh) if you  
 were to do it yourself. Sp.10.
- briollscaire. [əs m'IL't'əna ə b'r'iLskir'ə ə d'ín'ə ʲIn'] That man is  
 a terrible prattler.
- briollscaireacht. [ə b'r'iLskir'əht] talking foolishly, prattling.
- brionglóid. [b'r'iglad'] a dream. pl. [b'r'aylad'i mɔ:rə] great dreams.  
 This pl. form has more than likely seemed to represent brionglóidigh  
 than brionglóidí (both forms phonetically identical) with the  
 result that a nom. brionglóideach occurs e.g. [r'IN' ʲə  
 b'r'auʲlad'a] He had a dream.
- briseadh. [b'r'Iʲu] to break. [d'e:tu b'r'iʲu ə v'e sən ɑm] The weather  
 could well break. briseadh amach. [b'r'Iʲən kɔrχ' ɔn ɔku mɑ] the odd  
 one (deer) breaks out, escapes. Condit. 3 pl. [v'r'Iʲət ʲəd ə'mɑ]  
 Pres. rel. [ə v'r'Iʲəs]. [v'r'Iʲu n ʲr'ian ə'mɑ] The sun would  
 burst forth. [v'i ʲi b'r'Iʲu mɑ l'ə ahən rɔd] She was forever  
 catching all sorts of illness. briseadh isteach. [χaihɑ b'a:χ ɔ:g  
 ə v'r'Iʲu ə'ʲt'a] You would have to break in a young horse: alt  
 fut. 3 sg. [n'i vr'iSI] Commeen youth.
- bríste. [b'r'i:ʲt'ə f'arhənə] alt. [b'r'i:ʲt'ə d'ín'in'ə] leggings,  
 waterproof trousers. [ə b'r'i:ʲt'ə] alt. [nə b'r'i:ʲt'i] the  
 trousers.
- britín. [b'r'it'in'] put on horses back to support [t'e:ntI] in plough-  
 ing.
- bród. [brɔ:d] pride; joy, gladness (IDPP p.244). [tɑ brɔ:d ɔrəm kɑstál'  
 ɔrt] I am very pleased to meet you.
- bródamhail. ['rɔ'wrɔ:duɪ'] too stuck up, self opinionated.
- bróg. [brɔ:gə gɔruwə] rough shoes i.e. shoes one would work in or wear  
 on week days.
- broimnigh. [ə brim'n'i] breaking wind. [brim'n'ahə tu ə 'N'e: ʲɔ] You  
 will break wind after this.
- brollach. [ə brɔlɑ d'arəg] the red-breast.
- brosna(dh). [brɔsnu] gl. [krin' v'ɔgə v'au Lɔhɑ hart fan t'ax nɑ m'eu  
 'lɑn'lɑ:d'ir'] 'Little (bits of) trees that would be rotting about  
 the house which would not be very strong'. Sp.1.
- brot. [ə d'anu brɔt] making soup, broth. < Eng. broth.
- bruach. [kir'u n'ʲIn' er wrλ:χ mɔ:r fad i] It (the eel) was set down  
 on a large bank (in the bog).



- brúghadh. [tə 'lən'vru: l'ɔfə] They have a lot of strength, force. [ə ə wru: ə'l't'a gə d'i:r'a] just push it (bed) in (towards the wall).  
[nə hɔbər' dɔdɪ ɔgəs bru: l'at] Say nothing and push away.  
[bru:t'ə] damaged, bruised (fruit), mashed (potatoes).
- bruighean, bruidhean. [v'i brɪ:n ɔku] gl. [h'it' 'jəd ə'ma l'ənə χ'el'ə] They fell out with each other. Sp.1. Alt., gl. [k'In'al ə e:d ə tɔn] 'It is a type of jealousy'. Sp.5, e.g. [b'i:n dɪ:n'i ə brɪ:n l'ə kō:řšənɪ nər' ə v'es kō:řšənə ə d'anu gə 'han'wai] People get jealous of their neighbours when a neighbour is succeeding well.
- bruinn. [v'i 'ʃə l'ɛ] ɔ vrɪn'ə] It came naturally to him (i.e. he had it from the womb).
- bruith. [brɪ<sup>x</sup>] to boil. Past 3 sg. fem. [wrɪ 'ʃi] Condit. 2 sg. [wrɪ·χ'a] pass. [wrɪhi]. [mɔr kra:uə χap'wɪl' ə tɔn k'In't'ə gə wɪl' 'ʃə brɪt'ə nɪ'ʃ] If it is not the mare's bones it must surely be boiled by now.
- brúitín. [spanag wru:t'in'] a spoonful of 'champ', potatoes mashed with milk, butter and spring onions. Ang. Ir. brutteen. [χɪr' 'ʃən' t'Im' f'r'i:d' ə wru:t'in'] He put the cat among the pigeons, rocked the boat, messed things up.
- bruitíneach. [dɪr' 'ʃəd wɪl' 'ʃi 'lən'wai ər' wrɪt'in'a gə wɪl' 'ʃə a:bəltə ə 'drɔχrɔd ə hort' ə'ma a də χrɪ:] They say that it (herb) is very good for measles, that it can take the poison out of your heart.
- buachailleacht. [buə'hɪl'əht] gl. 'watching the cattle'. Sp.5. [χaɪχ'a fənəht ɔku] 'You would have to stay with them'. Sp.1. [buəχɪl'əht kl:rə ɔgəs mɔk] tending sheep and pigs.
- buachallán. [buəhələn b'wɪ:] rag-wort. [buəfələn] Sp.3. (buafallán/ buathfallán DIL).
- buadharta. [v'i 'ʃə 'lən'wuərthə n'e:n wəhər'] He missed his mother very much. [v'i 'ʃi kɔr buərthə fən' ar<sup>h</sup>] She was missing her husband.
- buailteachas. [buəl't'əhəs] gl. [əg' a:rthə stɪk' ɔ 'hə:t gə hət'] 'changing stock from place to place'. Sp.11 - her son did not know this word.
- bualadh. [buəlu] to beat, strike. [ə buəlu ər' v'ɛhɪ] betting, placing money on, horses. [nər' ə v'in bən'ə buɪl't' 'ɪk'i'ʃə] When she had churned the milk. Pres. subj. 2 sg. [mōnə muələ tu]. [v'i ɔglɔrɪh gə wuəl'hi (sic.) i] She was afraid that she might be beaten.
- buan. gl. [nər' ə he:ns ə f'ar 'ʃɪn' ə'ma ə ɔbər' n'i ɔ:nkən 'ʃə 'ʃɪr' nɔ 'ʃɪər a kɔn'in 'ʃə l'ɛ] ɔn ɔbər' gə 'han'wū:n] When that man goes to work he neither looks east nor west but keeps steadily at his work. Sp.10.
- buarach. [bū:rɪ] stiff rush ropes to tie cattle etc. [rɔ:pɪ tə'bū:ra](?) a kind of rope.
- bucáid. [bɔkəd' wɔ:nu] a bucketful of turf.
- buidhe. [b'wɪ:] yellow. [v'in drɪm' kə b'wɪ: ɔrhu] Their backs were so tanned. This adjective is often used in a derogatory sense. [ə wɔdɪ wɪ:] Oh base churl!, scoundrel. Cf. 'gur leadramach buidhe dē Chloinn Daibidhe e'. DCCU, 301 v. IV. [nə f'ɪr' wɪ: (alt wɪ:ə)] the orangemen.
- buidhe. [bə wɪ: wɔχt l'ɔfə lift a:l'] They would dearly love to have got a lift. Sp.11.
- buidheach. [tə m'ə b'wɪ:a dɪ:t] I am grateful to you.
- buidheachán. [nɛl' 'ɪs ɔgəm kə'd'en Lɪv' ə'ta fɔn'ə nə m'wɪ:əhən] I do not know what herb is for (cures) jaundice.
- buidheachas. [hɔg 'ʃə 'lən'wɪ:əhəs du ər' hɔn ɔn ɔbər' ə rɪn' m'ə dɔ:] He thanked me very much for the work I did for him. [b'wɪ:əhəs də 'ʃɪə] Thanks be to God! [v'i 'lən'wɪ:əχəs 'ɪk'i ər' ɔn' ar<sup>h</sup>] She was very grateful to the man.
- buille. [b'wɪl'ə wətə nɔ dɔrn] a blow of a stick or fist.

- bullai. [tə bʊLI LE: ɔn] It is a perfect day. [tə ʃIn' nə wʊLI fɔkɪl']  
That is a very idiomatic word. [tə bʊLI] He is fine.
- bumpai. [tə m'ə bʊmbɪ sə ʃlɑg'ən'] My head feels light. < Eng. bumpy.
- bun. [bʊn nə m'ɛ:r] the knuckle-ridge.
- bunadh. [ən' e:dan ə wʊnɪ ɛl'ə] against the other crowd. [ə ʃanwʊnu]  
the old people.
- bunadhas. [bʊnəs ə'ɪnɔ:i ə'wɑ:n'] much the same way. [ʃi:l'əm gə wɪl'  
ʃə wʊnʊs ə'l'ɪg' ɔgəm] I think I know nearly it all (song). [bʊnəs  
ə hɪ:l'] the most of his life. [dan ʃə ɔn bʊnʊs ʃaχtun'ə] He  
stayed there the best part of a week.
- bun-chaora. [bʊnχy·r'i] gl. [kɪ:r'i nɑ m'eu ɔ:g nɑ ʃan ədər ə dɑ: χɑ:s]  
'sheep that would neither be young nor old, between the two'. Sp.1.
- cá. [kɑ] in addition to 'where': [kɑ m'et ʃIn' ə ɡol'h] Where would we  
be going? (i.e. There is little likelihood of us going anywhere).  
[kɑuəl' ə tʌn'im' ə v'i ɛr'] What is this he was called? [kɑuəl'  
ʃəd ɡɔt'ʃə l'ə aLI sə pən'ʃən ɔku] Why would they be bothered with  
cattle when they have the pension?
- cá bith. [n'i χɪr'hə ʃə kə b'i] It won't rain anyhow. Also used with  
alternatives: [kə b'i ɔku v'i ʃə f'ɪər nɑ nɑ rɔ] whether it was  
true or not.
- cab. [gən də χab ə χɔru] without moving your mouth.
- cabhair. [kɑuər' L'ɔ:r] a lot of books. [v'i kɑuər' ɪg'ə] He knew a  
lot (of songs). [tə kɑuər dɔ ə fɑ:s ɔgɪn'ə] A lot of it is growing  
in our garden.
- cabhar. [kɑuər] husk of malt (See braich).
- cabhar. [kɑvər] cover < Eng.
- cabhsa. [kɑusə nə ɡɔɪli] Coyles' Lane. [bɑr ə χausə] the top of the  
lane.
- caibeáil. [kɪb'al'] gl. [kɔr f'r'ɛ:tɪ] 'sowing potatoes', kibbling. [ʃen  
rɔd ə χɪb'al't'ər ə dɪn'ə fɔstə r nɔ:i jə] Of course a person is  
also 'kibbled' (buried - jocose). Past Pass. [kɪb'al'u].
- caibfhliuch. [v'in lɑ: ʃɔ 'ɔn'χab'L'ɔχ] Today was very wet. gl. [ə kɔr  
l'ɛ] ər fad rɪ hə LE:] 'raining continually through the day'.
- caibín. lamb's chin, See dol.
- caidé. [kə'd'e: mɑr tɑ tu] alt. [kə'd'e: mɑrs tɑ tu] How are you?  
[kə'd'en ɡol'ə v'i ɪg'ə] Such an appetite he had!
- cailín. [kɑl'in' ə v'e:əs ɪn't'i nər' ə i:r'ɪəs ʃi mɔ:r ɡə bɔ:sər i]  
She will be designated cailín from when she is grown up until she  
marries.
- caill. [n'i:əl' kɑL' ɔrəm] I am alright ('there is no loss on me').  
[n'i:əl' ə L'ehɪd' ə χɑL' ər'] He is not as bad (as he was).  
[n'i:əl' kɑL' wɔ:r ɛr'] It is not too expensive. [n'i har ʃə kɑL'  
ər' b'i] It (weather) was reasonable enough. [n'i L'ɪk'i ʃəd kɑL'  
ɔrhu hɪ:n'] They will not let themselves go hungry, want for any-  
thing. [tə 'ɔn'χɑL' tɔt' arəm] gl. 'You would be in need of a  
smoke'. Sp.5. (v seol 'you would like to'). [v'i 'ɔn'χɑL' news  
ɔrhɪ] She desperately wanted to hear some news, scandal.
- cailleach. [kɑL'aʰ] an old woman. Voc. [ə χɑL'a] used in addressing  
both sexes (jocose).
- Cailleach na mBeann. [v'i ʃi d'anu kɑL'a nə m'an dɪχ'ə he:n.] Said of  
a woman who was crying excessively. Sp.1. C na mB. was a ghost  
woman in this area (See O'Kane ZCP 31. 82).
- cailleadh, cailleamhaint. [kɑL'u ə] gl. [gən ə v'ɛh l'ə fɑ:l'] It was  
lost. [kɑL'u ə] It (stray dog) was shot. [hɔku l'ɔ:fə ɡɑL'u ɔn]  
They could have been swallowed up (by the scaith loinge). [hɔbər'  
ɡə ɡɑL'hɪ ə] He was nearly killed. [tɔn lɑ: ə χɑL'u ɡə mɔ:r] gl.  
[əɡ' i:r'i ɡɪr'id'] The day is getting shorter. [χɑL' ʃə fɔst]

- He lost his job. Pres. 3 sg. rel. [ə χaL'əs] Past. [N'i χaL' m'ə]  
 Fut. pass. [N'i χaL'hər] Condit. 1. sg. [χaL'hin']. [kaL'u],  
 rarely [kaL'əwīn't'] v. adj. [kaL't'ə], [kaL't'i].
- cáineadh. [ka:n'u dīn'ə] gl. [da raχtaI' ə'nuəs] criticising a person.  
 gl. 'running him down'. Sp.3. [N'ir χa:n' ə'NIN'ə ri:u ə] No-one  
 ever had a bad word to say about him. [χa:n'ahI hu da dorha ə'ma  
 k'ON ad l'ə marəgu ə'nī] You would be fined were to take one  
 (a sick animal) to market nowadays.
- caint. [ə kant nə f'i:r'IN'ə] speaking the truth. [χanhət ]IN'ə gō:l'Ik'  
 sə wal'ə] We used to speak Irish at home. (Cf. LASIDq 356 pt. 83 :  
An labhrann tu G. alt. An gcanann tu ...) [waiχ'ə m'ə kantə gə  
 m'IN'ik'] I have often heard (it) said. [χan m'ə l'om] I continued  
 talking. Alt. v.n. canamhaint: [ta ]ə 'an'waih' ə kanīnt gE:l'ik']  
 He speaks Irish very well. Also pron. [kanun't'].
- caint. [tan χan't' ON əs a:r ə hənə tōsə r'i:u] It (song) contains the  
 most beautiful language you ever 'saw' (heard). pl. [kan't'əNI]  
 sayings, idiomatic expressions. [t'r'e:n ]anχan't'] plenty of lip,  
 impertinent talk.
- cáirde. [m'IN' χa:rd'ə] meal borrowed on credit.
- cairt. [kart' ə χrīn'] the bark of the tree. Sp.9.
- caitheamh, cathamh. [gaih'en tōsə dadI] Do you smoke at all? [ta m'ə ə  
 kəhu suəs l'ə γa: tablet d'e:g sə Lə:] I am taking up to twelve  
 tablets a day. Cf. ithe. [kaiχ' ]IN' ]iər] Drink that up! [ə kəhu  
 klɔn (klɔhə)] throwing stones. [kat'ə] Shot. (cathamh and scaoileadh  
 are used in this area for the meaning 'shoot'. - the latter probably  
 more common, Cf. LASID map 59). [χai ]ə t'r'i: b'l'iənər nə kruəhə]  
 He spent three years in the Croaghs. [χaih'i ahən rōd ə ompər]  
 Everything had to be carried. [kaihi ]ə 'du'χrap ə v'eh' i'stI sə  
 v'əŋ'k' ig'ə] He must have a large sum of money in the bank. (IDPP  
 239). caitheamh de. [kaiχ' ]IN' dE] Turn that (television) off.  
 See lomairt. caitheamh amach. [N'i rō ]ε]ən ə'wad da χahu ma hər  
 'a] He was not long vomiting it (buttermilk) back up again. v.n.  
 [kəhu] [ka'hu]. See bó.
- Caitliceach. [ 'an'rōd kat' l'iki] a lot of Catholics. Sp.4. (Possibly a  
 school-form, usual word is Gaedheal).
- cál. [ka:l] cabbage (Cf. LASID map 72; Ó Baoill 156). [ga:rIN' χa:l']  
 cabbage-garden. [su:w ə χol' faiχ'] nettle soup (c. faithch). [kɔr  
 L'ənəga] a green alga on stagnant water (Dinn. lists coirleannógach  
 as a var. of c. leannógach). Word no longer understood by Sp.3 who  
 took it to mean 'moss'.
- camadh. [χamhət ]əd əs N'i v'r'I]ət ]əd kə gəstə] They (willow fishing-  
 rods) would bend and they would not break as easily.
- camadh. [kamu] bend (in road).
- camchrotach. [ta ]əd kamχrɔta ər' ahən dɔ:i] They are totally mis-shapen.
- camóg. pl. [kamagI] gl. poill. Cf. 'one of the row of holes passing  
 round below the mouth of a creel. (Rosses)'. Dinn.
- canamhaint. See cainnt.
- clamhairt. [klauərt'] gl. [ə t'It'əm' ə'ma l'əne χ'əl'ə nər' ə v'et ]əd  
 ɔ:Ltə N'i rō dadI εl'ə ]iər a ]IN' N'i rō bōn ər' b'I ər' a  
 klauərt'] falling out with each other when they would be drunk,  
 there was nothing behind (it) but that. It was not deep-seated it  
 was more drunken quarrelling (clamhairt).
- coisidheacht. [kɔ]Iaht] sugg. → gl. [ ]u:θ l' də də χɔ] ə (siubhal do do  
 chois é) 'I suppose walking on your feet'. Sp.5. She stated that  
 the word was rarely used in this area.
- caoirneamhail. [ 'an'χI:wul'] gl. [Lō:χ l'ə pwa: ]t'i] an-ch. gl. friendly  
 with (kind to) children.

- caoi. [ə kI:] crying, lamenting (songs).
- caorán. [kλ:ran] moor - with or without turf-bog (portach).
- capall. [v'i ʃara əg' ən xapəL ʃIn' ə'rE:r'] That mare had a foal last night. (Cf. LASID map 52).
- cár. [ka:r] grimace, savage glare with bared teeth. [haʃən' ə maɖu ə xɑ:r duʷ] The dog snarled at me. Alt. [ɔŋk ə ka:r ə'ta ɛr' ən' ar ɛl'ə] look at the laughs of the other fellow.
- caraid. [karId'] friend. gl. [dɪn'ə v'au gə mai dɪd'] 'a person who would be good to you'.
- cardail. In addition to carding (wool): [ʃe: də xɑ:rdal' ta: ə j'i:h' ɔrt] You are in need of a good spanking!
- cartadh. [da m'i:t ʃə l'ə kartu] If it (byre) needed to be cleaned out.
- carthannach. [v'i ʃə 'an'xarthəna l'ə strɑ:n'ʃɛrI] He was very friendly towards strangers.
- casachtaigh. [ə kasəhtI] coughing.
- casadh. [χasa] You would twist. [kasən tu su:gan l'ə kər hu:gan'] You turn a straw rope (súgán) with a twist-rope (cor shúgáin). [kə'd'e: v'i kasə hart fa dλ:dən tɔm] What was wrapped around the bush? Fut. 2 sg. [kasI tu] Condit. 3 sg. [ə χasahu dɪd'] that you would meet. casadh de/do/ar, (le) to meet. [krɪn'ən ʃə d'ɛr'u ə χastər dɛ] He gathers everything he finds. [χas m'ə dɔ ɛr' ə v'ala wo:r] I met him on the road. [ər' kasu ɔrt ə'lri:u wə] Did you ever meet him? [ɑrk ə rɔd ə kasu l'IN'] Look what we have encountered. [kastal da χ'ɛl'ə] meeting each other, See bród.
- casadh. [kasIahə] gl. [t'ɔntəNI sə v'ala wo:r] bends, turns, in the road.
- casaid. [kɔ:řʃənI ə v'i ə kasId' ər' ə χy:rə v'i ʃi bradIl' ər χa:l] neighbours who were complaining about the sheep, it was thieving cabbage. Alt. [v'i ʃə kasəd' l'om] gl. [arəgal'] He was arguing with me.
- casairt. [da kasərt' l'ɛ] ə tuI] chopping it with an axe. Cf. 'bloc cascartha chopping block' ZCP 29. 85 (LASID pt.83).
- casairt. [kasərt'] gl. [hɔku f'arhən' ər' ə t'r'axtə ɔgəs ər' ə t'ɔkan ɔgəs rəhət ʃə ə L'è:u] 'rain would come upon the snow and frost and it would begin to melt'. [kasərt' t'ɔkan'] c. tsiocáin a thaw in the frost.
- casta. [ta gɔb kasə ər' ə t'o:k] The hawk has a curved beak.
- cathair. [snə kəhər'ahə mo:rə ʃɔ] in these big cities. Sp.10.
- cathamh. See caitheamh.
- cathughadh. [ta m'ə kɔr kahI ɔrt] I am tempting you, leading you astray.
- ceachardha. [dɪn'ə kruI k'əhərə] gl. [dɪn'ə v'eu ɔn ə v'eu 'an'χruI fa dλ:də ahən rɔd na na skapu ən'dadI] A person who would be very hard (miserly) about everything or who would not squander anything. Sp.11.
- ceachtar. [k'axtər] either, anyone of a number. [k'axtər də nə t'r'i: rɔd ʃIn'] any one of those three things. [ədər ʃk'axtər ɔku] eadar sceachtar acu. between any of them (five men).
- ceacht. [ə f'iəfrɪ k'ahəni gɔ:l'ik' dI:fə] asking them their Irish lessons. Sp.1.
- céadna. [sən ɔm χ'iənə] at the same time.
- ceairtlin. [k'art'l'in'] Sps.3 and 10, [k'arhlin'] Sp.1. a ball (of thread), a head (of cabbage).
- cearc. [k'ark] domestic hen. [k'ark l'ɪk'ə] water-hen. [k'ark 'frλ:IX'] Sp.5. [k'ark rλ:χ'] grouse. [ə sky:l'u nə k'arkə frλ:I] shooting the grouse. Sp.10.

- cealgadh. [k'aləgu pə:ʃt'ə] gl. [ə gəl χ'q:l' də fa:ʃt'ə] humouring a child, gl. 'to sing for a child' (keep it amused). See oil-eamhaint.
- ceangal. [k'aijəl suəs ə madu ʃIn'] Tie up that dog! [ta 'an'χ'anəl ɔrhu] They (boots) have very long laces. [v'eu gītə də a:məd e:drəm k'anil't'ə dən L'i:n'ə] There would be a little piece of light wood (float) tied to the line. v.n. [k'anəl ; k'anəl't' ; k'aiəl] v. adj. [k'anil't'ə ; k'aiəl't'ə]. See p.215.
- ceannacht. [k'anəht] buying. [madu k'aniʃt'ə] a dog that has been purchased. [ʃIn' mo:n' ə k'anu] That is bought turf. Pres. 3 sg. [k'anən ʃə] Condit. 2 sg. [χ'anaha] 3 sg. (pl.) [χ'anahət ʃə (ʃəd)].
- ceannaire. pl. [nə k'anir'i] the buyers.
- ceannphort. [k'anfɔrt] captain, leader. [k'onfɔrt'] gl. 'bosses'. Sp.11.
- ceapadh. [nər' ə χ'ap tun wɔ:ə] when you rounded up the cow. [is b'ag ə rɔd ə χ'apəs e] It takes very little (a single strand of wire) to enclose it. v. adj. [k'apwI]. Cf. 'Cap thon stirk ... Stop that heifer'. Swan 183.
- cearrmansaidheacht. [fuə ʃəd ɔn k'aləmansIəht ə'ma hərəm ə'n'uʰ] Chuidh siad chun c. amach orm indiu. They have totally defied me today. Sp.5. (said of cattle breaking loose into neighbours property etc. He equated this with siobarnach, which see). [rɔd nɑ d'oku l'at ə wɔ n'u rəhət ʃən k'aləmansIəht ɔrt] rud nach dtiocfadh leat a mhúineadh rachadh sé chun c. ort anything which you could not control it would misbehave on you. Sp.5.
- ceart. [k'art] right, correct, even (as a seam in sewing). [ə bə χ'arhə du ə ra:] I should have said.
- ceart. [gə ro n'is mo: k'art ik'i ɔrhu] that she was more entitled to them. [rIn' tun k'art] You did just right. [fuər ʃə 'on'drɔ'χ'art] He got very poor justice.
- cearthlán. [k'arhlən ga:rI] mint. Sp.14.
- ceathracha. [ə nI' g'e:əd k'arəhə sə ʃe: ə fuər' mahəʃə ba:s] My father died in 946 (!) Sp.3.
- ceathramha. verse, quatrain. [ʃe: nɑ ʃəxt də χ'arhəndə b'r'əhə] six or seven fine verses.
- ceirín. [g'aru ə janha l'ə ʃk'In' nɑ sb'al nɑ kɔran kər'in' ə v'au ɔn] 'A cut you would make with a knife or scythe or sickle it would be a ceirín'. Sp.1.
- ceirseaman (?). [k'eršəman] alt. [ʃeršəman] gl. [b'əχ b'əg bwI:d'a] a small tiny animal. [d'in'ə b'əg f'i:n'alətə] a small, delicate person.
- ceithearnach. [ə χ'ehərnI] rogue! - said to a dog.
- ceobhaidhteach. [k'ɔ:waɪ't'a] of damp misty weather.
- ceobránacht. [ə k'ɔ:brənəht] drizzling in a misty fashion.
- ceol. [k'ɔ:l] singing, songs. [ə'no:ran b'e:rLə ri:u ʃn'i v'eu ik'i a v'i 'an'rɔd də χ'ɔ:LtI maɪχ'ə gɔ:l'ik' ik'i] She never knew a single song in English but she knew a vast store of good Gaelic songs. [rIn' m'ə d'arəməd də mə χɔd' χ'ɔ:l'] I have forgotten (all of) my songs. Word not used for "music" in this dialect.
- ceol. [ə k'ɔ:l] alt., [ə gɔl' χ'ɔ:l'] singing. Condit. 2 sg. [χ'ɔ:lha].
- ceoltóir. [k'ɔ:Ltə'r'] a singer.
- ciall. [n'i:əl' k'iəl ər' b'i ɔku dɔ:ə] gl. [n'i:əl' is aku n dɔ:i l'əne ja:nu] They have no sense for it. gl. 'They do not know how to do it'. [n'i:əl' k'iəl ər' b'i ɔgəm dɔ:ə] I cannot understand it. [kə'd'e:s k'iəl ə ta də ʃIn'] What does that mean? past → [kə'd'e: bəs χ'iəl də ʃIn'] Sp.11. [kə'd'e:n χ'iəl ə'ta l'ɔfə] What sense have they? (said of people who fight). [ta k'iəl in't'əxt ig' ə lɑ: n'uʰ] The weather is much more settled today. Sp.1.

- ciaróg. [k'ɛrag 'ɣa:Ltə] gl. [χ'ɛrag əs mo: ə joI tɔsə] c. ghallda  
gl. 'the largest beetle you will find'.
- cineál. [Nə k'In'al' jIn' ɛl'ə] those other types.
- cineálta. [k'In'alTə ; k'IN'alTə] kind, generous.
- cinnte. [k'IN't'ə ; k'IN't'i] surely.
- cionn. [jo:χ'i ku:g' fɔntər' χ'ON saɣərt'] There was a reward of five pounds for the head of a priest. [tI:v' ə χ'IN'] his temple.  
[k'ON Nə f'w'IN'ag'ə] lintel. Sp.10. [bə χ'art dən χ'ON ə v'ə gə m'asərə d'i:r'a dɑ m'et jə gən ə v'ə d'i:r'a N'i:əl' əN tI: ə gɔl' ə warjt'in ər'] The roof of the house (cionn) should be fairly straight. If it is not straight the thatch will not stay on it. i gcionn engaged in : [əs mai l'at ə v'ə Nə χ'ON] one likes to do it (fish). [tɑ tu gə mai Nə χ'ON] you are good at it (playing whistle). go cionn. [b'ɛd'Ir' nɑ d'okʉ ə L'ɛhɪd' ə La: jɔ gə k'ON m'i:sə rɔjt'] There might not be as good a day as this for another month.
- cionnus. [hɔbər' gə m'w'ir'hət jən d'a:rhar' nər' ə han'i jə Nə wal'ə k'ONəs' ə ə a:gal'] He nearly killed his brother when he arrived home for leaving him (to face the danger alone). [v'i jəd ə magu ɔrt k'ONəs tu ə v'ə ə kən't' gɔ:l'Ik'] They (the town-dwellers) used to make fun of you because you spoke Irish.
- ciontach. [bə je: ə he:n' bə χ'ONTI] He had only himself to blame.  
[krɔmbI əs k'ONTI l'ɛ jIn'] It is cramps which cause that.
- ciotach. [jL'a:n k'itɑ] a left-sided turf spade. [f'ar k'itɑ] a left-handed (-footed) man. [k'itɑ tɑ jə jk'r'i:u] He writes with his left hand. [v'i jə 'an'χ'itɑ] He was very awkward, clumsy.
- ciotóg. [k'itag] left hand.
- cipín. [f'ar ə χ'Ip'in'] the weatherman - so called in the Croaghs, acc. to Sp.3, because the weatherman on television used a small baton or pointer (cipín). Thus: [ki'd'e: du:rt' f'ar ə χ'Ip'in' ə'N'ʊh] What did the weatherman forecast today?
- ciseán. [k'Ijʌn] a framework for bees. Sp.8.
- cisteóg. [k'Ijt'ag] gl. [baskad' də jiti e:dI ɔgəs snɑ:iχ'i ɔgəs i krɔχtə nard'ə] 'a basket for pieces of cloth and threads which is hung up (on the wall). Sp.1.
- cisteanach. [k'Ijt'ənɑ wɔ:r ɔdə v'i IN't'i] It was a big long kitchen. Dat. sg. [sə χ'Ijt'ənI] in the kitchen. [əs sɑ:stə n χ'Ijt'ənɑ v'ɔg i] It (mobile home, caravan) is a handy little kitchen.
- cith. [k'ix'] shower. [k'ɔr'χ'ix' χlɔhə jN'əχtə] The odd hailstone shower. pl. [k'ihəni]; [k'ahəni]; [k'a.əNI]. [v'eu gl: ɔN ɔgəs v'et jə k'ɔr k'λhəNI] It would be windy and showery. Sp.5.  
[k'ahid'ahə] pl. Sp.1.
- clabaire. [klɔbər'ə] a senseless babbler, gl. [N'i hɔku l'at dɑdI ə χ'r'ed'v'al' wuə] You could not believe anything he said.
- cladach. [klɑdɑ] hearth, (also understood as shore).
- claidhe. [klI: ; klɔI:] gl. sconnsa; hedge, fence, wall ('ditch' local English). [klI: klɔχ nɑ klI: fɔ:d] a stone 'ditch' or a 'ditch' of sods. [ə k'ɔr klɔI: ər'] building a fence, boundary around it (house, land). pl. [klai'h'əχə].
- Clainn. Used in family names e.g. [kl'IN' 'ikə'Lū:n'] The Mac Aloonns.
- clamhsáil. [klausal'] complaining.
- clampa. [klampə mo:r mo:nu] a great clamp of turf.
- clann. family. [klɔn ɣastə v'i ɔntu] They were a smart, clever, family. [ə klɔn] her family. [kɔsul' l'ənə χlɔn he:n'] just like his own family. [ə χlɔn mak] his sons. [t'r'i: ɣ'IN'ə χl'IN'ə ɔku] they had three children. See Clainn.

- clár. [kla:r ə fətə] the lid of the pot. [kír' ə kla:r ə r' ə fəL] Put the covering back on top of the range (stove). [ə gla:r ə n' e:dən'] in the middle of the head, brow. [kla:rhI] pieces of wood, planks.
- cleachtadh. [N'ir' χ'l'axt m'I fə N to:rən fIn' ə'r'i:u] I never sang that song. [v'i fI fə gō:nI k'l'axtI l'ɛ] She was always used to it.
- cleas. [k'l'as] trick. [janhət fən k'l'as] It would do the job, 'trick'.
- cleas. [N'i he:n k'l'as ə'wa:n' iəd] They are not the same class, type, sort. < Eng. class.
- cleasach. [tən sl'ɪ k'l'asa] life is deceiving.
- cléireach. [k'l'è:r'i naf'r'IN'] the altar boys. Sp.5.
- clí. [k'l'i:] left. [ər' hI:v' nə La:v'ə k'l'i:ə] on the left-hand side.
- cliabh. [öNə g'l'è:v'] in a creel. Sp.10.
- cliabhán. [k'l'i:uwan] cradle. Sps.1 and 10.
- cliabhóg. [k'l'i'ævag] cradle. Sp.3.
- cliobóg. [k'l'i'ibag] a yearling. [ə drahe b'l'i'en' ə γλ:] Sp.10.
- cloch. [öbər' nə kloχ'ə] masonry. Sp.10. [k'ər'ə fəntə je:g sə χloχ'] fourteen pounds in the stone. Sp.6. [ta fə ə r' 'L'a'χloχ] - said of a wether.
- clochrán. [kloχran] gl. 'stone-checker'. Sp.10. pl. [kloχran'].
- clog. [klog] clock. [klog də γin'ə] gl. 'a stupid person'. Sp.5.
- cluain. [klū:n'] gl. [f'e:r b'ə g'ɔ:g] young grass (i.e. aftergrass).
- cluainidheacht. [klū:n'iaht] gl. 'ag wanderail'. [əg' ərI ə v'ə hīg klū:n'iaht ə'wal'ə] trying to stagger home (drunk).
- cluas. [γa: χluə] wadu [aləg'ir'ə] two ears of a hunting dog. Sp.1. [iəd ə pinchəl' sə χluəs] to pinch them in the ear. Sp.3. Handle (on cup etc.).
- clúdach. [sə χlu:dI] in the chimney corner.
- clupaide. [da m'eha fwe:əl' e:da hōgəs gən e l'ig'ən k'art t'ig' l'at kloχ'w'id' ə χōr ɔn] Were you to be sewing cloth and not match it up evenly, you could pucker it. Sp.5. [La:n kloχ'w'id'i] full of puckers.
- cnafadaigh (cr-?). gl. [tən f'ar fIn' nə r' ə hīg' fə f't'a ə n tI: ta fə ə krafedI l'ɛ] ər fad f'r'i:d' ə t'a n'i hīg' l'ɛ] sI: ər χar ə b'i] When that man enters the house he is continually fidgeting, rummaging, (cnafadaigh) through the house. He cannot sit down at all.
- cnagadh. [χrag fə ə] He gave him a strong punch. [χrag fə l'ɛ] ə χ'ed χloχ ə] He killed it (mink) with the first stone.
- cnámh. [krā:u ; kra:v] bone. [fə nə krā:uwə wíl' ə trəm ɔntu] The weight (of the body) is in the bones.
- cnámharlach. [krā:uərLa] a putrid corpse.
- cnap. [krap] lump, lump due to insect bite. [tən krap ə r' wín'al ə n' Ir' ɔ hín'h] Man has an Adam's apple on his throat ever since. [l'an'χrap mō:nu] a great amount of turf. [l'an'χrap ar'əg'Id'] a great amount of money. [l'an'χrap dI:n'i] a large crowd of people.
- cnapan. [krapən ar'əg'Id'] a fair sum of money. [krapən'] lumps (due to insect bites).
- cneadh. [N'ir' wai l'at dín'ə r' b'i ə l'ig'IN't' ad l'ɛ] ə χ'r'ē v'i fə N'IV'N'a] You would not want anyone to touch the wound (as) it was sore. Sp.1.
- cneasughadh. [g'a:ru ə r də Lā:u rahət fə χ'r'asu] a cut on your hand would start to heal. [χ'r'asahət fə hu da m'əun 'dadI ɔrt] It (leaf) would ciccratise the skin if you had any cuts.
- cnó. [kro:] nut. pl. [kro:ənI], [kro:nənI] Sp.3.



- cnoc. [rɪn' fəd ə'ma gə rəhət fəd ə krok] They decided that they would go by the hill. [f'ar mo:r krɪk' ə v'i: ɔn] He was a great man for hill-walking.
- coca. [kɔkɪ] small stacks of hay before cruach is made.
- cochán. [n'i:t fəd tɪ: dən xɔhən dər' ə v'au n tarəwər dɔ] They used to use that straw for thatch when the corn would be removed.
- codladh. [kɔlən fəd ə rɪx' ə jɛv'r'i] They hibernate in winter. [gə ham kɔlətə] until bedtime. [da d'irha fa dl: dɪt' he:n' ən rɔd ə ɔ:ləm' v'et fə l'at ə'ma has də xɔLu] Were you to decide to learn the thing (song) you would learn it in your sleep. [ta mə xɔs nə kɔLu] My leg is numb. Past 3 pl. [xɔLə fəd]. [n'i xɔdəl' fə] He did not sleep. Ipve. 2 sg. [kɔli] Condit. 3 pl. [xɔLəhət fəd].
- codlatóir. [nə fəxt gɔlɔtar'i] the seven sleepers (seven birds and animals which hibernate).
- cófra. [kɔ:rhə tɛ:] tea-chest.
- cogadh. [kɔgu] war. [kɔgu marəgu] gl. 'economic war' Sp.3. [mər d'Ig'i kɔgi] provided wars do not come. Alt. pl. [kɔgɪahə].
- coileach. [kɪl'a] rooster. [kɪl'a fraŋka] or [kɪl'a tɔrka] a turkey rooster. pl. [kɪl'i]. [kɪl'a frɪ:x'] gl. 'moor-cock'.
- coileán. [kɔl'an madɪ] a dog-pup. [kɔl'an'] fox-cubs.
- coimhead. [kɪv'ad ; kɪm'ad] looking, watching, protecting. IDPP 187. [ro tu ə kɪv'ad əɾ fɪn'] Were you watching that? [kɔn'i kɪv'ad əɾ mɔ fa:ʃtɪ] Look after my children. [v'i:u 'an'xɪv'ad rɪv'ə ʃɔ əɾ nə krɪk' rɪv'ə ʃɔ] There used to be a lot of game-keepers on the hills before this. [v'in madu maih' ig' kɪv'ad] The dog was a good watchdog. [gə ro pat ɔ:r' kɔrhə əɾ xɔn də nə hɪl'an' ə v'i əɾ lɔ v'el' ʃe:əd ɔgəs gə ro kat da xɪv'ad] that there was a pot of gold buried on one of the islands on Loch Bhéal Séad and that a cat was guarding it. [ni:l'ha gə gɪv'ahət fə e he:n'] You would think that he (fox) would watch himself. [ə kɪv'ad ə'ma] looking out. [ə kɪv'ad l'ɛ] hart fa dl: dɔ] looking all around him. Ipve. 2 sg. [kɪv'ad] pl. [kɪv'adig'i] 3 sg. [kɪv'ədət ʃe e he:n'] He'd need to watch himself.
- coimthigheach. [a:t' 'xɪv'ia] a strange, foreign place. [kɪ:r'i kɪv'iahə] strange or stray sheep. [ta kɪv'ia] alt. [kɪm'ia] It is wild (weather) alt., it is disgraceful (the price of whiskey). [La:kɪv'ia] a very bad day. [ta fə kɪv'ia dal'i b'e:rLə xɔr er'h] It is very difficult to translate it into English.
- coimthigheach. [kɪv'ia] a stranger. pl. [kɪv'i].
- coimthiolán. [v'i kɪf'ələn mai k'ark ɔn] There was a good number of hens there. [kɪf'ələn 'kλ:ra] a good number of sheep. [kɪf'ələn dɪ:n'i] a fair crowd of people. gl. [gra:n'in' maih' ɔku] gl. 'a fair number of them'. Sp.1. < coimthionól Dinn.
- coinfheascar. sugg. → gl. [da:g m'en bal'ə nuɪr' ə v'i fə g'erɪ kɔnəsk'ɪr] I left home when it was getting dark. Sp.10.
- coinneal. [La: nə gɪn'əl] Candlemas. [kɔnəl wo:r 'g'u:ʃ] a large pine-candle. [sɔləs nə kɔn'l'ə] the light of the candle.
- coinnigh. [kɔn'ən pʷat rɔun kλ:ra] Pat keeps a fair amount of sheep. [ta kɔd' ɔku ə xɪn'əns t'r'e:n aɪlɪ gə fɔ:l'] Some of them still keep plenty of cattle. [kɔn'ən fən t'ax gə 'han'wai] He keeps the house very tidy. [kɔn'i l'at] keep going, keep it up. [xɔn'ahət fən t'ɪn'i] It would keep the fire (in) - make it burn longer. [ə kɔn'alt nə gɔs ɛr fad] Holding one's feet (fit and active despite age). [n'i xɔn'ahu n madu l'ɛ] ə xar] The dog could not keep up with (run as fast as) the car. [v'i 'an'xɪv'ad ə gɔ:nɪ da xɔn'al't' əɾ nə bradan'] The salmon were always well guarded. Pres. 2 sg. [kɪn'ən tu] 3 pl. [ə gɔn'ən fəd] rel. [ə xɔn'ias ; ə xɔn'ins ;



- ə χ<sub>ON</sub>'əns] Fut. 1. sg. [k<sub>ON</sub>'ahi m'I]ə] 3 sg. [k<sub>ON</sub>'ohi] 1 pl.  
 [k<sub>ON</sub>'ahi ]IN'] Condit. 1 sg. [χ<sub>ON</sub>'ahin'] 3 sg. [χ<sub>ON</sub>'anət ]ə].  
 [χ<sub>ON</sub>'ahu]. Past subj. [a g<sub>ON</sub>'iχ' a n b'ala mo:r] Had you kept to  
 the main road. Imperf. [χ<sub>ON</sub>'i γa: v'a: ə g<sub>OD</sub>'ant ə χ'el'ə.] Two  
 horses (a team) used to be kept together. v. adj. [b'i:n La:  
 mo:r k<sub>ON</sub>'i]t'ə] a big day is held. v.n. [k<sub>ON</sub>'al't'], rarely.  
 [k<sub>ON</sub>'al']. See cos.
- coinsias. [n'i ro k<sub>ON</sub>'ias er' b'i her' ə d'in'ə ]IN'] That man had no  
 scruples. [n'i ro k'i'el na k<sub>ON</sub>'ias ig'ə] He was a most unreason-  
 able man.
- cóir. [k<sub>o</sub>:r'] gl. [mauəl' makantə] decent, honest, (just).
- cóiriughadh. [wuər tu ə ə χ<sub>o</sub>:r'u] Did you manage to fix it? [k<sub>o</sub>:r'u  
 r<sub>OD</sub>I] mending things. [v'in χ<sub>OS</sub> k<sub>o</sub>:r'i o<sub>KU</sub>] They (hospital) had  
 fixed up his foot. [k<sub>o</sub>:r'i gə mai] smartly dressed, 'dolloed up'.  
 [nər' ə jo:s m'I]ə k<sub>o</sub>:r'i]t'ə suəs] When I get all dressed up.  
 See scathán.
- coisidhe. [v'i ]ə nə χ<sub>o</sub>]i wai] He was a good (fast) walker.
- coisidheacht. [k<sub>o</sub>]iaht] walking - understood but rarely used.
- col ceathair. [γa χ<sub>o</sub>] χ'ahēr'] two cousins. Sp.5. [k<sub>o</sub>] k'ahərə] a  
 cousin. Sp.10.
- colm. [k<sub>o</sub>ləmnaə] scars.
- colmán. [k<sub>o</sub>ləman maih' b'e:rlə] a reasonable command of English.
- colpach. gl. [ ]IN' krapan gāunə ə v'au n'is mo: na v'è nə γāunə' o<sub>GES</sub>  
 n'i v'et ]ə nə w<sub>OLAN</sub> o<sub>GES</sub> n'i v'et ]ə nə v'ara<sup>h</sup> ta ]ə L'ab'alI  
 ədər ə v'è nə γāunə' o<sub>GES</sub> nə v'ara na nə w<sub>OLAN</sub> k<sub>o</sub>ləpa ]IN' thart  
 fa b'a:χ aLI ə v'au χ<sub>o</sub>r' ə v'è b'l'ien' ə γl:] ]IN' ə χ<sub>o</sub>ləpa]  
 'That is a lump of a calf which would be bigger than a gamhain  
 yet it would not be a bullán nor a bearrach, it is half-way  
 between the gamhain stage and the bearrach or bullán stage. It  
 amounts to a calf of almost a year, that is what a colpach is'.  
 Sp.1. [k<sub>o</sub>ləpa b'l'ienə] a yearling calf.
- comhair. [n'i wIh'a da ko:ər'] You would not get near it. [ta χ<sub>o</sub>:r' am  
 ig'ə haxt] It is near time he was coming.
- comhairle. [ə na:n't' ə χ<sub>o</sub>:ərL'ə he:n' ə ja:nu] Instead of doing as he  
 thought best. Sp.2. [ma ta k<sub>o</sub>:rL'ə r' b'i o<sub>GED</sub> o<sub>RHU</sub> əg' əN λ:]  
 ]IN'] 'If you have any control over them (pups) at that age'. Sp.1.
- comharsain. [nə dI:n'i hart insə χ<sub>o</sub>:řšin'] the people of the neighbour-  
 hood, area. [ə kan't' fəwə g<sub>o</sub>:řšən'] speaking about their neigh-  
 bours.
- comharsanach. [k<sub>o</sub>:řšəna 'mai h'] a good neighbour. [r<sub>OUN</sub> k<sub>o</sub>:řšənI] a  
 number of neighbours.
- comharsanacht. [k<sub>o</sub>:řšənəht] neighbourhood. [ə b'r'I]u ad l'ε] ə  
 χ<sub>o</sub>:řšənəht] breaking (as a cow) into neighbour's property.
- comhartha. [ko:rhə] sign. [gə m'et ]ə nə χ<sub>o</sub>hərə waiχ' əR əN' ara] that  
 it would be a good sign for the spring.
- comhgarach. [ko:gra<sup>h</sup> ig' am d'IN'ērə] near dinner-time. [La: εl'ə n'is  
 ko:gərI d<sub>ON</sub> u:W] another day closer to the grave. [ta ard ə 'ra:  
 n'is k<sub>o</sub>:grI əg' əN arəg'ə] Ardara is nearer the sea. [k<sub>o</sub>:gra dən  
 t<sub>OLU</sub>] near to the ground. Sp.3. [k<sub>o</sub>:ngra] Sp.5.
- comhla. [a m'eha d'anu k<sub>o</sub>:lə χ<sub>ON</sub>'ə darəs] Were you to be making a door  
 (comhla) for the doorway (doras). Sp.3.
- comhnuidhe. [ta k<sub>o</sub>:nI ə'wa:n' o<sub>N</sub>] There is one inhabited dwelling there.  
 [ta ]əd ə g<sub>o</sub>:nI glas g'ev'r'u əs sauru] They are evergreen. See  
síobadh.
- comhrádh. [n'i ro m'ə a ə d'anu k<sub>o</sub>:rai] I was only making conversation  
 (I did not mean to be rude). [La mai k<sub>o</sub>:rai] a good day's con-  
 versation. [ta nə k'arkəg' k<sub>o</sub>:ra l'ə χ'el'ə] The hens are clucking  
 to, (conversing with) each other. Sp.1. See fríd, tráth.

- comharcan. [ko:rkan] gl. [dɪn'ə gən sɪm' na wɪl' ɪs ɪg'ə dadɪ] An insignificant prattler who knows nothing.
- comhráidhteach. [ya: χð:raɪ'a waih'ə] two fine conversationalists. alt. [ta ma:r'ə nə 'an'χð:raɪ't'ə] Mary is a fine conversationalist (comhráidhlte).
- comrádaidhe. [n'ɪ:əl' ]əd nə gəmradɪ] They (socks) do not match.
- conablach. [kənəbla] Sp.2. [kələbla] Sp.1. gl. [dɪn'ə v'au ə gəl hart na m'eu ə d'anu maran ɪb'r'ə na:t'ər' b'i a həkət ]ə ]t'a høgəmsə sөгətsə gəs d'i:sət ]ə ha:jh' oɡəs rahət ]ə ad i'ə t'aχ i:n't' aht el'ə n' ]In' oɡəs n'i v'eu ū:l' ɪg'ɪ obwɪr'ər' b'i ə ja:nu] 'That is a person who would be going around not doing much work anywhere, but he would come into me (my house) and you (your house) and he would eat his fill and he would go to some other house then, and he would have no intention of doing any work'.
- Sp.1. [ ]In' ə kənəbla dar wo:r] That is a big ignorant lump of a man. Sp.14, also gl. 'slut, good for nothing woman', and 'an awkward looking animal'. Sp.14.
- conairt. [kənərt' madɪ] a crowd of dogs. gl. [k'ahər na χu:g' ə χu:ənɪ] 'five or six hounds'.
- condae. [kɔndəɪ] county. [bɔnu nə ]e: χɔndɪ] the people of the six counties. Sp.3. [ɪnsnə ]e: kɔndiahə] in the six counties. Sp.10.
- confadhach. [ta ]i kənəfa l'ə dɪ:n'ɪ sʽtra:n' ]ərə] She is quite short (abrupt) with strangers.
- congaisí. [kɔ:gaʽi] medicine, DIL congaisib (Mac Aingil).
- contráilte. [nəl' ɪs oɡəm k'okʽu ta ]In' k'art na kɔntraɪ't'ə] I know not whether that is right or wrong.
- contubhairteach. [kɔntör't'a] dangerous - dáinnsreach. [da:n' ]r'ə] appears to be more common now.
- copóg. [kapag] dock-leaf, pl. [kapagɪ].
- copógach. [kapaga] dock-leaf.
- cor. [χör ]iv' 'an'χör 'b'alɪ ɔriv' hɛ:n'] You took a very round about way to get here. See casadh.
- cor. (corn?) [kɔr nə m'wɪl'ə] a riverside plant with a blue flower and a cornered stem used to cure pains. Sp.7.
- coradh. [nər' ə χɔrhəs tu ]l:s ɪg' ən draiχ'əd] When you turn down at the bridge.
- córda. [kɔ:rdə] chord, string. [nə kɔ:rdɪ ]In'] those heavy bootlaces.
- corp. [ər də χɔrp ɪs dɔ χ'l'ət'ahə na b'wɪn dɔ:ə] Ar do chorp a's do chleiteacha na bain dó! Do not interfere with it!
- corr. [ta ]ə kɔr] It is shocking, disgraceful (amount of raod deaths, crimes, bad weather etc.). [ta ]ə kɔr ə rɔd ə d'ɪg' l'ə dɪn'ə ja:nu] It is amazing what a person can do. Often used as an intensifying adj. e.g. [ta ]ə kɔr La:d'ɪr'] He is very strong. [kɔr bɔχt] very poor, [kɔr fuər] extremely cold, [kɔr maran] a great many. Cf. 'corr corresponding to an- or íontach of other dialects'. ZCP 29.86 (LASID pt.83) - It has been my observation to note both corr and an- (the latter slightly more often) while íongantach is quite rare.
- corr. [iəd nə ]asu ər' ə gɔr] they (flagstones) standing or their edge.
- corr. [ta kɔr ɪnə hu:l'] He has a squint, a turn in his eye.
- corr. - [kɔrwuər'] occasionally. [kɔr'ɪn'ə] the occasional person. [kɔr'trɪd'] the occasional fight.
- corr mhónadh. [kɔr 'wð:nu ə wrih' oɡəs nə duan' ə hɔmu sə tuh v'eu nə b'r'ɪk' ə L'ɛ:m'n'ɪ] Boil a heron and dip the hooks in the soup and the trout would be leaping. [b'i:n ]əd ə kuərtu kɔs χɔr wð:nu l'ə kɔr ə ]t'a hɪnə v'ɪd'ɪl'] They look for the leg of a heron to put into (their?) fiddles. Sp.5.

- corradh. [kɔru l'ə t'r'i: χ'e:d] almost three hundred. [nɛl' is ɔgəm k'i'd'en kɔru l'ə pɔnt ə'ta er'] I do not know how much more than a pound it costs.
- corraighil. sugg. → gl. [d'ər'əs nə rɔsəni gō:nI dīn'ə r' b'I ə v'ek'ət ]əd f'arəg ər' gə ro kɔrɪl' ər'] The Rosses people always say, if they see anyone who is angry, that there was c. (anger, agitation) upon him. Sp.1.
- corrán. [v'ər'hət ]ə ku:l ə χɔran l'e:χ'ə] He would point the blunt edge of the sickle at it (the monster). [b'è:l ə χɔran'] the sharp edge of the sickle.
- corrughadh. [nə kɔrɪ] Don't move! (stay, sit, where you are). [N'i v'eha a:bəltə kɔru l'ɛ] You would not be able to move (due to injury). [N'ir χɔrɪ ]ə wuɪχ'ə] He did not move from her, leave her side.
- cos. [g'aru ər də χɔ] a cut on your foot. [N'i v'eha a:bəltə kɔs ə χɔn'al' l'ɛ] You would not be able to keep up with it. [l'ə kɔ] nə m'In'ə] besides the meal. [t'r'i: kɔsə f'wɪ:] three-legged (as a stool). For 'sledge-hammer' and 'pick-axe', Sp.3 had: [kɔs ɔrd] and [kɔs p'ikad'ə].
- cosamhail. [kə'd'e:n rɔd ə ro ]ə kɔsul' l'ɛ] What was it like?
- cosnamh. [N'i χɔsnən ]ə dadɪ d'ɪd'] It does not cost you anything. gl. [fuər tu naskɪ ə] You got it for nothing. [N'i χɔsəŋhu nə tɪχ'ə mərən r'iv'ə ]ə N'i a:nhu] The houses did not cost much before this. They did not.
- costarnacht. [kɔstərnəxt] barefoot. Sp.3. [d'ahɪ tɔsə ri:u kɔstərnəxt] Did you ever go barefoot?
- cóta. [tə kɔ:ətə mai ɔL ər'] It (wether) has a fine coat of wool. Sp.3.
- cothrom, comhthrom. [a:t' χɔrhəm] a level clearing. See rann.
- cothromughadh. [fə'hɔn'ə χɔ'hromu ən talu] for levelling the ground. gl. 'levlail'. [gə gormnəhət ]ə hart ə] that he might round and level it off.
- cothughadh. [tə ]ə d'ɪl'i n f'ar ]In' ə χɔhu] It is hard to keep (sustain with food) that man. [iəd ə χɔhu] to feed them (turkeys).
- craic. [ə wɔ:n' wɔ:n ]In' N'i war'hət ]i krak'] That light coloured turf would not last a crack (long).
- craiceann. [ə krak'ən ə v'i ]g'ə ɔrhu] Oh how he could recount stories! Sp.11.
- craitheadh. See crathadh.
- cramhdaí. [kraudɪ] gl. [ ]In' bɔnəg nə m'au d'a:ntə r dɔ:i] 'That is a bannock (cake, loaf) that would not be cooked properly'. Sp.1.
- crann. [krɔn] gl. 'bush or tree'.
- crann cumhachta. [dīn'ə b'i m'eu ]an'wuəru ər' fuɪ ]ə əs ə χran χu:əhtə] 'Anyone who would be greatly troubled, (you might say) he lost his mind (reason).
- cramra. [krɔnrɪəhə] knots in wood.
- craobh. [tə ]əd ə'stɪ snə krE:wəhə] gl.[nə krɪn'] They were in the trees (craobhacha). gl. 'trees' (crainn).
- crathadh. [krahu] to shake, alt. [kra'uw]. Fut. 3 sg. [kraihi] pass. [kraiχ'ər ; kraiher]. v. adj. [krat'ə]. [tɔsə krahu ə fɔkan'] You are the youngest in the family (c. an phocáin).
- créachta. [k'r'e:əχtə] 'disease called the decline in Donegal'. Dinn.
- creapáilte. [k'r'apəL't'ə] crippled.
- creapalta. [k'r'apəltə] crippled.
- créatur. [fuərəs k'r'e:tur mra: mərə] a poor (unfortunate) woman was found dead.
- creidbheáil. [nə k'r'ɪd'] Do not believe. [nə gr'ed'ən tu] Don't you believe? [N'ir χ'r'et' ]i ə] She did not believe it. [k'r'ed'əm

- na m'í:ə́n [əd l'ə fa:l' ə́nsən əm [In'] I suppose they will not be available then. For 'believe' see also tabhairt isteach do s.v. tabhairt.
- creideadh. [ə k'r'ed'u sogIN'ə] our religion. [k'r'ed'iaə] religions.
- críonna. [skā:ria k'r'í:ə́nə] extremely prudent.
- criosta. [k'r'ístə] cross, irritable.
- crith. [ər' k'r'ix'] shivering.
- cró. [krɔ:] formerly; house, cabin. [kaih'ər tarIN't' ə́r nə [ənxrɔhI] It is time to go home. Sp.17. [krɔ: nə mɔk] pig-sty. [krɔ: nə g'ark] hen-house.
- cró-iarann. [kraiə́rn] a crow-bar.
- crochadh. [krahu] crane (on old fires for hanging pots).
- croidhe. [krI:] heart. [tan krI: 'rɔ'a.rɔ] The (grassy ridge in the) centre (of the road, lane) is too high. [krI: nə kiL'u] the middle of the wood. [kə mɔ:r l'ə rɔhə mai barə ɔgəs pɔL nə xrI:] as big as the wheel of a barrow with a hole through its centre - (of quern).
- cróigeadh. [krɔ:g'u] footing turf. [xrɔ:k'i i] It would be footed.
- croisín. [krɔʃin' ; kriʃin'] gl. 'big stick' ; crutch.
- cromán. [krɔmən] a large hook used in salmon poaching. crommán 'hook, reaping hook, sickle', is found as early as the laws cf. DIL s.v. crommán, although Sommerfelt suggests that this derives from < crom.dhubhán (Torr §200) - this would appear unlikely.
- cross. [krɔs] a cross. pl. [krɔsənə/krɔsəni] Sp.1. [krɔsə/krɔsəni] Sp.3. [ə d'ənu nə grɔsə] making the crosses. Sp.5.
- crossadh. [v'í jə krɔst' əku n LuIX' ə xör ə'ma ə rəhu n jr'ien ʃi:s] It was forbidden them to throw ashes out if the sun had gone down (dá rachadh an ghrian síos - alt. ó rachadh?)
- cross-bhealach. [krɔs v'ala] cross-roads.
- crothnughadh. [v'í m'ə da xrɔnhu] I noticed that he had not been here for a while. [da:ku diN'ə n' t'ah ɔgəs xrihhəhə əN' ] In' ə nər' ə d'Im'əhət jə] A person would leave the house (get married) and he would then be missed when he would leave. Condit. 2 sg. [xrɔnhəhə]. Alt. [da gırha barIəht sb'ə:] ə rɔd in't'əht v'í jəd ə ra: gə m'eu drɔh luck ə́r xə b'í rɔd ə v'í ɔ́n v'et jə krɔnhI] Were you to take too much of a liking to something they said that whatever the thing was would have bad luck, it would be blinked (crothnuighthe). Cf. OCGC 60f.
- cruach. [kruə wɔ:nu] turf-clamp. [əg' bɔ́n nə kruIX'ə gır'Im'ə] at the foot of the Cruach Ghorm. Sp.3, alt [ə La:r ə xrua] in the middle of the (hay-) stack. Sp.3.
- cruachadh. [da kruəxə] stacking it (turf). Sp.5. - usually [kruəhu].
- cruaidh. [tan tarən kruI] The bread is hard, stale. [na kruə nə b'ehi iəd] How hardy those animals are. [ta jə kər kruI ə'ma hɔrhu] It is very difficult (corr c. amach orthu) for them (to live in such abject poverty). [jən rɔd əs kruIjə ɔ́n ə ɔ́nsə L'e:ə́N] It (grammar) is the most difficult branch of learning. [v'in xɔd ə bə xruijə dən yō:l'ik' əku] They (the old people from the Croaghs) had the most difficult (idiomatic) of Irish.
- cruaidhiughadh. [kruIən ʃən tɔlu tɪ: m'wI] It (frost) hardens the ground outside.
- cruaidhteán. [kruət'an] gl. [gəntənəs b'ie], [ɔkrəs] 'shortage of food', 'hunger, famine'.
- crúbach. [kru:bə] hoof.
- crúbóg. [kru:bəg] a basket for carrying turf.
- cruinn. [krin' ə'jɪ'a] gathered in (cattle). [krin' nə kruəhə] gathered into stacks (turf).

- cruinneadóir. [krɪn'ədɔr'i] tatty-hokers, (potato-gathers).
- cruinniughadh. [krɪn'en m'wɪd' ə tar'əg'əd] We gather the money. [a m'au I:χ'ə yāuse n' ] [In' ɔgəd skən dɪn'ə r' b'I krɪn'u ɔn rohu nI:χ'ə ] In' ɔn [ɔbərni ɔrt] Were you to run a dance, say, and no-one gatered (turned up) that night would be described as a disaster (rachadh sé chun siobarnaighe ort). [ʼan'χrɪn'u dɪ:n'i] a great crowd, gathering, of people. [krɪn'əhɪ ] [In' i'k'ə krɪn'i] That (dip in field) will gather water. It will. Condit. 2 sg. [χrɪn'əha] Past 3 sg. [χrɪn'I ] [ə]. [In' ə rɔd ə jev'u n krɪn'u] That (music) used to draw in the crowd.
- cruit. [k'ɪn'al də χrɪt' ɔrhu] a sort of hump on their backs (cats).
- crupán. [krɔpən'] pains due to dancing. Sp.17 (jocose).
- cruthgadh. [nər' ə χrunɪ n d'auəl ] [In' i'k'i] When that devil (still-born pup which killed a favourite dog-bitch) formed inside her.
- cú. gl. [N'i:əl' ] [ə d'antə kɔsul' l'ə madu kɔsə fadə ər' ɔgəs ə kl:l fə'χɔn'ə rahɪ ɔgəs maruwə g'aria] It is not made like a dog (madadh). (It has) long legs and is thin and it is for running and killing hares.
- cuaille. [kuəl'ə] pole, post, heavy stake.
- cuartaidheacht. [v'əha ə kuərtɪənt ə La:r ə LE: ɔgəs əg a:rn'al ə'N'e: nə hɪ:χ'ə] One would visit a house in daylight (cuartaidheacht) and visit after dark (airneál).
- cuartughadh. [kuərtu] to seek, look for. Alt. [χuərtə ] [əd ə t'aχ] They (military) searched the house.
- cúbóg. [ku:bəg] hen-house. Sp.10.
- cughnáilte. [kú:nal't'ə] alt. [kɔnal't'ə] freezing, perished with cold. gl. [χɔr' ə v'ə f'l'at'ə] 'almost frozen'. [ku:nal't'ə l'ɛ] ən uəχt] freezing with cold.
- cuibhreann. [kiv'r'ən] a planted field (as opposed to páirc, a green field). Sp.1.
- cuid. [l'ə kɔ] ə χɔd' əɪ'ə] as well as the rest. [kɔd də nədɪ:n'i] some of the people. [dɔ:l m'ə kɔd dɔ:] I drank some of it. [ə χɔd' e:ədl] his clothes. [ə ɔd' p'r'e:ətɪ] their potatoes. [də χɔd' mo:nu] your turf (for cuid in possessive see IDPP 229f.). [rɪn'u γa: χɔd dɔ ədər γa: jərnar'] It (the land) was divided between two brothers. [nər' ə v'i ə ɔd' d'a:ntə ɔku] When they had finished their dinner (or meal, food in general). [ə krɪn'u ə kɔdə] begging for her living.
- cuideachta. [ə kɔn'al' kɔd'əhtə l'ɛ] ə jɪrʃə ] [ɔ] courting this girl. [N'i kɔd'əhtə hu fɔn'ə dɪn'ə nɑ b'a:χ] You are not fit company for man or beast.
- cuidiughadh. [gə ɔd'əhɪ d'ie l'iv'] May God aid you. [a m'i:n' ] [ə gəstə χɔd'əhɪn' l'at] Were I fit I would help you. [ə fɔ:l' ə χɔd'i] receiving help. Past 3 sg. [χɔd'ə ] [ə].
- cúigeadh. [ku:g' ɔlu] the province of Ulster.
- cuileann. [m'wəd'ə kəm χɪl'ɪn' nɑ kuəl'ə f'a:rnag'ə du:rt' ] [i gə n'anhet ] [ə graih'ə fə'χɔn'ə kɔ:nər' ə janu dən' ərh] a crooked holly post or an alder pole, she said that this would suffice to make her husband a coffin. Sp.5.
- cuileog. [N'i ek'a marən kɔl'ag i' m'l'iənə] You would not see many flies this year.
- cuidhne. [ta kiv'n' ɔgəm ər χɔd' ɔku] I remember some of them.
- cuidhneamh. [kiv'n'əhə m'ə ra] ər'] I shall recall it again. [χiv'n'əha N'is mo:] You would remember more. [ta marən də hanɔklə ɔgəm a giv'n'in' ɔrhu] I know a lot of proverbs were I able to recall them. - alt. Past Subj. 1 sg. [a göv'n'in']. Past 1 sg. [χiv'n'ə m'ə]. 2 sg. [χiv'n'ə tu].

- cuinneog. [k'ɪn'ag] churn. [sə χ'ɪn'ɔg'] in the churn Sp.3. [blɑ:  
kɔn'ag'ə] churn buttermilk.
- cúis. [janhə ]ə ku:] It will do fine.
- cuisseog. [kɔʃag] gl. [sɔp mo:r fadə f'e:r'] 'a long stalk of hay'. Sp.1.  
[v'ərha ]ɪn'ər hɪf'in' Luəhrə] 'you would call a strand of rush  
that (cuisseog)'.
- cuisle. [sɪpən ən 'ɪl'h ɪnsnə kɪ]L'i] The blood stops (circulating) in  
the veins. [kɔ]L'ə'b'ɔg] a small vein.
- cuisneach. [kɔ]N'ə] white or hoar frost. Sp.17.
- cúl. [g'itə mɑi ər' gu:l] a long time back (ago).
- culaiath. [kɔLtaħə ba:nə ɔrhu] dressed in white football rigs.
- cúl-riasc. [ku:ɪrɪsk ə v'ər'ən ]ɪn'ər' a:t' ə'ta mʷɪ snə kɪk'] We call  
a place that is out in the hills a wilderness (c.)
- cuma. [N'i:əl' kɔmə l'ə d'anu ər'] It is a ridiculous situation. [N'i  
ro mɔran kɔmə ər' dɪ:n'i ə v'ə ə trɪd'] It is most inexcusable,  
that people should fight. [N'i ro maran kɔmə ər'] That was a vile  
deed (said of explosion). [na d'as ə χɔmə ta l'e] Isn't it pretty?  
[N'i:əl' ə χɔmə mɑi] The weather does not look promising. [ta kɔmə  
wɔg ər'] It looks like rain. [v'i 'an' χɔmə ]ɔkən' ə'mah ər'] It  
looked very much like there would be forst. [ta ]ə du:rantə gɔmə]  
He has a very dour appearance.
- cumadh. [mei]t'ər' skɔl'ə ə χɔm ə to:ran ]ɔ] A schoolmaster composed  
this song. Cf. déanamh.
- cumhain. [əs ku'ən l'ɔm] I remember - var. of is cúimhin liom ; Sp.12,  
however, implied that it referred to the distant past : [rɔd ə  
hɑrlə wad ɔ hɪn'].
- cumhang. [ku:əN] narrow. [ta ]ə fařšɪn' ər' uəxtər ɔgəs kú:əN sə to:n']  
It (creel) is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom.
- cumhdughadh. [ta tu ku:dɪ gə mɑi'h' fa 'χɔn'ə nə f'arhənə] You are well  
covered, wrapped up, for the rain. [kú:dɪ l'ə hɪ]k'ə] covered with  
water.
- cumraidheacht. [ə χɔmɪaht he:n'] his own imagination, tall tale.
- cungnamh. [kú:nu] help (in songs and prayers). [l'ə kú:nu d'e:] with the  
help of God - more usually le cuidiughadh Dé.
- cupa. [kɔpə] cup. pl. [kɔpɪ].
- cupla. [kɔplə] few, followed by sg. (preceded by pl. of art). [N'i:əl'  
ɔgəm a nə kɔplə fɔkəl] I only know a few words.
- cúpla. [ku:plə v'i ɔntu] They were twins. [ku:plə L'ɪn'ɪv'] twins. (of  
persons). [ku:plə] twin lambs. Alt. [ku:plə] a beam in roofing.
- cur. [kɪr' ə]t'ah ə] Put it inside. [ta maran kɔrhə ɪg'ə l'ə tɔmɔlt  
hart] There has been a lot of rain recently. [kɪr'u nə hɔst ə] He  
was silenced. [N'i:əl' ə tahər' ə wad kɔrhə] His father is not  
long buried. [χɪr'hi n taruər gə m'asərə Luə] The oats would be  
sown fairly early. [ta řra 'an'wai hɪg'ə fɔn'ə kɔr'h] He has a  
very fertile river field. See tuighe. cur amach. [χɔrt'i mah ər'  
ə χrɔk ɪəd] They (cattle) would be put out onto the hill (to graze).  
[ə kɔr ə'ma tɔ:səNI] posing riddles. See oitir, fóghnamh. cur ar.  
[v'in χas ə kɔr ɔrɪ] Her foot was hurting her. [v'in wəhər' ə kɔr  
ər'] (The death of) his mother was effecting him. [kɪr'ən ]ə ɔrhu]  
Death shakes them (relatives). [v'i:n m'ə:d' ə huru ə kɔr ər'h]  
All that was sais was hurting him. [χɪr' ]ə gəuən' el'ə ɔrɪ] He  
put another calf to suckle her. [bə γra: l'ə dɪ:n'i v'ə da grɪn'u  
fɔn'ə gɔr ər su:p] People used to gather them to put in soup. See  
seanchas. cur chuig. [kɪr'hə m'ə l'ə d'ɔ hɔgət] I shall send you  
the money to have a drink. See cardáil. cur de. [kɔr' də ə] switch  
it off. cur fá dtaobh de. See codladh. cur faoi. [χɔr'hi drɪ]ɪn'  
na b'éd'ɪr' n'is mo: fʷɪ:n χ'ark] a dozen (druisín), or maybe more  
(eggs) beneath the hen. [gən kɔs ɪg'ə l'ə kɔr fʷɪ:] legless  
(extremely tired, or drunk). cur i [χɪrɪn maɔu ɔNɪn'] The dog

would be set upon us. See gath. cur i ndéidh. [N'i hōku l'omsə  
 ya: L'i:n'ə χōr ə'n'e: ə χ'ε:l'ə] I could not remember (as much  
 as) two lines (of the song). [kaihi jə gə wɪl' jIn' 'an'dil'i ə  
 χōr ə'n'e: ə χ'ε:l'ə] That must be very difficult to sing. cur  
isteach. [əs dil'i did' madu a:l' ə χir'hu ə'ft'a kl:r'i] It is  
 hard to get a dog that will put sheep in (to the pen). See saoghal.  
cur le. [ər χir tu nə m'ad'i l'ε] Nə kōkI] Did you prop the posts  
 against the haystacks? [ə kōr l'ə χ'ε:l'ə gə mai'h'] getting on well  
 together. [ONSə tēuru əs mo: ə χōr hi taru l'ɔ:fə jIn'] They  
 (cattle) would be mated mostly in summer. See reithe. cur síos  
 [χōr jiadšan ji:s ə d'IN'ər] They made dinner. [kír' ji:s brλ:n  
 tE: ə v'an odI] Make a drop of tea, woman. [kōr ji:s f'r'e:tI]  
 putting potatoes on to boil. cur suas. [kír' suəs pōrt] Play a  
 tune. [χir' jə suəs ə record-player] He played the record-player.  
 [ə kōr suəs nə hōrI] raising the price of goods. cur thart. [kōr  
 hart rōdI] moving things around. [hu:saha ə kōr hart ahən rōd ə  
 v'au sə t'ax] You would start shifting all the furniture in the  
 house around (looking for the lost object). [χir'hət jə hart  
 m'wɪl'ən] He would turn a mill! (i.e. he is very talkative). [kír'ən  
 jə hart ə tam da yin'ə] It passes the time. Pres. 3 pl. [N'i χōr'ən  
 jəd]. Rel. [ə χir'əs ; χir'əns ; χər'əs]. Fut. 1 pl. [kír'hə mid']  
 Condit. 2 sg. [χir'ha] 1 pl. [gə gir'hət jIn'] 3 pl. [sōlə gir'hət jəd]  
 Pres. subj. 2 sg. [gə gir'ə (gər'ə) tu] Past. subj. [ə gōrhI suəs].  
 Imperf. pass. [ə gir'hi]. v. adj. usually [kōrhə] yet Cf. [kōrt'ə  
 mau] wasted. [taw tar'əg'əd ə'l'ig' kirt'ər (sic.) ma<sup>h</sup>] The money has  
 all been allocated.

curaidheacht. [v'i 'an'χōriant ɔn ə tam jIn'] There was a lot of sowing  
 at that time. [a raha χōriant] Were you to sow.

cúram. [taw 'du'χu:rəm ɔrhu] They are extremely well guarded.

cúramach. [tə nə mra: kə ku:rəma' jIn' ɔrhu hē:n'] The women fuss about  
 themselves so much (i.e. always dressing up, wearing make-up, not  
 dirtying their hands etc.).

current(?). [kaihi tu kər'ant ə χōr l'ε] ən o:ran] You have to make the  
 song flow.

cúrsa. [ku:rʃI jIn'IL't'ə] single dances. [Nə Janχu:rsI] the old dances.

cúthalta. [ku:əltə] One speaker insisted that this meant 'backward',  
 (mentally inert) while faiteach [fat'a] meant 'shy'.

dadaidh. < dadaimh nom. dadamh. [jIn' rōd ə'ta kə dal'i ə janu l'ə dadI  
 ə tu:dər ə IN'jə dɔ:fə] That is a thing which is as hard as any-  
 thing to explain the meaning of them (place-names). [da m'eu dadI  
 ɔrt] Were anything wrong with you. [Nɔ:lhə tu dadI b'əg] Will you  
 have a short (i.e. small volume of spirits as opposed to a larger  
 drink such as beer)? [N'i:əl' m'ə ra: gə wɪ:χ'a dadI ɔku insə  
 t'anam] I do not think that you would get any of them (fiddles)  
 in the old days. [N'ir' waiχ'i m'I]jə dadI [k'ieLtI fa N'IV'  
 b'r'i:d'] I never heard any stories about St. Bridget. [N'ir'  
 əfrI nə dI:n'i dadI maran dI:fə] The (young) people did not ask  
 them (the old people) much (about the past). [N'ir' ɔ:ləm' m'I]jə  
 N'dadI də nə hō:ran' γō:l'Ik' jIn'] I did not learn any of those  
 Irish songs. [N'i hē:m ə'ma ən'dadI] I do not go out much (at all).  
 For a'n-dadaidh Cf. Ó Baoill p.15. [k'ɔn gən dadI] a free drink.  
 A. Tá carr glas ag C. C. has a green car. B. [N'i:əl' nɑ dadI də]  
 He has not! (For dadaidh v's a dhath Cf. Éigse xxii p.197f.)

daichead. [ya: v'i:l'əs daiχ'əd] forty two miles. [snə daiχ'ədəhə] in  
 the forties. al. [daihedəhI]. [yaih'əd f'ar] forty men.

dáimh. [N'i rō ən də:v' ɔgIN'ə l'ε:χ'ə ə v'au ɔgIN' l'ə də wahər' hi:n']  
 We had not the same feeling for her (step-mother) as we would have  
 with our (lit. your) own mother.



- dáimheamhail. [dɑ:v'uɪ'] sympathetic to.
- daimhseoir. [lɔn'dɛv'ʃɑr'] a very good dancer.
- daingean. [tɑ ʃəd daɪən] They are hard, formidable, men. [tɑn b'a:χ n'is daɪn'ə ɛr' ə χɔʃ] The (young) animal (foal, calf, lamb etc.) is steadier on its feet (than the child).
- dair. [dɑr'h] gl. [ə to:k] 'an t-oak'.
- dálach. ordinary week day. [jɑnhə ʃəd dō:nɑ həs da:lɑ hu] They (shoes) will do you on Sunday and throughout the week.
- dall. [dɑL] blind. [ədər dɑLs dɑrəhədəs] dusk.
- dall na mollóg. [dɑL nɑ mɔLɔg ɛr' χɪ:r'i jɑrhət ʃəd g'itə əs k'in nɑ su:l'ə ɔgəs l'ig'ət ʃəd ən i'i' ə ʃt'a hɔn gə d'i: gə v'ek'ət ʃəd əŋ ŋlɑnhət ʃə v'i:n i'i' mɔi ə glɑnu n scum] Cataract on sheep. They would cut a little above the eye and they would let the blood (run) into the eye to see if it would clear up. The blood was good at clearing the scum.
- dallóg. [dɑLɔgɪ] 'horse winkers'. Sp.10.
- dálta. [dɑ:Ltə nɑ kuɪχ'ə jɑnu Im'ɑht əg' ən tɑuru ɛr' fɑd] leave at the summer just like the cuckoo. [dɑ:Ltə n f'ar ə hɑn'ik' hɑrt fɑd ə hɪn'] like the man who came around long ago. [də ɣɑ:Ltə hɛ:n' v'i' lɔn'du:l' sə mɦusic' i'g'ə] Just like yourself he loved music. [n'i ro ɔmra lɔn'wɑi'h' ɛr' ə ɣɑ:Ltə ʃɪn'] Even so, there was not that much mention of it.
- damanta. [kə dɑmɛntə rɔ:gɔntə] so damned rougish! [dɑ:rhɪ n tɑm gə dɑmɛntə] Times have changed drastically.
- damhsa. [dɑuse] a dance. [nə ʃɑndɑusɪɑhə] the old dances.
- damhsa. [ə dɑuse] dancing. [bə ɣrɑ: l'ɔmsə v'e a:bɛLtə dɑuse] I used to be able to dance. [χɔnɪk' m'i ʃə dɑusɪ gə m'ɪn'ik' ə] I have often seen it danced.
- damnughadh. [dɑnnu ʃi:rhɪ ɛr' ə wrɔ:g ʃɪn'] Confound that shoe! [dɑnnu ɛr wɑl'ə k'l'iə tɑ ʃə nɔ'ɣrɔhɑ:t' ə'niʃ] Damn Dublin it is a bad place now.
- dánacht. [tɑ tu a:bɛLtə dɑ:nɑxt ə jɑnu ɔrhɪ ədər i:hi:n' ɔgəs ə klɔn] One can talk freely, jest, with her, both she and her family.
- dath. [n'i ro ɔglə ri:u ɔrhɪ ʃɪn' rɪv'ə ɣɑh ə b'i] She was never afraid of anything. Sp.11. (a dh. ar bith is rare in this area, see dadaidh).
- de. [n'i: ʃə d'arəməd dɪ:fə] He forgets them. [n'i:əl' dɑdɪ də nɑ ʃk'iəltɪ ʃɪn'] Those stories are without foundation. [gə d'it'u k'ɔn də nɑ rɔhɪ dɪ:hi] that one of the wheels would fall of it (cart). [ə d'ɑnu ɔ:rɑn də ɣɪ:n'i kō:grɑ] making (up) songs about neighbours. [tɑ ʃə dɛ ə'niʃ] It (school, electricity) is off now.
- < Eng.
- deacair. [tɑ ʃə lɔn'd'akər' mɑdu mɑi a:l'] It is very difficult to get a good dog. A middle aged man told me that he heard (old) people using that (word): [wɑi'h'i m'ə dɪ:n'i ə gɔl də ʃɪn']. Used by an older speaker as a subst. [v'i d'akɪr' ik'i l'ɛ] ƏN ũ:ən] She had difficulty lambing.
- dealagán. [d'aləgɑn] knitting needle, white of an egg.
- dealán. [v'in j'r'iən ə to:rt' lɔn'd'alɑn' ə gɔl' ʃi:s dihə tər'no:nə ʃɔ ɔgəs n'i kɔ:rhə mɔi ɛr' ƏN ɑm ə] The sun was shining strongly (ag tabhairt an-dealáin) as it was setting this afternoon and it is not a good sign for the weather. [d'alɑn g'r' ɛ:n'ə] gl. [hɔku n' j'r'iən ə'mɑ hədər ɣɑ: χ'i'h'] d. gréine gl. 'The sun would come out between two showers'. [d'alɑn] match gl. [rɔd ɛr' b'i hɛr Lɑsɑg] any lighted, glowing object (match, ember etc.).
- dealán gallta. [d'alɑn gɑ:Ltə] daddy long legs.
- dealg. [kɑuər' d'ɛlɪg' ɛr' ə χrɑk'ƏN] a lot of quills on its (hedgehog's) skin. (See also pionna).



- deallramh. [v'i an'd'alRIahə ON] There was heavy lightning.
- déanamh. [N'i han fə d'if'ir'] It makes no difference. [rIN' fə 'an'wadu] It (pup) turned into a good dog. [da n'anhat fə gl:] Were it to become windy. [rIN' fə La: mai'x'] It was a good day. Cf. samhradh, bliadhain etc. [N'i he fIn' ə k'In'al d'a:nu ə v'i ə r' flute] That was not the shape of a flute. [fə: v'i:ns ə d'anu uəg'əNI] It is he who digs graves. [kə'd'e: rIN' fə ə kəi faiχ' ə wri'h'] What did they do, but boil nettels. [fə:n jalə ə N'i:əs Nə rədi fIn'] It is the moon which causes those things. [janhə fə χər' ə v' ə sl:l d'In'ə] It (thatch) will last almost a man's lifetime. déan amach. [t'e; ə ro t'əχ skla:tI g'ə ja:nhI ma gə ro fə fIn' nə wək] Anyone who had a slate-roof house would be considered a wealthy person (boc). [rIN' fI ma gə rahət fI ad l'ε] əN] She decided that she would go to the ... [N'i: fəd fəlan' ə'ma əs Nə sLatə] They make little rings from the wands. déanamh ar. [N'i han fə dadI ɔrt] It (nettle juice) will not harm you. déan le. [na d'an b'r'e:əg l'ə mwir'ə] Do not lie to Our Lady. déan reidh. [janhət fəd rE:] They would prepare, make ready. déan suas. [mai ə d'anu suəs mo:n'] good at stacking turf. [janhət fəd suəs bəd'al b'əg kə:gəfi da d'In'ə (sic.) r' b'i v'eu t'IN'] They would make a bottle of medicine for anyone who would be sick. [ahən rəd ə v'eu ə f'w:s ə janu suəs dən f'è:f't'] to prepare everything that was growing for the (little) monster. [rIN' fə suəs a:t' v'əg dən f'è:f't'] He prepared a little bed for the monster. [gə doku n tam sgə n'anhat fəd suəs gə bə:sI iəd] until they would decide to get married. See amhrán, comhrádh, seanmóir, seort, sight and úth.
- dearbhráthair. [bənu mə jarəhrə] my brother's children. [mak d'arəhra] fraternal nephew.
- dearcadh. [b'a:r d'Id' d'arku] You would be as well to look (to see if the bicycle wheel is soft). [nər' ə jarka n də:i fIn' er'] When you would look at it that way. Sp.16. [nər' ə jarkəhəs tu f'r'i:d' d'er'u də:] When you weigh it all up. Sp.10. [nər' ə jarkəhəs tu] Fut. rel. 2 sg. Sp.11.
- dearcán. [d'arkan] a kind of thistle. [d'arkan'] the tops of these plants.
- dearmad. [ta d'ərəməd d'a:nt əgəm] I have forgotten. [N'i:m d'arəməd də ni:] I cannot recall it just now.
- deas. [ta d'as t'ir'Im'] It is nice and dry. [N d'In'əs d'εfə hənik tōsə ri:u] The nicest person you ever saw.
- deas. [mə γlu:n d'as] my right knee. [l'a:n d'as] a right-footed turf spade. [tə nə La:v'ə d'I]ə] the righthand side. [a jas] south (motion).
- deas. [ər' ə wal'əs d'εfə (d'I]ə) du:n'] in the nearest townland to us. < O. Ir. nes; neas/neise forms were recorded in the Croaghs by Ó hEochaidh and Wagner (ZCP 29.88).
- deascabháil. [d'erdIn' d'askw'il'h] Ascension Thursday.
- déidh. [v'i fəd ə n'e: nə mradan ə gō:nI] Salmon have always been fished. [ə n'e: k'ark fr:l:i] hunting grouse. [N'i har fə 'an'til'ə nə je: fIn'] There was not such a great flood after all. [ə n'e: ə tahər' bə:s a:l'] When his father had died. [χuI d'ir'u ə'ma həl'n'e: ə χ'el'ə] They all filed out one after the other. See caoineadh.
- deilín. [na mwil't'əna fadən d'el'in' fIn'] Isn't that a dreadful long rhyme, piece of nonsensical speech. [d'I'In nə mwaka] D. na mBacach. The Beggars' Rhyme.
- deireadh. [b'ə d'ir'u l'ə d'ir'u] Everything will come to an end. [rəhə d'er'i] back wheel. [ə χas j'er'i] its hind leg. [əN La: ha j'ir'u] the other day. [fIn' d'ir'u ə wakə m'I]ə] That is all I saw. [ta d'er'u no:ran' fIn' ig'ə] He knows all of that song.

- deireannach. [ə k'ɔ̃n d'ɛr'əna] the last one. [ə tam d'ɛr'əna] the last time. [sən am jɛr'əna] finally. [d'Im'i ]ə gə d'ɛr'əna] He eventually went away.
- deis. [ə wuər tu d'ɛʃ] did you get a chance, opportunity?
- deisacht. [N'i:əl' d'I]axt ər' b'i in'sə jɛv'r'u ər'] There is nothing attractive about it (An Chruach Ghorm) in winter. Sp.5.
- deoch. [d'ɔ̃x] drink. [d'ɔ̃x wɑ:n] whey. Sp.10.
- deor. [gən ə'N'ɔ:r ɔ:lt 'ig'ə] stone cold sober. [a v'ek'ət ]Iv' ]ə pɑ:rtlan snə d'ɔ:rə ]ɛ] ə'Nuəs] were you to Parthlán and he crying (song). [tə d'ɔ:r ə'Nuəs ɔn mə hu:l'ə] My eyes are running, due to the cold, draught etc. [tə d'ɔ:r ə'Nuəs sə t'ax] The house (thatch) is leaking. [hɔku l'ɛ] tɔmɔlt mai ə janu gən ə'N'ɔ:r' ə xör] It could remain dry for a good while.
- Dia. [hɑ ro 'i] ɔgIN' fWI: jɪə] We did not know at all (under God).
- diabhal. [ə d'auəl] the devil, Old Nick. [b'en d'auəl sə wəhər' ə'mWI ə'NOxt] The devil and his mother will be out tonight (i.e. there will be a great crowd). [N'i ]Ik'in' ə d'auəl ɛr hu:ə] I would not let the devil (badger) away. [N'i:əl' ɔntu a d'auəl' v'ɔgə] They (herring) are only little devils. [N'i hIg' l'at ɛk'al't l'ɛ] nə d'auəl xrin' ]In'] You cannot see it with those damned trees. [fuI ə d'auəl t'In'i ]i:s] The bloody fire died down! [N'i 'ib'r'ən ə d'auəl rɔd] The bloody thing does not work!
- diabhlaidheacht. [d'auliaht] devilment, practical joke playing by young people.
- diadhanta. [N'i:əl' ]ədL'a kə d'iəgɔntə] They are not half as devoted to God.
- díbirt. [di:b'ru ma hiəd] They were driven out, banished. ('díobrudh', Gallagher 20). [tə ]ə 'ɔn'dil'i iəd ə ji:b'Irt'] It is hard to get rid of them (nettles).
- díle. [ ]In' ]anx'ɔn ɔn d'i:l'ə] That one dates from the flood (i.e. that song is very old).
- díleachtaidhe. [d'i:L'ahI] orphan. [d'il'axtI] orphan. Sp.5.
- dí-múinte. [N'i akə m'ə iəd d'anu dadI d'i:mu'n't'i ri:u] I never saw them do any illmannered deed.
- díoghbháil. [kə'd'e: tə jɔ:wil' ɔrt] What do you want, need? [v'i ]ə jauwil'] It (the good weather) was (badly) needed. [gɔrtə gən d'auəl'] a famine without want, scarcity (part of a prophecy). [d'auəl' 'ib'r'ə ər ɣl:n'i ɔ:gə] unemployment among young people. [N'i d'auəl' ar'əg'Id' ə v'i ɔrhu] They were not short of money!
- díol. [ə d'i:ə] paying, selling. [d'i:əlu gə mai m'ə] I was well paid. [ji:ə] ]ə dɛr'u] He sold everything. Sp.6. asked me to translate. 'I sold the cow and paid the rent' into Irish. He rendered this: [ji:ə] m'ən wɔ: ɔgəs d'i:k m'ən k'i:s] Cf. IDPP 242. Past 3 sg. [ji:ə] ]ə] Condit. 2 sg. [ji:ə] ]hɑ] pass. [ji:ə] ]hI] Fut. 1 sg. [d'i:ə] ]həd] (song), usually [d'i:ə] ]hə m'ə] alt. v.n. [d'i:ə] ]lu] dioladh v. adj. [d'i:ə] ]Ltə ; d'i:ə] ]LtI].
- diomuíte. [wil' tɔsəg' job ər' b'i d'əm'it' ə də v'ə hə f'ɔ:ləm nə ɔɔ:l'Ik' ə'n'i]] Have you any other job at the moment apart from learning Irish?
- díon. [tə d'i:n ɔn] It (coat) is waterproof. [N'i:əl' ə d'i:n k'art sə fɔndi wɔxt] The poor pot is leaking.
- díreach. [d'i:r'a] straight. [dɑ n'ɛrhət ]əd nə fɔklə ma gə glən d'i:r'a] Had they have sung the words clearly and distinctly. A. Tá sé fuar. B. [tə ]ə g'ə d'i:r'a fuər] It is just cold. [tə ]əd gə d'i:r'a ɔlk] They are just awful. [ə ə wru: ə] ]t'a gə d'i:r'a] just push it in.

- dith. [ə rɒd ə'ta ə je:h'] the thing that is needed. alt. [ə jih']  
 [N'i ro d'i: na d'au'w'il' ɔrəm] I had neither need nor want.
- diúlach. [tan d'auəl nə ju:la yastə] The devil is a smart boyo.
- diúltughadh. [ju:Ltə m'ə yɒl l'ɛ] I refused to go with him. Sp.10.  
 [ju:Ltə ]ə ja:nu] He refused to do it.
- dligheadh. [ka:s d'l'i:] a law suit.
- dlightheoir. [g'l'ihar'] lawyer.
- do. [dɔg ]ə ]In' did'] Did he give you that? [ə gɔl χ'ɔ:l' də fa:ft'ə]  
 singing to a (young) child. [d'a:rhər' dūh] a brother of mine, my  
 brother. [ə gɔl' ə'NON did'] as you cross over. [ə tort nə ba:ft'i  
 dɔn skɔl'] taking the children to school. [kə' d'e warul' did']  
 What do you think? Alt. Caidé do bharamhail? Cf. Is doiligh ... a  
 fhagháil. v's Is doiligh duit ... a fhagháil - forms with do are  
 rarer.
- dobhrámán. [do:rəmən] gl. [dín'ə ]Im'p'l'i] 'a simple person.'
- dochar. [N'i:əl' dɔhər ər' b'i ər χar ər' b'i ər'] It is harmless. [N'i  
 ro dɔhər l'ɔfə] They were harmless.
- docharach. [dɔhərə ɔrt] demanding great effort from you (as flute-  
 playing).
- dóchas. [v'i' ɔn' dɔhəs i'g'ə ə dɔbər ə du:n'] He had great faith in  
Tobar an Duin.
- dochtúir. [dɔxtər'i b'wal'ə] local herbalists.
- dobhdramán(?). [N'i:əl' ɔn ə do:drəmən də y'IN'ə] He is nothing but a  
 bungler. Sp.3.
- doicheallach. [N'i:əl' ]ə daiχ'əLə] He is not inhospitable. gl. [ɔnən  
 sə χa:s dín'ə m'eu f'wa:L t'ə i'g'ə rív'ə dhə'NIN'ə ə hɔku hart fan  
 t'əχ] In other words (said of) a person who would welcome everyone  
 who would come to his house.
- dóigh. [ən dɔ:i gə ro madI χiv'iahə ɔn] Is it thought that there were  
 stray dogs there? [Nɛl' is ɔgəm kə'd'e:n k'In'al dɔ:i t'agesk ə'ta  
 ə gɔl' ə'ni] ər nə skɔLtohə] I do not know what teaching methods  
 are employed in the schools these days. [ə k'In'al ]In' dɔ:i jə]  
 that type of way. [kə' d'e:n dɔ:i ə'tig'ə] What sort of a person  
 is he? [kə' d'e:n dɔ:i N'ərha nɔ:l'Ik' ə] How would you say it in  
 Irish? [Nər' na wíl' ə dɔ:i χ'art ɔntu] When they are not decent,  
 good hearted. []ən dɔ:i ə ro ]ə dɛ] It is how it was. [tɔ]in ]əd  
 ə'Nɔ:i ə 'wa:n'] They (songs) begin in the same fashion. [ə dɔ:iχ'  
 ɛl'ə] the other way. Sp.3. [gən dɔ:iχ'] without vigour. Sp.1.
- dóigheadh. [dɔ:u] burning. [dɔ:in ]ə] It (nettle) stings. [dɔ:ju  
 ə'stIh i] She was burnt on her inside. Fut. Pass. [N'i yɔ:ihər]  
 Condit 3 sg. [yɔ:iχ'ət ]ə] pass. [yɔ:hi ied] [ə dɔ:u s'ruhan] ag  
d. sruthán 'burning streams'. gl. [ə kuərtu b'r'Ik' iNSNə hI:χ'əNI  
 darəha l'ɛ ]In'] 'looking for trout in the dark nights with that  
 (naked light)'.  
 doiligh. [d'il'i ; dal'i] difficult, comp. [N'is d'il'iahə]. This word is  
 much more common than deacair.
- dol. [dɔl ər' ə χa:b'in'] a snare on the (lamb's) chin.
- domhan. [gɫ ə'N'ir' ɔn do:n h'ir'h] a wind from the east. [sə do:n  
 h'ir'h] in the east. [b'a:r l'om p'r'è:ətI na dadI ər' ə do:əh] I  
 prefer potatoes to anything. [hɔg ]ə b'wI:əχəs ə do:n' də o:n'] He  
 thanked Eoin greatly.
- Domhnach. [traf'əl do:wəntI] a few Sundays.
- doras. [dri'd' ə darəs] [dri'd' ə'ma hə darəs] Close the door. [foskəl'  
 ə']t'ah ə darəs] Open the door. pl. [d'ir'sə ; dɔr'sə]. [ə gul'ə  
 darI] behind the door.
- dorcha. [La' ɔn'darəhə] 'a very thundery day'.
- dorchadas. See dall.

- dorn. [ə gu:l də yörn'ə] in the back of your fist.
- doscaidhe. [dɔskɪ] gl. [dɪn'ə gəstə ; dɪn'ə k'l'ɪ] [t̪ə] 'a smart, clever person'.
- drár. [tor' ə'naL [k'In' əs ə dra:r] Bring me over a knife out of the drawer. [dra:rs] 'drawers', mens' trousers.
- dream. [hɪg'u d'r'am əs b'al f'arʃt'ə] A crowd used to come from Belfast. [ə d'r'am [In']] that family. [v'i d'r'am maɪh' ON] The bitch was well-bred. [ə d'r'am ə'ta ik'i] her family. [d'r'am ɔ:g] gl. [p'wa:ʃt'i ɔ:gə] 'young children'.
- dreasóg. [bər nə d'r'ɛ] [ag'ə] the top of the briar (reported to be a cure for hiccough). Sp.10.
- dréim. [ə d'r'è:m' l'ə dadɪ] expecting anything.
- driúcht. [d'r'u:χt] gl. [f'ɛ:r f'l'oh] Sp.17. 'wet grass', dew.
- droch-amharc. [rɪn' ] [əd' drɔ'hɔŋk ɔrhu] They put the evil eye on them.
- droch-mheas. [l'drɔ'v'as ə v'è ɔgəd ər rɔd] gl. 'that you would dislike it'. Sp.1.
- droch-mhúinte. [drauφu:n't'ə] bad tempered (esp. of a dog). Sp.3.
- droch-rud. [χahu 'ɔn'drɔ'rɔd ə v'è ɛr'] He must have been very bad (ill).
- droim. [p'iən 'drɔmə] backache.
- drong. [drɔŋ] gl. [gra:n'in' dɪ:n'i] 'a crowd'. [hɔŋɪk' m'ə 'ɔn'drɔŋg] I saw a great crowd.
- druid. [kaih'ə m'ə ə ɣrɪd'] I shall have to close it. [drɪd' ə dərəs ə'ma'h] close the door. [ʃIn' dərəs ɔgəs b'a:r ə wəd drɪt' ə] It would be best to close that door. [t̪a ʃə 'ɔn'drɪt'ə ʃt̪'ah] It is very 'close', clammy (of weather); alt. [t̪a ʃə 'ɔn'drɪt'ə suəs], or [v'i ʃə 'ɔn'drɪt'ə n'e:] It was very clammy yesterday. [b'ɛg'ən dɪ:fə ɣrɪd suəs] They had to close up (cease trading). [v'i ʃə l'ig' drɪt'ə hart] It was circumvented (by a rampart). [kaihi ʃə gə ŋlakən ʃə 'ɔn'ɔm ied ʃIn' ə ɣrɪt'] It must take a lot of time to lace up those boots. v. adj. [drɪt'ə ; drɪt'i].
- druma. [drɔmɪ b'ɔg ɔgəs drɔmɪ mɔ:rə] side drums and a big drum. By extension, a marching band. [ə bɔnu ʃɔ v'i:ns snə drɔmɪ] The people in the bands. Sp.3.
- dubh. [nə dɪ:n'i duwə] negroes. [ə 'duw'lesag ər'] He had a massive beard. [l'du'rɔd dɪ:n'i] a very large crowd. [l'du'rɔd f'ɪd'l'ar'i] a terrific number of fiddlers. Thus: [madu duw] a black dog. [l'du'wadu] an excellent dog.
- dubhlaidh. As adj. [dɪn'ə 'ɔn'du:əɪɪ ə'ta ON] He is a very dour person. As subst., gl. [dɪn'ə 'ɔn'tɔst̪a nɑ m'eu kɔ:ra r' b'i hɪg'ə] 'a very quiet person who would make very little conversation'.
- dubhlaidheacht. gl. [ə lɑ:rə jɛv'r'i nɑ lɑ:r ə t̪aurɪ] in the middle of winter or summer. Sp.1. - Cf. Ó Baoíll p.206f.
- dubhlagán. [du:ləgən] gl. 'mote'. Cf. Dinn. s.v. dubhradán.
- dubhlomán. [du:lɔmən nə g'r'e:n'ə] sluggish easy-going person, dunce.
- duifir. [dɪf'ɪr'] difference (IDPP 245 n.2).
- duíl. [v'i: 'ɔn'du:l' ə b'i:pə 'ig'ɪʃən] He was very fond of the pipe. [t̪a ʃə du:l' l'ə 'ɔn'ɪr'æg'əd ɛr'] He is expecting to get a large sum of money for it. [gə wɪl' du:l' 'ig'ə t̪ʃaht ɔrt] that it intends to attack you.
- duilleog. [dɪl'ag ; d'ɪl'ag] leaf. [dɪl'ag ɣlɑs] alt. [dɪl'ag fa:drɪg'] a plant, which when chewed and then applied to a cut will stop the bleeding: [kagən' ə χ'eduer' ə ɔgəs st̪atɪ ʃən i'l'h].
- duine. [dɪn'ə ; dɪn'ə] Usually 'person' occasionally 'man' ([ʃənɪn'ə] old man). It is often used to refer to the first person in this area: [v'au gə d'i:r'a tart ər ɣɪn'ə] I would just be thirsty. Sp.1. Cf. Text 'Nuair a bhí daoíní óg rachfá chóir a bheith bealach ar bith chuig faire'. In response to Caidé mar atá tú? Sp.3

- replied: [tə dI:n'i əg' i:r'i ]anh ] I am getting old (i.e. my health is deteriorating). [dīb'ir' dīn'ən xod' əs mo: da hI:l] I have worked the most of my life. Sp.3. [fuər dI:n'i sLq:n't'ə nər' ə v'i ]əd ɔ:g] I was healthy when I was young. Sp.5. [koplə dīn'ə də nə gəsri] a few of the boys.
- duisín. [t'r'i: y'fin'] three dozen. Sp.3. - alt. [dr'jin'] a dozen. Sp.3.
- dul. [gən dɔl ə v'ə hīg'ə e xɔ:r'u] and he unable to fix it. Sp.5. [dɔl ON tɔʃi] improving.
- dúramán. [du:rəmən] gl. [dīn'ər xomə l'ɛ] k'okú janhi ]en rɔd nɑ nɑ n'a:nhi k'In'al də huərəmən n'i:əl' ə dīn'ə gəsɬə] 'a person who could not care less whether or not he would do the thing. A sort of fuaramán (?) He is sluggish'.
- dúthchas. [rəhəs ]ə ə nu:həs dI:n'i] It runs in peoples' natures.
- eabar. [g'u:s abər'] gl. [g'u:s pörhtI] bog-pine. [pɔl ən' abər'] poll an eabair, a 'mud-hole' or 'manure-hole'. [nə hɔbrəhə] gl. [p'wɪl' v'agə] Soft, marshy parts of bog between tufts of grass. Sp.1. see Ó Baoill 240f.
- éadail. [əs mai n'e:ədal' dīd' traif'əl ə v'ə ɔgəd] You are lucky that you have some. [əs b'ɔg ə n'e:dal' iətsən haɪt ə'nuəs] They (the drips) are a nuisance. [d'rɔ'hɛ:dal' iəd nə m'ɪl' ]an'] Sweets are bad (for children).
- éadan. [e:dən ba:n ɔrhu] They have white faces (?) - badgers. [e:dən ə x'rik'] the brow of the hill. [hɔkət ]ə in de:dən] It (arthritis) would come against you (in later life). [ə n'e:dən nə gI:h'ə] against the wind.
- eadar. [ədər ə ɣa: Lɔ:r] between his two toes. [n'i:əl' marən də dīf'ir' (sic.) ədər ə kariə ɔgəs go:ər] There is not much difference between the stag (deer) and the goat. [ədər f'i:r'In'i ɔgəs b'r'è:gI] both truth and lies. [ədər g'ir'sahI gəs gəsri] both boys and girls. [ədər b'e:rLəs gɔ:l'ik'] both. English and Irish. [ədər i hi:n' ɔgəs ə klən] both she and her family. See dall, dánacht, éirghe.
- eadradh. [əm adrə] gl. [ɔ wad'in' gə d'i: əm d'In'ərə] from morning until dinner time. Alt. [əm adri]. [v'i m'ə m'wɪ ə d'anu adəru l'ɛ] ən' aLɑ] I was out watching the cattle during their morning grazing.
- eagal. [n'i hɔgəl dɔ:ə] There is no chance of that happening.
- éagcaoin(t). [dīn'ə ə v'eu əg' e:gIn't'] a person who would be ailing. [v'in wəhər' əg' e:gI:n'] His mother was dying. [əs fəd e:gIn't' ə] He has been sick for a long while.
- eagla. [v'eu ɔgl ər ma:] erin'] We would be terrified. [də m'eu ma:rtə mɔi ON ɔgəs gən ɔglə ]okan'] Were it to be a good March with no fear of frost.
- eagraidheacht. [agrɪəht] gl. [əg' arəgal' l'ə x'el'ə ]In' t'It'əm ə'ma l'ənə x'el'ə 'aggravating' wɪl' is ɔgəd] 'arguing with each other, that (word means) falling out with each other (it derives from English) "aggravating" do you know'. Sp.1.
- éan. [e:ən] bird. [e:n ɔ:g] chick. [ə n'e: enə ɔgəs Lɔhɔg] hunting birds and mice. [n'i:əl' dadI ər' ə tɪ:l' ə tort' wɪ:rə dɔ əx' ir'əd l'ənəhə nə grɔk] He is a care free as the birds of the hills. [əs d'as ə t'e:n ə] It is a nice bird. [an'əm' e:n'] a bird's name. [e:n skət'ə] an only child.
- eangach. [v'i:n' ənə 'rɔ'v'i:n'] The mesh was too fine.
- earc. [ark ]L'e:v'ə] lizard. [jɛv tu ə gō:nI f'r'i:d' wo:n' ə nər' ə v'əhə ə ɔgl də wo:n' ənsə fɔrtə hi:l'ha gər b'r'ak ə tɔn] You always find them in the turf when you would be working at turf in the bog, you would think that it was a trout.

earradh. [tʌn pɛnsɪən maɪ mo:r ə'ni:] a tʌ nɛ hɑrɪ suəs fɔstə] The pension is good now but the cost of living is also up.

easa. [ə t'asə] the waterfall. [as o:nə] a waterfall (e. abhanna).

easconn. [askən wo:r] a great eel. pl. [askəni].

easurramach. [dɪn'ə 'aŋ'asərmə ə v'i ɔn ]In' dɪn'ə nɑ m'eu gar dɪd' dɑdɪ ə iəfrɪ dɔ məfə v'ɛrhət ]ən f'r'ɔyər kɔntrɪl't' ɔrt] 'He was a discourteous person. That is a person, indeed, of whom it would be futile to ask anything, he would give you the wrong answer'.

Sp.1. - who derived this from aisfhreagar.

eighinteacht. [mɑdʊ b'ɔg i:n't'ah maɪh'] some good little dog.

éilín, éillín. See áilín.

Éire. [N'i v'eu 'is ɔgəd ə N'è:r'ɪn'] You would never know (in Ireland).

[nɑ kɔmə N'è:r'ɪn'] What are the odds!

Éireannach. See Gaedheal.

éirghe. [d'i:r'ə m'ə] I got up. [ə'mɑ ]ir'' ər nɛ kruəhə N'ɪ]In' ə tɑ N'ɪn' əg' i:r'i] Over to the east in the Croaghs, that is where the (river) Finn rises. [tʌn tɪl' əg' i:r'i] The flood (river) is swelling. [i:r'ən ]əd 'aŋ'χruɪ] They become very hard. [i:r'ɪn ə tɔlu kə bɔg] The ground becomes as swampy. Alt. pres. 3 sg. [N'i i:rn] Fut. 3 sg. [i:r'ahi ]ə] Condit. [d'i:r'ahu də χrak'ən gɑru] Your skin would become rough. éirghe amach. [əg' i:r'i ə'mɑ nɛ skɔl'ə] going to school : to ramble or go out socially. [Nər' ə v'i m'I]ə g'i:r'i mɑ] When I was beginning to go out socially. [N'i I:rn ]ə mɑh] He does not go out now. To revolt, rise up: [ə tʌm ə d'i:r'i ]əd ə'mɑ ə N'è:dən nɛ səsənɪ] When they rebelled against the English. éirghe do/de. [kə'd'e: d'i:r'ɔhəs dɔfə nɪ:]] What is going to happen to them now? [rɔd ɪn't'axt i:r'i dɛ] something to happen to him. [i:r'ahə tu tɪr'sɑ dɑhən rɔd] You will become fed-up with everything. éirghe eadar. [di:r'i ətəru] They began to fight. Ó Baoill 44/5 LASID map 232.

éisteacht. [tɑ ɛ: ]t'ahɪ waiχ' dɑ mɦusɪk 'ig'ə] He has a good ear for music. [əg' ɛ: ]t'ahɪ l'ə 'kɔr'ɪɪn'ə dɑ rɑ:] listening to the odd person singing them. [χuə mɪd' suəs ə jɛ: ]t'ahɪ] We went up to listen. Past 1sg. [d'ɛ]t' m'ə] Past. subj. 1 sg. [dɑ N'ɛ]t'ahɪn'] 3 sg. [dɑ N'ɛ]t'ahət ]ə].

eitealaigh. [əg' ɛt'əlɪ] flying.

eiteán. [ɛt'an] spindle. [ə t'ɛt'an] the reel, spool (fishing).

eiteog. [Nər' ə t'ɪfəs tu nɛ hɑ:n' L'agɪ ər' ɛt'ag'] When you see the swallows flying. [tɑ ɛt'agɪ ər'] It (lizard) has fins.

eochair. [ɔχər' fɔn'ə n v'ɛ:r v'ɔg] a key (on fife) for the little finger.

eolach. [mɑ v'i tu ɔ:lɑ ər' əlɪ] If you knew about cattle. [v'i dɪ:n'i kə hɔ:lɑ ɔrɦu] People got to know them (travelling families) so well.

eolas. [ɔn mɔ:ləsə] as far as I know. [tɑ 'aŋ'ɔ:ləs ɔrɦu] They take some mastering.

fá. [Nɛɪ 'is ɔgəm dɑdɪ fwa ]In'] I know nothing about that. [fɔn ɑm ]ɔ ə v'ɪ'ɪən'] at this time of the year. [χən ɪl tu fa ihəd b'ɪ'ɪən' dɔ] You are not within twenty years of it. [fa v'i:l'ə dən a:t' ]ɔ] within a mile from here. See amharc.

fá choinne. [wɪl tu fɔn'ə ɪm'ahɪ] Are you for leaving (is it your intention to leave)? [fə'hɔn'ə ; χɔn'ə ; hɔn'ə]

fá dtaobh de. [v'i g'itə mo:r ər' ə fap'ar fa dλ: dɪ:fə] There was a lengthy article in the paper about them.

fad. [fad] length. ar fad. [m'i:l'ə ər' fad] a mile long. [tʌn g'arɪə ɔn ər' fad] The hare is still in existence. [wɪl' ]ə gɔl' ər' fad] Is he still alive? [b'i:n ]ə N'è ə χɔl'i ər' fad] He (pup) is forever chasing the rooster.

fada. [əs fadə gə d'i: d'er'u nə b'l'iəne] The end of the year is a long way off (yet). [badə l'om gə ro fə hart] I thought it lasted a long time. [badə gə m'eu N tɔlu f'l'oh] It will take more than that light shower to water the ground. [tɔn draiχ'əd ʃIn' huəs l'ə fadə fadə ri:u] That bridge (droichead) is up this long long while.

fadálach. [mər ro tu gəstə ʃk'r'i:u nɑ gəstə gəl də ʃɔ:rt ər' b'i 'ib'r'ə v'i tu fadala] 'If you were not quick writing or working you would be (described as being) fadálach'. Sp.1. [nɑ m'IL't'əna fadala ə ə b'l'əyən] Isn't he awful slow at milking! [tɔn fa:s fadala ə t'əxt] Growth is slow a coming.

fágáil. [fa:gəl't'] leaving. [da:k ʃi iəd] She left them. [da:g mid' ən' ʃɔ ər' mad'in'] We left here this morning. Fut. pass. [N'i a:kər] Condit. 3 sg. [da:kət ʃə] [N'i a:kət ʃəd bəl't'ə r' b'i nə ʃas] They would not leave any towns unpillaged. [d'in'ə da:ki l'ɛ] he:n'] a person who would be left by himself (i.e. all his relatives dead). Past subj. 2 sg. [da wɑ:kə] fág ag [hi:l'ha f'astə gə wɑ:kət ʃə əg' f'ar də nə m'Ik' ə] You would think that he would leave it (farm) to one of his sons any day now. fág amuigh. [ma fa:kər (sic.) ə'mwI iəd b'e ʃəd kəl't'ə] If they are left outdoors they will perish. fág ar. [rɔd ər' b'i ə janhi da:ki ɔrhu ə] Anything that would be done, they would be blamed for it. fág i ndéidh. [fa:gən ʃə ahən rɔd 'an' yarə nə je:] He leaves everything very untidy after him. [da:g ʃə nə je: hu] He passed you (one translation offered for the question in English 'He passed me'). [da:kət ʃəd ən batə nə n'e:] They would leave their walking sticks behind them (i.e. the lame would be cured at Tobar an Duin). fág ó. [fa:g wuəd' ə t'l'a:n (sic.) ʃIn'] Put down (leave from you) that slane. Ipve. 2 sg. [fa:g], [fa:k ʃIn'] leave that. 2 pl. [fa:g'ig'i] v. adj. [fa:kə (alt. fa:kI)]. I have not heard any of the fulgf- forms, heard in northern parts of Donegal except for TEXT 64 v.1.

fagháil. [wuər tu ə] Did you get it?/Did you find it? [tɔn bradan 'an'd'as l'ə hIχ'ə ma jœ tu sən am χ'art ə] Salmon is very nice to eat if you get it at the right time (of the year). [k'ON ər' b'i ə wI:ha ər' ə] any one (fiddle) that you would find it (Stradavarius) written on it. [təhər ə fanəht gə wI:hər ʃk'e:əI] They are waiting for news. [ʃe:n t'e:dən ə jɛv' ʃə] It (Edinfinfreagh) gets (called) An tÉadan. [jɛv'ət ʃɛʃən William ə wɔLəχan'] He used to get called W. an Mhullacháin. [fuərəs marən d'antə] We got (pass.) a lot of work done. [N'i uər m'wid' sauru ər' b'i] We did not have any summer. [hɔku l'at də χɔs ə a:l' b'r'I]t'ə] You could break a leg. [N'i wI:t ʃə ʃt'a sə χar] He would not get into the car. This may well be a direct translation from English, as one would expect 'He could not get into the car; for Ní fhuigheadh sé isteach sa charr. Cf. [N wuər tu e ə χɔ:r'u] Did you manage to fix it; [N'i wI: ʃəd ə'n'ier] They will not be able to get back (home from the west). Cf. 'ó nach fuair féin a haigheadh do chlaochlódh'. Keating 5. [Since he himself had not managed to change her spirit.]. [fuər ʃəd 'an'sl:l fadə] They had a very long life. faigh amach (as). [nər' ə jo:t ʃəd ə'ma'h ə] When they would find it out. [N'i ro ʃəd ə fa:l' dadI ma'h əs kI:r'i] They were not earning anything from sheep (-farming). [hɔbər nɑ wI:ət ʃəd ə'ma'h əs] It (cold) almost killed them. [N'i wuər ʃə ma'həs gə fɔ:L'] He has not recovered yet. [tɔn tɪ'k'ə dɪl'i fa:l' ə'ma'həs] It is hard to get out of the water (due to current in river). [faig'i ma'hə'ra] Get out (of car) again! < English?



- faigh chun tosaigh. [kə'd'e: mər v'i: ʃəd ʃIn' ə ɡol' ə a:l' ɔN tɔsɪ] How were they (poor people) going to manage (financially)?
- faigh de. [jɛv'ət ʃIn' ə Lu:ən dɛ] We used to get Monday off. < English. faigh isteach. [mɑ jɛv'ən ʃi ʃt'a] If she gets elected. see aithghiorra, bás, cruinniughadh, treitheach.
- faic. [hi:l' ʃəd ɡə n' Im' ahu n bɔk ə d' auwəl f'wək'] They thought that the boyo would leave (their house) but he did not such thing! (... acht diabhal faic!) [hu:l'hət ʃəd ɡə b'ala f'e:χ' ʃN'i hi:l'hət ʃə f'wək' də] They would walk to Ballybofey and think nothing of it.
- fáilte. [tə f'i'hə f'wɑ:L't'ə ɔɡəd L'ɔ:ɡə] Indeed you are most welcome.
- fáinne. [ə kɔr suəs nə f'wɑ:n'i] getting married. Sp.3. [tə mɔrən dənə f'wɑ:n'i ə ɡol suəs] A lot of people are getting married. Sp.3.
- fáinniughadh. [fɑ:n'u ɡ'al əN LE:] gl. 'the dawn of the day'.
- fairsing. [N'i:əl' nə dI:n'i fɑrʃIN'] The population (in this area) has declined. [N'i ro nə dɔxtər'i 'ɔN'ɑrʃIN' inʃɛ t'anəm] The doctors were not as numerous in the old days.
- fairsingiughadh. [dɑrʃN'i n tar'əɡ'əd k'IN't'ə] Money has certainly become more plentiful. Past 3 sg. [dɑrʃN'ə ʃə] alt. [dɑrʃIN' ʃə].
- faisean. [nɑ dɑmɑntə n f'wɑʃən ə'tɑ ɔku] How terribly they misbehave.
- faisín. [ʃIn' f'wɑʃin' ə v'i:ns ɔku] That is a habit of theirs (dogs barking). [v'i:n fəʃin' ʃIn' ɔku rɪv'ə ʃɔ ə d'anu ɔ:rən də ɣI:n'i kɔ:ɡrɑhə ɔɡəs b'a:r l'at ɡən e:] They used to make songs up about neighbours before this, and you would have preferred they did not.
- faisiún. [mɑ N'i:n tu fəʃun də v'e hɛ'N'e: brɑdɑn] If you are in the habit of poaching salmon. [N'i:əl' ʃə nə 'ɔN'ɑʃun ɔku ə rɑ:t' hart əN' ʃɔ] They are not in the habit of saying it (the word coisidheacht) in this area.
- faiteach. See cúthalta.
- faithchill. [ɛr dɑɪn'ɪt'] nervous, continually on the look-out.
- fál. A Stroangibbagh man asked me what the Irish word for 'hedge' was. He later informed me that his mother used the word [fɑ:l]. This is a very rare word in this dialect now. Indeed one Commeen speaker suggested the fál element in the townland name Fál Garbh (ZCP 31. 123) might mean '(water) fall', and English fall was pronounced [fɑ:l]!
- falscaoith. [fɑlʃkɪ] gl. [t'In'i] a fire; ['ɔN'dɔ:u a:t' ə m'eu krɔk frɜ:χ'] 'a great burning on a heather-clad hill'. A wildfire. [N'ir wai l'at i skɑbɔ a skɑpət ʃi də dɪn'an'] 'You would not want it to spread, but it would spread in spite of you'. Cf. OCGC 197.
- fanacht. Pres. 3 pl. [fanən ʃəd] Past. 3 pl. [dɑn ʃəd] Fut. [fanahɪ] [N'i ɑnɑhɪ ʃə ər' ə ɣɪl'ə] He will not be able to hold it (whiskey) down. Condit. 3 pl. [dɑnɑhət ʃəd] Imperf/Past subj. [dɑ wɑnɪn' ə'l'mɪ] Were I to have stayed outdoors (song). [dɑnət ʃəd 'kɔr'I:χ' ɔN] They used to stay (lodge) there the odd night. [kɔd' ɔku dɑnhu nɔL sə j'ɛv'r'u ɔɡəs kɔd' ɔku hɪɡ'u nə wəl'ə] Some of them would stay over for the winter others would come home. fan ag. [dɑn ʃə ɔɡəm ən χɔd' əs mo: də uər'] He stayed with me (visited me) for the best part of an hour. [dɑn ʃə ɔɡəmʂə rE:r'] He lodged with me last night. fan amach ó. [fan ə'mɑ hɔN dɪn'ə ʃIn'] Avoid that man('s company). fan le. [fan l'omʂə] Wait for me.
- faobhar. [bɑrɪɑht f'wɪ:ər' ə t'ɑŋɪ 'ik'i] She was too sharp-tongued.
- faoi. [f'wɪ:n tɑ:blə] beneath, under, the table. [f'wɪ:( ) dɑskəl'] under your arm. [LI: fu:əd] Lie down! [hi:s fu:əd] down below you. [ɡən kɔs 'ɪɡ'ə l'ə kɔr f'wɪ:] legless (due to extreme tiredness, or intoxication). see cos.
- fao(i)l. [ə mɑdu ruə sən I:l' ( ) ɔN ɡə f'i:n'ɑltə ə dɑusə] The fox and wolf (? - an fhao(i)l < faol m. < DIL faél 'wolf?') there dancing elegantly. Sp.5 (rhyme) The word does not occur in ordinary speech.



- faoileog. [fʷI:l'hag ba:n (sic.)] a white seagull. [fʷI:l'hagI duhwə] black-backed gulls.
- fás. [b'éd'Ír' nɑ wíl' ]ə fɑ:stə gə fɔ:L'] Perhaps it has not grown yet. [t'Íg'ən flower b'ag ba:n ər' nər' ə v'e:s ]ə fɑ:stə] It has a little white flower when it will have grown. Pres. rel. [ə a:səns]; [ə a:səs]. [fɑ:sI ]ə l'ɛ] It grows by itself. (Consuet. pres., or fut.?) [n'i:əl' fɑ:s ər' b'ih' ɔN] There is no growth.
- fáthach. [fɑ:h] giant. [t'ax ə'NahI] The Giant's House (an old stone structure in this area now dismantled acc. to Sp.1).
- fáthach. [n'i:əl' wɑ:χ ər' b'i ɔku l'ə gɛ:l'ik'] (Ní fhuil i bhf. ar bith acu le G. (?)). They are most unsympathetic towards the Irish language.
- féad. [f'éd'Í ]ə gə m'ɛ t'r'íblad' ɔN fɔstə] There might also be trouble. [f'edI ]ə gə m'éd'Ír' gə d'ɔku] He might come. [f'adI ]ə gə ro] There could have been. [f'ɛ:dI ]ə gɔrəb e:] It could be. [nɑr' ɛ:d ]əd l'Íg'ənt dən ɔ:ləhən] Couldn't they have left the (price of) drink (as it was: budget)? [n'Ír' ɔ:ləm' m'Í ]ə ə to:rən ]In' ə'ri:u ɔgəs d'éd m'ə ə ɔ:ləm' ə ɣɑ:Ltə ]In'] I never learned that song and I should have learned it come to think of it. Past 3 sg. [d'èt ]ə]. [d'e:tɑ rɑ:t'] You can say that again! [d'e:tɑ an'əm' ə v'ə ɔrhu] There could be a name for them. [d'e:tɑ 'kɔr'ɣín'ə ek'al't' ə tríd' gə fɔ:L'] You might see the odd person fighting yet. (See Ó Baoill 181.)
- feadalaigh. [ə f'adəlI] whistling.
- feadh. [f'au] alt., [ər f'auɣ Lɑ: ə'wɑ:n'] for one day.
- feadó. [f'adagI] gl. [b'chi ə v'i:s ə ]k'r'adI fɑ a:t'əhə bɔgə] Birds which cry out on the swamps. Sp.5. Plovers.
- feagh. [tI: f'auɣə] rush thatch (normal usage is tuighe luachra).
- fealltach. [wuel' ]ə f'alta he] He struck him treacherously.
- feannadh (-ughadh). [d'əwəhət ]ə hu] It would freeze (skin) you.
- feannán. [tI: f'anən' ə'l'Íg' ə v'i: ɔN ]i:s fɑ nə rɔsə] It was all coarse grass thatch down in the Rosses.
- fear. [f'arh] man. [ə f'ar sɪk'i hi:n'] her own husband. [mɑr χ'ɛ:l'ə] my husband. [v'i ɔ:rən' waih' əg' ən ]anar ə v'i ən' ]ɔ] The old man (my father) who was here knew some good songs. [f'ar dənə m'Ík'] one of his sons, [f'ar də nə gɑsI] one of the boys. [m'i: nə v'ar bʷI:] July (the month of the Orangemen - jocose).
- féar gortach. [tən f'ər gɔrtə ər'] gl. [tən 'du'wɔkrəs ər'] 'He is very hungry'. Alt. [f'ar gɔrtə].
- féaramhail. [f'ɛ:rnul'] grassy alt. [f'ɛ:rwər] féarmhar.
- fearg. [χ'Írha f'arəg ər' əŋ'əl] You would anger an angel!
- fearr. [ ]ɔn v'l'íən' əs a:r ə han'ík l'ə k'iv' n'ə nə nI:n'i] This is the best year in living memory. [n'i f'a:r dít' e] You are better off without it. [n'i f'a:r ər' b'ih' ə] It is no improvement. [nɑ m'ar dɔ] Would he not be best to ... [n'i rə ə'nín'ə sə t'i:r' ə b'a:r ə rə ɔ:rən' Íg'ə nɑ Johnnie] Johnnie was the best singer in the country.
- fearthainn. [tən a:t' ]ɔ 'əntɔkə dɔ f'arhín'] This place is very prone to rain. [sən' arnín'] in the rain. [ən' arhín' ə v'i l'ɛ] v'i ]ə skɑ:riɑχ] The rain which accompanied it (thunder) was dreadful. [v'i ]ə d'anu 'əntɔ'arhín'] It was raining very heavily. [ə kr'ín'u f'arhənə] gl. [ə kɔhu f'arhənə](It is)threatening to rain.
- feas. [n'i f'as du gər] I did not know that ...
- féaslach. [f'ɛ:səla m'asərə m'i:n'] type of fairly fine grain (poitín making).
- feasta. [tɑ ]əg' i:r'i fuər f'astə] It will get cold any time from now on. [b'a:r d'antə f'astə i] It is best done as soon as possible.
- feiceáil, feiceáilt. [n'i akə tu ri:u nə t'Íŋ'k'l'ar'i nɑ m'ət ]əd mɑi hæg' ɔ:l] You never saw tinkers who would not be good drinkers

- (given to long drinking bouts). [hèni ]I]ə n famine ə v'i ON fad ə h'in'] She lived through (saw) the famine of long ago. [t'i:φa ma ]i:s ad l'ə b'alə f'è:] You could see down as far as Ballybofey. [t'i:m ə t'axt iəd] I can see them coming. [v'i dhən a:t' l'ə f'ek'al' wuəd'] You could see all around you. (to hear, See caint).  
 feicealach. [v'i kəmə n'is f'ek'al' I ə r' ə dɑ: jər'əf'u:r el'ə] The other two sisters were much better looking.
- feidhm. [w'il' ]In' ə jè:m' ɔrt] Do you need that? [N'i:əl' f'è:m' l'è]] It is not needed, it is of no use. [hart əN' ]ɔ N'ir yra: l'ɔ:fə v'ə hæg' k'ɔ:l nɑ əN'dadI N'i rɔ f'è:m' ə r' b'i ə r'] Around here they did not used to sing or anything (like that), there was no demand for it. Ó Baoill p.283f.
- feidhmeamhail. [b'a:r did' ]In' ə xON'al' v'et ]In' f'è:m'ül'] You had best keep that it could come in useful. [v'i ]ə 'fè:m'u·l'] It was excellent! [ta gō:l'Ik' è:m'u·l' ogətə] You speak extremely good Irish.
- féile. Feast day. [Lə el' b'r'i:d'ə] St. Brigid's Day. [ə x'ed I:x'ə də f'el' b'r'i:d'ə] St. Brigid's Eve. []ən rɔd ə d'Ir'u Nə məistɪrI skɔl d'Ir'u fɔ:wər' ə d'Ir'ət ]əd m'i: Nə f'el' m'ihal' ə v'i ON d'Ir'u Nə ]andI:n'i r'iv'ə ]ɔ ə gō:nI] The schoolmasters used to say Deireadh Foghmhair (for October) but the old people before this used to always say the month of the Feast of St. Michael (mí na Féil' Michéail).
- feis. [ad l'è] ə f'è]] (going) to the festivity, gaiety gl. [sbɔ:rt] Sp.11.
- feoghadh. [f'jɔ:] wasting, rotting. [dər' ə f'jɔ:hi n rɔd] When the thing rots. Past subj. 3 sg. [gə v'jɔ:it ]ə]. See seangadh.
- feoghlum. to learn and to teach. [N'ir' ɔ:ləm' m'I]ə ə tɔ:ron ]In'] I never learned that song. [ə f'jɔ:ləm Nə nɔxtər'i] instructing, teaching, the doctors. [v'i ]əd mai ə f'jɔ:ləm'] They (the 'old' schoolmasters) were very good teachers. [v'i ]əd a:bəltə ɔ:ləm' ə'mɔn əs L'ɔ:r] They were able to learn (music) from a book. Fut. 2 sg. [f'jɔ:ləm'N'ahə tu ; (f'jɔ:ləm'N'ahI)] 3 sg. [f'jɔ:ləm'N'ahI ]ə] Condit. [d'ɔ:ləm'N'ahu] Imperf. 3 pl. [d'ɔ:ləm'N'ət ]əd] v. adj. [f'jɔ:ləm'i]t'ə], [f'jɔ:ləm'N'i]t'ə], [f'jɔ:ləm'N'i]t'ə]. [də yI:n'i ɔ:lm'N'i]t'ə] for learned people. [N'is f'jɔ:ləm'N'i]t'ə] more learned.
- fhéin. [hè:n' ; hɛ:n'] more commonly [hi:n'] (FGT §78). In addition to its emphatic and reflexive use: [w'in' m'ə gra:N'in' mɔ:n ə m'l'iə nə hi:n'] Even this year I managed to cut some turf.
- fhóbair. [hɔbər' gə wI:t ]IN' bɑ:s] We nearly died. [hɔbər du ə ra:t'] I almost said it. [hɔbər di'h'ə] She had a narrow escape. [hɔbər' nɑ<sup>h</sup> nɑ:rəhu Kevin] Kevin would hardly change (his wet clothes).
- fiabhras. [ə f'ievɾəs ]In' ə hIg' ə r' ə god' u:] That fever which comes upon their udders. [f'ievɾəs bən'ə] milk fever. [hɔ:kət ]ə f'ievɾəs] It would bring about a fever. Alt. [f'iev'ɾəs].
- fiach. [ 'an'f'iax ɔrt fə hɔN'ə d'ɔ<sup>h</sup>] to be gasping for a drink. [b'i:n f'iax ɔku dɔ:] They (dogs) like it (salt). [N'i:əl' f'è:hu ə r' ə jɑ:nu] He does not have to do it.
- fiadh. [f'ia' du<sup>h</sup>] a type of deer. Sp.3.
- fiadhain. [tən kil'a hIg' gɔl' ə v'ian'] The rooster is going wild. See tigteáilte.
- fiadhanta. [v'in p'I]in' f'iantə bə d'il'i b'r'eh' ə r'] The kitten was wild, it was hard to get hold of it.
- fiafruighe. Past 3 sg. [d'iafrI ]ə], [jiafrI ]ə], [d'iafər ]ə] He asked. 3 pl. [N'ir' iafrI ]əd]. Alt. past [d'auhri], [f'iafrI dɔ:] Ask him. [d'auhɾət ]i dɔ:sən] She used to ask him. [f'iafru dən wɔk əN' i:sət ]ə kɔplə b'r'è:ətI (sic.)] The boyo was asked if he would

eat a few potatoes. [ə f'iafrɪ fa dɫ: dɪ:fə] asking about them (inquiring about their health). One Ballykerrigan speaker had the v.n. form [əg' iəfrɪ] (older iafraighe or Don. fiafraighe → iafraighe?)

fliuch. [N'is f'l'i:χ'ə] wetter.

fliuchadh (liuchadh?). [k'r'ed'am gə L'ɔhɪ [ən t'amrag] I suppose he will wet his shamrock (have a drink on St. Patrick's Day). [hɔbər dɔ iəd ə l'ɔhu] He almost soaked them.

fliuchlach. [a wɔha f'l'ɔhɪa] Were you to get a soaking.

Fiannaibh, Fiannabh. [kai'h'i [ə gərb iəd nə f'ienuə ə χɔr' ɔn iəd] The Fenians must have put them there. [v'i [k'ieɫtɪ maiχ'ə ig'ə fa nə f'ieniv'] He knew good stories about the Fenians.

fídeog. [ər' ən' i:d'ag'] on the tin whistle. [f'idəgɪ mo:rə] fifes.

figheadóir. [f'i:dar'] weaver. gl. [ə f'ar ə n'i:s ə bwa:n'in' ɔgəs ə t'e:da] 'The man who makes the flannel and the cloth'.

fionnadh. [ʃIn' mɑdu ə wɪl' ɔn'χɔ:ətə f'inɪ ɛr'] That dog has a good thick coat. [f'inu go:r'] goat's fur/hair, a sign of rain: [b'e n'arhɪn' ɔgəd rɪv'ə χ'ɛr'ə huər'ə f'ihəd] There will be rain within twenty-four hours. Alt. [f'inhu].

fíor. [ʃi:l'əm gə wɪl' ʃIn' ɔn'i:r] I think that that is very true. [kə f'i:r l'ɛ] ə fad'ɪr'] as true as the prayer. [f'i:ər' χɔr'ɪ χ'ɔn] the extremely odd one.

fíor-uisce. [tɔbər f'i:rɪk'ə] a spring.

fios. [bə χ'art du f'is ə v'eh' ɔgəm ər' ən' e:n ʃIn'] I should know that bird('s name). [v'eu f'is əg' nə ɡɔd' anərahə mo:rə r' ʃIn'] Their grandfathers would have known about that (famine). [ta f'is ig' ən wadu] Dogs can sense what is about to happen. [ta ɔn'is ig'ə] He is very knowledgeable. [v'ərɪ f'is dɪ:fə] (The landmarks) would let them know where they were. [ta is ig' dadɪ ə] Daddy knows him. Young speaker, Cf. Ros Goill §828.

fireann. [ū:n' Ir'ənə] male lambs.

fírinne. [l'ɛ] ən' i:r'in'ə ra:rɪɪ] leis an fh. a rádh uirthi, to tell the truth on her. [janhə m'ə n'i:r'ɪn'ə] I'll tell the truth. [ədər f'i:r'ɪn'i ɔgəs b'r'ɛ:gɪ] both truth and lies.

fiú. [b'ju: də ɣɪ:n'i ɔgɪ ə v'ə ɔrhu rɪpū] People are quite right to be frightened of them. [b'ju: ə'l'ig' ə] It was well worth it.

flaitheas. [snə flaihi] in heaven.

fleaigheadh. [fuər f'l'ɛit'ə] cold and perished. [f'l'aih'ət [ə hu] It would founder you. [L'əinət [ə nɪ] hu] It has got very cold. Alt. [l'aihət [ə]. [L'ɛ:h'ət [ə go:ər] It would founder a goat. [l'aihət [ə n' d'auəl] It would founder the devil. [L'ɛi [ə n wɔ:ə] The cow perished with the cold. [flaihi tu tu nɛ:n' ə'mwɪ ən'ɪʃIn'] You will be perished out there (it is so cold).

flíodh. [ə kuərtu f'l'auɣ] looking for chickweed.

focal. [t'r'i: fɔkəl] three words. [hɔku l'ɔm o:ran ə ra:t' ən ɔklə] I could say the words of a song (I could not sing it).

foclughadh. [fɔklɔhɪ m'ɪʃə dɪd' ə] I shall say the words (of the song) for you.

foghmar. [ənsən ɔ:wər] in the autumn. [tan fo:wər sa:wɪl't' ig'ə] He has reaped the harvest.

fóghnamh. [N'i o:nnət [ə iəd ə χɔr ə'ma həs ɔbər'] It would not do to make them redundant. [N'i o:nnət [ə dɪd' ə ɣɔl' hɪr' o:n' da m'au ɔn'tɪl' ɔn] It would not do to cross a river if there was a high flood. [nɛl' is ɔgəm k'ɔku ə dɔ:nnət [ə n'ɪʃIn'] I do not know whether it would suit there.

fóill. [i:r'əhi n mɑdu ʃIn' k'r'i:ənə gə fɔ:L'] That dog will be a wise one, mark my words.

fóirstean. [N'i o:r'ən dɪ:fə ʃIn' ə v'ɛ f'l'ɔh] It does not do to get

- those wet. [ə dɔ:r'hu dɔ:] that would suit him.
- folláin. [əs d'íl'í n̩ ʃu:əɪ ə hɑ:ru nɑ ʃe:s fɔLan'ə] Walking is hard to beat because it is the healthiest. [tən v'rím' fɔLan' n'í:əl' ə brú:χt] Farting is healthy, burping is not.
- fonn. [tə fɔn spɔ:rt' ər nə mɔdɪ] The dogs want to sport and play. [fɔn ʃu:l'] mood for walking. See seol.
- foscadh. [N'í rəhət ʃə ər' ən əsku] alt. [N'í rəhət ʃə ər' fəsku] He would not take shelter. [əg' kuərtə fəski] seeking a night's lodging (shelter).
- foscail. Ipv. 2 pl. [fəsklɛg'í] open. Past. [dɔskəl'] Fut. [fəsklɛhɪ] v. adj. [fəsk'ɪl'tə ; fəskɪɪ].
- fraoch. [krɔk' frλ:χ'] a heather-clad hill. [t'r'en' frλ:i] plenty of heather.
- fraochóg. [p'íku frλ'nɔg] picking small black berries; 'crowberries or whortle-berries' acc. to Dinn.
- freagairt. [d'r'əyər' m'ə] Sp.1. [ragər' m'ə] Sp.2. I answered.
- freagar. [f'rəyər ; f'r'əyər] answer.
- freastal. [ə f'r'astəl] serving (as waitress).
- fríd. [f'r'í:d' ə f'a:r'k'] through the field. [f'r'í:d tɔlu nə hè:r'ənə] through out the land of Ireland. [tə ʃə f'r'í:d' ə t'í:r əhən a:t' ə k'anəht əɪɪ] He (travels) all over the place buying cattle. [hɔkət ʃə n'í:s f'r'í:d' χō:ra] It would arise in conversation. See dearcadh. Sp.3 usually had fríd - [f'r'í: də Lɔ:uwə] through you hands; yet cf. tríd. [χuə m'ə f'r'í:d'] 'I went through it' (i.e. lost my way in the song).
- friotháileamh. [f'r'ihəl'u] serving mass. [f'r'ihəl'u n'wa:ʃ] the last rites.
- frithir. [l'an'rihir'] very sore, alt. [l'an'f'r'ihər]. [kɔs rihir] a sore foot.
- froc. [frɔk] overcoat. [pɑdɪ nə wrɔkən] Name of an old journeyman 'Paddy of the overcoats'.
- fuagháil. [fʷɪ:jəl' ; fʷE:əl' ; fʷɪ:əl'] sewing. [tə ʃə fʷɪ:əl' kriip' ər' ə χɔ:tə] He is sewing a button on his coat. Pres. 2 sg. [mɑ uəl'ien tu].
- fuaramán. [fuərəmən] a sluggish person. See dúramán.
- fuarughadh. [ə uəru] to cool.
- fuascail. [mɑ uəsklɛn tɔsə k'art ə] If you answer it correctly (solve riddle).
- fuath. [tə l'an'uə ɔgəm ər' ən' arhin'] I detest the rain. [ɣlɔk ʃə fuə dɪ:φə] He took a great spite against them.
- fuil. [fʷil'h ; fʷɔl'h] blood. [v'í ʃə sən' il' ig'ə] It came naturally to him. [tə mɔrən' ɪrɔ'fʷil' ɔn] There is much 'bad blood', ill feeling, there.
- fuinneog. [krɔn' fʷin'ʃag'ə] an ash tree.
- fuireacht. [ʃIn' ə rɔd ə ro ʃə fʷir'aht ər'] That is what he was waiting for. (LASID map 238).
- fuirseadh. [f'irʃu] to furrow. Past 1 sg. [d'irʃ m'ə].
- furast(a). [fɔrəst] easy, alt. [tə ʃIn' kə fɔrəstə l'ə rɔd ər' b'í dɑ wəkə m'ə ri:uʷ] That is as easy as anything I have ever seen.
- gabh(adh). [go: Lɔhag] mouse-trap. Sp.9.
- gabháil. [go:əg'í ər mər ɲlō:n'ə] Kneel down (prayer). [Nɑh' iəd ə go:u gə ʃIm'p'l'í] How easily they were captured. See ceol, pardún.
- gabháltas. [go:Ltəs tɔlu] gl. [fərəm tɔlu] 'a farm of land'.
- gabhar. See fleaigheadh.
- gadaidheacht. [tən' du'ɣadɪəht fə wəl'ə k'l'ie] There is a lot of theft going on in Dublin.
- gadhar. [gɔ:ɔ:r] dog, hound (story). [əs d'as ə gE:r hu] You are a fine gadhar! - said to someone who would be angry (jocose).

- Gaedheal. [hɔntə |ə nə v̥o:l] He became a Catholic. Sp.1 rendered 'The Wild Irishman'. [ə t'e:r'əna f'ian'] An tÉireannach Fiadhain.
- gáire. [ʃən 'ya:r'ə ə n'i:ət |ə] He was a merry man.
- gaiscidheach. [t'r'i: ʃa|k'ia] three boyos, young men (jocose).
- gaisteacht. [n'i ro 'an'v̥i:|t'axt ɔn əg' ɔbər'] He was a very slow worker.
- galach. [i'k'ə gala] boiling or boiled water.
- galar. [a m'au galər ər' v'a:χ ho:ku n χɔd' el' ɔku ə n'i ho:kət |əd ən ak'id da χ'el'ə] Were an animal to be suffering from a galar, the rest of them would catch it, but they could not spread an aicid to each other. (Yet cf. Dinn. 'aicid sickness, disease esp. contagious disease;'). [b'e: am In't'axt ə gō:nI sə v'l'ien' ə 'LakI |ʃin galər k'l'It'a] There will always be some time in the year when she (hen) will take the moulting disease. alt. [galər nə g'l'It'a]. [galər nə gat] a disease among sheep. gl. [hIg'ət |ər nə kluəs ɔku wal bla: je:r əs mo: ə χör'hi ɔrhu Lakət |ə v'e kɔplə La: sə χ'In'ɔg' ər skar ər' b'i əs e ə v'e g'e:r gə mɔi] 'It would come upon their ears. Well it was mostly sour butter-milk that was applied, it would have to be at least a few days in the churn and be very sour'. [galər skrah] gl. [tɔhəst' ə v'au ər' v'a:χ kl:ra] 'an itch on a sheep'.
- galún. [galun ; (-u:n)] a gallon. [galun I ʃo:nəl'] O'Donnell's Gallon. Cf. CCU 232.
- gan. [da m'ət |ə gən ə v'ə d'i:r'a] Were it not to be straight.
- gann. [gɔn] scarce. [n'i he:n t'i'k'ə s g'In'ə] It is not the water which is the scarcest (i.e. there is plenty of water, it costs nothing).
- ganntanas. [gɔntənəs 'ir'əg'Id'] scarcity of money.
- gaoth. [n'i:əl' gl: ɔn] There is no air in the tyres. [da n'anhət |ə gl:] Were it to get windy.
- gar. [n'i:əl' gar d'Id' ɔn] It is futile for you to try.
- garbh. [hIg' l'ɔ:fə l'ig' i:r'i garu] They can all become rowdy. [ta garu] It is very rough (weather i.e. cold and wet, cf. pl.n. [k'ɔn 'garu] rendered 'Cold Head' in English). See bróg.
- garbhadas. [v'i: nə p'r'e:han' ə d'anu garwədI] gl. [ə d'anu gl:χ'ə] The crows (by their actions) were indicating that bad weather was coming. gl. 'indicating stormy weather'. [v'i 'an'yarwədəs ɔn ə're:r'] There was very bad weather last night.
- gasta. [a n'i:sət |Iv' |In' v'et |Iv' n'is g'i|t'ə na e he:n'] 'Were you to eat that you would know more than him' - serpent's words to Eve. Sp.6. [dI:n'i 'gastə] flymen (politicians). [ən χɔd' əs g'i|t'ə aku] The shrewdest of them. [ji:əl |ə 'rɔ' ʃast' iəd] gl. [ji:əl |ə 'rɔ' hɪl:r iəd] 'He sold them too quickly'. gl. 'He sold them too cheaply'. See seoladh.
- gasúr. [gasur] boy. [fə'χɔn'ən ʃasurə] for the boy. pl. [gasrI].
- gath. [hɔg |ə ga dɔ:] It stung him. Alt. [χ'ir |ə ga h'ɔn]. [fuər |ə ga h'mai] He received a bad cut.
- gé. [bɔlgəm dən tE: ɔgəs g'r'Im' dən je:] a mouthful of tea and a bite of the goose. Sp.1. pl. [g'r'e:hənI] Sp.3; gen. pl. [g'e:a].
- geal. [g'alh] bright. [ta nə kra:u wə g'alh] The bones are white. [tɔn snə: g'al ba:n] The thread is brilliant white. Subst. [g'al ba:n ər' nə krik'] frost, snow on the hills.
- gealach. [n'i:əl' soləs ə b'i ər' ə jaI ə'n'i] The moon is not as bright nowadays. [ə jaIa u:r] the new moon.
- geall. [g'alhI |əd d'Id'] They will promise you.
- gealóg. [g'alag] a small fish, a tiddler.
- géar. [v'i gə m'asərə g'e:r ɔrhu] The turf banks were fairly heavily excavated. [g'e:r ər də χrI:] (Smoking a pipe is) bad for your heart. [v'i |ə 'an'g'e:r (sic.) ənə nəŋI] He was very sharp-tongued. Cpve. [n'is gl:r'ə]. See mioltóg.

- gearán. [ə g'aran ɔrhu] complaining (teacher) about them (pupils)
- gearr. [g'ar'nan] fairly old. [g'ar'ɣl:] a fairly strong wind. [ta g'ar'arhIN' ər' fad ɔN] It is still raining heavily. [g'ar'wadu] a fairly good dog.
- gearradh. [a ŋ'a(:)rna də La:u] Were you to cut your hand. [kə'd'e: rIN' ʃəd a jar ʃəd ə sa:l] What did they do, but take a nick out of my heel. Condit. 3 pl. [ja:rhət ʃəd], pass. rel. [ə ŋ'a:rhI]. Fut. pass. [ja:rhər]. [v'i ʃəd r'arhə 'nan'ɾɔd a:t'əhə] He was cut in a lot of places. [single example].
- gearrán. [g'aran iərIN'] bicycle. [g'aran m'wad'ə] Alt. [d'aran m'wad'ə] a small wooden stool used when lifting a creel.
- geilt. [g'ɛL't'] gl. 'pixie'. [kə gəstə l'ə g'ɛL't'] as nimble as a pixie - Fintown lady.
- geilt. [g'ɛL't'] gl. [mɔk ə v'e:s bənəfan' ik'i ə χ'ed uər'] a sow after her first litter.
- giall. [kra:u ə jè:L'] jaw-bone. Sp.3.
- gilide. [g'Il'id'i] gl. [b'r'Ik' v'ɔgə] 'little trout'. [g'Il'id'ə v'ɔg] the little finger.
- giobach. [g'ɔba] dishevelled, untidy, cf. mosach.
- giorsach. [g'irʃa wo:r La:d'ir' ə v'i inə b'idI] Biddie was a big strong girl. [pwa:ʃt'ə g'irʃI ə v'i IN't'i] She was a wee girl. [bl:əL' ə v'au ə gɔl' ə fɔ:su g'irʃa] a boy who would be going to marry a girl (Cf. cailín). Voc. sg. [ə j'irʃa] Sp.1. Dat. sg. [ər' ə j'irʃI].
- giortach. [k'ɔN b'ag g'irta] a little short one (song). Commeen. [N'i v'e ʃə wad əg' i:r'i g'irta] It will not be long before it (money) runs out. [tɔN La: g'irta] The day is short. Sps.10 and 16. This word seems preferred to goirid in the Commeen area, although goirid is understood here.
- giúlán. [g'u:lan] gl. [ɔχtɔn f'è:r'] 'an armful of hay', cf. Ó Baoíll p.150. Sp.1. knew this word while Sp.3 did not - the word was known in this area, however, cf. ZCP 29.68.
- giús. [krIN' ju:] pine trees. See eabar.
- glac. [baɔl vla:iχ'ə stI nə ɣlak'] a bowl of buttermilk in his hands. Cf. DIL s.v. 'glac (a) the first half-opened: a hand (used of hand only whereas lám = arm'.
- glacain, glaca(i)n̄. Ipve. 2 sg. [glak] 2 pl. [glakig'i] Take. [ɣlak ʃəd ir'əd f'ir'ig'ə] They became so angry. [da m'ət ʃi d'antə gə mai N'i ɣlakət ʃə i'k'ə na dɔdI] If it was well made it would not take in any water. [tɔN tape ʃIn' mai ə glakIN't'] That tape(-recorder) records well. [Laka N'is mo: am ə χahu l'ɔ:fə] You would have to spend more time with them. [ɣlaka f'è:r fɔ:rʃt'əna ə v'e ɔgəd] You would have to have suitable hay. [jLaki e ə χør suəs ə'ra] It would have to be put up again. [glaki i'k'ə v'ə stI ɔgəd] You must have water indoors (i.e. buckets fetched from a well). glac le. [N'i ɣlakət ʃi l'ɛ] ən ū:ən] She would not accept the lamb. Pres. 1 sg. [glakəm] Pres./Fut. rel. [ə ɣlakəs]. [tɔN bradan 'an'd'as l'ə glakən] Salmon is very nice to eat. Alt. v.n. [glakən' ; glakən't'] V. adj. [glakI]. See galar, siúchra.
- glanadh. [glanu] cleaning, clearing. [ɣlan ʃər' h'u:əi ə] It (thaw) cleared it (snow) away. [ɣlan ʃəd ər' χ'u:əi 'an'chutting dən a:t'] They (construction workers) cleared a large cutting from the place. Condit. 3 sg. [əŋ ŋlanhət ʃə].
- glaoghaigh. [ə glI:] calling (as cock, - rare word).
- glas. [ta ʃə a:Ltən glas ə wint ən dɔrəs] He is able to unlock the door.
- glas. [glas] green. [e ə Iχ'ə glas] to eat it (vegetable) raw.
- glasáil. [ɣlasal' ʃəd tɔ m'wIh'] They locked you out.
- glasraidh. [glasəri] vegetables, 'greens'.

- gléas. [g'l'e:s 'b'jɔ:] means of living, income. [g'l'e:s 'ju:l'] means of transport.
- gleo. [g'l'ɔ:] gl. [kaLan] noise, din.
- glic. [g'l'ik'] gl. [cuteaL't'ə] cute, 'fly'.
- glór. [waiχ'ə m'ə 'an'yɫɔ:r dI:n'i] I heard loud voices. [ən'yɫɔ:r ə'wa:n' ə tɑ ɔku] They have the same type of voice. [rIN'u mɑ gər glɔ:rhə mrū: v'i ɔN] It was thought that it (strange voice heard crying in night) was a woman's voice.
- gnaoidheamhail. [b'an 'an'yri:wil'] a very good-looking woman. Handsome of males. gl. [dɔ:i'ɫ'] (dóigheamhail).
- gnás. [mɑ n'i:n tu grā:s ə ja:nu] If you do it habitually. [ʃIn' ə grā:s ə t'ig'ə] That is the way he gets on.
- gníomh. [v'i 'an'yri:v sə d'ɪn'ə ʃIn'] That person was very industrious, doggedly determined. gl. [N'i horhət ʃə suəs d'ɪn'ə nɑ b'a:χ] 'He wouldn't give up (said of) man or beast'.
- gob. [gɔb nə k'ɪr'k'ə] the hen's beak. [v'i gɔb g'e:r ə'ʃt'əh ər'] It (poaching hook) had a turned in point.
- gog. [N'i:sa gɔg] Would you have (eat) an egg? Sp.2.
- gogán. [gɔgan] wooden vessel (used in milking) cf. Ó Baoíll 161f.
- goid. [ə g'ɪd'] stealing. [γɔt'əd ʃə mɑ d'ɪr'u ə tɔlu əs janhət ʃə pɔL mɔ:r ɔN] It (thunderbolt) would cut all the ground away and leave a large hole.
- goil. [nər' ə hɛ:t ʃə nɔnsə lɑ:] When it used to be getting late in the day. [v'i maɪʃt'ər'i maɪh'ə gɔl' ə tam ʃIn'] There were good teachers in those days. [N'i:əl' mɔlt ər' b'i ə gɔl' ə'nɪ] No-one keeps wethers now. [hɛ:t ʃə mah ə krɔk ə 'gɔ:nɪ] He used to always go by the hill. [hɛ:n'ʃə g' dāusə] I used to go to a dance. [t'ɛ:n ʃə ɔgəs stəpən ʃə rɑʃ] It (clock) goes and then stops. [v'r'I ʃə k'ɔN ɛl'ə n'i rəhət ʃə] The other one broke, it wouldn't go (car). [b'ɛd'ɪr' gə rəhu n tu:n b'wɪn'ən b'ɛd'ɪr' gə rəhət ʃə ʃe: ʃk'ɪL'n'ə] The make lamb might 'go' (i.e. fetch) six shillings. [rəhə ʃən k'ɛ:əd] He will live to be a hundred. [N'i hɛ:n ʃə t'ɪr'ɪm'] It (well) never runs dry. [χuɪ nə dI:n'i 'an'ɑlsə n'ɪ'ʃɔ] The people around here have become very lazy. [rəhɪ ə χ'r'o:] Ploughing would commence. [fua əd ə wɪn't'] They began to reap. [ə gɔl' ə χɔr nə bɔ:ə] going to bury the cow - 'apparently in imitation of English'. IDPP 234. Cf. brath. goil do. [N'i rɔ ə'nɪn'ə gɔl də f'ɪr'agɪ] No-one practised witchcraft. [ə gɔl dɔn' ɪd'ɪl] Playing the fiddle. [ə gɔl dɔ nə f'ɪd'ɪl'] making the fiddles. [ə gɔl dɔn wɪk'jɔl'] eating bacon. [d'ɪn'ə r' b'i ə hɛ:d dɔ] 'anyone who goes off it' (i.e. stops taking sugar) < Eng. Sp.20. goil isteach. [ɑ d'ɛ:u w n'arhɪn' ə'ʃt'ə hɛ:n'] Even if the rain were to penetrate. [tɑ d'ɛr'u ə gɔl' ə'ʃt'ə hɪg' b'wɑL't'ə mɔ:rə] Everyone seems to be moving into the large towns. goil le [N'i rəhət ʃə l'ɔm] He would not go (come) with me. [gə nɔ:lən ʃə brɫ:n ɔgəs nɑ d'ɛ:ən ʃIn' l'ɛ] that he has a drinking bout and that that does not agree with him (his health). [hɔbər' nɑ rəhət ʃə l'ɛ] It (foundering) almost killed him. goil síos. [rəhət ʃəd ʃi:s gə 'han'yastə] They (cattle) would perish very quickly (due to milk fever). goil thart. [kaihi ɛt'əɪ'an ə v'ɛh ə gɔl' hart] There must be an aeroplane passing. [fua ʃə hart l'ɔm ər' ə v'ala wo:r] He passed me on the road. [fuɪ ʃIn'ə nə k'ɛ:tɪ hi:t hart ɛr'] We went past it hundreds of times.
- goil. [g'ɪl't'ə] boiled, Cf. 'ag goil or ag guil "boiling" (lit. "steaming")'. IDPP 187. The following sentence seems to preserve this distinction between bruith and goil: [v'i nə p'r'ɛ:ətɪ g'ɪl' ər' ə t'ɪn'i əs wɪ nə p'r'ɛ:tɪ] The potatoes were bubbling (steaming) on the fire and the potatoes boiled. Cf. Ó. Baoíll 232f.



- goile. [nɔbʷær' gə d'ɔntəhu ə ʋol'ə] His stomach almost turned. [ʋlɔk  
ʃə gɪl'ə t'ɪn'] He took a sore stomach. [p'ɪən t'è:l gɪl'ə] gl.  
'gas', indigestion. See fanacht.
- goilleamhaint. [ʋɪl'hu n fuəxt ɔrhɪ] The cold would adversely affect  
her (cow). [ʋɪl'hət ʃə n'is mo: ɔrhɪʃə] It would affect her more  
(emotionally).
- goirid. [ta manal gɪr'id'] I have short breath.
- goirt. [b'ia gɔrt'] salty food.
- gorm. [p'r'è:tɪ gɔrmə] potatoes spoilt by the sun, Sp.10; alt. gorm  
as subst. [gɔrəm g'r'e:n'ə] Sp.1. - g. gréine.
- gorra. Exclamation. [o: gɔrə ta:] Oh indeed there is. [b'ai gɔrə] By  
gorra.
- gorta. [gɔrtə] gl. [ɔkrəs] 'hunger', famine.
- gortughadh. [b'éd'ɪr' gə wuər ʃi gɔrtu] She may have picked up an  
injury. Condit. 2 sg. [ʋɔrtəhə].
- gnaithe. [v'i graiχ' i:n't'aht ʃiər ik'i] She had something to get in  
Glenties. (Bhí g. eighnteacht siar aici). [N'i ro d'anu graihə  
k'art ɔn] He was bad at doing things, working. [fa ʋrihə ib'r'ə  
dɛ] as regards work. [əg' ɪn' ʃə ɔraihə] telling their business,  
affairs. [v'au grɪ'χ'ə ɔgɪn'ə l'ə carpets] Carpets is all we  
would need! [N'anni ʃɪn' grɪ'χ'ə] Will that do? [ə kant' fa ʋrih'ə  
kl:ra] talking about sheep. [ʃɔkər' ʋri'χ'ə l'it'ɪr' χɔl'u] because  
of the goings on in Letterkillew. [gauən' nɑ m'au ə d'anu grɪhə  
mai] A calf which would not be doing well gl. nach mbéadh ag fás  
ar dóigh.
- gnaitheach. [grāiχ'a] busy.
- grádh. [v'ɪn' du'ʋra: ig'ə ər' ən' id'l'ər'aχt] He loved fiddle music.
- graibhéal. [grav'al] gravel.
- gráinneog. [N'i:əl' dɔhər ər' b'i sə ʋra:n'ɔg' 'ɛ:r'] The hedgehog is  
harmless.
- gráinnín. [gra:n'in' wo:nu] a small amount of turf. [gra:n'in' b'ag  
bʷɪ:d'ah dɪ:n'i] a small crowd of people.
- greadadh. [j'r'ad ʃəd ə χ'èl'ə] They fought with each other. [g'r'adig'i  
'ɪv'] Take yourselves off!
- greann. [ə d'anu g'r'ɪn'] making friendly conversation. [N'i hɔku l'at  
g'r'an ər' b'i ə janu l'ɔ:fə] They have no sense of humour. Alt.  
'Ní thiocfadh siad le greann ar bith' - See aingcialta.
- greannmhar. [g'r'anur] decent, cheery, friendly. [ta ʃə 'an'jr'anur gə  
ro o:ran' ə wad n'is ʃɪm'p'l'i ɔgəmse ɔgəs χəl'hin' iəd] It is  
very strange that I know much simpler songs and I would forget  
them. Alt. funny.
- gréasaidhe. [g'r'e:səni] shoemakers.
- gréasán. [g'r'e:san bʷa:n'in'] roll of homespun cloth. [N'i:n ə du:an  
ɔlɪ g'r'e:san fɔstə] The spider makes a web also.
- greim. [N'i χəl'hi sasən' ə g'r'ɪm' ər ʃɪn' ə'l'ri:ʃ] England will never  
lose her grip on that (the six counties) again. [N'i:əl' g'r'ɪm'  
ər' ən' i'k'ə] (Flowing) water cannot be restrained. [fad sə v'et  
ʃə g'ih'ə g'r'ɪm'] while he would be having a bite to eat. grim  
Gallagher 15.
- grian. [N'i:əl' g'r'ɪən ər' b'i ə wɪl' mai hɔn] There is very little  
sunshine. [t'as l'g'r'e:n'ə] the heat of the sun. [traif'əl g'r'e:n'  
ə'l'n'u'h] a little sun today. [v'i tɪ:χ'ə gə l'ɔ:r ɔgəs v'i:s oku  
nər' ə v'et ʃə ɔm d'ɪn'ɛrə ɔ: gə d'i:r'a ər dot ə χl'ɔg' ər' ən  
a:t' ə səl'ʃahu n j'r'ɪən ər' ə dərəs] There were a lot of houses  
and ah, they just knew when it was dinner-time on the dot from  
where the sun would shine on the door.
- griannmhar. [lɑ' 'an'wai g'r'ɪənwər] a very good sunny day.



- gruagach. [gruəgə] gl. 'witchel', 'grown boy not in manhood' Sp.14.
- gruagach. [gruəgəhə tɔbər] gl. 'fairy lint'. Sp.1. 'Bheir bunadh lár Thír Chonaill Gruagach an Tobair agus corr-uair Síoda na Mónadh ar an luibh a dtugtar Driúchtán na Mónadh uirthi i bpáirteanna eile de'n chonndae'. OCGC 159.
- gruth. [ə rən ə ɣru bʷI:] sharing the beestings.
- gual. [ə d'i:əɪ ɣuəl] selling coal.
- guidhe. [v'ihər də ɣl: ]In' d'íd'] That (blessing) was wished upon you.
- gulaí. [v'ərɪn' l'om ə ɡoɪ ɔɡəs sI:hɪn' (sic.) ɔɡəs ɣaihɪn' tɔt']  
I would take my pipe and sit down and have a smoke.
- gus. [v'i ɡos sə ʃənɪn'ə] The old man was very spirited.
- guth. [n'i:əl' ɡuʰ ə r' b'i ɪɡ'ə l'ɛ] ə ɣ'ɔ:l] He has no singing voice.  
[tə ɡu mai ənsə rɔd ]In'] That (flute) sounds nice, alt. [tə ɡu mai ɪɡ' ]In']. [v'i marən də ɣuhənɪ 'an'd'asə l'ɔ:fə] They (songs) had a lot of very nice airs.
- hancarsan. [həŋkəʃən] handkerchief.
- hata. [tə ʃə kən't' f'r'i:d' ə hatə] He (politician) is talking through his hat. Sp.6 < Eng.?
- heat. [v'i m'ə ɔn kɔplə hi:t] I was there a few times. This word is very popular in this area and other parts of Ulster. When asking Sp.1. q. 694 of the LASID questionnaire, Sp.2 corrected his 'cupla heat' tɔ 'uair'. While uair may be regarded as 'better Irish', heat is the more common of the two. See Studia Hibernica 12, 181.
- hold, howlt. [ə waut ʃə nauɫt ɛr'] Were he to catch hold of it. This word often appears for the native word greim, cf. 'greim instead of hoult' Cr. Chon. 115.
- iarraidh. [rɔd ə r' b'i ə d'iərɪ ɔrt] anything that would be asked of you. [v'ərɪhət ʃə l'ɛ] f'ar ɡə n'iərɪhət ʃə n'i:n ɛr' ə tɔhər' (sic.) ɔɡəs ɛr' ə wəhər' ɔɡəs v'in k'l'āunəs d'antə n' ]In'] He would take a man with him to ask her father and mother for the girl('s hand) and the match (cleamhnas) was then settled. [d'iər ʃə d'In'ar fənə ɡɔn'ə] He ordered dinner for them. [əɡ' ɛrɪ ]In' ə ho:ɡal'] trying to lift that. [əs mo:r ən' iərɪ ə] It is a good effort. [v'ərɪhət ʃəd iərɪ ɔrt] They would attack you.
- iasc. [ə kəɡnu ən' ɛ:jk'] chewing the fish.
- iascaire. [ɛ:jk'ir'ə] fisherman (éiscire). Sp.3. pl. [nə hi'jk'ir'i].
- iascaireacht. [tə iəskər'əht wo:r ɛr' ən o:n' ]In'] a lot of fishing is done on that river. Alt. [i'skər'əht]
- imeall. [in' im'əɫ nə fəriɡ'ə] at the edge of the sea.
- imeartas. [ʃIn' rɔd ə n'i:u nə dI:n'i b'ɔɡə fad ə hɪn' a ɡirt'ər ɛr' ʃə ɣrən hu d'i:r'a ʃə ɣrək nɑ də b'ala (sic.) ə ɣəl'u rIn'u Im'ərtəs ɔrt] That is what the little folk used to do long ago. Were you to be led astray, just lost on the hill, or to lose your way you were bewitched (rinneadh i. ort).
- imirt. [əɡ' Im'Irt' ɣa:rdɪ ɛr hɔrkənɪ ɔɡəs ʃe:əhə] playing cards for turkeys and geese.
- imtheacht. [v'r'ɪ]ət ʃəd ə'ma həs nə k'iv'r'In' ɔɡəs d'Im'əhət ʃəd ə b'ala mo:r] They (cattle) would break out of the field and go off down the road. [nər' ə t'i:fa e ɛɡ' Im'əht] When you would see it (float) sinking. [d'Im'ə ʃə nə j'itɪ] It broke into pieces. [d'Im'əhət ʃə mar v'au petrol ɔn] It (feannán) would burst into flames like petrol. [ʃIn' rɔdɪ ə Im'ies dɔ:fə] They (scales) are the things which come of them (fish). [d'Im'əhu n kɔLu duʰ] The (urge to) sleep would go off me. [d'Im'əhu nə klusə dI:fə] Their ears would fall off. Past 3 sg. [d'Im'ə ʃə]. 3 pl. [d'Im'ə ʃəd]. Condit. [kI:r'i ə d'Im'əhu a a:t' ɡə ha:t'] Sheep that would stray from place to place. 3 pl. [d'Im'əhət ʃəd]. Imperf. 3 sg. [d'Im'iet ʃə] 3 pl. [d'Im'it ʃəd ə wɔɫə] They used to go into hiding. Pres.

- subj. [sɔlma n'Im'i tu] before you go. V.adj. is supplied by ar shiubhal s.v. siubhal.
- Inid. [In'id'] shrovetide. [Nər' nɑ ro [ə 'ɪnsən' In'id']] (text Sp.1).  
gl. [Nər' nɑ ro [ə ənsə χ' IN' UN't']] Nuair nach rabh sé innsa chineamhaint (when it was not to be (??)) Sp.11.
- innimh. [N'i ro m'ə n' IN' IV' smI:t'u] I was unable to think.
- in(n)se. [tɑ m' I]ə g' IN' [jə d'it' jə gə ro ɔbər' ig' əsən haxt ə' ma hən' j' In'] I am telling you he had a job excaping then. Past 3 sg. m. neg. [N'ir' IN' i] jə] 3 sg. f. [d' IN' i] j i]. [ka'tig' ə nɑ n' IN' jəhəs tu du gə wīl tu g' Im'ant] Why won't you tell me you are leaving, Condit. [d' IN' ]ahu] 3 sg. m. [d' IN' ]ahət [ə] Imperf. 3 pl. [d' IN' ]ət jəd] V. adj. [IN' ]i]t' ə].
- intleacht. [IN' d' i' aht nə NI:n' i] The peoples' intellect.
- iomaint. [tɑn' ɔmən' t' nə 'ɑn' χ' Iχ' ə] Hurling is a great game.
- iomarcach. [d' IN' ə 'ɑn' ɔmərka] gl. [tɑ jə brɔ:dul' ɔgəs tɑ jə ɔmərka ɔgəs rəhən jə nart l' at ɔgəs n' i mo: nɑ gə Lɔrhət jə l' at] He is proud and haughty (iomarcach) and he passes you by and he would hardly speak to you.
- iomlán. [ɔmlɑn nə b'wɑ:jt' i sə skɔl'] all the children in the school. Sp.1 stated that he would say [tɑn jɑlɑ Lɑ:n] 'The moon is full' while the Rosses people would say [tɑn jɑlɑ ɔmlɑn]. He thought this a nice way of putting it.
- iompar. [əg' ɔmpər] carrying. Past 3 sg. [d' ɔmpər jə]. [d' ɔmpərəh I nə klɔhə ənə g' l' ə:v'] The stones would be carried in a creel. See post.
- iompar. [tɑ 'ɑn' ɔmpər l' ɛj] That gun shoots a long distance.
- ionann. [v' i] j i ɔnən sə χɑ:s ə v' ə hæg' ɔɔl' ə h' ayəsk nər ə fuər j i bɑ:s] She was virtually qualified as a teacher when she died.
- iondaire. [mɑrən də nə jɑnɔndɑr' i] a lot of the old hands, residents.
- iongantach. [ɑntɑ mɑi] very good. [ɪntɑ fuər] very cold. Alt. [λ:ntɑ ; I:ntɑ]. [j k' ɛ: LtI Intahə mɑiχ' ə] very good stories. ioghantach Gallagher.
- iongantas. [N' i ro 'ɪntəs ər' b' ih ɔn] It was no wonder.
- ion-laogh. [dɑ m' au b' arɑh ɔgətsə ə m' au ə χ' ɛd jəuən' ə ɔɔl' ə v' ə nɪk' i ɔgəs ə hɑm ə v' ə ə stI χər' ə v' ə v' ɛrħɑ b' arɑ ɪn' Ly: ɔrhI] Were you to have a heifer about to drop her first calf, you would call her an in-calf heifer (bearrach i.). Sp.6. [iŋ' Ly:] Sp.5.
- iris. [ɔr'stəhə] creel straps.
- íseal. [Lo:r' gə ni: jəl] speak quietly, gl. 'speak wee'.
- isliughadh. [bɛn' j' r' iən əg' i: jL' u ə' rɑj] The sun will be setting again.
- istuigh. [v' ə n' nɪr' ər nə kruəhə gə d' i: r' ə stI ən uər'] I would have reached the Croaghs within an hour (the hour (d)en uair?). [b' i: ən ə t' i j k' ə r' h' u: wəɪ ə' stI] It is dry on the inside.
- ithe. [Ih ə nɑ i: sər də je: ə] Eat it or it will be eaten after you. [əg' Iχ' ə 'tablets] 'eating' (taking) tablets. [dɑ n' i: sIN' ə t' a ə' nɪ] j N' i v' ɛn' a: bəltə dɑ wɑ: l'] Were I to eat (search) the house now I would not be able to find them.
- Iúl. [m' i: u: əɪ] Sp.3. [m' i: ju: l'] Sp.10. July.
- lá. [t' r' i: Lɑ:] [jɛ: Lɑ:] three, six, days. [mɑrən LE:] much daylight.
- labhairt. [Lo:rt'] speaking. [Lo:r' ə' ma] speak up (out). [gə Lɔrhət jə l' at] that he would speak to you. [N' i lɔrhɪ j' iəd ɔrhɪ] They will not speak about them. [N' i Lo:rhɪ rɔd ər' b' i a gE: l' Ik'] Nothing but Irish used to be spoken. [gE: l' ik' i' l' ig' ə lɔrhət j' IN' ə] We used to speak totally in Irish.
- ladhar. [Lɔ:r] toe, [ədər ə jɑ: Lɔ:r] between his two toes.
- laghach. [Lɔ:χ] decent, kind. [tɑ j i n' is LE: i] gl. [N' is karnəNI] 'He is more friendly'.

- laftán. [Láftan] loft, ledge on hillside.
- láidir. [N'is Lá:d'r'əhə] stronger.
- láidreacht. [N'i:əl' Lá:d'Ír'aht ə b'i ɔ̃ntu] They have no strength whatsoever. [ə 'tɔn' Lá:d'r'əht] superhuman strength.
- lámh. [əg' t'r'omú mē lā:u] drying my hands. [ʃk'r'i:vən tu d'ér'u l'ə dɔ Lá:u'v χ'i'i:] You write with your left hand. [tə Lá:v v'r'a: ər' ə χ'i'et'al' ɔ̃gəd] You are a good knitter. [ʃlæk ʃə p'iən sē Lá:v] He took a pain in his arm. (Cf. glac). [Lq:uəwən wə:d'] the crew (hands) of the boat. Sp.10.
- lámhacán. [Lā:uəkən] gl. [d'ín'ə nā wíl' a:bəltə dādI ə ja:nu] 'a person incapable of doing anything'.
- lámhdanacht. [Lá:udənəht] gl. [p'wə:ʃt'ə v'au ə ʃu:l l'ə kəhÍr' nɔ b'a:χ nā m'au ʃu:l mēi'ig'ə] (action of a) child walking with the aid of a chair or animal which cannot walk properly. Alt. [f'ar m'I]k'ə Lá:udənəht l'ɛʃ] a drunk man staggering.
- lán. [tə d'ér'u Lá:n suəs] All the places have been taken. [Lá:n tI:ə nāhən t'ax] a large family in every house. Cf. iomlán.
- lannsa. [LANSI] lances (for blood-letting).
- lár. [kír'u grā:n'in' ə sələn (sic.) ər Lá:r nə b'r'è:tI] A small amount of salt was put into the potatoes.
- lasadh. [lɔsət ʃIə gō:nI ən p'i:pə dɔ:fə] She used to always light the pipe for them. [Lɔstə] Lit.
- le. [bə 'ɔ̃msə nā:t'] I owned the place. [d'ín'ə r' b'i m'au g'itə də wrət v'r'i:d'ə r' ə χɔd' e:ə dI l'ɛʃ] Anyone who would be wearing a piece of Brigid's mantle on his clothing. [b'l'i:n ʃIN'ə l'ə Lá:u iəd] We milk them by hand. [ʃe: d'ie v'i l'at nər nā d'ahə tu ʃÍr' ə'l'n'uh] God was with you (guiding you) that you did not go over (there) today. [l'ə d'i:əI] for sale. [N'i v'et ʃəd ər hu:əI l'ə m'i:] They would not be gone a month (yet). [bə wai l'e:χ'ə e a:l' l'ə k'anəht] She wanted to be able to buy it. [tə ʃi l'ə b'l'i:ə] She has to be milked. [l'drɔh' Lá: l'ə v'eh ə gɔl' əʃ ʃu:l] a bad day to be setting off. [l'ɛʃ ə k'ON k'art ə χɔr ər' hax] to put a proper roof on a house. (IDPP 233). [a d'ehə ə'ʃt'a gə t'ah l'ə grāh'ə] Were you to go into a house on business. [tə 'lən' phower l'ɛʃ ən i'k'ə] Water is very powerful. [tə m'I]ə g'IN' ʃə d'íd' gər kɔmə kə'd'e:n v'ie I:sI tɔsə nā m'I]ə l'at] I am telling you that it does not matter what (type of) food you or I eat. [N'i v'eu ír'əd ər'əg'Id' ig' padI l'ɛʃ ən' ar ʃIn'] Paddy would not have as much money as that man. [N'i hɔkət ʃəd l'ə g'r'an ər' b'i] They had no sense of humour. [v'et ʃə d'íl'i l'ɔ:fə b'r'əχ'] They would have difficulty lambing. [N'i:əl' ʃə l'ɔ:fə r' γɔ:i ər' b'i] They haven't learned it (Irish) properly. [χal' ʃəd ky:r'i l'ɛʃ] They lost sheep because of it (disease). [tə ʃə l'ə k'ieL] It makes sense. [kír'hə m'ə l'ə d'ɔ hɔgəd] I will send you the money for a drink (a treat). [l'ə gə wíl' is ɔ̃gəmsə] as far as I know. See ag, suas.
- le taoibh. [l'ə tI:v' o:nə] by the side of a river. [tə ʃə nā:rhu ɔ̃gəd l'ə tI:v' ə v'ə ə'stI fən' city ər' fad] It (being in the country) is a change for you as opposed to being continually in the city.
- leabaidh. [L'abI n wə:] death's door. [kəuər' l'apəhə] a lot of beds.
- leabhar. [ən L'ɔ:r v'əg jərəg] in a little red book. [kír'u ə'mā L'ɔ:rhI ər'] Food was rationed (i.e. ration books were introduced).
- leabhra. Exclamation. [N'i hā:nhI L'ɔ:rə] Indeed I shall not!
- leac. [L'ak] a flagstone, large flat stone. dat. sg. [L'Ík'] gen. sg. [L'Ík'ə] pl. [L'akəhə ; L'akəhə]. [mārən L'akəhə] a lot of flagstones. Understood as a pl. n. element e.g. [L'ak L'ie] Lacklea.
- leagan. [a m'au Lá: L'akə mā ɔ̃gətsə] Were you to have a day set aside. [seam nā m'au L'íkə k'art] A seam that would not be matched

- properly. [kə b'i f'ar ə l'okəs |i ə lɑ:u ər'] whichever man she puts her hand upon. v.n. [L'igən].
- leaghadh. [rahət |ə ə L'è:u] It would begin to melt. [rɒd ə tɔn χɔn'ə L'è:u] 'It is a thing for melting' - gloss for 'lard'.
- leanamhaint. [nɑr v'IL't'ənə ə d'r'am f'Id'l'ər'aht iəd gə wɪl' |ə L'anunt suəs ə d'r'am ər fəd]. Were they not a fine fiddling family that everyone of them can play the fiddle so (well)? [L'an |In dɔn d'r'am] The entire family had that (characteristic). [L'anən |əd ə χ'el'ə n'i:ən] They (punctures) follow each other. They do.
- leas. [v'i |ə nə L'as fɔn'ə nə b'wɑ:rk'ən] It was used as fertiliser for the fields.
- leas-dearbhráthair. [L'asd'arhar' ; L'asjarhər] step-brother.
- leath. [v'eu ɔkrəs L'ah ən am ɔrt |n'i wɪ'h'a dadI] Half the time you would be hungry and you would not get a thing. [L'a gə mai ɔgəs ə v'i |ə] half as good as he was. [rɪn'u ɣɑ: l'eiχ' dən talu] gl. [ɣɑ: χɔt] 'The land was divided into two', 'two cuts'. [tə m'ə nə L'eiχ'] I am in favour of him.
- leath-bhata. [L'awatə] gl. 'Big fat lump of a stick'.
- leath-choróin. [v'i |əd ə d'i:ə| u:n' ər L'ɔ:rɪn' ə k'ɔn] They were selling lambs at half a crown each: [L'ahɔrɪn'] Sp.1.
- leath-dhéanamh. [v'ershət |ə L'ah'ja(:)nu ər' ə rɒd] gl. [da:kət |ən d'ɔab L'a'jantə v'et |ə əmskɪ] He would only half do the thing. 'He would leave the job half done', 'it would be untidy' (amscaidhe).
- leathnughadh. [ə L'anhu n v'alɪ wo:r' ə l'mɑ] Widening out the road.
- leathtromach. [L'atrəməχ] gl. [fuər] 'cold' (said of cold, dull, dreary weather). Sp.10. gl. 'very cold'. Sp.15.
- léigheamh. [gər L'e: |ə] that he read. [gər l'ei tu] that your read. [tə a:t' ɔn ə L'e:t'i af'r'ən] There is a place there where mass used to be read.
- léigheann. [tə 'an'L'e:ən sət'u:ə|] Travelling is a great learning experience.
- leigheas. [l'è:sət |ə iəd] It would cure them. [v'i |əd L'è:əstə ər χə b'i v'i ɔrnu] They would be cured of whatever it was they had.
- leigheas. [|In' ə tE:n L'è:əs ə'tə ər'h] That is the only remedy for it. [fuər' m'ə L'è:əs dən snag] I was cured of the hiccough. [L'è:srɪ bal'ə] Home, local cures. Alt. pl. [L'è:srəhə ; L'è:sənɪ].
- leigint, leigean. [aɪ ə l'ɪg'ən ə l'mɑ] to let cattle out. Condit. pass. [L'ik'i] Imperf. 3 pl. [l'ɪg'ət |əd] Ipve. 2 pl. [L'ɪg'ɪg'i]. [gə d'i: gə L'ik'i n tɪ|k'ə r hu:ə| ə l'ɪ'ɪg'] until all the water would be let out. [v'ərha l'at rasur nɑ blade ɔgəs rəhə gə 'hən'è:drɔm gə d'i: gə L'ik'a fwɪl' l'at hɛ:n] You would take a razor or a blade and you would go very lightly until you would bleed yourself (See ródach).
- léim. [tə 'an'L'è:m' ɔku] They (deer) have a great leap.
- léimneach. [L'è:m'n'an] Alt. [L'è:m'n'i ; L'è:m'ɪn't'] leaping, jumping.
- leithead. [χɔr |iəd L'ehəd l'ɛ] They broadened the road.
- leithéid. [n'i:ə| |ə ə l'ehid' ad i'l'ɪg' o hɔ|ɪ nə hɔpərətɪəns] It is not all that long ago since operations were introduced.
- liath. [L'ie] grey. [p'r'e:χan' L'ie] grey cows.
- líomhadh. [L'i:əm ə χlɔh ə tuə] The stone sharpened the axe. Condit. 3 sg. rel. [ə L'i:əφu].
- líonadh. [gə d'i: gə L'i:nnət |i] until the tide would come in. [tə |ə L'i:nu] The sky is filling (it is going to rain). Alt. [tə |ə 'an'L'i:əntə suəs]. [tə |v' L'i:əntə lɑ:n] You are full-up.
- litriughadh. [ənə m'è:rlə tə |ə L'it'r'i|t'ə] In English it is spelt... [|In' ə dɔ:i i wɪl' |ə L'it'ərə] That is how it is spelt.

- loch. [Lɔh v'IL't'əna wo:r] a very big lake.  
 lochán. Dimin. of loch not in common use but understood in pl. n.  
 [Lɔnan sala] L. Salach.  
 locht. [N'i wuər ]i Lɔxt ə b'i ə r'] She found it most satisfactory.  
 lochtadh. [Nər' ə Lɔxtər iəd] When they are criticised.  
 loiceadh. [lɔk' m'ə] I changed my mind, decided not to.  
 lomadh. [l'ə d'ev'əs ə Lɔmhər nə KI:r'i līg' hart ən' ]ɔ gə fɔ:L'] All the sheep around here are still sheared with shears. [Lɔmər nə KI:r'i m'i: Məy] The sheep are sheared in May. [wɪl' ]əd Lɔmtəg' ]a:n] Has Seán stripped them (turf-banks)? [v'et ]əd Lɔm ə'l' i'g' ə tən ]In'] They would all be sheared by that stage. Condit. 3 sg. [Lɔmnet ]ə], pass. [Lɔmhi].  
 lomadóir. [Lɔmədər'i] shearers.  
 lomaire. [Lɔmər'i n Lɪn'h] The name of a storm. Sp.20. (The fleecing days of the blackbird).  
 lomairt. [Lɔmər't wo:r ɔLə] a large fleece of wool. [kai dɪd' ə Lɔmər't ]In'] Shave off that beard! (jocose).  
 lorg. [Lɔrəg bɔ:] a cow's hoof-print. [kər 'yāuən' ə hɔku ə r Lɔrəg ə rɔtəl'] an odd calf would be born tail first.  
 luach. [kɪrhi ]iəd ə ]t'a ĩnsnə ha:t'əhə ]ɔ iəd fə xɔn'ə d'i:əl ɔgəs n' ]In' ta ahən' ar a gɔr ə Luə he:n' ɔrnu] They will send them into these places (auction rings) to be sold and then everyone bids their own price for them. pl. [Luəhəni] Sp.3.  
 luascadh. [lɔsku] floating.  
 luath. [apɪ gə Luə] ripe early. Comp. [N'is Luɪx'ə : Luɪjə].  
 lúb. [N'i ro kər nɑ Lu:b ɔgəm ɔn] I sang it perfectly, gl. [v'i ahən ɔkəl nə a:t' he:n'] 'Every word was in its own place'. Sp.11.  
 lucht. [Lɔxt nə gl:ra] sheep farmers. [Lɔxt ]u:l'] travelling folk, journeymen. [ ]ɔmɪ Luxt gɔ:l'Ik' ə h'eu ɔku] Many Irish learners, collectors, used to visit them. [Lɔxt nə skəbəl] Scapular bearers.  
 Lughnasa. [lɔlkənɪ nə Lu:nəsənə] the August showers.  
 luibh. [ə Lɪf' ]In'] that herb. pl. [Lɪv'əni ; Lɔv'əni] [N'i:əl' ən' Lɪv' ə wɪl' ə fa:s nɑ wɪl' L'ə:əs ɔn] Every herb that grows has healing powers.  
 luibhearnach. [Lɪv'ərnɑ] weeds.  
 má tá. [ə he:n' ə v'i da ĩn' ]ə ma ta] Well, it was he himself who told it!  
 mac. [mak] son. [wal ə wak] Well boy! [ə v'Ik'] son. [mak ən' abə] name of one of the fingers. Often [ak] in surnames [m'Ik'i ak ən ɔltɪ] Micí 'ac an Ultaigh, yet when no personal name precedes: [f'ar 'an d'as mak ən ɔltɪ] Mac an Ultaigh is a nice man. - Cf. Ros Goill §31. [ma'kaLə] 'echo', [mak t'i:r'ə] wolf, also gl. 'tiger', 'bear'.  
 macánta. [v'i ]i 'an'wakəntə] She was very decent, obliging.  
 macasamhailt. [makəsauəl't' f'ih'ə b'l'ian'] about twenty years old. [d'erha gər makəsau'ɪl't' o:n' ə v'i ɔnətsə a m'i:t ]ɪv' kɔsɔl' l'ənə x'əl'ə mər d'ɔku l'at mərən dɪf'ɪr' ə janu adru] You would say that you were the double (m.) of Eoin, were you to resemble each other, if you could not make out much difference between you. Sp.5.  
 madadh. [madu] dog. [N'i v'e tu ə wad ə kaL'u n wadɪ] It does not be long until one's dog dies. [tan t'i:r' La:n madu] The country is full of dogs. Fem. when referring to a bitch. [ ]en t'anwadu ə ho:g ə ]In'] It was the old bitch which reared that one.  
 madadh ruadh. [ə sky:l'u madɪ ruə] shooting foxes.  
 madadh uisce. [madu ĩ'k'ə] otter - dobharchú no longer understood in this sense - Cf. mac tíre s.v. mac.

- Maighdean. [ə wəid'ən wɪr'ə] The Virgin Mary. [əs m'In'ik' ə d'ɪəfər' m'ə də wəron dɪ:n'i ə n'ɪr wai'h'i m'ə əg' ə'nɪn'ə gə fɔ:l' ə kə'd'en tɑ:wər ə'tɑ l'ə m'i: nə b'əltɪn'ə gər ]In' m'i: nə məid'ən'ə m'wɪr'ə] I have often asked many people this (lit. 'it') but I have never heard it explained, why is mí na Bealtaine (used for May) when it is mí na Maighdine Muire, (the month of the Virgin Mary). Sp.5.
- maighistear. [mɛi:t'ər ; mwa:jt'ər ; mEi:t'ər]; [mWɪ:ftər skol'ə] a schoolmaster. [mai:t'ər ɔ:g skol'ə] a young schoolmaster.
- mairg. [əs mar'Ig'] It is a pity ...
- mairgnigh. [ə mar'ig'n'i] complaining.
- mairstean. [wɔr'hu tɪ: kɔhən k'r'ɪd'əm ]axt nə ɔxt ə v'l'iənə] I suppose that straw thatch would last seven or eight years. [hoku l'e:χ'ə mar]t'in] She could have survived.
- maiseach. [dɪn'ə 'an'wai mɔfə] gl. [dɪn'ə v'au sɔkər'] 'a very gentle person'. [v'i ]i 'an'wɔfə] gl. ['an'waiχ'] 'She was very good, decent'.
- maistreadh. [v'in v'irt' ə buəlu mɔjt'r'u] The two of them were churning. [nər' ə v'in mɔjt'r'u d'a:nɔ] When the butter had been churned.
- maith. [janɔ:ran' waiχ'ə] good old songs. [tɑ blɑ: 'han'wai dɪd'] Buttermilk is very good for you. [janə ]ən 'du'waih dɪd'] It will do you a world of good. [n'ɪr wai dɪd' əv'e mWɪ ə wəd ə'n'u<sup>h</sup>] It would not do you any good to be outdoors for long today. [n'i:əl' m'I]ə ɑ:bəltə maɪh ə janu l'ɛ] ə vE:l'ik' ]In'] I cannot understand that (Munster) Irish. [n'i har ]ə n'wai ə hɪn'] He never had any luck after it. [dɪn'ə b'ag ə waiχ'] a good for nothing, useless, or bad-hearted person. [n'i:əl' mɔi hɔnəm ə ]u:ə] I cannot walk (as well as I used to). [n'i əl' mɔi<sup>h</sup> ɔn] It is useless. [n'i rɔ mɔi<sup>h</sup> ər' b'i ɔnəm ə lɑ: ə b'a:r ə v'i m'ə] I was never any good the best day ever I was. [tən pɛnsɪən mɔi mɔ:r] The pension is very high. [v'in p'i:pə mɔi d'arəg] The pipe was well lit. [gə ]asəhɑ tɔmɛlt mɔi] that you would stand a good (long) while; [tɑ nə hɑ:təhɑ ]ɔ g'itə mɔi ɔn ɑ:t' ]ɔ] These places are a long way off from here.
- maithe. [n'i:əl' ]əd ə kən't' ə wəhə l'ɔfə ]In'] They are not talking about them.
- maitheamhnas. [hɔg ]ə mahunəs dɪχ'ə] He gave her absolution.
- maitheas. [n'i:əl' mahəs ər' b'ih ɔn] It is no good.
- mala. [tɑ tu n'e:dən nə maləχə] You are going uphill. pl. [mɔliəhə] brows.
- mall. [nɑ fən mɔl] Do not stay (out) late. [gə mɔl sən γ:χ'ə] late at night. [ər nə mɔlu ə dɑ:g ]əd] They left recently (ar na mallabh).
- maoidheamh. [wɪ:hu kɔnəl ə rɔd ]In'] Connall used to state that (i.e. that there would be rain if the thrush sang at dusk).
- maol. [mɔ:l] polly, hornless cow, 'moille' Swan 185.
- maothas. [iəd ə χɔr ər mɔ:s] to steep them.
- mar. Besides the more common [kə'de: mar tɑ tu] How are you?, [kə'd'e: mars tɑ tu] was heard from three speakers, as well as: [bə χɔmə mars v'e:s] It does not matter how it will turn out. Sp.6. Cf. G. Teil §§563 (c); 537 and LASID map 244. [mar əs mɔ: ə wuəl'ha mar əs mɔ: ə v'i ]ə gɔl' kɔntrəl't' ɔrt] The harder you would beat him (dog) the more he would misbehave.
- marbh. [n'i:əl' ]ə 'an'ladə maru ə'lɪg'] He is not that long dead. [v'et ]ə maru l'ɛ] ə t'ɔk] The frost would ruin the turf.
- marbhadh. [ə marəwə ; maruwə] killing - IDPP 68 n.1. [ ]In' ə f'ar ə waru n wɔk] That is the man who slew the swine. [maruw ə] He was killed. [marəwu γɑ: hɛid'ər] Two soldiers were killed. Fut. + condit. stem m(h)uirbh -, [n'i wɪr'hi m'ə m'ə hi:n'] I shall not

- kill myself (working). [ə wɪr'həs iəd] that will kill them. Condit. [wɪr'hu n brək] The badger would kill..., 3 pl. [wɪr'hət [əd], Cf. DIL s.v. *marbaid*.
- marbthóirneach. [maruharn'a] distant thunder.
- marc. [kɔn'i mark ər mə fa:jt'i] Mind, keep your eye to, my children. Sp.8. [t'ig'ən nə t'r'i: La: [In' ma χɪn'ən tu mark ɔrhu] Those three (stormy) days come if you watch out for them. Sp.5. [n'i:əl' mark ər' b'i ər'] You could not believe him. gl. [na d'oku l'at e χ'r'ed'v'al'] Sp.1.
- marla. [wɑ:rLən ɔkri:] Oh hungry vagabond! (said to dog stealing food from house).
- maróg. [f'ar nɑ b'an ə v'au 'an'rauər d'erhu nə dɪ:n'i ta 'an'marag (sic.) ər'] A man or woman who would be very fat the people would say: 'He has a terrible pot-belly'. Sp.10. [marag] gl. [bɔləg mɔ:r] 'big belly'. Sp.1.
- Márta. [ə n'ɛr'u n wɑ:rtə] at the end of March. Sp.3 spoke of [ma:rtə nɔ:wər] and was not sure whether it meant 'September' or 'October'. I asked Sp.5 about this: [ta [ə ər'ə v'i: jɪr'əna dən ɔ:vər [i:l'əm gər [In' ə d'ɪr'ən [əd ma:rt ən ɔ:vər' ər' [i:l'əmsə gər b'a ɔgəs ta m'i: IN't'axt ɔku ə dɔrən [əd ma:rtə 'n'arɪ ər' fɔstə wəhəhɪn' kɔnəl ə kən't' ər' nɛl' is ɔgəmsə kəd'e:n v'i: insən' arə] 'It is the last month of Autumn, I think that is what they call Márta an Fhoghghair. I do, and there is some other month they call Márta an Earraigh as well, I used to hear Conall speaking of it. I do not know what month in Spring'. Cf. 'i gceartlár Mhárta an earraigh'. Mac na Michomhairle S. Watson. Baile Átha Cliath 1979 1.35.
- méad. [kə v'e:d mak'ig ə] How many sons does he have? [kə v'e:d ə'ta [ə] How much is it? [kə p'e:d] Sp.21.
- meadhón. [m'i: v'a:n'] Alt. [m'i: m'a:n'] June. Sp.10. [ə m'i: v'a:n'] an mí mheadóin June Sp.3. See stiúraidheacht.
- méadughadh. [ta nə tɪhə m'e:ədu ma jɪər n' 'ɪn'] The (number of) houses is increasing out there to the west.
- meagar. [nə hū:n'v'ɔgə m'ɔyər] the small lambs sporting. [pwa:jt'i ə m'ayər] children playing, fooling around. gl. 'súgradh' Alt. 'horse-play'. Cf. 'meadhar: éirghe i n-áirde, aigeantacht'. CP 185.
- meall. [ɪn mɔ ya v'al] in my two calves.
- méanair. [əs m'e:rhe dɪd'] How lucky you are. Sp.16.
- meangaidhe. [m'əni] gl. [dɪn'ə r no:s kɔmə l'om] 'a care free person'. [kal'in'i wɔkət [əd l'ɔ gə sɔkər' gən d'ɛf'r'ə] (Word applied to) 'girls (who) would dilly-dally along'.
- meannán. [m'anən], [m'anən go:r'] a kid-goat. [m'anən kariə] a fawn. Sp.1: 'Ní fhuil a leithéid de duifir (sic.) eadar an carrfhiadh agus an gabhar acht an carrfhiadh, tá sé i bhfiadhain, ní fhuil an gabhar'. [m'anən E:r'] gl. 'type of bird', alt. 'blind bat'! Sp.6. (Prob. Jack-snipe - Cf. OCGC 131).
- méar. [fɔn'ən v'e:r v'ɔg] for the little finger. Sp.10. [fad də v'e:r'ə] the length of your finger. [ə v'e:r v'ɔg] the little finger.
- méaracán. [m'ɛ:rəkən; m'arəkən] thimble.
- mearbhlán. [ta m'arələn 'ɪn mə χ'ɔn] I feel dizzy.
- meas. [l'drɔh'v'as ə v'ə ɔgəd ər rɔd] gl. 'that you wouldn't like it'. Sp.1.
- méid. [ə v'e:d' ə v'i sə tɔ:ru] the size of the funeral! [ə v'e:d' ə tɔn] How huge he is!
- meigealach. [ə bɔk ə b'i:s ə m'egədɪ sə sb'ɛ:r'] The one that bleats (like a goat) in the sky, - meannán aeir.
- meilt. [[In' ə dɔ:i ə m'el'ət [jɪtsən ə v'ɪn'h'ɪnsə t'anam sɔlmar hɔji nə m'ɪl't' ɛl'ə] That is how they used to grind the meal in the old days before the other grinding methods(?) started.



- méirín. [m'è:r'in' fadə] middle finger, Sp.1.
- meisce. [ər' m'ɪk'ə] drunk. [Lɔxt m'ɪk'ə] drunkards, those given to drink. [tuəm' nə m'ɪk'ə n mə'χ'ɔn] I am suffering from the after effects of drink. Sp.1. Cf. 'Noises in the head from drinking'. CCU 248.
- meitheal. [m'ehəl] gl. [gra:n'in' dy:n'i k'ærhər nɑ χu:g'ər] 'a group of people (reapers) four or five'. Sp.1. Alt. a group of women spinning or knitting.
- mhaige. [wag'ə v'i fɪn' nə χ'ɔn wai] Indeed that was a good one. [wag'ə tɑ:] Indeed there is!
- mí. [m'i:] month. [tu:s nə m'i:sə] the start of the month. [d'èr'u n 'v'i:] the end of the month. Young boy. [traif'əl m'i:əNI] a few months. Sp.1. [nə m'i:səNI] Sp.5. [m'i: nə su:l b'wɪ:] July (lit. the month of the yellow eyes): [v'i: fə'mi:n əku n'i ro dɑdɪ l'ə fɑ:l' v'i fəd ə fɑnɑht l'ɛ] ə wɑ:r nɑ l'ɛ] nə p'r'è:tɪ b'i: g'əL gər fɪn' July nɑh e] There was a famine, there was nothing to be had they were waiting for the crop, or the potatoes. I bet that that is July is it not? Sp.1. See Bealtaine, fear, meadhón.
- mias. [m'ias] gl. 'basin'.
- míle. [m'i:l'ə] thousand. [yɑ: v'i:l'ə nɑ χ'r'i:] two or three thousand. [d'ə 'bɔntə gəs dɑhəd m'i:l'ə] '£50,000' Sp.3 - £40,010? [gə m'i:l'ə m'ɪn'ɪk'] extremely often.
- míle. [m'i:l'ə] mile.
- milis. [bən'ə m'ɪl'ɪf] sweet milk. [v'i fə n'ɪf m'ɪl'jə] It (fiddle) was more melodic, sweeter. [tɑ fə m'ɪl'ɪf] It (record) is dear, expensive. Sp.9.
- milleadh. [m'ɪl'hi fə d'èr'u] It will destroy everything. [nɑ b'i: hɔsə m'ɪl'u dɑdɪ] Don't you be ruining anything (said to child during turf-cutting). [ɑ d'ɔku f'ærhɪn' ɔrhɪ v'i fɪ m'ɪl't'ə] Were rain to come upon it (turf) it would be destroyed.
- millteanach. [t'r'i: lɑ: v'ɪl't'ənɑhə ɣɪn'əntə] three terribly stormy days.
- milliún. [m'ɪl'un] a million.
- milseán. [n'i:əl' a:rd' ɔgəm ər' v'ɪl'f'an'] I do not like sweets, sweet things.
- min. [ɔxt g'è:əd m'ɪn'ə kɔr'k'ə] eight hundred weight of oatmeal. [tɑ fəd mɑh' ɪg' ɪh'ə nə m'ɪn'ə] They can fairly eat the meal (and are good for little else).
- min. [rɔd m'ɪn'h] a small, minute thing. [f'ærhən' v'ɪn'h] fine rain, drizzle.
- mín. [ə Luəxər' v'i:n'] fine rush. See eangach. [dɪn'ə m'i:n'] a gentle, mild mannered person. As a pl. n. element [m'i:n' ə χ'ɪt'] Mín an Chait. [tɑ fə kɪv'ɪəh ən m'è:d' m'i:n't'ə tɑ ɔn] It is strange how many places have mín in them.
- miniughadh. [nɛl' ɪs ɔgəmsə kəd'è:n m'i:n'u ə'tɑ l'ɛ] ən ɔkəl] I do not know what the word means.
- míodún. [m'i:dun] meadow. IDPP 185; Ó Baoill 144.
- míol. [m'i:ɔlə] lice. [m'i:l a:məd'] woodlice. [m'i:l 'b'wɪ:] míol buidhe (< DIL m. maige) 'hare' (song - usual word gearrfhiadh).
- míoltóg. [nər' ə v'es nə m'ɪəltɑgɪ l'an'je:r t'ɔkɪ f'ærhən' n'e: fɪn'h] When there are a lot of midges rain will come after that. Sp.10. [səɪt m'i:ltag] 'sight m.' a lot of midges. [m'i:ltag l'ahər'] gl. 'blind bat' Sp.10.
- miongais. [m'ɪŋɪfɪ] wares, items. [v'i mɑrən m'ɪŋɪfɪ l'ɛ] gl. [traif'əl dɑhən χ'ɪn'əl l'ɛ] He (peddler) had a little of everything. [k'i:rhe ɔgəs sbɔnɑgɪ ɔgəs rɔdɪ dən t'ɔ:rt fɪn'] combs and spoons and things like that. [n'i əl' ɔn a m'ɪŋɪfɪ] There is nothing there of any substance.



- mionn. [d'ɔl'im' [IN'ə nə m'ɔNI ɛr' ə skɔl'h] We learned how to curse at school.
- mionnughadh. to swear. Condit. 2 sg. [v'ɪnaha] 3 pl. [vɪnahaɪt [əd].
- miotál. [m'itəl] metal. Alt. courage, pluck spirit.
- miotálach. [l'an'v'itəla] very plucky.
- miotán. [m'itan] gl. [La:u na wíl' obər' ON] 'a paralysed hand'. Sp.11.
- mióthmhar. [m'i:φər] ugly. Alt. [m'i:φúl'] mióthamhail.
- mire. [ta l'an'fɔkən m'ɪr' ON] There is very bad frost.
- miste. [jo:ən ə v'i]t'ə díd'] You are better off without it.
- mó. [χor' ə v'ə gər mɔkəs mo: ə v'e:s ON ɛr bəl] It will soon be all pigs around here. [fɪər ON nə ŋ' l'anta əs mo: ə he:n [əd] They mostly go to Glenties. [N'i mo: na gə t'ik'u (sic.) kɔd' ɔku b'e:rLə] Some of them would barely have understood English. [f'i:l'əm hi:n' gər N'i:s mo: ə'χON'ə St. Joseph ə'ta October] I think that October is dedicated more to St. Joseph. [əs mo: ə s'tad [əd də] They have almost stopped that (making sealáin).
- moch-éirghe. Early riser, See sásta.
- modhamhail. [maüel'] decent, quiet. [ə v'an wäüel'] My good woman. [ta [ə b'r'a: maüel' ə'noχt] He (pup) is very quiet tonight. [wíl' ahən [ɔ:rt maüel'] Is all quiet (in Belfast)?
- mogall. [mɔgəl] eyelash. [ta kɔr mɔgəl' ɛr' ə t'ax] There is a network of ropes on top of thatch to hold it in position - i.e. 'bridling'. Sp.1 did not know the English for this and suggested 'mugglin'.
- moill. [ro m'wíl' ɛr'iv'] Did it take you long? [N'i v'eu m'wíl' madu ə χ'anaht wɔ:ə] You could easily buy a dog off him. [N'i ro m'wíl' t'r'e:n b'r'ak a:l' əg' Nə LɔhənI] It was easy to catch plenty of trout on the lochs.
- móin. [mo:n' waiχ' yuh] good black turf. [də χɔd mo:nu] your turf. [ə dɔ:u mō:nu] Alt. [ə dɔ:u wō:nu] burning turf. See déanamh suas.
- moithigh. [Nah mai mər wanhən [əd ə tərəmən] Isn't it great how they (dogs) can hear the (slightest) noise. [N'i waiχ' iən tu ə'ni] [ə] You never hear of him (i.e. stories of the devil) now. [N'ir' wɔhI m'ə ri:u gE:l'ik' ɛr [In'] I never heard any Irish (word) for that. [N'i wɔhən tu N La: ə gəl' hart] You do not feel the day going in. A. An rabh fear an aráin thart go fóill? B. [N'ir waiχ' ə mə gə ro] A. Has the breadman called yet? B. I do not think so. [fIn' ə spell ə b'a:r ə waiχ' i m'ə l'ə fadə] That is the finest spell of weather I have seen for a long while. [N'i:əl' mɔhu ɛr' b'ih ON] There is no feeling in my leg. [hi:l' [ə gər waiχ' i [ə l'an'χruI ə rōd] He (man digging) thought that he felt something very hard. [mɔχtal' ə wɔlu] to sense a smell. [wɔhia] you would smell ... Past 1 sg. [N'ir waiχ' ə m'ə] 2 sg. [N'i wɔhi tu] [ər wɔhI tu ə [In' ənam ɛr' b'i] Did you ever hear that one? Condit. 2 sg. [wahiəχə], [N'i waih'ihə], [waiχ'ihə]. 1 pl. [waiχ' iət [IN'ə] < Imperf., [N'i:əl' corncrakes ɛr' b'i l'ə mɔχtal' ə'ni] There are no corncrakes to be heard nowadays. Alt. v.n. [mohu].
- moladh. [mɔlu ; mālu] to praise. [N'i wɔhɪn' díd' sI: in' ɛ:ədI f'l'əhə] I would not advise you to sit in wet clothing. [wɔhɪn' [ə díd' I] I would recommend it to you.
- moll. [mɔL] heap, pl. [mɔLəNI].
- molt. [ə k'anaht Nə mɔlt] buying the wethers.
- mónaidh. [gah e:ən mār il't'ər sə N'adag sə wo:NI] Every bird as it is reared and the plover in the bog. - This proverb occurs in the opening lines of a local song, See DCCU 186f.
- mór beag. [bə wo:r v'əg ə hi:l' [əd də] They thought very little of it.
- mórán. [mərən a:t'i] a lot of space. [mərən ɛr'əg'id'] a lot of money. [l'an'wəran kl:ra] a great deal of sheep. [mərən mo:r] a very great

- deal. [tə ʃiəd ə d'anu mərən də King William] They (Orangemen) make a big thing out of King William. See dadaidh.
- mosach. [tə kɒmə 'an'wɔsə ə'r' ə d'ɪn'ə ʃɪn' nɑ tɑ kɒmə ʃɔbɑ ə'r'] gl. [d'ɪn'ə m'au f'esəg ə'r' ɔgəs nɑ n'i:χ'u E: b'ed'ɪr' a uər' ənsə v'i:] That man looks very unkempt (mosach) or he looks very grubby (giobach). gl. '(This would apply to a) man who would have a (few days growth of) beard and who would maybe not wash his face but once a month. Sp.10. Ó Baoíll 183.
- muc. [mɔk] pig. [t'ax nə mɔk] the piggery. [ra:sə nə m'wɪk'ə d'ɪv'ə ɔ ɣɪr'ə nə g'al] The race of the black pig (train) from Derry to Killybegs. (Prophecy. Cf. [mɔk iərən'] iron pig - train). [blɑ 'mɔk] a type of blue flower.
- muga. [mɔgə] jam-jar, pl. [mɔgl] mugs.
- muileann. [mɔl'ən] a mill. [χɪr'hət ʃi hart m'wɪl'ən] She would turn a windmill (she is so talkative). [ə mɔl'ən iərɪn'] An M. Iarainn (The Iron Mill) an old name for Glenties, acc. to Sp.1.: [tɑ m'ə ɔl nə wɪl'ɪn' iərɪn'] I am going to Glenties.
- muintill. [tən χlɔh sə wɪl'hɪn' ɪg'ə dɔ:] He has it in for him. Cf. 'cloch fhuar ins an mhuintille: rud nach bhfuil duine ag dúil leis, feall' CP 179.
- múineadh. [n'i:əl' mu:n'u nɑ ʃt'u:ru ɔrt] You are an ill-mannered brat! [kɪr'u mu:n'u ɛr'h] He was taught a lesson. [nɑ m'ɪl't'ənə ə mu:n'u ə v'i ɪg'ə ɔrhu] Wasn't it frightful the control he had over them. [kɪr'u mu:n'uw fɑ jər'u ɛr'] He was finally taught a lesson. See cearrmánsaidheacht, siobarnach.
- muineál. [m'wɪn'al ; m'wɪn'al] neck. [tə mə wɪn'al rɔd b'ɔg f'r'ihir'] My throat is a little bit sore (from talking). [g'r'im' mɪn'al'] a grip on the throat, neck (with both hands).
- muing. [tə 'an'wɪ: ə'r' ə v'a: ʃɪn'] That horse has a very large mane.
- muintighin. [ə m'wɪn'in' ə ɣhrant] depending on the grant (as a means of income). Cf. 'agus d'fhág sin Gaoidhil na h-aimsire i muintighin an phíce'. OCGC 105.
- muinteartha. [f'ar m'wɪn't'ərə də o:n'] a male relative of Eoin's. [v'i ʃəd m'wɪn't'ərə ɪg' b'an χ'alɪ] They were related to Mr. Kelly's wife. [dɪ:n'i mɔn't'ərə] gl. 'friends' Sp.10.
- muise, maise. [mɔjə ; mɔjə] indeed.
- mullach. [b'ɛ ʃəd ə'nuəs sə wɔlɑ<sup>h</sup> ɛr'] They will attack him verbally. [mɔlɑ<sup>h</sup> hə f'an] the top of the pen.
- mur, mura. [mər rɔ b'e:rɪ ɔgəd v'i tu kəl't'ə] If you could not speak English you were lost. Sp.1. [mər kra:u n χapɪl' ə k'ɪn't'ə gə wɪl' ʃə brɪt'ə nɪ] If it is not the mare's bone(s) surely it is boiled by now. Sp.2. [mər m'ehɑ a:bɛltə n rɔd ə rɑ: wɪr'hət ʃə nu] Were you not able to say the thing, he (schoolmaster) would kill you. Sp.5. [mər m'ət ʃəd ən'ɪ ʃɪn'] Were they not to be there. Sp.11.
- murab é. [mərʃ b'ə] Alt. [nɛɪ' ɪs ɔgəmʃə kə'd'e: d'i:r'i dən sɔ'ɛ:r' ə'mɑ ɔ mər b'ə nə ɛt'ələl' (sic.) ʃɪn' ə v'r'ɪs suəs d'ɪr'u] I do not know what happened to the sky unless it was those aeroplanes, rockets, which broke up everything. [bəi ɔrə mɔjə mɔr b'ə] Indeed it was! (By Gorra muise murab ea!)
- ná. [v'i ʃəd t'r'i: huər'ə n'ɪs dɪ:r'ə nɑ tɑ ʃəd ə'nɪ] They were three times dearer than they are now.
- nádúr. [tə nɑ:dər 'tɑ:r'n'i ɔnsə sɔ'ɛ:r' ə'n'u<sup>h</sup>] It looks like thunder today. [n'i:əl' nɑ:dúr'ə taurɪ ɔn gə fɔl:] The warm summer weather has not come yet. [nɑ<sup>h</sup>ɪ:ntɑ hən nɑ:dur ə'ta əg' ə tɔlən] Isn't salt peculiar.
- nadúrtha. [v'i ʃə n'i: bə nɑ:durə] It was warmer (weather).
- nadúrthacht. [dɑ d'ɪg'u nɑ:durəht v'eu am'ʃɪr' wai'x' ɔn] Were it to settle we would have good weather.

- naoidheanán. [nɔ:l:nɔn ; nɪ:nɔn] child, infant. [tɔn nɔ:l:nɔn n'is Lu: tɔ n' L'anu n'is ʃɪn'ə ɔgəs ə p'wɑ:ʃt'ə tɔ ʃə n'is ʃɪn'ə rɔʃ g'irʃɑ nɑ gəsʊr ə n'è: ə f'wɑ:ʃt'ə buəhɪL'i nə nə gal'in'i f'ir' nɑ mɾɑ:] The naoidheanán is younger, the leanbh is older; and the páiste is older again, a giorsach or gasúr comes after the páiste, buachaillí or cailíní (after páiste) and fir and mná (after that). Stages of human development acc. to Sp.1.
- naoscán; naoscann. [ny:skən ; E:skən ; nɔ:skən ; ny:skən] snipe. [v'in ty:skən 'ɔn'dil'i ə xɔhu] The snipe was very hard to shoot. LASID map 220. See meannán aeir.
- nasc. [nɔsk] gl. [s'lɔurə b'ag ə v'eu ɛr' wɪn'al g'irʃi] 'a little chain around a girl's neck'. [chain b'ag e:drɔm] a little chain; necklace.
- nathán. [nɔhɔn kɔn't'ə] a proverb.
- nead. [n'ad] nest. dat. sg. [n'Id']. [ə d'anu ə n'adɾɑ] making their nests. [ə kuərtu n'adɾəhə lɔhən' jɪn'] looking for wild ducks' nests.
- néall. [n'i wuər' ʃi n'i:əɪ ə xɔlu ə rɪ nə hɪ:x'ə] She could not get a wink of sleep all night. [n'i L'ik'ət ʃəd n'e:əɪ ɔrt] They wouldn't let you get to sleep - noisy cars, traffic etc.
- neamhmart. [n'amərt] neglect.
- neart. [v'i n'art ɔntɑ hɪn't'i ʃɪn'] It (eel) had amazing strength. [nər' ə v'i ʃi]ə nə n'art hɔg ə rɪ: l'ɛʃ ʃi]ə fɔstə] When she was in her prime God took her also. [nɑ n'art ən' ɔglə v'i ɔrhu] They must have been very much afraid.
- neartrach. [a:t' ə wɪl'hər ə b'wɪn't' wɔ:nu mɔ:n' n'axtrɪ ə v'ɛr'ən ʃəd ər ə wɔ:n' ʃɪn' tɑ 'ɔn'rɔd snɑ:ix'ənɪ nʂən ɔ:d] Where turf is being cut they call that turf, móin neartraighe, there are a lot of white strands in the sod. Cf. Dinn. 'a kind of coarse grass ... neachtrach (Don.).'
- ní. [n'i:] thing, object. [b'i:n ʃə d'i:əɪ n'ahənɪ də xɪ:r'i] He sells things for sheep.
- nighe. [nə saih'i n'i:] to wash the dishes. [ə n'I: ə trəhə] washing, bleaching the thread. Pres. 3 sg. [n'i:hən ʃə]
- nigheachán. [ə n'I:əxɔn] washing (clothes), laundering.
- nighean. [mɔ n'i:n] my daughter. [n'i:n dʊsə] a daughter of mine. [tɑ n'i:n ik'i sət' ax ɔgəs f'ar nə n'i:nə] She has a daughter in the house and her daughter's husband. [b'ert' n'i:nɑ], alt. [ɣɑ: n'i:ən] two daughters. pl. [n'i:nɔhə] LASID map 105.
- nimh. [n'iv'] poison.
- Nodlaig. [nɔlik'] Christmas. [fə 'xɔn'ə nə nɔlɔg] for Christmas. [n'e: nə nɔlɔk] after christmas. [lɑ nɔlik' b'ag] Epiphany.
- nuaidheacht. [pəp'ər nuɪcht] a newspaper.
- ó. [x'anə m'ə wɔ dən gələhər' ə] I bought it from Den Gallagher. Alt. [o ; ɔ ; a ; wɑ]. [ə tɔ:rt' wuəd'] giving away (ag tabhairt uait). See breathnughadh, fágáil.
- ó. [ɑ huɪ] northwards. (< fa thuaid).
- ó. [kɔn ə dɑ ɔ:] first cousins.
- obair. [ɔhən ɔ:rt' ib'r'ə] every type of work. [stɔd ʃəd dən ɔb'wɪr' ʃɪn'] They stopped (saying the rosary in the chapel in May and October). [stɔdɪg'i dən ɔbər' ʃɪn'] Stop that spitting! [tɑ ʃə ɛr' ɔbər' ən' ʃɔ l'ə fadə] It (scheme) has been in operation here for some time. [v'i ʃə ɛr' ɔbər' ə tɔm ɔdɪ] It (economic war) was going on at that time. [nər' ə fuərəs ɛr' ɔbər' ə] When they managed to fix it. [sən ɔbər' wɔ:nu] at turf-working.
- obair. [əg' ɔbər'] working. Pres. 3 sg. [ib'r'ən (ɔbren) ʃə]. Past [dib' Ir']. See oibriughadh.

- ocáid. [ɔkad'i v'ert'ər ]In' ər' γI:n'i fɔstə] Sometimes people can be referred to by this (particular word).
- ocras. [ɔkrəs] hunger. [k'r'Id'am gə ro 'is ɔku t'r'e:n fə dɫ dən tɔkrəs (sic.) ə v'i ɔnsə v'l'i'en' ]In'] I believe that they knew a great deal about the famine in that year.
- ofráil. [ɔrhal'] offering for the dead.
- óg. [ɔ:g ; ɔ:ag] young.
- óglach. [ɔ:gla] youth. voc. sg. [ɔ:g|I].
- oibriughadh. [b'eg'an dūse 'ib'r'u] I had to work (for my living).  
[χaih'ət ]In' 'ib'r'u ən' ]In'] We would have to find employment then. [nə sLətəhə 'ib'r'u hart] to weave the wands (wickerwork).  
[kə'd'e:n dɔ:i ər' 'ib'r'i ]iəd] How did they work?
- oidhche. [əg' i:r'i Lɑ:r nə hI:χ'ə] near midnight. [mɔran λ:χ'əNI] a lot of nights. [ə'n'e: nə hI:χ'ə waih'ihəs tu ]In'] You hear that at night.
- óige. [ən mɔ:g'əsən] in my youth (in m'óige-san (sic.)).
- oileamhaint. [il'əwɪn't'] gl. [dɪn'ə tɑ tɔ:gal' pwa:ft'ə] 'rearing a child'. Sp.6. [il'əwɪn't' ə v'er' ]əd ər' wɪl' 'is ɔgəd ə k'aləgu pwa:ft'ə a m'ihɑ gɔl χ'ɔ:l' da fɑ:ft'ə] Oileamhaint, do you know, is humouring (cealgadh) a child, if you were to sing to it. Sp.5.
- oinniún. [in'un'] onions.
- oiread. [mas mɔ:r ə d'ef'r'ə ə b'e:s ɔrt əg' Im'axt b'e: γɑ: 'ir'əd d'ef'r'ə ɔrt ə t'axt ə'wal'ə] If you are in a great hurry to leave you will be in twice as big a hurry to get back home (again).  
[N'i:əl' ]In' ɔgəm ax'ir'əd] I do not know that (song) either.  
[N'i i:sən nə dI:n'i 'ir'əd sən am' ]ir' t'eh'] People do not eat as much in the warm weather. [nɑ m'I]ə əh'ir'əd l'at] nor I. Alt. [ar'əd].
- óirnéis. [ɔrn'eɪ] gl. [ən m'e:d' sɔihax ə v'i ɔku] 'the amount of vessels they had' (poitín distillation) Sp.1.
- oitir. [ɔt'ir'] bank upon which turf is spread (in inland areas):  
[ɔt'ir' wai'x' fɔn'ə n wɔ:n' ə χör ə'lma hær'] Sp.3.
- ól. [tɑ ]ə k'art gə L'ɔ:r gə d'i: gə nɔ:|I ]ə] He is reasonable enough until he takes some drink. [nɔ:lhə tu kɔpə tE:·] Will you have a cup of tea? [N'i ɔ:lhət ]ə bit' ər' b'i dɔ:] He would not drink any of it. [tɑ ]əd 'an'wai ɔgəd l'ə ɔ:l] They (nettles) are good to drink. Past 3 sg. [dɔ:l ]ə], [dɔ:L' ]ə]. Condit. 3 sg. [dɔ:lhət ]ə l'ə] He would drink away. [χaih'in' i:r'i gə nɔ:lhin' d'ɔh] I would have to get up and take a drink. 3 pl. [dɔ:lhət ]əd]. Imperf. [dɔ:lət ]əd bariəht ɔgəs n'i v'i:t ]ə gə mai nə je:] He used to drink too much and he would be sick afterwards. V. adj. [ɔ:əLtə ; ɔ:Ltə ; ɔ:LtI].
- ólán. [tɑ 'an'du:l' sən ɔ:lən 'ig'ə] He is very fond of drink.
- ólachán. [tɔn tɔ:ləhən sl:r 'ig'əsən] He (poitín maker) gets his drink cheap.
- olc. [tɑ ]In' ɔlk ər nə su:l'ə] That (television) is bad for the eyes.  
[N'i:əl' dɑdɪs m'asə nɑ ]ɔk nɑ ]N'axtə] There is nothing worse than frost or snow. [ə b'asə] worst (rel. a ba mheasa) [rahət ]ə ɔlk] It would go bad, off. < Eng.? [tɔn tɔlk ɔku dɔ nə gɔ:l'] They discriminate, have it in for, the Catholics. Alt. [ɔlk].
- ordlach. [t'r'i: ɔrLI ər d'iv'n'ə] three inches deep.
- orla. [d'Im'i n tɔrLə də] He ceased vomiting. [v'i 'an'ɔrL ər'] He was vomiting violently. [hən'ik ɔrLə ɔrhi]ə] She began vomiting.
- os cionn. [əs k'ɔn ə v'alɪ wɔ:r'] above the road. [əs k'ɔn ə Lɔhə] above the lake. [ɔs k'ɔn nə ɔardI] in charge of the Civic Guards.
- os coinne. [əs kɔn'ə v'i:nə 'guələNə] facing Meenagoolan. [ɔs də χɔn'ə] facing you.

- osán. [ɔsən b'r'i:jt'ə] a trouser leg. Ó Baoíll 183f.
- ósta. [ə t'ah mo:r ɔ:stə ]In'] that big hotel. [tIhə 'an'waih ɔ:stə]  
Excellent hotels.
- paighe. [m'In' wI: ə jot ]əd ən a:t' pa:jə] They used to get yellow meal instead of pay (money).
- páirc. [p'wə:r'k'] a field. [N'i:əl' dadI snə pə:r'k'əNI q'h f'è:r b'è nə k'iv'r'IN' k'ɔrhə] There is only grass in the páirceanna, but the cuibhrinn will be planted. Sp.1. [mɔnə 'pa:r'k'ə] at the bottom of the field. [trəsnə nə bə:r'k'əNI] across the fields.
- panca. gl. [ ]In' ən a:t' əgɔn'it ]əd bə ɣrə: l'ɔ:fə n' t'alə hə ɣɔn'al't' lə: nɔ:nI ɣ'ir'hi n' t'ɔmlən ə ]t'ah makəsauəlt ga:rI ə v'i ɔn pəŋk ə v'ərhi ər ]In' kəsul' l'ə yard] That is the place in which they used to keep the cattle on fair day. The whole lot would be put into the likes of a garden it was called a panc(a), it was like a yard.' Sp.1. [a:t' nə wau b'a:ɣ ə'mah əs pəŋkə mɔfə] A place from which a beast could not escape, indeed, that is what a panca is Sp.3.
- Pápa. [d'i:r'ahu ]In' dɔn f'wə:pə] That could happen to anyone (lit the Pope).
- pardún. [go:əm pardun] Excuse me.
- passáil. This verb is used very often: [ ]e rɔd ə d'ərhet ]əd ə ɔɔ:l'Ik' fosal' ]ə m'ə ər' ə v'alə mo:r ]In' b'è:rLə] Sé rud a dearfadh siad i nGaedhilg "phassáil sé mé ar an bhealach mhór" sin Béarla. Alt. Chuaidh sé romhan; Chuaidh sé tharam; D'fhág sé ina dhéidh thú.
- peacadh. [N'i ro p'aku ər' b'i sən ɔbər' ]In'] That work (poitin making) was not sinful. [də ɣɔd' p'aki alt. p'akiahə] your sins. Sp.3.
- peata. [p'atə] A good day in the midst of a spell of bad weather. [ 'an'f'atə mɔdI] a spoiled pet dog.
- peatalán. [p'atələn] a little pampered, or spoiled, child.
- péice. [p'ɛk'ə 'p'r'ɛ:tI] gl. [ɔxt glɔhə] eight stone of potatoes.
- péire. [t'r'i: f'è:r'ə] three pairs. [p'ɛ:r'ə 'an'E:rah ə v'i ɔntu] They were a very merry couple.
- péist. [ə f'è:jt'] the monster.
- pian. [p'ien dromə] backache.
- pigin. [p'ig'in'] a wooden vessel (like a bot) used for keeping milk. Ang. Ir. piggin.
- pigín. [kə rauər l'ə p'ig'in' m'w'ik'ə] as fat as a piglet.
- pilleadh. [f'IL' ]ə n'ir'h] He came back, returned from the east. [sɔlme b'IL'hin'] Before I would return. See tilleadh.
- pillín. [fad ə h'IN' N'i ro dadI aku ah k'l'i:u w'ogəs v'i square b'ɔg ədər tu gəs ə k'l'i:u w' mɔ:lə b'ag ɔgəs f'è:r əlst'ih' ɔn ɔgəs N'i skəlhət ]ə də ɣr'im'] long ago they only had the creel and there was a small square (pillín) placed between you(r) back) and the creel, a little bag filled with straw and it (creel) would not scald your back. [p'IL'in' ; p'II'in'].
- pinginn. [p'i:n'] a penny. [v'i:u mɔran ə gɔl' hart ə kr'IN'u p'i:n'ahə] Many used to go around begging.
- pioba. [ə ]ɛn'am' ər' f'i:bə] playing the bagpipes, cf. piopa a tobacco pipe.
- piobaire. [ 'an'phi:pər'ə] a very good piper.
- piobar. [p'ibər] pepper.
- piocadh. [f'ik' ]ə k'ər'ə fa:jt'ə] He chose four children. [f'ikI nə dəhəNI ɛr nə kərik'ahə] The colours (for dyeing) would be picked off the rocks. [f'ikət ]əd n'o:n'in'i] They used to pick daisies. [b'i:n p'wə:jt'i r ɣ'u:əI ər fad a b'iku] Children still go off and pick them (berries). [f'ikət ]ə mah 'st'u] He would choose from them.

- pionna. pl. [p'ɪnɪ] knitting needles, pins, hedgehog quills.  
 píopa. [p'ɪ:pə 'bɑ:n] a white (clay) pipe. [p'ɪ:pi k'r'ɛfag'ə] clay pipes.  
 pios-lacha(?) [tə Lɔhən' v'ɔg ɔn ə dɔrən [əd nə p'ɪsLɔhənɪ ɔrhɪ] There is a small variety of ducks called pios-lachannaí. Sp.3 - smaller than wild duck.  
 písín. [p'ɪ]in kɪt' a kitten, more usually [p'ɪ]fɪn'..  
 pislíneacht. [ə p'ɪ]l'in'əht] gl. [ə kɔr l'ɛ] k'In'al e:drɔm gən t'iru] raining lightly without break. Sp.1.  
 pisreog. [p'ɪ]r'ɔg] superstition, spell, witchcraft. [ə gɔl da f'ɪ]r'ɔgɪ] practising witchcraft.  
 pisreogach. [b'an f'ɪ]r'ɔgə] witch.  
 plaic. [ə b'wɪn't' plək'ənɪ ə'mah əs] taking mouthfuls out of it (turkeys in nettles).  
 pláigh. [plɑ:i Lɔhag] a plague of mice.  
 planáid. [plənəd'i] planets.  
 plan(n)ta. [əs d'as ə pləntə i] She is a nice looking girl.  
 pléascadh. [p'l'e:əskʉ] to exploit (bicycle tube).  
 plubaidín. [plɔbəd'in' rauər] a fat person.  
 pluc. [plɔk ə v'ə ɔgəd əs əhən rɔd] to like all sorts (of food).  
 póitín. [ə d'anu pɔ:t'in] making 'potteen' - illicit liquor.  
 póitire. [pɔ:t'ɪr'ə] one fond of drink, an alcoholic.  
 poll eabair. [pɔl 'abər'] hole or pit by the house filled with mud from the bog, manure, ashes, turf etc. (used as fertiliser).  
 polladh. [fɔl [əd ə] They stabbed him. [fɔlhət [i e] She would kill him!  
 pollaid. [pɔlɪd' wɔ:r v'ɪl't'əna] gl. [a:t' wɔ:r wɔg] a large expanse of marshy ground.  
 pór. [pɔ:r] gl. [[i:l kɪr'k'ə] seed (of oats). [pɔ:r mɔdɪ] breed of dog.  
 port. [pɔrtənɪ] tunes (not necessarily 'jigs').  
 portach. [pɔrtə] gl. [a:t' ə m'wɪn'hɑ n wɔ:n'] 'a place where you would cut turf'. [ɛr' ə fɔrtə] in the bog. [drɔhLEhə pɔrtɪ ə 'tɔn] It is bad weather for turf-cutting.  
 portaidheacht. [wɪn' m'ɪ]ə prize ə pɔrtɪəht] I won a prize for liling.  
 pósadh. marrying, marriage. [pɔ:st ər'] married to. Cf. 'She's married on a cousin o' mine ... married to my cousin'. Swan 183. Past Subj. 3 pl. [da bɔ:sət [əd] v. adj. [pɔ:stə].  
 post(a). [pɔstə maɪ 'ɪg'ə] (He) has a good job. [χaL' [ə fɔst] He lost his job. [tə [əg' ɔmpər ə fɔstə ]In' l'ə fadə] He has been a postman for a long time. [ɔf'ɪg' (af'ɪg') ə 'f'wɪ]t'] The Post Office.  
 preabadaigh. [v'i mə χrɪ: ə p'r'abədɪ] My heart was palpitating.  
 preabadh. [p'r'apə [ə]t'a h'ɔntu] He will leap into them. [hɔg [ə] p'r'ab dɪhə] He jabbed her (eel, with spade).  
 príomhscoil. [p'r'i:vskol'] secondary school. Sp.3.  
 progáid. [prɔgəd'] laxative.  
 pronntanas. [prɔntənəs] gift; used also for 'prize' in competition. Sp.1.  
 púdar. [pu:dər] powder, doctor's medicine.  
 punnta. [pɔntə] a pound (weight). [pɔntə sə La: ə v'i ɔku] They earned a pound (money) a day.  
 putóg. [pɔtɔgɪ] intestines. gl. 'liver'. Sp.3.  
 rádh, ráidht. [tə:s ɔgəm nə rɔdɪ ə dər tu] I understand what you mean. [n'i:əl' m'æg' ra: gə gɪr'ən [ə] n'u^h] I do not think it will rain today. [v'i [ə] ra:t' ə gə wuərəs ɔ:r ɔn] It was said that gold was found there. [b'ed'ɪr' gə n'ɛrhət [ə] kɔplə k'ɔn] Perhaps he will sing a few (songs).  
 radharc. [rɔ:rk nə mən'ə] gl. 'dawn'.

- raic. [t'ah' ræk'ə] dandy house, house of ill-repute.
- raiceáil. [rak'əl'əd' ji g'itə] She used to go on the rampage.
- raiclin. [rak'l'in'] 'kitty' or money pooled together for drink or food.
- ráidht. See rádh.
- raithneach. [ran'hə] fern.
- rámas. [rā:məs] nonsensical talk, gibberish.
- rann. [N'i ro' jəd ə rən ən ar'əg'Id' kəriim] They were not dividing the money evenly. Fut. 1 sg. [rən'hə m'ə] rann ar. [ə rən ən ər'əg'Id' orhu] dividing the money between them.
- rása. [ra:sə] a race. [ra:sə m'ə] I shall run (race after).
- raspaidhe. [d'in'ə raspi] gl. [ʃIn' d'in'ə ə m'eu kome' yarə ər' ə v'eu' l'on'dələbə ə gome] 'A person who would have a rough appearance who would be very bold, harsh looking'. Sp.11 - her son never heard this word.
- ráth. [ra:] gl. [krəp ʃN'axtə b'e' jə n'ʃIn'] 'a pile of snow, it will lie there'. [rahəni' ʃN'axtə] snow drifts.
- réabadh. [v'in tu' hā re:bu] The udder was very full, bursting.
- réabhóg. See riabhóg.
- reachtáil. [rəxtal' ə'nuəs] To run down, criticise, cf. cáineadh. [tə' jə rəxtal' t'ə' o'ku l'ə' k'e:d b'l'iən'] The Post Office has been going for one hundred years. [də rəxtal' IN' mə he:uʷ] Were I to run a batch (of póitín). See reathaigh.
- réalt. [rE:lt nə mən'ə] gl. [t'axt ə LE:] the morning star. gl. 'the coming of the day'.
- réaltóg. [rəltəgi] stars.
- reamhar. [b'an'ə rauər] milk going sour. [d'Im'i' ʃi nə rauər i'l'ig'] She became very fat. [tə' jəd rauwər sən' in't'in'] They (sheep) are dumb. See reásún. Comp. [N'is rauwə; N'is rau].
- reásún. [rauər sə re:sun] 'thick-witted', See aingciallta.
- reathaigh. [ə'mwi ə rahI] out jogging. [rahəs' jə ə nu(:)həs dI:n'i] It runs in peoples' nature. [v'i nə d'ɔ:rə rahI nuəs] The tears were streaming down. [χɔ:r' ə v'ə rat'ə] almost exhausted (turf-banks). See rith.
- réidh. [wii' ʃiv' rE:] Are you ready, (or finished)? [b'e tu re: ə'ma' fə' χən'ən v'alI] You will be right and ready for the road now (having repaired your bicycle). [rö:i l'ə' ə skol'h] finished with school. [brahan rö:i] gruel. [han'i' jə l'om kə rö:i l'ə' dadI] It (song) flowed very freely.
- réidhtiughadh. [fən'ə nə bələn' ə rət'u] to clear the (cows) teats (when affected by a disease called the 'weed'). [rət'ə' jə' ʃk'adəman] He cleared his throat. [jo:ə tu re:t'i dɔ] You can get rid of it. [d'e:d' jən LE:r ə jəru' ə'h m'e re:t'i a:l dɔ] He should have cut the (sore, corn-troubled) toe as long as I got rid of it (pain). [N'i wI' ʃi re:t'i l'ɔfə] She will not get rid of them.
- reithe. [I N'Ir'u nə b'l'iənə n'ʃIn' χör'hət' jəd ə rəix'ə l'ɔ:fə] Then at the end of the year they would mate them with the ram. pl. [räh'i].
- rí. [N'i:əl' is' ogəm fwi:n ri:] I do not know at all (lit. under the King, God). [ə ri: gra:st' ər' o:n'] Oh Lord have mercy on Eoin.
- rideal. [rid'əl] seive.
- riabhóg. [rE:wag ə n'e: nə kuix'ə] a small bird which follows the cuckoo, cf. OCGC 223. [m'i:n nə rE:wag] pl. n. gl. [a:t' wo:r' fə' χən'ə rE:wagI v'i' on] It was a great place for larks. Dinn. lists réabhóg as a var. s.v. riabhóg. Alt. [rE:wag], pl. [rö:wagI].
- riabhóg. bridled cow in the legend of the storm at the end of March start of April: [LEhə' lome' nə rE:wag'ə].



- riamh. [N'í wuær' m'Í] [ə mə χɔd tE: l'ə fadə ri:u] I haven't had tea for a long time. riamh is usually used with past and imperf. yet cf. [N'í ek'í tu ri:u] You will never see. Sp.4. and [N'í wín'əm ri:u] I never cut. Young speaker.
- ribhealach. [I:h'ə jal ríbjalÍ] a bright moonlit night.
- righin. [rI:n'] stiff (more commonly stiffeáilte). [ə kór gə ri:n'] raining continually.
- righneálach. [rI:n'ala] gl. [dīn'ə b'óg ə wai na m'eu tapÍ ə b'í öntu na dadÍ n'í:əl' fəd ]qLantə gastə a:bəLtə n rōd ə ja:nu] 'A feeble person lacking agility, they are not fit and able-bodied, (or) able to do anything'. (said of old people living alone in deserted areas). Cf. Dinn. s.v. righneáladhe.
- rinn. [ta 'an'rín' er' ə La: ]ɔ] gl. [an'luəxt er'] Today is very cold.
- ríoghacht<sup>(3)</sup> [ríhəxtə] kingdom.
- rith. [ə rɫ<sup>h</sup> ən amə] all the while. [N'í rihi tu ma hās am] You will not run out of time. (i.e. there will always be plenty of time). Condit. [N'í riχ'u].
- ródach. [rɔ:da] blood-letting. [N'í:ət fəd rɔ:da ɔrhu hɛ:n'] They used to bleed themselves.
- ródáil. [fɔn'ə rɔ:daÍ' ə janu] to carry out blood-letting.
- róganta. [rɔ:gántə] roughish, frivolous.
- rogha. [t'y:fa də rō: fad er χ'u:əÍ nə dI:n'í t'əxt] You could see the people coming in the distance. [da wí:t ]i rō:] Were she to get her choice.
- roicid. [rík'id'í] wrinkles (in skin).
- roideogach. [ríd'oga] gl. [krīn' v'ógə ríd'ogÍ ta fəd ə fa:s er' ə χl:ran ta krauər də ə fa:s ɔdÍ ɔgÍn'ə d'ər fəd gərb ə n kran ə k'e:su n f'ar huəs er' ɔgəs gər ]In' ə ta:wər nar a:s fəd ə'rí:u mo:r n'í:əl' maran m'ē:d' öntu] 'Little dwarf-sallow (See Dinn. s.v. roideog.) they grow on the moor, some of it is growing down there on our land. They say that it was on this tree that the man above (Our Lord Jesus) was crucified and that that is why it never grew big, they are very small'.
- roilig. [ríl'ík'] graveyard.
- roimhe. [rív'ə mamsə] before my time. [rív'ə jər'u nə b'l'íənə] before the end of the year. [v'au ɔgl ɔrt ríp'í ]In'] You would be afraid of that (eel).
- round. [v'í roun mai o:ran íg'ə] gl. [kɔd' 'wo:r] He knew a great number of songs. [v'í roun 'm'IL't'əna ɔn] gl. [skaf't'ə 'mo:r] There was a great crowd there, alt. [roun 'dI:n'í]. [an'roun aLI l'ɛ]] 'a great herd of cattle with him'. [ta 'an'roun kl:ra fan fa:r'k' íg'ə] He has plenty of sheep in his field. [N'ir glanu ]In' l'ə roun b'l'íəntÍ] That has not been cleaned for a good number of years. This word (as well as sight) is very common in this area. See troid.
- ruadh. [ruə] red (hair, or fur).
- ruadh-mheirg. [ruəv'Ír'íg'] brown coloured water of a ferrous nature lying in ditches.
- ruaire reatha. [ruəg'Ír'ə rəhə] A young carefree person given to sport and merry-making.
- ruagán. [ruəgan] gl. [gɫ: hÍr'Im'] a dry-wind. Alt. [am t'Ír'Im' gÍ:χ'ə] a dry windy spell. [rIn' ]ə 'an'ruəgan sən' ara] There was a very cold dry windy spell in the spring. [an'ruəkan fuəxt'] 'a very cold dry windy spell'. Sp.19.
- ruaigeadh. [gō:r ə ruək'u f'íə] a hound that would chase a deer (tale). Past. 3 sg. [ruÍg'], [ruÍg'u iəd] They were chased (out of the town).



- ruball. [kra:u n 'rɒbəl'] the bone of the tail (where this stops the scathán is said to begin). [rɒbəl dahən a:t' 'ik'i] She has a finger in many pies.
- rud. [ahən rɒd], alt. [ahən rɒd: rarely ahən rɪd] everything. [da m'eha əd' anu ʃɔ:rt ər' b'i rɒdə] Were you to be doing anything. [l' ə tI:v' ə rɒdə] besides that. [go: ʃir' ɔgəs In' is dɔ kə'd'en rɒd hu hɛ:n'] Go to the house next door (soir = to the east) and tell him who you are. [kə b'i rɒd iəd hɛ:n'] whoever they were. This expression is common in this area, cf. 'agus caidé an rud iad seo atá taobh istigh ionns an teach agat'. Cr. Chon. 85. [nə rɒdI ɔ:ge ʃIn'] those youths. [ta 'an' rɒd də ɔklə m'IL't'ənahə mər ʃIn' sə ɣö:l'Ik' nɑ wɪl' is ig' dI:n'i kə 'den rɒd ə] There are a lot of difficult words like that in the Irish language which people do not know what they mean. [hɔg ʃəd l' ɔ 'an' rɒd delph] They stole a great deal of delph. [ʃIn' rɒd ə'wa:n' ə'ter' kɔn' ən ʃən t'ax gə maih'] That is one thing about him, he keeps the house tidy. Another common usage is : [ʃe rɒd ə v'l'i:ən ʃIN' ə l' ə Lā:u iəd] We milk them by hand, [ʃe rɒd ə hɔntI ʃəd ə tɔlu l' ə sbɑ:dI n tam ʃIn'] They used to turn the ground with spades in those days.
- rugaide. [rɔgɪd' ə b'ag] a weak person or lamb.
- ruicne. [rik' iahə] wrinkles. See roicid.
- rún. [v'i ru:n ɔgəm ʃIn' ə janu] I intended to do that. [ʃk' iəl ru:n'] a secret.
- rúscadh. [ə ru:sku ɔgəs ə buəlu] thrashing and beating.
- rúscadh. [rɪn' ʃə 'an' ru:sku] He turned the place over, looking for a lost object.
- rútáil. [ru:təl' u mah i ʃIn' fɔstə] That was also dug out.
- sábháil. [gə sa:ul' I d' iə ʃIN' tən 'du' Luə ər' ən tə' bækə ʃɔ] God save us the (lit. this) tobacco is very expensive. Fut. pass. [sa:wəl' hər].
- sac. [sɔk] sack. pl. [sɪk'].
- sadharcán (OCGC 161). [sI:rkan'] 'primroses'. Sp.2. Cf. Dinn s.v. sobhaircín.
- sagart. [sagərt ; sɔyert] a priest. pl. [sɪyert']. [ta d' arhar' dɔ nə nauyert'] He had a brother a priest.
- saidhéan, saighéan(?). [ʃi:əhan'] gl. [b'r'Ik' v'agə] 'young trout' (?) FGB lists sáian 'young coal-fish'.
- saighdiúr. [ma ta ʃəd b'ag he:n' ta ʃəd nə said'urI maih'ə] Even though they are small, they are good soldiers. Alt. pl. [sɛ:ɪd'urI].
- sáile. [sa:l' ə] gl. [i'k' ə nə farig' ə] salt-water.
- saileog. [sLat 'sɪl'ag' ə] a sally rod. [sɪl'ag' ɣuwh] a black willow.
- sailleadh. [saL' u] salting. Condit. 2 sg. [həL' ha]. See salannadh.
- sáith. [ta mə ha:i ə' ma hɔgəm] I have more than my fill. [ə ha:i p'r' e:ətI] His fill of potatoes. [nɛl' is ig' ə ə ha:i] He doesn't know when he has had enough (pup gorging himself).
- sáitheadh. [hə:i f' ar ɔku ʃi:s ə sbɑ:d] One of the men thrust down his spade (into the ground). Fut. 2 sg. [saiχ' ə tu] v.n. [sahu] v. adj. [sa:t' ə].
- sáitheán. [ʃaxt ʃa:it' an' d' e:əg] seventeen stakes.
- sál. [sa:l] heel. [ə sa:l] my (lit. the) heel. [sa:LtI a:məd] wooden heels.
- salach. [ə d' anu n rɒd sala] not playing fairly, 'doing the dirt'. [La: sala] a wet day. [ta sala] It is a bad, wet day (greeting).
- salachar. [v' in saləhər ɔn ə'rE:r'] It was wet last night.
- salannadh. [ə sɔlənʉ] salting, curing. See sailleadh.
- samhail. [ə sauəl' ə tE: dɪ:r] thinking that tea was expensive.
- Samhain. [sāuən'] Hallowe'en. [m'i: nə sāuən] November. [da:g ə tāuwɪn' ə ɣl: ə' n' ir' n da m' eu ɣl: ri ə jɛv' r' i ɔn] (It would be said that)

November left the east'wind if there was a wind throughout the winter.

samhnas. [s̥aunəs er mɔ ɣ̥i'l'ə] nausea in my stomach.

samhradh. [N'i:əl' marən ənəhə ɡɔ] χ'ɔ:l' er' ə t̥auru ʃɔ] Not many birds are singing this summer. [N'i:əl' ʃɔ:rt er' b'i s̥auri t'axt er χɔr' er' b'i] There is no decent summer as of yet.

saoghal. [sλ:l ; sI:l ; sE:l] life, world. [ə ri ə hl:l'] during his life. [er' ə tE:l ʃɔ] in this life. [janni ʃəd χɔ:r' ə v'ə sI:l d̥i'n'ə] They (slates) will last almost a lifetime. [sλ:LtI a h̥i'n'] generations ago. [ə ɔd sI:Ltiəhə hart] Their (sic.) lives are over. [χ̥i'r ʃə ʃt'a sλ:l 'an'wai] He had a good, enjoyable, life. [jɛv'i ʃəd b̥ariaht sE:l'] They live too long.

saor. [sλ:r ; sI:r] cheap. Comp. [N'is sλ:r'ə ; sI:r'ə].

saor. [sλ:rhI klɔiχ'ə ; sI:rhI] stone masons.

saothrughadh. [N'i:əl' sλ:rhI ɔku] They have no work. [v'i ʃə sI:rhI i'g'ə] He deserved it! [kaihi ʃə nar hI:rhI ʃə 'an'roð] He must not have earned all that much. Condit. 2 pl. [hl:h̥rət ʃi'v'].

sárughadh. [hɑ:ri ɔrəm d̥i'n' a:l'] I could not find anyone. [əs d̥i'l'i n tE: ə hɑ:ru] It is hard to beat (surpass) tea. [hɑ:ri er' mu:n'u ə χɔr er'] He was unable to master (subdue) him. [sa:rəhə 'ʃe: er'] He will be unable to do it. [sa:ri mɑ<sup>h</sup>] tired out, exhausted.

Sasana. [s̥eid'ər'i nə sasənə] the English soldiers.

Sasanach. [Nə sasəni] The English. [m'i:L't'ə nə sasəni] The English miles.

sásta. [N'i ro ʃə sa:stə l'ə ʃIn'] He was not satisfied with that. [N'i ro ʃəd 'L'a'na:stə d̥ən' ar ə v'r'I] ən' L'ak] They (Historical Society) were not very happy with the man who broke the flagstone. [tan ɡrəpe sa:stə χɔn'ə ho:gal'] The grape is very useful for lifting. [N'i mai ə mɔhi:r'i m'e: ʃN'i sa:stə əs t'axt ə wɑ:rtə n'i təl'wi m'e'] I am neither a good nor a satisfactory riser, and when March comes I am no ploughman'. Sp.6. (song). Comp. [N'is sa:stiaə] IDPP 215.

sáthadh. See sáitheadh.

scabadh. [rahət ʃə ə skabu ɔrt] He (inexperienced dog) would scatter them (sheep) on you. [ʃkab ʃəd ən' 'ʃIn'] They (family grew up and) went their separate ways. [ar'əg'əd ə skabu] to squander or spend money recklessly. See ceachardha. For scab - v scap - See IDPP 241.

scabaird. [skabərt' ə ra:surə] the scabbard of the razor.

scadán. [skadən] herring. [k̥i'r' mə ɣ̥rim' l'ɛ] ə t'In'i na n'ir' b'ēr'u ri:u arəm l'ə mɔ wɔləg] Put my back to the fire, for I was never caught by my stomach -said by herring when roasting. [skadən' v'əgə], [sprats ə v'ərhet ʃəd ɔrhu m'e:rLə] scadán bheaga, called 'sprats' in English.

scaifte. [skaf't'ə] a crowd of people or animals. [skaf't'ə mɔ:r aLI] a large herd of cattle. [ə sk̥if't'ə ɔ:əg] the young people.

scairbhshíon (< gairbhshíon < garbh + síon). [sk̥i'r'əf in nə kuIχ'ə (kuIχ' ; kuIjə)] The storm (rough weather) of the cuckoo. [m'i: nə b' aLti'n'ə hIg'ən ʃə hIg'u t'r'i: Lɑ: 'an'd̥ɔn'əntə s̥ɔlə d'ɔku n χuɑ<sup>h</sup>] It comes in May, three very bad days used to come before the cuckoo would arrive.

scairteach. [ə skart'i] shouting, crowing of cock (See glaoghaigh). [skart' ʃə l'ɛ] ən d'ærhar' gə ro b'a:χ m'IL't'əna h̥ən' ʃɔ] He shouted to the brother that there was a dreadful beast here. Fut. 3 sg. [skart'i ʃə].

scála. [ska:lə] dish, bowl, basin. pl. [ska:lI].

scalladh. [N'i skalhet ʃə hu] It (creel rubbing on back of neck) would not burn you (when using a pillin).

scamhdar. [skaudər] a pancake of flour and milk. Sp.17. A Fintown lady

- told me that [skāudag] scamhdóg meant pancake. These words seem to be used by few.
- scamhdóg. See scamhdar.
- scamháil. [skaulaɪ] scolding.
- scannrughadh. [skā:rə ʃəd] They became frightened. [skā:raha] You would take fright. [N'i hɔg ʃəd skā:ru ər' b'i dū<sup>h</sup> a v'i ɔgl' rəm ə gō:nɪ rīpu nər' ə wai'N' ahIN' ɔm'ra ɔrhu]. They never gave me a fright but I was always afraid of them when I would hear them mentioned.
- scannruightheach. [ta ʃIn' skā:ria] That is dreadful, frightful. [skāiria k'r'istə] very cross. [skā:ria dy:r] very dear.
- scaoileadh. [skl:l'u ; sky:l'u ; skl:l'u] to shoot. [gə d'i: gər sky:l'u 'ɔn'arəxər] until a great shot was fired. [v'i 'ɔn'tɔməlt skl:l't' ɔn] There was a long period of shooting. scaoil amach. [skl:l'hət ʃəd ə'mə ə t'alə] They would let out the cattle.
- scaramhaint, scaradh. [N'ir wai l'e:χ'ə skarəwint l'ɔ:fə] She would not want to part with them. [N'i v'i:n ʃəd ə wad gə skarən ʃəd o χ'əl'ə] They do not be long parting from each other.
- scathadh. [χaih'a N Luəhər' ə skahu] You would have to separate the rushes well. [ta ʃə skahu n ɣauən' wuɪχ'ə] He is weaning the calf. [ta ʃə skɔt'ə ma] The house is isolated. See éan.
- scáthán. [ta ɣa: skahan ɔn k'ɔn fə'hɔn'ə ɔnk ɔn ɔgəs kɔ:r'u ɔgəs rɔbəl fadə r' alə] There are two (meanings for) scáthán, one is for looking into and arranging ones appearance (mirror) and (the other meaning is) a long tail on a cow. Sp.1. [ta 'ɔn'skahan ər' ə wɔ: ʃIn'] The cow has a very long tail. [tɔn f'ɔnu ə fa:s ə'ma han rɔbəl ta ʃə ɔgl' ʃi:s ə'ma nɑ:t' ə stəpɪ N rɔbəl skahan ə tɔn] The strands of hair are growing out from (the bottom of) the tail, it grows down from where the (bone of) the tail stops, (that part is the) scáthán. Sp.6, cf. Dinn. s.v. scothachán.
- scéal. [ʃk'e:ɔl ; ʃk'iəl] a story. [v'i ʃə mai əg' IN' ʃə ʃk'e:l'] He was a good storyteller. pl. [ʃk'iəlti]. [tɪg'am də ʃk'e:l] I understand your predicament. [N'i ʃk'e:l ʃk'e:l' ə tɔgəm ər'] I heard it first hand (i.e. it is not hearsay).
- scéala. [kɪr'hə ʃiətsən ə'mə ʃk'e:ɔlə] They will announce it.
- scéalaidheacht. [Lɔxt nə ʃk'e:lɪəxt] storytellers.
- sceall. [d'Im'ə ʃə nə ʃk'ildrahə] gl. [d'Im'ə ʃə 'ɔn'v'ag] It (rock) shattered into fragments.
- sceamhagacht. [ʃk'auəgəht] gl. [b'a:χ am ə ɣlaku l'əwə χɔd' ə p'ɪku hart ər'] (Action of) an animal taking its time over its food, picking over it.
- sceamp. [ə ʃk'amp] You brat! - said to impertinent young boy or dog. < Eng. scamp.
- sciath. [ʃk'ɪə] a wattle framework used as a door: [fə χɔn'ə dərʃə N'i:t ʃəd iəd] Sp.3.
- scidín. [ʃk'Id'in'] a small potato, cf. 'a wheen of skeedyins: a few small potatoes'. Swan 183.
- scileáid. [ʃk'Il'ad'] a pan, skillet.
- scilling. [ʃe: ʃk'IL'N'ə] six shillings.
- sciobal(1)ta. gl. [b'an tɪ: ə'N' ʃIn' ə t'ax ə χɔn'al't gə mai v'et ʃi ʃk'ɪbəl'tə] 'A housewife there, who would keep the house in order she would be tidy (sciobal(1)ta). [da m'eha hɔsə d'a:ntə suəs gə mai v'eu kɔmə 'ɔn' ʃk'ɪbəl'tə ɔrt] Were you to be all dressed up you would look well.
- scióntalán. [ʃk'i:ntələn] person living by himself. Sp.11.
- scíste. [glakəm ʃki:ʃtə gō:nɪ N'è: am d'in'ərə] I always take a rest, nap, after dinner-time. Sp.10. Word is usually scríste in this area (as well as in other parts of Donegal, LASID map 158),

- [ə d'anu ə ʃk'r'i:ʃt'ə] (he) having a rest.  
 sciúlán, (< giúlán, Ó Baoill 150). [ʃk'u:lan] gl. [b'art'in' b'óg f'è:r'] 'a little bundle of hay'.  
 sciúradh. [b'w:a:n'in' ə ʃk'u:ru] to bleach homespun cloth. [sLat ə ʃk'u:rhu mörəxu b'óg] a stick that would thrash little Murchadh.  
 scláta. [nə tIhə skla:tI] the slate(-roofed) houses.  
 scoilteadh. [b'ed'ir' gə skə ʃt'i n' ʃIn' ə gə n'a:nhI ya: xod də nə ku:g' fəntə ʃIn' ʃaxt bəntə je:əg əgəs d'ex' ənsə ʃt'an'ar'əg'əd] Perhaps it (priced asked) would be split, the five pounds (the difference between £15 and £20) would be halved, that is seventeen pounds ten in the old money. [skəL't'u] splitting (wood, rocks, etc.). [skil't' ʃəd nə wə:ətI] They split the votes. v. adj. [skəL't'ə].  
 scoith. [skəi y:x'ə] an excellent evening.  
 scolb. [ʃIn' nə rədi ta d'antə əs nə blackberries wəl ʃk'r'i:bən ʃəd iəd ʃIn' əgəs n'i:n ʃəd krin' iəd ən' ʃIn' əgəs kər'ən ʃəd ə ʃt'a insə tI:v (sic.) iəd nə f'ir' ə tag' əbər' ər' ə t'ax nə tI:hír'i] Those are the things that are made out of the blackberry (stalks). Well they scrape them and make them round and they put them into the thatch, the men who are working on the roof, the thatchers. Sp.15. [n'i wuər mīd' ən'skələb nən ʃk'e:əi wuəfə n'i: bə:] We never heard of them again.  
 sconnsa. [skənsə] gl. [kləi:] fence, hedge, 'ditch' in local English.  
 scór. [suəs l'ə skər əli] up to twenty head of cattle. [L'askər buəhīl'] Ten boys. [k'er'ə skə:r əs t'r'i: b'l'iənə] eighty-three years. [k'ahr nə xu:g' ə skə:rhI əku] four or five scor of them.  
 scoróg. [skərəgi] hips.  
 scrábach. gl. [rəd nə m'eu d'antə gə 'han'wai] (Adj. describing) 'a thing which would not be done properly'. [da m'eha ʃk'r'i:u əs gən ə ʃk'r'i:u gə 'han'wai ʃk'r'i:u tu gə skra:ba ə] Were you to be writing and not do a good job, you wrote it untidily (scrábach).  
 sraith. [skrəih<sup>3</sup> ; skrəi<sup>x</sup>] sod, 'scraw'. [I:x'ə nə skrəh<sup>3</sup>] Oidhche na S. a house-warming party, an evening organised for those who helped build the house. Sp.3 had the nom. sg. [skrəh].  
 sraith loinge. [skrəi lɪŋ'ə] gl. [a:t' springy i ʃk'ə ɒn əgəs talu sə wəla hər'] A quaking bog, gl. 'a springy place (where) there is a layer of ground on top of water'. pl. [skrəi<sup>x</sup> lɒŋənI].  
 scrath. See sraith.  
 screáchán reilge. [ʃk'r'e:han rīl'ig'ə] owl. Alt. An unbaptized or still-born child which when buried can appear as a ghost in the form of a bird. Sp.5.  
 scread. [nə kīl'i frλ:l' ə d'anu 'kər' ʃk'r'ad] the moor-cocks giving the odd cry. [ʃk'r'ad b'óg e:drəm f'arhənə] a little light drop of rain (light drizzle).  
 screadach. [ə ʃk'r'ada] the cawing (of ravens). [ta nə p'r'e:əhan' ə ʃk'r'adI] The crows are squaking.  
 scriobadh. [ʃk'ri:əbu] to scrape. [ʃk'r'i:əb ə kat m'ə]. The cat scraped me. Condit. [ʃk'r'i:pu].  
 scriobhadh. [ʃk'r'i:u<sup>w</sup>] to write. Past 1 sg. [ʃk'r'i:u m'ə]. pass. [n'ir' ʃk'r'i:wu]. [da ʃk'r'i:fi ʃi:s iəd] Were they to have been written down. v. adj. [ʃk'ri:fə ; ʃk'r'i:fə ; ʃk'r'i:ftə ; ʃk'i:ft'ə].  
 scrios. [ʃk'r'is d'e: gər Im'i ə madu] The blasted dog ran off! [ʃk'r'isət ʃəd hu] They would ruin you.  
 scríste. See scíste.  
 scúr. [kə'd'ən sku:r ə v'i ər'] Such a hurry he was in.  
 seá. [ʃa:] saw. pl. [ʃa:nI].  
 seabhac. [ʃo:kənI] hawks. [ta kəd' aku ə d'anu ə'ma gər ə xuə<sup>x</sup> ə'ta sə t'o:k] Some of them think that seabhac means cuckoo. [ʃo:k glas], [ʃo:k ruə] two types of hawk.

- seachtmhain. [ʃaxtun' ; ʃaxt'in'] a week. [d'er'u nə ʃaxtun'ə] the weekend. [d'er'u n t'axtun'] Sp.3. [t'r'i ʃaxtun'i] three weeks. [ʃIn' t'r'i: ʃaxtən'ə sən I:χ'ə nɔxt] That is three weeks from tonight.
- séadan. [tə sedən'gi:χ' ɔn] There is a light wind.
- seal. [tə ʃal ə h'in'] a while back. [i'e ʃal mai ə'nuəs] for a good while.
- seál. [ʃa:l] shawl.
- sealaidheacht. [ʃalɪəxt ə janu ɔn] to work turn about. gl. [rɔd ə janu ə r də thurn] i.e. to take days at working on each others land. [janhə m'w'ɪd' ʃalɪəxt] Sp.5. We shall take it in turns (to sit up all night with a sick neighbour).
- sealán. pl. [ʃalan'] Little pine rings made on Palm Sunday.
- sealg. [ʃaləg] gl. [iəskər'əht] fishing.
- sealgaire. [ʃaləgɪr'i] hunters. Sp.1. [ʃalədɪr'i] Sp.5. [madu ʃaləgɪr'ə] a hunting-dog.
- seamróg. [k'In'al ən't'əxt ʃamragɪ ə v'i sə tɔlu] A type of clover which was in the ground.
- séanadh. to deny. Past. pass. [ʃe:nu]
- seanachas. [N'i:r χɔr nə dI:n'i gə L'ɔ:r ʃanəhəsɔk ə r nə 'ʃan'dI:n'i] The younger people did not ask the old people enough about the old times, traditions etc. Alt. [ʃanəhəs].
- seanfhear. [v'i ɔ:ran' wai əg' ən ʃanar ə v'i ən' 'ʃɔ mɔʃə a n'ir' ɔləm nə dI:n'i iəd] Indeed, my father knew some fine songs but we never learned them.
- seanfhocal. [v'i marən ʃanɔklə gɔl' fədə h'in'] There were a lot of proverbs long ago.
- seangadh. [gə d'i: gə ʃaɔət ʃə] Until it (freshly cut stick) would season. gl. [ʃIn' gə d'i: gə v'ɔ:it ʃə tən da: ɔkəl f'ɔ: ɔgəs ʃaŋ rɔd ə'wə:n' iəd] That is until it would wither. There are two words, feogh and seang which mean the same thing.
- seangan. [ʃn'əŋən] ant - single example.
- seamóir. [ə d'anu ʃanəmrohə] preaching sermons.
- searbh. [tE: ʃaru] gl. [tE: gən ʃuhrə] 'tea without sugar'. [k'ɔku tə ʃə ʃaru nə m'i:n'] Whether he is hard or easy to get on with.
- searbhánta. [ʃarəwɔntɪ] servants.
- searrach. [ʃarəχ ; ʃarə] a foal, male or female. [ʃarə b'l'iənə] a yearling. [ʃarə b'ɔg] gl. [k'ɔn b'ɔg ɔ:g] a new-born donkey.
- seasamh. [hasaha n'is mɔ: t'as] You could withstand more heat (than cold). [tə ʃəd a:bəltə ʃasu ə r' ə γλ:] They (hawks) can hover on the wind. See tuitim.
- séasúr. [a d'Ig'u 'drɔ'he:sur fə'hɔn'ə mɔ:n' ə ha:wal'] Were a bad turf-drying season to come.
- séideadh. [ʃe:d'u] gl. 'a fierce stormy wind'. [ər' ɔglə gə d'ɔku ʃe:d'u r' b'i ɔrhu] In case they (plants) would be exposed to wind. [neu nə dI:n'i mɔ' hɔgəs he:d'ət ʃəd ɔ:rk wɔ:r nə r' ə v'i:u ə tɔ:r' ə t'əxt]. The people used to go out and blow a great horn when assailants were approaching.
- seiftiughadh. [hɛ:u ə f'ar ə'ma sən I:χ'ə hɛf't'u] Her husband used to go out by night (illegally) ~~earn~~ing things, poaching.
- seilg. [ʃel'ig'] hunting.
- seilde. [ʃil'ɪd'ə ; ʃɛl'hɪd'ə ; ʃɪm'ɪd'ə] a snail. IDPP 241.
- seinm. [hɛn' ʃə] he played (fiddle). [v'in χua hə ʃɛn'əm'] The cuckoo was singing. Cf. smaolach. Condit/Imperf. 3 sg. [hɛn'ɪm'n'ahət ʃə], [hɛn'ɪm'ahət ʃə].
- seinm. [ʃɪn'əm'] instrumental music, as opposed to ceol (singing of humans - yet cf. seinm singing of cuckoo, thrush etc.). [rɔ ʃɛn'im' ɛr' b'ih ɔn] Was there any music there?

seirseamán. See ceirseamán.

seisreach. [ər' ə t'ɛ]ri] on the plough. [wəkə tu ə t'ɪ]ərə ə r' ə  
sb'e:r' ə'ri:u] Did you ever see the Plough in the sky. pl.  
[ɛ]ərəI].

Seirse. [ɔ:rʃə f'ien'] gl. wild sage - reported to be a good cure  
for colds.

seol. [ɔ:l] loom. pl. [ɔ:lɪ]. [jə tu ɔ:l mai ə r' wa:r'ə ruə] You  
will (always) find Máire Ruadh in a good mood. [gə 'de:n ɔ:l  
ə'ta ɔrt ə'n'u'h] How are you today? [N'i ro 'an'ɪ]ɔ:l ɪn'əm'  
ər'] He was not in the mood, humour, to play. gl. [N'i ro humour  
ər' ə 'χɔn'ə yöl' ə hən'əm']. [ɔ:l m'oyəl'] (seol meaghair). gl.  
[fɔn sbɔirt'] urge to sport, play (as of pups).

seoladh. [ə ɔ:lu] gl. [N'i:əl tu ɟu:l gə mɔL nɔ gə gəstə tɔ tu ɟu:l  
l'at gə səkər'] You are not walking fast or slow, you are gently  
sauntering. [ə ɔ:lu nə ɟaunə] herding the calves.

seort. [kə'den ɔ:rt a:t'i i] What sort of a place is it. [v'i:t ɟəd  
ə kuərtu əhən ɔ:rt] They (travellers) used to seek all sorts of  
things. [v'i ɟi g'ɪχ'ə əhən rɔd ɔgəs N'i ro ɟə d'anu ɛ:n ɪ]ɔ:rt  
ɔrhI] She was eating everything and it wasn't affecting her in  
the least.

siar. [v'i ɟəd ə rɔ: gə ro nə su:l'ə mɔ ɟiər gə d'i: nə guɛL'ahə ər']  
They were saying that its (monster's) eyes were out to its  
shoulders. [tɔ ɟIn' ə gɔl' ɟiər g'itə mai] That is going back a  
good bit. [hɪ: ɟə ɟiər] He sat back. Sec. meaning [ə gɔl' ɟiər]  
going west.

sidheog. [ɟi:əgɪ] gl. [dɪ:n'i b'ɔgə] 'little people', fairies.

sight. [səit]. [v'i sight mɔ:r hɔL] There was a great sight over (at  
the chapel). gl. [skaf't'ə mɔ:r] 'a great crowd'. [h'u:lθət ɟə  
sight] He would walk a great deal. [tɔ sight stʌf ɔn] There is  
a lot of stuff there. [N'i:n ɟə sight ə'n'e: nə mɔ:] He does a  
lot (sight) of courting. gl. 'chasing'. Drum youth. [v'i:u sight  
əg' ɛskər'əht rɪv'ə ɔ] A lot of people used to fish before this.  
Cf. Joyce s.v. sighth.

sileadh. [ɟɪl'u] to run off, shed. [ɟɪl'hɪn χɔd ɛl'ə dɪh'ə] The rest  
of it (water) will run off (turf).

sílsteán. [nɔ ɟi:l' f'wək dɔ ɟIn'] Think no more of it. [N'i hɪ:l'hu  
nə dɪ:n'i dɔdɪ də ɟu:l (sic.) gə d'i:r'ə] The people just thought  
very little of walking. [dɔ m'au dɪn'əg' ɔwərk ər' ə dɪn' ɛl'ə  
hɪ:l'ha nɪ:χ'ə fədə] If it were a case of one person sitting  
looking at the other, you would think the evening very long.  
[ɟi:l'i ɟIn' λ:ntəh ə] We think it strange. [hɪ:l' m'ɪ]ə dɔl'i ə  
ɟə:nu] I found it difficult. Pres. 1 sg. [ɟi:l'əm], 3 sg. [ɟi:l'i  
dɪ:n'i] People think, 3 pl. [ɟi:l'i ɟəd] - See tréitheach. rel.  
[ə hɪ:l'əs ; ə hɪ:l'əns]. Past 1 sg. [h'i:l' m'ɪ]ə 3 pl. [hɪ:l'  
ɟəd]. Condit. 1 sg. [hɪ:l'hɪn'], 2 sg. [hɪ:l'ha], [kə'd'e: hɪ:l'ha  
hɔsə] What would you think? Fut. [ɟi:l'hə tu L'afuər' n'is wɪd'ə  
nɔ uər'] You will imagine a half-hour longer than an hour.

sin. [d'ɛr'ɪf'ər də ɟIn'h] a brother of that one's (his). [ɟIn' k'ɛ]t']  
That's a question! (i.e. such a difficult question). [ɟIn' p'ɪktər]  
That's a picture! (i.e. such a hideous picture that is!).

síneadh. [hɪ:n'hɪ ɔ χ'ɔn gə k'ɔn ə tɪ: iəd] They would be stretched from  
one end of the house to the other. [h'ɪ:n' l'ɛ] Off he went.

siobadh. [kɪrhi n ɟi:əbu d'ɛr'u nə gɔ:nɪ] Blizzards will confine every-  
one to the house. [hɪ:əpət ɟən mɔLa dɪhə] It (wind) would lift the  
top off it (turf-clamp).

siobarnach. [tɔ ɟə gɔl' ɔn ɟɔbərɪ] gl. [rɔd ə v'eu əg' ɪm'əht kɔntrɔl't'  
ɔrt mɔ] Anything that would be going wrong for you indeed. e.g.

[a m' r' I] ju n tractor sə ə b'wɪn't' f'ɛ:r' d'erhət [ə ta [ə goɪ' ɔn [ɔbərni ɔrəm] Were the tractor to break when he would be cutting the grass, he would say: 'Tá sé ag goil chun siobarnaighe orm!' Said also of an ill-behaved child: [a:ru n pa:jt'ə ] In n' i hɪg' l'om ə wɔ:n'u ta [ə goɪ' ɔn [ɔbərni ɔrəm] Oh that child! I cannot control him he is playing me up (totally disobeying me).

See cruinniughadh.

siobóg. [əg' IN' ]ə ]i:əbagI] gl. [bre:əgI] telling lies. Cf. CP188.

sioc. [[ɔk ba:n] white frost. [[ɔki ]ən' t'aχ sən bɔ:χ'a da χ'ɛ:l'ə] It will freeze the house and byre together (i.e. it will be very frosty and cold). [ta nə hɪv'n'ahə l'ig' ]ɔkI] The rivers are all frozen over. [[ɔki ]ə suəs] The cut will congeal.

siocair. [[ɔkər' graih'ə kru:ag] due to liver-fluke problems (in livestock). [t'ɔkər' ə phiggery] because of the piggery. [N'i:əl' ɪr'əd gI:χ' ən' ]ɔ ]ɔkər nə grən] There is not as much wind here due to the trees.

siocair. [gən f'wɑ: gən sɔkər' (sic.)] without cause or reason.

siocán. [mɑ hɪg'ən ]ɔkən] If frost comes. [nɑ:dur ]ɔkən ; nɑ:dər ]ɔkən'] likelihood of frost. [rahI ]ən ]ɔkən'] It will be frosty. [χ'ɪr' ə ]ɔkən d'ɛr'u le:χ'ə] The frost killed it (fern).

siódhaidhe. [[i:gI] fairy. IDPP 53 n.1.

siollánta. [[ɔlɔntə gəstə] fit and agile, cf. Dinn. 'sturdy, robust'.

See righneálach.

sionnach. [[ɔnə] fox (songs and, rarely, conversation).

siopa. [[ɔpI ; ]apI] shops. [darəs ə t'ɔpə] the shop door.

siorradh. [ta 'ɔn' ]arɪ gI:χ' ɔn] There is a fair breeze. gl. [gl: nɑ m'ɛu 'ɔn'ard] a wind that would not be too high.

siórruidhe. ['ɔn' amɪd'a gə ]i:rhI] absolutely foolish. [nɑ wɪl' ]ə dɔmɛntə gə ]i:rhI λ:ntə] Isn't it very strange. [əhər' hi:rhI] Eternal Father!

siortadh. [[j'irtu] gl. [[In' ə kuərtə rɔd ən't'aht v'au kəL't'i] That is, looking for some lost object.

síos. [ta ]əd ]i:s n'is mo: nɑ m'IL'un] They are down, losing, more than a million pounds. [v'i m'ɪ]ə ]i:s ər nə kɪk' ]In' ə kuərtu KI:ra] I was down (there) on those hills looking for sheep.

siosúr. Sps.3 and 10 had [ə ]isur] an s. 'the scissors', while Sp.1. had [ə t'isur] an ts. Cf. Pt. 83 q 217 '[taijəm ə t'jijur]' (LASID IV. 135). Dinneen lists it as masculine.

sióthlódh. [[i:ə]hə] to seive, strain. [χaih'a ə ə hi:ə]hə f'r'i:d' ]i:ə]hən] You would have to strain it through a seive.

siubhal. [[u:l] walking, travelling. [χɔr' ə v'ə n'i:əl' dɪn' ər' b'i ə ]u:ə]l' ər' ə wɔmɪt'ə] There is hardly anyone walking at the present time (they all have cars). [ta L'e:əN sə t'u:l] Travelling is an education. [t'ifi tu gɔ:nI ə rE:wag ə ]u:l l'e:χ'i] You will always see the lark accompanying her (cuckoo). [əs gəstə n ]u:l ə 'tɪg' ən ]auən'] The calf runs well. [χ'u:l' m'ə ; h'u:l' m'ə] I walked. [ər' h'u:l ; ɛʃ ]u:l] Away, gone. LASID map 225. [f'ar ]u:l'] a tramp. [tɔw tɔw ər hu:ə]l l'ɛ] hɛ:n'] Time is passing so quickly. [r'IN' mɔ ]a:rhər' ər' hu:wɪl l'ɛ] nə kl:r'i] My brother got rid of the sheep. [r'IN' ]əd ər χ'u:ə]l l'ɛ] They killed him (did away with him).

siúchra. [ɔlakən tu ]u:hɾə] Do you take sugar?

siud. [nɑr a:s ]ə ri:u n'is mo: nɑ ]ɔd] ... that it never grew any bigger than that. [b'r'I]ju suəs ə ]ɔd] That was broken up. [nə dI:n'i ]u:d] Those people. [[ɔd ə rɔd] This is it!

slabhac. [sLo:k] an edible seaweed.

slabhradh. [sLauwɾə ; sLauru] chain. pl. [sLaurI]. [yɑ: sLauru] two chains. [v'i kɔr sLauwɾə ɛr' ən' ar ]In'] That man was handcuffed.



- sladaidhe. [ə lɑdI hɑlI] A sh. shalaigh! Oh vile marauder! (said to a dog).
- slaghdán. [sLÖ:dan] a cold. [tus ə tIÖ:dan'] the start of the cold.
- slaid. [sLid'] a raid.
- sláman. [sLáman] a handful of grass. < tlaman.
- slat. [sLat] a stick, staff. [ər' ə tlat'] dat. sg. (rhyme: ait) [ər' χ'u:əI l'ə sLatəNI] away with fishing rods. Sp.3. [k'l'i:u sLatəhə] a creel of rods. [do:na nə sLat] Palm Sunday.
- sleamhnán. [v'i g'l'e:s ə gəl' ə wad ɔ h'in' fə 'hɔnə nə b'ahI kapeL' ə dɔgət' sɛd kar' ]Launan' ə r' v'i ]aftI ɔn kɔs'ul' l'ə k'art' ɔgəs v'i bɔNI a:məd' ə n' ]In' ə r' ɔgəs n'i rɔ rɔhə r' b'i ə r'] There was an implement long ago for the horses which they called carr sleamhnáin (lit. gliding car). it had shafts like a cart and it had wooden runners and there were no wheels on it. See slipe.
- sleamhnughadh. [ ]en rɔd ə l'aunI tu] You slipped. Condit. 1 sg. [ ]L'áunɔh'in' ].
- sléibhteamhail. [ ]L'è:v't'ul' ] barren, as a moor or bleak mountainside. See sliabh.
- sliabh. [ ]L'i:u 'an'ard] a very high mountain. [ ]L'i:u w hɔlu] gl. [ ]an' rɔd tɔlu l'ə χ'el'ə nɑ m'IL't'ə nɑ ə ]L'iuw tɔlu ə 'tɑ n' ]In' ] A lot of ground in one place: nach millteanach an sliabh talamh atá annsin. (Bog? Cf. Ó Baoill 20).
- slinneán. [ ]L'IN'an]. [tɑ mə ɣɑ L'IN'an t'ir'sɑ] My two shoulders are weary. Sp.3. [ədər də ɣɑ L'IN'an] between your two shoulder blades. Sp.5.
- slipe. [slipe ə v'ershət. ]IN'ə ə r' fɔn'ə tar'IN't' L'as f'r'i:d nə pɑ:rk' əNI wad ə h'in' a n'i:əl' k'ɔn ə r' b'i χɔ:r' ə v'e n'i ]ɔn ] We used to call it (float, sleigh) slipe in English. (It was) for drawing manure through the fields long ago but there are hardly any now. Sp.3. Cf. Joyce 327 'a rude sort of cart or sledge without wheels used for dragging stones from a field (Ulster)'. See sleamhnán.
- sloinneadh. [kɑ lɔn'u ]ɔ ə] What was this his name was? Not confined to surname, [g'i'd'e:n sLIN'ə tɑ ə r' ə lark] What is the (Irish) name for lark?
- slop. [waiχ'i ]ə sLɔp ]ə nə hy:u] He heard a plop, splash, beside him.
- sluagh. [sLue mai dI:n'i] a large crowd of people. pl. [sLɔ:t'ə].
- sluaistriughadh. [sLue ]t'r'u] shovelling. Imper. pass. [sLue ]t'r'ahI mɑ d'ər'u istu] Everything would be shovelled out of them (drains).
- smailc. [smal't'əNI] draws, puffs, of a pipe.
- smaoitiughadh. [smλ:t'u ; smy:t'u ; smI:t'u] thinking. [smwI:t'i ]ə ə r' hɛ:n' ] He thought to himself. [N'ir smwI:t'ə m'əg' Im'ah't did' ] I never thought (to tell you) as you were leaving. Condit. 2 sg. [smwI:t'ana], [dɑ swI:t'aha] (past. subj.) alt. [Nər' ə smy:t'a ə r' ] When you would think about it. 3 sg. neg. [N'ir (sic.) smI:t'ahət ]ə].
- smaolach. [smE:lɑ ; smö:lɑ ; smy:lɑ ; smE:lɑ] thrush. [b'e 'drɔh'wad'in' ɔn mɑ v'in ]ə ]IN'əm' ə gəl' a hɔləs dɔ] It will be a bad morning if the thrush sings at dusk. Sp.5, cf. [b'i: k'IN't'ə mɑ v'i:n ə smö:lɑ ə ]EN'im' insə ny:χ'ə gə m'e 'drɔh'wad'in' ɔn] Be certain that if the thrush sings at night that there will be a bad morning. pl. [smE:lI].
- sméar. [sm'è:rnhə] berries.
- smid. [N'i:əl' sm'Id' ə r' b'ih' ɔn] gl. [N'i:əl' gl: hər' b'ih' ɔn] There is no wind.
- smionagaireacht. [sm'inəgər'ah't] gl. [ə kɔr] raining (lightly).
- smiongar. [rIN' ]ə sm'inəgər' dən χar'ik' ] He smashed the rock into tiny pieces.



- smitín. [bʷiL'ə wətə nɔ dɔrN] a blow from a fist or stick.
- smug. [n'ɪ f'ju: smɔg kɪt' ə] 'It is not worth a cat's mucus!' (Said by old people to a child crying over a slight cut. Sp.2).
- smugachán. [smɔgəhən] lout.
- smut. [smɔt] snout. [g'ar-smɔt] turned down nose of a sheep. [dõ:nə ə smit'] The Sunday before Lent.
- smután. [smɔtən də ɣasur ɔ:əg] a stumpy young boy.
- snag. [snag] hiccough.
- snagarsaigh. [ə snagəʃɪ] gl. [k'In'al ə kuərtu nɔkəl] 'kind of searching for the word' i.e. stuttering, stammering.
- snaidhm. [xɪr'ha snɪ:m' ə] You would tie a knot in it. [snɪ:m' ə v'e:l'] a knot in creel making. [snɪ:m' p'è:ʃt'ə] gl. [kɔrdə ə xɔr hart fan wɔ: t'r'i: huər'ə] s. péiste. A folk cure for gripe worms (Dinn.) done by 'putting a chord three times around the cow'. Sp.2.
- snaidhmiughadh. [nɪ:m'n'ahɪ nə ku:pɪɪ n'ɪʃɪn'] The beams would then be joined together.
- snámh. [snā:u] to swim. Condit. 3 sg. [ə nā:uɸu].
- snicín. [ʃn'ɪk'ɪn' sə tɔk ɛr' ə wadu] to hit the dog a smack, rap, on the nose.
- sniogaideach. [ʃn'ɪgɪd'a] gl. [kɔnəfɔ] crabbed, irritable.
- soc. [sɔk] dog's snout.
- socair. [sɔkər'] quiet, gentle, settled. [tə ʃə 'an'sɔkər' k'u:n'] The weather is very quiet and settled. [ə ʃu:l l'at gə sɔkər'] walking at one's leisure, 'dandering'.
- socraidheacht. [sɔkraɪht] settled weather.
- socrughadh. [n'ɪ:əl' ʃə gɔl' ə hɔkru ən'dadɪ] It (war) is not going to quiten down. [hɔkri ʃi n'ɪʃɪn'] She ceased vomiting.
- sógh. [bɛɪ gɔrə ə sɔ: ə tɔku l'ə dɔl əs pɛnsɪəns] By gorra the easy time they have of it with doles and pensions.
- soillsiughadh. [tə nə L'akəhə ʃɪn' ə l'ɪg' ə sɔL'ʃu l'ɛ] ə ʃ'r'iən] All those flagstones shine in the sun. [sɔL'ʃən ʃɪn' mār v'au ɛr'əg'əd ɔn] That (hillside) shines like silver. Fut. rel. [mār ə həl'ʃəhəs]. Condit. 3 sg. [həl'ʃəhət ʃə].
- soir. [ən' t'ax əs wɪd'ə ʃɪr' ɔku ʃɪn'hɔ] The furthest house of those to the east.
- soitheach. [saiha ; saiχ'a] dish, vessel. [n'ɪ:əl' sələn ɛr' b'ɪ ɪnse taihah] There is no salt in the little salt dish. [ə n'ɪ nə saihaχ] washing the dishes.
- solas. [sɔləs] light. [sɔləs tɑ:rn'ɪ] lightning. [sɔləs ə wadɪ ruɪ] glimmering on potatoes in frost - 'the fox's light'.
- son. [ər hɔn ; ər sɔn] for, for the sake of.
- sópa. [sɔ:əpə] soap. LASID map 71.
- sopóg. [səpəg] a wisp, see cuisseog. Alt. sheaf see stuca.
- sorn. [sɔrən ; sɔrən] range, oven. [mɔlɑ hə tɔrən'] The top of the range. pl. [sɔrən'].
- spadánta. [tə m'ə 'an'spədantə fəlsə n'uhɔ] I am very sluggish and lifeless today (due to cold). Sp.10. [d'ɪn'ə m'au 'an'xɔlu ɛr' nɑ v'eu dɪl'ɪ xɔr nə hɪ: ɛr' mad'ɪn' v'et ʃə spədantə hɔkət ʃə gə d'ɪ: fəlsar' fɔstə] A person who would be very sleepy or who would be hard to get up in the morning he would be described as being spadánta, it could describe a lazy person also. Sp.1.
- spadántacht. [spədantəht] gl. [L'ɪj'k'], [fəlsənt] 'reluctance', 'sluggishness'; - laziness.
- spadar. [spədər] gl. [mɔ:n' ə dərne b'l'iən'] the second year's turf.
- spág. leg of bird, humans etc. [asəl nə spɑ:g] an awkward donkey.
- sparáil. [nɑ spərəl' ə] Don't spare it! - Response to 'May I have some ...'

- sparán. [s̪p̪arən e:əðI ɔ̃gəs ʃ̪r̪aŋən ənsə v'e:əI] a cloth purse with a string to close it (used for holy medals).
- speal. [s̪p̪'əln] a scythe.
- spéis. [a m'au s̪p̪e:] ɔ̃gəd ɔ̃N] Were you to like, be interested in it (fishing).
- speisialta. [gə s̪p̪e]əLtə m'wɪL't'] especially wethers.
- spideog. [s̪p̪'Id'ag] a robin.
- spidireacht. [N'i ro Jə əh ə s̪p̪'Id'əraht ə ɡol' ɔ̃ hɔ̃ləs dɔ] It was only spitting at bedtime. gl. [ə k̃ɔ̃r gə he:dr̃ɔ̃m] raining lightly.
- spinnc. [s̪p̪'In'k'] a rocky pinnacle. gl. [a:Lt] Sp.10.
- spíodóir. [s̪p̪'i:dar'] a spy, informer.
- spíodóireacht. [s̪p̪'i:dər'əht] spying, informing (on póitín makers). [kaih'i Jə gə ro s̪p̪'i:dər'əht d'ant ɔ̃ku] They must have been informers.
- splan(n)c. [N'i:əl' s̪bl̃ɔ̃nk ɔ̃Nə χlag'əN] gl. [d̃iN'ə m'aut Jə 'aŋ'ɔ̃rəst f'arəg ə χ̃ɔ̃r ər'] Ní fhuil s. ina chloigeann said of a 'person who would be very easily angered'. [s̪bl̃ɔ̃nk tɑ:rN'i] gl. 'a burst of thunder and lightening'. Alt. [s̪bl̃ɔ̃nk].
- spórt. [ə d'anu s̪ɔ̃:rt] making merry. Sp.5.
- spórtamhail. [s̪ɔ̃:rtul'] sporty.
- spréachadh. (< spléachadh?) gl. [a m'əha ɡ̃ɔ̃:ŋk ər rɔ̃d ɡ̃'itə mai wuəd' ɔ̃gəs N'i v'əha a:bəLtə ek'al' gə 'han wai v'əha s̪p̪'r'è:hu wər'] Were you to be looking at a thing a long way off and unable to see it very well you would (have to) squint at it.
- spréidheadh. [ə s̪p̪'r'e:u L'as] spreading manure. [s̪p̪'r'è:hi: ə] It would be spread. [s̪p̪'r'e:hi Jə ma] It (Glenties) will expand.
- spuaic. [s̪puIk'] a blister.
- spunóg. [s̪p̪anag wru:tin'] a spoonful of champ.
- spút. spring of water < Eng. spout.
- sráid. [ʃ̪r̪a:d' ; ʃ̪a:d'] area round the house, yard. [ɡol' h̃i:r' əN tra:d'] to go over the door, i.e. unable to do this, due to illness. [ʃ̪r̪a:d' wo:r ə mal'ə k'l'iə] a large car park in Dublin. Sp.11.
- sráideog. [ʃ̪a:d'ag] a shake down. [ʃ̪rad' ɔ̃ɡI b'ɔ̃gə] little makeshift beds (on the floor).
- srath. [ʃ̪r̪a<sup>h</sup>] river holme, pasture. [bɔ̃n ə trah] the bottom of the river pasture. [k̃lɪ ə trahə] The 'ditch' or fence of the river pasture. [ta ʃ̪r̪a mai h̃iɡ'ə] He has a good river pasture. [ʃ̪a b'ag] gl. [a:t' χ̃ɔ̃rhəm l'ə tɪ:v' o:nə] a level place beside a river.
- srathar. [ʃ̪r̪ahər ; ʃ̪ahər] a saddle.
- srathnughadh. [ʃ̪r̪anhu] spreading turf.
- sreang. [ʃ̪r̪əŋ] gl. [kɔ̃:rdɪ] 'chords', string.
- sreangán. [ʃ̪r̪aŋən ; ʃ̪r̪aŋən ; ʃ̪aŋən] a chord (through purse); a stem of stiffened rush.
- srónfach. [rɪN' Ji ʃ̪r̪o:fa<sup>h</sup>] He snorted.
- sruth. [s̪n̪ɑ:u in e:dən ə ʃ̪r̪uh] swimming against the current. [v'i ʃ̪r̪u in mə χ'ɔ̃N] My nose was running.
- sruth. [ʃ̪r̪uh] clubs (cards).
- sruthán. [nɑ:t' ə m'au ə ʃ̪r̪uhan ə ɡol' əl't'a] The place where the current (stream?) enters (the loch). [ə'Nɔ̃N ər' ə truhan] crossing the stream. See dóigheadh.
- stad. [bə χ'art st̪ad ə χ̃ɔ̃r l'ɛ] Nə LuəhəNI mo:rə [ɔ̃] These high prices should be stopped. [st̪adən Jəd ə v'r'eh'ɔ̃] They stop laying. [st̪adu də JIn'] That (practise) was given up. Past 3 sg. [st̪at Jə] Fut. [Nər' ə st̪atəs tu də] When you give it up. Condit. 1 sg. [N'i st̪atIN' Jə] 2 sg. [Nər' ə st̪adəha] (one example). Ipve. 2 pl. [st̪adɪ] (one example). See duilleog.
- staidhm (?). [N'i ek'ən tu əN'st̪aim' ər' ə wadu gə mad'in'] You will not catch a glimpse of the dog until the morning. < Eng. stime, cf.

- Eng. Dial. Dict. s.v. 'Fae dat day ta dis shü never saw a stime more. Stewart Tales (1892) ... I scarce could wink or see a styme. Burns ...'. Word was known in Scotland, England and Ireland.
- steafóg. [ʃt'afog] gl. [ʃIn' b'watə n'is e'dr'im'ə fə 'χON'ə t'oman't' b'ahI] That is a lighter stick (than banntóg) for driving cattle. [ʃk'afog kro:ən] a type of stick. Cf. steafóg CP 189.
- stealladh. [tə ʃə ʃt'əLu] It is raining heavily.
- stíall. [ʃt'íəL dən tE:] a drop of tea. [kaihi m'íd' ʃt'íəL də ɣlakən' ma:ra] We'll have to take some of it (mixture) tomorrow.
- stíme. See staidhm.
- stioc. [n'í hóg ʃə du ah ʃt'ók] gl. [rəd b'ag] He only gave me a miserly little bit. [g'itI b'agə aran' (tɔ'bak)] Little bits of bread, (tobacco). [hóg ʃə 'an'ʃt'ók dɔ:] gl. [wuəl' ʃə bɔb er'] He tricked him. Alt. [fuər ʃə k'ON gəstə trasnə er'] He pulled a fast one over on him.
- stiúraidheacht. [tə ʃt'u:riəht nə b'li'ienə l'ə d'anu 'ig' ən v'i: m'a:n' ma v'i:n ə v'i: m'a:n' mɔi'h' b'e g'r'e:n wai h ON fə hON'ə bə'r əgəs fə hON'ə mo:n' ə χ'r'imu əgəs ahən ʃɔ:rt ʃen' t'as ə'li'ig' ə'ta ə taɪt'al' inSə v'i: wa:n' l'ə e b'li'ien' wai ə ja:nu] The month of June dictates the type of year it is going to be. If it is a good June there will be good sunshine for crops and for drying turf and all sorts, all the heat is needed in June for it to be a good year. [n'í:əl' m'ə 'an'wai ə ʃt'u:riəht] I am no good at steering (the car); gl. 'to control'. Sp.10.
- stoc. [tə 'on'a:t' st'ik' oku] They have got a good place (farm) for stock.
- stócach. [ɣa: stɔ:ka λ'ntəhə d'asə] two very nice youths.
- stocai. light socks (as opposed to giosáin 'heavy socks'); stockings.
- stoirm. [st'ir'Im'] storm. [tə st'ir'Im' gə L'ɔ:r ON] It is stormy, windy, enough. [ən' e:dan ə st'ir'Im'] against the storm. Sp.3. [l'on'st'ir'im'n'ahə] very bad storms.
- stopa. [stap i'k'ə] gl. [saiχ'a a:məd'] a wooden vessel (for holding water).
- stopadh, stapadh. [v'i:t ʃəd ə stəpu sə t'ax ʃIn' hiər] They used to lodge in the house next door. [bə ɣra: l'ɔ:fə v'e stəpWI tλ: mWI də nə g'l'antI] They used to stay outside Glenties. [ə stəpu əg'] lodging with ... [kaɪ tu stəpu] Where are you lodging? [v'i mə ɣλ:sən stəpWI] My nose was blocked. [tə mə χlɔg stəpWI] My clock has stopped. Alt. v.n. [stəp'in't'].
- straimeáid. [wuəl' m'ə strēm'ad' ər' ə wadu] I hit the dog a smack.
- strócadh. [st'ro:kət ʃəd t'ax ər' b'í] They (blackbirds) would destroy tear apart any thatch, roof. [st'ro:k ʃəd ə L'is] The destroyed, dismantled, the (fairy-)fort (lios).
- stróic. [st'ro:k'] a rent, tear.
- stuca. [k'ər'ə sɔpəg sə stəkə] four sheaves in the stook. Cf. LASID map 185.
- suaimhneas. [suəv'n'əs ; suəv'n'əs], [suən'v'as] Sp.1. quiet, tranquillity. [tən' tən'suəv'n'əs ON] This area is very remote and peaceful. [n'í wI'ha suəv'n'əs ər' b'í] You would not get any peace. [ən do:ən ə'l'i'ig' fa huəv'n'əs](When)all the world (everybody) was asleep.
- suairc. [v'í 'an'suər'k' ON] It (pipe) was very relaxing.
- suan. [h'it tu ON suən'] gl. [h'it tu də χOLu] You fell asleep.
- suarach. [t'ah b'óg sl:ra ə v'í okusən] They had a humble little abode.
- suas. [v'í suəs l'ə ɣa χ'e:d o:ran' ik'í] She knew up to two hundred songs. [suəs gə m'asərə mai ONsə m'usic] fairly knowledgeable about music.
- suathadh. [suəhu 'naran'] kneading the bread. [k'ad 'ig'ə suəhu 'l'ɛf] He can just stew in his own juice (do whatever to hell he likes)!

subh. [su krE:w] raspberry.

súgan. straw rope, 'soogan' [su:gan drómə] straddle pad. See casadh.

súgh. [su:w χɔl faiχ'] nettle soup. [v'IN su: ə'ma h'istʉ] They were soaking wet.

súghlach. [su:lɑ] soup. Alt. [əN t'ik'ə dɔbən nər' ə v'eu e:dI ɔN]

The water in a tub when clothes would be steeping in it, suds.

sughmaire. [su:mír'ə] gl. [N'is d'iv'n'ə ɔgəs N'is b'ig'ə nɔN' abər a:t' ə gəL'hi kl:rə nɔ ũ:n] '(A place) deeper and softer than an eabar.

A place where a sheep or lamb would be lost'. pl. [su:mír'i].

suidhe. [SI: tɔmɛlt] sit a while. [ro [ə nə hI: nər' ə h'an'ik' tu]

Had he got up when you arrived. [hI: ə v'ert' ɔku stI] The two

of them sat in. [b'eg'an dI:fə sI: l'ɔ:fə] They had to nurse, sit

with, them. [sI:hə m'I]ə nɔxt sI: hɔsə sən I:χ'ə mɑ:ra] I shall

nurse (him) tonight, you nurse him tomorrow night. [hIət [ə sə

j'iv'r'u əN' ]In' ə gɔl' a hɔləs dɔ: gə m'a:n I:χ'ə gɔl do:ran']

He used to sit in winter there singing from dusk to midnight.

Imperf. 1 sg. [hi:in']. [χ'əd' ig'ə sI:ə nɑ fa:gal'] He can like

it or leave. [v'eu nə brɔ:gə l'at ə gu:l də yörn'ə gə d'i: gə

m'eha χɔr' ə v'e kɔ:grɑ h'ig' t'ah ə fɔbəl' ɔgəs sI:hi (suidhfi

(sic.)) [i:s əN' ]In' ɔgəs χɔr'hi ɔrt əN' ]In' iəd] You would

carry the shoes in your hand until you would be near to the chapel

and one would sit down then and put on the shoes. [dɑ d'ɔku i'k'ə

r'b'i ər' ə wall hI'hət [ə] If any water came on top of the

wall it would stay there.

suidheachán. [SI:əhən] seat. [v'ershə mI]ə sI:əhən [j'ir' d'id'] I'll give

you a lift over.

súil. [su:lə mɔ:rə ə χ'ir ər' γI:n'i] gl. 'to put big eyes on people'

i.e. to startle, or make people sit up. [v'i su:lə m'IL't'ənhə

ɔrhu] gl. [v'i 'an'y:ntəs ɔrhu] They were very surprised. [γlakət

[ə f'ar ə m'au su:l' 'an'wai ər' ə yɔN' ig'ə e ə χahu] It would

take a man with a very good shot to shoot it. Gen. pl. [su:l].

súileog. [su:l' agI] bubbles.

suim. [N'i ro dI:n'i kɔr s'im' ɔntu] No-one was paying any heed to them.

suimeadh. [ə s'im'u suəs rɔd] adding up a thing.

suirghe. [N'i ha:r [ə s'ir'i l'ɛ] ə j'irsə ə 'ri:u] He never courted the girl.

súiste. [su:st'ə ; sù:st'ə] a flail.

sula. [sɔlə d'ɔkIn'] before I would come. Sp.5. (who also used sulma forms). [sɔlə d'ahə [ə] before he went. See sulmá.

sulmá. [sɔlma wuər [ə] [sɔlma wuər [j'iad] before he, they got. [sɔlma

jo:hɑ bɑ:s] before you would die. [sɔlma N'Im'iəN (N'Im'i) tu]

before you leave. [sɔlma d'ɛ:n tu] before you go. [sɔlma γlakət

[ə] before he would take. Usually eclipsing, although leniting

occasionally. See sula.

tabhairt. [to:rt'] to give, bring. See aire, bás. tabhairt air.

[v'ert'ər a:Lt ər [In'] That (particular geographical feature) is

called ált. [t'ax ə dɔgtI Mrs. McIlwaine ər'] A(n eating) house

which was called Mrs. McIlwaine's. [to:rt' ɔrhu d'i:əI] Making them

pay. tabhairt amach. [ə to:rt' ə'mɑ] 'giving out', scolding.

[v'ər [ə mɑ nuIəht] It (radio) broadcasts news bulletins. [v'ər

[ə mɑ ta:rn'a ɔgəs k'ihənI] The weather forecast predicts thunder

and showers. tabhairt i. [to:rt' ə d'i:r'] gl. [to:gal'] rearing.

tabhairt isteach do. [N'i horhI [t'ah dI] She would not be believed.

[bə γrɑ: l'ɔfə v'eh ə toərt' ə' ]t'a də f'i]r'agI] They used to

believe in superstitions, witchcraft. See thuas. tabhairt suas.

[b'eg'an dɔ:fə tort suəs] They had to surrender. [tɔn t'anwadu

[In' ə tort suəs] That old dog (- bitch) is dying. tabhairt thart.

[tɑ nə dI:n'i d'il'i ə hort' hart] Humans are hard to cure. Sp.16.

- tugtha do. [tʊkə də χ'ɔ:əɪ] 'given to music', fond of music. For tabhairt le and confusion with breith see verbs.
- taca. [ə b'wɪnt təkə əs] gl. [ə b'wɪnt kɔd'u əs] taking support from it (walking stick).
- tacaid. [takid'] shoemaker's boring tool.
- tachrán. [təχrən] gl. [pʷa:ɪt'ə χɔr' ə v'ə nɑ m'eu a:bəltə ʃu:l] A child who can barely walk. Sp.1. - Sp.2. did not understand this word.
- tae. [N'i:n mə tE: ər' mad'in'] I used to make my tea in the morning, more usually used with cuid.
- tae-pot. [tE:pat ɛl'ə tE:] another tea-pot of tea.
- tafann. [rəhət ʃəd ə hɔfən] They would star to bark. Alt. [təfɪn't'].
- táibheirne. [ɪnsə ta:v'ərn'ə ʃɪn' hɪər] in the pub there.
- táilliúracht. [ə ta:L'urəht] tailoring.
- tairgint. [ku:g' fɔntə je:əg ə hɛr'ɪk'ənt dɪd'] to offer you fifteen pounds. Condit. 3 sg. [hɛr'ɪkət ʃə].
- tais. [v'l d'r'aməni dɪ:n'i ɔgəs v'ɪn' tɔf l'ə f'ek'al' rɪv'ə nə mɑ:s] There were some people (families) whose wraiths could be seen before their death.
- tais. [təʃ] damp.
- taisbeaint. [t'ɛʃan'hi m'I ʃə dɪd' ə sɔlma n'Im'i tu] I shall show you it before you go.
- taiscidh. [kaɪχ'ə m ə nə ʃane:dɪ ə χɔr' ə dɔʃk'i] I shall have to put the old clothes away. [ə hɔʃk'i] 'Dear' - applied to both sexes.
- taisme. [d'i:r'i tɔʃm'ə dɔ] He had an accident.
- talamh. [talʊ ; tɔlu] land, ground. [graih'ə tɔlu] land/property affairs. Sp.3. [g'itə b'ɔg tɔlu] a little bit of land. Sp.6. [ə ɔɔd talɪ] their land. [snə tɔltə ʃl'ɛ:v'ə] in the mountain holdings. [ə ɔɔl' hɪr'ə hɔluʷ] hitting ground (at bottom of a turf-bank). [tə ʃə nə hɪ: ər' hɔlu hɪr'Im'] He is well off, free from care ('sitting on dry land').
- talamh fuar. gl. [tɔlu pɔrtɪ] bog-land. Sp.18. gl. [tɔlu ard sə χrɔk ɔgəs e lɔm] 'high bare ground on the hill'. Sp.6.
- talmhaidhe. [tal'wɪ] ploughman (rhyme) Sp.6.
- tamallt. [rɪn' ʃə tɔmɛlt maɪ dam' ʃɪr' an'wai] There has been a long spell of very good weather. [ta maran kɔrhə ɪg'ə l'ə tɔmɛlt hart] It has been raining heavily this last while back.
- tanaidh(e). [tanɪ] thin. [ʃɪn' b'ah aɪ ətə an'tanɪ] That cow is very failed. [l'akəhə tanɪ] thin flagstones. [d'i:r'i ʃə tanɪ] He got thin - less commonly [rəhɪ ʃə tanɪ] He'll get thin.
- taobh. [ty:uʷ ; tɪ: ; tɪ:v'] side. [tɪ:v' mahərə] my father's side. [ə dɑ: hɪ:u] the two sides. [tɪ:p hɪər] to the west side. [tɪ:p huəs] above. [tɪ: hɪr' də] to the east of. [tɪ: bɔs] this side. [tɪ: hɔl], [tɪ:b ɔl] the other side. [ʊs ən tɪ:v' huɪ] from the north side. [gɪ: ə hɪg'əs ən tɪ:v' hɪr'h] a wind that comes from the east. [ə dərɲə t'a tɪp hɪr' də hɪ ə fɔbəl'] the second house on the east side of the chapel. [l'ə tɪ:v' mər v'i ʃə n'e:] compared to how it was yesterday.
- taobh ceatha. [tɪ:uv' k'ahə ; tɪ:v' χ'ahə] rainbow.
- taobhadh. [ʃɔmɪ dɪn'ə hɪ:uʷ l'ɔfə] Many supported them.
- taobhán. [tɪ:wan'] side-beams.
- taod. [kɪrhi ʃə tɪ:d] There will be a downpour of heavy rain.
- taomadh. [hɔ:g f'ar ə tɪ: nə p'r'e:ətɪ s hɪ:m' ʃə ɪəd] The man of the house lifted the potatoes and strained, 'teemed' them.
- tapaidh. [gən tapɪ ə b'i ɔntu] lacking agility, stiff - see rihnealach.
- tarbh. [təru bɔ:rd'] a bull belonging to the Department (Board) of Agriculture. [ə tərʊ bɑ:n] 'The white bull', the nickname given to the 'A.I.' man by the old people, due to the fact that the man carrying out the first artificial inseminations in this area drove

a white car.

tarladh. [hoku ə ha:rLu] It could happen.

tarraingt. [harn'ahin' ə gō:nI ə b'alər v'i:u 'an'a:rd' ɔgəm ər'] I used to always pick cress I used to like it very much. [v'i dI:n'i ɔn ə v'i mai ə tarin't' gāunə] There were people who were good at 'pulling' calves. [trE:n ə 'l'ig' ə harn'ahu n' t'aLa] All the cattle would be taken by train. [harn'ahI nuəs nə fanrōdI] The old ones (crosses) would be taken down. [tarn'ahI jən f'ian] It (poultice) will draw the pain. [harn'ahɔ nə drE:ntI n t'i'k'ə] The drains would draw the water. [harin' jən batə ə dI:v' ə χ'IN'] He drew the stick across his temple. [N'i ro maran anal ɔku l'ə p'i:pə harin't' na ə ɔsu] They had not got much breath to draw or light a pipe. tarraingt ar. [b'i:n n'is mo: dI:n'i ə tarin't' ər' fə 'χɔn' ə v'ə h'ig' iskər' aht fan am jɔ ə v'li'ən'] More people come to it to fish at this time of the year. [tarn'ən maran dI:n'i ɔrhI] A lot of people flock around it (fire). tarraingt suas. [ə tarint suas ər sixty] approximately sixty.

tart. [bwin'hə jən tart d'ɪd'] It will quench your thirst.

tastáil. [b'ed'ɪr' na d'ɔkət jə l'ɔm ə'nɪ] er hēr ər' b'i nər' ə'ta jə tastal'] Perhaps I might not remember it (song) when it is needed. [tɔn t'as ə'l'ig' ə tastal' in'sə v'i wa:n'] All the warmth is needed in June.

te. [t'eh'ɪ] hot, comp. [N'is t'ɔ:]. [v'i jə t'e lə hix'ə] It (garlic) was hot to eat.

té. [k'iəl mai ə v'i: ən'ɪ] In' ə t'e: m'è:t jə 'ig'ə l'ig'] That was a good story if you could find someone who knew it all. [t'e: wɪl' ig'ə l'ə ɔl' ə'ma] the person who has to go out. [k'e: na ro klog' ig'ə win'hət jəd ə tam kɔlətə mah əs ə t'ɪj'ər'I] They who had no clocks would tell it was bedtime from the plough.

teach. [t'ah] house. [tɪ: hɪr də hɪ nɛdɪ] to the east of Neddy's house. [v'i jə tɪ: sɔgɪn'ə n'è:] He was in our house yesterday. (locative). [ə god'axtə ə tɪ:] as well as the house. [go: ə' t'a hən tɪ:ə] Go (come) into the house. [ta maran tɪ:χ'ə hart ən'ɪ] In'] There are a lot of houses around there. [ɔs k'ɔn nə dɪ:hə] above the houses. [t'r'i: hə] three houses. Sp.3. [t'r'i: (k'ər'ə) tɪ'h'ə] three, (four) houses. Sp.5. [fa hax] in, about, the house. [fɔn'ə n' t'a hə skl:l'u] to loosen the thatch, See strócadh,

tuighe. [t'ə nə skɔl'ə] the schoolhouse. [t'ah ə fɔb'ɪ] Chapel.

teacht. [N'ɪ h'ig' nə dI:n'i ə'nɪ] The people (tourists) do not come now. [t'ig'ən sɔgərt kɪv'ia ə' t'a] A strange priest (a priest from another parish) comes in (on Sunday to say mass). [kə'd'e: h'ig' ə janu] What can be done? [rɔd na d'ɔku ə v'eh] an impossibility. [hi:l' jəd gə ro ən lɑ: ə t'axt] They thought that day was dawning. teacht amach. [ə'n'è: nə hɪ:χ'ə h'ig'əs ə ɣra:n'ag ər' ə'ma] The hedgehog comes out at night. teacht ar. [N'ɪ:əl' m'ə a:bɛltə haxt ər'] I cannot find it. [ta jə dɪl'ɪ haxt ər' χɔd' ɔku] It is hard to answer some of them (questions in Wagner's questionnaire). [N'i hɔkɪ f'arhən' ər' b'i ɔrhu] The rain will not penetrate them (straw-covered turf clamps). [kə b'i hanik' ər'] Whatever happened to him. [nɛl' ɪs kə'd'e: h'ig'əs ər' ɣɪ:n'i] One never knows what illnesses may befall people. [h'ig'ət jə ər nə f'war'iahə l'ig'] He used to attend all the wakes. [v'i jə t'axt ər'] It (contents of priest's sermon) was hurting/vexing him. [t'axt ər' ə tɪ:l maru] to be born dead. [haxt nə ha.v'jə ər' ɣɣ:n'ɪ] to appear as a ghost ... teacht do. [N'i hoku maran də ɣɪn' ər' b'i l'ə d'anu] No-one would have to do much (work, chores). [hɔkət jə dɔ [ɪn']] That (word) could convey that (meaning) i.e.

- 'it would be suitable'. Sp.1 also had: [həkət fə gə d'i: fəlsar'] It (word) could be applied to a lazy person'. [N'i hōku 'dɔ:ə] That could not be so! teacht i. [t'ɪg'ən fə nɛ:n] It (ghost, scréachán reilige) appears in the form of a bird. teacht isteach. [N'i han'ik' jəd ə'jɪ'a] They (horses) did not win. [N'i v'eha wad ə t'axt ə'jɪ'a ɔrhI] You would not be long learning it. (Irish). teacht le. [kə b'i həkəs kaihə tu haxt l'ɛ] Whatever happens you will have to put up with it. [χaiha haxt l'ɛ] ən ir'əd [ɔ tE:] You would have to make do with a certain amount of tea (in wartime). Cf. [bə dɪl'i haxt gən jəd] It would be hard to survive without them (women). [N'i rɔ jəd ə t'axt l'ə χ'el'ə] They (married couple) were not getting on well together. [t'ɪg'ən ə sauru l'qm ə wad N'is a:r nan g'ev'r'u] I much prefer summer to winter. See greann. teacht thart. [t'axt hart] to call, visit socially, or to come on holidays. [t'ɪg'ən fə hart fa dl: dɔ rɔdɪ gə 'han'waih'] He copes well with awkward situations.
- teachtaire. [dɪn' in'ahɪ əl'ə rohu nɔn ɔgəs graihə sogetə IN' fə ɔgəs haxt ə'ra] ə janhu n k'l'as dɪd' [ɪn' ə t'axtɪr'ə] Someone else who would go over and explain your message (gnaithe) and come back, who would do the trick for you, that is what the teachtaire (messenger) is.
- teagasc. [ə t'au'jəsk] teaching. [t'ɔjəsk k'r'i:sɪə] Catechism.
- teaghlach. [v'i t'r'u:r g'ir'sa in'sə t'au'la] There were three girls in the family. [ku:g'ər də hau'la] five of a family. Alt. [t'aula], pl. [t'au'laɪ ; t'aulaɪ] Sp.3.
- teallach. [χaih'a skuəbu n'is eg' ən' t'alə] You would have to brush up towards the fireplace.
- téamh. [t'e:u] distillation, 'batch'. Used with reachtáil and déanamh, to 'run', 'make', a batch.
- teangaidh. [t'əŋɪ] tongue, pl. [t'əŋəhə].
- teannanta. [t'anɔntɪ] tennants.
- teicheadh. [t'ehɪ nə b'ahɪ f'ien'ə ɪn' ə'l'ɪg'] All those wild animals will flee, run off. [v'i jəd ən' IN'əv' t'ehu ər' ə nã:u'wəd'] They were able to flee from the enemy.
- téidh. [ə he:χ'a] that you would warm.
- teinidh. [fuɪ ə t'ɪn'i jɪ:s] The fire went down. [t'r'i: hɪn'i wɔ:nu ə ɔɔ:ɪχ'i] Three fire-loads of turf would be burned (teinidh mhónadh formerly an approximate period of time i.e. the length of time for a 'fire-load of turf' to burn). gen. sg. [nə t'ɪn'u ; nə t'ɪn'əv ; nə t'ɪn'əf (-n'-)] pl. [t'ɪn't'ahə]. [l'ə hɪn'i] on fire, cf. IDPP 227 n.3.
- teisteamhail. [f'ar 'an't'ɛ]tʊl' ə tɔn ndɔ:i ə m'i:n [ə kɔ:r'i ɔgəs ahən rɔd] He is a dapper little gent, judging by his dress and mannerisms.
- thar. [ə tɪl'ə v'ə hə ɡɔl' hɛr'ə nə bɑ:rənɪ] the river to be bursting its banks. [hɪr'ə nə k'ɛr'ə skɔ:r] over eighty. [Ləkət fə bɔlan mɔi ə v'ə ɔgəd ə tam ɪn' l'ə ɔl' hɪr'ə χu:g' fɔntə] It would have taken a good bullock to fetch more than five pounds in those days. [v'i fə hɪr'ə v'ə ɔlk] It was extremely bad. [d'ɪm'ɪn tractor hɪr'i] The tractor overturned. [N'i:əl' dadɪ ə rahəs hɪr'ən wan'ə] There is nothing to beat milk (as regards nourishment). See sráid, talamh.
- thart. [N'ir u:rt' m'ən to:ran ɪn' l'ə b'l'ien' hart] I haven't sung that song for a year now.
- thiar. [dɑ χəŋəl hɪər ər gu:l ə k'ɪn'] tying it at the back of her head. Sp.3 referred to his neighbour as : [ə f'ar ɪn' hɪər] 'that man to the west'. [hɪər sə χrɔ:] over in the henhouse.
- thíos. See thuas.



- thuas. [tɔn tɔlu huəs] The land is up for auction. [ən dɔgən tu ə'ɪtʰəh  
dɔ hi:s ɔgəs huəs] Do you believe in heaven and hell?
- tighearna (tiarna IDPP 35). [t'i:ərnə tɔlu] a landlord, alt. [t'i:ərnə]  
[ɔm nə g'i:ərnɪ] in the days of the landlords.
- tighteailte. [La: tɪhtaɪl't'ə] a tight day, gl. [La: f'iən' ə'ma] A  
wild day (bad weather).
- tilleadh. [t'IL'u a:t'i] more room. [a v'i t'IL'u ɔku n'ɪ] In' ə v'i mai  
ə ʃɛl'ɪg' But then there were others who were good hunters.
- tilleadh. [nər' ə hIL' ɪN'ə] When we returned. (speech). [nər hIL'ə  
tu ɣy:ɣ'ə] May you never return (song). Both forms Sp.11.
- timthire. [t'Im'ɪr'ə n' t'aLI] the tongs (more usual word maide briste).
- tinn. [N'i ha:r ʃə t'IN' ə'ri:u m'ə] It (pipe) never made me sick.
- tioc. [t'ɔk t'ɔk t'ɔk] Call to hens.
- tiomáint. [t'ɔman' suəs iəd] Drive them (sheep) up. [hɔman'aha ʃiər  
iəd] You would drive them (cattle) over to Glenties (i.e. on foot).  
[t'ɔman't'] to drive a car, push a turf-burrow.
- tionntódh. [hɔntə ʃəd ə tɔlu l'ə sɔa:dɪ] They turned the earth by spade.  
[t'ɔntɔi ʃəd ə'ɪtʰəh nə ɡɔl'agɪ] They (maggots) will turn into  
flies. [hɔntɪ tun b'r'i:]t'ə nɑ:rd] You turned the trousers up.  
[ə ɣɔsə t'ɔntɪ ʃiər ɪg'ə] (A ghost-horse) with its feet turned  
the wrong way. [wɪl' ʃə t'ɔntɔi ər'] Is it (television) turned on.  
[ə t-electic ə hɔntu də] to turn off the electric. See Gaedheal,  
goile. In response to LASID q608 'he ploughed ...', Sp.10 used  
both thionntaigh sé and threabhaigh sé.
- tionntódh. [t'ɔntɔ hə LE:] 'the turn of the day', dusk. [N'i hɔku l'ɛʃ  
ə t'ɔntɔ d'ər'əna ə f'iku suəs] He could not pick up (learn) the  
last turn (of the tune). See casadh.
- tír. [t'i:r'] country, land. [t'i:r' mɔ:r] mainland. [Im' mai t'i:r'ə]  
good country butter. [ro tu sə t'i:r'] (Asked by a native of  
Clonclayagh now living in Belfast) 'Were you in the country?'  
i.e. Were you in Donegal?
- titim. See tuitim.
- tiugh. [ta tɔsə t'u ə g'ɔn ə phen] You write quickly. [ə ʃu:l n'is  
t'ɪf'ə] walking faster.
- tobann. [ba:s tɔbən] a sudden death.
- tobar. [tɔbər f'i:ri:]k'ə] a spring well. [tɔbər m'alə ɔgəs i:kla:n't'ə]  
a well of honey and healing. [maran tɔbər' v'anɪahə] a lot of  
holy wells. See aingeal.
- tógáil. [to:ɡɪ l'iv' nə b'arad'] Lift the caps. [hiər ər nə kruəhə ə  
to:ɡu m'ɪ]ə] I was reared over in the Croaghs. [v'i ʃəd 'ɔn'dɪl'i  
ho:ɡal'] They (turkeys) were hard to rear. [nər' ə v'i t'ax l'ə  
to:ɡal'] When a house had to be built. [v'i dɔ:i ɛl'ə l'ə iəd ə  
ho:ɡal't'] There was another way of catching them (salmon). [tai<sup>əm</sup>  
ə'nal kɔplə fɔ:d mɔ:nugə dɔ:ɡə m'ə traif'əl t'as] Hand me over a  
few sods of turf till I heat the place. [da dɔ:ɡət ʃɪn' kaɫən ər'  
b'i] Were we to make any noise. [hɔkət ʃəd da ɣ'el'ə ɡalər] they  
would give each other a disease. [to:ɡɪ ʃiəd sə ɣlag'ən' ə] They  
(noises) make him go mad. [ər ho:g tu mak v'ɪk'i səim'i ər ʃɪn']  
Did you record Mici Seimí's son on that? [N'i ro o:ran ər nə  
kruəhə nər ho:g ʃə] He (S. Ó hEochaidh) recorded every song that  
was in the Croaghs. [ta ʃə 'ɔn'wai ə to:ɡal' o:ran'] He is very  
good at learning songs. ar tógáil. [d'ɪr ʃəd ə b'a:ɣ ə'ta ər'ə  
to:ɡal' L'e:əb də arən m'ɪn'ə kɔr'k'ə ɔgəs b'wɪn'ə m'ɪl'i] b'ə ʃə  
a:bəltə hort' ə d'i:r'] They say that a piece of oatmeal bread  
and sweet milk will revive (tabhairt i dtír) an animal which is  
badly failed (ar tógáil cf. Qu. p.247). Condit. 3 pl. [ho:kət ʃəd]  
Pass. [ho:ki]. See fiabhras.
- toghadh. [tE:u] to choose. Past 1 sg. [hE:u m'ə] pl. [hE:u m'wɪd'] Sp.10.



- toil. [l'AN'tɔl' ɔku dɔ ʏE:l'ik'] very fond of Irish. [l'AN'tɔl'h' ig' Bonnar dɔ] Bonnar liked it very much.
- tóin. [tɔ:n'] backside, bottom. [tɔ:n' m'w'ik'ə] gl. 'pig's ass', ham. Sp.1. [tɔ:n' nɛ baskad'ə] the bottom of the basket.
- tóir. [Nɛ p'ɛ:ʃt'i ə ɡol' ar dɔ:r'] The monsters pursuing us.
- tóirneach. [tɔ:rn'a] thunder. [l'AN' lɔ: tɔ:rn'əh(alt.tɔ:rn'i)] a thundery day. See marbhthóirneach, solas.
- toirt. [N'i:əl' l'AN'tɔrt' ig'ə] He is no size at all.
- toirtín. [t'irt'in'] a loaf (i.e. small mass) of bread.
- toiseach. See tosach.
- toiseacht. See toisiughadh.
- toisiughadh. [χaiha tɔ]u f'jɔ:ləm' gɛ d'i:r'a] You would just have to begin and learn. [N'i f'a:r did' tɔ]u] You are best not to start. Condit. 3 sg. [hɔ]ahu n f'ar ər' ə [k'iəl] The man would begin the story. Imperf. 3 sg. [hɔ]iət [ə], [hɔ]ət [ə]. 3 pl. [ə dɔ]it [əd]. [tɔ]u ɔrhu], [tɔ]aht ɔrhu] to begin (work) on them; to start (fighting) with them. See toiseacht, túiseacht, túsughadh.
- toit. [r'IN' m'ə ma gɛ gaihIN' tɔt'] I decided that I would have a smoke. [ta]fi a:bəltə 'g'ar'hot' ə w'IN't' əs ə χar] gl. [h'èrhi (bhéarfaidh) [fi n boot də] She can make the car smoke (go fast). gl. 'She will give it the boot'. Sp.11a. [b'w'IN'hi] [ə tɔt' əs] gl. [d'IN'ə m'eu krap ar'əg'Id' ig'ə ɔgəs e ə χahu l'ə g'r'an nɔ l'ə sɔ:rt] He'll rise smoke out of it. gl. 'A person who would have a large sum of money and would spend it on fun and sport'.
- tólamh. [N'i h'ig' l'at ə v'ɛ gɛ ma'ih' ə dɔ:lu] One cannot always be well. Sp.1. [abrəm] [IN' ə dɔ:lu] I always say that. Sp.10 - i dtólamh is quite rare in this area.
- tom. [tɔm] bush, pl. [t'im'], [tɔmənI]. [ə g'aru t'im' tI:v ə v'alI wo:r'] cutting bushes by the roadside.
- tomhas. [tɔ:ə sənI] riddles. See cur amach.
- tomhas. [əs b'ɔg d'IN'ə hɔ:ju ə] Few would guess, solve, it (riddle). [hɔ:sI N' t'ax] The house would be measured.
- tomóg. [t'imɔg Luəχrə] a tuft, clump of rushes. Sp.3. [gɛ ro ɔnəmnahe i:χ'ə nɛ maru fa hɔmagI Luəχrə] That there were souls on All Souls Night under the tufts of rushes.
- tónacán. [a m'au d'IN'ə N' ] [IN' nɔ m'eu l'an] yastə nɔ madu nɔ b'a:χ aLI nɔ ky:rə v'erha tɔ:nəkan ɔrhi] Were there to be a person, or a dog, or a cow, or sheep, which would not be very fast (at walking) it would be called a tónacán.
- tonna. [t'r'i: χ'ed pɔntə n tɔnə] £300 per ton. [ɔχt dɔnə] eight tons.
- tonna. [tɔnə] wave, pl. [tɔnI].
- tormán. [t'irəmən ; t'arəmən] noise, sound of bagpipes. [d'e:tət] [ə l'AN'tarəmən ə hɔ:gal'] It (bursting bicycle tube) could make a big noise.
- torpach. [tɔrəpI] tall tales, fibs. gl. [əg' IN' ] [ə b'r'e:g nɔ əg' IN' ] [ə rɔd nɔ ro kɔmə l'ə d'anu ər'] Telling lies or unbelievable yarns.
- torramh. [tɔ:ru ; tɔ:rhu] a funeral. gen. sg. [tɔ:rI]. Sp.14 was amused by an Achill islander: 'Shíl seisean gur torramh a bhí san fhaire'. Cf. LASID map 196.
- tosach. [ə fa:l' ON tɔsI sə ty:ə] doing well in life. [b'a:χ nɔ m'au ə t'axt ON tɔsI] A (young) animal which would not be developing properly. One example of [ON tɔ]i].
- tost. [k'ir'u nɛ hɔst ə] gl. 'He was sacked'. Said to be Rosses Irish acc. to Sp.1.
- trácht. [wah'i m'ə he:n' tra:ht ɔrhi] [in'] I have heard of her myself.
- trághadh. [nər' ə ta] [ə tra:t'ə] When the tide is out. [tra:iən ən ar'ig'ə] The sea ebbs.

- traifeal. [traif'əɪ] a few. < Eng. trifle - word very often used.
- traigh. foot (measurement). [ʃe: trɪhə gəs kɛr'ə hɔrLI] Six feet four.  
[ʃe: nɑ ʃaɪt ə ɣrɪ:χ'əNI] six or seven feet.
- traona ; traonach. [trɛ:n] Sp.10. [trɛ:nɑ<sup>h</sup>] Sp.14 A corncrake. traona  
OCGC 118.
- trasna. [ə hɔku ə L'əhid' ʃɪn' trasn ər'] that the likes of him would  
come across, meet. 'Fuair sé cionn gasta trasna air'; See stioc.
- trasnán. [trasnán] lintel. Sp.3; a cross-beam; handle of turf-spade.
- tráth. [a n'anha tra: b'i: rɛ: də ɣɪN'ə] Were you to prepare a meal  
for someone. [N'i hurhət ʃi dadɪ dɪd' gə m'au am tra: ɔN] She  
would not give you anything until meal-time. [N'i i:sən tɔsə a  
nə tra:əNI] You only eat the meals. [tra ɣluəʃ m'ə N'i:s fən χ'e:]  
When I went down to the quay. Sp.5 (song). [ta m'ə N'ɪ] ʃɔ l'ə  
drahə ʃe: b'l'iən əs dəɪχ'əd] I am (living) here for nearly forty-  
six years. [N'i:ət ʃəd tra kɔ:rəi] They used to converse for a  
while.
- tráthnóna. [N'i v'i:n ʃi i'stɪ ə'mah a tra'nɔ:nə b'ag ɔN] She isn't  
usually in except for late in the evening. [L'əhid' ə ɣra'no:nə]  
Such an afternoon!
- treabhadh. [a:t' ər' b'i ə m'e kɪv'r'ən' l'ən'wai á l'χɔN'ə t'r'o: ɣr'o:əhi  
l'ig' iəd] Anywhere there were very good fields for ploughing, they  
would all be ploughed. [hr'o:ihə g'itə mai sə la:] You would plough  
a good bit in the day. [hr'o:ɪχ'u kɔr'ɣɪN'ə] The odd person would  
plough. [hr'ɔ:i m'ə] I ploughed. Alt. [χ'r'u:i] Sp.10. [N'i:əl' ʃəd  
ə t'r'o: l'ə χ'el'ə] They are not getting on.
- treán. [ta t'r'e:n a:t'i ɔgəd] You have plenty of room, space. [ta  
t'r'e:n ə'ma amə] There is plenty of time. [ta tu d'r'e:n amə]  
You are time enough.
- treangáil. [v'i t'r'əɹəl' wo:r dɪ:n'i ɔN] There was a big crowd of  
people. gl. [l'ən'skaf't'ə dɪ:n'i].
- treangáilte. [ta ʃə rɔ'h'r'əɹəl't'ə] It is too packed (with people).
- tréat. < Eng. treat. [hɔg ʃə t'r'e:t dū<sup>w</sup>] He gave me a treat (the money  
to go out for a days drinking). [əg' ɔ:l t're:t] Spending the money  
given on drink.
- tréighbheáil. [hr'e:k' ʃə ɔrəm ə skru:du a:l'] I failed the examination.
- tréitheach. [ta ʃəd ə fa:l' ə'ʃt'a l'ɛ] ə rɔd u:r ʃɔ ɔgəs ʃi:l'i ʃəd gə  
wɪl' ʃə t'r'e:χ'a] They (the young people) are adopting the new  
way of life (speaking English, leading an easier lifestyle etc.)  
and they think that it is just wonderful. [ta ʃə t'r'e:χ'ax' i gɔl'  
χ'ɔ:l'] He is a very fine singer. [ta ʃə t'r'e:χ'a d'as] It is  
very nice.
- trí. [k'arhu gə d'i:n t'r'i:] a quarter to three. [kɔplə bɔ: nɔ χ'r'i:]  
two or three cows.
- trian. [ɣa: d'r'iən galər l'ə l:χ'ə] Two thirds of disease comes at  
night. Sp.16.
- tríd. [rahet ʃəd t'r'i:d' ʃaftə] They would break down (go through) a  
gate. Sp.3. - usually fríd. Cf. Qu §320.
- tríochadaí. [snə t'r'i:hədɪ] in the thirties. Sp.3.
- tríochairí. [ər nə t'r'i:har'i ɔgəs nə daihədɪ n'i rɔ pa:i ər' b'i  
hart sə t'i:r ʃɔ] In the thirties and forties there was no pay (to  
be earned) in this area.
- triomlach. [t'r'ɔmlɑ] drought, dry spell.
- triomughadh. [ta l'ən'drɔ'χ'r'ɔmu ə'mwɪ] There is very poor drying  
(little wind) outdoors. [da:ki n'ɪ ʃɪn' ə gə d'ɪg'i n t'r'ɔmu əs  
sb'r'e:h'i ə ɔgəs n'ɪ ʃɪn' χrɔ:k'i ə] It would be left there until  
the dry weather (triomughadh) comes and it would then be spread  
and footed. Condit. 3 sg. [χ'r'ɔmahət ʃə]. [ər' t'r'ɔmu] bleaching.

- trioplóg. [t'r'Iplog] gl. [fɔ:d k'r'efɔg'ə nɑ fɔ:d pɔrtI χ'irhI ər χu:l nə t'In'əv ə l'ɛ] ən wo:n' ə sbaral'] A sod of clay or a top sod from the bog would be placed at the back of the fire to save the turf. Sp.16, 'old word' he heard from his grandmother.
- trócaire. [gə n'anI d'ia trɔ:kr ər'h] May God have mery on him. [trɔ:kər' əs grɑ:sʔə d'ɪd'] Mercy and grace to you - the old people preferred this to go rabh maith agat acc. to Sp.1.
- troch. [trɔh] a trough. pl. [trɔhənI].
- troid. [trɪd'] fight, fighting. [χuI ʃəd ə χrɪd'] They began to fight. [χrɪd' ʃə nə tɛ:v'ji] He fought with the ghosts. [hrɪt'i roun sɔlma m'au d'Ir'u hart] There would be a lot (round) of quarrelling before it would be all over. gen. sg. [trɔdə]. Alt. [traif'əl trɪd'ə] some fighting (single example).
- trom. ['g'ar'χrɔm] fairly heavy. [o:ran 'an'trɔm ə tɔn l'ə ra:t'] It is a very 'heavy' song to sing. [ta ʃəd trɔm ər' ũ:n'] The sheep are heavily pregnant. Comp. [n'is trɪm'ə].
- trom. [ta trɔm mo:r sə wɔlt] The wether is a fair weight.
- truaighe. [nɑh mo:r ə truIjə i ʃIn'] Wasn't that a great pity. [n'i v'eu truIjə r' b'i ɔgəm dɔn' arh] I would not have the least sympathy for her husband. [ɣlak ʃə truIə dən v'anh'] He felt sorry for the woman.
- truaillighthe. [truəl'i] orig. meaning 'corrupt, defiled'. Sp.10, however, derived this from truaighe: [n'i v'et ʃə d'anu truIə dɔ he:n'] He would not be pitying himself - See Proverb 23.
- tuagh. [tuə] axe. [l'ə tuI] with an axe.
- tuaidh. [tɔn ɣI: a huI] The wind is from the North. Sp.3.
- tuaim. [tuəm' mai m'Ii'] a nice sweet sound (of fiddle). Sp.3.
- tuairm. [tuər'əm'i] opinions.
- tuairsc. [tuəri'k'] a donation for the priest.
- tubaiste. [a gal'ha b'a:χ ən'] In' ɔgəs gən n'art ər' b'i ə v'ə ɔgəd ər' nɑ f'is ə v'ə ɔgəd gə ro ʃə kaL't'ə nər' ə joha ə d'erha wal mə hɔbɛʃt'ə l'ɛ] ɔnən sə χa:s a m'eu dadI ɛl'ə rɔ:əd də 'ɣrɔχ' rɔd ər' b'i e ə v'ə l'ɛ] ə rɔd ʃIn' tɔbɛʃt'ə] Were you to lose an animal through no fault of your own or were you not to know that it was lost, when you would find it you would say, 'my misfortune (tubaiste) go with it', in other words were there to be any other sort of misfortune before you that it may be carried off with (that) thing. That is (how you would use the word) tubaiste. Sp.1. Cf. feoil thubaiste 'calamity meat'. STC 78/79 story 21.
- tubaisteach. [nɑr hɔbɛʃt'ə d'i:r'i dən dɪn'ə ʃIn'] Wasn't that man unfortunate Sp.3.
- tubán. [tɔbən] tub for washing clothes or for containing stale urine for bleaching. [tɔbən ə wən'ə] a vessel for milk used in creamery.
- tuigbheáil. [n'i hɪg' l'ɔmsə ə dɪg'v'al'] I cannot understand them. Pres. 1 sg. [n'i hɪg'əmsə] 2 sg. rel. [nər' ə hɪg'əns tu ə] when you understand it. Pass. [n'i hɪgtər] Fut. 2 sg. [tɪk'ə tu]. Past subj. [a dɪg'In' ə v'au ɪs ɔgəm ə] Were I to understand it I would know it.
- tuighe. [tɪ:] thatch. [ə kɔr tɪ:u] thatching. [nə tɪhə k'ɔn tɪ:u] the thatched cottages. Alt. gen. sg. [ə ɔɔl' ə χɔr suəs nə tɪ:ə] going to put up the thatch. [tɪ: Luəχrə] rush thatch. [tɪ: f'anən'] white coarse grass thatch. [tɪ: ʃɔgəl' (ʃɔgəl)] rye thatch.
- tuigheadóir. [tɪ:dar' ; tɪ:dər] thatcher.
- tuile. [tɪl'ə] flood. [ta 'an'tɪl'ə d'ant' ɪg'ə] There has been <sup>heavy</sup> flooding. ['an'La: tɪl'u] a day of great flooding. Sp.1. [La: tɪl'ə ʃIn' ə La: ə b'a:r ɛg' nə LɔhənI] The best type of day for (fishing on) the lochs is when there is flooding. Sp.3. pl. [tɪl't'əha].

- túiseacht. [fan gə v'ek'ə m'ə kə'd'e:n tu:ʃaht] Wait to I see how it (song) starts. Past 3 sg. [hu:ʃə ʃə]. See toisiughadh, túsughadh.
- tuitim. [t'it'əm], [t'it'əm'] falling. [ər ɔ̃glə gə d'it'ət' ʃəd] In case they might fall. [N'i v'i:n ʃə wəd ə t'it'əm'] It (flood) does not be long in coming down. [tə ʃə t'it'əm' NI: b'i:n'ə N'ɪʃɔ] Petrol is coming down by nine pence (a gallon) here. tuit amach. [h'it nə kō:ʃʃəNI ə'ma fan ar'əg'əd] The neighbours fell out over the money. tuit ar. [a d'it'ət' ʃə ər' əN I:n'ə] Were it to fall on a Friday. tuit as. [t'it'əm' əs ə hasu] to faint. tuit de. [gə d'it'u k'ɔ̃n də nə rɔ̃hI d'hi] that one of the wheels would fall off it (cart). tuit le. [a d'it'a l'ɛ] ə nɑ:Lt v'eha maru] Were you to fall over the cliff you would be dead.
- tur. [aran t'irh] dry bread.
- turadh. [rIN' ʃə t'iru] The rain stopped. [k'ɔ̃ku tə ʃə nə χ'ɔ̃r nɑ nə h'ɔ̃ru] Whether it was raining or not.
- turas. [janhə m'ə t'ɔ̃rəs] I shall go on a pilgrimage.
- tús. [N'i:əl' tu:s nɑ d'ɛr'u ər nə ha:t'ahə d'e:t' ʃə] There is no beginning or end to the places he used to go (i.e. he used to roam everywhere). [N'i:əl' tu:s nɑ d'ɛr'u ər'] It is hard to understand.
- túsughadh. [N'i v'e ʃə wəd ə'nɪ] gə m'e dI:n'i ə tu:su ɔ̃rhI] It will not be long now until people start it (turf-cutting). Fut. rel. [hu:səhəs]. Condit. [hu:səhu n tɔ̃t' ə haχt ə'ma əs əN a:iχ' əN'ɪ]In'] Smoke would start to come out of the kiln then. [ʃe: ə hu:sI ə Labour] It was he who founded the Labour (Movement). Pres. 3 pl. [tu:sən ʃəd]. See toisiughadh, túiseacht.
- tútach. [nɑ rɔ̃ ʃIn' tu:tɑ] Wasn't that tragic? - of drowning, death, fire etc. [v'i m'ə kɔ̃r tu:tɑ fɑ dɫ' dɑ] I was very upset by it.
- uachtar. [uəχtər] cream. [ad l'ɛ] əN uəχtər] (up) towards the surface, ground level. [ə rɔ̃d ər' wuəχtər] the thing on top, above.
- uaigh. [uI] grave. [nə huIjə] to the grave. pl. [uIəNI]. Alt. [uəg'əNI]. [uI v'ɔ̃g adə χl:l] a small, long, narrow potato-pit (uaigh).
- uaigneach. [uIg'n'a ; uIg'n'a] afraid of ghosts. [a:t' uIg'n'a] a lonely place. [skū:ria uIg'n'a ə n'e: əN' Ir'h] very lonely after her husband('s death).
- uaigneas. [uəg'n'əs] gl. [ɔ̃glə r'iv'ə h'iv'ʃi] 'fear of ghosts'. [wuəl' ə 'tɔ̃n'uəg'n'əs ə] He became very frightened (out on hill after dark). [k'ɪl'i frI:χ' ə'l'm'ɪ ər' əN uəg'n'əs] moorcocks out in the wilderness.
- uaimh. [ū:I] cave. gl. [tunnel ; rɔ̃d ər' b'i f'wI:n tɔ̃lu] 'tunnel; any underground passage'.
- uaimhir. [əg' uəv'Ir'] gl. [b'a:χ nɔ̃ d'ɪn'ə v'au ə playal' l'əNə χ'ɛl'ə] playing together, animals or people. See meaghar.
- uan. [ū:n ; ū:ən] lamb. [v'ət' ʃəd ə b'r'e nə nū:ən sə 'ib'r'an] They would lamb in April. Sp.3. [rəhə ʃəd ə d'i:əI nə hū:n' ə'l'ig'] They will sell all the lambs. Sp.3.
- uasal. [uəsəl] noble. [f'ar uəsəl] gentleman. [nə dI:n'i uəʃl'ə] the gentry. [uəʃl'ə ə h'ig'u ə h'ɪl'ig'] nobles who used to come a hunting. Noble or sacred as in place though to be inhabited by little people → [a:t' uəsəl], [b'IN' uəsəl] an enchanted place, cliff,
- uascán. [uəskan ; wuəskan] hogget. Used facetiously for usal e.g. [əN tuəskan ɔ̃ du:wI] for An t-Uasal Ó Dubhthaigh. Mr. Duffy.
- ucht. [sən ɔ̃xt s'ik'iʃə] in her breast.
- uchtach. [v'i ɔ̃xtɑ mai 'ig'ə] He had good courage, plenty of heart.
- uchtán. [ɔ̃xtən] an armful of hay (the area between the outstretched arms and the breast full of hay).
- udaí. [kan'əm' ɔ̃dI tə ər'] What is this it was called. [ər' ə χasan ɔ̃dI] on that path. [hi:s h'ir' ɔ̃dI] down there to the east.

- ugham. [u:m] harness.
- ughdar. [ə tu:dər ə In'ʃə dɔkəl] to explain the sense of a word. [ən tu:dər ə'ta l'ɛʃ] gl. [ən'χ'iəl ə'ta l'ɛʃ] 'the meaning, sense of it (word)'.
- uibh. [i'v' ; i'f' ɔf'] egg. [ma.ta ʃəd ʃan n'i v'er'ən ʃəd 'an'rɔd i'v'a] If they are old they do not lay many eggs.
- uilig. [ən ti'k'ə 'i'g'] all the water. [hɔku l'at gɔ:l'ik' ə l'i'g' ə Lort l'ɛʃ] You could speak to it (dog) solely in Irish. [N'i v'i:n 'an'si:l i'g' madi l'i'g'] Dogs do not have all that long a life.
- uille. [i'l'ə ə χ'ɔr l'ɛʃ ə wo:n'] to angle the turf(-clamp).
- uiseog. [ɛʃag sə wo:n'] a lark in the bog.
- ulpóg. [a d'ɔku 'drɔ'h'i'ɔ:dən ɔrt ən' ] [In' ɔgəs gen tu ə v'ə a:bəl'tə fa:l' rɛ:t'i də gə 'han'ɔstə v'erhI ʃəd ɔlpag ər'] Were you to catch a bad cold that you could not get rid of very quickly, they will call that an ulpóg.
- umhal. [v'i ʃə 'an'ũ:əl] He was very subdued. [u:wəl ɔstə] gl. 'supple and smart'. Sp.1.
- uncal. [tə ʃa:n nɔŋkəl i'g'ə ʃIn'] Seán is his uncle.
- úr. [bʷan'ə u:r] fresh milk. [brɔ:gi u:rə] new shoes. See IDPP 241.
- urchar. [arəχər] a shot.
- urchóid. [N'i ro arəχad' ər' b'i ər' ə χ'r'ɛ:tur] The poor fellow was harmless.
- urraanta. [v'i nə dy:n'i ə v'i ə ɔɔl' fad ə hɪn' Lɔ:d'Ir' ɔrəntə] The people long ago were strong and powerful (workers).
- úsáid. [u:sad' ə janu də rɔd] to make use of something. [N'i:əl' u:sad' ər' b'i sə rɔhər did'] The bicycle is useless (over rough terrain). See aimleadh.
- úth. [ə ɔɔd' u:], [ə ɔɔd' ũ:əNI] their udders. [N'i har ʃi u: ər' b'i] She (dog-bitch) made very little milk. See réabadh.

## CONCLUSION

The dialect here differs from that of south-west Donegal in several respects.

An important distinction is the occurrence of [t']/[d'] in this area and north Donegal generally (with the exception of Aranmore FGT §235), as opposed to the affricatives [tʃ]/[dʒ] in south Donegal. Wagner discussed this in G. Theil. §24 and later provided examples of the geographical distribution of these sounds in LASID.<sup>1</sup> Quiggin recorded [t'] and [d'] - 'I have not heard any tendency for [t'] to pass into [tʃ] as in parts of Connaught, Manx and Scots Gaelic'. Qu. §387.

The vowel [λ:] is still in use here - although as with other areas in central and north Donegal where [λ:] still survives, [I:] is making inroads. Quiggin recorded [λ:] in Meenawannia, and this would separate Meenawannia and this area from south-west Donegal.

LASID map III 'many an ... is iomaidh' occurs with non-palatal [s] at points 86, 85 and 84 but with palatal [ʃ] in this area. Unfortunately there was no attestation of the form is iomaidh in Quiggin's work, but LASID pt.83a, Doobin, which borders Meenawannia, had [ʃomi] - LASID vol. IV 147 q.111.

As has been stated, there is more internal contact between Tangaveane and Commeen, and between both these areas and the Fintown/Brocagh area than there is between Tangaveane and Meenawannia. While the occurrence of [t'], [d'] and [λ:] in Meenawannia Irish does distinguish it from the Irish of south-west Donegal, there are some features, in Meenawannia Irish which agree with the Irish of south-west Donegal.

Quiggin recorded [d'ar] and [d'æðən] for d'fhear 'your husband'

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1 Cf. maps 70, 121, 147, 241 and 247.

and d'éadan 'your face (against you)'. Ó Searcaigh disputed the existence of forms with [d'] (FGT §247). His attack on Quiggin seems unfounded as Wagner recorded [d'ʒær] and [d'ʒe:dan (d'ʒed-)] for the same forms in Teelin (G. Theil. §497). In this area [in dè:dan] in d'éadan 'against you' agrees with north Donegal. It should be borne in mind that Quiggin (§404) also heard [det'uw] 'your refusal' i.e. v.n. of éitighim 'I refuse'.

Final unstressed -ach in this area is usually pronounced [a], whereas LASID pts.86, 85 and 84 usually have [ax], [ax̩]. Quiggin usually has [ax̩] although he did say 'finally it ([χ]) is often so faint especially in the termination [ax̩] that at first I did not seem to hear it at all: The feeble articulation of this consonant is perhaps characteristic of Ulster Irish generally ..' Qu. §328. The disappearance of the voiceless fricative [χ] in final unstressed ach separates the area of this study from south-west Donegal, while Meenawannia again appears to lie between the two.

LASID map 108 'ten people deichneabhar' shows forms with [-n'h-], [-n'h-] for pts.86, 85 and 84 while [d'eix'ər] is recorded for pt.83. I have heard [d'ex'ər], [d'èhər] in Tangaveane and Commeen, but Quiggin (§111) recorded [d'ig'u:r].

Cha would appear to be used more widely here than in south-west Donegal or Meenawannia.

Tangaveane and Commeen do share some features in common with south-west Donegal.

Sinn is preserved much better here (and in south-west Donegal) than in many northern dialects where muid is preferred.

LASID map 244 'How are you?' shows Caidé mar s tá tú? for areas in south-west Donegal. Caidé mar atá tú? is the more usual form here, although I have attested Caidé mar s tá tú - principally in the western area, see Vocabulary s.v. mar.

As with south Donegal variation exists between tosach/toiseach - see Vocabulary s.v. tosach and cf. G. Theil. p.215 30.

Speakers in the area are aware of differences between their own Irish and the Irish of the Rosses and further north - see Vocabulary s.v. corraighil, iomlán and tost, where Sp.1 passed comments on what he described as Rosses Irish. Sp.6 spoke of people who used to visit this area with livestock.<sup>1</sup> A thorough investigation of the similarities and differences between here and the Rosses and dialects further north has yet to be carried out. However, features in this dialect such as the preservation of the imperfect<sup>2</sup> and the simultaneous introduction of the periphrastic method (a feature of north Donegal); and the preservation of the present subjunctive (cf. G. Theil §294) and the simultaneous introduction of the future in place of the present subjunctive (a feature of north Donegal) seem to indicate that this area is an important link between north and south Donegal.

Some similarities exist between this area and East Ulster - one of the principal similarities being the occurrence of [v] (beside [w]).

Ó hEochaidh recorded the following in regard to LASID pt.83 'De réir na gcuuntas badh iad Clann Mhic a' Luain an chéad dream a tháinig ann agus b'as Tír Eoghain a díbrigheadh iad in aimsir na géar-leanúna'. ZCP 29 10. Wagner's material from LASID pt.83 has yielded some striking similarities between this area and Tyrone e.g. '[k'ɔku ɔku ə'sa:r L'at] → which do you prefer?' q.73; Tá mé ... sí ... sinne 'na shuidhe q.516<sup>3</sup>;

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1 Cf. 'agus tá seanchas go leor sa cheanntar go fóill, fá dhaoíní as Na Rosa a thigeadh le h-eallach chun na gCruach'. ZCP 29 11.

2 Cf. G. Theil. §296 'ní féidir a rádh go mbéadh an gnáth-chaite a dul ar gcúl i dTeil.'

3 Cf. Tá mé 'mo shuidhe Sps.1, 3 and 10 in response to this question.



Ó Cathain recorded míobla 'bible', at LASID pt.83 (UCCT 3) cf. 'Míobla' SML xxii - yet note bíobla Sp.8.

Sp.11 (one of the Mac Aloon family from the Croaghs) did have some forms which were attested in Tyrone and East Ulster generally thus Nuair a thill sé 'when he returned'<sup>1</sup> and 'Bhí lady eile thiar annseo' 'There was another lady (woman) over here' cf. 'Bhí lady gallta ins an áit seo'. Lochl III 221 (Tyrone).

Having discussed the dialect in relation to its neighbours it now remains to comment on the internal condition of the dialect.

In this century each generation has seen the steady decline in the number of native Irish-speakers. Bilingualism has increased steadily and as O'Rahilly remarked 'wherever Irish still survives, its vocabulary tends gradually to shrink, and its grammar to break down, mainly in consequence of the lowered vitality of the language brought about by the encroachment of English and the rapid elimination of the monoglot Irish-speakers'. IDPP 245.

The above signs of language decay are all so painfully apparent in this area. The decline in vocabulary may be seen from the entries under buailteachas, righneálach and tachrán or proverb 16, which although remembered was no longer understood. The breakdown in grammar is blatantly obvious in the speech of those given to English-speaking. Where a young community exists English is making its inevitable appearance. W.B. Lockwood's estimation that 'Native Irish can be expected to become moribund early in the next century' appears all too true for this area. Sad tidings indeed, when one considers the way of life and vitality of language which Ó hEochaidh described in this area less than forty years ago.

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1 When I told this to Sp.1 he became rather annoyed and told me that she had probably said Nuair a phill sé, but that I had not heard her properly(!).

## INDEX

The following is primarily an index of Irish words, although English words have been included (underlined>). Numbers directly following words refer to pages; numbers in brackets refer to texts, and Roman numerals in brackets refer to verses in the case of songs and prayers. V indicates that the word can be found in the Vocabulary (pp.406-87). V s.v. indicates that the word is contained in the Vocabulary under the word which follows. 'See' refers to words cited in the Index. Occasionally a text reference is given where the word occurs frequently in the Text, or where the word in question e.g. faire, ortha is discussed. Features such as gen. sg., imperf. precede the page reference. Abbreviations are as set out in the Introduction, with the addition of Pd. which is used to indicate paradigms of verbs or prepositions.

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