Words and Proper Names - D

-d (2 sg. prep. prons)

777. McConne (Kim): Final /t/ to /d/ after unstressed vowels, and an Old Irish sound law.
In Ériu 32 (1981), pp. 29–44.
Establishes the following sound law for the beginning of the Old Irish period: ‘a voiceless dental stop or fricative on the word boundary was regularly voiced with an unstressed vowel, but otherwise remained unvoiced.’ Includes discussion of -t and -d in 2 sg. prepositional pronouns.

*d (PrIr)

1224. Schrijver (Peter): On the development of vowels before tautosyllabic nasals in Primitive Irish.

d’aon aidhim

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótai ar an bhfochlu gúm.
Gúm(á); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon aulhm’; d’aon tám, d’aon aidhim; i dlom(h)as; tom(h)as.

d’aon am

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótai ar an bhfochlu gúm.
Gúm(á); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon aulhm’; d’aon tám, d’aon aidhim; i dlom(h)as; tom(h)as.

d’aon aulhm’

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótai ar an bhfochlu gúm.
Gúm(á); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon aulhm’; d’aon tám, d’aon aidhim; i dlom(h)as; tom(h)as.

d’aon úim

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótai ar an bhfochlu gúm.
d'fhóbar dom tuitim


In Celtica 13 (1980), pp. 120–123.

Discusses *is é mod*, *is ing* `scarcely, hardly', and *is ob air* `it is hard, difficult'. Suggests that ModIr. *fhóbar*, *(fh)obair* ‘almost’ represents a confusion of impersonal verb *fóbar* and use of *ob air* replacing earlier *mod*.

d’úma is

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótaí ar an bhfocal gúm.


Gúm (á); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon audhm’; d’aon úim, d’aon aidhim; i dtom (h)as; tomm(h)as.

-dá-


On the confusion of the acc. sg. fem and acc. pl. forms of the infixed pronoun.

dá

14003. Pyysalo (Jouna Olavi): Ten new etymologies between the Old Anatolian and the Celtic languages.


-dá- (inf. pron.)


In Ériu 35 (1984), pp. 204–205.

Takes *dá* as an infixed pronoun in *conra rucus* ‘and I brought him’; vs. M. Dillon, SCC line 677.

Dillon (M.) (ref.)
dá ló


On dá ló etc. used to mean ‘since his (day of) death’.

dá n-ó bill

12600. Arbuthnot (Sharon J.): Only fools and horses: dá n-ó bill and dá n-ó pill in medieval Irish texts.
   *In* CMCS 65 (Summer, 2013), pp. 49–56.

Suggests the phrase dá n-ó bill (in the glosses to Félire Óengusso 3 July and Sanas Cormaic Y §179) represents phonetic spelling for dá n-ó pill ‘two ears of a horse’, and was mistakenly associated with OIr. bill, bell by early Irish glossators.

dabhach


Compared to OIr. dabhach.

13369. Williams (Gareth): The dabhach reconsidered: Pre-Norse or Post-Norse?

16198. Bannerman (John): The Scots language and the kin-based society.
   *In* Gaelic and Scots in harmony (1990), pp. 1–19.

Discusses the use of Gaelic legal terms and concepts in Scots law.

16874. Williams (Gareth): Land assessment and the silver economy of Norse Scotland.

Also on the Scottish land-measures tirunga (ounce-land) and dabhach (davoch).

Dabhach Phádraig

5405. O’Dolain (Mairead): Dabhach Phádraig.

dabhach (ScG)

4485. MacQueen (John): Pennyland and Davoch in South-Western Scotland: a preliminary note.
   *In* ScS 23 (1979), pp. 69–74.

16874. Williams (Gareth): Land assessment and the silver economy of Norse Scotland.
   In Sagas, saints and settlements (2004), pp. 65–104.
   Also on the Scottish land-measures *tirunga (ounce-land) and *dabhach (davoich).


*dabhach (ScG) (in place names)*

13455. Taylor (Simon): Pictish place-names revisited.
   Examines the distribution of place-names in northern Britain which contain elements defined as P-Celtic. Appendix 1: Survey of place-name elements organized according to their degree of Pictishness (Category 1: P-Celtic words probably not borrowed into Gaelic: *aber* or *abbar*, *bren* or *brun*, *cèch*, *cùper*, *dal*, *cèdè*, *tanerc*, *mig*, *ogel*, *pant*, *pen*, *perl*, *preu*, *pren*, *?mth*, *traws*/*tros*, Note on *nemed*; Category 2: P-Celtic words borrowed into Gaelic but only attested in place-names: *cair*, *carden*, *gornn*; Category 3: P-Celtic loan-words attested as common nouns in Gaelic: *bad*, *dail*, *monadh*, *pëtt*, *pòr*, *pneas*; Category 4: Gaelic elements influenced by a Pictish cognate: ? beinn, blàr, càrn, *dabhach*, *dùn*, *foithir*, *lios*, *nìth*, *srath*); Appendix 2: The problem of Cardean; Appendix 3: A note on Keir; Appendix 4: Certain, probable or possible ‘Pictish’ names containing elements not discussed above.

*dada*  

11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ in Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.
   In Féisíríbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.

*dadaidh*  

1673. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Donegal a dhath ar bith.
   Discusses different responses in LASID for the word ‘anything’ in Ulster dialects and their distribution, e.g. a *dath*, *aon dath*, *dadaidh*, *dadamh*, *rud ar bith*, etc. Outlines how a *dath ar bith* may have been introduced into Omneath Irish from North-West Donegal.
dadumh

1673. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Donegal *dath ar bith.
   Discusses different responses in LASID for the word ‘anything’ in Ulster dialects
   and their distribution, e.g. *a dath, *aon dath, *dadaidh, *dadumh, *rud ar bith,
   etc. Outlines how *a dath ar bith may have been introduced into Omnaeth Irish
   from North-West Donegal.

daë

1419. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: V. On a possible Celto-Germanic
   etymological correspondence.
   Argues that Mgr. doë, daë ‘a human being’ is a cognate of Germanic *dewz-á.

Dagda


   In *Éigse 19/1 (1982), pp. 1–35.

1775. Gray (Elizabeth A.): Cath Maige Tuired: myth and structure (84–93,
   120–167).
   Continued from *Éigse 19 (1982), pp. 1–35.

2735. Sterckx (Claude): Images monétaires et mythes celtes.
   Discusses medieval Irish and Welsh analogues to Gaulish myths, including
   the Dagda or Eschaid Ollathair, the Irish counterpart of Gaulish Sucellus.

6997. Sayers (William): Cerrce, an archaic epithet of the Dagda, Cernunnos
   and Conall Cernach.
   In JIES 16/3-4 (Fall/Winter, 1988), pp. 341–364.
   ad Cath Maige Tuired §93 (as ed. by E. A. Gray, 1982). Discusses the various
   epithets of the Dagda, focusing on Cerrce and its etymology.

8941. Isaac (G. R.): Mediaeval Welsh Enghlynion duad and
   Proto-Indo-European *dies ph₂t₂r.

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.
Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu), 2 donn ‘princely’, de(f)i. are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

**Dagdae**

3886. Blažek (Václav): Celtic-Slavic parallels in mythology and sacral lexicon.


**Daghdha Eochaidh Ollathair**

2735. Sterckx (Claude): Images monétaires et mythes celtes.


Discusses medieval Irish and Welsh analogues to Gaulish myths, including the Dagda or Eochaid Ollathair, the Irish counterpart of Gaulish Sucellus.

**Daghdhae**

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.


Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu), 2 donn ‘princely’, de(f)i. are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

**daibhir**


Suggests < EIr. daidbir.

**daidbhir**


Suggests < EIr. daidbir.

**dáig**

3747. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Varia: 5. dóig ám.


ad DIL D, 304.17-24, where the phrase dóig ám ‘for, because’ (< Middle Irish conjunction dóig + emphasizing particle ám) is erroneously given under the adjective dóig.
References

   OIr. tengae, ingen, tuga, daig, snigid.

729. Ó Síodhail (Micheál): Diabhál (deamhan 7 rl.) mar dheas cheanghrae sa nGaeilge.
   In Éru 31 (1980), pp. 46–58.
   Diabhál, dh(ef)amhan, damhá, daighean, etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

Dáil Cais

540. Ó Corráin (Donncha): Dáil Cais: church and dynasty.
   In Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 52–63.

dail (ScG)

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.
   The arable lands [ScG achadh, dail, goirtean, geal, io(dh)leann, chaiginn, losaid, etc.]; The grazing lands [ScG iléan, bòrd, blàr, clinne, innis, lùn, maidear, mòbharach, magh, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG buile, crò, cuithe/cuidhe, etc.]; Transhumance names [ScG airigh, rinn/roinn, both(ain), agail, etc.].

dail (ScG) (in place names)

13455. Taylor (Simon): Pictish place-names revisited.
   Examines the distribution of place-names in northern Britain which contain elements defined as P-Celtic. Appendix 1: Survey of place-name elements organized according to their degree of Pictishness (Category 1: P-Celtic words probably not borrowed into Gaelic: *aber or *abor, *bren or *bran, *cēr, *cuper, *dail, *cèils, *lanere, *mig, *ogel, *pant, *pen, *perr, *pren, *neth, *truos/*tros, Note on *nemed; Category 2: P-Celtic words borrowed into Gaelic but only attested in place-names: *caer, *carden, *groon; Category 3: P-Celtic loan-words attested as common nouns in Gaelic: bad, dail, monadh, pett, pòir, preñ; Category 4: Gaelic elements influenced by a Pictish cognate: ï beinn, blàr, càrn, dabbach, dàm, foithir, lios, nth, srath); Appendix 2: The problem of Cardean; Appendix 3: A note on Keir; Appendix 4: Certain, probable or possible ‘Pictish’ names containing elements not discussed above.

daílem


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Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

Collects and analyses instances of agent nouns in -en: Prototypen bzw. frühere Bildungen (ainim(m)/anaim(m), talam); Bekannt und gesicherte -amon und -f)amon-Bildungen (airem, betham, brithem, cairim, dailem, dílem, fechem, feltem, flaithem, glaídem, legam, luam, medam, martham, orb(b)am, stiainem).

daimliag

Searches the annals for references to: 1. The daimliag [the bishop’s stone church]; 2. The dirteach [timber church possibly on same site as later O’Kelly’s church]; 3. Eogais Beag [identified with Temple Clérán].

dáinde (ghost-word)

6689. Bourke (Cormac): The work of angels?
In IR 50/1 (Spring, 1999), pp. 76–79.
ad AU 1007.11: doEndai ‘man-made’.

daingeann

5005. Flanagan (Deirdre): Some less frequently attested Irish place-name elements of archaeological interest.
In Nomina 7 (1983), pp. 31–33.
longphort, daingean.

Daingean, An

6413. MacCotter (Paul): An Daingean and Dingle: what’s in a name?

daingen

In JIES 41/1-2 (Spring/Summer, 2013), pp. 1–19.
Celtic words include OIr. de(n)gen, tìug, tèichtaid, *toacaid, tocad.

Offers an account of selected instances (both certain and doubtful) of lexical borrowing from Irish into Welsh: MW ærihan, MW diarchenad (< OIr. achara?); MW cleirch (< OIr. cléireach); MW cor, drycoor (< OIr. cor, *drocoor); MW denghlyn (< OIr. daingen); MW graen(n)/wyn(n) (perhaps includes OIr. gráin as element?); MW lorn (< OIr. lornn); MW mab llen (< OIr. mac léirinn); MW oehsael/ochsail (< OIr. ozal); MW ynsedau (< OIr. cláimeach).
Daire

   Edition of Bríathar ogaim, including glossing and commentary, from MSS RIA 23
   P 12, NLI G 53, TCD H 3. 18, and YBL; with translation and notes. Discussion
   of each of the names: Beithe, Luis, Fern, Sal, Nin, (h)Úath, Dair, Tinne, Coll,
   Cert, Main, Gort, Gétal, Straiph, Ruis, Ailm, Onn, Ú(i)r, Edad (?), Idad (?),
   Èbad (?), Ó(i)r, Uil(í)en(n), Pin (Iphín), Iphín (Pin), Emanchol.

daire dána

8948. Breeze (Andrew): Notes on some Scottish words and phrases: Mugdock,
   ploddeil, hallock, ‘dery dan’, ‘carlingis pet’.
   In ScotL 28 (2009), pp. 27–38.
   [1.] The name and battle of Mugdock, near Milingavie; [2.] Black Agnes Dunbar
   and her ploddeil [< Ir. plód + Fr. coll. -aille]; [3.] A Celtic etymology for hallock
   ‘foolish girl’; [4.] A Gaelic etymology for Dunbar’s dery dan [< Ir. dair é dána];
   [5.] Dunbar’s carlingis pet [< Ir. petá].

Daire Mór

3408. Manning (Conleth): Daire Mór identified.
   Longfordpass (alias Durrilhy), Co. Tipperary.

Daire na Fland


3942. Byrne (Francis John): Derrynavlan: the historical context.

daírt

13611. Breeze (Andrew): Notes on some cruces in Middle Scots poetry: Henryson’s
   Bawdronis, dart oxin and bacis, Dunbar’s Shrenecer and Wallidrag, Gavin Douglas’s
   Lundeys Lufe, Threte and Treilgis.
   [1.] Henryson’s Bawdronis the cat [not < Ir. beadnoch]; [2.] Henryson’s dart
   oxin [< Ir. dairt]; [3.] bacis in Henryson’s The amunciation; [4.] Dunbar’s
   Shrenecer; [5.] Wallydrag ‘good-for-nothing’ and Gaelic [< Mfr. slúainnich];
   [6.] Gavin Douglas’s Of Lundeys Lufe; [7.] Gavin Douglas’s in threte [< Ir. i
   dtráite]; [8.] Gavin Douglas’s Treilgis [< Ir. trilis].

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dairthech

13029. Manning (Conleth): References to church buildings in the Annals.
   Studies the occurrence of the following terms: oratorium; dairthech; damliac;
tempull, templum; celais; erdamh, airdam; taigi aernaigh; cell, civitas; recles.

15807. Manning (Conleth): A note on dairthech.

   Searches the annals for references to: 1. The daimliag [the bishop’s stone church]; 2. The dairthech [timber church possibly on same site as later O’Kelly’s church]; 3. Englaig Beag [identified with Temple Ciarán].

dais

   In SGS 13/1 (Autumn, 1978), pp. 112–126.
   Surveys eight publications by Christian Matras (1900-1988) on Irish loan words in Faroese, focusing particularly on the loans from drom, báthach, *slóbac, dais, cnú, tarbh, ScG lámh chéar (< OIr. *lám chér), muirean (or muirín, muírneach, etc.), sopp, áirge.
   Matras (Christian) (ref.)

daisser (MEngl)

1324. Breeze (Andrew): Middle English daisser and Irish deisréad ‘sprinkler’.
   Derives daisser ‘sprinkler’ (in MEngl. 13th c. poem) from Ir. deisréad < earlier int essiáit ‘the sprinkler’.

dál

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincairden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.
   In ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

dál (in place names)
11842. MacCotter (Paul): *Drong* and *dál* as synonyms for *óenach*.

**Dál Riata**

2063. Dumville (David N.): Ireland and North Britain in the earlier Middle Ages: contexts for *Míningud senechusa fier nAlban*.
   *In Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig* 1 (2002), pp. 185–212.
   With a genealogical chart. Incl. ed. based on Bannerman's own from MS TCD 1298 and commentary.


Rev. by

10960. Fraser (James E.): *Dux Reuda* and the Corcu Réti.

**díâlah**

1502. Ó Súilleabháin (Pádraig): Nótaí ar thrí fhocal ó na hAnnála.
   *In Eigse* 15/1 (Samhraidh, 1973), pp. 22–23.

O’Donovan (John) (ref.)

**dall**

   *dall, caoch*.
   *Repr. in* Watkins selected writings II, pp. 691-694.
5095. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the expression and concept of blindness in Irish.
   *In* StH 19 (1979), pp. 26–62.
   OIr. *dall, cíech, golt, lethcháech.*


15855. Ní Chrábhagáin (Ciara): Disease and illness in medieval Ireland: an anthropological examination of some hagiographical material.
   Examines the usage of names of illnesses and diseases occurring in the text of *Bethada náem nÉr enn*: 1. *amlab ar, baech, bodhar, dothdall, lobhar; 2. ailísse, *iolan fioran, eadulla, eathach; scamach, tirich, moirtin marbh, bis obaen, irenched, ealánnte théirntidhe, galar cos, demhan.*

15995. Zhivlova (Nina): Rare and unique names of ‘non-Indo-European’ type and the case of Dallán Forgaill.
   Discusses the name elements *becc/bocc, cíech, dóel, táaim*; includes an excursus on Dallán Forgaill.

Dall Ógán

11697. Ó hÓgáin (Dáithí): An Dall Glic agus an éigse.
   Discusses the motif of the Blind Wise Man.

Dallán Forgaill

15995. Zhivlova (Nina): Rare and unique names of ‘non-Indo-European’ type and the case of Dallán Forgaill.
   Discusses the name elements *becc/bocc, cíech, dóel, táaim*; includes an excursus on Dallán Forgaill.

Dalmellington

5459. Ansell (Michael): Carsphairn and Dalmellington revisited.

Dalriada


Rev. by
Donald Macalullay, in The Scottish historical review 58/1 (Apr., 1979), pp. 92-93.

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincarden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.

In ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34-51.

dalta

2476. Jaski (Bart): Cú Chulainn, gormac and dalta of the Ulstermen.

In CMCS 37 (Summer, 1999), pp. 1-31.
Examine the institution of fosterage in early Ireland, focusing on the adoption of Cú Chulainn by Conchobar and the other prominent Ulstermen. Discusses in particular the terms: gormac, dalta, nia, mac féisma, sét gerta (or gairitechta), orba niad and orba dulbrachta. Cf. T. Ó Cathasaigh, in Peritia 5 (1986), pp. 92-93.

dám

1188. McCone (Kim): Varia: I. The etymology of Old Irish deis ‘client(s)’.

Derives from *dem- ‘house[hold]’; cf. dám ‘retinue [of clients]’ < *doma- ‘house[hold]’.

2590. Hamp (Eric P.): Celtic *đám- and *vṛddhi and ὅζμος.

In ZCP 36 (1978), pp. 5-12.
Derives OIr. dám from PIE *dom-u-s, arguing that the long vocalism has been transferred from the strong cases of a hypothetical CC root-noun from PIE *dom- and therefore excluding the possibility of vṛddhi derivation. Cf. E. Campanile, in BBCS 26/3 (1975), pp. 305-306.


Argues that OIr. *dám*, *fíad* are velar formations of PIE *domos* `house`, *widu `forest`, respectively.

Campanile (Enrico): Un arcaismo morfológico del celtico.
Argues OIr. *dám* is a velar formation of PIE *domo* `house`.

16708. Falileyev (Alexander): Welsh equivalents to the Irish *fian*? Some further considerations on juvenile delinquency in medieval Wales.
In CMCS 73 (Summer, 2017), pp. 31–59.
Provides further medieval Welsh parallels to the passage referred to by Simon Rodway in Studi Celtici 7.191 ff.; also suggests Welsh *ynfydon* may have a parallel in the Irish *dám dássachta*.c

2450. Carey (John): The encounter at the ford: warriors, water and women.
Explores the association of fluvial water with female sexuality and its interaction with warlike activity.

2264. Ó Riain (Pádraig): Some bogus Irish saints.
Anesus (Nesus), Bríg, Ciar, Coschlaith, Dámán, Félicit, Féimme, Medrán, Meic Mochoba, Modiúit (Modúit), Ródn, Sénán, Sillán, T’eolas.

13029. Manning (Conleth): References to church buildings in the Annals.
Studies the occurrence of the following terms: *omtorium*; *dairthech*; *damliac*; *teampall, templum; celcis; erdamh, airdam; taigi aernaigh; cell, civitas; recces.*

In Ériu 54 (2004), pp. 79–102.
Focuses on the Fothairt saints Dámm, Brigit and Finnan, and argues that the characteristics of a particular saint’s cult were dependent on kindred, politics and territory. In appendix contains a translation of *Bethu Phátraic* lines 2195–2218 (as ed. by K. Mulcrone, 1939 [Best 2 1993]).

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729. Ó Siadhail ( Micheál): Diabhal (deamhain 7 r1.) mar dheis chomhréire san Gaeilge.
   In Ériu 31 (1980), pp. 46–58.
   Diabhal, dh(e)amhan, damná, daigean, etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

dánsccuithethe

   In Fs. Sommerfelt (1972), pp. 38–41.
   Identifies further examples, mostly from the law-texts.

dáns

826. McCaughey (Terence P.): The performing of bán.

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish dún.
   Derives it from *dop-n₄, cf. L damnun. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.

   Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 536–543.

dáns

15912. Breanach (Liam): On Old Irish collective and abstract nouns, the meaning of cétmuinnter, and marriage in early mediaeval Ireland.
   1. Discusses the use of words to signify both an abstract concept and a person who embodies it, or both a collective and an individual member of the collective: cér, bán, díber, fláith, grád, nemed, rath, naidm, aithre, cland, eilain, fine, muinnter; II. The meaning of cétmuinnter [Argues it meant ‘spouse’ and could be applied to both husband and wife].

dáns dreck

1277. Mac Cáithrigh (Eoin): Article + uile + noun and IGT II §20.
   In Ériu 49 (1998), pp. 45–70.

1670. Mac an Bhaird (Alan): Dán dreckach agus ranna as na hannála 867-1134.
Based on verse mostly from *AFM* and *AU*, illustrates the gradual development of *dán diréach* from the ninth to twelfth century. Fifteen verses / excerpts ed. from printed editions of *AFM* and *AU*, with Engl transl. and notes. First lines:


*dán* (ScG)

10655. MacInnes (John): *The panegyric code in Gaelic poetry and its historical background.*


Analyses the conventions of Scottish Gaelic praise poetry from the period c. 1600–1745.


**Danair**

5042. Ó Murc hadha (Diarmuid): *Nationality names in the Irish annals.*


Discusses the terms *Ériu, Féini, Scotti, Goídil, Cruithin, Picti, Albu, Bretain, Anglí, Suzain, Franci, Geinti, Gaill, Gall-Ghathhil, Nordmainn, Lochlainn, Danair.*

**Danann**

2052. Carey (John): *The name *Túatha Dé Danann.*


Argues that the derivation of OIr. *Danu* from a Common Celtic source is a false assumption; *Túatha Dé Danann* results of the disambiguation of the term *Túatha Dé ‘old gods’.*

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): *The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.*


Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu*), 2 donn ‘princely’, de(i)n are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and disusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

**dance of death**


In *CMCS* 13 (Summer, 1987), pp. 87–96.

A study of this motif in British and Continental art and literature and its appearance in Welsh poetry of the 15th and 16th centuries.
1159. Breatnach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.
   Concludes that there are no grounds for postulating a category of words with
   final short stressed vowel in Old Irish. 1. dí `from her'; 2. dé `from him, it'; 3.
   (cochta) dé `each of the two'; 4. imallé `together'; 5. illé `hither'; 6. té `hot';
   7. só `this'; 8. sé `this'; 9. amné `thus'; 10. danó `then'.

*Danu

2052. Carey (John): The name Túatha Dé Danann.
   Argues that the derivation of OIr. *Danu from a Common Celtic source is a
   false assumption; Túatha Dé Danann results of the disambiguation of the term
   Túatha Dé `old gods'.

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.
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   de(i)n are all members of a semantic field `good', and discusses its etymological
   connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

daoin-uaisle

16198. Bannerman (John): The Scots language and the kin-based society.
   In Gaelic and Scots in harmony (1990), pp. 1–19.
   Discusses the use of Gaelic legal terms and concepts in Scots law.

daor

   saor, daor, and derivatives.

daorach

436. de Blaklite (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.
   1. bleachtaire, miolaire; 2. bríca; 3. budain; 4. caíipits; 5. cásipits/cáipits;
   6. daorach; 7. malach; 8. ninsceachán, ninsci, ninscim, etc.; 9. painiadh; 10.
   passed; 11. pasúir; 12. slincín; 13. splincéara; 14. sprió; 15. trantal.

1936. de Blaklite (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.
   1. *airnnecht; 2. criostach; 3. daorach; 4. fáthairne; 5. farach; 6. imirt; 7.
   isteil; 8. pmistéil.
daor-rath

2500. Broderick (George): Tynwald: a Manx cult-site and institution of
pre-Scandinavian origin?

In CMCS 46 (Winter, 2003), pp. 55–94.

Argues that the Manx Tynwald continues a Celtic rather than a Germanic
tradition. Appendix contains a contemporary account of the Tynwald Fair Day
of 1691.

daor-rath (ScG)


Presents a detailed linguistic study of the name of this medieval Scottish officer,
and suggests that it is to be derived from ScG toseach daor-rath (cf. OIr.
dóer-rath `base clientship').

-dar

1513. Nilsen (Kenneth E.): A new third person plural subject pronoun in the
Irish of Bun a' Cruic, Sráith Salach, Conamara.


On the use of the 3 pl. past tense marker -dar as an independent subject
pronoun.

dar


Use of dar = do.

3125. Ó Murcúi (Liam P.): The literary asseveration in Irish.

In ÉtC 29 (1992), pp. 327–332.

Studies prepositional phrases consisting of dar + noun.

(-)dar (3 pl.)


On the analogical spread of certain verbal endings, some of which gain indepen-
dent pronominal status, e.g. -(e)as (1 sg.); -(a)in, -(a)inn, -(a)ar, -(a)i
(2 sg.); -(e)ar, -(e)amuid, -(u)muis (1 pl.); -(a)dar, -(a)id, -(u)dis (3 pl.); -(e)d, -(e)ar, -(e)adh, -(e)as (impers.) with irregular verbs;
-(t)ar, -(t)h(ars), -(t)h(ars) (impers.).

dar an eóruinn


vs. B. Ó Cuív, Páirtíment na mBan (Dublin 1952), 146; dar an córúinn (l. 2357) ‘by the anvil’ [i.e. ‘by St. Patrick’s anvil’]; córúinn < inneoir < inneoin ‘anvil’.

Ó Cuív (B.) (ref.)

Dar ‘daughter’


Argues that the Indo-European word for ‘daughter’ is continued by the OIr. personal name Dechtir, in pretonic position also Der (vel. slín).

dar le

9554. Ó hUiginn (Ruairí): Dar le.


Dar Óma

723. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Onomata.

In Éirín 30 (1979), pp. 165-180.


darco


Dardaoín álaimn

1569. Ó Cuív (Brian): Dardaoín Álaimn.

In Éigse 16/3 (Samhradh, 1976), p. 238.

Dardaoín Álaimn refers to the Feast of Corpus Christi.

Dardis (family name)

5486. Gallwey (Hubert): The family of Dardis.


Darerca (or Monenna), St.

14110. Sperber (Ingrid): The life of St. Monenna or Darerca of Killevy.

English translation of the Life of St. Darerca from the Codex Salamanicensis.

Dará (St)


In Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 561–566.

Annals of Inisfallen, s.a. 810, is to be taken as ‘the law (or laws) concerning cows, of Dari and of Adair son of Echne, promulgated in Muma’.

dásachdach (ScG)

13253. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Am buadhfhacal meadhna-níseach mennach agus meann, mennach, dásachdach, dásan(n)ach na Gàidhlig.


Argues MiR. *meráinach* (in the name Aedh Meranach) could be based on *meránach*, ultimately < mer ‘demented’.

dásachd

16708. Falilleyev (Alexander): Welsh equivalents to the Irish *fán*? Some further considerations on juvenile delinquency in medieval Wales.

In CMCS 73 (Summer, 2017), pp. 31–59.

Provides further medieval Welsh parallels to the passage referred to by Simon Rodway in Studi Celtici 7.191 ff.; also suggests Welsh *ynfydion* may have a parallel in the Irish *dám dásachtach* of Togail Bruidne Du Brega.

dásacht

13253. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Am buadhfhacal meadhna-níseach mennach agus meann, mennach, dásachdach, dásan(n)ach na Gàidhlig.


Argues MiR. *meráinach* (in the name Aedh Meranach) could be based on *meránach*, ultimately < mer ‘demented’.

13860. Hayden (Deborah): On the meaning of two medieval Irish medical terms: *deryg dáisachtach* and *rúad (fh)rasach*.

In Êrin 64 (2014), pp. 1–21.

Argues, based on an analysis of Irish early medical sources, that these terms refer to blood vessels.

dásan(n)ach (ScG)

13253. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Am buadhfhacal meadhna-níseach mennach agus meann, mennach, dásachdach, dásan(n)ach na Gàidhlig.


Argues MiR. *meráinach* (in the name Aedh Meranach) could be based on *meránach*, ultimately < mer ‘demented’.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

**dath**

1673. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Donegal *a díth ar bith*.  
Discusses different responses in LASID for the word ‘anything’ in Ulster dialects and their distribution, e.g. *a díth, aon díth, dadaidh, dedham, rud ar bith*, etc. Outlines how *a díth ar bith* may have been introduced into Omeath Irish from North-West Donegal.


11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ in Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.  

10995. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Glossary entries on *anart* ‘a shroud’, the drink of death and the conjunction *dath* ‘because’.  
On the *anart* entries in *Sanas Cormaic* (Corm. Y §37) and *Dúil Dromma Cetta* (CHI ii 605.15), focusing on the meaning of the citation *dath don dichirt*, which is interpreted as ‘because death comes’. In Appendix discusses two further instances of conjunction *dath* ‘because’ from *Dúil Dromma Cetta*.

**dath, daithn**

1765. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cait): Leaganach as Conamara.  

**dattae**


**daur**

1818. Kelly (Fergus): The Old Irish tree-list.  
Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract *Bretha comaitheach*, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. airig feda ‘nobles of the wood’: *daur* ‘oak’, *col* ‘hazel’, *culenn* ‘holly’, *ibar* ‘yew’, *uinnius* ‘ash’, *ochtach* ‘Scots pine’; 2. *ais* ‘wild apple-tree’; 3. *ath* ‘commoners...

Daviot and Dunlichity, Inverness-shire


dé


Concludes that there are no grounds for postulating a category of words with final short stressed vowel in Old Irish. 1. dé ‘from her’; 2. dé ‘from him, it’; 3. (ochtair) dé ‘each of the two’; 4. imáilé ‘together’; 5. illé ‘both’, illé ‘both’; 6. tóí ’hot’; 7. só ‘this’; 8. só ‘this’; 9. amné ‘thus’; 10. danó ‘then’.


Suggests it is an early doublet of déa, to which it supplies its plural forms.

-de


On the terms rannáigecht ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and deibide ‘differentiated, disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative from deibé ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival de, vs. GOI §392, where it is suggested that deibide derives from de + bítbe ‘cut in two’.

de-


On the terms rannáigecht ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and deibide ‘differentiated, disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative from deibé ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival de, vs. GOI §392, where it is suggested that deibide derives from de + bítbe ‘cut in two’.

de

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann coitechann, as coitechann.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

In Éigse 22 (1987), pp. 135–140.
On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions referred to in Biblical syntactical tracts.

15999. Bayda (Viktor): Irish constructions with bain.
Focuses on light-verb constructions consisting of bain with the prepositions as or de.

dé-

9010. Hamp (Eric P.): Oscan notes: 1. Oscan dat ‘dé’, Old Irish dé-
In AJPh 101/2 (Summer, 1980), pp. 190–191.

dé (cechtar dé)

1159. Breatnach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.
Concludes that there are no grounds for postulating a category of words with final short stressed vowel in Old Irish. 1. dé ‘from her’; 2. dé ‘from him, it’; 3. (cechtar) dé ‘each of the two’; 4. inallé ‘together’; 5. illé ‘hither’; 6. té ‘hot’; 7. só ‘this’; 8. sé ‘this’; 9. amné ‘thus’; 10. dánó ‘then’.

de chois


dé ‘day’

OIr. dia.

dea

11985. Carey (John): Deo ‘pagan deity’.
Suggests it is an early doublet of dia, to which it supplies its plural forms.

déac

1238. Schrijver (Peter): Varia: IV. OIr. déec, déac.
ad R. Hertz, in Lexis 4 (1955) 66–69. Derives déec from *dech̑g (< PC *dehnk < *dekn-kʷ̑e ‘and ten’) with dissimilatory loss of *-eh- (or *-h- or *-g-) before *-g-.

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Deach

8006. Mac Aongusa (Máire): *Seachta frísa toimsílter Gaedhelg*: seven things by which Gaedhelg is measured.

*In SCF* 5 (2008), pp. 54–63.

Discusses the terms *fíd, deach, réim, forbaid, alt, ince* and *etar gair e* as they appear in the Book of Ballymote version of *Aumisept na n-éces*.

Deachraidh


Identifies dat. sg. *Deachraidh* in poem, *Triail (om tmeachall na Fóida* by Snáin Mór Ó Dubhagáin, as the same element seen in *Mag nDe chrad* (< *Dechraidh*), located adjacent to Donaghpatrick (Co. Meath).

déag

795. Ó Siadhail (Mícheál): *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 lenition of *déag* and *fíchead*.

11750. Ó Flaithearta (Mícheál): An fo cáil *déag* sa Ghaeilge.

*In Diasa díograise [Ó Briain essays]* (2009), pp. 315–327.

Dealbh Ghréine

1648. Meek (Donald E.): *The banners of the Fian in Gaelic ballad tradition*.

*In CMCS* 11 (Summer, 1986), pp. 29–60.


deamhan

413. de Blakhairithe (Tomás): *Deamhan (?) agus deireadh an lae*.


Read *díon* (as in MS) < *i ndísín < *i níuín = *i nesín for *deamhan* in phrase ‘go rithdéamhan agus deireadh an lae ag teacht’; in *Eamon a Búrc Siofála*, ed. by P. Ó Céannabháin (1983), pp. 48, 70.

Ó Céannabháin (Peadar) (*ref.*)

déan


déan (as aux.)


déana


déana


déanamh (as auxiliary verb)

11043. Broderick (George): The imperfect and secondary future in late spoken Manx. In SGS 28 (2011), pp. 307–332. Examines the use of the imperfect and the secondary future of Late Spoken Manx in (1) the substantive verb, (2) the verb jennoo (used as an auxiliary), (3) the regular verb, and (4) the irregular, modal and defective verbs, offering a comparison with their use in Irish and Scottish Gaelic.

déanmhas


déarann

dearg

   Argues that problematic OE *deore* in *The Dream of the Rood* line 46 is best taken, on grounds the use of Ir. *derg* in later Irish texts, as a loan word from Irish thus meaning ‘bloody’, different from *deore* ‘dark’ inherited from Germanic.

   Aghaderg, Lenaderg, Derry.
   Repr. from *BUPNS* 3/1 (Spring 1955), pp. 1-4.

deárlaí ‘the account of your sins at confession’

1794. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Notaí ar fhoil.*

desgabháil

7872. Ó Broin (Brian): Old Irish *desgabáil* and the concept of ascension in Irish religious texts.
   *In PHCC 23* (2009), pp. 249–256.

debroth

12618. Breathnach (Liam): ‘Saint Patrick’s oath’.

déccain aindíaraid

1001. Bosje (Jacqueline), Kelly (Fergus): ‘The evil eye’ in early Irish literature and law.
   Part I (pp. 1–33) by J.B.: Early Irish examples of the evil eye: 1. The destructive eye [súil miledach, Birudere, súil milteach, súil neimnech, possibly tsúil lech] 2. The angry eye [déccain aindíaraid, súil (fhéig) aindíaraid] 3. Casting the evil eye [súillid, addmillid; corrpuinecht also discussed] 4. Envy and the evil eye [for-moinethar, drochmsc, drochesbáil] 5. Protection against the evil eye. Part II (pp. 34–39) by F.K.: ‘The evil eye’ in early Irish law: a section of legal commentary (dating from around the twelfth century) attached to a four-word quotation from an Old Irish law text (*No etbal tri ornath* ‘Or stealing away through envy’), ed. with transl. and notes from MSS Rawlinson B 506 and TCD H 3. 18; cf. CIIi i 144.34-145.5; ii 673.3-10; iii 955.1-8, 1051-1723.
DECEDDAS (Og)

10041. Motta (Filippo): Gall. δεκαντεν, pitt. Δεκαντα, ant. isl. -De(i)chet.

dechned

3120. Kalyguine (Victor): Quelques aspects mythologiques de la tradition
   grammaticale vieil-irlandaise.
   Studies in particular the terms dechned, dichned, cennfochris, condail, delidan.

*Dechræ

   Identifies dat. sg. Deachraidh in poem, Triallom timcheall na Fódha by Seán
   Mór Ó Dubhagáin, as the same element seen in Mag nDechradh (< *Dechræ),
   located adjacent to Donsaphpatrick (Co. Meath).

Dechtir

2792. de Bernardo Stempel (Patrizia): Spuren gemeinkeltischer Kultur im
   Wortschatz: 1. Die irische Tochter.
   Argues that the Indo-European word for ‘daughter’ is continued by the OIr.
   personal name Dechtir, in pretonic position also Der (vel. sim).

dedail

819. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): V aria: I. 1. deibhil.
   In Ériu 34 (1983), pp. 185–186.
   ‘a period of calm during stormy weather at sea’ (Aran Islands) < deighilt(θ),
   Ó Maille (T. S.) (ref)

dee

2748. Rankin (David): Bendacht dee agus andee fort, a ingen (Táin bó Cúalgne
   2111, O’Rahilly).
   Discusses in particular the term andee, arguing that it denotes not humans but
   supernatural beings.

   Suggests it is an early doublet of dia, to which it supplies its plural forms.
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**dee 7 andee**

2748. Rankin (David): *Bendacht deag andee fort, a ingen* (*Táin bó Cúalnge 2111*, O’Rahilly).


Discusses in particular the term *andee*, arguing that it denotes not humans but supernatural beings.

**dee (nom. pl.)**


**dëec**

1238. Schrijver (Peter): *Varia*: IV. *OIr. dëee, dëac.*


Ad R. Hertz, in *Lexis* 4 (1955) 66–69. Derives *dëee* from *dechēg* (< PC *dekank* < *delm-kwē* and ten’) with dissimilatory loss of *-ch- (or *-*k-) before *-g-.

**deibhe**


On the terms *rannagecht* ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and *deibide* ‘differentiated, disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantival adjectival derivative from *deibhe* ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival de, vs. GOI §302, where it is suggested that *deibide* derives from *de + bithe* ‘cut in two’.

**deibhil (v. *deibide*)**

1041. Sproule (David): Complex alliteration, full and unstressed rhyme, and the origin of *deibide*.


**deibhil**


Ó Máiîle (T. S.) (*ref.*)

**deibide**


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On the terms *rannaiseacht* ‘unitary-stanza-making’ and *deibide* ‘differentiated, disagreeing (form)’, the latter representing a substantivised adjectival derivative from *deibe* ‘difference, variety, disagreement’ + adjectival *de*, vs. GOI §305, where it is suggested that *deibide* derives from *de + bíthe* ‘cut in two’.

1041. Sproule (David): Complex alliteration, full and unstressed rhyme, and the origin of *deibide*.

Deichead

10041. Motta (Filippo): Gall. ἰκαντεν, pitt. Δικανται, ant. irl. *-De(i)chet*.

Deichet

10041. Motta (Filippo): Gall. ἰκαντεν, pitt. Δικανται, ant. irl. *-De(i)chet*.

deic hned

2436. Davies (Morgan Thomas): Protocols of reading in early Irish literature: notes on some notes to *Ograin Denna Ríg* and *Ann Colum Cille*.

Reflects on the philological methodology followed by medieval and modern Irish scholars and the value of their observations, focusing on practical examples from these two texts.

Deichtine


Argues that the Indo-European word for ‘daughter’ is continued by the OIr. personal name *Dechtir*, in pretonic position also *Der* (vel. sīm).

déideadh


[1.] déideadh; [2.] bùrthé.

deighil(t)

   *In Ériu 34* (1983), pp. 185–186.

Ó Móille (T. S.) (ref.)

deil chlis

Offers a detailed discussion of Cú Chulainn’s deil chlis.

deimindsce

Discusses the sets of terms for grammatical gender in Auarcept na n-éces.

de(i)n

18840. Imho (Helen): DIL de(i)n: indeclinable?
In J CeltL 20 (Jan., 2019), pp. 61–98.

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.
Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu), 2 donn ‘princely’, de(i)n are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

dear

1575. McGonagle (Noel): The present tense flexionless termination.
In Éigse 16/4 (Geimhreadh, 1976), pp. 275–283.
beir, bheir, chlain, ghni, deir, gheibh, teh, ith, t(h)ig, t(h)éigh / t(h)éid.

Studies, within a new typological frame, the role, forms and syntax of reported speech in Modern Irish, focusing in particular on deir/adeir, the most used verbum dicendi.

Deirdre

1153. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Lexical and literary aspects of ‘heart’ in Irish.
In Éirí 53 (2003), pp. 1–18.
1. Introduction; 2. Forms and declension of cride; 3. Sense of cride: 3.1 Primary sense: the physical heart; 3.2 Cride ‘centre, middle part, focus’ vs. mélín and lár; 4. The heart as metaphor for courage; 5. The heart as seat and object of love: 5.1 Cnú and cride; 6. The heart as seat of emotions etc.; 7. ‘Heartbreak’ resulting in death: 7.1 General; 7.2 Deirdre; 7.3 Finnabair; 7.4 Donn Cuailnge; 7.5 Other instances; 8. Welsh parallels.

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1879. Sims-Williams (Patrick): Fionn and Deirdre in late medieval Wales.

Analysis based on Deirdre's role in LMU.

In BBCS 31 (1984), p. 87.
Points out a further reference to Deirdre in Welsh verse.

déis

1188. McCone (Kim): Varia: I. The etymology of Old Irish déis ‘client(s)’.
Derives from *dem- ‘house(hold)’; cf. dám ‘retinue (of clients)’ < *domo- ‘house(hold)’.

déis ‘a vassal’

1789. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The Déisi and Dyfed.
In Éigse 20 (1984), pp. 1–33.
Analysis of The expulsion of the Déisi; appendix includes the edition of a note on the Muinter Chairbre from Rawlinson MS B 502, with variant readings from Laud Misc. 610, and English translation.

Repr. in Coire sois, pp. 301–329.

Déisi

1789. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): The Déisi and Dyfed.
In Éigse 20 (1984), pp. 1–33.
Analysis of The expulsion of the Déisi; appendix includes the edition of a note on the Muinter Chairbre from Rawlinson MS B 502, with variant readings from Laud Misc. 610, and English translation.

Repr. in Coire sois, pp. 301–329.

5603. O’Sullivan (Benedict): The Déci and others.
In Decies 29 (Summer, 1985), pp. 5–10.

In Decies 30 (Autumn, 1985), pp. 18–19.

5605. O’Sullivan (Benedict): The Desii become Christian.
In Decies 30 (Autumn, 1985), pp. 4–9.

deisréad

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1324. Breeze (Andrew): Middle English *daisser* and Irish *deisréad* 'sprinkler'.


    Derives *daisser* 'sprinkler' (in MEngl. 13th c. poem) from Ir. *deisréad* < earlier *int eviát* 'the sprinkler'.

**delidin**


    Studies in particular the terms *de chne d*, *díchne d*, *c enn fó chrus*, *condáil*, *delidin*.

*dem-

1188. McCone (Kim): Varia: I. The etymology of Old Irish *déis* 'client(s)'.


    Derives from *dem-* 'house(hold)'; cf. *dám* 'retinue (of clients)' < *domo-* 'house(hold)'.

**demhan**

15855. Ní Chrábhagáin (Ciara): Disease and illness in medieval Ireland: an anthropological examination of some hagiographical material.

    In RíM 24 (2013), pp. 115–133.

    Examines the usage of names of illnesses and diseases occurring in the text of *Bethad nam nÉr enn*: 1. amlab ar, beacach, bodhar, damhaidell, lobhar; 2. aille, fólan foiar, easbadh, cutbach; seamach, lirach, moirtin marbh, bis obann, ifrann; esláinte theinntidhe, galar cos, demhan.

Démmán


    Identifies and discusses personal names of certain or arguable Irish origin (*Alistair, Adamnan, Bressal, Brón, Denma, Dengus, Fergus, Enoch, Fladgus, Raichtclid, Salfach, Ultan; Cúna, Cúnen, Horac, Maedhor, Muca, Ona, Osbald*).

Denne

2637. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): Heroic destinies in the *macgnímrada* of Finn and Cú Chulainn.


    Outlines the common story pattern underlying the respective *macgnímrada*.

**Denne Mael**

The significance of *mael* in Finn’s original name of *Demne Mael*.

**-deⁿ** - (infixed pronoun)


Ad F. O. Lindeman, *in* *Ériu* 31 (1980), pp. 165-167. Provides examples of the 3 sg. fem. infixed pronoun *-deⁿ* - from *Audecht Mominn*.

Lindeman (F. O.) (ref.)

**Déngus**


Identifies and discusses personal names of certain or arguable Irish origin (*Abniam, Adamnan, Brísn, Denna, Dengus, Facelfi, Fergus, Finian, Fledgus, Reachtchride, Salfach, Uttan; Osma, Osen, Horae, Maethcor, Mucca, Oia, Ondocht*).

**deoch**


In *BBCS* 24/4 (May, 1972), pp. 481-482.

Also on Ir. *deug* (later *deoch*).

**deog tonnaid**


In *StC* 35 (2001), pp. 299-306.

On two kenninges for blood in Old Irish: *deog tonnaid*, occurring 3× in *Togail bruidne Da Derga*, and *melg theme*, occurring 1× in *Amrae Con Roi*.

**deogbaire**


In 14th ICCS, Maynooth 2011 (2015), pp. 75-94.

Elucidates passages in *Cath Maige Tuired* and *Lebor gabala* (concerning Brei’s fitness for kingship and the threefold taking of Ireland by the sons of Mil respectively) with the aid of concepts from early Irish law. In Appendix: *deogbaire* ‘cupbearer’ [on the resemblance between cupbearers and magicians seen in CMT §§77-80].

**deogbore**

In 14th ICCS, Maynooth 2011 (2015), pp. 75–94.

Elucidates passages in Cath Maige Tuired and Lebor gabála (concerning Bres's fitness for kingship and the threefold taking of Ireland by the sons of Mil respectively) with the aid of concepts from early Irish law. In Appendix: deoghaire 'cupbearer' (on the resemblance between cupbearers and magicians seen in CMT §§7-80).

deoir

11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ in Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.

In Féilscríbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.

1. ní, nithinn, a bheag, cineál; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhni, náit, puinn, se(o)id, pior, bit, frid, gíob, bad, heat, píosin, ás, bann, sciártóig, sceapall; 3. dath, li, ceo, sai, leus, poidha, scala, steama; 4. sian, seinn, guth, dant, focal, guth, diog, eanadadh; 5. blas, gráinne, greim, smaile, deoir; 6. ciol, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, (wit(e)), tap, car, fionna-feanna, jolt.

deorad


ad V. Hull, in ZCP 18 (1950), pp. 76-71, 286 (Best 297). Lám deoraid refers to status of person whose protection and rights under the law had been forfeited; such a person could be slain without fear of reprisal.

dèòradh (ScG)


Presents a detailed linguistic study of the name of this medieval Scottish officer, and suggests that it is to be derived from ScG toisach deor-rath (cf. OIr. dier-rath 'base clientship')

déroch (OE)


Argues that problematic OE déroch in The Dream of the Rood line 46 is best taken, on grounds the use of Ir. dery in later Irish texts, as a loan word from Irish thus meaning 'bloody', different from deroch 'dark' inherited from Germanic.

Der


Argues that the Indo-European word for 'daughter' is continued by the OIr. personal name Dechtir, in pretonic position also Der (vel. sim).
Hamp (Eric P.): Does morphological reconstruction really exist?
Expresses the set of rules that govern Proto-Indo-European derivational patterns involving the prefix *h₁su and the adjectival *-i, which is illustrated especially by examples of the several compounding types occurring with OIr. so-. In addition argues that the Old Irish negative prefix neb-/neph- derives from the petrified result of the prefix concatenation *ne-su before a vowel.

der ‘daughter’

Argues that the Indo-European word for ‘daughter’ is continued by the OIr. personal name Dechtir, in pretonic position also Der (vel. sim.).

Hamp (Eric P.): Does morphological reconstruction really exist?
Expresses the set of rules that govern Proto-Indo-European derivational patterns involving the prefix *h₁su and the adjectival *-i, which is illustrated especially by examples of the several compounding types occurring with OIr. so-. In addition argues that the Old Irish negative prefix neb-/neph- derives from the petrified result of the prefix concatenation *ne-su before a vowel.

derbíne

Binchy (D.) (ref.), Charles-Edwards (T.) (ref.), MacNeill (E.) (ref.), Patterson (N.) (ref.)

Patterson (Nerys W.): Patrilineal kinship in early Irish society: the evidence from the Irish law texts.
In BBCS 37 (1990), pp. 133–165.
Discusses the terms for the various kinship relations, in particular *derb fine*.

3247. Baumgarten (Rolf): The kindred metaphors in *Bechbretha* and *Coibnes usci thairidne*.

On the use of the analogy of the four categories of kinship (*gelfine, derb fine, íarne, ind fine*) applied to three cases of neighbourhood law: I. *Bechbretha* §§9–11, 18–22; II. *Bechbretha* §§12–13; III. *Coibnes usci thairidne* §§1–3, 8. With linguistic discussion and English translation.


**derc**


OIr. *scáterc* from *scáth* ‘shadow’ + *derc* ‘eye’.

**Derc Corra**

2470. Carey (John): Two notes on names.

**derce**

2470. Carey (John): Two notes on names.

**Dercinal (in William Worcestre)**

4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincarden, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan.
*In ScotL* 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

**derco**

1983. Byrne (Francis John): *Dercu*: the feminine of *mocu*.

**derco Chon**

derco Duib

derco Maicnath

derco Maicnioth

derco Maicnath

dercongal
4431. Breeze (Andrew): Some Celtic place-names of Scotland, including Dalriada, Kincaid, Abercorn, Coldingham and Girvan. 
   In ScotL 18 (1999), pp. 34–51.

dercu

dercu Glasfhileth

dercu Glasfile

derdri (MW)
1879. Sims-Williams (Patrick): Fionn and Deirdre in late medieval Wales.

**derg**

derg ‘red, bloody’.
   Argues that problematic OE deore in *The Dream of the Rood* line 46 is best
   taken, on grounds the use of Ir. *derg* in later Irish texts, as a loan word from Irish
   thus meaning ‘bloody’, different from *deor*: ‘dark’ inherited from Germanic.

**derg dáisachtach**

13860. Hayden (Deborah): On the meaning of two medieval Irish medical terms:
derg dáisachtach and rúad (fh)rasach.
   In Ériu 64 (2014), pp. 1–21.
   Argues, based on an analysis of Irish early medical sources, that these terms
   refer to blood vessels.

**Derg Drúchtach**

16341. Pettit (Edward): Three variations on the theme of the dog-headed spear
in medieval Irish: Celtchar’s *láin*, Conall Cernach’s *Derg Drúchtach*,
Lugaid’s *flesc*.
   In StH 42 (2016), pp. 65–96.

**dergfhine**

3515. Patterson (Nerys W.): Patrilineal kinship in early Irish society: the
evidence from the Irish law texts.
   In BBCS 37 (1990), pp. 133–165.
   Discusses the terms for the various kinship relations, in particular *derbhíne*.

**Derry**

place-names.
   Aghaderg, Lenaderg, Derry.

**Derrynaflan**

2043. Ó Chatháin (Próinséas): Derrynaflan.

11784. Ó Muráile (Nollag): Doire na bhFlann alias Doire Eidhneach: an
historical and onomastic study.
Derrynavlan


*de-saig

   Argues that the verbal noun and the prototonic forms of con-dieig are historically irregular; shown to be a post-syncop compound of unattested *de-saig with com, on which the normal syncop pattern was applied. Also on Middle Irish simplification of old compound verbs.

desertum (Lat)

1375. MacDonald (A. D. S.): Aspects of the monastery and monastic life in Adomnán’s Life of Columba.
   Discussion of Adomnán’s terms for physical features of monasteries. [1.] The monastery (e.g. Lat. monasterium, cenobium, cella, cellula, ecclesia); [2.] The church and cemetery (e.g. Lat. ecclesia, oratorium, exedra (cf. ? Ir. air-dom)), cubiculum); [3.] The domestic buildings (e.g. Lat. monasterium, magn domus, domus, domucula, hospitium / hospitiolum, habitaculum, lectulus); [4.] The plate (ol)a monasterii; [5.] Desertum and peregrinatio (e.g. desertum (> OIr. disert), herimum).

desgabál

7872. Ó Broin (Brian): Old Irish *desgabál and the concept of ascension in Irish religious texts.
   In PHCC 23 (2009), pp. 249–256.

dess

   Discusses the semantic change dess ‘south’ > ‘right’ and the etymology of Uisnech.
   O’Brien (Michael A.) (ref.)

dessel

In CJIS/RCÉI 18/2 (1992), pp. 1-29.

Analyses problematic readings in the Indiculus superstitionum et paganiorum, particularly dæsil (leg. *dæsil) and nimidas which are compared with OIr. dessel and nemed respectively.

dét


In HS 123 (2010), pp. 56-96.

deug


In BBCS 24/4 (May, 1972), pp. 481-482.

Also on Ir. deug (later deoch).


In StC 35 (2001), pp. 299-306.

On two kennings for blood in Old Irish: deog tonnaid, occurring 3× in To gall braidne Da Derga, and melg theme, occurring 1× in Amrae Con Roi.

Deveron

13007. Breeze (Andrew): Ptolemy’s Taexali, Caelis, Loxa, and Eitis.

In ScotL. 24 (2005), pp. 64-74.

[1.] Taexali; [2.] Caelis, the river Deveron; [3.] Loxa, the Lossie, and Welsh llosg ‘burning’; [4.] Eitis and Loch Etive.

devil

729. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Diabhal (deamhan 7 r.l.) mar dheis chomhréire sa nGaeilge.


Diabhal, d(h)eamhan, damhí, daighean, etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

*dewz-á- (Germ)


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

dh

211. Pööår (Dóra): The phonology of Scottish Gaelic loanwords in Lowland Scots.


**dh’a (ScG)**


*In SGS* 14/2 (1986), pp. 142–143.

Discusses the substitution of *ga* for *dá* in the verbal noun construction.

**dhá**


*In SGS* 14/2 (1986), pp. 142–143.

Discusses the substitution of *ga* for *dá* in the verbal noun construction.

**dhá chuid**

1854. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Nótaí Nua-Ghaeilge*.


**dhá leath**

1854. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Nótaí Nua-Ghaeilge*.


**dhá leor**

1854. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Nótaí Nua-Ghaeilge*.


**dhá uíllinn**

1794. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): *Notaí ar fho cail*.


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Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

729. Ó Siocháin (Micheál): Diabhal (dúirmhín 7 rl.) mar dheis chomhréire sa nGaeilge.

In Ériu 31 (1980), pp. 46–58.

Diabhal, d(h)éanann, dbhán, ògheann, etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

d(h)éanann


[1.] bhéarann; [2.] bhéarann; [3.] déarann; [4.] g(h)obhann, fuigheann; [5.] iosann; [6.] iocann; [7.] mchann; [8.] teiféann; [9.] dhéanann; [10.] bheann.

df

1159. Breannach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.


Concludes that there are no grounds for postulating a category of words with final short stressed vowel in Old Irish. 1. ði ‘from her’; 2. dé ‘from him, it’; 3. (cécitar) dé ‘each of the two’; 4. imallé ‘together’; 5. illé ‘hither’; 6. té ‘hot’; 7. só ‘this’; 8. sè ‘this’; 9. amné ‘thus’; 10. danó ‘then’.


In AJPh 101/2 (Summer, 1980), pp. 190–191.

Di sátr[n]

779. Ó Cróínín (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?


Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies serol, Diu luna, Diu merk, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu trich, Di sátr[n]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form diu ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem bég. Secht meic òille Òengusa (9 qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7–27.

dia
2696. Stefański (Witold): Der Konditionalsatz im Altirischen.  
Briefly describes the conjunctions and modi used in the construction of conditional sentences.

Suggests that the Old Irish formula *o dá na duine is a survival from early Celtic legal vocabulary.

2174. Ó hUiginn (Ruairí): Tongu do dia toinges mo thuath and related expressions.  
Discusses the syntax, semantics and origin of early Irish oath formulae.


día

Suggests it is an early doublet of día, to which it supplies its plural forms.

día ‘day’

OIr. dia.

dia do bheatha

327. Ó Cuív (Brian): The etymology of Día do bheatha.  

diaocus duine

Suggests that the Old Irish formula *o dá na duine is a survival from early Celtic legal vocabulary.

diobhál
729. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): *Diabhal (deamhan 7 r1.) mar dheis chomhréire san Gaeilge.
   
   *Diabhal, d(h)eamhan, daimh, daighean,* etc. as syntactic devices. Discussion of use in Irish dialects and possible influence of English ‘devil’.

**diad**

   
   ‘Man / warrior of the pair’: *diad* related to *días* ‘two persons’. Also suggests *i ndiaid* may represent ‘in (its) pairing’ rather than ‘in(to) (its) end’ (cf. *i ndiad*).

10826. Ó Flaithearta (Micheál): The etymologies of (Fer) Diad.
   
   Suggests *diad* in personal name (Fer) Diad derives from gen. *dwi-pod-os* of PIE *dwi-pod-as* ‘two-footed’.

**diad (i ndiad)**

   
   ‘Man / warrior of the pair’: *diad* related to *días* ‘two persons’. Also suggests *i ndiaid* may represent ‘in (its) pairing’ rather than ‘in(to) (its) end’ (cf. *i ndiad*).

**diad (i ndiad)**

   
   ‘Man / warrior of the pair’: *diad* related to *días* ‘two persons’. Also suggests *i ndiaid* may represent ‘in (its) pairing’ rather than ‘in(to) (its) end’ (cf. *i ndiad*).

**dial**

   
   *caidíail* ‘sun-dial’ < *caid* ‘stone’ + *dial* (< Engl. ‘dial’).

Dían Cécht

   In *Éigse* 19/1 (1982), pp. 1–35.
   
   *Continued from* *Éigse* 18 (1981), pp. 183–209.

Dían Cécht
4586. Gricourt (Daniel), Hollard (Dominique): Les dieux-héros médecins et bienfaiteurs dans les panthéons grec, celtique et germanique.
In Olodagos 15/1 (2001), pp. 7-95.
Investigates the rituals and attributes associated with the Gaulish healing divinity Borno, and refers to his relationship with the Irish Óengus mac Óc, Dían Coét and Lug, among others.

Diarmaid na nGall

1556. Ó Cuív (Brian): Two notes: [2.] Diarmaid na nGall.
In Éigse 16/2 (Géimhreadh, 1975), pp. 136-144.
Diarmaid na nGall = Diarmaid Mac Murcadhha; incl. discussion of the term Gall and its semantic development.

días

"Man / warrior of the pair": diad related to días "two persons". Also suggests i ndiad may represent "in (its) pairing" rather than "in(to) (its) end" (cf. i ndiad).

días Ídhchrann

3373. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Some cruxes in Críth gablach.

díbad

In BBCS 37 (1990), pp. 133-165.
Discusses the terms for the various kinship relations, in particular díbhíne.

13047. Murray (Kevin): A Middle Irish tract on cró and díbad.
English translation of CIH ii 600.i-601.11 (cf. Éiríu 1.209). With language notes, analysis [a discussion of the terms rann ó bun, cró ó inn, and cró ar mèdón], and technical vocabulary.

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díbaircud

7077. Stifter (David): Varia: II. A rule for ə-deletion in Irish?
   In Ériu 59 (2009), pp. 159–164.
   vs. GOI §218. Includes a discussion of the etymology of OIr. sochuide.

díbarga

   Includes an appendix on the principal divisions in early Irish social ideology,
   the four main classes being áes dána, díbarga, briugaid, feni (fláthi / ríg).

   In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 75–92.
   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 Celtica 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.)

2839. West (Máire): Aspects of díbarga in the tale Togail bruidne Da Derga.
   Explores general concepts about the early Irish institution of brigandage within
   the context of Togail bruidne Da Derga, with special attention to its association
   with wolflike activities, and argues that the tale conveys the Christian
   condemnation of díbarga.

8602. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): Gat and díbarga in Togail bruidne Da Derga.
   Repr. in Coire sois, pp. 412–421.

15912. Breannach (Liam): On Old Irish collective and abstract nouns, the
   meaning of céim在一nter, and marriage in early mediaeval Ireland.
   I. Discusses the use of words to signify both an abstract concept and a person
   who embodies it, or both a collective and an individual member of the collective:
   céird, dán, díbarga, fláthi, gráid, nemed, ráth, naidm, aitré, ealain, ecalas, fine,
   muintir; II. The meaning of céim在一nter [Argues it means ‘spouse’ and could be
   applied to both husband and wife].

díbarga

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824. McCone (Kim): _Aide d Cheltchair maic Uthechair_: hounds, heroes and hospitaliers in early Irish myth and story.
   Includes an appendix on the principal divisions in early Irish social ideology, the four main classes being _áes dána_, _díberga_, _brughaid_, _féni_ ( _fiaithi_ / _ríg_).

1654. McCone (Kim R.): Werewolves, cyclopes, _díberga_, and _Fianna_: juvenile delinquency in early Ireland.

dfbirciad

9598. Sayers (William): Games, sport and para-military exercise in early Ireland.
   In _Aethlon_ 10/1 (Fall, 1992), pp. 105-123.
   Appendix: A synthetic version of the lists of martial feats ( _cles_ ) as found in the _Uster_ cycle of tales.

dfeachtair

640. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Varia: III. Roinnt mbhírionnna a d’eascair ó _fhoclóir Uí Chléirigh_.

dfechetal di chennaib

1208. Carey (John): The three things required of a poet.
   _imbas forusnai_, _teimn leko_, _dichetal di chennaib_.
díchned

3120. Kalygnine (Victor): Quelques aspects mythologiques de la tradition grama
ticale vieil-irlandaise.
   Studies in particular the terms dechned, dichned, cennfochrus, condail, didin.

dídin

   Emends ditin (IT ii l. 52 (dítin YBL), l. 53 (ditin Eog. 1782)) to didin, v.n. of
do-feid and translates Is oc didin do bás siú atá sa ocs bia as ‘I am and I
shall be bringing about your death’.

Di-Dòmhnaich (ScG)

210. Grannd (Seumas): The lexical geography of the Western Isles.
   1. saucer (sàsar, flat); 2. hair (of the head) (gruag, felt); 3. oystercatcher
(tríleacan, brídean); 4. smoke (from the chimney) (toit, co); 5. porridge
(brochan, bie); 6. blue (of the sky) (liath, gorm); 7. grey (of hair) (glas, balt);
8. Sunday (Di-Dòmhnaich, Latha na Sàbaid) – all with corresponding maps.

die ‘day’

   OIr. dia.

diei cetene

2051. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí): An Old Irish gloss in the Munich Computus.
   in MS Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Clm 14456.
   Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp.
   131–132.

dies cetene

4143. Bisagni (Jacopo), Warnjes (Immo): Latin and Old Irish in the Munich
Computus: a reassessment and further evidence.
   In Ériu 57 (2007), pp. 1–33.
   Offers an analysis of all the instances of code-switching in MS München, Clm
14456.

dies scrol
779. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?

Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John’s College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scrol, Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Dii sator[n]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form diu ‘day’. Suggests these names could be as old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Seacht meic Ólle Oengusa (9 eq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7–27.

dígas

5106. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Old Irish heights and word-field potential.

OIr. ard, antae, digas, digsa, mulach, sliab, tulach.

dígbál

765. Greene (David): A recent semantic shift in Insular Celtic.
In ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 43–59.

Discusses the semantic change (need >) lack > desire in (II) Irish (díth, diígín > mod. doibhail), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. teastaighidh), ata...oireann...do, (III) Manx (local, feme), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (tha...a dhíth air...e tha bho...).

dígsce

5106. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Old Irish heights and word-field potential.

OIr. ard, antae, digas, digsa, mulach, sliab, tulach.

díguin


Discusses examples from the Irish legal language: geis, smacht, diguin.

diic


Lecce diicce (diice, deice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Guthreda Caranfind §15 and the legal commentary at CII i 145.10.47, of which an English translation is given here) refers to ‘a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse’; dice 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 diic, diing ‘difficult’. 
diing


*lecc dìisce (dùisc, doicé)* (occurring in legal texts, such as *Gubretha Caratniad* §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'; *dùisc* may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (*in ZCP* 16 (1927), pp. 21-7-218 [Best 22157]), represent *dùisce* 'incurability' or, possibly, an abstract based on *dùisc, diing* 'difficult'.

dil: -fir (in rime)

794. Ó Conchaeoannín (Tomás): A pious redactor of *Dinnshenchas Érenn*.


dìleas (ScG)


*In SGS* 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.

Focuses on the terms: *dùil, duaich, dìleasdànach, dhìghreach, dìleaschd, dìleas, càir, aite, iomad, oighre/eighr, oighreachd/eighreachd, staoighle; Breatainn, curt, curtas; fireastachd; caonn, caonais; cuoir, cuoirceach, cuoirch, annasach.*

dìleaschd (ScG)


*In SGS* 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.

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Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dligheach; dlíséachd, dileas; coir; àite, ionad; oighre/oighre, oighreachd/oighreachd; staointe; Bratunn; ceurt, ceurthas; firentachd; ceann, ceannas; euxir, euxireach, euxirach; annasach.

On the protection of transactions against claims in Ir. contractual law. Apps. contain details on (I) natural entitlement, (II) unwarranted promises, and (III) the airé coisring.

dilus

8393. Ó Néill (Pádraig): The earliest dry-point glosses in Codex Usserianus Primus.
Includes three glosses in Irish: 32. foirci, 69. oen and 79. dilus.

Dínóc

7642. Ó Cruailaoich (Conchubhar): Shemoge’s and St. Awarie’s: one case of mistaken identity and one case of sharp intuition?
On the origin of Díomóg/Modhúisóg of Cean Chaoín Anu and on the Co, Wexford place names St. Imoge or Shemoge, St. Awarie and Lady’s Island.

*-din-

OIr. lithech ‘accused person’ (cf. łid ‘accuses’) and Lat. lēitis ‘lawsuit’; also OIr. ad ‘law’, adae ‘due, fitting, proper’, adus ‘suitable, appropriate to’ and Umbrian avis ‘sancte’, etc; OIr. coll ‘injury, violation’ and Lat. culpa ‘blame’; cf. *-din- in tréidenus ‘three days’ and Lat. nundinum ‘nine days’.

díntach

780. Ó Coileáin (Seán): Some problems of story and history.
The relationship of story to history as exemplified in a number of texts relating to Guaim Aidi: [1.] Introduction; [2.] Scéala Cano meic Garbháin; [3.] The question of Díntach.

Dingle
6413. MacCotter (Paul): An Daingean and Dingle: what’s in a name?

**dinnshenchas**

2276. Ó Cuív (Brian): *Dinnshenchas*: the literary exploitation of Irish place-names.

**dibháil**

765. Greene (David): A recent semantic shift in Insular Celtic.
In ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 43–59.

Discusses the semantic change (need > lack > desire) in (II) Irish (dth, digbél (> mod. dibháil), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. teastaighd), atá ... oireann ... do, (III) Manx (locav, femav), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (tha ... a dhith air ...., is e a tha bho ...).

**dioig**

11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ in Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.
In Féilscríbhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.

1. tí, níthinn, a bheag, cinéal; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhri, níth, puinn, ce(s)jíd, pioc; bit, frid, gib, haid, heat, pígnín, és, bónn, scìurtòg, scràpall; 3. dath, li; cec, se, leus, poidhs, scalea; 4. sian, seinn, guth, dìnd, foci, puth, dioig cneadadh; 5. blas, gràinne, greim, smaille, dooir; 6. cál, cruiththeachad, tarbhha, faic(e), top, cur, fionna-feanna, folt.

**diograis**

7968. McQuillan (Peter): *Diograis* in Aisling Aogáin Ó Rathaille.
In ECI 23 (2008), pp. 121–141.

**dil**

In Érin 33 (1982), pp. 163–164.

Lat. *lots* glossed with Ir. *sléic* (means ‘pumice’, possibly related to *sléachtaid* ‘smoothies’), ruamæ (earlier form of *ruamna* ‘colouring matter, redish colour’), *dil* (‘fillet, diadem’): all exx. of *ornamentum multiebre*. Also suggests Ir. *sliochadh* ‘smoothing, polishing’ derives from ON *slkja* ‘to smooth’, although *slöck* forms may have been influenced by Engls. *slick* ‘to slick, polish, smooth’.

**Díomóg**

7642. Ó Crualaoich (Conchubhar): Shemoge’s and St. Awarie’s: one case of mistaken identity and one case of sharp intuition?
On the origin of Díomóg/Mo dhíomóg of Cluain Caoin Ara and on the Co. Wexford place names St. Image or Shemoge, St. Awarbes and Lady's Island.

díor
Investigates the meaning of several compounds and expressions containing OIr. ór.

diör
Investigates the meaning of several compounds and expressions containing OIr. ór.

díor
Investigates the meaning of several compounds and expressions containing OIr. ór.

diphthongs
678. Greene (David): The diphthongs of Old Irish.
In Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 26–45.

dirdum (ModEngl)
1271. Breeze (Andrew): Middle Irish dordān 'buzz, roar': Northern English dirdum 'uproar, din'.
ModEngl. dirdum < MEngl. dardan < Ir. dordān.

drīd (ScG)
3713. Lockwood (W. B.): Ptarmigan and other Gaelic names.
In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 271–278.
Bird-names: Engl. ptarmigan (< ScG tarmachan), laird, stearnal, amhas, asailag, buigeir, drīd.
díseart (in place names)

14040. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Placenames and early settlement in County Donegal.


Cínéal Eoghaín and Inis Eoghaín; Cínéal Conaill and Tir Chonaill; Cínéal Eanna and Tir Eanna; Cínéal Luighdeach and Tir Luighdeach; Cínéal Baghaine and Tir Baghaine; Tir Aimhiriach; Tir Aoirda; Dún na nGall/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cluain; tuaim]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [ráth]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: domhnach; díseart; teach; cill.

14085. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Early ecclesiastical settlement names of county Galway.


On the terms domnach, cluain, earach, tuaim, teach, díseart, cill, both, as elements in placenames.

Díseart Diarmada

8681. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainnmeacha.


dísert

1375. MacDonald (A. D. S.): Aspects of the monastery and monastic life in Adomnán’s Life of Columba.


Discussion of Adomnán’s terms for physical features of monasteries. [1.] The monastery (e.g. Lat. monasterium, cenobium, cella, cellula, ec(e)lesia); [2.] The church and cemetery (e.g. Lat. ec(e)lesia, oratorium, exedra (cf. ? Ir. airdam), cubiculum); [3.] The domestic buildings (e.g. Lat. monasterium, magna domus, domus, domucula, hospitium / hospitiolum, habitaculum, lectulum); [4.] The plate(ol)a monasterii; [5.] Desertum and peregrinatio (e.g. desertum (> OIr. désert), herim). 

-díst(t) (3 pl.)


On the analogical spread of certain verbal endings, some of which gain independent pronominal status, e.g. -(e)as (1 sg.); -(a)is, -(a)muis, -(a)ir, -(e)í (2 sg.); -(e)mair, -(e)amuid, -(e)muis(t) (1 pl.); -(e)iar, -(a)id, -dís(t) (3 pl.); -(e)i, -(e)í (impers.); -(e)ar, -(e)adh, -(e)as (impers.) with irregular verbs; -(e)ars, -(e)ars, -(e)ars (impers.).

díth

765. Greene (David): A recent semantic shift in Insular Celtic.

In ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 43–59.

Discusses the semantic change (need >) lack > desire in (II) Irish (díth, digbel (> mod. do bháil), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. te staighdhi), atá . . . óireann . . . do, (III) Manx (laccal, feme), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (tha . . . a díth air . . ., is e a tha bho . . .).


In ÉtC 27 (1990), p. 183.

Ad D. Greene, in ZCP 34 (1975), p. 48. Proposes a derivation from *d(e)(p)et-o-m (root *pet- 'fall').

2764. Mikhailova (Tatiana), Nikolaeva (Natallia): The denotations of death in Goidelic: to the question of Celtic eschatological conceptions.


Studies the etymology and semantics of Irish expressions denoting 'death' as occurring in the texts, with the aim of retrieving the Celtic attitudes towards death.

díthean (ScG)

4315. Grannd (Seumas): Lexical geography of the Western Isles.

In SGS 17 (1996), pp. 146–149.

Discusses the distribution of the various words used for 'flower': fir, díthean and síthean.

dítheoch


*ep- in el(i)thech (with same base as dítheoch and fre(i)tech); *et in e(i)tech; ó< < *au and *apo > *ao; OIr. inb-, imb-, tar(m-), ol, sech, abh, do, ro (idiosyncratic) related to L pro-sum.

díthir (Inis Eoghain)

2055. McGonagle (Noel): Tá rud éigin a cheithre orm.


Ceithre 'seed etc.' in E. Ul. idiom tá rud éigin a cheithre orm < cioradh bh 'cutting off, cutting short'.

Emends *dítin (IT ii l. 52 (*ōditen YBL), l. 53 (*ōditin Eg. 1782)) to *dítin, v.n. of *do-feid and translates *Is oc *dítin do báis-siu atáu-sa oscus bia as ‘I am and I shall be bringing about your death’.

dítiu


On the semantic development of *do-em (v. n. *dítiu) from ‘grasps together’ to ‘protects’.

3466. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: II. 4. Two Celtic reflexes of *iem-.
In Ériu 28 (1977), pp. 146-147.


diu

779. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?


Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu ethamon

779. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?


Repr. in D. Ó CRÓINÍN, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu iath
779. Ó Cróinin (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?

Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John's College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scróll, Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satur[n]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form dú 'day'. Suggests these names could be as old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Secht meic ăille Oéngusa (9 qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó CRÖININ, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu luna

779. Ó Cróinin (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?

Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John's College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scróll, Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satur[n]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form dú 'day'. Suggests these names could be as old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Secht meic ăille Oéngusa (9 qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó CRÖININ, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu mart

779. Ó Cróinin (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?

Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John's College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scróll, Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satur[n]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form dú 'day'. Suggests these names could be as old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem beg. Secht meic ăille Oéngusa (9 qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó CRÖININ, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

Diu triach

779. Ó Cróinin (Dáibhí): The oldest Irish names for the days of the week?

Transcription and discussion of list of early stratum of Irish days of the week from MS Oxford, St. John's College 17 with accompanying plate: dies scróll, Diu luna, Diu mart, Diu iath, Diu ethamon, Diu triach, Di satur[n]. Some discussion of archaic OIr. form dú 'day'. Suggests these names could be as
old as the 6th c. Appendix: poem by Seacht meic Íaille Oengusa (9qq.), ed. from the Book of Leinster with English translation and notes.

Repr. in D. Ó Crónín, Early Irish history and chronology, pp. 7-27.

díúch (ghost word)

1251. Ua Súilleabháin (Seán): Glac beag fo cal.
   1. airchisín (Pluincéad); 2. miúndáil/meanndáil/mioundil; 3. aillbhill (Pluincéad); 4. giúch/giúch/iúch/ (?) dhiúch/ (?) díúch; 5. creithinisí/cleathainisi/greathainisi, creathnais.

díúchtra

   In Érin 35 (1984), pp. 203-204.

díúltaigh

   Engl. jilt, twig < Ir. díúltaigh, twig.

diún

413. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Deamhan (?) agus deireadh an lae.
   Read díún (as in MS) < *i ndiún < *i niúin = *i neoin for deamhan in phrase ‘go raibh deamhan agus deireadh an lae ag teacht’, in Eamon a Bhré: Seálta, ed. by P. Ó Ceannabháin (1983), pp. 48, 70.
   Ó Ceannabháin (Peadar) (ref.)

diuptart

   Discusses berid, ad-opair, fásbaire and related forms.

dleasdanach (ScG)

4345. Ní Suaird (Damhnait): Jacobite rhetoric and terminology in the political poems of the Fernaig MS (1688-1693).
   In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93-140.
Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dligeach; dleacaidh, dleas; cőir; aíte, ionad; oighre/eighre, oighreachd/eighreachd; staighle; Breatnn; court, courhas; fireantachd; ceann, ceannas; cuoir, cuoirach, cuorach; annasach.

dliged

1. Exegesis; 2. Arithmetic and the Paschal Computus; 3. Grammar. Suggests how a dictionary entry for dligeach, restricted to Old Irish examples, distinguishing between native and Latinate usages, might be set out (pp. 75–78).
With a study of the author’s philosophical vocabulary, focusing on the terms dligeach, folud, aísin, umalóit, teorfegad.

In SCF 8 (2011), pp. 5–18.

dligheach (ScG)

In SGS 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.
Focuses on the terms: dual, dualchas; dleasdanach; dligeach; dleacaidh, dleas; cőir; aíte, ionad; oighre/eighre, oighreachd/eighreachd; staighle; Breatnn; court, courhas; fireantachd; ceann, ceannas; cuoir, cuoirach, cuorach; annasach.

dlomass

Ad Gospel of Thomas, q. 21 (as. ed. by J. Carney 1964 [BILL 2778]). Rejects previous emendations and interprets MS domais as the 3rd sg. deut. pret. rel. of do-maiosi ‘concocts’.

dluigid

Lecc diice (duice, deice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gúbr etha Caratnidiad §15 and the legal commentary at CIH i 145.10-37, of which an English translation is given here) refer to 'a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse'; dice may, as suggested by R. THURNEYSEN (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217-218 [Best 2157]), represent do-ice ‘incubility’ or, possibly, an abstract based on diice, doing difficult’.

dlíth

   ad M. A. O’BRIEN, in Cética 3 (1956), pp. 177-178 (BILL 1825). On the
   analogical shortening of u in dlíth.

do

   Argues that so replaces do as a preverbal particle; evidence mainly from verse
   texts dated to seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann.
   In Éigse 22 (1987), pp. 135-140.
   On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions
   referred to in Bardic syntactical tracts.

8165. Stüber (Karin): Der altirische do-Infinitiv: eine verkannte Kategorie.

2564. Genee (Inge): Pragmatic aspects of verbal noun complements in Early
   Irish: do + VN in the Würzburg glosses.
   In JCeltL 3 (May, 1994), pp. 41-73.

dó

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann.
   In Éigse 22 (1987), pp. 135-140.
   On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions
   referred to in Bardic syntactical tracts.

do-?

3014. Wagner (H.): Beiträge in Erinnerung an Julius Pokorny: 5. Das
   altirische Verbalpräfix mu/no.
   In ZCP 32 (1972), pp. 35-59.
Criticises the doctrine that links Old Irish preverbs no-, to/ do- with the Hittite 'sentence connectives' and proposes alternative etymologies based on their Basque and Amazigh typological parallels, among others.

1406. Eska (Joseph F.): On the prehistory of OIr. do-, MW dy-, etc.

do (+ agent)

331. Williams (J. E. Caerwyn): Remarks on a linguistic drift.
    On the use of the preposition do to indicate the agent of verbal nouns and related matters; compares and contrasts Welsh i (y).

do-beir

2691. Roeén (Hannah): Periphrasis and figura etymologica in some sources of Middle Irish.
    Examines the various syntactical patterns in which the figura etymologica is attested, and argues that in the type where the verbal noun is the topic of a cleft sentence the cognate finite verb lost its lexical prominence and gave way to an auxiliary verb, thus facilitating the proliferation of the periphrastical construction with do-gní, do-beir, fo-ceird, etc.

do donnoe (=later form; < *dodan-of' bore')

638. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: I. On a possible Celtic-Greek etymological correspondence.
    On the preterite forms *-taí (-táe) / *-taí (-tóe) and *dodan-ai (for later form do donnoe), all meaning 'bore'. Also discusses unrelated toud ('to bring forth (offspring)).

do-gní

2691. Roeén (Hannah): Periphrasis and figura etymologica in some sources of Middle Irish.
    Examines the various syntactical patterns in which the figura etymologica is attested, and argues that in the type where the verbal noun is the topic of a cleft sentence the cognate finite verb lost its lexical prominence and gave way to an auxiliary verb, thus facilitating the proliferation of the periphrastical construction with do-gní, do-beir, fo-ceird, etc.

*do (participial)

do (prep.)

754. Evans (D. Ellis): Gaulish *dugiontio or dugiontio?*


    Speculates on the possibility that RIG L-4 may attest a Continental Celtic preposition to.

*do-airet*


    *Ní-stair chet* 'he cannot conduct them' (*CGH* 93).

do-airicc

4285. Ó Baoill (Colm): Scotticisms in a manuscript of 1467.


do-airngair


do-beir

639. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: II. On some Celtic compound verb forms.


    On the lack of lenition following preverbs originally ending in a vowel 'in loose composition' in Old Irish verbs such as *do-beir, fo-cain, fo-ceil.* Cf. the author's Addendum ad *Études celtiques* XV, 406ff., in ÉC 23 (1986), pp. 584–61.

4285. Ó Baoill (Colm): Scotticisms in a manuscript of 1467.


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9753. McCone (Kim): Old Irish do-uccai, do-ratai.


Argues that do-uccai derives from an old causative *h₂-gēnk-ye,o- to the PIE 'Narten' present *h₂-gēnk-ti, *h₂-gēnk-ti, and that do-ratai is an old primary verb (< *dehk₂- 'give') absorbed into the weak a-class.

do-bidci (do-rubidc, do-robidc)

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.


1. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster ∆g in the perfect form do-rubidc, do-robidc (< do-bidci; Ml. 4079, Ml. 5583), where ng might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuargab (Ml. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause conn uargab; III. for innatrachtaib (Ml. 35b22), read innatrachtaib as in MS; IV. for dumchosc aibse, read du-m-inchosc aib-se (dat. pl. of inchosc 'instruction').

dobrán

3613. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): Otter, salmon and eel in traditional Gaelic narrative.


Suggests that these water creatures have similar and overlapping functions as conduits of otherworldly power, wisdom and madness.

dobur


In Fs. Trager (1972), pp. 233–237.

OIr. dobur.

doburchú

3613. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): Otter, salmon and eel in traditional Gaelic narrative.


Suggests that these water creatures have similar and overlapping functions as conduits of otherworldly power, wisdom and madness.

Docharóg

6091. Muhr (Kay): Docharóg, Mag Enir and Leth Cam.

In JCHAS 113 (2008), pp. 131–143.

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Discusses evidence from the annals for two Airgialla place names.

do-chluinim óna lán do dhaoinibh

908. Ó Cúiv (Brian): Varia: VII. The two herons of Druim Ceat.

As related by Keating in his Foras Feasa ar Éirinn. In this case, the phrase do-chluinim óna lán do dhaoinibh is not evidence of Keating’s use of oral sources but rather his way conveying the hearsay element of earlier tradition.

do-chuaidh

3798. Ó Buachalla (Breandán): Modern Irish fuaidh.

Calls attention to the variant paradigm in fuaidh attested in Modern Irish for the past tense of teigh, and argues that this, along with the paradigm in chá (cf. bardic chaidh and ScG chaidh), results from the blending of synonymous ro-fáith and do-chuaidh.

dochum

   In Ériu 55 (2005), pp. 152–159.

   ad-bheir, do-ghní, ro-d fia (= OIr. rot-bia), aill in feacht n-aill (= OIr. neut.
   aill), dochum/chum, beidid (< MIr. b eitit), winh.b

do-cing (tochus)

1065. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomás): Three notes on Cath Maige Tuiread.

1. An unnecessary emendation (vs. W. Stokes’s emendation of snidhfed to
   sn[a]idh[r]fed, in RC 12 (1891), pp. 306–08 ($14), reproduced in E. A. Gray,
   Cath Maige Tuiread (1982); also discussion of the theme of womenfolk’s intervention
   in political affairs); 2. OIr. -tochus (Interprets MS toca (§67) as tochus,
   prototonic fut. 1 sg. of do-cing ‘steps, strides forward; advances, comes’); 3. A
   redactorial intrusion [in §69].

   Gray (E. A.) (ref.), Stokes (W.) (ref.)

do-coissin

2823. Ó Corráin (Ailbhe): On the syntax and semantics of expressions of being in Early Irish.

Provides an analysis within the framework of case grammar of this range of expressions – excluding the copula and the substantive verb – along with other stative concepts expressing cognition, perception and possession, and postulates a common underlying syntactic structure where the logical subject is expressed in the locative case.
*do dan-oí (> do donnoe (= later form) 'bore')

638. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: I. On a possible Celtic-Greek etymological correspondence.


On the preterite forms *-taí (*-táe) /*-toí (*-tóe) and *do dan-oí (for later form do donnoe), all meaning 'bore'. Also discusses unrelated toad ('to bring forth (offspring')).

do-dimen

10522. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): On the origin of the Old Irish present -men 'fixes'.


On the reconstruction of the Common Celtic present indicative stems underlying OIr. do-dimen and sernaid.

do-doichbé


[1.] Ml. 39d7 [nad-fendar]; [2.] Ml. 28b6 [to doichfet], 39d26 [dun-doicha] deriving from *to-doich-, associated by folk etymology with doich 'perhaps, probably'.

doe


Argues that MIr. doe, dæ 'a human being' is a cognate of Germanic *dewz-a-

doé


Considers a link between OIr. doé 'human being' and the English legal fiction John Doe.

do-eim


On the semantic development of do-eim (v. n. ditiu) from 'grasps together' to 'protects'.

dóel

15995. Zhivlova (Nina): Rare and unique names of ‘non-Indo-European’ type and the case of Dallán Forgaill.

In Studia Celto-Slavica 7 (2015), pp. 149–162.

Discusses the name elements becc / bice, cíeč, díel, tíaim; includes an excursus on Dallán Forgaill.

do-em

3466. Hamp (Eric P.): V ariA. II. 4. Two Celtic reflexes of *iem-.


do-endai

6689. Bourke (Cormac): The work of angels?

In IR 50/1 (Spring, 1999), pp. 76–79.

ad A U 1007.11: do-endai ‘mán-made’.

do-er-rath


Presents a detailed linguistic study of the name of this medieval Scottish officer, and suggests that it is to be derived from ScG toiseach do-er-rath (cf. OIr. do-er-rath ‘base clientship’).

do-errathaig


Poem beg. Ísucán / alar ɛm im disertán, ed. with English translation and notes from MSS RIA 23 P 16 (Leabhar Breac), Brussels 5100-04, RIA 23 P 2 (Book of Lecan), Franciscan A 7, Laud Misc. 610, RIA 23 P 3. Emphasizes legal force of the text, with discussion of legal metaphors and terms such as ernaid, sochor, do-errathaig.

do-esta

765. Greene (David): A recent semantic shift in Insular Celtic.

In ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 43–59.

Discusses the semantic change (need >) lack > desire in (II) Irish (díth, digbél (> mod. dothbéal), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. tostaighidh), atá ... ó, oireann ... do, (III) Manx (locact, fene), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (tha ... a dhíth air ..., is e a tha bhò ...).
do-fásce


(a) *fásce, do-fásce: ad J. Carney’s discussion of fás ‘announcement’ and tás ‘tidings received’, in Ériu 18 (1958), p. 34 (cf. BILL 527); (b) fíosc, teosc: more on derivatives of secúid, including éosc; (c) sích ‘said’: ad J. Carney, ibid., p. 14 §13c, read sích.

do-feid


Emends ditin (IT ii l. 52 (diten YBL), l. 53 (ditin Eg. 1782)) to dídin, vn. of do-feid and translates Is oc dídin do bín-síu atá-sa ocsa bia as ‘I am and I shall be bringing about your death’.

do-feotar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of íthid ‘eats’.

In Ériu 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.

vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fótar, -dótar, -dúatar, do-feotar, etc.

do-fúachtra


In Ériu 35 (1984), pp. 203–204.

do-fúinnmell

8534. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): A phonological note on OIr. -tuinnmell.

In Celtica 26 (2010), pp. 44–47.

ad R. Thurneysen, in ZCP 16 (1927), p. 275 [7. Zu air. -tuinnmell]; argues it may reflect Class. OIr. *-toinnmell.

do-fóchtra


In Ériu 35 (1984), pp. 203–204.

do-fótar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of íthid ‘eats’.

In Ériu 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.

vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fótar, -dótar, -dúatar, do-feotar, etc.

do-fúaid
1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of *ithid 'eats'.

In Ériu 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.


do-fúatar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of *ithid 'eats'.

In Ériu 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.


do-gní


In Ériu 55 (2005), pp. 152–159.

ad-bheir, do-gní, ro-d fia (= OIr. ro-tia), síll in feacht n-aill (= OIr. neut. aíll), dochum/chum, béidit (< Mr. bethit), minn6.

do-guf


In Ériu 63 (2013), pp. 155–158.

On the long vowel form *do-néis.

do-goá

3042. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: 25. Notes on word formation: 3. Irish *gu(s) 'to choose'.

In ÉtC 23 (1986), pp. 48–49.

Comments on the nominal formations from this verbal stem.

do-iccce


Lecc díece (duice, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gabratha Caruaid §16 and the legal commentary at CHI i 145.10-37, of which an English translation is given here) refers to a physical defect which made a woman incapable of intercourse; *duice may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 [1927], pp. 217-218 [Best2 2157]), represent do-iccce 'incurability' or, possibly, an abstract based on *diiuce, diing 'difficult'.

do-icc

4661. Jasano (Jay H.): Old Irish tair 'come!'.
do-ficc


Lecc diice (diice, doice) (occurring in legal texts, such as Gabhretha Caratnriad §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'; diice may, as suggested by R. Thurneysen (in ZCP 16 (1927), pp. 217–218 [Best 2157]), represent do-ficc ‘incurability’ or, possibly, an abstract based on dic, dicing ‘difficult’.

diiich


[1.] Ml. 39d7 [nad-fendar]; [2.] Ml. 28b6 [to-dicfet], 39d26 [duin-dicfia] deriving from ‘to-dicf-, associated by folk etymology with dic ‘perhaps, probably’.

-dóid

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of ithid ‘eats’.

In Érin 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.

vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fotar, -dóitar, -dúitar, do-feótar, etc.

dóig

3747. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Varia: 5. doig ám.


ad DII D, 304.17–21, where the phrase doig ám ‘for, because’ (< Middle Irish conjunction doig + emphasizing particle ám) is erroneously given under the adjective doig.

dóig ám

3747. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Varia: 5. doig ám.


ad DII D, 304.17–21, where the phrase doig ám ‘for, because’ (< Middle Irish conjunction doig + emphasizing particle ám) is erroneously given under the adjective doig.

doilgh

3417. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Three notes: 2. doilgh, doilgh.


Phonological convergence of adjective (doilgh) and abstract noun (doilgh).
doiligh

3417. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Three notes: 2. doiligh, doilghe.
   Phonological convergence of adjective (doiligh) and abstract noun (doilghe).

   In N&Q 57/2 (Jun., 2010), pp. 195–196.
   < Ir. doiligh.

*do-inchosaig

   Compared to OIr. *do-inchosaig.

Doire Eidhneach

   In StH 20 (1980), pp. 111–139.

Doire na bhFlann


   In StH 20 (1980), pp. 111–139.

doL

   *e⟨p⟩i in e⟨i⟩tech (with same base as disteck and fre⟨i⟩tech); *e⟨li⟩ in e⟨i⟩tech;
   o⟨b⟩ < *au and *apo > *ao; OIr. ind-, imb⟨b⟩, iar⟨m⟩-, ol, sech, ao⟨b⟩, do⟨b⟩, ro
   (idiosyncratic) related to L pro-sum.

*dol (Pictish) (in place names)

13455. Taylor (Simon): Pictish place-names revisited.
   Examines the distribution of place-names in northern Britain which contain
   elements defined as P-Celtic. Appendix 1: Survey of place-name elements or-
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

*trans / *tros, Note on *nemed; Category 2: P-Celtic words borrowed into Gaelic but only attested in place-names: *cair, *carden, *gronn; Category 3: P-Celtic loan-words attested as common nouns in Gaelic: bad, dail, monadh, pett, pòr, pneas; Category 4: Gaelic elements influenced by a Pictish cognate: ? beinm, blàr, cairn, dobhach, dún, fothir, lios, rìth, sroth); Appendix 2: The problem of Cardean; Appendix 3: A note on Keir; Appendix 4: Certain, probable or possible 'Pictish' names containing elements not discussed above.

dolam

   In N&Q 57/4 (Dec., 2010), pp. 475-476.
   < Ir. dolam(h).

dólánhach

3966. Braidwood (J.): Terms for 'left-handed' in the Ulster dialects.
   In UF 18 (1972), pp. 98-110.

Dolbh Scóinne

4369. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.
   On a possible etymological tradition in Agallamh na senóirich connecting the personal name Dolbh Scóinne, the place name Dún Scóine and the word scián with Scone in Perthshire.

dolbud

   1. bestindrim; 2. dolbud; 3. eosc; 4. fgar, fugar; 5. fuath; 6. imin; 7. metaforde, metaforcede; 8. scián; 9. tmp; 10. tropde; 11. tropdai.

do-lin (du-linat)

475. Campanile (Enrico): A note on the classification of some Old Irish verbs.
   1. do-lin (pl. du-linat) 'knows'; 2. ara-chrin 'decays, fails'; 3. ro-chath 'dies'; 4. at-bail 'dies'; 5. marnid 'betray'; 6. ro-finnadar 'gets to know'; 7. -gim 'knows'.

domain

10762. Uhlich (Jürgen): Altirisch domun "Welt; Erde" und domain "tief".

do-mais

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Ad Gospel of Thomas, q. 21 [as. ed. by J. Carney 1964 [BILL 2778]]. Rejects previous emendations and interprets MS *domais* as the 3rd sg. dect. pret. rel. of *do-maisi* 'concocts'.

**do-maisi**


Ad Gospel of Thomas, q. 21 [as. ed. by J. Carney 1964 [BILL 2778]]. Rejects previous emendations and interprets MS *domais* as the 3rd sg. dect. pret. rel. of *do-maisi* 'concocts'.

9521. Breatnach (Liam): Miscellanea Hibernica.


1. Old Irish *tráigid*; 2. The simplex *serbaid*; 3. *do-maisi* and a detail of syncopé.

**do-maithi**

4663. Considine (Patrick): The Indo-European origin of Greek *mēnis* 'wrath'.

*In TPhS* 83/1 (Nov., 1985), pp. 144–170.

Also relevant to the etymology of OIr. *maith*.

**domhnach (in place names)**

14040. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Placenames and early settlement in County Donegal.


*Cínéal Eoghain and Inis Eoghain; Cínéal Conaill and Tir Chonaill; Cínéal Eanna and Tir Eanna; Cínéal Leigheann and Tir Leigheann; Cínéal Baghainne and Tir Baghainne; Tir Ainmhirceach; Tir Aodha; Díon na nGáll/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cluain; tulach]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [náth]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: *domhnach*; *disert*; *teach*; *cill*.

**do-midethar**

872. Breatnach (Liam): Varia: IV. 3. *do-midethar* in the meaning 'guesses, solves a riddle'.


Reads *thormassid* ([Thes. ii 292] with short o and leant m, i.e. as 2pl. pres. subj. of *do-midethar*.

**dominicum (Lat)**
1376. Doherty (Charles): The basilica in early Ireland.


Discusses use of terms Lat. basilica, dominicum and Ir. baisle/baiske, domnach in medieval Ireland.

dominicus (Lat)

1374. Sharpe (Richard): Some problems concerning the organisation of the Church in early medieval Ireland.


Discusses ecclesiastical terminology (e.g. Lat. parochia, familia, dominicus (> Ir. domnach), princeps, Ir. airchinench, episcop tuaithe (cf. Lat. clericus plebis), etc.) and the impact of monasticism.

Dominnach

14976. Howlett (David), Ireland (Colin) (app. auth.): Two Irish jokes.


In Appendix: The Irish names in Suadbar’s letter, by Colin Ireland [Cauchobrach, Fergus, Dominnach, Suadbar].

Dominus Insularum


donnach

1374. Sharpe (Richard): Some problems concerning the organisation of the Church in early medieval Ireland.


Discusses ecclesiastical terminology (e.g. Lat. parochia, familia, dominicus (> Ir. domnach), princeps, Ir. airchinench, episcop tuaithe (cf. Lat. clericus plebis), etc.) and the impact of monasticism.

1376. Doherty (Charles): The basilica in early Ireland.


Discusses use of terms Lat. basilica, dominicum and Ir. baisle/baiske, domnach in medieval Ireland.

donnach (in place names)

14085. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Early ecclesiastical settlement names of county Galway.

On the terms domnach, cluain, tuaim, teach, cill, both as elements in placenames.

Domnach Mór

7222. Ó Seaneacháin (Diarmuid): Caol Uisce and Domnach Mór: two medieval mysteries by the Erne.


Domnall mac Taide


In Éiriú 43 (1992), pp. 93–133.


Domnann

2052. Carey (John): The name Túatha Dé Danann.


Argues that the derivation of OIr. *Danu from a Common Celtic source is a false assumption; Túatha Dé Danann results from the disambiguation of the term Túatha Dē ‘old gods’.

*domo-

1188. McCone (Kim): Varia: I. The etymology of Old Irish déis ‘client(s)’.


Derives from *dem- ‘house[hold]’; cf. dám ‘retinue (of clients)’ < *domo- ‘house[hold]’.

dommula (Lat)

1375. MacDonald (A. D. S.): Aspects of the monastery and monastic life in Adomán’s Life of Columba.


Discussion of Adomán’s terms for physical features of monasteries. [1.] The monastery (e.g. Lat. monasterium, cenubium, cella, cellula, eccles[ia]; [2.] The church and cemetery (e.g. Lat. eccles[ia], oratorium, exedra (cf. ? Ir. airdad), cubiculum); [3.] The domestic buildings (e.g. Lat. monasterium, magna domus, domus, domucla, hospitium / hospitiolum, habitaculum, lectular); [4.] The plate(ol)a monasterii; [5.] Desertum and peregrinatio (e.g. desertus (> OIr. disert), herimum).
domun

2718. Hamp (Eric P.): Welsh elfydd and albio.-
In ZCP 45 (1992), pp. 87–89.

In ZCP 53 (2003), pp. 70–76.
Studies the semantics of Celt. *dubno-, *albio- and *bitu- (cf. OIr. bith, domun, Alba), suggesting that the use of these terms reflect an older religious idea of a dual universe composed of white and dark parts.

10762. Uhlich (Jürgen): Altirisch domun “Welt; Erde” und domain “tief”.

domus (Lat)

1375. MacDonald (A. D. S.): Aspects of the monastery and monastic life in Adomnán’s Life of Columba.
Discussion of Adomnán’s terms for physical features of monasteries. [1.] The monastery (e.g. Lat. monasterium, cenabum, cella, cellula, ecclesia); [2.] The church and cemetery (e.g. Lat. ecclesia, oratorium, exulum (cf. ? Ir. airdam), cubiculum); [3.] The domestic buildings (e.g. Lat. monasterium, magna domus, domus, domuscula, hospitium / hospitiolum, habitaculum, lectulus); [4.] The plate(ol)a monasterii; [5.] Desertum and peregrinatio (e.g. desertum (> OIr. disert), herimum).

don

In Ériu 43 (1992), p. 211.
son ‘happy’ and antonym don; cf. sona / dona.

On the petrified survival of genitive case marking the direct object of a transitive verb: nadairbaic don lit. ‘which has not yielded ground’ (Ml. 13112).

In ZCP 44 (1991), pp. 76–78.
Discusses the origin of the final -n in the oblique cases of this word, and argues that it spread from Proto-Celtic endingless locative *gden through the stem final of the other cases.
dona

   In Ériu 43 (1992), p. 211.
   son ‘happy’ and antonym don; cf. sóna/dona.

Donann

2052. Carey (John): The name Túatha Dé Danann.
   Argues that the derivation of OIr. *Danu from a Common Celtic source is a
false assumption; Túatha Dé Danann results of the disam biguation of the term
Túatha Dé ‘old gods’.

Donegal

14040. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Placenames and early settlement in
   County Donegal.
   Cinéal Eoghain and Inis Eoghain; Cinéal Conaill and Tir Chonaill;
   Cinéal Éanna and Tir Éanna; Cinéal Luighdeach and Tir Luighdeach;
   Cinéal Baghaine and Tir Baghaine; Tir Áineoir; Tír Aotra; Dún na
   nGall/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cluain; tulach]; Secular
   habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [piob]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement
   terms: domhnach; disearc; teach; cill.

do-néis

12732. McManus (Damian): Varia: II. On the 2nd sg. subjunctive of do-ní in
   Classical Irish.
   In Ériu 63 (2013), pp. 155–158.
   On the long vowel form do-néis.

donetad


do-ní

12732. McManus (Damian): Varia: II. On the 2nd sg. subjunctive of do-ní in
   Classical Irish.
   In Ériu 63 (2013), pp. 155–158.
   On the long vowel form do-néis.

Donlevy (family name)

14041. Gillespie (Fergus): Gaelic families of County Donegal.

donn

4399. Hamp (Eric P.): The Dag(h)d(h)ae and his relatives.

Argues that maith, dag, Dag(dae), Danann (< *Danu), 2 donn ‘princely’, de(i)n are all members of a semantic field ‘good’, and discusses its etymological connection with a similar semantic system in Italic.

Donn Cúalnge

1153. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Lexical and literary aspects of ‘heart’ in Irish.
In Ériu 53 (2003), pp. 1–18.

1. Introduction; 2. Forms and declension of cride; 3. Sense of cride: 3.1 Primary sense: the physical heart; 3.2 Cride ‘centre, middle part, focus’ vs. medon and lár; 4. The heart as metaphor for courage; 5. The heart as seat and object of love: 5.1 Cnú and cride; 6. The heart as seat of emotions etc.; 7. ‘Heartbreak’ resulting in death: 7.1 General; 7.2 Deirdre; 7.3 Finnabair; 7.4 Donn Cúalnge; 7.5 Other instances; 8. Welsh parallels.

Donnchadh Midi


[1.] Introduction; 2.] A goddess Gormlaith?; [3.] Gormlaith (ob. 861), daughter of Donnchadh Midi; [4.] Gormlaith (ab. 948), daughter of Flann Sinna; [5.] Gormlaith (ob. 1039), daughter of Murchad mac Fian; [6.] Conclusion. Discusses the processes whereby an historical figure is transformed into a complex literary character.

Donnchadh Remhur, King of Ossory

Edited from MS RIA Div 2, with variant readings from MS RIA 23 O 48 (Liber flavus Fergusorum) and UCD Add. Ir. MS 14 (Mac Firbisgí’s Book of Genealogies); with translation and notes.

**do-ratai**

9753. McCone (Kim): Old Irish *do-uccai, do-ratai*.
Argues that *do-uccai* derives from an old causative *h₂šenk-yei/*-ai to the PIE ‘Narten’ present *h₂šenk-tyi, *h₂šenk-ytii, and that *do-ratai* is an old primary verb (< *deh₂- ‘give’) absorbed into the weak a-class.

**dordán**

1271. Breeze (Andrew): Middle Irish *dordán* ‘buzz, roar’: Northern English *dirdum* ‘uproar, din’.

**do-robidc (< do-bidci)**

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.
I. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster ðg in the perfect form *do-robidc, do-robidc* (< do-bidci; Ml. 40d9, Ml. 58c3), where ð might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of *connuargob* (Ml. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause *con-n-uargob*; III. for *innatkichtaib*, read *innatchtaib* as in MS; IV. for *dumchosc aibse*, read *du-m-inchosc aib-se* (dat. pl. of *inchosc* 'instruction').

**Dorsey**

7405. Muhr (Kay): The early place-names of County Armagh.
In SAM 19/1 (2002), pp. 1-54.
Part I (Secular): (A) Armagh plain: *Macha, Emain Macha, Oenach Macha, Drumconwell, Creeveroe and divisions; Loughnasheen, Kings Stables, Rath Cimbaith, Tullyworgie, Ball’s Track; (B) South Armagh: *Sliave Gullion, Slab Moundairn, Slab Fuaist, Agh na Fomire, Béal Átha an Airgid, Dorsey, Lough Echtra, Nemed, Callan, Ardachadh, Cloenloch, Forkill, Midhuchair, Fiodh Consaille, Fatholl, Carnbane, Bùirach Ulad. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): *Ind Fherta, Ard Macha, Ard Sáilech, Telach na Lice, Tamlachta Bó, Cenagoba, Oenach Macha, Nemed.*

**Dorsum Tómme**

12307. Lacey (Brian): Tírechán’s Sírdruimm. Adomnán’s Dorsum Tómme.
do-rubide (< do-bidei)

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.
   I. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster ðg in the perfect form do-
   rubide, do-robidc (< do-bidei; Ml. 40d9, Ml. 58c3), where ng might be expected
   in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuargab (Ml. 37b15)
   as a nasalising relative clause con n-argab; III. for innatrhsidaib (Ml. 35b22),
   read innatmchtaib as in MS; IV. for dumichscaibse, read dum-inchosecaib-se
   (dat. pl. of inchose ‘instruction’).

dos-

619. Mac Gearailt (Uáitéar): Verbal particles and preverbs in late Middle
   Irish.
   1. Introduction; 2. The textual tradition of Rec. II [of TBC in LL]; Non-
   historical ro, dos-, ros-, rita-; 4. (Im)mus-; 5. The prefix im/fo; 6. The prefix
   con; 7. Con for co n-; 8. The origin of late preverbs and particles.

dos

15193. Uhlich (Jürgen): Two unrecognised Philargyrius glosses.
   dos gl. ilice; *suind [MS sum sunt] gl. fontes. Includes an excursus on scribal
   Latinization of Irish words.

do-s-n-áirthet


-dótar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of ithid ‘eats’.
   In Ériu 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.
   vs. GOI [1689 (a)]. On the etymology of do-fúaid, -díd, -dúid, do-fúaitar,
   do-fótar, -dótar, -dítar, do-fes, do-fetar, etc.

doth de dub

5146. Bisagni (Jacopo), Warntjes (Immo): The Early Old Irish material in the
   newly discovered Computus Einsidensis (c. AD 700).
   Provides a linguistic analysis of the Irish material in Einsödel, Stiftsbibliothek,
   MS 321 (617).

dóthain
   On a Welsh analogue to the Ir. idiom tá sé lân a dhóthain.

**do-uccai**

9753. McCone (Kim): Old Irish *do-uccai*, *do-ratai*.
   Argues that *do-uccai* derives from an old causative *h₂/3 ōn-k₂-yο/ω* to the PIE *Narten* present *h₂/3 ōn-k₂θi, h₂/3 ōn-k₂tθi*, and that *do-ratai* is an old primary verb (< *deo₂-give*) absorbed into the weak a-class.

**Douglas**

5414. Broderick (George): Vorskandinavische Ortsnamen auf der Insel Man.
   I. Pre-Scandinavian place-names in Man: Man, Douglas, Rushen, Heasle, Arek (Ar'date Haimcnn), Appyn, Nappin, Balthase, Begside, Benmacan, Benahague, Bibaloe, Bolton, etc. II. Pre-Scandinavian place-name elements in Man: slie au (Ir. slieb), carrick (Ir. caraig kil, Mx keile, Ir. cill), bally- (Mx belley, Ir. baile, magher (Ir. maicair, ScG macchair); 3. Pre-Scandinavian place-names without toponymic attestation in Man.

**Douglas (IOM)**

2122. Broderick (George): Sprachkontakt und Sprachgeschichte der Insel Man im Rahmen ihrer Ortsnamen.

**dov(a) (Og)**

1071. Uhlich (Jürgen): *dov(a)*- and lenited -b- in Ogam.

**Downmacpatrick**

2454. Ó Murchadhá (Diarmuid): Dún Cermna: a reconsideration.
   In Éigse 34 (2004), pp. 71–89.
   Refutes Keating’s identification of Dún Cermna with Downmacpatrick, on the Old Head of Kinsale, Co. Cork, arguing that the actual location may have been Dunmore in SE Co. Waterford.

**do-bidci**

7077. Stifter (David): Varia: II. A rule for s-deletion in Irish?
   In Éiriu 59 (2009), pp. 159–164.
   vs. GOI §218. Includes a discussion of the etymology of OIr. sochuide.
6816. Campanile (Enrico): Un relitto morfologico in irlandese antico.
   In Studi Quattordio Moreschini (1998), pp. 141–144.
   *lad*, *-tich*, *do-cer*, *bí*, *-fuir*, *-aimic.*


**do-ciurethar**

3146. Tremblay (Xavier): Études sur le verbe vieil-irlandais: 1. La classe B V
de Thurneysen; 2. *ro-laë et les parfaits de bases ultimae laryngalis.*
   1. *ara-chrin*, *at-bail*, *do-lin*, *at-gnin*, etc. 2. *-ciurethar.*

**do-eclainn**

16549. Ahlqvist (Anders): Two Old Irish middles.
   Presents evidence from *Audacht Morainn* (as ed. by A. Ahlqvist 1984) for the
   survival of the middle voice in two Old Irish verbal forms, *teclannathar (<
   do-eclainn)* and *methathar (< methaid).*

**do-fairged**


**do-fuasaile**

9855. Hofman (Rijklof): Een Oudiers compositum.
   In Arthur, Brigit, Conn, Deirdre [Fs. Strien-Gerritsen] (2003),
   pp. 103–110.
   [(In Dutch:) An Old Irish compound.]
   Argues OIr. *uatausailechtoch* is a calque on Lat. *absolutus.*

**do-gnú**

17852. Stüber (Karin): *do gnú*-periphrasis in Old and Middle Irish.
   Suggests this category was never fully grammaticalized, and that remained
   marginal throughout the history of Irish; also suggests it may have belonged to
   a sub-literary register.

**do-greimn**

8146. Fortson (Benjamin W.): On ‘double-nasal’ presents in Celtic and
   Indo-European and a new Irish sound law.

Proposes an alternative explanation for the origin of the Old Irish set of verbs ending in -e(i)nnid/-einn in the present (such as ro·geinn, do·geinn, etc.), rejecting K. McCone’s derivation of this verb type from PIE ‘double nasal’ presents (in FS Watkins, pp. 465-476) and arguing instead that -nn- is the regular outcome of -nd- when it was flanked by non-low front vowels.

dol-in

3146. Tremblay (Xavier): Études sur le verbe vieil-irlandais: 1. La classe B V de Thurneysen; 2. ro-laë et les parfaits de bases ultimae laryngalis.


1. ar·chrin, at·baill, do·lin, at·gnin, etc. 2. -cirethar.

dracon


Discusses the descriptions of dragon-stones in early Irish literature.

draigen

1818. Kelly (Fergus): The Old Irish tree-list.


draiotheal


In ScotL 27 (2008), pp. 43–50.

Sco. drubly < dmoideal; Sco. blad < blad; gilbravasg < ciérbeach; Sco. gaberhunzie < ciobardán.

*dre

1733. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.
Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

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   In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 43-66.
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Appendix: A synthetic version of the lists of martial feats (cles) as found in the Ulster cycle of tales.

dréim fri fogaist agus agus dírgud crette fora rind co fonnadm níad náir


**дрэйлэн**

1733. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.
   *In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 43-66.*
   Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**дрэйлан**

1733. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some gaelic traditions about the wren.
   *In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 43-66.*
   Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**дредел**

359. Williams (J. E. Caerwyn): Welsh *drythyll, trythyll*; Irish *drettel, treitell*.

**Древа**

   *In JSNS 3 (2009), pp. 121-126.*

**Дринмэнду**

1506. Killeen (J. F.): An Irish song in Smollett?
   *In Éigse 15/1 (Samhradh, 1973), p. 66.*
   Argues that Drinmendo in Tobias Smollett’s *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771) represents the Irish song *An druíomhionn dubh*.

**дригнтьир**

   *In Órín 23 (1972), pp. 232-234.*
   Discussion of *ia* in unstressed syllables in OIr., including disyllabic forms in *ia*, e.g. in verbal forms *foïdiam, eïghiar, dringthiar, rigthier*; also discusses relationship between -*bïad* and -*betis* of the substantive verb.

   *In GS Schindler (1999), pp. 205-221.*
1818. Kelly (Fergus): The Old Irish tree-list.


In Fs. de Bhaldraithe (1986), pp. 36–47.

1. as éadain; 2. bosca/boisín; 3. carca, cargadh; 4. cris cross; 5. dristiúirí; 6. fiatigil, -in; 7. sreadmaidne.


Offers an account of selected instances (both certain and doubtful) of lexical borrowing from Irish into Welsh: MW arcan, MW diarchenad (< OIr. acraun?); MW cléirech (< OIr. cléireoch); MW cor, drycoor (< OIr. cor, *drocor); MW denghyn (< OIr. dainghen); MW graen(< OIr. gníun) as element?; MW lorn (< OIr. lonna); MW mab llen (< OIr. mac léiginn); MW ocsail/ochsail (< OIr. ocsail); MW wynebelaw (< OIr. cláimeoch).


In ÉtC 19 (1982), pp. 143–149.

II. Welsh troed, Breton troad, OIr. droch: Suggests that OIr. droch and tráig are two different agent nouns derived from the PIE root ‘dhregh- ‘run’.

5320. Greene (David): The chariot as described in Irish literature.

In Iron age in the Irish sea province (1972), pp. 59–73.

Discusses the terms dá ech, carpat, dá nódroch, fomaid, sithbe, feirtei, cnett, cuing, dá n-nall, cláir, suide, etruide, éissi, brot.
drochet


Includes a discussion of OIr. *drochet* and *drochtech*.


In ÉtC 19 (1982), pp. 143–149.

II. Welsh troed, Breton troad, OIr. *droch*: Suggests that OIr. *droch* and *traig* are two different agent nouns derived from the PIE root *dhregh- 'run'..


In JIES 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter, 2011), pp. 299–341.

Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms áth, bealach, bóthar, casín, conar, drochet, éol, ríth, sét, séd, síde.

drochshúil

1001. Borsje (Jacqueline), Kelly (Fergus): ‘The evil eye’ in early Irish literature and law.


Part I (pp. 1–33) by J.B.: Early Irish examples of the evil eye: 1. The destructive eye [súil mileáidh, Birugde, súil milltech, súil neimnnech, possibly tuathcháe]; 2. The angry eye [déacain ainدارaid, súil [fhéig] ainدارaid]; 3. Casting the evil eye [millid, aimmillid; correinocht also discussed]; 4. Envy and the evil eye [for-moinethar, drochshúil]; 5. Protection against the evil eye. Part II (pp. 34–39) by F.K.: ‘The evil eye’ in early Irish law: a section of legal commentary (dating from around the twelfth century) attached to a four-word quotation from an Old Irish law text (No etlo tri ornath ‘Or stealing away through envy’), ed. with transl. and notes from MSS Rawlinson B 506 and TCD H 3. 18; cf. CHI i 144.31-145.5; ii 673.3-10; iii 955.1-8, 1051.17-23.

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drochtech

   Includes a discussion of OIr. *drochet* and *drochtech*.

Droichead na gCamán

16272. Ó Maolfabhail (Art): Teorainneacha, áthanna agus iomáin.
   Examines placenames containing references to hurling: Áth an Mhoil (Ahervill); Drom Cromáin (Applestown); Droichead na gCamán, Tobar na gCamán (Comman Bridge, Tobernaughtmann); Áth na gCamán (Aughnaughtmann); Áth na nUráin (Uringford).

droichead uma

1488. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Micheolas meadrachta II.

droichtech

6684. Bourke (Cormac): Cillíní pontifex.
   On the term *droichtech*.

droim

7333. Mac Aodha (Breandán S.): Eiliminí tí sicúla in áitainnneacha Ard Mhacha.
   Studies the distribution of *droim*, *tuaigh*, *corr*, *mulla(ch)*, *cnoc*, *carrig*, *clach* and *magh/machaire*.

Droim Ceanann

2277. Ó Canann (Tomás): Notes on some Donegal place-names.
   I. Ballycannon; II. Meenycannon; III. Cannon’s Lough; IV. Glennagannon; V. Drumcannon.

Droim Crí

2315. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): Drumroe, Contae Ard Mhacha.
droim (in place names)

15239. Ó Cearbhaill (Pádraig): Common elements for heights in the placenames of Co. Leitrim.
   Corr, droim, mullach, tallach, barr, cnoc.

Droim Ineasclainn

8681. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacna.

Droim Mucú

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacna.

droimneach

   Discusses the bird-names: ScG guag ‘gannet or solan goose’; Ir. foracha ‘common guillemot’; Gaeil. gerrar (as used in bird-names, different to gerrar ‘short’); ScG gerrar-ála ‘black guillemot’; ScG craigeach ‘id.’; ScG fulag bhiorach ‘common guillemot’; ScG croise ‘common guillemot, puffin’; Gaeil. tabao-replacements of the common guillemot (ScG eun dubh an sgadain, ScG eun a’ chrùb ain, Ir. an áil); ScG gille bog, bogaranach (as used in bird-names); Ir. droimneach ‘great black-backed gull’; Ms. spryrd ‘tern’; ScG capall caille ‘capercaillie or Western grousse’; Mfr. ure ‘hen’.

droing

12348. Ó Muirithe (Diarmaid): Varia: V. Suggested etymological links for some Irish words.
   droing, dwing, glioscarnach; gruaim; goin; húiste; muiríoll; roc; strabóg; tascal-money.

drolam

Hapax legomena bzw. nicht gesicherte Formen (cainim, clíthem, etham, foídem, lássem, meisen/mesam, roem, silem, sruthem, toirnem); Tierbezeichnungen (*betham, bniichem, gládém, legam, lóom, sirem, toinnem, trícham/trecham); Bezeichnungen für Werkzeuge bzw. Gebrauchsgegenstände (airnem, airtem, ceram, dromem, es(es)em, fiam, galam, genem/genum, 1 2 rúam, suíinem); Personenstärken (Aithem, *Segam, *Regam, Maram, Salam); Ähnliche Bildungen (mítham, ollam); Zusammenfassung.

8533. Kelly (Fergus): Cauldron imagery in a legal passage on judges (CIH IV 1307.38-1308.7).

In Celtica 26 (2010), pp. 31–43.

From Egerton 88; edition, with English translation and linguistic discussion (particularly of the terms tellach, grísach, ádíl, dromem, ímber).

Drom Cromáin

16272. Ó Maolfabhail (Art): Teorainneacha, áthanna agus íomáin.


Examines place-names containing references to hurling: Áth an Mhoilc (Ahawilc); Drom Cromáin (Appletown); Droichead na gCamán, Tobár na gCamán (Commuton Bridge, Tobersagommaun); Áth na gCamán (Aughnagommaun); Áth na sUírinaí (Urdingford).

Dromiskin

8681. An tSuibhféireachta Ordánaís: As cartlann na logainneacha.


Dromorebrague


Dromorebrague, Lissabrague, Armaghbrague. [Continued in p. 179.]


drong (in place names)

11842. MacCotter (Paul): Drong and dáil as synonyms for óenach.


dróm


In FoF 4/2 (1990), pp. 89–110.
Studies the organization of the king's banquet as described in Suidigud Tigi Midchúarta, discussing in particular the carving sequence and the hierarchically distributed cuts of meat: 1. lónchrúachait; 2. leschrúachait; 3. loarg; 4. muc formúin; 5. colphae; 6. erádráide medúin; 7. cainn; 8. mael; 9. midimir; 10. milgetan; 11. camchnáim; 12. colphae muc; 13. remor n'imdae; 14. drón.


In SGS 13/1 (Autumn, 1978), pp. 112–126.

Surveys eight publications by Christian Matras (1900–1988) on Irish loan words in Faroese, focusing particularly on the loans from drón, bláthach, *slabae, dais, cní, tarb, ScG lámh chearr (< OIr. *lám cherr), muirín (or muirín, muirínach, etc.), sopp, áirge.

Matras (Christian) (ref.)

drualus


[1.] On the relationship between ON hvynn and Ir. cuinneog; [2.] On the names for mistletoe (uile-ice, drun/db/lu); [3.] Lat. limeum.

drubly (Sco.)


In ScotL 27 (2008), pp. 43–50.

Sco. drubly < dømoibal; Sco. blad < blad; gibravage < ciréibheach; Sco. gaberlanzie < ciobartlán.

druif

3893. Bondarenko (Grigory): Hiberno-Rossica: 'knowledge in the clouds' in Old Irish and Old Russian.


Discusses similarities between Old Irish and Old Russian formulaic language concerning poetic inspiration.

druid

3503. Lockwood (W. B.): Nodiadáu amrywiol: [9.] The Common Celtic terms for 'starling' and 'thrush'.


5904. Grant (James): The Gaelic of Islay, a North Channel dialect?

In Unity in diversity (2004), pp. 69–95.

**druif-én**

1733. Ó Cuív (Brian): Some Gaelic traditions about the wren. 
*In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 43-66.*

Illustrates the appearance of the wren in Irish literature with 23 examples.

**Druim Alban**


**Druim Ceat**

908. Ó Cuív (Brian): Varia: VII. The two herons of Druim Ceat. 

As related by Keating in his *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*. In this case, the phrase *do-chluinim ón lán do dhaoinidh* is not evidence of Keating’s use of oral sources but rather his way conveying the hearsay element of earlier tradition.

**Druim Ceat (herons of)**

908. Ó Cuív (Brian): Varia: VII. The two herons of Druim Ceat. 

As related by Keating in his *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*. In this case, the phrase *do-chluinim ón lán do dhaoinidh* is not evidence of Keating’s use of oral sources but rather his way conveying the hearsay element of earlier tradition.

**Druim Cett**


*Rev. by*


Druim Cliabh

794. Ó Concheanainn (Tomás): A pious redactor of Dinnshenchas Éreann.


Druim Criaich

12606. Ingridsdotter (Kicki): Motivation for incest: Clothru and the Battle of Druim Criaich.


Discusses the episode of Clothru’s incest with her brothers, found in Aided Meidbe, the prose and metrical dindshenchas of Druim Criaich, and Cath Boinde.

Druim Criaig

18379. Hicks (Ronald): The rout of Aíll and Medb: myth on the landscape.


Analyses the itinerary of retreat described in Seál na nucc Meic Da Tóh (19-20 (as ed. by R. Thurneysen 1935): Mag Aíll, Ròiriù, Àth Midbìne, Maistic, Druim Criag, Ròirth Imgain, Fid nGàike, Àth mac Lùrnài, Druim Dà Maige, Àth Chind Chòmn.

Druim Dà Maige

18379. Hicks (Ronald): The rout of Aíll and Medb: myth on the landscape.


Analyses the itinerary of retreat described in Seál na nucc Meic Da Tóh (19-20 (as ed. by R. Thurneysen 1935): Mag Aíll, Ròiriù, Àth Midbìne, Maistic, Druim Criag, Ròirth Imgain, Fid nGàike, Àth mac Lùrnài, Druim Dà Maige, Àth Chind Chòmn.
Druim Dearg
5501. McGreevy (Conor): Some early Irish battles sites identified.
   Druim Dearg, Dumha Achar, Granairet, Druim Lochmuide, Guil na Maighre
   Freamhu, Slanemore.

Druim Léas
1367. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí), Fanning (Thomas) (app. auth.): Rath Melsigi,
   Willibrord, and the earliest Echternach manuscripts.
   Argues that the earliest Echternach codices were strongly influenced by
   Irish scribal tradition. Rath Melsigi (identified as Clonmelsh, Co. Carlow),
   mentioned by Bede, is suggested as training ground for Willibrord's mission to
   Frisia. Úachtar, an Anglo-Saxon scholar, is identified with Ichthbricht on the
   witness list of Cúin A domnáin. Points a reference to Druim Léas (Drumlease,
   Co. Leitrim) in the Calendar of Willibrord. Incl. app. 'Some eld monum
   ents in the townlands of Clonmelsh and Garryhundon, Co. Carlow', pp. 43-49 by
   Repr. in D. Ó Cróinín, Early Irish history and chronology, pp.
   145-172.
   Murphy (K.) (ref.)

Druim Lochmuide
5501. McGreevy (Conor): Some early Irish battles sites identified.
   Druim Dearg, Dumha Achar, Granairet, Druim Lochmuide, Guil na Maighre
   Freamhu, Slanemore.

Druim Tuanu
12307. Lacey (Brian): Tirechán's Sírdruimm, Adomnán's Dorsum Tómm.

Druime
   Senchill Dunaigi; Sendomnach; Ardsenlis; Druine.

drùin (ScG)
5904. Grant (James): The Gaelic of Islay, a North Channel dialect?
   In Unity in diversity (2004), pp. 69-95.

druing

12348. Ó Muirithe (Diarmáid): Varias: V. Suggested etymological links for some Irish words.


druing, druine, drom, goin; húiste; muiríol; roc; strubóg; tascal-money.

Drumacoo

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.


Drumargy

2319. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): Logainmneacha i gceantar Bhaile Chaisleáin a thit as feidhm.


Drumargy, Drumacross, Gortrumine, Holm, Portbrittas, Stromeshesk.

Drumcannon

2277. Ó Canann (Tomás): Notes on some Donegal place-names.


1. Ballycannon; II. Meenycchanon; III. Cannon's Lough; IV. Glenglagannon; V. Drumcannon.

Drumconwell

7405. Muhr (Kay): The early place-names of County Armagh.

In SAM 19/1 (2002), pp. 1–54.

Part I (Secular): (A) Armagh plain: Macha, Emain Macha, Oenach Macha, Drumconwell, Cresseene and divisions; Loughnashade, Kings Stables, Róth Cimboth, Tallyworgle, Bell's Track; (B) South Armagh: Slieve Gallion, Slab Mondhurn, Slab Fuatt, Áth na Foreire, Béal Átha an Airgid, Dorney, Loch Echtra, Namad, Callian, Ardlauchad, Cibenloch, Fordill, Midiuachair, Fiodh Conaille, Fathom, Carnbune, Bóirbh Uloa. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): Ind Fherta, Ard Macha, Ard Sailleach, Tekach na Lice, Tamlachta Bó, Cennogba, Oenach Macha, Namad.
Drumcree


**Drumlease (Co. Leitrim)**

1367. Ó Cróinín (Dáibhí), Fanning (Thomas) (*app. auth.): Rath Melsigi, Willibrord, and the earliest Echternach manuscripts. 


Murphy (K.) (*ref.*)

**Drumacross**

2319. Mac Gabhann (Fiachra): Logainmneacha i gcóntar Bhaile Chaisleáin a thit as feidhm. 


Drumargy, Drumacross, Gortruine, Holm, Portbrittas, Strounskeek.

**Drust**


*In CMCS* 1 (Summer, 1981), pp. 53–81.

Incl. discussion of name Drust, found in *Tochar Emire*.

**drúth**

5124. Poppe (Erich): A note on the jester in *Fingal Rónáin*. 


Examines the close association of a king and his jester in early Irish literature, suggesting that the royal buffoon is a symbol of Mael Fothartaig’s right to kingship.

7069. Boyd (Matthieu): Competing assumptions about the *drúth* in *Orgain Denná Ríg*. 

*In Éiriu* 59 (2009), pp. 37–47.
On Cobthach and Labraid’s different interpretations of the relationship between a drúth and his king.

11667. Breeze (Andrew): Ælfric’s *bruð* ‘buffoon’: Old Irish *drúth* ‘buffoon’.

    Particularly on the type known as *crosán*.

13331. Matheson (Anna): Itinerant *drúth* and the mark of Cain in O’Davoren’s glossary.
    O’Davoren 518 s.v. *correchdá*; argues reference is made to a lump appearing on the forehead of illegal satirists.

dtìgh

1742. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Réamhfhoceal ar lár: dhá nóta.
    (1) ad ‘*Ní isfainn seachtain e*’ (ad C. Ní Dhomhnaill, in Éigse 17/3 (1978), pp. 371–378); (2) *tìgh*, *dtìgh*, go *dtìgh*.

dú

    Discusses the origin of the final -n in the oblique cases of this word, and argues that it spread from Proto-Celtic endingless locative *gden* through the stem final of the other cases.

-dúaid

1281. Schumacher (Stefán): The preterite of *iðid* ‘eats’.
    *vs. GCI* §880 (a). On the etymology of *do-fúaid*, *-dóid*, *-dúaid*, *do-fúatar*, *do-fótar*, *-dótar*, *-dútar*, *do-fotar*, etc.

duaire

7126. McQuillan (Peter): *Suairceas* in the seventeenth century.

10154. Mac Cuillinn (Peadar): Guéithe de na focail *suairceas* agus *suairceas* sa 18ú haois.

duaireas
7126. McQuillan (Peter): *Suaircne* in the seventeenth century.

**dual (ScG)**

   *In SGS* 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.
   Focuses on the terms: *dual*, *dualchas*, *dleasdanach*, *dligheach*, *dileachd*, *díleas*, *cór*, *áite*, *ionad*, *oighre/eighre*, *oighreachd/éighreachd*, *staoighle*; *Brataunn*; *ceart, curtas*; *fíreantachd*; *cann, connas*; *cwoor, cwoorreach, cwoorach, annasach*.

**dúñallach**

2532. Poppe (Erich): A Virgilian model for *hírech threídáilach*?
   Suggests that OIr. *hírech threídáilach* is calqued on the rare Latin collocation *lórtas trízis* (Aeneid 3.6), hence the abundant examples in Middle Irish literature.

**dualchas (ScG)**

   *In SGS* 19 (1999), pp. 93–140.
   Focuses on the terms: *dual*, *dualchas*, *dleasdanach*, *dligheach*, *dileachd*, *díleas*, *cór*, *áite*, *ionad*, *oighre/eighre*, *oighreachd/éighreachd*, *staoighle*; *Brataunn*; *ceart, curtas*; *fíreantachd*; *cann, connas*; *cwoor, cwoorreach, cwoorach, annasach*.

**düan**

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish *düan*.
   Derives it from *dap-n3*, cf. L. *damnum*. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.
   *Repr.* in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 536-543.

16807. Stifter (David): Metrical systems of Celtic traditions.
   §1 includes a discussion of the OIr. terms *fáith*, *fili*, *bard*, *cér*, *düan*, *cétal*, *rosce*, *cubaid*; §5. surveys medieval Irish versification.

**dúan dheiridh shaoothair**

1476. McManus (Dámission): The bardic poet as teacher, student and critic: a context for the grammatical tracts.
In Unity in diversity (2004), pp. 97–123.

On the training of bardic poets, stresses the role of 'books'. Incl. discussion of associated terminology, e.g. saothrughadh 'training', cúrsa saothruighthe 'a course of study', duan dheiridh saothair 'composition to secure graduation', sgagadh 'training, sifting', glanadh 'cleansing', gleóth 'purifying', breithnighadh 'judging, examining', oide 'teacher'.

dúan indles

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish dúan.
   Derives it from *dap-nē, cf. L. damnum. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.
   
   Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 536-543.

duanaire

12735. Ó Cuív (Brian): The Irish bardic duanaire or “poem book”: The R. I. Best Memorial Lecture delivered by Professor Brian Ó Cuív to the National Library of Ireland Society in the National Gallery of Ireland on 10th May, 1973.
   Published by The Malton Press for the R. I. Best Memorial Trust.

Duanaire Finn

8112. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): The significance of the Duanaire Finn.

dúas

10032. Corthals (Johan): Altirisch dúas.

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish dúan.
   Derives it from *dap-nē, cf. L. damnum. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.
   
   Repr. in Watkins selected writings II, pp. 536-543.

-dúatar

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of ithid 'cats'.
   In Érin 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.
   vs. GOI §689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, -dúaid, do-fúatar, do-fótar, -dótar, -dúatar, do-féatar, etc.
Dub Dá Thúath mac Steléne


   Dub Dá Thúath mac Steléne is not to be identified with the Dub Dá Thúath bishop of Rath Æeda mentioned in the annals (so K. Meyer. The vision of Mac Conglinne, 1892 [Best1, p. 117], and A primer of Irish metrics, 1909 [Best1, p. 54]), but rather with the Mac Teléne in The Trial of Mac Teléne found in YBL (see J. G. O’Keeffe, in Ériu 5 (1911), pp. 18-44 [Best1, p. 120]).

Dub Díglach

15749. Ní Chatháin (Próinséas): The bells of the saints.


Dub Dúaisbech

15749. Ní Chatháin (Próinséas): The bells of the saints.


Dub Indrecht mac Cathassaich

723. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): Onomata.


dubad


   ad Geneamuin Cormaic, lines 30-31 (as ed by Vernam Hull, 1952).

Dubgaill

   In The Viking Age (2010), pp. 80–88.

18413. Downham (Clare): Viking identities in Ireland: it’s not all black and white.

**Dubgenti**


   In The Viking Age (2010), pp. 80–88.

**Dubh**

1460. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Tírdhreac h na nGael: logainmneachta agus an t-sáthairnacht.

[1.] Täxali; [2.] Caelis, the river Derow; [3.] Loxa, the Loozie, and Welsh illosg ‘burning’; [4.] Etis and Loch Etive.

**Dubhaltach**

2248. Ó Muraile (Nollaig): The Gaelic personal name (An) Dubhaltach.
   Also as element in place names: Moneygold, Lissadulta, Ballindalton, etc.

**Dubhlinn**

18407. Simpson (Linzi): Pre-Viking and early Viking-age Dublin: some research questions.
Also comments on the place-names Dubhlinn and Áth Cliath.

**Dublind Fráích**

1619. Meek (Donald E.): *Táin bó Fraích* and other ‘Fráech’ texts: a study in thematic relationships. Part I.

In CMCS 7 (Summer, 1984), pp. 1–37.

[1.] The Fráech texts [*Táin bó Fraích*, Tochmar Treblainne and the poems *Laoish Fráech* (beg. *Osmadh carad a Chuain Fráech*), *Carn Fraich*, soitheach na saoarchlann]; [2.] Fráech and the monster [place-names (e.g. *Dublind Fráech*, *Lock Béga*, *Carn Fráech*, *Chain Fráech*) suggest early Fráech texts associated with Connacht; compares and contrasts *TBF*, *LF* and *CFSS*.

App. A contains an Engl. transl. of *LF*, based on text in MS Edinburgh, NLS Adv. 72.1.37 (Dean of Lismore’s Book).

For part II, see CMCS 8 (Winter, 1984), pp. 65-85.

**Dubthir**

794. Ó Concháin (Tomás): A pious redactor of *Dinnshenchas Érenn*.


**Dubuice**

7888. Breeze (Andrew): Some Scottish names, including *Vacomagi*, *Boresti*, *Inudanbryrg*, *Aberlessic* and *Dubuice*.

In ScotL 26 (2007), pp. 79–95.


**duci (Gaulish)**

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480. Eská (Joseph F.): The deictic pronominal *key* in Celtic.
   1. Old Irish *cé*; 2. Gaulish *duci*; 3. Ogham *koi* and a Gaulish ghost form; 4. Gaulish *isc*; 5. Middle Cornish *keth*.

**dugiōnti to** (Gaulish)

754. Evans (D. Ellis): Gaulish *dugiōntiō or dugiōnti to*?
   Speculates on the possibility that *RIG L-4* may attest a Continental Celtic preposition *to*.

**dugiōntiō** (Gaulish)

754. Evans (D. Ellis): Gaulish *dugiōntiō or dugiōnti to*?
   Speculates on the possibility that *RIG L-4* may attest a Continental Celtic preposition *to*.

**Duibhe** (ScG)

   In SGS 16 (1990), p. 193.

**Duibhlinn**

3034. Clarke (Howard B.): The topographical development of Early Medieval Dublin.
   In JRSAI 107 (1977), pp. 29–51.

**dúil**

2233. Russell (Paul): The sounds of a silence: the growth of Cormac’s glossary.
   Incl. survey of extant native glossaries and their MS versions.

**dúilchinne**

   Argues that this Latin term (attested in the *Hibernesis* and elsewhere) corresponds to the *dúilchinne* of Old Irish law.

**Dúilem**

794. Ó Concheainn (Tomás): A pious redactor of *Dinnshenchas Érenn*.


Collects and analyses instances of agent nouns in -_em_: Prototypen bez. frühere Bildungen (*ainim(m)/anaim(m), talem*); Bekannte u. gesicherte -_amon_ und -_ijamon_- Bildungen (*areim, betham, brithim, cainem, duillem, duillem, fechem, fethem, glaiudem, legem, luam, medam, marithem, orb(b)am, súainem*).


**duillem**

4800. Ahlqvist (Anders): Old Irish *duillem* ‘maker, creator’.


**duin (ScG)**

5904. Grant (James): The Gaelic of Islay, a North Channel dialect?


**duine**


Discusses the origin of the final -n in the oblique cases of this word, and argues that it spread from Proto-Celtic endingless locative *gden through the stem final of the other cases.

Etym. of OIr. *duine*.

duine agus duine

1854. de Bláthraithe (Tomás): Nótai Nua-Ghaeilge.  

duinedglaim

7071. McManus (Damian): Good-looking and irresistible: the hero from early Irish saga to classical poetry.  
Discusses the role of male physical beauty in Irish literature, arguing that the elements and themes in the set description of the patron in classical verse derive from the *duinedglaim*, or ‘personal profile’, of kings and heroes in early narrative literature.

Duinsech

220. Hughes (A. J.): The virgin St. Duinsech and her three Ulster churches near Strangford Lough, County Down.  
Evidence for St Duinsech in east County Down in the placenames *Killinchy*, *Killinchy in the Woods*, and *Dunsy Island* in Strangford Lough.

dúirt

Studies, within a new typological frame, the role, forms and syntax of reported speech in Modern Irish, focusing in particular on *deir*/*adeir*, the most used *verbum dicendi*.

dul i tech

15748. Murray (Kevin): The dating of *Bráween*: the ‘Irish question’ revisited.  
On the dating of the Irish practice of *dul i tech*. 
Dulnain

8724. King (Jacob): Varia: Aberlarf.
    In JSNS 4 (2010), pp. 159–168.

dúmas

1864. de Barra (Séamas): Nótaí ar an bhfo gúm.

Gúm(a); d’úma is, dúmas/thúmas; d’aon audhm’; d’aon úim, d’aon aidhim; i
dtom(Ó)as; tom(Ó)as.

dumchoscáibse (du-m-inchoscáib-se)

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.

    I. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster Ḟ in the perfect form do-
    robide, do-roide: (< do-bide; Mi. 4069, Mi. 5863), where Ḟ might be expected
    in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuargab (Mi. 375b15)
    as a nasalising relative clause con n-argab; III. for innatrachtaide (Mi. 356222),
    read innatrachtaíb as in MS; IV. for dumchoscáibse, read du-m-inchoscáib-se
    (dat. pl. of inchosc ‘instruction’).

Dumfries

13615. Breeze (Andrew): Where was Historia Brittonum’s mare Frenessicum?
    In NHi 46/1 (Mar., 2009), pp. 133–136.

Dumha Achar

5501. McGreevy (Conor): Some early Irish battles sites identified.

    Druim Deag, Dumha Achar, Graunaíre, Druim Lochmuide, Guil na Maigher
    Fremh, Sáinemore.

du-m-inchoscáib-se (dumchoscáibse)

433. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes on some Milan glosses.

    I. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster Ḟ in the perfect form do-
    robide, do-roide: (< do-bide; Mi. 4069, Mi. 5863), where Ḟ might be expected
    in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuargab (Mi. 375b15)
    as a nasalising relative clause con n-argab; III. for innatrachtaide (Mi. 356222),
    read innatrachtaíb as in MS; IV. for dumchoscáibse, read du-m-inchoscáib-se
    (dat. pl. of inchosc ‘instruction’).

dún

8361. Flanagan (Deirdre): Settlement terms in Irish place-names.

   *In Lingering over words* (1990), pp. 451–453.

Dún Ailinne

1600. Wailes (Bernard): The Irish ‘royal sites’ in history and archaeology.
   *In CMCS* 3 (Summer, 1982), pp. 1–29.

4043. Grabowski (Kathryn): The historical overview of Dún Ailinne.
   *In Emania* 7 (1990), pp. 32–36.

Dún an Óir

12164. Finn (Tom): Dún an Óir, Fortress of the Gold: how did it get its name?

Dun Cana

12319. Ó Baóil (Colm): Inis Moccu Chéin.
   Is identified with Raasay.

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   Is identified with Raasay.

Dún Cermna

2454. Ó Murchadha (Diarmaid): Dún Cermna: a reconsideration.
Refutes Keating’s identification of Dún Cerma with Downmacpatrick, on the Old Head of Kinsale, Co. Cork, arguing that the actual location may have been Dunmore in SE Co. Waterford.

Dún Crimthainn


Examines the characteristics of the various figures named Nár attested in early Irish literature.

Dun- (in place names)

8361. Flanagan (Deirdre): Settlement terms in Irish place-names.


On the use and distribution of the place-name elements dún, rath, bos, cathair, caiseal.

Dún Lughaidh

2318. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Dunlewy and Dún Lúiche.


Dún Lúiche

2318. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Dónall): Dunlewy and Dún Lúiche.


Dun Main

3434. Ó Corráin (Donncadh): Vikings III: Dún Mainne.


ad Cogadh Gaedhil re Gaidheal §29 (as ed. by J. H. Todd 1867 [Best¹, p. 254]) and FA² §341 (as ed. by Joan Newlon Radner 1978).

Dún Mainne

3434. Ó Corráin (Donncadh): Vikings III: Dún Mainne.


ad Cogadh Gaedhil re Gaidheal §29 (as ed. by J. H. Todd 1867 [Best¹, p. 254]) and FA² §341 (as ed. by Joan Newlon Radner 1978).

Dún Mhuire


In DHR 25/2 (Mar., 1972), pp. 75–76.

Formerly known as ‘Inversisk’ (Ir. Inbhear Inseach).
Dún Mic Oghmainn

6014. Ó Murchadhá (Diarmuid): The castle of Dún Mic Oghmainn and the overlordship of Carbery.

In JCHAS 93 (1988), pp. 73–82.

Dún Muirigh


Belfast, Cave Hill, Glengormley, Dumnurry, Knockbreda.

Dún na nGall

14040. Mac Giolla Easpaig (Donall): Placenames and early settlement in County Donegal.


Cinéal Eoghain and Inis Eoghain; Cinéal Conaill and Tir Chonaill; Cinéal Eanna and Tir Eanna; Cinéal Luighdheach and Tir Luighdheach; Cinéal Baghainne and Tir Baghainne; Tir Ainmhirchach; Tir Aodha; Dún na nGall/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cuan; tóide]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [mh]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: *dombnach; disceart; teach; cill*.

Dún Naomhtha

1648. Meek (Donald E.): The banners of the Fian in Gaelic ballad tradition.

In CMCS 11 (Summer, 1986), pp. 29–69.

[1.] Analogues of the banners in Germanic and other cultures; [2.] Banners in Irish tradition outside the fion; [3.] Banners associated with the fion; [4.] The banner quatrains in later tradition (incl. names of banners, e.g. Deálbh Ghruine, Fadland Dghri, Aoineacharnach, Dún Naomhtha, Lámh Dearg, Sguab Ghábha, Loch Luimneach); [5.] Form and composition of the BDL poem [see [6]]; [6.] Edition (Poem beg. *Naoine a chuadh|ar| fá choill*, ed. from NLS MS Adv. 72.1.37 (Dean of Lismore's Bk); with Engl transl. and notes). Figs.

Dún Nechtain

16836. Alcock (Leslie): The site of the 'Battle of Dumnichen'.

In SHR 75/2 (Oct., 1996), pp. 130–142.

On the location of the battle site mentioned in AU 686.1 (Bellum Duin Nechtain).

Dún Reichet


ad Onom. Gael. 388, 580. Argues that na Renne (gen. pl. na Rend, inna Renn) mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Chronicle of Marianaus Scotus is to be identified as the Rhins of Galloway; Dún Reicht ( = Dunnaigít) is identified as belonging to this area.

dún (Sc-G)

2250. MacDonald (Aidan): Caiseal, cathair, dún, lios and rath in Scotland: 3. lios.

dun (Sc-G) (in place names)

4461. Stuart-Murray (John): Differentiating the Gaelic landscape of the Perthshire highlands.
Discusses the following elements in Perth place names: beinn, bioran, caiseal, cùrn, cnap, cnoc, cruch, dun, maol, meall, sgìath, sgorr, sidhean, skabh, sròn, stob, stuc, lam, tòrr.

dún (Sc-G) (in place names)

13455. Taylor (Simon): Pictish place-names revisited.

Dùn Scóine

4369. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Medieval etymology, knives, Scone and Skene.
In SGS 23 (2007), pp. 1–19.
On a possible etymological tradition in Agallamh na senórach connecting the personal name Dolbh Scóinne, the place name Dún Scóine and the word sciàn with Scone in Perthshire.

Dún Scádna

6084. Ó Cearbhalláin (Pádraig): The placename Doonshane.
In JCHAS 113 (2008), pp. 28–30.
Ir. Dún Sédna.

Dún Séann

6084. Ó Cearbhaill (Pádraig): The placename Doonshaneane.
   In JCHAS 113 (2008), pp. 28–30.
   Ir. Dún Sédna.

dúinad

632. McManus (Damian): Úaim do rinn: linking alliteration or a lost dúinad?
   Discusses meaning of úaim do rinn as it occurs in the introduction to MV II (p. 29 as ed. by R. Thurneysen 1891 [Best¹, p. 53]) and in the poem Dúnta for nóthán décid lib. Concludes that it is a type of dúinadh, whereby the link is to the end of the first line, i.e. the whole of the first line is repeated.


dúinadh

1136. Ó Háinle (Cathal G.): Refrains in ógláchas poems.
   Refrain-type poems can be traced to (a) native developments based on the extension of the use of dúinadh, (b) imitation of foreign types, and (c) a blend of both (a) and (b).

Dunaff

7210. Doherty (Rosemarie): Place names of Dunaff.
   In Donegal annual 51 (1999), pp. 41–45.
   Dunaff, a townland in Urris, parish of Clonmany, Inishowen, Co. Donegal.

dun-doichfín

   [1.] Ml. 3067 [nad-fender]; [2.] Ml. 2856 [to-doichfín], 30626 [dun-doichfín] deriving from *to-doich-, associated by folk etymology with doich ‘perhaps, probably’.

Dunlewy

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2318. Mac Giolla Easpaigh (Dónall): Dunlewy and Dún Lúiche.

**Dunraigít**

1298. Byrne (Francis John): Onomastica 2: *Na Renna*.

    *ad Onom. Gaeil. 388, 580.* Argues that *na Renna* (gen. pl. *na Rend, inna Renn*) mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen and the Chronicle of Marianaus Scotus is to be identified as the Rhins of Galloway; *Dún Reichet* (= Dunraigít) is identified as belonging to this area.

**Dunsanby Head**

    In Doonsin’ emerauds (2004), pp. 18–23.

    Discusses the following Scottish place-names: 1. Noss Head, Pitlanon Barn, Bennachie, and Dunscanby Head; 2. Arran, Cumnock, Girvan, and Irvine; 3. Loquhriot; 4. Pennango and Soutra.

**Dunsfort**

8691. Flanagan (Deirdre): Three settlement names in County Down: the Tuartars of Inishargy; Dunsfort; Tollengrange.

**Dunsy Island**

220. Hughes (A. J.): The virgin St. Duinsech and her three Ulster churches near Strangford Lough, County Down.

    Evidence for St Duinsech in east County Down in the placenames *Killinchy, Kilinchy in the Woods,* and *Dunsy Island* in Strangford Lough.

**dúr**

    In N&Q 59/3 (Sep., 2012), pp. 337–338.

    Suggests it is a Latin loanword via ScG *dúr*.

**dúr (ScG)**

    In N&Q 59/3 (Sep., 2012), pp. 337–338.

    Suggests it is a Latin loanword via ScG *dúr*.

**dúrd**

11709. Watson (Seosamh): ‘Dada’ i n Gaeilge na hÉireann agus na hAlban.
In Féilscribhinn do Chathal Ó Háinle (2012), pp. 983–1008.

1. ní, nithinn, a bhéag, cineal; 2. dada, tada, rud, neamhni, náit, puinn, so(o)id, píc, bik, friid, giob, huid, heat, pingin, ás, bónn, sciúrtóg, scroapall; 3. dath, bi, ceeo, seo, lous, poibhs, scala, steama; 4. sian, seinn, guth, dard, focial, puth, dioq, cneadadh; 5. blas, gráinne, greim, smailc, decoir; 6. caíl, cruthaitheachd, tarbha, fiac(e), tap, car, fionna-fenna, folt.

durdan (MEngl)


ModEngl. dir(dan) < MEngl. durdan < Ir. dordán.

Durrihy, Co. Tipperary

3408. Manning (Conleth): Daire Mór identified.


Longfordpass (alias Durrihy), Co. Tipperary.


duth

1765. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cait): Leaganacha as Conamara.

In Éigse 19/1 (1982), pp. 150–158.

I. I gcás go: (a) ‘cé go’; (b) ‘(cuir) i gcás’. II. Dath ‘cuid’, etc. III. An freagra biorránach.

Dyfed

1789. Ó Cathasaigh (Tomáis): The Déisi and Dyfed.

In Éigse 20 (1984), pp. 1–33.

Analysis of The expulsion of the Déisi; appendix includes the edition of a note on the Munster Chairbre from Rawlinson MS B 502, with variant readings from Laud Misc. 610, and English translation.

Repr. in Coire sois, pp. 301–329.