648. Ériu: founded as the journal of the School of Irish Learning devoted to Irish philology and literature 33 (1982)
Royal Irish Academy

Rev. by

789. McCone (Kim): Further to absolute and conjunct.
In Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 1-29.

ad K. Mc CONE, Pretonic preverbs and the absolute verbal endings in Old Irish, in Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 1-34.
McCone (K.) (ref.)

In Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 31-57.

Consideration of the concept ‘morphological zero grade’.


The distinction between the two kinds of fer midbóth described in Crith Gablach: unnecessary to distinguish between ‘compurgation’ and ‘preserving statement’.

792. Bammesberger (Alfred): The origin of the a-subjunctive in Irish.

793. Kortlandt (Frederik): Phonemicization and rephonemicization of the Old Irish mutations.
In Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 73-83.

794. Ó Conchaemainn (Tomás): A pious redactor of Dinnshenechas Érenn.

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795. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Cardinal numbers in Modern Irish.
[1.] general usage; [2.] Use of plural forms (units of measurement, set phrases); [3.] Irregularities of mutation. Also on the lention of déag and fheidh.

796. Ní Bhrolc háin (Muireann): The manuscript tradition of the Banschenchas.
1. The metrical Banschenchas (composed by Gilla Mo-Dutu Ó Caiside in 1147); 2. The prose Banschenchas (archetype composed c. 1147–69). MB found in 4 MSS: TCD 1339 (H 2.18; LL), RIA D ii 1 (Bk of Uí Mhaine), NLI G 3, RIA 23 P 2 (Bk of Lecan); 8 copies of PB found in MSS: RIA 23 P 2 (Bk of Lecan), RIA 23 P 12 (Bk of Ballymote), RIA D ii 1 (Bk of Uí Mhaine), Brussels 25:42-3, NLS Adv. 72.1.7, TCD H 3, 17.

In Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 137–156.

798. Sproule (David): Complex alliteration in Gruibne’s roscaid.
Analysis of alliterative patterns in roscaid beg. Fo chen a Chonaill cháin Chuir c.

Lecc dúice (dúice, doice) occurring in legal texts, such as Gubrætha Carnstniad §15 and the legal commentary at CHI 145.10–37, of which an English translation is given here refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; dúice may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217–218 [Best 2157]), represent do-ice ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on dic, dicing ‘difficult’.

800. Greene (David): Varia: I. 2. Sg. 69e9.
In Ériu 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.
Lat. lodiz glossed with Ir. stíc [means ‘pumice’, possibly related to slaicthaid ‘smoothness’], ruamnae (earlier form of ruamna ‘colouring matter, redish colour’), diol (‘fillet, diadem’): all exx. of ornamentum nuliebr. Also suggests Ir. sloigaidh ‘smoothing, polishing’ derives from ON skjja ‘to smooth’, although sloicaidh forms may have been influenced by Engl. stick ‘to stick, polish, smooth’.


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ad E. G. Quin, in Ériu 31 (1980), pp. 146-149 and L. Bieler and J. Carney, in Ériu 23 (1972), pp. 1-55. Suggests a revised translation: ‘It is usual, then, for clever competitors to allow the field to overtake them and when a tiring [or easy] pace is expected (by the field) they [the clever ones] make after them (go into the attack, Carney) and are soon well ahead of them’.

Bieler (L.) (ref.), Carney (J.) (ref)


Ni s tair chet ‘he cannot conduct them’ (CGH 93).

802. Byrne (Francis John): Varia: III. 2. cadessín.


Provides emended translations of a number of texts based on C. O’Rahilly’s interpretation of cadessín as an intensive / emphatic form (Tuín bó Cúilgine: recension I (Dublin, 1976) p. 255).

O’Rahilly (C.) (ref).


807. Coiste Náisiúnta na Gaeilge: Faisnéis ar thaighde I.