

<p>Eachtraí Eilíse i dTír na nIontas Cóisir Tae na nGealt le Lewis Carroll</p>	
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<p>eachtraí – adventures eachtra – adventure Eilíse – of Alice Eilís – Alice i – in Tír na nIontas – Wonderland tír – land na n-iontas – of the wonders an iontas – the wonder cóisir – party tae – tea na ngealt – of the insane gealt –insane person le – by bhí – was bí – be! bord – table arna – on it's leagan – to set (table) leag – set (table)! faoi – under crann – tree os comhair – before an tí – of the house teach – the house agus – and giorria – hare Márta – March haitéir – hatter hata – hat ina – in his, in her, in their suí – sitting suigh – sit! aige – at it ag – at luch chodlamáin – dormouse luch – mouse codlamáin – sleeper eatarthu – between them idir – between í – she, her sámhchodladh – sound sleep sámh – tranquil codladh – sleep beirt – two people eile – other ag baint feidhm aisti – using her ag baint – getting bain – get! feidhm – use aisti – out of her as – out of mar – as cúisín – cushion</p>	<p>a – his, her, their uilleanacha – elbows uillinn – elbow luí – lying luigh – lie! uirthi – on her ar – on iad – they ag comhrá – talking comhrá – conversation le chéile – together os a cionn – above her os cionn – above an-mhíchompordach – very uncomfortable míchompordach – uncomfortable compordach – comfortable don – to the, for the do – to, for smaoinigh – thought smaoinigh – think! ach – but is – is atá – that is tá – is sí – she is dócha – probably dócha – probably mar sin – therefore nach miste léi – that she doesn't mind nach – that not léi – to her mór – great bord – table ann – there triúr – three people acu – at them bailithe – gathered cúinne – corner amháin – one de – of it níl – isn't áit – place ghlaoigh – called glaigh – call! siad – they nuair a – when chonaic – saw feic – see! ag teacht – coming tar – come! tá – is neart – plenty</p>	<p>áite – of space áit – place dúirt – said abair – say! go míshásta – unhappily míshásta – unhappy sásta – happy sí – she síos – down cathaoir uilleach – armchair cathaoir – chair uilleach – angular ceann – head an bhoird – of the table bord – table bíodh – let there be fíon – wine agat – at you giorria – hare Márta – March go plásánta – flatteringly d'fhéach – looked ar fud – all over ní raibh – wasn't dada – nothing feicim – I see fíon – wine ar bith – at all d'fhreagair – answered freagair – answer! níor – was not múinte – polite an mhaise duit é – maise – adornment duit – for you é – he, him, it a thairiscint – to offer dom – to me místá – frown gan – without cuireadh – invitation cuir – put! ní raibh a fhios agam – I didn't know ní raibh – wasn't a fhios – its knowledge fios – knowledge agam – at me gur – that leatsa – with you áiteanna – places leagtha – set out air – on it</p>	<p>dá lán níos mó – for many more a lán – a lot níos mó – more ná – than triúr – three people ba chóir – should ba – would be cóir – proper do chuid gruaige – your hair do – your cuid – portion gruaige – of hair gruaig – hair a ghearradh – to cut gearr – cut! ag féachaint – watching féach – look! go fiosrach – inquisitively ar feadh – for the space of tamaill fhada – a long time tamall – time fada – long chéad – first caint – speach uaidh – from him duitse – to you! foghlaim – learn pearsanta – personal a chaitheamh – to wear caith – wear! sách – quite dian – harsh an-drochmhúinte – very rude drochmhúinte – rude sé – he, it</p>
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Eachtraí Eilíse, srl – there are several examples of genitives in this passage.

Eilís	Alice	Eilíse	of Alice	Eachtraí Eilíse	Alice's Adventures
an gealt	the madman	na ngealt	of the madmen	cóisir tae na ngealt	tea party of the madmen
an teach	the house	an tí	of the house	os comhair an tí	in front of the house
áit	place	áite	of place	neart áite	plenty of space
an bord	the table	an bhoird	of the table	ceann an bhoird	the head of the table
an bord	the table	an bhoird	of the table	ar fud an bhoird	all over the table
gruaig	hair	gruaige	of hair	do chuid gruaige	your [portion of] hair
tamall	a while	tamaill	of a while	ar feadh tamaill	for a while

neart – *neart* literally means *strength*, but is often used to mean *a lot*. The word following it will be in the genitive.

Tá neart áite ann.	There's a lot of room.
Tá neart líomanáide sa chuisneoir.	There's a lot of lemonade in the refrigerator.
Tá neart le déanamh agam.	I have a lot to do.

os comhair, os cionn – *os comhair* means *in front of* and *os cionn* means *above*. Both of these take a genitive after them, or are used with a possessive pronoun.

Tá crann os comhair an tí.	There's a tree in front of the house.
Tá crann os mo chomhair.	There's a tree in front of me.
Bhí siad ag comhrá os cionn an luchtá.	They were talking above the mouse.
Bhí siad ag comhrá os a cionn.	They were talking above her.

ina suí, srl – several verbs in Irish are expressed by saying that someone was “in their doing” of the verb. These are all verbs that express a state of being.

Bhí mé i mo chodladh.	I was asleep.
An bhfuil tú i do shuí?	Are you sitting (awake)?
Tá sé ina sheasamh.	He's standing up.
Bhí an luch ina sámhchodladh.	The mouse was fast asleep.
Bhí muid inár luí.	We were lying down (asleep).
An bhfuil sibh in bhur ndúiseacht.	Are y'all awake?
Tá siad ina gcodladh.	They are asleep.

feidhm – there are several ways in Irish to say that you are using something.

D'úsáid mé an páipéar nua.	I used the new paper.
Bhain mé úsáid as an bpáipéar nua.	I used the new paper.
Bhain mé feidhm as an bpáipéar nua.	I used the new paper.

beirt, srl – Irish has a special set of numbers for counting people. Beyond twelve, people are generally counted like other things. A combination of one of the personal numbers with a form of *ag* (at) can be used to refer to a group of people.

duine	one person	seachtar	seven people
beirt	two people	ochtár	eight people
triúr	three people	naonúr	nine people
ceathrar	four people	deichniúr	ten people
cúigear	five people	aon duine déag	eleven people
seisear	six people	dáréag	twelve people

Beidh an bheirt againn ag fanacht leat.	The two of us will be waiting for you.
Chuaigh an triúr acu le chéile.	The three of them went together.
An bhfuil an bheirt agaibh ag teacht?	Are the two of you coming?

miste – the expression *ní miste* corresponds to English *doesn't mind*.

An miste leat má ithim an císte?	Do you mind if I eat the cake?
Ní miste.	No (don't mind).
Dúirt sí nach miste léi an torann.	She says she doesn't mind the noise.
Ar mhiste leat an fhuinneog a oscailt?	Would you mind opening the window?
Níor mhiste.	No (wouldn't mind).
Dúirt sí nár mhiste léi ceann a cheannach.	She says she wouldn't mind buying one.

maise – *maise* literally means *adornment*, but can be used in several expressions describing behavior.

Is maith an mhaise duit é.	You're behaving well.
Ba mhaith an mhaise duit é.	You behaved well.
Ba mhúinte an mhaise dó é.	He behaved politely.
Níor mhúinte an mhaise dó é.	He didn't behave politely.
Nach dána an mhaise duit é!	Aren't you bold! How dare you!

possessive pronouns – possessive pronouns show to whom something belongs. Sometimes the pronouns can only be distinguished by what happens to the following word.

mo	my	mo chuid gruaige	my hair
do	your	do chuid gruaige	your hair
a	his	a chuid gruaige	his hair
a	her	a cuid gruaige	her hair
ár	our	ár gcuid gruaige	our hair
bhur	your (plural)	bhur gcuid gruaige	your hair
a	their	a gcuid gruaige	their hair

tá ... ag ... – the combination of the verb *bí* (be) and the preposition *ag* (at) express the idea of having something in Irish. A common idiom in Irish is *Tá a fhios ag X* (X knows it, or X has its knowledge).

Níl a fhios agam.	I don't know.
An bhfuil carr deas agat?	Do you have a nice car?
Bhí madra beag aige.	He had a small dog.
Bhí post nua aici.	She had a new job.
Tá cat dubh againn.	We have a black cat.
An mbeidh deoch agaibh?	Will y'all have a drink?
Ní raibh rud ar bith acu.	They didn't have anything.

An bhfuil bróga dearga ag Seán?	Does John have red shoes?
Tá bosca ceoil ag an gcaílin.	The girl has an accordion.

is ... le ... – the combination of *is* (is) and the preposition *le* (with) are used to express ownership. The question *cé léis* can be used to ask whose something is.

Cé leis an leabhar seo?	Whose book is this.
Is le Máire é.	It's Mary's.
An leis an madra é?	Is it the dog's?

prefixes – there are several examples of prefixes applied to words in this passage.

sámh chodladh	fast asleep
mí chompordach	uncomfortable
mí shásta	unhappy
an-mhí chompordach	very uncomfortable
droch mhúinte	ill-mannered