

WORDS AND PROPER NAMES - I


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


**i dtom(h)as**

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


*Gúm* (*á*; *dúma is, dúmas/thúmas; *d’aon aithim*; *d’aon úim, d’aon aidhim*; i *dtom* (*h*)as; *tom* (*h*)as.

**i gcás**

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


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

**i gcás go**

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


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

**i leith**

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


[1.] On the use of indefinite nouns with time reference as adverbs meaning ‘over a period of . . .’, e.g. *seachtain, mí, bháin, lá, coiris* in negative contexts in the Irish of An Cheathrú Rua; [2.] *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, timpéal, tresna;* [3.] Tá sé ag dal Gáillimh: on the ‘elision’ of the preposition *go* before place-names.

**i leith an bóthar**

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


[1.] On the use of indefinite nouns with time reference as adverbs meaning ‘over a period of . . .’, e.g. *seachtain, mí, bháin, lá, coiris* in negative contexts in the Irish of An Cheathrú Rua; [2.] *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, timpéal, tresna;* [3.] Tá sé ag dal Gáillimh: on the ‘elision’ of the preposition *go* before place-names.
*-* (locaitive)

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-ard 'last year'.

Thurneysen (Rudolf) (ref.)

i n- (subject marker)

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


i ndéidh

721. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Roinn athrúin tí sun tasach a i gcanúint Chonallach.

In Ériu 30 (1979), pp. 142-147.

Based on the speech of one household in Na Mac hAireac a, Gaith Dobhair, Donegal: 1. */x'a/ in 3 sg. fem. and */fa/ in 3 pl. forms of the compound preposition i ndéidh, e.g. ina déidh-che 'after her', ina ndéidh-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 tsiop a) 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.

i ndiaid


'Mán / warrior of the pair': diad related to díos 'two persons'. Also suggests i ndiaid may represent 'in (its) pairing' rather than 'in(to) (its) end' (cf. i ndiaid).

i ngiorracht


In Éigse 17/3 (Samhradh, 1978), pp. 371-378.

[1.] On the use of indefinite nouns with time reference as adverbs meaning 'over a period of . . .', e.g. seachtain, mí, bhain, lí, caois 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, timpseal, treasa; [3.] Tá sé ag dul Gaillimh: on the 'elision' of the preposition go before place-names.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019
*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.

-i (s-subj)

2870. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): On a possible Indo-Celtic etymological correspondence.
   In ZCP 54 (2004), pp. 133–143.
   Discusses the expression isara fie diám (Wb. 2509), 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.
   On the use of the preposition do to indicate the agent of verbal nouns and related matters; compares and contrasts Welsh i (y).

*i	 a

   Reconstructs as neuter plural (collective) in *-i	 a.

ia < e

   Discusses a number of words borrowed mostly from Middle English, in particular fiabbes, of which it is argued that it derives from MEngl. pl. fEn(c)res.

-iā (abstracts)


ia (interjection)

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

īa (unstressed)


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

**ia (unstressed)**


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

**iad (ScG)**


In SGS 18 (1998), p. 188.


**fadaid**

10017. Hamp (Eric P.): Indo-European *(*H₄)*op*.-


ad IEW 323–325. Includes a discussion of the Irish forms listed therein (*iar*₂, *iad*, *oíbell* etc.) and adds Ir. *abha* to the comparison.

**iad-sa (ScG)**


In SGS 18 (1998), p. 188.


**Iain**


From Lat. *fáhánnes*.

**Íamán**

905. Poppe (Erich): Varia: IV. *Émíne, 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.

**Íamnat**

905. Poppe (Erich): Varia: IV. *Émíne, 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.

1. ienstu- = iantu-; 2. namante-: its distribution; 3. carant-, carat-; 4. caro-;
5. namante: its morphology; 6. ad-namate-: its morphology; 7. OIr. ser; 8.
8. nantu-, nanti-; 9. Se go- and ya-; 10. The stem i(e)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^nVN to create periphrastic tenses.

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

In THSC-NS 9 (2003), pp. 41–56.

7396. Hughes (A. J.): The term iarann Phádraig ‘St. Patrick’s iron’ as ‘tongs’
in Tyrone Irish.

[1.] Introduction; [2.] The gelfine; [3.] The derbfine; [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 indfine; [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 iarann ‘great-grandson’ and iarfine, and between indhuc ‘great-great-
grandson’ and indfine; [13.] Conclusion: the basis of the kinship system was
the three-generation gelfine. vs. E. MacNEill, Celtic Ireland, 1921 (Best 2
2136); D. Binchy, in PBA 29 (1943), p. 223; T. Charles-Edwards, Early
Irish and Welsh kinship (Oxford, 1993); N. Patterson, in BBCS 37 (1900),
pp. 133–165.
Bibliography of Irish Linguistics and Literature

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

Appendix: ad D. A. Binchy, in *Celtica* 10 (1973), p. 80 §11 [Aithghabail boch].

iargomharc

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.

iargomharc

   Poem by Eochaidh Ó hÉidhusha dedic. to Aodh Mág Uidhir, beg. *Comadh do chersgal 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.

far(m-)

   *e(p)* in *di(e)bhech* (with same base as *dithchech* and *fre(i)bhech*); *e(t)- in *e(i)bhech*; *ao̯ < *au and *apo > *au; OIr. *ind-*, *imb-*, *tar(m-)*, *al*, *sech*, *ca-*, *da-*, *ro* (idiomatic) related to L *pro-sum*.

farnac (farsna)

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019
   Argues that *inne, echtrae, aíre, iarmach (íarsma)* are all *i*-stems.

**íarnbérta**

   Offers a discussion of the term *íarnbérta*, which is identified with an Indo-European poetic tradition of concealing sacred names.

**íarnue**

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

**íarn aithlegtha**

   On the interpretation of various terms relating to metal.

**íarseng**

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

**íarsma (íarmae)**


Argues that inne, echtrae, aire, iarmae (iarma) are all iə-stems.

**iartrom**

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

**farus**

3149. Russell (Paul): Notes on words in early Irish glossaries.
1. iar; 2. imbas for-osai; 3 lüathrine.

**iasc**

6955. Hamp (Eric): Fish.
On the reconstruction of the Proto-Indo-European etymon of OIr. iasc.

**fath**

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

Rev. by

**-ib**

2904. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Note sur le pronom personnel de la 2e personne du pluriel en vieil irlandais.
Republ. in Lindeman studies, pp. 112-115.

**ibar**

1818. Kelly (Fergus): The Old Irish tree-list.
Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract *Bratha comhthachta*, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. *airig feda* "nobles of the wood": *daur 'oak', coll 'hazel', cuilenn 'holly', ibar 'yew', uinnius 'ash', ochtach 'Scottish pine?'; 2. *aithig feda* 'commoners of the wood': *fern 'larch', saill 'willow', ochtach 'whitebeam, hawthorn', eerthann 'rowan, mountain ash', beithe 'birch', leim 'elm', idath 'wild cherry?'; 3. *fo d la* 'lower divisions of the wood': *dráigen 'blackthorn', tröm 'elder, bore-tree', féorus 'spindle-tree', ndchol 'whitebeam?'; 4. *losa feda* 'bushes of the wood': *rait 'bracken', raith 'bog-myrtle', aithen 'gorse, furze', aitien 'gorse, furze', dris 'bramble, blackberry', fróech 'heather', gilcach 'broom?'. Also includes brief discussion of *lecla* and *aín*, variant names for 'rushes', and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.

18003. Schrijver (Peter): The meaning of Celtic *ebranos*.

   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 *aici*/*ib*, *argib*, *erch 'go'.

-ibh (dat. pl.)

3801. Ó Mainnín (Mícheál B.): “Goidé mar ‘s tá na fearaibh?": gnéithic de leathnú agus de fluaimnúth fhoirceann an tabharthaigh iolra 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 *ú*[u] has had in the development of the plural markers of East Galway and East Ulster Irish.

-ie

1129. McCone (Kim): OIr. *-ie* 'reaches', *thid* 'eats', *rigid* 'stretches' and the PIE *Narten* present in Celtic.
   In Ériu 42 (1991), pp. 1–11.

3045. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Notes de linguistique celtique: 1. Vieilli-irlandais -ánaic 'est allé'.
   In ÉtC 23 (1986), p. 57.

On the origin of the deponent inflection found in the singular preterite.
8908. García-Ramón (José Luis): Zur Bedeutung indogermanischer Verbalwurzeln: \(^*h_2nekh\) – erreichen, reichen bis’, \(^*h_1nekh\) – erhalten, (weg)nehmen.


OIr. \(-ic\).

9753. Mc Cone (Kim): Old Irish \(-uccai, -ratai\).


Argues that \(-uccai\) derives from an old causative \(^*h_2\tilde{g}ekg-e/a\) to the PIE ‘Narten’ present \(^*h_2\tilde{g}enk-	extit{ti}, \(^*h_2\tilde{g}enk-	extit{nti}, and that \(-ratai\) is an old primary verb (< \(^*deh\textit{e}?, ‘give’) absorbed into the weak \(a\)-class.

\(-icc\)

1189. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Varia: II. Old Irish \(-icc\).


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


1. Introduction; 2. Rise of nasalized allophones of short vowels; 3. The development of \(^*nt, *nk\) into PrimIr. unlenited \(*d, *g\); 4. OIr. \(-icc\) ‘comes, reaches’; 5. Loss of a nasal before a voiceless fricative; 6. OIr. \(\textit{t\text{-t\text{h}}, \text{-t\text{t}}\text{t}}\); 7. The relation of \(^*nt, *nk > *d, *g\) to the rounding of vowels by a preceding labiovelar; 8. Summary; App.: The development of PrimIr. \(*\text{and, *amb, *ang}\).


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

2870. Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): On a possible Indo-Celtic etymological correspondence.

In ZCP 54 (2004), pp. 133–143.

Discusses the expression \(\textit{isarna fie diarn} (Wb. 25c), and argues it contains the 3rd sg. rel. of the future of \(-ar-icc\).

3683. Isaac (G. R.): Cymraeg \(\text{rhynu, rhanc, Hen Wyydeleg} \text{ m-icc; Dudd \text{ y Corff a' r Enaid} ll. 128 dinag}\).

In StC 36 (2002), pp. 141–145.

ad P. SCHRIJVER’S derivation of OIr. \(-icc < \text{PIE} \text{ } ^{*h_2\tilde{e}nk-}, in \text{ Ériu 44 (1993), pp. 33-52 [4. OIr. \(-icc\) ‘comes, reaches’]}.\)

\(-ich\)

200. Ó Maolalbaigh (Roibeard): Transition zones, hyperdialectisms and historical change: the case of final unstressed \(-igh/-ich\) and \(-idh\) in Scottish Gaelic.

ięch n-erred


icht

17974. ar Bihan (Hervé): Kudennoù an vaddur morioù Breizh.
   In Hor yezhi 233 (2003), pp. 33–46.
   Discussion also concerns Irish versions of this toponym: Muir Bhreatan, Muir Éireann, Muir Naocht, etc.

id

   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 *ped- 'foot'; and argues against C. MARSTRANDER (in BILII: 1471) that achad and machad are compounds of an s-stem with a second element *-ed- 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) 12835. Suggests that the last segment of baidh 'foolish' has been reinterpreted as the agentive suffix -id.

Idad (?)

Edition of *Bríathar Ogam*, 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) *Úatha*, *Dair*, *Tinne*, *Coll*, *Cert*, *Main*, *Gort*, *Gétal*, *Sraigh*, *Ruis*, *Aist*, *Omm*, *Ú(i)r*, *Edad* (?), *Idad* (?), *Ebad* (?), *O(i)r*, *Uil(en)*, *Pín* (*Iphín*), *Iphín* (*Pin*), *Emancholl*.  

**idama** (Lat)  

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.)  

**idath**  

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

Identifies the 28 trees and shrubs listed in the eighth-century legal tract *Brítha comaitheasa*, which are divided into four groups of seven: 1. *airig fe do* `nobles of the wood': *daur* `oak', *coll* `hazel', *cudellan* `holly', *ibar* `yew', *saimius* `ash', *octouch` `Scott pine?'; 2. *aitig fe do* `commoners of the wood': *fern* `adder', *sail* `willow', *se* `whitehorn, hawthorn', *ciaithenn* `rowan, mountain ash', *beithe* `birch', *lem* `elm', *idath* `wild cherry?'; 3. *fod la fe do* `lower divisions of the wood': *dräigen* `blackthorn', *trom* `elder, bore-tree', *féorus* `spindle-tree', *ndcholl* `whitebeam?', *cáithne* `arbutus, strawberries tree', *crithach* `aspen', *crann fir* `juniper?'; 4. *losa fe do* `bushes of the wood': *raith* `bracken', *rait* `bog-myrtle', *ailen* `goose, fern', *dris* `bramble, blackberry', *fróe ch* `heather', *gilch* `broom?'; *spín* `wild rose?’. Also includes brief discussion of *le cla* and *aín*, variant names for `rushes', and native trees and shrubs not included in the four classes.  

**idbart**  

8309. Hamp (Eric P.): Religion and law from Iguvium.  
*In* *JIES* 1/3 (Fall, 1973), pp. 318–323.  

Umbrían *affertur* is compared to OIr. *adopair*.  

**-idh**  

200. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Transition zones, hyperdialectisms and historical change: the case of final unstressed *-igh/-ich* and *-idh* in Scottish Gaelic.  

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 Best ² 527) by phonological change.

**i-diphthongs**

714. Kortlandt (Frederik): The Old Irish absolute and conjunct endings and questions of relative chronology. 
*In Éirin 30 (1979), pp. 33–53.*  

Cowgill (Warren) (ref.)

**idir**

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann. 
On the adverbial/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions referred to in *Radical syntactical tracts.*

**Ιδουμα**

*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)

*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, eclipses, and -in ~ -ie variation and -ach in Scottish place-names.

*iem-


ientu-


i(e)ntu-


Iffa and Offa

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordánais: As cartlann na logainmneacha.
1. Glenravel.
2. Farnaght.
5. Castlewarden.
6. Drumacco.
8. Ifna and Ofna.
9. Inch St Lawrence.
11. Tirerrill.
12. Toberdan.
13. Toilla.
15. Woodstock.
16. Finnou.
17. Evegallahoo.
18. Lismakeery.
20. Sheen.
22. Shimna.

-igh

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 Bethad naem nÉrenn: 1. amlabar, beoch, bodhar, clamh dall, lobhar; 2. aille, fiolán form, cínchda, cinamach; scamach, lirach, moirtin marbh, bis obann, ifreann; estínte theinntidhe, galar cos, demhan.

-igidir


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.

-il

§2. “Altkymrisch lauer” also concerns OIr. loor, lour and il.

Ilach

§4.4 Altrisch 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) Medurin, Illandon > Ildadon, tindnact > tindnacol.

Illaunnacuirree


illé

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. imáll ‘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-lle(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 Middle Irish.  

imagery

1735. Ó Dúshláine (Tadgh): Nóta ar cheapadóireacht an Chéitinnigh.  
In Éigse 18/1 (1980), pp. 87-92.
 Discusses the metaphor of chess applied to human existence, as used by Keating in Trí bior-gaoithe an bháis.

imallé

1159. Breatnach (Liam): On words ending in a stressed vowel in Early Irish.  
In Ériu 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. (eceltar) 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'.

Ímar

In Language links (2001), pp. 116-118.

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 imbúarach `this morning', imbáméch `tomorrow morning'.  

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

4693. Ahlqvist (Anders): Another look at Old Irish imbúarach `this morning', imbáméch `tomorrow morning'.  

11458. Ziegler (Sabine): Altirisch (imb)árach und ved. bhárýka-: eine uridg. Kollokation.

**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 Roare, and the subsequent preservation of the saga by Fergus mac Róich, 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 imbás 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.

imbás forosnai, teim 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 imbás forosnai (CIH iii 879.23–880.14), suggesting a possible Christian interpretation of the forest scene with Derg Corra and the latter’s recognition by Finn.

**imbás forosnai**

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

1. íarus; 2. imbás forosnai; 3 láthrinde.

**imbL**

In Ériu 24 (1973), pp. 175–177.


*e(e(p))> in e(i)thech (with same base as dithech and fre(i)tech); *el- in e(i)tech; òò < *Óu and *apo > *ao; OIr. Índ-, imbL, tar(m-), ol, sech, ãβ, doL, ro (idiosyncratic) related to L pro-sum.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019
**im boltc**


Examines the definitions of *bel, beltaine* and *óimele* 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, beltaine* and *óimele* 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 bósaid**

   *In Érin 24 (1973),* pp. 175–177.


   *In Érin 28 (1977),* p. 145.


**im(b) téét**

   *In Érin 24 (1973),* pp. 175–177.


**im bóuarach**

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

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

**imbúaruch**

4693. Ahlqvist (Anders): Another look at Old Irish *imbúaruch* ‘this morning’, *imbárench* ‘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*’.

**indell**


ad *Cáin aiceill* §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. *indell*).

**imgnadad**


Further notes on variant readings *aigser adh* and *imgnadad* from ed. of poem *Dia mór dom imdeagail*.

**imirce**

3236. Simms (Katharine): Nomadry in medieval Ireland: the origins of the creaght or *caomhghaicht*.


Term first recorded in 1390 (Annals of Ulster).

**imirt**

1936. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocal.


© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019

8150. Uhlich (Jürgen): Altirisch *Wagenlenker*, *aithe:*, Antwort*, keltische Präverben auf *-i und die frühe Apokope von *-i.


On the auslaut of the Proto-Irish form of Celtic preverbs originally ending in *-i*, with special reference to OIr. *a(i)r- 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.

**immainse**


**immainsi**


**immaire**

3225. Mac Mathúna (Liam): Some words for ‘(man-made) ridge’ in Irish: *fu(i)th(a)ibre*; *immaire*; *indr*; *indrád*.


**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 uánán**

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 pronunciation [ara-chrin, imme-airic, ceta-bi].

**immirge**

3236. Simms (Katharine): Nomadry in medieval Ireland: the origins of the creaght or cuainigheacht.


Term first recorded in 1360 (Annals of Ulster).

**immorchor ñdelend**


*immorchor ñdelend*: ‘use of charioteer’s wand to sight a straight course and to hold the chariot on this course over long distances’; *foscul ñdiriuch* (‘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 immmm: some problems of definition.

In Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 73–94.

Relevance of *Immm* *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 (Uáitéar): Verbal particles and preverbs in late Middle Irish.


1. Introduction; 2. The textual tradition of Rec. 11 [of TBC in LL]; Non-historical *ro*, *dos-*, *ros-*, *rita*; 4. *Immmus*; 5. The prefix *im*/ *ia*; 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-téit ‘helps’; 2. im(b)l-téit ‘goes about, sets forth’; 3. frith-to-téit, frisait ·friddait ‘opposes’; 4. in-o-d-téit 3 pl. intotgat ‘enter’; 5. The inherited inventory; 6. imb-said- v. n. impuide ‘besiege’; 7. sechmo-ella ‘passes by, lacks’.


**imthánud**

In ÉtC 22 (1985), p. 199.

**-in**

601. Ó Maolalaigh (Roibeard): Forás na ndeirí dispeagtha -eín agus -eín in nGaeilge na hAlban.
In Béalrá (2001), pp. 1–43.
Consider the development of diminutive suffixes -ón, -m, -áin 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 dhéidhinn, ambain, etc.; suggests -in originated in éicín.

\[ \text{-in} \]

14469. Sims-Williams (Patrick): The four types of Welsh yn.
In TPSh 113/3 (Nov., 2015), pp. 286–304.

\[ \text{§5.2: } \text{yn}^n \text{ and Old Irish } \text{oc}^n; \text{§5.3: } \text{yn}^n + \text{verbal noun compared with Old Irish } \text{i}^n, \text{etc. } + \text{verbal noun}. \]

\[ \text{-in} \sim \text{-ie} \]

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, eclipsis, and -in \sim -ie variation and -ach in Scottish place-names.

\[ \text{i(n) (+ possessive)} \]

815. Ó hUrmolaigh (Nollaig): I(n) + possessive in Modern Irish.

Also on the ‘elision’ / ‘loss’ of i(n) before possessives.

\[ \text{in (article)} \]

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’.

\[ \text{-ín (diminutive suffix)} \]

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

\[ \text{iN (‘in which’)} \]


*He/en ‘therein, thereat’; iN ‘in which’ without surface relative, and its relation to anticipatory use of and / ann in sentences beginning is and / ann.

\[ \text{ina déidh-che ‘after her’} \]
721. Ó Siadhail (Mícheál): Reoimn thrúinti suntasacha i gcumaint Chonallach.

In Éiri 30 (1979), pp. 142–147.

Based on the speech of one household in Na Macaireacha, Gaoth Dobhair, Donegal: 1. -/x/' in 3 sg. fem. and -/f/' in 3 pl. forms of the compound preposition i ndéidh, e.g. ina déidh-che ‘after her’, ina ndéidh-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 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 fearr.

721. Ó Siadhail (Mícheál): Reoimn thrúinti suntasacha i gcumaint Chonallach.

In Éiri 30 (1979), pp. 142–147.

Based on the speech of one household in Na Macaireacha, Gaoth Dobhair, Donegal: 1. -/x/' in 3 sg. fem. and -/f/' in 3 pl. forms of the compound preposition i ndéidh, e.g. ina déidh-che ‘after her’, ina ndéidh-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 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 fearr.


In Éige 16/3 (Saomhradh, 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.
ina shuí

721. Ó Siadhail (Micheál): Reinn ãthrúintí suntasacha i gcanúint Chonállach.
In Éiri 30 (1979), pp. 142-147.
Based on the speech of one household in Na Macaireacha, Gaith Dobhair, Donegal: 1. -/x'/ in 3 sg. fem. and -/f/ in 3 pl. forms of the compound preposition i ndéidh, e.g. ina déidh-che 'after her', ina ndéidh-fa 'after them'; 2. é fein following 3 sg. masc. prepositional pronouns; 3. Generalisation of ina sheasamh, ina shuí, etc. with every person; 4. Variation in article between an and an t- with masc. nouns beg. with s- in the nom. sg. (e.g. an tsiopta) and also with masc. nouns beg. with a vowel in nom. sg. and when preceded by a preposition (e.g. an airged, 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.
ad N. McGonagle, in Éigse 16/3 (1976), pp. 218-220.

ina shuidhe

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.

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 'with, near, etc.', all from basic PIE root *ped- 'foot'; and argues against C. MARSTRANDER (in BILL: 1471) that achad 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.

inailt

412. Ní Dhomhchadha (Máirín): Inailt 'foster-sister, fosterling'.
On the semantic shift to 'servant'.

inauguration

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


Poem beg. *Gabh umad a Feidhlimidh* addressed to Fheidlim (i.e.) Fionn, son of Ó Conchobhair Ruadh 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 fairsinge*, addressed to Tomaltach son of Conchobhar Óg MacDiarmada, chief of Magh Luirg (1458); *Brudh n-earshaig ar Ardachadh*, addressed to Cormac MacShamhradhain, bishop of Ardagh 1444–ca. 1476. Notes association of *ae freislighe* metre with informal poetry and its use by gifted amateurs rather than professional bards.

inbër

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


Inland pool, lake: *lín* and *loch*; Coastal inlet: *inbër*, *gabul*, *cúan* and *muínscen*; The sea: *muir*, *ler*, *fairrge* and *ocían*.


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

Inbhear Cíchmaine


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

Inbher in Rígh


*In SGS 24* (2008), pp. 87–95.

ad ll. 482-4853 (ed. D. A. Binchy, 1963); on the place-name *Inbhe in Rígh*.

Inbhear Insaigh

In DHR 25/2 (Mar., 1972), pp. 75–76.
Formerly known as ‘Inverbisk’ (Ir. *Inbhéar Iscasi/si*).

**Inch St. Laurence**

8700. An tSuirbhéireacht Ordanáis: As cartlann na logainmneacha.

**Inch, Ballinvoher, Co. Kerry**

9789. Ó Corráin (Donnchadh): To Chellóg mac Oíbléni: saint and places.
On the identification of four cult sites associated with Mo Chellóg: Inisvic kil-lane, Ballinrannig, Inis Labráinne (now Inch in the parish of Ballinvoher) and Cell Mo Cheallóg (now Kilmakillogue).

**Inchcolm**

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 Emonia, older alternative for Inchcolm, Fife.

**inchróes**

In Celtica 10 (1973), pp. 142–144.

**in-cosaig**

Compared to OIr. *do-inchoaisag.*

**ind-**

* eti- in e(i)tech (with same base as dithech and fre(i)tech); *eti- in e(i)tech; * tê < *au and *apo > *ao; OIr. *ind-, imb*, tar(m-), aI, aech, ao*, do*, ro (idiosyncratic) related to L pro-num.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019
In Ériu 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-.

In Ériu 27 (1976), pp. 467–2.  
Concerns especially composition with the preverbs ro-, fo-, to-, ind-/en.

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; Loughnashade, Kings Stables, Ráth Cimbait, Tullyworgle, Ball’s Track; (B) South Armagh: Slieve Gallion, Slia Mhédair, Slia Fruité, Áth na Fomire, Beal Átha an Airgid, Dowey, Loch Echter, Nemloid, Callan, Ardachadh, Cloenloch, Forkill, Midluachair, Fiodh Conaille, Fathom, Carnbane, Béarach Uład. Part II (Lives of St. Patrick): Ind Fherta, Ard Macha, Ard Sailech, Téach na Lice, Tamlachta Bó, Cennabha, Oenach Macha, Nemoid.

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 aithgabaila*, beg. *Im ocht mbulla ara-jogam muslem* (*CH* fols. 374.19-20, etc.); with English translation, textual notes and a vocabulary list.

**ind-feith**


**ind-fine**


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


  *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 *Colbnes uisc thairidne*.


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

  Appendix: ad D. A. Binchy, in *Celtica* 10 (1973), p. 80 §11 [Aithgbail bech].

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

**indóii**

1834. Watkins (Calvert): The etymology of Irish *dúan.*
Derives it from *dep-ná, 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 in[tóiss] doiss); [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS inmodi to inníomaidi (Thes. i, 152); proposes in[moí]dih.

**indoiss**

[1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS indoiss to indoíni (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes in[tóiss] doiss); [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS inmodi to inníomaidi (Thes. i, 152); proposes in[moí]dih.

**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.

**indeue**


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

**íneán** (ghost word)

2301. Toner (Gregory): An eilimint *íneán* 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 *ped* - 'foot'; and argues against C. Marstrander (in BILLS: 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.

   Revision of E. P. Hamp, Old Irish *eded*, id, in ZCP 34 (1975), pp. 20-29.

**infear**

   In Éigse 21 (1986), pp. 158-166.


**infeiti**


© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019

in-fét


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 éigin* 'scarce, hardly', and *is obair* 'it is hard, difficult'. Suggests that ModIr. *fhóbir*, *(fh)obair* 'almost' represents a confusion of impersonal verb *fobair* and use of *obair* replacing earlier *mod*.

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*.

inge acht

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 élimint *féin i logainmneach* Reachlainne.


ingen ar méaraíb

In BBCS 37 (1990), pp. 133–165.

Discusses the terms for the various kinship relations, in particular *derfname*.
ingen moel

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 maol, esp. with women’s names, e.g. Aoibheann maol and Gráinne Mhaol in ModIr verse.

ingen ‘nail’

   OIr. tengae, ingen, lugs, 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 *gʰher- ‘hot’.

Inis Ane


Inis Cán

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 *Inram Mæle Dùin* on the *Navigatio Brendani*, and on the 'happy otherworld' as a *Menschheitsgedanke*;
2. On the relationship between *Insula Deliciosa, Inis Cain*, and *Inis Subai*.

*Repabl. 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 (Diarmaid): *Insocenach: a consideration*.
   *In JCHAS 87 (1982), pp. 142–143.*
   *Inis Éoganáin*.

**Inis Eoghaín**

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

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


Argues that the name *Inis Ib den* was used for the island at Limerick prior to the arrival of the Scandinavians.

Inis Labrainne

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


On the identification of four cult sites associated with Mo Chellóg: Inisvickilane, Ballinrannig, Inis Labrainne (now Inch in the parish of Ballinvoher) and Cell Mo Chellóg (now Kilmakillogue).

Inis Maic Uchen

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

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

Is identified with Raassay.

Inis Muccu Chéin

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

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

Is identified with Raassay.

Inis na hEidnigi

6065. Ó Murcadhla (Diarmuid): *Glaisinn and Inis na hEidnigi.*


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

Inis Oírr

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

*In Éigse 26 (1992), pp. 119-123.*

*Inis Oírr < 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 Saíre* (in *Lebor na Cert*) with Inis Oírr; C. The oldest English names.
6629. Ó Bróin (Tomás): Inis Thiar: naming and misnaming.
   On the original name of Inis Oírr, Co. Galway.

**Inis Oirthir**

6629. Ó Bróin (Tomás): Inis Thiar: naming and misnaming.
   On the original name of Inis Oírr, Co. Galway.

**Inis Salutóiris**

6724. Breeze (Andrew): Where were Middle Gaelic Glenn na Leóman and Inis Salutóiris?

**Inis Subai**

1809. Bieler (Ludwig): Two observations concerning the *Navigatio Brendani*.
   1. On James Carney’s view of the dependence of *Imram Muile Dúin* on the *Navigatio Brendani*, and on the ‘happy otherworld’ as a *Menschheitsgedanke*;

   *Reptubl. 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 Greatisland, Co. Wexford.

**Inis Thiar**

6629. Ó Bróin (Tomás): Inis Thiar: naming and misnaming.
   On the original name of Inis Oírr, Co. Galway.

**Inis Treabhair**

7484. Ó Conghaile (Micheál): Inis Treabhair: logainmneacha.
   Inishtravin, Co. Galway.
Inish Oirthir

1953. Ó Murchú (Seamas): An tainm áite Inis Oír.  

In Éigse 26 (1992), pp. 119-123.  

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 Sair (in Lebor na Cert) with Inis Oír; 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 (Seamas): An tainm áite Inis Oír.  

In Éigse 26 (1992), pp. 119-123.  

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 Sair (in Lebor na Cert) with Inis Oír; C. The oldest English names.

Inisesheer (Engl)

1953. Ó Murchú (Seamas): An tainm áite Inis Oír.  

In Éigse 26 (1992), pp. 119-123.  

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 Sair (in Lebor na Cert) with Inis Oír; C. The oldest English names.

Inisheraght

1953. Ó Murchú (Seamas): An tainm áite Inis Oír.  

In Éigse 26 (1992), pp. 119-123.  

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 Sair (in Lebor na Cert) with Inis Oír; C. The oldest English names.

Inishery

1953. Ó Murchú (Seamas): An tainm áite Inis Oír.  

In Éigse 26 (1992), pp. 119-123.
Inis Oírr: 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 Saíre (in Lebor na Cert) with Inis Oírr; C. The oldest English names.

Inisvickillane

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


On the identification of four cult sites associated with Mo Chellóg: Inisvickillane, Ballinrannig, Inis Labrainne (now Inch in the parish of Ballinvoher) and Cell Mo Cheallóg (now Kilmakilllogue).

innmòd


[1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS indoíss to indoíni (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes indoíss/indoíst); [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS innmòd to innmòdoidi (Thes. i, 152); proposes innmòd/b.

innmòdóidi


[1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS indoíss to indoíni (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes indoíss/indoíst); [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS innmòd to innmòdoidi (Thes. i, 152); proposes innmòd/b.

innatrachtaídaíb (innatrachtaíd)

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


1. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster ðg in the perfect form do-rúbide, do-róbide (< do-bíchí; Ml. 40d9, Ml. 58c3), where ð might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuargáb (Ml. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause con n-argáb; III. for innatrachtaídaíb (Mi. 33b22), read innamchtaíb as in MS; IV. for dumchoscaíbse, read dun-inchoscaíb-se (dat. pl. of inchose ‘instruction’).

innatrachtaídaíb (innatrachtaíd)

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


1. On the regular phonetic development of the cluster ðg in the perfect form do-rúbide, do-róbide (< do-bíchí; Ml. 40d9, Ml. 58c3), where ð might be expected in the unstressed position; II. On the interpretation of connuargáb (Ml. 37b15) as a nasalising relative clause con n-argáb; III. for innatrachtaídaíb (Mi. 33b22), read innamchtaíb as in MS; IV. for dumchoscaíbse, read dun-inchoscaíb-se (dat. pl. of inchose ‘instruction’).
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, droim, innber).

inne

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

In Celtica 23 (1999), pp. 155–156.

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


Argues that inne, echtrae, airc, tarnaic (tarsma) 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 seis, siams/séns, intliucht, ciail, and inne.

inneoin


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

Ó Cuív (B.) (ref.)

inneoin (in place names)

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


inneoir


vs. B. Ó Cuív, Páilíment na mBan (Dublin 1952), 146; der an córuinn (l. 2357) ‘by the anvil’ [i.e. ‘by St. Patrick’s anvil’]; córuinn < inneoir < inneoin ‘anvil’.
inney / inneen-veyl (Mx)

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

innidmoidi

[1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS *indoiss* to *indoíni* (Thes. I, 151, n. e); proposes *indoísl doiss*); [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS *innídí* to *innidmoidi* (Thes. I, 152); proposes *innidíodh*.

innis (ScG)

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.
The arable lands [ScG *achadh*, *daíl*, *goirte an*, *goa, io(dh)lann*, *claiginn*, *lósaid*, etc.]; The grazing lands [ScG *áile an*, *bàr d*, *blàr*, *cluain*, *innis*, *lón*, *machair*, *morbhach*, *magh*, etc.]; Animal enclosures [ScG *baile*, *cró*, *cuith/cuidhe*, etc.]; Transhumance names [ScG *airigh*, *rinn/roinn*, *both(an)*, *sgail*, etc.].

inn-uraid

703. McCone (Kim): The dative singular of Old Irish consonant stems.
Derives short datives from an early apocope of locative ‘-i’, thus arguing against the ‘IE endless 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 *bládain*, *inn uraid* (Ml. *innuraid*), *gaim*, *gem*, *gan*, *gaimred*, *ermch*, *sam*, *samrud*, *fog(a)mar*, *feis*, *gamúin*, *fannail*, *samaise*, *eórna*.

in o-d-tég-


**insae**


1. Functional identity of *cē, cēsc, cesc*, and *cair*; 2. Origin of *cair* and *cesc*; 3. *ce(a)sc*; 4. *ni insae, ni ansae, ni hannsa, ni insae*; 5. Translation, lexi style, stylistic variation; 6. *ce(a)s, ceist*; 7. Conclusions. Incl. index of texts referred to.

**ins(a)e**


*asse* < *ad-sād-s-io* (*sād = W hawdd); *anse* < *sād-s-io*.

**insce**

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

*In SCF* 5 (2008), pp. 54–63.

Discusses the terms *fid, deach, réim, forbaid, alt, insce* and *etar gair e* as they appear in the Book of Ballymote version of *Aumicept na n-èces*.

**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 Fhearrann na gCléireach**


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

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


Additional place names from Inse Fhearnann na gCloireach, 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 Labhráis**

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 Cnáin,* and *Inis Subai.*

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

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


On the possible connection between W *Ynys y Keleirn/Kedyn* in the story of *Emnuen uerch Lyr* and Lat *Insula Fortium* in the *Navigatio Brendani.*

intliucht

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, intliucht, cíall,* and *inne.*

in[tóiss] doiss


[1.] Ml. 49b7 (Refutes emendation of MS *indoiss* to *indoíni* (Thes. i, 151, n. e); proposes *in[tóiss]/doiss*; [2.] Ml. 49c13 (Refutes emendation of MS *inmodi* to *innidmoidi* (Thes. i, 152); proposes *inmo[í]di.*

intotgat


Inverbervie

7963. King (Jacob): *Haberberui: 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.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019

Formerly known as ‘Inveresk’ (Ir. *Inbhearnauscaigh*).

**in-túaisi**

7024. Niepokul (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 *éitsid* ‘harry ye’ in early Irish verse.

**iodhluann (ScG)**

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.  
The arable lands [ScG *achadh*, *dail*, *goirtean*, *gread*, *io(dh)lann*, *claigionn*, *losaid*, etc.].  
The grazing lands [ScG *aisean*, *bird*, *blar*, *elwin*, *innis*, *(l)om*, *machair*, *morbhach*, *marg*, etc.].  
Animal enclosures [ScG *buaile*, *crò*, *cuithe/cuidhe*, etc.].  
Transhumance names [ScG *airigh*, *rinn/roirn*, *both(an)*, *sgail*, etc.].

**Ióbannas (Lat)**

From Lat. *Ióbannas*.

**iolann (ScG)**

10682. Fraser (Ian A.): The agricultural element in Gaelic place-names.  
The arable lands [ScG *achadh*, *dail*, *goirtean*, *gread*, *io(dh)lann*, *claigionn*, *losaid*, etc.].  
The grazing lands [ScG *aisean*, *bird*, *blar*, *elwin*, *innis*, *(l)om*, *machair*, *morbhach*, *marg*, etc.].  
Animal enclosures [ScG *buaile*, *crò*, *cuithe/cuidhe*, etc.].  
Transhumance names [ScG *airigh*, *rinn/roirn*, *both(an)*, *sgail*, etc.].

**Iohraigh (ScG)**

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

**iomarcaidh**

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

**iomna**

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'.


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

*ioná*

4345. Ní Suairí (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*; *dílséach*, *díleas*; *cóc*; *àite*, *ionad*; *oighre*, *tíre*, *oighreachd*; *staoighle*; *Bréatun*; *cúrt*, *curtus*; *firentacht*; *ceann*, *caonas*; *ceoibr*, *ceoirocharch*, *ceoibrach*; *annasach*.

12342. Mag Eacháin (Conchúr): *Téarmaí duáin*.


*iongantach*

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


   *In Éigse* 17/1 (Samhradh, 1977), pp. 105–108.

   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*


ad T. F. O’RAHILLY, in *Éiri* 13/2 (1942), pp. 188-190.

**ionsair (ionsar)**

1877. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cáit): *Ann coitcheann, as coitcheann.*

*In Éigse* 22 (1987), pp. 135-140.

On the adverbal/impersonal use of the 3sg. m./n. of conjugated prepositions referred to in *Bantical syntactical tracts.*

**iora**

363. de Bhaldraithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail: I.

*In Celtica* 16 (1984), p. 34.

1. *faopaich (< fadlbh(ì)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 *faïl* and *feíil; §6. The word for the squirrel vel sim [Ir. iora ruadh, ScG *feòr*].

**iorram (ScG)**

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


**Iorras**


**Iorras Aithneach**

1213. Ó Curnán (Brian): *Draiocht uimhreacha*: anailís shóinséáilach ar dheilbhiocht iorra an ainmthocaí i gcrántaínt Iorras Aithneach.


A quantitative variable analysis of the nominal plural in the Irish of Iorras Aithneach; relevance of social networks discussed: -cha(í), -a(í), extension in (t)ar.

**Iosa**

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

*In Éigse* 14/3 (Samhradh, 1972), pp. 207-214.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>Focail áirithe i gcomhardadh (é, i, mac, Íosa, Créost)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1726.]</td>
<td>McConaghy (Noel): The pres. fut. stem of the irregular verb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1052.]</td>
<td>McManus (Damian): Irish letter-names and their kennings.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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, Sfán, Nin, (h)Uath, Dair, Tinne, Céig, Cúirt, Main, Gort, Gétal, Stráiph, Ruis, Aibín, Onn, Ó(i)r, Edad (?), Edad (?), Ó(i)r, Ul(t)en(n), Pin (Iphín), Iphín (Pin), Emancholl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In ZCP 37 (1979), pp. 207–213.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the light of Gaulo-Greek ιευρού (preferred to Gallo-Latin ieru), derives OIr. pret. -ír &lt; *iyor- &lt; *eyor- &lt; *epor-, and argues that ermani and renaudi are both &lt; PIE * pers. but differentiated by an enlargement -h3- and -h2-, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3660.]</td>
<td>Isaac (G. R.): Two continental Celtic verbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3637.]</td>
<td>Lindeman (Fredrik Otto): Gaulish ieru and Old Irish ír:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. ieru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On the etym. of OIr. ires(s).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iris</td>
<td>8150.</td>
<td>Ullich (Jürgen): Altirisch ame Wagenlenker¹, aithesc Antwort¹, keltische Präverbien auf *-i und die frühe Apokope von *-i.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the auslaut of the Proto-Irish form of Celtic preverbs originally ending in *-i, with special reference to OIr. a(i)nr- 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.

iRiu


Compared to OIr. iRiu, ÉRiu.

irOin


1. bestiridri; 2. dolbad; 3. essce; 4. figair, fiasgr; 5. fauth; 6. imin; 7. metaforde, metaforede; 8. sciam; 9. t appréci; 10. troplae; 11. troplaid.

irt


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’ (lath irt) or ‘death of a warrior’ (laithirt).

Irvine


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

is

3173. Kortlandt (Frederik): Three notes on the Old Irish verb: 2. nīta, nī ‘am not, is not’.


is (agus) (= Engl. and)

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

In Celtica 16 (1984), pp. 125–137.
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.

   *H_e en therein, therein: 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.

   *H_e en therein, therein: iN `in which' without surface relative, and its relation to anticipatory use of and / ann in sentences beginning is and / ann.

is ar éigin

317. O'Rahilly (Cecile): Notes on Irish idioms: 1. d'fhóib air dom tuitim.
   *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 Hil-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 (Cait): Mioneolas meadrachta III.
    In Éigse 15/2 (Geimhreadh, 1973), pp. 89–92.
    [1.] Ógláchas ar Chasbhairde; [2.] is (copail, is (cónasc)). Part [I] in Éigse

is (cop.)

1510. Ní Dhomhnaill (Cait): Mioneolas meadrachta III.
    In Éigse 15/2 (Geimhreadh, 1973), pp. 89–92.
    [1.] Ógláchas ar Chasbhairde; [2.] is (copail, is (cónasc)). Part [I] in Éigse

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, digbiel
    (> mod. dobháil), feidhm, do-esta (> mod. tasaighidh), atá . . . ó, oireann
    . . . do, (III) Manx (laccal, fene), 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 égin ‘scarcely, hardly’, and is obair ‘it is
    hard, difficult’. Suggests that ModIr. fhóbar, (fh)obair ‘almost’ represents a
    confusion of impersonal verb obair and use of obair replacing earlier mod.

is iat (iat)

1530. Ó Conchennáin (Tomás): The reviser of Leabhar na hUidhre.
    Reviser of LU dated on linguistic grounds to first half of 12th century; identifies
    Mael Murri (mac Céliuachair mac naeíc Cuaid 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 pennae.

-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.

© School of Celtic Studies, DIAS 2019
Discusses *is eol* mod, *is ing* is ar eigin ‘scarcely, 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 Blakdráithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocal.

_In Êigse 14/4 (Geimhreadh, 1972), pp. 275–282._


O'Brien (M. A.) (ref.)

**is marb**

2814. Mac Cana (Proinsias): *Br. 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 *téit bás*, *téit é*, *faoir bás*.

**is (ní) luar liom**

1490. de Blakdráithe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocal.

_In Êigse 14/4 (Geimhreadh, 1972), pp. 275–282._


O'Brien (M. A.) (ref.)

**is obair**

317. O'Rahilly (Cecile): Notes on Irish idioms: 1. *d'fhóbair dom tuaitim*.

_In Celtica 13 (1980), pp. 120–123._

Discusses *is eol* mod, *is ing* is ar eigin ‘scarcely, 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 tabarta i n-cílis* in tale *Ogain Denna Riog* [as ed. by D. Greene 1955 [= BILL 5065]] p. 18, ll. 317-318.

**isara fin 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. I, 3.9; Palatine No. 68*) is incongruous with the verse because the glossator did not understand its meaning.

**isara e dúnn**

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

**Island- (in place names)**

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

**isoc (Gaulish)**

480. Eska (Joseph F.): The deictic pronominal *isoc* in Celtic.  
1. Old Irish *c*; 2. Gaulish *duc*; 3. Ogham *koi* 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 > -itse > -iste* for Ulster Irish and Scottish Gaelic.

**isteal**
1936. de Blácaítraíthe (Tomás): Nótaí ar fhocail.

Íth

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

Ith

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


   Rev. by

Ithid

   In THSC-NS 9 (2003), pp. 41–56.
   In Ériu 42 (1991), pp. 1–11.

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

1281. Schumacher (Stefan): The preterite of *ithid ‘eats’.
   In Ériu 49 (1998), pp. 149–160.

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

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

1251. Ua Súilleabháin (Seán): Glac bheag focal.


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. *principis, principatus, census, ius, regnum* and Ir. *túsigecht* [sic leg.], *fáth, fáthin, fáthannacht, airchimeach*, etc.

**iūstus (Lat)**

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


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

**i-verbs**
