

## **i Kopi av Information**

### **IRSK2200/IRSK4200 - Introduction to Old Irish Fall 2023**

December 8 from 15:00 (4 hours).

The exam consists of multiple questions. The questions weigh differently, see their title. There may be multiple questions per page.

If you do not find all necessary signs on the keyboard, click the Omega-sign/Insert special character.

You may answer in either English, Norwegian, Swedish or Danish.

What you write will be stored automatically every 15 seconds. You may, at any time, switch back and forth between exam modules in order to check what you have done in each; however, the modules are numbered and you must do each module as a separate unit.

Permitted aids:

Ranke de Vries, A Student's Companion to Old Irish Grammar John Strachan, Old-Irish Paradigms The glossary in David Stifter, Sengóideic. Old Irish for Beginners (attached to this exam text)

Look through the whole exam before you start, and pay attention to the number of points each question gives you.











Good Luck!


# 1 Kopi av Part 1. Translation (60 points)

For this section, you must provide a translation of six of the following Old Irish sentences to English or Norwegian

1. Ní·dénaimm gnímu maccthai.
2. Dom·eim-se!
3. Béoigidir in spirut in corp.
4. Tánaicc aimser mo aidbarte-se.
5. Níbu cían íar-sin co·ráncatar tír inna mban.
6. Rethait uili 7 is óenfer gaibes búaid diib inna chomalnad.
7. Cisi in máthair con·bert a ngein-se?
8. Nachib·mided, .i. nachib·berar i smachtu rechta fetarlaicce!
9. Is demniu linn a n-ad·chiam húa súilib ol-daas a rro·chluinemmar húa chlúasaib.
10. Im·luid Bran lae n-and a óenur i comocus dia dún. Co·cúalae a céol íarna chúl.

Fill in your answer here

Format | **B** | *I* | U |  $x_2$  |  $x^2$  |  $I_x$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Words: 0

Maximum marks: 10

## Part 2. Grammatical analysis (40 points)













For this section, you must provide a grammatical analysis of at least four of the sentences. That is, you should identify the word class of every word in the sentence, give them in their lexicon form (nouns: nominative singular, verbs: 3sg present, adjectives: nominative singular masculine etc.) and analyse them according to the following parameters:


- Nouns: gender and stem class (for example, masculine o-stem), number, and case. Proper names need only be analysed according to case.
- Adjective stem class (for example, o-stem), gender, number, case and comparison degree [positive, equative, comparative, superlative].
- Articles: number, case, gender, [also if the article is attached to a preposition].
- Verbs: copula or substantive verb, strong or weak, verb class, simple or compound, absolute or conjunct, deuterotonic or prototonic, person, number, tense, mood [indicative/imperative].
- Infixed pronouns: identify class (A, B, C), person, number, gender [if applicable].
- Independent pronouns: Define whether it is a personal, possessive, interrogative, indefinite, or anaphoric pronoun.
- 'Inflected' prepositions and prepositions with article/possessive pronoun: define pronominal suffix/article/possessive pronoun according to person, number, and gender [if applicable].
- Type of relative clause (absolute, leniting) [if applicable]. Keep in mind that lenition is only orthographically expressed with certain lenited sounds, e.g., /χ/ (ch) from /k/ (c) and implicit in others, e.g., /β/ from /b/ (both b).
- Identify any effects occurring as a result of grammar or syntax (nasalization, lenition, s or f deletion, etc.), and identify conjunctions, particles (conjunct, vocative, etc.), non- 'inflecting' prepositions, adverbs, adverbial phrases.

1. Ní·dénaimm gnímu maccthai.
2. Dom·eim-se!
3. Béoigidir in spirut in corp.
4. Tánaicc aimser mo aidbarte-se.
5. Níbu cían íar-sin co·ráncatar tír inna mban.
6. Rethait uili 7 is óenfer gaibes búaid diib inna chomalnad.
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## 2 Kopi av Part 2. Grammatical analysis (40 points)

Fill in your answer here

Format ▼ | **B** | *I* | U |  $x_2$  |  $x^2$  |  $I_x$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Words: 0

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Maximum marks: 10

### 3 Kopi av Bonus (20 points)

Answer up to 4 of the following questions with one or two concise sentences. Each correct answer will give 5 points extra.

1. What is the difference between a simple verb and a compound verb?
2. What is the difference between a weak verb and a strong verb?
3. Explain the relationship between absolute and conjunct forms of simple verbs and the deuterotonic and prototonic forms of compound verbs.
4. What is an infix pronoun, and how is it used? What must you do if you want to infix a pronoun with a verb that is simple and is not preceded by a conjunct particle?
5. What is a preverbal particle? Give two examples from the above sentences and explain what they are/do.
6. Give at least one example of a verbal noun from the above sentences. What distinguishes Old Irish verbal nouns from infinitives in other, related languages?

**Fill in your answer here**

Format | **B** | *I* | U |  $x_2$  |  $x^2$  |  $I_x$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 10

## Question 1

Attached



## Appendix E – Wordlist

This wordlist contains those words that are used in the exercises, poems and tests of this book. Words mentioned in the explanatory chapters are only included if they also appear in exercises and tests. After each word follows important grammatical information in parentheses. In the case of nouns, stem-class and gender are given. Where these are wanting, the relevant category is unknown or unclear. Where the inflection is somehow irregular, the genitive singular is cited. In the case of verbs, the class is given in parentheses. In the case of compound verbs, both deuterio- and prototonic forms and the constituent elements are cited. Sometimes non-present stem forms are cited when these are irregular or difficult. Usually nominal and verbal forms that are not actually attested but can be set up with confidence have not been specifically marked.

This list has been specifically compiled for this book. It is not intended for outside use. The *Dictionary of the Irish Language* (DIL) has to be consulted for all other purposes.

### A

1. a<sup>H</sup> (+ prep.) – out of, from  
 2. a<sup>H</sup> – her, 3.sg. f. poss. pron.  
 3. a<sup>L</sup> – his, 3.sg. m. poss. pron.  
 4. a<sup>N</sup> – their, 3.pl. poss. pron.  
 5. a<sup>N</sup> – neutr. article  
 6. a<sup>N</sup> – that which (+ len. rel.)  
 7. a<sup>N</sup> – while, during (+ nas. rel.)  
 1. á<sup>L</sup>, a<sup>L</sup> – vocative particle  
 2. á (s, n?) – cart, wagon  
 ab, aub (n, f, g.sg. abann) – river  
 aball (á, f) – apple-tree  
 accobor (o, n) – wish, desire (v.n. of ad-cobra)  
 acht – but; acht (+ subj.) – provided that  
 acrae (iō, n) – suing, legal action, process (v.n. of ad-gair)  
 ad-ágathar, -ágathar (W2a; ad-ág-) – to fear (trans.); ad-áigestar pret.  
 adaig (i, f, g.sg. aidche) – night  
 ad-aig, -adaig (S1b; ad-ag-) – to drive, set in motion; ad-acht pret.  
 ad-annai, -adnai (W2; ad-and-) – to kindle, light  
 adbar (o, n, g.sg. adbuir) – reason, cause, material  
 ad-cí, -accai (H2; ad-ci-) – to see; co n-accae pret.; ad-condairc augm. pret.  
 ad-cobra, -accobra (W1; ad-cobar-) – to wish, desire; ad-rochabair augm. pret.  
 ad-cota, -éta (H1; ad-cum-tā- + in-tā-) – to get, attain; to be able  
 ad-ella, -aidlea (W1; ad-ell-) – to visit  
 ad-fét (S1a; ad-fēd-; no prot. forms) – to tell, relate  
 ad-gair, -acair (S2; ad-gar-) – to sue  
 ad-gládathar, -acalldathar (W2; ad-glād-) – to talk to  
 ad-gnin, -aithgnin (S3; ate-gní-) – to recognize; ad-géuin pret.  
 ad-midethar, -aimdethar (S2; ad-med-) – to try, attempt

ad-muinethar (S2; ad-man-; no prototonic forms) – to remember  
 ad-rig, -áraig (?) (S1a; ad-rig-) – to bind  
 ad-rími, -áirmi (W2a; ad-rtm-) – to count  
 ad-suidi, -astai (W2b; ad-sod-) – to hinder, stop, prevent  
 ad-treba, -aitreba (W1; ad-treb-) – to dwell (in)  
 áe, aí – his, hers, theirs, 3<sup>rd</sup> person independent possessive pronoun  
 Áed (u, m) – male name  
 áer (o, m) – air  
 1. áes (o, n) – age  
 2. áes (u, m) – folk, people  
 aḡad (sg.: a-stem, pl.: i-stem, f) – face, surface  
 aí – see áe  
 aicher (o, ā) – sharp, bitter  
 aicned (o, n) – nature  
 aidbart (ā, f) – offering (v.n. of ad-opair)  
 aidchumtach (o, n) – rebuilding, reconstruction  
 aig (i, f, g.sg. ego) – ice  
 aigíd (S1b) – to drive, impel; -acht pret.  
 áilde, áille (iā, f) – beauty  
 aile (iō, iā; neut. aill) – other, another  
 ailid (S1b) – to rear, eblaid fut.  
 Ailill (i, m) – king of the Connachta  
 áilli – see álaind  
 aimser (ā, f) – time  
 áin (i, f g.sg. áno/-a, also án ā, f) – the driving (v.n. of aigíd)  
 ainchreitmech (o, ā) – unbelieving  
 aingel (o, m) – angel  
 aingíd (S1b) – to protect  
 ainm (n, n) – name  
 ainmne (nt, f?) – patience  
 airassae (iō, iā) – very easy  
 airber (ā, f) – a handful, bundle  
 airbert (ā, f) – pl.: conscience, intelligence  
 airde (iō, n) – sign, token  
 1. aire (k, m) – nobleman

Appendix E – Wordlist

2. aire (iō, m) – burden, load  
 3. aire (iā, f) – guarding  
 airgairthe (iō, n) – prohibited thing  
 airgart (ā, f) – prohibition  
 airid (S2) – to plough  
 airlithir (W2a) – to advise  
 airmitiu (n, f) – consideration, reverence  
 airnocht (o, ā) – stark naked  
 airrecht (? , ?) – attack  
 airsceil (o, n) – great story  
 aisndís (n, f) – the telling, narration (v.n. of as-indet)  
 aiss (i, ?) – back  
 aithech (o, m) – vassal, servant  
 aithgin (n, n) – rebirth  
 aithis (short i, f) – insult, reproach, disgrace  
 aithe (iō, m) – foster-father  
 alaile – araile  
 álaind, pl. áilli (i) – beautiful  
 alam (o, n) – herd, flock  
 Albu (n, f) – Scotland, Britain  
 all, aill (?) – cliff  
 allaid (i) – wild  
 alltar (o, n) – the Hereafter  
 altóir (short i, f) – altar  
 amal<sup>l</sup> (+ acc.) – like, as  
 ammait (short i, f) – witch, imbecile woman  
 1. amrae (iō, iā) – wonderful, marvellous  
 2. amrae (iō, n) – marvel, wonder  
 anaccul (o, n) – protection (v.n. of aingid)  
 anad (u, m, g.sg. anto/-a) – the staying, waiting (v.n. of anaid)  
 anaid (W1) – to stay, wait  
 and – there, then (3<sup>rd</sup> sg. neut. of i)  
 anflaith (i, f) – improper ruler, usurper  
 anim (n, f) – soul  
 1. ánruth (o, m) – great warrior  
 2. ánruth (o, m) – a poetic grade, lit.: beautiful stream?  
 ansae (iō) – difficult  
 anúas – from above  
 ap (t, m) – abbot, lord  
 apdaine (iā, f) – abbacy  
 apstal (o, m) – apostle  
 1. ar<sup>l</sup> (+ prep./acc.) – in front of, for, on account of  
 2. ar<sup>N</sup> – our, 1<sup>st</sup> pl. poss. pron.  
 3. ar, air – because  
 ara<sup>H</sup> (+ dep. subj.) – that, so that, in order that  
 ara-chrin, -airchrin (S3; *are-cri-*) – to perish, fail  
 arae (t, m) – charioteer  
 ar agaid (nominal preposition) – in front of  
 araile, alaile (iō, iā) – the other; pl.: some  
 ar ais (adv.) – back  
 arán (o, m) – bread  
 ar apu (adv.) – nevertheless  
 arbor (n, n, g.sg. arbae, d.sg. arbaimm) – grain, corn  
 ar chiumn – before, in front; awaiting  
 árchú (n, m) – war-hound, watch-dog  
 ar-clich, -airchlich (S1a; *are-clich-*) – to ward off  
 ard (o, ā) – high  
 ardae (iō, n) – height  
 ar-dáili, -airdáili (W2a; *are-dal-*) – to pour forth, shed

ar-foim, -eroim (S1; *are-fo-em-*) – to accept, receive  
 ar-gaib, -airgaib (S2; *are-gab-*) – to seize, capture  
 argat (o, n) – silver, money  
 ar-icc, -airicc (S1; *are-icc-*) – to find  
 arithissi – back again  
 ar-midethar, -airmidethar (S2; *are-med-*) – to aim at  
 arná (+ dep. subj.) – in order that not  
 ar-naisc, -arnaisc (S1; *are-nad-*) – to bind, guarantee  
 árus (o, n) – abode, dwelling  
 ásaid (W1) – to grow  
 as-beir, -eipir (S1a; *ess-ber-*) – to say; as-bert pret.;  
     as-rubart augm. pret.  
 as-éraig, -esseirig (S1; *ess-ess-reg-*) – to rise again  
 aslach (o, n) – temptation  
 as-oilgi, -oslaici (W2a; *uss-od-lēc-*) – to open  
 as-oirg, -essaig (S1; *ess-org-*) – to cut down, beat  
 as-ren, -éiren (S3; *ess-rī-*) – to sell, pay; as-rir pret.  
 at-baill, -epil (S1c; *ess-bel-*) – to die; at-rubalt pret.  
 áth (u, m) – ford  
 athair (r, m) – father  
 athgoíte (iō, iā) – severely wounded  
 athláech (o, m) – ex-layman  
 athramlae (iō, iā) – father-like  
 at-reig, -éirig (S1; *ess-reg-*) – to rise, get up  
 at-tá (H1; *ad-tā-*) – to be (substantive verb)  
 aue (iō, m) – grandson  
 augaire (iō, m) – shepherd  
 aurlabrae (iā, f) – speech, gift of speech

B

báeth (o, ā) – stupid, foolish  
 baíd (H1) – to die  
 báidid (W2) – to drown, submerge  
 bainne (iō, n) – drop  
 bairgen (ā, f) – loaf, bread  
 baihthis (short i, f, gen. sg. baitse) – crown of the head  
 balc (o, ā) – stout, strong, vigorous  
 ball (o, m) – member  
 bán (o, ā) – white  
 bás (o, n) – natural death  
 bec, becc (o, ā) – small, little, short  
 bech (o, m) – bee  
 bedg (o, m) – leap  
 béimm (n, n) – the striking; blow, beat (v.n. of benaid)  
 beirid (S1a) – to carry; birt pret.; ro-uc augm. pret.  
 bél (o, m, g.sg. béoil) – lip; pl.: mouth  
 Beltaine (iō, n/m) – festival on the 1<sup>st</sup> May  
 ben (ā, f, g.sg. mna) – woman  
 benaid (S3) – to strike, beat; benaid fo + akk. – to attack  
 bendachaid (W1) – to bless  
 bendacht (ā, f) – blessing (v.n. of bendachaid)  
 benn (ā, f) – summit  
 béo (o, a, g. sg. masc. bii) – alive  
 béoigidir (W2 dep.) – to vivify, give life to  
 beos, beus (adv.) – still  
 berbad (u, m) – the cooking, boiling (v.n. of berbaid)  
 berg (ā, f) – brigand  
 berraid (W1) – to shave the head, shear



bés (u, m) – manner, custom  
 bét (u, m) – deed  
 bethu (t, m) – life; i mbethaid – alive  
 biäd (o, n, g.sg. biüd) – food  
 biáil, gen. bela (i, m) – axe  
 bind (i) – harmonious, sweet-sounding  
 bindius (u, m) – harmony  
 bir (u, n) – spit, spear  
 1. bith (u, m) – world  
 2. bith- – eternal, everlasting (in compounds)  
 bláth (o, m) – flower, bloom  
 bled (a, f) – whale  
 bliádain (i, f) – year  
 bó (irreg., f + m) – cow  
 Boand, gen Bóinne (ā, f) – the river Boyne  
 bocht (o, ā) – poor  
 borb (o, ā) – stupid, rude  
 bos (ā, f) – palm of the hand  
 brágae (nt, f) – neck, throat  
 Bran (o, m) – male name  
 bráth (u, m) – judgement; Judgement Day  
 bráthair (r, m) – brother  
 bratt (o, m) – cloak  
 bréc (ā, f) – lie  
 bréo (t, f) – flame  
 brestae (jo, jā) – lively, spiritfúl  
 1. breth (ā, f) – the bringing (v.n. of beirid)  
 2. breth (ā, f) – judgement  
 brí (g, m, g.sg. breg) – hill  
 bríathar (ā, f, g.sg. bréithre) – word  
 bricht (u, m) – incantation, magical spell  
 Bricriu (n, m) – male name  
 bríg (ā, f) – strength, force  
 Brigit (t, f) – female name, a saint  
 brisc (o, ā) – fragile  
 brisid (W2a) – to break (transitive)  
 brithem (n, m) – judge  
 brithemnacht (ā, f) – jurisprudence  
 bró (n, f) – mill  
 bróenach (o, ā) – wet  
 brón (o, m) – sorrow  
 brot (o, m) – goad  
 1. brú (n, f, g.sg. bronn) – womb  
 2. brú (? , ?) – edge, brink  
 brúach (o, n) – bank, shore, border  
 bruar (o, ?; singular!) – fragments, pieces, bits  
 bruiden (ā, f) – hostel  
 bruinne (jo, m) – breast, bosom, chest  
 bruth (u, m) – heat, blaze  
 búachaill (i, m) – cowherd, cowboy, lad  
 búaid (i, n) – victory; feature of quality, characteristic  
 bugae (jo, m) – hyacinth?  
 buide (jo, jā) – yellow  
 buiden (ā, f) – troupe  
 buirithir (W2) – to rage, roar  
 buith (short i, f) – being, existing (v.n. of at-tá)  
 bunsach (ā, f) – toy javelin

## C

cach (indecl. except g.sg.m. caich and g.sg.f. cacha) – each, every  
 cách – everybody  
 cáen (o, ā) – fair, beautiful  
 cáera (k, f) – sheep  
 cailech (o, m) – cock  
 caill (i, f) – wood  
 caille (o, ?) – veil  
 caillech (ā, f) – nun, old woman  
 caindel (ā, f) – candle  
 cáine (jā, f) – beauty  
 cáined (u, m) – the reviling, slandering, reproach (v.n. of cáinid)  
 cáinid (S2) – to revile  
 cairde (jo, n) – pact, covenant, peace  
 cairdes (u, m) – friendship, treaty, pact  
 cairdine (jā, f) – friendship, treaty  
 caite (interrogative) – what is  
 canaid (S1b) – to sing  
 cano (nt, m) – a poetic grade; lit.: whelp?, or: singer?  
 canóin (jā, f) – Bible, canon  
 carae (nt, m) – friend  
 caraid (W1) – to love  
 carcar (ā, f) – prison  
 carn (o, n) – heap of stones  
 carpat (o, m) – chariot  
 cartaid (W1) – to expel, drive off  
 cath (u, m) – battle, war  
 cathair (k, f) – city  
 cathais (short i, f) – sentry, night-watch  
 catt (o, m) – cat  
 ce, cia (interrogative pronoun) – who, what, which  
 cé! (indecl) – this here  
 cech – cach  
 céile (jo, m) – client, companion  
 ceilid (S1a) – to hide, conceal; ·celt pret.  
 ceirtle (jā, f) – clew, ball of threads  
 ceist (short i, f) – question (often used as an untranslatable interrogative marker)  
 cell (ā, f, g.sg. cille) – church, cell  
 Celtchar (o, m) – male name  
 cen<sup>l</sup> (+ acc.) – without  
 cenél (o, n, g.sg. cenéuil) – race, people  
 ceni (+ dep.) – although not  
 cenn (o, n) – head, end  
 cennaige (jo, m) – merchant  
 cenntar (o, n) – the world here  
 céo (k, m, g.sg. ciäch) – fog, mist  
 céol (o, n, g.sg. ciuil) – music, song  
 cerd (ā, f) – art, skill  
 cerdchae (jā, f) – smithy  
 césaid (W1) – to suffer  
 cét (o, n) – hundred  
 Cetaín – Wednesday  
 cétal (o, n) – the singing (v. n. of canaid)  
 cethair (cethéora f.) – four  
 cethracha (t, m) – forty  
 cethrae (jā, f) – animal, cattle

Appendix E – Wordlist

- cethramad (o, a) – fourth  
 cethrar (o, n) – four men  
 Cet mac Magach (o, m) – male name  
 cétnae (io, iā) – (before a noun) first, (after a noun) the same  
 cétomus (adv.) – first, at first  
 1. cía (interrogative pronoun) – who  
 2. cía<sup>L</sup> – although, even though  
 ciall (ā, f, g.sg. céille) – sense, meaning, reason  
 cían (o, ā) – far, distant  
 1. cid (neuter interrogative) – what is it  
 2. cid – even  
 cimbid (i, m) – prisoner  
 cin (t, m) – crime, sin  
 cing (t, m) – warrior  
 cingid (S1a) – to step; :cechaing pret.  
 cis lír + nom. pl. (interrogative) – how many, lit.: what is the number  
 claideb (o, m) – sword  
 claidid, -claid (S1) – to dig, construct  
 cland (ā, f) – children  
 clár (o, n) – board  
 clas (ā, f) – choir  
 clé (io, iā) – left  
 cless (u, m) – trick, feat  
 clí (? , m) – a poetic grade; lit.: pillar?  
 clithchae (iā, f) – protection, shelter  
 cló (io, m) – nail  
 cloc (o, m, g.sg. cluic) – bell  
 clocán (o, m) – little bell  
 cloch (ā, f) – stone  
 clóen (o, ā) – crooked, evil, bad  
 clú (s, n) – fame  
 clúain (i, m) – meadow  
 clúas (ā, f) – ear  
 cluiche (io, n) – game  
 cnáim (i, m) – bone  
 cnet (ā, f) – sigh  
 cnú, gen. cnó (u, f) – nut  
 1. co<sup>N</sup> (+ prep.) – with  
 2. co<sup>H</sup> (+ acc.) – towards, up to  
 3. co<sup>N</sup> (+ dep.) – (so) that  
 cobair (t, f, g.sg. cobrad) – help, assistance  
 cóem (o, ā) – nice  
 1. coí (i, f, g.sg. cuae) – coshering visit (= an annual journey by the king around his land during which the vassals had to provide food and quarter)  
 2. coí, cuach (k, f) – cuckoo  
 cóic<sup>L</sup> – five  
 coimgne (io, m) – historical knowledge  
 Coimmdiu (t, m) – the Lord  
 coimthecht (ā, f) – protection, escort, accompaniment  
 1. cóir (i) – right, correct  
 2. cóir (i, f) – correctness (fon cóir-se: this way)  
 coirce (io, m) – oats  
 coiscid (S1) – to correct, reprimand, scold  
 col (o, n) – violation, sin  
 co-lléic, co-lléice – however, nevertheless, meanwhile  
 Colmán Ela – place-name  
 colum (o, m) – dove  
 Colum Cille – Irish name of Saint Columba (lit.: the dove of the church)  
 com- – prefix of the equative  
 comáes (o, m) – coeval, having the same age  
 comairle (iā, f) – advice, counsel  
 comalnad (io, m) – fulfillment (v. n. of comalnaithir)  
 comalnaithir (W1) – to fulfil, complete  
 comaltae (io, m) – foster-brother  
 comarbae (io, m) – heir  
 comarbus (u, m) – inheritance  
 comlóg (s, n) – equal payment  
 comocus (u, m) – proximity  
 comrac (o, n) – encounter (v.n. of con-ricc)  
 Conaire (io, m) – male name  
 Conall (o, m) – male name  
 con-beir, -coimbir (S1; *cum-ber-*) – to beget  
 con-ceil, -coicil (S1a; *cum-cel-*) – to conceal  
 Conchobar mac Nessa (o, m) – male name, king of the Ulaid  
 con-dieig, -condaig (S1a; *cum-di-sag-*) – to seek;  
 con-aitechta augm. pret.  
 con-gaib, -congaib (S2; *cum-gab-*) – to contain, preserve;  
 settle down  
 con-gair, -congair (S2; *cum-gar-*) – to call, summon, invite  
 con-gní, -cungni (H2; *cum-gní-*) – to help, assist  
 con-icc, -cumaic/-cumaing (S1a; *cum-icc-*) – can, to be able to; also: to have power over  
 con-meil, -cummail (S1; *cum-mel-*) – to consume, destroy  
 con-mesca, -cummasca (W1; *cum-mesc-*) – to mix  
 Conn (o, m) – male name  
 Connlae (io, m) – male name  
 con-ricc, -comraicc (S1; *cum-ro-icc-*) – to meet, join  
 con-rig, -cuimrig (S1a; *cum-rig-*) – to bind together, tie  
 con-scara, -coscra (W1; *cum-scar-*) – to destroy, overthrow  
 con-srenga, -coisrenga (W1; *cum-sreng-*) – to pull  
 con-tíbi, -cuitbí (W2; *cum-tib-*) – to laugh about, make fun of  
 corann (ā, f) – crown  
 corcur (ā, f) – purple  
 Cormac (o, m) – male name; mythical Irish king  
 cornaire (io, m) – horn-blower  
 corp (o, m) – body  
 corr (ā, f) – heron  
 cos (ā, f) – foot  
 cosc (o, n) – reproof, correction, punishment  
 co-se – up to this  
 cosmail (i) – similar  
 cosmailius (u, m) – similarity  
 cotlud (u, m) – sleep (v.n. of con-tulai)  
 cráeb (ā, f) – branch  
 cráes (o, m) – maw, mouth, gullet  
 crann (o, n) – tree, mast  
 cranntaball (ā, f) – sling  
 cré (t, f, g.sg. criäd) – clay, earth  
 creitem (ā, f) – belief (v.n. of creitid)  
 creitid (W2a) – to believe  
 crenaid (S3) – to buy; -cíuir pret.  
 crett (ā, f) – frame, frame of a chariot  
 crích (ā, f) – boundary, territory

Appendix E – Wordlist

críde (iō, n) – heart  
 Críst (o, m) – Christ  
 cró (iō, m, pl. cruí) – eye of needle  
 crob (o, m) – paw  
 crochaid (W1) – to crucify  
 cródae (iō, iā) – wild, brave  
 cróderg (o, ā) – bloodred  
 cróeb – cráeb  
 cros (ā, f) – cross  
 crott (ā, f, g.sg. cruítte) – harp  
 Cruachu (n, f) – place-name  
 cruimther (o, m) – priest  
 cruth (u, m) – shape; in chruth-so – thus, this way  
 cruthaigidir (W2a) – to shape  
 cú (n, m, g.sg. con) – dog  
 Cúailnge (iā, f) – place-name  
 cúan (o, m) – harbor  
 cubaid (i) – harmonious, in accord  
 Cú Chulainn (only Cú (n, m) is inflected) – hero of the Ulaid  
 cuingid (i, f) – the requesting, the seeking (v.n. of con-dieig)  
 cuire (iō) – troupe  
 -cuirethar – fo-ceird  
 cuirm (i, n, g. sg. corma) – beer  
 cuit (i, f, g.sg. cota) – share, portion, part  
 cúl (o, m) – back, backside  
 culén (o, m) – puppy  
 cumachtach (o, ā) – powerful, mighty  
 cumachtae (iō, n) – might, power  
 cumal (ā, f) – female slave, unit of currency (equal to three cows)  
 cumgabál (ā, f) – the raising up, lifting (v.n. of con-ocaib)  
 cummae (iō, n) – likeness, same amount (is X cummae fri Y – X is like Y)  
 cumrae (iō, iā) – fragrant, sweet-smelling  
 curach (o, m) – boat  
 curaid (W1) – to chastize, punish  
 curchán (o, m) – small boat

D

da<sup>l</sup>, dá<sup>l</sup> (+ dual) – two  
 daidbir (i) – poor, miserable  
 daig (i, f, g.sg. dego) – fire  
 dáig, déig (+ gen.) – because, on account of  
 dáilid (W2a) – to distribute  
 daingen (o, ā) – strong, hard  
 daire (iō, n) – oak wood  
 dairid (S2) – to bull  
 1. dál (ā, f) – meeting, council  
 2. dál (ā, f) – distribution (v.n. of dáilid)  
 daltae (iō, m) – foster-son  
 dam (o, m) – ox, stag  
 dán (u, n) – gift, skill, poetical skill  
 dánae (iō, iā) – daring, fearless; dánu comp.  
 dano (adv.) – then  
 dar (+ acc.) – across; dar cenn (+ gen.) on account

Dardaín – Thursday  
 dásachtach (o, ā) – crazy  
 Daud – David  
 daur (u, f, g.sg. daro) – oak  
 deacht (ā, f, gen. sg. deachtae) – deity, Godhead  
 dech – best, superl. of maith  
 deg-, dag- – good (in compounds)  
 degaid (i, f) – search, the seeking (v.n. of do-saig);  
     i ndegaid: after  
 deich<sup>N</sup> – ten  
 déicsiu (n, f) – the looking (upon) (v.n. of do-écai)  
 deide (iō, n) – two things  
 déidenach (o, ā) – last, final  
 deilm (n, n) – loud noise, fart  
 deimin (i) – certain  
 déine (iā, f) – swiftness  
 déis (short i?, f) – vassalry, privileges of a lord  
 deithbir (i) – fitting, proper  
 deithiden (ā, f) – sorrow  
 delb (ā, f) – shape  
 delbaid (W1) – to form, shape  
 delg (s, n + o, m) – thorn, pin  
 demon (o, m) – demon, Devil  
 denaid (S3) – to suck  
 dénum (u, m) – the making, doing (v.n. of do-gní)  
 denus (u, m) – a while, a time  
 dér (o, m) – tear  
 derg (o, ā) – red  
 dernu (n, f) – palm of the hand, hand  
 deróil (i) – lowly, insignificant  
 dertan (o, m) – storm  
 derucc (n, f, g.sg. dercon) – acorn  
 dess (o, ā) – right, south  
 dé<sup>t</sup> (nt, n) – tooth  
 deug (ā, f, g.sg. dige) – drink  
 di<sup>l</sup>, de<sup>l</sup> (+ prep.) – from, of  
 dí – fem. of dá  
 dia – day; dia mís – the end of a month  
 1. dia<sup>N</sup> (+ dep.) – if (+ subj.), when (+ ind.)  
 2. Día (o, m, g.sg. Dé) – God  
 díadae (iō, iā) – divine  
 dían (o, ā) – swift, quick; eager  
 dias (ā, f) – two persons, pair  
 díbergach (o, m) – brigand, robber  
 didiu (particle) – then, now  
 dígal (ā, f) – revenge (v.n. of do-fich)  
 dil (i) – dear  
 díltud (u, m) – rejection, refusal (v.n. of do-sluindi)  
 dingid (S1) – to press, thrust, crush  
 díre (iō, n) – honor-price, penalty, mulct (v.n. of do-ren)  
 díscir (i) – wild  
 dliged (o, n) – law  
 dligid (S1) – to be entitled to  
 1. do<sup>l</sup> – thy, 2<sup>nd</sup> sg. poss. pron.  
 2. do<sup>l</sup> (+ prep.) – to, for  
 do-aidlea, -taidlea (W1; *to-ad-ell-*) – to visit, touch  
 do-airbir, -tairbir (S1; *to-are-ber-*) – to bend, lower, surrender  
 do-áirci, -táirci (W2; *to-áirec-?*) – to cause, effect, bring about

Appendix E – Wordlist

do-airicc, ·tairicc (S1; *to-are-icc-*) – to come back  
do-bá, \*·díba (H1; *di-ba-*) – to perish  
do-beir, ·tabair (S1a; *to-ber-*) – to give, bring; do-rat  
pret. gave; do-uc pret. brought  
do-bidici, ·dfbairgi (W2; *di-bidc-*) – to hurl, cast, pelt  
(di – with)  
do-boing, ·tobaing (S1; *to-bong-*) – to exact, levy  
do-ceil, ·dichil (S1a; *di-cel-*) – to hide  
do-ceird (S1) – to throw to  
dochraid (i) – ugly  
dochum (+ gen.) – to, towards  
do-coaid, ·dichid (S1; *di-cum-feth-*) – augm. stem  
of téit  
do-cuirethar, ·tochraither (W2b; *to-cor-*) – to put, throw  
doë (nt, f) – upper arm  
do-écai, ·décci (H2; *di-in-ci-*) – to look at, behold  
do-eim, ·dim (S1; *di-em-*) – to protect  
dóel (o, m) – beetle  
doér (o, m) – unfree person  
do-fich, ·dích (S1; *di-fich-*) – to avenge  
do-formaig, ·tormaig (S1) – to increase  
do-fortai, ·dórtai (W2b; *di-?fort-*) – to pour  
do-gní, ·dénai (H2; *di-gní-*) – to do, make; do-génaí  
pret; do-rigéni augm. pret.  
do grés – always  
do-guid, ·digid (S2; *di-ged-*) – to entreat  
do-icc, ·ticc (S1a; *to-icc-*) – to come  
doich (i) – probable  
doíni – pl. of duine  
doíre (já, f) – captivity, state of being unfree  
do-léici, ·teilci (W2a; *to-lēc-*) – to throw, cast  
do-lin, ·tuilen (?) (S3b; *to-lín-*) – to flow  
dolmae (já, f) – hesitation  
do-luigi, ·dílgai (W2b; *di-log-*) – to forgive  
domblas (o, m) – gall  
do-meil, ·tomail (S1; *to-mel-*) – to consume, use up  
Domnall (o, m) – male name  
do-moinethar, ·tomnathar (S2; *to-man-*) – to suppose,  
think  
domun (o, m) – world  
donn (o, a) – brown, dark brown  
doraid (i, n) – difficulty  
1. dorcha (io, já) – dark, gloomy  
2. dorcha (io, n) – darkness  
dordaid (W1) – to make a humming, etc., sound  
do-ridisi – again  
do-rig, ·dírig (?) (S1; *di-rig-*) – to strip  
dorm (o, m) – fist  
dorus (u, n) – door, i ndorus (+ gen.) in front of  
1. dos (o, m) – bush  
2. dos (o?, m?) – a poetic grade; lit.: bush, tall man?  
do-scara, ·tasra (W1; *to-scar-*) – to destroy,  
bring down  
do-seinn, ·tophainn (S1a; *to-syenn-*) – to hunt  
do-sluindi, ·díltai (W2b; *di-slund-*) – to deny, reject  
do-tét, ·táet (S1a; *to-tēg-*) – to come; do-luid pret.;  
do-chuid augm. pret.  
do-tuit, ·tuit (S2; *to-tud-*) – to fall, pret. do-cer, ·torchar  
do-uccai, ·tuccai (W2b; *to-ucc-*) – augm. stem of do-beir;  
also: to understand

dreacht (u, n) – literary composition  
drisiuc (u? or n?, m) – a poetic grade  
droch- – bad (in compounds)  
druí (t, m, g.sg. druad) – druid, mage  
druimm (i, n) – back, hill  
druimne (io, m) – back  
drúth (o,m) – idiot  
dúabais (i) – sad, unhappy  
dúalaig (short i, f) – vice, fault of character  
dúan (ā, f) – song, poem  
1. dub (u) – black  
2. dub (u, n) – ink  
duí (t, m) – idiot, fool  
dúil (i, f) – element, creature; the creation, the universe  
duille (já, f) – leaf  
duine (io, m, n.pl. doíni) – human being, person  
dul – the going (v.n. of téit)  
dún (o, n) – fort, hillfort  
dúnaid (W1) – to close  
dúr (o, ā) – hard, severe  
dús – (to see) if

E

éc (u, m) – death  
ech (o, m) – horse  
echair (io, m) – stable boy  
echrad (ā, f) – horses (yoked to a chariot)  
echtrann (o, ā) – foreign  
eclais (short i, f) – the church  
ecnae (io, m) – knowledge, wisdom  
éicen (ā, f) – necessity, force; ar éicin – by force  
éigid (W2a) – to cry out, raise alarm  
éim – particle of affirmation  
eirr (t, m) – chariot fighter  
eisséirge (io, n) – resurrection  
Eithne (já, f) – female name  
ellach (o, m) – union, joining  
Emain, Emain Machae (only Emain (short i, f) is  
inflected) – royal seat of the Ulaid  
Emer (ā, f) – female name  
én (o, m, g.sg. éuin) – bird  
énairt (i) – weak, powerless  
enbraithe (io, m) – broth  
enech (ā, f) – face, honor  
énlaith (i, f) – flock of birds, birds  
ennac (o, ā) – innocent  
éola (k?) – knowledgeable, skilled  
epistil (short i, f) – letter  
erbaid, ·erbai (W2a) – to entrust  
Ériu (n, f) – Ireland  
ernaí (S3) – to bestow; ·ír pret.  
ernaigde (já, f) – prayer  
ersclaige (já, f) – the act of defending, warding off  
(v.n. of ar-clích)  
·esser (2<sup>nd</sup> sg. dep. s-future) – will lend  
ét (o, m) – jealousy  
étach (o, n) – garment, clothing  
etargaire (io, n) – the intervening, interference

## Appendix E – Wordlist

etar-scarra, ·etarscara (W1; *eter-scar-*) – to separate, depart from  
 éitsecht (ǎ, f) – the hearing (v.n. of in-túaisi)  
 éulchaire (íó, n) – longing, yearning, regret

### F

fadéisín – féin  
 fáilid (i) – happy  
 fáilte (ǎ, f) – happiness, welcome  
 fairrge (ǎ, f) – sea  
 1. fál (o, m) – fence, enclosure  
 2. Fál (o, m) – poetical name for Ireland  
 fán (o, m) – valley, slope  
 fa naic – or not  
 féchem (n, m) – debtor  
 fégaid (W1) – to look at  
 feidid (S1a) – to lead  
 feidligidir (W2a) – to last  
 féige (ǎ, f) – keenness, sharpness, penetration  
 féil (short I, f) – festival  
 féile (ǎ, f) – modesty, shameful  
 féin (pron.) – -self, own  
 Féini (íó) – old name for the Irish  
 feis (ǎ, f) – spending the night, feast  
 felmacc (o, m) – student, pupil  
 fénechas (o, m) – Irish customary law  
 feóil (i, f) – meat, flesh  
 fer (o, m) – man  
 fér (o, n, g.sg. féuir) – grass  
 feraid (W1) – to pour  
 fercaigidir (W2a) – to become angry  
 fern (ǎ, f) – alder-tree  
 ferr – better, compar. of maith  
 fert (ǎ, f) – shaft at the back of a chariot  
 fertae (ǎ, f) – grave, mound, tumulus  
 fesine – féin  
 fet (ǎ, f) – whistle  
 fetarlaicce (ǎ, f) – the Old Testament  
 fiad<sup>l</sup> (+ prep.) – in the presence of  
 fiada (nt, m) – lord, The Lord  
 fiadnaise (íó, n) – witness, testimony  
 fiche (nt, m) – twenty  
 fichid (S1) – to fight, fut. fies-, fess-  
 fid (u, m) – wood  
 fidchell (ǎ, f) – a board-game (lit.: wood-sense)  
 ·fil (+ acc. of the subject) – to be (rel. and dependent form of at-tá)  
 fili (t, m) – poet  
 filidecht (ǎ, f) – poetry  
 fín (u, n) – wine  
 finacet (o, m) – vinegar  
 find (o, ǎ) – fair, white, blond  
 findfolt (o, m) – blond hair  
 fine (ǎ, f) – vine  
 1. fír (o, ǎ) – true  
 2. fír (o, n) – truth, correctness  
 firián (o, ǎ) – just, truthful  
 firiánaigidir (W2a) – to justify, make righteous

firinne (ǎ, f) – righteousness, truthfulness  
 fis (u, m + o, m) – knowledge  
 flaithe (i, f) – rule, ruler  
 flaitheam (n, m) – ruler  
 flann (o, ǎ) – red  
 fled (ǎ, f) – feast, banquet  
 fleisc (ǎ, f) – rod  
 fo<sup>l</sup> (+ prep., acc.) – under  
 fo-ácaib, ·fácaib (S2; *fo-ad-gab-*) – to leave  
 fo-cain, ·fochain (S1; *fo-can-*) – to sing around somebody  
 fo-ceird, ·cuirethar (S1a; *fo-cerd-*) – to put, throw; fo-caird pret.; ro-lá augm. pret.  
 fo-chaid (i, f) – tribulation, suffering  
 fo-chaide (ǎ, f) – tribulation, sorrow  
 fo chen do (+ prep.) – welcome to  
 fo-chétóir – immediately  
 fochloc (o, m) – poet of the lowest grade  
 fo-ciallathar, ·foichlithir (W1; *fo-céll-*) – to pay heed to, take care of  
 fo-cren, ·foichren (S3; *fo-crí-*) – to hire  
 fo-dáili, ·fodlai (W2b; *fo-dál-*) – to distribute  
 fo-daim, ·fodaim (S2; *fo-dam-*) – to suffer, endure  
 fodeisín – féin  
 fo-éirig, ·féirig (S1a; *fo-ess-reg-*) – to rise (to attack)  
 fóesam (o, m) – protection  
 fo-fera, ·foir(e)a (W1; *fo-fer-*) – to cause, prepare  
 fo-fúasna, ·fúasna (W1; *fo-od-uss-an-*) – to agitate, disturb  
 fo-gaib, ·fagaib (S2; *fo-gab-*) – to find, get  
 fo-geir, ·foigir (S1; *fo-ger-*) – to heat, warm  
 fo-gella, ·foiglea (W1; *fo-gell-*) – to appeal, submit to  
 fográd (o, n) – subgrade, inferior grade  
 fogur (o, m) – sound, noise  
 foídid (W2b) – to send  
 foirdic (i) – visible  
 foilsigidir (W2a) – to explain, reveal  
 foilsigiud (u, m) – revelation (v.n. of foilsigidir)  
 foirbthe (íó, ǎ) – perfect  
 foirbthetu (t, m) – perfection  
 foisitiu (n, f) – confession  
 follamnaigid (W2a) – to rule  
 follamnugud (u, m) – the ruling (v.n. of follaimnigid)  
 follus (u) – bright, clear; foillsem superl.  
 fo-loing, ·fulaing (S1c; *fo-long-*) – to suffer, endure  
 folt (o, m) – hair  
 fonn (o, m) – sole, base  
 fo-ópair (fo-fúapair), ·fúapair (S1a; *fo-od-ber-*) – to attack  
 1. for (+ prep., acc.) – over, upon  
 2. for<sup>N</sup> – your, 2<sup>nd</sup> pl. pers. pron.  
 foraire (ǎ, f) – the guarding, guard  
 for-beir, ·forbair (S1; *for-ber-*) – to increase, grow  
 for-ben, ·forban (S3; *for-bt-*) – to complete  
 for-cain, ·forcaín (S1b; *for-can-*) – to teach; for-cechain pret.; for-roíchan augm. pret.  
 forcenn (o, n) – end  
 for-cenna, ·foircnea (W1; *for-cenn-*) – to end, put an end to  
 forcetal (o, n) – teaching, instruction (v.n. of for-cain)  
 for-ding, ·fording (S1; *for-di(n)g-*) – to crush, oppress

## Appendix E – Wordlist

fo-reith, \*-foiret (S1a; *fo-reth-*) – to help, succour;  
fo-ráith pret.  
for-fen, -forban (S3; *for-f-*) – to finish, complete  
forglu (?) – choice (portion)  
format (o, n) – jealousy  
fornгаire (io, n) – order (v.n. of *for-congair*)  
for-osnai, -fursannai (W2b; *for-uss-and-*) – to light up  
fortacht (ā, f) – help (v.n. of *for-tét*)  
fos (o, n) – quietness  
foscad (o, m) – darkness, shadow  
fossad (o, ā) – firm, steadfast  
fothae (o, m) – load  
fo-thúaid – northward  
fraig (i, f, g.sg. *frego*) – wall  
frecor (o, m) – the care for, the attending to (v.n. of *fris-cuirethar*)  
frecrae (io, n) – answer (v.n. of *fris-gair*)  
fri<sup>H</sup> (+ acc.) – towards, against  
fris-accaí, -frescaí (H2; *fris-ad-ci-*) – to expect, hope for  
fris-ben, -freipen (S3; *fris-b-*) – to heal  
fris-gair, -frecair (S2; *fris-gar-*) – to answer  
fris-oirg, -frithoirg (S1b; *fris-org-*) – to hurt, offend  
frithgnum (u, m) – labor, pain, effort, exertion (v.n. of *fris-gni*)  
fúachaid (W1) – to point, direct  
fudumain (i, ?) – depth, profundity  
fuil (i, f, g.sg. *folo*) – blood  
fuine (iā, f) – the cooking, the roasting (v.n. of *fo-noí*)  
fulacht (u, m) – cooking place

### G

gabál (ā, f) – the taking (v.n. of *gaibid*)  
gabul (ā, f) – fork  
gáe (o, m) – spear  
1. gáeth (ā, f) – wind  
2. gáeth (o, ā) – wise, intelligent  
gaibid (S2) – to take, begin, say; *gaibid X búaid* – X wins; *gaibid X búaid de Y* – X defeats Y;  
gaibid céill – to realize  
gainithir (S2) – to be born  
gáire (io, m) – laughter  
gáirechtach (ā, f) – laughter  
gairid (S2) – to shout, call  
gairm (n, n) – cry, shout (v.n. of *gairid*)  
gaisced (o, m) – weapons (spear and shield)  
galar (o, n) – illness  
galrach (o, ā) – ill, sick, sad  
gat (ā, f) – theft (v.n. of *gataid*)  
gataid (W1) – to steal  
gataige (io, m) – thief  
gáu (ā, f) – falseness  
geilid (S1a) – to graze  
gein (n, n) – birth (v.n. of *gainithir*)  
geinti (i, m, pl.) – pagans  
géis (i, f) – swan  
gel (o, ā) – bright  
gemred (o, n) – winter  
gér (o, ā) – sharp, pointed

gerraid (W1) – to cut, shave  
gillae (io, m) – lad, servant  
gin (u, m) – mouth  
ginach (ā, f) – gaping, laughing  
glain (i, f) – glass  
glan (o, ā) – clean  
glanad (u, m) – the cleaning (v.n. of *glanaid*)  
glanaid (W1) – to clean  
glas (o, ā) – blue, green, grey  
glégorm (o, ā) – dark blue  
glenn (s, n) – valley  
gléo (t, f, g.sg. *gliäd*) – fight  
gleth (ā, f) – the grazing (v.n. of *geilid*)  
glicc (i) – clever  
glúasacht (ā, f) – motion, movement (v.n. of *glúaisid*)  
glún (s, n) – knee  
gnüid (H2) – to do, make  
gním (u, m) – deed (v.n. of *gnüid*)  
gnúis (i, f) – face  
gobae (n, m) – smith  
goiste (io, m) – noose  
gonaid (S1b) – to wound; *geguin* pret.  
gop (o, m) – peak  
gorm (o, ā) – blue, dark blue  
gort (o, m) – field  
gortae (iā, f) – hunger  
1. grád (o, n) – rank, grade, order  
2. grád (u, n) – love, affection  
grádaigidir (W2b) – to love  
grafand (ā, f) – horse race  
grraig (i, n, g.sg. *grego*) – herd  
grán (o, n) – corn  
grés – do grés  
grían (ā, f, g.sg. *gréine*) – sun  
grúad (s, n) – cheek  
gú- (first member of compound) – false  
gubae (io, n) – mourning, sighing  
guide (iā, f) – prayer, request (v.n. of *guidid*)  
guidid (S2) – to pray, ask; *gáid* pret.  
guin (i, n) – wound (v.n. of *gonaid*)  
guirid (W2b) – to heat, warm  
guth (u, m, g.sg. *gotho*) – voice

### H

heretec (o, m) – heretic  
Heroaid – Herod  
hóre, húaire (+ dep.) – because

### I

i<sup>N</sup> (+ prep., acc.) – in, into  
í – deictic particle, see ch. 38.5.  
íadaid (W1) – to close, shut  
íall (ā, f) – a flock of birds  
íar<sup>N</sup> (+ prep.) – after (temporal), according to  
iarmi-foich, -iarfoig (S1a; *iarmi-fo-sag-*) – to ask, seek  
iarum (3<sup>rd</sup> sg. masc. of *iar<sup>N</sup>*) – then, afterwards

Appendix E – Wordlist

- fasc (o, m, g.sg. éisc) – fish  
 ibid (S1a) – to drink  
 ícc (ā, f) – cure, healing (v.n. of íccaid)  
 íccaid (W1) – to heal, save; requit, pay  
 ídol (o, m) – idol  
 ifern (o, m) – hell  
 ifernach (o, ā) – infernal  
 il (u) – many; lir equative, lia compar.  
 imb (n, n) – butter  
 1. imdae (iā, f) – bed, compartment  
 2. imdae (io, iā) – many, numerous  
 imdegal (ā, f) – protection (v.n. of imm-dích)  
 imdírech (o, n) – mutual stripping  
 immacúairt (adv.) – around, about  
 i-mmaig – outside, lit.: on the field  
 imm-aig, -immaig (S1b; *imbi-ag-*) – to drive around  
 immáin (i, f, also -an á, f) – the driving (v.n. of imm-aig)  
 immarmus (u, m) – sin  
 imm-beir, -imbir (S1a; *imbi-ber-*) – to play  
 imm-dích, -imdig (S1; *imbi-di-fich-*) – to protect, guard;  
 im-dís- fut.  
 imm-folngai, -immfolngai (W2b; *imbi-fo-long-*) – to cause  
 imm-rá, -immra (H1; *imbi-rā-*) – to row around  
 imm-ráidi, -immráidi (W2a; *imbi-rād-*) – to think of, meditate  
 imm-soí, -impai (H3; *imbi-so-*) – to turn  
 imm-téit, -immthet (S1; *imbi-tēg-*) – to go around  
 inned (o, n) – sorrow, suffering  
 imram (u, m) – rowing (v.n. of imm-rá)  
 imthecht (ā, f) – the going around (v.n. of imm-téit)  
 imthrascrad (u, m) – wrestling (v.n. of imm-tascra)  
 1. in – article  
 2. in<sup>N</sup> (+ dep.) – interrogative particle  
 in-aig, -indaig (S1; *inde-ag-*) – to apply  
 indala, indara – ind aile  
 indeb (o, n) – goods, possession  
 indéuin (i?, f) – anvil  
 i ndáid (+ gen.) – after, behind  
 indile (iā, f) – wealth, possession  
 indlach (o, n) – cleaving, cleavage  
 indmas (u/o, m) – wealth, treasure, goods  
 indossa – now  
 inducbaide (io, ia) – glorious  
 in-fét, -indid (S1; *inde-fēd-*) – to tell, relate  
 1. ingen (ā, f) – daughter, girl  
 2. ingen (ā, f) – fingernail, toenail  
 ingnad (o, ā) – strange  
 ingnas (ā, f) – absence, loss  
 ingnímae (io, iā) – capable of action  
 ingrimm (n, n) – persecution  
 inis (i, f) – island  
 Inis Fáil – poetical name for Ireland  
 inmain (i) – dear  
 innád<sup>N</sup> (+ dep.) – negative interrogative particle  
 innocht – tonight  
 in-samlathar, -intamlathar (W1; *inde-samal-*) – to imitate
- in tan<sup>N</sup>, in tain<sup>N</sup> – when  
 intech (o, m) – path, way  
 intled (ā, f) – ambush  
 ires (ā, f) – belief, faith  
 1. is – to be (copula)  
 2. is – short form of ocus  
 ísel (o, ā) – low  
 is samlaid – thus, this way  
 Ísu – Jesus  
 itche (io, m) – prayer  
 ithe (iā, f) – the eating (v.n. of ithid)  
 ithid (S1a) – to eat  
 Iudaide (io, m) – Jew
- L
- la (+ acc.) – with, by  
 lá, laa – lae  
 labrad (u, m) – the speaking (v.n. of labraithir)  
 labrae (iā, f) – speech  
 labraithir (W1) – to speak  
 lae, laa, lá (io, n) – day  
 laigid (S1a) – to lie  
 lainne (iā, f) – eagerness; ar lainni – for the sake of  
 laith (i, ?) – liquor, intoxicating drink  
 laithe (io, n) – day  
 lám (ā, f) – hand  
 lán (o, ā) – full  
 lánamain (i, f) – couple  
 lár (o, n) – floor, centre  
 lasse<sup>N</sup> – while  
 láthraid (W1) – to arrange, dispose  
 lebor (o, m, g.sg. libuir) – book  
 légad (u, m) – the reading (v.n. of légaid)  
 légaid (W1) – to read  
 légend (o, n) – the reading, the studying (v.n. of légaid)  
 léicid (W2a) – to let, leave  
 léiciud (u, m) – the letting, leaving (v.n. of léicid)  
 léimm (n, n) – the jumping, leap (v.n. of lingid)  
 léir (i) – eager, diligent  
 lenaid (S3) – to follow, stick to (+ de/di)  
 1. les (ā, f) – buttock, hip, haunch  
 2. les (o, m) – court, enclosed area around the house  
 3. les (u, m) – affair, matter; profit, advantage  
 leth (s/o, n) – half, side  
 lethan (o, ā) – broad; lethidir equativ  
 liach (o, n) – pain  
 liäig (i, m, g.sg. lego) – physician  
 liath (o, ā) – grey  
 liathróit (short i, f) – ball  
 lië (nk, m, g.sg. liäcc) – stone  
 ligach (o, ā) – beautiful, fair  
 ligdae (io, iā) – brilliant, fair  
 lige (io, n) – the lying, bed, grave (v.n. of laigid)  
 ligoll (o, ā) – very beautiful  
 liid (H2) – to accuse  
 lín (u, n + m) – full number  
 línaid (W1) – to fill, make full  
 línech (o, ā) – lined, with lines

## Appendix E – Wordlist

lingid (S1a) – to jump; leblaing pret., -ribuilsed  
 augm. past. subj.  
 linmar (o, ā) – numerous  
 lobur (o, ā) – weak  
 loc (o, m) – place  
 lóech (o, m) – warrior  
 lóg, lúag (o, m + s, n) – price; ar lúag – for a price  
 lóg n-enech – honor-price  
 loíd (short i?, f) – song  
 loiscid (W2) – to burn, consume by fire  
 lon (o, m) – blackbird  
 long (ā, f, g.sg. luinge) – ship  
 longas (ā, f) – fleet; exile (longas re<sup>N</sup> – exile from)  
 lorg (ā, f) – stick  
 lorg ánae – hurling stick  
 lúag – lóg  
 luamain (short i, f) – movement, flight  
 luch (t, f, g.sg. lochad) – mouse  
 luchair (i, n) – brightness, brilliance  
 Lugaid (k, m, g.sg. Luigdech) – male name  
 lugbart (o, m) – kitchen-garden  
 lugu – compar. of becc  
 luib (short i, f) – herb, plant

### M

ma<sup>l</sup>, má<sup>l</sup> – if  
 macc (o, m) – boy, son  
 maccfuirmid (? , m) – a poetic grade; lit.: son of effort?  
 macc léigind – student (lit.: son of learning)  
 maccrad (a f) – boygroup  
 maccthae (io, jā) – childish  
 machdath (m) – wonder  
 macrall (ā, f) – testicles  
 madae (io, jā) – vain  
 Máel Fothertaig (only the first element (ā, f!) is  
 inflected) – male name  
 Máelodrán (o, m) – male name  
 Máel Rúain – saint, founder of Tamlacht  
 mag (s, n) – field, plain  
 Mag Muirthemne (s, n) – place-name  
 maídid (S2) – to break (intrans.); memaid pret.;  
 memas- fut.; maídid for nech (acc.: vanquished)  
 re neuch (prep.: victor) – to defeat;  
 maídid a<sup>H</sup> – to break out of  
 maídm (n, n) – breaking (v.n. of maídid)  
 maisse (jā, f) – goodliness, fineness  
 maiten (ā, f) – morning  
 maith (i) – good; ferr compar., dech superl.  
 maithes (u, m) – goodness, excellence  
 mala (k, f) – eyebrow  
 maldacht (ā, f) – curse  
 mani (+ dep.) – if not  
 marb (o, ā) – dead  
 marbad (u, m) – the killing (v.n. of marbaid)  
 marbaid (W1) – to kill  
 marcach (o, m) – rider  
 marnaid (S3) – to betray; ro-mert pret.  
 máthair (r, f) – mother

medguisce (io, m) – whey-water  
 meódón (o, m) – middle  
 meilid (S1a) – to grind; -melt pret.  
 méit (short i, f) – size, amount  
 men (ā, f) – flour  
 menmae (n, m) – mind  
 mescae (jā, f) – drunkenness  
 mess (u, m) – judgement (v.n. of midithir)  
 messa – worse, compar. of olc  
 mí (s, m, g.sg. mís) – month  
 míach (o, n, g.sg. méich) – sack  
 mid (u, m) – mead  
 midchuach (o, m) – meadcup  
 Mide (io, n) – one of the five provinces of ancient Ireland  
 (lit.: the middle)  
 midithir (S2) – to judge, estimate  
 míl (t, m) – warrior, soldier  
 mílach (o, ā) – full of animals  
 milis (i) – sweet  
 millid (W2a) – to ruin  
 mind (u, n) – crown, diadem  
 mo<sup>l</sup> – my, 1<sup>st</sup> sg. poss. pron.; m<sup>l</sup> before a vowel  
 mó – soon  
 moch- – fast, soon  
 móeth (o, ā) – tender  
 móin (short i, f) – bog, turf  
 moín (i, f) – treasure, gift  
 molad (u, m) – praise (v.n. of molaithir)  
 molaithir (W1) – to praise  
 1. mór (o, ā) – big, great; móir equativ; móa, móo  
 compar.; móam superl.  
 2. mór (o, n) – a lot of  
 móraid (W1) – to praise  
 moth (o, m) – amazement  
 mrath (u, m) – betrayal (v.n. of marnaid)  
 núad (o, ā) – glorious  
 mucc (ā, f) – pig  
 mug (u, m) – slave, serf  
 muilenn (o, m) – mill  
 muin (i, f) – neck  
 muintir (ā, f) – household, family, retinue  
 muir (i, n) – sea  
 mullach (o, m) – top, summit

### N

ná – negation of the imperative  
 nach – any  
 nád (+ dep.) – negative relative particle  
 naiscid (S1) – to bind  
 námae (nt, m) – enemy  
 nammá – only  
 nathair (k, f) – snake  
 náthó – no  
 nech (o, m/f, no pl.) – anybody  
 neimed (o, m) – sacred place  
 nél (o, m, g.sg. níuil) – cloud  
 nem (s, n) – heaven, sky  
 nemdae (io, jā) – heavenly



## Appendix E – Wordlist

nemfúlachtae (iō, iā) – unbearable  
 nert (o, n) – power, strength  
 ness (o, m) – furnace  
 -ní – emphasizing particle 1<sup>st</sup> pl.  
 1. ní (+ dep.) – not  
 2. ní (gen. sg. neich) – anything, neutr. of nech  
 niäe (t, m), gen. niad – nephew  
 Níall (o, m) – male name; a mythical king of Ireland  
 níam (ā, f) – brightness, luster  
 nícon – ní  
 Ninne mac Magach (iō, m) – male name  
 no (+ conj.) – meaningless, grammatical particle  
 nó – or  
 noco(n) – nícon – ní  
 nóeb (o, ā) – holy, saint(ly)  
 nóebaid (W1) – to sanctify  
 noj<sup>N</sup> – nine  
 noidiu (n, m/f) – child, baby  
 nós (o, m) – custom, tradition  
 notaire (iō, m) – scribe  
 núall (o, n) – cry  
 nue (iō, iā) – new  
 nuíadnaisse, nufíadnaisse (iō, n) – New Testament

### O

ó<sup>L</sup> (+ prep.) – from  
 1. oäc (o, ā) – young; óam superl.  
 2. oäc (o, m) – young man, warrior  
 oblaire (iō, m) – a poetic grade; lit.: juggler, trickster  
 oc (+ prep.) – at, by  
 óc – younger form of oäc  
 ócán (o, m) – little darling  
 ocht<sup>N</sup> – eight  
 óclach (ā, f) – warrior  
 ocus<sup>L</sup> – and  
 óen- – one (in compounds)  
 óenach (o, n) – assembly, fair  
 óenar (o, m) – one person; poss. pron. + óenur – alone  
 og (s, n) – egg  
 ogam (o, m) – ogam inscription  
 oíbell (ā, f) – spark  
 oíge, gen. oiged (t, m) – guest  
 oítu, gen. oíted (t, m) – youth  
 1. ol – because  
 2. ol (defective verb) – (s)he said  
 ól (o, m) – the drinking (v.n. of ibid)  
 olae (iā, f) – oil  
 olc (o, ā) – bad  
 oll (o, ā) – great, all  
 ollam (n, m) – poet of the highest grade  
 ollgorm (o, ā) – brilliant, famous (lit.: great blue)  
 omnae (iā, f) – tree  
 omun (o, m) – fear; ar omun (+ gen.) for fear of  
 ór (o, n) – gold  
 orbae (iō, m) – inheritance  
 ord (o, m) – mallet  
 órdae (iō, iā) – golden  
 ór firinne – a truthful incantation

orgaid (S1b) – to slay; oirt pret.  
 os, ot + independent pers. pron. – and  
 ós (+ prep.) – over, above

### P

passer (o, m) – Lat. passer, sparrow  
 Pátraic (m) – St. Patrick  
 peccad (u, m) – sin  
 penn (ā, f) – pen  
 persan (ā, f) – person  
 póc (ā, f) – kiss  
 pócán (o, m) – diminutive of póc, small kiss  
 poll (o, m) – hole  
 popa (m) – father, sir  
 popul (o, m) – people  
 port (o, m) – port  
 precept (ā, f) – preaching (v.n. of pridchid)  
 pridchid (W1) – to preach, teach  
 príim- – first- in compounds

### R

rád (o, m) – the speaking, talk (v.n. of ráidid)  
 raíd (H1) – to row  
 ráidid (W2a) – to speak, talk  
 1. rann (o, m) – verse  
 2. rann (ā, f) – part  
 rannaid (W1) – to divide  
 ráth (ā, f) – a ‘ráth’ (round fort)  
 ré<sup>N</sup>, rí<sup>N</sup> (+ prep.) – before, in front of  
 recht (u, m) – law  
 rechtaire (iō, m) – steward  
 réil (i) – clear  
 reithid (S1a) – to run  
 remcaissiu (n, f) – providence, foresight (v.n. of \*remi-ac-cai)  
 remdéicsiu (n, f) – providence (v.n. of remi-déici)  
 remthechtas (o, m) – the preceding (v.n. of remi-tét)  
 renaid (S3) – to sell; rir pret.  
 resiu (+ subj.) – before  
 rét (u, m) – thing  
 rétglu (n, f) – star  
 rí (g, m) – king  
 riam – before (3<sup>rd</sup> sg. n. of ré)  
 rían (o, m) – ocean  
 ríar (ā, f) – will  
 ríched (o, n) – heaven  
 richt (u, m) – form, shape, condition  
 rígain (i, f) – queen  
 rígdæ (iō, iā) – royal, kingly  
 rígdún (o, n) – royal fort  
 ríge (iō, n) – kingdom  
 rigid (S1) – to stretch  
 rígrad (ā, f) – royal household  
 rímid (W2a) – to count  
 rind (u, n) – star  
 rindach (o, ā) – full of stars

Appendix E – Wordlist

ro- – grammatical particle  
 ro-cluinethar, -cluinethar (S3; *ro-clun-*) – to hear; ro-cúalae pret.  
 ro-darc (o, m) – sight, vision  
 róen (o, m) – way, path; here: defeat, rout  
 ro-finnadar, -finnadar (S3; *ro-finn-*) – to find out  
 ro-fitir, -fitir (S3, pret. of ro-finnadar) – to know  
 ro-icc, -ricc (S1; *ro-icc-*) – to reach  
 roithid (W2b) – to make run  
 ro-laimethar, -laimethar (S2; *ro-lam-*) – to dare  
 Róm, Rúam (ā, f) – Rome  
 rond (o, m) – chain  
 ro-saig, -roich (S1; *ro-sāg-*) – to reach  
 rosc (o, n) – eye  
 rôt (o, m) – road  
 roth (o, m) – wheel  
 ro-uccai, -ruccai (W2b; *ro-ucc-*) – can carry, bear, bring (a suppletive stem of beirid)  
 rúad (o, ā) – red-haired  
 ruiri, gen. ruirech (g, m) – king  
 rún (ā, f) – a secret  
 rúndae (íō, iā) – secret

S

1. –sa – demonstrative particle: this  
 2. –sa – emphasizing particle 1<sup>st</sup> sg.  
 Sabbait (i, f) – Saturday  
 sacart (o, m) – priest  
 sáebaid – sóebaid  
 sáer (o, m) – artisan, carpenter  
 sáeth (u, m) – trouble  
 sáethar (o, n) – labor, toil  
 saidbir (i) – rich  
 saidid (S1) – to sit, 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. sedait  
 sáidid (W2) – to fix, plant  
 1. saigid (S2) – to seek  
 2. saigid (i, f) – visit, the seeking (v.n. of saigid)  
 sail (k, f) – willow  
 sain (i) – special, separate, different  
 saindíles (o, ā) – special, peculiar, one's own  
 sainemail (i) – splendid, special  
 sair – eastward, forward  
 sáithech (o, ā) – saturated, satisfied (de + prep. – from)  
 sál (o, m) – sea  
 salm (o, m) – psalm  
 samlaid – thus, this way  
 samlaidir (W1) – to compare (fri + acc. with)  
 samthach (ā, f) – axe-handle  
 sáth (ā, f) – sufficiency, fill, appetite  
 scarad (u, m) – separation, the separating (v.n. of scaraid)  
 scaraid (W1) – to part, separate  
 scáth (o, m) – shadow  
 sceithid (S1?) – to vomit, spit out  
 scél (o, n, g.sg. scéuil) – story, tale, news  
 scíath (o, m) – shield  
 scíath slissen – shield made of boards  
 scíth (o, ā) – tired

scol (ā, f) – school  
 scolaire (íō, m) – student, scholar  
 scolóc (o, m) – student, scholar  
 scor (o, m) – the unyoking, rest (v.n. of scuirid)  
 scríbaid (W1) – to write  
 scríbend (o, n) – the writing (v.n. of scríbaid)  
 scríbndid (i, m) – scribe  
 scrútaid (W1) – to examine, investigate  
 scuirid (W2b) – to unyoke  
 -se – 1. + 2. -sa  
 sé<sup>II</sup> – six  
 sech (conjunction) – and furthermore  
 sechmall (o, n) – the passing by  
 secht<sup>N</sup> – seven  
 segonn (o, m) – master  
 seichithir (W2) – to follow  
 seinm (n, n) – the playing of an instrument (v.n. of seinnid)  
 seinnid (S1a) – to play an instrument  
 seir (t, f) – heel  
 seisser (o, n) – six men  
 séitig (i, f) – wife  
 selb (ā, f) – possession  
 sen (o, ā) – old; siniu compar.  
 sénaid (W1) – to bless  
 sentuinne (iā, f) – old woman  
 séolaid (W1) – to sail  
 -seom – -som  
 serc (ā, f) – love (v.n. of caraid)  
 sernaid (S3) – to arrange, dispose, order  
 1. sét (u, m) – way, path  
 2. sét (o, m) – object of value; a unit of value = ½ milch cow  
 1. –si – emphasizing particle 3<sup>rd</sup> sg. fem.  
 2. –si – emphasizing particle 2<sup>nd</sup> pl.  
 sian sléibe – purple foxglove (*digitalis purpurea*)  
 síd (s, n) – burial mound, peace  
 sídamail (i) – peaceful  
 -side – anaphoric pronoun, see ch. 38.7.  
 -sin – demonstrative particle: that  
 sínid (W2) – to extend, stretch  
 sír (o, ā) – long, lasting; sía compar.  
 sís – below  
 síst (ā, f) – a while  
 -siu – 2. –so  
 -sium – -som  
 siur (r, f, g.sg. sethar) – sister  
 slabrad (ā, f) – chain  
 slabrae (iā, f) – herd, cattle  
 slaidid (S2) – to strike  
 slán (o, ā) – sound, healthy  
 slat (ā, f) – rod, stick, twig  
 slíab (s, n) – mountain  
 slíasait (short í, f) – thigh  
 slóg, slúag (o, m) – host, army  
 sloicid (W2) – to swallow  
 sluindid (W2b) – to mention, name  
 smacht (u, m) – institution, command  
 snáithe (íō, m) – thread  
 snáthat (ā, f) – needle

Appendix E – Wordlist

snechtae (iō, n) – snow  
 1. -so – demonstrative particle: this  
 2. -so – emphasizing particle 2<sup>nd</sup> sg.  
 sochaide (iā, f) – multitude  
 sochraid (i) – beautiful  
 sochraite (iā, f) – friendship  
 sóeb (o, ā) – perverted  
 sóebaid (W1) – to pervert  
 sóer (o, m) – free person  
 sóerad (u, m) – deliverance, the saving (v.n. of sóeraid)  
 sóeraid (W1) – to save, deliver  
 soíd, .soí (H3) – to turn  
 soilse (iā, f) – light, brightness  
 soinnige (iā, f) – prosperity, affluence  
 soiscélae (iō, n) – Gospel  
 solus (u) – bright  
 -som – emphasizing particle 3<sup>rd</sup> sg. m. + n., 3<sup>rd</sup> pl.  
 son (o, m) – sound  
 són, ón – this  
 sonairt (i) – strong, firm  
 sorn (o, m) – oven  
 spirut (u, m) – the Holy Spirit  
 sroiglid (W1) – to scourge, flog  
 srón (ā, f) – nose  
 sruth (u, m) – stream  
 -su – 2. -so  
 súaichnid (i) – well-known, clear  
 súan (o, m) – sleep  
 subae (iō, n) – joy, pleasure  
 1. suide (iō, ia, neut. sodain) – this, that mentioned  
 2. suide (iō, n) – seat, the sitting (v.n. of saidid)  
 suidigidir (W2a) – to set up, place  
 súil (i, f) – eye  
 sund – here  
 suthain (i) – lasting  
 suthaine (iā, f) – lastingness, long life

T

tabart (ā, f) – the giving, taking (v.n. of do-beir)  
 táeb – tóeb  
 tailm (i, f, g.sg. telmo) – sling  
 Tailtiu (n, f) – place-name, today: Teltown  
 tairr (i, m) – belly, stomach  
 taisbéad (u, m) – the showing, the demonstrating (v.n. of do-aisféna)  
 taihtesc (o, n) – answer  
 talam (n, m) – earth  
 tall, thall – yonder  
 taman (o, m) – a poetic grade; lit.: trunk, blockhead?  
 tan – in tain  
 tánaise (iō, iā) – second  
 tar (+ acc.) – across  
 tarb (o, m) – bull  
 táthbéimm (n, n) – a stunning blow  
 tech (s, n) – house  
 techt (ā, f) – the going (v.n. of téit)  
 techtaid (W1) – to possess  
 techtaire (iō, m) – messenger

teichid (S1a) – to flee; táich pret.  
 teilciud (u, m) – the throwing (v.n. of do-léici)  
 teine (t, m) – fire; benaid tenid – to make fire  
 téit (S1a) – to go (+ acc. – to); tiagair pass. messengers are sent; luid pret.; do-coid augm. pret.  
 telach, tulach (ā, f) – hill  
 tellach (o, n) – legal entry on land  
 Temair (i, f + k, f) – spiritual centre of Ireland  
 tempul (o, m) – temple  
 tengae (t, m) – tongue, language  
 téora – f. of trí  
 tes (adv.) – the south  
 testimin (i, m) – text  
 tí (? , f) – cloak  
 tigernae (iō, m) – lord, ruler  
 timchell (+ gen.) – around  
 tinn (i) – ill  
 tír (s, n) – land  
 titul (o, m) – title, headlines  
 tó – yes  
 tob (o, m) – trumpet  
 tóeb (o, m) – side  
 tofonn (o, n) – the hunting (v.n. of do-seinn)  
 togairm (n, n) – the calling (v.n. of do-gair)  
 toimtiu (n, f) – opinion, act of thinking  
 toisc (i, f) – wish, desire  
 toisech (o, ā) – first; leader  
 tol (ā, f) – will, desire  
 tongaid, also toingid (S1c) – to swear  
 tonn (ā, f) – wave  
 torad (o, n) – fruit, profit  
 torbae (iō, n) – profit  
 torc (o, m) – boar  
 tornocht (o, ā) – stark naked  
 tossach (o, n) – begin  
 tothaimm (n, n) – the falling (v.n. of do-tuit)  
 trá (interjection) – then, now  
 traig (t, f) – foot, leg  
 trascrad (u, m) – down-throwing (v.n. of do-scara)  
 tre (+ acc.) – through  
 trebaid (W 1) – to inhabit  
 tréide (o, n) – three things (the OIr. word is singular!)  
 trén (o, ā) – strong; tressa compar.; tressam superl.  
 trénfer (o, m) – strong man  
 tress, triss (o, ā; usually not declined) – third  
 trethanbras (o, ā) – greatly thundering  
 trí<sup>h</sup> – three  
 trian (o, n) – third part  
 triar (o, n) – three men  
 trícha (nt, m) – thirty  
 trichem (?) – coughing  
 trilis (i, f) – hair  
 trírech (ā, f) – trilling of birds  
 trócaire (iā, f) – mercy  
 trócairech (o, ā) – merciful  
 tróethaid (W1) – to subdue, abate  
 tróg, truag (o, ā) – sad, miserable  
 tromm (o, ā) – heavy; trummu compar.  
 trummae (iā, f) – weight  
 túaid (adv.) – the north

## Appendix E – Wordlist

túaire (já, f) – food  
túath (á, f) – people, kingdom (for túathaib – abroad)  
tucait (short í, f) – cause, reason  
tuidecht (á, f) – the coming, arrival (v.n. of do-tét)  
tuirenn (á, f) – wheat  
tuistiu (n, f) – birth, offspring  
tulach (á, f) – hill  
turbál (á, f) – the lifting (v.n. of do-furcaib)

### U

úachtar (o, n) – upper part, surface  
úair – úar  
úallach (o, á) – proud  
1. úar (á, f) – hour  
2. úar (o, á) – cold  
úas (+ prep.) – over

úasal (o, á in sg., i in pl.) – noble; uaislem compar.  
úath (o, n) – fear, horror, terror  
úathad (o, n) – small number, singular (i n-úathad – alone)  
úathmaire (já, f) – dreadfulness, horror  
úathmar (o, á) – terrible  
uball (o, n) – apple  
ucht (u, n) – breast, bosom  
ucut – yonder  
uide (jó, n) – path, way  
uile (jó, já) – all, every, each  
úir (short í, f) – earth, clay  
uisce (jó, m) – water  
Ulad (o, m) – inhabitant of the province of Ulster  
umae (jó, n) – copper, bronze  
ungae (já, f) – ounce  
úr (o, á) – fresh, new  
uth (u, m) – udder