

1407. Ériu: founded as the journal of the School of Irish Learning devoted to Irish philology and literature 50 (1999)
Royal Irish Academy
- Rev. by*
Pierre-Yves LAMBERT, in *ÉtC* 35 (2003), pp. 410-414.
1408. Breatnach (Caoimhín): The religious significance of *Oidheadh Chloinne Lir*.
In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 1–40.
[1.] Introduction; [2.] Loch Dairbhreach in the manuscript transmission of *OCCL*; [3.] Subject matter of *OCCL*; [4.] *OCCL* and Early Modern Irish religious literature; [5.] The children of Lir's transformation into swans; [6.] The significance of the Tuatha Dé Danann; [7.] *OCCL* and its contemporary context: *OCCL* can be viewed as a literary example of the Christian virtue of patient endurance of unjust suffering resulting in rewards in the afterlife; [8.] *OCCL* and *Buile Suibhne*; [9.] Classification of *OCCL*; [10.] Conclusion.
1409. Mac Cárthaigh (Eoin): Marbhna ar Aodh Buidhe Ó Domhnaill (†1649).
In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 41–78.
Elegy on the death of Aodh Buidhe Ó Domhnaill (ob. 1649) by Somhairle Mac an Bhaird. First line *Neart gach tíre ar Thír Chonaill*. 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: placenames in *Cóir anmann*.
In Ériu 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 Ériu 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 Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 133–137.
Conditions under which PrimIr. **i* and **a* are rounded by a preceding labiovelar; non-rounding of **e* in similar phonetic context.
1413. Garrett (Andrew): On the prosodic phonology of Ogam Irish.
In Ériu 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. *mucc*, and *sukko- > W *hwch* (cf. Ir. *socc* ‘ploughshare, snout’).

1415. Carey (John): Varia: I. *Ferp Cluche*.

In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 165–168.

Ferp Cluche in *De shíl Chonairi Móir* represents *ferb(b) chluichi* ‘word of (the) contest’; *ferb* < Lat. *uerbum*; vs. C. WATKINS, in *Celtica* 6 (1963), p. 233 n. 1. Also *fonnad* in *DSCM* means ‘wheel-rim’. Implications for *Lia Fáil*.

1416. Poppe (Erich): Varia: II. King Ahab, Boia, Mac Da Thó and Ailill.

In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 169–171.

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. *Scéla muicce Meic Da Thó, Fled Bricrenn*).

1417. Mac Cana (Proinsias): Varia: III. Variations on a proverb.

In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 173–176.

Proverb concerning the relationship between animals (fox, cat) and their skins: *geall le / re sionnach a chraiceann* 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 Cuailnge*.

1419. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: V. On a possible Celto-Germanic etymological correspondence.

In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 179–181.

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-*.

In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 183–184.

ad. E. P. HAMP, in *Ériu* 27 (1976) p. 1-20 [8. *nantu-*, *nanti-*]. **nent-* ‘be bold, aggressive’, as in OIr. *néit* ‘combat, battle’, reflects an Indo-European verbal theme.

Hamp (E. P.) (*ref.*)

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

In Ériu 50 (1999), pp. 185–187.

att-ba is a compound of *att* ‘swelling’ and *ba* ‘death’; *éc at(t)bai* ‘death by tumour’; other compounds with *bath* ‘death, destruction’ or *ba* ‘death’ as second elements.