1152. Ériu: founded as the journal of the School of Irish Learning devoted to Irish philology and literature 53 (2003)

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1153. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Lexical and literary aspects of 'heart' in Irish.

In Ériu 53 (2003), pp. 1–18.

1. Introduction; 2. Forms and declension of críde; 3. Sense of críde: 3.1 Primary sense: the physical heart; 3.2 Críde 'centre, middle part, focus' vs. medín and lar; 4. The heart as metaphor for courage; 5. The heart as seat and object of love: 5.1 Cnú and críde; 6. The heart as seat of emotions etc.; 7. ‘Heartbreak’ resulting in death: 7.1 General; 7.2 Deirdre; 7.3 Finnabair; 7.4 Donn Cúailnge; 7.5 Other instances; 8. Welsh parallels.

1154. Ní Úrdail (Meidhbhín): Two poems attributed to Muireadhach Albanach Ó Dálaigh.


Critical ed. of two poems to Domnachadh Cairbrech Ó Briain, king of Thomond (1210–42) with transl. and notes, incl. historical context and transmission: Mo leaba fein dhamb, a Dhonnchaidh (16 qq.) and Roinnneam, a champán, chloinn n Briain (28 qq.), ed. mainly from MS RIA 23 C 18.

1155. Poppe (Erích): Personal names and an insular tradition of Pseudo-Dares.


Suggests that Togail Troí (Recension II) and Ystorya Daret (Recension Ia) are closely related, and are indicative of a complex insular transmission of Latin texts of the De excidio Troiae historia.


In Ériu 53 (2003), pp. 61–90.

Explores the interrelation of synthetic and analytic verbal forms of Modern Irish within the theoretical framework of the Minimalist Program of the 1990s. 0. Introduction; 1. The subject; 2. The empty subject and agreement; 3. The richness of the paradigm and Irish; 4. The structure of the sentence: 4.1 Lexical and grammatical / functional categories; 4.2 The agreement phrase; 4.3 The agreement phrase and pro; 5. The morphology of the pronoun: 5.1 Stressed and unstressed forms; 5.2 The case of the pronoun; 6. Pronouns and synthetic forms: 6.1 Exceptional pattern; 6.2 ‘Non-economical’ forms?; 7. Pronominals and ellipsis; 8. Conclusion.

1157. Breatnach (Caoimhín): The transmission and structure of Immmum Carahg Ua Corra.

1158. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Processes in nasalization and related issues.  
The association of nasality and certain voiceless sounds: 1. Rhinoglottophilia, 2. Glottorhinophilia; 3. The sporadic change mh > m and related changes: (i) mh > m; (ii) amhrán; (iii) ScG siobhag; (iv) bh > b.

1159. Breatnach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.  
_In Ériu_ 53 (2003), pp. 133–142.  
Concludes that there are no grounds for postulating a category of words with final short stressed vowel in Old Irish. 1. _dí_ 'from her'; 2. _dé_ 'from him, it'; 3. _cechtar_ _dé_ 'each of the two'; 4. _imallé_ 'together'; 5. _illé_ 'hither'; 6. _té_ 'hot'; 7. _sé_ 'this'; 8. _sé_ 'this'; 9. _amné_ 'thus'; 10. _dánó_ 'then'.

1160. Scowcroft (R. Mark): _Recht fáide_ and its gloss in the pseudo-historical prologue to the _Senchus már_.  
_In Ériu_ 53 (2003), pp. 143–150.  
ad §7.4-8 (as ed. by J. Carey, in _Ériu_ 45 (1994), pp. 1–32); discusses the term _recht fáide_ 'the law of prophets', and concludes that the story of the origins of _Senchus már_ implicitly compares native Irish learning with traditional divisions of the Old Testament as set forth by St. Jerome and Isidore of Seville among others.  
Carey (J.) (ref.)

1161. Isaac (G. R.): Varia: I. Some Old Irish etymologies, and some conclusions drawn from them.  
_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. _uita_ '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 _propp_ 'quick, rapid, sudden' [onomatopoeic], _pattu_ 'hare' [cognate with W. _pathew_ 'dormouse'], _scatán_ [related to Germanic words], _ciotóg_ [OE. *_ciut_ related to W. _chwiuth_ 'left', _chwiithig_ 'awkward'], _partán_ [defends connection with _partaing_ 'crimson (Parthian) red', was not borrowed from _Partasone_ 'Crab People'; suggests a derivation involving _park_ 'side', with original meaning of 'sideling' in reference to the crab’s practice of walking sideward].  
Schrijver (P.) (ref.)

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1162. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Varia: II. A possible internal source for Scottish Gaelic plural -an.
   Suggests ScG pl. -an may derive from pl. form -ana of diminutives, based on realisations with final 'geminate' n.

1163. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Varia: III. Vocalic variation in air-, aur-.


   ScG -ibh derives from 2pl. prep. prons used as imperatives, the seeds of which can be traced to OIr. suppletive air(ci)u, argib, erekh 'go'.

   On the use of leth 'half' (vs. DIL s.v. leth 'side') to indicate 'one of a natural pair'.

1167. Mac Cana (Proinsias): Varia: V. 2. Irish leth-, Welsh iled 'quite, considerably'.
   Represents a semantic development from leth- 'half'; Irish exx. include lei-theimhin 'almost certain', leath-gharbh 'quite wild', leath-mháll 'late enough', leath-shéide 'blown strongly'.

   Hamp (E. P.) (ref.)

   On F. A. Körner’s (1849) selections from Adolphe Pictet’s De l’affinité des langues celtiques avec le sanscrit (Paris 1837).
   Körner (F. A.) (ref.), Pictet (Adolphe) (ref.)


*In Ériu* 53 (2003), pp. 185–186.