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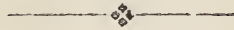
OUTLINES

OF

IRISH GRAMMAR

FOR THE USE OF

SCHOOLS AND GAELIC LEAGUE CLASSES.



PART I.—ACCIDENCE.



Compiled for the Limerick Branch of the
Gaelic League.

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an Cló-Éumann, Teoranta,
Clósoifrí Gaeóilge, Baile Átha Cliath.



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OUTLINES OF IRISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.—ACCIDENCE.

ASPIRATION.

Aspiration is the modifying or softening of the sound of a consonant. In producing the aspirated sound the organs of speech are not brought into such close contact as that required for the un-aspirated sound.

Ó, c, o, f, s, m, p, r and t are the aspirable consonants.

Rules for Aspiration of Initial Consonants.

I. The Article an aspirates nouns (except those beginning with o, t or r) in the Nom. and Acc. Fem. Sing., and Gen. Masc. Sing.: *e.g.*, an ó. tuac an éapall.

II. Compound Words have the initial consonant of the second word aspirated: *e.g.*, sean-bean. Exception—When the second word begins with o or t, and the first word ends in any of the letters o, n, t, l, r; *e.g.*, sean-óin.

III. The Possessive Adjective Pronouns mo, my; oo, thy; a, his, aspirate the noun that follows: *e.g.*, mo éapall.

IV. Adjectives are aspirated in the Nom. Sing. Fem., and Gen. Sing. Masc. and Dat. and Voc. Sing. of both genders (and in Nom. Plur. when the accompanying noun ends in a slender consonant): *e.g.*, bean mhór; teac an fhír mhór.

NOTE TO RULE I.—Words beginning with r, followed by a vowel or l, n, f, have t prefixed in Nom. and Acc. Fem. Sing. and in Gen. Masc. Sing.

V. Simple Prepositions, except ζαν, αζ, αρ, τε, ι and ζο, aspirate the noun that follows: *e.g.*, αρ ἐνος; το ῥάτοραις.

VI. The Interjection α aspirates in the Vocative case nouns Masc. and Fem., Sing. and Plur.: *e.g.*, α ἦρ; α ἡνᾶ.

VII. A Noun in Gen. Sing. or Gen. Plur. preceded by another noun and not limited by the Article or Possessive Adj. Pron. or such word, is aspirated: *e.g.*, εἶορ ἡεατα.

VIII. Verbs are aspirated in the Imperfect, Perfect, and Conditional tenses of the Active Voice. They are also aspirated after ηῖ, not; ἡᾶ, if; ἡαρ, as; ῖατ, before; and after the relative particle α. ὅα, the past and the conditional tense of ἦρ, generally aspirates the word that follows: *e.g.*, ὅα εἶορ οὐιτ.

ECLIPSIS.

Eclipsis is the suppression of the sound of a consonant caused by prefixing another whose sound is substituted.

The following are eclipsable:—ὀ, c, ὀ, f, ζ, p, and τ. Each of these consonants has an eclipsing letter:

m	eclipses	b	as	α	μβάο	(maudh)	their boat.
ζ	"	c	"	α	ζεραλλ	(gopull),	their horse.
n	"	ο	"	α	νοῦν	(noon),	their fort.
b	"	f	"	α	βρέαρ	(vaer),	their hay.
n	"	ζ	"	α	ηγέ	(ngay),	their goose.
ο	"	p	"	α	βρόκα	(boka),	their pocket.
ο	"	τ	"	α	οταοῖ	(dhay-ov),	their side.

Rules for Eclipsis.

The initial consonants are eclipsed as follows:—

I. Nouns after ἄρ, our; ὅρ, your; α, their: as ἄρ οἰρ, ὅρ ηζέ.

II. Nouns after the article in Gen. Pl. Masc. and Fem., as *na mbó*, of the cows.

III. Nouns in the Sing. after simple prepositions and the article, as *an an ghenoc*, *fé'n mbóro*, &c. The adjective (and the noun following *oe* or *oo*) may be eclipsed or aspirated in this case, as *ó'n gcapall mbán*, or *ó'n gcapall bán*.

IV. Nouns after *readt*, *oet*, *naoi*, *deic*, as *readt b-rii*.

V. Verbs after *an*, *cá*, *nae*, *so*, *muna*, *oa*, *a* (rel.) preceded by a preposition, as *an bpuil fé? an té ag a bpuil*, &c.

Rules for Insertion of *n*, *τ* and *h*.

I. Prepositions with final vowels, except *oo* and *oe*, prefix *n* to *a*, his, *a*, her, *a*, their, and *á*, our: *e.g.*, *le n-a mac*.

II. *n* is prefixed to nouns beginning with vowels in those circumstances in which a consonant would suffer eclipsis: *e.g.*, *á n-aral*.

III. The article prefixes *τ* to the Nom. and Acc. Sing. of Masc. nouns beginning with vowels; *e.g.*, *an τ-sonae*. [See note to Rule II., Aspiration.]

IV. The following words which neither aspirate nor eclipse, prefix *h* to words beginning with a vowel: *na*, the, in Gen. Sing. Fem., and Nom., Acc. and Dat. Plural; *a*, her; *le*, *so*, *oara*, second; *tri*, *fé*, six, and the ordinals ending in *mao*.

GENDER.

There are only two genders—the Masculine and Feminine.

MASCULINES are—(1) Names and designations of males. (2) Nouns ending in one or two broad consonants, as *uae*, *chrai n*, except those ending in *ae* and *og*. (3) Personal agents in *oir*, *air*, *oie*, *oie*,

uir̄e or ac. (4) Diminutives in an and in, and abstracts in ar. (5) The titles of callings, &c., peculiar to men, as báro, ḡabá.

FEMININES are—(1) Names and designations of females. (2) Names of countries, rivers, and most of the members of the body, as Éire, Síúir, cor, rúit, &c. (3) Diminutives in ós, and derivatives in ac̄t; also abstract nouns from the Gen. Fem. of adjectives. (4) Nouns ending in one or two slender consonants, except those in óir, and males, as ac̄air, also the words or̄um, ainm, ḡreim, and foclóir.

ATTENUATION is the process by which a broad consonant is made slender, as báro from báo.

BROADENING, the reverse of attenuation, is the process by which a slender consonant is made broad, as móna from móin, buatao from buait.

SYNCOPATION is the elision of an unaccented vowel or diphthong occurring in the last syllable of words of two or more syllables when the words are lengthened by an inflection beginning with a vowel, as oibre from obair, oina from oiann.

THE ARTICLE.

There is only one article in Irish, the definite article an. In the Singular number, all the cases are an, except the Gen. Fem., which is na. The Plural is always na.

THE NOUN.

CASES.—There are five cases in Irish: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative. The Nom. answers to the English Nom.; the Gen. to the Possessive; the Dat. to the case governed by a preposition; the Acc. is the case governed by a transitive verb; and the Voc. is the case of address.

DECLENSIONS.—There are five declensions. The way in which the Gen. is formed from the Nom. determines the declensions.

FORMATION OF CASES.—(1) Nom. and Acc. are always the same in form. (2) Nom. and Voc. Sing. are always the same, except in the first declension, where the Voc. is the same as the Gen. Sing. (3) Dat. Sing. is usually like the Nom. Sing., except in the fifth declension; and in the second declension (in the case of nouns ending in a broad consonant). (4) Gen. Plur. is usually like the Nom. Sing., in first, second and third declensions.

The First Declension.

All nouns of this declension end in broad consonants, and are Masculine. The Gen. Sing. is formed by attenuation. The Nom. Plur. is generally like the Gen. Sing., and the Gen. Plur. like the Nom. Sing. The Dat. Plur. is formed by adding *αιθ* to the Nom. Sing.

EXAMPLES.

CAMÁN, a hurley, <i>m.</i>			MARCAC, a horseman, <i>m.</i>		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom. Acc.	camán	camáin	Nom. Acc.	marcac	marcaiz
Gen.	—áin	—án	Gen.	—aiz	—ac
Dat.	—án	—ánaib	Dat.	—ac	—acaib
Voc.	a camáin	a camána	Voc.	a marcaiz	a marcaca

NOTE.—Words of more than one syllable ending in *ac* end when attenuated in *aiz*; endings in *eaic* become *aiz*. Monosyllables ending in *c* are regular.

Irregularities in First Declension.

I. *éa*, *eu*, or *ia* in Nom. Sing. becomes *éi* in Gen. Sing.

o (short) " " " " " " " "

ea or *io* " " " " " " " "

ea in Nom. Sing. sometimes becomes *ei* in Gen. Sing.

II. The Nom. Plurals of the following nouns add *a*:—*briac*, a brink; *caoir*, a berry; *cneap* skin; *ceoir*, a tear; *riac*, a debt; *peann*, a pen; *peós*, a jewel; *pmear*, a blackberry.

III. The Nom. Plurals of the following nouns add *e* and make certain changes:—*aingeal*, an angel; *donac*, a fair; *bótar*, a

road; ὄρη, a door; εἰσαρ, a learned man; μαρζαῶ, a market. Their plurals are—αιηε, ἀοηαιε (-ταιε), βῶιηε, ὄιηε, εἰηε, μαρζαιῶε.

IV. Nom. Plurals formed by adding ται:—Ceót, music; κυαν, a harbour; οὔν, a fort; νευλ, a cloud; ρευτ, a story; ρεότ, a sail.

V. Gen. Sing. of μαρ, a son, is μη; of βιαῶ, food, βίῶ.

The Second Declension.

All nouns of this declension end in either broad or slender consonants, and are Feminine. The Gen. Sing. of those ending in broad consonants is formed by attenuating the Nom. and then adding e. The Gen. of those ending in slender consonants is formed by adding e to the Nom. The Dat. Sing. drops the increase of the Gen. The Voc. ends like the Nom. The Nom. Plur. is formed from the Nom. Sing. by adding α when the last vowel is broad, and e when it is slender. The Gen. Plur. ends like the Nom. Sing.

EXAMPLES.

βηῶς, a shoe, f.		κρυιτ, a harp, f.			
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
Nom. & Acc.	βηῶς	βηῶσα	Nom. & Acc.	κρυιτ	κρυιτε
Gen.	βηῶιε	βηῶε	Gen.	κρυιτε	κρυιτ
Dat.	βηῶι	βηῶαι	Dat.	κρυιτ	κρυιτ
Voc.	α βηῶ	α βηῶα	Voc.	α κρυιτ	α κρυιτε

NOTE.—Words of more than one syllable ending in αε change in Gen. Sing. to αιε; ending in εαε they become ιεε: e.g., κλάιηεαε, κλάιηιεε. Monosyllables ending in ε are regular.

Irregularities in Second Declension.

I. eu or ia in Nom. Sing. becomes éi in Gen. Sing.

II. The following words add εαννα to form Nom. Plur.:—βέιμ, a blow; céιμ, a step; cúιρ, a cause; οειτ, a lathe; ουαιρ, a prize; ρειρ, festival; ρυαιμ, a sound; ζλυαιρ, a contrivance; léιμ, a leap; λυιβ, a herb; ράιηε, a field; ρέιμ, a course; ρράιῶ, a street; ρροιτ, a school.

III. The following add εαεα to form Nom. Plur.:—αιείῶ, a disease; αιύηαιρ, an edge; ιειη, a letter (ιεηε and ιεηεαε οηάιῶ, an oration; ραιοιη, a prayer (ραιοηεαεαε); τρυαιη, a sheathe; υβ, an egg (υιβε and υιβεαεαε)

Third Declension.

All the nouns of this declension end in a consonant in the Nom. Sing. The Gen. Sing. is formed by adding *α* to the Nom.

To this declension belong—(1) All abstract nouns in *ᾱετ* (all Feminine). (2) All personal nouns in *ο̄ιη* (all Masculine). (3) Verbal nouns in *ᾱετ* and *ᾱμ̄ᾱιη*. (4) Other nouns ending in consonants (those ending in broad consonants being Masc., those in slender consonants Fem.)

The Nom. Plur. is generally similar in form to the Gen. Sing.

Personal nouns in *ο̄ιη* add *ι* (*ῑο̄ε*) to Nom. Sing. to form Nom. Plur.

EXAMPLES.

<p><i>κλεαs</i>, a trick, <i>m</i></p>			<p><i>καιητεο̄ιη</i>, a talker.</p>		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. & A.	<i>κλεαη</i>	<i>κλεαηα</i>	N. & A.	<i>καιητεο̄ιη</i>	<i>καιητεο̄ιηῑ</i> (<i>ῑο̄ε</i>)
Gen.	<i>κλεαηα</i>	<i>κλεαη</i>	Gen.	<i>καιητεο̄ιηα</i>	<i>καιητεο̄ιη</i>
Dat.	<i>κλεαη</i>	<i>κλεαηαῑβ</i>	Dat.	<i>καιητεο̄ιη</i>	<i>καιητεο̄ιηῑβ</i>
Voc.	<i>ᾱ κλεαη</i>	<i>ᾱ κλεαηα</i>	Voc.	<i>ᾱ καιητεο̄ιη</i>	<i>ᾱ καιητεο̄ιηῑ</i> (<i>ῑο̄ε</i>)

When *α* is added to the Nom. Sing. of a word ending in a slender consonant to form the Gen. Sing. a change takes place before the consonant: *e.g.*, *τοιη*, Gen. *τοηα*; *τη̄αῑζ̄*, Gen. *τη̄ᾱζ̄α*.

Irregularities in Third Declension.

I. *ι* or *ιο* in Nom. Sing. becomes *εα* in Gen. Sing.

υ or *υι* " " " " *ο* " " "

II. The following nouns form the Nom. Plur. by adding *ηηα* to the Gen. Sing.:—*κλεαη*, a trick; *κειο̄τ* (*κεῑτ*), a shower; *ο̄ᾱτ*, a colour; *ο̄η̄ιηη*, a back; *ζ̄ῡτ*, a voice; *ζ̄η̄ειη*, a morsel; *ρ̄η̄ῡτ*, a stream.

III. Some nouns ending in *η* or *η* form the Nom. Plur. by adding *ηα* or *ηε*: *e.g.*, *μο̄ιη*, a bog, Nom. Plur. *μο̄ιηηε*; *τᾱιη*, a drove, Nom. Pl. *τᾱιηηε*.

The Fourth Declension.

To this declension belong—(1) diminutives in *ιη* (all Masc.); (2) abstract nouns formed from the Gen. Sing. Fem. of adjectives (all Fem.); (3) personal

nouns in *αιϑε*, *αιξε*, *υιϑε*, and *αιηε*; (4) many other nouns ending in vowels.

All the cases are alike in the Singular.

The Nom. Plur. is generally formed by adding *ι* (*ιϑε*) to the Sing.

The Gen. Plur. is the same as the Nom. Plur.

EXAMPLES.

<i>καιριν</i> , a cap, <i>m.</i>		<i>τιξεαρνα</i> , a lord, <i>m.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. & A. <i>καιριν</i>	<i>καιρινι</i> (<i>ιϑε</i>)	N. & A. <i>τιξεαρνα</i>	<i>τιξεαρναι</i> (<i>ιϑε</i>)
Gen. <i>καιριν</i>	<i>καιριν</i>	Gen. <i>τιξεαρνα</i>	<i>τιξεαρναι</i> (<i>ιϑε</i>)
Dat. <i>καιριν</i>	<i>καιρινιϑ</i>	Dat. <i>τιξεαρνα</i>	<i>τιξεαρναιϑ</i> (<i>ιϑιϑ</i>)
Voc. <i>αι καιριν</i>	<i>αι καιρινι</i> (<i>ιϑε</i>)	Voc. <i>αι τιξεαρνα</i>	<i>αι τιξεαρναι</i> (<i>ιϑε</i>)

Irregularities in Fourth Declension.

I. The following form the Nom. Plur. by omitting the final *e* and adding *τε*:—*βατε*, a town; *κυinne*, a corner; *λεine*, a shirt; *μιτε*, a mile, a thousand; *μουτε*, a mule; *ρτοinne*, a surname.

II. Nouns ending in *ϑε* or *ξε* add *τε* to form the Nom. Plur.: *e.g.*, *εροιϑε*, Nom. Plur. *εροιϑτε*. The following also add *τε*:—*εροι*, a way; *ϑροι*, a dunce; *ϑροι*, a druid; *ϑροι*, a lock of hair; *ρροι*, a wise man.

III. *ϑυine*, a person, has Nom. Plur. *ϑαιome*; *ξηϑο*, work, *ξηϑοτα*; *νηϑο*, a thing, *νηϑε*.

The Fifth Declension.

The nouns of this declension generally end in a vowel, and are Fem. as a rule.

The Gen. Sing. is formed by adding a broad consonant (*η* or *ε* being the consonant usually added) to the Nom. Sing.

The Dat. Sing. is formed by attenuating the Gen. Sing.

The Nom. Plur. adds *α* to the Gen. Sing.

The Gen. Plur. is the same as Gen. Sing.

EXAMPLES.

<i>πειρσα</i> , a person, <i>f.</i>		<i>υρσα</i> , a door-post, <i>f.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. & A. <i>πειρρα</i>	<i>πειρρανα</i>	N. & A. <i>υρρα</i>	<i>υρρανα</i>
Gen. <i>πειρραν</i>	<i>πειρραν</i>	Gen. <i>υρραν</i>	<i>υρραν</i>
Dat. <i>πειρραν</i>	<i>πειρραναιϑ</i>	Dat. <i>υρραν</i>	<i>υρραναιϑ</i>
Voc. <i>αι πειρρα</i>	<i>αι πειρρανα</i>	Voc. <i>αι υρρα</i>	<i>αι υρρανα</i>

Irregularities in Fifth Declension.

I. Some nouns form their Nom. Plur. by adding e to the Gen. Sing. and syncopating: *e.g.*, *áda*, a river, Nom. Plur. *áidne*; *zaba*, a smith, *zaidne*; *carra*, a friend, *cáirroe*; *náma*, an enemy, *náimroe*.

II. Some nouns form their Nom. Plur. by attenuating the Gen. Sing.: *e.g.*, *caora*, a sheep, Nom. Plur. *caoiriú*; *cú*, a hound, *coim*; *comuinnra*, a neighbour, *comuinnrain*; *láca*, a duck, *lácaim*.

III. To this declension belong, (1) the nouns (used only in the Plural), *Sacraua*, England; *Connaéua*, Connaught; *Laiúin*, Leinster, and *uilaó*, Ulster; and (2) the nouns *Éire*, Ireland; *Áiba*, Scotland; *Muina*, Munster, and *Teaúair*, Tara.

N., A., V.	Gen.	Dat.	N., A., V.	Gen.	Dat.
<i>Sacraua</i>	<i>Sacrau</i>	<i>Sacrauaib</i>	<i>Éire</i>	<i>Éireann</i>	<i>Éirinn</i>
<i>Connaéua</i>	<i>Connaéu</i>	<i>Connaéuaib</i>	<i>Áiba</i>	<i>Áiban</i>	<i>Áibain</i>
<i>Laiúin</i>	<i>Laiúean</i>	<i>Laiúinib</i>	<i>Muina</i>	<i>Muinan</i>	<i>Muinain</i>
<i>uilaó</i>	<i>uilaó</i>	<i>uilaib</i>	<i>Teaúair</i>	<i>Teaúairac</i>	<i>Teaúairaiú</i>

Irregular Nouns.

	N., Acc.	Gen.	Dat.
1. Sing.	<i>cú</i> , a hound	<i>con</i>	<i>coim</i>
Plur.	<i>coim</i> (<i>cuim</i> , <i>cona</i>)	<i>con</i>	<i>conaib</i>
2. Sing.	<i>bean</i> , a woman	<i>mná</i>	<i>mnaoi</i>
Plur.	<i>mná</i>	<i>ban</i>	<i>mnáib</i>
3. Sing.	<i>briú</i> , a womb	<i>brionn</i> (<i>briuinne</i>)	<i>brioinn</i>
Plur.	<i>brionna</i>	<i>brionn</i>	<i>brionnaib</i>
4. Sing.	<i>teac</i> (<i>tiú</i>), a house	<i>tiúe</i>	<i>teac</i> (<i>tiú</i>)
Plur.	<i>tiúete</i>	<i>tiúete</i> (<i>teac</i>)	<i>tiúetib</i>
5. Sing.	<i>rí</i> , a king	<i>riú</i>	<i>riú</i>
Plur.	<i>riúete</i>	<i>riúete</i>	<i>riúetib</i>
6. Sing.	<i>atair</i> , a father	<i>atair</i>	<i>atair</i>
Plur.	<i>airie</i> (<i>airieaca</i>)	<i>airieac</i> (<i>a</i>)	<i>airieacáib</i>
7. Sing.	<i>lá</i> , a day	<i>lae</i>	<i>lá</i> , <i>ló</i>
Plur.	<i>laete</i> (<i>anta</i>)	<i>laeteac</i> (<i>lá</i>)	<i>laetib</i>
8. Sing.	<i>bó</i> , a cow	<i>bó</i>	<i>buin</i>
Plur.	<i>ba</i>	<i>bó</i>	<i>buaib</i>
9. Sing.	<i>ceó</i> , a mist	<i>ciac</i> (<i>ceóiú</i>)	<i>ceó</i>
Plur.	<i>ciac</i> (<i>ceóca</i>)	<i>ceó</i>	<i>ceócaib</i>
10. Sing.	<i>mí</i> , a month	<i>mír</i> (<i>míora</i>)	<i>mí</i> (<i>mír</i>)
Plur.	<i>míora</i>	<i>míor</i>	<i>míoraib</i>
11. Sing.	<i>Dia</i> , God	<i>Dé</i>	<i>Dia</i>
Plur.	<i>Dée</i> (<i>Deite</i>)	<i>Dia</i>	<i>Déib</i> (<i>teib</i>)
12. Sing.	<i>rliaó</i> , a mountain	<i>rléibe</i>	<i>rléib</i> (<i>rliaó</i>)
Plur.	<i>rléibte</i>	<i>rléibte</i>	<i>rléibteib</i>

mátair, *briúair* and *veairbriúair* are declined like *atair*.
Gen. of *riúir* is *reacair*; Gen. of *veirbriúir* is *veirbireacair*

THE ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives are inflected somewhat in the same way as nouns. The Dat. Plur. of adjectives, unlike that of nouns, is always the same as the Nom. Plur.

First Declension.

This declension includes all adjectives ending in a broad consonant. Adjectives of this declension agreeing with Masc. nouns are declined in the Sing. like nouns of the First declension. If they agree with Fem. nouns they are declined like nouns of the Second declension. The Nom. Plur. (both Masc. and Fem.) is formed by adding Δ to the Nom. Sing. All the cases (both Masc. and Fem.) are the same, except the Gen. The Gen. Plur. is the same as the Nom. Sing.

EXAMPLES.

	μόρ, big.				βοζ, soft.		
	Singular		Plur.		Singular		Plur.
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m. & f.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m. & f.</i>
N. & A.	μόρ	μόρ	μόρΔ	N. & A.	βοζ	βοζ	βοζΔ
Gen.	μόρ	μόρ	μόρ	Gen.	βουζ	βουζε	βοζ
Dat.	μόρ	μόρ	μόρΔ	Dat.	βοζ	βουζ	βοζΔ
Voc.	μόρ	μόρ	μόρΔ	Voc.	βουζ	βοζ	βοζΔ

Vowel changes similar to those which take place in the formation of the Genitives of nouns occur in forming the Genitives of adjectives, e.g. : βοζ, βουζ ; ρεαρϑ, ρειρϑ, &c.

Second Declension.

This declension includes all adjectives ending in a slender consonant (those in $\Delta\rho\alpha\iota\tau$ being excepted).

All the cases of the Sing. (both Masc. and Fem.) are alike, except the Gen. Fem., which is formed by adding *e*.

All the cases of the Plur. (both Masc. and Fem.) are alike, except the Gen., which is the same as the Nom. Sing. The other Plur. cases are formed by adding *e* to the Sing.

EXAMPLE.

binn^r, melodious.

	Singular		Plural <i>m. & f.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	
Nom. & Acc.	binn	binn	binne
Gen.	binn	binne	binn
Dat.	binn	binn	binne
Voc	binn	binn	binne

Third Declension.

This declension includes all adjectives ending in ἀνάιλ. There is no change for gender.

All the cases are alike in the Sing., except the Gen., which is formed by adding α with syncopation.

All the cases are alike in the Plur., except the Gen., which is like the Nom. Sing.

EXAMPLE.

ρεαρανάιλ, manly.

Sing.—Nom., Acc., Dat., Voc. ρεαρανάιλ; Gen. ρεαρανάια
 Plur. " " " " ρεαρανάια; " ρεαρανάιλ

Fourth Declension.

All the adjectives of this declension end in a vowel. All the cases, Sing. and Plur. (Masc. and Fem.), are the same: *e.g.*, ραυα, long; αορτα, old. Two exceptions: τε, hot, becomes τεο in Gen. Fem. Sing., and in the Plur. (Masc. and Fem.); βεο, living, becomes βεοθα in the Plur.

Articles and Adjectives Declined with Noun.

αν ρεαρ ριονν, the fair (haired) man.

	Sing.	Plur.
N. & Acc.	αν ρεαρ ριονν	να ριρ ριοννα
Gen.	αν ριρ ριονν	να θρεαρ θριονν
Dat.	ό'ν θρεαρ ριονν	ό να ρεαραιβ ριοννα
Voc.	α ριρ ριονν	α ρεαρα ριοννα

αν θεαν θεαζ, the small woman.

	Sing.	Plur.
N. & Acc.	αν θεαν θεαζ	να μνά θεαζα
Gen.	να μνά θιζε	να μθαν μθεαζ
Dat.	ό'ν μναοι θιζ	ό να μνάιβ θεαζα
Voc.	α θεαν θεαζ	α μνά θεαζα

Comparison of Adjectives.

There are three degrees of comparison: (1) The Positive, as *bán*, white; *árv*, high; *oub*, black. (2 and 3) The Comparative and Superlative, which have the same form—that of the Gen. Fem. Sing., and are distinguished by the particles *níor* for the Comparative, and *ir* for the Superlative, as:

Pos.	Comp.	Super.
άrv	níor άrvce	ir άrvce (άovrvce)
bán	níor báine	ir báine

There is a comparison of equality formed by putting *com* before the Positive and *te* or *teir* after it, as *com bán te n-eala*, *com zeai teir an ngréin*.

If a verb occurs in the last part of the sentence, *ar* (*arur*) takes the place of *te* or *teir*; as *ní fuil ré com raibhir ar bí ré*.

Whenever the verb in the comparative sentence is in the past, *níor* of the present tense becomes *níó ba* as *bí Seaxán níó b'feair inoé*, John was better yesterday.

When the conditional mood is used in the first part of the sentence we must employ *ba*, the conditional of *ir*, before the adjective; e.g., *oubairt ré zo ubairt ré an tuac ba mó ar an zcapall*, he said that he would give the highest price for the horse.

Irregular Comparison.

Pos.	Comp. & Superl.	Pos.	Comp. & Superl.
beas, small	luza	ionnuin, beloved	ionnuine (annra)
fas, long	raice (fuice), ría	olc, bad	meapa
fuur(a), urur, easy	fuia, ura	rozur, near	foizre (foirze)
mor, great, big	mó	tréun, brave	tréine (treire)
maic, good	feair (veac)	(nuiz), near	neara
minic, frequent	mionca (minice)	(luac), early	tuirze (taoirze)
zeair, short	ziorra (zire)	árv, high	árvce (áovrvce)
iomda, many	mó (lia)	te, hot	teó
oig, probable	oigce		

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NUMERALS.

CARDINAL	ORDINAL.	PERSONAL.
1 ἄσν	1st σεντ, ἄσνμάτῳ	ἄσνδην
2 δύο, δύο	2nd δύομα, δύομάτῳ	[οἶρ (οἶαρ)] δεντ
3 τρεῖ	3rd τρεῖν τρεῖσμάτῳ	τρεῖν
4 τετάρη, τετάρη	4th τετάρημαμάτῳ	τετάρην
5 πέντε	5th πέντεσμάτῳ (μάτῳ)	πέντεν
6 ἕξ	6th ἕξσμάτῳ (ῥέματῳ)	ἕξδην
7 ἑπτὰ	7th ἑπτάσμάτῳ	ἑπτάρην
8 οὐκ	8th οὐκμάτῳ	μόν ἕξσμάτῳ
9 ἑκατ	9th ἑκατμάτῳ	οὐκδην
10 δέκα	10th δεκάσμάτῳ, δεκά- εμάτῳ	ἑκατδην
11 ἄσν-δέκα	11th ἄσνμάτῳ-δέκα	δύ δεκά
12 δύο-δέκα	12th δύομα-δέκα	
20 εἴκοσ	20th εἴκοσμάτῳ	<p>ὄ and τετάρη are not used with nouns; but δύο and είκοσ are. When a numeral less than 20 is used without a noun ἄ or δ must be used before it, ἄ ἡ-ἄσν, ἄ(n) δύο. Τά ῥέ ἄ δύο ἄ ἄσν. ἄσν requires ἄμάν, as ἄσν δύο ἄμάν, one cow only; ἄσν δύ would mean any cow.</p>
21 ἄσν ἡρ εἴκοσ	21st ἄσνμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
„ ἄσν ἡρ εἴκοσ	„ ἄσνμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
30 δέκα ἡρ εἴκοσ	30th δεκάσμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
„ τρεῖσμάτῳ	„ τρεῖσμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
31 ἄσν-δέκα ἡρ εἴκοσ	31st ἄσνμάτῳ-δέκα ἡρ εἴκοσ	
40 δύο εἴκοσ	40th δύο εἴκοσμάτῳ	
„ τετάρησμάτῳ	„ τετάρησμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
„ δεκάσμάτῳ	„ δεκάσμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
50 δέκα ἡρ δύο εἴκοσ (δεκάσμάτῳ)	50th δεκάσμάτῳ ἡρ δύο εἴκοσ	
„ ἑκατ	„ ἑκατμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
60 τρεῖ εἴκοσ	60th τρεῖ εἴκοσμάτῳ	
„ ἑκατ	„ ἑκατμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
70 δέκα ἡρ τρεῖ εἴκοσ	70th δεκάσμάτῳ ἡρ τρεῖ εἴκοσ	
„ ἑκατ	„ ἑκατμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
80 τετάρη εἴκοσ	80th τετάρη εἴκοσμάτῳ	
„ οὐκ	„ οὐκμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
90 δέκα ἡρ τετάρη εἴκοσ	90th δεκάσμάτῳ ἡρ τετάρη εἴκοσ	
„ ἑκατ	„ ἑκατμάτῳ ἡρ εἴκοσ	
100 ἑκατ (σεντ)	100th ἑκατμάτῳ	
1,000 μίλη	1,000th μίλημάτῳ	
1,000,000 μιλλίον	1,000,000th μιλλίονμάτῳ	

PRONOUNS.

There are six kinds of pronouns:—Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite. There are four PERSONAL PRONOUNS: μέ, tú, ré, rí, with their plurals, ρῖnn, ρῖθ, ρῖαθ. These have emphatic forms: μῖρε, τυρά, ρεῖρεαν, ρῖρε; ρῖnne, ρῖθρε, ρῖαθραν. A more emphatic form is μέ ρεῖn, tú ρεῖn, &c.

The POSSESSIVE (Adjective) PRONOUNS are: μο, my; το, thy; α, his, her, or their; άη, our; ύη, your. Άη mbό, or άη mbό-ne, our cow.

The RELATIVE PRONOUNS are: α, who, which, or what, all who, all that; nάc, who, which, which not; ζο, who, which, or what. There are also the Compound Relatives: ρέ, ζῖbέ, cῖbέ, who, whoever, whichever, whatever.

The DEMONSTRATIVES are: ρο (ρεο), this, these; ραν or ραιν (ρῖn), that, those; ρύο (ρῖύο), those yonder. All these forms, except ρύο (ρῖύο), are also used as adjectives. ύο, that, those, youder, is used only as an adjective.

The INTERROGATIVES are: cῖα or cé, who; cά, what, where; cάο or cρευτ (céυρτ), what.

The INDEFINITES are: cάc, all, everyone; ζάc, each, every; ζάc uῖte, every, all; cεάcται, either; uῖte, all; α céῖte, one another; αν τέ (τί), he who; cῖα b'έ, cῖbέ, ζῖbέ, whoever. Δον, one, any; έῖζῖn, some, certain; εῖte, other, are used as Indefinite Adjectives.

Prepositional Pronouns.

<p>ΑΣ, at, with Sing.</p> <p>ΑΣαμ, at me ΑΣατ, at thee ΑΙΣε, &c. ΑΙCΙ (ε) Plu</p> <p>ΑΣαίνν, at us ΑΣαίβ, &c. ΑCΑ (υ)</p>	<p>ΑΣ, out of Sing.</p> <p>ΑΡαμ ΑΡατ ΑΡ ΑΡτι (τε) Plur.</p> <p>ΑΡαίνν ΑΡαίβ ΑΡτα</p>	<p>ΟΟ, to Sing.</p> <p>οομ, οαμ οοιτ οό οί Plur.</p> <p>οοίνν οοίβ (οαοιβ) οοίβ</p>	<p>λε, with Sing.</p> <p>λομ λεατ λειρ λέι (λείτι) Plur.</p> <p>λίνν λίβ λεό (λεοβτα)</p>	<p>me thee him her us you them</p>
<p>ΑΝ (ΑΙΝ), on Sing.</p> <p>οημ οητ ΑΙη ΑΙηηι (τι) Plur.</p> <p>οημαίνν οημאיβ οηηα (τα)</p>	<p>ΟΜ, toward Sing.</p> <p>ομζαμ ομζατ ομζε ομζι Plur.</p> <p>ομζαίνν ομζαίβ ομζα (υ)</p>	<p>ΙΟΙΝ, between Sing.</p> <p>εαοηαμ εαοηατ ιοηη (έ) ιοηη (ί) Plur.</p> <p>εαοηαίνν εαοηαίβ εαοηηα (εαοηα)</p>	<p>Ο, υα, from Sing.</p> <p>υαιμ υαιτ υαίβ υαιτι Plur.</p> <p>υαίνν υαίβ υατα</p>	<p>me thee him her us you them</p>
<p>ΑΝη, 1, in Sing.</p> <p>ιονηαμ ιονηατ Αηη ιηητι (τε) Plur.</p> <p>ιονηαίνν ιονηαίβ ιονητα</p>	<p>ΟΕ, from, off Sing.</p> <p>οίομ οίοτ οε οι Plur.</p> <p>οίηη οίβ οίοβ</p>	<p>ΡΑ, ρέ, under Sing.</p> <p>ρύμ ρύτ ραοι (ρέ) ρύτι Plur.</p> <p>ρύηη ρύβ ρύτα</p>	<p>ΡΟΙΗ, before Sing.</p> <p>ροήαμ ροήατ ροήε ροηηη Plur.</p> <p>ροήαίνν ροήαίβ ροήηα</p>	<p>me thee him her us you them</p>
<p>ΣΕΑC, beside Sing.</p> <p>ρεαCαμ ρεαCατ ρεαC έ. ρεαC ί Plur.</p> <p>ρεαCαίνν ρεαCαίβ ρεαCα</p>	<p>CΑΡ, beyond Sing.</p> <p>Cαρημ (ο) Cαρητ „ Cαρηη „ Cαρηηη (ηη) Plur.</p> <p>Cαρηαίνν (ο) Cαρηαίβ Cαρηηα (ηηα)</p>	<p>ΤΡέ, through Sing.</p> <p>τηρίομ τηρίοτ τηρίο τηρίτι (τε) Plur.</p> <p>τηρίηη τηρίβ τηρίοCα</p>	<p>υη, ηη, about Sing.</p> <p>υηαμ υηατ υηηε υηηηη (ηη) Plur.</p> <p>υηαίνν υηαίβ υηηα</p>	<p>me thee him her us you them</p>

Prepositional Possessives.

<i>Sing.</i>	{	1, m, ann, in	le, with	ó, from
		{1m, am, 'mo, in my	lem, with my	óm, from my
		{1o, ao, 'so, in thy	leo, with thy	óo, from thy
		{1na, 'na, in his, her	le n-a, with his with her	ó n-a, from his, her
<i>Plur.</i>	{	{náμ, ináμ, in our	le náμ, with our	ó náμ, from our
		{nóúμ, inóúμ, in your	le nóúμ, with your	ó nóúμ, from your
		{na, ina, in their	le na, with their	ó na, from their

Other simple prepositions are similarly treated.

THE VERB.

There are two conjugations in Irish. The first conjugation embraces the majority of Irish verbs. The second conjugation comprises (1) verbs ending in *ig* and *uig*, and (2) Syncopated verbs.

Each of the conjugations has three forms—(1) the Synthetic, (2) the Analytic, and (3) the Autonomous.

The SYNTHETIC form is that in which the persons are expressed by inflections.

In the ANALYTIC there is only one form for the different persons.

The AUTONOMOUS form is used when an action is spoken of without express mention of the subject, *e.g.*—*glanann an bád, someone cleans the table.* It is usually neither eclipsed nor aspirated.

SYNTHETIC FORM PRES. INDIC.—*molaim, molair, molann ré, molamdaoib, &c.*

ANALYTIC FORM OF PRES. INDIC.—*molann mé, molann tú, molann ré, molann rinn, &c.*

The Analytic form is found in all the tenses, and is always the same as the 3rd pers. sing.

Tenses.

Most of the tenses have the same force as in English.

The Imperfect is sometimes called the Habitual, sometimes the Consuetudinal Past. It denotes continuous or habitual action in the past.

The Conditional (sometimes called the Second Future) corresponds to the tense with *would* or *should* in English.

The Perfect is often called the Past tense.

The PRINCIPAL PARTS OF A VERB are—

1. The 2nd Pers. Sing. Imperative, which is the stem of the verb. This stem is found in all the Tenses

2. The 1st. Pers. Sing. Fut., which distinguishes the Conjugations.

3. The Past Participle, which determines whether τ is aspirated in 2nd Sing. Imperfect, and in the Pres., Imperf., and Imperative of the Autonomous forms.

4. The Verbal Noun from which the Compound tenses are formed.

Note on following Tables of Verbs.

Besides the forms mentioned in the following Tables there are also Relative, Negative, and Interrogative forms.

The RELATIVE form is peculiar to the Pres. and Fut. The Rel. Pres. is formed by adding $\alpha\rho$ or $\epsilon\alpha\rho$; the Rel. Fut. by adding $\rho\alpha\rho$ or $\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho$ to the stem of the verb. Rel. Pres. of $\xi\lambda\alpha\nu$ is $\xi\lambda\alpha\nu\alpha\rho$; Rel. Fut. is $\xi\lambda\alpha\nu\rho\alpha\rho$.

The NEGATIVE form consists in placing $\eta\acute{\iota}$ (aspirating) before the ordinary form. $\eta\acute{\iota} \xi\lambda\alpha\nu\alpha\mu$. $\eta\acute{\iota}\omicron\rho$ (aspirating) is placed before the Perfect. $\eta\acute{\iota}\omicron\rho \xi\lambda\alpha\nu\alpha\rho$.

The INTERROGATIVE form has *an* (eclipsing) before the ordinary form. *Ar* (aspirating) is placed before the Perfect. *An n-ḡlanann tú? Ar ḡlanair?*

The NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE form has *nač* (eclipsing) before the ordinary form. The Pref. takes *nár* (aspirating). *Nač n-ḡlanainn? Nár ḡlan ré?*

First Conjugation.

ḡlanaim, I clean.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>ḡlan-aim</i> <i>ḡlan-aimíó</i>	<i>ḡlan-air</i> <i>ḡlan-ann ríó</i>	<i>ḡlan-ann ré</i> <i>ḡlan-aio</i>
„ <i>Imper.</i>	<i>ḡlan-ainn</i> <i>ḡlan-aimír</i>	<i>ḡlan-tá</i> <i>ḡlan-aó ríó</i>	<i>ḡlan-aó ré</i> <i>ḡlan-aioír</i>
„ <i>Perf.</i>	<i>ḡlan-ar</i> <i>ḡlan-amair</i>	<i>ḡlan-air</i> <i>ḡlan-abair</i>	<i>ḡlan ré</i> <i>ḡlan-abair</i>
„ <i>Fut.</i>	<i>ḡlan-fao</i> <i>ḡlan-faimíó</i>	<i>ḡlan-fair</i> <i>ḡlan-faó ríó</i>	<i>ḡlan-faó ré</i> <i>ḡlan-faio</i>
„ <i>Condl.</i>	<i>ḡlan-fainn</i> <i>ḡlan-faimír</i>	<i>ḡlan-fá</i> <i>ḡlan-faó ríó</i>	<i>ḡlan-faó ré</i> <i>ḡlan-faioír</i>
<i>Subj. (Opt.) Pres.</i>	<i>ḡlan-aó</i> <i>ḡlan-aimíó</i>	<i>ḡlan-air</i> <i>ḡlan-aio ríó</i>	<i>ḡlan-aio ré</i> <i>ḡlan-aio</i>
„ „ <i>Past.</i>	<i>ḡlan-ainn</i> <i>ḡlan-aimír</i>	<i>ḡlan-tá</i> <i>ḡlan-aó ríó</i>	<i>ḡlan-aó ré</i> <i>ḡlan-aioír</i>
<i>Imperative</i>	<i>ḡlan-aim</i> <i>ḡlan-aimír</i>	<i>ḡlan</i> <i>ḡlan-aio</i>	<i>ḡlan-aó ré</i> <i>ḡlan-aioír</i>

Verbal Noun—*ḡlan-aó*

Participle—*ḡlan-ta*.

AUTONOMOUS FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>ḡlan-tair</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>ḡlan-taoi</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>ḡlan-aó</i>
„ <i>Fut.</i>	<i>ḡlan-fair</i>	<i>Condl.</i>	<i>ḡlan-faioé</i>		
<i>Subj. (Opt.) Pres.</i>	<i>ḡlan-tair</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>ḡlan-taoi</i>		
<i>Imperative</i>	<i>ḡlan-tair</i>				

Relative, Negative and Interrogative forms—see above and preceding page.

ceitim, ^{ἔτι} conceal.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ceit-ιm ceit-ιmíō	ceit-ιn ceit-eann ρib	ceit-eann ré ceit-ιo
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	éceit-ιnn éceit-ιmír	éceit-τεά éceit-eaō ρib	éceit-eaō ré éceit-ιoír
„ <i>Perf.</i>	éceit-eap éceit-eamaπ	éceit-ιp éceit-eaθap	éceit ré éceit-eaθap
„ <i>Fut.</i>	ceit-φeaσ ceit-φimíō	ceit-φην ceit-φiō ρib	ceit-φiō ré ceit-φio
„ <i>Condl.</i>	éceit-φinn éceit-φimír	éceit-φεά éceit-φeaō ρib	éceit-φeaō ré éceit-φioír
<i>Subj. (Opt.) Pres.</i>	ceit-eaσ ceit-ιmíō	ceit-ιn ceit-ιō ρib	ceit-ιō ré ceit-ιo
„ „ <i>Past</i>	ceit-ιnn ceit-ιmír	ceit-τεά ceit-eaō ρib	ceit-eaō ré ceit-ιoír
<i>Imperative</i>	ceit-ιm ceit-ιmír	ceit ceit-ιō ρib	ceit-eaō ré ceit-ιoír
	<i>Verbal Noun</i> —ceitε		<i>Participle</i> —ceitε

ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥΣ ΦΟΡΜΕΣ.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ceit-τεap	<i>Impf.</i>	ceit-τί	<i>Perf.</i>	ceit-eaō
„ <i>Fut.</i>	ceit-φeap	<i>Condl.</i>	ceit-φiōe		
<i>Subj. (Opt.) Pres.</i>	ceit-τεap	<i>Past</i>	ceit-τί		
<i>Imperative</i>	ceit-τεap				

Relative, Negative and Interrogative Forms—see pages 21 and 22.

Second Conjugation.

μέaσoιξίm, I increase, enlarge.

All the tenses of verbs ending in oιξ and ίξ, except the Future and Conditional are inflected in the same way as the tenses of ceitim.

<i>Indic. Fut.</i>	méaσócaσ méaσócaimíō	méaσócain méaσócaio ρib	méaσócaio ré méaσócaio
„ <i>Condl.</i>	méaσócainn méaσócaimír	méaσóctá méaσócaō ρib	méaσócaō ré méaσócaioír
<i>Autonomous Fut.</i>	—méaσóctap		<i>Auton. Condl.</i> —méaσóctaoi

βαλιζίμ, I gather. ̄

<i>Indic. Fut.</i>	βαλεόεασ	βαλεόεαιμ	βαλεόεαὐὸ ρέ, &c.
„ <i>Condl.</i>	βαλεόεαινη	βαλεόεεά	βαλεόεαὐὸ ρέ, &c.
<i>Autonomous Fut.</i>	βαλεόεεαιμ	<i>Auton. Condl.</i>	βαλεόεεαοι

Syncopated Verbs.

ῥυαζραιμ, I proclaim.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	like ζλαναιμ	<i>Imperf.</i>	ο'ῥυαζραινη, ο'ῥυαζραιεά, ο'ῥυαζραιαὐὸ ρέ, &c.
„ <i>Perf.</i>	ο'ῥυαζραιμ, ο'ῥυαζραιμ, ο'ῥυαζραιμ	ρέ, &c.	
„ <i>Fut.</i>	ῥυαζρῑόεασ, &c.	<i>Condl.</i>	ο'ῥυαζρῑόεαινη, ὀέεα, ὀεαὐὸ ρε, &c.

κοιζλιμ, I spare.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	like ceilim.	<i>Imperf.</i>	κοιζλινη, κοιζλιεά, κοιζλιαὐὸ ρέ, &c.
„ <i>Perf.</i>	κοιζλιαμ, κοιζλιμ, κοιζλιμ	ρέ, &c.	
„ <i>Fut.</i>	κοιζρῑόεασ, &c.	<i>Condl.</i>	κοιζρῑόεαινη, εὐέεα, εὐεαὐὸ ρέ, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

I.—ASSERTIVE VERB 1S.

INDEPENDENT FORMS OF 1S.

Pres.—Affirmative, ιρ. *Neg.*, νί, ναε. *Interrog.*, αν, ναε.

Past—Affirmative, βα, βαὐ, βυὐ. *Neg.*, νί, νῑ.

Interrog., αιρῑ, αιρ; νάρῑ, νάρ.

DEPENDENT FORMS

Pres.—Affirmative, ζυρῑαβ, ζυρῑ. *Neg.*, ναε

Past „ ζυρῑῑ, ζυρῑ. *Neg.*, νάρῑ, νάρ.

Pres. Subj., ζυρῑαβ. *Past Subj.*, ζυρῑῑ.

NOTE.—The form of the Conditional is usually the same as the form of the Past. The Future (βυὐ, Rel. βυρ) is practically obsolete.

Irregular Verbs.

II.—τάιμι (ατάιμι), I am.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	τάιμι τάιμίς	τάιη (ταοί) τά ριθ	τά ρέ τάισ
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	σο βίνν σο βίμίρ (σο βίόινη) (σο βίόιμίρ)	σο βίτεά σο βίός ριθ (σο βίότεά) (σο βιόεαό ριθ)	σο βίός ρέ σο βίσίρ (σο βιόεαό ρέ) (σο βιόισίρ)
„ <i>Perf.</i>	σο βίορ σο βίομαρ (σο βιόεαρ) (σο βιόεαμαρ)	σο βίρ σο βίοβαρ (σο βισίρ) (σο βιόεαβαρ)	σο βί ρέ σο βίσομαρ (σο βί ρέ) (σο βιόεαομαρ)
„ <i>Fut.</i>	βεαυ βειμίς (βειόεαυ) (βειόμίς)	βειη βειό ριθ (βειόη) (βειτί)	βειό ρέ βειο (βειό ρέ) (βειόισ)
„ <i>Condl.</i>	σο βεινν σο βειμίρ	βειτεά σο βεαό ριθ	σο βεαό ρε σο βεισίρ
<i>Subj. (Opt.) Pres.</i>	μαβασ μαβαιμίς	μαβαιρ μαιβ ριθ	μαιβ ρέ μαβαιο
„ „ <i>Past</i>	βίνν βίμίρ	βίτεά βιός ριθ	βιός ρέ βισίρ
<i>Imperative</i>	βίμ βίμίρ	βί βιόίς	βιός ρέ βισίρ

Verbal Noun—βειε

Participle—βειότε

<i>Indic. Pres. Habit.</i>	βίμ βίμίς (βιόιμ) (βιόμις)	βίη βιονν ριθ (βιόη) (βιόεανν ριθ)	βιονν ρέ βίο (βιόεανν ρέ) (βιόισ)
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DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ρυιλιμ ρυιλιμίς	ρυιληρ ρυιλ ριθ	ρυιλ ρέ ρυιλις
„ <i>Perf.</i>	μαβαρ μαβαμαρ	μαβαιρ μαβαβαρ	μαιβ ρέ μαβαομαρ

AUTONOMOUS (sometimes called PASSIVE) FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	τάταρ	<i>Imperf.</i>	βιτί	<i>Perf.</i>	βιτεαρ
„ <i>Fut.</i>	βειρεαρ (βειτεαρ)	<i>Condl.</i>	βειριόε (βειτί)		
<i>Imperative</i>	βιτεαρ	<i>Subj. (Opt.)</i>	σο μαβταρ and σο m-βιτεαρ		
<i>Autonomous Dependent Forms</i> :— <i>Indic. Pres.</i> ρυιλτεαρ. <i>Perf.</i> μαβταρ					
„	<i>Form of Indic. Pres. Habitual</i> —βιτεαρ				

Irregular Verbs.

III.—*βεινιμ*, I bear, carry, &c.

			(<i>βειμ</i> <i>ρέ</i>)
<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>βεινιμ</i> <i>βεινιμίτ</i>	<i>βεινιμ</i> <i>βεινιτί</i>	<i>βεινεανν</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>βεινιτ</i>
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	<i>βεινιunn</i> <i>βεινιμίρ</i>	<i>βεινιτέα</i> <i>βεινεατ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>βεινεατ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>βεινιτιρ</i>
„ <i>Perf.</i>	<i>βεινιζαμ</i> <i>βεινιζαμαμ</i>	<i>βεινιζαμ</i> <i>βεινιζαβαμ</i>	<i>βεινιζ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>βεινιζαοαμ</i>
„ <i>Fut.</i>	<i>βέαρ(ρ)ατ</i> <i>βέαρ(ρ)αμιτ</i>	<i>βέαρ(ρ)αμ</i> <i>βέαρ(ρ)αιτ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>βέαρ(ρ)αιτ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>βέαρ(ρ)αιτ</i>
„ <i>Condl.</i>	<i>βέαρ(ρ)αιunn</i> <i>βέαρ(ρ)αμιρ</i>	<i>βέαρρά</i> <i>βέαρ(ρ)αιτ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>βέαρ(ρ)ατ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>βέαρ(ρ)αιτιρ</i>
<i>Subj. (Opt.) Pres.</i>	<i>βεινεατ</i> <i>βεινιμίτ</i>	<i>βεινιμ</i> <i>βεινιτ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>βεινιτ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>βεινιτ</i>
„ „ <i>Past</i>	<i>βεινιunn</i> <i>βεινιμίρ</i>	<i>βεινιτέα</i> <i>βεινεατ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>βεινεατ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>βεινιτιρ</i>
<i>Imperative</i>	<i>βεινιμ</i> <i>βεινιμίρ</i>	<i>βειμ</i> <i>βεινιτ</i>	<i>βεινεατ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>βεινιτιρ</i>
<i>Autonomous—Pres.</i>	<i>βεινιτέαρ</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i> <i>βεινιτί</i>	<i>Perf.</i> <i>βεινιζατ</i>
	<i>Fut.</i> <i>βέαρραμ</i>	<i>Condl.</i> <i>βέαρραιτε</i>	
	<i>Subj. Pres.</i> <i>βεινιτέαρ</i>	<i>Past</i> <i>βεινιτί</i>	

IV.—(*οο*) *είμ*, I see.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>είμ</i> (<i>είτιμ</i>) <i>είμίτ</i>	<i>είμ</i> <i>είονν</i> <i>ριβ</i> (<i>είτι</i>)	<i>είονnn</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>είτ</i>
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	<i>είunn</i> (<i>είτιunn</i>) <i>είμίρ</i>	<i>είτεα</i> <i>είττ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>είττ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>είτιρ</i>
„ <i>Perf.</i>	<i>είοννα(ρ)εαρ(είοννα)</i> <i>είοννααμαμ</i>	<i>είονναεαρ</i> <i>είοννααβαμ</i>	<i>είονναε</i> <i>ρε</i> <i>είοννααοαμ</i>
„ <i>Fut.</i>	<i>είρεατ</i> <i>είριμίτ</i>	<i>είριμ</i> <i>είριτ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>είριτ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>είριτ</i>
„ <i>Condl.</i>	<i>είριunn</i> <i>είριμίρ</i>	<i>είρέα</i> <i>είρεατ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>είρεατ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>είριτιρ</i>
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>ρειεατ</i> <i>ρειειμίτ</i>	<i>ρειειμ</i> <i>ρειειτ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>ρειειτ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>ρειειτ</i>
„ <i>Past</i>	<i>ρειεiunn</i> <i>ρειειμίρ</i>	<i>ρειειτέα</i> <i>ρειεεατ</i> <i>ριβ</i>	<i>ρειεεατ</i> <i>ρέ</i> <i>ρειειτιρ</i>

(DO) ċīm—Continued.

<i>Imperative</i>	բեւոյմ բեւոյմիր	բեւ բեւո՛	բեւեա՛ծ թե՛ բեւո՛ւր
	<i>Verb. Noun</i> բեւոյմտ	<i>Participle</i>	բեւե

The form բեւ (2nd Sing. Imper.) is never used. Թե՛ս or բեւո՛ (a distinct verb) is used instead.

DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	բեւոյմ բեւոյմո՛	բեւոյ բեւեա՛ն թի՛	բեւեա՛ն թե՛ բեւո՛
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	բեւոյն բեւոյմիր	բեւե՛ս բեւեա՛ծ թի՛	բեւեա՛ծ թե՛ բեւո՛ւր
„ <i>Perf.</i>	բ(ե)աճար (բեճա) բաճար	բաճար բաճար	բաճա թե՛ բաճար
„ <i>Fut.</i>	բեւեա՛ծ բեւեոյմո՛	բեւեոյ բեւեո՛ թի՛	բեւեո՛ թե՛ բեւեո՛
„ <i>Condl.</i>	բեւեոյն բեւեոյմիր	բեւե՛ս բեւեա՛ծ թի՛	բեւեա՛ծ թե՛ բեւեո՛ւր

AUTONOMOUS INDEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ճիտար	<i>Imperf.</i>	ճիտի	<i>Perf.</i>	connար
<i>Fut.</i>	ճիտար	<i>Condl.</i>	ճիտօ		

AUTONOMOUS DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	բեւեա՛ր	<i>Imperf.</i>	բեւե՛ս	<i>Perf.</i>	բաճար (բաճար)
<i>Fut.</i>	բեւեա՛ր	<i>Condl.</i>	բեւեո՛		

V.—(DO) ծեւոյմ (տոճում), I give.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ծեւոյմ ծեւոյմո՛	ծեւոյ ծեւո՛ւ	ծեւո՛ թե՛ ծեւո՛
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	ծեւոյն ծեւոյմիր	ծեւո՛ւ ծեւո՛ւ	ծեւեա՛ծ թե՛ ծեւո՛ւր
„ <i>Perf.</i>	տոճար	տոճար	տոճ թե՛
„ <i>Fut.</i>	տոճար ծեւարա՛ծ ծեւարա՛մո՛	տոճար ծեւարա՛ծ թի՛	տոճար ծեւարա՛ծ թե՛ ծեւարա՛ծ
„ <i>Condl.</i>	ծեւարոյն ծեւարա՛միր	ծեւար՛ս ծեւարա՛ծ թի՛	ծեւարա՛ծ թե՛ ծեւարա՛ւր
<i>Subj. (Opt) Pres.</i>	տոճար (տոճա) տոճարա՛մո՛	տոճար տոճարա՛ծ թի՛	տոճարա՛ծ թե՛ տոճարա՛ծ
„ <i>Past</i>	տոճարոյն	տոճար՛ս	տոճարա՛ծ թե՛, &c.

(το) βειριμ (τυζαιμ)—Continued.

<i>Imperative</i>	ταβραιμ	ταβαιμ	ταβραὸ ορ [τυζαὸ ρέ ταβραιμὶρ (τυζαιμὶρ) ταβραισιρ (τυζαισιρ)]
<i>Verbal Noun</i>	ταβαιρε	Participle, ταβαρετα, τυζετα	

DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	τυζαιμ (ταβραιμ) τυζαιμῖο	τυζαιμ τυζαιμ ριβ	τυζαιμ ρέ τυζαιο
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	τυζαιμν (ταβραιμν) τυζαιμὶρ	τυζετὰ τυζαὸ ριβ	τυζαὸ ρέ τυζαισιρ
„ <i>Perf.</i>	Same as Independent Perfect, τυζαρ, &c.		
„ <i>Fut.</i>	τιυβραο (ταβραιραο) τιυβραιμῖο	τιυβραιμ τιυβραιὸ ριβ	τιυβραιὸ ρέ τιυβραιο
„ <i>Condl.</i>	τιυβραιμν (ταβραιμν) τιυβραιμὶρ	τιυβρατὰ τιυβραὸ ριβ	τιυβραὸ ρέ τιυβραισιρ

AUTONOMOUS INDEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	βειρεαρ	<i>Imperf.</i>	βειρεῖ	<i>Perf.</i>	τυζαὸ
„ <i>Fut.</i>	βεαρραι	<i>Condl.</i>	βεαρραιοι (βεαρραιοε)		

AUTONOMOUS DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ταβαρεταρ (τυζεταρ)	<i>Imperf.</i>	ταβαρεταοι	<i>Perf.</i>	τυζαὸ
„ <i>Fut.</i>	τιυβαρεταρ	<i>Condl.</i>	τιυβαρεταοι (ταβαρραιοε)		

VI.—ΒΕΙΡΙΜ, I say.

			(βειρεμν ρέ)
<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	βειριμ βειριμῖο	βειριμ βειρεῖ	βειρ ρέ βειριο
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	βειριμν βειριμὶρ	βειρετὰ βειρεαὸ ριβ	βειρεαὸ ρέ βειρσιρ
„ <i>Perf.</i>	βυβραρ (βυβαρε) βυβραμν	βυβραιμ βυβραβαρ	βυβραιρε ρέ βυβραοαρ
„ <i>Fut.</i>	βεαρραο βεαρραιμῖο	βεαρραιμ βεαρραιὸ ριβ	βεαρραιὸ ρέ βεαρραιο
„ <i>Condl.</i>	βεαρραιμν βεαρραιμὶρ	βεαρρατὰ βεαρραὸ ριβ	βεαρραὸ ρέ βεαρραισιρ
<i>Subj (Opt.) Pres.</i>	αβραο αβραιμῖο	αβραιμ αβραιὸ ριβ	αβραιὸ ρέ αβραιο
„ „ <i>Past</i>	αβραιμν (βειριμν) αβραιμὶρ	αβαρετὰ (βειρετὰ) αβραὸ ριβ	αβραὸ ρέ (βειρεαὸ ρέ) αβραισιρ

ΘΕΙΡΙΜ—Continued.

<i>Imperative</i>	αβραιμ αβραιμίρ	αβαιρ αβραιό	αβραό ρέ αβραιοίρ
<i>Verbal Noun</i> —	ράό	<i>Participle</i> —ράίοτε	

DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	αβραιμ αβραιμίο	αβραιρ αβαιρτάι	αβραινν ρέ αβραιο
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	αβραινν αβραιμίρ	αβαρτά αβραό ριβ	αβραό ρέ αβραιοίρ
„ <i>Perf.</i>	Same as Independent Perfect—ουβραρ, &c.		
„ <i>Fut.</i>	αβρόεαο αβρόεαίμιο	αβρόεαιρ αβρόεαίο ριβ	αβρόεαίο ρέ αβρόεαιο
„ <i>Condl.</i>	αβρόεαινν αβρόεαίμίρ	αβρόετά αβρόεαό ριβ	αβρόεαό ρέ αβρόεαίοίρ

AUTONOMOUS INDEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	θειρτεαρ	<i>Imperf.</i>	θειρτί	<i>Perf.</i>	ουβραό
„ <i>Fut.</i>	θέαρραρ (-μίταρ)	<i>Condl.</i>	θέαρραοι (-ταοι)	(ουβραρταρ)	

AUTONOMOUS DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	αβαιρταρ	<i>Imperf.</i>	αβαιρταοι
„ <i>Fut.</i>	αβρόεταρ	<i>Condl.</i>	αβρόεταοι

VII.—ΖΑΒΑΙΜ, I take.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ζαβαιμ ζαβαιμίο	ζαβαιρ ζαβαινν ριβ	ζαβαινν ρέ ζαβαο
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	ζαβαινν ζαβαιμίρ	ζαβτά ζαβαό ριβ	ζαβαό ρέ ζαβαοίρ
„ <i>Perf.</i>	ζαβαρ ζαβαιμαρ	ζαβαιρ ζαβαβαρ	ζαβ ρέ ζαβαοαρ
„ <i>Fut.</i>	ζεοβαο ζεοβαιμίο	ζεοβαιρ ζεοβαιό ριβ	ζεοβαιό ρέ ζεοβαο
„ <i>Condl.</i>	ζεοβαινν ζεοβαιμίρ	ζεοβτά ζεοβαό ριβ	ζεοβαό ρέ ζεοβαοίρ
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	ζαβαο ζαβαιμίο	ζαβαιρ ζαβαιό ριβ	ζαβαιό ρέ ζαβαο
„ <i>Past</i>	ζαβαινν ζαβαιμίρ	ζαβτά ζαβαό ριβ	ζαβαό ρέ ζαβαοίρ
<i>Imperative</i>	ζαβαιμ ζαβαιμίρ	ζαβ ζαβαίο	ζαβαό ρέ ζαβαοίρ

Verbal Noun—ζαβαίλ (τ)*Participle*—ζαβτα

<i>Autonomous- Pres.</i>	ζαβταρ	<i>Imperf.</i>	ζαβταοι	<i>Perf.</i>	ζαβαό
<i>Fut.</i>	ζεοβταρ	<i>Condl.</i>	ζεοβταοι		

Irregular Verbs.

VIII.—(το) ζήνιμ, I make, do.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ζήνιμ ζήνιμίτ	ζήνι ζήνίτι	ζήνι πέ ζήνιτ
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	ζήνινη ζήνιμίρ	ζήνίτεά ζήνιού ριβ	ζήνιού πέ ζήνιούρ
„ <i>Perf.</i>	ρηννεαρ (οεινεαρ) ρηννεαμαρ	ρηννιρ ρηννεαδαρ	ρηννε πέ ρηννεαταρ
„ <i>Fut.</i>	οέαρφατ οέαρφαιμίτ	οέαρφαιρ οέαρφαιού ριβ	οέαρφαιού πέ οέαρφαιτ
<i>Condl.</i>	οέαρφαινη οέαρφαιμίρ	οέαρφα οέαρφαού ριβ	οέαρφα πέ οέαρφαιούρ
<i>Subj. (Opt.) Pres.</i>	οέαρφατ οέαρφαιμίτ	οέαρφαιρ οέαρφαιού ριβ	οέαρφαιού πέ οέαρφαιτ
„ <i>Past</i>	οέαρφαινη οέαρφαιμίρ	οέαρφα οέαρφαού ριβ	οέαρφα πέ οέαρφαιούρ
<i>Imperative</i>	οέαρφαιμ οέαρφαιμίρ	οέαρ οέαρφαιού	οέαρφα πέ οέαρφαιούρ
	<i>Verbal Noun</i> —οέαρφαιμ		<i>Participle</i> —οέαρφα

DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	οέαρφαιμ οέαρφαιμίτ	οέαρφαιρ οέαρφαιού ριβ	οέαρφαινη πέ οέαρφαιτ
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	οέαρφαινη, &c., as in <i>Subj. (Opt.) Past</i> .		
„ <i>Perf.</i>	οεαρφιαρ (οεινεαρ) οεαρφιαμαρ	οεαρφιαρ οεαρφιαδαρ	οεαρφια πέ οεαρφιαταρ
„ <i>Fut.</i>	Same as Future Independent, οέαρφατ, &c.		
„ <i>Condl.</i>	„	Conditional „	οέαρφαινη, &c.

ANTONOMOUS INDEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic Pres.</i>	ζήνιτεαρ	<i>Imperf.</i>	ζήνίτι	<i>Perf.</i>	ρηννεαού (οεινεαού)
<i>Fut.</i>	οέαρφαρ	<i>Condl.</i>	οέαρφαιούτε		

ANOTONOMOUS DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	οέαρφαρ	<i>Imperf.</i>	οέαρφαοι	<i>Perf.</i>	οεαρφιαού
<i>Fut.</i>	οέαρφαρ	<i>Condl.</i>	οέαρφαιούτε		

Irregular Verbs.

IX.—(OO-)ζειβίμ, or ραζάιμ, I get, find.

			(ζειβ ρέ)
<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ζειβίμ ζειβμίτο	ζειβίη ζειβέτι	ζειβεανν ρέ ζειβίτο
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	ζειβίνν ζειβίμίρ	ζειβτέα ζειβεαό ρίβ	ζειβεαό ρέ ζειβίοίρ
„ <i>Perf.</i>	ραραρ ραραμαρ	ραραρ ραραδαρ	ρααρ ρέ ραραταρ
„ <i>Fut.</i>	ζεοβαο ζεοβαιμίτο	ζεοβαιρ ζεοβαιό ρίβ	ζεοβαό ρέ ζεοβαίτο
„ <i>Condl.</i>	ζεοβαινν ζεοβαιμίρ	ζεοβτέα ζεοβαό ρίβ	ζεοβαό ρέ ζεοβαίοίρ
<i>Subj. (Opt.) Pres.</i>	ραζάο ραζάιμίτο	ραζάιρ ραζάιό ρίβ	ραζάιτο ρέ ραζάιτο
„ „ <i>Past</i>	ραζάινν ραζάιμίρ	ραζτέα ραζαό ρίβ	ραζαό ρέ ραζάιοίρ
<i>Imperative</i>	ραζάιμ ραζάιμίρ	ραζ ραζάιό	ραζαό ρέ ραζάιοίρ
	<i>Verbal Noun</i> —ραζάιτ (ράζαίτ)		<i>Participle</i> —ραζτα

DEPENDENT FORMS.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ραζάιμ ραζάιμίτο	ραζάιρ ραζάινν ρίβ	ραζάινν ρέ ραζάιτο
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	ραζάινν ραζάιμίρ	ραζτέα ραζαό ρίβ	ραζαό ρέ ραζάιοίρ
„ <i>Perf.</i>	Same as Independent perfect—ρααραρ, &c.		
„ <i>Fut.</i>	ρuiζεαο ρuiζμίτο	ρuiζίρ ρuiζίό ρίβ	ρuiζίό ρέ ρuiζίτο
„ <i>Condl.</i>	ρuiζίνν ρuiζίμίρ	ρuiζτέα ρuiζεαό ρίβ	ρuiζεαό ρέ ρuiζίοίρ

AUTONOMOUS INDEPENDENT FORMS

Indic. Pres. ζειβτέαρ *Imperf.* ζειβέτι *Perf.* ραρααό, ραραρταρ, ρρiοτ
 „ *Fut.* ζεοβταρ *Condl.* ζεοβταοί

AUTONOMOUS DEPENDENT FORMS.

Indic. Pres. ραζτέαρ *Imperf.* ραζταοι *Perf.* ραρααό, ραραρταρ, ρρiοτ
 „ *Fut.* ρuiζτέαρ *Condl.* ρuiζτέι

Irregular Verbs.

X—τέριον, I go.

<i>Indic. Pres</i>	τέριον τέριονίον	τέριονη τέριόντι	τέριονεανν πέ τέριονο
„ <i>Imperf.</i>	τέριονηη τέριονίρη	τέριόντεά τέριόντι	τέριονεαυό πέ τέριονοίρη
„ <i>Perf.</i>	εουάταρ εουάταμαρ	εουάταιρη εουάταθαρη	εουαυό πέ εουάταουαρη
„ <i>Fut.</i>	μαζατ (εαο) μαζαιμίον	μαζαιρη μαζαυό ρθ	μαζαυό πέ μαζαυο
„ <i>Condl.</i>	μαζαινη (ε) μαζαιμίρη	μαζτέά μαζαυό ριθ	μαζαυό πέ μαζαυοίρη
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	τέριονεαο τέριονοιο	τέριονηη τέριόντιο	τέριονό πέ τέριονοιο
„ <i>Past</i>	τέριονηη τέριονίρη	τέριόντεά τέριόντι	τέριονεαυό πέ τέριονοίρη
<i>Imperative</i>	τέριονη τέριονίρη	τέριον τέριόντιο	τέριονεαυό πέ τέριονοίρη
<i>Verb. Noun</i>	ουλ		
<i>Autonomous—Pres.</i>	τέριόντεαρη	<i>Imperf.</i>	τέριόντι
	<i>Perf.</i> εουάταρ	<i>Condl.</i>	μαζταυόε, μαεραυόε, &c.

Past Subj. Opt.—Same as *Imperf.* c is used instead of ζ in the future and conditional in some places, as μαεαο, for μαζαο, &c.

XI.—τιζιον, I come.

<i>Indic. Pres</i>	τιζιονη, τιζιονίονη	τιζιονηη τιζιόντι	τιζιονεανν πέ τιζιονο
<i>Imperf.</i>	τιζιονηη τιζιονίρηη	τιζιόντεά τιζιόντι	τιζιονεαυό πέ τιζιονοίρηη
<i>Perf.</i>	εάνζαρη (ναζ) εάνζαταμαρη	εάνζαταιρη εάνζαταθαρη	εάνιμιζ πέ εάνζαταουαρη
<i>Fut.</i>	τιοεραο τιοεραιμίονη	τιοεραιρηη τιοεραυό ριθ	τιοεραυό πέ τιοεραυο
<i>Condl.</i>	τιοεραινηη τιοεραιμίρηη	τιοεραύ τιοεραυό ριθ	τιοεραυό πέ τιοεραυοίρηη
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	τιζιονεαο τιζιονοιο	τιζιονηη τιζιόντιο	τιζιονό πέ τιζιονοιο
<i>Past</i>	τιζιονηη τιζιονίρηη	τιζιόντεά τιζιόντι	τιζιονεαυό πέ τιζιονοίρηη

ΤΙΣΙΜ—Continued.

<i>Imperative</i>	τισίμ	τις (ταμ)	τιςεαὐὸ ρέ
	τισίμιρ	τισιὸ (τασαιὸ)	τισιοίρ
<i>Verb. Noun</i>	τεαέτ (τιςεαέτ)		
<i>Autonomous—Pres.</i>	τιςτέαρ, ταζτέαρ.	<i>Imperf.</i> τιςτέι	
	<i>Perf.</i> τάνζεαρ.	<i>Fut.</i> τιοεφαρ	<i>Condl.</i> τιοεφαιὸε
	Ταζσιμ can be used for τισίμ in this Table.		

XII.—ΕΙΘΙΣΙΜ, or ΕΙΘΙΝΙΜ, I hear.

These verbs are conjugated regularly except in the Perfect Tense.

<i>Indic. Perf.</i>	εἰσαταρ (εἰσατα), εἰσαιαρ, εἰσαιαὐὸ ρέ (εἰσατα), εἰσαιαμαρ, &c.
<i>Verbal Noun</i> —εἰορ or εἰοριντ	<i>Autonomous</i> —εἰσαλαταρ

XIII.—ΙΤΙΜ, I eat.

All the Tenses are regular, except future and Conditional.

<i>Indic. Fut.</i>	ίοραῶ (ίορραῶ)	ίοραιμ	ίοραὐὸ ρέ
	ίοραίμιθ	ίοραὐὸ ριθ	ίοραῖο
„ <i>Condl.</i>	ίοραίμν (ίορραίμν)	ίορτά	ίοραὐὸ ρέ
	ίοραίμιρ	ίοραὐὸ ριθ	ίοραῖοίρ

Besides *Perfect Tense*, ὕϊτεαρ, there is another: οὐαὐὸρ, &c., οὐαὐὸ ρέ, &c.

XIV.—ΡΙΣΙΜ, I reach.

This verb is Defective and nearly obsolete. The Perfect is irregular.

<i>Indic. Perf.</i>	ρίανζαρ (ρίανας), ρίανζαιρ, ρίαιμις ρέ. ρίανζαμαρ, &c.
<i>Verbal Noun</i> —ριάεταμ or ριόεταμ.	

Defective Verbs.

I. Δρ (αρρ, αρρα), says, said. Δρρα μιρε, said I (used when quoting the very words of the speaker).

II. Όαρ, it seems, it seemed. Όαρ τιομ, it seems to me.

III. Ό'ρόβαιρ, it was on the point of happening. Ό'ρόβαιρ νομ' εραλλε ταιριμ, my horse nearly fell (it was on the point of happening to my horse to fall).

IV. ρεαοαρ, I know (used negatively and interrogatively). ρί ρεαοαρ, I do not know.

V. Έάρια, it happened, came to pass.

ADVERBS.

αμαç, out	αν εἰπο ἢ μο' ὅε, } at most
αμυξ̄ (έ), outside	αἱ α ἰομασ, } at least
ἀμ̄, ἀμαç, } though	αν εἰπο ἢ λυζα ὅε, } at least
ἀμ̄ταç, } however	αἱ α λαζασ, } at least
αμ̄αιν, only, alone	αἱ α ῥον ραν ἢ πῆλε, notwith-
αμ̄λαιῶ, thus, so	standing all that
αποῦτ, to-night	αἰρμυζαῶ ἰνοῆ, the day before
αριῆρ, last night	yesterday
ανοιρ, now	αἰρμυζαῶ ἰ νβαμαç, the day
αριρ(τ), again	after to-morrow
α ζ-εἰν (ἰ ζ-εἰν), far away	λά αἱ na δάμαç, next day
α β-ρασ (ἰ β-ρασ) ,, ,,	αμυραιῶ, last year
α ο-τοραç (ἰ ο-τοραç), at first	αἰρμυζαῶ αμυραιῶ, the year be-
α ζ-εἰσῶοιρ (ἰ ζ-εἰσῶοιρ) ,, ,,	fore last
α ζ-κοῖννυῶε (ἰ ζ-κοῖννυῶε),	αν-αλλῶ, formerly, of yore
always	βεαζ naç, } almost
αηηραν (αηηροιν), there, then	ναç μορ, } almost
αηηρο, here	ζεαλλ λε, } almost
αηηρῦο, there, yonder	καταιν? when?
αἱ αἱρ, back	κα ροιν? ,,
αἱ βαλλ, instantly, by and by	εἰανα, already
αἱ οὔριρ, at first	εἰοννυρ? how?
αἱ βιῆ,	κοῖν, κοῖν, as
αἱ δον κορ, } at all	κα ἡ-αρ, } whence
ἰ η-δον κορ, } at all	κασ αρ, } whence
αἱ εἰζιν, with difficulty	κα μέτω? cé μετω? how many?
αἱ ζούλ, backward	how much
αἱ λειῆ, apart	κασ na ταοθ? }
αἱ μήοῶ, in a manner	κασ εἰζε? } why?
αἱ υαριαῖβ, sometimes	κασ ράτ? } why?
ανοιρ ἢ αριρ, now and then	cé αν ράτ? }
αν ἀίρωε, on high	κορ αν ἀίρωε, at full gallop
α νάιρωε (ἰ η-ἀίρωε), on high	κοῖν ρασα ἢρ, whilst
αποῆ (ἰνοῆ), yesterday	κορ λε ριρ, moreover
αἰορ, up from below	οά ρίμῖβ, really, in earnest
αἰαρ, down from above	οάμ νοοιζ̄ (έ), sure, surely
αοτυαιῶ, from the North	οο ρίορ, always
αοθεαρ, from the South	οε ζειτ, suddenly
ανοιρ, from the East	αἱ αν οτοιρτ, instantly
αἰαρ, from the West	ο'οιῶε, ἢτ' οἰῶε, by night
αναλλ, to this side, hither	οε λάταιρ, presently
αοονη, to that side, thither	οἰαιῶ αἱ νοἰαιῶ, consecutively
α η-ζαρ (ἰ η-ζαρ), near	εαῶον, ἰ., that is
α η-οιη (ἰνοιη), to-day	ρῃειρῖν (λειρ), also too
αν ταν, when	ρῖῦ, even; ρῶρ, yet
αἱμαῖν, ever (past)	ρά ὀό, twice
α εἰοῶε, ever (future)	ρά ρεαç, by turns

Adverbs—Continued.

πέ τωαυτην, towards, conjec- turally	} <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ι η-ειρηφραδτ, together (le céite)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ι η-επειρα, this year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μαη αν ζρεατονα, likewise</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μαη ρην, thus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μαη ατά (ατάτω), viz., i.e.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ορ cionn, above</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ό cιαναιβ, while ago</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ό cιανταιβ, ages ago</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ό (ηα) céite, asunder</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ό ροη, since</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ό ροη ι λειτ, from that till now</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ό ροη αμαδ, from that out</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ορ ιρηοι, secretly, silently</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ορ άηο, aloud, openly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ορ κομαιη, before, opposite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>πέ ηυο έ, } however</td> </tr> <tr> <td>πέ ρεατ έ } at any rate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ταμλλ, awhile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ταλλ, on the other side</td> </tr> <tr> <td>τωιτε ειτε, besides, moreover</td> </tr> <tr> <td>υη τηάτηνόνα, in the evening</td> </tr> </table>	ι η-ειρηφραδτ, together (le céite)	ι η-επειρα, this year	μαη αν ζρεατονα, likewise	μαη ρην, thus	μαη ατά (ατάτω), viz., i.e.	ορ cionn, above	ό cιαναιβ, while ago	ό cιανταιβ, ages ago	ό (ηα) céite, asunder	ό ροη, since	ό ροη ι λειτ, from that till now	ό ροη αμαδ, from that out	ορ ιρηοι, secretly, silently	ορ άηο, aloud, openly	ορ κομαιη, before, opposite	πέ ηυο έ, } however	πέ ρεατ έ } at any rate	ταμλλ, awhile	ταλλ, on the other side	τωιτε ειτε, besides, moreover	υη τηάτηνόνα, in the evening
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ραο ό (ροη), long ago																						
ρά όεοίό, } at length																						
ρά όειρηαδ, }																						
ζο θεό, ζο ηηάτ(αδ), forever																						
ζο λέηη, ζο ηιοηλάν, entirely																						
ζο ηοδ, early																						
ζο η-άηηζτε, } especially																						
ζο ροηηαδδ, }																						
ζο ηοηηόηη, }																						
ζο η-υηηόηη, }																						
ζο λεόηη, enough																						
ζο η-αηηαηη, seldom																						
ζο ηηηηη, often																						
ζο ρόηη, awhile, yet																						
ζο θεηηηηη, } indeed																						
ζο θεαηηβτα, }																						
ι οταηρζε, in safe keeping																						
ι λάταηη, present																						
αη λάταηη, absent																						

PREPOSITIONS.

Most of the simple prepositions are already given with the prepositional pronouns (page 19).

αη αζαηό, opposite	} <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ι ζ-αύηηηαηο, concerning.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ι ηεαηζ, amongst.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ι η-αζαηό, against</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ι η-οιαηό, after (of place)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ι η-έαοαη, against.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ι η-αιηηόεοηη, in spite of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ι η-αιηε, near</td> </tr> <tr> <td>λάηηη ηε, } beside</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ηε κοηη, }</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ηε η-αζαηό, for the use of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ηε η-εαηβα, for want of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μαηη, like</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μαηη ζεαλλ αηη, on account of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ορ cionn, over, above</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ορ κομαιηη, in presence of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ορ κοηηηηη, before, opposite.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ταοβ ηε, beside</td> </tr> <tr> <td>τηηο, through</td> </tr> <tr> <td>τηηαηηηα (τηηαηηηα), across</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ταη έηηη, after (of time)</td> </tr> </table>	ι ζ-αύηηηαηο, concerning.	ι ηεαηζ, amongst.	ι η-αζαηό, against	ι η-οιαηό, after (of place)	ι η-έαοαη, against.	ι η-αιηηόεοηη, in spite of	ι η-αιηε, near	λάηηη ηε, } beside	ηε κοηη, }	ηε η-αζαηό, for the use of	ηε η-εαηβα, for want of	μαηη, like	μαηη ζεαλλ αηη, on account of	ορ cionn, over, above	ορ κομαιηη, in presence of	ορ κοηηηηη, before, opposite.	ταοβ ηε, beside	τηηο, through	τηηαηηηα (τηηαηηηα), across	ταη έηηη, after (of time)
ι ζ-αύηηηαηο, concerning.																					
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αη κύηη, behind																					
αη ρεαδ, during																					
αη ρύο (ρύηο), through, among																					
αη ροηη, } for the sake of																					
αη υδτ, }																					
οαηη, by (in swearing)																					
οάηα (οάηηα), concerning																					
οο έμ, towards																					
οο ηέηηη, according to																					
ζαηη, without																					
ζο, to																					
ι β-ραηηηαδ, along with																					
ι β-ροαηηηη, together with																					
ι ο-τεαηηηα, together with																					
μαηη αοηη ηε, together with																					
ι β-ηιαδόηηηηη, in presence of																					
ι ο-ταοβ, regarding.																					
ι ζ-αεαηηη, } (at the head of																					
ι ζ-αεαηηη, } (at the end of																					

CONJUNCTIONS.

ἀλλά, but; ἀλλά ὅμως, but how- ever	μαρὶν ἢν πέιν, even so
ἀλλοῦ, ἀ'ρ, ἀρ, ἢρ, 'ρ, and	μά (τά), if
βίῳ ὅ, although	μὴν, μὰρ, unless
οἷ, ὅ, ὅ, ὅ, ὅ, although	μαρταῖο, if so, well then
τά, if	ἢ, that not
ὡς ὡς ἀρ, as soon as	ἢ, or
ἔτι, yet, moreover, still	ὅ, since: ὅ, because
ὅ ἐνεκα ὅ, because, by reason of	ὅ ἕνεκα ὅ, whereas
ὅ, ἢ ὅ, ὅ, that, until	ἢ (ἢ) before
ὡς, ἢ, ἢ, than	ὡς ἢ, therefore
ὡς ὅ, so that, in order that	ὡς ἢ, ἢ ἢ, }
ὡς . . . ἀλλοῦ, both . . . and	ὡς . . . ἢ,
μαρ, as	ὡς ὅ, ἢ ἢ,
ἢ μαρ, according as	so that (not)

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invested separately and equalled at last valuation,
£113 9s. 0d. for every £100 Liabilities.

GENERAL FUNDS invested and in hands (none of which
were deposited as security in other countries).

Life.	Paid-up Capital ...	£118,935	0	0	Fire.
	Fire Fund ..	30,305	7	3	
	Investments, Reserve Fund	5,000	0	0	
Employers' Liability.	Profit and Loss Account	4,553	10	9	Fidelity.
		£158,793	18	0	Accident.
	Uncalled Capital ..	938,265	0	0	
Burglary.		£1,097,058	18	0	Burglarly.

Contingent Liabilities (omitting Life) say
33½ per cent. on Income of £99,610 10s. 5d... £33,203 10 1

Funds in hands equal £4 15s. 8d. for each £1 of Liability.
Do. and at call £33 0s. 10d. for each £1 of Liability.

The Ratio of Funds in hand to Liabilities is the only
true test of a Company's Financial Position, and not the
largeness of the Income or Funds.

Applications for Agencies will be considered.

CORK OFFICE—21 South Mall.

JAMES A. SPLAINE, District Superintendent.

HEAD OFFICE—9 College Green, Dublin.

BERNARD H. O'REILLY General Manager.

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