

Conversational Manx

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By John Gell

A Series of Graded Lessons
in Manx and English
with phonetic pronunciation

Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh
Thie Ny Gaelgey, St. Judes, Andreas, Ellan Vannin, Isle of Man

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Conversational Manx

By John Gell

**A Series of Graded Lessons in Manx and English,
introducing the student quickly and easily to
idiomatic and conversational Manx Gaelic**

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YN CHESHAGHT GHAILCKAGH (The Manx Society)

Dedication

AYNS cooinaghtyn ghraihagh jeh ooilley ny Manninee dooie shen veuesyn hooar mish y Ghailck, as maroosyn ayns nyn dhieyn hooar mee lheid y caarjys, kenjallys as giastyllys.

Atreih! Ta'n chooid smoo jeu nish ersooyl, as cha bee nyn lheid ayn arragh ny mast' ain. Shee Yee dy row maroo.

IN affectionate memory of those native Manx people from whom I got the Manx and with whom in their homes I found such friendship, kindness and hospitality.

Alas! Most of them are now gone, and there will never be their like among us again. God's Peace be with them.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND EDITION

For some time now students of the Manx language have had great difficulty in obtaining books to help them in their endeavour to learn and use "Chengey ny mayrey Ellan Vannin." Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh hopes to remedy this problem by republishing those works which have been found most useful in the past and possibly some completely new ones. "Conversational Manx" is unique amongst Manx primers in giving an indication of the rythm and accentuation of sentences as well as the pronounciation of individual words, indeed after having read the notes on phonetics in the introduction and preface some beginners can read the lessons intelligibly at first sight.

The Society is grateful to Juan y Geill for permission to republish this booklet and feels sure that this edition will be as well received and prove as useful as the first.

BERNARD CAINE
Chairman of the Committee

Clouit liorish Quine as Cubbon,
Port Chiarn,
Ellan Vannin.
Currit magh liorish Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh.

Introduction

THE author in need of an introduction for his book usually prevails upon some well-known but kindly disposed personality to recommend his work. The seal of solid respectability thus set upon it sends the book off to a flying start and dispels from the minds of timorous readers all doubts as to its soundness. Not so, however, is Mr. Gell. He is not interested in the impression his book may have upon the eminent, but only in its value to the ordinary people—Of which I am one, and so, if I, as an ordinary man, think that his work is valuable, it is fair to believe that other ordinary men and women will do so too.

For many years I have been interested in the Gaelic languages, and have seen numerous text-books designed to help the learner. Some I have found very good; others less useful. Amongst them all Juan y Geill's volume is practically unique, in that it meets squarely the **real** difficulty which must be found in learning a language; that the language is primarily to be spoken.

Now the ability to speak a language fluently does not lie so much in the possession of a good vocabulary and a sound knowledge of its grammar, as in the ability to string words into phrases and sentences **with the rhythm and accent given to them by the native speakers**. Many dictionaries and text-books give the pronunciation of single words, but all too few tell us the sound of these same words when used in conversation.

For the student of Manx, unable to spend time with a native speaker, this difficulty has in the past been quite insuperable. Kneen's Dictionary alone has revealed what hitherto was an exasperating secret: how to **pronounce** the Manx. Mr. Gell's book carries the work to its logical conclusion and tells us how to **speak** it.

In the matter of pronunciation he has followed the conventions adopted by the late J. J. Kneen, with a few exceptions. Undoubtedly, argument could be brought forward for the use of the conventional signs of the International Phonetic Alphabet, and such arguments would be cogent, but, to the ordinary student, the system as used by Kneen, which is related to English syllables as pronounced in the Island, must necessarily have the appeal of simplicity. In my own opinion Mr. Gell is wise in adopting it rather than the more difficult Phonetic Alphabet.

The sentences and phrases should be spoken rhythmically with the accent as shown in heavy type, and having thus attained some fluency in using the set phrases, it is a relatively simple step to substitute new words in place of those set without losing either rhythm or fluency.

Finally, practise as often and as regularly as possible—speak the language and keep on speaking it, for its life and preservation is both a charge upon the conscience, and a challenge to the patriotism of this generation!

Dy voddey beayn yn ghlaire ain, as rish dy chooilley studeyr ny Ghailck yiarrins, Raah dy row ort!

FRANK BELL KELLY.

Wolverhampton.

Preface

FOR some years past, students and teachers of the Manx Language have felt the need for a series of graded exercises in conversational Manx, and to meet this demand these lessons were prepared and published in weekly instalments by the "Mona's Herald" last winter. They now appear in book form in the hope that they will enable even the casual reader to learn a few phrases, and the more serious student to become conversant with the idiom and fluent in **speaking** our ancient mother tongue.

The pronunciation of Manx is a very real difficulty, and even with the assistance of a native speaker, the English tongue cannot quite reproduce the true Gaelic sounds. Admittedly, those who acquired the language in childhood from parents or grandparents are the best speakers, but such alas, are reduced in number to a mere handful, and even the Anglo-Manx dialect, so rich in the idiom and so full of true Gaelic words, has almost disappeared so that most students have no choice but to try to learn the pronunciation from imitated phonetic symbols.

Unfortunately, no system of English spelling can adequately represent the spoken Manx; the best would undoubtedly be the International Phonetic Alphabet, but this in itself would create still more difficulty for the average student. Hence, I have conformed in general to the system used by the late Mr. J. J. Kneen in his English-Manx Pronouncing Dictionary, a second edition of which has recently been published by the Mona's Herald Press, and which I whole-heartedly commend to the student for a full explanation of the phonetic symbols and a valuable aid to building up a good vocabulary.

Note the following variations from Mr. Kneen's system :

a is used for that indeterminate vowel heard in English 'about', or the short 'e' in 'the boy'.

ch always as in English church. This is the equivalent of the slender 't' in Gaelic. (e.g. Manx, 'cheer', a country=Gaelic, 'tír'.)

c'h represents the aspirate of 'c' or 'k', pronounced as the Scot would say 'loch'.

The **t**, and **d**, as used by Mr. Kneen cause some difficulty, so I have used **t.th** and **d.th**. These may look clumsy, but they give a better idea of the sound : viz.

ayns y thle	like English in	'unset thigh.'
towse	as in Lanes. dialect	't.house.'
deyr	like English	'wanted there.'
dou	like English	'said thou.'

The short vowel **a** and **e**, also **o** and **u**, are not so distinct as in English; in the dialect one would hear 'donkey' pronounced almost as 'd.thunkey,' and the word 'better' as 'bat.tha.' Note also that the 'oo' in Manx is always long, as in the English 'mood'—a true Manxman will pronounce 'good' as though written 'gude'.

I must emphasise that phonetics can only approximate to the actual spoken Manx, and I strongly advise those who can, to attend the Manx Language classes, or better still, spend some time with a native speaker if that is possible.

Finally, I hope that the Manx Language Society will have all the Manx sections of these lessons recorded on the tape machine, and copies made available for use in the Language classes and for individual students, so that in the years to come, when our last native speaker will, alas, have passed away, the pronunciation of Manx will be assured.

JUAN Y GEILL.

Purt le Moirrey,
1954.

Lesson 1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Moghrey mie, Ned, cre'naght ta shiu? | 1. morramained — kenac't. thaezhoo |
| 2. Lane vie, gur eh mie eu. | 2. lednval — gurramaleu |
| 3. Kys ta shiu hene? | 3. kisst.thaezhooheedn |
| 4. Cha nel mee g'accan. | 4. c'hanellmee gahgan |
| 5. Ta mee clashtyn dy vel Thom ching. | 5. tthameeklahshchin d.thavellt. thobmching |
| 6. O' dy jarroo, c'red ta jannoo er? | 6. othajarroo — kirr'd.thajinnoo err |
| 7. Cha 'sayms, agh cha nel eh g'obbragh. | 7. c'hassaem.s — awc'h c'hanel la govarac'h |
| 8. V'eh g'obbragh jea. | 8. vaegovarac'hjae |
| 9. Va, agh cha row eh jeeaghyn ro vie. | 9. vae — awc'h c'harouajeec'han rawval |
| 10. Vel oo goll thie nish? | 10. velloogoll.thainish |
| 11. Cha nel, ta mee goll gys Doolish. | 11. c'hanel — t.thameegollgus-d.thoolish |
| 12. Jean siyr eisht ta'n barroose cheet. | 12. jinnsaresh t thanbarroosshit |
| 13. Bannaght lhiat, Yuan. Slane lhiat, Ned. | 13. bannac'htl.yatyoan — sledn.-l.yat.ned |
| 14. Jeeagh quoi ta cheet nish! | 14. jeec'hkweit.thachtlnish |
| 15. She Illiam t'ayn. | 15. shaell.yamt.thohn |
| 16. Moghrey mie, Illiam, cre'n driss t'ort? | 16. morramail.yam — krind.-thrisst thort |
| 17. Ta mee goll gys Purt le Moirrey. | 17. t.thameegollgus purt lamurra |
| 18. Vel oo goll eeastagh? | 18. velloogoll yeest.thac'h |
| 19. Ta, vel oo cheet marym? | 19. t.thae — velloochit maerams |
| 20. Cha nel jiu edyr, ta mee ersooyl dy-valley. | 20. c'hanelljooed.tha — t.thamee ersool thavahl.ya |

Baarle

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Good morning Ned, how are you? | 11. No, I am going to Douglas. |
| 2. Fairly well, thank you. | 12. Make haste then, the bus is coming. |
| 3. How are you yourself? | 13. Goodbye Johnnie. Farewell Ned. |
| 4. I am not complaining. | 14. Look who's coming now! |
| 5. I hear that Tom is sick. | 15. It's William (that's in). |
| 6. Oh, indeed, what ails him? | 16. Good morning, William, what rush is on thee? |
| 7. I don't know, but he is not working. | 17. I am going to Port St. Mary. |
| 8. He was working yesterday. | 18. Are you going fishing? |
| 9. Yes, but he wasn't looking too well. | 19. Yes, are you coming with me? |
| 10. Are you going home now? | 20. Not today at all, I'm away home. |

Notes on Lesson 1

1. Much use is made in colloquial Manx of the first person singular, thee and thou, especially when speaking to a person one knows well, but the plural 'shiu' is used out of courtesy to an elder or a stranger.
2. 'Lane vie' = full well, but a Manxman, always conservative, rarely admits this.
'Gur eh mie eu' = literally, may there be good at you.
3. 'Kys', pronounced 'kunnas' or 'kennas', similar to the Irish, 'cunas'.
4. Note the 'g' prefixed to verbal noun commencing with vowel.
5. 'dy vel', an example of the dependent form of the verb.
6. Literally = 'what is doing on him?'
7. 'Cha 'sayms = an abbreviation of 'Cha nel fys aym's'. (There is not knowledge at me.)
9. 'jeeaghyn'. Jeeagh is given as imperative of 'fakin', but actually it means 'look'.
15. 'She', the assertive verb 'to be', meaning 'Tis', the negative of which is 'Cha nee'.
19. 'marym', most propositions combine with the personal pronouns giving a special form for each person. Note also that 'marym, mayrt, marish,' etc., mean, 'along with', 'in company with', as opposed to 'lesh' which usually implies possession.
20. 'edyr', an interjection often used in Manx idiom: "at all"
'dy-valley', the word 'balley' means a place, town, homestead or farm, and 'Dy-valley' is the adverbial form. 'Thie' = house or home, and is used adverbially without 'dy', as in No. 10.

Lesson 2

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fastyr mie eu, Vainshter Quilliam. 2. Fastyr mie, Yuan bhoy, nagh vel oo goll dy scoill? 3. Cha nel, ta laa-feailley ain. 4. S'mie shen, as ta laa braew ayn. 5. Ta, laa braew grianagh. 6. Cre shen t'ou gra? Cha nel mee clashtyn feer vie. 7. Ta mee gra dy vel laa braew grianagh ayn. 8. Ta dy jarroo, agh te feayr. 9. C'raad ta'n jishag ayd, Yuan? 10. T'eh ersooyl ayns Liverpool. 11. C'red t'eh jannoo ayns shen? 12. T'eh kionnaghey cabbyl. 13. Agh nagh vel daa chabbyl echey? 14. Ta, agh ta'n cabbyl dhoo g'aase shenn. 15. Ta mee clashtyn dy vel cabbyl noa ec y Valleyskeag neesht. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. fahst.thamaleu vainschakwil-yam 2. fahst.thamalyooanb.woi — navelloo gold.thaskoil 3. c'hanell — t.thalaefayl.ya ain 4. ssmalshedn azt.thalaebrouohn 5. t.thae — laebrougreenac'h 6. kashednt.thougrae — c'hanel-mee klashchin feeval 7. t.thameegraed.thavellae brougreenac'hahn 8. t'thaed.thajarroo — awc'ht.-thaefoor 9. kraed.thanjzhagaed—yooan 10. t.thae errsoolunsslivapool 11. kIRR.dthaejinnoo unsshedn 12. t.thaek.yannac'ha kahval 13. awc'hnavell d.thaec'hahval-egga 14. t.thae — awc'ht.thankahval-d.thoo gaesshedn 15. t.thameeklahschind.thaval kah-valnoa eggavahl.yaskegn.yiss |
|---|---|

16. Va mee clashtyn jea dy row cabbyl mooar glass echey. 16. vameeklahschinjea d.tharou-
kahval moorglahssegga
17. Jeeagh! Quoi shen er y clieau? 17. jeech'h — kweishednerrak.lyoo.
18. She Thom Pheric t'ou fakin, 18. shaet.thobmferrik t.thoufahgan
t'eh cur shilley er ny kirree t.thaekurrshill.ya ernakirree
echey. egga
19. Vel monney kirree echey 19. velmonnakiree egga mal.yeena
mleeaney?
20. Cha nel monney, va ram 20. c'hanelmonna — vaeramkailth
caillt ayns y sniahtey. unnsasn'yac'htha

Baarle

1. Good afternoon, Mr. Quillam. 13. But hasn't he two horses?
2. Good evening, John boy, aren't you going to school? 14. Yes, but the black horse is growing old.
3. No, we have a holiday. 15. I hear that there's a new horse at the Ballaskeg too.
4. That's good, and there's a fine day in. 16. I was hearing yesterday that he had a big grey horse.
5. Yes, a fine sunny day. 17. Look! Who's that on the mountain?
6. What's that you say? I don't hear very well. 17. Look! Who's that on the mountain?
7. I say that it's a fine sunny day. 18. It's Tom Pheric you're seeing, he's putting a sight on his sheep.
8. Yes indeed, but it is cold. 19. Has he many sheep this year?
9. Where's you dad, Johnnie? 20. Not many, a lot were lost in the snow.
10. He's away in Liverpool. 20. Not many, a lot were lost in the snow.
11. What is he doing there?
12. He is buying a horse.

Notes on Lesson 2

- 1 & 2. There is no word for 'afternoon' in Manx. 'Fastyr' is used for any time after mid-day until nightfall. Note also the vocative case when addressing a person, which causes aspiration in certain initial consonants; hence M to V in Vainshter, and J to Y in Yuan.
3. 'Laa-feailley' = literally, a feast day, as were all the oldtime 'holy' days.
4. S'mie = a contraction of 'she mie' = 'T'is good. Many idiomatic combinations of the assertive verb 'she' and adjective or proposition are found in all Gaelic languages.
6. 'feer' = very, truly; one of the prefixed adjectives causing aspiration in the noun.
7. 'feayr', pronounced 'foor', or 'fuar' as in Erse and Scots Gaelic, though in West and North of the Island it sounds like 'feer' or the German 'für'.
13. Two, in counting is 'jees,' but 'daa' is the adjective and is followed by the singular noun, not plural as in English. It also causes aspiration.
15. Note the article before 'Ballaskeg.' (The Ballaskeg.) This could mean of course, the Hawthorn Farm, but colloquially would refer to the man who owned or farmed Ballaskeg. 'neesht' = also, too; and pronounced 'n'yiss'.
19. 20. Much, many. = mooarane or ymmodde, but in the negative or interrogative, 'monney' is used. 'Ram' = a lot. This is a word commonly used, though not given in any dictionary.

Lesson 3

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|--|---|
| 1. Vel naight erbee eu ? | 1. velnaia'ht errbee eu |
| 2. Cha nel. Vel red erbee noa euish? | 2. c'hanel — velrœd.errbeenoa euish |
| 3. Cha nel veg noa aym. | 3. c'hanelveg noa aem |
| 4. Vel argid erbee euish, eisht ? | 4. velerrgad.errbee euish esh |
| 5. Cha nel ping aym. | 5. c'hanelpingaem |
| 6. T'ou 'cho boght as lugh killagh' eisht ? | 6. t.thou c'habawc'h azluc'h kill-ac'h esh |
| 7. Cha s'ayms, 'cha nee eshyn ta red beg echey ta boght, agh eshyn ta gearaice ny smoo.' | 7. c'hasaem.s — c'hanae eshant.-tha rœdbegegga t.thabawc'h awc'heshan t.thageerec na-smoo |
| 8. Va shen grait dy-mie, bhoy. | 8. vashedngraeit.thamai bwoi |
| 9. Cha nel argid dy chooilley nhee. | 9. c'hanelerrgad.thawhul.yan.yee |
| 10. Ta palchey argid ec Juan Thom, as jeeagh cho treih as t'eshyn. | 10. t.thapahlchaerrgad egjooant.thobm azjeech' c'hat.threiazt.thaeshan |
| 11. Row shiu rieu ayns y thie echey ? | 11. roushooor.yoo unnsat.thaiegga |
| 12. Cha row, agh ta mee clashtyn dy vel eh baghey gollrish muc. | 12. c'harou — awc'ht.thameeklahshchin thavella baeg'ha gorrishmuk |
| 13. Ta, gollrish muc ayns muclagh. | 13. t.thae — gorrishmuk unnsmlac'h |
| 14. Row Chalse 'sy thie euish moghrey jiu ? | 14. rouchalssat.thaieuish morrajo |
| 15. Cha row, t'eh ayns Rhumsaa. | 15. c'harou — t.thaeunssrhumzæ |
| 16. Nagh vel y ven echey ayns Doolish ? | 16. navellavednegga unnsd.thoolish |
| 17. Ta mee credjal dy vel. | 17. t.thameekraeld.thavel |
| 18. Row fys eu dy vel Gailck vie eck ? | 18. roufisseu d.thavelgilgvalek |
| 19. Cha row fys aym er shen. | 19. c'haroufissaem ershedn |
| 20. Cre voish hooar ish y Ghailck ? | 20. kavohsh hoorish agilg |

Baarle

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Have you any news ? | 11. Were you ever in his house ? |
| 2. No. Have you anything new ? | 12. No, but I hear that he is living like a pig. |
| 3. I have nothing new. | 13. Yes, like a pig in a pigsty. |
| 4. Have you any money, then ? | 14. Was Charlie in your house this morning ? |
| 5. I haven't a penny. | 15. No, he is in Ramsey. |
| 6. Thou're as poor as a church mouse then ? | 16. Isn't his wife in Douglas ? |
| 7. I don't know, 'tis not he who has little who is poor, but he who desires more.' | 17. I believe so. |
| 8. That was well said, boy. | 18. Did you know that she has good Manx ? |
| 9. Money is not everything. | 19. I didn't know that. |
| 10. John Tom has plenty of money, and look how miserable he is. | 20. Where did she get the Manx from ? |

Notes on Lesson 3

3. **Beg**=little, small, an adjective, but the aspirated form 'veg' is here used as a noun, and is a peculiar idiom of the colloquial Manx. It is only used in the negative or interrogative, and can mean 'anything', or 'nothing'. For example :—
No. 2 above, could be—Cha nel, vel veg noa euish ?
No. 4, similarly, Vel veg dy argid euish, eisht ? (Is there anything of money at you.)
- 6 and 7. Manx proverbs.
9. 'dy chooilley nhee'. This is really a corruption of 'dagh ooilley nhee' exactly the same as the Irish, 'dach uile ni'.
10. **argid**=silver, money. Similar to the use of 'argent' in French.
cho...as,=as...as, more often written, 'cha...as', but to avoid confusion, 'cho' is preferable, as is done in the Scots Gaelic.
17. **credjal**, colloquially pronounced as though written 'cra'al'.
19. The Manx idiom is, 'to be knowledge at a person on something.'
20. 'ish', the emphatic of the personal pronoun 'ee'.

Lesson 4

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vel peiagh erbee sthie? 2. Ta, nee uss t'ayn, Yamys? 3. Trooid stiagh as jeigh yn dorrys. 4. S'atchimagh ta'n oie, vel oo feayr? 5. Cha nel mee feayr edyr, agh ta mee skee. 6. Soie sheese eisht, as gow aash. 7. Daink shiu veih Balleychashtal noght? 8. Cha daink, va mee ec y thie Hom Dan. 9. Dy jarroo, as kys ta'n dooinney-hene? 10. S'foddey nish neayr's honnick mee eshyn. 11. T'eh-hene goll dy-dunnal, agh cha nel y ven echey agh moal. 12. Moal dy liooar, er-lhiams, agh ta cree vie eck. 13. Cha geayll mee rieu accan assjee. 14. Cha naik mee rieu e lheid roie. 15. As cre'n aght ta'n guilley beg? 16. V'eh trome ching Jesarn. agh lane dy vree laa ny v'airagh. 17. Shen yn aght lesh paitchyn. 18. Yn derrey laa ching, as yn laa elley lane vie reesh. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. velpelac'herbee st.thal 2. t.thae — naeusst.thohnyamnis 3. t.thrud.schahc'h azjeland - thorras 4. satchamac'ht.thannee — vel-loofoor 5. c'hanelmeefoored.tha awc'ht.-thameeskee 6. seisheessesh azgouaesh 7. dainkshoo veibahlyakashchal nawc'h 8. c'hadaink — vamee eggat,thal hobmdan 9. d.thajarroo — azkisst.than d.thun.yaheedn 10. s.fawd.thanish n.yirrashonn-ikmee eshan 11. t.thaeheedn gold.thad.thunnal awc'h c'hanellavednegga awc'hmawl 12. mawl.thalyoor erlyams awc'h t.thakree vaiek 13. c'haguelmeer.yoo ahgan assjee 14. c'hanaikmeer.yoo al.yid ro.ee 15. azkenac'ht.than gil.yabeg 16. vaet.throhm chingjasahrn awc'hlednd.thavree laena-vayrac'h 17. shennanahe'ht leshpaetchin 18. and.therralacching azalae el.ya lednvaircesh |
|--|---|

19. Jeeagh er y chlag! Te traa goll thie. 19. **jeec'herrac'hlag** — that.thrae gollt.thai
20. Oie vie eisht, gow kiarail jeed-hene ayns y dorraghys. 20. **eevaiesh** — **goukaerayl jeed-heedn unnsad.thorrac**'has

Baarle

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|--|--|
| 1. Is there anyone in? (at home.) | 12. Poorly enough, I'm thinking, but she has a good heart. |
| 2. Yes, it is thou (that's in) Jim? | 13. I never heard a grumble out of her. |
| 3. Come in and shut the door. | 14. I never saw her like before. |
| 4. It's a terrible night, art thou cold? | 15. And how is the little boy? |
| 5. I'm not cold at all, but I'm tired. | 16. He was very ill on Saturday, but full of energy next day. (day of the morrow.) |
| 6. Sit down then, and take rest. (ease.) | 17. That's the way with children. |
| 7. Did you come from Castletown to-night? | 18. One day sick and another day quite well again. |
| 8. No, I was at Tom Dan's house. | 19. Look at the clock! It's time to go home. |
| 9. Indeed, and how's the man himself? | 20. Good night then, take care of thyself in the darkness. |
| 10. It's a long time now since I saw him. | |
| 11. Himself is going bravely, but his wife is only 'moal.' (in poor health.) | |

Notes on Lesson 4

- 'peiagh,' or 'pyagh,'=a person. Some think that this is synonymous with 'peccagh,' a sinner ('All men are sinners?') Certainly 'peccagh' as pronounced by native speakers, with the medial 'cc' slurred, would give much the same sound.
- 'Satchimagh.' This combination of 'she' and adjective can be translated as 'How cold'
- 'edyr.'=at all, an idiomatic interjection often used in Gaelic, and in the dialect. Not to be confused with 'erbee,' meaning none at all, or with 'eddyr,' a preposition meaning 'between.'
- 'Yes and No,' have no counterpart in Manx. They can only be expressed by a repetition of the verb used in the question, hence, 'Daik shiu?' 'Haink,' Yes, 'Cha daik,' No.
- 'neayr's,' pronounced as 'n'yirrus.'
- 'cha nel agh.' (Is not but.) Similar to the Yorks. dialect 'He is nobbut'
- 'er-lhiam, an idiom peculiar to Gaelic and cannot be translated literally. It means, 'methinks, I imagine, etc.' Similarly with other persons, 'Er.lhiat, er-lesh, etc.'
- 'e lheid,'=anyone like her, her sort, her kind of person.
- 'trome'=heavy. Here used as an intensive, as 'very sick' or 'exceedingly ill.'
- 'derrey.' As an adverb, means 'until,' but here the idiom is 'yn derrey yeh as yn jeh elley. (The one and the other.) Any other noun can take the place of 'yeh and jeh.'
- The Manx idiom is 'to look **on** something,' not 'at,' as in English.

Lesson 5

(A Revision Exercise for Oral Practice)

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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C'raad ta Juan? Cha 'sayms edyr. 2. Nagh vel eh 'sy thie? 3. Cha nel mee fakín eh. 4. Jeeagh er shen! C'ired t'ou fakín? 5. Ta Juan er y clieau. 6. C'ired t'eh jannoo? Fow magh! 7. Moghrey mie, c'ired ta jannoo ort? 8. Ta'n cabbyl glass ersooyl. 9. Nagh vel eh 'sy vagher shid? 10. Cha row eh ayns shen moghrey jiu. 11. T'eh kiart dy-liooar nish. 12. Ta mee clashtyn oo feer vie. 13. Vel oo goll thie reesht? 14. Cha nel foast, cre'n driss t'ort? 15. Ta mee goll dy Colby, vel oo cheet? 16. Trooid eisht, lhiq dooin goll. 17. Jeeagh quoi ta cheet! 18. She Billy t'ayn, as y moddey ehey. 19. Ta moddey mie ayd, vel Gailek ehey? 20. Cha nel Gailek erbee ehey. 21. Cre voish t'eh? Voish Sostyn. 22. Cha row mee rieau ayns shen. 23. Row uss rieau ayns Rhumsaa? 24. Va. dy jarroo, keayrt ny ghaa. 25. Hie mee dysen 'sy vaatey. 26. Ta laa braew ayn jiu. 27. Laa braew grianagh dy jarroo. 28. Cha nel eh feayr edyr. 29. Vel oo clashtyn red erbee? 30. Cha nel mee clashtyn veg. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. kraed.thajooan? c'hassaems ed.tha 2. navella sat.thal? 3. c'hanelmee fahganna 4. jeec'hashedn! kir'd.thou fahgan? 5. t.thajooan errakl.yoo 6. kirr'd.thae jinnoo? fou mach! 7. morramai — kirr'd.thajinnoo orrt? 8. t.thankahval glahss erssool 9. navella savahrh shud? 10. c'harrouae unsshedn morrajoo 11. t.thaek.yart.thal.yoor nish 12. t.thameeklahshchinnoo feeval 13. velloo goll.thal reesh? 14. c'hanel fohss — krend.thriss-t.thorrt? 15. t.thameegoll d.thakolbee velloo-chit? 16. t.throod esht — l.ylgd.thun goll 17. jeec'h kweit thachit 18. shaebilleet.thohn azamawd.tha egga 19. t.thamawd.thamalaed — velgilg-egga? 20. c'hanelgilgerrbee egga 21. kavohsht.thae? vosh sost.than 22. c'harroumee rr.yoo unsshedn 23. rou.uss rr.yoo unssrhumzae? 24. vaed.thajahroo — keertnag'hae 25. c'haimee d'hasedn savaet.tha 26. t.thallaebrou ohnjoo 27. laebrougreenac'h d.thajahroo 28. c'hanelia foor ed.tha (feer) 29. vellooklahshchin roed thabee 30. c'hanelmee klahshchin vegg |
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Baarle

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where's John? I don't know at all. 3. I don't see him. 5. John is on the mountain. 7. Good morning, what's the matter? 9. Isn't he in yonder field? 11. He's right enough now. 13. Are you going home again? 15. I'm going to Colby, art thou coming? 17. Look who's coming! 19. There's a good dog at thee, has he Manx? 21. Where's he from? From England. 23. Wast thou ever in Ramsey. 25. I went there in the boat. 27. A fine sunny day indeed. 29. Dost thou hear anything? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Isn't he in the house? (at home) 4. Look at that! What art thou seeing? 6. What's he doing? Find out! 8. The grey horse is gone. (away) 10. He wasn't there this morning. 12. I hear you very well. 14. Not yet, what rush is on thee? 16. Come then, let's go. 18. It's Billy and his dog. 20. He has no Manx at all. 22. I was never there. 24. Yes indeed, many a time. 26. There's a fine day in. 28. It's not cold at all. 30. I hear nothing. |
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Lesson 6

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| 1. Va mee ayns Doolish jea, row shiuish ayns shen? | 1. vammee unssd.thooolishjae rou shooish unsshedn |
| 2. Cha row, cha jagh mee foddey voish y thie. | 2. c'harrou — c'hajahc'lmee faw-d.tha vohshat.thai |
| 3. Hie mee choud as Purt Chiarn. | 3. c'halmee c'houdaz purrtch.yarrn |
| 4. Naik shiu Paaie 'sy phurt? | 4. naikshoopaaie safurrt |
| 5. Honnick, agh cha row mee loayrt r'ee. | 5. c'hunnik — awc'h charroumee lawrrtree |
| 6. Cheayll mee dy vel ee sooree. | 6. c'huellmee d.thavellee sooree |
| 7. S'firrinagh dy liooar shen. | 7. ssfirrin.yac'h d.thal.yoor shedn |
| 8. Ta dooinney eck fy-yerrey hoal! | 8. t.thad.thun.ya ek fa.yerrahawl |
| 9. Quoi eshyn? Nee Manninagh eh? | 9. kwei eshan — nnaemannana-c'hae |
| 10. She, Manninagh dooie veih Skylley Vride. | 10. shae — mannanac'hd.thooee veiskeel.ya vreedja |
| 11. Cha nel mee er n'akin Paaie rish ymmodee bleeantyn. | 11. c'hanelmee ernahganpaiee rish- immad.thee bleent.than |
| 12. Insh dou, vel ee jeeaghyn dy mie? | 12. inshd.thou — vellee jeec'hand.thamai |
| 13. Cho aeg as bwaagh as v'ee rleau. | 13. c'hoæg azb.woyac'has veer.yoo |
| 14. As y dooinney eck, c'red t'eh jannoo? | 14. azad.thun.ya ek — kirrid,thae jinnoc |
| 15. Cha 'sayms, agh s'likly t'eh gobbraagh er y thalloo. | 15. c'hassaem.s — awc'h sslekleet.- thae govvrac'h errat.tholloo |
| 16. S'mie shen, shoh slaynt as. aigh vie orroo. | 16. ssmashedn — shosslaent az- aeival orroo |
| 17. Eaisht! Vel oo clashtyn red er-bee? | 17. aeyst — vellooklahshchin roed.abe |
| 18. Nagh row crank er y dorrys? | 18. narroukrank errad.thorras |
| 19. Immee as jeeagh quoi t'ayn. | 19. immee az jeec'h kweit.thohn |
| 20. Cha nel pelagh erbee ayns shoh. | 20. c'hanell pelac'h errbee unsshaw |

Baarle

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| 1. I was in Douglas yesterday, were you there? | 2. No, I didn't go far from home. (from the house). |
| 3. I went as far as Port Erin. | 4. Did you see Peggy in the Port? |
| 5. Yes, but I wasn't speaking to her. | 6. I heard that she is courting. |
| 7. That's true enough. | 8. She has a man at long last! |
| 9. Who is he? Is he a Manxman? | 10. Yes, a native Manxman from Bride Parish. |
| 11. I haven't seen Peggy for many years. | 12. Tell me, does she look well? |
| 13. As young and pretty as ever she was. | 14. And her man, what does he do? |
| 15. I don't know, but it's likely he works on the land. | 16. That's fine, here's health and good luck to them. |
| 17. Listen! Do you hear anything? | 18. Wasn't there a knock on the door? |
| 19. Go and look who it is. | 20. There's no one at all here. |

Notes

- 'foddey,' can mean 'far' as regards distance, or 'long' in time.
- 'choud as,' or 'choud's,' an abbreviation of 'cho foddey as,' usually translated 'whilst,' but also means, 'as far as,' or 'as long as.'
- 'loayrt rish.' Many Manx verbs require a different preposition to that used in English, and these should be noted carefully.
- 'jerrey' = end, finish, 'fy-yerrey' = ultimately, finally, at last, 'hoal' = over, beyond. Thus 'fy-yerrey hoal' = at long last.
- 'Bride,' is sometimes written 'Breeshey,' with medial 'sh' pronounced as in 'leisure.'
- Note the idiomatic use of 'rish,' meaning 'for,' or 'since' many years.

Lesson 7

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| 1. Cre'n oor te, Rob? (cre'n traate?) | 1. krannoort.thae rob (krant.thrae-t'hae) |
| 2. Te bunnys hoght er y chlag. | 2. t.thaebunnas hawc'h errac'hlagg |
| 3. Nagh vel Juan dooisht foast? | 3. navelljooan d'thooshtch foass |
| 4. Cha nel, t'eh cadley trome. | 4. c'hannell-t.thaekahdla t.throbbm |
| 5. Te lane traa v'eh er-chosh. | 5. t.thalaednt.thrae vae erre'hosh |
| 6. V'eh ro anmagh goll dy lhie. | 6. vaeraw annmac'h gollid thall.al |
| 7. Immee as insh da te gaase anmagh. | 7. immee azzinshdthae t.thatggaess annmac'h |
| 8. Jean siyr, Yuan, nagh vel oo goll dys y vargey jiu? | 8. jinnsair yooan — navelloo gollid.thussa vahtrga joo |
| 9. Dy jarroo ta, jean oo fuirraght rhym? | 9. d.thajarroo.thae -- jinnoofurrac'h rrum |
| 10. Mie dy liooar, agh ny bee foddey. | 10. maid.thal.yoor awc'hnaabee fawd.tha |
| 11. Hee'm oo er y droghad rish yn awin. | 11. c'heemoo errad.thrawg'had rishanouan |
| 12. Ve lurg nuy er y chag tra raink Juan y droghad. | 12. vaelurrg n.ei errac'hlagg t.thraeraink jooannad.thrawg'had |
| 13. T'ou uss litcheragh agglagh, Yuan bhoy. | 13. t.thou uss litcharac'h ahggiaac'h yooanboy |
| 14. Cre shen va my warree cliaghtey gra? | 14. kashedn vaemmaworree klyac'hta grae |
| 15. "Litcheragh goll dy lhie, "Litcheragh girree seose, as "Litcheragh goll dys y Cheeill Jydoonee." | 15. litcharac'h gollid.tha ll.ai litcharac'h girreesohss az litcharac'h gollid.thussac'heell jad.thoonee |
| 16. Cha lias dhyt jannoo froaish, Rob. | 16. c'hal.yassd.thut jinnoo frawsh rrob. |
| 17. Cha row uss ro ghastey jea! | 17. c'harrouuss rawg'hahst.tha jae |
| 18. As cha row uss er-chosh roish jeih er y chlag arroo-y-jea! | 18. as c'harrou uss erre'hosh rohsh jai erra c'hlagg arroo ajae |
| 19. Ny lhig dooin tuittym-magh kyndagh rish. | 19. nall.ylggd.thun t.thuzhammahc'h kindac'h rish |
| 20. N'abbyr fockle, ta shin rey rish. | 20. nnahba fawl t.thashin retrish |

Baarle

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| 1. What time is it Robert? | 2. It's nearly eight o'clock. |
| 3. Isn't John awake yet? | 4. No, he's fast asleep. |
| 5. It's quite time he was afoot. | 6. He was too late going to bed. |
| 7. Go and tell him it's getting late. | 8. Make haste, John, aren't you going to the fair (market) today? |
| 9. Indeed yes, will you wait for me? | 10. Good enough, but don't be long. |
| 11. I'll see thee on the bridge by the river. | 12. It was after nine o'clock when John reached the bridge. |
| 13. Thou art awful lazy, John boy. | 14. What was that my grandmother used to say? |
| 15. "Lazy going to bed, lazy getting up and lazy going to Church on Sunday." | 16. Thou needn't brag Robert. |
| 17. You were not too lively yesterday. | 18. And you weren't up before ten o'clock the day before yesterday |
| 19. Let's not fall out about it. (because of it). | 20. Don't mention it, it's finished with. (we are done with it.) |

Notes

1. 'traa' = time, 'oor' = hour. ('oor,' as an adjective = fresh.) Another expression is 'C'wooad er y chlag te?' = How much on the clock is it?
2. As there is no neuter gender in Manx, 't'eh' can mean he is or it is, and 'te' is often used for 'it is.'

5. 'er-chosh,' a relic of the obsolete dative case, from 'cass '=a foot.
6. 'dy thie,' literally to lie (down).
7. Note the preposition 'da' with verb 'insh.'
9. Similarly, 'rish' with verb 'fuirraght.'
11. 'raink '=reach or arrived. The only part of this verb now used in Manx.
14. 'mwarree,' the familiar and colloquial word for grandmother. The 'm' is mutated after the possessive pronoun 'my.'
16. 'S'lias dou,'=I need to Many idioms of this kind occur in all Gaelic.
19. 'Lhig dou '=let me, allow me, 'kyndagh rish '=on account of.
20. 'Ny abbyr '=negative imperative, say not.

Lesson 8

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jeeagh quoi ta bio! 2. Yn dooinney-hene, Dannie Cain! 3. S'foddey neayr's honnick mee uss. 4. C'ired t'ou uss jannoo ayns Purt le Moirrey? 5. Ta mish ec yn eeastagh mleeaney. 6. Va shin gobbragh mooie jeh'n Cholloo riyr. 7. Haink shin stiagh ayns y phurt mysh shey er y chlag moghrey jiu. 8. Vel monney baatyn-eeastee gobbragh? 9. Cha nel agh queig baatyn Manninagh. 10. Row monney skeddan eu? Cha row. 11. S'goan ta'n skeddan ec y traa t'ayn. 12. Nagh row lane-eayst ayn riyr? 13. Va, shen yn oyr nagh dooar shin veg! 14. Jed shiu magh reesht fastyr jiu? 15. Cha jed, nagh nee Jesarn t'ayn? 16. As bee laa ny vairagh Jydoonee. 17. Cha jagh rieu Manninagh dooie gys obbyr er y Ghoonaght 18. Vel shiu kiarrail goll thie dy chur shilley orroo? 19. Cha nel, my vees ooilley dy mie, beemayd ayns Rhumsaa 'sy chiahtin shoh cheet. 20. Mannagh vel oo goll thie eisht, trooid as gow jinnair marin mairagh. 21. Nee'm, gur eh mie mooar eu. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. jeech' kweit.tha bl.yoh 2. and.thunya-heedn - dannee kayn 3. sssawd.tha n.yirras c'hunnikmee uss 4. kirrid.thou-uss jinnoo unss purrt lamurra 5. t.thamish egga yeest.thac'h ml-yeena 6. vaeshin govrac'h mooee jay.n-c'holloo rair 7. hainkshin st.yac'hunssafurrt mush shay errac'hlag morra-joo 8. velmonna baethan.yeestee govrac'h 9. c'hanellawc'h kweig baethan Mannanac'h 10. roumonna skad.than aeoo - c'harrou 11. ssgawdnt.than skad.than eggat-thraet.thohn 12. narrou lednayst.thohn rair 13. vae - shennanohr nac'hd.thoorshin vegg 14. jedshoomac'h reesh fahst.thajoo 15. c'hajedd - nac'hnae jessahrrn-t.thohn 16. az beellaenavaerrac'h jed-thoonee 17. c'hajac'hrr.yoo mannanac'h-d.thoonee gusawba errag'hoon-ac'ht. 18. vellshoo kaerayllgollt.thai d.tha-c'hurr shil.ya orroo 19. c'hanell - maveess uil.yad thamai bimmud. unssrumzae sat-chac ht.than shawchit 20. mannac'hvelloo gollt.thai esh-t.throod azgow jinnaer maeran maerac'h 21. nyim - gurramaimoorraeoo |
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Baarle

1. Look who's here! (Look who's alive.)
2. The man himself, Dannie Cain!
3. It's a long time since I saw **thee**.
4. What are you doing in Port St. Mary?
5. I am at the fishing this year.
6. We were working out off the Calf last night.
7. We came into the harbour about six o'clock this morning.
8. Are there many fishing boats working?
9. There are only five Manx boats.
10. Had you much herring? No.
11. The herrings are scarce at present.
12. Wasn't there a full moon last night?
13. Yes, that's the reason we got nothing.
14. Will you go out again this evening?
15. No, isn't it Saturday.
16. And tomorrow will be Sunday.
17. No true Manxman ever went to work on the Sabbath.
18. Do you intend going home to put a sight on them?
19. No, if all is well, we shall be in Ramsey this coming week.
20. If you're not going home then, come and have dinner with us tomorrow.
21. I will, thank you very much.

Notes on Lesson 8

3. Could be translated, "How long it is since"
5. 'mleeaney,' an example of eclipsis, as in Irish, 'i mblíadhna.' (lit. =in the year.)
6. 'jeh,' can mean both 'of' and 'off.'
7. Notice that in Manx, prepositions implying motion have a different form to that implying rest, and also that **two** are required in Manx (magh ass y phurt=outwards out of the harbour.)
8. 'eeastee,' the genitive form=of fishing. (ollagh=cattle; thie-ollee =cattle house.)
10. 'skeddan,' generally considered as a collective noun, no plural required.
11. 'ec y traa t'ayn '=at the time (that's) in.
12. Adjectives generally **follow** the noun in Manx, but sometimes are **prefixed** to form a compound word.
13. 'shen yn oyr, or 'shen y fa,' that's the reason or cause.
Hence the dialect expression, 'that's the **for**.'
14. Future tenses of irregular verbs are difficult to memorise, and among native speakers one often hears, 'jean oo cheet?' for 'jig oo?' etc. This use of the future of 'jannoo' is usually accepted in colloquial Manx. Similarly in the subjunctive, 'cha jinnagh eh clashtyn rhym.' (He would not hear me.)
17. Doonaght=Sabbath; preposition and the def. article before a noun generally cause mutation.
18. Notice the idiom for 'going to visit.'
21. 'gur eh mie **mooar** eu,'=may there be **great** good at you. The Irish use 'mile '=a thousand thanks.

Lesson 9

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vel shiu clashtyn rish ny pait-chyn? 2. T'ad geamagh as gyllagh er y cheilley. 3. T'ad cheet magh ass y scoill. 4. S'mooar ta'n boggey oc goll thie. 5. Jeeagh cho mitchooragh as ta Rob! 6. Mitchooragh myr va'n jishag chey. 7. S'maynrey ta laghyn ny h-aegid. 8. Agh cha jig ad er-ash dy bragh. 9. Jig shiu maryms dys y clieau? 10. Hig, s'aalin ta'n emshir t'ayn. 11. Cre'n raad gowee-mayd? 12. Lhig dooin goaill y raad mooar. 13. Vel shiu fakyn y thie-thooit shen? 14. Ta, quoi ta baghey aynsyn? 15. Cha nel peiagh erbee baghey aynsyn. 16. Cha nel eh agh tholtan nish. 17. Va shenn ven cummal ayns shen. 18. Va Gailck mie yindyssagh eck. 19. Cha ren ee toiggal fockle dy Vaarle. 20. Yinnagh ee loayrt rish y mod-dey eck. 21. Va'n moddey toiggal y Ghaillck eisht? 22. Va dy jarroo, cha geayll eh rieu y ghlare Vaarlagh. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. vellshoo klahshchin rishnapaet-chin? 2. t.thad geamac'h azgillac'h erra-kayl.ya 3. t.thad chitmac'h assaskoll 4. ssmoort.than bawgga oc goll-t.thal 5. Jeech c'homitchoorac'h azt.tha Rob. 6. mitchoorac'h merrvaen jizhagg egga 7. ssmahnrat.thae laeg'han na haegid 8. awc'h c'hajiggad errash d.tha-braec'h 9. jigshoo mearr'ms dissakl.yoo 10. hig—ssaellint.than emshat.thohn 11. kranraed goueemod. 12. ll.yigd.thun gawilla raed.moor 13. vellshoofahgana t'thai t.thooitj shedn 14. t.thae - kweit.thabaeg'ha ohnsan 15. c'hannell pelac'herrbee beag'ha ohnsan 16. c'hannella awc'ht.tholtan nish 17. vaeshednnvednn cummalunnshedn 18. vaegilgmal yindizhac'h ek 19. c'harenee. thiggal fawg'hl d.thaverll 20. yinnac'hee lawrt rishamawd.tha ek 21. vaen mawd.that.thilggallagllg esht? 22. vaed.thajarroo c'haguellart.yoo ag'hlaerrvurrl.ac'h |
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Baarle

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you hear the childrén? 3. They are coming out of school. 5. Look how mischievous Robert is! 7. How happy are the days of youth! 9. Will you come with me to the mountain? 11. What road shall we take? 13. Do you see that thatched house? 15. There's no one living in it. 17. There was an old woman dwelling there. 19. She didn't understand a word of English. 21. The dog understood Manx then? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. They are shouting and calling to each other. 4. How great their joy to go home! 6. Mischievous as was his father/ 8. But they will never come back again. 10. Yes, what lovely weather! (that's in) 12. Let us take the high road. 14. Yes, who lives in it? 16. It is only a ruin now. 18. She had wonderfully good Manx. 20. She would speak to her dog. 22. Yes, indeed, he never heard the English language. |
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Notes on Lesson 9

2. Verbs commencing with a vowel are preceded by 'g' to form the verbal noun (infinitive). This is a relic of the Gælic 'aig' (at). Note that the Manx idiom is to shout or call 'on', not 'at' or 'to' as in English. 'Er y cheilley' = literally, on his fellow.

5. 'cho as,' equivalent to 'as as' in English.

7. When two vowels come together at the end of one and beginning of another word, an 'h' is often inserted.

8. In the Manx Bible the English word 'back' (adverb) is often found, although 'er-ash' gives the equivalent, 'cheet er-ash' = coming back, re-appearing.

17. 'cummal' = holding, dwelling. Used either as noun or verbal-noun.

Lesson 10

(Revision Exercises, for Oral Practise.)

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| 1. Quoi shen ec y dorrys. | 1. kweishedn eggadorrys? |
| 2. Nee uss t'ayn, Ned. Trooid stiagh. | 2. nnaeusst.thohn ned t.thrud s.chac'h |
| 3. Daïnk shiu veih n'Erin? | 3. daïnksh.yoo vein.yaeran? |
| 4. Cha daïnk, quoi va gra shen? | 4. c'hadaïnk kwel vaegrae shedn? |
| 5. Naïk shiu y pabyr-naight noight? | 5. naïkshoo apaeb.anaiac'h nawc'h |
| 6. Cha naïk, row veg noa aynsyn? | 6. c'hanaïk rouvegnoh ohnsan? |
| 7. Va baatey noa ayns Doolish. | 7. vabaethanoh unss d.thoolish |
| 8. Haïnk ee stiagh 'sy phurt riy. | 8. haïkkee schac'h safurt rair |
| 9. Ren ee faagail ec mun-laa. | 9. r.innee faegayl egmunlae |
| 10. Cha bee ee foddey ersooyl. | 10. c'habee. ee fawd.tha errsool |
| 11. Daïnk shiuish veih Doolish? | 11. daïnkshooish vei d.thoolish? |
| 12. Cha daïnk, va mish ayns Rhumsaa. | 12. c'hadaïnk vamish unss rrum-zac |
| 13. Naïk shiu Thom Mylchreest ayns shen? | 13. naïkshoo t.thobm mollakreest unsshedn? |
| 14. Honnick, v'eh kionnaghey cabbyl. | 14. c'hunnik vaek.yonnac'ha kah-vill |
| 15. Bee shiu thie reesht noight? | 15. beeshoo t.thaireesh nawc'h? |
| 16. My vees ooilley dy-mie. | 16. maveess ull.ya d.thamai |
| 17. Row shiu ec y thie Hom Beg? | 17. roushoo eggat.thai hobm beg? |
| 18. Va, agh cha row peiagh erbee sthie. | 18. vaeawc'harrou peiac'h errbee-st.thai |
| 19. Va Thom moorie 'sy vaatey. | 19. vaet.thobm mooeessa vaet.tha navell nagill.yan shud vein n.yaeran? |
| 20. Nagh vel ny guillyn shid veih'n Erin? | 20. c'hanell.thad vohsh nolban |
| 21. Cha nel, t'ad voish 'n Albin. | 21. t.thaejeec'han rish fl.yah'ha |
| 22. Te jeeaghyn rish fiaghey. | 22. c'hanelia k'you fohss |
| 23. Cha nel eh ceau foast. | 23. c'habee oo fawd.tha gollt.thai |
| 24. Cha bee oo foddey goll thie. | 24. keert vammee aegawc'h nish-t.thammee shedn |
| 25. Keayrt va mee aeg, agh nish ta mee shenn. | 25. keert vaepah'cha aem awc'h nish c'hanell veg. |
| 26. Keayrt va palchey aym, agh nish cha nel veg. | 26. jinnoocht maerac'h? |
| 27. Jean oo cheet mairagh? | 27. c'hajinnt.tharrouraem.s tha yinnoo |
| 28. Cha jean, ta rouyr aym dy yannoo. | 28. ll.yig d.thanawba f.yoo |
| 29. Lhig da'n obbyr fcau. | 29. t.thraethall.yoor az ll.yiggama c'hrae! |
| 30. Traa dy liooar as lhiggey my hraa! | |

Baarle

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| <p>1. Who's that at the door?
 3 Did you come from Ireland?
 5. Did you see the newspaper to-night?
 7. There was a new boat in Douglas.
 9. She left at mid-day.
 11. Did you come from Douglas?
 13. Did you see Tom Mylchreest there?
 15. Will you be home again to-night?
 17. Were you at Tom Beg's house?
 19. Tom was out in the boat.
 21. No, they are from Scotland.
 23. It is not raining yet.
 25. Once I was young but now I am old.
 27. Wilt thou come tomorrow?
 29. Let the work wait.</p> | <p>2. Is it thou, Ned. Come in.
 4. No, who was saying that?
 6. No, was there anything new in it?
 8. She came into the harbour last night.
 10. She will not be long away.
 12. No, I was in Ramsey.
 14. Yes, he was buying a horse.
 16. If all be well.
 18. Yes, but there was no one at home.
 20. Aren't yonder boys from Ireland?
 22. It's looking like rain.
 24. Thou wilt not be long going home.
 26. Once I had plenty but now I have nothing.
 28. No, I've too much to do.
 30. Time enough, and procrastination.</p> |
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Lesson 11

“UP” AND “DOWN”

The student is often confused by the use of so many words in Gaelic to express 'up' and 'down,' so perhaps the following notes, table and examples will help to explain the occasions on which the various forms are to be used.

First of all, everything must be considered from the position of the speaker, that is, immobile above or below him, going up from him or coming down towards him, or going down from him, or coming up towards him from below.

The termination —EESE means 'down'; —EOSE means 'up,' and the initial 'H' implies rest or immobility, while 'S' or 'SH' implies motion to some place or position away from the speaker, and the initial

'N' signifies motion from some place towards the speaker. Consider now the following table:—

	— EESE (Down)	— EOSE (Up)
H (rest.)	Heese, down, below.	Heose, up, above.
S, SH .. (motion to, away from the speaker.)	Sheese, downwards.	Seose, upwards.
N (motion from, towards the speaker.)	Neese, from down, up from below.	Neose, from up, down from above.

<p>1. Ta Ned heose er mullagh y thie-ollee. 2. As ta Hal heese er y thaloo. 3. Dooyrt Hal, "C' red t'ou jan-noo heose ayns shen?" 4. Dooyrt Ned, "ta towl ayns y thoo, far neese as jeeagh er shoh. Hal." 5. Hie Hal seose, agh ve feayr.</p>	<p>1. t.thanned hohss ermullac'hath-thai-ollee 2. azt.thahal heese erat.tholloo 3. d.thoort hal — kirrid.thou-jinnoo hohssunshedn? 4. d.thoort ned — t.thathohl un-sat.thoo t.tharrneessaz jeec'h-errshaw hal 5. c'hai hal sohss awc'h vaefoor feer)</p>
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| 6. Haink eh neose, reesht gys y thalloo. | 6. hainkaenohss reesh gussa-tholloo |
| 7. Honnick eh y vummig echey heese ec y thie. | 7. c'hunnikaе avummigegga heess eggat.thai |
| 8. Vee gyllagh er dy heet neose gys y thie. | 8. veegillac'her thahitt nohss gussat.thai |
| 9. Dooyrt Hal rish Ned. "Ta mec goll sheese dy gheddyn jough." | 9. d.thoorthal rishned — t.tham-meezollsheess d tha gid.thin jawc'h |
| 10. "Tar neose, Ned, as hemmayd sheese dy cheilley." | 10. t.tharnohss ned azhemmod. sheess d.thakayll.ya |

Baarle

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| 1. Ned is up on the top of the cow-house. | 2. And Hal is down on the ground. |
| 3. Said Hal, "What art thou doing up there?" | 4. Said Ned, "There's a hole in the thatch, come up and look at this Hal." |
| 5. Hal went up, but it was cold. | 6. He came down again to the ground. |
| 7. He saw his mother down at the house. | 8. She was calling him to come down to the house. |
| 9. Hal said to Ned, "I'm going down to get a drink." | 10. "Come down Ned, and we'll go down together." |

Lesson 12

Laa n'Olick as Laa n'Olick Beg Christmas Day and New Year Day.

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| 1. Row shiu rieu goll er y "Quaaltagh?" | 1. roushoor'yoo gollerakwaelt-thach |
| 2. Va dy jarroo, agh atreih! | 2. vaed.thajahrroo — awc'hat-threi |
| 3. Cha nel ny Manninee cur monney geill da'n chenn chliaghtey nish. | 3. c'hanelnamahnanee kurr-monnageil. d.thanchedn kl.yahc'hitha nish |
| 4. Bleeantyn er-dy-henney, b'oayllagh ny guillyn aegey goll er ny thieyn Oie'll Voirrey as Laa 'n Ollick Beg. | 4. bleent.than erd.thahenna bawl-ac'hna gil.yanaega gollernat-thaian eel.vurra azlea nullik-beg |
| 5. Ec y dorrys yinnagh peiagh aa-loayrt ny goan shoh: | 5. eggad.thorras yinnac'hpei.ac'h ah.lawrrt nagawdnshaw |
| 6. "Ollick ghennal erriu as blein feer vie, | 6. ullikg'hennalehr.yoo asbleinfeeval |
| 7. "Seihll as slaynt da'n clane lught-thie, | 7. soel.azslaent. d.thanklednluc'ht-thai |
| 8. "Bea as gennallys eu bio ry-cheilley, | 8. bae.azgennal.ssaeco bl.yohrakayl.ya |
| 9. "Shee as graih eddyr mraane as deiney. | 9. sheeazgraei ed.thamraen az-d.thayn.ya |
| 10. "Cooid as cowryn, stock as stoyr, | 10. kood.azkouran — sthokaz-sthawrr |
| 11. "Palchey phuddase as skeddan dy-liooar, | 11. pahlehafud.thaess azskad.than thal.yoor |
| 12. "Arran as caashey, eeym as roayrt. | 12. arranazkaesha — eemazrawrrt. |
| 13. "Baase myr lugh, ayns uhllin ny soalt; | 13. baessmerrluc'h unssul.yan nasawlt. |
| 14. "Cadley sauchey tra vees shiu ny lhie, | 14. kalid.la souchat.thraveesshoonal.ai |
| 15. "As feackle y jiargan nagh bee dy mie. | 15. azfecc'hal ajerrgan nawc'h-beed.thamai |
| 16. Eisht veagh guitley lesh y kione dhoo cuirrit dy heet stiagh ayns y thie. | 16. eshveeach gil.yal.yeshak-yohdnd.thoo kwirrtch.thahit-schahe'h unssat.thai |

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| <p>17. Va jough as greim dy vee currit da, yn chooid share v'oc ayns y thie.</p> <p>18. Tra v'ad giu, yiarragh y guilley,</p> <p>19. "Shoh slaynt as shee as eash dy vea,
"As maynrys son dy bragh."</p> | <p>17. vaejawc'hazgraymd.thavee kurrid.thae anch'hood.sherr vokunnsat.thai</p> <p>18. t.thraevad.g.yoo — yarrac'hagil.ya</p> <p>19. shawsleut.azshee azaeshd thavae
azmahnriss sondthabraec'h</p> |
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Baarle

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| <p>1. Did you ever go on the 'quaal-agh'?</p> <p>2. Yes indeed, but alas!</p> <p>3. The Manx people don't pay much heed to the old customs now.</p> <p>4. Years ago, the young boys used to go (around) on the houses on Christmas Eve and New Year's Day.</p> <p>5. At the door, (a person) one would recite these words:</p> <p>6. "A Merry Xmas on ye, and a very good year,</p> <p>7. "Long life and health to the whole family.</p> <p>8. "Life and merriment living together,</p> <p>9. "Peace and love 'twixt women and men.</p> <p>10. "Goods and wealth, stock and store,</p> | <p>11. "Plenty potatoes and herring enough,</p> <p>12. "Bread and cheese, butter and beef,</p> <p>13. "Death like a mouse in the corner of the barn;</p> <p>14. "Sleeping safe when you'll be in bed.</p> <p>15. "And the tooth of the flea, may it not be good."</p> <p>16. Then a dark-haired boy would be invited to enter th house.</p> <p>17. Drink and a bite of food were given him, the best they had in the house.</p> <p>18. When they were drinking, the boy would say,</p> <p>19. "Here's health and peace and age of life,
"And happiness for ever."</p> |
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Notes on Lesson 12

1. The custom and superstitions of 'the first step' are common to all Celtic peoples.

4. "Oie'll Voirrey," (Colloquially pronounced **eel verree**) is an abbreviation of "Oie Feaill Voirrey," (the night of, or before, the feast of Mary--Xmas Eve). The New Year festivities were known as the little Xmas.

5. The prefix "**aa**" is equivalent to the Latin "**re**"=repetition, over again.

"goan" is the plural of "goo"=word, repute, fame, a saying.

7. "seihll"=the world, and here means a person's lifetime in the world.

9. "mraane," the plural of "ben," the **r** being strongly nasalised when spoken.

10. "cowrey"=a sign, mark, omen, emblem, and the plural is "cowraghyn," the form "cowryn" means emblems of prosperity, wealth.

12. "roayrt"=the flood tide, hence a great flow of anything. Beef was a great luxury in the hard times of long ago.

13. "uhlin,"=elbow, corner, bend. The meaning here is doubtful, but perhaps that death will keep away and hide as the mouse in the barn.

16. If by chance a fair-haired person should be first to enter on New Year's Day, it was a bad omen, and all the misfortunes of the following year would be heaped on his head!

Do not confuse "cuirrit" and "currit." The former is from "cuirrey" to bid, invite, to sow (as corn) or to shoot (as the herring nets); the latter is from "cur," to give or put.

17. "jough" means drink of any kind, but as home-brewed ale was once the main drink, it has come to mean ale or beer. "greim dy vee," "greim"=a bite grip, hold, or stitch. "vee" is from "bee"=food, victuals.

19. This is the traditional Manx toast, used especially at weddings.

Lesson 13

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blein Vie Noa, dhyt, Ealish. 2. Gur eh mie ayd, Rob, as shen dhyts neesht. 3. Dy chooilley yeearee mie son slaynt as maynrys car ny bleeaney shoh cheet. 4. Ta'n Vlein Noa gialdyn dy-mie. 5. Ta emshir braew ayn nish ansherbee. 6. Vel shiu er n'yannoo kiarailyn mie erbee son y Vlein Noa? 7. Vel shiuish er ghialdyn veg? 8. Ta mee kiarail dy chur seose thombaghey. 9. S'mie shen, agh ta mee goaill aggle jeed, Rob. 10. S'aashagh dy ghialdyn agh ny sassey dy yarrood. 11. Ta gialdyn gollrish bleayst-oooh, jeant dy ve brisht. 12. Cha nee edyr, cha jeany m credjal shen. 13. Er my hon-hene, cha jinnin gialdyn shen nagh voddin jannoo. 14. S'llooar dou shen Ealish cha jeanyms gialdyn veg. 15. C'raad ta my phoib as thombaghey? 16. Nearey ort Rob! 17. Row 'n Ollick Vie eu, Ealish? 18. Feer vie, agh cha row monney shee 'sy thie ainy n. 19. Veagh palchea ayds dy yannoo, er-lhiam. 20. S'cummey lhiams yn obbyr. 21. Cre gollrish veagh yn Ollick fegooish cloan as caarjyn dy chur shilley orrin? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bleinvainohd.thitj aelish 2. guramaiaed.rrob azshednd.thits n.yiss 3. d.thawhul.ya yeeareemai son-slaent, azmahnriss karnableena shawchit 4. t.thanvleinnoh g.yold.thand.thamai 5. t.tha emshabrou ohnnish ansherrbee 6. velshooern.yinnoo kaerayl.yin-mai. errbee sonnaveleinnoh 7. velshooish errg'hyold.than vegg 8. t.thameekaerayl.d.thac'hurr-sohss t.thobmbahga 9. ssmalshedn — awc'ht.thameegawil.ahg'hl jeed.rrob. 10. ssaeshac'hd.thag'hyold.than awc'h nasathad.thayarood. 11. t.thag.yold.than gorrish bl.uestoo-jintd.thavaebrishtj 12. c'hannaed.ed.tha c'hajinn'mkreal.shedn 13. errma honheedn — c'hajinnan-g.yold.than shedn nawc'hvod.than.jinnoo 14. ssl.yoord.thoushedn aelish — c'hajinn'ms g.yold.thanvegg 15. kraed.thamafeeb azt.thabmbahga 16. naerra orrt. rrob 17. rou'nullikvaeu ealish 18. feevai awc'h c'harou monna-shee sat.thai ingan 19. vaeac'hpahleha aedsd.thayinnoo errl.yam 20. sskummal.yams anawba 21. kagorrish vaeac'hanullik fagoosh klawnazkaerzhand.tha-c'hurr shil.ya orr'n |
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Baarle

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Good New Year to thee, Alice. 2. Thanks Robert, and the same to thee also. 3. Every good wish for health and happiness throughout the coming year. 4. The New Year is promising well. 5. There's fine weather now anyway. 6. Have you made any resolutions for the New Year? (good intentions) 7. Have you promised anything? 8. I intend to give up tobacco. 9. That's fine, but I'm afraid of thee, Rob. 10. It's easy to promise. but easier to forget. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. A promise is like an egg-shell, made to be broken. 12: Not at all, I will not believe that. 13. For myself, I wouldn't promise that (which) I couldn't do. 14. That's enough for me, Alice! I'll promise nothing. 15. Where's my pipe and tobacco? 16. Shame on thee, Robert! 17. Did you have a good Christmas, Alice? 18. Very good, but there wasn't much peace in our house. 19. There would be plenty at thee to do, I'm thinking. 20. I don't mind the work. 21. What would Christmas be like without a family and friends to visit us? |
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Notes on Lesson 13

2. 'shen dhyts'=that to thee, 'yn lheid cheddin'=the same, the very same, of the same kind.
3. 'car'=a turn, twist, a turn round. Hence 'car ny bleeancy,' the full cycle of the year, 'car y touree all the summer, 'car y voghrey,' all the morning.
5. 'ansherbee,' a colloquialism for 'aght erbee,' anyhow, any way, in any manner.
8. 'kiarail'=care, forethought, purpose, design. 'seose,' pronounced either **sohss** or **sooss**.
9. 'afraid of thee,' implying a doubt.
10. 'aashagh,' 'ny sassey.' A number of adjectives in Manx are irregular in the formation of the comparative and superlative degrees.
11. 'gollrish,' literally 'going unto,' for ease of speech, the 'll' is slurred.
12. 'credjal,' sometimes written as spoken 'cra'al.'
13. 'son' or 'er son'=for, and when used with the personal possessive pronouns, they come between, 'er dty hon,' for thee, 'er e hon,' for him, 'er e son,' for her, etc.
14. 's'llooar **dou**,'=enough for me, but 's'llooar **lhiam**'=enough with me, meaning 'I can hardly think it.'
19. 'er-lhiam,' a peculiar Gaelic idiom, meaning, 'I suppose, think, in my opinion.'

Lesson 14

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| 1. Ta drogh-earish ayn jiu, nagh vel? | 1. t.thad.thrawc'h aerishohnjoo — navell |
| 2. Ta dy jarroo, fliugh as rastagh. | 2. t.thaed.thajahroo — fl.yuc'haz-rahst.thac'h |
| 3. S'atchimagh va'n oie riy r neesht. | 3. ssahchimach vae.neerair n.yiss |
| 4. Ve sheidey creoi fud ny h-oie. | 4. vaesheizhakrei fud.na.hee |
| 5. Cha row monney cadley aym. | 5. c'harroumonna kahd.la aemms |
| 6. Va'n thie ain ooilley er-craa. | 6. vaent.thai ain uil.ya errkrae |
| 7. As va ram fliaghey jeant neesht. | 7. azvaeram fl.yahg'ha jintn.yiss |
| 8. Ve ceau trome fei'n laa. | 8. vaek.yout.throhbm fei.nlae |
| 9. Cha nel shin rey rish noadyr. | 9. c'hanelshin rei.rish nawd.tha |
| 10. Ta'n gless tuittym foast, as ta'n gheay girree reesht. | 10. t.thangiesst.thuzhamfohss as-t.thangue.agirreereesh |
| 11. Ta'n aer baggyrt rish dorrin. | 11. t.thanaerbahgert, rishd.thorran |
| 12. As lurg shen tooilley fliaghey! | 12. azl.urrghedn t.thul.yaf.yahg'ha |
| 13. Jeeagh er ny bodjallyn shid! | 13. jeec'hernabozhalan shud. |
| 14. Cho dhoo as dorraghey as yn oie-hene. | 14. c'had.thooazd.thorrac'ha az-aneehedn |
| 15. Cuin oddysmayd jerkal rish caghlaa? | 15. kwudn od.thasmud. jerkalrish kawc'h lae |
| 16. Cha bee caghlaa son shiaghtin elley. | 16. c'habeekawc'h lae sonshahe'htar el.ya |
| 17. Naik shiu y baatey cheet stiagh jiu? | 17. naikshoo abaet.tha.chit-schahc'hjoo |
| 18. Honnick, as va thurrys agglagh eck. | 18. hunnik — azvaet.thurras aig'hilac'h ek |
| 19. Va'n cheayn freayney as tonnyn moarey cheet stiagh er y traie. | 19. vaenkuedn frayn.ya azt.thonnan moora chitschahc'h errat.thrai |
| 20. S'mie lhiam dy vel y baatey er roshlyn ayns sauchys. | 20. ssmail.yam d.thavell abaet.tha erroshchin unns souchiss |

Baarle

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| 1. There's foul weather today, isn't there? | 2. Yes indeed, wet and squally. |
| 3. What a terrible night it was last night too! | 4. It was blowing hard all night long. |
| 5. I hadn't much sleep. | 6. Our house was all a-tremble. |
| 7. And there was a lot of rain too. | 8. It was raining heavy all day long. |
| 9. We are not done with it either. | 10. The glas is still falling and the wind getting up again. |
| 11. The sky is threatening for a full gale. | 12. And after that more rain. |
| 13. Look at yonder clouds! | 14. As black and dark as the night itself |
| 15. When might we hope for a change? | 16. There will not be a change for another week. |
| 17. Did you see the boat coming in today? | 18. Yes, and she had an awful trip. |
| 19. The sea was raging and big waves coming in on the shore. | 20. I'm glad that the boat has arrived in safety. |

Notes on Lesson 14

1. Both 'earish' and 'emshir' mean 'weather, time, period, season,' but one generally hears **earish** used for bad weather and **emshir** for fine weather.
2. 'rastagh'=boisterous, wild, and can be applied to a person meaning 'uncouth,' or 'rough.'
4. 'fud'=throughout, all through. 'fud ny h-oie'=literally, the through of the night.
6. 'er-craue' or 'er-craa.' Many such idioms occur in Manx.
8. 'feiy,' can mean a 'fathom' a large measurement, so 'feiy'n laa' might mean 'the full measure of the day.' Notice 'fud ny h-oie.' but 'fely'n laa.'
9. 'noadyr'=neither, not either. Notice the double negative 'Cha nel noadyr.' In the dialect Manx one sometimes hears 'nor me nither' (neither).
10. 'gless'='gless—earish,' the barometer.
11. 'dorrin'=a tempest, a hard blow of wind.
12. 'toilley'=more besides, a flood.
20. 'S'mie lhiam.'='Tis good with me, I like, I am glad.

Lesson 15

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|---|---|
| 1. Vel jinnair aarloo foast, y chree? | 1. veljinnaer aerrloofohss — ac'hree |
| 2. Ta, vel oo dty lomarcan? | 2. t,thae — vellood.thalummakan |
| 3. Cha nel, ta Jem Quine ayns shoh. | 3. c'hanell — t.thajemkwain unsshaw |
| 4. V'eh gobbragh marin car y voghrey. | 4. vaegovvarac'h maeran kahra-vavree |
| 5. Vel red ennagh 'sy phot er y hon? | 5. velroed than.yac'h ssafott errahon |
| 6. Dy jarroo ta, as failt erriu. Jem. | 6. d.thajahroot.thae — azfahlich-err.yoo jem |
| 7. Soie sheese ayns shoh, vel oo gaccrys? | 7. seishheessunsshaw — veiloo-gahg'hris |
| 8. Ta accrys mooar orrym, gur eh mie eu. | 8. t.thaahg hrisssmoor orrim -- gurramaieu |
| 9. S'mie shen, gow dty haie eisht | 9. ssmahshedn — goud.thahaiesh |
| 10. Ta skeddán braew moarey eu. Venainstyr Cannell. | 10. t.thaskathan broumoora cu venainshcher kannal |
| 11. Ta, hooar mee ad voish yn cadjer moghrey jiu. | 11. t.thae -- hoormeead vohshan-kahdja mawreejoo |

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| 12. Vel yn sthock currit sheese eu foast? | 12. vellansthok kurritjsheesseu fohss |
| 13. Cha nel, agh shegin dooin jannoo eh dy gherrit. | 13. c'hanell -- awe'hsheig hnd.thun jinnooa d.thagerritj |
| 14. Va Hal Mooar ginsh dou dy row kuse dy vaatyn-ceaste hannah ersooyt. | 14. vahalmooarginshd.thou d.tharou-k yooos d.thavaethan.yceste hanna erssool |
| 15. Crenaght ta'n shenn riftan, Hal Mooar? | 15. kenacht.than shednriff.than halmoor |
| 16. Och, ta'n taggloo echeysyn cur y drogh orryms. | 16. oc'h -- t.thant.thawloeggasan kurr ad.thrawc'horrms |
| 17. Cammah? Row eh goll as gaccan? | 17. kamma -- rouacollazgahgan |
| 18. Ve eh gaccan mysh dy chooilley nhee | 18. vaegahgan mushd.thawhul.yan-nee. |
| 19. Cha rick rieu monney rick er. | 19. c'harrour.yoo monnarikerr |
| 20. Cha jannagh eh rieu gobbragh my oddys eh cosney shaghey fegooish. | 20. c'hajinnachar.yoo govvarach maod.thissae kawznashag'ha fegooish |

Baarle

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| 1. Is dinner ready yet, my dear? | 12. Have you got the 'stock' put down yet? |
| 2. Yes, art thou alone? | 13. No, but we must do it shortly. |
| 3. No, Jim Quine is here. | 14. Hal Mooar was telling me that a few fishing boats were already gone (away) |
| 4. He was working with us all the morning. | 15. How's the old rascal, Big Hal? |
| 5. Is there anything in the pot for him? | 16. Och, his talking annoys me. |
| 6. Of course there is, and you're welcome, Jim. | 17. How? (Why?) Was he going and grumbling? |
| 7. Sit down here, art thou hungry? | 18. He was complaining about everything. |
| 8. I'm very hungry, thank you. | 19. There was never much 'rick' on him. |
| 9. That's fine, get your fill then. | 20. He would never work if he could get along (by) without it. |
| 10. There's fine big herring at you, Mistress Cannell. | |
| 11. Yes, I got them from the fish-hawker this morning. | |

Notes on Lesson 15

1. 'y chree.' The 'y' is the sign of the vocative case. 'cree'=heart, and used here as a term of endearment.
2. 'lomarcan' must have the necessary possive pronoun **before** it, 'my', 'dty', 'ny', etc.
6. 'faillt ort,' (faillt erriu,)=Welcome! Another expression, 'Shee dty vea.' (nyu mea). In Scots Gaelic-'S e do bheatha; so 'shee' is probably a corruption of she dty vea' ('Tis thy life)
7. 8. 'accrys'=hunger. Many nouns are used colloquially as verbs, but 'ta accrys orrym' is a more literary form.
9. 'saie,'=sufficiency, satiety.
12. 'stock, the stock of herring salted down in a barrell.
13. 'Shegin dou'=I must. Compound of 'she,' ('tis) and 'egin,' (force, compulsion) and the prepositional pronoun 'dou,' (to me), 'dhyt,' 'da,' etc.
15. 'riffanyn,' the plural form= a mob, a rabble.
16. 'cur y drogh er'=putting the bad on, making one mad, vexing.
17. 'cammah,' usually means 'why, for what reason.' Yet in Scots Gaelic it means 'how?', as 'Ciamar a tha sibh?' (How are you) This may be the explanation of 'how?' being used in the dialect for 'why?'
19. 'rick,' reason, determination, steadiness of character, reliability.
20. 'fegooish.' A more literary form is 'n'egoosh,' a similar construction to 'lomarcan.' (Note 2) 'm'egoosh,' without me, 'dt'egoosh,' without thee; 'n'egoosh,' without him or without it. 'cosney'=gain, profit, get, attain, win, earn.

Lesson 16

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|---|---|
| 1. Vel Gailck erbee eu foast, Hom? | 1. vellgilgerrbeeaeoo fohss—hobm |
| 2. Cha nel monney, agh t'ee cheet lham. | 2. c'hanellmonna — awc'ht.thee-chit lham |
| 3. Ta mee goaill boggey clashtyn shen. | 3. t.thameegawil.bawg'ha klahshchinsheedn |
| 4. Gow greim urree chouds ta'n chaa eu. | 4. gougraymurree c'houdsthan c'hae æoo |
| 5. Neem my chooid share, ansherbee. | 5. n.yim mac'hood.sherr — ansherrbee. |
| 6. Ta mee goll dys y vrastyl mleeaney. | 6. t.thameegoll thusavrast.thal mal yeena |
| 7. S'yindyssagh y Ghailck t'euish, Dan. | 7. s.yindthasac'h agilgt.theuish-d.than |
| 8. Cha n'yiarrins shen edyr. | 8. c'han.yarran shedned.tha |
| 9. Cha nel mish agh ynseydagh gollrhyt-hene. | 9. c'hanellmishawc'hlassad.thac'h gollrut.heedn |
| 10. Ó dy beigns scoilliar yn lheid euish! | 10. ohd.thabeins skol.yar anl.yid.euish |
| 11. Va palchey goll er loayrt ayns m'aegid. | 11. vaepahlchagollerrl.awrrt unssmaegid. |
| 12. Agh cha dug mee monney geill j'ee. | 12. awc'h c'had.thugmee monna-geill.jee |
| 13. Yinnagh my warree as my yishag wooar taggloo rycheilley 'sy Ghailck fey'n laa. | 13. yinnac'hmawahree azmayizhagwoort.thawl.oo rac'hayl.ya sagilg fei.nl.ae |
| 14. Agh cha row kied aymys gynsagh ee. | 14. awc'h c'harouk.yedaemms ginzhac'hee |
| 15. "Cur ersooyl yn lioar shen." yiarragh ad. | 15. kurrerrsoolanl.yorshedn — yarrac'had. |
| 16. "Cha jean ee dy bragh cosney ping er-dty-hon." | 16. c'hajinneed.thabraec'h kawz.naping errdthahon |
| 17. Cha row eie erbee aymys dy row ny shenn Vanninee soiagh beg jeh'n Ghailck. | 17. c'harouei.eeerrbeeaemms d.tharounashedn vannanee sei.ac'h-beg jayngilg |
| 18. "Cha n'eeu veg ta'n Ghailck. lhig j'ee geddyn baase," v'ad gra ny-cheayrtyn. | 18. c'han.yoo vegt.thangilg — lyigjee gid.thanbaess vad.grac-nakeert.than |
| 19. Crevoish hoar shiu y Ghailck eisht? | 19. kavohsh hoorshoo agilgesh |
| 20. Veih ny shenn Vanninee er ny baatyn-eeastee, jeih bleeaney as tree feed er-dy-henney. | 20. veinashednvahnanee errna-baet than yeest,thee jebileen.a azt.threefeed errdthahenna |

Baarle

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|---|--|
| 1. Have you any Manx yet, Thom? | 13. My grandma and grand-dad would converse in Manx all day long. |
| 2. Not much, but I'm making progress. | 14. But I never got leave to learn it. |
| 3. I am glad to hear that. | 15. "Put away that book," they would say. |
| 4. Get hold of it whilst you have the chance. | 16. "It will never earn a penny for you." |
| 5. I'll do my best, anyway. | 17. I had no idea (notion) that the old Manxfolk despised the Gaelic. |
| 6. I am going to the class this year. | 18. "Tis worth nothing, the Manx, let it die," they were saying sometimes. |
| 7. It's marvellous the Manx you have, Dan. | 19. Where did you get the Manx from then? |
| 8. I wouldn't say that at all. | 20. From the old Manxmen on the fishingboats, seventy years ago. |
| 9. I'm only a learner like yourself. | |
| 10. O that I were a scholar such as you. | |
| 11. There was plenty spoken in my youth, | |
| 12. but I didn't pay much heed to it. | |

Notes on Lesson 16

2. 'cheet lhiam,' lit. 'coming with me,'=I am prospering, getting on.
3. 'goaill boggey,' lit. 'taking joy,' an idiom still sometimes heard in the dialect.
5. 'my chooid share.' The Manx requires the noun 'cooid,' difficult to define exactly in English. It can mean, 'goods, wealth, furniture, a thing, merchandise, etc.' 'cooid-vooar'=much, a great deal. 'cooid-hraie,'=anything washed up on the beach.
9. 'gollrish'=like, like him. 'gollrhyrn'=like me, and similarly for each person. 'hene'=self, and when used after 'm,' becomes 'pene; **gollrhyrn-pene**, like myself.
10. 'veign,' 'veagh oo.'=I would, or might be, thou wouldst be, etc. The form 'dy beign,' 'dy beagh oo,' etc. is sometimes called the conditional future with the meaning, 'if I might be, that I were, if thou should'st be, might be, etc.'
11. Note the idiom, 'going on speaking.'
13. 'ry-cheilley,'=one to the other. 'fud-y-cheilley'=through the other, confused.
14. 'kied,'=leave, permission, liberty.
17. 'eie,'=idea, notion, and in another idiom, "Cren eie t'ayd er shoh?" =What have you to do with this, what business is this of yours? 'eie,' as a verb=call, shout. 'D'eie ad magh,'=they called out.
17. 'soie, soiaigh-ey'=to place, set, sit, fix, etc. 'soiaighey mooar jeh'=to set a great deal by, to esteem, to think a lot of. 'soiaighey beg jeh'=set at naught, despise, think little of.
18. 'feeu'=worth, worthy. When combined with the verb 'she,' the 'f' is dropped, so we get "Sh'eeu eh,"='tis worth. "Cha n'eeu eh,"='tis not worth. Notice the idiom for 'dying,' (finding, or getting death).
20. 'blein'=a year, plural 'bleeantyn,' but 'bleeaney' is often used, although it is actually the genitive singular.

Lesson 17

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| 1. Va Shirveish Ghailckagh 'sy Cheaill Jydoonee shoh chaie. | 1. vaesherrvaysh g'hilgac'h sa-c'heel. jad.thoonee shawc'h'al |
| 2. Va dy chooilley nhee jeant ayns chengey ny mayrey, dyn fockle dy Vaarle. | 2. vaed.thawhulyan.ee jint unss-chin.ya namaera—d.thinfawg'h'l thaverri. |
| 3. She ooilley Gailck va ry-chlashtyn ayns ny kialteenyn 'sy chenn earish. | 3. shaull.yagilg vaerac'hlahshchin unss nak.yolteenan sachenn-aerish. |
| 4. Shimmey keayrt ayns m'aegid cheayll mee Phil Tim goaill padjer 'sy chabbal ain. | 4. shimmakeertunssm.aegid. c'huel.mee filltim gawilpabhza sac'habalain |
| 5. Yinnagh eh goaill toshiaight 'sy Vaarle agh lurg tammylt b'egin da scuirr. | 5. yinnac'hagawil t.thoi.yac'h sa-verri. awc'h lurgt.thamult beig'hnd.thae skwerr |
| 6. Eisht yinnagh eh goll er e hoshiaight 'sy Ghailck. | 6. eshyinnac'hagoll errahol.yac'h sagilg |
| 7. Va'n Ghailck e ghlare ghoorie-hene, agh va'n Vaarle ny ghlare yoorree da. | 7. vaeng'hilgac'hlaerrg'hooreeheedn —awc'h vaenverri. nag'hlaerr-yawrreed.thae |
| 8. Jean oo fockley-magh Padjer y Chiarn er my hon? | 8. jinnoofawg'hlamahc'h pahzha achahrn ermahon |
| 9. Neem, mannagh vel ee jarroodit aym. | 9. n.yim—mannac'hvel'lee jahrood. thitiuem |
| 10. "Ayr ain t'ayns Niau, cash-erick dy row Dt ennym, | 10. aeraint.thunssn you — kahzh-arikd.tharou d thenn m |
| 11. "Dy jig Dty reeriaght. | 11. d.thaligd.tharareac'h |
| 12. "Dt'aigney dy row jeant er y thalloo myr te ayns Niau, | 12. d.thahgn.yad.tharoujint erra-tholloo mat.thae unssn.you |
| 13. "Cur dooin nyn arran jiu as gagh laa, | 13. kurrd.thun nanarran joo azgahc'h'lae |

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|---|---|
| 14. "As leih dooin nyn loghtyn myr ta shin leih dauesyn ta jannoo loghtyn nyn'oi. | 14. az.leid.thun nanlawe'hthan mat.thashin leid.thaeuzan t.thajinnoolawe'hthan nannel |
| 15. "As ny leeid shin ayns miolagh, | 15. aznal.eedshin unssm.yohlac'h |
| 16. "Agh livrey shin veih olk: | 16. awc'hlivrayshin vei.ulk |
| 17. "Son Lhiats y reeriaght, as y Phooar as y Ghloyr, | 17. sonl.yatsa rareeac'h—azafoor azag'hlohr |
| 18. "Son dy bragh as dy bragh. Amen. | 18. sond.thabraec'h azd thabraec'h —aemen |
| 19. Gur eh mie eu, va shen yindyssagh. | 19. gurramaieiu — vashednyind.- thasac'h |
| 20. Shegin dou gynsagh as cooinaght er shen. | 20. sheig'hnd.thou ginzac'h azkun.- yac'ht. errshedn |

Baarle

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|--|---|
| 1. There was a Manx Service in the Church this last Sunday. | 9. I will, if I haven't forgotten it. |
| 2. Everything was done in the mother-tongue without a word of English. | 10. Father at us who is in Heaven, holy be Thy name, |
| 3. 'Tis all Manx that was heard in the churches in the old times. | 11. May Thy kingdom come, |
| 4. Many's the time in my youth I heard Phil Tim praying in our Chapel. | 12. They will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. |
| 5. He would begin in English, but after a while he would have to stop. | 13. Give us our bread today and each day. |
| 6. Then he would continue in Manx. | 14. And forgive to us our sins as we are forgiving to those who do wrongs against us. |
| 7. The Manx was his own native language, but the English was strange to him. | 15. And lead not us into temptation |
| 8. Wilt thou recite the Lord's Prayer for me? | 16. But deliver us from evil. |
| | 17. For with Thee (is) the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, |
| | 18. For ever and ever. Amen. |
| | 19. Thank you, that was wonderful. |
| | 20. I must learn and remember that. |

Notes on Lesson 17

1. "chaie." This word appears to be identical with "hie," the past tense of "goll," and in Scots Gaelic it is "chaidh," for both, with the meaning "that which has gone."

2. "mayrey" is the genitive case of 'moir' = mother. "dyn" or "gyn" = without, and also can mean **not to**, 'Ve inshit dou dyn dy yannoo eh,' (I was told **not** to do it.)

3. Notice the irregular plural of 'keeill,'

4. "Shimmey," = she + immey, which Dr. Kelly gives as the comparative of "ymmodee."

5, 6. 'toshiaght,' = beginning, commencement, the bow of a ship, etc., 'toshiagh' = a leader, chieftain, as in Eire the Prime Minister is known as "an Toiseach." **goaill toshiaght** = make a beginning, commence, **goll er e ho:shiaght** = going forward, prospering. **cur er e hoshiaght** = put forward, promote.

7. 'dooie.' = kind, good-natured, friendly, courteous, patriotic. It can also mean natural, true-born. (Manninagh dooie.)

8. "fockley magh," = proclaim, promulgate, utter, express, declare, speak, etc. The Speaker of the Keys is known as "Fockleyder ny Kiare as Feed." (the twenty four.)

17. Idiomatically 'lesh' is used to denote possession. "Quoi s'lesh yn lioar? Ta'n lioar ec Thom, agh she lhiams ee." (Whose is the book? Tom has the book, but it is **mine**.)

20. "ynsagh" = learning and teaching. "cooinaght-yn." the termination -yn is often omitted in spoken Manx. Notice the preposition 'er' with 'cooinaght.' There is a more idiomatic way of saying 'I remember.' —**S'cooin lhiam**, ('tis a memory with me).

Lesson 18

1. Vel eh-hene sthie, Venainster Kodeyre?
2. Cha nel, agh cha bee eh foddey.
3. Trooid stiagh as soie sheese, Illiam.
4. Vel shiu lesh tey, ghooiinne veen?
5. Ta, gur eh mie eu, hooar mee greim dy vee ayns Laksaah.
6. Nagh yiow shiu cappan elley?
7. Mie dy looar, ta paays agglagh orrym.
8. Vel shiu goaill shugyr? Nane ny jees?
9. Jeess, my sailliu, ta feeackle villish aym.
10. Va mee jannoo n'egoosh rish bleeaantyn.
11. Agh ta palchey ry-gheddyn nish, as ta mee goaill my haie.
12. S'leayr dou dy row shiu fuinne jiu!
13. Ta shiu kiart, vel shiu soalar eh?
14. Ta soar mie millish sy thie.
15. Shegin dou jannoo arran, soddag as bonnag daa cheayrt 'sy chiahtin.
16. Nagh gow shiu soddag as eeym oor?
17. Gowym lesh taitnys, s'mie lhiam eh.
18. Ta mee moarane kianglt booise diu.
19. Ta mee cra'al dy vel eh-hene cheet nish.
20. Fastyr mie, Illiam, ta mee fakim dy vel dty chassyn fo'n voayrd! S'mie shen!
21. Myr yiarragh my yishag vooar
22. "Cur meer da'n feeagh as hig eh reesht."
1. Vellaheednsthai — venainsh-cherkohd.thaer
2. c'hanell — awc'h c'habeeafawd.tha
3. t.thrudschahc'h azzeisheess — illyam
4. velshool.yesht.thae — wunya-veen.
5. t.thae — gurramaiieoo — hoor-meegraymd.tha vee unsslakssa
6. nawc'hyoushoo kahvanel.ya
7. maid.thal.yoar — t.thapaess ahg'hlac.horram
8. velshoogawilshoogar — naenna jeess
9. jeessmasilyoo — t.thafeec'h'al-vilishaem
10. vameejinnoonnegoosh rish bleent.than.
11. awc'ht.thapahlcha rag'hld.than-nish — aztthameegawilmahal
12. sleead.thou tharoushoo fwun-yajoo
13. t.thashookyahrt — velshoosawr-allae
14. t.thasawr maimillish sat.thai
15. sheig'hnd.thoujinnoo ahrran sod.thag azbonnag d.thae-c'heertsachyahc'ht.than
16. nawc'h goushoo sod.thag azeemoor
17. gou'm lyesht.that.nyiss — small.yamae
18. t.thameemooraen kyahnl.-bweesd.thyoo
19. t.thameekrae.al d.thavella-heednchitnish
20. fahst.thamai — illyam — t.thameefahg'han d.thaveltha-c'hathan foh'nvooord — smai-shedn
21. mayiarrac'h mayizhagvoor
22. kurrmeerd.thanfeec'h azhigga-reesh

Baarle

1. Is 'himself' at home, Mrs. Watterson?
2. No, but he won't be long.
3. Come in and sit down, William.
4. Have you had tea, dear fellow (man)?
5. Yes, thank you, I got a bite of food in Laxey.
6. Will you not take another cup?
7. Very well, I have an awful thirst.
8. Do you take sugar? One or two?
9. Two if you please, I have a sweet tooth.
10. I was doing without it for years.
11. But there's plenty to be got now, and I am taking my fill.
12. I see that you were baking to-day!
13. You're right, do you smell it?
14. There's a good sweet smell in the house.
15. I have to make bread, soda-cake and 'bonnag' twice in the week.
16. Won't you take a soda-cake and fresh butter?
17. I will, with pleasure, I love it.
18. I am very much obliged to you.
19. I believe that 'himself' is coming now.

20. Good evening, Willie, I see you 21. As my grandfather would say :
 have your feet under the table! That's good! 22. "Give a piece to the raven
 and he'll come again."

Notes on Lesson 18

1. 'himself,'=the man of the house.
4. Note the idiom, "Are you **with** tea?"
7. 'paays,' the noun, 'paagh,' or colloquially 'paa,' the adjective, thirsty, parched. One might say 'ta mee **paa** agglagh' instead of 'ta **paays** agglagh orrym.'
9. 'my sailliu,' There is an old Gaelic word 'aill' meaning, 'will, desire, pleasure, tec,' hence 'saillym' = she + aill + lhiam, ('Tis a wish with me, 'tis my pleasure, etc). Similarly with all the personal pronouns. **sailt**, **saillish**, **saille**, **sailhien**, **sailliu**, **sailhieu**. In the Manx Prayer Book, the questions in the marriage service are given as 'Nailt?' (Will thou have . . . , etc.) But the answer is wrongly given as 'Neem,' which ought to be 'Saillym.'
12. 's'leayr.' 'leayr' = clear, evident, obvious. Hence s'leayr dou = 'tis clear to me, I see, perceive, etc.
15. 'bonnag' is the same as the Scots, 'bannach' or 'bonnach.' a flat cake.
17. There are many expressions in Gaelic for 'I like, I love,' etc. **S'mie lhiam**, 'tis good with me; **S'laik lhiam**, 'tis a liking with me; **S'taittin lhiam**, 'tis a delight with me. Love = graih. 'I love . . .' = 'ta graih aym er . . .' or 'ta mee graihagh er.'
18. Literally, 'I am much bound in thanks to you.' the word 'kianglt' is pronounced with the 'n' strongly nasalised.
19. 'cra'al,' a colloquialism for 'credjal.'
22. A Manx proverb. (The raven being a voracious bird, hence **ravenous**.)

Lesson 19

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Quoi s'lesh yn moddey t'ayd, Phil? | 1. kweissl.yeshanmawd.that.thaed — fill |
| 2. S'lhiam eh; my voddey hene. | 2. ssl.yam'msae — mavawd.tha-heedn |
| 3. Ta'n chione echey g'aase l'heeah. | 3. t.thank.yawdnegga gaessl.yeea |
| 4. Ta, gollrhym-pene. t'eh goll sheese y l'hergagh. | 4. t.thae go'rumpeedn t.thae-gollsheessa l'yargach |
| 5. Cha nel feacklyn echey as t'eh bunnys doal. | 5. c'hanelleec'hlanegga azt.thae-bunniiss d.thawl |
| 6. Agh cha nel y chree aym dy chur ersooyl eh. | 6. awc'h c'hanellac'hreeaem thac'hurrersool.a |
| 7. Foddym toiggal shen; ta moddey mie ny charrey firrinagh. | 7. fod.thamt.thiggalshedn — t.tha-mawd.thamai nac'hahra firrin.yach |
| 8. Shymmey keyrt ta 'Prince' er chur lesh thie misth trooid sterrym as dorraghys. | 8. s.yimmakeert.thaprinsserr-c'hurl.yesh t.thaimisht.thrudsterr'mazd.thorrac'has |
| 9. As 'sy sniaightey neesht tra oddsins er ve caillt. | 9. az sas.nyac'ht.than.yiss — t.thraeod.thans ervvay kail.tj |
| 10. Ta mee fakyn dy vel coo euish. Sam. | 10. t.thameefahgand.thavelkoo aeooish sam |
| 11. Cha nel mee coontey money jeh moddey yn lheid shen. | 11. c'hanelmeeckoond.thamonna jay-mawd.thee anl.yidshedn |
| 12. Cammah eisht? t'eh mie er-bastal son conning. | 12. kamma esh — t.thaemaierr-bahshechal son kun.yin |
| 13. Foddey dy vel; agh share lhiam moddey son ny kirree as yn ollagh. | 13. fud.theethavel awc'hsherrlyam mawd.tha son.nakirree azanollac'h |
| 14. Ta'n moddey aym-pene tushtagh as mie-ynsit. | 14. t.thanmawd.tha aempeedn t.thushchac'h azmai.inssit. |

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| 15. Hpoar mee eh voish n'Albin, as eshyn ny whallian. | 15. hoormeae vohshnolban azesh-an nawhol.yan |
| 16. V'eh gobbragh da bochilley ayns shen. | 16. vaegovvarac'h d.thaebaw-c'hil ya unsshedn |
| 17. Cha b'aillish y bochilley lhiggey yn raad da. | 17. c'habail.yish abawchil ya l.yigga anraed.thae |
| 18. V'eh jerkal cur stiagh eh son ny 'Prowallyn Ashoonagh.' | 18. vaejerrkal kurrsehahc'hae son naprouallan ashoonac'h |
| 19. B'are dooin ve gleashagh, Sam, te tuittym dorraghey. | 19. berrd thun vayglayshac'h sam t.thaet.t.thuzham d.thorrac'ha |
| 20. As bee frass ain dy gerrid, erlhiam. | 20. azbeefrassain d.thagerriti — errl'yam |

Baarle

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|---|---|
| 1. Whose is the dog you have, Phil? | 11. I don't reckon much of dogs of that kind. (the like of that.) |
| 2. He is mine, my own dog. | 12. Why then? He is exceptionally good for a rabbit. |
| 3. His head is growing grey. | 13. Maybe he is, but I prefer a dog for the sheep and the cattle. |
| 4. Yes, like myself, he's going downhill | 14. My own dog is intelligent and well-trained. |
| 5. He has no teeth and he's nearly blind. | 15. I got him from Scotland when he was a pup. |
| 6. But I haven't the heart to put him away. | 16. He was working for a shepherd there. |
| 7. I can understand that, a good dog is a true friend. | 17. The shepherd did not wish to let him go. |
| 8. Many a time 'Prince' has brought me home through storm and darkness. | 18. He was hoping to enter him for the 'National Trials.' |
| 9. And in the snow too, when I might have been lost. | 19. We'd better be moving Sam, it's getting dark. |
| 10. I see that you have a hound, Sam. | 20. And we'll have a shower shortly, I'm thinking. |

Notes on Lesson 19

1. 's'lesh,'=she + lesh, see note 17, Lesson 17
3. lheeah=grey, hoary. Do not confuse with 'grey' as meant by 'glass' in Manx. 'glass'='pale, pale blue, greyish or green as vegetation. 'keeir-lheeah,'=the colour of Manx homespun cloth, a mixture of black and grey.
4. Literally, 'going down the slope, or declivity. ('ughtagh'='an upward slope, or incline.)
8. 'cur lesh,'=bring. (Literally, put with.) There are many idioms formed from 'cur' and various prepositions, and a list will be found in the appendix. Note the word order—'brought home me.'
9. 'oddins,' from the verb 'fod'='can, may, am able.
10. 'coo'='a hound, a racing or hunting dog. In Irish 'cu' is the general term for a dog, and 'mada,' (moddey) usually means a female of the species, a bitch.
12. 'er-bastal,'=past all, super.
13. 'share lhiam,'=better with me, I prefer, I had rather. (bare lhiam, I would prefer.)
15. 'quallian,'='a pup, cub or whelp. (whallian, is the aspirated form.)
16. Notice the preposition 'da.' (Ta mee gobbragh **da**'n Chiannoortys. =I work for the Government.)
17. 'lhiggey yn raad da'='let or allow the road to'
19. Note the difference between 'share lhiam,' and 'share dou.' 'bare lhien,'='we would prefer, but 'bare dooin,'='better for us, we had better.

Lesson 20

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. S'mie lhiam cheet dty whaiyl, y charrey.</p> <p>2. Cheayll mee dy row yn murrain ort.</p> <p>3. O, va shen kuse dy laghyn er dy henney.</p> <p>4. Ta mee couyral nish, as g'aase ny share as ny stroshey dagh laa.</p> <p>5. Nagh vel shiu gobbragh da Juan Robin?</p> <p>6. Cha nel obbyr ry-gheddyn ec y traa t'ayn.</p> <p>7. Ta mee er ve my haauve rish tree shiaghtin.</p> <p>8. She scammyltagh eh — keeadyn dy gheiney gyn obbyr 'oc dy yannoo.</p> <p>9. She, agh cha jeanyms shassoo eh ny sodjey.</p> <p>10. C' red t'ou kiarail dy yannoo eisht?</p> <p>11. Te foym goll harrish yn ushtey.</p> <p>12. Dys Sostyn? Cha nee, dys Canada.</p> <p>13. Shee bannee mee! S'foddey yn cheer shen.</p> <p>14. Foddee, nagh vaikmayd arragh oo!</p> <p>15. N'abbyr shen, higyms er-ash gys Ellan Vannin laa ennagh.</p> <p>16. Cho leah as vees argid dy liooar aym.</p> <p>17. Atreih, s'doogh lhiam nagh bee cooish ain 'sy traa ry-heet.</p> <p>18. Agh ta my chree as my yeeareeyn mie goll mayrts, ghooinney veen.</p> <p>19. Aigh vie ort, as sonnys ort 'sy cheer noa!</p> <p>20. Ny gow er 'syn aght shen, cha nel mee er-chee geddyn baase!</p> <p>21. Higmayd nyn guaiyl reesht roish my hedyms roym.</p> | <p>1. ssmail.yamchit.thawhail. ac'hahra</p> <p>2. c'huel.mee d.tharouamurrain-orr</p> <p>3. o — vashednk.yoosd tha-lae'ghan errd.thahenna</p> <p>4. t.thameekouralnish azgaess nasherr aznastroshad.thahc'hlae</p> <p>5. navellshoogovarac'h d.thae. jooanrrobban</p> <p>6. c'hanellawbarrag'hid.than eggat.thraet.thohn</p> <p>7. t.thameevay mahaeoo risht.-threeshyahcht.than</p> <p>8. shaeskammalt.thac'hae — keed.-thand.thag'hayn.ya ganawbarr-okd.thayinnoo</p> <p>9. shae — awch c'hajinnams-shahthooae nasozha</p> <p>10. kirr'd.thoukaerayld.thayinnoo esh</p> <p>11. t.thae'fohm.gollhahrish anushcha</p> <p>12. d.thussosst.than — chanae — d.thuskanad.tha</p> <p>13. sheebahneemee — sfawd.tha'n-cheershedn</p> <p>14. fud.thee nawc'hvakmod. arrac'hoo</p> <p>15. n'ahba shedn — higamserrahsh gusellyan vanan lae.ennac'h</p> <p>16. c'holeea azveesserrgad.thal.-yooaraem</p> <p>17. at.threi — sd.thoog'hl yam nawc'hbeekoosh ain sat.thrae rahit</p> <p>18. awc'ht.thamac'hree azmayeer-eeanmai goll merrts — wun.ya-veen</p> <p>19. aiee valorr — azsonn.issorrt sacheer noh</p> <p>20. nagouerrsanahg'htshedn — c'hanchmee errcheegid.than-baess</p> <p>21. higmod nangwail.reesh rohshmahed.msrohm</p> |
|---|---|

Baarle

1. I'm glad to meet thee, my friend.
2. I heard that you had the 'flu.
3. O, that was a few days ago.
4. I'm getting over it, and getting better and stronger each day.
5. Aren't you working for John Robin?
6. There's no work to be found at present.
7. I've been idle for three weeks.
8. It's scandalous! Hundreds of men and no work at them to do.
9. Yes, but I'll not stand it any longer.
10. What do you intend to do then?
11. I intend to go over the water.
12. To England? No, to Canada.
13. God bless me! That's a long way.
14. Perhaps we shall not see thee any more.
15. Don't say that, I'll come back to the Isle of Man some day.
16. As soon as I shall have enough money.
17. Alas, I am grieved that we'll have no 'cooish' in the days to come.
18. But my heart and my good wishes go with thee, dear fellow.
19. Good luck to thee, and prosperity in the new country.
20. Don't take on like that, I'm not about to die.
21. We'll meet again before I go away.

Notes on Lesson 20

1. 'coming in Gnc's meeting.' Note the possessive pronoun for each person. '...my whaiyl,' (meeting me.) '...ny whaiyl,' (meeting him.) '...ny quaiyl,' (meeting her.) and '...nyn guaiyl,' (meeting us, you, or them.)

2. 'murrain,' or 'murrán,' a plague or contagious illness of any kind.

4. 'couyral,' convalescing, improving. Is this from the English 're-covering'?

5. Note the preposition 'da.'

7. 'taae.' = idle, indolent, still, quiet, motionless, etc.

9. 'ny sodjey,' the comparative degree of 'foddey,' = longer, further.

11. 'te fo.' = tis under him, he has a mind to, intends.

12. When a question is asked without giving a definite verb and tense, 'cha nee' may be used for 'No,' and 'She,' for 'Yes.'

13. 'Shee' = Peace,' but in this expression 'shee' is probably a corruption of 'Jee' = God. The Manx people were reluctant to use the name of the Holy One.

19. 'sonnys.' = abundance, plenty, **good fortune**, etc.; as opposed to 'donnys.' = malady, disease, sickness, **ill fortune**.

20. 'er-chee.' = about to, having the intention of, aiming to.

21. Note the 'my' after roish. This appears to be peculiar to certain tenses when 'before' is used with a verb. Sometimes the 'roish' is omitted and only 'my' used to express 'before.'

APPENDIX 1

Idiomatic phrases compounded with the assertive verb 'she' and the prepositional pronouns 'lesh' and 'da'.

Saillym, saillt, saillish, etc.	I wish, am willing, I please.
My sailllu,	If you please.
Nailt?	Wilt thou?
Cha naillym,	I do not wish.
Baillien,	We were, or would, be pleased.
S'beg lhiam, lhiat, lesh, etc.	T'is little with me,=I despise.
S'cair dou, dhyt, da, etc.	T'is right for me, I ought to.
By chair dou,	T'was right for me, I ought to have.
S'coolin lhiam, lhiat, etc.	T'is a memory with me,=I remember.
Cha gooin lesh,	He does not remember.
Nagh gooin lhiat?	Dost thou not remember?
By choolnee lhiem,	We remembered.
S'cummey dou, dhyt, etc.	T'is indifferent to me,=It is no affair of mine.
S'cummey lhiam, lhiat, lesh, etc.	T'is indifferent with me,=I don't care.
By gummey lesh,	He didn't care.
S'doogh lhiam, lesh, lhiem, etc.	T'is melancholy with me,=I am sorry, grieved, sad.
Share dou, dhyt, da, etc.	T'is better for me. I had better.
Share lhiam, lhiat, etc.	Better with me,=I prefer.
B'are lhiam,	I would prefer, I would rather.
Nhare lhiat?	Dost thou prefer?
Sheu lhiam, or S'feeu lhiam,	T'is worth with me,=I think it worth while.
Cha neeu lhiam,	I don't think it worth while.
B'eeu dhyt y yannoo eh,	Would it be worth your while to do it?
Shegin dou, dhyt, da, etc.	T'is compulsion to me,=I must.
Cha nhegin dhyt,	Thou must not.
Nhegin dooln?	Must we?
B'egin dou, or Beign dou,	I had to, I was compelled to.
Shlone dou, dhyt, da, etc.	T'is knowledge, acquaintance, recognition to me. I know, (for certain), I am well acquainted with.
Nagh nhlone dhyt?	Don't you know?
Cha b'hone dou,	I didn't know.
Shimmey . . , Cha nhimmey . .	Many a , Not many
Shynney lhiam, lhiat, lesh, etc.	I like very much, I dearly love.
Cha nhynney lesh,	He does not love.
Bynney>lhiat?	Wouldst thou like very much?
S'laik. lhiam. lhiat, etc.	T'is a liking with me, I like.
B'laik lhiat?	Wouldst thou like?
S'leayr dou, dhyt, da, etc.	T'is obvious to me. I see. I perceive.
Cha b'leayr da,	He did not see.
S'loys dou, dhyt, da, etc.	I dare.
Cha loys da,	He dare not.
Cha b'loys dooln,	We dare not.
S'mian. lhiam, lhiat, lesh, etc.	T'is a desire craving, with me. I wish.
Cha by vian lesh,	He did not desire.
S'mie lhiam, By vie lesh, etc.	T'is good with me,=I like. He didn't like.
S'mooar lhiam eh.	T'is great with me,=I begrudge it.
S'olk lhiam, lhiat, lesh, etc.	T'is ill with me,=I am sorry, grieved, I regret.
S'taltin lhiam, etc.	T'is delightful with me,=I like, love, etc.
S'treih lhiam, etc.	T'is sad, miserable, with me,=I am sorry, distressed.

APPENDIX 2

Comparative and superlative Degrees of Adjectives.

Many adjectives end in *agh*, and the comp. and superl. degrees are formed as follows:--

atehimagh, terrible. *ny s'atchimee*, more terrible. *s'atchimee*, most terrible. (*ny s = ny smoo* = more, and *s' = smoo* = most.)

ADJECTIVES IRREGULARLY COMPARED.

aalin,	beautiful,	s'aaley,	most beautiful.
aashag,	easy,	sassey,	easiest.
aeg.	young.	s'aa,	youngest.
ard,	high.	s'yrjey,	highest.
beg,	small.	sloo,	smallest.
bog,	soft, moist,	s'buiggey,	softest.
bwaagh,	pretty.	s'bwaaié,	prettiest.
chéh,	hot, warm,	s'choc,	hottest.
chionn,	tight, fast,	s'chenney,	tightest.
chiu,	thick.	s'chee,	thickest.
faggys,	near,	s'niessey,	nearest.
foddey ,	far, long,	sodjey,	farthest, longest.
garroo,	rough,	s'girroo,	roughest.
gial,	bright, white,	s'gilley,	brightest.
giare,	short,	s'girrey,	shortest.
lajer,	strong,	s'troshey,	strongest
leah,	soon,	s'leaié,	soonest.
lhean,	wide,	shlea,	widest.
liauyr,	long, tall.	s'lhuirey,	longest.
mie,	good,	share,	best.
moal,	poor, slow.	smelley,	poorest.
mooar,	large, big,	smoo,	largest.
olk,	bad, evil,	smessey,	worst.
reagh,	merry, lively,	s'reaié,	merriest.
roauyr,	fat, broad,	s'riurey,	fattest.
shenn,	old.	shinney,	oldest.
thanney,	thin.	s'theinney,	thinnest.
trome,	heavy.	s'trimmey,	heaviest
ymmodce,	many,	shlee,	most.

APPENDIX 3

Idioms compounded with the Irregular Verbs.

CUR, (put, or give.)

Cur breag er,	(put the lie on.)	Hug eh y breag orrym.	He called me a liar.
Cur da,	(give to ,thrash.)	Veryms dhyts eh.	I'll give it thee!
Cur er,	(put on, compel.)	Hug eh orryms jannoo eh.	He made me do it.
Cur er-ash,	(give back, restore.)	Cur er-ash dou my skillin.	Give me back my shilling.
Cur er bun,	(put on footing, establish)	Va'n Cheshaght currit er bun sy vlein 1899.	The Society was founded in the year 1899.
Cur er shaghryn.	(put astray,)	Va mee currit er-shaghryn liorish e vrynneraght.	I was misled by his flattery.
Cur er y hoshlaght,	(put forward, to promote.)	Hug eh y chooish er y hoshiaght.	He put forward the case.
Cur enn er,	(put recognition on.)	Cha dug mee enn er.	I didn't know him.
Cur fys huggey,	(put knowledge to acquaint.)	Cur fys hym, my saillt.	Please let me know.
Cur geill da,	(give heed to.)	Cha dug eh geill dou.	He paid no attention to me.
Cur haayrt,	(vanquish, overthrow.)	Va nyn noidyn currit haayrt.	Our enemies were beaten.
Cur jeh,	(put off, to undress.)	Cur jeed dty chooat.	Take off thy coat.
Cur lesh,	(bring, carry.)	Verym lhiam yn lioar mairagh.	I'll bring the book tomorrow.
Cur magh,	(put out, publish.)	Vermayd magh yn clane skeeal.	We shall publish the whole story.
Cur mow,	(lay waste, destroy.)	Va'n Ellan ain currit mow.	Our Island was laid waste.
Cur mysh,	(put about, put on one's clothing.)	Hug ee mo'ee e filleag.	She put on her shawl.
Cur rish,	(practise, commit.)	Hug eh rish myr turneyr dou.	He acted as my attorney.
Cur rolsh,	(propose, intend, advise.)	Ta mee cur roym dyn dy yannoo eh.	I propose not to do it.
Cur shillee er,	(put a sight on, to pay a visit.)	Nagh dug shiu shillee er my vraar?	Did you not visit my brother?
Cur y lane fo,	(defy, challenge.)	Hug eh y lane foym.	He defied me.

CHEET, (coming.)

Cheet er-ash	(come back, come to light, re-appear.)	Hig ee er-ash Jesarn.	She will return on Saturday.
Cheet er y hoshiaght	(come forward, succeed, flourish.)	Cha daink mee er my hoshiaght ayns n'Erin.	I did not prosper in Ireland.
Cheet lesh	(come with, prosper, succeed.)	Te cheet lhiam nish.	It is coming with me now. (I am getting on nicely.)
Cheet rish	(appear, show itself)	Haink eh rish ayns ashlish.	He appeared in a vision.
Cheet stiagh	(coming in, income, revenue.)	Ta cheet-stiagh ny h-Ellan er vishaghey.	The Island's revenue has increased.
Cheet ny whalyl	(to meet, accost.)	Higym dty whalyl ec jees er y, chlag.	I'll meet thee at two o'clock.

GOAILL, (taking.)

Goaill aaght	(lodge, sojourn.)	Gowyms aaght 'sy thie-oast.	I'll put up at the hotel.
Goaill aggle rolsh	(to fear, be afraid.)	Ny gow aggle roym.	Don't be afraid of me.
Goaill arrane	(to sing.)	Ghow shin arrane dy creeoil	We sang heartily.
Goaill ayns laue	(undertake, take in hand.)	Goweemayd ayns laue eh	We'll attend to it.
Goaill er	(lament, make a fuss.)	Ny gow er my dty chione.	Don't fret about yourself.
Goaill fea	(take rest, quiet)	Gow fea as soie sheese.	Take it easy and sit down.
Goaill foddeeaaght ny yel.	(to long for.)	V'ee goaill foddeeaaght my yel.	She was longing for me.
Goaill leshtal	(to excuse.)	Gow my leshtal my saillt.	Excuse me, please.
Goaill padjer	(to pray.)	Lhig dooin padjer y ghoaill	Let us pray.
Goaill rish	(acknowledge, confess.)	My ta shin goaill-rish nyn beccaghyn	If we confess our sins
Goaill soylley jeh	(to enjoy.)	. . . na dy ghoaill soylley jeh eunys peccah son earish.	. . . than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. (Hebrews, 11, 25)
Goaill toshiaght er	(begin, make a start on.)	Cha gowyms toshiaght er gys y voghrey.	I shall not begin until the morning.
Goaill yindys er	(to wonder, be surprised.)	Ghow mee yindys mooar er.	I was greatly surprised at him.

GOLL, (going.)

Goll dy lhie	(retire, go to bed.)	Te traa goll dy lhie.	It's bedtime.
Goll er mullagh ching (*)	(going head long.)	Hie eh er mullagh ching 'syn awin.	He went head-long into the river.
Goll er shaghryn	(go astray.)	Ta shin er n'gholl er shaghryn . . . casley rish kir-ree cailjei.	We have strayedlike lost sheep.
Goll er y hoshlaght	(go forward.)	Immee er dly hoshiaght.	Go forward.
Goll fo laue yn aspick.	(confirmation by the bishop.)	Hemmayd fo laue yn aspick ec y Chaisht.	We shall be confirmed at Easter.
Goll fo skynn y fer-lhee.	(undergo an operation.)	Jed oo fo skynn y fer-lhee?	Will you have an operation?
Goll roish	(depart, go away.)	Immee royd!	Away with thee!

JANNOO, (doing, making.)

Jannoo ass y noa,	(doing anew, repeat, remake.)	Va dy chooilley nhee jeant ass-y-noa.	Everything was re-made, repeated, done over again.
Jannoo er,	(ailing, trouble.)	Cred ta jannoo ort?	What is doing on thee? (what ails thee?)
Jannoo magh,	(to satisfy.)	Cha nel eh jeant magh foast.	He has not had enough yet.
Jannoo mooar jeh	(esteem, cherish.)	Ren eh mooar jeh'n moddey.	He thought a lot of the dog.
Jannoo myghin er.	(to show mercy.)	Hiarn, jean myghin orrin.	Lord, have mercy on us.
Jannoo solagh jeh.	(esteem, value, accept.)	Neem soiagh jeh lesh taitnys.	I will accept with pleasure.
Jannoo soo dy vle jeh,	(make good use of.)	Ren eh soo dy vie jeh'n loiar.	He made good use of the book.

(*) 'ching,' is the aspirate of 'king,' the genitive of 'kione.'

'mullagh ching,'='top of the head.'