1407. Êru: founded as the journal of the School of Irish Learning devoted to Irish philology and literature 50 (1999)
Royal Irish Academy

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1408. Breathnach (Caoimhín): The religious significance of Oidheadh Chloinne Lir.
In Êru 50 (1999), pp. 1–40.

[1.] Introduction; [2.] Loch Dairbhreach in the manuscript transmission of OCL; [3.] Subject matter of OCL and Early Modern Irish religious literature; [4.] The children of Lir's transformation into swans; [5.] The significance of the Tuatha Dé Danann; [6.] OCL and its contemporary context: OCL can be viewed as a literary example of the Christian virtue of patient endurance of unjust suffering resulting in rewards in the afterlife; [8.] OCL and Buile Suibhne; [9.] Classification of OCL; [10.] Conclusion.

In Êru 50 (1999), pp. 41–78.

Elegy on the death of Aodh Buidhe Ó Domhnaill (ob. 1649) by Somhairle Mac an Bhaírd. First line Neart gach tìre ar Thír Chonail. Edited from MS Dublin, RIA 24 P 27 (70 qq.); spelling standardized; with English translation and Irish introduction and notes.

1410. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Short cuts to etymology: place-names in Cóir anmann.
In Êru 50 (1999), pp. 79–86.

Implicit etymologizing of eponymic and non-eponymic place-names in Cóir anmann.

1411. McQuillan (Peter): Complementation and the subjunctive in Early Irish.
In Êru 50 (1999), pp. 87–131.

The semantic and pragmatic properties of main-clause predicates which condition the use of the subjunctive in Old and Middle Irish complement clauses. 1. Introduction to the linguistic issues affecting mood and complementation; 2. Presentation and analysis of the data; 3. Summary and conclusions.

1412. Schrijver (Peter): Vowel rounding by primitive Irish labiovelars.
In Êru 50 (1999), pp. 133–137.

Conditions under which PrimIr. *i and *e are rounded by a preceding labiovelar; non-rounding of *e in similar phonetic context.

In Êru 50 (1999), pp. 139–160.
Three stages in PrimIr. apocope: 1. apocope affects word-final short front vowels (final *-n lost before *-h); 2. apocope occurs at end of phonological phrases; 3. generalisation of phrase-final apocope. Some discussion of initial mutations.

1414. Testen (David): Stem-final *-kk- in Celtic terms for ‘pig’.
In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 161–164.
Proposes etymologies for *mokku- > Ir. muc, and *sukko- > W hwch. (cf. Ir. socc ‘ploughshare, snout’).

Ferp Cluche in De shíl Chonaír Mór represents fer(b) chlaichi ‘word of (the) contest’; fer < Lat. verbum; vs. C. Watkins, in Celtica 6 (1963), p. 233 n. 1. Also formed in DSCM means ‘wheel-rim’. Implications for Lia Fáil.

1416. Poppe (Eric): Varia: II. King Ahab, Boia, Mac Da Thó and Ailill.
The beginning of the biblical story of Ahab and Jezebel concerning wives’ advice (1 Kings, 21.4-5) served as a model in Wales and in Ireland (e.g. Seál na muice Mèic Da Thó, Fled Bricrenn).

Proverb concerning the relationship between animals (fox, cat) and their skins:
geall le / re sionnach a chráic e ann
and its use in two poems.

1418. Mac Cana (Proinsias): Varia: IV. By way of analogy.
In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 177–178.
Similarities between the praise of an epic bull of the Basotho people of southern Africa and Táin bó Cúailnge.

Argues that Mir. doe, dae ‘a human being’ is a cognate of Germanic *dewz-á.

1420. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: VI. On the origin of the Celto-Germanic etymon *nent-.

1421. Murray (Kevin): Varia: VII. at(t)ba / éc at(t)ba.

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In Éire 50 (1999), pp. 185–187.

*att*-*b*á is a compound of *att* ‘swelling’ and *b*á ‘death’; *é*c *att*-*b*óí ‘death by tumour’; other compounds with *b*áth ‘death, destruction’ or *b*á ‘death’ as second elements.