

1 Caibideal a hAon. Foclóirín agus Gramadach

1.1 Foclóirín

Cork pronunciation has two rules to keep note of. First **éa** in the first syllable of a word is almost always pronounced as **ia**. Secondly **inn** is rarely a slender **n**, but rather slender **ng**.

b. means baineann, feminine.

f. means fireann, masculine, although I won't use it normally.

b./f. is a word which has no fixed gender in the dialect. The gender I've heard the most comes first.

Cad a bhain dó? What came over him? *dó* is pronounced *do* in Cork.

Cad a imigh air? What happened to him?

Toice (b.): Said to a little girl or young woman. Can be either affectionate or insulting. Something like "you little thing" in English.

Éitheach: A falsehood. **Thugais t'éitheach** You're lying. People often say the *t'* as a *d'*, so you'll see both in *Séadna*.

Bíodh geall go: I'll bet you/I'd say.

Dailtín: A spoilt child.

Braithim air:

1. I expect it.

2. I perceive it.

3. I depend on it.

Gréasaí: Cobbler

Súgán Straw rope made by twisting hay.

Fothain (b.): A shelter. **Taobh na fothana** Sheltered side.

A Thiarcais! Oh Lord! There isn't really a word *Tiarcas*, this word only exists in the vocative and is a polite way of saying "A Thiarna!".

Mealbhóg (b.): A small bag, like a satchel or knapsack.

Suaimhneas: Peacefulness, quietness. *Note:* Masculine, unlike most abstract nouns. **Ar do shuaimhneas** at your leisure.

Lá dá raibh sé: One day when he was...

Soláthraím:

1. I provide or supply.

2. I procure.

Dealbh (b.): Shape or form.

Dícheall: One's best effort. **Do dheineas mo dhícheall ar/chun....** I did my best to..., chun when you want to put more emphasis on what you are doing.

Slánaitheoir: Saviour.

Cosnochtaithe: Barefooted.

Tigh ósta: An Inn.

Adharc (b.) A horn.

Meigeall: Goatee.

Spréach (b.): Spark.

Nimh: Poison. *Nimhe* (pronounced ní) is the genitive, but is often used as an adjective itself to mean poisonous or venomous.

Crios:

1. A belt, **genitive:** cris.
2. Flint, **genitive:** creasa.

Glinnín: I stare, with **ar** for whatever you're staring at, e.g. *Do ghlinnín ar an ngarsún.* Although it always means an attentive stare, not a vacant one.

Millim:

1. I destroy.
2. I puzzle.

Ídím: I consume.

Díobháil (b.) damage, harm. **Do dheineas díobháil do Shiobhán** I harmed Siobhán. **Do dheineas díobháil sa bhosca** I harmed/damaged the box. *i* for inanimate objects, *do* for people. Although not that commonly used on inanimate objects.

Géarchúiseach: Quick-witted, sharp.

Sparán: Purse.

Carn: A heap.

Gléineach: Glittering. **Gleoite:** Pretty, charming. It basically means "cute".

Ladhar (b./f.): Space between your fingers or your toes.

Quite often the Cork Irish form of feminine words differs from the Caighdeán form. This is because Cork Irish will still use the original nominative, but the Caighdeán will use what was originally the dative. e.g. *dealbh*, dative *deilbh*.

1.2 Gramadach:

1. Peig says “*Nuair a bhí madra na nocht gcos agam dá insint*”. A few things about this:
 - (a) Cos is the genitive plural
 - (b) Note that the numeral receives the eclipses marking the genitive plural
 - (c) The “dá” is pronounced “á”. It’s spelt “dá” due to an incorrect theory about the etymology of “á” that was popular at the start of the 20th century.
 - (d) Today the phrase would be “*Nuair a bhí madra na nocht gcos á insint agam*”, with *agam* last.
2. Síle says “*am priocadh*”. Labials (p,b,m) don’t get lenited after other labials in Cork Irish.
3. Cáit says “*a thoice bhig*”. You would expect this to be “*a thoice bheag*”, since *toice* is feminine, and typically the feminine vocative is the same as the nominative for nouns and adjectives. However a lot of nouns used for insulting/being affectionate with women change gender in the vocative and follow the rules for masculine nouns.
4. “*Bhéarfad*” is the old independent form of “*tabharfad*”.¹ This is an archaism. PUL himself would have said “*tabharfad*”.
5. “*le hanaman*”, *anaman* is the dative of *anam* (soul). This is interesting as only a few masculine datives are seen in Munster Irish (lá, ló; ceann, cionn). Archaic. Today people say *anam*.
6. “*Feiceam*” is a common variant of “*Feicimís* (Let’s see).”.¹

¹The dependent form is the form used after verbal particles, the independent is used when there are no particles. Example: **Táim** (independent), **go bhfuilim** (dependent)