ISAAC (GRAHAM RICHARD)


   Suggests that OIr. aidem is cognate with W. eddi.

   In Ériu 44 (1993), pp. 1–32.
   Incl. discussion of univerbation, tmesis and the PC system of stops.

   ad Cath Maige Taired line 832 (as ed. by E. A. Gray 1982).

16011. Isaac (Graham R.): Wortstellung im Urinselkeltischen: Rekonstruktion und Typologie.

3660. Isaac (G. R.): Two continental Celtic verbs.
   1. Ieuru.

   Challenges the view that the voc. pl. ending -iju continues PIE nom. pl. *-i *,
   and argues that although both nom. and acc. plural were replaced by the
   pronominal endings in Old Irish the acc. pl. took over from the voc. pl. to
   avoid confusion with the voc. sg.

   On the terms rananaigccht ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and deibide ‘differentiated,
   disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative
   from deibe ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival de, vs. GOI §392,
   where it is suggested that deibide derives from de = bithe ‘cut in two’.

18343. Falileyev (Alexander), Isaac (Graham): Welsh cabl ‘calumny, blame,
   blasphemy’.
   Also on its connection to OIr. cob ‘victory’.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019
2084. Mac Coisdealbha (Pádraig), Isaac (Graham R.) (ed.): The syntax of the sentence in Old Irish: selected studies from a descriptive, historical and comparative point of view. New edition with additional notes and an extended bibliography by Graham R. ISAAC.


Rev. by

2185. Isaac (Graham R.): Zur frühen keltischen Metrik.

In 2. Deutsches Keltologensymposium (1999), pp. 77-95.

1426. Isaac (G. R.): The most recent model of the development of absolute and conjunct flexion.

In Ériu 51 (2000), pp. 63-68.


SCHRIJVER (P.) (ref.)

1435. Schrijver (Peter): V aria: V. Non-Indo-European surviving in Ireland in the first millennium AD.


Isaac (G. R.) (ref.)

4671. Isaac (Graham R.): The function and typology of absolute and conjunct flexion in early Celtic: some hints from Ancient Egyptian.

In TPhS 99/1 (May 2001), pp. 147-170.

3683. Isaac (G. R.): Cymraeg rhynu, rhane, Hen Wyddeleg m-ic; Dadl y Corff a’r Enaid ll. 128 dinag.

In StC 36 (2002), pp. 141-145.

ad P. SCHRIJVER’ derivation of OIr. -ic < PIE *(h₂)ūnk-, in Ériu 44 (1993), pp. 33-52 [H. OIr. -icc ‘comes, reaches’].


Supports F. KORTLANDT’s rule of pretonic shortening in Celtic (outlined in Slavic accentuation (1974), pp. 76-82) with a new example: OIr. sith- (W hyd).

vs. P. Schrijver, in Ériu 51 (2000), pp. 195-196; especially on the evidence for speakers of a non-Indo-European language in 6th c. Ireland. 1. pell ‘horse’ [pell < L. pellis ‘hide, skin’; meaning of ‘horse’ may represent an instance of pars pro toto]; 2. petta ‘pet’ [a loan from Brit. *petti-]; 3. pit ‘ration of food’ [<fit ‘ration, allowance of food’ < L. sita ‘life’]; perhaps influenced by L. pitantia ‘ration, allowance of food’]; 4. pluc ‘large, round mass’ [pluc ‘distended cheek’ > ‘large round mass’ (vs. DIL P-192.1) is onomatopoeic in origin]; 5. Further discussion and some conclusions; also discusses prop ‘quick, rapid, sudden’ [onomatopoeic], patta ‘hare’ [cognate with W. pathew ‘dormouse’], scatán [related to Germanic words], ciotóg [OIr. *ciut- related to W. chwith ‘left’, chwithig ‘awkward’], partán [defends connection with partaing ‘crimson (Parthian) red’]; was not borrowed from Partraige ‘Crab People’; suggests a derivation involving part ‘side’, with original meaning of ‘sideling’ in reference to the crab’s practice of walking sideways.

Schrijver (P.) (ref.)


An evaluation of P. Ó Coisdealbha, The syntax of the sentence in Old Irish (Tübingen, 1998). Especially with regard to his treatment of Bergin’s law and the tmesis construction.

In StC 38 (2004), pp. 49–58.

Criticism of the model of development of the Celtic languages set out in Barry Cunliffe’s Facing the ocean (Oxford 2001) and Donald Ringe et al. in TPS 100 (2002), pp. 58–129.

In J CeltL 8 (Nov. 2004), pp. 49–85.

In J CeltL 9 (Nov. 2005), pp. 73–82.

Argues, through comparison of OIr. catait, cartait with W. cathet, that the original form of the borrowed Pictish word was *kazdet-.


10293. Isaac (Graham R.): Celtic and Afro-Asiatic.
   In Ériu 57 (2007), pp. 49-60.
   Refines K. McConne’s theory of the origin of the Old Irish distinction between absolute and conjunct flexion (as expounded in The origins and development of the Insular Celtic verbal complex, 2006) by substituting McConne’s early apocope of -i for an apocope that only affected clitic (i.e., non-initial) verbal forms thus obviating the necessity for a homogenization of initial forms.


7070. Isaac (G. R.): A note on the name of Ireland in Irish and Welsh.
   In Ériu 59 (2009), pp. 49-55.
   Otr. Ériu.

11738. Isaac (Graham R.): ‘Torann a dheireadh’ sa Bhreatain Bheag freisin!: eascateolafocht as traidisiún na Breatnaíse.

10327. Isaac (Graham R.): Celtic and Afro-Asiatic: a further note on the theory of prehistoric contact between them.
   In 13th ICCS, Bonn 2007 (2009), pp. 95-103.

12491. Isaac (Graham): The designation of Old Irish as a ‘Celtic’ language.
   In Researching the languages of Ireland (2011), pp. 49-61.