Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

2522. Êrîu: founded as the journal of the School of Irish Learning devoted to Irish philology and literature 54 (2004)
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2524. Mac Cana (Proinsias): Praise poetry in Ireland before the Normans.
   In Êrîu 54 (2004), pp. 11-40.
   Traces it to the 6th c. and argues that the shortage of examples is due to its oral character and to the refusal on the part of the scriptoria to record it, against G. Murphy (in Best 2 1317). Includes fragments collected from K. Meyer 1919 (Best 2 1326).

2525. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): Sound and sense in Cath Almaine.
   In Êrîu 54 (2004), pp. 41-47.
   Discusses the value bestowed upon the spoken word.

   Repr. in Coire sóis, pp. 439-446.

2526. Baumgarten (Rolf): Creative medieval etymology and Irish hagiography (Lasair, Columba, Senán).
   In Êrîu 54 (2004), pp. 49-78.
   Outlines the Isidorian etymological methodology and illustrates its application in Irish scholarship with four examples from Irish hagiography.

   In Êrîu 54 (2004), pp. 79-102.
   Focuses on the Fothairt saints Damnat, Brigit and Fintan, and argues that the characteristics of a particular saint’s cult were dependent on kinship, politics and territory. In appendix contains a translation of Bethu Phátraic lines 2195-2218 (as ed. by K. Mulchrone, 1909 [Best 2 1993]).

2528. Ó Háinle (Cathal): Máin aithrigh dhamh, a Dhé revised.
   In Êrîu 54 (2004), pp. 103-123.
   New edition of the poem (supersedes L. McKenna 1919 [Best 2 1750], 65-68), based on Book of O’Connor Don 50r-51r (33 eq.), now attributed to Tadhg Óg Ó hUigín. With a selection of variant readings from other MSS, translation, commentary and textual notes. Also includes a discussion of the motif of the blood-spotted hand, shown to differ in its structure from that in Gesta Romanorum but analogous to that used by Shakespeare for his Lady Macbeth. Provides an appendix with the translation of the Gesta Romanorum version of De amore inordinato.
   Emphasizes the theological purpose of the work, arguing that it offers an idealized, rather than a practical, depiction of the Holy Land.

2530. Picard (Jean-Michel): Bede and Irish scholarship: scientific treatises and grammars.
   Identifies Irish sources in Bede’s scientific production and suggests that the non-acknowledgment of their origin results from the didactic purpose of the work.

2531. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Continuity and change in early Irish words for ‘plain’: exploring narrative text and place-name divergence.
   *mag*, *machair*, *níc*, *clár*, *réid*, *réide*.

2532. Poppe (Eric): A Virgilian model for *lúir e ch thr e dúalach*?
   Suggests that OIr. *lúir e ch thr e dúalach* is calqued on the rare Latin collocation *tōrō trītī* (*Aeneid* 3.5), hence the abundant examples in Middle Irish literature.

2533. Ó Sé (Diarmuid): The ‘after’ perfect and related constructions in Gaelic dialects.
   Studies the historical origins of the periphrastic perfect in its two constructions, the type *tá sé tar éis é a dhéanamh* (‘after’ perfect) and the *tá sé déanta aige* (verbal adjective + *aig*, for which a derivation from a possessive stative formation is sought), and surveys their reflexes in Ulster, Connacht and Munster Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Manx, as well as in Hiberno-English.


   Treatment of early Irish hiatus in Scottish Gaelic, especially in the sequence /li-/.


In Ériu 54 (2004), pp. 259–262.
