

## Manx Gaelic inflection, 2. Genitive case

Most nouns in Manx Gaelic do not have a distinct inflected genitive case form. But a significant proportion, which tend to be relatively common concrete nouns, do have such a form. Note, though, that when such a form exists, it is not always used in preference to the base, nominative, form in constructions where it would be appropriate.<sup>1</sup> The genitive case form is traditionally referred to as a genitive singular, but in the majority of its uses number is often irrelevant or unspecified.

Cregeen's *Dictionary* gives some 400 genitive case forms of nouns, which the author labels as *adjective derivatives* (*a. d.*). This terminology corresponds, to one aspect of how genitive case forms are used. But a difficulty arises in that Cregeen uses the same term for some of the Manx derived adjectives in *-agh*. Thus, in the *Dictionary* a number of words have two *adjective derivatives*, one corresponding to what is traditionally called the genitive case, and the other a true derived adjective. For example, under **bing** 'jury' we find "**bingagh**, *a. d.* of a jury; as, *dooinne y bingagh* (a juryman); **bingey**, *a. d.* of a jury; as, *deiney bingey* (jurymen);" so, also, *bolg* 'belly' has *adjective derivatives* **bolgey** and **bolgagh**; **cainle** 'candle' has a genitive (as I would call it) in the compound **lostey-chainley** 'churching of women', but also an *a. d.* **cainleagh** or **kainlagh**; **cass** 'foot' has *adjective derivatives* **coshey** and **cassagh**, etc. There are 96 examples of *adjective derivatives* ending in **-agh** in Cregeen. There is no doubt that some forms in *-agh* are indeed genitive case forms of nouns, as can be seen, for example, in *kione ny lhiabbagh* 'the head of the bed', or *faiyr y vagheragh* 'the grass of the field', where the noun with the *-agh* suffix is preceded by the definite article, and the head of the construction (*kione*, *faiyr*) is itself a noun. In other cases, though, Cregeen's examples show that the form ending in *-agh* is really an adjective. Such is the case for **cairagh** "*a. d.* of justice, right, truth", in that it can be preceded by a degree modifier (*feer cairagh* 'very right, etc.'), or used in a copular or comparative construction (*s'cairagh* 'how just, etc.', *s'cairee* 'more just, most just'); or, as Bible examples show, it is used predicatively: *as lhog dasyn ta cairagh, ve kinjagh cairagh* 'and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still' (*Revelation* 22.11). Another example is **toilchinagh**, which is labelled by Cregeen both as an *adjective (a.)* 'meritorious' with copular examples "**s'toilchinagh**, *a.* how meritorious; **s'toilchinee**, *a. id.*", and also, in the form **hoilchinagh**, as an *adjective derivative* 'of merit', etc. *Toilchinagh* is clearly an adjective. Another type of so-called "*adjective derivatives*" in *-agh* consists of those derived from parts of the body, as in *skeilt-chassagh* 'cloven-footed', *trome-chreeagh* 'heavy-hearted', *creoi-wannalagh* 'stiff-necked'. In such cases, the apparent head of the construction, —*skeilt*, *trome*, *creoi*, in these examples— is not a noun, as it would need to be if the *-agh* form were a noun in the genitive case, but an adjective. Nor is there even reason to believe that there are actually adjectives *\*cassagh*, *\*creeagh*, or *\*mwannalagh*, any more than that there are English (participial) adjectives *\*footed*, *\*hearted* or *\*necked*. Rather, in each language, a suffix (Manx *-agh*, English *-ed*) is attached to a compound expression containing an adjective and a body-part noun, so as to make an adjective out of the whole: [*trome-chree*]-*agh*, [*heavy-heart*]-*ed*. For these reasons, I do not count among examples of genitive case forms those of Cregeen's *adjective derivatives* in *-agh* that either (a) stand alongside another suffixed *adjective derivative* that has a better claim to be a genitive case form, (b) have copular or comparative forms, or (c) are found in the '*trome-chreeagh*' construction. Twenty-six cases are excluded for these reasons. For most of the remaining 70 "*adjective derivatives*" in *-agh*, the examples of their use,

<sup>1</sup> For example, Cregeen offers "**agglishagh**, *a. d.* of the Church", but his *Dictionary* has illustrations with *agglish* (= nominative): *briv-agglish* 'an ecclesiastical judge; *leigh ny hagglish* 'canon law', *meoir-agglish* 'beadle'. Alongside *lossaghyn ailey* 'flames of fire'; we have *lus yn aile* 'burnet' (herb of the fire); beside "**awiney**, *a. d.* of a river or rivers" we have the example *cabbag ny h-awin* 'colt's-foot' (dock of the river).

where examples exist, either in Cregeen or in the Bible, are structurally ambiguous: in *ny magheryn ourallagh* ‘the fields of offerings’, *ourallagh* could be the (indefinite) genitive case of *oural* ‘sacrifice, offering’, or it could be a derived adjective = ‘sacrificial’. In the case of this example, the parallel construction *ny magheryn arroo* ‘the fields of corn’, where *arroo* is a noun in the (uninflected) genitive case, at least shows that the interpretation of *ourallagh* as a noun in the genitive case cannot be excluded. Only four *-agh* forms have examples in Cregeen or in the Bible where the grammatical structure points unequivocally to a genitive-case interpretation: *cuillagh*, *killagh*, *lhiabbagh*, and *magheragh* (examples below).

Besides the genitive in *-agh* (class C in my classification, with 73 members), there are four other patterns of inflected genitive formation. Class A consists of nouns that form the genitive in *-ey*. There are some 93 of these, predominantly, but not exclusively of feminine gender. Class B consists of nouns that form the genitive in *-ee*. There are some 185 of these, of which about a dozen also have the plural in *-ee*, such as *moddey* ‘dog’, genitive *moddee*, plural *moddee*. Class D consists of nouns whose genitive has no suffix, but is formed by a change to the stem, generally changing the final consonant or consonant group from broad to slender, and/or raising or fronting the vowel of the stem. This pattern of formation is also found among noun plurals, and indeed, in half the members of Class D, the genitive and the plural is identical (as in *kione* ‘head’, genitive *king*, plural *king*). Lastly, Class E contains a dozen or so nouns where the genitive is formed irregularly, and in a unique way. Just as with noun plurals, certain final unstressed syllables present in the nominative singular, such as *-agh*, *-aght*, *-ee*, *-ey*, may be lost before the genitive suffix.

Though Cregeen does not draw attention to it, a bare handful of nouns in Manx have a genitive plural form, perhaps used only in lexicalized constructions (see below). One noun, *cass* ‘foot’ retains dative case forms, after prepositions. The nouns with a genitive plural form in Cregeen or the Bible are these:

Nom. sg.	Gen. sg.	Nom. pl.	Gen. pl.	
<i>cabbyl</i>	<i>cabbil</i>	<i>cabbil</i>	<i>gabbyl</i>	horse
<i>cainle</i>	<i>cainley</i>	<i>cainleyn</i>	<i>gainle</i>	candle
<i>keyrrey</i>	<i>keyrragh</i>	<i>kirree</i>	<i>geyrragh</i>	sheep
<i>kiark</i>	<i>kirkey</i>	<i>kiarkyn</i>	<i>giark</i>	hen

All the examples happen to begin with /k/, which is ‘nasalized’ here after the plural article *ny*. Apart from the nasalization, for *cabbyl*, *cainle* and *kiark*, the genitive plural is the same as the nominative singular, while for *keyrrey* it is the same as the genitive singular.

*boynnyn ny gabbyl* ‘horses’ heels’  
*giat ny gabbyl* ‘horses’ gate’  
*raad ny gabbyl* ‘the road of the horses’  
*Re-Hollys Vooar ny Gabbyl* ‘October  
 Moon (after Harvest Moon)’  
*streeanyn ny gabbyl* ‘the horses’ bridles’  
*Moirrey ny Gainle* ‘Mary of the Candles’  
 (Candlemas)

*ard-vochilley ny geyrragh* ‘chief shepherd’  
*bwoaillee ny geyrragh* ‘sheepcote’  
*bwoailt̄chyn ny geyrragh* ‘sheepcotes’  
*dorrys ny geyrragh* ‘the door of the sheep’  
*giat ny geyrragh* ‘sheep gate’  
*lommyrtee ny geyrragh* ‘sheepshearers’  
*connagh ny giark*, ‘henbane’ (hens’ flax-  
 dodder)  
*shirragh ny giark* ‘falcon’ (hens’ kite)

The relic dative case form of *cass* ‘foot’ — *cosh* — is found after prepositions in the following constructions:

*cha jem ny-hrooid agh rish my chosh* ‘I shall go through only on my feet’  
*chossyn eh ersooyl ry-chosh* ‘he fled away on foot’  
*deiyr ad er ry nyn gosh* ‘they followed him on foot’  
*ec cosh y clieau* ‘at the foot of the mountain’  
*fo chosh* ‘under foot’  
*goll ry chosh* ‘go on foot’

*hed deiney harrish ry nyn gosh* ‘men shall go across on foot’  
*hem trooid rish my chosh* ‘I will go through on my feet’  
*lhig dooin ve dy moghey er nyn gosh* ‘let us be early on our feet’  
*myr shen dy jagh ad trooid yn ushtey rish nyn gosh* ‘so that they went through the water on foot’  
*roie ad gys shen rish nyn gosh* ‘they ran afoot thither’

In the lists that follow I give, for each noun that has a distinct genitive form in Cregeen (plus another 16 from J. J. Kneen’s *Grammar of the Manx Language*),<sup>2</sup> its base form (singular), its genitive, its gender, where this can be ascertained, its meaning, its Plural class, and its Noun subclass (a sub-classification of noun paradigms linking the genitive inflection with the plural inflection — see Manx Gaelic Inflection, 3. Noun Paradigms). Genitive forms displaying some additional irregularity in the stem are in **bold** type.

Class A. Genitive in *-ey*

Singular	Genitive <i>-ey</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>aile</i>	<u><i>ailey</i></u>	m	fire	1	A1
<i>airh</i>	<u><i>airhey</i></u>	f	gold	1	A1
<i>Albin</i>	<i>Albey</i> (K)	f	Scotland		A1
<i>awin</i>	<i>awiney</i>	f	river	1	A1
<i>bannish</i>	<u><i>banshey</i></u>	f	wedding	1	A1
<i>bass</i>	<u><i>bassey</i></u>	f	palm of hand	1	A1
<i>binnid</i>	<u><i>binjey</i></u> ~ <b><i>binshey</i></b>	f	rennet	1	A1
<i>blein</i>	<u><i>bleaney</i></u>	f	year	1	A1
<i>braag</i>	<u><i>braagey</i></u>	f	shoe	1	A1
<i>breag</i>	<u><i>breagey</i></u>	f	lie	1	A1
<i>brein</i>	<i>breinney</i>	f	womb	1	A1
<i>cainle</i>	<u><i>cainley</i></u>	f	candle	1	A1
<i>cass</i>	<u><i>coshey</i></u>	f	foot	1	A1
<i>cleaysh</i>	<u><i>cleayshey</i></u>	f	ear	1	A1
<i>cloan</i>	<u><i>clienney</i></u>	f	children	1	A1
<i>coayl</i>	<u><i>cailjey</i></u>	m	loss	1	A1
<i>cooill</i>	<i>cooilley</i>	f	hiding place	1	A1
<i>cooyrt</i>	<u><i>cooyrtey</i></u>	f	court	1	A1
<i>creg</i>	<u><i>creggey</i></u>	f	rock	1	A1
<i>crosh</i>	<u><i>croshy</i></u>	f	cross	1	A1
<i>cuir</i>	<u><i>correy</i></u>		sowing	1	A1
<i>drone</i>	<i>dronney</i>	m	hump	1	A1
<i>eeym</i>	<u><i>eeym(m)ey</i></u>	f	butter	1	A1
<i>ennym</i>	<i>enmey</i>	m	name	1	A1

<sup>2</sup> Information derived from Kneen is indicated with K.

Singular	Genitive -ey	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>faasaag</i>	<i>faasaagey</i>	f	beard	1	A1
<i>feeyn</i>	<i>feeyney</i>	m	wine	1	A1
<i>feill</i>	<i>foalley</i>	f	meat	1	A1
<i>firrin</i>	<i>firriny</i>	f	truth		A1
<i>fuill</i>	<i>folley</i>	f	blood	1	A1
<i>Gaelg</i>	<i>Gaelgey</i>	f	Manx		A1
<i>giat</i>	<i>giatney</i>	f	gate	1	A1
<i>grian</i>	<i>greiney</i>	f	sun	1	A1
<i>ingin</i>	<i>ingney</i>	m/f	nail, hoof	1	A1
<i>injl</i>	<i>inshley</i>	f	lowness		A1
<i>juist ~ jyst</i>	<i>juistey</i>	m	dish	1	A1
<i>keeyl</i>	<i>keil(D)ey</i>	f	sense	1	A1
<i>keeil</i>	<i>keilley</i>	f	jaw	1	A1
<i>keird</i>	<i>keirdey</i>	f	trade	1	A1
<i>kennip</i>	<i>kennipty</i>	f	hemp	1	A1
<i>kiark</i>	<i>kirkey</i>	f	hen	1	A1
<i>laagh</i>	<i>laaghey</i>	f	mud	1	A1
<i>laare</i>	<i>laarey</i>	f	floor	1	A1
<i>laue</i>	<i>lauey</i>	f	hand	1	A1
<i>leoaie</i>	<i>leoaiey</i>	f	lead	1	A1
<i>lhesh</i>	<i>lheshey</i>	f	hip	1	A1
<i>lhong</i>	<i>lhuingey</i>	f	ship	1	A1
<i>lhune</i>	<i>lhionney</i>	m	ale		A1
<i>meain</i>	<i>meainey</i>	f	mine		A1
<i>meinn</i>	<i>meinney</i>	f	meal	1	A1
<i>moayn ~-ain</i>	<i>moaney</i>	f	turf		A1
<i>mooinjer</i>	<i>mooinjerey</i>	f	household	1 K	A1
<i>muck</i>	<i>muickey ~ muigey</i>	f	pig	1	A1
<i>noid</i>	<i>noidey</i>	m	enemy	1	A1
<i>ollan</i>	<i>olley</i>	f	wool	1	A1
<i>ooig</i>	<i>ooigey</i>	f	pit	1	A1
<i>ooir</i>	<i>ooirrey</i>	f	earth	1	A1
<i>ooyl</i>	<i>ooyley</i>	f	apple	1	A1
<i>pabyr</i>	<i>pabyrey</i>	m	paper	1	A1
<i>penn</i>	<i>penney</i>	f	penn	1	A1
<i>prash</i>	<i>prashey</i>	f	brass	1	A1
<i>rheynn</i>	<i>ronney (K)</i>	f	division	1	A1
<i>ruillick</i>	<i>ruillickey</i>	f	graveyard		A1
<i>side</i>	<i>sidey</i>	f	arrow	1	A1
<i>snaid</i>	<i>snaidey</i>	f	needle	1	A1
<i>sonnys</i>	<i>sonney</i>	f	plenty		A1
<i>sooill</i>	<i>sooilley</i>	f	eye	1	A1
<i>stiurt</i>	<i>stiurtey</i>	m	steward	1	A1
<i>straid</i>	<i>straiddey</i>	f	street	1	A1
<i>thoy</i>	<i>thoanney</i>	f	arse		A1
<i>stroin</i>	<i>stroaney</i>	f	nose	1/1d2	A1/4
<i>dreeym</i>	<i>drommey</i>	m	back	1/1c2	A1/7
<i>purt</i>	<i>purtey</i>	f	port	1/4	A1/9

Singular	Genitive <i>-ey</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>ayr</i>	<a href="#"><u>ayrey</u></a>	m	father	1a2	A2
<i>bing</i>	<a href="#"><u>bingey</u></a>	f	jury	1a2	A2
<i>braar</i>	<a href="#"><u>braarey</u></a>	m	brother	1a2	A2
<i>cheer</i>	<a href="#"><u>cheerey</u></a>	f	country	1a2	A2
<i>gloyr</i>	<i>gloyrey</i>	f	glory	1a2	A2
<i>moir</i>	<a href="#"><u>mayrey</u></a>	f	mother	1a2	A2
<i>mooir</i>	<a href="#"><u>marrey</u></a>	f	sea	1a2	A2
<i>Sauin</i>	<b>Souney</b>	f	Hollantide	1a2 K	A2
<i>shuyr</i>	<a href="#"><u>shayrey</u></a>	f	sister	1a2	A2
<i>balley</i>	<b>baljey</b>	m	town	1b	A3
<i>keyll</i>	<a href="#"><u>keylley</u></a>	f	wood	1b	A3
<i>mill</i>	<a href="#"><u>molley</u></a>	f	honey	1b K	A3
<i>mwyllyn</i>	<b>mwyljey</b>	f	mill	1b	A3
<i>glion</i>	<a href="#"><u>glionney</u></a>	f	valley	1d2	A4
<i>annym</i>	<a href="#"><u>anmey</u></a>	f	soul	1e2	A5
<i>uhllin</i>	<i>uhlley</i>	f	stackyard	1c2	A6
<i>beaynee</i>	<a href="#"><u>beayney</u></a>	f	reaper	1e1	A7
<i>goayr</i>	<i>goayrey</i> <sup>3</sup>	f	goat	3	A8
<i>seyir</i>	<i>seyirey</i>	m	carpenter	3	A8
<i>bolg</i>	<i>bolgey</i>	m	belly	4	A9
<i>corp</i>	<b>kirpey</b>	m	body	4	A9

Class B. Genitive in *-ee*

Singular	Genitive <i>-ee</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>boult</i>	<a href="#"><u>boltee</u></a>		bolt		B1a
<i>boyn</i>	<a href="#"><u>boynnee</u></a>	f	heel	1	B1a
<i>cayrn</i>	<a href="#"><u>cayrneey</u></a>	f	trumpet	1	B1a
<i>clagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>cloaie</u></a>	f	stone	1	B1a
<i>coyrle</i>	<a href="#"><u>coyrlee</u></a>	f	advice	1	B1a
<i>dress</i>	<i>dressee</i>	f	bramble	1	B1a
<i>faill</i>	<a href="#"><u>faillee</u></a>	f	wages	1	B1a
<i>gioal</i>	<a href="#"><u>gioaldee</u></a>	m	mortgage, pledge	1	B1a
<i>imbyl</i>	<i>imlee</i> (K)		brewing		B1a
<i>inneen</i>	<b>inneey</b>	f	daughter	1	B1a
<i>kiaull</i>	<a href="#"><u>kiaulleey</u></a>	f	music	1	B1a
<i>maail ~ maill</i>	<a href="#"><u>mailleey</u></a>	m	rent		B1a

<sup>3</sup> In the Bible the genitive of *goayr* is [goair](#), class D1.

Singular	Genitive <i>-ee</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>obb</i>	<a href="#"><u>obb<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	f	enchantment		B1a
<i>scraig</i>	<a href="#"><u>scraa<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	f	scraw (turf for thatching)	1	B1a
<i>smale</i>	<a href="#"><u>smale<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	f	spark	1	B1a
<i>surranse</i>	<a href="#"><u>surrans<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	f	suffering	1	B1a
<i>aiee</i>	<i>aae</i> [?]	f	kiln	1e1	B1aV
<i>çharbaa</i>	<a href="#"><u>çharbaa<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		weaning		B1aV
<i>çhiow</i>	<a href="#"><u>çhiow<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		warming		B1aV
<i>craa</i>	<a href="#"><u>craa<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	shaking		B1aV
<i>cray</i>	<a href="#"><u>craie</u></a> ~ <i>cray<sup>ee</sup></i>		clay		B1aV
<i>lhoau</i>	<a href="#"><u>lhoau<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		rot		B1aV
<i>raaue</i>	<a href="#"><u>raaue<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	warning	1	B1aV
<i>screeu</i>	<a href="#"><u>screeu<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	writing		B1aV
<i>sneeu</i>	<a href="#"><u>sneeu<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		spinning		B1aV
<i>traaue</i>	<a href="#"><u>traaue<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		ploughing		B1aV
<i>eeassaght</i>	<a href="#"><u>eeas<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	lending, borrowing	1	B1b
<i>farkiaght</i>	<a href="#"><u>far<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		waiting		B1b
<i>feayraght</i>	<a href="#"><u>feay<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	cold	1	B1b
<i>toshiaght</i>	<a href="#"><u>tos<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	beginning	1	B1b
<i>caghlaa</i>	<a href="#"><u>caghlaa<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	change	1a1	B2a
<i>geay</i>	<a href="#"><u>geay<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	f	wind	1a1	B2a
<i>key</i>	<a href="#"><u>key<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	quay	1a1	B2a
<i>loo</i>	<a href="#"><u>loo<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	oath	1a1	B2a
<i>rio</i>	<a href="#"><u>rio<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	frost	1a1	B2a
<i>skah</i>	<a href="#"><u>ska<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	f	shedding, shaking	1a1	B2a
<i>thoo</i>	<a href="#"><u>thoo<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	thatch	1a1	B2a
<i>bashtey</i>	<a href="#"><u>basht<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	baptism	1a2	B2b
<i>beaghey</i>	<a href="#"><u>beag<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	dwelling	1a2	B2b
<i>brasn((agh)ey)</i>	<a href="#"><u>brasn<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		provocation	1a2	B2b
<i>brishey</i>	<a href="#"><u>bris<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	breaking	1a2	B2b
<i>bwoa(i)lley</i>	<a href="#"><u>bwoa(i)ll<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	striking	1a2	B2b
<i>cadley</i>	<a href="#"><u>cadl<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	sleep	1a2	B2b
<i>caggey</i>	<a href="#"><u>cag<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	war	1a2	B2b
<i>caigney</i>	<a href="#"><u>caign<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		chewing	1a2	B2b
<i>cas(s)ey</i>	<a href="#"><u>cas<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	twisting	1a2	B2b
<i>çheerey</i>	<a href="#"><u>çheer<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	drying	1a2	B2b
<i>çhymney</i>	<a href="#"><u>çhymn<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	bequeathing	1a2	B2b
<i>cleayn(ey)</i>	<a href="#"><u>cleayn<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	enticement	1a2	B2b
<i>clo(ghey)</i>	<a href="#"><u>clo<sup>ee</sup></u></a>		chasing	1a2	B2b
<i>coadey</i>	<a href="#"><u>coad<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	protection	1a2	B2b
<i>coamrey</i>	<a href="#"><u>coamr<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	clothing	1a2	B2b
<i>coolley</i>	<a href="#"><u>cool<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	f	leaf of a door	1a2	B2b
<i>cooney</i>	<a href="#"><u>coon<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	help	1a2	B2b
<i>coonrey</i>	<a href="#"><u>coonr<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	exchange	1a2	B2b
<i>coontey</i>	<a href="#"><u>coont<sup>ee</sup></u></a>	m	count	1a2	B2b

Singular	Genitive <i>-ee</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>cosney</i>	<i>cosnee</i>	m	gain	1a2	B2b
<i>cowrey</i>	<i>cowree</i>	m	sign	1a2	B2b
<i>croghey</i>	<i>croghee</i>		hanging	1a2	B2b
<i>cuirrey</i>	<i>cuirree</i>	m	invitation	1a2	B2b
<i>cummey</i>	<i>cummee</i>	m	form	1a2	B2b
<i>custhey</i>	<i>custhee</i>	m	whipping	1a2	B2b
<i>daaghey</i>	<i>daaghee</i>		dying	1a2	B2b
<i>deamey</i>	<i>deamee</i>	m	projection	1a2	B2b
<i>deyrey</i>	<i>deyree</i>	m	condemnation	1a2	B2b
<i>faarkey</i>	<i>faarkee</i>		bathing	1a2	B2b
<i>faastey</i>	<i>faastee</i>		wringing	1a2	B2b
<i>fannee</i>	<a href="#"><u>fannee</u></a>		flaying	1a2	B2b
<i>fasney</i>	<i>fasnee</i>	m	winnowing	1a2	B2b
<i>feaysley</i>	<a href="#"><u>feayslee</u></a>	m	releasing	1a2	B2b
<i>filley</i>	<i>fillee</i>	m	folding	1a2	B2b
<i>fliaghey</i>	<a href="#"><u>fliaghee</u></a>	m	rain	1a2	B2b
<i>fuinney</i>	<a href="#"><u>fuinnee</u></a>	m	baking	1a2	B2b
<i>geurey</i>	<a href="#"><u>geuree</u></a>	m	winter	1a2	B2b
<i>glenney</i>	<a href="#"><u>glennee</u></a>		cleaning	1a2	B2b
<i>jerrey</i>	<a href="#"><u>jerree</u></a>	m	end	1a2	B2b
<i>kaartey</i>	<i>kaartee</i>		carding	1a2	B2b
<i>kiangley</i>	<i>kianglee</i>		tying	1a2	B2b
<i>koinney</i>	<i>koinnee</i>	m	ling (heather)	1a2	B2b
<i>lhoamey</i>	<i>lhoamee</i>		baring	1a2	B2b
~ <i>lommeey</i>					
<i>lhongey</i>	<a href="#"><u>lhongee</u></a>	m	meal	1a2	B2b
<i>loaght(ey)</i>	<i>loaghtee</i>		handling	1a2	B2b
<i>losht(ey)</i>	<a href="#"><u>loshtee</u></a>		burning	1a2	B2b
<i>lossey</i>	<i>lossee</i>		blazing	1a2	B2b
<i>margey</i>	<a href="#"><u>margee</u></a>	m	market	1a2	B2b
~ <i>mergee</i>					
<i>mastey</i>	<a href="#"><u>mastee</u></a>		mixing	1a2	B2b
<i>mhilley</i>	<i>mhillee</i>		spoiling	1a2	B2b
<i>moylley</i>	<a href="#"><u>moyllee</u></a>	f	praise	1a2	B2b
<i>naishtey</i>	<a href="#"><u>nashtee</u></a>		betrotal	1a2	B2b
~ <i>nastey</i>					
<i>oanluckey</i>	<a href="#"><u>oanluckee</u></a>	m	burial	1a2	B2b
<i>ooashley</i>	<a href="#"><u>ooashlee</u></a>	m	worship	1a2	B2b
<i>oonl(agh)ey</i>	<a href="#"><u>oonlee</u></a>	m	washing	1a2	B2b
<i>osney</i>	<i>osnee</i>	m	sigh	1a2	B2b
<i>plooghey</i>	<a href="#"><u>plooghee</u></a>		suffocating	1a2	B2b
<i>poosey</i>	<a href="#"><u>poosee</u></a>	m	marrying	1a2	B2b
<i>raadey</i>	<i>raadee</i>		anchoring	1a2	B2b
<i>raipey</i>	<i>raipee</i>	m	tearing	1a2	B2b
<i>reaghey</i>	<i>reaghee</i>	m	sorting out	1a2	B2b
<i>rubb(ey)</i>	<a href="#"><u>rubbee</u></a>		rubbing	1a2	B2b
<i>scarrey</i>	<a href="#"><u>scarree</u></a>	m	separation	1a2	B2b
<i>scoldey</i>	<a href="#"><u>scoldee</u></a>	m	scalding	1a2	B2b

Singular	Genitive <i>-ee</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>scooirey</i>	<i>scooiree</i>	m	scrubbing	1a2	B2b
<i>sheidey</i>	<a href="#"><i>sheidee</i></a>	m	blowing	1a2	B2b
<i>sheshey</i>	<a href="#"><i>sheshee</i></a>	m	companion	1a2	B2b
<i>shiaulley</i>	<a href="#"><i>shiaullee</i></a>		sailing	1a2	B2b
<i>shymley</i>	<a href="#"><i>shymlee</i></a>		pinning	1a2	B2b
<i>skihlley</i>	<i>skihllee</i>	m	shelling	1a2	B2b
<i>sluggey</i>	<a href="#"><i>sluggee</i></a>		swallowing	1a2	B2b
<i>sniaghtey</i>	<a href="#"><i>sniaghtee</i></a>	m	snow	1a2	B2b
<i>soailley</i>	<a href="#"><i>soaillee</i></a>		wrapping	1a2	B2b
<i>soilshey</i>	<i>soilshee</i>	m	light	1a2	B2b
<i>sourey</i>	<a href="#"><i>souree</i></a>	m	summer	1a2	B2b
<i>spooilley</i>	<a href="#"><i>spooillee</i></a>	m	plunder	1a2	B2b
<i>stiurey</i>	<a href="#"><i>stiuree</i></a>	m	rudder	1a2	B2b
<i>tashtey</i>	<a href="#"><i>tashtee</i></a>	m	treasure	1a2	B2b
<i>teaum(ey)</i>	<i>teaumee</i>	m	pouring out	1a2	B2b
<i>teaystney</i>	<i>teaystnee</i>		kneading	1a2	B2b
<i>tidey</i>	<i>tidee</i>	f	tide	1a2	B2b
<i>tilgey</i>	<i>tilgee</i>	m	throwing, vomiting	1a2	B2b
<i>toghtey</i>	<i>toghtee</i>		choking	1a2	B2b
<i>trostey</i>	<i>trostee</i>	m	fast	1a2	B2b
<i>walkey</i>	<a href="#"><i>walkee</i></a>		fulling	1a2	B2b
<i>aarlagh(ey)</i>	<a href="#"><i>aarlee</i></a>		cooking		B2c
<i>arragh</i>	<a href="#"><i>arree</i></a>	f	spring		B2c
<i>banjagh</i>	<i>banjee</i>	f	lea land		B2c
<i>bannaghey</i>	<i>bannee</i> (K)		blessing		B2c
<i>chiollagh</i>	<a href="#"><i>chiollee</i></a>		hearth	1a2	B2c
<i>chymagh(ey)</i>	<i>chymee</i>		drying		B2c
<i>coodagh</i>	<a href="#"><i>coodee</i></a>	m	covering	1a2	B2c
<i>cormagh(ey)</i>	<i>cormee</i>		equalising		B2c
<i>eaynagh</i>	<i>eaynnee</i>	m	wilderness		B2c
<i>eeastagh(ey)</i>	<a href="#"><i>eeastee</i></a>	m	fishing		B2c
<i>faishnagh</i>	<a href="#"><i>faishnee</i></a>	m	fortune-telling		B2c
<i>famlagh</i>	<i>famlee</i>	m	seaweed	1a2	B2c
<i>feayraghey,</i> <i>cf. feayraght</i>	<i>feayree</i>	m	cooling		B2c
<i>freoagh</i>	<a href="#"><i>freoaiie</i></a>	m	heather		B2c
<i>gerjagh</i>	<a href="#"><i>gerjee</i></a>	m	comfort		B2c
<i>giallagh(ey)</i>	<i>giallee</i>	f	bleach(ing)		B2c
<i>giucklagh</i>	<i>giucklee</i>	m	broom	1a2	B2c
<i>imbagh</i>	<i>imbee</i>	m	season	1a2	B2c
<i>keeagh</i>	<a href="#"><i>kee</i></a>	f	breast	1a2	B2c
<i>kionnagh(ey)</i>	<a href="#"><i>kionnee</i></a>		buying		B2c
<i>lhasagh(ey)</i>	<i>lhasee</i>	m	ransom		B2c
<i>lhasassagh(ey)</i>	<i>lhassee</i>		feigning		B2c
<i>ollagh</i>	<a href="#"><i>ollee</i></a>	f	cattle		B2c
<i>ooragh(ey)</i>	<i>ooree</i>		refreshing		B2c
<i>shaslagh</i>	<i>shaslee</i>	f	bent-grass	1a2	B2c



Singular	Genitive <i>-ee</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>slaanagh(ey)</i>	<i>slaanee</i>		healing		B2c
<i>ynsagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>ynsee</u></a>	m	learning, instruction	1a2	B2c
<i>cleiy</i>	<a href="#"><u>cleiyee</u></a>	m	hedge	2	B3a
<i>moddey</i>	<i>moddee</i>	m	dog	2	B3b
<i>barragh</i>	<i>barree</i>	f	tow (flax fibre)	2	B3c
<i>boynnagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>boynnee</u></a>	f	foot strap	2	B3c
<i>cleragh</i>	<i>cleree</i>	m	clerk	2	B3c
<i>collagh</i>	<i>collee</i>	m	stallion	2	B3c
<i>kellagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>kellee</u></a>	m	cock	2	B3c
<i>markiagh</i>	<i>markee</i> (K)	m	rider	2	B3c
<i>sharragh</i>	<a href="#"><u>sharree</u></a>	m	foal	2	B3c
<i>sheillagh</i>	<i>sheillee</i>	f	black willow	2	B3c
<i>shynnagh</i>	<i>shynnee</i>	m	fox	2	B3c
<i>bunney</i>	<i>bunnee</i> (K)	f	sheaf	1e1	B4a
<i>losserey</i>	<i>losseree</i> (K)	f	herb	1e1	B4a
<i>colbagh</i>	<i>colbee</i>	f	heifer	1e1	B4b
<i>coonlagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>coonlee</u></a>	f	straw	1e1	B4b
<i>curragh</i>	<i>curree</i>	f	bog	1e1	B4b
<i>eaddagh</i>	<i>eaddee</i>	m	clothes	1e1	B4b
<i>geinnagh</i>	<i>geinnee</i>	f	sand	1e1	B4b
<i>gounagh</i>	<i>gounee</i>	f	stripper <sup>4</sup>	1e1	B4b
<i>ingagh</i>	<i>ingee</i>	f	train of nets	1e1	B4b
<i>keynnagh</i>	<i>keynnee</i>	f	moss	1e1	B4b
<i>lhargagh</i>	<i>lhargee</i>	f	slope down	1e1	B4b
<i>mullagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>mullee</u></a>	m	top	1e1	B4b
<i>rhennagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>rhennee</u></a>	f	fern	1e1	B4b
<i>rimlagh</i>	<i>rimlee</i>	f	fishing line	1e1	B4b
<i>scoarnagh</i>	<i>scoarnee</i>	f	throat	1e1	B4b
<i>streebagh</i>	<i>streebee</i>	f	prostitute	1e1	B4b
<i>taarnagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>taarnee</u></a>	f	thunder	1e1	B4b
<i>tarragh</i>	<i>tarree</i>	m	girth	1e1	B4b
<i>tullagh</i>	<i>tullee</i> (K)	f	instant	1e1	B4b
<i>ughtagh</i>	<i>ughtee</i>	f	slope up	1e1	B4b
<i>curnaght</i>	<i>curnee</i>	f	wheat	1e1	B4c
<i>Doonaght</i>	<a href="#"><u>Doonee</u></a>	m	Sabbath	1e1 K	B4c
<i>sheshraght</i>	<a href="#"><u>shesheree</u></a>	f	plough team	1e1	B4c
<i>eaynin</i>	<i>eaynnee</i>	m	precipice	1c2	B5
<i>jeir</i>	<i>jeirree</i>	f	tear	5	B6

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<sup>4</sup> ‘a cow not in calf giving very little milk’

Singular	Genitive <i>-ee</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>carrick</i>	<a href="#"><i>carree</i></a>	f	chancel		Bx
<i>fenish</i>	<i>fenee</i>	m	presence		Bx

Class C. Gender in *-agh*

Singular	Genitive <i>-agh</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>abane</i>	<i>abanagh</i>	f	ankle	1	C1
<i>agglish</i>	<i>agglishagh</i>	f	church	1	C1
<i>aspick</i>	<i>aspickagh</i>	m	bishop	1	C1
<i>bodjal</i>	<i>bodjalagh</i>	m	cloud	1	C1
<i>bussal</i>	<i>bussalagh</i>	m	handkerchief	1	C1
<i>cabdil</i>	<i>cabdilagh</i>	f	chapter	1	C1
<i>cainlere</i>	<i>cainlereagh</i>	m	candlestick	1	C1
<i>coghal</i>	<i>coghalagh</i>	m	core of sore	1	C1
<i>eaghtyr</i>	<i>eaghtyragh</i>	m	surface	1	C1
<i>eeasteyr</i>	<i>eeasteyragh</i>	m	fisherman	1	C1
<i>ennal</i>	<i>ennalagh</i>	f	breath	1	C1
<i>farrane</i>	<i>farraneagh</i>		fountain	1	C1
<i>fastyr</i>	<i>fastyragh</i>	m	afternoon	1	C1
<i>fedjag</i>	<i>fedjagagh</i>	f	feather	1	C1
<i>fidder</i>	<a href="#"><i>fidderagh</i></a>	m	weaver	1	C1
<i>foghan</i>	<i>foghanagh</i>	m	bud	1	C1
<i>foldyr</i>	<a href="#"><i>foldyragh</i></a>	m	mower	1	C1
<i>foster</i>	<i>fosteragh</i>	m	forester	1	C1
<i>ingyr</i>	<a href="#"><i>ingyragh</i></a>	f	pus		C1
<i>jinnair</i>	<i>jinnairagh</i>	m	dinner	1	C1
<i>kialter</i>	<a href="#"><i>kialteragh</i></a>	m	unmilled woollen cloth		C1
<i>kiannoort</i>	<i>kiannoortagh</i>	m	governor	1	C1
<i>lannoon</i>	<i>lannoonagh</i>	m	twin	1	C1
<i>lhieuan</i>	<i>lhieuanagh</i>	m	elm	1	C1
<i>lieckan</i>	<a href="#"><i>lieckanagh</i></a>	f	cheek	1	C1
<i>lioar</i>	<a href="#"><i>lioaragh</i></a>	f	book	1	C1
<i>londeyr</i>	<i>londeyragh</i>	f	lantern	1	C1
<i>magher</i>	<a href="#"><i>magheragh</i></a>	m	field	1	C1
<i>mwyllar</i>	<i>mwyllaragh</i>	m	miller	1	C1
<i>oghyr</i>	<i>oghyragh</i>	f	roe	1	C1
<i>ooyl</i>	<i>ooylagh</i>	f	apple	1	C1
<i>ordaag</i>	<i>ordaagagh</i>	f	thumb	1	C1
<i>oural</i>	<a href="#"><i>ourallagh</i></a>	m	sacrifice	1	C1
<i>padjer</i>	<i>padjeragh</i>	f	prayer	1	C1
<i>peedyr</i>	<i>peedyragh</i>	m	pewter	1	C1
<i>peesson</i>	<i>peessonagh</i>	m	rector	1	C1
<i>phadeyr</i>	<i>phadeyragh</i>	m	prophet	1	C1
<i>pibbyr</i>	<i>pibbyragh</i>	m	pepper	1	C1
<i>pishyr</i>	<i>pishyragh</i>	f	pea	1	C1

Singular	Genitive <i>-agh</i>	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>quallian</i>	<i>quallianagh</i>	m	puppy	1	C1
<i>queeyl</i>	<i>queeylagh</i>	f	wheel	1	C1
<i>quiggal</i>	<i>quiggalagh</i>	f	distaff	1	C1
<i>saggyrt</i>	<i>saggyrtagh</i>	m	priest	1	C1
<i>shibber</i>	<a href="#"><i>shibberagh</i></a>	m	supper	1 (Bib.)	C1
<i>shlingan</i>	<i>shlinganagh</i>	f	shoulder	1	C1
<i>shune</i>	<i>shunagh</i>	f	rush	1	C1
<i>sideyr</i>	<i>sideyragh</i>	m	archer	1	C1
<i>sidoor</i>	<i>sidooragh</i>	m	soldier	1	C1
<i>sunder</i>	<i>sunderagh</i>	m	sexton	1	C1
<i>tingleyr</i>	<i>tingleyragh</i>	m	tinker	1	C1
<i>tuittym</i>	<i>tuittymagh</i>	m	fall	1	C1
<i>turneir</i>	<i>turneiragh</i>	m	attorney	1	C1
<i>unjin</i>	<i>unjinagh</i>	m	ash (tree)		C1
<i>çhibbyr</i>	<i>çhibbyragh</i>	f	well	1a2	C2a
<i>bainney</i>	<i>bainnagh</i>	m	milk	1a2	C2b
<i>garey</i>	<i>garagh</i>	m	garden	1a2	C2b
<i>kiebbey</i>	<i>kiebbagh</i>	m	spade	1a2	C2b
<i>lurgey</i>	<i>lurgagh</i>	f	leg	1a2	C2b
<i>sheeidey</i>	<i>sheeidagh</i>	m	silk	1a2	C2b
<i>shilley</i>	<i>shillagh</i>	m	sight	1a2	C2b
<i>stainney</i>	<i>stainnagh</i>	m	tin	1a2	C2b
<i>lhiabbee</i>	<a href="#"><i>lhiabbagh</i></a>	f	bed	1a2	C2c
<i>moayn</i>	<i>moanagh</i>	f	turf	1d1 K	C3a
<i>bwoaillee</i>	<i>bwoaillagh</i>	f	(sheep) fold	1d1	C3b
<i>lheenannee</i>	<i>lheenannagh</i>	f	meadow	1d1	C3b
<i>keeill</i>	<a href="#"><i>killagh</i></a> <sup>5</sup>	f	church	1d3	C4
<i>lugh</i>	<i>lughagh</i>	f	mouse	2	C5a
<i>keyrrey</i>	<a href="#"><i>keyrragh</i></a>	f	sheep	2	C5b
<i>ark</i>	<a href="#"><i>arkagh</i></a>	f	piglet	4	C6
<i>maidjey</i>	<i>maidjagh</i>	m	stick	1/1b	C7
<i>cuillee</i>	<a href="#"><i>cuillagh</i></a>	f	back room, closet	1e1	C8
<i>kairdee</i>	<i>kairdagh</i>	f	forge	1e1	C8
<i>lhiattee</i>	<a href="#"><i>lhiattagh</i></a>	f	side	1e1	C8

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<sup>5</sup> also **killey**, **keilley**

## Class D. Genitive with stem modification

Singular	Genitive stem	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>baase</i>	<u><i>baaish</i></u>	m	death	1	D1
<i>bun</i>	<i>binn</i> (K)	m	base	1 K	D1
<i>dorrys</i>	<u><i>dorrysh</i></u>	m	door	1	D1
<i>eayl</i>	<u><i>eayil</i></u>	f	lime	1	D1
<i>fouyr</i>	<i>fouyir</i>	f	harvest	1	D1
<i>geayl</i>	<u><i>geayil</i></u>	m	coal	1/4 K	D1
<i>jeeas</i>	<i>jeish</i> (K)	f	ear of corn	1	D1
<i>keayn</i>	<u><i>keayin</i></u>	m	sea	1	D1
<i>maase</i>	<i>maaish</i>	m	cattle	1	D1
<i>moon</i>	<u><i>mooin</i></u>	m	urine	1	D1
<i>rass</i>	<u><i>resh</i></u>	m	seed	1/1c2 K	D1
<i>seihll</i>	<i>seihill</i>	f	world	1	D1
<i>soalt</i>	<i>soailt</i>	f	barn	1	D1
<i>soost</i>	<i>sooisht</i>	f	flail	1	D1
<i>boayrd</i>	<i>buird</i>	m	board, table	4	D2
<i>cabbyl</i>	<i>cabbil</i>	m	horse	3	D2
<i>cayr</i>	<i>khyr</i> (K)	m	knot (in timber)	4	D2
<i>cronk</i>	<i>crink</i> (K)	m	hill	4	D2
<i>eayn</i>	<i>eayin</i> (K)	m	lamb	4	D2
<i>edd</i>	<i>idd</i>	m	hat, nest	4	D2
<i>glass</i>	<u><i>gleish</i></u> <sup>6</sup>	m	lock	4	D2
<i>gob</i>	<u><i>gib</i></u>	m	beak	4	D2
<i>kione</i>	<u><i>king</i></u>	m	head	4	D2
<i>lhiannoo</i>	<u><i>lhiennoo</i></u>	m	child	4	D2
<i>poht</i>	<i>puyt</i>	m	pot	4	D2
<i>sack</i>	<i>saick</i> ~ <i>seick</i>	m	sack	4	D2
<i>shiaull</i>	<i>shiauihll</i> (K)	m	sail	4	D2
<i>stott</i>	<i>stitt</i> (K)	m	bullock	4	D2
<i>towl</i>	<i>tuill</i>	m	hole	4	D2

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<sup>6</sup> Gen. *glish* (= pl.) in Kneen

## Class E. Irregular genitive

Singular	Genitive irreg.	m/f		Pl. class	N class
<i>aailagh</i>	<a href="#"><u>aail</u></a>	f	brood	1a2/2	E
<i>beeal</i>	<a href="#"><u>beealloo</u></a>	m	mouth	4	E
<i>ben</i>	<i>mreih</i>	f	woman	5	E
<i>booa</i>	<a href="#"><u>baa</u></a>	f	cow	5	E
<i>bry</i>	<a href="#"><u>braghey</u></a>	f	malt		E
<i>caggey</i>	<a href="#"><u>cah</u></a>	m	war	1a2	E
<i>Colloo</i>	<i>Kylloo ~ Keylliu</i>	f	(The) Calf (of Man)		E
<i>leoie</i>	<i>leoh</i>	f	ash		E
<i>mark</i>	<i>markish</i>		mark		E
<i>oayll</i>	<a href="#"><u>uyll</u></a>	m	haunt	1b	E
<i>snaie</i>	<i>snaa</i>	m	thread	1c1	E
<i>thalloo</i>	<a href="#"><u>thallooin</u></a>	m	ground	1c2	E
<i>Thomaase</i>	<i>Thomys</i>	m	Thomas		E
<i>traie</i>	<i>straie</i>	f	shore	1	E

Examples of the use of inflected genitive forms.

The following examples are taken from Cregeen or from the Bible, to illustrate the use of as many as possible of the genitive case forms mentioned in the tables above. Do [Ctrl+Click] on the underlined link to move to the examples. Press [Alt + ←] to return to the table. Observe that in most of the examples, the noun in the genitive case is indefinite. It is virtually never modified by an adjective.<sup>7</sup>

*lossaghyn [ailey](#) ‘flames of fire’*

*ayns y chlaare [airhey](#) ‘in the dish of gold’*

*cainlere slane [airhey](#) ‘a candlestick all of gold’*

*e yallooryn [airhey](#) ‘his idols of gold’*

*earroo [airhey](#) ‘golden number’*

*er y voayrd [glen airhey](#) ‘on the pure gold table’*

*ny fainaghyn [airhey](#) ‘the golden earrings’*

*ny lheyee [airhey](#) ‘the golden calves’*

*ny loaghee [airhey](#) ‘the golden mice’*

*ny scapeyn [airhey](#) ‘the shields of gold’*

*ooilley ny siyn [airhey](#) ‘all the vessels of gold’*

*ooylyn [airhey](#) ‘golden apples’*

*bochilley-[anmey](#) ‘pastor’*

*noid-ny-h-[anmey](#) ‘enemy of souls’*

*taitnys my [anmey](#) ‘pleasure of my soul’*

*yn sherriuid [anmey shoh](#) ‘this bitterness of soul’*

*aker ny h-[anmey](#) an anchor of the soul’*

*ayns ynnyd e [ayrey](#) ‘instead of his father’*

*ennym e [ayrey](#) ‘his father’s name’*

*gialdyn yn [Ayrey](#) ‘the promise of the Father’*

*nearey [braar dt’ayrey](#) ‘the nakedness of thy father’s brother’*

*sluight nyn [ayrey](#) ‘the seed of our father’*

*thie dty [ayrey](#) ‘thy father’s house’*

*ben-[vanshey](#), ‘woman who attends a wedding’*

*shiaght laa ny [banshey](#) ‘seven days of the feast’*

*bwoailley-[bassey](#) ‘slap’*

*lhead [bassey](#) ‘a hand’s breadth’*

<sup>7</sup> The only example where it is is *jough feeyney [baasoil](#) ‘a drink of deadly wine’.*

*dty hraa beayney* ‘thy time of reaping’  
*laue veayney* ‘hand of [a] shearer’  
*deiney bingey* ‘jurymen’  
*lus ny binjey* ‘dropwort’  
*ayns traa fliaghey s’jerree ny bleeaney* ‘at  
the last rain time of the year’  
*car ny bleeaney* ‘all the year round,  
throughout or during the year’  
*çhiass vleeaney*, ‘heat of the year’  
*imbagh ny bleeaney* ‘the return of the year’  
*jerrey ny bleeaney* ‘the end of the year’  
*keesh cour ny bleeaney* ‘a tax throughout  
the year’  
*kione ny bleeaney* ‘the end of the year’  
*laa-bleeaney* ‘anniversary day’  
*laghyn ny bleeaney* ‘the days of the year’  
*lioar bleeaney* ‘book of chronicles’  
*maaiill bleeaney Vannin* ‘a year’s rent of  
Man’  
*toshiaght ny bleeaney* ‘the start of the  
year’  
*y cheesh bleeaney* ‘the annual tax’  
*yn oural bleeaney* ‘the yearly sacrifice’  
*strap-braagey* ‘shoe-latchet’  
*currym braarey my heshey* ‘the duty of my  
husband’s brother’  
*thie dty vraarey* ‘thy brother’s house’  
*oaseir my vraarey* ‘my brother’s keeper’  
*yn brinneen ass sooill dty vraarey* ‘the  
mote out of thy brother’s eye’  
*inneen braarey my vainshtyr* ‘my master’s  
brother’s daughter’  
*t’eh ny breagerey, as ayr ny breagey* ‘he is  
a liar, and the father of [a lie]’  
*lostey-chainley* ‘churaching of women’  
*boyn e choshey* ‘the sole of his foot’  
*crie-jee veue joan nyn goshey* ‘shake off  
the dust of your feet’  
*kesmad-coshey* ‘foot step’  
*kesmady dty choshey* ‘thy footsteps’  
*ordaagyn coshey* ‘big toes’  
*ordaagyn ny coshey* ‘the toes of the feet’  
*stoyl-coshey* ‘foot-stool’  
*va boyn nyn goshey myr boyn-coshey lhey*  
‘the sole of their feet was like the sole of  
a calf’s foot’

*va nyn ordaagyn laue as coshey giarit jeu*  
‘their thumbs and big toes were cut off’  
*ard-gheiney ny çheerey* ‘the mighty of the  
land’  
*balley-beg-çheerey* ‘village’  
*boghtyn y çheerey* ‘the poor of the land’  
*cagliagh ny çheerey* ‘the border of the  
land’  
*cha nee cliaghtey ny cheerey eh* ‘it is not  
the custom of the country’  
*çhiarn ny çheerey* ‘the lord of the land’  
*cliaghtey ny çheerey* ‘the custom of the  
country’  
*cummaltee ny çheerey* ‘the inhabitants of  
the land’  
*dooiney-çheerey* ‘countryman’  
*eebyrt-çheerey* ‘banishment’  
*fud ny çheerey* ‘throughout the land’  
*jaagh ny çheerey* ‘the smoke of the  
country’  
*jee ny çheerey* ‘the god of the land’  
*kiannoort ny çheerey* ‘the governor of the  
land’  
*ny baljyn çheerey* ‘the villages’  
*ooilley pobble ny çheerey* ‘all the people of  
the land’  
*reeaghyn ny çheerey* ‘the kings of the  
land’  
*sleih ny çheerey* ‘the people of the  
country’  
*trooid mean y çheerey* ‘through the midst  
of the land’  
*yn boanlagh s’boghtey jeh pobble ny  
çheerey* ‘the poorest sort of the people  
of the land’  
*jewellyn cleayshey* ‘earrings’  
*liorish clashtyn cleayshey* ‘by the hearing  
of the ear’  
*arran ny clienney* ‘the children’s bread’  
*baase clienney* ‘death of children’  
*brooillagh ny clienney* ‘the children’s  
crumbs’  
*cloan dty chlienney* ‘thy children’s  
children’  
*cloan nyn glienney* ‘their children’s  
children’  
*cooid chailjey erbee* ‘any manner of lost  
thing’

*dy chooileey chooid cailjey* ‘all lost things’  
*yn cheyrrey chailjey* ‘the sheep that is gone  
 astray’

*giat ny cooyrtey* ‘the gate of the court’  
*çheeid voalley ny cooyrtey* ‘the thickness  
 of the wall of the court’

*kiare corneilyn ny cooyrtey* ‘the four  
 corners of the court’

*lhiurid ny cooyrtey* ‘the length of the  
 court’

*er baare ny creggey* ‘on the tip of the rock’  
*sheean chreggey* ‘noise or sound of the sea  
 on rocks’

*scoltaghyn ny creggey* ‘the clefts of the  
 rock’

*lus ny croshey* ‘cudwort’

*scammylt ny croshey* ‘the offence of the  
 cross’

*arreo-correy* ‘seed corn’  
*ayns brein y ven chorrey* ‘in the womb of  
 her that is with child’

*ben chorrey* ‘woman with child’

*traa-correy* ‘shooting time’

*gour e ghrommey* ‘backwards’  
*gour nyn drommey* ‘backwards’  
*y chraue drommey* ‘the backbone’

*braghtan-eeymey* ‘butter cake’

*berrish-feeyney* ‘grape’  
*boteil feeyney* ‘bottle of wine’  
*daa haagh feeyney* ‘two bottles of wine’  
*fuill ny smeir feeyney* ‘the blood of grapes’  
*iuder feeyney* ‘winebibber’  
*jough feeyney baasoil* ‘a drink of deadly  
 wine’

*ny banglaneyn-feeyney* ‘the vine branches’  
*ny berrishyn feeyney* ‘the grapes’  
*ny garaghyn-feeyney* ‘the vineyards’  
*ny ourallyn feeyney* ‘the drink offerings’  
*ny teiyderyn feeyney* ‘the grape gatherers’  
*siyn-feeyney* ‘wine bottles’  
*y billey feeyney* ‘the vine’  
*y doagh feeyney* ‘the wine press’  
*y foyr feeyney* ‘the vintage’ (wine  
 harvest)

*y stampeyder feeyney* ‘the treader of  
 grapes’

*y yien feeyney* ‘the banquet of wine’  
*yn cappan feeyney* ‘the cup of wine’

*goan ny firriny* ‘words of truth’

*goan yn irriny* ‘words of truth’

*meillyn ny firriny* ‘the lips of truth’

*Spyrryd ny firriny* ‘the Spirit of truth’

*raad yn irriny* ‘the way of truth’

*er coontey yn irriny* ‘because of the truth’

*undin yn irriny* ‘the ground of the truth’

*aigney ny foalley* ‘the will of the flesh’

*annoinid ny foalley* ‘the weakness of the  
 flesh’

*briwnys ny foalley* ‘the judgement of flesh’

*cree foalley* ‘heart of flesh’

*dooghys ny foalley* ‘the nature of flesh’

*eederyn-foalley* ‘eaters of flesh’

(carnivores)

*fakin nagh vel eh hene myrgeddin agh  
 foalley* ‘seeing that he himself also is  
 only flesh’ [nb predicate]

*fo reill ny foalley* ‘under the rule of the  
 flesh’

*goaill-foalley* ‘incarnation’

*jeh aigney ny foalley* ‘of the will of the  
 flesh’

*lurg yn dooghys foalley* ‘according to the  
 flesh’

*nheeghyn foalley* ‘things of the flesh’

*oardaghyn foalley* ‘carnal ordinances’

*sayntyn ny foalley* ‘the lusts of the flesh’

*shen t’er ny ruggey jeh’n eill, te foalley*<sup>8</sup>  
 ‘that which is born of the flesh, is flesh’

*yeearreyn molteyragh ny foalley* ‘the  
 deceitful lusts of the flesh’

*bineyn mooarey folley* ‘great drops of  
 blood’

*deayrtey folley* ‘shedding of blood’

*giarrey-folley* ‘the bloody flux’

*loght folley* ‘blood guilt’

*ourallyn-iu folley* ‘drink-offerings of  
 blood’

*peccaghyn folley* ‘bloody crimes’

<sup>8</sup> This is the only example (*John* 3:6) I have identified in which an apparent genitive case form is used as a predicate.

*ta nyn laueyn lane folley* ‘your hands are full of blood’  
*y cooilleeneyder folley* ‘the avenger of blood’  
*yn magher foalley* ‘the field of blood’  
*currym giattey yn thie* ‘charge of the gates of the house’  
*ny three arreyderyn giattey* ‘the three keepers of the door’  
*raad giattey yn ynnyd-casherick* ‘the way of the gate of the sanctuary’  
*raad ny giattey* ‘the way of the gate’  
*shamyrn beggey ny giattey* ‘the little chambers of the gate’  
*traa dooney ny giattey* ‘the time of the shutting of the gate’  
  
*fiie ny glionney* ‘the ravens of the valley’  
*giat ny glionney* ‘the valley gate’  
*jeelym ny glionney* ‘the remnant of the valley’  
  
*cassan-ny-greiney* ‘the zodiac’  
*çhiass ny greiney* ‘the heat of the sun’  
*gerjagh ny greiney* ‘the comfort of the sun’  
*irree-ny-greinney* ‘the rising of the sun’  
*lhie ny greiney* ‘sunset’  
*lhie-ghreiney* ‘sunset’  
*lostey greiney* ‘sunburn’  
*ooreyder-greiney* ‘sun-dial’  
*scell-greiney* ‘sun-beam’  
*shass-greiney geuree* ‘winter solstice’  
*shass-greiney souree* ‘summer solstice’  
  
*bossan ingyney* ‘nailwort’  
  
*çheu ny h-inshley* ‘the low side’  
  
*ec kione nyn geilley* ‘at their wits end’  
*merre-cheilley* ‘deadness of wit or sense’  
  
*caigney-cheilley* ‘chewing the cud’  
*feacklyn-keeilley* ‘molars’  
  
*thammagyn ny keylley* ‘the thickets of the forest’  
*maase ny ke[y]lley* ‘the beasts of the forest’  
*phadeyryn ny keylley* ‘the prophets of the groves’  
*kellagh keylley* ‘woodcock’  
  
*ny ynnydyn laaghey* ‘the miry places’  
*sloghyn laaghey* ‘slime pits’

*ayns jerrey ny lhuingey* ‘in the stern of the ship’  
*coayl-lhuingey* ‘shipwreck’  
*greïnyn ny lhuingey* ‘the tackle of the ship’  
*jerrey ny lhuingey* ‘the stern of the ship’  
*ny buird lhuingey* ‘the ship boards’  
*ny seyir lhuingey* ‘the shipwrights’  
*toshiaght ny lhuingey* ‘the foreship’  
*yn çheshaght lhuingey* ‘the ship’s company’  
  
*thie lhionney* ‘ale house’  
  
*koir veinney* ‘meal box’  
*varrel veinney* ‘barrel of meal’  
  
*y kere volley*, pl. *ny kerenyn molley* ‘the honeycomb’  
  
*creagh voaney* ‘stack of turf’  
*grunt moaney* ‘turfy ground’  
  
*ayns shilley my vayrey* ‘in the sight of my mother’  
*baase e vayrey* ‘his mother’s death’  
*çhengey ny mayrey* ‘the mother tongue’  
*keeayll-vayrey* ‘mother’s wit’  
*veih brein nyn mayrey* ‘from their mother’s womb’  
  
*fer-mooinjerey*, pl. *fir-vooinjerey* ‘man-servant’  
*ny mraane-mooinjerey* ‘the kinswomen’  
  
*briw marrey* ‘water bailiff’  
*eeastyn ny marrey* ‘fish of the sea’  
*fannag varrey* ‘cormorant’  
*grunt ny marrey* ‘bottom of the sea’  
*lane marrey* ‘high water’  
*oirr ny marrey* ‘sea shore’  
*sidoor marrey* ‘marine’  
  
*stroin muickey* ‘pig’s snout’  
*bochilley muickey* ‘swineherd’  
  
*lhott noidey* ‘the wound of an enemy’  
  
*eaddagh olley* ‘woollen garments’  
*snaie-olley* ‘woollen yarn’  
  
*oirryn ny h-ooigey* ‘the sides of the pit’  
*altar ooirrey* ‘earthen altar’  
  
*skynn phenney* ‘penknife’  
  
*boardrymyn prashey* ‘greaves of brass’  
*pillaryn prashey* ‘pillars of brass’



*siyn prashey* ‘brazen vessels’  
*leeideilagh purtey* ‘pilot’  
*cooid ronney* ‘portion’  
*mac shayrey* ‘sister’s son’  
*mac e hayrey* ‘his sister’s son’  
*orraghey sidey* ‘arrow shot’  
*obbyr snaidey* ‘needlework’  
*croae snaidey* ‘the eye of a needle’  
*arkan sonney* ‘hedgehog’ [piglet of plenty]  
*clagh ny sooilley* ‘the apple of the eye’  
*feanish-sooilley* ‘eye witness’  
*meekey sooilley* ‘twinkling of an eye’  
*shilley sooilley* ‘eyesight’  
*jewellyn stroaney* ‘nose jewels’  
 -EE  
*pot aarlee* ‘seething pot’  
*cormid-traa-arree* ‘spring equinox’  
*laa’l Parick arree* ‘St Patrick’s day in  
 spring’ (17 March)  
*yn tobyr vashtee* ‘the baptismal font’  
*aght beaghee* ‘occupation’  
*lowanse beaghee* ‘maintenance’  
*ynnyd-veaghee* ‘dwelling place’  
*ushag voltee* ‘wagtail’  
*oashyr-voynnee* ‘stocking without a foot  
 but having a string under the foot’  
*glaare vrasnee* ‘provoking language’  
*peccaghyn brasnee* ‘sins of provocation’  
*greinyn brishee* ‘battering rams’  
*jeshaghtyn bwoallee* ‘threshing  
 instruments’  
*laare-voaillee* ‘threshing or winnowing  
 floor’  
*greie woaillee* ‘threshing instrument’  
*gorley cadlee* ‘lethargy’ (sleeping  
 sickness)  
*bayrn caggee* ‘helmet’  
*lhong-chaggee* ‘man of war’  
*sheshaght caggee* ‘army’  
*fir charree* ‘those that minister in the  
 chancel’

*greeishyn cassee* ‘spiral staircase’  
*geay chassee* ‘whirlwind’  
*fer cayrnee* ‘trumpeter’  
*keeil chiollee* ‘fire side’  
*feanish chymnee* ‘testament’  
*boallaghyn cloaie* ‘stone walls’  
*daa voayrd chloaie* ‘two stone tables’  
*kiare coorsyn cloaie* ‘four rows of stones’  
*cree cloaie* ‘heart of stone’  
*kiebbey cleiyee* ‘hedge spade’  
*fer coadee* ‘protector’  
*curtan coodee* ‘covering veil’  
*fer coonee* ‘helper’  
*faiyr-choonlee* ‘stubble grass’  
*fer coontee* ‘accountant’  
*fer coyrlee* ‘counsellor’  
*cron-craaee* ‘aspen tree’ (mast of shaking)  
*chingys craaee* ‘palsy’  
*siyn craie* ‘earthenware pots’  
*shlig craie* ‘potsherd’  
*fer-craie* ‘potter’  
*laa Doonee* ‘Sabbath day’  
*oie Ghoonee* ‘night preceding the Sabbath  
 or Sunday’  
*slat-eeastee* ‘fishing rod’  
*giat ny h-eeastee* ‘the fish gate’  
*loghanyn eeastee* ‘fish pools’  
*croaganeyn eeastee* ‘fish hooks’  
*fer ny faillee* ‘hireling’  
*ben-aishnee* ‘female fortune teller’  
*spyrrydyn faishnee* ‘familiar spirits’  
*Bock-Yuan-Fannee* ‘Shanks’s pony’  
 (John’s flayed gelding)  
*blein-feayslee* ‘year of Jubilee’  
*cairys feayslee* ‘right of redemption’  
*deayrtey fliaghee* ‘fall of rain’  
*frassyn fliaghee* ‘showers of rain’  
*laa fliaghee* ‘day of rain’  
*scaa-liaghee* ‘umbrella’  
*koinney-freoai* ‘heather ling’  
*ben uinne* ‘female baker’

*siyn fuinnee* ‘kneading troughs’  
*bun-ny-geayee* ‘the wind’s eye’  
*gollan-geayee* ‘swallow’  
*lus ny geayee* ‘anemone’  
*mwyllin geayee* ‘wind mill’  
*skianyn ny geayee* ‘the wings of the wind’  
*car y gheuree* ‘throughout the winter’  
*oie gheuree* ‘winter’s night’  
*purt sauçhey geuree* ‘safe winter harbour’  
*fer gerjee* ‘comforter’  
*mac ny gerjee* ‘the son of consolation’  
*eaddagh gioaldee* ‘pawned clothes’  
*laghyn glennee* ‘days of purification’  
*yn lieh jerree* ‘the hinder parts’  
*boandyr kee* ‘wet nurse’  
*gerrym kellee* ‘cock crow’  
*gerrym y chellee* ‘the voice of the bird’  
*fer kiaullee* ‘musician’  
*greïnyn kiaullee* ‘musical instruments’  
*bargane kionnee* ‘evidence of purchase’  
*feeagh y phing chionnee* ‘the purchasing  
value of a penny’  
*fer kionnee* ‘redeemer’  
*beishteig loauee* ‘centipede’  
*çhiass loshtee* ‘burning heat’  
*stoo loshtee* ‘inflammable material’  
*traa-longee* ‘meal-time’  
*airinagh maillee* ‘tenant farmer’  
*e hie maillee* ‘his rented house’  
*thie margee* ‘market house’  
*y laa lurg y vargee* ‘the day after the fair’  
*y nnyd margee* ‘market place’  
*maidjey mastee* ‘mixing stick’  
*arraneyn moyllee* ‘praise songs’  
*dooiney moyllee* ‘applauder’  
*screeuyn moyllee* ‘letters of  
commendation’  
*clagh vullee* ‘headstone’  
*coodagh mullee* ‘covering above’  
*gour e vullee* ‘headlong’

*ny linteyryn mullee* ‘the upper lintels’  
*bargane nashtee* ‘matrimonial contract’  
*grunt oanluckee* ‘burial place’  
*y nnyd oanluckee* ‘burial place’  
*fer obbee* ‘sorcerer’  
*breck ollee* ‘cow pox’  
*oltaghey ollee* ‘a cattle salute, a fight’  
*thie ollee* ‘cow house’  
*thie ooashlee* ‘mansion’, ‘house of  
worship’[?]<sup>9</sup>  
*tobbyr oonlee* ‘bath tub’  
*gorley-plooghee* ‘quinsy’  
*ben phoosee* ‘bride’  
*ben y phoosee* ‘bride’  
*dooiney-poossee* ‘bridegroom’  
*lhiabbee phoosee* ‘marriage bed’  
*y stayd phoosee* ‘the state of marriage’  
*fer raauuee* ‘warner’  
*kiark rhennee* ‘partridge’ (fern hen)  
*clooid-rubbee* ‘towel’  
*curtan scarree yn çhiamble* ‘the veil of  
separation of the temple’  
*screeuyn scarree* ‘bill of divorce’  
*gorley scoldee* ‘venereal disease’  
*boayrd screeuuee* ‘writing table’  
*fedjagh screeuuee* ‘quill pen’  
*plaityn smalee* ‘snuff dishes’  
*laair harree* ‘brood mare’  
*builg-sheidee* ‘bellows’  
*geay heidee* ‘rushing wind’  
*ben heshee* ‘female partner’  
*greie hesheree* ‘plough team gear’  
*yiarnyn shesheree* ‘ploughshares’  
*leagh shiaullee* ‘fare (for sea voyage)’  
*gorley-shymlee* ‘tuberculosis’  
*poyll sluggee* ‘whirlpool’  
*claghyn sniaghtee* ‘hail stones’

<sup>9</sup> In the Bible *thie ooashlee* is used (in Ezekiel 43:8) where the AV has ‘threshold’.

*earish sniaghtee* ‘time of snow’  
*feayraght sniaghtee* ‘the cold of snow’  
*cryss soaillee* ‘swaddling band’  
*car y touree* ‘throughout the summer’  
*coau yn laare-vooié-souree* ‘the chaff of  
the summer threshing floors’  
*ny messyn souree* ‘the summer fruits’  
*thie souree* ‘summer house’  
*troar souree* ‘summer fruits’  
*y fliaghey souree* ‘the summer rain’  
*y sniaghtey souree* ‘the summer snow’  
*lhong-spoillee* ‘pirate ship’  
*deiney-stiuree* ‘pilots’  
*çhentyn taarnee* ‘flashes of lightning’  
*cloan ny taarnee* ‘the sons of thunder’  
*sheean haarnee* ‘sound of thunder’  
*fer tashtee* ‘treasurer’  
*y thie tashtee* ‘the treasure house’  
*fer toshee* ‘the foremost one’  
*ny deiney toshee* ‘the mighty men’  
*yn vess toshee* ‘the first fruit’  
*mwyllin walkee* ‘tucking mill’  
*fer ynsee* ‘male teacher’  
-AGH  
*muc arkagh* ‘sow’  
*bayrn bussallagh* ‘a cap or hood with a  
neck-band attached’  
*dorrays ny cuillagh* ‘back door’  
*thalloo farraneagh* ‘land abounding with  
springs’  
*spaal fidderagh* ‘a weaver’s shuttle’  
*cront-fidderagh*, ‘a weaver’s knot’  
*yiarn-foldyragh*, ‘scythe’ (mower’s iron)  
*bainney keyrragh* ‘sheep’s milk’  
*bochilley keyrragh* ‘shepherd’  
*bwoailtçhyn keyrragh* ‘folds for sheep’  
*coamrey keyrragh* ‘sheep’s clothing’  
*craitnyn keyrragh* ‘sheepskins’  
*lommyrtee keyrragh* ‘sheep shearers’  
*meeyl cheyrragh* ‘sheep-louse’  
*shioltaneyn keyrragh* ‘flocks of sheep’

*eggey chialteragh*, ‘web of unmilled  
woollen cloth’  
*clagh ny killagh* ‘stone of the church’  
*lugh killagh* ‘church mouse’  
*kione ny lhiabbagh* ‘the head of the bed’  
*shamyr lhiabbagh* ‘bed room’  
*sthoc lhiabbagh* ‘bedstead’  
*jeelt lhiattagh* ‘side saddle’  
*caslys lieckanagh* ‘profile likeness’  
*ynsagh lioaragh* ‘book learning’  
*arreyderyn magheragh* ‘keepers of a field’  
*beishtyn feie y vagheragh* ‘the wild beasts  
of the field’  
*beïyn y vagheragh* ‘the beasts of the field’  
*coggyl yn vagheragh* ‘the tares of the field’  
*dagh beisht y vagheragh* ‘every beast of  
the field’  
*dooiney magheragh* ‘a man of the field’  
*faiyr meiygh yn vagheragh* ‘the tender  
grass of the field’  
*faiyr y vagheragh* ‘the grass of the field’  
*fud y vagheragh* ‘throughout the fields’  
*imraghyn y vagheragh* ‘the furrows of the  
field’  
*lossreeyn y vagheragh* ‘the herbs of the  
field’  
*maase y vagheragh* ‘the beasts of the field’  
*mess cadjin y vagheragh* ‘the common  
fruit of the field’  
*messyn y vagheragh* ‘the fruits of the field’  
*obbyr magheragh* ‘work of the field’  
*oillee biljyn y vagheragh* ‘all the trees of  
the field’  
*shelg ny feeaihee sleitagh as magheragh*  
‘hunting the deer of the mountains and  
fields’  
*troayr y vagheragh* ‘the harvest of the  
field’  
*blaa ny magheragh* ‘the flower of the  
field’  
*lilleeyn ny magheragh* ‘the lilies of the  
field’  
*ny siyn ourallagh* ‘the sacrificial dishes’  
*yn lhey ourallagh* ‘the sacrificial calf’  
*ny magheryn ourallagh* ‘the fields of  
offerings’  
*traa shibberagh* ‘supper time’

*askaidyn yngyragh* ‘sore boils’  
*çhingyn yngyragh* ‘putrefying sores’

## STEM CHANGE

*aggle y vaaish* ‘fear of death’  
*ayns raad y vaaish* ‘on the way to death’  
*bläss y vaaish* ‘the savour of death’  
*briwnys y vaaish* ‘sentence of death’  
*builley baaish* ‘death blow’  
*çhaghteryn baaish* ‘messengers of death’  
*cragh baaish* ‘deadly destruction’  
*ec dorrys y vaaish* ‘at death’s door’  
*gah yn vaaish* ‘the sting of death’  
*gaue baaish* ‘danger of death’  
*greinyn baaish* ‘instruments of death’  
*laa dty vaaish* ‘the day of thy death’  
*laa nyn maaish* ‘the day of their death’  
*lhot baaish* ‘deadly wound’  
*marre-vaaish* ‘pall’  
*oyr baaish* ‘cause of death’  
*pooar y vaaish* ‘the power of death’  
*ribbaghyn y vaaish* ‘the snares of death’  
*scadoo yn vaaish* ‘the shadow of death’  
*y lhiabbee-vaaish* ‘the deathbed’  
*keeil dorrysh* ‘the side of the door’  
*aiee eayil* ‘lime kiln’  
*meealys eayin* ‘fat of lambs’  
*aile geayil* ‘fire of coals’  
*gour e ghib* ‘mouthwards, mouth  
 foremost’  
*guilley glesh* ‘lockman’  
*craitnyn goair* ‘goatskins’  
*fynney ghoair* ‘goat’s hair’  
*geaysh goair* ‘goat’s hair’  
*ynsagh-keayin* ‘navigation’  
*folt e ching* ‘the hair of his head’  
*folt y ching* ‘the hair of the head’  
*gour e ching* ‘headlong’  
*ayr y lhiennoo* ‘the father of the child’  
*lus y vooïn* ‘stinking gladwin’  
*arroy resh* ‘seed corn’  
*snaie resh* ‘the vital thread’

## IRREGULAR

*guiy aail* ‘brood goose’  
*bainney baa* ‘cow’s milk’  
*caashey baa* ‘cow’s cheese’  
*eeym ny baa* ‘cow’s butter’  
*meil-baa* ‘cowslip’  
*çheu veealloo* ‘front side’  
*coamrey-vraghey* ‘an old custom of going  
 to drink ale or beer in the person’s house  
 where the malt-seller sold his malt’  
*fir charree* ‘ministers of the chancel’  
*laa yn chah* ‘the day of battle’  
*ardjyn sodjey-magh y thallooin* ‘the ends  
 of the earth’  
*ayns mean y thallooin* ‘in the midst of the  
 earth’  
*ayrnyn s’inshley yn thallooin* ‘lower parts  
 of the earth’  
*craa-hallooin* ‘earthquake’  
*eaghtyr y thallooin* ‘the surface of the  
 ground’  
*joan y thalloin* ‘the dust of the earth’  
*meeaylys y thallooin* ‘the fat of the land’  
*messyn dty hallooin* ‘the fruits of thy land’  
*ooilley cretooryn snauee y thallooin* ‘all  
 creeping things of the earth’  
*pick hallooin* ‘bitumen’  
*reeriaghtyn y thallooin* ‘the kingdoms of  
 the earth’  
*logh uyll* ‘drinking pool’