FIRST IRISH GRAMMAR

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First Irish grammar by The Christian Brothers

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THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

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BY

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This Compendium of Spainteap no Secondage is intended to meet the wants of young students who require, in a concise form, the salient points of Irish Accidence and Syntax.

The Sections throughout the Compendium are numbered as in the larger Grammar, in order to afford facility of reference to those who may desire to obtain more detailed information on any point.

PART I.

ACCIDENCE.

- 1. The Irish alphabet contains eighteen letters; the vowels are a, e, 1, o, u; the consonants, b, c, o, r, 5, n, t, m, n, p, n, r, c.
- 2. A, o, u are called **broad** vowels; e and 1 are called **slender** vowels.

The vowels may be either long or short. The long vowels are marked by means of a rinear (') placed over the vowel; e.g., mon, bi, me.

7. An Irish consonant is broad whenever it is beside a broad vowel, in the same word; it is slender when beside a slender vowel.

Aspiration.

- 15. When we say that an Irish consonant is aspirated, we mean that the breath is not completely stopped in the formation of the consonant, and hence the consonantal sound is continuous.
- in print by placing a dot over the consonant aspirated, e.g., v, c, v.

17. In writing, nine of the consonants, viz., b, c, o, r, 5, m, p, r, t, can be aspirated.

Rules for Aspiration of Initial Consonant.

- 21. (a) The possessive adjectives, mo, my; no, thy; and a, his, cause aspiration—mo no, my cow.
- (b) The article aspirates nouns (except those beginning with o, τ, γ), in the nom. and acc. fem. sing., and in the gen. masc. sing.—an bean, the woman; mac an γιη, (the) son of the man.
- (c) In compound words the initial consonant of the second word is aspirated, rean-matam, a grandmother.

The letters σ and τ are never aspirated after a word that ends in one of the letters σ , η , τ , t, r.

- (d) The interjection a, the sign of the voc. case, causes aspiration in nouns of both genders and both numbers—a Seamar, (O) James; a roune, Sir.
- (e) An adjective is aspirated when it agrees with a fem. noun in the nom. and acc. sing., or with a masc. noun in the gen. sing., and in the dat. and the voc. sing. of both genders; also in the nom. and acc. pl.

when the noun ends in a slender consonant —bo ván, a white cow; mac an fin moin, (the) son of the big man; capaill mona, big horses.

(g) A verb is aspirated—(1) in the imperfect, the simple past, and the conditional (ordinary forms); (2) after ni, not; mā, if; man, as; rut (or ran) before, and all the compounds of no (§ 278); (3) after the relative particle a, e.g., buant re, he struck; ni bero re, he will not be.

(h) The word following by and by the past tense and conditional of it is usually aspirated—by must tiom, I liked.

(i) The simple prepositions (except as, ar, san, so, 1, and te) cause aspi-

ration—vo paopais, o seasan.

(j) The Numeral adjectives, son, one; oa, two; ceao, first; thear, third, cause aspiration: oa capall, two horses; an ceao buacall, the first boy.

Eclipsis,

- 22. Eclipsis is the suppression of the sound of the initial consonant of a word by prefixing another consonant whose sound is substituted.
- 23. Only seven consonants can be eclipsed, viz.: b, c, o, r, z, p, z. Each consonant has its own eclipsing letter.

25. b is eclipsed by m, as a mbo, their cow.

c ,, ,, 5, ,, an Scapatt, our horse.

o ,, ,, n, ,, an nuán, our poem.

r ,, ,, b, ,, 1 bruit, in blood.

5 ", ", ", ", a ngé, their goose.

p ,, ,, b, ,, a bpaipéan, their paper.

t ,, ,, o, ,, a oraph, their bull.

Rules for Eclipsis,

- 26. (a) The possessive adjectives plural Δη, our; bup, your; Δ, their, cause eclipsis: Δ mbΔo, their boat.
- (b) The article eclipses in the gen. pl. (both genders)—tama na bream, (the) hands of the men.
- (c) The simple prepositions followed by the article eclipse the initial of singular nouns—an an scapall, on the horse; as an opean, at the man.

'Oo and oe followed by the article may aspirate: oo'n peap, or oo'n breap, to the man.

- (d) The Numeral adjectives react, oct, naoi, and peic (7, 8, 9, 10), and their compounds 27, 28, &c., cause eclipsis—react mba, seven cows.
- (e) The initial of a verb is eclipsed after an, cá, ca (not) 50, vá, muna (muna), nac, and the relative a preceded by a

Only the η is written. See large Grammar on this point.

preposition—ca bruit re, where is he? nac

Insertion of n, τ , and n.

- 27. (a) When a word begins with a vowel, n is prefixed in all positions, in which a consonant would be eclipsed unless the preceding word ends in n—ân n-anân; reacc n-apan; but, an an unce.
- (b) Prepositions (except too and toe) ending in a vowel prefix n to the poss. adjs. a (= his, her, their), an, toun: te n-a matan, with his mother.
- 28. (a) The article prefixes τ to masc. nouns beginning with a vowel in the nom. and acc. sing.—an τ -atan; an τ -arat.
- (b) If a noun begins with r followed by a vowel or by ι, n, or η, the article prefixes τ in the nom. and acc. fem. and the gen. masc. sing.—an τρώι, the eye; an τρώο, the nose; τις απ τραξαιμτ, the priest's house.
- (c) τ is often prefixed to r after words ending in n: son τrūι smām.
- 29. Particles which neither aspirate nor eclipse, and which end in a vowel, prefix n to words beginning with a vowel: e.g., a, her, 50, te, vana (canna), re, thi,