645. Ériu: founded as the journal of the School of Irish Learning devoted to Irish philology and literature 30 (1979)
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713. McConé (Kim): Pretonic preverbs and the absolute verbal endings in Old Irish.
In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 1–34.

714. Kortlandt (Frederik): The Old Irish absolute and conjunct endings and questions of relative chronology.
In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 35–53.

715. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): Lenition after Ir. ocaus ‘and’.
In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 54–63.

In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 64–65.

ad poem 48, as ed. by G. Murphy (BILL 5520), beg. Turs acam Dia hAíne; emends line b of last stanza from ní gusa bás the co bás thuras to ní gus chuich, ní bas thuras, meaning ‘not the practice of games, not violent vigour’, based on the reading from Franciscan MS A4.

4159. Ahlqvist (Anders): Two notes on Irish texts: 2. A passage in the YBL version of BDD.
In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 65–66.

ad line 163 as ed. by E. Knott 1936 (Best 2 1166). Emends ní mise didiu éiside to ní mise didiu eiseir to ‘it is not I who ask’ based on reading of MS TCD H 2.16 (Yellow Book of Lecan).

717. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Repetition: a narrative device in TBC.
In Éiru 30 (1979), pp. 67–74.

On the different types of repetition in Táin bó Cúailnge, e.g. stylistic, formulaic, etc.


Lat. laicus ‘layman’ introduced to Irel. and developed the rare subsidiary meaning ‘lay tenant’ in ecclesiastical context; laicus develops pagan connotations, hence ‘brigand’. In a separate line of development, Lat. laicus ‘layman’ borrowed into Ir. as láech at an early date primarily in legal texts; láech ‘warrior’ may have developed on the principle that ‘men’ are ‘warriors’ (see P. Mac Cana, ‘On the word láech “warrior”’, in Céllica 11 (1976), pp. 125-128); láech ‘warrior’ in turn influences Lat. laicus, which acquires the rare meaning ‘warrior’; láech ‘pagan’ occurs as a calque on laicus ‘pagan’.

Mac Cana (Proinsias) (ref.)


Includes an appendix on the Cyclops in Ireland by D. Greene (pp. 120-21).

Greene (David) (app. auth.)


Based on the speech of one household in Na Mac haireac'h, Gaacht Dobhair, Donegal: 1. -x’/ò/ in 3 sg. fem. and -fa/ in 3 pl. forms of the compound preposition i ndéidh, e.g. ina ndéidh-che ‘after her’, ina ndéidh, fa ‘after them’; 2. é fein following 3 sg. masc. prepositional pronouns; 3. Generalisation of ina sheasamh, ina shuí, etc. with every person; 4. Variation in article between an and an t- with masc. nouns beg. with s- in the nom. sg. (e.g. an tsiopa) and also with masc. nouns beg. with a vowel in nom. sg. and when preceded by a preposition (e.g. an airgead, or an t-cáidan); 5. ag goil + vn + object pronoun; 6. The direct in place of the indirect relative particle; 7. más mó ... más fearr.

'The Old Irish treatise on the psalter', edited by K. Meyer, *Hibernica minora* 1894 [Best, p. 77], represents a translation of material both exegetical and grammatical originally composed in Latin.

723. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Onomata.  

Discusses other PIE parallels of ‘Act of Truth’ and cognate verbal expressions of the following four expressions: 1. *Is tre fir flathemon* ‘it is through the ruler’s truth’; 2. *mortlíthi* (*mórsló g no) márló chet di doínib dingbatar ‘plagues, (a great host, or) great lightnings are warded off men’; 3. *gáu flathemon* ‘ruler’s falsehood’; 4. *n[a]-aurdalat dána* (support for emendation to *ni-aurdalat anai* ‘let not riches blind him’ (see F. Kelly, *AM* §31); 5. *to-aidbli éisc i sruthaib -snáither* (emends to *to-aidbli éisc i sruthaib *-snáither* ‘with abundance of fish it is swum in streams’, taking *-snáither* to be an impersonal passive rather than 2nd sg. deponent (see F. Kelly, *AM* §20).

Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 626–643.

Kelly (Fergus) (*ref.*)