

[philoprogress1-15b] PII Lesson 07 Assignments and Grammar
Welcome to lesson seven of Progress in Irish by Máiréad Ní Ghráda.

Read the lesson on page 9 of your book and listen to the audio file (Lesson07.mp3) which is available in the Audio folder of our Files section.

Homework: Complete the twelve exercises in the "Cuir Gaeilge air seo" section on page 9 of the book and forward to me for evaluation.
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Grammar:

A little more on the verb: All Irish verbs fall into one of three categories. They are:

1st conjugation: These are verbs with a *stem* of one syllable. The stem of the verb is that part which remains constant throughout the tenses and is the form of the 2nd person, singular, imperative mood (see below). Lesson 7 introduces the following 19 verbs of this conjugation:-

bris (break)
cuir (send, plant, put)
dún (close, shut)
éist (listen)
fan (wait, stay)
féach (look)
glan (clear, clean)
léigh (read)
nigh (wash)
ól (drink)
rith (run)
scríobh (write)
scuab (sweep)
seas (stand)
siúil (walk)
stróic (tear, rend)
suigh (sit)
tóg (take, build)
stad (stop)

2nd conjugation: These are verbs with a stem of two or more syllables.
Lesson 7 introduces the following 5 verbs of this conjugation:-

ceannaigh (buy)
críochnaigh (finish)
deisigh (mend, repair)
éirigh (get up, arise)
oscail (open)

Irregular: As I mentioned in earlier lessons, there are only 11 irregular verbs. A verb is irregular when the stem of the verb alters throughout the tenses. The irregular verb "Bí" was introduced in lesson 1 in its present tense, positive statement form "tá." Lesson 7 introduces the following 6 additional irregular verbs:-

abair (say)
faigh (get, find)
ith (eat)
tabhair (give, bring)
tar (come)
téigh (go)

The stem of the verb, also sometimes called the "root", is also the form found in most dictionaries.

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The imperative mood of the verb: This is the form of the verb used when issuing a command or an instruction.

It is important to note that we do not use a *subject* in a sentence or clause containing a verb in the imperative mood.

Fan anseo - Wait here. We are not identifying the specific individual who is to "wait here." That information is implied by the fact that we are addressing the individual directly:

Dún an doras - Close the door,
Oscail an fhuinneog - Open the window,
Ith an bainne - Drink the milk.

A negative command is formed by placing "ná" in front of the imperative mood of the verb. "Ná" prefixes "h" to those verbs beginning with a vowel:

Ná dún an doras - Don't close the door,
Ná hoscail an fhuinneog - Don't open the window.

It is also very important to note that the imperative mood of the verbs shown in this week's lesson are used when addressing ONE person. If we wish to address MORE THAN ONE person we must modify the verb slightly but this will be dealt with in lesson 29.

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Tabhair *dom* (Give *to me*): The word "dom" is a prepositional pronoun, formed from the preposition "do" (to) and the personal pronoun "mé" (me):

do + mé = dom (to me)

do + tú = duit (to you - singular)

do + sé = dó (to him)

do + sí = di (to her)

do + muid = dúinn (to us)

do + sibh = daoibh (to you - plural)

do + siad = dóibh (to them)

See the file "Prepositional pronouns.pdf" in the Files section.

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