*i*


*In Éiriú 23 (1972), pp. 227–229.*

714. Kortlandt (Frederik): The Old Irish absolute and conjunct endings and questions of relative chronology.

*In Éiriú 30 (1979), pp. 35–53.*


Cowgill (Warren) (ref.)

1264. Schrijver (Peter): The Celtic adverbs for ‘against’ and ‘with’ and the early apocope of *-i.*


1. The origin of OIr. fri ‘against’, la ‘with’; 2. The early apocope of *-i*; 3. The fate of ‘new’ word-final *-t*; 4. Examples of *-t(i) > -s in Old Irish; 5. The origin of the Primitive Irish main clause verbal particle *es*; 6. The present conjunct forms of the Old Irish copula after *ne ‘not’*; 7. Summary.

1482. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Mioneolas meadrachta I.

*In Éige 14/3 (Samhradh, 1972), pp. 207–214.*


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

*In Éige 14/4 (Geimhreadh, 1972), pp. 265–268.*


i bhfus


*In Éige 16/3 (Samhradh, 1976), pp. 215–220.*
1. Lenition after iongantach [and milleanach]; 2. i bhfus: On the development from adverb to quasi-imperative: 'here' > 'give me'; 3. Tá mé ina shuidhe: On the generalisation of 3rd masc. poss. in ina shuidhe, ina sheasamh, etc. in Ulster and Man.

i dtom(h)as

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

In Éigse 21 (1886), pp. 232–240.

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

i gcás

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

In Éigse 19/1 (1982), pp. 150–158.

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

i gcás go

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

In Éigse 19/1 (1982), pp. 150–158.

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

i leith


[1.] On the use of indefinite nouns with time reference as adverbs meaning ‘over a period of . . .’, e.g. seachtain, mí, bhain, lí, coicis in negative contexts in the Irish of An Cheathrú Rua; [2.] i leith an bóthar: on the adverbial use of the nominative of definite nouns following certain compound and nominal prepositions preceded by verbs of motion, e.g. ar aghaidh, i ngiorracht, i leith, timpéil, treasa; [3.] Tá sé ag dal Gailirimh: on the ‘elision’ of the preposition go before place-names.

i leith an bóthar


[1.] On the use of indefinite nouns with time reference as adverbs meaning ‘over a period of . . .’, e.g. seachtain, mí, bhain, lí, coicis in negative contexts in the Irish of An Cheathrú Rua; [2.] i leith an bóthar: on the adverbial use of the nominative of definite nouns following certain compound and nominal prepositions preceded by verbs of motion, e.g. ar aghaidh, i ngiorracht, i leith, timpéil, treasa; [3.] Tá sé ag dal Gailirimh: on the ‘elision’ of the preposition go before place-names.
**-i (locative)**

703. McCone (Kim): The dative singular of Old Irish consonant stems.

Derives 'short' dative forms from an early apocope of locative *-i*, thus arguing against the 'IE endingless locative' hypothesis suggested by R. Thurneysen (GOI §315). Also discusses relevance of *inn-iadaid* 'last year'.

Thurneysen (Rudolf) (ref.)

**i n- (subject marker)**

1814. Greene (David): The preposition *i n-* as subject marker.

**indéidh**

721. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Reoimath thrúint suntasacha i gcanúint Conallach.
In *Ériu* 30 (1979), pp. 142–147.

Based on the speech of one household in Na Mac haraeca, Gaith Dobhair, Donegal: 1. */x'á/ in 3 sg. fem. and */fa/ in 3 pl. forms of the compound preposition *indéidh*, e.g. *ina díadh-ché 'after her', *ina ndéidh*-*fa 'after them'; 2. *é fein* following 3 sg. masc. prepositional pronouns; 3. Generalisation of *ina shaéan* in *ina shuí*, etc. with every person; 4. Variation in article between *an* and *an t-* with masc. nouns beg. with *s-* in the nom. sg. (e.g. *an tsiopa*) and also with masc. nouns beg. with a vowel in nom. sg. and when preceded by a preposition (e.g. *an airgead, ar an t-éadan*); 5. *ag goil + vn + object pronoun*; 6. The direct in place of the indirect relative particle; 7. *más mó ... más fhearr*.

**indiaid**


'Man / warrior of the pair': *diadh* related to *dais* 'two persons'. Also suggests *indiaid* may represent 'in (its) pairing' rather than 'in (to) (its) end' (cf. *i ndiadh*).

**ingiorracht**

1711. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): *Ní soifhinn seachtain é*.

[1.] On the use of indefinite nouns with time reference as adverbs meaning 'over a period of ...', e.g. *seachtain*, nó, *blain*, *lé, coicis* in negative contexts in the Irish of An Cheathrú Rua; [2.] *i leith an bóthar*: on the adverbial use of the nominative of definite nouns following certain compound and nominal prepositions preceded by verbs of motion, e.g. *ar aghaidh*, *i ngiorracht*, *i leith*, *timpéall*, *tearna*; [3.] *Tá sé ag duil Gáilíoch*: on the 'elision' of the preposition *go* before place-names.
**i (rounded by preceding labiovelar)**

1412. Schrijver (Peter): Vowel rounding by primitive Irish labiovelars.  
*In* *Ériu* 50 (1999), pp. 133–137.  
Conditions under which PrimIr. *i* and *a* are rounded by a preceding labiovelar; non-rounding of *e* in similar phonetic context.

-í (*s-subj*)

2870. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): On a possible Indo-Celtic etymological correspondence.  
*In* *ZCP* 54 (2004), pp. 133–143.  
Discusses the expression *isar e dúnn* (Wb. 25c9), and argues it contains the 3rd sg. rel. of the future of *ar-icc*.

**i (y) (Welsh)**

331. Williams (J. E. Caerwyn): Remarks on a linguistic drift.  
*In* *Celtica* 14 (1981), pp. 67–82.  
On the use of the preposition *do* to indicate the agent of verbal nouns and related matters; compares and contrasts Welsh *i* (y).

*-íã*

Reconstructs as neuter plural (collective) in *-íã*.

**íã**

Discusses a number of words borrowed mostly from Middle English, in particular *fiabhms*, of which it is argued that it derives from MEngl. pl. *fi(e)res*.

**-íã (abstracts)**


**ia (interjection)**

3795. Kelly (Fergus): Onomatopoeic interjections in Early Irish.  
Discusses the use of 24 interjections, presented in alphabetical order.

**íã (unstressed)**

In Érin 23 (1972), pp. 232–234.

Discussion of *ia* in unstressed syllables in OIr., including disyllabic forms in *ia*, e.g. in verbal forms *foídiam*, *éghiáir*, *dringthiar*, *ríghier*; also discusses relationship between -*bíad* and -*bétis* of the substantive verb.

**ia (unstressed)**

In Érin 23 (1972), pp. 232–234.  
Discussion of *ia* in unstressed syllables in OIr., including disyllabic forms in *ia*, e.g. in verbal forms *foídiam*, *éghiáir*, *dringthiar*, *ríghier*; also discusses relationship between -*bíad* and -*bétis* of the substantive verb.

**iad (ScG)**

In SGS 18 (1998), p. 188.  

**fadaid**

10017. Hamp (Eric P.): Indo-European *(*H_e*)op-.  
ad HEW 323–325. Includes a discussion of the Irish forms listed therein (*iar³*, *iad*, *oibell* etc.) and adds Ir. *aibh* to the comparison.

**iad-sa (ScG)**

In SGS 18 (1998), p. 188.  

**Iain**

From Lat. *fionnes*.

**Íamán**

905. Poppe (Erich): Varia: IV. *Émín*, *Íamnat*, *Íamán*.  
In Érin 37 (1986), pp. 187–188.  
On the pattern of the same element occurring in the names of son, father and mother.

**Íamnat**

905. Poppe (Erich): Varia: IV. *Émín*, *Íamnat*, *Íamán*.
In Ériu 37 (1986), pp. 187–188.
On the pattern of the same element occurring in the names of son, father and mother.

1. inantu ~ inantu; 2. namantu: its distribution; 3. carantu, carat; 4. cara;
5. namantu: its morphology; 6. ad-namatu: its morphology; 7. OIr. seim [bark];
8. nantu, nanti; 9. Seo and yd; 10. The stem i(epsilon)ntu; 11. Conclusion;
[12.] Appendix [on some Latin parallels].

3574. Greene (David): Perfect and passive in Eastern and Western Gaelic.
On the use of the syntagm iar^n + VN to create periphrastic tenses.

10017. Hamp (Eric P.): Indo-European *(He)op-.
ad IEW 323-325. Includes a discussion of the Irish forms listed therein (iar^n, iad, obell etc.) and adds Ir. abu to the comparison.

In THSC-NS 9 (2003), pp. 41–56.


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

3247. Baumgarten (Rolf): The kindred metaphors in *Bechbretha* and *Colbnes usci thairidne*.
   On the use of the analogy of the four categories of kinship (*gelfine, derbfine, tarfine, indfine*) applied to three cases of neighbourhood law: I. *Bechbretha* §§9–11, 18–22; II. *Bechbretha* §§12–13; III. *Colbnes usci thairidne* §§1–3, 8.
   With linguistic discussion and English translation.

15194. McManus (Damian): Celebrating the female in Classical Irish poetry: the wife.
   Examines how the patron’s wife is referred to or addressed in Classical poetry and surveys the qualities most frequently praised in the *iargomharc* addressed to her.

   Poem by Eochaidh Ó hEódhusa dedic. to Aodh Mág Uidhir, beg. *Comnadh do chennglas re hAodh*; ed. from the Book of the O’Conor Don and UCD MS O’Curry no. 5, with critical apparatus, English translation and notes. Also comments on the *iargomharc* device.

   *e(p)I* in *e(i) tech* (with same base as *ditech* and *fre(i) tech*); *eti* in *e(i) tech*;
   *á* < *au* and *ápo* > *au*; OIr. *índ*, *imb*, *tar(m-)*, *al*, *sech*, *caib*, *du-*, *ro*
   (idiosyncratic) related to L *pro-sum*.

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   Argues that inne, echtrae, aire, iarmae (íarma) are all í-stems.

íarbéirle

2724. Kalygin (Viktor P.): Indogermanische Dichtersprache und altirische
   mythenpoetische Tradition.
   Offers a discussion of the term íarbéirle, which is identified with an
   Indo-European poetic tradition of concealing sacred names.

íarmu

   [1.] Introduction; [2.] The gelfine; [3.] The derbline; [4.] Additional kinship
   changes when ego’s grandsons come of age: the iarfine; [5.] Additional kinship
   changes when ego’s grandsons come of age: the indline; [6.] Reckoning
   kinship by hand; [7.] Summary of proposed model; [8.] Problems with Mac-
   Neill’s model; [9.] The problem of the sprightly great-grandfathers; [10.] The
   problem of the indeterminate gelfine; [11.] Subsequent modifications to Mac-
   Neill’s model; [12.] Supporting evidence: incl. discussion of the relationship
   between íarmu ‘great-grandson’ and iarfine, and between indue ‘great-great-
   grandson’ and indline; [13.] Conclusion: the basis of the kinship system was
   the three-generation gelfine. vs. E. MacNeill, Celtic Ireland, 1921 (Best
   2136); D. Binchy, in PBA 29 (1943), p. 223; T. Charles-Edwards, Early
   Irish and Welsh kinship (Oxford, 1993); N. Patterson, in BBCS 37 (1990),
   pp. 133–166.
   Binchy (D.) (ref.), Charles-Edwards (T.) (ref.), MacNeill (E.) (ref.),
   Patterson (N.) (ref.)

íarn aithleghtha

   crétuáce.
   On the interpretation of various terms relating to metal.

íarseng

10894. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): On the possible origins of Scottish Gaelic
   iorram ‘rowing song’.

íarsme (íarme)

Argues that *inne*, *echtre*, *aire*, *íarmae* (*íarsma*) are all *i*-stems.

### iartrom

10894. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): On the possible origins of Scottish Gaelic *iarruim* ‘rowing song’.


### iarus

3149. Russell (Paul): Notes on words in early Irish glossaries.


1. *íarus*; 2. *imbas for-osnai*; 3 *láthrinde*.

### íasc

6955. Hamp (Eric): Fish.


On the reconstruction of the Proto-Indo-European etymon of OIr. *íasc*.

### íath

11955. Malzahn (Melanie): Back into the fields and into the woods: Old Irish *íath* ‘land, field’ and *fiad* ‘wild; deer; uncultivated land’ revisited.


*Rev. by*


### -ib


*Republ. in* Lindeman studies, pp. 112-115.

### ibar

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


18003. Schrijver (Peter): The meaning of Celtic *eburós*.
   Etym. of OIr. *ibar*.

-ibh (2pl. imper.)

   ScG -ibh derives from 2pl. prep. prons used as imperatives, the seeds of which can be traced to OIr. suppletive *aích(ub)*, *argib*, *erch* ‘go’.

-ibh (dat. pl.)

3801. Ó Mainnín (Micheál B.): “Go dté a thé na fearaibh?”: gnéithe de leathnú agus de fhúaimiú fhoirceann an tabharthaigh ioilra sa Nua-Ghaeilge.
   Studies the survival of the dative plural ending -ibh as nominative plural marker in Modern Irish, discussing in particular its spread and distribution across the Gaeltacht as well as the effect that the phonological change to í [-i] and si [-i] has had in the development of the plural markers of East Galway and East Ulster Irish.

-ic

   In Ériu 42 (1991), pp. 1–11.

   In ÉtC 23 (1996), p. 57.
   On the origin of the deponent inflection found in the singular preterite.
OIr. -ic.

Argues that do-uccai derives from an old causative *h₂/3ënk-ge/o- to the PIE ‘Narten’ present *h₂/3ënk-ti, *h₂/3ënk-ni, and that do-ratai is an old primary verb (< *deh₂- ‘give’) absorbed into the weak a-class.

-icc


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

Reformulates an Indo-European phonological rule concerning the deletion of laryngals, and discusses its application to the prehistory of, among others, two Old Irish items: OIr. óac and -icc.

2870. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): On a possible Indo-Celtic etymological correspondence.
In ZCP 54 (2004), pp. 133–143.
Discusses the expression isara fic dim (Wb. 25c9), and argues it contains the 3rd sg. rel. of the future of ar-icc.

3683. Isaac (G. R.): Cymraeg rhynu, rhanc, Hen Wyddeleg m-icc; Dadl y Corff a’r Enaid II. 128 dinag.
In StC 36 (2002), pp. 141–145.
ad P. Schrijver’s derivation of OIr. -icc < PIE *h₂/3ënk- in Ériu 44 (1993), pp. 33–52 [1. OIr. -icc ‘comes, reaches’].

-ich


fic n-erred


icht

17974. ar Bihan (Hervé): Kudennou anvadur morioù Breizh.
   In Hor y ezh 233 (2003), pp. 33–46.
   Discussion also concerns Irish versions of this toponym: Muir Bhreatan, Muir Éireann, Muir nIocht, etc.

id

   In ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 20–29.
   Discusses the etym. of (1) Olr. ed ‘space, distance, interval, etc.’ and related ined (later inad) ‘place, spot, position, etc.’, and id ‘withe, fetter, etc.’, all from basic PIE root *ped- ‘foot’; and argues against C. MArstrander (in BILLL: 1471) that ached and machad are compounds of an s-stem with a second element *-edo- from the above-mentioned PIE root.
   Revised by the author in ZCP 44 (1991), pp. 74–75.

   In ZCP 44 (1991), pp. 74–75.

id (agent suffix)

   ad Wb. (prima manus) 12635. Suggests that the last segment of baidh ‘foolish’ has been reinterpreted as the agentive suffix -id.

Idad (?)

Edition of *Brìathar o gaim*, 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, Sail, Nin, (h) Úath, Dair, Tinne, Coll, Cert, Main, Gort, Géadal, Straigh, Ruis, Áibín, Oin, Ó (i) r, Edad (?), Edad (?), Ébad (?), Ó (i) r, Uil l(ì)en(n), Pin (Iphín), Iphín (Pin), Emancoll.

**idama** (Lat)

   Argues (vs. A. Breen, *in* Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 40–50) it is a Hebraism and its original form is *idama*.
   Breen (A.) (*ref.*)

**idath**

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

**idbart**

8309. Hamp (Eric P.): Religion and law from Iguvium.
   *In* JIES 1/3 (Fall, 1973), pp. 318–323.
   Umbrian *affertur* is compared to OIr. *adopair*.

**-idh**


2467. Ó Sé (Diarmuid): The verbal ending -idh/-igh in Munster dialects.
Examines the deletion and retention of -g before subject pronouns in Munster Irish and rejects O. J. Bergin’s 1904 (in Best¹, p. 48) and T. F. O’Rahilly’s explanation (in Best² 527) by phonological change.

i-diphthongs

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

Cowgill (Warren) (ref.)

idir

1877. Ní Dhomhnaíll (Cait): 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 Radical syntactical traits.

İđoμά

471. Breen (Aidan): Iduma (İđoμά).
   In Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 40–50.
   Howlett (D.) (ref.)

idu

7966. Schindler (Jochem): Armenisch erkn, griechisch ὀδύνη, irisch idu.
   In HS 89 (1976), pp. 53–65.

iduma (Lat)

471. Breen (Aidan): Iduma (İđoμά).
   In Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 40–50.
Howlett (David) (ref.)

1473. Howlett (David): Insular Latin *idama, iduma.*
   Argues (vs. A. Breen, in *Celtica* 21 (1990), pp. 40–50) it is a Hebraism and
   its original form is *idama.*

Breen (A.) (ref.)

-ie ~ -in

604. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Place-names as a resource for the historical
   linguist.
   Discusses a number of linguistic features of Irish and Scottish place-names, incl.
   fossils of neuter gender, lenition, elision, and -in ~ -ie variation and -ach in
   Scottish place-names.

*iem-

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

ientu-

   1. ientu ~ iantu-; 2. namanto-: its distribution; 3. carant-, carat-; 4. caro-;
   5. namant: its morphology; 6. ad-namat-: its morphology; 7. OIr. sem [ʃeːk];
   8. nantu-, nanti-; 9. Segu- and yul-; 10. The stem i(e)ntu-; 11. Conclusion;
   [12.] Appendix [on some Latin parallels].

i(e)ntu-

   1. ientu ~ iantu-; 2. namanto-: its distribution; 3. carant-, carat-; 4. caro-;
   5. namant: its morphology; 6. ad-namat-: its morphology; 7. OIr. sem [ʃeːk];
   8. nantu-, nanti-; 9. Segu- and yul-; 10. The stem i(e)ntu-; 11. Conclusion;
   [12.] Appendix [on some Latin parallels].

Ifa and Offa

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordánais: As cartlann na logainmneacha.
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Ifreann

15855. Ní Chrábhagáin (Ciara): Disease and illness in medieval Ireland: an anthropological examination of some hagiographical material.
   In RiM 24 (2013), pp. 115–133.
   Examines the usage of names of illnesses and diseases occurring in the text of Bethada nám nÉr enn: 1. amlab ar, beacach, bodhar, demhidell, lobhar; 2. aille, fiolen fom, esbaildha, esbalach; samach, liroch, moirtin marbh, biss obann, ifreann; estâinte theinntide, galar cos, demhan.

-Igh


2467. Ó Sé (Diarmuid): The verbal ending -idh/-igh in Munster dialects.
   Examines the deletion and retention of -g before subject pronouns in Munster Irish and rejects O. J. Ber gin's 1904 (in Best 1, p. 48) and T. F. O'Rahilly's explanation (in Best 2, 527) by phonological change.

-Igí

831. Ó Murchú (Máirtín): The 2pl. imperative in Modern Irish.
   On the origin of -igí and related forms.

-Igidir

12607. Le Mair (Esther): Why a single burst or multiple scatterings can make all the difference: the patterns underlying the formation of AI and AII verbs.
   Investigates the underlying motivation for 5- and 7-verbs to be formed as a verb of either class.

Il


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Original address: https://b111.celt.dias.ie/vol4/pdf/index.php?IndexTypeID=4&letter=i
§2. “Altirisch ilach” also concerns OIr. loor, lour and il.

Ilach

    §4.4 Altirisch ilach m [< PC *elu-ko-, compared to Gmc. *elma-].

Ilandon (> Illadon)

1528. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Cess Naíden.
    In Éigse 15/3 (Samhradh, 1974), p. 252.
    naíden < noínden and the occasional development nd > d in Middle Irish, e.g. (Slíab) Monduirn > (Slíab) Moduirn, Illadon > Iladon, tindnacol > tidnacol.

Illannacuirree


illé

1159. Breatnach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.
    In Éiru 53 (2003), pp. 133–142.
    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. (cechtar) 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’.

I-lle(i)

    On the etymology of W Lloegr; some discussion of OIr. i-illé(i) ‘hither’.

Illeray

4455. Fraser (Ian): The place-names of Illeray.
    In ScS 17 (1973), pp. 155–161.

Im (fo)

619. Mac Gearailt (Uáitéar): Verbal particles and preverbs in late MiddleIrish.
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 imi-/io; 6. The prefix con; 7. Con for co n-; 8. The origin of late preverbs and particles.

**imagery**

1735. Ó Dúshláine (Tadhg): Nóta archeapadóireacht an Chéitinnigh.

Discusses the metaphor of chess applied to human existence, as used by Keating in *Tri bior-ghaoihte an bháis*.

**imallé**

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. (cechtar) dé `each of the two'; 4. imallé `together'; 5. illé `hither'; 6. té `hot'; 7. só `this'; 8. sé `this'; 9. amné `thus'; 10. dánó `then'.

**Ímar**

13689. Nikolaeva (Natalia A.): On the phonology of the OIr. names *Amlaib*, *Ímar*, *Tomrair*.

**imb- (intensive)**


ad E. P. HAMP, *in* Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 163–167 [Varia I: 2. Notes on some Indo-European preverbs]. Argues that OIr. *and* and *imb* are respectively the old locative and instrumental of a PIE root noun *H₄en- `top'.

**imbárach**

293. Ahlqvist (Anders): Old Irish *imbáirich* `this morning', *imbá speeches* `tomorrow morning`.


4693. Ahlqvist (Anders): Another look at Old Irish *imbáirich* `this morning', *imbá speeches* `tomorrow morning`.


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imbas

2820. Nagy (Joseph Falaky): How the Táin was lost.
Identifies a theme of Indo-European mythology in the association of water bodies with the loss and renewal of life and knowledge seen in the death of the two repositories of the Táin, Roán and Roae, and the subsequent preservation of the saga by Fergus mac Roich, thus arguing that this episode is not an incidental addition, but an inextricable part of the larger framework of the narrative.

imbas forosnai

468. Bramsbäck (Birgit): Synge’s Old Maurya and Old Irish imbas forosnai.
In Celtica 21 (1990), pp. 17–27.

1208. Carey (John): The three things required of a poet.
In Ériu 48 (1997), pp. 41–58.

imbas forosnai, teinn laedo, dichetal di chennaib.

12214. Hollo (Kaarina): ‘Finn and the man in the tree’ as a verbal icon.
Discusses the second part of the tale cited in the OIr. glossing on the Senchas már as an explanation for imbas forosnai (CHI iii 879.23–880.14), suggesting a possible Christian interpretation of the forest scene with Derg Corra and the latter’s recognition by Finn.

imbas forosnai

3149. Russell (Paul): Notes on words in early Irish glossaries.
1. íarus; 2. imbas forosnai; 3. láthrinde.

imbL

In Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 175–177.

*c(e)p-i in e(i)tech (with same base as dithech and fre(i)tech); *e(i)- in e(i)tech; *o- from *apo > *ao; OIr. ind-, imb-, iar-m-, ol, sech, roh, ro (idiosyncratic) related to L pro-sum.
**Imbolc**

3575. Hamp (Eric P.): *imbolc*, *óimelc*.

   Examines the definitions of *bel*, *bel taine* and *oimelc* in Cormac’s Glossary and criticises the received assumptions concerning the festivals of Beltaine and Imbolg which derive from a wrong interpretation of these particular glosses.

**Imbolg**

   Examines the definitions of *bel*, *bel taine* and *oimelc* in Cormac’s Glossary and criticises the received assumptions concerning the festivals of Beltaine and Imbolg which derive from a wrong interpretation of these particular glosses.

**im bó said**


**im(b) tét**


**im bó arach**

293. Ahlqvist (Anders): Old Irish *imbúarach* ‘this morning’, *imbúarch* ‘tomorrow morning’.

Cf. A. Ahlqvist, in Celtica 12, pp. 108-112.

imbúaruch

4633. Ahlqvist (Anders): Another look at Old Irish "imbúaruch ‘this morning’, imbárnach ‘tomorrow morning’.


imchomarc

16538. Hayden (Deborah): A medieval Irish dialogue between Priscian and Donatus on the categories of questions.


Discusses the H 3. 18 version of the tract on the ‘divisions of imchomarc’.

imdell


ad Caim aicilline §8 (as ed. by R. Thurneysen, in ZCP 14 (1923), pp. 336-394 [1. Das Unfrei-Lehen, etc.]; particularly on the process of mashing (OIr. imdelh).

imgnadad


Further notes on variant readings aigse and imgnadad from ed. of poem Dia mór dom imehalf.

imirce

3236. Simms (Katharine): Nomadry in medieval Ireland: the origins of the creacht or caomhghreacht.


Term first recorded in 1390 (Annals of Ulster).

imirt

1936. de Blaithraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.


1. *aimreacht; 2. crosiach; 3. darach; 4. fabhairne; 5. fearacht; 6. imirt; 7. ister; 8. pmístéal.

imm
8150. Uhligh (Jürgen): Altirisch aine `Wagenlenker', aithese `Antwort', keltische Präverben auf *-i und die frühe Apokope von *-i.


On the autolaute of the Proto-Irish form of Celtic preverbs originally ending in *-i, with special reference to OIr. *a(i)ren- and *a(i)th-. Includes a criticism of P. Schrijver's revision (in Ériu 45 (1995), pp. 151–189) of K. McCone's early apokope of *-i.

immainse


immainse


immaire

3225. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Some words for '(man-made) ridge' in Irish: fu(i)th(a)ibe; immaire; indra, indrad.


imm-(a-N)

18316. Dedio (Stefan), Widmer (Paul): S, A, and P argument demotion with preverbal imm-(a-N) in Old and Middle Irish.


immarchor umán

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 Ulster cycle of tales.

imme-airic

3144. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): Préverbes gaulois suffixes en -io-: ambio, ario-, cantio-.

Examines the Continental Celtic background of nouns derived from prepositions (in particular ar, imm, cét-); also discusses Old Irish compound verbs with petrified neuter infix pronouns (ara-chrin, imme-airic, ceta-bí).

**immirge**

3236. Simms (Katharine): Nomadry in medieval Ireland: the origins of the creagh or caomhghneacht.


Term first recorded in 1390 (Annals of Ulster).

**immorchor údelend**


*immorchor údelend*: ‘use of charioteer’s wand to sight a straight course and to hold the chariot on this course over long distances; *foscul udíriuch* {straight / level cleaving or sundering}; *léim dar boilg* {leaping across a gorge / gap / chasm’ as compliment to the other two skills}.

**immram**

681. Dumville (David N.): Echtrae and immram: some problems of definition.

In Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 73–94.

Relevance of Immram Bmin.

1757. Carey (John): The location of the Otherworld in the Irish tradition.

In Éigse 19/1 (1982), pp. 36–43.

Argues that the idea of the overseas Otherworld is not natural to the Irish tradition.

*Republ.* in The Otherworld voyage in early Irish literature, pp. 113–119.

**(Im)mus**-

619. Mac Gearailt (Uaitéar): 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-, rite-; 4. *(Im)mus*; 5. The prefix im/-ja; 6. The prefix con; 7. Con for co n-; 8. The origin of late preverbs and particles.

**Imper**
8678. Mhac an Fhailigh (Éamonn): Tuilleadh fá Imper.
   A further suggestion as to the possible meaning of the name Imper in Co. Westmeath.

Impir

8678. Mhac an Fhailigh (Éamonn): Tuilleadh fá Imper.
   A further suggestion as to the possible meaning of the name Imper in Co. Westmeath.

impuide

   In Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 175–177.
   1. for-tét ‘helps’; 2. im(b) tét ‘goes about, sets forth’; 3. frith-to-tég, fristait
      -fristait ‘opposes’; 4. inod-tég 3 pl. intotgát ‘enter’; 5. The inherited inventory;
      6. imb-said- v. n. impuide ‘besiege’; 7. sochno-ella ‘passes by, lacks’.

   ad E. P. Hamp, in Ériu 24 (1973), p. 175-177 [Varia I: 8. Some compounds of
   tét: 6. imb-said- v. n. impuide ‘besiege’].

imthánud

   In ÉtC 22 (1985), p. 199.

-in

601. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Forás na ndeirí dispeagtha -en agus -eim i nGaeilge na hAlban.
   In Béalra (2001), pp. 1–43.
   Considers the development of diminutive suffixes -én, -im, -án in Scottish Gaelic.

iN

1130. Schrijver (Peter): The development of Primitive Irish *aN before voiced stop.
   Explains the distribution of aN and iN before voiced stops in Irish.

-in

   In Éigse 16/3 (Samhradh, 1976), pp. 232–234.
On the adverbial suffix -in, e.g. feastain, chuigint, choichin, thoirin, anallain, ScG mu dheidhinn, amhain, etc.; suggests -in originated in éicin.

\[i^n\]

14469. Sims-Williams (Patrick): The four types of Welsh yn.
In TPhS 113/3 (Nov., 2015), pp. 286–304.
§5.2: yn\(^n\) and Old Irish oc\(^n\); §5.3: yn\(^n\) + verbal noun compared with Old Irish i\(^n\), etc. + verbal noun.

\[-in \sim -ie\]

604. Ó Maolalaidh (Roibeard): Place-names as a resource for the historical linguist.
Discusses a number of linguistic features of Irish and Scottish place-names, incl. fossils of neuter gender, lenition, eclipsis, and -in \sim -ie variation and -ach in Scottish place-names.

\[i(n) (+ possessive)\]

815. Ó hUirmoltaigh (Nollaig): I\((n)\) + possessive in Modern Irish.
Also on the ‘elision’ / ‘loss’ of i\((n)\) before possessives.

\[in (article)\]

2657. de Bernardo Stempel (Patrizia): Indogermanische Demonstrativa und der altirische Artikel.
Traces the development of the Old Irish article from its origin in the Indo-European demonstrative stem *so/to- to its partial substitution by the root *sem- ‘one’.

\[-in (diminutive suffix)\]

4700. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Notes on the diminutive suffix \(m\) in Modern Irish.

\[i^N (‘in which’)\]

865. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: VII. 3. The transparency of \(*H_e, en(\) + \(i)\).
\(*H_e, en ‘therein, thereat’; i^N ‘in which’ without surface relative, and its relation to anticipatory use of and / ann in sentences beginning is and / ann.

\[ina déidh-ché ‘after her’\]
721. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Roinnt athrúintí suntasacha i gcanúint Chonallach.

In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 142-147.

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

*ina ndéidh-fa* 'after them'

721. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Roinnt athrúintí suntasacha i gcanúint Chonallach.

In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 142-147.

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

*ina sheasamh*

721. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Roinnt athrúintí suntasacha i gcanúint Chonallach.

In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 142-147.

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


In Éigse 16/3 (Samhradh, 1976), pp. 215-220.

1. Lenition after *iongantach* [and *millte anach*]; 2. *i bhfus*: On the development from adverb to quasi-imperative: 'here' > 'give me'; 3. *Tá mé ina shuíde*: On the generalisation of 3rd masc. poss. in *ina shuíde*, *ina sheasamh*, etc. in Ulster and Man.

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ina shuí

721. Ó Siadháil (Micheál): Reoinnt athrúintí suntasacha i gcoinnt Chonállach.

*In Éiri* 30 (1979), pp. 142-147.

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

1690. Ó Dochartaigh (Cathair): Tá sé *ina shuí*, etc.

*In Éigse* 17/1 (Samhradh, 1977), pp. 89-103.


ina shuidhe


*In Éigse* 16/3 (Samhradh, 1976), pp. 215-220.


imad


*In ZCP* 34 (1975), pp. 20-29.

Discusses the etym. of (1) OIr. *ed* ‘space, distance, interval, etc.’ and related *ined* (later *imad*) ‘place, spot, position, etc.’; and *id* ‘withe, litter, etc.’, all from basic PIE root *ped*- ‘foot’; and argues against C. Marstrander (*in BILL*: 1471) that *achad* and *machaad* are compounds of an *s* -stern with a second element *-ehad* from the above-mentioned PIE root.

*Revised by the author in ZCP* 44 (1991), pp. 74-75.


*In ZCP* 44 (1991), pp. 74-75.


inailt


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On the semantic shift to 'servant'.

**inauguration**

735. Simms (Katharine): *Gabh umad a Fheidhlimidh*. A fifteenth-century inauguration ode?


Poem beg. *Gabh umad a Fheidhlimidh* addressed to Fédlim (6th) Fionn, son of Ó Conchobhair Raadh and composed by the historian Torna Ua Maoil Chonaire (†1468) c. 1464-66. Refers to two other poems possibly composed by same author, i.e. *Tosach féile faireinge*, addressed to Tomaltach son of Conchobhar Óg MacDiarmada, chief of Magh Luirg (†1458); *Buaidh n-easbaig ar Ardachadh*, addressed to Cormac MagShamhradhain, bishop of Ardagh 1444-ca. 1476. Notes association of *ae freisleige* metre with informal poetry and its use by gifted amateurs rather than professional bards.

**ínbèr**

8230. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Continuity and innovation in Early Irish words for 'water expanse'.


Inland pool, lake: *lín* and *loch*; Coastal inlet: *ínbèr*, *gabul*, *ócian* and *maicenn*; The sea: *mùir*, *ler*, *fairrge* and *Ócían*.


Pt. 1. Indo-Celtica: On two Indo-Celtic terms connected with water [2. Old Irish *féir*/bhr ‘water, spring’ and Sanskrit *bhūrūh* m. ‘sea’].

**Inbheir Chíchmaine**


Studies the use of pseudo-archaic spelling in texts found in a handful of sixteenth-century Irish manuscripts (particularly TCD H 3. 18, Harley 5280 and RIA 23 N 10).

**Inbheir in Ríg**


*In SGS* 24 (2008), pp. 87–95.

ad ll. 482-485-3 (ed. D. A. Binchy, 1963); on the place-name *Inbheir in Ríg*.

**Inbheir Insaigh**

In DHR 25/2 (Mar., 1972), pp. 75–76.
Formerly known as ‘Inbheara’ (Ir. Inbheara baaiaghs).

Inch St. Laurence

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordánáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.


Inch, Ballinvoher, Co. Kerry

9789. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): To Chelló mac Obhlieni: saint and places.


On the identification of four cult sites associated with Mo Chellóg: Inisvic Kil-
lane, Ballinrinag, Inis Labránne (now Inch in the parish of Ballinvoher) and
Cell Mo Cheallóg (now Kilma Killogue).

Inchcolm


In IR 55/1 (Spring, 2004), pp. 1–9.

On the origin and meaning of the name Emonia, older alternative for Inchcolm,
Fife.

inchróes


In Celtica 10 (1973), pp. 142–144.

in-cosaig


Compared to OIr. *do-inchosai.

ind-


*e(p) in di thúch (with same base as dithuch and fre(i) tech); *eti in e(i) tech;
*< *au ind *apo > *ao; OIr. ind-, imb, iar(m-), ol, sch, ev, do, ro
(idiosyncratic) related to L pro-sum.

ind
   In Ėriu 28 (1977), pp. 145–146.
   Discusses the irregular PIE ablaut patterns underlying OIr. ind and W ym.

5310. Gensler (Orin D.): Why should a demonstrative turn into a preposition?
   The evolution of Welsh predicative yn.
   Includes a discussion of the Old Irish adverbial particle ind-

Ind Fherta

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; Loughshadibe, Kings Stables, Ráth Cimithir, Tullyvoroge, Ball’s Track; (B) South Armagh: Slive Gallion, Sliabh Mondrum, Sliabh Fuaist, Æth na Fomire, Béal Átha an Airgid, Dorsey, Loch Echtra, Nemed, Callian, Ardachadh, Cloenloch, Fordill, Midhuachair, Fiodh Conaille, Fathom, Cambane, BÁth Ulad. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): Ind Fherta, Ard Macha, Ard Sailech, Telve na Lice, Tamlacha Bó, Cennogba, Oenach Macha, Nemed.

Indeas

   Discusses in particular the use of the independent dative, the preposition ol, and the phrases ol-deas, in-deas, a-deas to express the standard of comparison.

Indech


indeoin

10608. Mac Eoin (Gearóid): The early Irish vocabulary of mills and milling.
Edits a passage on the eight parts of a mill from the tract De ceithri slichtaib aithgabál, beg. *Im ocht mburlu ara-fognt muilem* (*CIH* III 374.19-20, etc.); with English translation, textual notes and a vocabulary list.

**ind-feith**

   
   *In Éirí 59 (2009), pp. 154–157.*

**ind-fine**

   
   

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

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 *derfin*.

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*, *derfin*, *fain*, *indfin*) 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.


**indise dúaise**
1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish dúan.
Derives it from *dep-n₃, cf. L damnun. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.

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

indoínduais

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish dúan.
Derives it from *dep-n₃, cf. L damnun. Also on other terminology from the reciprocal context of encomiastic poetry.

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

indoíni

[1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS indoiss to indoíni (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes intoiss doiss); [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS inmodi to innidmoidi (Thes. i, 152); proposes inmoídik).

indoiss

[1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS indoiss to indoíni (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes intoiss doiss); [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS inmodi to innidmoidi (Thes. i, 152); proposes inmoídik).

indra

3225. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Some words for ‘(man-made) ridge’ in Irish: fu(i)th(a)irbe; immaire; indra, indrad.

indrad

3225. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Some words for ‘(man-made) ridge’ in Irish: fu(i)th(a)irbe; immaire; indra, indrad.

indue


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

fíneán (ghost word)

2301. Toner (Gregory): An eillimint *fíneán* i logainmneacha Reachlainne.
   
   

ined


   In _ZCP_ 34 (1975), pp. 20–29.

   Discusses the etym. of (1) OIr. ed 'space, distance, interval, etc.' and related ined (later inad) 'place, spot, position, etc.', and id 'withe, fetter, etc.', all from basic PIE root *péd- 'foot'; and argues against C. Marstrander (in _BILL_: 1471) that achad and machad are compounds of an *-stem with a second element *-edo- from the above-mentioned PIE root.

   Revised by the author in _ZCP_ 44 (1991), pp. 74–75.


   In _ZCP_ 44 (1991), pp. 74–75.


infear


   1. beargún/beirgún/biargún; 2. béitín/beitín; 3. maed/meadh/midh/meath; 4. infear; 5. stillún; 6. ainsitíd; 7. luaidhle; 8. spéir.

inféiti


in féit


infinus orbis (Hib-Lat)

    Hib-Lat. *orbis* used to convey meaning of OIr. *side*, and validity of its English translation ‘otherworld’.

ing

    In *Celtica* 13 (1980), pp. 120–123.
    Discusses *is ed mod*, *is ing*, *is ar éilgin* ‘scarcely, hardly’, and *is obair* ‘it is hard, difficult’. Suggests that ModIr. *fhóib air*, *(fh)obair* ‘almost’ represents a confusion of impersonal verb *fóib air* and use of *obair* replacing earlier *mod*.

ingeacht

8922. Vries (Ranke de): Two early examples of the preposition *acht* followed by the accusative case outside the law texts and an example of *acht inge*.
    In *Ériu* 60 (2010), pp. 137–144.
    Examples extracted from *De causis tonchi Corc’ Óche*.

ingeacht inge

8922. Vries (Ranke de): Two early examples of the preposition *acht* followed by the accusative case outside the law texts and an example of *acht inge*.
    In *Ériu* 60 (2010), pp. 137–144.
    Examples extracted from *De causis tonchi Corc’ Óche*.

ingeán

2301. Toner (Gregory): An elimint *fneán* i logainmneacha Reachlainne.

ingen ar méaraib

    In *BBCS* 37 (1990), pp. 133–165.
    Discusses the terms for the various kinship relations, in particular *derbíne*.
1442. Mac Cana (Proinsias): The *ingen moel*.
   Perhaps originally meant ‘servant girl’; cf. Mx inney / inneen-veyl ‘hand-maid, maid-servant’. Also on the use of moel, esp. with women’s names, e.g. Aoibheall mhaol and Grainne Mhaol in ModIr verse.

**ingen ‘nail’**

   OIr. *tengae*, *ingen*, *lugu*, *daig*, *snigid*.

**ingreim**

1867. Cunningham (Bernadette), Gillespie (Raymond): *Persecution* in seventeenth-century Irish.
   *Persecution* as used beside and different from Ir. *ingreim* in religious texts in the Counter-Reformation period.

**ingnas**


**ingor**

493. Mac Mathúna (Liam): On the semantics of Irish words derived from IE *gʰer*- ‘hot’.

**Inis Ane**

3171. Hamp (Eric P.): Ravenna *Anas*.

**Inis Caín**

1809. Bieder (Ludwig): Two observations concerning the *Navigatio Brendani*.
   In Celtica 11 (1976), pp. 15–17.
1. On James Carney's view of the dependence of *Imram Muile Duin* on the *Navigatio Breandani*, and on the 'happy otherworld' as a *Menschheitsgedanke*;

2. On the relationship between *Insula Deliciosa, Inis Cais*, and *Inis Subai*.

*Republ. in The Otherworld voyage in early Irish literature*, pp. 91-93.

Carney (James) (ref.)

### Inis Choluim

6715. Márkus (Gilbert): Tracing Emon: *Insula Sancti Columbae de Emonia*.

*In IR* 55/1 (Spring, 2004), pp. 1-9.

On the origin and meaning of the name Emona, older alternative for Inchcolm, Fife.

### Inis Daimle


Discusses the saints associated with this site, which is identified with Greatisland, Co. Wexford.

### Inis Doimle


Discusses the saints associated with this site, which is identified with Greatisland, Co. Wexford.

### Inis Éoganáin


*In JCHAS* 87 (1982), pp. 150-151.

5998. Ó Murchadha (Diarmuid): Insocenach: a consideration.

*In JCHAS* 87 (1982), pp. 142-143.

*Inis Éoganáin*.

### Inis Eoghain

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

Cinéal Eoghain and Inis Eoghain; Cinéal Conaill and Tír Chonaill; Cinéal Eanna and Tír Eanna; Cinéal Luighdheach and Tír Luighdheach; Cinéal Eoghain and Tír Eoghain; Tír Ainmhirche; Tír Aodha; Dún na nGall/Donegal; Early Christian settlement names [cluain; tulach]; Secular habitation sites as ecclesiastical sites [ráth]; Generic ecclesiastical settlement terms: domhnach; dissert; teach; cill.

Inis Ib don

13110. Mac Eoin (Gearóid): The original name of the Viking settlement at Limerick.


Args that the name Inis Ib don was used for the island at Limerick prior to the arrival of the Scandinavians.

Inis Labraíne

9789. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): To Chellóc mac Oíbíeni: saint and places.


On the identification of four cult sites associated with Mo Chellóg: Iniseckillane, Ballinranag, Inis Labraíne (now Inch in the parish of Ballinvoher) and Cell Mo Cheallóg (now Kilmakillogue).

Inis Maic Uc hen

12319. Ó Baill (Colm): Inis Moccu Chéin.

In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 267–270.

Is identified with Raasay.

Inis Moccu Chéin

12319. Ó Baill (Colm): Inis Moccu Chéin.

In SGS 12/2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 267–270.

Is identified with Raasay.

Inis na hEidnigi

6065. Ó Murchadh (Diarmuid): Glaislinn and Inis na hEidnigi.

In JCHAS 109 (2004), pp. 111–118.

Discusses and identifies two Co. Cork place-names occurring in Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh (LL 39538-41).

Inis Oírr

1953. Ó Murchú (Séamas): An tainn áite Inis Oírr.

In Éigse 26 (1992), pp. 119–123.

Inis Oírr < Inis Oírr, with detailed linguistic discussion.

Incl. 3 apps: A. On the Co. Clare version of the name; B. On the doubtful identification of Magh Saire (in Lebor na Cert) with Inis Oírr; C. The oldest English names.
Inis Oírr

6629. Ó Bróin (Tomás): Inis Thiar: naming and misnaming.  
In JGAHS 51 (1999), pp. 109–119.  
On the original name of Inis Oírr, Co. Galway.

Inis Salutóiris

6724. Breeze (Andrew): Where were Middle Gaelic Glenn na Leóman and Inis Salutóiris?  
In IR 58/1 (May, 2007), pp. 101–106.

Inis Subai

1809. Bieler (Ludwig): Two observations concerning the Navigatio Brendani.  
In Celtica 11 (1976), pp. 15–17.  
1. On James Carney’s view of the dependence of Imram Male Dúin on the Navigatio Brendani, and on the ‘happy otherworld’ as a Menschheitsgedanke;  
2. On the relationship between Insula Deliciosa, Inis Caín, and Inis Subai.  

Repobl. in The Otherworld voyage in early Irish literature, pp. 91–93.  
Carney (James) (ref.)

Inis Teimle

Discusses the saints associated with this site, which is identified with Greanisland, Co. Wexford.

Inis Thiar

6629. Ó Bróin (Tomás): Inis Thiar: naming and misnaming.  
In JGAHS 51 (1999), pp. 109–119.  
On the original name of Inis Oírr, Co. Galway.

Inis Treabhairn

7484. Ó Conghaille (Micheál): Inis Treabhairn: logainmneacha.  
Inishtravin, Co. Galway.
Inish Oirthir

1953. Ó Murchú (Séamas): An tainm áite Inís Oír.


*Inis Oír* < *Inis Oirthir*, with detailed linguistic discussion.

Incl. 3 apps: A. On the Co. Clare version of the name; B. On the doubtful identification of *Magh Saír* (in *Lebor na Ceart*) with Inis Oírr; C. The oldest English names.

Inishargy

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


Inisharrye

1953. Ó Murchú (Séamas): An tainm áite Inís Oír.


*Inis Oír* < *Inis Oirthir*, with detailed linguistic discussion.

Incl. 3 apps: A. On the Co. Clare version of the name; B. On the doubtful identification of *Magh Saír* (in *Lebor na Ceart*) with Inis Oírr; C. The oldest English names.

Inisheer (Engl)

1953. Ó Murchú (Séamas): An tainm áite Inís Oír.


*Inis Oír* < *Inis Oirthir*, with detailed linguistic discussion.

Incl. 3 apps: A. On the Co. Clare version of the name; B. On the doubtful identification of *Magh Saír* (in *Lebor na Ceart*) with Inis Oírr; C. The oldest English names.

Inisheraghth

1953. Ó Murchú (Séamas): An tainm áite Inís Oír.


*Inis Oír* < *Inis Oirthir*, with detailed linguistic discussion.

Incl. 3 apps: A. On the Co. Clare version of the name; B. On the doubtful identification of *Magh Saír* (in *Lebor na Ceart*) with Inis Oírr; C. The oldest English names.

Inishery

1953. Ó Murchú (Séamas): An tainm áite Inís Oír.

Inis Oírr < Inis Oirthir, with detailed linguistic discussion.

Incld. 3 apps: A. On the Co. Clare version of the name; B. On the doubtful identification of Magh Saíre (in Lebor na Cert) with Inis Oírr; C. The oldest English names.

Inisvickillane

9789. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): To Chellóc mac Óbléni: saint and places.


On the identification of four cult sites associated with Mo Chellóg: Inisvickillane, Ballinnannóg, Inis Labráinne (now Inch in the parish of Ballinvore) and Cell Mo Cheallóg (now Kilmakilloogue).

immodi


[1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS indoiss to indoíni (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes indoí in to indoíio (Thes. i, 152); proposes immodi.

innatrachtaíb (innatrachtaíb)

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


1. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster Ḍg in the perfect form do-robidc, do-robidc (< do-bicic; Ml. 40c9, Ml. 58c3), where Ḍg might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuar gab (Ml. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause con-n-argab; III. for innatrachtaíb (Ml. 35b22), read innatrachtaíb as in MS; IV. for dunchoscaibe, read du-m-inchoscaib-se (dat. pl. of inchose ‘instruction’).

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


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innber

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, æal, drólam, innber).

inne

223. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Old Irish inne.

In Celtica 23 (1999), pp. 155–156.

Derives from *en-n-iy ‘the interior’ from a possible pre-Celtic adjective *en-no- ‘inner, interior’, from preposition *en ‘in’ + adjectival suffix *-no-.


Argues that inne, echtrae, aíre, tarmac (tarma) are all i-stems.

16890. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): The expression of “sense, meaning, signification” in the Old Irish glosses, and particularly in the Milan and Saint Gall glosses.

In Grammatica, gramadach and gramadeg (2016), pp. 85–100.

Discusses the use and meaning of OIr. terms for semantic concepts, such as séis, sians/séns, intliucht, ciáll, and inne.

inneoin


vs. B. Ó Cuív, Párlaiment na mBan (Dublin 1952), 146: *dor an córún (l. 2357) ‘by the anvil’ (i.e. ‘by St. Patrick’s anvil’); córún < inneoir < inneoin ‘anvil’.

Ó Cuív (B.) (ref.)

inneoin (in place names)

15240. Finnegan (Aengus): An logainm Whinning Co. na hAirmhí, agus inneoin mar eilimint i logainmneacha.


inneoir


vs. B. Ó Cuív, Párlaiment na mBan (Dublin 1952), 146: *dor an córún (l. 2357) ‘by the anvil’ (i.e. ‘by St. Patrick’s anvil’); córún < inneoir < inneoin ‘anvil’.
Ó Cuív (B.) (ref.)

inney / innee-veyl (Mx)

1442. Mac Cana (Proinsias): The *ingen moel*.
   Perhaps originally meant ‘servant girl’; cf. Mx inney / innee-veyl ‘hand-maid, maid-servant’. Also on the use of *maol*, esp. with women’s names, e.g. Aoibheall *maoel* and Gráinne *Mhaol* in ModIr verse.

innidmoidi

   [1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS *indoiss* to *indoíni* (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes *indoí[ss]* *doiss*); [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS *inníodi* to *innidmoidi* (Thes. i, 152); proposes *inní[oi]dí*.

innis (ScG)

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.
   The arable lands [ScG *áchadh*, *doil*, *goirtéin*, *goil*, *io(d)lann*, *caiginn*, *losaid*, etc.]; The grazing lands [ScG *ailen*, *bárd*, *bárr*, *máin*, *innis*, *lón*, *mackair*, *mòrbach*, *magh*, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG *buile*, *cò*, *cuile/cuidhe*, etc.]; Transhumance names [ScG *airigh*, *rinn/roinn*, *bòth(an)*, *sgail*, etc.].

inn-uraid

703. McCone (Kim): The dative singular of Old Irish consonant stems.
   Derives ‘short’ dative forms from an early apocopation of locative *-i*, thus arguing against the ‘IE endingless locative’ hypothesis suggested by R. Thurneysen (GOI §315). Also discusses relevance of *inn-uraid* ‘last year’.

Thurneysen (Rudolf) (ref.)

innuraid

11967. Blažek (Václav), Dočkalová (Lenka): The Indo-European year.
   In JIES 39/3-4 (Fall/Winter, 2011), pp. 414–495.
   Includes a discussion of the etymology of the Old Irish terms *bládán*, *inn uraid* (Mlr. *innuraid*), *gaifn*, *gim*, *gam*, *gaimred*, *ermech*, *sam*, *samrud*, *fog(a)mar*, *feis*, *gaimuin*, *fannal*, *samaicse*, *eórna*.

in · o · d-tég-


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### insae


*In *Ériu* 43 (1992), pp. 1–37.*


### ins(a)e


*asse < *ad-sād-s-iao. (*sād = *W hawdd; *ansae < *y-sād-s-iao.*

### insce

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

*In SCF* 5 (2008), pp. 54–63.

Discusses the terms *fik, deach, réim, forbaid, alt, insce* and *etanpuir* as they appear in the Book of Ballymote version of *Aumicept na n-oces.*

### Inse Catt


Critiques the traditional Celtic etymologies of these place-names.

8628. Lockwood (W. B.): On the early history and origin of the names Orkney and Shetland.


### Inse Fhearann na gCléireach


*In Kerry magazine 2 (1990), p. 10.*

Records place names from the townland of Inse Fhearann na gCléireach (Inchfarrannaghórach), Co. Kerry.


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Additional place names from Inse Fhearan na gCléireach, Co. Kerry.

**Inse Orc**

   *In SGS 21 (2003), pp. 247–249.*
   Criticises the traditional Celtic etymologies of these place-names.

8628. Lockwood (W. B.): On the early history and origin of the names Orkney and Shetland.

**Inse Shan Labhraís**

8700. *An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.*

**Insovenach**

   *In JCHAS 87 (1982), pp. 142–143.*

**Institut für Lautforschung an die Berliner Universität**

   History of the collection and details on its current holdings; today housed in the Berliner Lautarchiv of the Musikwissenschaftlichen Seminar der Humboldt-Universität.

**Insula Deliciosa**

1809. Bieder (Ludwig): Two observations concerning the *Navigatio Brendani.*
   1. On James Carney’s view of the dependence of *Imram Maile Duin* on the *Navigatio Brendani,* and on the ‘happy otherworld’ as a *Menschheitsgedanke*;
   2. On the relationship between *Insula Deliciosa, Inis CAIN,* and *Inis Subai.*

   Republic in The Otherworld voyage in early Irish literature, pp. 91-93.

Carney (James) (ref.)
Insula Fortium (Lat)


On the possible connection between *Ynys y Kedeirn*/Kedryn in the story of *Bmwnwen werch Lyr* and Lat *Insula Fortium* in the *Navigatio Brendani*.

intluacht

16890. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): The expression of “sense, meaning, signification” in the Old Irish glosses, and particularly in the Milan and Saint Gall glosses.


Discusses the use and meaning of OIr. terms for semantic concepts, such as *séis*, *sians*/séns, *intlucht*, *cíall*, and *inne*.

intóiss doiss


[1.] Mi. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS *indoiss* to *indoíni* (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes *intóiss*/doiss); [2.] Mi. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS *innódi* to *innidmoidi* (Thes. i, 152); proposes *innófídi*.

intotgat


Inverbervie

7963. King (Jacob): *Haberbervie*: an aberration?


Older form of the place name Inverbervie, Aberdeenshire.

Inverennok

6704. Barrow (G. W. S.): The ferry of Inverennok.

In *IR* 52/1 (Spring, 2001), pp. 101–104.

Inveruisk


In *DHR* 25/2 (Mar., 1972), pp. 75–76.
Formerly known as 'Inversansk' (Ir. *Inbhear Isceagh*).

**in-túaisi**

7024. Niepokoj (Mary): Requests for a hearing in Norse and in other Indo-European languages.
   *In* JIES 25/1-2 (Spring/Summer, 1997), pp. 49–78.
   Discusses formulaic expressions with *éitid* 'hear ye' in early Irish verse.

**iodhlann (ScG)**

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.
   The arable lands [ScG *achadh, daill, goirtean, geud, io(dh)lann, chaigionn, losaid*, etc.];
   The grazing lands [ScG *ailean, bòrr, cluain, innis, lón, machair, morbhach, magh*, etc.];
   Animal enclosures [ScG *buaile, crò, cuilche/cuidhe*, etc.];
   Transhumance names [ScG *airigh, rinn/roinn, both(an), sgail*, etc.].

**Ióhánnés (Lat)**

   From Lat. *Ióhánnés*.

**iolann (ScG)**

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.
   The arable lands [ScG *achadh, daill, goirtean, geud, io(dh)lann, chaigionn, losaid*, etc.];
   The grazing lands [ScG *ailean, bòrr, cluain, innis, lón, machair, morbhach, magh*, etc.];
   Animal enclosures [ScG *buaile, crò, cuilche/cuidhe*, etc.];
   Transhumance names [ScG *airigh, rinn/roinn, both(an), sgail*, etc.].

**Ióhraigh (ScG)**

4455. Fraser (Ian): The place-names of Illera y.

**iomarcaidh**

2679. McManus (Damian): Varia: III Miscellanea on bardic poetry: 8. The metrical fault called *iomarcaidh*.

**iomma**

Discusses the semantics and etymology of *iomna, tiomna, udhacht; iomna, tiomna = 'injunction, decree' > 'mandatory will; udhacht = 'declaration, statement of fact or desire' > 'will' in general sense of 'dying statement'.


**iomá**

13868. McManus (Damian): Varia: II. Classical Irish miscellanea 2. Omission of *iomá* 'tháin'.


**ionad (ScG)**

4345. Ní Suaird (Damhnaí): 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; dlieachd, dleas; còir; àite, ionad; oighre/éighre, oighreachd/éighreachd; staighle; lìntuch, curt, curtas; fireantachd; caon, caonan; ecuir, ecuirach, ecuirach; annasach.*

**ionga**

12342. Mag Eac'háin (Conchúr): Téarmaí duáin.


**iongantach**


In *Éigse* 16/3 (Samhradh, 1976), pp. 215–220.

1. Lenition after *iongantach* [and *millte anach*]; 2. *i bhfus*: On the development from adverb to quasi-imperative: 'here' > 'give me'; 3. Tá mé ina shuidhe: On the generalisation of 3rd masc. poss. in *ina shuidhe, ina sheasamh*, etc. in Ulster and Man.


Ad N. McGONAGLE, in *Éigse* 16/3 (1976), pp. 215-217. Focuses on the use of qualitative adjectives (e.g. *iongantach*) following plural nouns.

**iongnais**


to T. F. O’RAHILLY, in Ériu 13/2 (1942), pp. 188-190.

ionsair (ionsar)

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann coiteann, as coiteann.
In Éigse 22 (1887), pp. 135-140.
On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions referred to in Bantical syntactical tracts.

iora

363. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fho cail: I.
In Celtica 16 (1984), p. 34.
1. faopach (< fadh(h)thach); 2. *iora (iora ‘a squirrel’ in DIL derives from a misprint of iora).

iora ruadh

In IF 77 (1972), pp. 159-170.
§3. Old Irish fál and feóil; §6. The word for the squirrel vel sim [Ir. iora ruadh, ScG feòrang].

iorram (ScG)

10894. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): On the possible origins of Scottish Gaelic iorram ‘rowing song’.

Iorras


Iorras Aithneach

1213. Ó Curnáin (Brian): Draíocht uimhreacha: anáilís shóinscéálach ar dheilbhiocht iorra an ainmfochail i gnáthint Iorras Aithneach.
In Êriu 48 (1997), pp. 161–204.
A quantitative variable analysis of the nominal plural in the Irish of Iorras Aithneach; relevance of social networks discussed: -cha(t), -a(t), extension in (t)r.

Íosa

1482. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Micheolas meadrachta [H].
In Éigse 14/3 (Samhradh, 1972), pp. 207–214.
   [1.] béarann; [2.] bhéarann; [3.] déarann; [4.] g(h)obhann, faítheann; [5.] tíosann; [6.] tíocann; [7.] méachann; [8.] tachfeann; [9.] lhéanann; [10.] béann.

Iphín (Pín)

   Edition of Bríathar o gaim, 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, Snaíl, Nin, (h)Úath, Dair, Tinne, Céilt, Muin, Gort, Gétal, Straiph, Ruis, Aibm, Ún, Ú(i)r, Ebad (?), Edad (?), Ebad (?), Ú(í)r, Ú(í)en(n), Pín (Iphín), Iphín (Pín), Emancholl.

-ír

2607. Lambert (Pierre-Yves): Gaulois IEVRV: irlandais (ro)-ir “dianuit”.
   In ZCP 37 (1979), pp. 207–213.
   In the light of Gallo-Greek eaxéos (preferred to Gallo-Latin ieuwr), derives Olr. pret. -ír < *iyor < *egor < *eper-, and argues that ernaid and renaid are both < PIE * pers but differentiated by an enlargement -h2- and -h1-, respectively.

3637. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Gaulish ieuwr and Old Irish Ir.

3660. Isaac (G. R.): Two continental Celtic verbs.
   1. ieuwr

ires(s)

   On the etym. of Olr. ires(s).

iris

On the auslaut of the Proto-Irish form of Celtic preverbs originally ending in *-i, with special reference to OIr. a(i)jr- and a(i)th-. Includes a criticism of P. Schrijver’s revision (in Ériu 45 (1995), pp. 151-189) of K. McCone’s early apocope of *-i.

**íriu**


14053. Delamarre (Xavier): **íria** (*Írià*) «l’opulente, la fertile» (Ligurie, Galice, Dalmatie).  
Compared to OIr. *íriu, Ériu.*

**íroin**

1. bestindrim; 2. dolbud; 3. ecesc; 4. fígar, fíugar; 5. fhuath; 6. imín; 7. metaforde, metaforecde; 8. sciam; 9. tmp; 10. troplae; 11. troplaid.

**irt**

8933. Arbuthnot (Sharon): Further to the drink of death.  
On *lathirt* (*Corm. LB 27.8-9*). Proposes that in this version of ‘Cormac’s glossary’ the lemma was reinterpreted as either ‘milk of death’ (*laith irt*) or ‘death of a warrior’ (*láithirt*).

**Irvine**

Discusses the following Scottish place-names: 1. Noss Head, Piltanton Burn, Bennachie, and Dunscarby Head; 2. Arran, Cumnock, Girvan, and Irvine; 3. Loquhariot; 4. Pennango and Soutra.

**is**

3173. Koertlandt (Frederik): Three notes on the Old Irish verb: 2. nítha, ní ‘am not, is not’.  

**is (agus) (= Engl. and)**

376. Ó Siadhail (Míchéal): *Agus (is)/and*: a shared syntactic feature.  

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As followed by (1) a nominative absolute type of construction, (2) a verbal-noun
/ infinitive type of construction.

**is amhlaid**

3750. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Varia: 2. *is ann : is amhlaid.*
    Traces the West Munster Irish (and Scottish Gaelic) emphasizing use of *is ann...`in (actual) fact' (= *is amhlaidh...*) back to Middle Irish.

**is and**

3750. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Varia: 2. *is ann : is amhlaid.*
    Traces the West Munster Irish (and Scottish Gaelic) emphasizing use of *is ann...`in (actual) fact' (= *is amhlaidh...*) back to Middle Irish.

865. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: VII. 3. The transparency of *H_e.en(+ i).*
    *H_e.en* therein, thereat: *iN* ‘in which’ without surface relative, and its relation to anticipatory use of *and / ann* in sentences beginning *is and / ann.

**is ann**

3750. O’Rahilly (Cecile): Varia: 2. *is ann : is amhlaid.*
    Traces the West Munster Irish (and Scottish Gaelic) emphasizing use of *is ann...`in (actual) fact' (= *is amhlaidh...*) back to Middle Irish.

865. Hamp (Eric P.): Varia: VII. 3. The transparency of *H_e.en(+ i).*
    *H_e.en* therein, thereat: *iN* ‘in which’ without surface relative, and its relation to anticipatory use of *and / ann* in sentences beginning *is and / ann.

**is ar éigin**

    In *Celtica* 13 (1980), pp. 120–123.
    Discusses *is ed mod, is ing, is ar éigin ‘scarcely, hardly’, and is obair ‘it is hard, difficult’. Suggests that ModIr. *fhóibair, (fh)obair* ‘almost’ represents a confusion of impersonal verb *fóibair* and use of *obair* replacing earlier *mod.

**is cet duit**

    On the ambiguity of Hill-Engl. ‘to be entitled to’ and ‘to have a right to’ (refers also to Ir *ceart* and *is cet duit.*
is (conj.)
1510. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Mioneolas meadrachta III.
   In Éigse 15/2 (Geimhreadh, 1973), pp. 89-92.
   [1.] Ógláchas ar Chasbhairde; [2.] is (copáil, is (cónasc)). Part I in Éigse 14/3 (1972), pp. 207-14; part II in Éigse 14/4 (1972), pp. 265-68.

is (cop.)
1510. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Mioneolas meadrachta III.
   In Éigse 15/2 (Geimhreadh, 1973), pp. 89-92.
   [1.] Ógláchas ar Chasbhairde; [2.] is (copáil, is (cónasc)). Part I in Éigse 14/3 (1972), pp. 207-14; part II in Éigse 14/4 (1972), pp. 265-68.

is e a tha bho . . . (ScG)
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. dobhál), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. teastuighidh), atá . . . ó, oireann . . . do, (III) Manx (laccal, feme), and (IV) Scottish Gaelic (tha . . . a dhìth air . . ., is e a tha bho . . .).

is ed mod
   In Celtica 13 (1980), pp. 120-123.
   Discusses is ed mod, is ing, is ar éigin ‘scarcely, hardly’, and is obair ‘it is hard, difficult’. Suggests that ModIr. fhóibhe, (fh)obair ‘almost’ represents a confusion of impersonal verb fóbair and use of obair replacing earlier mod.

is iat (iat)
1530. Ó Conchennainn (Tomás): The reviser of Leabhar na hUidhre.
   Reviser of LU dated on linguistic grounds to first half of 12th century; identifies Máel Muri (mac Ceileacair mac meic Cuind na naobh) (ob. 1106) as the reviser. Incld discussion of [1.] The development it é > is iat (iat); [2.] Infixed and independent pronouns; [3.] The probationes penae.

-is (in place names)
2278. Ó Máille (T. S.): Irish place-names in -as, -es, -is, -os, -us.

is ing
   In Celtica 13 (1980), pp. 120-123.
Discusses is ed mod, is ing, is ar éigin 'scarceley, hardly', and is obair 'it is hard, difficult'. Suggests that ModIr. fhóbair, (fh)obair 'almost' represents a confusion of impersonal verb fóbair and use of obair replacing earlier mod.

is lú orm

1490. de Blakdraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.  
1. comhrac i dtóin [and gáir faoi tholl]; 2. fochmi (an) lue [< fochrolb; cf. also foreraid,afortraid; for variation in similar clusters, cf. M. A. O'BRIEN, in Celtica 2/2 (1954), p. 353]; 3. feiste [entertainment]; feist, eisteas, eisteas; 4. crisolach [crisolai pl.]; 5. seir; 6. paidir chaopi; 7. púrrin; 8. is (ní) luar liom [luar < lú orm]; 9. tó: tu: tau [togha].  
O'Brien (M. A.) (ref.)

is marb

2814. Mac Cana (Proinsias): Ir. ba marb, W. bu farw 'he died'.  
In ZCP 49–50 (1997), pp. 469–481.  
Discusses the idiomatic use of copula + marb 'to die' (as opposed to the stative use of copula + predicative marb 'he is dead') and argues that it occurs in tenses other than the preterite, except in case of omission of the copula, where the idiom is confined to the past tense. Includes a collection of examples and a brief account of its substitution by competing idioms such as tét bás, tét é, fúair bás.

is (ní) luar liom

1490. de Blakdraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.  
1. comhrac i dtóin [and gáir faoi tholl]; 2. fochmi (an) lue [< fochrolb; cf. also foreraid,afortraid; for variation in similar clusters, cf. M. A. O'BRIEN, in Celtica 2/2 (1954), p. 353]; 3. feiste [entertainment]; feist, eisteas, eisteas; 4. crisolach [crisolai pl.]; 5. seir; 6. paidir chaopi; 7. púrrin; 8. is (ní) luar liom [luar < lú orm]; 9. tó: tu: tau [togha].  
O'Brien (M. A.) (ref.)

is obair

317. O'Rahilly (Cecile): Notes on Irish idioms: 1. d'fhóbair dom taitim.  
In Celtica 13 (1980), pp. 120–123.  
Discusses is ed mod, is ing, is ar éigin 'scarceley, hardly', and is obair 'it is hard, difficult'. Suggests that ModIr. fhóbair, (fh)obair 'almost' represents a confusion of impersonal verb fóbair and use of obair replacing earlier mod.

is tabarta i n-éslis
Interpretation of phrase *is tabartu i n-élis* in tale *Ogaim Denna Rig* (as ed. by D. Greene 1955 [= BILL 5065]) p. 18, ll. 317-318.

**isara fia dom**

4603. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): A theological note on an Old Irish gloss on verse 13 of Psalm 49.  
*In* ZCP 56 (2008), pp. 68–70.  
Argues that the gloss (*Thes. 1, 3.9; Palatine No. 68*) is incongruous with the verse because the glossator did not understand its meaning.

**isara fia dúnna**

2870. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): On a possible Indo-Celtic etymological correspondence.  
Discusses the expression *isara fia dúnna* (*Wb. 25c9*), and argues it contains the 3rd sg. rel. of the future of *ar-ice*.

**Island- (in place names)**

2283. Ó Mainnín (Micheál B.): The element *island* in Ulster place-names.  

**isoc (Gaulish)**

480. Eksa (Joseph F.): The deictic pronominal *isoc* in Celtic.  
1. Old Irish *ce*; 2. Gaulish *duc*; 3. Ogham *ko*; and a Gaulish ghost form; 4. Gaulish *isoc*; 5. Middle Cornish *keth*.

**ist (interjection)**

3795. Kelly (Fergus): Onomatopoeic interjections in Early Irish.  
Discusses the use of 24 interjections, presented in alphabetical order.

**-iste (verbal adjective)**

728. Ó Buachalla (Breandán): The verbal adjective formant *-iste* in Ulster Irish.  
Suggests development *-ighte > -ite > -itec > -iste* for Ulster Irish and Scottish Gaelic.
1936. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.
   1. *airmecht; 2. crioslach; 3. daorach; 4. fabhairme; 5. fearacht; 6. imirt; 7. isteal; 8. pmisteal.

it é

1530. Ó Concheannainn (Tomás): The reviser of Leabhar na hUidhre.
   Reviser of LU dated on linguistic grounds to first half of 12th century; identifies Mael Muri (mac Ceilechair mac mBar Cuind na mbocht) (ob. 1106) as the reviser. Inc discussion of [1.] The development it é > is iat (iat); [2.] Infixed and independent pronouns; [3.] The probationes penae.

ith

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

12657. Mataso vich (Ranko): Some Celto-Slavic etymologies.
   Examines the exclusive Celto-Slavic lexical isoglosses in EDPC (1. PC *eskja- ‘moon’ [OIr. éisc, éisc, éisc]: 2. PC *fitu- ‘food’ [OIr. ith]; 3. PC *áit- ‘anger, power’ [OIr. Íacht]; 4. PC *rauti- ‘noise’ [Mfr. ruch]; 5. PC *slougv- ‘troop, army’ [OIr. sliag, sléag]; 6. PC *talgv- ‘fragment, piece’ [cf. OIr. tilm]; 7. PC *kriss- ‘belt’ [OIr. cris]; 8. PC *kat-gy- ‘throw’ [OIr. caith]; and proposes some new etymologies (1. PC *obnu- ‘fear’ [OIr. omon]; 2. PC *fígan- ‘name’ [ModIr. rón]; 3. PC *giss- ‘taboo, prohibition’ [Mfr. geis]; 4. PC *vessal- ‘swallow’ [OIr. fannall]).

   Rev. by

ith

   In THSC-NS 9 (2003), pp. 41–56.

ithid
   In Êru 42 (1991), pp. 1–11.

1265. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: I. Old Irish ̃ithid.

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of ̃ithid ‘eats’.
   In Êru 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.
   vs. GOI Ŷ689 (a). On the etymology of do-fúaid, -dóid, - dúid, do-fúatar, do-fótar, do-fótar, do-fótar, etc.

11953. Sandell (Ryan): Evidence for Indo-European acrostatic presents in Old Irish?

iubhar

18003. Schrijver (Peter): The meaning of Celtic *eburos.
   Etym. of OIr. iber.

iúch

1251. Ua Súilleabháin (Seán): Glac bheag focal.
   1. aríchín (Pluincéad); 2. miúndáil/meanndáil/miondáil; 3. aílbhil (Pluincéad); 4. ghrúch/ghúch/iúch/ (?) dmúch/ (?) dmúch; 5. creithnisí/crealhánisí/greathnais, creathnais.

iúil


íúl


ius (Lat)

1387. Davies (Wendy): Clerics as rulers: some implications of the terminology of ecclesiastical authority in early medieval Ireland.

Discusses implications of the use of certain words in sixth-, seventh- and early eighth-century Ireland, e.g. Lat. principes, principatus, census, ius, regnum and Ir. toisigecht [sic leg.], flath, flathem, flathemnacht, airchimech, etc.

iūstus (Lat)

1445. Willi (Andreas): Varia: III. Old Irish (h)uisse ‘just, right, fitting’.

Argues that OIr. (h)uisse is not related to L. iūstus ‘just’ but that it originated as a past participle in the factitive (or casuative) verbal paradigm of the root *Hīeudh-, possibly related to imperative forms uind-se, uinn-si ‘look, behold, etc.’.

i-verbs