

1 Caibideal a Trí. Foclóirín agus Gramadach

1.1 Foclóirín:

Tosach:

1. Beginning.
2. The front.

Tá an tosach agam I'm first. **Tá tosach agam orthu.** I'm ahead of them, I'm arrived before them.

Cnoc:

1. Hill
2. A large wave
3. A difficulty, impendiment or woe. **Cnoc ort!** Woe unto you! **Cnoc air mar...** Woe unto/Bad luck to it as **Cnoc air mar scéal.** Bad luck to it as a story = What nonsense!.

An chraoi istigh: My dear/My darling!

An Teagasc Críostaí The Catholic Catechism.

Comhathara: A sign or mark.

Uacht: A Will. **Fágaim mo tigh le huacht ag Seán.** I leave my house to Seán.

Often used without the direct or indirect object to mean "I say...", as in this chapter: *Fágaim le h-uadhacht, a Shíle, go bhfuil an ceart agat*, I say Síle, you're right.

Oiread: An amount. This word has several uses, which I won't list here. Rather I just want to comment on its inflections. It has the same form in all cases and numbers. Secondly, even though it is masculine you say **An oiread.**

Sál (b.): Heel. **D'iompaíos ar mo sháil.** I turned on my heel. **Genitive:** Can be either **Sáile** or **Sála**, with the first more common today.

Gearánaim: I complain. The verbal adjective **gearánta** is used in the idiom:

Ní gearánta dhom ar (rud) I have no reason to complain about (something). With the object: **Ní gearánta dhom.** I've no reason to complain.

Glas:

1. Natural green. A green car would instead be **Carr uaine.**
2. Grey
3. Cold enough to make you shiver. Chilly. **Tá an oíche ghlas ann féin.** It's a chilly night.

Seascair: Cosy.

Sidé, Sidí agus Sidiad: All pronouns, basically meaning "Here is", matching the gender and number of what follows. **Sidé m'athair** Here is my dad.

Éigean (f.,b.):

1. Force, violence.
2. Necessity.

Masculine in the nominative and genitive. Feminine in the dative, as in the phrase **Ar éigin**

barely. **Ar éigin tosnaíthe.** Barely started.

Oscall (b.): Armpit.

Sceinnim: I spring/dart/dash.

Gairid:

1. Near
2. Cramped

Dearna (b.): Palm (of the hand). **Genitive:** Dearnan.

Ar chroí a dhearnan. The center of the palm, the hollow of the hand.

Dearna is less common than **bas** as a word for palm.

Stracfhéachaint (b.): A quick glance.

Tinteán: Fireplace.

Cor: A throw. **Cuirim cor den bhord.** I budge the table.

Dul: Condition or state of something. **Tá sé ar an ndul céanna.** He is in the same state/condition.

Aistrím:

1. I move.
2. I translate.

Fillim: I return.

Feacaim: I bend.

Tuairgín: A mallet. **An chos insa tuairgín** The handle of/in a mallet.

Leac Oighir: A sheet of ice.

Aireachas: Care or attention. Both attention or care in the sense of looking after somebody and in the sense of paying attention. **Do thugas m'aireachas don chath thábhachtach san.** I gave my attention to that important battle.

Eascaine (b.): A curse. **Cuirim eascaine ar an bhfear san.** I put a curse on that man. **Deinim eascaine ar an bhfear san.** I curse at that man.

Ainneoin: Unwillingness. **D'ainneoin (go):** In spite of (the fact that). **Dá (h/n-)ainneoin** In spite of her/him/them.

Le lánchroí: With all your effort/heart. **D'iarraidh sé an ualach a thógaint le lánchroí** He tried to lift the load with all his heart, although literally *He tried to lift it with a heartfelt/full heart.*

Ainnis: Miserable state (not the emotion of being miserable.) **Tá an scéal go hainnis.** Things are wretched.

Caith + ó: Caithim uaim é I throw it away from me. Can be used in the sense of abandoning an idea or religion.

Also used in the idiom, **Caithimís uainn é**. Let's change the subject!

Caidreáil (b.): Gossiping. Feminine verbal noun.

Gal (b.):

1. Smoke, Steam.
2. Ardour.

Géag (b.):

1. Limb.
2. Tree Branch.

Croithim: I shake. Not the same as the verb Crithim, which is I shake/shiver. Croithim would be grabbing somebody/something and shaking them, crithim is shaking with fear/cold/e.t.c.

Fan: During/throughout(time) or along(space). **Fan oíche** During the night. **Fan bhóthair** Along the road. Lenites and takes genitive.

Cothrom: A good chance.

Ionga (b.): A nail or claw.

Téagartha: Bulky.

Tochas: An itch.

Ordóg (b.): Thumb. **Ordóg na coise.** Big Toe.

Creathánach: Trembling or shivering, as an adjective.

Aicillí: Agile. Note **Go haicillí:** Gently. (movement)

Ára (b.): (Genitive: Árann)

1. Kidney
2. In the plural **Áranna** it can have the special meaning of your vitals/internal organs or the loins.

A dhaoine mh'árann agus mh'anama My dear people.

Lasair (b.): A flame. **Genitive: Lasrach.**

Búir/Búirth (b.): A roar. **Cuirim búirth asam.** I let out a roar.

Borram: I expand.

Drioch/Riocht: Guise or appearance. The first is used in writing quite often, but the later is used in conversation.

Bullabáisín: Whirling. Sometimes seen as **Bulla báisín**, however I don't think these words are said seperately.

Anaithe:

1. A massive storm.
2. Terror

Sceon(b.): Terror, although I believe slightly stronger than **Anaithe**.

1.2 Gramadach:

1. **Agus Éamonn a athair.** Literally “And his father is an Éamonn”. Names are often treated as indefinite objects, with a person classified as being a “Seán/Máire” in the same way he/she is a “múinteoir”.
2. **Blúire Codlata.** Literally “A trace of sleeping” (meaning “a bit tired”). Note how the genitive of the verbal noun **codladh** is the verbal adjective **codlata**, this is usually the case for verbal nouns.
3. Forms of the preposition **do** are lenited after **Geallaim** (I promise). In this case the **dh** is not pronounced and **dhuit** is pronounced like a short **o** followed by a slender **t**.
4. **Aireoid na comharsain í** The neighbours will hear it. Note that the verb matches the noun in number, uncommon today with a general noun and somewhat uncommon in Peadar Ua Laoghaire’s day. It’s use in Séadna is archaic. Still commonly done however with **siad**.