

Manx Lessons

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FOREWORD.

The following series of lessons are reprinted from the columns of the Mona's Herald, where they appeared weekly during the Spring of 1935.

The lessons were started as a direct result of a debate in the Manx Society Annual Meeting for 1934, which the position and prospects of the Manx language, and the attitude of Manx people towards its preservation were discussed. A motion was passed at that meeting resolving that a class for the study and use of the language should immediately be organised, provided that (1) a sufficient number of members could be secured to make it worthwhile twelve students being the minimum decided upon and (2) that some means could be found of reprinting and making immediately available some form of elementary grammar for the use of students.

Through the patriotic interest and enterprise of the proprietors of the Mona's Herald, and the kindness of the Trustees of the late Edmund Goodwin, of Peel, these lessons, were compiled by Miss Mona Douglas, the organiser of the class, printed as stated, and used as working texts week by week by the class teacher, Mr. H. P. Kelly, B.A. They are based almost entirely upon Goodwin's earlier book, "First Lessons in Manx," which has long been out of print, and are now made available in a more permanent form than the newspaper column. It is hoped that they may serve elementary students of Manx for some years to come, and that such students will increase in number year by year.

Last year, instead of the dozen stipulated as a minimum, the class organised under the auspices of the Manx Society attracted an average of 25 students during the whole session, and in addition reports came to hand of many others who, although unable to attend the class, studied the weekly lessons at home. The present book covers about half of Goodwin's book, and it is hoped during the coming winter to continue the good work with a more advanced series of lessons based on the second half, which will later on be reprinted as a second volume the two together forming an excellent elementary to intermediate course in Manx from which the student should be able to progress easily to Mr. J. J. Kneen's more advanced and scholarly "Grammar of the Manx Language."

Thanks are due to Mr. J. J. Kneen, M.A., in connection with the present volume, for his kindness in reading the final proofsheets, and also for much help and advice during the session in the compilation of the lessons. We have also been most fortunate in our teacher, Mr. Kelly, who has kindly agreed to continue with the class during this coming winter.

With so many keen students and good helpers we need not despair of preserving our ancient speech for future generations: and if at times the effort, seems a hard one, I would have every student realise that by making it he is truly serving that ideal, "Ellan Vannin in the heart," in which I think most of us believe although we seldom speak of it.

Bannaght lhieu, studeyryn Gailckagh!
October, 1935.

MONA DOUGLAS.

PRONUNCIATION

Looking at the language itself, we have already observed that the spelling system differs radically from the traditional Gaelic system, and the following examples, in which the Manx and Scottish Gaelic pronunciations approximate quite well to each other, illustrate this clearly:

Manx	Scot. Gaelic	English
<i>loayrt</i>	<i>labhairt</i>	<i>speaking</i>
<i>soiaghey</i>	<i>suidheachadh</i>	<i>settling</i>
<i>gowee</i>	<i>gabhaidh</i>	<i>will take</i>
<i>dooinney ooasle</i>	<i>duin' uasal</i>	<i>gentleman</i>
<i>y varnish</i>	<i>a' bhanais</i>	<i>the wedding</i>
<i>Jeheiney</i>	<i>Oi-h-aoine</i>	<i>Friday</i>
<i>bwaagh</i>	<i>boidheach</i>	<i>pretty</i>
<i>dooyrt</i>	<i>d'thubhairt</i>	<i>said.</i>

The pronunciation of Manx is fully explained in J.J. Kneen "A Grammar of the Manx Language" and "English-Manx Pronouncing Dictionary", to which the student is referred. Its most striking features may, however, be summarised here: -ey, also -y- in words of one syllable, is pronounced like the final -a of 'sofa'; ea, eh, ei, ai are most often pronounced like the stressed vowel of French 'ete' or German 'geben' (i.e. the pure vowel of Scottish 'day') whilst aa is like - ai- in 'fair', or a drawn out version of -e- in 'pen'. When -y follows a vowel it is often silent, and -i after a vowel frequently modifies the consonant following it as well as the vowel accompanying it, so whereas 'fanney' is pronounced 'fanna', 'fainey' is like 'fain-ye'. A final -e usually serves merely to lengthen the preceding vowel as in English, so 'dhone' sounds like 'dthawn' and 'hene' like 'heen' (or 'heedn' - see below).

Many consonants correspond fairly well to their English counterparts, but these points should be noted: 'ch' sounds as in Scottish 'loch', but may in many words sound as in 'church'; to avoid confusion, 'çh' is often used for the latter sound. When in the middle or at the end of a word, 'gh' is also like Scottish 'loch', but at the beginning of a word it resembles the voiced throaty sound as when gargling. A prevalent characteristic of Manx pronunciation is the softening or even complete elision of consonants in the middle of a word, so 'cappan' is pronounced 'cah-van' and 'magher' is 'mahr'. In recent times, also, there has been a tendency, in words where a stressed final syllable contains a long vowel followed by -m, -n or -ng, to develop an intrusive consonant after the vowel (which is then often shortened), so that 'bane' may become 'bae-dn', 'lheim' is 'l-yibm' and 'lhong' is 'lug-ng'. whilst 'farrane' can be 'fa-radn'. As a rule words are stressed on the first syllable, but the next syllable can take the stress if it contains a long vowel: thus 'cláshtyn' but 'arráne'

In connexion with Manx pronunciation, it is worth mentioning that the system of representing sounds in writing is full of inconsistencies, and there can be no guarantee that words of different meanings but sounding the same will be written similarly; in fact, there seems to have been a policy to ensure that they were not! Thus 'lieh', 'leeh' sound like 'l-yay', 'olley', 'ollay' are both 'awla' and 'leigh': 'leih' represent a sound between 'lay' and 'lie'.

Lesson 1.

The Personal Pronouns in their simple form

The Personal Pronouns in their simple form (with English equivalent in parenthesis):

mee (I)
oo (you)
eh (he)
ee (she)
shin (we)
shiu (you)
ad (they)

(The word oo (you) is used when speaking to ONE person only, shiu being, strictly, plural: but shiu is often, out of politeness, substituted for oo).

The Verb "to be."

Present tense, affirmative form, ta.

ta mee (I am)
t'ou, ta oo (you are)
t'eh, ta eh (he is)
t'ee, ta ee (she is)
ta shin (we are)
ta shiu (you are)
t'ad, ta ad (they are)

T'eh, when meaning 'it is' is often written te

Present tense, interrogative or dependent form, vel.

vel mee? (am I?)
vel oo? (are you?)
vel eh? (is he?)
vel ee (is she?)
vel shin? (are we?)
vel shiu? (are you?)
vel ad? (are they?)

It will be seen that in Manx the nominative is placed AFTER the verb.

Cur Gaelg orroo shoh
she is.
you are. (plural)
they are.
he is.
we are.
I am.
you are. (singular)

Present tense, negative, cha nel. cha nel mee (I am not) cha nel oo (you are not) cha nel eh (he is not) cha nel ee (she is not) cha nel shin (we are not) cha nel shiu (you are not) cha nel ad (they are not)	Present tense, interrogative negative, nagh vel. nagh vel mee? (am I not?) nagh vel oo? (are you not?) nagh vel eh? (is he not?) nagh vel ee? (is she not?) nagh vel shin? (are we not?) nagh vel shiu? (are you not?) nagh vel ad? (are they not?)
Instead of the colloquial form cha nel, the more literary form cha vel may be used	In the spoken language, nagh is sometimes shortened to ny, but in the written language ny is only used in the imperative (see later).

Cur Baarle orroo shoh.
nagh vel shin?
cha nel oo
nagh vel ad?
vel shin?
nagh vel eh?
vel shiu?
cha nel mee
nagh vel ee?

The Irregular Verbs.

The following nine verbs, together with the Verb representing 'to be,' are the chief Irregular verbs of the Manx language. They are in such constant use that scarcely a sentence can be found which does not contain one or more of them.

Verbal-noun, or Infinitive.

cheet (coming)
goll (going)
cur, or **coyrt** (giving or putting)
goaill (taking)
gra (saying)
jannoo (doing)
clashtyn (hearing)
fakin (seeing)
feddyn, or **geddyn** (finding, getting)

Imperative, singular.

abbyr (say)
clasht (hear)
cur (give, put)
fow (find, or get)
gow (take)
immee (go)
jean (do)
jeeagh (see, look)
tar (come you)

All the above should be memorised and the following two exercises in translation done without reference to the verbs, etc.

1.— Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

Vel oo goll? Ta mee goll. Cha nel mee goll.
Vel ee cheet? T'ee cheet. Cha nel ee cheet.
Nagh vel oo cheet? Cha nel mee cheet; ta mee goll.
Vel oo clashtyn? Ta mee clashtyn.
Vel ad goll? Vel shiu goll? Vel shin goll?
Vel eh goll? T'eh goll. Cha nel eh goll. T'eh cheet.
Vel oo fakin?
Tar! Abbyr! Jeeagh! Immee!
Ta mee gra.
Ta mee fakin dy vel eh goll.

2.—Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

I am coming.
Are you (singular) going?
I am not going.
Is he coming?
He is coming.
She is going.
Are they coming?
They are coming.
Am I not going?
You are not going, you are coming.
Is he going?
He is going.
Are you (plural) going?
We are not going, we are coming.
I am not coming.
You see that he is going.
Are they going?
They are going.
Come! Go!
Do you see? (are you seeing?).

(It will be seen that in the present tense the three English forms, "I am going," "I go," and "I do go." are to be translated into Manx by the one form "ta mee goll.").

Phrases for learning and use.

Vel oo goll thie? (Are you going home?) Ta (yes). Cha nel (no).
Jeeagh quoi ta cheet! (Look who's coming!).
Nagh vel eh cheet? (Isn't he coming?).
Moghrey mie! (Good morning!). Oie vie! (Good-night!)
Cre'n aght ta shiu? (What is the way you are? = How are you?).
Ta mee goll as gaccan. (I'm going and grumbling).

Lesson 2.

Last lesson we learnt the Manx personal pronouns, the verb to be and the irregular verbs in their present tense. Even from these first elements it was found possible to form short sentences; and the beginner in Manx should, from the very start, make a habit of forming and saying such sentences, incorporating what he learns of the language from day to day. In this way a ready vocabulary will gradually be built up, the grammatical rules more easily learnt and applied, and a foundation laid for later conversational practice.

The Article.

There is no indefinite article in Manx. Thus dooinney means "man" or 'a man."

The definite article is yn (the) yn dooinney (the man); yn soilshey (the light).

When the following noun begins with a consonant the final N of the article is often dropped.

When the preceding word ends with a vowel sound the initial Y of the article is often dropped.

"as va'n fastyr, as y moghrey yn nah laa." And were the evening and the morning the second day. ("And the evening and the morning were the second day." — Genesis i. 8).

When the article is the first word of a sentence, or when it is specially emphatic, no contraction occurs. The verb goes before its nominative. The verb does not usually change its form for number or person.

The noun or pronoun does not change its form for accusative case.

mee (I, me).

oo (you).

t'ad fakin y dooinney (they see the man).

ta'n dooinney fakin ad (the man sees them).

Adjectives

Adjectives, as a rule, are placed after the nouns which they qualify.

cree dooie (a kind heart).

dooinney boght (a poor man).

dooinney berchagh (a rich man).

The adjectives drogh (bad), shenn (old), and a very few others are, by exception, placed before the nouns which they qualify, and in so doing they usually make a sort of compound noun.

shenn-ayr (forefather; old father).

drogh-spyrryd (evil spirit).

lhag-laynt (indisposition, slack health).

slane-palchey (abundance, complete plenty).

ard-valley (city: high town; chief town).

The verb ta often corresponds to the English "there is." "there are."

VOCABULARY.

ayns in.
dy, (da, dys) to.
cre what?
cre ta what is?
cre vel where is?
c'red what
c'red what thing?
c'raad where? what road?
c'el? where is?
rieau ever (used of past)
dy bragh, dy bra ever (that is to come).
ve it was.

schoill *f.* school.
schoillar, *m* scholar.
lioar, *f.* book.
pabyr. *m.* paper.
thie, *m.* house.
cashtal, *m.* castle.
slieau, *m.* (pl. sleityn) mountain.
er yn clieau on the mountain.
cronk. *m.* (pl. **crink. croink**) hill.
boayl, *m.* (pl. buill, boaylyn) a place, a spot.
ayns y voayl in the place.
ynyyd, *f.* a place, a stead.

Loan words from English are sometimes met with, such as drawer dresser, etc. They should be used as sparingly as possible.

Children's Rhyme.

C'raad t'ou goll?
 Goll dy schoill.
 C'raad ta n lioar?
 Ayns y drawer.
 C'raad ta'n drawer?
 Ayns y dresser.
 C'raad ta'n dresser?
 Ayns y thie.
 C'raad ta'n thie?
 Ayns y clieau.
 C'raad ta'n slieau?
 Ayns y voayl ve rieau.

The Verb "to be."

Past tense affirmative, va.	Past tense, interrogative or dependent form, row
va mee (I was).	row mee? (was I?).
v'ou (va oo) (you were).	r'ou, row oo? (were you?).
v'eh (va eh) (he was).	row uss, row-oo? (were you?).
v'ee (va ee) (she was).	row eh? (was he?).
va shin (we were).	row ee? (was she?).
va shiu (you were)	row shin? (were we?).
v'ad (va ad) (they were).	row shiu? (were you?).
	row ad? (were they?).

Wherever the simple form r'ou (were you?) is likely to be mistaken for row "was" it is better to substitute the emphatic form, "row uss."

Past tense, negative.	Past tense interrogative negative
cha row mee (I was not). cha row uss (you were not). cha row eh (he was not). cha row ee (she was not). cha row shin (we were not). cha row shiu (you were not). cha row ad (they were not).	nagh row mee? (was I not?). nagh row uss? (were you not?). nagh row eh? (was he not?) nagh row ee? (was she not?) nagh row shin? (were we not?). nagh row shiu? (were you not?) nagh row ad? (were they not?).

There is not a special verb to have" in Manx. The English verb to "have" is usually translated by ta ... ec (there is a ... at).

Ta cabbyl ec Juan (John has a horse = There is a horse at John).

Ec (at)

'Ec' combines with its personal pronoun to form a prepositional pronoun.

aym (at me). **ain** (at us).
ayd (at you). **eu** (at you).
echey (at him). **oc** (at them).
eck (at her).

Cur Baarle orroo shoh.
Ta thie aym.
Ta pabyr ain.
Ta lioar ayd.
Ta shenn-ayr eu.
Ta ynnyd echey.
Ta cashtal oc.
Ta cabbyl eck.

In Manx the present tense of any verb consists, as a rule, of the verbal noun and the auxiliary "to be."

creck (sell)

ta mee creck (I sell; I am selling).
cha nel mee creck (I do sell, I am not selling).
vel mee creck? (do I sell? am I selling?).
nagh vel mee creck? (do I not sell? am I not selling?).

kionnaghey (buy)

Ta mee kionnaghey.
Cha nel mee kionnaghey.
Vel mee kionnaghey?
Nagh vel mee kionnaghey?
When the verb-stem has a vowel initial the letter g is prefixed to the verbal-noun.

eeck (pay).

Ta mee geeck.
Cha nel mee geeck.
Vel mee geeck?
Nagh vel mee geeck?

aase (grow, growth).
Ta mee gaase.
Cha nel mee gaase.
Vel mee gaase?
Nagh vel mee gaase?

Cur Baarle orroo shoh.
Ta lioar aym.
Ta fys ayd.
Nagh row thie ayd? Va thie aym.
Row thie oc? Cha row thie oc.
Vel fys ayd? Cha nel fys aym.
Vel ad ec y thie? Cha nel.
Row ad ec y thie? Cha row.
Nagh vel ad ec y thie? Ta. Cha nel.
Vel oo goll dy schoill? Cha nel; ta mee goll thie.
Vel shiu goll thie? Ta shin goll thie. Cha nel shin goll thie.
Vel shiu cheet? Ta. Vel eh cheet? Cha nel.
Vel shiu clashtyn mee? Cha nel; c'red ta shiu gra?
Ta mee gra dy vel mee goll dy schoill.
Ta mee gra dy row mee (that I was) ec y thie.

Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

Were they going?
They were going.
They were not going.
Was he coming? [He] was. [He] was not.
Was he at home? He was at home.
She was not at home.
They were not at home.
Does he know? (is knowledge at him?) He knows.
They do not know that I am at home.
Have you a book? I have a book. He has not a book
They see, they come, they hear, they say, they find.
They give they take.
I do not find.
Do I find? Do I not find?
I say that he sees the book.

A Phrase a Day for Memorising and Use

Vel peiagh erbee sthie? (Is there any person in?).
Cha 'sayms dy-jarrod! (I don't know indeed!)
Tar as cur shilley orrym mairagh. (Come and put a sight on me to-morrow).
Gur-eh-mie-eu! (Thank you!)
Cur dou yn sollan, my sailliu. (Give to me the salt, if you please, pass the salt, please.)
Row uss ec Doolish jea? (Were you at Douglas yesterday?)
Va (yes; past tense); Cha row (no; past tense).

Lesson 3.

Last lesson, we learnt the rules governing the article, adjectives, prepositional pronouns indicating possession, and the past tense of the verb "to be."

We have also learnt the nine irregular verbs in most common use and each of these has also a special and different form in the past tense. These forms must be thoroughly memorised before much progress can be made in sentence-construction or conversation. They are as follows:—

Irregular Verbs, past tense.

haink mee (I came).	cha daink mee (I did not come).
hie mee (I went).	cha jagh mee (I did not go).
hug mee (I gave. or put).	cha dug mee (I did not give: or put).
ghow mee (I took).	cha ghow mee (I did not take).
dooyrt mee (I said).	cha dooyrt mee (I did not say).
ren mee (I did; or made).	cha ren mee (I did not make).
cheayll mee (I heard).	cha geayll mee (I did not hear).
honnick mee (I saw).	cha vaik mee (I did not see).
hooar mee (I got, or found).	cha dooar mee (I did not get: find).

(The colloquial form *naik* may be substituted for the more literary form *vaik*, and the form *chluin* or *chlinn* may be used for *cheayll*.)

As a rule, the form of the verb given above in the negative is that used also in the interrogative:—

Daink mee? (did I come?) **Nagh daink mee?** (did I not come?).

By exception, the form "geayll is only used after *cha* or *nagh*.

Cheayll oo? (did you hear?). **Nagh geayll oo?** (did you not hear?)

The Imperative plural adds the syllable *jee*:—

Gow (take). Gow-jee (take) (you).
jean (do). jean-jee (do) (you).

In the spoken language *shiu* is frequently substituted for *jee*:—

Gow shiu (take you).

In the imperative the negative particle is *ny*:—

Ny cur (do not give) (sing). **Ny cur-jee** (do not give) (plural)

Before a vowel, "nagh" is used instead of "ny"; *nagh insh dou* (do not tell me).

We have learnt that in the present tense, "I go," "I am going" and "I do go." are all translated by the one form *ta mee goll*, but we now see that in the past tense there are three methods of expression:—

hie mee (I went). **va mee goll** (I was going). **ren mee goll** (I did go).

There is NO NEUTER GENDER in Manx.

All nouns are classed as either masculine or feminine. Thus "dorrys" (door) is masculine, and has to be represented by the pronoun eh. "Uinnag" (window) is feminine, and has to be represented by ee.

Ayn

An important word in Manx is ayn (in).

Such sentences as "There is a man," or "There is a woman," become in Manx "Ta dooinney ayn" (There is a man in), "Ta ben ayn" (There is a woman in).

"In the" is not translated by "ayn yn" but by "ayns yn," which on contraction may become "syn" or "sy":

ayns yn eayst (in the moon).

ayns y ghrian (in the sun).

'syn 'astyr (in the evening).

'sy voghrey (in the morning).

'sy laa (in the day).

'syn oie (in the night).

Ayn combines like ec to form prepositional pronoun:—

aynym (in me).

aynyd (in you).

ayn (in him).

aynjee (in her).

aynin, ayndooin (in us).

ayndiu (in you).

ayndoo, ayndaue (in them)

Emphatic Pronouns

When special emphasis is laid upon any personal pronoun, it assumes what is known as the emphatic form:

mee becomes **mish**.

oo becomes **uss**.

eh becomes **eshyn**.

ee becomes **ish**.

shin becomes **shinyn**.

shiu becomes **shiuish**.

ad becomes **adsyn**.

All the prepositional pronouns have both a simple and an emphatic form, and these are as follows:—

Simple. Emphatic.

aym	ayms
ayd	ayds
echey	echeysyn
eck	ecksh
ain	ainyn
eu	euish
oc	ocsyn
aynym	aynyms
aynyd	aynyds
ayn	aynsyn
anjee	aynjeesh
ayndooin	ayndooinyn
ayndiu	ayndiuish
ayndaue	ayndausyn

Example. **Shoh yn lioar ayms, cha nee yn lioar echeysyn.** (This is my book, not his book).

VOCABULARY.

aeg young	foddey far
agh but	follan wholesome
annoon feeble	foshil open
arran bread	fosley opening
balley pl. baljyn town	fuirree wait
beg small	furriaght waiting
blaa, my-vlaa blossom, in bloom	glare short
boayrd table	glass lock
chaglym gathering	glionney glass
cheer country	grian, yn ghrian sun, the sun
cheerey , gen. of the country	harrish over
ching sick, ill	jeigh shut, shutting
choud as, choud's as long as, whilst	keayn sea
clag clock	laa; pl. laghyn day
cre vel? c'el? where is?	laare floor
cre, cre-erbee what, whatever	lajer strong
cre-veih? voish where from?	liauyr long, tall
corn, kurn can	losserey herbage
dooin shut	magh out (after verbs of motion)
dorrys door	mean, y vean middle, the midst
dys, gys to, towards	mean-oie midnight
eayst moon	miljid sweetness
eeym butter	mill honey
eisht then	millish sweet
er on, upon	mooar big, large
erbee at all	mooie out (after verbs of rest).
erskyn above	mooir, marrey sea, tide, of the sea.
faag leave	mun-laa, mean-laa mid-day, noon
faagail leaving	neesht, myrgeddin also
faarkey, yn 'aarkey sea, the ocean	niartal mighty
faase weak	nish now
faggys, er-gerrey, gerrit near	noa new
feer very	ogher key
foast yet, still	ollan wool

ooilley all
ooir, ooirrey soil, of soil
oor fresh
ooreyder a watch
quoi-erbee whoever
reesht again
rollage star
seihll world
shellan a bee
shenn old (placed before noun)
slayntoil healthy
soilshean shining
sthie in (after verbs of rest)

stiagh in (after verbs of motion)
stoyl seat
tarroogh industrious, thrifty
thalloo land, earth
thallooin of the land
thombagey tobacco
toallee stalwart
traa time
uinnag window
ushtey water
veih, voish from
yn theihll the world

1.—Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

T'ee ec y dorrys.

Cha nel Ned as Jem ec y dorrys; t'ad goll harrish y raad.

Ny jean furriaght ec y dorrys; jeigh yn dorrys.

Ny jean faagail curn er y laare.

Ta'n stoyl beg ec y dorrys. Cha nel yn stoyl mooar ec y dorrys.

Ta soilshey ec yn uinnag.

Ny faag y soilshey ayns shen (there).

Faag y soilshey er y voayrd.

Ny jean faagail yn thombagey er y laare.

Ta'n ollan er y stoyl, as ta'n arran er y voayrd.

Vel yn ogher ayd? Cha nel.

Ta mee fakin dy vel shiu goll thie.

Hie ad magh. V'ad mooie. Hie ad stiagh. V'ad sthie.

Vel oo sthie? Cha nel.

Vel oo goll voish y thie? C'raad t'ou goll voish y thie?

Ta mee goll er y çheer. Vel oo goll foddey er y çheer?

C'raad er y çheer t'ou goll? Fow magh eh.

Ta Juan aeg, t'eh liauyr, as t'eh gaase foast; t'eh lajer as slayntoil.

Ta Chalse mooar as toallee; cha nel eh çhing nish.

Haink shiu veih'n thie. Cha daink shiu veih'n thie.

Cre voish haink shiu? Veih çheer feer foddey, veih America.

Ren oo fakin y dooinney? Honnick mee eh.

Ta mish er y thaloo; as t'eshyn er y cheayn.

Ta'n oie foddey ceaut (spent), ta'n laa er-gerrey.

2.—Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

He is at the door.

She was at the door.

There is a light on the table.

I am going over to the road.

Leave the can on the table.

There is bread on the table.

I have bread and butter.

Leave the tobacco on the table, and do not leave it at the door.

Take the bread and leave the tobacco.

The can is small. You have the large can.

She had bread and butter.

There is a lock on the door.

Is there a glass on the table? No.

Do you see the door, the floor and the window? Yes.
 He went out. He is out. Are they out? They went out.
 I am in the house and they are on the road.
 Far and near. Long and short. Big and little.
 She is weak and I am strong.
 I see. I say! I saw. I said.
 Land and water. Town and country.
 Are you going into (on) the country?
 I saw a village (balley beg cheerey).
 He came in, and he went out again.

Phrases for Learning and Use.

Fastyr-mie-eu. Ta mee booiagh dy 'akin shiu. Trooid stiagh as soie sheese. (Good evening! I am glad to see you. Come in and sit down.)
 Vel oo lesh tey? (Have you had tea?)
 Ta, agh goym cappan elley nish, my sailliu. (Yes, but I'll take another one now, if you please.)
 Honnick shiu yn pabyr-naigh jiu? (Did you see the newspaper to-day?)
 Cha vaik mee agh cheayll mee va lessoon Gailckagh prentit ayn. (I did not, but I heard there was a Manx lesson printed in it.)
 Vel oo goll nish? Bannaght lhiat eisht! (Are you going now? A blessing with you, then! (Good-bye.)

Lesson 4.

Future Tense

We have seen that in the present and past tenses the verb remains unchanged whatever the person or number. In the FUTURE tense there are changes made in the FIRST PERSON, SINGULAR AND PLURAL. As these terminations (ym or yms for the first person singular, and mayd for the first person plural) show clearly the person and number without the aid of the usual pronouns, it is customary when using the FIRST PERSON FUTURE TENSE of any verb to OMIT the personal pronouns.

The verb "to be," future tense, affirmative, bee.	When the future of ta occurs in a relative or conditional clause, it has a special form:
bee'm (=beeym). I shall be. bee oo (or b'ou). you will be. bee eh he will be. bee ee she will be. bee-mayd we shall be. bee shiu you will be. bee ad they will be.	my vee'm (if I shall be) my vees oo (if you will be) my vees eh (if he will be) my vees ee (if she will be) my vees-mayd (if we shall be) my vees shiu (if you will be) my vees ad (if they will be)
(The emphatic form of mayd is mainyn, but this is rarely found.)	

The future interrogative and future negative of ta are like the affirmative: Bee oo ayns Doolish mairagh? (Will you be in Douglas tomorrow?). Cha bee. (No; future tense).

The Irregular Verbs, future tense.

Affirmative (Will)	Interrogative. (Will?)	Negative. (Will not)
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Cheet, coming.

higym	jigym? (or jim?)	cha jigym
hig oo	jig oo?	cha jig oo
hig eh, ee	jig eh, ee?	cha jig eh, ee
hig-mayd	jig-mayd?	cha jig-mayd
hig shiu	jig shiu	cha jig shiu
hig ad	jig ad?	cha jig ad

(nagh takes the same form as interrogative and negative).

Goll, going.

hem (=hedym).	jem (=jedym?)	cha jem.
hed oo.	jed oo?	cha jed oo.
hed eh, ee.	jed eh, ee?	cha jed eh, ee.
hemmayd.	jemmayd? (= <i>hed-mayd</i>)	cha jemmayd (= <i>jed-mayd</i>)
hed shiu.	jed shiu?	cha jed shiu.
hed ad.	jed ad?	cha jed ad.

Cur, giving or putting.

verym.	derym?	cha derym.
ver oo.	der oo?	cha der oo.
ver eh, ee.	der eh, ee?	cha der eh, ee.
ver-mayd.	der-mayd?	cha dermayd.
ver shiu.	der shiu?	cha der shiu.
ver ad.	der ad?	cha der ad.

Goaill, taking.

goym (=gowym)	Goym?	cha goym.
gowee oo	gow oo?	cha gow oo
gowee eh, ee	gow eh, ee?	cha gow eh, ee
gowee-mayd.	gow-mayd?	cha gow-mayd.
gowee shiu	gow shiu?	cha gow shiu
gowee ad	gow ad?	cha gow ad

Gra, saying.

jiryim.	n'yiarrym?	cha n'yiarrym
jir oo.	n'yiarrys oo?	cha n'yiarrys oo
jir eh, ee.	n'yiarrys eh, ee?	cha n'yiarrys eh, ee
jir-mayd.	n'yiarr-mayd?	cha n'yiarr-mayd).
jir-shiu.	n'yiarrys shiu?	cha n'yiarrys shiu
jir-ad.	n'yiarrys ad?	cha n'yiarrys ad

Affirmative (Will)	Interrogative. (Will?)	Negative. (Will not)
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Jannoo, doing or making.

nee'm.	jeanym?	cha jeanym.
nee oo.	jean oo?	cha jean oo.
nee eh, ee.	jean eh, ee?	cha jean eh, ee.
nee-mayd.	jean-mayd?	cha jean-mayd.
nee shiu.	jean shiu?	cha jean shiu.
nee ad.	jean ad?	cha jean ad.

Clashtyn, hearing.

cluinyim.	chluinyim?	cha gluinyim
cluinee oo.	chluinee oo?	cha gluinee oo
cluinee eh, ee.	chluinee eh, ee?	cha gluinee eh, ee
cluinee-mayd.	chluinee-mayd?	cha gluinee-mayd
cluinee shiu.	chluinee shiu?	cha gluinee shiu.
cluinee ad.	chluinee ad?	cha gluinee ad.
nagh ghluinyim?		
nagh ghluinee oo?		
nagh ghluinee eh, ee?		
nagh ghluineemayd)		
nagh ghluinee shiu?		
nagh ghluinee ad?		

Fakin, seeing.

hee'm.	vaikym? (or <i>naikym</i>)	cha vaikym.
hee oo.	vaikys oo?	cha vaikys oo.
hee eh, ee.	vaikys eh, ee?	cha vaikys eh, ee
hee-mayd.	vaik-mayd?	cha vaik-mayd.
hee shiu.	vaikys shiu?	cha vaikys shiu.
hee ad.	vaikys ad?	cha vaikys ad.

Feddyn, Geddyn, finding or getting.

yioyim	voym (or noym)?	cha voym.
(or <i>yiowym</i>)	(or <i>noym</i>)?	
yiow oo.	vow oo?	cha vow oo.
yiow eh, ee.	vow eh, ee?	cha vow eh, ee.
yiow-mayd.	vow-mayd?	cha vow-mayd.
yiow shiu.	vow shiu?	cha vow shiu.
yiow ad.	vow ad?	cha vow ad.

(Instead of "vow oo?" simply "vow?" or "vow uss?" may be used).

Infinitive of the Irregular Verbs.

dy akin to see
dy chlashtyn to hear
dy chur to give
dy gheddyn to get
dy ghoail to take
dy groll to go
dy ghra to say
dy heet to come
dy ve to be
dy yannoo to do

Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

A. B.

ver eh. der eh?
cha jig ee cha gow-mayd.
cha n'yiarrym cha vaikym.
der-mayd? vow ad?
cha der eh. jig eh?
hig eh der ee?
cluinee ad. cha jeanym.
hig oo cha jean-mayd.
jiry. jig ee?
vaikym? (or naikym) hee oo.
jir- ad. jed ee?
cha der ee. cha jemmayd
cha n'yiarrys shiu. nee'm.
cha gluinee shiu. hee'm.
cha vow-mayd. yiow shiu.
cha jean eh. nee-mayd.
vaikys ee? vow eh?
hig ee n'yiarrym?
nee ad. jean ad?
cha dermayd. gowee-mayd.
jeanym? chluinee shiu?
hed ee. n'yiarrys shiu?
jean-mayd? cha jig oo.
cha jed ee. hemmayd.
jemmayd? ver-mayd.
cha vow oo. vow-mayd?
gow-mayd? jed eh?

Vocabulary.

arroo-y-jea the day before yesterday.

arroo-y-riyr the night before last.

Balley-Cashtal Castletown.

cre shen? what's that?

cre shoh? what's this?

cre shid? what is yonder.

Doolish Douglas.

dy heet dy ve to become.

dys shen, gys shen thither. there.

goaill arrane to sing.

goaill ayns laue to undertake.

goaill boggey to be glad.

goaill fea to rest.

goaill nearey to be ashamed.

goaill padjer to pray.

goaill yindys to wonder.

jea yesterday.

jiu to-day.

mairagh to-morrow.

noght to-night.

nuyr the day after to-morrow.

Purt-ny-Hinshey Peel.

Rhumsaa Ramsey.

riyr last night.

veih shen from there.

yn nah laa the next day

Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

Cha nel oo ayns Purt-ny-Hinshey nish.

Va mee ayns shen jea.

Vel oo goll thie jiu? Ta. Cha nel.

R'ou ayns shen jea? Va. Cha row.

Bee ad ayns shen mairagh? Bee Cha bee.

Bee oo goll dys cheer feer foddey? Ta mee goll dys Sostyn (England).

Ta mee goll dy-valley (home) nish, ta mee goll gys Purt-ny-Hinshey.

V'ad ayns shoh jiu, as va mee ayns shen arroo-y-jea.

Vaik mee dy row eh ayns shen?

Foddey as gerrit (near).

Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

Are they at Peel? They are in Douglas.

Is he here? He is there.

They are yonder.

What's this? What's that?

He will be here to-morrow.

She was there yesterday, and will be here again to-morrow.

I am here to-day, I shall be at Castletown to-morrow and I shall be back (= here again) the day after.

I say that I am in Peel.

I said that I was in Douglas. Did he say that I was there?

He did not say that you were there, but that you were going there.

Conversational Phrases for Memorising and Use.

R'ou ec y thie riyr? (Were you at home last night?)

Cha row. Hie mee dys Villa Marina. Va daunse ayns shen. No, I went to Villa Marina. There was a dance there.)

Row ymmodee pobble ayn? (Were there many people at it (in)?)

Va slane palchey. Mysh three cheead. Agh cha vaik mee uss ayns shen. (Yes, a lot. About three hundred.

But I didn't see you there.)

Cha row mish ayns shen dy-jarroo! Haink mee dy-valley anmagh, as va mee feer skee, myr shen hie mee dy lhiabee mysh lieh-oor lurg nuy er y chlag. (Indeed, I wasn't there! I came home late and I was very tired, so I went to bed about half-past nine o'clock).

Shegin dou goll nish, cha nel tra aym dy heet harrish y traid. Hee'm oo mairagh! (I must go now. I haven't time to come over the street. I'll see you to-morrow).

Lesson 5.

Adverbs of Direction

In Manx there are two adverbs of direction, the use of which is somewhat confusing at first. They have three forms, as follows: -

Rest

Heese down, below.

Heose up, above.

Motion to.

Sheese down, downwards.

Seose up, upwards

Motion from

Neese from below, up.

Neose from above, down.

The forms heese and heese are used after the verb 'to be,' and after prepositions without motion.

The forms sheese and seose are used after verbs with motion, as also are the forms neese and neose.

Examples:

Ta dooinney heese y traid (there's a man down the street).

Ta mee goll sheese y traid (I am going down the street)

Tar neese veih'n traid (come up from the street).

Irree seose! (get up! Rise up!).

Tar neose as soie sheese er y chlagh vooar (Come down and sit down on the big stone.)

V'ad cheet neose jeh'n clieau (they were coming down off the mountain)

Lhie mee sheese, as dirree mee seose (I lay down and I rose up).

More Prepositional pronouns.

Simple	Emphatic.
Da , to (when not emphasised often written dy).	
dou to me.	dooys .
dhyt to you.	dhyts .
da to him.	dasyn .
j'ee to her.	j'eeish .
dooin to us.	dooinyn .
diu to you.	diuish .
daue to them.	dauesyn .

Examples:

Cur dou eh (give it to me).

Cur dooys eh, cha nee dasyn (give it to me, not to him).

Jeh , of.	
jeem of me.	jeems .
jeed of you.	jeeds .
jeh of him.	jehsyn .
j'ee of her.	j'eeish .
jin of us.	jinyn .
jiu of you.	jiuish .
jeu of them.	jeusyn .

Hene added to a pronoun or noun means 'self',

mee-hene 'myself'

dou-hene 'to myself'

oo-hene 'thysel'

jeh-hene 'of himself.'

After the termination in **m**, **hene** becomes **pene**

jeem-pene of myself.

aynym-pene in myself.

aym-pene at myself.

VOCABULARY.

an-vennick seldom.

arragh any more.

bainney milk.

caashey cheese.

cassan pathway

cha row rieu never was.

cleigh cleiy hedge.

dy bragh ever in the future, to be.

dy chooilley nhee everything.

elley other, another. (elley is placed after the noun, ymmodee, gagh and dagh, before it).

gagh, dagh every, each.

gyllagh er calling to (shouting on).

keayrt once, a turn, a time.

keayrt elley another time, once more.

keayrt-ny-ghaa many a time.

kinjagh dy kinjagh always.

magher field.

mennick often.

neayr since.

neesht both

nhee erbee anything at all.

nhee, nheeghyn thing, things.

ny or, nor.

raad road.

red erbee anything.

red, reddyn thing, things.

rieau the ever in the past, ever was.

seihll world.

son dy bragh as dy bragh for ever and ever

straid street

sy theill in the world.

voish y vagher from the field.

ymmodee many.

1.—Cur Baarle orroo shoh..

Jean oo fakin eh keayrt elley?

Heem's eh reesht mairagh; ny nuyr.

Jean oo gyllagh er Juan dy heet thie voish y vagher?

Ren eh clashtyn oo?

Cheayll eh mee mie dy liooar.

Hie mee sheese y traid dy gheddyn arran, as eeym as caashey as ymmodee reddyn elley.

Ta mee goll seose y read nish.

Jean oo goll seose reesht?

Cha jean. Va shin goll sheese y raad.

R'ou ayns shen jea? Va. Cha row.

Jean oo shen reesht? Nee. Cha jean.

Cre'n chiaulliaight (music) villish t'ayns shen? She (it is) Moirrey as Juan, t'ad goaill arrane.

2.— Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

Will he see me to-morrow?

He will not; he saw you yesterday and the day before.

I am going down the road. He is coming up the street.

Have you (any) bread and milk?

I have bread and cheese and milk.

She has butter.

I saw a man down the road.

He did not see me.

I shall see you to-morrow again.

He will go to Douglas to-morrow.

I was in Ramsey yesterday.

She is in Castletown and we are in Peel.

A Phrase a Day for Learning and Use.

Dirree me seose moghey moghrey jiu. (I got up early this morning.)

Ta'n earish kiune as meein, lhig dooin goll magh. (The weather is calm and fine. let us go out.)

C'raad hemmayd? (Where shall we go?)

Hemmayd roin seose gys y clieau dy yeeaghyn ny kirree. (We'll go (before us) up to the mountain to see the sheep).

Bee eh feayr heose ayns shen. (It will be cold up there.)

My vees-mayd feayr, hig-mayd neose reesht, agh ta'n ghrian soilshean er y clieau, as ta'n cassan goll seose dy-jeeragh. (If we will be cold we will come down again, but the sun is shining on the hill, and the pathway goes up directly).

Lesson 6.

More about Verbs

The secondary future, or conditional, tense of the verbs is as follows:—

Ta, to be.

veign—I would be

veagh (oo, eh, ee, shin, shiu. ad).

(dy) beign—would I be?

(dy) beagh (oo, eh, ee shin shiu

Cheet, coming.

harrin—I would come.

harragh (oo, eh, etc.)

darrin?—Would I come?

darragh? (oo, eh, etc.)

Goll, going.

raghin, roin—I would go.

ragh (oo, eh, etc.).

raghin?—Would I go?

ragh? (oo, eh, etc.).

Cur, giving or putting.

verrin—I would give.

verragh (oo, eh, etc.)

derrin?—Would I give?

derragh? (oo, eh, etc.)

Goail, taking.

ghoin, ghowin—I would take.

ghoghe (oo, eh, etc.).

goin?—would I take?

goghe? (oo, eh, etc.).

Gra, saying. *

yiarrin—I would say.

yiarragh (oo, eh, etc.).

jirrin?—would I say?

jirragh? (oo, eh, etc.).

Jannoo, doing.

yinnin—I would do.

yinnagh (oo, eh, etc.).

jinnin?—would I do?

jinnagh? (oo, eh, etc.)

Clashtyn, hearing. †

cluinnin—I would hear.

cluinagh (oo, eh, etc.).

chluinin?—would I hear?

chluinagh (oo, eh, etc.).

Fakin, seeing.
heein—I would see.
heeagh (oo, eh, etc.).

vaikin, naikin?—Would I see?
vaikagh, naikagh (oo, eh, etc.).

Feddyn, Geddyn, finding, getting.
yiain, yiowin—I would find.
yiogh (oo, eh, etc.).

voin, nowin?—would I find?
voghe, noghe (oo, eh, etc.).

* Cha and nagh take the interrogative form but
(cha n'yiarrin—I would not say, cha n'yiarragh (oo, eh, etc.).

† Negative of Clashtyn substitutes initial g for c and gh for ch).
The past participle of a verb ends in it or t; fakinit, seen; jeant, done, etc.

The verb ta has no past participle, neither has the verb goll. The adverb ersooyl (away) is used for "gone."

Compound tenses are formed by using the participle er (on, after) along with the auxiliary and the verbal-noun).

Ta mee er ve I have been (I am on being).
Va mee er ve I had been.

Ta mee er ghra I have said.
Va mee er ghra I had said.

Ta mee er jeet I have come.
Va mee er jeet I had come.

Ta mee er n'yannoo I have done.
Va mee er n'yannoo I had done.

Ta mee er n'gholl. I have gone.
Va mee er n'gholl. I had gone.

Ta mee er chlashtyn I have heard.
Va mee er chlashtyn I had heard.

Ta mee er chur I have given
Va mee er chur I had given.

Ta mee er vakin (nakin) I have seen
Va mee er vakin (nakin) I had seen.

Ta mee er n'ghoail I have taken.
Va mee er n'ghoail I had taken.

Ta mee er n'gheddyn I have got.
Va mee er n'gheddyn I had got.

VOCABULARY.

Ellan Vannin Isle of Man.
Sostyn England.
Nherin Ireland.
Nalbin Scotland.
Cheer ny Albey Scotland.
Bretin, yn thalloo Vretnagh Wales.
Yn Rank France.
Yn Spaine Spain.
Yn Raue Rome.
Lunnin London.
Manninagh Manx person.
Sostnagh English person
Albinagh Scottish person.
Romanagh Roman person.
baatey boat.

shiaull sail.
shiolteyr sailor.
argid silver (money).
prash brass.
staillin steel.
ayr; gen. **ayrey**. father
moir; gen. **mayrey**. mother (in formal address)
jishag father.
mummig mother (familiar form)
mac son.
inneen daughter (or "a girl").
braar brother.
shuyr sister.
jishag-vooar, shaner grandfather.
mwarree grandmother.

oe grandchild.
naim, braar ayr, braar voir uncle.
naunt, shuyr ayr, shuyr voir aunt.
mac vraarey, mac shayrey nephew
inneen vraarey, inneen-shayrey niece.
feallagh folks, ones (pers. pron.)
peiagh person.
fer a man, a person (pers. pron. masc.).
unnane one.
fer ny ghaa many a one.
cheddin the same.
myr like, as
myrgeddin also.
punt a pound (money or weight).

skillin shilling.
ping penny.
lhieng half-penny.
sporrán purse.
poagey bag, pocket
Yernagh Irish person.
Spaainagh Spaniard.
Raueagh Romish
lhong ship.
croan mast
eeasteyr fisherman.
airh gold.
yiarn iron.
leoaié lead.

1.—Cur Baarle orroo shoh..
Vel peiagh sthie?
Quoi t'ayns shen? She mish t'ayn.
Haink yn dooinney dys y vagher.
Cha dooar eh fer elley ayns shen,
Cha ren eh geddyn peiagh erbee ayns shen.
Hooar mee punt voish Juan, cha dooar mee punt voish Illiam,
Hooar mee punt voish Thom as ta'n punt as yn skillin ayns my phoagey nish.
Nee shen myr te? (Is that so?). She, Cha nee.
Dug oo shen da? Hug. Cha dug.
Ta mee goaill yindys jeh.
Goyms boggey mooar jeh shen.
Gowee ad arrane.
Gow shen. Gow padjer
Vel braar erbee ayds? Ta, Cha nel
Ta shuyr ayms, as ta braar echeysyn.
Cur kied (leave) dou.
Gow my leshtal (excuse).
Ta kied aym.

2.—Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

He has a mother.
She has a father.
You have a brother and a sister.
They have a son and a daughter.
The grandfather and grandmother have a grandchild.
Who was there?
Who will be there?
Did a man come to the field?
He got a pound from William and a penny from Tom.
I have a penny, but I have not a pound.
I have leave to go.

A Phrase a Day for Learning and Use.

Ta emshyr braew ayn jiu, agh ve feer gharroo riy. (The weather is fine to-day, but it was very rough last night).

Va sniaghtey harrish ny sleityn, as geay vooar ayn myrgeddin. (There was snow over the mountains and a big wind (in) too.)

Ta rio er y thaloo moghrey jiu. (There is frost on the ground this morning.)

Ta'n ghrian çeh nish, bee'n rio goll ersooyl dy-tappee. (The snow is warm now. the frost will be going away quickly.)

Er-lhiam dy nee shoh jerrey yn geurey. (I think this is the end of the winter.)

Ta'n arragh er-gerrey nish, she Mart t'ayn. (The spring is near now, it is March (is in)).

Lesson 7.

Plural of Nouns.

Most nouns form their plural by adding the syllable **yn** to the end of the singular:
Laue—a hand; laueyn-hands.

Nouns ending in a vowel usually add **ghyn**.
The termination **ey** becomes **aghyn**: Caggey — war; caggaghyn—wars.

The following ending in **ey** are exceptions:—

baatey a boat. **baatyn**.
billey a tree. **biljyn**.
balley a town. **baljyn**.
bunney a sheaf. **bunneeyn**.
carrey a friend. **caarjyn**
dooinney a man. **deiney**
guilley a boy. **guillyn**
keyrrey a sheep. **kirree**
kynney kindred. **kynneeyn**
losserey a herb. **lossreeyn**.
moddey a dog. **moddee**.
paitchey a child. **paitchyn**.
urley an eagle. **urlee**.

Where further plurals are formed otherwise than by simply adding **yn** they will be marked in the list of words.

The article, when used with a plural noun, becomes **ny**:

yn laue—the hand; ny laueyn—the hands.

The plural article is unchangeable in form.

The Possessive Pronouns.

my my.
dy your.
e his.
e her.
ny our, your, or their.

When **my** or **dy**, comes before a vowel the final **y** is often dropped.
M'annym—my soul; dt'eddin—your face.

A possessive pronoun is made emphatic by adding the letter **s** to the end of the following noun:
M'annyms—my soul.

Mutations

A very important peculiarity occurring in all the Celtic languages is the mutation, or change of initial letters. Thus the word 'ben' means 'woman,' but instead of saying 'yn ben.'—the woman, it was found easier of pronunciation to say 'yn ven' or 'y ven,' so the softer sound in such circumstances took the place of the harder.

Though the mutations were first brought about for the sake of smoothness and pleasantness of sound, their present use is to a certain extent settled according to rules having to do with gender, case, tense, etc. The possessive pronouns **my**, **dty** and **e** (his) cause mutation as follows:

p becomes **ph**: my phadjer. dty phoagey. e phunt.
b becomes **v**: my vraar. dty veeal. e voyn.
m becomes **v**: my voir. dty vac. e vain
t, **th** becomes **h**: my hubbag. dty hie. e hraa.
d, **dh** becomes **gh**: my ghoarn. dty ghreeym. e ghorrys.
ch becomes **h**: my hiarn. dty hengey. e heer.
j becomes **y**: my yee. dty yishag. e yough.
c, **k** becomes **eh**: my chree. dty chione. e chass.
g becomes **gh**: my ghraih. dty ghlioon. e gheaylin.
qu becomes **wh**: my wheeyl.
s, **sh** becomes **h**: my hooill. dty huyr e hiaull
sl becomes **l**: my laynt. dty leeayst e lingan
f drops out: my eill. dty uill e olt

b and **m** when followed by **w** are sometimes dropped: my wannal—my neck.

In the spoken language **g** when followed by **i** or **e** often mutates to **y**: giat (a gate), my yiat. **d** when followed by **oo** sometimes mutates to **w**, and colloquially **b** and **m** when followed by **oo** often mutate to **w** instead of to **v**.

All the other initial letters remain unchanged, as also does **s** when followed by a consonant other than **h** or **l**: my sporran—my purse.

e (her) does not cause mutation in any of the consonants, but it makes an initial vowel add the aspirate **h**: e heddin—her face.

Vocabulary.

abane ankle (bone).
ainle angel.
annym soul.
baase death.
bea life.
beeal, (pl. **beill**) mouth.
boyn heel.
breearrey vow.
cass foot.
chengey, (pl. **chengaghyn**) tongue.
Chiarn Lord.
cleaysh ear.
cleeau chest.
coraa, (pl. **coraaghyn**) voice.
corrag fore-finger.
cowag chatter.
crackan, (pl. **craitnyn**). skin
craue bone.
cree, (pl **creeaghyn**) heart
cuishlyn, (pl. **cuishleeyn**) vein.
doarn, (pl. **duirn**) fist.
dreeym back.
drogh ghoo disrepute.
dy gheddyn baase to die.
dy ve bio to be alive.
eam a call.
eddin face.
feeackle, (pl. **feeacklyn**) tooth.
feill flesh.
fockle word (pl. **focklyn**).
folt the hair.
geaylin, (pl. **geayltn**) shoulder.
glare language.
glioön knee.
goo, (pl. **goan**) speech.
goo-mie reputation.
graih love.

Jee God
jesh right
keeil cab jaw.
kione, (pl. **king**) head.
laue hand.
laue-chiuttagh left hand.
laue-yesh right hand
laue-jesh right hand.
lhiattee side.
lieckan cheek.
lurgey, (pl. **lurgaghyn**) leg.
mair, (pl. **meir**) finger.
mair-chass toe.
meill lip.
mwannal neck.
mwannal y chass ankle.
mwannal y laue wrist.
Niau, Flaunys Heaven.
ordaag thumb.
ordaag-chass great toe
renaig, (pl. **renaigyn**) hair.
roih, (pl. **roiaghyn**) arm.
Saualtagh Saviour.
scoarnagh, (pl. **scoarneeyn**) throat.
shleeayst thigh.
shlingan back of the shoulder
smeggyl, smeggin chin.
sooill eye.
Spyrryd-Noo Holy Ghost.
stroin, (pl. **strointeeyn**) nose.
taggloo conversation.
toshtal left.
trie sole of foot.
uillin, (pl. **uiljyn**) elbow.
Yeeseey Creest Jesus Christ.
yllagh shout.
yngyn, (pl. **yngnyn**) nail.

1.—Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

Ta mee er ve ayns Sostyn, as ayns Nalbin; ta mee nish ayns Ellan Vannin.
Ta shin goll dys Nherin. Bee shiu ayns shen mairagh? Bee. Cha bee.
Ta mooir eddyr shin as Nalbin.
Ta'n baatey er n'gholl dys Nherin.
Cha nel Juan as Illiam goll dys yn Ellan; cha nel baatey oc nish.
Ta baatey noa ec yn eeasteyr.
Cha nel ayms agh skillin; cha nel argid arragh aym.
Yiowym ee.
Cre yinnagh uss?
Cha jinnin eh.
Voghe oo eh?
Vel oo goll seose y raad?
Ta mee goll sheese y 'traid.
T'ad ooilley goll yn un (one) raad.
T'ad ooilley goll yn raad cheddin.

2.—Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

I see a boat on the water.
There is a large sail on the boat.
The boat is going to Ireland.
Where is the ship now?
The ship has gone to England.
We have a new boat.
I have only a penny.
You have a penny and he has a pound.
He has silver, but I have gold.
Where was the pound?
It was in the house.
He has been in England; will you go there? What to do? To get money.
The new boat has a mast and a sail.

A Phrase a Day.

Quoi s'lesh yn moddey shoh? (Whose is this dog?)

Cha sayms dy-jarrod! Hooar mee eh shooyl ny lomarcán er yn raad. (I don't know at all! I found him walking by himself on the road.)

T'eh moddey braew, haik eh voish thie mie. (He's a fine dog; he came from a good home.)

Lhig dooin cummal eh derrey vees eh goit voin. Let's keep him until he's taken from us.)

Cre'n raad hemmayd? Lhig dooin goaill walkal dys Rhumsaa. (What road shall we go? Let's take a walk to Ramsey).

Tar dys shoh, Dash. Jig oo marin? Voddey vie, eisht! T'eh cheet. (Come here, Dash. Will you come with us? Good dog, then! He's coming.)

Lesson 8.

More about Mutations

Mutations like those caused by **my**, **dy** and **e** (his) are made after the preposition **dy** (of), and after the particle **dy**, "the sign of the infinitive":

Gloyr (glory)

Lane dy ghloyr (full of glory.)

Ta mee aignagh dy gholl—I am willing to go.

When the preposition **da** is replaced by **dy**, no mutation usually follows:

Quoi dy mac oo? Whose son are you?

(who to a son you?).

When **dy** is placed before an adjective, it takes the place of the old particle **gy**, and does not cause any mutation, but turns the adjective into an adverb:

boght (poor).
dy boght (poorly)
mie (good).
dy mie (well).
cam (crooked).
dy cam (crookedly)
jeeragh (straight).
dy jeeragh (directly).

The conjunction **dy** (that) when placed before a verb affects certain of the initial consonants in a way that will be given later. This conjunction ("that") makes the verb take the **dependent** form:—

dy vel mee—that I am.

The words **ard** (high, chief) and **ro** (too) cause mutations like those following **my**, **dty** and **e** (his):

yn ard-vie the chief good
ard-ghooinney a great man, a chief
ard-valley a city
ro-vie too good
ro-chreoi too hard.

Ard is, however, occasionally used without causing mutation:
Ard-saggyt - high priest

When any two words join so closely as to form a compound, the second of the two usually undergoes mutation.

After the particle **yn** or **y**, the noun if feminine mutates as follows:

p becomes **ph** padjer, yn phadjer (prayer).
b becomes **v** breag, yn vreag (lie).
m becomes **v** muck, yn vuck (pig).
f is usually dropped after **yn** but retained after **y**:—
c, **k** becomes **ch** keyrrey, yn cheyrrey (sheep).
qu becomes **wh** queeyl, yn wheeyl (wheel).
g becomes **gh** (y) guiy, yn ghuiy (goose).
s becomes **t** sooill, yn tooill (eye).
sh becomes **ch** shellan, yn chellan (bee).
sl becomes **cl** slane, yn clane (whole).
s usually disappears before **tr**:— straid, y traid (street).
s followed by any other consonant than **h**, **l** or **tr**, remains unchanged.
The article does not cause mutation in feminine nouns initialled by the dental letters **t**, **d**, **ch**, **j**, nor by any of the remaining letters of the alphabet.

Vocabulary.

bwoailley (pl. buillaghyn). a blow.
bwoalley striking.
bwoaill strike.
brishey breaking.
brish break.
gialdyn promising.
giall promise.
shilley eyesight.
pian pain.
beisht (pl. beishtyn). a beast, term used for toothache.
atchimagh terrible.
dy atchimagh terribly.
braew brave, fine.
dy braew bravely, fine.
doal blind.
balloo dumb.
bouyr deaf.
croobagh lame.
moal slow, feeble, dull.
tappee quick.
bio alive.
marroo dead.
aght way, manner.
castreycair middling, tolerable.
towl (pl. tuill) a hole .
ennym name.
bock (pl. buick) horse.
cabbyl (pl. cabbil) horse.
laair (pl. laaireeyn) mare.

lhiy (pl. lhiyaghyn) colt.
sharragh foal.
tarroo (pl. terriu) bull.
booa cow (pl. booaghyn), gen. baa.
bainney baa cow's milk
lhey (pl. lheyee) calf.
colbagh (pl. colbeeyn) heifer.
dow (pl. dew) ox.
ollagh, maase cattle.
baagh (pl. beyn) a beast.
thie-ollee, bwaane cow-house.
mart a beef.
keyrrey (pl. kirree) sheep.
rea (pl. reaghyn) a ram.
eayn (pl. eayin) a lamb.
goayr (pl. goair) a goat.
mannan a kid.
assyl a donkey.
muck a pig.
bannoo a young pig.
moddey (pl. moddee) a dog.
coo (pl. coyin) a hound.
quallian a pup, a cub.
kayt (pl. kiyt) a cat.
pishin (pl. pisheeyn) a kitten.
lugh (pl. lughee) a mouse.
roddan a rat.
conning a rabbit.
mwaagh (pl. mwaee) a hare .
assag a weasel.

1.—Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

Kys t'ou? Ta ny beishtyn aym.

Cre'n aght ta shiu? Lane vie.

Va mee çhing jea, as va'n pian atchimagh, agh cha nel mee çhing nish, cha nel pian aym ayns my ghreeym.

Cur dty laue ayns dty phoagey as cur skillin dou.

Ny jean brishey dty ghialdyn

Ta towl mooar ayns dty phoagey.

Immee, ny bee ayns my raad.

Cha nel my hilley lajer, ta'n shilley ayms faase; cha nel shilley erbee ec Juan: t'eh doal.

Hooar Ned bwoailley voish Thom; cha nel eh marroo foast.

Cre'n ynnyd ta Dan ayn nish?

Ta Dan ayns Nalbin nish, as ta e vummig ayns Sostyn, as e yishag ayns America.

Vel Kirree ayns Sostyn nish? Ta Kirree ayns Sostyn, as ta e mummig ayns yn Ellan, as e jishag ayns

Nherin.

Cur dty ennym ayns y lioar.

"Bwoaill choud as ta'n yiam çheh."

2. - Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

How are you? I am well to-day.

I was ill yesterday. Where is your mother? She is at home.

Where is her father? He is in Ireland.

Where is his mother? She is at Douglas.

Where is my pound? You have it.

Have you my penny? I have not.

She is dumb, he is deaf, they are blind.

The man is poor, but he is strong and industrious.

Have you the toothache? No.

Is she there? Yes. No, she is not.

A Phrase a Day.

Cre'n traa te? (What time is it?)

Te feed minnid gys shiaght. (It is twenty minutes to seven).

Nod oo ginsh dou ny earrooyn er yn chlag? (Can you tell me the numbers on the clock?).

Foddym. Nane, jees, tree, kiare, queig, shey, shiaght, hoght, nuy, jeih, unnane-jeig ('nane-jeig), daa-yeig. (I can. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve).

Ta'n laa jeant jeh ooryn, ooryn jeh minnidyn, as minnidyn jeh shallidyn. (The day is made up of hours, hours of minutes, and minutes of seconds.)

Ta queig minnidyn jeig ennymysst "kerroo-oor," as jeih-as feed "lieh-oor," er-y-fa ta three feed minnid ayns dagh oor (Fifteen minutes are called "a quarter of an hour," and thirty "half an hour," because there are sixty minutes in each hour.)

Lesson 9.

Declensions of er, on and lesh

Simple	Emphatic	Simple	Emphatic
orrym on me.	orryms.	lhiam with me.	lhiams.
ort on you.	orts.	lhiat with you.	lhiats.
er on him.	ersyn.	lesh with him.	leshyn.
urree on her.	urreeish.	lhee with her.	lheeish.
orrin on us.	orrinyn	lhien with us.	lhienyn.
erriu on you.	erriuish.	lhiu with you.	lhiuish.
orroo on them.	orroosyn.	lhieu with them.	lhieusyn.

The compound **er-lhiam** has the idiomatic meaning of "I think," and can be declined in this form:— er-lhiam, er-lhiat, er-lesh, er-lhee, er-lhien, er-lhiu, er-lhieusyn.

Emphatic form, as **lhiats**, etc., above.

Further idiomatic usages of lesh are:—

cur (or **coyrt**) **lesh** bringing.

hug lhiam I brought.

cha dug lhiam I did not bring.

der oo lhiat eh? will you bring it?

ver eh lesh he will bring.

"Er-lhiam dy heeyn Creest magh e laue as hug eh lesh yn stroialtagh thie."
— ("I thought that Christ stretched out His hand and brought the prodigal home.")

(sheeyn, stretch.)

Plural of Adjectives.

Many adjectives of one syllable have a plural form when used in immediate connection with a plural noun.

Adjectives of more than one syllable have seldom a plural form. Adjectives of one syllable ending with a vowel do not usually take a plural form.

Adjectives used predicatively remain unchangeable in termination and do not mutate.

Faiyr glass—green grass. claghyn glassey—grey stones.
Neeal glass (a pale complexion). Eddinyn glassey—pale faces.
Maghernyn glassey—green fields. Ta ny maghernyn glass—the fields are green.

Vocabulary.

farrane fountain.
geill water-spring.
strooan stream.
loghan pool, pond.
chibbyr (pl. chibbraghyn) well.
awin river.
logh lake.
dub, dubbey (pl. dhubbaghyn) small pool,
puddle.
aer air, sky.
feagh restful, quiet.
skee tired.
bioyr lively, vigorous.
gastey active, nimble.
litcheragh lazy.
jeidagh diligent.
bolvanagh stupid.
toiggalagh intelligent.
cheh hot.
chiass heat.
yn chiassagh fever.
feayr cold.
feayraght coldness, a cold.
chirrym dry.
fluigh wet
jough (pl. joughyn, joughinyn) a drink.
bee (pl. beeghyn) food.
paays thirst.
paa, paagh thirsty.
accrys hunger.
accrysagh hungry.
aash ease, rest

fea quietness, rest.
siyr haste
siyragh hasty.
skeeal a tale, news.
lioar-skeeal story-book
naight news.
pabyr-naight newspaper.
bun the base, the meaning.
dellal dealing.
margey a market.
feaille a feast.
doo black.
bane (pl. baney) white.
jiarg red, ruddy.
ruy (pl. jiaragey) red, reddish-brown.
ruissagh rosy.
gorrym blue.
bwee, buigh (pl. buighey) yellow.
dhone, dhoan (pl. dhoane) brown.
glass grey, green, pale.
geayne green.
keear-leeah brownish-grey (homespun)
gial bright, white
sollys light, clear.
dorragey dark.
loaghtan, loghtan tawny.
ouyr dun-coloured.
Jedoonee Sunday.
Jelhein Monday
Jemayrt Tuesday.
Jercean Wednesday.
Jerdein Thursday.

Jeheiney Friday.
Jesarn Saturday.

Doonaght Sabbath.

1.—Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

Dooar oo jough ec y chibbyr? Cha dooar: hooar mee bainney ec y thie.
Trooid stiagh as soie sheese, as gow aash.
Ny soie ec y dorrys, ta'n laa feayr as fluigh.
Ta feayaght aym, cha nel mee accrysagh, ta mee paa, cur jough dou.
T'ou uss ayns siyr, c'red ta jannoo ort? Ta mee çhing.
Jig oo reesht? Cha jig.
Va margey mie ayns Doolish Jesarn; va dellal mie ayn.
Ta'n oie dorragey. Cha nel eayst ayns yn aer.
Vel, oo skee? Cha nel mish skee jiu, va mee skee jea.
Bee'm ayns Nherin Jecrean. Bee ad ayns Sostyn Jerdein
Ta'n kione echey lheeah.
Ta ny sooillyn eck gorrym.
Ta'n folt echey dhoan.
T'ou gra dy vel oo aeg.
Er-lhiams dy vel oo shenn.

2. — Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

Give me a drink. I am thirsty.
I am very tired.
I am old and my head is grey.
Is the night dark?
Is the moon shining yet?
His eyes are blue her eyes are black.
His cheeks are red, her teeth are white.
Your fist is strong.
Where will you be on Monday? I shall be in the Isle of Man.
Will you see my mother there? Yes, and your brother and your sister.
Will you be here again on Friday? No, I shall be at home.
What is the matter with you? (What is doing on you?).

A Phrase a Day.

Yuan, vel oo girree? Te anmagh. (John, are you getting up? It's late).
Ta mee er my chosh, c'wooad er y chlag eh? (I am up, what time is it?)
Te bunnys lieh oor lurg hoght. (It's nearly half-past eight.)
Bee'm anmagh, as bee'n mainstyr ec yn oik roym. (I'll be late, and the boss will be at the office before me.)
She d'oill hene eh ansherbee, d'eiie mee ort moghey dy-liooar. (It's your own fault anyway, I called you early enough.)
Shegin dou cur my chass share roym, cha nhegin dou ve ro anmagh jiu. (I must put my best foot before me, I must not be too late to-day.)
Cha nheghin dhyt dy-jarrou, ta'n laa jiu Jesarn. (No, indeed, to-day is Saturday.)

Lesson 10.

The Genitive Case.

When two nouns come together and one of them depends on or belongs to the other, the second is put in the genitive case: *lioar skeeal* (book of story); *pabyr-naight* (paper of news). In Manx the noun when genitive must be placed after the noun that governs it.

The genitive of most nouns is in form the same as the nominative. Some nouns however have a special form for the genitive.

Thus: Nominative - *cass* (foot), genitive—*coshey* (of a foot).

When one noun governs another in the genitive case, the article is left out before the first noun, but retained before the second: *ushtey yn chibbyr* (the water of the well); *Cass y stoyl* (the foot of the stool). When a possessive pronoun is used with the genitive noun, the article is not used with either noun:

mwannal my laue (my wrist); *garey my ayrey* (my father's garden).

The genitive article in the **masculine singular** is in form like the nominative (**yn, y**), but the genitive article in the **feminine singular** becomes **ny**: *boyn ny coshey* (the heel of the foot). Occasionally the genitive article masculine is used before a feminine noun:

"*Va ennym y voidyn, Moirrey*" ("The virgin's name was Mary." — Luke i., 27).

We have already seen that in the singular the article (**yn y**) causes mutation in a feminine noun whether nominative or accusative. The article does not cause mutation in a masculine nominative or accusative. In the genitive, however, this is reversed, for, as a rule, the article in the genitive singular masculine causes mutation like that in the nominative singular feminine.

Thus:

pobble (m) people: *screudeyryn y phobble*—scribes of the people.

Kione—head (m). gen. king: *folt y çhing*—the hair of the head.

The feminine article in the genitive does not cause mutation but makes any vowel initial add the letter **h**:
nom. fem. *ooir*—earth: gen. *ooirrey*; *eaghtyr ny hooirrey*—the surface of the earth.

In the use of the mutations grammatical exactitude often gives way to convenience of utterance, and we find in this matter occasional diversities and inconsistencies in the practice of the very best speakers and writers.

Baaty (boat) takes a masculine article and adjective, but a feminine pronoun.

Eclipsis.

The word *nyn* (our, your, their) causes a series of peculiar mutations of the nature of what in Irish is known as eclipsis:

p becomes **b** *padjer* (prayer); *nyn badjer*—our, your or their prayer.
b becomes **m** *braar* (brother); *nyn mraar*—our, your or their brother.
f becomes **v** *folt* (hair); *nyn volt*—our, your or their hair.
t becomes **d** *thalloo* (land); *nyn dhalloo*—our, your or their land.
d becomes **gh** *dooinney* (man); *nyn ghooinney*—our, your or their man.
ch becomes **j** *cheer* (country); *nyn jeer*—our, your or their country.
j becomes **y** *Jee* (God); *nyn Yee*—our, your or their God.
c, k, q becomes **g, gh** *king* (heads); *nyn ging*—our, your or their heads.
g becomes **gh** *garey* (garden); *nyn gharey*—our, your, or their garden.

The other initial letters remain unchanged after **nyn**. Such words as '*nyn mraar*' are usually pronounced '*ny mraar*' for ease of utterance, it being difficult to pronounce **n** immediately before **m** in rapid speech.

Whenever the context does not show unmistakably whether **nyn** is in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd person, it is customary to use the prepositional pronouns **ain, eu oc**.

Thus, instead of saying '*nyn badjer*,' it is often preferable to use the article and say '*yn phadjer ain*,' etc.

The plural article "**ny**" does not cause mutation in the nominative or accusative: *thie* (house), *ny thieyn*.

In the genitive, the plural article usually causes mutations similar to those caused by '**nyn**': *Ny dhieyn*—of the houses.

In the vocative case (nominative of address), a noun mutates in the same way as when preceded by the possessive pronoun '**my**':

O Yee! (O God!).

Ghooinney! (Man!).

Yuan, tar dys shoh! (John, come here!).

Vocabulary.

ben (pl. **mraane**) woman.
Ben-ainshtyr Mistress, Madam, Mrs.
Ben-ainshtyr aeg or Inneen Miss.
boddagh (pl. **boadee**) cod.
brack (pl. **brick**) mackerel.
breag a lie.
breck speckled.
cha nod (or **vod**) cannot.
chaggil assemble.
chaglym gathering.
cloan (g. **clienney**) offspring.
cloan ny clienney posterity.
cooidjagh together (placed after noun)
cre'n fa? why?
cre'n fa nagh why not?
cre'n oyr? for what reason?
cred believe
credjal believing.
dooinney (pl. **deiney**) man.
dy cheilley together.
eaisht listen
eeast fish.
eeastagh fishing.
eeasteyr fishermen.
er my (dty, e, nyn) hon for my (your, his, their) sake.
er y fa therefore.
firrinagh true.
firrinys truth.
fockleyr dictionary.
fod can.
freayll keeping.
freill keep.
geaishtagh listening.
ginsh telling.

guilley (pl. **guillyn**) boy.
inneen, 'neen girl
insh tell.
lieen (pl. **lieenteeyn**) net.
lhiannoo (pl. g. **lhiennoo**) an infant.
lhig dooin let us.
lhig dou let me
lhig, da let him.
lioaran small book, pamphlet.
loayr speak.
loayrt speaking.
Mainshtyr Master, Sir, Mr.
ny lhig dou let me not.
olkan a baby.
ooilley all (placed before noun).
paitchey (p. **paitchyn**) child.
penn (g. **penney**) a pen.
ponniar a lad, a girl.
purt (pl. **puirt**) harbour.
scollag a youth.
screeuyn (pl. **screeuynyn**) a letter.
shen y fa therefore.
shenn ayryn ancestors.
skeayley scattering.
skeayll scatter.
skeddan herring.
skynn (pl. **skynnaghyn**) knife.
skynn-phenney pen-knife.
son for.
stuggey (pl. **stuggaghyn**) halfgrown.
toig understand
toiggal understanding.
veih-my-cheilley from one another.
yn irriney the truth.
yn vreck smallpox.

1.—Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

Ren shiu clashtyn woish thie? Hooar mee screeuyn jea.
Cre naightyn t'eu? Naightyn mie.
Vel shiu credjal eh? Cha nel mee credjal fockle jeh.
Quoi ren ginsh diu?
Cha nel eh yn irriney, cha nod shen y ve.
Ta'n baatey ayns y phurt as hig ee magh mairagh, as bee ee mooie son laghyn, t'ee goll magh dy eeastagh skeddan ny breck.
Ta shiu ayns siyr mooar.
Cha nod mee furriaght.
Cre'n oyr nagh ren shiu eh? Cre'n aght nee shiu jannoo eh?
Ta shen nearey mooar.
Ec dy chooilley hraa.
Ooilley laghyn nyn mea chaglym cooidjagh.

2.— **Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.**

Will you hear from home? I shall get a letter to-morrow.

Was the boat in the harbour yesterday? Yes, and she is there now, but she will go out tomorrow to fish herring or mackerel.

Where is their father now? He is at home, and he will be there all day.

They are in a hurry, they cannot stay. Is that the truth?

Is your mother in the house? She is within. My father is out.

Why are you doing that?

A Phrase a Day.

Vel brishey-trostea aarlo? (Is breakfast ready?)

Aarlo! Dy ve shicky te. Rieau er dy lieh oor lurg shiaght. (Ready! To be sure it is. Ever since half-past seven.)

Eisht foddee oo deayrtey magh yn tey, bee'm heese ayns tullagh. (Then you can pour out the tea, I'll be down in a moment.)

Nee tey ny caffee t'ayd? (Is it tea or coffee you have?)

Caffee dy ve shicky, vel oo er choayl dty vlass? (Coffee, to be sure, have you lost your taste?)

T'eh blastyn ny smoo gollrish tey, dar m'annym, cha noddym gra c' red t'eh! (It tastes more like tea, upon my soul, I can't say what it is!)

Lesson 11.

More Prepositional pronouns

The following words complete the list of prepositional pronouns:—

Ass, out of,

assym

assyd (or assdhyt)

ass

assjee

ass-shin (or ass-

dooin),

assdiu

ass-ad (or ass-doo,

ass-daue)

Mysh, about

moom

mood

mysh

mooee (or m'ee)

moom

miu

moo.

Fo, under

foym

foyd

fo

foee

foin

feue

foue

Rish, unto, by

rhym

rhyt

rish

r'ee

rooin

riu

roo.

Hug, gys or dys, towards

hym

hood

huggey

hic (or huic)

hooin

hiu

heu

Harrish, over

harrym

harryd

harrish

harree

harrin

harriu (or harrishdiu)

harroo (or harrystoo, harrysdoo).

Liorish, by

liorym
liort
liorish
lioree
liorin
lieriu
lioroo.

Marish, with, along with

marym
mayrt
marish
maree
marin
meriu
maroo.

Roish, before

roym
royd
roish
roee
roin
reue
roue.

Shaghey, past

shaghym
shaghyd
shaghey
shagh'ee
shagh'ain
shagh'eu
shagh'ad.

Veih, Voish, from

voym
voyd (or void)
voish
voee
voin
veue
voue. (Initial **w** may be substituted for **v** in each of these.)

In the older Gaelic, instead of saying "I am sleeping," "I am sitting," etc., it was usual to say- "I am in my sleeping," etc. In later Gaelic, the preposition was often omitted and the sentence became "I am my sleeping," etc. So that in Manx Gaelic we have with, for instance, the verbal-noun *cadley* (sleeping) such forms as:—

ta mee my chadley I am sleeping.
t'ou dty chadley you are sleeping.
t'eh ny chadley he is sleeping.
t'ee ny cadley she is sleeping.
ta shin nyn gadley we are sleeping
ta shiu nyn gadley you are sleeping.
t'ad nyn gadley they are sleeping.

It will be seen that here **ny** stands for '**n e**, or **ayn e** (in his, in her), and that **nyn** stands for **ayn nyn** (in our, your or their). Such verbs as these are conjugated as above in all the tenses and forms of "to be" (*ta, vel, va, etc.*).

In such sentences as "he is a king." "I am a man," it is usual to say ;

"He is in his king," meaning "he is in his (state of) king," "I am in my man" "I am in my (state of) man," so that we have

"**T'eh ny ree**," He is a king.
"**Ta mee my ghooiney**," I am a man.
"**T'eh ny ghooiney ynrick**," He is a faithful man.
"**V'ee ny ben vie**." She was a good woman.
"**Va Victoria ny ben-rein**," Victoria was a queen.

Instead of saying "ta mee my chadley," we are also allowed to substitute the less idiomatic form, "ta mee cadley" and so with other similar verbs. We can also say "ta shin ny chadley" instead of "ta shin nyn gadley," and so with other such verbs in the plural.

Some examples of this form:—

shassoo (standing); **ta mee my hassoo**.
soie (sitting) **ta mee my hoie**.
lhie (lying); **ta mee my lhie**.
doostey (waking); **ta mee er my ghooistey** (I have awakened).

tost (silent): **bee dty host** (be silent; be in your silence).

1. Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

Row uss dty chadley? Va mee my chadley. Cha row mee my chadley.

Va shin nyn shassoo. Cha row shin nyn shassoo.

Ta mee my hassoo, t'ou uss dty hoie.

Vel oo er dty ghoostey? Ta mee er my chosh (I am on foot, or up).

Va mee my ghoostey. Cha row mee er my chosh.

Vel eh ny hassoo? T'eh ny hoie.

Ta my voir ny lhie, t'ee feer çhing.

Ta shin nyn shassoo, ta shin goll magh.

Ta cadley orrym (I am sleepy).

Trooid marym. Va mee mayrts jea.

2.— Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

Are you sleepy? I am awake. I am up.

Are you sitting? I am standing.

Were you awake? I was asleep.

Is the horse lying down? He is standing.

He is asleep. We are awake.

I am on foot all the day. Are you sleepy? No.

Will you be awake, then? Yes.

I will not go with you to-day, I am ill, and tired, and sleepy.

I shall go with you to-morrow.

A Phrase a Day.

B'laik lhiat cappan dy chaffee elley? (Would you like another cup of coffee?)

B'laik lhiam, as palchey dy chey ayn. (Yes, and plenty of cream in it.)

C'wooad dy hugyr verym stiagh? (How much sugar will I put in?)

Daa spein-tey lane, my sailt. (Two teaspoonsful, please.)

Va rieu feeackle villish ayd, Yuan! (You had ever a sweet tooth, John!)

Sonnys ort, Voirrey, ny jarrood dty phoagey-laue! (The best of luck Mary, don't forget your handbag!)

Lesson 12.

The Numerals.

Cardinal (as in counting).

1 unnane or 'nane.

2 jees.

3 tree.

4 kiare.

5 queig.

6 shey.

7 shiaght.

8 hoght.

9 nuy.

10 jeih.

11 'nane-jeig.

12 daa-yeig, ghaa-yeig.

13 tree-jeig.

14 kiare-jeig.

15 queig-jeig.

16 shey-jeig.

17 shiaght-jeig.

18 hoght-jeig.

19 nuy-jeig.

20 feed.

20-29 'nane-as-feed, etc.

30 jeih-as-feed.

31-39 'nane-jeig-as-feed, etc.

40 daeed.

50 jeih-as-daeed.

60 three feed.

70 three feed as jeih.

80 kiare feed

90 kiare feed as jeih.

100 keead, un cheead.

200 daa cheead.

300 tree cheead.

400 kiare cheead.

500 queig cheead.

600 shey cheead.

700 shiaght cheead.

800 hoght cheead.

900 nuy cheead.

1000 thousane, jeih cheead.

1,000,000 jeih cheead thousane.

The forms three-yeig, kiare-jeig, etc., are also found. Troor—a set of three, dussan—dozen. The form **meeiley**—"a thousand"—is now only used with the meaning of "a mile." Its plural is **millaghyn**.

When the cardinal numerals are used in connection with **nouns**, the forms un, daa and daa-yeig are used instead of unnane, jees and ghaa-yeig. The noun remains singular after the numerals daa, feed, daeed, and the other multiples of feed, and also after keead and thousane: un laue—one hand; daa laue—two hands; three lauyn—three hands; feed laue—twenty hands, etc.

Nouns of measure (laa, punt, etc.) usually remain singular after any numeral.

After **un** the noun mutates as it would after the article: un dooinney, un ven.

After **daa** the noun mutates as it would after the possessive pronoun "my": Daa ghoooinney, daa ven. The other numerals do not usually cause mutation; but there are occasional exceptions.

Keayrt (a time, a turn). Un cheayrt—once; daa cheayrt—twice; three keayrtyn—three times, etc.

The noun usually comes after the first portion of a compound numeral, and before the connecting particle **as** (and) Daa ghoooinney yeig—twelve men, jeih deiney as feed—thirty men; kiare cheead deiney as jeih as feed—430 men. It may, however, be placed otherwise: "Kiare-feed as nuy persoonyn jeig"—"Ninety-nine persons" (Luke xv., 7).

The Ordinal Numbers.

1st yn chied.

2nd yn nah.

3rd yn trass.

4th yn chiarroo.

5th yn wheiggoo.

6th yn cheyoo.

7th yn chiaghtoo.

8th yn hoghtoo.

9th yn nuyoo.

10th yn jeehoo.

20th yn 'eedoo.

100th yn cheeadoo.

1000th yn jeih-cheeadoo.

The syllable **oo** is added to all the ordinals except the first, second and third. **Chied** causes mutation like those found after the article. All the other cardinals cause mutations like those found after the pronoun "my."

Vocabulary.

anmagh late.
arragh spring (gen. arree).
aspick bishop.
Avril April.
blein (pl. bleantyn, gen. bleeaney) a year.
Boaldyn May.
cabbal chapel.
clag bell (or clock).
c'woad how much, how many?
dy-gerrid shortly, soon.
eash age.
er y laa cheddin on the same day.
fouyr autumn (or harvest).
geurey winter.
giare short.
grig second.
imbagh, (gen. imbee) season.
Jedoonee chaie last Sunday.
keeill church.
kegeesh a fortnight.
kerroo a quarter.
laa chaie the other day.
laa Nollick Christmas Day.
laa-Boaldyn May-day.
laa-feailley holiday.
laa-ruggyr birthday.
laccal wanting.

lieh-oor half-hour.
lurg after.
Mart March.
Mee houney November.
Mee ny Boaldyn May.
Mee s'jerree yn ouyr October.
Mee s'jerree yn touree July.
Mee vart March.
Mee veanagh y gheuree December.
Mee veanagh y touree June.
Mee veanagh yn ouyr September.
mee, (pl. meeaghyn) month.
minnid minute.
moghey early.
oie houney Hollantide night.
oor hour.
oor-dy-lieh an hour and a half.
quoid how much, how many?
raaie quarter of a year.
saggyrt priest, clergyman.
shiaghtin, (pl. shiaghtinyn) a week.
shirveish service.
sourey summer.
tullagh second.
Yn chied vee jeh'n ouyr August.
Yn chied vee jeh'n vlein January.
Yn nah vee jeh'n vlein February.

1. Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

Cre'n eash ta shiu? Bee'm jeih as daeed dy-gerrid.
T'eh feed blein dy eash.
Cre'n tra a te? T'eh shiaght er y chlag.
Vel eh nuy er y chlag foast? T'eh lieh-oor lurg nuy.
T'eh kerroo dys jeih. T'eh giare kerroo jeh jeih.
T'eh kerroo lurg 'nane.
Cha nel eh jees er y chlag foast, cha nel eh as (agh) queig minnidyn as feed lurg 'nane.
Vel y clag er woailley? T'eh er woailley kiare.
Ta'n clag bwoalley son shirveish-chillagh.
Ta ben y taggyrt feer dooie.
Ta mee er vakin daa haggryt goll gys y cheeill jiu.
Quoid laa t'ayns yn vlein-lheim (leap year)? Three cheead shey as three feed.
Tree shiaghtin son Jelhein shoh cheet.
Shiaghtin Jedoonee shoh s'jerree (a week last Sunday).
Ayns shiaghtin dy hraa. Bee'm ayns shen.
Veryms dhyt jeih punt 'sy vlein.

2.—Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

How old is he? He will be twenty to-morrow.
What time of day was it? It was six o'clock.
Is it eight o'clock now? It is half-past eight.
It is a quarter to nine. It is half-past two o'clock.
It was a quarter past six.
It will soon be eight.
I see in the field three men and four women, six horses and seventeen cows.
He will be here shortly: he is always early.
I am often late.
Sunday is the first day of the week, and Saturday is the last.
There are twenty-four hours in one day, and sixty minutes in one hour.
How many days are there in a year? Three hundred and sixty-five.
There are thirty days in April and thirty-one in May.
Come next Sunday to service with me.

A Phrase a Day.

Aigh vie y chree! Moghrey mie dhyt, bee'm moghey ec y thie gys kirbyl, as foddym cur lhiam carrey.
(Good luck, dear! Good-morning, I'll be home to lunch early, and I may bring a friend.)
Ta mee guee ort, ny cur lhiat carrey dys shoh jiu, bee'm ro harroogh dy yeeaghyn pyagh erbee. (I beseech you, don't bring a friend here to-day. I'll be too busy to see anyone.)
Feer vie, yio'm kirbyl 'sy valley, agh n'oddym cur lhiam eh gys jinnair? (Very well, I'll have lunch in town, but may I bring him to dinner?)
Chiart myr saillt, er-lhiam dy bee palchey dy vee dooin ooilley ayn. (Just as you please, I think there'll be plenty of food for us all.)
S'mie shen, ta mee er n'ghialdyn da rish foddey dy hraa dy chur lhiam eh thie marym. (That's good. I've promised for a long time to bring him home with me.)
As cre'n oyr nagh dug oo lhiat eh? (And why didn't you bring him?).

LESSONS IN MANX

Part 2

FOREWORD.

The lessons in Manx Gaelic, which form the contents of part two of this book are a continuation of the series published by the Manx Society in the autumn of 1935, under the title of "Beginning Manx Gaelic."

Like the earlier lessons, the following appeared serially in the columns of "Mona's Herald," which explains the week-to-week references to be found in the introductions to each chapter.

They are based on the late Edmund Goodwin's "First Lessons in Manx," and thanks are due to the trustees of his estate for permission to make use of that work, which had long been out of print.

Thanks are also due to Mr. J. J. Kneen, M.A., who not only revised the weekly lessons and the final proof sheets, but also provided much additional matter which enhances the value of this little volume. It is issued in the hope that it will further stimulate the study of the Island's mother tongue.

October, 1936.

Lesson 1.

The Regular Verbs.

The **imperative singular** and the **verbal noun** are the stems from which the other parts branch. Some verbal-nouns remain in form like the imperative. A few others undergo internal change, but the great majority are formed by adding one of the various terminations —**ey, aghey, agh, aght, al, eil, ym, yn**, etc. Initial vowel stems prefix the letter **g** to the verbal-noun.

Examples of the various forms of verbal-nouns.

Imperative.		Verbal-Noun.	
screeu	write.	screeu	writing.
lhaih	read.	lhaih	reading.
caill	lose	coayl	losing.
brish	break.	brishey	breaking.
foshil	open.	fosley	opening.
kionnee	buy.	kionnaghey, kionnagh	buying.
fuirree	wait.	fuirraght, fuirraghtyn	waiting.
freggyr	reply.	freggyrt	replying.
follee	hide.	follaghey, follaghtyn	hiding.
trog	lift.	troggal	lifting.
leeid	lead.	leideil	leading.
giall	promise.	gialdyn	promising.
chaggil	gather.	chaglym	gathering.
ee	eat.	gee	eating.
iu	drink.	giu	drinking.
insh	tell.	ginsh	telling.
eeck	pay.	geeck	paying.
eeassee	lend, borrow.	geeassaghey, geeassaght	lending, borrowing.

The **present tense** always consists of the verbal-noun and the auxiliary (ta, vel):

Ta mee screeu, ta mee brishey, ta mee kionnaghey, etc.

VeI ad screeu? Cha nel oo screeu. Nagh vel eh screeu?

The **past tense** is formed from the imperative stem:—

Screeu mee I wrote.

Cha screeu mee I did not write.

If the initial letter of the imperative is a mutable consonant, this in the past tense undergoes the changes, or mutations, caused by the **possessive** pronouns:—

Vrish mee I broke, etc.

If the initial letter is a vowel, the letter **d**, or occasionally **j**, is prefixed to the stem:—

Diu mee I drank.

Jeeck mee I paid, etc.

A stem with initial **f** drops the **f** and prefixes **d**:—

Doshil mee I opened, etc.

In the past tense, we can also say:

"Va mee screeu" and "Ren mee screeu." This applies to all verbs.

Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

1. baatey
2. moddey
3. kynney
4. balley
5. guilley
6. dooinney
7. carrey

8. billey
9. losserey
10. urley
11. bunney
12. paitchey
13. keyrrey

Cur Baarle orroo shoh. Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

1. hie mee 1. I did not give: or put).
2. haink mee 2. I did not say).
3. cheayll mee 3. I did not make).
4. hooar mee 4. I did not take).
5. hug mee 5. I did not go).

6. dooyrt mee 6. I did not come).
7. honnick mee 7. I did not see).
8. ren mee 8. I did not hear).
9. ghow mee 9. I did not get: find).

Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

Imperative.

1. drink.
2. open.
3. pay.
4. break.
5. read.
6. eat.
7. lead.
8. hide.
9. lend, borrow.
10. buy.
11. reply.
12. gather.
13. tell.
14. promise.
15. write.
16. wait.
17. lift.
18. lose

Conversational Phrases.

1. Ah, er hoh oo Mnr Quilliam! Jig oo thie gys jinnair marym?—(Ah, here you are, Mr Quilliam! Will you come home to dinner with me?)
2. Dy ve shickyh higyh, as bee'm feer wooiagh dy-jarroo dy hoiagh jeh dty chuirrey dooie— (Certainly I will, and I shall be very pleased indeed to accept your kind invitation.)
3. Hooih roih eisht, beemayd chiart ayns traah dy hayrtyn y barroose tah faagail Straih Victoria ec lieh oor lurg queig.—(Let us go then. We'll just be in time to catch the bus which leaves Victoria Street at 5.30.)
4. Lhig dooih jannoo siyr eisht, te queig minnidyn as feed lurg queig nish. —(Let's hurry then, it is 5.25 now.)
5. Er hoh shin; chiart ayns traah. Lheim stiagh. Dy beagh shin er ve shallid elley anmagh, veagh shin er choayl eh.— (Here we are; just in time. Jump in! If we had been another moment late, we should have missed it.)

Lesson 2.

The Regular Verbs, Future Tense.

The future tense consists of the imperative stem with the addition of the terminations **ym** for the first person singular, **mayd** for the first person plural, and **ee** for all the others. In a relative clause **ee** is replaced by **ys**. The termination **ee** is sometimes retained before **ym** and **mayd**.

screeuym
screeuuee (oo, eh, ee)
screeuuee (shiu, ad).

cailleym (—caillym)
caillee (oo eh, ee)
cailleemayd.
caillee (shiu, ad).

For ease of utterance the verb 'ee' (eat) usually assumes the relative form:
Eeys ee—she will eat.

After the negative particle **cha** or **nagh**, an initial vowel in the future tense adds the letter **n**:

Cha niuym—I shall not drink.

In this tense, after **cha** or **nagh**, the letter **f** usually becomes **v**, or in the spoken language is dropped altogether, and **n** substituted.

In the future tense after **cha** or **nagh**:

k, c or **q** becomes **g**.
p becomes **b**.
t becomes **d**.
ch becomes **j**.

The other initial letters usually remain unaltered after **cha** or **nagh**.

In the secondary future, or conditional tense, the first person singular ends in **in**, and all the others in **agh**:

screeuin—I would write. screeuagh (oo, eh, ee, shin, shiu, ad).

Cha and **nagh** affect the mutable in this tense in the same way as in the future tense.

Conversational Phrases.

1. Yiarragh ad dy row eh ny share dy ve ruggit aighoil na berchagh. — (They used to say that it was better to be born lucky than rich.)
2. Ny creid eh. Er my hon hene bare lhiam ve ruggit berchagh. — (Don't believe it. For my own part I'd rather be born rich.)
3. Ta mee smooïnaghtyn dy blaik lhiam ny neesht. — (I think I would like both)
4. T'ou kiart dy-jarrou. — (You're right indeed.)

Reading Practice, Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil 1. Oshin as Parick.

The following translation into Manx of an Old Irish legend has been made by Mr. J. J. Kneen M.A., especially for students. A short section of the tale will be printed each lesson.

Va Oshin fer s'jerree ny Fenee faagit syn Erin. V'eh yn fer smoo jeh ny Fenee va fir-chaggee myrgeeddin. V'eh mac da Fynn, agh v'eh toast bio ayns lhing Pharick. Hoiagh eh taggloo rish y noo as eer g'eaishtagh rish.

Va'n noo er spreih ushtey casherick er yn Eniagh. Ny yeih cha row eh shicky'r son tammylt beg by chair da taggloo rish lheid y fer er-lhimmey jeh taggloo mysh Creestiaght. Va Oshin ro henn tushtey dy ve echey mychione y chredjue shoh. Agh d'ansoor daa ainle ny ourysyn echey. Dooyrt ad rish dy lhisagh eh screeu sheese goan Oshin, er-lheh ny skeealyn echey jeh'n chennaghys er yn oyr, as yn ainle, verragh ad boggey da deiney ayns ny laghyn va ry-heet.

Va Oshin nish cha meein as Creestee erbee. Cha yarg eh markiagh, cha yarg eh roie, cha yarg eh kiaulleeagh monney. Agh yn chooid smoo jeh'n traa echey hoiagh eh lieh-lhie er e hoshiaght er e leiy. V'eh goll rish billey-ooyl ennagh v'er choayl ooilley agh unnane jeh ny banglaneyn echey as rish foddey nagh row er n'yummyrk mess erbee er-lhimmey jeh cliegeenyn dy gheul. V'eh bentyn da sliught va'n jannoo as yrjid as agh beaghee echey jeeaghyn dy ve ny s'cooie da'n thaloo na shen v'ec Creesteeyn, ny smoo ayns cordail rish sleityn, keylljyn, faarkaghyn dorrinagh, as niaughyn. Eaishtagh eh rish skeealyn craueeaght, agh cha d'oddagh eh y hyndaa gys Creestiaght. V'eh ro henn as foawragh ooilley cooidjagh, as va'n cooinaghtyn echey ro lane. Tra ghow Parick ny saggyrt ny s'moal-hushtee ennagh elley orroo dy ghreinnaghey eh liorish gra nagh row Fynn as e vraaraghyn ayns Flaunys, dreggyr eh; Mannagh bee adsyn ayns shid, cre yinnins ayns shid? Cre'n-oyr dy je'ms gys shid?

Lesson 3.

Grammar - The Compound Tenses of the Regular verbs.

The Compound Tenses of the Regular verbs are formed in the same way as those of the Irregular verbs, i.e., by using the particle **er** (on, after) along with the auxiliary and the verbal-noun—

Ta mee er screeu	I have written.
Ta mee er niu	I have drunk.
Ta mee er choayl	I have lost.
Ta mee er vrishey	I have broken.
Va mee er screeu	I had written; etc.

After the particle **er** the verbal noun mutates as follows:—

p becomes **ph**.
b becomes **v**.
m becomes **v**.
f becomes **v**.
t becomes **d**.
d becomes **gh**.
ch becomes **j**.
j becomes **y**.
c or **k** becomes **ch**
g becomes **gh** or **y**.
qu becomes **wh**.
s or **sh** becomes **h**.

s before **l** drops out, but remains before other consonants.

A vowel initial prefixes the letter **n**:

Ta mee er n'aaseI have grown.

After **er** a verbal-noun in **c** or **k** usually mutates to **ch**, but occasionally to **g**. Colloquially, **er goll** and **er goaill** are often used without mutation

The past participle ends in **it**, which on contraction may become simply **t**: screeuit or scruit—written.

iuit or iut	drunk.
caillit or caillt	lost.

By the help of the participle any active verb can be made passive:—

T'eh screeuit	It is written.
T'eh iuit	It is drunk.
Ta mee caillt	I am lost.

And so on through all the tenses and persons. There is, however, another and more idiomatic way of expressing the passive by means of the particle **er** and the possessive pronoun followed by the verbal-noun:—

Ta mee er my choayl — I am lost; I have been lost —(I am on my losing).
t'ou er dty choayl
t'eh er ny choayl.
t'ee er ny coayl.
ta shin er nyn goayl.
ta shiu er nyn goayl
t'ad er nyn goayl.

And similarly in the other tenses. We can also occasionally express the passive by the help of the verb **goll** (going):—

Hie mee er coayl	I was lost.
Hem er coayl	I shall be lost: etc.
Ga nagh ragh shoh er credjal	Though this should not be believed.

When **goll** is thus used as an auxiliary the particle **er** does not cause mutation.

Conversational Phrases.

1. Cre'n boayl shoh ta shin goll shaghey nish? (What place is it we are passing now?)
2. Nagh vel oo cur enn er? (Don't you recognise it,)
3. Cha nel mee shickyr jeh edyr. (I'm not sure of it at all).
4. Heill mee dy bione dhyt Doolish feer vie (I thought you knew Douglas very well.)
5. Cha bione, t'ou fakin dy vel mee er vaghey ayns Rhumsaa yn chooid smoo jeh my vea, as cha nel mee feer vennick ayns Doolish; ta mee s'menkey ayns Balley Cashtal, agh ny cheayrtyr ta mee goll dys Purt ny Hinshey neesht. (No. You see, I have been living in Ramsey the greater part of my life, and I am not very often in Douglas; I am often in Castletown, but sometimes I go to Peel also).
6. Ta shen Oik yn Chiannoortys , as ayns y thie jiarg shen liorish, ta'n Chiare-as-feed cheet nyn quail. (That is Government Office, and in that red house alongside, the Keys meet).
7. As c'raad ta'n Coonseil Leigh meeiteil (And where does the Legislative Council meet?)
8. Oh, ta shamyryn ocsyn myrgeddin ayns shen. (Oh, they have chambers also there.)

9. Ta mee credjal dy boallagh ad meeiteil ayns Balley Cashtal keayrt dy row. (I believe they used to meet in Castletown once upon a time?)
10. Boallagh ad. Va Balley Cashtal yn chenn Ardvalley jeh'n Ellan. (Yes. Castletown was the old capital of the Island).
11. Ta traaghyn er chaghlaa! (Times have changed!)
12. Ta, as ta mee dy-mennick goaill yindys vel eh son y chooid share na'n chooid smessey. Quoi ec ta fys? (Yes and I often wonder is it for the better or the worse. Who knows?)

Reading, Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil I: Oshin as Parick

Cha row eh rieau skee jeh ginsh mysh yn Fynn jeeoil. Tra dooyrt saggyrt da nagh d'od eer quailag cosney stiagh ayns Flaunys gyn-yss da Jee imraagh eh yn feoiltyas as oltaghey bea v'ec Fynn. Dooyrt eh, dy beagh duillagyn yn ouyr airh, as tonnyrn ny marrey argid, verragh Fynn ad ooilley ersooyl. D'od millaghyn dy gheiney g'entreil stiagh er y halley echey g'ee as g'iu ec e voayrd as faagail reesht gyn feysht ve currit orroo. Dooyrt eh loayragh ny feney yn irriney as chummagh ad gialdyn cha mie as saggyrt erbee. Hass Parick jeeaghyn er yn kione echey cha nee monney s'yrjey na jerrey daah-foalley er shleiy Oshin. Baillish dy beagh deiney ooilley foawir dy beagh ad er ve cha oasle as mec Ynn. Bione da deiney veggey va feer vroutagh.

Cre erbee dooyrt saggyrt, va Oshin ro henn as dooie dy ve mennick trimshagh, er-lhimmey jeh'n traa va'n gheay ass y niar. Eisht hug ny oieghyn feayrey as liauyrey skeeys er, as by chooinnee lesh yn chelg as caggeeaght rish ny mec liauyr-foltagh ec Fynn. Eishtagh va enn echey cha yarg eh shelg, caggey ny cloie arragh, ny snaue ayns ny thooillaghyn, dy row eh ny henn dooinney boght fegooish niart ny kiaull. V'eh faagit ny lomarcan er , as veagh eh er ve boggoil dy ve marish Fynn e ayr as Oscar e vac, raad erbee v'ad. Ren eh foast boirey eh nagh row eh er ve marish e ayr dy chooney lesh ayns y chaggey tra va dagh oarlagh Fynn mooar sheeynt feayr as feagh liorish y Voinn. Cha ghow eh ayn ayns y chaggey s'jerree ec ny Feney noadyr, tra varr Oscar Cairbre as hooar eh baase eh hene as cha ren cagh scapail er lhimmey jeh'n fer bieau-coshey jeh'n sluight. V'eh yn foill echey hene nagh row Oshin er ve fenish ec ny caggaghyn shoh. S'joarree v'eh dy lhisagh lheid y kiontoyrtyas jeh aegid er ve yn saase jeh tayrn magh e vioys gys eash cha mooar! D'insh eh da Parick y skeeal.

(Tannaghtyn).

Lesson 4.

Grammar - The Relative Pronoun.

1. The relative pronoun affirmative is *ny* (who, which, that):—

Cha hoig ad shen *ny v'eh er loayrt roo.* (They understood not that which he had spoken to them.)

Ta ooilley *ny haink royms nyn maarlee as nyn roosteyryn.* (All who came before me are thieves and robbers).

2. *Ny* often stands for "that which" or "what":—

Ny ta scruit aym, te scruit. (What I have written, I have written).

3. The negative relative pronoun is represented by *nagh* (who are not, which is not, that is not, etc.):—

Ny deiney nagh vel lajer (The men who are not strong).

4. The affirmative relative pronoun *ny* is usually omitted as the structure of the sentence shows the meaning without its aid.

Ayr ain t'ayns niau. (Our Father which art in Heaven)

6. In a relative sentence the nominative is placed before the verb, and if the verb is in the future tense, the termination *ee* becomes *ys*:—

(She) mish loayrys rish. (It is I who will speak to him).

7. In a relative negative clause *nagh* is used and not *cha*.

8. In a relative sentence, the emphatic form of pronouns is usual:—

Adsyn ta mie. (They who are good), etc.

9. In the conditional, the particle *dy* sometimes means if —

Dy beagh eh er aght elley (if it were otherwise).

10. We have already seen (elementary series) that when in English the conjunction "that" comes before a verb, the corresponding word in Manx is *dy* placed before a dependent verb:

Dooyrt eh dy row mee aeg (He said that I was young).

11. The English negative "that not" is represented by *nagh* :—

Dooyrt eh nagh row mee aeg. (He said that I was not young).

When **dy** (that) is used with the future or conditional, it causes mutation as follows:—

p becomes **b**.

f becomes **v**.

t becomes **d**.

ch becomes **j**.

c, k or q becomes **g**.

The other mutables usually remain unchanged.

Dy is used in the formation of an optative or subjunctive, as *dy row, dy jig, dy der*, etc.:—

Bannit dy row yn chiarn (Blessed be the Lord).
Dy jean y chiarn shin y vannaghey (The Lord bless us).

The particle **dy** is also used as an insensitive before a verbal noun:—

Ta mee dy ghra (I do say);
Ta mee dy hickyraghey diu (I do assure you).

Cur Baarle orroo shoh. Cur Gaelg orroo shoh.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Va mee er chur | 1. She will be. |
| 2. Ta mee er vakin (nakin) | 2. If I shall be. |
| 3. Va mee er ve | 3. If they will be. |
| 4. Va mee er vakin (nakin) | 4. They will be. |
| 5. Va mee er n'gheddyn | 5. I shall be. |
| 6. Ta mee er ghra | 6. If she will be. |
| 7. Ta mee er n'gheddyn | 7. If you will be. |
| 8. Va mee er jeet | 8. If they will be. |
| 9. Ta mee er n'yannoo | 9. We shall be. |
| 10. Va mee er n'yannoo | 10. If he will be. |
| 11. Va mee er chlashtyn | 11. He will be. |
| 12. Ta mee er ve | 12. You will be. |
| 13. Ta mee er n'gholl. | 13. He will be. |
| 14. Ta mee er chur | 14. If we shall be. |
| 15. Va mee er n'ghoail | |
| 16. Ta mee er jeet | |
| 17. Va mee er n'gholl | |
| 18. Va mee er ghra | |
| 19. Ta mee er n'ghoail | |
| 20. Ta mee er chlashtyn | |

Reading Practice, Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil 2.

Cheet Niau.

Er moghrey kayeeagh ayns yn arragh va Fynn as ny Fenee, as Oshin ny vud oc, shelg fud Loghyn Keeill Aarn. V'ad feeaihagh dy-chionn tra by leayr daue dy-doaltattym un maarliagh lhigey huc er cabbyl bane. Roie yn feeaih as ny coyin rhymboo, agh hass ny deiney ooilley dy yeeaghyn yn ven waagh markiagh ass y Niar. Hug ee er y chabbyl shassoo tammylt beg voish ny shelgeyrn gyn-ghleashaght. Va gorm ayns sooillyn myr cliegeen-ghruight aahoilshaghey aer gyn vodjal; va e lieckanyn gillid yiargit myr sniaghtey sy vadran; cheil e folt airhey cast yn attey as fainaghyn airh va ry-hoi ornaghey eh. Va cloagey dy heeidey dhone costal urree, lesh rollageyn airh, as clespit lesh jialgane airh, tuittym sheese harrish y jeelt jiarg-airhey as y churleid chabbyl vane gys ny yngnyn airh as y faiyr glass. V'ee keyl as e laue vane veg, ny yeih varkee ee yn eagh lesh ny smoo dy ghrayse na varkee ny ollee yn ushtey.

"Ta mee er varkiagh," dooyrt ee, "voish çheer foddey."

(Tannaghtyn).

Lesson 5

Grammar (for study).

When in English the object of a transitive verb in the infinitive is a personal pronoun this latter is in Manx often replaced by a possessive pronoun set immediately before a verbal noun, and preceded by the particle **dy**:

Moylley (praising) — Ta shin dy dty voylley (we praise thee, or, literally, we are to your praising)

Slatt (rod) — Ta dty lhatt as dty lorg dy my gherjaghey (Thy rod and thy stall comfort me).

An adjective qualifying a noun mutates if the noun is nominative singular feminine, but not if masculine :

Dooiney mie — **ben vie**.

Initial **s**, **sh**, **t** and **ch** are often left unmutated.

An adjective in the vocative usually mutates with both genders and in both numbers.

Adjectives used predicatively, and adjectives not placed in immediate connection with a noun, remain unchanged: -

Ta'n ven mie (The woman is good.)

The Adjective – Comparative

The comparative form of the adjective, whether singular or plural usually ends like the plural positive.

Adjectives of one syllable add **ey** in the comparative.

Adjectives ending in **agh** change '**agh**' into **ee**.

The termination of other adjectives usually remains unchanged. The letter **s** before an adjective is a fragment of the verb '**she**' (it is), and it is used to intensify the force of the adjective. The comparative is always preceded by some portion of the verb **she** expressed or understood. The syllable **ny** is placed in front, and the particle **na** (than) comes after the adjective:—

T'ee ny s'boghtey na mish (She is poorer than I).

When the comparative preceded by **s'** follows the noun, it has the force of a superlative:—

Yn guilley s'boghtey (the poorest boy)

Adjectives in the comparative and superlative do not undergo mutation.

yn ven ghennal (the cheery woman)

yn ven s'gennal (the cheeriest woman).

The comparative and superlative can also be expressed by prefixing the adverb **smoo** to the positive:

Smoo vyghinagh (most merciful).

In comparisons of equality the adjective takes the particle **cha** before it and **as** after it:—

T'ou cha aalin as eshyn (You are as handsome as he).

Reading, Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil 2.

Vrie Fynn jee e hennym as çheer, as dooyrt ee dy nee Niau Folt Airhey ee, inneen da Ree Cheer nyn Aeg, cheu-hoal jeh'n voor hiar. V'ee er jeet er yn oyr nagh d'od ee cur graih da dooinney erbee elley agh Oshin mac Ynn yn fer ardghooagh as bioyral. Tra cheayl Oshin ee fockley magh e ennym hug eh graih jee. Myr ren ee gurneil yn cabbyl mooar lesh e laue veg, myr shen ren ee gurneil eshyn veih'n tra shen lesh coraa bing ren kiaull joarree mastey yn lught-shelg. Cre-erbee dooyrt e coraa b'eign da cur graih da Niau, agh nyshyn ghow ee toshiaght dy ockley reddyn oddagh cur er coraa yn chaaig jeeaghyn dy ve bing. Son tra va Oshin er loayrt e ghraih as er chur jee oltaghey meein firrinagh gys e heer, dooyrt ee: "Shegin dhyt cheet marym er my chabbyl gys Cheer nyn Aeg. She yn çheer s'graihoiley as s'ardghooee fo yn ghrian. Duillagys, blaaghyn as mess t'ad coodaghey ny biljyn ec y tra cheddin as son dy bragh. Airh, argid as ooilley ta cur taitnys da ny sooillyn t'ad palchagh ayns shid. T'ee stroo lesh feeyn as mill. Bee ayd ayns shen keead eagh varkee s'bieau, keead coo slane. Bee ayd cooat dy eilley do-haihagh as cliwe nagh vod cagh scapail ny shassoo roish. Bee cliegeenyn ayd nagh vel bentyn da'n theihll shoh. Bee dty hellooyn gyn-earroo. Bee loamraghyn airhey ec dty hioltaney. Bee feaillaght as claaseyraght ayn dagh laa. Bee keead caggeyder slane eillit as keead claaseyr fo dty eam. Ceauue oo attey ree Cheer nyn Aeg, nagh vel fer erbee elley agh eshyn rieu er cheau, as freillee eh oo voish dagh gaue oie as laa. Bee aalid as niart ayd son dy bragh. Cha jig shirgagh dy-bragh ort, as cha bee enn ayd mychione eig as baase, as beem dty ven ayns Cheer ny Aeg."

Huitt Fynn as ny Fenee er dobberan tra honnick ad Oshin chyndaa hug y voidyn shid as hug y Niar. Ghow Fynn e laue as dooyrt eh:

"Y treih, my vac, t'ou goll ersooyl, as ta aggle orrym nagh jyndaa oo."

Ga dy dooyrt Oshin: "Lurg tammylt beg higym er-ash dy yeeaghyn oo." Cha scuirr e ayr voish keayney myr chlame ad y cheilley, chamoo scuirr eh tra lheim eh er mooin yn chabbyl bane cooyl Niau. Lhig ad rhyboo shiar, dy-meeley as dy bieau gys traish ny marrey. Cha loayr ad fockle, er-yn-oyr dy row Niau er ghra: "Lhig dooin ve nyn dost derrey roshmayd y voor."

Yn ynrican sheean ry-chlashtyn va'n dobberan ec Fynn as ny Fenee.

(Tannaghtyn.)

Lesson 6.

Grammar - More about Adjectives.

The following adjectives are irregularly compared:-

mie	good	share	better, best.
olk	bad	smessey	worse, worst.
beg	little	sloo	less, least.
mooar	big	smoo	bigger, more, biggest, most.
ymmodee	many	slee	more most.
mennick	frequent	smenkey	oftener, oftenest.
faggys	near	sniessey	nearer, next.
leah	soon	sleaie	sooner, soonest.
foddey	far	sodjey	farther, farthest.
lhean	wide	shlea	wider, widest.
aeg	young	saa	younger, youngest.
shenn	old	shinney	older, eldest.
lajer	strong	stroshey	stronger, strongest.
trome	heavy	strimney	heavier, heaviest
ard	high	syrjey	higher, highest.
aashagh	easy	sassey	easier, easiest.
chiu	dense	s'chee	denser, densest
çheh	hot	schoe	hotter, hottest.

It will be seen that in these irregular adjectives and adverbs the initials of the comparative and superlative is usually written without the apostrophe.

Several other adjectives are more or less irregular—

aalin	beautiful	s'aaley.
anvennick	seldom	s'anvenkey.
broigh	dirty	s'broiee.
bwaagh	pretty	s'bwaeee.
cadjin	common	s'cadjinee.
chionn	tight	s'chenney.
dowin	deep	s'diuney
garroo	rough	s'girroo.
gerrid	shortly	s'gerjey.
giall	bright	s'gilley.
giare	short	s'girrey.
jerrinagh	late, ending	s'jerree,
millish	sweet	s'miljey.
moal	sluggish	s'melley.
roauyr	fat	s'riurey.
scoan, s'goan	scarce	s'genney.
thanney	thin	s'theinney.

Practical Conversation

(for improving vocabulary and readiness of response).

WALKAL DYS KIONE Y DROGHAD

(Co-loayrtys eddyr daa inneen, Ealish as Moirrey).

Moirrey: Vel oo er dty ghoostey, Ealish?

Ealish: Ta, c'wooad er y chlag eh?

Moirrey: Te bunnys hoght er y chlag.

Ealish: Lhisagh shin ve er nyn gosh.

Moirrey: Ta moghrey gloyroil ayn. B'laik lhiat goaill walkal lurg brishey trostey.

Ealish: Nagh beagh eh aalin. Hoin roin er cor erbee

Moirrey: Shen nish, cha Leah's ta shin er niee ny clareeyn hemmayd roin.

Ealish: Craad hemmayd: cre mysh Kione y Droghad?

Moirrey: Veagh shen walkal taitnyssagh.

Ealish: Lhig dooin goll eisht!

Moirrey: Nagh vel yn aer millish?

Ealish: Ta dy-jarrod, t'ee goll-rish feeyn.

Moirrey: Jeeagh er ny bodjalyn kys t'ad siyraghey harrish yn aer, myr dy beagh ad geabey dy verraghtyn er y cheilley.

Ealish: Cre cha aalin ta ny bodjalyn, t'ad jeeaghyn goll-rish carnaneyn d'ollan sniaghtagh.

Moirrey: Ta, as ny cheayrtyn ta fer geddyn falleays jeh'n çheer hoal: Foddee flaunys— quoi ec ta fys?

Ealish: Ta shen ardhie yn chianoort, nagh vel?

Moirrey: Ta, as cummal bwaagh neesht.

Ealish: Nagh vel keayn Ghoolish aalin?

Moirrey: Nagh vel dy-jarrod, er-lheh tra ta fer fakin eh ayns grian y voghrey — er-nonney ec lhie ny greiney.

Ealish: Eaisht, ta ushag kiaulley er nyn skyn, cre'n kiaull millish t'eck?

Moirrey: Ta mee goaill yindys cre'n ushag oddys ee ve? Nagh bing yn arrane eck!

Ealish: O she ushag-happagh t'ayn, cre'n ushag elley oddagh kiaulley cha millish?

As t'ee dy-bragh kiaulley ard heose syn aer.

Reading Practice, Cheer Nyn Aeg.Cabdil 3: Immeeaght Oshin.

Craa eh hene as shutternee tree keayrtyn myr venn eh rish yn ushtey, roie yn cabbyl er e hoshiaght myr dy beagh ny tonnyn faiyr. V'eh ny s'taptee na geay yn Vart er mullagh ny sleityn. Nish er y derrey cheu as nish er y cheu elley honnick ny markee slystyn joaree ellanyn as moorarheeraghyn, lesh ardvaljyn as plaaseyn baney as doonyn as caayryn soilshean er y thaloo glass harrish yn ushtey. V'ad foddey magh cheu hoal jeh roie lhongyn, agh keayrt ren feeaih gyn-eairk aeg keimyragh lioroo, roie roish coo bane as cleayshyn jiargey echey; as honnick ad moidyn ghraihoil, er eagh dhone, cur lesh ooyl airhey, as fer-caggee aeg geiyrt urree er eagh bane, coamrit ayns brat jeant jeh strol jiarg, as cliwe lesh duirneen airhey echey. Vrie Oshin quoi va ny markee.

"Cha vel veg ayns ny reddyng shoh," dooyrt Niau, cha vel ad veg soylit rish yindyssyn Cheer nyn Aeg."

Varkee ad rhyboo derrey honnick ad feer foddey jeh grianane erskyn ny tonnyn, as vrie Oshin quoi by lesh y plaase as quoi va'n flaih.

"She Cheer Mienyn ee," dooyrt Niau, "reillt harrish liorish Foawr. Ta'n ven-rein echey inneen da Ree Cheer Bioys. D'yummyrk eh ersooyl ee er-egin as t'eh cummal ee er-egin ayns y phlaase, boayl t'ee fieau son roortagh dy chaggey rish Foawr. Cha vel fer erbee er ve ry-gheddyn as creeaght dy-liooar echey."

"Bee'm," dooyrt Oshin, "yn roortagh eck as seyrym y Ven-rein."

(Tannaghtyn.)

Lesson 7.

Grammar. The auxiliary verb Fod (may, can).

Present.

Singular—

Foddym—I may, I can, I am able.

Foddee oo.

Foddee eh.

Foddee ee.

Plural—

Fodmayd—we may, we can, we are able.

Foddee shiu.

Foddee ad.

Singular.

Neg.—Cha voddym, Cha noddym.

Interr.—Voddym? Noddym?

Int.-Neg.—Nagh Voddym? Nagh noddym?

Plural.

Neg.—Cha vodmayd, Cha nodmayd.

Interr.—Vodmayd? Nodmayd?

Int.-Neg.—Nagh vodmayd? Nagh nodmayd?

With the other persons vod or nod, as:—

Cha nod eh—He cannot

Vod shiu—Can you?

Nagh vod ad?—Can they not?

In the negative, either vod or nod may be used. In the interrogative, use vod.

Past.

In the past tense there is only one form—dod, which is used in all persons; affirmatively, interrogatively or negatively.

Dod mee—I might, I could, I was able.

Dod oo, eh ee; shin, shiu, ad.

Cha dod mee—I could not, I was not able.

Dod mee?—Could I? Was I able?

Nagh dod mee?—Could I not? Was I not able? and so on.

Subjunctive.

Oddin —I might, I could, I might be able.

Oddagh oo, eh, ee; shin, shiu, ad.

Neg.— Cha noddin (voddin),

Cha noddagh (voddagh) oo, etc.

Interr.—Noddin? (Voddin?)
Noddagh oo? etc.

Int. -Neg—Nagh noddin? (voddin) etc.

IF

Dy voddin —If I could If I were able (subjunctive).

My oddym —If I can; If I am able (indicative).

My dod mee —If I could; If I was able (indicative).

Nod oo heet marym mairagh? Fod. —Can you come with me tomorrow? Yes.

Foddee —maybe, perhaps.

Cha nod shen y ve —that is impossible.

Portions of the verb **jarg** are sometimes substituted for the negative and interrogative of **fod**:

Cha jargym —I cannot.

Nagh jargym —can I not?

Cha jarg oo, eh, etc.

Jarg oo? etc.

Expressing “to have”

We have seen how the preposition **ec** is used in expressing **to have**. In the same way the preposition **lesh** is used in expressing to possess, **to own, to belong to**:—

Ta'n lioar lhiams —the book is mine.

Ta'n lioar echey nish, cha nel yn lioar lesh-hene.—He has the book now but, the book is not his own).

The word **beg** (little) when used under the form '**veg**' in conjunction with an interrogative or negative verb has the meaning of "any," "anything" (vel nhee erbee):—

Cha nel veg lhiams —I have nothing.

Cha nel veg dy eeym er yn arran ayms —There is no butter on my bread.

Cha daag eh veg dou —He left nothing, for me.

Vel veg ayd? —Have you any?

Occasionally the word **veg**, when following a preposition, is used for gyn-veg, "nothing":—

Er aggle dy der oo lhiat mee gys veg. —Lest thou bring me to nothing.

Conversation

(For improvement of vocabulary and readiness of response).

WALKAL DYS KIONE Y DHOGHAD.

Coloayrtys eddyr daa inneen, Ealish as Moirrey.

Ealish: Nish ta shin cheet er-gerrey da Kione y Droghad, cre'n balley beg joarree jeh'n chenn theill t'eh!

Moirrey: Ta, as cha nel eh feer foddey er dy henney neayr as loayr ad Gailck feer vie ayns shoh.

Ealish: As nish er-lhiam dy bee yn Ghailck marroo ayns Kione y Droghad?

Moirrey: Ta mee jerkal dy bee. Dy jarroo yiarrin dy bee.

Ealish: S'trimshyeh lhiam shen.

Moirrey: Yiarragh y chenn sleih, "Cre'n ymmyd t'ee lhig jee goll roee," as d'ynsee ad ny paitchyn dy haggloo Baarle.

Ealish: Nearey orroo!

Moirrey: Nearey dy-liooar. Agh shegin dooin jannoo nyn gooid share dy ynsagh ee choud as ta ghaa ny tree dy phersoonyn faagit oddys foast loayrt ee.

Reading Practice. Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil 3.

Hug yn ven-rein aeg waagh oltaghey daue as hug ee daue caayryn airhey, bee blaystal, cayrnyn airhey lesh feeyn as milljough ayndoo; as ghiall Oshin dy ve e roortagh, dy varroo Foawr er-nonney dy ve er ny varroo hene. Haink Foawr nyn aar oc, graney as anvooar, cummal barr yiarn mooar ayns e ghoarn son slattan, as gyn croymmey ny failtaghey, hug eh yn lane fo Oshin. Rish tree laghyn chagg ad; as hass Niau as yn Ven-rein lioroo keayney. Fy-yerrey lheig Oshin Foawr, as myr v'eh ny lhie ghiare eh jeh e chione. Rish minnid va jeeaghyn dy ve daa oawr ayns ynyd jeh unnane, rowl y kione cast e hooillyn as jingey e hengey edyr e eeacklyn, as y challin hummidagh phandoogh. Hug Niau as y ven-rein eamyn boggoil assdoo ec y shilley. Hug ad lhieu Oshin stiagh ayns y phlaase as ren ad e lhottyn y niee as y lanaghey, as tra v'eh slane choodee eh seose yn eajeeys ec Foawr fo carn.

"By haitnyssagh yn çheer ee," dooyrt Oshin rish Parick, "as dy beagh gloyraghyn cosoylaghey roo er Flaunys voyllin yn Jee eu."

Ny yeih phaart ny myrneenyn rish y Ven-rein, as by-hrimshyeh lhee er nyn ngholl wheesh as by-haittyn lhee er e livreyys. Varkee ad rhyboo gys Cheer nyn Aeg. Keayrt elley va nyn goorse harrish y vooir. Honnick ad y coo g'eiyrt er y feeaih aeg, as yn fer-caggee aeg ny lurg y voidyn cur lesh yn ooyl airhey. D'irree sterm, agh cha voir edyr kesh er nyn skyn ny tonnyn foue yn coorse oc.

Ayns sollyssid y tendreil as yn dorrid haink ny yei varkee ad rhyboo dy-maynrey as cha feagh as ny eastyn er grunt ny marrey. Tra haink y ghrian rish honnick ad roue çheer blaaghyn as faaieyn liauyrey,

loghyn as awynyn loandyrne, lesh geulaghyn easyn as cruink ghorm ardey. Eddyr yn traie airh as ny cruink d'irree plaase jesheenit lesh obbyr ghrainnit as skeaylt harrish lesh airh as claghyn ymghaahit, as dooyrt Niau:

"Shoh Cheer nyn Aeg."

(Tannaghtyn.)

Lesson 8.

Grammar, Combinations of verb and preposition.

Combinations of verb and preposition are employed in the construction of many phrases and idioms. In the Manx language the great variety and freedom of these combinations amply compensate for what at first sight appears the fewness of its verbs. Following are a few examples:—

goaill er	lamenting, assuming — taking on.
goaill rish	acknowledging, confessing.
goaill stiagh	including.
goll fo	sinking, going under.
goll rish	resembling.
goll er y hoshiaght	proceeding.
loayrt rish	accosting.
gra rish	saying to, telling.
cur ass	extinguishing.
cur fys	acquainting, sending word.
cur da	giving to, striking.
cur lesh	bringing, carrying.
cur jerrey	finishing.
cur-my-ner	beholding.
cheet er y hoshiaght	prospering.
cheet er ash	showing itself, appearing.
cheet rish	showing itself, appearing.
jannoo ass y noa	repeating, renewing.
jannoo soo dy vie	making good use of.
jeeaghyn er	looking at.
jeeaghyn da	showing to.
jeeaghyn lesh	looking towards, regarding.
jeeaghyn jei	looking after.
goll rhym	like me.
goll rish	like him.
cur rish	practising.
guee er	invoke, beseech.

She dooinney dooyrt rhym

Dooyrt mee rish

Dy chur ny host

Ta çhengey ny-host ny share na olk y ghra

Ta mee guee ort

Gwee mollaht er

Fuirree rish

Eaisht rish

Duirree mee rish sheshaght

Deaisht me rish chouds dod mee

It was a man who told me.

I told him.

to silence.

Better a silent tongue than evil speaking.

I beseech thee, I beg you.

imprecate, curse.

wait for.

listen to.

I waited for company.

I listened to him as long as I could.

Conversation

(for improvement of vocabulary and readiness of response).

WALKAL DYS KIONE Y DROGHAD.

Co-loayrtys eddyr daa inneen, Ealish as Moirrey.

Ealish: Er hoh shin ec y cheeill.

Moirrey: Vel y cheeill feer shenn?

Ealish: O, cha nel y cheeill t'ayn feer shenn eddyr, agh foddee yn chied cheeill Chreestee er ve troggit ayns shoh ayns y chey cheeadoo vlein nyn Jiarn.

Moirrey: Cre cha yindyssagh!

Ealish: As te bunnys shickyry dy row chiamble phaganagh ayns shoh ymmodee keead blein roish rug Creest.

Moirrey: T'ou cur yindyssagh mooar orrym. Quoi da va'n cheeill casherickit?

Ealish: Da Noo Cristofer.

Moirrey: As kys ta'n ennym echey er ny yarrood?

Ealish: Ta aggle orrym dy vel eh ny skeeal liauyr, agh dy b'laik lhiat clashtyn eh, ver eh taitnys mooar dou dy insh dhyt eh.

Moirrey: Ta mee shickyry dy derragh eh mooarane taitnys dou clashtyn eh, dy beagh oo cha mie as dy insh dou

Ealish: Eisht inshym dhyt skeeal Noo Cristofer. Va'n Cristofer shoh dooinney feer chreeney, as tra ren ad jallooyn cloaie jeh, hug ad kione coo ny moddey er e gheayltyr, er yn oyr dy vel coyin ny moddee shellit dy ve feer chreeney. Shen-y-fa va Cristofer ennyssit ayns yn Erin Con-cheann, veagh ayns Gailck Coyinchione. Va'n cummey Yernagh freilt ayns Mannin, Con-cheann, haink ayns traa dy ve Conchan

Moirrey: As cre'n-fa ta'n ennym nish Onchan?

Ealish: Oh, ta shen skeeal elley. T'ou fakin dy dug ny Loghlinee 'kirk' huggey, as eisht haink eh dy ve Kirk Conchan. Tra haink ny Sostnee, b'egin dauesyn goaill laue ayns y ghamman neesht, as haink eh dy ve Kirk Onchan, as eisht Onchan ny lomarcan.

Moirrey: Cre'n skeeal yindyssagh!

Ealish: Nagh vel? as foast ny s'yindysee, my hed oo stiagh ayns y cheeill, hee oo daa chlagh cooinaghtagh, as orroo jalloo jeh Cristofer, as er ny geayltyr echey nee oo fakin kione moddee ayns ynnyd jeh kione dooinney.

Moirrey: Nagh nee shen ass towse yindyssagh? Cre cha shenn bee ny claghyn shen?

Ealish: Oh mysh daa cheead vlein yeig er dy henney.

Moirrey: Te bunnys ro ghoillee dy chredjal.

Ealish: Ve mysh daa cheead vlein roish ghow ny Loghlinee toshiaght dy reill er Mannin.

Moirrey: Nagh yindyssagh eh!

Ealish: Nish te tayrn er-gerrey da traa jinnairagh. Share dooin goll thie.

Moirrey: Hoooin roin eisht.

Reading, Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil 4.—Ayns Cheer nyn Aeg.

Haink sheshaght fir-chaggee neose veih'n Phlaase dy veeiteil roo. Nyn lurg oc d'eiyr Ree Cheer nyn Aeg ayns atey jeant jeh airh as diamonyn as garmad d'airh hollys er, as marish yn ven-rein as e moidynyn, as ayns ny tammyltn sheidey ny cayrnyn. Ghow yn ree laue Oshin as vannee eh rish roish y sleih as ghow eh eh marish stiagh ayns y phlaase. Ayns shen ren ad feailley rish jeih laghyn as chum ad bannish Oshin as Niau.

Va Cheer nyn Aeg cha aalin as maynrey as va Niau er ghra. E goan, dy jarroo, eer marish y chora a bing, tuittym er cleayshyn graihder, v'ad er hoilshaghey aalid as maynrays ny cheerey, ynrigan myr foddee goan y yannoo, dauesyn shen nagh vel er n'akin shen ny t'ad ginsh jeh. V'eh ny s'taitnysses da Oshin dy ghoail soylley jeh na v'eh ny yei shen sharroo dy chooinaghtyn. Whilleen taitnyssyn v'echey, tra by-chooinee lesh e vioys ayns shid va keead red jarroodit, as foast v'eh jeeaghyn dy ve do-yantagh. Son va Cheer nyn Aeg er n'yannoo aeg e annym as e chorp. Ny cahyn v'eh er chaggey ayns yn Erin ayns ny shenn traaghyn, ny lhottyn, yn skeeys, yn imnea, yn dobberan, cha ren ad arragh cooney lesh dy chreoghney e oltyn as dy howse sheese e chree. D'irree eh 'sy voghrey gennal as hie eh booiagh dy lhie er yn oie. Cha d'aase eh rieu skee jannoo reddyn taitnyssagh harrish as harrish reesht. Va dagh oor v'ayn cha maynrey da myr ta'n oor foddey shaghey jeeaghyn dy ve da deiney nagh vel rieu er ve ayns Cheer nyn Aeg.

(Tannaghtyn).

Lesson 9.

Grammar (for study). The verb “she”

The verb **she** is used in certain combinations of verb with preposition, etc.:

Share lhiam (I prefer).
share lhiat, share-lesh, etc.

The past tense of **she** is **by**. Thus we get the form bare-lhiam (I preferred), etc.

The old future of this verb, **bu**, is also represented by the later form **by**, having now no separate existence in Manx; so that **bare-lhiam** may also mean "I would rather." Other expressions are, Bare dou (best for me), bare dhyt (best for you), etc. The present form, **she**, has, however, now almost wholly taken the place of the form **by** in general: "She'n dooinney ren eh."

From the old word **ail** (pleasing) we get saillym (I am willing or, I wish); sailt, saillish, saillee, saillin, sailliu sailleu. In the past the form is baillym (I would be pleased), bailt, etc. In the interrogative we have **nailt?** (Are you willing?), etc. A common phrase in which the present form is used is "My sailliu" (If you please).

She and **eol** (knowledge) combine in the form, shione dou (lit. she-eol dou—it is knowledge to me, I know), shione dhyt, etc. Cha nione dou (I don't know, I have no knowledge of), becomes **n** by assimilation.

"Share yn olk shione dooin ny yn olk nagh nione dooin." (better the evil that is known to us than the evil that is not known to us). **She** also combines with **egin** (compulsion): Shegin dou (I must), shegin dhyt, etc.; Cha nhegin dou (I must not), etc.

Following are further idiomatic phrases, formed similarly by combinations.

Shynney lhiam (I love—it is dear with me); shynney lhiat, etc.

Cha nhyney lhiam (I don't care for).

Bynney lhiam (I loved)

Cha bynney lesh (he did not love).

S'laik lhiam (I like).

Laik lhiat shoh? (Do you like this?).

Cha b'laik lhiam shen (I wouldn't like that).

B'laik lhiam yn boayl shoh (I liked this place).

S'mie lhiam shen! (I like that, or that is well with me).

S'liaoar lhiam shen! that's enough for me, with the colloquial meaning of ("I can hardly think it.").

B'liaoar lhiam! (that was enough for me.)

S'cair dou shen y yannoo (I ought to do that).

Sheeu eh (it is worth).

Cha neeu eh (it is not worth).

S'cooin lhiam (I remember); s'cooin lhiat. etc.

S'loys dhyt (You dare).

Loys dhyt? (dare you?)

Cha b'loys dhyt (you dare not).

Cur Baarle orroo shoh:—

1. ymmodee
2. trome
3. aeg
4. cadjin
5. lajer
6. chionn
7. scoan
8. aalin
9. mennick
10. faggys
11. bwaagh
12. mie
13. beg
14. millish
15. anvennick
16. dowin
17. foddey
18. thanney

19. jerrinagh
20. çeh
21. chiu
22. moal
23. aashagh
24. giall
25. olk
26. roauyr
27. mooar
28. ard
29. garroo
30. leah
31. shenn
32. gerrid
33. lhear
34. giare
35. broigh

Reading Practice. Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil 4. Ayns Cheer nyn Aeg.

S'anvennick hyndaa ny shenn laghyn ayns yn Erin gys e aigney. Tra haink ad er-ash huggey honnick eh ny Fenee as ny cahbyn oc, ooilley cha bwaagh as feagh as ny jallooyn er ny boallaghyn. Myr shen by leayr da Fynn e ayr meen, creeney, feoiltagh, ayns ymmodee aghtyn e vioys agh harrish ooilley tra woail eh e voddey Bran. Yeeagh yn moddey oasle er lesh yindys, as myr chroym Fynn dy chur nuiddraghys da'n voddey, baillish dy row yn roih er ve raipit voish e gheaylin roish v'ee er chur comys. By leayr da e naim Fergus, yn bard bing-chengagh Oscar, e vac niartal hene, chossyn er ash, cah caillt lesh tra billey son bad; yn Goal lieh-hooillagh; yn Dermod reejeragh aalin. By leayr da ad ayns y chelg as ayns caggey, dy kinjagh geddyn y varriaght liorish nyn insh-irriney as treanid nyn laueyn. By chooinnee lesh ny laghyn prowal son deiney shirrey cochiangley rish ooashley ny Fenee. Va'n yeeareyder kianlt gyn dy-bragh dy obbal oltaghey-bea, gyn dy-bragh dy chur comys da ben, gyn dy ghoaill toghar marish e ven. Erreish gialdyn ry reddyn shoh, v'eh prowit son niart as creeaght. B'eign da shassoo ayns sloghan rooisht voish ny glioonyn

heose as gyn veg echey agh scaap as slat-choull dy hyndaa ry-lhiattee ny shleiyghyn tilgit echey liorish nuy fir-chaggee cooidjagh. Ta immeeaght veg currit da myrgeddin as b'eign da roie trooid y cheyll roish deiney armit; cha vod eh cur fastee da hene ynrican liorish binn billey, agh dy beagh eh lhottit ny tayrit-eer dy beagh eh er vrishey banglane ayns e choorse ny er n'eaysley e olt, er-nonney dy grieagh eh ec y jerrey ny greinyn ayns e laueyn—cha dod eh ve unnane jeh ny Fenee. Beign da roie ayns slane bieauid as gyn lhaggaghey jialg y hayrn ass e voyn, lheim banglane cha ard as eh hene, as croymmey fo unnane nagh row ny s'yrjey na e ghlioon.

(Tannaghtyn.)

Lesson 10.

Grammar, Further idiomatic phrases.

Further idiomatic phrases are as follows

Er skyn (above), er-my-skyn (above me), er-dty-skyn, er-nyn-skyn, etc.

My-chione (about, concerning), My-my-chione (about me), my-dty-chione, etc.

Mygeayrt (around), mygeayrt y moom (around me), mygeayrt y mood, etc.

Er son (for, on account of), er my hon (on my account), er e hon, etc.

Lomarcán (alone), My lomarcán, dty lomarcán, ny lomarcán, etc.

M'oi (against me), dt'oi, n'oi, etc.

My yei (after me), dty yei, ny yei (after him), nyn jei (after us, you, them).

'Ny yei' is also used for 'notwithstanding, nevertheless.'

Lurg (after, alternative word). My lurg, dty lurg, ny lurg.

Fegooish (without), M'egooish (without me), dt'egooish, n'egooish.

Fenish (in the presence of, before). Ayns dty enish (in your presence).

Kiongoyrt rhymes (before me).

The preposition **gyn** or **dyn** (without) does not take the article. When gyn combines so closely with the following noun as to form a compound, mutation may occur:

gyn-vree (vigourless); but gyn bree (without vigour), dyn-yss (unawares), but gyn fys (without knowledge).

When in English, the negative '**not**' is placed before the infinitive, the preposition **gyn** is placed before the verbal noun:

Share dooin gyn ve er yn aarkey nish (It is better for us not to be on the sea now).

The word **dyn** is sometimes the equivalent of **dy nyn**.

"Ta mish dyn goyrt shiu magh myr eayn mastey moddee-oaldey." (I send you forth as lambs among wolves).

Dy (of) always causes mutation in a noun immediately following it, but any preposition followed by the article causes, as a rule, mutation in a noun singular, coming after the article, even though that noun be masculine:

Veih'n voghrey gys y vun-laa (from morning until noon).

The negative prefixes **an**, **neu** and **mee**, cause mutations like those made after "**my**":
Casherick (holy) Anchasherick (unholy),

Glen (clean) neughlen (unclean).

Credjal (believing) meechedjal (unbelieving, misbelieving).

The prefix **mee** is a negative expressing disapproval.

The prefix **aa** (second) causes mutation: aa-hroggal (re-erecting).

Cur Baarle orroo shoh.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. kiare cheead. | 18. daa cheead. |
| 2. queig-jeig. | 19. tree feed. |
| 3. daa-yeig. | 20. feed. |
| 4. thousane | 21. shiaght-jeig. |
| 5. jeih cheead. | 22. jeih-as-feed. |
| 6. nane-jeig. | 23. tree-jeig. |
| 7. keead | 24. jees. |
| 8. jeih cheead thousane. | 25. nane-as-feed. |
| 9. jeih-as-daeed. | 26. hoght. |
| 10. shey-jeig. | 27. kiare feed as jeih. |
| 11. tree cheead. | 28. nane-jeig-as-feed. |
| 12. daeed. | 29. nuy-jeig. |
| 13. queig cheead. | 30. shey. |
| 14. kiare feed | 31. hoght-jeig. |
| 15. queig. | 32. kiare. |
| 16. tree feed as jeih. | 33. shiaght. |
| 17. kiare-jeig. | 34. shey cheead. |
| 35. | |

Reading , Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil 5. Foddeeaght Oshin.

Hoilshee e chooinaght da ny reddyn shoh, as v'ad joarree as taitnyssagh. Cha bione da nagh row ad agh cooinaghtyn. V'ad bentyn da bioys cha anchasley rish bioys ayns Cheer nyn Aeg, dy vaik eh ad gyn oayll ve echey dy row eh keayrt er helg marish ny shelgeyryn shid as er chagey liorish ny caggeyderyn shid. Ghear eh er cooid oc myr er shillaghyn quaagh. Va'n bioys ec Cheer nyn Aeg ooilley aalin, v'eh bentyn da sorch dy vel deiney rieu er n'obbal dy lhisagh y lheid y ve ayn, er yn oyr dy row eh tappee as bioyral as lane caghlaa foast cha dug eh lesh rieu baase ny fioghys, skeyys ny arrys. Cha nee shoh aashagh dy smooïnaghtyn liorish deiney yn thallooin. T'ad gra dy beagh slane maynrys dullyr dy beagh eh ayn. Dy voddagh ad sheiltyn eh, cha beagh ad cha graihagh er tra by lhieu eh myr va Oshin: obbagh ymmoddeeh er yn oyr dy vel eh dolley magh yn yeearee as y chooinaght ennaghtagh jeh thaloo. S'cooin lesh fir Cheer nyn Aeg y thaloo gyn oayll ve oc t'eh dy gooin lhieu, eer as ayns ashlishyn foddeemayd cooinaghtyn er nheeghyn nagh bione dooin dy row ad rieu er daghyrt orrin.

(Tannaghtyn)

Lesson 11.

Grammar (For Study).

Nouns may be made emphatic by adding the letter s to the end. This comes from an older form, se, akin to or she. "Yn veevals y feddan-kiavull smoo t'ain," (The mouth is the most of a music-pipe we have.)

Nouns are frequently formed from adjectives by adding the terminations ys or id, and occasionally agh. The endings id and agh are feminine; ys is usually masculine: mie (good), mieys (m. goodness) doo (black), dooid (f. blackness), foalsey (false), foalsaght (f. falseness).

The termination der added to a verbal-noun indicates a doer: iuder (drinker), kiangleyder (binder, tieer). A few words take eyr: shelveyr (hunter). Some nouns of this description end in agh: jeantagh (doer, maker), troailtagh (traveller), fendeilagh (defender). Words expressing a doer are sometimes given more at length; thus, for troailtagh we say fer er jurnaa, etc.

Adjectives are often formed from nouns by adding al, oil agh: niart (strength, niartal (strong, powerful), shee (peace), sheeoil (peaceful), grian (sun), grianagh (sunny). etc.

Conversation

(for improving vocabulary and readiness of response).

SHIAULLEY MYGEAYRT MANNIN

Taggloo eddyr jees.

A. Vel oo rieur er ve mygeayrt yn ellan?

B. Cha vel, shimme keayrt ta mee er n'earree dy gholl, agh cha row rieur yn caa aym.

A. Shoh'n caa ayd eisht. Ta baatey goll jiu ec tree er y chlag. Cre mysh goll?

B. Nagh beagh eh aalin! Agh ta aggle orrym ta rouyr obbyr aym dy yannoo.

A. Lhig da'n obbyr fieau.

B. Cha nel mee credjal ayns "traa-dy-liaoar."

A. Cha nel mish noadyr. Agh ta lheid y laa aalin ayn dy vel mee shicky dy jinnagh y shiaulley mie dooin.

B. Feer vie, higym mayrt eisht.

A. S'mie shen, hee'm oo er-gerrey da'n oik-liaoaragh ec lieh oor lurg jees.

B. C'raad ta'n oik-liaoaragh?

A. T'ee ec kione heose y challoo, faggys da'n arcade

B. Ooilley kiart, nee'm fakin oo ec lieh oor lurg jees.

A. Ny bee anmagh eisht.

B. Cha bee'm. Slane lhiat!

A. Slane lhiat!

Reading Practice. Cheer Nyn Aeg. Cabdil 5. Foddeeaght Oshin.

Rish keeadyn dy vleeantyn veagh Oshin marish Niau ayns y jarrood shoh. Va troor dy phonniaryn oc, daa vac as inneen, as d'enmys ad ny mec Fynn as Oscar. Agh laa dy row myr v'eh shelg honnick eh urley. Ghooïn eh e hooillyn as honnick eh yn ushag foast, agh ayns shillee anchasley. Hiaull eh erskyn slieau lesh eaynin yiarg er yn jerrey jeh as logh fo. Cha n'aik eh un logh agh shiartanse jeu, y derrey jeh cheu hoal jeh'n jeh elley, mastey ny sleityn, as er unnane jeu naaue ollay. Chelleeragh hug yn ollay er smooïnaghtyn er Niau. Cha row veg joarree ayns shoh. Agh smooïnee eh urree cha nee myr v'ee nish, agh myr v'ee tra honnick eh hoshiaght ee markiagh ayns Keeill Aarn, as honnick eh myrgeeddin ny fir-chaggee faagail bannaght lesh myr v'ad er n'yannoo tree keead blein er dy-henney. Va shoh cooinaght as b'ione da Oshin eh. Feer shenn as barbagh as mollagh v'ad jeeaghyn, goll rish possan biljyn er mullagh cruink, as by vian lesh markiagh jeeragh roish gys Keeill Aarn. Agh va'n cree echee seaghnit. D'ennee eh nagh d'od eh treishteil roie er ny ushtaghyn er e chabbyl, myr shen varkee eh thie hug Niau as dinsh eh jee as da'n ree dy baillish cur shillee er yn Erin. Dooyrt ad nagh shaghnagh ad eh, agh dooyrt Niau:

"Ta aggle orrym, Oshin, nagh jig oo er-ash, tra t'ou er jyndaa gys yn Erin. Cha vel yn Erin cre v'ee. Cha vel Fynn as ny Fenee arragh ayns shid. Ta nooghyn as saggyrtyn ayns ny ynnydyn oc. Foast ta aggle orrym nagh jig oo er-ash. Cha n'egin dhyt bentyn rish ooir ny Herin lesh dty chassyn. Cha jarg oo chyndaa dy bragh my harlheimys oo jeh'n chabbyl bane as my vennys oo rish ooir Erinagh. Cha vod uss dy-bragh fakin mish as cha voddymys dy-bragh fakin uss my yarroodys oo shoh!"

(Tannaghtyn.)

Lesson 12

Grammar, Particles.

The word "**my**," like the word "**dy**" has many uses. When placed before a noun '**my**' is usually a possessive pronoun: "Ta graih aym er m'ayr as er my voir" (I love my father and my mother). When placed before an affirmative or relative form of **verb**, the word '**my**' means '**if**': "My she shen" (if that is so). "My vees eh ayns shen (if he will be there). "My ta dy gha" (if it is or not). "My va dy gha" (if it was or not).

The particle '**my**' is sometimes a weakened form of '**mysh**' (about). It can also stand for **roish my** (idiom, "before about"): "Roish my dooar eh baase" (before he died). The word **roish** may be omitted and the sentence stand simply "My dooar eh baase." "My voym baase" (before I die). "My dod mee" (before I can). In early Gaelic, "Mo" (Manx "my" meant "soon," and was used before a future tense. "**My**" is also sometimes a mutation of "**by**."

The particle "**my**" is prefixed to certain words making a compound: "My-niessey" (next to), "my-vlaa" (in bloom), "my-yeish" (in ear), "my-yiass" (southward), "my-cheilley" (continuous), "my-lesh" (belonging to).

The particle "**rish**," shortened to "**ry**," is found before a few words;

Ry-cheilley (together); ry-chosh (on foot); ry-lhiattee (aside), ry-hoi (for the purpose of), ry-akin (to be seen); ry-chlashtyn (to be heard), ry-gheddyn (to be found); ry-heet (to become); ry-laccal (to be wanting).

The particle '**by**' usually represents the past tense of '**she**' and is occasionally found in connection with adjectives: By-verchee (which was richest); by-vian (would fain); by-niessey (nearest). Burrys enn (it was well known); surrys enn (it is well known or evident). Jeh yioin (intentionally). Eer (merely, even): Eer jeh ny claghyn shoh (even of these stones).

The prefix '**co**' means equal: Co-dowin (equally deep); co-hrome (of equal weight); co-laik (alike); coloayrt (conversing); co-soyley (comparison).

CONVERSATION

(for improvement of vocabulary and readiness of response).

SHIAULLEY MYGEAYRT MANNIN.

**Taggloo eddyr Jeas.
(Ec yn oik loiaragh).**

- A. Ah! Er hen oo. Vel dty chaart ayd?
B. Cha nel foast. Va mee fuirragh rhyts.
A. Shegin ve ram sleih goll.
B. Shegin. As ta ymmodde hannah er-boayrd.
(rish yn chleragh-loiaragh)
A. Daa chaart my sailliu.
B. Queig punt jeig my sailliu. Gura mie eu.
A. Lhig dooin jannoo siyr.
B. Er hoh shin er boayrd fy-yerrey.
A. Booise da mieys son shen!
B. Ta mee credjal dy bee shiaulley mie ain.
A. Cha lhisin goaill yindys.
B. Jeeagh er y cheayn, t'eh cha rea as gless. (Ta'n vaatey sheidey).

READING PRACTICE, CHEER NYN AEG. Cabdil 6. Oshin ayns yn Erin reesht.

Cheayn Oshin agh varkee eh roish gys yn Erin goll shaghey reesht ny ellanyn as moorarheeraghyn as ardvajyn as plaaseyn. Tra raink eh gys yn Erin cha vaik eh veg dy dug eh enn er. Va'n soar y lheid cheddin, paart jeh ny sleityn foddey neesht. Agh cha row ny Fenee ayns shen. Honnick eh reddyn foddey jeh yeeagh goll rish deiney, agh erreish v'eh er varkiagh seose huc honnick eh nagh row ad; son cha ren ad roshtyn agh gys y chlesp airh er e vraag. V'ad dooie as cooyrtoil as loayr ad Erinish, agh yeeagh ad seose as ghow ad yindys. D'eyst eh orroo mychione Fynn as Oscar as y chooid elley.

"Ta shin er chlashtyn jeh Fynn," dooyrt ad. "She ree creeney as feoiltagh ayns yn Erin v'eh keayrt dy row. Ta ny bardyn ginsh mysh as e heshaghyn. Va deiney mooarey ayn ayns ny laghyn shid as va ny Fenee mooar nyn vud oc. Ta ny bardyn kiaulleeagh moo. Fynn, t'ad gra dy vel eh marroo foddey er dy henney, as e vraaraghyn as e vec as e oghyn as e heshaghyn, t'ad ooilley marroo. She deiney mooarey v'ad, roortee ny s'liurey na shinyn, dy-chooilley fer jeu cha liauyr as oo hene, agh t'ad ooilley marroo lesh nyn lhottyn. Ooilley er-lhimmey jeh unnane, myr ta ny bardyn gra. V'eh unnane jeh ny mec ec Fynn enmyssit Oshin. Daag eh e ayr as y cheshaght ooilley shen dy ghol marish moidyn gys Cheer nyn Aeg. Dooyrt eh dy darragh eh er-ash, agh cha daik eh rieau. Hir ad er e hon, agh roish yarg ad feddyn eh v'ad marroo. Veagh ad jarroodit mannagh gooin ny bardyn ad"

"Bardyn?" dooyrt Oshin, ayns trimshey as ayns corree, "Cre ny hardyn oddys ve ayn my ta Fergus marroo as Oshin ayns Cheer nyn Aeg?"

(Tannaghtyn)

Lesson 13

VOCABULARY (for memorising).

moyll (praise).
losht (burn).
lossey (a flame).
foad (kindle, light).
billey (a tree).
thammag (a bush).
luss, losserey (a herb, herbage).
fraue (root).
duillag (a leaf).
bangan (bough).
banglane (branch).
mess (fruit).
berrish (a berry).
smeyr; pl. smeir (a blackberry).
faiyr (grass).
traagh (hay).
arroy (corn).
curnaght (wheat).
oarn (barley).

plaggad (oats as a plant).
corkey; pl. corkaghyn (oats as grain).
flooyr (flour).
brasnag (a stick for burning).
conney (gorse fuel).
renniagh (fern).
freoagh (ling).
moain (a peat bog).
foaid voaney (a sod of turf).
geayl (coal).
smarage (cinder, ember).
slouree (chain and hook to hang a pot on).
leoie (ashes).
builg-heidee (bellows).
ingan (anvil).
oard (hammer).
brod-yiarn, brod-aile (poker).
clou (tongs; also used for a printing press).
clou-beg (pincers).

Conversation

(for improving vocabulary and readiness of response).

SHIAULLEY MYGEAYRT MANNIN

Taggloo eddyr Jees.

(Ta'n vaatey sheidey).

A. Nish ta shin ersooyl, bee mayd goll mygeayrt Kione Doolish ayns minnid ny ghaa.

B. Er hoh yn thie-soilshee. Cre'n vannaght t'ad da sheelnaue.

A. Ta dy-jarrou. Nagh nhimmey persoon boght b'eign ve er ny vaih my daink ad ayn!

B. Ta mee credal dy nee Reejerey Illiam Hillary hug lesh stiagh ad.

A. She, as t'eh ny lhie ec fee ayns rullick Noo Yeorge.

B. Nish ta shin goll shaghey Purt Soderick.

A. Shoh raad ta ny joarreeyn goaill soylley daue hene ayns y tourey.

B. As ayns y gheurey cha nel veg ry akin agh foillanyn as ushagyn marrey elley.

A. Ta Kione Stondane cheet rish nish as gerrid beemayd goll shaghey Runnysvie. Er hen, foddee oo fakin Langness nish.

B. As ayns shen ta Inish Michal neesht.

A. Va Runnysvie ny phurt reeoil ayns ny shenn laghyn.

B. Va, ta mee er lhaish shen raad ennagh.

A. Nish ta shin goll shaghey Balley Cashtal.

B. Yn lheid cheddin jiu, jea as son dy-bragh!

A. She, cha nel eh gleashagh monney lesh ny traaghyn.

B. Foddee t'eh feer chreeney ayns e hendeeaght

A. Cha b'laik lhiam fakin eh er ny chaghlaa, t'eh jeeaghyn feer chiarnoil as ooasle

(Tannaghtyn).

Reading Practice. *Cheer Nyn Aeg. Oshin ayns yn Erin Reesht.*

Va'n cree echey ro hrome dy ve foddey corree rish ny jallooyn beggey shoh jeh deiney. Hyndaa eh ersooyl e chabbyl as varkee eh roish gys ny buill jeh cagey as shelg as feailley bione da dy-mie. Va plaase Ynn yn thie jeh geayghyn as ushagyn er e skyn, jeh flee as onnaneyn fo. Va cronyn buill-aarlee ny Fenee foast ry-akin er ny reeastyn ardey, agh va ny Fenee ersooyl. Cha row deiney erbee er vakin ad. Cha d'od ad agh jeeaghyn da screeunyn cummal ny enmyn jeh Fynn, Oshin, Fergus, Oscar. Goal Dermot, as y chooid elley. Raad erbee hie eh cheayll eh mysh ny daanyn as arraneyn shoh ayns ynnyd jeh ny Fenee. Vlake deiney er, agh cha heill cagh dy nee Oshin v'ayn, fer jeh ny Fenee.

Noon as noal varkee eh cur shilley er ynnydyn feniaghtys. Agh cha vaik eh beg agh ny cretooryn beggey jeant ayns jalloo dooinney. D'ennee eh feer erreeshagh orroo.

Laa dy row ayns Glion Lhonyn honnick eh possan jeh ny deiney shoh goaill orroo troggal seose clagh vooar. Va tree keeadyn jeu ayn, agh cha yarg ad troggal ee gys e boayl ny seyrey ad hene veih foe, as dooyrt ad

"O roortagh reeoil, cooin lhien!"

Er shen heeyn Oshin er e hoshiaght hene er mwannal e chabbyl as lhoob eh as ghreim eh er y chlagh ayns un laue. Roie ny deiney beggey ooilley veih foe myr jialganyn-leaghyr boirit. Eisht hug Oshin magh e niart. Hrog eh yn chlagh erskyn e chione as hilg eh ee. Choodee ee yn chochruinnaght goll rish clea ard

myr d'ettyl ee. Agh v'eh er vrishey tarragh-jeelt y chabbyl lesh yn eab huitt y jeelt as cha d'od eh tayrn eh hene seose reesht; as venn e chassyn rish yn ooir. Skell y cabbyl bane roish.

Nish haink ooilley cooidjagh yn caghlaa as eigid nagh d'od cheet er ayns Cheer nyn Aeg, hraie ersooyl e niart dy-bieau, as hie eh sheese g'osnaghey myr tonn; haink eh dy ve yn fer trean, annoon, shenn ren lieh-lhie er e leiy as eaishtagh rish Parick taggloo mysh Flaunys, as loayragh eshyn rish mysh Niau as mysh Cheer nyn Aeg.

(Yn jerrey.)

LESSON 14.

GRAMMAR: Forming the plural of nouns.

Group 1. Plural formed by internal change of vowel:

Singular. Plural.

bart	bundle	buirt
beeal	mouth	beill
beinn	summit	binn
block	block	blick
blod	blade	bluid
boayl	place	buill
boayrd	table	buird
bock	gelding	buick
bolg	stomach	builg
breck	trout	brick
cabbyl	horse	cabbil
carkyl	circle	carkil
carbyd	vehicle	carbid
carroo	carp	kerriu
cayr	knot	khyr
gob	beak	gib
jialg, jolg	thorn	jilg
kayt	cat	kiyt
kione	head	king
koir	cist	koiry
lagg	hollow	ligg
liack	flagstone	lhic
lhiannoo	infant	lhiennoo
lorg	staff	luirg
mac	son	mec
mayll	rent	maaihll
mair	finger	meir
mart	beef	muint
moddey	dog	moddee
mohlt	mutton	muihlt

CONVERSATION.

SHILLEY MYGEAYRT MANNIN

Taggloo eddyr Jeec.

B Nish ta shin cheet dys Purt Noo Moirrey as er hen yn Colloo. Nagh vel ellan beg elley ayns y Cheylls?

A. Ta, agh t'eh ro veg da persoon erbee dy vaghey er, ta mee er chlashtyn my hennayr gra dy vel eh kiart mooar dy-liooar dy yndyr lieh ghussan dy chirree ayns y tourey.

B. Vel sleih erbee baghey er y Cholloo?

A. Oh ta. As b'eign sleih er ve baghey er ayns ny shenn laghyn neesht, er-yn oyr dy row keeill as rullick er.

B. Nagh row eh veih shen haink y chrosh aalin t'ayns y Vuseum.

A Ta mee credjal dy ren. Nish ta shin cheet er-gerrey da Purt Chiarn.

B. T'eh g'aase dy-tappee ayns balley. T'eh ayns foayr mooar lesh ny joarreeyn ayns y tourey.

A. Nish ta shin goll mygeayrt Kione Bradda.

B. Cre'n toor ta shen?

A Va shen er ny hroggal dys cooinaghtyn dooinney enmyssit Milner, t'ad gra dy row eh feer vie da ny cummaltee, as b'ynney mooar lhieu eh.

B Ta mee sheiltyn dy bee Purt ny hinshey yn balley s'niessey hedmayd shaghey.

A. Bee, ta shin ayns Baie Mooar nish.

B. Shen ennym y cheayn eddyr Fleshwick as yn Arbyl.

A. Nish ta shin cheet gys Delby, purt veg aalin.

B Cre'n kione ta shen?

A. Ta shen Kione Roauyr. Er hen Inish Parick, boayl jeh'n scansh s'moo ayns laghyn foddey shaghey.

Foddey, foddey er-dy-henney va mannishter er Inish Parick as ny yei shen ren Reeaghyn Vannin baghey ayns shen.

(Tannaghtyn).

READING PRACTICE.

In the last lesson, Mr. Kneen's translation into Manx of an old Irish tale was concluded. In this lesson we commence another translation which has been made for this series of lessons, this time from Welsh literature.

ASHLISH VAXEN.

Skeal Shenn Vretin.

Va Maxen yn Impir Romanagh. V'eh yn fer s'aaley mastey deiney as yn fer s'creeneey mastey impiry. Er laa dy row chum eh coonseil reeaghyn as dooyrt eh roo: "Shelgym mairagh." Marish daa ree crooinit yeig as feed va fo, helg eh rish yn awin derrey munlaa. Eisht, myr ve feer çeh, chaddil eh. Hass deiney mygeayrt y mysh as chum ad y ghrian ersooyl voish lesh nyn scaapyn. Ayns e chadley va ashlish echey.

Choud as v'eh markiagh liorish coan ny hawin haink eh gys yn clieau s'yrjey 'sy theill, as veih'n vullagh honnick eh awinyn moorey goll neose gys yn aarkey. Hroait eh hug beill ny hawinyn harrish yn strah s'aaley. Fy-yrrey d'eiyer yn raad echey er unnane jeh ny hawinyn shoh, y nane s'lhea va rieu fakinit echey. Ec e beal haink eh gys ard valley mooar as cashtal lesh ymmodee tooryn jeant jeh caghlaaghyn dy chlagh ghaait. Va lhuingys akerit ayns yn awin. Yn lhuingys smoo v'eh rieu er n'akin. Ren droghad dy chraue-vuc-varrey sheeyney gys y lhong s'moo as s'aaley, as hie eh harrish y droghad er y lhong. Va shiaull ny lhuingey er ny hroggal as hiaull eh harrish moor as faarkey gys traie yn ellan s'aaley ayns y clane theill. Ghow eh thaloo as hie eh harrish yn ellan gys y traie s'odjey. Honnick eh sleityn ardey as coanyn dowiney as eayninyn atchimagh, lheid as nagh row eh er n'akin roie. Veih mullagh un clieau honnick eh ellan elley

as awin roie veih'n clieau stiagh ayns y cheayn. Va cashtal ec beéal ny hawin shoh yn fer s'bwaaié va ríeau fakinit ec dooinney. Va'n giat foshlit as hie eh stiagh.

(Tannaghyn)

LESSON 15.

GRAMMAR: Forming the plural of nouns. Group 1 (continued).

Plurals by internal change of vowels:

Singular	English.	Plural.
olk	evil	uilk
poht	pot	poiyt
poyll	pool	puill
punt	pound	puint
purt	port	puirt
sack	sack	saick
seyir	joiner	sieyr
shiaull	sail	shiauihll
smeyr	berry	smeir
sock	nossle	sick
sparroo	sparrow	sperriu
spoht	spot	spuit
stabyl	stable	stabil
stott	bullock	stitt
stouyr	store	stewir
stoyl	stool	stuill
tarroo	bull	terriu
towl	hole	tuill
clag	clock	cluig
corp	body	kirp
criggyl	cripple	criggil
croan	mast	cruin
cronk	hill	crink,croink
cront	knot	cruint
cubbyl	couple	cubbil
doarn	fist	duirn
dooinney	man	deiney
dow	ox	dew
eayn	lamb	eayin
edd	nest	idd
eean	fowl	ein
fer	person	fir
foawr	giant	foawir
geayl	coal	geayil
glack	hollow	glick
glass	lock	glish
goayr	goat	goair

CONVERSATION.

SHIAULLEY MYGEAYRT MANNIN.

Taggloo eddyr Jees.

B. Vel Purt ny Hinshey feer shenn?

A Ta dy-jarrod, v'ee ayns shen tra haink ny Loghlinee gys yn Ellan, d'enmys ad ee Holmtun.

B. Cre'd ta'n cheeayll er shen?

A. Ta'n cheeayll cheddin echey as t'ec Purt ny Hinshey. Ta shiartanse dy glionteenyn bwaagh er y slyst shoh. Erskyn shen ta'n slyst feer gheinnagh as t'eh dy kinjagh nieet ersooyl liorish y cheayn.

B. Bastagh! Shegin shen ve goll er rish foddey.

A. Shegin. Er hoh ta shin cheet gys Kione ny hAyrey.

B. Ta mee credjal dy vel y thaloo g'aase ayns shoh. Nish t'ad goaill ersooyl yn geinnagh ayns lhongyn ta mee clashtyn. Ta mee gindys c'rad t'ad jannoo lesh?

A. T'ad gra dy vel ad jannoo sheeabin jeh.

B. Sheeabin! Cre'n sorch dy heeabin foddee ad jannoo ass geinnagh.

A. Sheeabin scooiree. Tra ta sheeabin as geinnagh er nyn mastey t'ad mie son scooirey puit as pannaghyn as claareeyn as red erbee elley ta laccal glenney ayns y thie.

B. Nish yindyssagh eh dy vod ad feddyn lheid yn ymmyd son geinnagh.

A. Nish ta shin cheet faggys da Rhumsaa.

B. Yn nah balley ayns yn Ellan.

B. Vel Rhumsaa feer shenn?

A. Cha nel mee smooinghyn dy vel y halley hene feer shenn, foddee er ve balley beg ayns shenn ayns laghyn Loghlinagh, agh cha nel monney caslys jeh.

B. Nish row unnane jeh ny reeaghyn Manninagh er ny varrod ayns Rhumsaa?

A. Va. Va Ree Olave er ny varrod. V'eh er ny ghunverys liorish unnane jeh e vec braarey ny shayrey, ta mee jarrod quoi jeu. Agh lhahiee oo ooilley my e chione ayns Cronickyl Vannin as ny Hellanyn. Nish ta shin goll mygeayrt Kione Maghal as gerrid beemayd ec Laksaa.

B. Row ny Loghlinee ayns Laksaa?

A. O va, shegin daue er ve ayns shen son ta dy-chooilley red pointeil gys shen. Ta'n ennym Loghlinagh son ta'n keeayll er Awin Braddan.

B. Foddee v'ad feddyn argid as leaie.

A. Ta shen likly dy-liooar son t'ad er n'gheddyn moorane er dy traah shen.

B. Er hoh shin ec Doolish reesht.

A. Ta mee goaill foddiaight ny yei cappan dy hey.

B. Mish neesht!

A. Lhig dooin goaill baroose seose.

B. C'raad t'ou lheim jeh?

A. Ec Keeill Noo Ninian. Slane lhiat!

B. Slane lhiat! Bee'm fakim oo gerrid reesht.

Yn Jerrey.

READING PRACTICE. ASHLISH VAXEN.

Skeal Shenn Vretin.

Va'n halley aalin. Va'n mullagh as dorrysyn jeant jeh airh as va boallaghyn jeant jeh cliegeenyng glistral. Va ny buird jeant jeh argid as va ny stuill jeant jeh airh. Ec unnane jeh ny buird hoie daa phonniar cloie ec tawlish (chess), as va boayrd-gamman argid oc as babbanyng-tawlish (chessmen) airhey. Va ny garmadyng oc jeant jeh strol (satin) doo, va ny boadrymyn (buskins) oc jeant jeh liare Cordovan noa as bugglyn airhey orroo; as va'n folt oc kianlt lesh attaghyn dy airh ruy as cliegeenyng.

Liorish unnane jeh ny pillryng ayns y halley honnick Maxen dooinney niartal lesh folt lheeah ny hoie ayns

stoyl iuaagagh (ivory) as daa urley dy airh ruy er. Va brashleidyn airhey er e roihaghyn as ymmodee fainaghyn er e laueyn, as colliar dy airh mygeayrt e wannal as er e chione va crooin d'airh. Va boayrd tawlish airhey kiongoyrt rish as slat airhey as craueghan staillinagh ny laue as v'eh grainney babbanyntawlish.

Noi yn chenn dooinney hass moidyn ayns caayr (chair) jeant jeh airh ruy. V'eh ny s'assey dy yeeaghyn ec y ghrian tra v'ee sollys na ve dy yeeaghyn urree, v'ee cha bwaagh. Cheau ee perree sheeidey bane clespit lesh airh ruy er e cleau, cootat jeant jeh, snaihaghan airhey (gold tissue) as cryss airhey, as crooin d'airh ruy, claghyn-ruy as pearlyn er e kione.

Dirree y voidyn ass e stoyl as cheau Maxen e roihaghyn mygeayrt e mwannal as phaag eh ee, agh eer tra va ny roihaghyn echey mygeayrt-y-moe as e lieckan noi yn lieckan ecksh, ren feiyr scaapyn as shutternee cabbil y ghoostey yn Impir.

(Tannaghtyn).

LESSON 16.

Forming the Plural of Nouns

(continued). Nouns ending in '**agh**' usually form the plural by changing '**agh**' into '**ee**'. The following irregular plurals also end in '**ee**':

Singular	English	Plural.
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cleigh	hedge	cleighee
feeagh	raven	fee
feeah	deer	feeah
guiy	goose	guoiee
jiulean	lodger	jiuleanee
keyrrey	sheep	kirree
lhey	calf	lheyee
lourane	foetus	louranee
lugh	mouse	lughee
moddey	dog	moddee
mwaagh	hare	mwaaiie
ollay	swan	ollee
roosteen	nudist	roosteenee
urley	eagle	urlee

Plurals in 'eeyn':

bunney	sheaf	bunneeyn
cagliagh	boundary	caglieeyn
claare	list	claaareeyn
claddagh	river bank	claddeeyn
colbagh	heifer	colbeeyn
cuishlin	vein	cuishleeyn
curnaght	wheat	curneeyn
daunse	dance	daunseeyn
doonaght	sabbath	dooneeyn
drillin	spark	drilleeyn
scoarnagh	throat	scoarneeyn
shiaghtin	week	shiaghteeyn
eaddagh	cloth,material	eaddeeyn
farling	farthing	farleeyn
genniagh	sand	genneeyn
gounagh	heifer	gounneeyn
keynnagh	moss	keyneeyn
kynney	race, people	kynneeyn
laair	mare	laaireeyn
lhergagh	slope	lhergeeyn
losserey	plant	lossreeyn
mullagh	top	mulleeyn
pishin	kitten	pisheeyn
puiddin	pudding	puiddeeyn
skillin	shilling	skilleeyn
taarnagh	thunder	taarneeyn
tullagh	second	tulleeyn

READING PRACTICE. ASHLISH VAXEN. Skeal Shenn Vretin.

Dooyrt e hirveishee rish: "Hiarn, nagh vel eh shaghey yn traa dhyt dy ee?" Agh cha row bioys ny spyryyd faagit ayn er son graih yn voidyn. Lheim eh er mooin e chabbyl, yn dooinney s'trimshee va rieuu fakinit ec dooinney as varkee eh dys y Raue.

Son shiaghtin ve ayns fardail dy arral bee ny jough da'n Impir. Cha n'eaishtagh eh rish arraneyn na skeealyn erbee; cha jinnagh eh veg agh cadley as streeu liorish ooilley ny saaseyn d'od eh dy chadley reesht, er-yn-oyr dy voddagh eh fakin y voidyn shid. Un laa haink guilley stiagh ayns e hamyr as d'insh eh da dy row yn

sleih neuaashagh as loayrt dy-lunagh noi er-yn-oyr nagh ghow eh tastej jeh red erbee grait ny jeant.
"Ghooiney aeg," dooyrt Maxen. "Cur lhiat hym deiney creenej yn Raue as inshym daue yn oyr dy vel mee trimshagh."

Hoie ny deiney creenej mygeayrt y mysh, as dooyrt Maxen.

"Gheiney chreenej yn Raue, ta ashlish er ve aym. Ayns yn ashlish honnick mee moidyn, as ta mee smooiney wheesh moee nagh vel bioys ny spyryd faagit aynym, as cha jargym smooiney er red erbee agh ish."

"Hiarn," d'reggyr ny deiney creenej, "fakin dy vel oo briwnys shin feeu dy choyrloghey oo, shoh nyn goyrle: dy der oo chaghteryn stiagh ayns tree aynym y theill dy hirrey son moidyn dty ashlish. Myr nagh s'eu cre'n oie ny laa oddys cur bioys dhyt."

Hroailt chaghteryn rish blein, wandrail harrish y theill, shirrey naight mychione yn ellan, y cashtal, as moidyn ashlish Vaxen. Agh ec kione ny bleaney, ga dy row ad er n'akin ymmodde ellanyn, ymmodde cashtalyn, ymmodde moidynyn, cha row ad er n'gheddyn veg mysh yn ashlish. Va'n Impir ny s'trimshee na rieu nish; smooinee eh nagh naikagh eh yn voidyn dy-bragh reesht, as va ooilley ooryn e chadley tarroogh lesh ashlishyn myr dy beagh eh er ve dooisht, as tra v'eh dooisht v'eh dreamal ooilley yn tra.

Eisht choyrlee Ree ny Romanee yn Impir dy immeeght magh dy helg myr v'eh er n'yannoo er laa yn ashlish. Ren eh myr shen as haink eh dys broogh ny hawin raad v'eh er chadley

"Shoh yn boayl va mee lhie tra va'n ashlish aym," dooyrt eh, "as veih shoh va mee jeeaghyn dy ghol my heear"

(Tannaghtyn)

LESSON 17.

Forming the Plural of Nouns (continued).

Plural in 'teeyn' and 'teenyn':

Singular	English	Plural.
gioal	bet	gioalteeyn
glion	glen	glionteeyn
keecill	church	kialteenyn
lhieen	net	lhieenteeyn
oarn	barley	oarnteeyn
raane	pledge	raanteeyn
raun	seal	raunteeyn
streean	rein	streeanteeyn
stroin	nose	strointeeyn

Plurals in 'tyn'.

Singular	English	Plural.
blein	year	bleeantyn
geaylin	shoulder	geayltyn
lheennee	meadow	lheenantyn
lheiney	shirt	lheintyn
slieau	mountain	sleityn
bwoaillee	fold	bwoailtyn

Plurals in 'jyn'.

balley	farm	baljyn
bannish	wedding	banjyn
keyll	wood	keylljyn
raad	road	raadjyn
billey	tree	hiljyn
carrey	friend	caarjyn
mwyllin	mill	mwiljyn
uillin	elbow, corner	uiljyn

Plurals in 'nyn' and 'inyn'.

breb	kick	brebinyn
briw	judge	briwnyn
broogh	bank	brooinyn
cliwe	sword	cliwenyn
Creestee	Christian	Creesteenyn
dreeym	back	dreeymynyn
gaaue	blacksmith	gaaunenyn
greie	machine	greienyn
jaghee	tithe	jagheenyn
jough	drink	joughinyn
jeeg	ditch	jeeginyn
kere	wax	kerrynyn
kerroo	quarter	kerrinyn
naboo	neighbour	nabooinyn
oltey	member	olteynyn
rass	seed	rasinyn

saaue

saw

saauenyn

| **snaie**

thread

snaienyn

Nouns ending in 'ey' usually form the plural in 'aghyn.'

Nouns ending in other vowels usually take 'ghyn.'

The following nouns also take the plurals 'aghyn' and 'ghyn'

Singular	English	Plural.
ayr	father	ayraghyn
moir	mother	moiraghyn
braar	brother	braaraghyn
shuyr	sister	shuyraghyn
bing	committee	bingaghyn
cheer	country	cheeraghyn
glare	language	glareaghyn
gloyr	glory	gloyraghyn
leigh	law	leighaghyn
oor	hour	ooraghyn
pinn	peg	pinnaghyn
pooar	power	pooaraghyn
peccah	sinner	peccaghyn
rheynn	section	ronnaghyn
oaie	(grave)	oaieghyn
oaie	(face)	oaieyn
ooh	(udder)	ooghyn
ooh	(egg)	oohyn
skynn	knife	skynnaghyn

The following nouns are more or less irregular:

Singular	English	Plural
annym	soul	anmeenyn
baagh	animal	beiyn
ben	woman	mraane
coo	hound	coiyn
cro	nut	croiyn
crammag	snail	crummeeyn
crackan	skin	craitnyn
ennym	name	enmyn
goo	word	goan
saagh	container	siyn
yngin	finger nail	yngnyn

READING PRACTICE. ASHLISH VAXEN. Skeeal Shenn Vretin.

Va tree chaghteryn jeig er ve ynsit mysh e ashlish, as jimmee ad roue dy hirrey my heear. Haink ad dys y clieau s'yrjey sy theihll, as veih'n vullagh b'leayr daue awinyn mooarey goll sheese dys y cheayn. Hroailt ad harrish yn strah 'saaley, as haink ad dys balley mooar ec beaal unnane jeh ny hawinyn er y strah.

Bione daue dy row ee shoh çheer ashlish Vaxen, as honnick ad y flod akerit ayns beaal ny hawin fo ny tooryn ardey ymmodde-ghaahit er y chashtal. Myr va'n Impir er n'yannoo, hie ad er boayrd y lhong s'aaley as hiaull ad harrish mooir as faarkey derrey haink ad dys Ellan. Va'n Ellan shoh Bretin. Hroailt ad harree derrey haink ad dys Snowdon.

"Shoh çheer sleityn ardey, coanyn dowiney as eayninyn agglagh honnick yn Impir," dooyrt ad. Veih mullagh dy row honnick ad ellan Anglesey, as bione daue dy row eh shen yn ellan elley ayns ashlish Vaxen. Honnick ad myrgeiddin Aber Sain as cashtal ec beaal ny hawin. Va'n giat foshlit as hie ad stiagh. Bione daue y halley. Va'n daa phonniar lesh folt airhey cloie babban-tawlish. Va'n chenn dooinney niartal grainney babbany-tawlish ayns caayr lesh urlee airhey urree.

Va'n voidyn ny soie noi. Huitt ny chaghteryn er nyn ghlioonyn roee, gra, "Ven-Impir y Raue dy bannee dhyt!"

"Ta shiu jeeaghyn dy ve deiney onnoroil ceau cowrey chaghteryn reeoil, cre'n oyr dy vel shiu craidey moom er yn aght shoh?" dooyrt y voidyn.

"Cha nel shin craidey miu y venseyr. Ta Impir y Raue er n'akin oo dty chadley as er dy tra shenn cha nel bioys ny spyrryd faagit ayn kyndagh rhyts. Jig oo marin dys y Raue dy ve jeant ben-Impir, er-nonney bare lhiat yn Impir dy heet dys shoh dy dty phoosey?"

"Hiarnyn cha jargym obbal ny ta shiu er ghra as cha jargym credjal eh noadyr. My shynney lesh yn Impir mee, lhig da cheet dys shoh," d'reggyr ee.

"Hiyree ny chaghteryn oie as laa er-ash dys y Raue as vannee ad rish yn Impir, gra: "Ta shin er n'akin ee ta Helen yn ennym eck; as neemayd dy-aignagh y leeideil oo dys e cashtal"

Chelleeragh jimmee yn Impir as e armee roue, as myr lhig eh harrish ny sleityn ny hooill eh seose as sheese y lhong bione da yn anchaslys eddyr ashlish as shen nagh vel ashlish. Hug eh enn er yn ellan foddey jeh. Ghow eh thaloo, as lhig eh er e hoshiaght derrey honnick eh reesht yn cashtal ec beaal ny hawin. Va'n giat foshlit as hie eh stiagh. Hoie Helen ayns shen yn voidyn honnick eh ayns e ashlish, as lhoob eh huic gra: "Ven-Impir y Raue, dy bannee dhyt!"

Haink ee dy ve e ven-phoost as hug eh jee myr toyrtys ellan Vretin as ny tree ellanyn ny sloo, as tree cashtalyn dy ve troggit raad d'oardee ee. Va'n fer s'yrjey jeant ec Arvon as ny feallagh elley ec Caerlleon as Carmarthen. Veih'n derrey cashtal dys y jei elley ren ee raaidyn harrish ny sleityn jeeragh tessyn er Bretin, as t'ad shoh enmyssit raaidyn Helen eer dys y laa t'ayn jiu as cha jinnagh deiney Vretin er n'yannoo ny raaidyn mooarey shoh agh er e sons. Dys Cashtal Arvon hug deiney lhieu ooir Romanagh, dy n'oddagh yn Impir cadley as soie as shooyll er ooir ghooie. Hannee eh ayns shen shiaght bleeaney, as d'aase deiney yn Raue skee fieau as ren ad Impir noa. Screeu yn dooinney shoh lettyr dys Vaxen as ny focklyn shoh er.

"My hig oo as my hig oo dy-bragh dys y Raue."

As hug Maxen lettyr er-ash lesh ny focklyn shoh er

"My higym dys y Raue, as my higym."

Geiyr er y lettyr leeid eh armee dys giattyn y Raue, as braaraghyn Helen, ny deiney aegey lesh folt ruy, ghow adsyn yn ard valley da Maxen. Ayns shen reill eh marish Helen. Er son ny braaraghyn jimmee ad rhyboo reesht lesh sleih. Hug ad fo nyn gosh cheeraghyn as cashtalyn as ard valjyn, as tra va nyn ging lheeah hyndaa ad dys Bretin goaill maroo paart jeh ny mraane bwaagh bentyn da'n sleih va currit haart oc, giarrey magh nyn jengey er-aggle dy millagh ad glare Vretin.

(Yn Jerrey.)

GLOSSARY.

craue-vuc-varrey whalebone.

tawlish	chess.
babbany-tawlish	chessmen.
strol	satin.
boadrymyn	buskins.
iuaagagh	ivory.
craueghan staillinagh	a steel file.
caayr	chair.
snaihaghan airhey	gold tissue.
b'leayr daue	they saw.

English-Manx

above, erskyn
abundance, complete plenty, slane-palchey
accosting, loayrt rish
acknowledging, confessing, goaill rish
acquainting, sending word, cur fys
active, nimble, gastey
after, lurg
again, reesht
age, eash
air, sky, aer
alive, bio
all placed before noun, ooilley
also, neesht, myrgeeddin
always, kinjagh dy kinjagh
ancestors, shenn ayryn
angel, ainle
ankle, mwannal y chass
ankle bone, abane
another time, once more, keayrt elley
anvil, ingan
any more, arragh
anything, red erbee, nhee erbee
April, Avril
arm, roih, pl. roihaghyn
as long as, whilst, choud as, choud's
ashes, leoie
assemble, chaggil
at all, erbee
at me. aym
at her, eck
at him, echey
at them, oc
at us ain
at you, eu, ayd
August, Yn chied vee jeh'n ouyr
aunt, naunt, shuyr ayr, shuyr voir
autumn or harvest, fouyr
baby, oikan
back, dreeym
back of the shoulder, shlingan
bad, olk
bag, pocket, poagey
bank, broogh
barley, oarn
beak, gob
beast, baagh pl. beiyn
beast, term used for toothache, beisht pl.
beishtyn.
beautiful, aalin
bee, shellan
beef, mart

beholding, cur-my-per
believe, cred
believing, credjal
bell, clag
bellows, builg-heidee
berry, berrish, smeyr
bet, gioal
better, share
big, large, mooar
bigger, more, smoo
birthday, laa-ruggyr
bishop, aspick
black, doo
blackberry, smeyr; pl. smeir
blacksmith, gaaue
blade, blod
blind, doal
block, block
blossom, in bloom, blaa, my-vlaa
blow, bwoailley pl. buillaghyn.
blue, gorrym
boat, baatey
body, corp
bone, craue
book, lioar, f.
both, neesht
bough, bangan
boundary, cagliagh
boy, guilley pl. guillyn
branch, banglane
brass, prash
brave, fine, braew
bravely, fine, dy braew
bread, arran
break, brish
breaking, brishey
bright, white, gial
bringing, carrying, cur lesh
brother, braar
brown, dhone, dhoan pl. dhoane
brownish-grey homespun, keear-leeah
bull, tarroo pl. terriu
bullock, stott
bundle, bart
burn, losht
bush, thammag
but, agh
butter, eeym
buy, kionnee
buying, kionnaghey, kionnagh
calf, lhey pl. lheyee
call, eam
calling to shouting on, gyllagh er
can curn, kurn

can, fod
cannot, cha nod or vod
carp, carroo
castle, cashtal, m.
Castletown, Balley-Cashtal
cat kayt pl. kiyt
cattle, ollagh, maase
chain and hook slouree
chapel, cabbal
chatter, cowag
cheek, lieckan
cheese, caashey
chest, cleeau
child, paitchey pl. paitchyn
chin, smeggyl, smeggin
Christian, Creestee
Christmas Day, laa Nollick
church, keeill
cinder, ember, smarage
circle, carkyl
cist, koir
city: high town; chief town, ard-valley
clock, clag
cloth, material, eaddagh
coal, geayl
cod, boddagh pl. boadee
cold, feayr
coldness, a cold, feayraght
colt, lhiy pl. lhiyaghyn
come! tar!
coming, cheet
committee, bing
common, cadjin
conversation, taggloo
corn, arroo
country, cheer
couple, cubbyl
cow pl. booaghyn, gen. baa, booa
cow's milk, bainney baa
cow-house, thie-ollee, bwaane
cripple, criggyl
crooked, cam
crookedly, dy cam
dance, daunse
dark, dorraghey
daughter or "a girl", inneen
day, laa; pl. laghyn
dead, marroo
deaf, bouyr
dealing, dellal
death, baase
December, Mee veanagh y gheuree
deep, dowin
deer, feeaih
dense, chiu
denser, s'chee

dictionary, fockleyr
diligent, jeidagh
directly, dy jeeragh
dirty, broigh
disrepute, drogh ghoo
ditch, jeeg
do, jean
do not give plural, Ny cur-jee
do not give sing., Ny cur
do you, jean-jee
dog, moddey pl. moddee
doing, jannoo
donkey, assyl
door, dorrys
Douglas, Doolish
down, below, heese
down, downwards, sheese
drink, iu, jough pl. joughyn, joughinyn
drinking, giu
dry, chirrym
dumb, balloo
dun-coloured, ouyr
eagle, urley
ear, cleaysh
early, moghey
ease, rest, aash
easier, sassey
easy, aashagh
eat, ee
eating, gee
egg ooh
elbow, uillin, pl. uiljyn
England, Sostyn
English person, Sostnagh
ever that is to come, dy brag, dy bra
ever in the future, to be, dy brag
ever used of past, rieau
every, each, gagh, dagh
everything, dy chooilley nhee
evil, olk
evil spirit, drogh-spyrryd
extinguishing, cur ass
eye, sooill
eyesight, shilley
face, eddin, oaie
far, foddey
farm, balley
farther, sodjey
farthing, farling
fat, roauyr
father, ayr; gen. ayrey, jishag
feast, feaill
February, Yn nah vee jeh'n vlein
feeble, annoon
fern, renniagh
fever, yn chiassagh

field, magher
find, or get, fow
finding, getting, feddyn, or geddyn
finger, mair, pl. meir
finishing, cur jerrey
fish, eeast
fisherman, eeasteyr
fishing, eeastagh
fist, doarn, pl. duirn
flagstone, liack
flame, lossey
flesh, feill
floor, laare
flour, flooyr
foal, sharragh
foetus, lourane
fold, bwoaillee
folks, ones pers. pron, feallagh
food, bee pl. beeghyn
foot, cass
for, son
for ever and ever, son dy bragh as dy bragh
for my your, his, their sake, er my dty, e, nyn
hon
for what reason?, cre'n oyr?
fore-finger, corrag
forefather; old father, shenn-ayr
fortnight, kegeesh
fountain, farrane
fowl, ean
France, Yn Rank
frequent, mennick
fresh, oor
Friday, Jeheiney
friend, carrey
from, veih, voish
from above, down, neose
from below, up, neese
from one another, veih-my-cheilley
from the field, voish y vagher
from there, veih shen
fruit, mess
gather, chaggil
gathering, chaglym
gelding, bock
giant, foawr
girl, inneen, 'neen
give, put, cur
giving or putting, cur, or coyrt
giving to, striking, cur da
glass, glionney
glen, glion
glory, gloyr
go, immee
goat, goayr pl. goair
God, Jee

going, goll
gold, airh
good, mie
goose, guiy
gorse fuel, conney
grandchild, oe
grandfather, jishag-vooar, shaner
grandmother, mwarree
grass, faiyr
grave, oaie
great man, a chief, ard-ghooiney
great toe, ordaag-chass
green, geayney
grey, green, pale, glass
hair, renaig, pl. renaigyn
half-hour, lieh-oor
half-penny, lhieng
halfgrown, stuggey pl. stuggaghyn
hammer, oard
hand, laue
harbour, purt pl. purt
hare, mwaagh pl. mwaee
haste, siyr
hasty, siyragh
hay, traagh
he, eh
head, kione, pl. king
healthy, slayntoil
hear, clasht
hearing, clashtyn
heart, cree, pl. creeaghyn
heat, chiass
Heaven, Niau, Flaunys
heavier, strimmey
heavy, trome
hedge, cleigh cleiy
heel, boyn
heifer, colbagh pl. colbeeyn
heifer, gounagh
herb, herbage, luss, losserey
herring, skeddan
hide, follee
hiding, follaghey, follaghtyn
high, ard
higher, syrjey
hill, cronk, m. pl. crink, croink
hole, towl pl. tuill
holiday, laa-feailley
Hollantide night, oie houney
hollow, glack, lagg
Holy Ghost, Spyrryd-Noo
honey, mill
horse, bock pl. buick, cabbyl, pl. cabbil
hot, çheh
hotter, schoe
hound, coo pl. coyin

hour, oor
hour and a half, oor-dy-lieh
house, thie, m.
how much, how many?, c'woad, quoid
hunger, accrys
hungry, accrysagh
I, mee
I came, haink mee
I did; or made, ren mee
I gave. or put, hug mee
I got, or found, hooar mee
I heard, cheayll mee
I said, dooyrt mee
I saw, honnick mee
I took, ghow mee
I went, hie mee
in, ayns
in after verbs of motion, stiagh
in after verbs of rest, sthie
in her, aynjee
in him, ayn
in me, aynym
in the day, 'sy laa
in the evening, 'syn 'astyr
in the moon, ayns yn eayst
in the morning, 'sy voghrey
in the night, 'syn oie
in the place, ayns y voayl
in the sun, ayns y ghrian
in the world, sy theill
in them, ayndoo, ayndaue
in us, aynin, ayndooin
in you, ayndiu
in you, aynyd
including, gonill stiagh
indisposition, slack health, lhag-laynt
industrious, thrifty, tarroogh
infant, lhiannoo pl. g. lhiennoo
intelligent, toiggalagh
invoke, beseech, guee er
Ireland, Nherin
Irish person, Yernagh
iron, yiarn
Isle of Man, Ellan Vannin
it was, ve
January, Yn chied vee jeh'n vlein
jaw, cab
Jesus Christ, Yeesey Creest
joiner, seyir
judge, briw
July, Mee s'jerree yn touree
June, Mee veanagh y touree
keep, freill
keeping, freayll
key, ogher
kick, breb

kid, mannan
kind heart, cree dooie
kindle, light, foad
kitten, pishin pl. pisheeyn
knee, glioon
knife, skynn pl. skynnaghyn
knot, cayr, cront
lad, a girl, ponnar
lake, logh
lamb, eayn pl. eayin
lame, croobagh
lamenting, assuming— taking on, goaill er
land, earth, thaloo
language, glare
last night, riyer
last Sunday, Jedoonee chaie
late, anmagh
late, ending, jerrinagh
law, leigh
lazy, litcheragh
lead, leeid
lead, (metal) leoaie
leading, leeideil
leaf, duillag
leave, faag
leaving, faagail
left, toshtal
left hand, laue-chiuttagh
leg, lurgey, pl. lurgaghyn
lend, borrow, eeassee
lending, borrowing, geeassaghey, geeassaght
less, sloo
let him, lhig, da
let me, lhig dou
let me not, ny lhig dou
let us, lhig dooin
letter, screeunyn pl. screeunyn
lie, breag
life, bea
lift, trog
lifting, troggal
light, clear, sollys
like him, goll rish
like me, goll rhym
like, as, myr
ling, freoagh
lip, meill
list, claare
listen, eaisht
listening, geaishtagh
little, beg
lively, vigorous, bioyr
lock, glass
lodger, jiulean
London, Lunnin
long, tall, liauyr

looking after, jeeaghyn jei
 looking at, jeeaghyn er
 looking towards, regarding, jeeaghyn lesh
 Lord, Chiarn
 lose, caill
 losing, coayl
 love, graih
 machine, greie
 mackerel, brack pl. brick
 making good use of, jannoo soo dy vie
 man, dooinney pl. deiney, fer
 Manx person, Manninagh
 many, ymmodee
 many a one, fer ny ghaa
 many a time, keayrt-ny-ghaa
 March, Mart, Mee vart
 mare, laair pl. laaireeyn
 market, margey
 mast, croan
 Master, Sir, Mr, Mainshtyr
 May, Boaldyn, Mee ny Boaldyn
 May-day, laa-boaldyn
 meadow, lheeannie
 member, oltey
 mid-day, noon, mun-laa, mean-laa
 middle, the midst, mean, y vean
 middling, tolerable, castreycair
 midnight, mean-oie
 mighty, niartal
 milk, bainney
 mill, mwyllin
 minute, minnid
 Miss, Ben-ainshtyr aeg or Inneen
 Mistress, Madam, Mrs, Ben-ainshtyr
 Monday, Jelhein
 month, mee, pl. meeaghyn
 moon, eayst
 more, slee
 moss, keynnagh
 mother familiar form, mummig
 mother in formal address, moir; gen. mayrey.
 mountain, slieau, m. pl. sleityn

 mouse, lugh pl. lughee
 mouth, beal, pl. beill
 mutton, mohlt
 nail, yngyn, pl. yngnyn
 name, ennym
 near, faggys, er-gerrey, gerrit
 nearer, sniessey
 neck, mwannal
 neighbour, naboo
 nephew, mac vraarey, mac shayrey
 nest, edd
 net, keen pl. lieenteeyn
 net, lhieen

never was, cha row rieu
 new, noa
 news, naight
 newspaper, pabyr-naight
 niece, inneen vraarey, inneen-shayrey
 nose, stroin, pl. strointeeyn
 nossle, sock
 November, Mee houney
 now, nish
 nudist, roosteen
 oats as a plant, plaggad
 oats as grain, corkey; pl. corkaghyn
 October, Mee s'jerree yn ouyr
 of the country, cheerey, gen.
 of the land, thallooin
 offspring, cloan g. clienney
 often, mennick
 oftener, smenkey
 old, shenn
 older, shinney
 on the mountain, er yn clieau
 on the same day, er y laa cheddin
 on, upon, er
 once, a turn, a time, keayrt
 one, unnane
 open, foshil
 opening, fosley
 or, nor, ny
 other, another, elley
 out after verbs of motion, magh
 out after verbs of rest, mooie
 over, harrish
 ox, dow pl. dew
 pain, pian
 paper, pabyr. m.
 pathway, cassan
 pay, eeck
 paying, geeck
 peat bog, moain
 Peel, Purt-ny-Hinshey
 peg, pinn
 pen, penn g. penney
 pen-knife, skynn-phenney
 penny, ping
 person, fer, pyagh, peiagh
 pig, muck
 pincers, clou-beg
 place, a spot, boayl, m. pl. buill, boaylyn, ynyyd,
 f.
 plant, losserey
 pledge, raane
 poker, brod-yiarn, brod-aile
 pool, pond, loghan, poyll
 poor, boght
 poor man, dooinney boght
 poorly, dy boght

port, purt
posterity, cloan ny clienney
pot, poht
pound, punt
pound money or weight, punt
power, pooar
practising, cur rish
praise, moyll
pretty, bwaagh
priest, clergyman, saggyrt
proceeding, goll er y hoshiaght
promise, giall
promising, gialdyn
prospering, cheet er y hoshiaght
pudding, puiddin
pup, a cub, quallian
purse, sporrán
quarter, kerroo
quarter of a year, raaie
quick, tappee
quietness, rest, fea
rabbit, conning
race, people, kynney
ram, rea pl. reaghyn
Ramsey, Rhumsaa
rat, roddan
raven, feeagh
read, lhaih
reading, lhaih
red, reddish-brown, ruy pl. jiaragey
red, ruddy, jiarg
rein, streean
rent, mayll
repeating, renewing, jannoo ass y noa
reply, freggyr
replying, freggyrt
reputation, goo-mie
resembling, goll rish
restful, quiet, feagh
rich man, dooinney berchagh
right, jesh
right hand, laue-jesh, laue-yesh
river, awin
river bank, claddagh
road, raad
Roman person, Romanagh
Rome, Yn Raue
Romish, Raueagh
root, fraue
rosy, ruissagh
rough, garroo
Sabbath, Doonaght
sack, sack
sail, shiaull
sailor, shiolteyr
sand, genniagh

Saturday, Jesarn
Saviour, Saualtagh
saw, saaue
say, abbyr
saying, gra
saying to, telling, gra rish
scarce, s'goan
scatter, skeayll
scattering, skealey
scholar, schoillar, m
school, schoill f.
Scotland, Cheer ny Albey, Nalbin
Scottish person, Albinagh
sea, keayn
sea, the ocean, faarkey, yn 'aarkey
sea, tide, of the sea, mooir, marrey
seal, raun
season, imbagh, gen. imbee
seat, stoyll
second, grig
second, tullagh
section, rheynn
see, look, jeeagh
seed, rass
seeing, fakin
seldom, an-vennick
seldom, anvennick
September, Mee veanagh yn ouyr
service, shirveish
she, ee
sheaf, bunney
sheep, keyrrey pl. kirree
shilling, skillin
shining, soilshean
ship, lhong
shirt, lheiney
short, giare
shortly, gerrid
shortly, soon, dy-gerrid
shoulder, geaylin, pl. geayltyn
shout, yllagh
showing itself, appearing, cheet er ash, cheet rish
showing to, jeeaghyn da
shut, dooin, jeigh
sick, ill, çhing
side, lhiattee
silver money, argid
since, neayr
sinking, going under, goll fo
sinner, peccah
sister, shuyr
skin, crackan, pl. craitnyn.
slope, lhergagh
slow, feeble, dull, moal
sluggish, moal
small, beg

small book, pamphlet, lioaran
small pool, puddle, dub, dubbey pl. dhubbaghyn
smallpox, yn vreck
sod of turf, foaicl voaney
soil, of soil, ooir, ooirrey
sole of foot, trie
son, mac
soon, leah
sooner, sleaie
soul, annym
Spain, Yn Spaine
Spaniard, Spainagh
spark, drillin
sparrow, sparroo
speak, loayr
speaking, loayrt
speckled, breck
speech, goo, pl. goan
spot, spoht
spring gen. arree, arragh
stable, stabyl
staff, lorg
stalwart, toallee
star, rollage
steel, staillin
stick for burning, brasnag
stomach, bolg
stool, stoyl
store, stouyr
story-book, lioar-skeal
straight, jeeragh
stream, strooan
street, straid
strike, bwoaill
striking, bwoalley
strong, lajer
stronger, stroshey
stupid, bolvanagh
summer, sourey
summit, beinn
sun, the sun, grian, yn ghrian
Sunday, Jedoonee
swan, ollay
sweet, millish
sweetness, miljid
sword, cliwe
table, boayrd
take, gow
take you, Gow-jee
taking, goaill
tale, news, skeeal
tawny, loaghtan, loghtan
tell, insh
telling, ginsh
terrible, atchimagh
terribly, dy atchimagh

the base, the meaning, bun
the chief good, yn ard-vie
the day after to-morrow, nuyr
the day before yesterday, ar-roo-y-jea
the ever in the past, ever was, rieau
the hair, folt
the next day, yn nah laa
the night before last, ar-roo-y-riyr
the other day, laa chaie
the same, cheddin
the truth, yn irriney
the world, yn theihll
then, eisht
therefore, er y fa
therefore, shen y fa
they, ad
thigh, shleeayst
thin, thanney
thing, things, nhee, nheeghyn, red, reddyn
thirst, paays
thirsty, paa, paagh
thither. there, dys shen, gys shen
thorn, jialg, jolg
thread, snaie
throat, scoarnagh
throat, scoarnagh, pl. scoarneeyn
thumb, ordaag
thunder, taarnagh
Thursday, Jerdein
tight, chionn
time, traa
tired, skee
tithe, jaghee
to, dy, da, dys
to be alive, dy ve bio
to be ashamed, goaill nearey
to be glad, goaill boggey
to become, dy heet dy ve
to die, dy gheddyn baase
to pray, goaill padjer
to rest, goaill fea
to sing, goaill arrane
to undertake, goaill ayns laue
to wonder, goaill yindys
to, towards, dys, gys
to-day, jiu
to-morrow, mairagh
to-night, noght
tobacco, thombagey
toe, mair-chass
together, dy cheilley
together placed after noun, cooidjagh
tongs; also used for a printing press, clou
tongue, çhengey, pl. chengaghyn
too good, ro-vie
too hard, ro-chreoi

tooth, feeackle, pl. feeacklyn
top, mullagh
town, balley pl. baljyn
tree, billey
trout, breck
true, firrinagh
truth, firrinys
Tuesday, Jemayrt
udder, ooh
uncle, naim, braar ayr, braar voir
understand, toig
understanding, toiggal
up, above, heose
up, upwards, seose
vehicle, carbyd
vein, cuishlyn, pl. cuishleeyn
very, feer
voice, coraa, pl. coraaghyn
vow, breearrey
wait, fuirree
waiting, fuirraght, fuirraghtyn
Wales, Bretin, yn thalloo Vretnagh
wanting, laccal
watch, ooreyder
water, ushtey
water-spring, geill
wax, kere
way, manner, aght
we, shin
weak, faase
weasel, assag
wedding, bannish
Wednesday, Jercean
week, shiaghtin, pl. shiaghtinyn
well, chibbyr pl. chibbraghyn
well, dy mie
wet, fluigh
what, c'red

what is yonder, cre staid?
what is?, cre ta
what thing?, c'red
what's that?, cre shen?, cre shoh?
what, whatever, cre, cre-erbee
what?, cre
wheat, curnaght
where from?, cre-veih? voish
where is?, c'el?, cre vel? c'el?
where? what road?, c'raad
white, bane pl. baney
whoever, quoi-erbee
wholesome, follan
why not?, cre'n fa nagh
why?, cre'n fa?
wide, lhean
wider, shlea
window, uinnag
winter, geurey
woman, ben pl. mraane
wood, keyll
wool, ollan
word pl. focklyn, fockle
world, seihll
worse, smessey
wrist, mwannal y laue
write, screeu
writing, screeu
year, blein pl. bleeantyn, gen. bleeaney
yellow, bwee, buigh pl. buighey
yesterday, jea
yet, still, foast
you, oo, shiu
young, aeg
young pig, bannoo
younger, saa
youth, scollag

Manx-English

aalin, beautiful
aash, ease, rest
aashagh, easy
abane, ankle bone
abbyr, say
accrys, hunger
accrysagh, hungry
ad, they
aeg, young
aer, air, sky
agh, but
aght, way, manner
ainle, angel
airh, gold
Albinagh, Scottish person
an-vennick, seldom
anmagh, late
annoon, feeble
annym, soul
anvennick, seldom
ard, high
ard-ghooinne, a great man, a chief
ard-valley, city: high town; chief town
argid, silver money
arragh, any more; spring gen. arree
arran, bread
arroo, corn
arroo-y-jea, the day before yesterday
arroo-y-riyr, the night before last
aspick, bishop
assag, a weasel
assyl, a donkey
atchimagh, terrible
Avril, April
awin, river
ayd at you, eu at you
aym at me, ain at us
ayn, in him
ayndiu, in you
ayndoo, ayndaue, in them
aynin, ayndoo, in us
aynjee, in her
ayns, in
ayns y ghrian, in the sun
ayns y voayl, in the place
ayns yn eayst, in the moon
aynyd, in you
aynym, in me
ayr, father
ayr; gen. ayrey, father
baagh pl. beiyn, a beast
baase, death

baatey, a boat
baatey, boat
bainney, milk
bainney baa, cow's milk
balley pl. baljyn, town, farm
Balley-Cashtal, Castletown
balloo, dumb
bane pl. baney, white
banglane, branch
bannish, wedding
bannoo, a young pig
banyan, bough
bart, bundle
bea, life
bee pl. beeghyn, food
beaal, pl. beill, mouth
beg, little, small
beinn, summit
beisht pl. beishtyn, a beast, toothache
ben pl. mraane, woman
Ben-ainshtyr, Mistress, Madam, Mrs
Ben-ainshtyr aeg or Inneen, Miss
berrish, a berry
billey, tree
bing, committee
bio, alive
bioyr, lively, vigorous
blaa, my-vlaa, blossom, in bloom
blein pl. bleeantyn, gen. bleeaney, a year
block, block
blod, blade
Boaldyn, May
boayl, m. pl. buill, boaylyn, a place, a spot
boayrd, table
bock pl. buick, horse
boddagh pl. boadee, cod
boght, poor
bolg, stomach
bolvanagh, stupid
booa, cow pl. booaghyn, gen. baa
bouyr, deaf
boyn, heel
braar, brother
brack pl. brick, mackerel
braew, brave, fine
brasnag, a stick for burning
breag, a lie
breb, kick
breck, speckled, trout
breearrey, vow
Bretin, yn thalloo Vretnagh, Wales
brish, break
brishey, breaking
briw, judge
brod-yiarn, brod-aile, poker

broigh, dirty
broogh, bank
builg-heidee, bellows
bun, the base, the meaning
bunney, sheaf
bwaagh, pretty
bwee, buigh pl. buighey, yellow
bwoaill, strike
bwoaillee, fold
bwoailley pl. buillaghyn, a blow
bwoalley, striking
c'el?, where is?
c'raad, where? what road?
c'red, what, what thing?
c'woad, how much, how many?
caashey, cheese
cab, jaw
cabbal, chapel
cabbyl pl. cabbil, horse
cadjin, common
cagliagh, boundary
caill, lose
cam, crooked
carbyd, vehicle
carkyl, circle
carrey, a friend
carroo, carp
cashtal, m, castle
cass, foot
cassan, pathway
castreycair, middling, tolerable
cayr, knot
cha nod or vod, cannot
cha row rieau, never was
chaggil, assemble, gather
chaglym, gathering
cheayll mee, I heard
cheddin, the same
çheer, country
Cheer ny Albey, Scotland
cheerey, gen, of the country
cheet, coming
cheet er ash, showing itself, appearing
cheet er y hoshiaght, prospering
cheet rish, showing itself, appearing
çheh, hot
çhengey, pl. chengaghyn, tongue
Chiarn, Lord
çhiass, heat
chibbyr pl. chibbraghyn, well
çhing, sick, ill
çhionn, tight
çhirrym, dry
çhiu, dense
choud as, choud's, as long as, whilst
claare, list

claddagh, river bank
clag, bell
clag, clock
clasht, hear
clashtyn, hearing
cleaysh, ear
cleeau, chest
cleigh, cleiy, hedge
cliwe, sword
cloan g. clienney, offspring
cloan ny clienney, posterity
clou, tongs; printing press
clou-beg, pincers
coayl, losing
colbagh pl. colbeeyn, heifer
conney, gorse fuel
conning, a rabbit
coo pl. coyin, a hound
cooidjagh, together placed after noun
coraa, pl. coraaghyn, voice
corkey; pl. corkaghyn, oats as grain
corp, body
corrag, fore-finger
cowag, chatter
crackan, pl. craitnyn, skin
craue, bone
cre, what?
cre shen?, what's that?
cre shoh?, what's this?
cre staid?, what is yonder
cre ta, what is?
cre vel, where is?
cre vel? c'el?, where is?
cre'n fa nagh, why not?
cre'n fa?, why?
cre'n oyr?, for what reason?
cre, cre-erbee, what, whatever
cre-veih? voish, where from?
cred, believe
credjal, believing
cree dooie, a kind heart
cree, pl creeaghyn, heart
Creestee, Christian
criggyl, cripple
croan, mast
cronk. m. pl. crink. croink, hill
cront, knot
croobagh, lame
cubbyl, couple
cuishlyn, pl. cuishleeyn, vein
cur, give, put
cur ass, extinguishing
cur da, giving to, striking
cur fys, acquainting, sending word
cur jerrey, finishing
cur lesh, bringing, carrying

cur rish, practising
cur, or coyrt, giving or putting
cur-my-per, beholding
curn, kurn, can
curnaght, wheat
daunse, dance
dellal, dealing
dhone, dhoan pl. dhoane, brown
doal, blind
doarn, fist
doarn, pl. duirn, fist
doo, black
dooin, shut
dooinney, pl. deiney, man
dooinney berchagh, a rich man
dooinney boght, a poor man
Doolish, Douglas
Doonaght, Sabbath
dooyrt mee, I said
dorrahey, dark
dorrys, door
dow pl. dew, ox
down, deep
dreeym, back
drillin, spark
drogh ghoo, disrepute
drogh-spyrryd, evil spirit
dub, dubbey pl. dhubbaghyn, small pool, puddle
duillag, a leaf
dy atchimagh, terribly
dy boght, poorly
dy braew, bravely, fine
dy bragh, ever in the future, to be
dy bragh, dy bra, ever that is to come
dy cam, crookedly
dy cheilley, together
dy chooilley nhee, everything
dy gheddyn baase, to die
dy heet dy ve, to become
dy jeeragh, directly
dy mie, well
dy ve bio, to be alive
dy, da, dys, to
dy-gerrid, shortly, soon
dys shen, gys shen, thither. there
dys, gys, to, towards
eaddagh, cloth, material
eaisht, listen
eam, a call
eash, age
eayn pl. eayin, a lamb
eayst, moon
echey, at him.
eck at her,
edd, nest
eddin, face

ee, eat; she
eean, fowl
eeassee, lend, borrow
eeast, fish
eeastagh, fishing
eeasteyr, fisherman
eeck, pay
eeym, butter
eh, he
eisht, then
Ellan Vannin, Isle of Man
elley, other, another
ennym, name
er, on, upon
er-gerrey, gerrit, near
er my dty, e, nyn hon, for my your, his, their
sake
er y fa, therefore
er y laa cheddin, on the same day
er yn clieau, on the mountain
erbee, at all
erskyn, above
faag, leave
faagail, leaving
faarkey, yn 'aarkey, sea, the ocean
faase, weak
faggys, near
faiyr, grass
fakin, seeing
farling, farthing
farrane, fountain
fea, quietness, rest
feagh, restful, quiet
feaille, a feast
feallagh, folks, ones pers. pron
feayr, cold
feayraght, coldness, a cold
feddyn, finding
feeackle, pl. feeacklyn, tooth
feeagh, raven
feeaih, deer
feer, very
feill, flesh
fer, a man, a person
fer ny ghaa, many a one
ferrinagh, true
ferrinys, truth
flooyr, flour
fluigh, wet
foad, kindle, light
foaid voaney, a sod of turf
foast, yet, still
foawr, giant
fockle, word pl. focklyn
fockleyr, dictionary
fod, can

foddey, far
follaghey, follaghtyn, hiding
follan, wholesome
follee, hide
folt, the hair
foshil, open
fosley, opening
fouyr, autumn or harvest
fow, find, or get
fraue, root
freayll, keeping
freggyr, reply
freggyrt, replying
freill, keep
freoagh, ling
fuirraght, fuirraghtyn, waiting
fuirree, wait
gaaue, blacksmith
gagh, dagh, every, each
garroo, rough
gastey, active, nimble
geaishtagh, listening
geayl, coal
geaylin, pl. geayltn, shoulder
geayney, green
geddyn, getting
gee, eating
geeassaghey, geeassaght, lending, borrowing
geeck, paying
geill, water-spring
genniagh, sand
gerrid, shortly
geurey, winter
ghow mee, I took
gial, bright, white
gialdyn, promising
giall, promise, bright
giare, short
ginsh, telling
gioal, bet
giu, drinking
glack, hollow
glare, language
glass, grey, green, pale; a lock
glion, glen
glionney, glass
glioan, knee
gloyr, glory
goaill, taking
goaill arrane, to sing
goaill ayns laue, to undertake
goaill boggey, to be glad
goaill er, lamenting, assuming— taking on
goaill fea, to rest
goaill nearey, to be ashamed
goaill padjer, to pray

goaill rish, acknowledging, confessing
goaill stiagh, including
goaill yindys, to wonder
goayr, goat
goayr pl. goair, a goat
gob, beak
goll, going
goll er y hoshiaght, proceeding
goll fo, sinking, going under
goll rhym, like me
goll rish, like him; resembling
goo, pl. goan, speech
goo-mie, reputation
gorrym, blue
gounagh, heifer
Gow, take
Gow-jee, take you
gra, saying
gra rish, saying to, telling
graih, love
greie, machine
grian, yn ghrian, sun, the sun
grig, second
guee er, invoke, beseech
guilley pl. guillyn, boy
guiy, goose
gyllagh er, calling to shouting on
haink mee, I came
harrish, over
heese, down, below
heose, up, above
hie mee, I went
honnick mee, I saw
hooar mee, I got, or found
hug mee, I gave. or put
imbagh, gen. imbee, season
immee, go
ingan, anvil
inneen, 'neen, daughter or girl
inneen vraarey, inneen-shayrey, niece
insh, tell
iu, drink
jaghee, tithe
jannoo, doing
jannoo ass y noa, repeating, renewing
jannoo soo dy vie, making good use of
jea, yesterday
jean, do
jean-jee, do you
Jedoonee, Sunday
Jedoonee chaie, last Sunday
Jee, God
jeeagh, see, look
jeeaghyn da, showing to
jeeaghyn er, looking at
jeeaghyn jei, looking after

jeeaghyn lesh, looking towards, regarding
jeeg, ditch
jeeragh, straight
Jeheiney, Friday
jeidagh, diligent
jeigh, shut, shutting
Jelhein, Monday
Jemayrt, Tuesday
Jercean, Wednesday
Jerdein, Thursday
jerrinagh, late, ending
Jesarn, Saturday
jesh, right
jialg, jolg, thorn
jiarg, red, ruddy
jishag, father
jishag-vooar, shaner, grandfather
jiu, to-day
jiulean, lodger
jough pl. joughyn, joughinyn, a drink
kayt pl. kiyt, a cat
keayn, sea
keayrt, once, a turn, a time
keayrt elley, another time, once more
keayrt-ny-ghaa, many a time
keear-leeah, brownish-grey homespun
keeill, church
keen pl. lieenteyn, net
kegeesh, a fortnight
kere, wax
kerroo, a quarter
keyll, wood
keynnagh, moss
keyrrey pl. kirree, sheep
kinjagh dy kinjagh, always
kione, pl. king, head
kionnaghey, kionnagh, buying
kionnee, buy
koir, cist
kynney, race, people
laa chaie, the other day
laa Nollick, Christmas Day
laa-boaldyn, May-day
laa-feailley, holiday
laa-ruggyr, birthday
laa; pl. laghyn, day
laair pl. laaireeyn, mare
laare, floor
laccal, wanting
lagg, hollow
lajer, strong
laue, hand
laue-chiuttagh, left hand
laue-jesh, right hand
laue-yesh, right hand
leah, soon

leeid, lead
leeideil, leading
leigh, law
leoaié, lead
leoie, ashes
lhag-laynt, indisposition, slack health
lhaih, read, reading
lhean, wide
lheennee, meadow
lheiney, shirt
lhey pl. lheyee, calf
lhergagh, slope
lhiannoo pl. g. lhiennoo, an infant
lhiattee, side
lhiéen, net
lhieng, half-penny
lhig dooin, let us
lhig dou, let me
lhig, da, let him
lhiy pl. lhiyaghyn, colt
lhong, ship
liack, flagstone
liauyr, long, tall
lieckan, cheek
lieh-oor, half-hour
lioar, f, book
lioar-skeéal, story-book
lioaran, small book, pamphlet
litcheragh, lazy
loaghtan, loghtan, tawny
loayr, speak
loayrt, speaking
loayrt rish, accosting
logh, lake
loghan, pool, pond
lorg, staff
losht, burn
losserey, a herb, plant, herbage
lossey, a flame
lourane, foetus
lugh pl. lughee, a mouse
Lunnin, London
lurg, after
lurgey, pl. lurgaghyn, leg
luss, losserey, a herb, herbage
mac, son
mac vraarey, mac shayrey, nephew
magh, out after verbs of motion
magher, field
Mainshtyr, Master, Sir, Mr
mair, pl. meir, finger
mair-chass, toe
mairagh, to-morrow
mannan, a kid
Manninagh, A Manx person
margey, a market

marroo, dead
Mart, March
mart, beef
mayll, rent
mean, y vean, middle, the midst
mean-oie, midnight
mee, I
Mee houney, November
Mee ny Boaldyn, May
Mee s'jerree yn ouyr, October
Mee s'jerree yn touree, July
Mee vart, March
Mee veanagh y gheuree, December
Mee veanagh y touree, June
Mee veanagh yn ouyr, September
mee, pl. meeaghyn, month
meill, lip
mennick, frequent, often
mess, fruit
mie, good
miljid, sweetness
mill, honey
millish, sweet
minnid, minute
moain, a peat bog
moal, slow, feeble, dull, sluggish
moddey pl. moddee, dog
moghey, early
mohlt, mutton
moir; gen. mayrey, mother in formal address
mooar, big, large
moocie, out after verbs of rest
mooir, marrey, sea, tide, of the sea
moyll, praise
muck, a pig
mullagh, top
mummig, mother familiar form
mun-laa, mean-laa, mid-day, noon
mwaagh pl. mwae, a hare
mwannal, neck
mwannal y chass, ankle
mwannal y laue, wrist
mwarree, grandmother
mwyllin, mill
myr, like, as
myrgeddin, also
naboo, neighbour
naight, news
naim, braar ayr, braar voir, uncle
Nalbin, Scotland
naunt, shuyr ayr, shuyr voir, aunt
neayr, since
neese, from below, up
neesht, both, also
neose, from above, down
nhee erbee, anything at all

nhee, nheeghyn, thing, things
Nherin, Ireland
niartal, mighty
Niau, Flaunys, Heaven
nish, now
noa, new
noght, to-night
nuyr, the day after to-morrow
ny, or, nor
Ny cur, do not give sing
Ny cur-jee, do not give plural
ny lhig dou, let me not
oae, face; grave
oard, hammer
oarn, barley
oikan, a baby
oc, at them
oe, grandchild
ogher, key
oie houney, Hollantide night
olk, bad; evil
ollagh, maase, cattle
ollan, wool
ollay, swan
oltey, member
oo, you
ooh, egg, udder
ooilley, all - placed before noun
ooir, ooirrey, soil, of soil
oor, hour, fresh
oor-dy-lieh, an hour and a half
ooreyder, a watch
ordaag, thumb
ordaag-chass, great toe
ouyr, dun-coloured
paa, paagh, thirsty
paays, thirst
pabyr-naight, newspaper
pabyr. m, paper
paitchey, a child
paitchey p. paitchyn, child
peccah, sinner
penn g. penney, a pen
pian, pain
ping, penny
pinn, peg
pishin pl. pisheeyn, a kitten
plaggad, oats as a plant
poagey, bag, pocket
poht, pot
ponniar, a lad, a girl
pooar, power
poyll, pool
prash, brass
puiddin, pudding
punt, a pound money or weight

put pl. put, harbour
Purt-ny-Hinshey, Peel
pyagh, peiagh, person
quallian, a pup, a cub
quoi-erbee, whoever
quoid, how much, how many?
raad, road
raaie, quarter of a year
raane, pledge
rass, seed
Raueagh, Romish
raun, seal
rea pl. reaghyn, a ram
red erbee, anything
red, reddyn, thing, things
reesht, again
ren mee, I did; or made
renaig, pl. renaigyn, hair
renniagh, fern
rheynn, section
Rhumsaa, Ramsey
rieau, the ever in the past, ever was
riyr, last night
ro-chreoi, too hard
ro-vie, too good
roauyr, fat
roddan, a rat
roi h, pl. roihaghyn, arm
rollage, star
Romanagh, Roman person
roosteen, nudist
ruissagh, rosy
ruy pl. jiaragey, red, reddish-brown
s'chee, denser
saa, younger
saaue, saw
sack, sack
saggyrt, priest, clergyman
sassey, easier
Saualtagh, Saviour
schoe, hotter
schoill f, school
schoillar, m, scholar
scoan, scarce
scoarnagh, pl. scoarnee yn, throat
scollag, a youth
screeu, write, writing
screeuyn pl. screeunyn, a letter
seihll, world
Seose, up, upwards
seyir, joiner
share, better
sharragh, foal
sheese, down, downwards
shellan, a bee
shen y fa, therefore

shenn, old - placed before noun
shenn ayryn, ancestors
shenn-ayr, forefather; old father
shiaghtin, pl. shiaghtinyn, a week
shiaull, sail
shilley, eyesight
shin, we
shinney, older
shiolteyr, sailor
shirveish, service
shiu, you
shlea, wider
shleeayst, thigh
shlingan, back of the shoulder
shu yr, sister
siyr, haste
siyragh, hasty
skeayley, scattering
skeayll, scatter
skeddan, herring
skee, tired
skeeal, a tale, news
skillin, shilling
skynn pl. skynnaghyn, knife
skynn-phenney, pen-knife
slane-palchey, abundance, complete plenty
slayntoil, healthy
sleaie, sooner
slee, more
slieau, m. pl. sleityn, mountain
sloo, less
slouree, chain and hook to hang a pot on
smarage, cinder, ember
smeggyl, smeggin, chin
smenkey, oftener
smessey, worse
smeyr; pl. smeir, a blackberry
smoo, bigger, more
snaie, thread
snessey, nearer
sock, nossle
sodjey, farther
soilshean, shining
sollys, light, clear
son, for
son dy bragh as dy bragh, for ever and ever
sooill, eye
Sostnagh, English person
Sostyn, England
sourey, summer
Spaainagh, Spaniard
sparroo, sparrow
spoht, spot
sporrán, purse
Spyryd-Noo, Holy Ghost
stabyll, stable

staillin, steel
sthie, in after verbs of rest
stiagh, in after verbs of motion
stott, bullock
stouyr, store
stoyl, stool
straid, street
streean, rein
strimmey, heavier
stroin, pl. strointeeyn, nose
strooan, stream
stroshey, stronger
stuggey pl. stuggaghyn, halfgrown
'sy laa, in the day
'sy voghrey, in the morning
'syn 'astyr, in the evening
'syn oie, in the night.
'sy theill, in the world
syrjey, higher
taarnagh, thunder
taggloo, conversation
tappee, quick
tar, come you
tarroo pl. terriu, bull
tarroogh, industrious, thrifty
thalloo, land, earth
thallooin, of the land
thammag, a bush
thanney, thin
thie, m, house
thie-ollee, bwaane, cow-house
thombagey, tobacco
toallee, stalwart
toig, understand
toiggal, understanding
toiggalagh, intelligent
toshtal, left

towl, pl. tuill a hole
traa, time
traagh, hay
trie sole of foot
troggal, lifting
trome, heavy
trog lift
tullagh, a second
uillin, pl. uiljyn, elbow
uinnag, window
unnane, one
urley, an eagle
ushtey, water
ve, it was
veih shen, from there
veih, voish, from
veih-my-cheilley, from one another
voish y vagher, from the field
Yeeseey Creest, Jesus Christ
Yernagh, Irish person
yiarn, iron
yllagh, shout
ymmodee, many
yn ard-vie, the chief good
yn chiassagh, fever
Yn chied vee jeh'n ouyr, August
Yn chied vee jeh'n vlein, January
yn irriney, the truth
yn nah laa, the next day
Yn nah vee jeh'n vlein, February
Yn Rank, France
Yn Raue, Rome
Yn Spaineey, Spain
yn theihll, the world
yn vreck, smallpox
yngyn, pl. yngnyn, nail
ynnyd, f, a place, a stead.