

PART 1 – Translation, 60 points

For this section, you must translate six of the following sentences from Old Irish to English or Norwegian, and analyse the words that are underlined in each sentence, as follows:

- Nouns: gender and class (for example, masculine o-stem), number and case.
- Articles: number, case, gender, and if there is an attached preposition.
- Verbs: Indicate if simple or compound, strong or weak, absolute or conjunct, deuterotonic or prototonic, or deponent (there may be multiple categories that apply!). Give person and number, and note the presence of any infixes and preverbal particles
- Any effects occurring as a result of grammar or syntax (nasalization, lenition, s or f deletion, etc.)

Each sentence and its corresponding analysis is worth 10 points.

1. A rígain, dot-beir in carpat co Emain.
2. Ním-chara in ben. Nom-charat inna ingena.
3. Ro-cluinemmar guthu inna n-én isnaib crainnaib.
4. Ní dénat gnímu 7 ní eipret bréithir.
5. Ní teccam co Temair 7 ní accam inna loéchu.
6. Do-icc in ben ónd insi 7 ad-cí in fer.
7. In fil íasc isin muir?

Some vocabulary that might be helpful:

caraid: weak verb, "loves"
íasc: masculine o-stem, "fish"
ro-cluinethar: verb, "hears"
ithid: verb, "eats"

PART 2 – Short Answer, 40 points

Answer **eight** of the following questions with one or two sentences. Your answers should be complete, but need not be long. The intention is that you demonstrate understanding of basic terminology and grammatical concepts. Each question is worth five points.

- 1.Explain how Old Irish handles constructions where another language would use two definite articles, such as in the phrase “**the** hair of **the** man.”
- 2.What is the difference between a simple verb and a compound verb?
- 3.What is the difference between a weak verb and a strong verb?
- 4.What is a deponent verb?
- 5.Explain the relationship between absolute and conjunct forms of simple verbs and the deuterotonic and prototonic forms of compound verbs.
- 6.Where do the stem classes of nouns in Old Irish come from, i.e., why is an o-stem noun an o-stem?
- 7.What is lenition in Old Irish, and what causes it?
- 8.What is nasalization in Old Irish? Give an example in Old Irish of where it is found.
- 9.What is a preverbal particle? Give two examples and explain what they are/do.

Bonus 5 points

In the following sentence from Part 1, make any singular nouns and pronouns plural (except for “Emain”), and adjust the verb accordingly.

A rígain, dot-beir in carpat co Emain.