An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language

MacBain, Alexander
Gairm Publications, 1982

- Search the dictionary
- Typographic conventions
- Abbreviations
- References

Go directly to a section of the dictionary:


Published by Gairm Publications, 29 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6BZ Tel. 041–221 1971

Keyed in by Caoimhín P. Ó Donnaíle, Sabhal Mór Ostaig. HTML version by John T. McCranie,
San Francisco State University.

Notes:

- You can enter "a\" for "à", "e/" for "é", and so on.
- **Warning!** The dictionary (MacBain's) was keyed in by hand, and has not yet been
  verified. There are errors. A few have been quietly fixed during the conversion to
  HTML, while others were no doubt added, and many have been deliberately left in
  awaiting a double check of the data.

Typographic Conventions

-- Lines beginning, like this one, with two hyphens are not part of the
-- original text, but contain added documentation, page numbers, etc.
--
-- Typographic representation in ASCII

1
-- [...] italics
-- <...> bold
-- @G[...] Greek (always italics)
-- @+[...] superscript (Seems to be used only for volume nos in journal refs)
-- / acute on preceding letter
-- \ grave on preceding letter
-- ^ circumflex on preceding letter
-- @" umlaut on preceding letter
-- @, cedilla on preceding letter
-- @. dot below preceding letter
-- @= macron(?) (horizontal line) above preceding letter
-- @~ tilde above preceding letter
-- @o ring above preceding letter
-- @u breve(?) (tiny `u'–like mark) above preceding letter
-- @n semi–circle like inverted breve above preceding letter (Greek)
-- @' comma above preceding letter (Greek)
-- @` backward comma above preceding letter (Greek)
-- @g a curly lower case `g', distinct from an ordinary `g'
-- @? other accent (to be inserted later) on preceding letter
-- @ae "diphthong" `ae' character
-- @oe "diphthong" `oe' character
-- @th `thorn' character
-- @dh `eth' character
-- ?? a character which cannot be identified, or appears wrong,
-- or something needing sorted out later
-- ++ dagger mark (indicates obsolete word)

--
-- Greek alphabet transliteration
-- alpha a nu n
-- beta b xi x
-- gamma g omicron o
-- delta d pi p
-- epsilon e rho r
-- zeta z sigma s
-- eta c tau t
-- theta q upsilon u
-- iota i phi f
-- kappa k chi h
-- lambda l psi y
-- mu m omega w
The letter j also occurs in Greek words quoted in the Dictionary.

Lines of the text are strictly adhered to, except that words split across successive lines by a hyphen are recombined and inserted on the first line.
Punctuation is moved out of quotes where the logic of parsing dictates this, e.g. "sharp bush or tree"; where the book has "sharp bush or tree;".
If a word referred to (i.e. an italicised word) has a capital letter purely because it is at the beginning of the sentence, I have changed the capital letter to lower case.
Punctuation is corrected in the relatively small number of instances where it is obviously incorrect according to the conventions used elsewhere in the dictionary.

Comments added to the original text have put on separate lines, beginning with three dashes and the initials of the commentator. e.g.

----- KPD: More likely to be from ...

Initials used:

KPD Kevin P. Donnelly
JP John Phillips <john@uk.umist.ccl>

Suggestions for future modernisations:

- Change "aspirate" to "lenite"
- Change "small" to "slender"
- Change the likes of "see next word" to an explicit cross-reference.
  This is needed if the dictionary is going to be updated, or supplementary words merged, or the dictionary stored in a database.
  (Such instances have been marked with ">>" to facilitate future editing.)
- Standardise references, which usually contain a volume number in superscript (@^).
- Standardise the following abbreviations:
  "Cor.", "Corn." for Cornish
  "Sl.", "Slav." for Slavonic
  "D.of L.", "D.of Lis." for Dean of Lismore

Air a chur air a’ riomhadair aig Caoimhín Pádraig Ó Donnaille
Earraid House, Biggar Road, Dún Éideann, EH10 7DX, Alba
Ag tòiseachadh 1990–03–14; criochdaichte 1990–10–10
An asterisk (*) denotes always a hypothetical word; the sign (++) denotes that the word is obsolete. The numeral above the line denotes the number of the edition or the number of the volume.

Abbreviations

1. LANGUAGE TITLES

Ag.S.    Anglo Saxon
Arm.     Armenian
Br.      Breton
Bulg.    Bulgarian
Ch.Sl.   Church Slavonic
Cor.     Cornish
Corn.    Cornish
Dan.     Danish
Dial.    Dialectic, belonging to a dialect
Du.      Dutch
E.       Early, as E.Eng. = Early English
Eng.     English
Fr.      French
G.       Gaelic
Gaul.    Gaulish
Ger.     German
Got.     Gothic
H.       High, as H.G. = High German
Heb.     Dialects of the Hebridees
Hes.     Hesychius
I.E.     Indo-European
Ir.      Irish
Ital.    Italian
L.       Late, as L.Lat. = Late Latin
Lat.     Latin
Lett.    Lettic
Lit.     Lithuanian
M.       Middle, as M.Ir. = Middle Irish
Mod.     Modern
N.       Norse
N. New, as N.Slav. = New Slavonic
N.H. Dialects of the Northern Highlands
O. Old, as O.Ir. = Old Irish
O.H.G. Old High German
Per. Persian
Pruss. Prussian
Sc. Scottish
Sl. Slavonic
Slav. Slavonic
Slov. Slovenic
Span. Spanish
Sw. Swedish
W. Welsh
Zd. Zend or Old Bactrian

Books and Authorities

A.M`D Alexander Macdonald's [Gaelic Songs], with vocabulary
Atk. Atkinson's Dictionary to the [Passions and Homilies from the Leabhar Breac], 1887
Arms. Armstrong's [Gaelic Dictionary], 1825
B.of Deer Book of Deer, edited by Stokes in [Goidelica], 1872
Bez.Beit. Bezzenberger's [Beiträge zur Kunde der Idg. Sprachen], a German periodical still proceeding
C.S. Common Speech, not yet recorded in literature
Celt.Mag The [Celtic Magazine], 13 vols., stopped in 1888
Con. Coneys' [Irish–English Dictionary], 1849
Corm. Cormac's Glossary, published in 1862 and 1868, edited by Dr. Whitely Stokes
D.of L. [The Dean of Lismore's Book], edited in 1862, 1892
Four Mast. Annals of the Four Masters, published in 1848, 1851
Fol. Foley's [English–Irish Dictionary], 1855
Hend. Dr. George Henderson, Lecturer in Celtic Languages and Literature in the University of Glasgow
H.S.D. The Highland Society's [Dictionary of the Gaelic Language], 1828
Inv.Gael.Soc.Tr Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, still proceeding
L.na H. [Lebor na h–uidre], or the Book of the Dun Cow, an Irish MS of 1100
Lh. Lhuyd's [Archaeologia Brittanica], 1707
Lib.Leinster Book of Leinster, an Irish MS of 1150
M`A. Macalpine's [Gaelic Dictionary], 1832
M`D. Alexander Macdonald's [Gaelick and English Vocabulary], 1741
M`E. M`Eachan's [Faclair], 1862
M`F. M`Farlane's [Focalair] or Gaelic Vocabulary, 1815
M`L. M`Leod and Dewar's [Dictionary of the Gaelic Language], 1831
O`Br. O`Brien's [Irish–English Dictionary], 1768 and 1832
O`Cl. O`Clery's Glossary, republished in [Revue Celtique], Vols. IV, V, date 1643
O`R. O'Reilly's [Irish English Dictionary], 1823
Rev.Celt. [Revue Celtique], a periodical published at Paris, now in its 17th vol.
R.D. Rob Donn, the Reay Bard; sometimes given as (Suth.)
Rob. Rev. Chas M. Robertson, author of pamphlets on certain dialects of the Scottish Highlands
S.C.R. The [Scottish Celtic Review], 1 vol., edited by Dr. Cameron, 1885
S.D. [Sean Dana], Ossianic Poems by the Rev Donald Smith
Sh. Shaw's [Gaelic and English Dictionary], 1780
St. Dr. Whitley Stokes; see "Authors quoted"
Stew. Vocabulary at the end of Stewart's Gaelic Collection
Wh. John Whyte, Inverness; sometimes entered as (Arg.)
Zeit. Kuhn's [Zeitschrift f. vergl. Sprachforschung], a German periodical still proceeding
A

a

vocative particle, Irish a, Old Irish ăa; Welsh, Cornish, Breton a; Latin o; Greek @Gw@?

a

his, her, Irish, a, Old Irish ă, ăi (accented), Welsh ei, Breton e, Celtic esjo, esjâs; Sanskrit gen. asyă, asyâs. The gen. pl. is an, their, Old Irish a n-, Celtic esjon (Stokes gives esan=Sanskrit gem. gen. pl. âsâm).

a

who, that (rel. pron.). In Gaelic this is merely the verbal particle do of past time, used also to explain the aspiration of the future rel. sentence. Oblique cases are done by an, am (for san, sam, Old Irish san, sami), the neut. of art. used as rel. (cf. English that). The rel. locative is sometimes done by the prep. an, am: "An coire am bi na caoraich" (1776 Collection, p112).

a

out of, ex: See as.

a

from, in the adverbs a nall, a nmos, a nuas, a null; Irish, Old Irish an-, as anuas, etc.; Celtic a(p)ona, a derivative from Indo-European apo, whence Latin ab, Greek @Ga@py, German von, from, is the exact equivalent of the Celtic. The a before smos and suas is due to analogy with a nmos, a nuas.

a

in to, as in a bhan, a bhos, a nis, a stigh, a steach, is the prep. an, in, into, q.v.

a

as in a rms, &c., and before verbs, is the prep. do, q.v.

a'
the, at; See an, the, and ag, at.

or ab ab, fie! The Irish ab ab, Middle Irish abb is an interjection of defiance, obo, of wonder; cf. Latin babæ, Greek ἄβα. Hence doubtless M`A.'s abab, dirt.

abbot, Irish ab, Old Irish abb, Welsh abad; from Latin abbas, abbatis, whence also English abbot. Hence abaid, abbey. Middle Irish apdaine, abbacy, in Middle Gaelic "abbey lands", whence placenames Appin, older Abbothania (1310), Abthein (1220), "abbey lands".

syllable, utterance; Early Irish apad, proclamation: ad–ba–, Celtic ba, speak; Latin fatur, fama, English fame.

ripe, Irish abaidh, Middle Irish abaid, Early Irish apaig, *ad–bagi, Old Irish apchugud, autumnatio; *ad–bog–, Celtic root bug, as in bog, q.v.; ad–bach, root of English bake; Greek ἄβα. The Welsh addfed is from a root met.

colic (M`A.):

say, so Irish, Old Irish epiur, Celtic őd–berô; Latin re–fero; See root in beir.

a brat, trifling, impudent person:

expert (M`A.); from Scottish apert? See aparr.

confluence; only in Pictish place names: Old Gaelic (Book of Deer) abbor, Welsh aber, Old Welsh aper, Celtic ad–bero–, root ber, See beir. Modern Gaelic pronounces it obair (so in 17th cent.), which agrees with the Old Welsh oper, this suggests od–bero–, "out flow", as against the "to flow" of ad–bero–. The od is for ud, allied to English out. Aporicum: *ati–boro–n (Holden).
abarach

bold; See abair above.

abardair

dictionary (Shaw); from abair, q.v.

abartach

talkative, bold; from abair, q.v.

abh

hand net; from Norse hōfr; pock-net. Also tabh, q.v. Spelt less correctly amh and abhadh.

abh

bark of dog; an onomatopaetic word.

abhainn

river, Irish abhann (gen. abhann, now aibhne), Old Irish abann, Welsh afon, Breton auon, Gallo-Brit. Abona; Latin amnis (*ab-nis). Root abh; Sk. ambhas, water; Greek ἄγλας (ἄγλαμος, imber) (Zim. Neu., 270).

abhacas

sport, irony; See abhachd.

abhachd

humour, sport, Irish adhbhachd.

abhag

terrier, Irish abhach; from abh, q.v. Cf. Early Irish abacc, dwarf; Welsh afanc.

abhagas

rumour, false suspicion:

abhaist

custom, Manx oaysh, Irish abhest (O’R.), abaise (O’Br.), ad-beus? Middle Irish ēbaisi (pl.). See beus, custom. Ascoli compares the Old Irish –abais of duabais, teter, and suabais, suavis. Meyer suggests from Norse avist, abode : unlikely.

abhall
an orchard, apple-tree, Middle Irish *aball*, apple-tree. See *ubhal*.

abharr

silly jest (M`A.): 

abharsair

Satan, Irish *aidhberseyir*, Early Irish *adbirseoir*, from Latin *adversarius* (English *adversary*). Also *aibhistear*.

abhcaid

a jest; *abhachd*.

abhlan

wafer, so Irish, Old Irish *obra*, g. *oblann*; from Latin *oblationem*, an oblation.

abhra

eyelid; See *fabhra*.

abhras

spinning, produce of distaff, Irish, Middle Irish *abhrais*, Old Irish *abras*, gestus, Early Irish *abra*, handiwork, spinning, *abairsech*, needlewoman. *Corm.* (B) *abras*, who derives it from Late Latin *abra*, ancilla.

abhsadh

the slackening of a sail, hoisting sail (N.H.); from Norse *hölfa*, clew up sail, from *háls*, neck, allied to Latin *collum*. English *hawser* is also hence. Also *allsadh*.

abhsporag

a cow's stomach, tripe (H.S.D.), *allsporag*, cow's throttle (M`A.); borrowed evidently from a Scandinavian compound of *hölfa*, neck. Cf. *abhsadh*.

ablach

a mangled carcase, Irish *ablach*, carcase: "6d–bal–ac–", from root *bal*, *bel*, die, Indo-European *gel*, whence Eng, *quell*. Irish has *abailt*, death, Old Irish *epeltu*, *atbail*, perit, from the same root and prefix; the first of them appears in our Gaelic dictionaries through Shaw. From Gaelic comes Scotch *ablach*.

abran, abran

(M`A. and H.S.D.), an oar-patch on a boat's gunwale; See *aparan*. 

10
Abraon

April, so Irish; founded on Latin *Aprilis* (English *April*). The form is due to folk-etymology, which relates it to *braon*.

abstol

apostle, Irish *absdal*, Old Irish *apstal*, Welsh *apostol*, from Latin *apostolus*, whence English *apostle*.

acaid

a pain, stitch; *“6d-conti-“; See urchoid.

acain

sigh, complaint, Early Irish *accбine*, Welsh *achwyn*; 6d+caoin; See caoin, weep.

acair

anchor, Irish *ancaire*, Old Irish *ingor*, from Norse *akkeri*: acairsaid, anchorage, from Norse *akkarsaeti*, "anchor-seat". From Latin *ancora*, whence English *anchor*.

acair

acre, Irish *acra*; from English *acre*; Latin *ager*.

acarach

gentle; Irish *acarach*, obliging, convenient, which shades off into *acartha*, profit; Welsh *achar*, affectionate; 6d–car–; See car, friendly. M`A. has acarra, moderate in price, indulgence, which belongs to *acartha*.

acaran

lumber.

acartha

profit, so Irish; See ocar, interest.

acastair

axle-tree; borrowed word from Scottish *ax-tree* of like meaning – English *axle*, &c.

ach
but, Irish achd, Old Gaelic (Book of Deer) act, Old Irish act, acht, *ekstos, possibly, from eks=ex; cf. Greek ekstos, without. For the change of vowel, cf. as, from eks. The Welsh for "but" is eithr, from ekster, Latin exter–.

ach

interjection of objection and impatience; founded on ach with leaning upon och.

achadh

a field, so Irish, Old Gaelic achad, Old Irish ached (locative?) campu lus (Adamnan), *acoto–; Latin acies, acnua, field.

achain

prayer; dialect for achuinge, q.v.

acharradh

dwarf, sprite.

achd

statute, so Irish, Middle Irish acht, from Latin actum, English act.

achd

manner, condition, Irish, achd; same as achd. There may be a native aktu– (*ag–tu, *pag–tu?) underlying some meanings of the word, especially in Irish.

achdarr, achdartha

methodical, expert (H.S.D.):

achlaid

chase, pursuit, so Irish, Middle Irish acclaid, fishing, Early Irish atclaid, fishes, hunts, pursues: ad-claidim; See claidh.

achlais

arm–pit, Irish ascall, Middle Irish ochsal, Welsh cesail. The divergence from regular philologic equivalence here proves borrowing – from the Latin axilla; Norse öxl, German achsel, Scottish oxter.

achlan

lamentation (M`L.); for och-lan? from och.
achmhasan

a rebuke, Irish *achmhusb̂n*, Early Irish *athchomsb̂n*; cf. *aithis* for root.

achuinge

supplication; also *athchuinge*, so Irish, Early Irish *athchuingid*, *ath+cuinge*; Old Irish *cuintgim*, peto, con-tek-; English *thig*. See *atach*.

acras

hunger, Irish *ocrus*, Early Irish *accorus*, *occorus*: *ad-co-restu-*, possibly the root *pres* of Latin *premo*: *careo* (F@+4. 422).

acuinn, acfuinn

apparatus, accoutrements, Irish *acfuinn*, Early Irish *accmaing*, means, apparatus: *ad-cumang*, Old Irish *cumang*, potentia; See further under *cumhachd*.

ad

hat, Middle Irish *at*, Welsh *het*, from English *hat*, Norse *hattr*.

ad-, adh-

inseparable prefix, in force and origin the same as Latin *ad*. It is to be separated, though with difficulty, from the ad- arising from aith- or ath-, q.v.

adag

shock of corn, Irish *adag*; cf. Scottish *hat*, *hot*, *hut*, "to put up grain in the field, a small stack built in the field"; Middle English *hutte*, heap.

adag

a haddock; from the English.

adamant

adamant, so Irish; from the English.

adha, ae

liver, Irish *aeghe*, g. ae, Old Irish *ya*, ae, Welsh *afu*, Breton *avu*, root *av*. Cf. *adha* for ae, *cadha* for cae.

adhan

proverb (M`A.); rather *aghan*, root *agh*, Latin *ajo*, *adagio*, adage; Sanskrit *ah*, say.
adhal

flesh hook (Sh.), so Irish, Old Irish *gel*, tridens: *pavelo–*, Latin *pavire*? But cf. English *awl*, Middle English and Anglo-Saxon *awel*, awl, flesh-hook.

adhaltrach

adulterous, Irish *adhaltranach*, Early Irish *adaltrach*; from Latin *adulter*, whence English *adulterous*.

adharc

horn, so Irish, Old Irish *adarc*. ad–arc; root *arg*, defend, as in *teasairg*, q.v.; Latin *areceo*, &c.

adharcan

lapwing, "horned bird"; from *adharc*; Dial. *dhaoireagan*. Irish *adaircнn* (P.O'C).

adhart

pillow, so Irish, Early Irish *adart*. ad–art; art, stone? See *airtein*.

adhart, aghart

"progress" (Dict.). This is a ghost-word, made from the adverbial phrase *air adhart*, which in Middle Irish is *araird*, forward, bring forward; in Old Irish *arairt*, prorsum. Hence it is *air*+ *ard*, q.v.

adhastar

halter, Manx *eistyr*, Irish *aghastor*, Middle Irish *adastar*, cf. Welsh *eddestl*, steed.

adhbhhal

vast, awful, so Irish, Old Irish *adbul*. *ad–bol–*; Indo-European root *bhel*, swell, as in English *bloom*, etc. Zimmer compares it with Sanskrit *bala*, strength. Stokes and Osthoff give root *bel*, *bol*, strong, big, Sanskrit *balam*, strength, Greek *@Gbîlteros*, better, Latin *de–bilis*, weak, Church Slavonic *boliji@u*, greater; whence *bailceach* (Osthoff) and *bail*, *bui*.

adhlac

burial, Irish *adhlacadh*, Old Irish *adnacul*, sepulcrum: *ad–nank–otlo* (*ad–nagtlo–*, Zim.): root verb *nankō*, I bring; Latin *nancisor*; further Indo-European *nenk*, *enk*, as in *thig*, q.v.

adhna

ag

at, with inf. only; See aig.

ag, agadh

refusal, doubt; Early Irish ac, refusal, Old Irish acc, no! Welsh acom, to deny. It is onomatopoetic? See agadh.

agadh

hesitancy in speech, Breton hak, hakal; cf. Sanskrit ac, speak indistinctly. See ag.

agair

plead, so Irish, Old Irish acre (n.), from ad-gar--; root gar, cry; See goir.

agallamh

corveration, Irish agallamh, Old Irish acaldam, for ad-glōd--, Old Irish ad-glōdur, I converse: for root, See glaodh.

agh

a hind, Irish agh, Old Irish ag, Welsh ewig (*ag içko--), Celtic agos--; Sanskrit ajīs, buck; Lithuanian oz@?y/s, goat. Zend. azī, Armenian ezn (St.).

agh, adh

happiness, luck, Manx aigh, Irish 6gh, Middle Irish ada, buada, late Middle Irish 6d, luck, 6dh=sonas (P.O'C); root a@--g--, bring; See aghach.

aghach

warlike, so Irish, Early Irish 6gach, 6g, war, *a@--gu--; Sanskrit a@--jñs, contest; Greek @Ga@'gw/v, English antagonist.

aghaib

essay (M`A); See oidheirp.

aghaidh

face, so Irish, Old Irish aged, *agitâ; Indo-European roog ag, lead. It is usually referred to the root oq, Latin oculus, etc., but the phonetics are unsatisfactory.

aghann
pan, so Irish, Old Irish, *aigen, Celtic aginâ; Sanskrit *aga, water jar; Greek @Ga@'/ggos, a vessel.

agus

and so Irish, Old Irish *acu, *occus, Book of Deer *acus, Old Welsh *ac, Breton *hag, allied is *fagus, near, Old Irish *occus, Welsh *agos, Breton *hogoz: *aggostu-, *ad-gos-; root *ges, *gos, carry; Latin *gero, *aggestu-s, mound (Zimmer). Stokes refers it to the root *angh, choke, narrow; Celtic *aggst-, from pre-Celtic *aghnsttu- (Latin *angustus), with accent on syllable after the root – *gn with the accent on the following vowel being supposed, as in Teutonic, to produce *gg. The derivation from root *onk, *enk, as in *thig, is not tenable in view of the Welsh.

ai

sheep, swan (Carm.):

aibheil

huge (M.`E.). See adhbhal.

aibheis

sea, the deep; Irish *aibheis, sea, abyss; Early Irish *aibûis, sea. This Stokes refers to a Celtic *abensi-s, *abhent-ti-s; root *abh, as in abhainn. But cf. Old Irish *abis, from Latin *abyssus: Welsh affwys, bottomless pit.

aibheis

boasting; *aibhsich, esaggerate; Irish *aibhseach, boasting: from *aibheis? Another form of *aibhsich is *aillsich.

aibhist

an old ruin (Stew.):

aibhistear

the Devil; another form of abharsair, q.v.

aibhse

spectre, so Irish: See taibhse.

aibidil

alphabet, Irish *aibghitir, Old Irish *abbgitir, from Late Latin abgetorium, abecedarium, the ą, b, c, d, ar alphabet. A dialectic form, *aibirsidh, comes from the
old learning system, beginning "A per se", a by itself = a, English *apersie*. Analogue to *caibdeal* (Meyer).

**aice**

proximity, Irish *aice*; See *taic*.

**aice**

a lobster's burrow, also *faiche*.

**aicheadh**

deny, Irish *aithcheo*, contradicting, Middle Irish *aithceyd*: *ati-ceud* (?) "go back on"; cf. Old Irish *atchuaid*, *exposui*, which Stokes refers to the root of *chaidh*, went, q.v.

**aicheamhail**

reproach; cf. Irish *athghabhail*, *ath+gabhail*.

++*aicme*

race, Irish, Old Irish *aicme*, Welsh *ach*, pedigree, *akk*-, from *ak*, edge; Latin *acies*? Stokes cfs. Sanskrit *anka*, lap, but this would give Gaelic *ak*–(a@–) and a Welsh *anc*. Norse *ött*, family, German *acht*, property.

**aidheam**

joyous carol:

**aidich**

confess, Irish *admhuighim*, Old Irish *addaimim*, Welsh *addef*. *ad-dam*–; root *dam*; Latin *domo*, English *tame*.

**aifrionn**

mass, so Irish, Early Irish *oifrend*, Welsh *offeren*; from Latin *offerendum* (English *offer*).

**aig**

at, Irish *ag*, Old Irish *oc*; for root, See *agus*.

**aigeach**

young or entire horse; also *tigeach* = *tg+ each*, q.v. Middle Irish *yc-ech*, young steed (Eru@+ 2 11).
aigeann

the deep, Irish aigeun, Early Irish oician, Welsh eigion: from Latin oceanus, English ocean. There is also a by-form aigeal.

aigeannach

spirited, Early Irish aignech; See aigneadh. Irish aigeanta, meditative.

aighear

mirth, Manx aigher, *ati-gar--; See gairdechas for root. Yet Irish aierreach, merry, aerial, from aier, air, from Latin aer, makes the matter doubtful. Irish aerach (Hyde), merry, airy. Evidently the Gaelic is borrowed from the Latin

aigilean

ear-ring, tassel; cf. Scottish aiglet, tagged point, jewel in one's cap; eglie, needlework, from French aiguille, needle; Latin acus.

aigne

the swift, anything quick (Carm.):

aigne, aigneadh

mind, so Irish, Old Irish, aicned. 6d-gn-eto-, root gna@-, know, Greek @Ggignw/skw, English know. Stokes refers it to the root of ++aicme, as he gives it. Ascoli makes the root cen, as in cineal. The Gaelic g is against any root with c.

ail

will; better aill, q.v.

ail, aileadh, ailt

a mark, impression, Irish oil, mark (O'R), Middle and Early Irish aile, fence, boundary (Meyer). A t stem: oiledaib, *al-et.

++ail

rock, Irish and Old Irish ail, *alek--, allied to German fels; See further under mac-talla.

ailbheag

ring; See failbhe.

ailbhinn
flint, precipice; from + + ail, rock.

aile

air, scent, Early Irish aíl, ahūt, Welsh avel, Cornish, Breton, awel, wind; Greek ἀείλλα (St. Lec.), storm; *avel−, root ave, ve, wind; Latin au-ra, Greek ἀείλλα, English air.

aileag

hiccup, Irish fail; cf. Latin ha−lo, breathe, English in−hale.

ailean


ailear

porch:

ailis

blemish, reproach, Old Irish ail, disgrace, Gothic agls?

ailis

mimicking (Wh.); bad atharrais, aith−lis, ( M`A,) aithris.

aill

desire, so Irish, Old Irish 6il, Welsh ewyll, Breton ioul, Celtic avillo−; root av, desire, Latin aveo, English avidity. 6il, pleasant, *pagli, English fair ( St. Bez.@+20 24).

aillé

beauty, Early Irish 6ilde, for 6lnde; See alainn.

ailleas, aílgeas

will, desire; Irish 6ilgeas, Early Irish aílges, 6ilgidim, I desire; from 6il and geas, request, q.v.

ailleagan

root of the ear, hole of the ear; also faillean, q.v.

ailleagan

darling, so Irish; from aillé, q.v.
aillean

elecampne: cf. Greek @Ge `lenhon, Latin inula. Middle Irish eillinn (Rev.Celt.@+9 231). inula quam alain rustici vocant (Isidor).

ailleant

shy, delicate; Middle Irish ail (O’Cl.), shamefaced.

ailleort

high-rocked; from ++ail, rock; See mac–tall.

ailse

diminutive creature, fairy, Irish aillese;

ailse

cancer, Irish aillis, Old Irish ailsin, cancerem:

ailseag

caterpillar; from aillese.

ailm

the letter A, elm; Irish ailm, palm (fir?) tree, letter A; borrowed from Latin ulmus, Norse 6lmr, English elm.

ailt

stately, high; Irish ailt, Latin altus, ailt (H.S.D.).

aim–, aimh–

privative prefix; See am–, amh–. See its use in aimhleas (=am–leas), hurt, aimhrea, aimhreidh, confusion (=am–rűidh), aimbeart, distress, etc. (= am–bert). The vowel in the root is "small", and hence affects the a of am.

aimheal

grief, Irish aithmhüal, repentance; aith+–mülala, grief, Early Irish múla, sorrow, reproach; *meblo–, a shorter form of Old Irish mebul, dedecus; Greek @Gmĩmfomai

aimhfheoil, ainfheoil

proud flesh; from aimh– and fêtíl, q.v.

aimlisg
confusion, mischief:

aimrid

barren, so Irish, Middle Irish immrit, barren, Early Irish amrit, am–ber–ent–, "non-producing"; root ber of beir?

aimsichte

bold (Arms.); am–meas–ichte, "un-mannerly"? See meas.

aimsir

time, so Irish; Old Irish amser, Welsh amser, Breton amzer, possibly a Celtic ammesserâ; either a compound of am, time (ammensîrâ, from sîr, long?), or amb–mensura, root mens, measure, Latin mensus, English measure. Ascoli and Stokes give the Celtic as 6d–messera, from ad–mensura.

aimsith

missing of aim, mischance: am–mis–ith, Gaelic root mis of eirmis, q.v.

ain

heat (Dict.), light (H.M`Lean), Old Irish 6ne, fulgor, from 6n, splendidus, latter a Celtic a@–no–s; Gothic fôn, fire (from pân); Prussian panno. Stokes suggests rather *agno–s, allied to Latin ignis, Sanskrit āgni, fire.

a–

privative prefix; See an–.

ainbhtheach

stormy, Middle Irish ainbthech, *an–feth–ech, Gaelic rott feth, breeze, from vet, English weather, Latin ventus, etc. See ++ainfadh.

ainbi, ainbith

odd, unusual: an–bith, "un-world-like". See bith.

aincheas

doubt, Middle Irish ainches, Early Irish ances, dubium.

ainchis

a curse, rage, Irish aingeis, Early Irish aingcess, ònces, curse, anguish; an+ geas, q.v., or Latin angustia?
aineamh
flaw, so Irish, Early Irish *anim*, Welsh *anaf*, blemish, Old Breton *anamon*, mendæ; Greek /vonai/, blame

ainean
a liver, liver of fish (N.H.); See adha.

aineartaich
yawning (*aineartaich, M.\_A.); See ainich below.

aineas
passion, fury; *an-theas*, from *teas*, heat.

aingeal
angel, so Irish, Old Irish *angel*, Welsh *angel*, Breton *ael*, from Latin *angelus*, whence also the English

aingeal
light, fire, Manx *ainle*, Irish *aingeal* (Lh., O'Br.), Middle Irish *aingel*, sparkling: *pangelos*, German *funke*, Middle English *funke*; further *ong*, fire, hearth; Llt *anglis*, coal, Sanskrit *aṅgāra*, glowing coal; Indo-European *ongli*, *ongôl*, allied is Indo-European *ognis*, fire, Latin *ignis*. See Fick\+ 4 14. Skeat derives Scottish *ingle* from the Gaelic. Also *ainneal*, a common fire.

aingealachd
numbness: *ang-eal-ach\~*, root *ang*, choke (Latin *ango*)?

aingealtais
perversity, malignity; from *aingidh*.

aingidh
wicked, Irish *aingidhe*, malicious, Old Irish *andgid*, *angid*, nequam, wicked, *andach*, sin; *an-dg-id*, root *deg* of *deagh*, good, q.v.

ainich
panting, also *aonach*; root *a@-n\~*, long form of *an*, breath (see *anail*); Sanskrit *ānana*, mouth ("breather").

ainid
vexing.

ainis
anise; from the English. Middle Irish *ainis*, gloss on "anisum cyminum dulce".

ainm
name, Irish and Old Irish *ainm*, pl. *anmann*, Book of Deer *anim*, Welsh *enw*, Breton *hanv*, *anmen-*, Greek @Go@'/noma; Prussian *emmens*, Church Slavonic *ime@?*, root *ono*, allied to *no@*– in Latin *nomen*, English *name*.

ainmhide
a rash fool; See *tinid*.

ainmhidh
beast, brute, Irish *ainmhidhe*, Middle Irish *ainmide*, *anem-itio-s*, *anem-*, life, soul; Latin *animal*, etc. Irish is also *ainmhinte*, "animans".

ainmig
rare; an-*minig*, q.v.

ainneamh
rare; See *annamh*.

ainneart
force; *ain-*, excess (see *an-*), and *neart*.

ainnigte
tame, from *ainneadh*, patience (*Sh.*); possibly from *an-dam*, root *dam*, tame.

ainnir
virgin, Early Irish *ander*, Welsh *anner*, heifer, Middle Breton *annoer* (do.), *anderâ*; cf. Greek @Ganqcrys*, blooming, *a@q6rioi*, virgins (Hes.), @G *nqar-*. 

ainnis, ainniseach
needy: *an+dmth*, want?

ainstil
fury, over–fizzing: *an+steall*. 
on, upon. This prep. represents three Irish ones:

1. air=Old Irish ar, air, ante, propter, Welsh ar, er, Breton er, Gaul are-, Celtic ari, arel, Greek @Gарб, @Гаран, by, before; Latin prae; English fore, for. This prep. aspirates in Irish, and in Gaelic idioms it still does so, e.g. air chionn.

2. air=Old Irish for, "super", Old Welsh and Old Breton guor, Breton voar, oar, Gaulish ver--; Greek @Gu@'pir, Latin s-uper, English over. This prep. did not aspirate; it ended originally in r in Gaelic; as an inseperable prefix (vero-, viro– in Gaulish) it aspirated, as in the modern form of old names like Fergus, now Fearghuis or Fear’uis (gen. case).

3. air=Old Irish iar n-, after, pre–Celtic epron; Sanskrit aparām, afterwards, aparena, after; Gothic afar, after, English af–ter. Further come Greek @Go@’pi–, behind, e@’rh–, to, Latin ob–, op–. See iar. This is the prep. that is used with the inf. to represent a perfect or past participle in Gaelic – Tha mi air bualadh; "I have struck".

airbhinneach

honourable; air+beann?

airc

distress, so Irish, Old Irish aircur, pressure; cf. Latin parcus, sparing.

airc

the Ark, Irish airc; from Latin arca.

aon

one, Irish aon, Old Irish yin, yen, Welsh, Cornish, Breton un; Latin unus (=oinos); Gothic ains, English one.

aonach

moor, market place, Irish aonach, fair, assembly, Old Irish yinach, yenach, fair, *oin–acos, from aon, one, the idea being "uniting, re–union". Some have compared the Latin agonium, fair, but it would scarcely suit the Gaelic phonetics.
panting; See ainich.

aonadh

ascent:
aonagail, aonagairt, aoineagan,
ownallowing (H.S.D.); See uainneart; uan=foam.
aonais

want; See iunais.
aorabh

bodily or mental constitution:
aoradh

worship, Irish adhradh, Old Irish adrad; from Latin adoratio, English adoration.
aotrom

light, Irish āadtrom, Old Irish ātromm; *an+trom, "non-heavy". See trom.
ap

ape, Irish ap, Welsh ab; from English ape.
aparan

apron, gunwale patch (N.H.): from the English
aparr

expert; from Scottish apert, from Old French apartī, military skill, from Latin aperio, open, English aperient, expert, etc.
aparsaig

knapsack; from English haversack.
ar, ar n-

our, so Irish and Old Irish *(s)aron; this form may have arisen from unaccented n@.s–aron (Jub.), like Gothic uns–ar (us of English and ar), German unser, English our (Thurneysen). Stokes refers it to a Celtic (n)ostron, allied to Latin nostrum. See further at bhur.
ar

seems; ar leam, methinks, Irish Middle Irish dar, Early Irish indar, atar, with la, Old Irish inda, ata, da; where ta, tar is the verb tha (thathan), is, with prep. or rel. in before it. Tha leam-sa (Mrs Grant). See na, than.

ar

plough, Early Irish ar, Welsh ar, ploughed land; Latin aro; Lithuanian arišt Gothic arjan, English ear, plough.

ar

battle, slaughter, Irish and Old Irish br, Welsh aer, *agro-; root ag, drive; Greek @G@'/gra, chase; See agh.

ara

kidney, Irish bra(nn), Old Irish bru, g. bran, Welsh aren, *n@.fron--; Latin nefro-nes; Greek @Gnefrуs, German nieren. Stokes refers bra to ad-rên, the ren being the same as Latin ren.

arabhaig

strife; cf Old Irish irbбg, arbag, *air-@ba-@-g, Norse b6gr, strife.

arach

rearing; See airidh, shealing. It is possible to refer this word to *ad-reg-, reg being the root which appears in ùirich.

arachas

insurance, so Irish, Early Irish brach, bail, contract, *ad-rig-, root rig, bind, which See in cuibhreach.

aradh

a ladder, Irish aradh, Early Irish brad:

araiceil

valiant, important, Irish brach, strength, brachdach, puissant, *ad-reg-, root reg, rule, direct.

araídh
certain, some, Irish *bērighe*, Middle Irish *bēridhe*, "*ad-rei-"; cf. Welsh *rhai*, *rhyw*, some, certain, which Rhys compares to Gothic *fraiv*, seed.

**ar-amach**

rebellion; for "eirigh-amach," "out-rising".

**aran**

bread, Irish, Middle Irish, *arbron*; root *ar*, join, Greek @Garariskw, @Ga@'/rtos. See *arbhar*.

**arbhar**

corn, so Irish, Early Irish *arbar*, Old Irish *arbe*, frumentum; Latin *arvum*, field. Also Gaulish *arinca*, "frumenti genus Gallicum" (Pliny), Greek @Ga@'/rakos, vetch, Sanskrit *arakas*, a plant.

**arbhartaich**

dispossess; "ar-bert-"; *ar* for *ex-ry*?

**arc**

fungus on decayed wood, cork, *arcan*, cork, a cork, stopple, Irish *arcan*, cork (Lh.):

**archuisg**

experiment (Sh.):

**arcuinn**

cow's udder:

**ard**

high, Irish, Early Irish *ārd*, Gaulish *Ardenna*; Latin *arduus*; Greek @Go@'/raysia.

**ard–dorus**

lintel, Irish *ardorus*, *fardorus*; *ard-–* here is a piece of folk etymology, the real word being *ar*, *air*, upon. See *air* and *dorus*.

**arfuntaich**

disinherit; "ar–fonn–*. See *arbhartaich*.

**argarrach**

a claimant; "*air+gar*; See *goir*.
argumaid

argument, Irish *argumeint*, Old Irish *argumint*, from Latin *argumentum*.

arlas

chimney, Early Irish *forlūs*, roof light; *air* + *leus*, q.v.

arm

weapon, Irish, Old Irish *arm*, Welsh *arf*, from Latin *arma*, whence English *arms*. Stokes says unlikely from Latin

armadh

working wool in oil, the oil for working wool. Cf. *aolmann*.

armunn

a hero, Irish *armann*, sn oggvrt, Early Irish *armand*, from an oblique case of Norse *þrmaðr* (g. *þrmanns*), harmost, steward.

arloch

hamlet, dwelling:

aros

a dwelling, Irish *þrus*, Middle Irish *aros*, Welsh *araws*, *aors*; *ad–rostu*–; English *rest* is allied to *rostu*–.

arpag

a harpy; from Latin *harpyia*, English *harpy*.

arraban

distress: *ar–reub*–?

arrabhalach

treacherous fellow; See *farbhalach*.

arrachar

rowing, steering (Arms.): *ar–reg*–, root *reg*, direct.

arrachd
spectre, Irish, Early Irish *arracht; *ar-*rig*; See ríoichd for root. Irish has also *arrach*,
contour, spectre.

arrachogaidh

the first hound that gets wind of, or comes up to the deer (Sh.):

arraghaideach

careless (Sh.):

arraideach

erratic: from the English? earraid, hermit?

arraidh, farraidh

suspicion (M`D).

arraing

a stitch, convulsions, so Irish; *ar-*vreng*? English wrench, etc.

arral

foolish pride:

arronta

bold; See farrant.

arrusg

awkwardness, indecency, arusg (M`A.):

ars, arsa

quoth, Irish ar, Early Irish ar. The s of the Gaelic really belongs to the pronoun sǐ or
sm, said he, said she, "ar sǐ, ar sm". Cf. Middle Gaelic "ar san tres ughdar glic" – said
the third wise author (san being the full art.; now ars an. The Early Irish forms bar
and for, inquit, point to the root sver, say, English swear, answer. Stokes refers it to
the root ver, verdh, English word, adducing Early Irish fordat, ordat, oldat, inquiunt,
for the verdh root. Thurneysen objects that ol or for is a preposition, the -dat being
the verb ta on analogy with other forms indōs, oldōte. The original is al, propter,
"further" (see "thall"), like Latin tum ("tum ille" – then he), later or or for, and later
still ar – all prepositions, denoting "further".

arsaidh
old, Irish  birçraidh, Old Irish  arsid: *ar−sta−; sta, stand. It was not observed that Stokes had the word; but the same conclusion is reached. His stem is *(p)arostât, from paros, before, and stât, Sanskrit purôstât, erst.

arsnaig

arsenic; from the English

arspag

large species of sea−gull, larus major:

artan

a stone; See airein.

artlaich

baffle; See fairtlich.

aruinn

a forest; *ag−ro−ni−, root ag, Greek @Ga@'/gra, the chase.

as, a

out of, from, Irish as, Old Irish ass, a, Welsh a, oc, Breton a, ag, Gaulish ex−; Latin ex; Greek e@'x, etc. as− is also used as a privative particle.

asaid

delivery; See aisead.

asair

also fasair, the herb "asara bacca"; borrowed from Latin name.

asair

harness, shoemaker, Irish asaire, shoemaker, assain, greaves, etc., Old Irish assa, soccus; Greek @Gpax, sandal (Hes.), Latin baxea; root pa@−g, fit, Greek @Gpc/gnumi (Stokes).

asal

an ass, so Irish, Middle Irish assal, Welsh asyn, Cornish asen. Gaelic and Irish are borrowed from Latin assellus, the Welsh and Cornish from Latin asinus.

asbhuan
stubble; *as-buain, "out-reaping", q.v.

asc Saoin

unkind, wrong side of cloth (caoin is ascaoin); as–, privative, and caoin, q.v.

ascart
tow, Irish asgartach, Middle Irish escart, Welsh carth, Breton skarz, *ex-skarto–, *skarto–, dividing, root sker, separate; Greek skw/r, dung; English sharrr, etc.

asgaidh

present, boon, Early Irish ascad, Old Irish ascid (Meyer); for root, See taisg.

asgailt

a retreat, shelter; See fasgadh, sgail: *ad–scath–, ascaid.

asgall

bosom, armpit, so Irish, Breton askle, Welsh asgre, bosom. The same as achlais (q.v.) be metathesis of the s.

asgan

a grig, merry creature, dwarf (Arms.). See aisteach.

asgnadh

ascending, so Irish; *ad–sqendô–; at. scando, etc.

aslach

request, Irish, Old Irish aslach, persuasio, adslig, persuades; for root, See slighe, way.

aslonnach

prone to tell (Arms.), Early Irish asluindim, I request; * ad– sloinn, q.v.

asp

an asp, Welsh asp, from the English

asran

a forlorn object, Irish aströnnach, astrannach, a stranger: from astar?

astail
a dwelling; See fasdail.

astail

a contemptible fellow (M`A):

astar

a journey, Irish asdar, astar, Early Irish astur, *ad-sod-ro-n, root sod, sed, go; Greek Go@`dys, way, Church Slavonic choditi, go; English ex-odus. Stokes (Bez. Beit.@+21 1134) now gives its Celtic form as *adsîtro-, root sai of saothair, toil.

asuing, asuinn asuig

apparatus, weapon; See asair(?).

at

swell, Irish at, Old Irish att, *(p)at-to-, root pat, extend, as in aitheamh, q.v. Stokes gives Celtic as azdo- (Gothic asts, twig, etc.); but this would be Gaelic ad.

++atach

request, Book of Deer attбc, Early Irish atach, Old Irish ateoch, I pray, *ad-tek-; English thig.

atach

cast-off clothes (Uist, etc.)=ath-aodach.

ataig, atuinn

a palisade, stake:

atamach

fondling, caressing (M`A):

ath

next, again: See ath-.

ath

flinch; from ath-, back. Hence athach, modest.

ath-, aith-

re-, so Irish, Old Irish ath-, aith-, ad-, *ati, Welsh ad-, Breton at-, az-; Gaulish ate: Latin at, but, at- (atavus); Lithuanian at-, ata-, back, Slavonic otu@u, Sanskrit ati,
over. Stokes divides Celtic *ati-* into two, meaning respectively "over" and "re-"; but this seems unnecessary.

**ath**

a ford, Irish, Old Irish *bídh*, *jātu*— Sanskrit *yā*, to go; Lithuanian *jyti*, ride (Stokes).

**ath**

a kiln, Irish *bídh*, Welsh *odyn*. Stokes refers this to a pre–Celtic *apatí–*, *apatīno–*, parallel to English *oven*, Gothic *auhns*, Greek *@Gi@'pyns*. Bezzenberger suggests the Zend. *ātar*, fire, as related.

**athach**

a giant, Irish *fathach*, *athach*; root *pat*, extend?

**++athach**

a breeze, Irish, Old Irish *athach*; Greek *@Ga@'tmys*, vapour, English *atmosphere*; German *atem*, breath; etc.

**athainne**

embers, so Irish; *ath–teine (?)* See *aithinne*.

**athailt**

a scar; See *ath–ail*; See *ail*, mark.

**athair**

father, so Irish, Old Irish *athír*, Latin *pater*, Greek *@Gpatc/r*, Sanskrit *pitër*, English *father*.

**athair–neimh**

serpent, Breton *aer*, *azr*, for *nathair– neimh*, q.v.

**athair–thalmhainn**

yarrow, milfoil, Irish and Middle Irish *athair talman*, "pater–telluris!" Also *earr–thalmhainn*, which suggests borrowing from English yarrow.

**athais**

leisure; *ath–fois* = delay, q.v.

**athar**
evil effect, consequence (M`A., Whyte), *at-ro-n* from ath, "re-". See comharradh. Scottish *aur* = athailt.

**athar**

sky, air, Irish aiũur; air, sky, Old Irish aũr, aier, Welsh awyr; from Latin aer, whence English air. See St. for aũr, *aveir*. Cf. padhal, ataídir, adhal.

**atharla**

heifer; possibly *ath-ar-laogh*, "ex-calf". Cf. Early Irish aithirni, calf.

**atharnach**


**atharrach**

alteration, Irish atharrach, Old Irish aitherrach, Breton adarre, afresh, arre, *ati-ar-reg-*, root reg of iuirich. Stokes analyses it into *ati-ex-regô*, that is ath-ũirich.

**atharrais**

mocking, imitating (M`K.); (Dial. ailis): *ath-aithris*, "re-say", Irish aithris, tell, imitation. See aithris.

**B**

**ba!**

part of lullaby; onomatopoetic. Cf. English baby, German bube, etc.

**ba, bath**


**babag**

tassle; See pab.

**babhd**

da surmise (M`A.), a quirk; from Latin faut.

**babhsganta, baosganta**

cowardly; See bodhbh; babhsgadh, fright, shock (Hend.).
babhun

bulwark, enclosure for cattle, Irish *b6bhъn*, whence English *bawn*, Middle Irish *bydhъn* (Annals of Loch Cй, 1199); from *by* and *dъn*, q.v.

bac

hindrance, Irish *bac*, Middle Irish *bacaim* (vb.). See *bac*.

bac

a crook, Irish *bac*, Old Irish *bacc*, Welsh *bach*, Breton *bac’h*, Celtic *bakko-s*; *’bag-ko-*, Norse *bak*, English *back*. Hence *bacach*, lame, Early Irish *bacach*, Welsh *bachog*, crooked.

bac–mъrine

tuf–pit or bank (N.H.); from Norse *bakki*, a bank, English *bank*. Hence also place-name *Back*.

bacastair

baker, *bacaladh*, oven, Irish *bacail*, baker; all from the English *bake*, *baxter*.

bacan

stake, hinge, Irish and Early Irish *bacъn*. From *bac*.

bach

drunkenness, Irish *bach*: from Latin *Bacchus*.

bachall

shepherd’s crook, crozier, Irish *bachul*, Old Irish *bachall*, Welsh *bagl*, crutch; from Latin *baculum*, staff; Greek *Gbaktcriб*, English *bacteria*. *Bachull gille*, slovenly fellow (*M`D.*).

bachar

acorn, “Molucca bean”, Irish *bachar*, forrowed from or allied to Latin *baccar*, Greek *Gb6kkaris*, nard.

bachlag

a shoot, a curl, Irish *bachlyg*; from *bachall* (Thurneysen).

bachoid
the boss of a shield, Irish *bocoide*, bosses of shields; from Late Latin *buccatus*, Latin *bucca*, cheek. See *bucaid*.

**bad**

a cluster, thicket; cf. Breton *bot*, *bod*, bunch of grapes, thicket; common in Breton and Scotch place names; probably a Pictish word. Cf. English *bud*, earlier *bodde*. Cf. Latin *fascis* (*fað-scis*), *fað-sk~*, Norse, English *bast?*

**badhal**

a wandering, *badharan*; possibly from the root *ba*, go, as in *bothar*, q.v. H.S.D. suggests *ba+dol*.

**badhan**

a churchyard (Sutherland), i.e. "enclosure", same as *babhun*.

**badhar**

(H.S.D.), *badhar* (Carm.), placenta of cow:

**bag**

a bag; from the English

**bagaid**

a cluster, troop, Welsh *bagad*, Breton *bogod*; from Latin *bacca* (Thurneysen, Ernault).

**bagaire**

a glutton; from *bag* in the sense of "belly".

**bagair**

threaten, so Irish, Early Irish *bacur*, a threat. The Welsh *bygwel*, a threat, etc., is scarcely allied, for it comes from *bwig*, a spectre, bogie, whence possibly the English words *bogie*, *boggle*, etc. Gaelic *bagair* may be allied with the root underlying *bac*; possibly *bag-gar~*, "cry-back".

**bagaisde**

baggage, lumber (of a person) (Wh.), from *baggage*.

**bagh**

a bay, Irish *b6dh*; from English *bay*, Romance *baja*. 

36
baghan

a stomach (baoghan, with ao short). Dial. maghan (Sutherland); cf. English maw, German magen, Norse magi.

baibeil

lying, given to fables; from English babble.

baideal

tower, battlement, ensign, badealach, bannered; from Middle English battle, battlement, which is of the same origin as battlement.

baidh

love, Irish bòidhe, Middle Irish bòide, bòde, *bàdi- (Stokes). Cf. Greek @Gfw/tion, friendly (Hes.), for fw/qion; root bha@-, whence Greek @Gfw/s, man.

baidreag

a ragged garment; See paidreag.

baidse

musician’s fee; from the English batch?

baigeir

a beggar; from English

baigileis

looe lumber or baggage (Argyle); from baggage.

bail

thrift, Irish bail, success, careful collection, Middle Irish bail, goodness, Early Irish bulid: @Gfulla; Indo-European root bhel, swell, increase. See buil, bile. Hence baileach. Cf. adhbhal, @Gbóltëros.

bailbheag

a corn poppy; also beilbheag, mealbhag, meilbheag.

bailc

a ridge, beam, Welsh balc, from English balk.
seasonable rain, showers:

bailceach

strong, a strong man, Early Irish balc, strong, Welsh balch, (Stokes). Likely a Celtic bal-ko-, root bal, as in bail. So Ost.; Sanskrit balam, strength (adhbhal), Greek @Gbüleros; Wh. St. bolij@u, greater; Latin debilis.

baile
town, township, Irish, Early Irish baile, *balio-s, a pre-Celtic bhv-alio-, root bhu-, be; Gr, fwleys, a lair; Norse byl, a "bally", further English build, booth.

baileach

excessive; See bail. Also buileach.

bailisdeir

babbler, founded on English Scandinavian balderdash.

baillidh

a magistrate, balie; from Scottish bailzie (English bailiff), French bailli.

baineasag

a ferret, Irish baineasyg, b6n+neas, "white weasel", q.v.

bainidh

madness, fury, Irish b6inidhe, Irish mainigh (O'Br.), from Latin mania; See ba.

bainisg

a little old woman, female satirist (Carm.) = ban=ïisg; from ban, bean, q.v.

bainne

milk, Irish, Middle Irish bainne; also boinne, milk (Sutherland), a drop, Irish, Middle Irish bainne, milk. Old Irish banne, drop Cornish, Breton banne, gutta; root bha; Old Slavonic banja, bath; English bath, etc.

bair

a game, goal, Irish b6ire, hurling match, goal, Middle Irish b6ire: *bag-ro-, root ba@-g-, strive; See arabhaig. baireach, a ball.

baircinn
side timbers of a house (Sh.):

baireachd
quarrelling (Carm.); cf. bairseag.

++bairghin

bread, cake, Irish bairghean, Early Irish bargen, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton bara, panis, *bargo–; Latin ferctum, oblation cake; Anglo-Saxon byrgan, to taste, Norse bergja, taste.

bairich
lowing; root of by, cow. Cf. buirich.

bairig
bestow; from English ware, as also bathar.

bairleigeadh, bairneigeadh
warning, summons; from the English warning.

bairlinn
rooling wave, billow; bair–linn, from

++bair
wave, borrowed from Norse bōra, wave, billow. For linne, See that word.

bairneach
a limpet, Irish bōrneach (Fol.), Welsh brenig, Cornish brennic: from Middle English bernekke, now barnacle, from Medieval Latin bernaca. Stokes takes bairnech from barenn, rock, as Greek lepōs, limpet, is allied to lýpas, rock.

bairneachd
judgment (Sh.), Irish, Welsh, Breton barn, root ber in brath, q.v.

bairseag
a scold (Sh.), Irish bairseach, Middle Irish bairsecha, foolish talk, bara, wrath, Welsh bâr, wrath. Stokes refers bara to the same origin as Latin ferio, I strike, Norse berja, smite, etc.

baisceall
a wild person (Sh.); Middle Irish basgell (i. geltan, boiscell; root in ba, foolish? +cill.
baiseach

a heavy shower, Irish bōisdeach, rain, bais, water; cf. Old Irish baithis, baptism, which may be borrowed from Latin baptisma (Windish). The root here is bad, of bath, drown. Irish baiseach, raining (Clare), from baisteadh, Latin baptisma (Zim.).

baist

baptise, Irish baisd, Old Irish baitsim, from Latin baptizo, which is from Greek Βαπτίζω, dip.
baitéal

a battle; from English battle.

balach

clown, lad, Irish balach, clown, churl; cf. Sanskrit ba@lakas, a little boy, from ba@la, young. But cf. Welsh bala, budding, root bhel. Rathlin Irish bachlach.
balaiste

ballast; from the English

balbh

dumb, so Irish, Early Irish balb; borrowed from Latin balbus.
balc

ridge, etc.; See bailc. Also "calf of leg" (Wh.).
balc

misdeed:
balcach

splay–footed (H.S.D.). Cf. Greek Βόλκυς, bandy–legged(?)

balg

belly, bag, Irish bolg, Old Irish bolc, Welsh bol, boly, belly, Cornish bol, Gaulish bulga (Festus), sacculus; Gothic balgs, wine–skin, Norse belgr, skin, bellows, English belly.
balgair
a fox:

balgum

mouthful, Middle Gaelic bolgama (pl.), Irish blogam; from balg. Cf. Old Irish bolc uisce, a bubble.

ball

a member, Irish, Old Irish ball; Greek @Gfallys; English phallus; root bhel, swell.

ball

a spot, Irish, Middle Irish ball, white-spotted on forehead (of a horse), Breton bal (do.). The Gaelic suggests a stem bal-no-, Celtic root bal, white, Greek @Gfalys, shining, f6laros (phala-ros), white-spotted (of animals); Indo-European bhe@-t. bhale, shine; whence English bale-fire. Stokes says the Irish ball seems allied to the Romance balla, a ball, English bale and ball(?). Hence ballach, spotted. Welsh bal, spotted on forehead.

ball

a ball; from English

balla

wall, Irish balla (Four Masters), fala (Munster); from Middle English bailly, an outer castle wall, now in Old Bailey, from Medieval Latin ballium.

ballaire

a cormorant; from ball, spot.

ballan

a vessel, tub, Irish ball6n, Early Irish ballan. Stokes cfs. Norse bolli, bowl, English bowl, and says that the Gaelic is probably borrowed.

ballart

boasting, clamour; probably from Norse ballra, strepere, baldrast, make a clatter (English balderdash), German poltern.

MacBain's Dictionary – Section 6
buil

buileach
total, entirely; another form of baileach. Early Irish has bulid, blooming.

buileastair
a bullace or sloe (M`D., Sh.); from Middle English bolaster = bullace-tree, from bolace, now bullace.

builionn
a loaf, Irish builn; from Old French boulange, ball-shaped loaf (?), which Diez suggests as the basis of French boulanger, baker.

buille
a blow, so Irish, Early Irish bulle, buille = bollia = bus-liâ + bhud-s-liâ; root bhud, beat, as in buail, q.v. Stokes gives the stem as *boldja, allied to Lithuanian būldz@?iu, belsti, give a blow, baldas, a beetle; German poltern.

buillsgean
centre, Irish boilsceâını, Middle Irish bolscûın, middle, midriff = bolgôn, from balg, bolg, belly.

buin
belong to, Irish beanaim. The Irish is from the verb bean, touch; the Gaelic, which has the idea of relationship or origin (Cha buin e dhomh: he is not related to me), seems to confuse bean and bun, stock.

buinne
a cataract, tide, Irish buinne, a spout, tap, Early Irish buinne, wave, rush of water: Gaelic buinneach, flux, diarrh@oea, so Irish; See boinne. Also puinne (Suth.) (W.Ross).

buinneag
a twig, sprout, Irish *buinnebhn, Early Irish *buinne: *bus–niā, root *bus, as in English bush, boosky, German busch, etc.

buinnig

winning; See buidhinn.

++buinnire

a footman, so Irish; from bonn, sole of the foot.

bšir, bširich

roar, bellow (as a bull), Irish bъireadh, roaring; Early Irish bъraim, *bъ–ro–, Indo-European root *gevo, *gū, cry; Greek *Gbōw, shout; Lithuanian gauju, howl; Sanskrit gu, cry. Strachan gives as Gaelic stem bucro-, root buq as in Latin buccina, horn, Greek *Gbšktcs, howling, Sanskrit bukka–ras, lion's roar, Norwg. bura, to bellow, Shet. boorik, cow.

buirdeiseach

a free man, burgess, Irish buirgšiseach; from the English burgess.

buirleadh

language of folly and ridicule; from the Romance burla, to jest, etc. See burraidh.

bširseach

a deluge of rain; a rousing fire (Heb.):

buiseal

a bhshel, Irish buiseul; from English bushel.

bšit

bashful (Badenoch): a form of bridich?

buitseach

a witch, so Irish; from English witch; "buidseach agus raitseach".

bšlas

pot hook; from the Scottish bools, a pot hook in two parts or "bools", Middle English bool, a pail handle, round part of a key, German bügel, arc: from Teutonic beugan, bend, English bow. Dialectic pšlas.
bumailear

bungler; from Scottish *bummeler*, from *bummil*, bungle, English *bumble*; of onomatopoetic origin (Murray). Cf. German *bummler*, a lounger.

bun

root, stock, bottom, Irish, Early Irish *bun*, Welsh *bon*, stem, trunk, Old Welsh *boned*; Armen. *bun*; N.Persian *bun*, Zend *buna-* (Bugge). Rhys has suggested a connection with German *bühne*, a stage, boards. Anglo-Saxon *bune*, "stalk, reed", may be allied. It cannot be connected with *bonn*, for the stem there is *bhuadh-no-*, root *bhudh*. The ultimate root of *bun*, in any case, is simply *bhu*, *bhû*, grow, swell, Greek @Gfъw, @Gfу@nlon, a tribe, English *boil* (n.), German *bheule*, a swelling, Sanskrit *bhumis*, earth; *bhû*, grow, is identical with *bhu*, be.

bunach

course tow, refuse of flax, so Irish; from *bun*.

bunait

foundation, Irish *bun6it*: *bun* + *6it*, q.v.

bungam'd

a hussy (Dial.); from Scottish *bungy*, pettish.

bunnlum

steadiness, *bunntam*, *bunntamas*, solidity, shrewdness; from *bun*, foundation. Cf. Irish *buntomhas*, well founded opinion: *bun* + *tomhas*, q.v.

bunnsach

a twig, so Irish, Early Irish *bunsach*; See *buinneag*.

bunnsach

a sudden rush; from *buinne*.

bunntam

solidity; See *bunnlum*.

buntata

potato, Irish *pot6ta*, *fataidhe*; from the English. It contains a piece of folk-etymologising in the syllable *bun-* , root.
buntuinn

belonging; See buin.

bｕｒｒαｃｈ

turning up of the earth, digging; from the Scottish bourie, English burrow. The Scottish bourach, enclosure, cluster, knoll, heap, etc., is the English bower.

burgaid

a purge, Purgatory; See purgaid, Purgadoir.

bｕｒｒｌａｍ

a flood, rush of water (Arg.); See bтрлум.

burmaid

wormwood; from the English Middle Irish in uormoint.

bｕｒｎ

water; from Scottish burn, water, spring–water, English bourne, burn, a stream, Teutonic brunnon–, a spring, Norse brunnr, well, German brunnen.

bｕｒｒａｃｈｄａｄｈ

raging:

burraidh

ablockhead, Irish bъrraidh; from Scottish burrio (1535), French bourrieau, Latin burrae, nonsense, English burlesque, etc.

burral

a howl, lamentation, so Irish; for the root, which is here short (*bur–ro–?), See buir. Cf. bururus, however.

burras

a caterpillar:

burr–

as in burr'caid, clumsy person, burr'ghlas, a torrent of rage, etc, seems from ++borr, great, excessive, q.v. burr'sgadh, a burst of passion, may be from English borasco, squall of wind.
mockery; from Scottish *bourd*, Middle English *bourd*, jest, French *bourde*, a lie.

infant lisping, warbling, purling; cf. English *purr* and *purl* (Skeat). Evidently onomatopoeic.

a mouth, kiss, Irish, Middle Irish *bus*, *bussu*; Pre-Celt. *@guss*; Teutonic *kuss*, German *küsen*, kiss, English *kiss* (Kluge). Bezzenberger cfs. Lit *bucz̄ti*, kiss; others give *buc-sa*, allied to Latin *bucca*, cheek.

dressing; from the Scottish, English *busk*.

a bustle (M`D.); formed from English *busy*, cf. Anglo-Saxon *bysgy*, business.

puffing, blowing (Heb.); from *bus*.

a push; See *put*.

oar pin; See *putag*.

a shop; from the English *booth*, Norse *bъð*, shop, root *bhu*, be. See *bothan*.

thump, thrash, bang; from the root *bhud*, beat (English *beat*? See *buthuinn*.

long straw for thatch; cf. *suthainn*, straw not threshed, but seedless (Arg.), which seems from *spoth*.

butrais, butarrais
a mess:

\( C \)

\( C' \)

for co, cia, who, what, q.v.

cà, ca

where, Irish \( c\theta \), how, where, who; a by–form to cia, ci, q.v.

cab

a gap, indentation, mouth, Irish \( cab \), mouth, head, gap, cabach, babbling, indented. The word is borrowed from two English words – gap and gab (Middle English gabben, chatter); Gaelic has also gab, directly from gab of the Scottish Hence cabach, gap–toothed.

cabag

a cheese; Scottish cabback, kebbock. The latter form (kebbock) is probably from a Gaelic ceapag, cepag, obsolete in Gaelic in the sense of "a cheese", but still used for the thick wooden wheel of wheel–barrows; it is from Gaelic ceap. Scottish cabback is a side form of kebbock, and it seems to have been re–borrowed into Gaelic as cabag. The real Gaelic word for "a cheese" is now mulachag.

cabaist

cabbage, Irish gabbisde; from the English

caball

a cable, Irish cabla; from English cable, which, through French, comes from Latin capulum.

cabar

a rafter, caber, deer's horn, Irish cabar, Welsh ceibr, rafters, Old Breton cepriou, beams; from a Medieval Latin \( ^*caprio \), a rafter, capro, caprones (which exists as a genuine 8th century word), French chevron, rafter. caprio is from caper, goat; Latin capreoli, goat–lets, was used for two beams meeting to support something, props, stays.

cabasdar, cabstar
a bit, curb, Welsh cebyst, Breton kabestre, from Latin capistrum, halter, "head-holder", from caput.

cabhag

hurry:

cabhlach

a fleet, Irish cobhlach, cabhlach, Early Irish coblach; "cob-lach"; from kub, *qu@g, curve, root of Latin cymba, boat, Greek @Gkъmbc, boat, cup, especially Latin cybaea, a transport (*kubана.

cabhladh

ship's tackle, Irish c6bluighe; cf. cabhlach and English cable.

cabhruich

sowens, flummery, Irish c6thbhruiith; from c6th and bruith, q.v.

cabhsair

causeway, Irish cabhsa; from English causey, causeway, from Old French caucie, from Latin calciata (via).

cabhsanta

dry, snug; from Scottish cosie, colsie, English cosy, whose origin is unknown.

cabhtair

an issue, drain in the body (M`D., who, as cautair, explains it as "an issue or cauter"); from English cauter.

cabhuil

a conical basket for catching fish; from Middle English cawell, a fish basket, still used in Cornwall, Anglo-Saxon cawl. Cf. Breton kavell, bow-net, Old Breton cauell, basket, cradle; from Latin cauuella, a vat, etc. (Loth, Ernault).

cablaid

turmoil, hindrance, trouble (Wh.): See capraid.

cabon

capon (M`D.), Irish cabъn; from English capon.
cacc

excrement, so Irish, Early Irish cacc, Cornish caugh, Breton kac’k, *kakkо-; Latin caco; Greek Κάκος, Sanskrit चक्क, g. चकन्स.

cach

the rest, others, Irish, Old Irish cbch, quivis, Welsh pawb, all, Breton pep, *qоче; root qо-qо, qо, qе of co and gach, q.v.

cachdan

vexation, Irish cachт, distress, prioner, Early Irish cachтaim, I capture, Welsh caeth, slave, confined: *kapto-, caught; Latin capio, captus; Gothic haban, English have.

cachliadh

 Armen., cachaleith ( H.S.D.), a gate; co-cliath, "co-hurdle"; See cliath, cleath, hurdle, wattle. Also cachliag, (C.S.). It has also been explained as cadha-chliath, "hurdle-pass". Carmichael gives alternate cliath-na-cadha.

cadadh

tartan cloth, hose tartan, Manx cadee, cotton; English caddow (16th cent.), an Irish quilt or cloak; doubtless from English caddis, worsted, crewel work, etc., French cadis, woolen serge. See also catas.

cadal

sleep, Irish codladh, Old Irish cotlud, vb. contulim. *con-tul-, root tol; Church Slavonic tolti, appease, placare, Lithuanian tilas, quiet (Persson). The root tol, tel, appears in trath, gentle, Latin tolerare, Scottish thole.

cadan

cotton (Sh.); from English cotton. Properly codan, which is the usual dialect form. See cotan. For Irish cadбs, cotton, See catas.

cadha

a pass, narrow pass, entry; cf. Irish caoi, way, road, Early Irish cбi, which Stokes, however, refers to the root ci as in Latin cіо, move, Greek Κνω, go, a derivation which does not suit the Gaelic phonetically. caе (Meyer).

cadhag
jackdaw, Irish *cabhyg*, Middle Irish caog: *ca*-yg, the ca–er or crier of ca, caw; on onomatopoetic origin. Cf. English caw; also chough, from a West Teutonic kāwa–.

cadhag

a wedge (M`A. for Skye):

cadhan

wild goose, barnacle goose, so Irish; cf. English caw, for possibly the name is onomatopoetic. Corm. (B) cadan.

cadhlúibh

the cud–weed (Sh. gives cad–luibh, and O`Br.), Irish cadh–luibh; from Middle English code, a cud. M`A. omits the word; it is clearly Irish. The Gaelic is cnámh lus, which is its Latin name of gnaphalium in folk etymology.

cadhmus

a mould for casting bullets; from Scottish cawmys, calmes (16th century), caums, English calm, came.

cagailt

a hearth, Irish cagailt, raking of the fire (O`R.):

cagar

a whisper, Irish cogar, Middle Irish coccur, cechras, qui canet, cairche, sound; root kar, of Latin carmet, Greek @Gkc@nrux, herald (Stokes).

cagaran

darling: *con–car–;* root car, dear, as in caraid.

caglachan

something ground to pulp or dust (M`D.):

cagnamh

chewing, Irish cognadh, Middle Irish cocnum, Old Irish cocnom. *con–cnámh;* See cnamh.

caibe

a spade, turf cutter, Irish coibe, cuibe (O`R., Fol.), Welsh caib, Old Cornish cep.
caibeal
a chapel (M`D.); from Latin capella. The Gaelic really is seipeal, q.v.

caibheis
giggling, laughing:

caibideil, caibdeil
a chapter, Irish caibidil, Early Irish caiptel, Welsh cabidwl; from Latin capitulum, whence Old French chapitre, English chapter.

caidir
cherish, so Irish See caidreabh.

caidreabh
fellowship, affection, vicinity, so Irish, Middle Irish caidrebh, Celtiberian Contrebia: *con-treb-; See aitreabh, treabh.

craig
conversation, claque (Arg.); teaze (Perth):

caigeann
a couple (of animals), coupling: *con-ceann; from ceann, q.v.

caigeann
a winding pass through rocks and brushwood, a rough mountain pass (Dial. = cadha-йiginn).

caigeann
scrimmage (M`D.):

cail
condition, vigour, appetite, anything (caileigin), Irish сбil, Welsh cael, to have, get, enjoy, *kapli-, *kapelo--; root qap; Latin capio, English have.

cailbhe
a partition wall (of wattle or clay, etc.); from calbh, q.v.

cailc
chalk, Irish, Early Irish *caile*, Welsh *calch*; from Latin *calx, calcis*, whence also English *chalk*.

caille

girl, wench, Irish *caile*, hussy, Early Irish *caile*; cf. Breton *plac'h*, girl; Greek @G*pallakc*/, concubine, Latin *pellex*. Usually *caileag*, girl.

cailleadair

philosopher, star-gazer; from the English *calender*, a mendicant dervish, from Persian *qalander*.

cailidear

snot, rheum (M`F., *callidhir* in Sh.). O`R. improves this into *callidĥar*.

cailis

chalice, Irish *cailhs*; from Latin *calix*, cup, English *chalice*.

cailise

kails, ninepins (M`D.); from English *kails*, Middle English *cailis*, from *keyle*, a peg, German *kegel*, a cane, ninepin.

cailleach

old wife, nun, so Irish, Old Irish *caillech*, "veiled one"; from *caille*, veil, which is from the Latin *pallium*, cloak, English *pall*.

cailteanach

eunuch, so Irish; from *caill*, lose. See *call*.

caimhin

a mote, Irish *côim*, a stain, blemish; from *cam*.

caimhineach

saving (Carm.):

caimhleachadh, caingleachadh

restraining (Carm.).
caimir

a fold:

caimleid

camlet; from the English

cain

a tax, a tribute, Irish č6in, Early Irish č6in, statute, law: *kap–ni–, root qap, as in cail? Stokes refers it to the root kâs, order, Sanskrit çâs (do.), Latin castigare, castus, Gothic hazjan, praise. Hence Scottish cain.

cain

white: from Latin ca@–nus.

cain

scold, revile, Irish č6in, Middle Irish č6ined, scolding: *kag–niô or kakniô(?); Greek @Gkahbzw, laugh, @Gkaghbzw, Latin cachinnus; Old High German huohôn, mock; Sanskrit kakhati, laugh.

cainb

hemp, Irish cn6ib, Middle Breton canap; from Latin cannabis, allied to English hemp.

caineal

cinnamon; from Scottish and obsolete English canel, canel, cinnamon, from Old Greek canelle, from Latin canella, dim. of canna, cane.

caineann

a fine (Heb.), Irish caingean, a rule, case, compact, etc.:

Caingis

Pentecost, Irish cingcis, Early Irish Cingcigais; from the Latin quinquagesima (dies, 50th day from the Passover).

cainneag

a mote:

cainneag

a hamper (Skye):
cainnt

speech, Irish *caint; from *can, say, q.v. Stokes gives the stem as *kan(s)ti, root *kans, Skr *casti, prise, from *çams, speak, Latin censeo.

caiptean

a captain, Irish, Middle Irish *caipttir, from Middle English capitain, from Old French capitaine, Latin capitaneus, caput, head.

cair

a blaze, sea foam, etc.; See rather caoir.

cair

the gum, Irish *c6ir (cairib, Fol.):

cair

a peat moss, dry part of the peat moss (Dial.); from English carr, boggy ground, Norse kjarr, brushwood. Also cathar, q.v.

cairb

the bent ridge of a cart saddle srathair. Shaw gives further the meanings "plank, ship, fusée (cairb a' ghunna) (Rob), chariot"; Irish corb, coach. The word is the primary stem from which carbad, chariot, springs; See carbad. As "fusée" or "fisil", i.e., "musket", it seems a curtailed form of cairbinn.

cairbh

a carcase, carrion; also cairb (Dial.); allied to corpus?

cairbhist

carriage, tenants' rent service; from Middle English cariage, in all senses (Cf. the charter terms - "Areage and cariage and all due service"), now carriage.

cairbinn

a carabine; from the English

cairbinneach

a toothless person (Sh.); from ++cairb a jaw, gum, Irish cairb. See cairb above.

cairc
flesh, person:

caird

a delay, respite, Irish c6irde; cf. Old Irish cairde, pactum. A special legal use of a word which originally means "friendship". See cairdeas.

cairdeas

friendship, so Irish, Old Irish cairdes; from caraid, q.v.

caireag

a prating girl (Sh., who gives caireog); probably from cair, gum: "having jaw".

caireal

noise; See coirioll.

++cairfhiadh

a hart or stag, Irish c6irrfhiadh: *carbh–fhiadh. For *carbh, a deer; cf. Welsh carw, hart, stag, Cornish caruu, Breton caru; Latin carvus; Greek @Gkerays, horned.

cairich

mend, Irish cyirighim, Early Irish cyraigim, arrange, from cyir, q.v. Cf. cairim, sutor, Z. 775.

cairidh

a weir, Irish cora, Middle Irish coraidh for cora, g. corad, Welsh cored, Old Welsh and Old Breton coret, from Celtic korjô, I set, put. See cuir.

cairgein

sea moss, Irish moss, Eng carrageen, so named from Carragheen (Waterford), in Ireland. This place name is a dim. of carraig, rock.

cairis

corpse, carcase; founded on Middle English cors, Scottish corssys (pl. in Blind Harry), now corse.

cairmeal

wild liquorice; See carra–meille.

cairnean
an egg–shell:

cairt

dark (of a tree), Irish *cairt*, Latin *cortex*; root *qert*, cut, Lithuanian *kertu*, cut, English *rend*.

cairt

dark, so Irish, Welsh *cart*; from the English *cart*.

cairt

dark, so Irish; Gaelic is from Scottish *carte*, which is direct from the French *carte*. The English modifies the latter form into *card*. The are all from Latin *charta*, paper. Early Irish *cairt* meant "parchment".

cairt

cleanse, Irish *cartaighim*, Early Irish *cartaim*, Welsh *carthu*, purge, *kar–to–*. The root idea is a "clearing out"; the root *ker*, *kar*, separate, is allied to *sker* in *ascart*, and especially in *sqar*.

cairteal

d quarter; from Late Latin *quartellus*, Norse *kvartill*, Latin *quartus*, fourth.

caisbheart, cais’eart

foot gear (shoes or boots), Irish *coisbheart*, from *cas*+ *beart*, q.v.

caisd

listen, Irish *coisteacht*, listening, Early Irish *coistim*, Old Irish *coitsea*, auscultet: *co–ýtsim*, *co* and *ýisd*, listen, q.v. O’R. gives the modern Irish *cyisdeacht* with *o* long, which would seem the most natural result from *co–ýisd*.

caise

chese, Irish, Early Irish *cőise*, Welsh *caws*, Breton *kaouz*, from Latin *ca@–seus*, whence English *cheese*.

caiseal

bulwark, castle, Irish *caiseal*, Early Irish *caisel*, *caissle*; from Latin *castellum*.

caisean

anything curled, etc.; from *cas*, curled, q.v.
caisg
check, stop, Irish coisgam, Old Irish cosc, castigare, Welsh cosp, *kon-sgo–, *seqð, I say; Latin inseque; Greek @Ge@'/nnepe, say, @Ge@'/ni-spe, dixit; English say, German sagen.

Caisg
Easter, Irish Ćbisg, Old Irish cбsc, Welsh pasc, from Latin pascha, English paschal.

caisal–chrt
a bier, bed of blood, Middle Irish cosair chry, bed of blood – to denote a violent death, Early Irish cosair, bed. the expression appears in the Ossianic Ballads, and folk–etymology is responsible for making Gaelic casair into caisil, bulwark. The word cosair has been explained as co–ster–, root ster, strew, Latin sternere, English strew.

caisleach
a ford, footpath; from cas–lach, rather than cas–slighe, foot–way.

caislich
stir up, caisleachadh, shaking up, etc.; from cas, sudden.

caismeachd
an alarm (of battle), signal, march tune. The corresponding Irish is caismirt, alarm, battle, Middle Irish caismert, Early Irish cosmert.

caisrig
consecrate; See coisrigeadh.

caisteal
a castle, Middle Irish castйl, Early Irish castнall; from Latin castellum, whence English castle.

caitheach
a rush mat for measuring corn, Irish cбiteach, winnowing sheet; from caite, winnowed, from cath.

caiteag
a small bit (H.S.D.), a basket for trouts (M`A. for Islands), basket (Sh.), a place to hold barley in (M`L.). For the first sense, cf. Welsh cat, a piece, Scottish cat, a rag. In Irish Latin the trout was called catus (Giraldus).

caitheas

scraped linen, applied for the stoppage of wounds (M`F.); from Scottish caddis, lint for wounds, Middle English cadas, caddis, cotton wool, floss silk for padding, from Old French cadas. See Gaelic catas. caitheas = sawdust, scrapings (M`D).

caitein

nap of cloth, shag, Irish caithn, catkin of the osier, little cat. The English words caddis, catkin, and cotton seem to be mixed up as the basis of the Gaelic and Irish words. Cf. Welsh ceden, shaggy hair.

caitheach

spend, cast, Irish caithim, "katjô, I consume, castaway; Sanskrit çâtayati, sever, cast down, destroy, çât-ana, causing to fall, wearing out, root çt. Allied to the root of cath, war.

caithear

just, right, Irish caithear (Lh.), caithfidh, it behoves, Middle Irish caithfid; from caith, doubtless (Atk.).

caitheareadh

shout of joy, triumph, Irish caithrúim; from cath, battle, and rúim, a shout, Early Irish rúm. This last word Strachan refers to the root req (*rec-m or *rec-s-m), Church Slavonic reka@?, speak, Lith. re@kiu.

caitheirs

night–watching:

cal

kail, cabbage, Irish cǝl, Welsh cawl, Cornish caul, Breton kaol, from Latin caulis, a stalk, whence likewise English cole (colewort) and Scottish kail.

cala, caladh

a harbour, Irish caladh, Middle Irish calad. It is usual to correlate this with lt. cala, French cale, bay, cove (Diez, Thurneysen, Windisch), and Stokes even says the Gaelic
and Irish words are borrowed from a Romance *calatum, It. calata, cala, French cale, cove. More probably the Celtic root is *gel, qal, hide, as in English hollow, Middle English holh, hollow, cave, also English hole, possibly. the root of cladh, has also been suggested.

caladair

calendar, Irish calaindíir, from Middle English kalendáir, through French from Latin calendarium, an account-book, from calendæ, the Calends or first of the month.

calaman

a dove; the common form of the literary column, q.v.

calanas

spinning of wool; seemingly founded on Latin colus, distaff. See cuigeal.

++calbh

head, pate, bald, so Irish, Early Irish calb, from Latin calva, scalp, calvus, bald. H.S.D. gives as a meaning "promontory", and instances "Aoineadh a' Chailbh Mhuillich", which surely must be the Calf of Mull; and Calf is a common name for such subsidiary isles — from Norse kólfur, English calf. Cognate with Latin calva, calvaria (St. Lec.).

calbh

a shoot, osier, twig, Irish colbha, plant stalk, sceptre, hazel tree, Early Irish colba, wand; See colbh.

calbh

gushing of water or blood (H.S.D.) from calbh?

calbhair

greedy of food (Suth.); from cail?

calc

drive, ram, caulk, Irish calcaim; from Latin calco, calx, the heel, English in-culcate.

caldach

sharp, pointed (Sh., M`L.):

calg
awn, beard of corn, bristles, Irish \textit{calg}, \textit{colg}. Early Irish \textit{colg}, a sword, Old Welsh \textit{colginn}, aristam, Welsh \textit{cola}, beard of corn, sting, \textit{caly}, penis, Breton \textit{calc'h} (do.), \textit{kalgo}-, \textit{*kalgo}-; Greek \textit{@kolobys}, stunted; Gothic \textit{halks}, poor; further is Latin \textit{cellere}, hit, \textit{culter}, knife; etc. The main root is \textit{qel}, \textit{qlâ}, hit, break; See \textit{claidheamh}, \textit{cladh}. The Caledonian hero \textit{Calgocos} derives his name hence. Hence \textit{calg-dh\textasciitilde{m}reach}, direct, "sword–straight" to a place.

call


calla, callda

tame, \textit{callaidh} (M`A., also Sh., who gives the meaning "active" to the last form); cf. Welsh \textit{call}, wise; from Latin \textit{callidus}?

callag, calltag

the black guillemot, diver; compare English \textit{quail}, French \textit{caille}.

callaid

a partition, fence; the same as \textit{tallaid}, q.v.?

caillaid

a wig, cap (M`F.); from English \textit{calott}, skull–cap.

callan

a noise, Irish \textit{call\textasciitilde{n}}, \textit{callyich}; from English \textit{call}?

\textbf{MacBain's Dictionary – Section 12}

\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=0.2\textwidth]{image}
\end{center}

\underline{cuin}

when, Early Irish \textit{cuin}, Welsh, Breton \textit{pan}; Latin \textit{quum}; English \textit{when}; See co. The Irish \textit{can} (O'Cl.) is allied to Latin \textit{quando}, and more nearly than \textit{cuin} to Welsh, Breton \textit{pan}.
cuing

a yoke, Irish, Early Irish *con-jungi*, root jung, jug, as in Latin jungo, English joke. For phonetics, See cuinge Stokes since gives the stem as ko-jungi–.

cuinge
	narrowness, Old Irish cumce; See cumhang.

cuinn

coin; from the English

cuinneag

a pail, milk pail, Irish cuinneyg, Middle Irish cuindeog, Welsh cunnog, cynnog; cf. Latin congius, a quart.

cuinnean

a nostril:

cuinnlein

a stalk of corn, a nostril; for the first meaning, See connlach; for the second, cuinnean above.

cuinnse

a quince; from the English

cuinnsear

a dagger, sword; from the English whinger.

cuip

a whip; from English whip.

cuir

put, Irish, Early Irish cuirim, Old Irish cuiriur, Welsh hebgor, put aside, *koriô, I put. The root is likely ker, kor, of cruth, q.v. For meaning cf. Latin facio and Greek @Gтнqcmi. Bezzenberger compares it to Sanskrit kalbyati, drive, bear, do, Lithuanian karta, position, lie.
a particular kind of head-dress for women, Irish *cuircнn*, head, crest, comb (O’R.); from *currachd*. Scottish *courche, curges* (pl.), a covering for a woman’s head, English *kerchief*. Early Irish *cuirse*, bow, knot; which makes the Scottish and English comparison doubtful.

cuireadh

an invitation, so Irish; from *cuir*, q.v.

cuireall

a kind of pack-saddle (H.S.D. from MSS.):

cuireid, cuirein

turn, wile; from *car*, q.v.

cuirinnein

the white water-lily (H.S.D., which quotes only O’R.), Irish *cuirinnн* (O’R.):

cuirm

a feast, so Irish, Early Irish *coirm, cuirm*, Middle Welsh *cwrwf*, Welsh *cwrw*, beer, Cornish *coref*, Gaulish *Gkou@nmi, cervisia *kurnmen*; Latin *cremor*, broth (English *cream*; Greek *@Gkerбnnumi*, mix; Sanskrit çrâ, çr@, cook; Indo-European *kera, kra*, mix.

cuirnean

a small heap of stones, dew-drop, ringlet, Irish *cuirneбn*, head of a pin, brooch, ringlet. In the first sense, it is from *cбrn*, and possibly also in the other two senses, the idea being “cluster, heap”.

cuirpidh

wicked, corrupt; See *coirbte, coirb*.

cщйrt

court, Irish *cЫrt*, from the English

cщйrtein

a curtain, *cщйrteir*, plaiding (Dialectic); formed on English *curtain*.

cщйс

cause, matter, Irish, Early Irish *cйis*, Old Irish *cyis*; from Latin *causa*. 
cuisdeag

the little finger (Sh., H.S.D.), Irish *cuisdeog* (O'R.):

cuireag

a stalk, kind of grass, Irish *coisn*, a stem, stalk, little foot; from *cas*, foot. But See *cuisle*. *di fetchoisig*, "by piping".

cuisle

pulse, vein, pipe, Irish *cuisine*, Early Irish *cuisli*, g.pl. *cuislend*, a pipe for music, Old Irish *cisle*, g. *cuslen*, *cuislennach*, a piper. It has no connection with Latin *pulsus*, and its etymology is obscure (Stokes). Cf. English *hose*.

cuiste

a couch, Irish *cuiste*, *cuiste* (O'Br.); from English *couch*.

cuith

a wreath of snow, a pit, Irish, Early Irish *cuith*, a pit, Welsh *pydew*, from Latin *puteus*, English *pit*.

cuith

pen for sheep (Carm.); See *cuith*.

cuítich

quit, requite; See *cuidtich*.

cuíl

back, Irish, Old Irish *cúl*, Welsh *cil*, Cornish *chil*, Breton *kil*, *kûlo*; Latin *cûlus*. Hence *cúlaist*, recess.

culadh

a good condition of the body, *culach*, fat, sleek: "well-covered", from *cul* of *culaidh*?

culaidh

apparel, so Irish; root *qel*, *qol*, cover; German *hülle*, a covering, Latin *occulo*. See *ceil*.

culaidh

boat (Suth.):
cъlag

turf for the back of the fire, sitting behind another on horseback, a collop; all from cъl.

cъlan

tresses, hair; from cъl.

cъlaobh

behind, the back; Early Irish cъlaib (dat.pl.), cъlu (acc.pl.); from cъl. The dat. (and acc.) pl. of cъl used locatively – for rest (and motion). Compare beulaobh.

cularan

a cucumber, Irish cularбn, Welsh cylor, earth nuts, Breton coloren, earth nut. Ernault makes the Celtic word to be *carul-an-, and compares Greek @Gkбrnon, nut.

cullah

a boar, Irish cullah, Old Irish callach, cullah, caullach, Breton kaloc'h, "entire", qellecq, epithet for stallions and boars, *kalluako-s, from *kalljo-, testicle, Welsh cail, testiculus, Middle Breton quell; root kal, hard, as in clach, q.v., Norse hella, flat stone, etc. (Bezzenberger). Cf. Latin cuelleus, bag, scrotum, whence Old French couillon, English cullion, testicles, Scottish culls. Hence cullbhoc, wether–goat, Irish culbhoc.

cullachas

impotence, cullach, eunuch; from coll, call; See call.

culraomnidh

goal–keeper (Suth.); from cъl and raon?

culuran

birth–wort, cucumber; See cularan.

cum

keep, hold, Irish conghaighim, inf. congmhail, Old Irish congabin; from con- and gabh, take. The Gaelic cum is for cong or congbh, and the gv becomes m as in mm, ciomach, tum, etc.

cuma, cumadadh
shape, form, Irish *cuma*, Early Irish *cumma*, vb. *cummaim*.

cumail

keeping, Irish *cumail*, *conghail*, inf. to *cum*, i.e., *cum-gabhail*. *cuman*, a milking pail; Greek @Гκъмб, @Гκъмбос, cup; German *humpen*, bowl.

cumanta

common, Irish *cumann*, from the English *common*.

cumha

mourning, so Irish, Early Irish *cuma*: Indo-European root *qem*, *qom*, English *hum*, German *hummen*.

cumha

a stipulation, Irish *cumha*, Early Irish *coma*, bribe, gift, condition: *com-ajo-*, "co-saying", Old Irish *ði*, a saying, Latin *ajo*? See *adhan*. Cf. *cunnradh*.

cumhachd

power, so Irish, Old Irish *cumachte*, Welsh *cyfoeth*, power, riches, *kom-akto*, root *aq*, drive, carry, Latin *ago*, Greek @Гa@'/gw, English *act*, etc. (Stokes). The Old Irish *cumang*, potestas, is doubtless a nasalised form of the root *aq (=ang)*; it has been referred to the root *ang*, Latin *angere*, etc., as in *cumhang* below, but the meaning is unsatisfactory. The word *cumhachd* has also been analysed as *co-mag-tu-*, where *mag* has been bariously referred to Indo-European *meg*, great (Gaelic @Гmйgas, English *much*), or Indo-European *me@-gh* (English *may*, Latin *machina*, *machine*).

cumhang

narrow, Irish *cъmhang*, Old Irish *cumang*, Welsh *cyfang*, *kom-ango-s*, root *ang*, Greek @Гa@'/gw, choke, @Гa@'/ghi, near; Latin *ango*, *angustus*; German *eng*.

cъmhlaidean

stipulations (Hend.):

cъmhnnant

covenant; from Middle English, Scottish *conand*, *covenant*, English *covenant*, from Old French *convenant*, Latin *convenire*. Middle Breton has *comanant*, Welsh *cyfammod*. Dial. plurals are *cъmhlaichean* and *cъmhlaidean*.

cumraich
cumber; from the English

cunbhalach

constant, steady, Irish *cungbhaul*<wbr/>teach, firm, miserly; from *cungbhaul*, keeping, Irish inf. of *cum*, q.v.

cungaidh

instrument, accoutrements: *con--gen--*, root *gen* of *gnomh*, deed. See cungaisich.

cungaisich


cunnart

danger, Middle Gaelic *cunntabh*<wbr/>art (M.`V.`), Irish *cunntabh*<wbr/>art, *contabh*<wbr/>art, danger, doubt, Old Irish *cunntubart*, *cundubart*, *contubart*, *doubt*, *con-to-bar*<wbr/>t, root *ber*, of *beir*, q.v. (Cam.).

cunnradh, cunnradh

bargain, covenant, Irish *onnrad*<wbr/>h, cunnradh, Old Irish *cundrad*, cunnrath, Manx *coonrey*: *con-r*<wbr/>dh; See radh, say. Corm. derives from *r*<wbr/>tth, surety.

cunnt

count, Irish *cunntas*, *cuntas*, reckoning, *cuntair*, I count; from the English

cunnuil

an objection (Sh.), Irish *cunniu*<wbr/>l (Lh.):

сцр

box-cart, coup; See cub.

cура

a cup, Irish *съря*, Welsh *cib*, from Latin *cũpa*, tub, English *cup*, *coop*, etc.

cупул

a couple, Irish *съpla*, *cupall*, Welsh *cwpf*, from Middle English *couple*.

cур

a placing, setting; inf. to cuir, q.v.
curach

a boat, coracle, Irish, Early Irish curach, Irish Latin curucis, dat.pl. (Adamnan), Welsh corwc, cwrwg, cwrwgl, *kuruko– (Stokes); Armen. kur, a boat, Old Slavonic korici, a kind of vessel. The Latin carina has been compared, but the vowels are unsuitable. Hence English coracle.

cщradh

affliction, obstacle, curabhb (Lh.), obstacle. In the sense of affliction, cf. cuaradh.

curaideach

frisky, cunning; See cuireid.

curaidh

a champion, Irish curadh, Early Irish cur, g. curad, caur, Welsh cawr, Cornish caur, gigas, Gaulish @GKaъaros (Polyb.), Cavarillus, etc., *kauaro–s, a hero, mighty, root keva, kū, be strong; Sanskrit ḍaśira, mighty, ḍu@-/ra, hero; Greek @Gkъrios, lord, @Gku@nros, might.

cщraing, cщrainn

a coverlet (Dialectic, H.S.D.); founded on English covering. M`A. has cщrainn, plaiding (felt); of the same origin.

cщram

care, Irish cъram, from Latin cura.

curcag

sandpiper, Middle Irish cuirrcech, plover; from currech, a marsh (K. Meyer). See curcais.

curcais

bulrush, so Irish (O`Br., etc.), Early Irish curcas, Old Irish curchas, Old Welsh cors, cannulos, Welsh corsen, reed, Breton corsenn, reed, *korokasto–, korkasto; Latin cārex (Stokes, Ernault). The Early Irish currech, a marsh, is allied, *gr@siko–, Gaulish *parriko–, Anglo–Saxon pearroc, Greek parc (St.), Latin cursus. Perhaps English hurst (St.).

cщrr

corner, pit, Irish curr, Keat. curr, pit, corr, well, cistern; cf. w. cwr, corner.
curracag

a bubble on the surface of liquids; See currachd.

currachd

hood, cap, night-cap, Irish currach (O’R.), Middle Irish curracach, cuculatus (Stokes, Irish Gl. 598, who suggested connection with Welsh pyrchwyn, crest of a helmet). Scottish currch, courchie, English kerchief, seem to be the origin of the Gaelic word.

currachdag

peat–heap (M`A.); cf. gurracag.

curradh

a crowding together (Macpherson’s Ossian):

curraidh

exhausted (H.S.D.), currtha (Sh., O’Br.), Irish currtha; cf. ciщrr.

curran, curral

a carrot, root, radish, Irish currбn, any kind of tap–rooted plant (O’R., Sh.): *cors, head, as in corr? Cf. English carrot, ultimately from Greek @Gkarwtyn, carrot, from @Gkбра, head, top; *cors and kar of @Gkбра are ultimately from the same source.

curran, curral

horse–panniers for heavy loads; cf. Scottish currack, corrack (do.), English crooks.

currucadh

cooing of pigeons, Irish currъcadh (O’R.), Scottish, English curr, curring. The word is onomatopoetic.

currucag

the lapwing: See curcag.

currusan

a milk–pail:

сщrsa

course, manner, Irish сьrsa, from the English course.
bad ( Sh.; not H.S.D.), curtsa ( O’R.); from English curst, cursed.

cus

sufficiency, overplus:

cusag

a wild mustard ( Sh., Arms.; not H.S.D.):

cusp

a kibe:

cuspair

an object, mark, Irish cuspyr, Middle Irish cuspyr (Keat., Oss. @+ 3 296). Dialectic cuspair, a customer (see cuspunn).

cuspunn

custom, tribute, also cusmunn; founded on English custom.

cut

hank of yarn, Irish cuta, one-twelfth of a hank of yarn; from English cut.

cut

to gut (fish); from English gut.

cutach

bobtailed, so Irish, Early Irish do-chotta, they cut short, Welsh cwta. The relationship, if any, existing between cut, cutach, and English cut, is one of borrowing; the history of English cut is obscure, and the Celtic words mean "short, shorten", not "to cut" with a knife. Besides, the Early Irish appears a century and a half earlier than the English (1139 v. 1275). Stokes has suggested a borrowing from French couteau (= cultellus, knife) for the Early Irish form. Rhys says Welsh is English cutty, borrowed.

cuthach, caothach

rage, Irish cuthach, *koti-aca-: root kot, Greek @Gkytos, wrath. See cath. Stokes says Pict. Sanskrit kvōthati, seethe, Gothic hvapjan, foam.

D

da
two, Irish *dē*, Old Irish *dē* (m.), *dh* (f.), *da* n– (n.), Welsh *dau* (m.), *dwy* (f.), Cornish *dou*, *diu*, Breton *daou*, *diou* (f.), *dvā* *dvāu* (m.), *dvei* (f.), *dvabin* (dat.); Sanskrit *dvau*, *dvā*, *dve* (f., n.); Greek @Gdѡ; Latin *duō*: Gothic *tuai*, English *two*.

dabhach

a vat, a measure of land (either one or four ploughgates, according to locality and land), Old Gaelic *dabach* (*Book of Deer*), Irish *dabhach*, a vat, *"dabākā*; Greek @Gqɓptw, bury, @Gtɓfos, grave; root *dhabh*, *dhborah*, deepen, dig out. Cf. Lithuanian *du@obię*, hollow out. Bezzenberger suggests alliance with English *top*, German *topf*. English *tub*, if allied to the German *zuber*, is from the root of *two*, "a two–eared" vessel. Also *dabhoch*, and in place–names .

dacha

more likely; See *drcha*.

dachaidh

home (adverb), a home, Irish *do tigh*, Middle Irish *dia tig*, home, Early Irish *dia thaig*; from *do* and *tigh*. In Irish the phrase is a prepositional adverb; in Gaelic it ceases to be a phrase and becomes a welded noun.

dad

anything, aught, tittle, Middle Gaelic *dad*, mote (in sunbeam), Irish *dadadh*, *dadamh*, aught, a jot, etc., *"da–z–dho–", root *da*, divide, Lithuanian *dalms*, part, Greek @Gdasmys, division? See ++*dail*. Hence *dadmun*, a mote, and *dadum = dad*.

dag

a pistol; from Middle English *dag*, a pistol, from French *dague*, a dagger, whence Breton *dag*. The change of meaning from "dagger" to "pistol" is one which occurs in the history of "pistol" itself, for it originally meant "dagger". English *dagger* is allied.

daibhir


daicheil

handsome, Irish *dyigheadhui*, well appointed, decent; See *d6cha*, *ducha*, *drihgh*.

daidein

daigeil

firm or well–built (of a man) – Arg. Cf. *daingean*.

dail

a wooden collar for cattle; cf. Welsh *dal*, a hold, catch, Breton *dal*, a holding; root *dhё, dhё*, set? Cf. Greek ἀγωγμι, repository, ἀγωγμι, place, Latin *facиo*, etc. But See *dёil*, delay.

dail

a dale, meadow, from Norse *dalr*, English *dale*.

dail


dail

a meeting, so Irish, Old Irish *dёl*, Old Welsh *datl*, forum, Welsh *dадl*, sermo, Old Breton *dadlo*, curiæ, Breton *dael*, *datлa*, root *dha*, *dhё*, set, as in *dail* (Ernault). Stokes suggests connection with Old Slavonic *dё*, dicere.

++*dail,* ++*dal*

portion, tribe, Irish and Old Irish *dёil*, *dёl*, Bede *daal* = part, Dalreudini, later *Dёl–riata*, Dalriada, the early Scotic kingdom of Argyle, etc: *dёlo*–, root *dё*, divide, Greek ἀδείομαι, divide, ἀδαμυς, division, Lithuanian *dalis*, a part, Sanskrit *da@–/ti*, cut off, *dalas*, part. The verb *dailich*, distribute, is given in H.S.D. as a dialectic form; the Irish is *dёilim*. Zimmer thinks *dёil*, meeting, and *dёil*, part, are originally the same.

dailgneachd

prophetic vision. See *tairgneachd*.

daimh

relationship, Irish *dёmх*, tribe, family, Early Irish *dёm*. *дёmа*, tribe, company; Greek ἀдειομε, Dor. ἀдειομε, people, tribe, English *democracy*. It is usual to
compare Old Welsh *dauu*, cliens, Welsh *daw* (*dawh*), son-in-law, Middle Breton *deuff*, Breton *den* (do.); but these words may be allied to Greek *Gdбmar*, spouse, and be from the root *dam*, *dom*, house.

daingean


daír


daírireacht

rattling noise, Early Irish *der–drethar*, cries, Welsh *dâr*, noise, *daredd*, tumultuous noise, root *der*, *dher*, as in Greek *@Gqrc@nnos*, dirge, Sanskrit *dhran@.*, sound, English *drone*. See *durd* and *stairirich*.

daís

a heap of hay or peats, Old Irish *ais*, a heap, Welsh *dâs*, Old Welsh *das*, Middle Breton *dastum*, to mass, *“dasti”* (for Gaelic and Welsh); Anglo-Saxon *tass* (whence French *tas*). Bezzenberger and Stokes correlate it with Norse *des*, hay heap, Scottish *dass*.

daíse, doíse


daís

a musical instrument:

daithhead

a diet; from the English See *dмот*. 
dala

one of two; See under dara.

dall

blind, Irish, Early Irish dall, Welsh, Breton dall, Cornish dal, *dvalno–, Indo-European dhvl@–no–; Gothic dvals, foolish, English dull; Latin fallo, cheat (= dhalny); Greek @Gqolerys, turbid. Hence inter alia, dallag, a field shrew, a mole, Irish dallyg.

dallanach

a winnowing fan; from dall.

dalma

bold, forward, obstinate: "vigorous"?, root dhl@ in duille.

dalta

foster-son, god-son, Old Gaelic dalta (Book of Deer), Irish dalta, Old Irish dalte, *daltaio–s, root dhê, dhêl, suck; Greek @Gq@nlus, female; Latin fêlo, suck, femina; etc. (Stokes, Strachan). See deoghail. It has been usual to refer dalta to the root al of altram, the d being considered as the remains of de, the prepositional prefix (*de–altjo–s).

dam

a dam; from the English

damais

draughts, bord damais, draught board; from the Scottish dams, dambrod, German dambrett, from French dame, dame, draughts, Latin domina.

damh

ox, stag, so Irish, Old Irish dam, Cornish da, dama, Middle Breton dauat, sheep, Breton danvad, sheep, demm, roe, *damo–s; Latin dâma, damma, deer; Greek @Gdam6lcs, a stier, @Gd6malis, a calf; Sanskrit damya, untamed stier. Allied is English tame, Latin domare, English domestic, etc.

damhair

rutting time; for damh–dhair, from damh and dair (H.S.D.).

damhair

73
(H.S.D.), damhair (Sh., Arms.), earnest, keen:

damhan–allaidh

spider, Irish *damhَn–alla*, Old Irish *damбn n–allaid* (g.pl.), "wild little deer"; See damh and allaidh.

dannadh

cursing, condemnation, so Irish, Middle Irish *damnad*; from Latin *damnatio*.

dan

fate, destiny, Irish *dбn*; cf. Middle Irish *dбn*, gift, Welsh *dawn*, gift, talent, Latin *dбnум*, root *dy*, Greek *@Cd/ndata*, give, Sanskrit *dл*, give.

a poem, Irish *dбn*, song, Old Irish *dбn*, g. *dбno*, ars. *длsnu–*, root *dлs*, know; Greek *@Cдc/nea*, plans, arts, *@Cd/mon*, skilful; Church Slavonic *danhanh*, wisdom; Sanskrit *дmsлna*, miracle (Stokes).

bold, Irish *dбna*, Old Irish *dбne*, *dбna*, *длsnavо–s*, from the root of *dбн* above (Stokes).

danns

dance (thou), *dannsa, damhsa*, a dance, Irish *damhsa*, Welsh *dawns*; from the English

dao

obstinate, Old Irish *doe*, g. *doi*, tardus, *длsio–s*; Anglo-Saxon *dysig*, foolish, English *dizzy*, Old High German *tusйc*, stultus, German *thor*, foolish (Stokes, Windisch).

daobhaidh

wicked, perverse (Heb.); See dao.

daoch

strong dislike, horror, *daochan*, anger (Sh.):
wicked, a wicked man, Irish *daoi*, a wicked or foolish person; opposite of *saoi* (with do-, *du-*), which See for root.

daimean

a diamond; from the English

daol, daolag

a beetle, Irish *daol*, Early Irish *dæl*, doel, dail: *dæilo-*, root dei, di, as in dian, q.v. Stokes connects with Middle Irish *dæl*, grightsomeness, root dvei, fright, Greek Δίος, a fright, Sanskrit dvis, hate.

daolair

a lazy man, a niggard, Irish *daol*, lazy (O'R.):

daonnan, daondan

continually, always *d’aon-tan (?), "from one time". Cf. greis.

daor

enslaved, so Irish, Old Ir dyir; opposite of *saoir* (with negative (do), *du-*), which See for root.

daor

dear, Irish *daor*, daoradh, making dear (Four Masters); from Middle English deere, deore, dear (Stokes).

daorach

intoxication; cf. Scottish deray, mirthful noise at a banquet, Middle English derai, disorder, from French desroi, dis-array.

dar

when (conj.), Northern form for 'n uair; probably d'uir = do-uair.

dara

second, so Irish; Middle Gaelic darle (Oss. Ballad, Fernaig MS), *ind-araile, "the other", from ind = an, the, and Old Irish araile, alius = ar+aile, air+ eile, q.v., alalijos, Breton arall. Also an dala, the one of two, Old Irish, indala, from ind and aile, that is an and eile. Further, darna (= dala), Early Irish indarna, *ind-araile n-ai, the one of them (two), Old Irish indala n-ai, where ói, eorum, is the pl. of a, his.
darach

oak, Irish *dair, darach, Early Irish *dair, gen. darach, Welsh, Cornish dar, *darik–; Latin larix, English larch, Greek (Macedonian) ἀνδρόλλος, oak, ἀνδρύς (do.), dyru, spear; English tree, etc. Hence darach, body of a boat.

darcan

the hollow of the hand (Dialectic, H.S.D.); cf. dearna.

darcan

a teal:

darna

one of two; See under dara.

darnaig

darn, darning; from the English darning, which is itself from Welsh darn, piece, patch (root dera, split, English tear).

dasachd

rage, madness, Middle Gaelic ḟςacht (M`V.), Irish ḟςachd, Old Irish ḟςacht, insania; Anglo-Saxon dwēs, foolish, Scottish dawsie, Dutch dwaas, senseless (Strachan).

dath

colour, Irish, Early Irish dath, *datu–; from the root dha, dhê, place, as in dail, etc.?

dath

singe, Irish doghaim, Early Irish dythim, inf. dyud, daif (n.), Breton deuiff, to burn, *daviô, I burn; Greek ἀνω, burn; Sanskrit du, dunyti, burn, davas, a brand.

dathas

fallow deer; damhasg, dabhasg; from damh+ seasg (?).

de

of, Irish de, Old Irish de, dí, Old Welsh di, Welsh y, Cornish the, Breton di, *de, *di, *dê, Latin dê; from dvê, a case–form from dvô, two. Gaelic and Irish confuse this prep. with do, to; a confusion which even extends to Old Irish in pre–accentual de
compounds. Hence do of the past tenses: *do chaídh, went, i.e., *deach; *do rinn, did, from *do-gnh, I do, etc.

dí

what; also gu dí; a curtailed form of ciod i, "what is it"; from ciod and i, q.v. Ir caídí, Galway godí.

dí, an dí

yesterday, Irish aní, (ándí), Old Irish indhí, Welsh y dooe, Breton deach'h, Middle Breton dech, *sendi-gesí, art. an and *gesí, Latin heri (= *hesí); Greek ἡρῆ; English yesterday. The Celtic forms are all influenced by the word for "to-day", Gaelic an diu, Old Irish indiu, Welsh heddyw, dyw; from diu, *divo, day, q.v. Zimmer in fact refers the word to the root of diu (Zeit, @+ 30 17). *jesí, ghjesí, heri, etc. (St.).

dí: teine dí

Middle Irish tene dhnait, lightning; *deia, shine with –anti or –anta (n.) (St.).

diabh

drain, dry up, diabhadh (pronounced du-i), shrinking (as the staves of a wooden vessel), Dialectic det; Indo-European dhevo–, run, English dew, Greek ὁρ, run, Sanskrit dhav, run, flow.

deacaid

boddice, jacket; from English jacket.

deacair

difficult, surly, Irish deacair, Old Irish deccair, for di-acar. prep. de and acar, as in socair, q.v.

deach

went; the post-participle or enclitic form of *do chaídh, q.v. Irish deachaidh, Old Irish dechud.

deachd

dictate, so Irish, deachdadh (n.); from Latin dicto, dictatio, whence English dictation.

deagh

good, Irish deagh, Old Irish deg–, dag–, Welsh da, Cornish da, bonum (gl.), Gaulish Dago–, *dago–, *dego–, "good, acceptable"; Greek ἰδεσκαί, receive. Further
allied to Greek ἀριστεύς, right, ἀριστομαί receive; Latin dexter, right, decus, doceo; Gaelic deas, Old Irish dech, best (superlative to deagh or maith).

deaghad

living, diet, morals (Uist); See dmot.

deaghardh

see dīidh.

deal

friendly (H.S.D., M`E.); See dmleas.

deal, deala

a leech, Irish deal, a blood-sucker (O`R.); from Indo-European root dhē, suck, as in deoghall, q.v. Cf. Lithuanian de@?le@?, leech; also Irish (and Gaelic in Dict. therefrom) deala, teat, Early Irish del.

dealaich

separate, Irish dealuighim, Early Irish deligim, deil, separation; Indo-European delo-, to split, Sanskrit dalhtas, split, Greek ῥήσος, tablet, Lithuanian dalis, part. Cf. + +dail, part.

dealan, dealanach

lightning, Irish dealbhn, spark, flaming coal, *dilo-: root dī, dei (dēi), deya (Fick), shine; Greek Ῥήσος, conspicuous, Ῥήσος, clear; Sanskrit dī, shine; further is *dei-vo-s, whence Gaelic dia, etc. Middle Irish tene-gelain, "lightning", now "will o' the wisp"; tene-gelan, fireflaught.

dealan-dī

butterfly, Irish dalbh-dī, dealbh-dī. The Gaelic also means the phenomenon observed by shirling a stick lighted at the end. Apparently the meaning is "God's fire". For dī, See dia.

dealan-doruis

door-bolt (Sh., O`R.); See deil.

dealas

zeal, dealasach, zealous; from the English zeal, zealous.
dealbh

form, so Irish, Old Irish *delb*, Welsh *delw*, Breton *-delu*, *delvo*, root *del*; Latin *dolare*, hew, *dolo*, a pike; Greek *Gdaiðїllw*, embellish, work cunningly; Old High German *zol*, log; Church Slavonic *dely*, vat.

dealg

a pin, skewer, so Irish, Old Irish *delg*, Middle Welsh *dala*, sting, fang, Welsh *dal*, a catch, Cornish *delc*, monile, *delgos*; Anglo–Saxon *telgan* virgultum, twig, Dutch *telg*, Middle High German *zelve*, Norse *tjёlgr*, a prong; Lithuanian *dalgнs*, scythe (?). *Bezzenberger* compares Norse *dёlkr*, a cloak pin; cf. Anglo–Saxon *dalc*, buckle.

dealradh

brightness, so Irish, Early Irish *dellrad*, jubar; from *deal–*, as in *dealan*, q.v.

dealt

dew, Irish *dealt*, Middle Breton, Breton *delt*, moist, damp:

dealunn

loud barking (*H.S.D.*); See *deileann*.

deamhan

a demon, so Irish, Old Irish *demon*; from Latin *daemon*, from Greek *Gdaemon*, English *demon*.

deamhais, deimheis


dиан

do, Irish *днan* (imper.), Old Irish *dнn*, *dнnim*. enclitic or post–particle form of Old Irish *dognнu*, Gaelic *nm*, I do; from *de*, of, and *gni* of *gnwмh*, q.v. Inf. *дианamh* (= *de–gnнmu–*).

deann

haste, speed; cf. Early Irish *denmne*, haste, which Cormac explains as *di–ainmne*, “non–patience”, from *ainmne*, patience; root *men*, wait (Latin *maneo*, etc.).

deannag
a small pinch, a grain, **deannach**, mill dust, Irish **deanyg**, a pinch, grain:

---

**MacBain’s Dictionary – Section 15**

---

drola

a pot–hook, Irish **drol, droltha**, Middle Irish **drol, drolam**, handle, Early Irish **drolam**, knocker, ring:

droll

an animal's tail, a door bar, unwieldy stick; cf. **dralag** for the last two meanings.

droll, drolaire

a lazy fellow; See **drelan**.

droman

the alder tree; See **troman**.

drong, droing


drongair

a drunkard; from the English

dronn

the back, Irish **dronnyg**: **dros–no–**, root **dros** of **druim**, q.v.

dronng

a trunk; from the English

drothan

a breeze (M`D.):
druabag

a small drop, *druablas*, muddy water, *druaip*, dregs, lees. The first is from English *drop*, *druablas* is from Middle English *drubli*, turbid, Scottish *droubly*, and *druaip* is from Norse *drjъpa*, drip. *drubhag* and *druгigean* (Wh.).

drщb

a wink of sleep, a mouthful of liquid; from Norse *drjъpa*, drip. See the above words.

drщchd

dew, Irish *drъchd*, Early Irish *drъcht*, *dru@-b-bu*, root *dhreub*; Anglo-Saxon *drъlapъn*, trickle, English *drip*, *drop*, Norse *drъpa*, drip, German *triefen*.

drщdh

penetrate, pierce, *druгидh*; See *druгидhъd*. 

*drъdhadh*


drugair

a drudge, Irish *drugaire*; from Middle English *draggar*, a dragger, English *drudge*.

druid

close, Irish *druidim*, Early Irish *druit*, close, firm, trustworthy: *druzdo*, *dru*, Welsh *drows*. See *dorus*. Stokes now refers *druzdi* to the same source as English *trust*.

druid

a starling, Irish *druid*, Early Irish *truid*, Manx *truitling*, Welsh *druдwy*, Breton *dred*, *dret*. *struzdi*, Latin *turdus*, thrush; Lithuanian *stъzdas* (Bohemian *drazd*), thrush, English *throstle*.

druidh

a magician; See *draoi*.

drщдh

penetrate; See *drъd*. Cf. Irish *treidhъm*, *treichъhим* (Sh.).
back, ridge, so Irish, Old Irish *druimm*, pl. *dromand*, Welsh *trum*, *drosmen*—; Latin *dorsum*.

drusis

lust, *druisiceach*, *druith*, lecherous, Irish *druis*, adultery, Early Irish *druith*, lewd, a harlot, *dru@-to-*. Cf. Middle English *drud*, darling, Old French *drud* (do.), *druerie*, love, whence Middle English *druerie*, Scottish *drouery*, illicit love. Mayhew refers the French and English to Old High German *druist* dear (also *trъt*, *dru@*): a Teutonic *dru@?*? Cf. German *traut*, beloved (Kludge).

druma

a drum, Irish, Middle Irish *druma*; from the English
druman

elder; See *troman*.
drumlagan

a cramp in back, wrists, etc. (*M`D.*):

dъh

meet, proper, Irish, Early Irish *dъh*. This Stokes regards as borrowed from Old French *dъ* (= *debtus*), whence English *due*. But See *dъthaich*, dual.

du- , do-

prefix denoting badness of quality, Irish, Old Irish *du-, do-*, *dus*; Greek *Gdus*—; Gothic *tuz-*, Norse *tor-*; Sanskrit *dus-*. See *do-*. duaichnridh

gloomy, ugly, Irish *duaichnriъghadh*, to disfigure. See *suaicheantas*.

duaidh

a horrid scene, a fight, Irish *duaidh*, evil (*O`Br.*): *du-vid?*
duairc

uncivil, Irish, Early Irish *duairc*. opposite of *suairc*, q.v.
duaireachas

a squabble, slander: *du-aireachas*. See *eireachdail*. 82
duairidh, dubharaidh

a dowry; from the English
duais

a reward, so Irish, Early Irish *duass, gift: *dovestā; Greek @Gdou@nnai, to give (= douїnai): Lithuanian du@oti (do.), dovana, a gift; Latin duint (= dent). Root dō, give.
dual

a lock of hair, Irish, Early Irish *dual, *doklo-; Gothic tagl, hair, Anglo-Saxon taegl, English tail, Norse tagl, horse's tail.
dual

hereditary right, so Irish, Middle Irish dъal, *dutlo-; See dъthaich. Stokes refers it to French dû, as he does du, q.v. Irish dъal, just, proper, might come from *duglo-, root dhugh, fashion, Greek @Gteъhein, Gothic dugan, English do.
duan

a poem, song, so Irish, Early Irish dъan, *dugno-; Lettic dugбt, cry as a crane (Bez.). Stokes derives it from dhugh above under dual.
duarman

a murmur; cf. torman from toirm.
dъbailte

Irish dubаilte; from Middle English double, Old French doble, Latin duplex.
dubh

black, Irish dubh, Old Irish dub, Welsh du, Old Welsh dub, Cornish duv, Breton du, *dubo-; Greek @Gtuflъs (= quf-lys, blind; Gothic daubs, deaf, German taub, English deaf, also dumb. Cf. Gaulish river name Dubis, now Doubs.
dubhach

sad, Irish dъbhach, Old Irish dubach; See subhach.
dubhailc

wickedness, Irish dъbhailce; See subhailc.
dubhailteach
sorrowful; founded on *dubh*.

dubhair

said; See *tabhair*.

dubhthaith

a pudding:

dubhan

a hook, Irish *dubhba*, Middle Irish *dubba*:

dubhchlin

the flank (*H.S.D.* from MSS.):

dubhdan

a smoke, straw cinders, soot; from *dubh*. Cf. Irish *dabhcadha*, an inkstand.

dubhlaidh

gloomy, wintry; cf. *dubhla*, a dark day, day of trial. From *dubh*.

dubhlan

a challenge, Irish *dubhsliabha*, from *dubh* and *slan*; Irish *slan*, defiance.

dubhlith

the spleen, Old Irish *luaiad, luaiath*, Cornish *lewilloit*, Welsh *lleithon*, milt of fish.
Cf. Latin *lie@-n*.

dubhogha

the great grandson's grandson; from *dubh* and *ogha*: *dubh* is used to add a step to *fionnogha*, though *fionn* here is really a prep., and not *fionn*, white. See *fionnogha*.

du`, dusc

(Perth), a heap (*Arms. *); *dumhac*bha, Early Irish *duma*, mound, heap. Root of *dun*.

du`chas

hereditary right; See *du`thaich*.

dud

a small lump (*M`A.*); See *tudan*. 

84
дщд

a tingling in the ear, ear, Irish дщд. See дщдач.

дщдач

a trumpet, Middle Gaelic doytichy (Dean of Lismore), Irish дщдyg. onomatopoetic. Cf. English toot.

дщдлачд

depth of winter:

дщдсэаг

a plump woman of low stature (Perth); "My old Dutch"; дщитсэач (Arms.). Dutchman, docked cock..

дщил

expectation, hope, Irish дщил, *дщил-, root du, strive, Greek @Gqumys, soul; Lit dumas, thought (Stokes for Greek).

дщил

an element, Irish дщил, Old Irish дщил, дщл, *дщл--; Sanskrit дщл-, dust; Lithuanian dulke@?s (do.); Latin fuligo, soot. Stokes (Dict.) refers it to *дукл-, root duk, fashion; German zeugen, engender; further Latin duco. Hence dialectic, poor creatures! Irish дщил means "creature" also. Hence also дщилаег, a term of affection for a girl.

дущлесг

dulse, Irish дущлесг, Middle Irish дущлеас, Welsh дьюлсг, what is drifted on shore by floods. Hence Scottish дульс. Jamieson suggests that the Gaelic stands for дуилл' уисге, "water-leaf".

дущліч

difficult, sorry, Irish доиліг, Early Irish доліг; cf. Latin dolor, grief.

дущле

a leaf, Irish, Middle Irish дущле, Welsh dalen, Middle Breton deл, Greek @Gqъlla, leaves, @Gqъllw, I bloom; German dolde, umbel: root дhл@. dhale, bloom, sprout. Gaulish @Gpempe-doula, "five leaved", is allied.

дущліннін

85
customs, taxes (M`D.):

dщин

shut, Irish дънайм "barricading"; from дун, q.v.

duine

a man, Irish, Old Irish duine, pl. dyini (= *дъбъки), Welsh dyn, pl. dyneddon, Cornish, Breton den, dunjy-s. "mortal"; Greek ωГqine@nin, die, ωГqбнатос, death, ωГqнктυς; English dwine; Sanskrit dhvan, fall to pieces.

duircein

the seeds of the fir, etc., дъirc–дараич, acorns. See дорс. Old Irish derucc, glans, is referred by Windisch to the root of darach, q.v.

duiseal

a whip; from Middle English duschen, strike, of Scandinavian origin, now dowse.

dуслужел , дуслал

slumber; from Norse дъса, doze, English doze.

duisleannan

ill-natured pretences, freaks (Dialectic, H.S.D.), дуисеalan (M`E.); from дисеал. "dreaming"?

dуисг

awake, Irish дъисгим, дъисигχим, Old Irish diusgea, expergefaciat, *де–уд–sec–, root sec as in caisg, q.v.

dul, dula

a noose, loop, Irish dul, dol, snare, loop, Welsh dOWL, noose, loop, doli, form a ring or loop; Greek ωГdylos, snare; Latin dolus, etc.

dula

a pin, peg, Irish dula; cf. Latin dolo, a pike, Middle High German zol, a log.

dулдлачд

a misty gloom; See дъдлачд.

dумхлаич
increase in bulk; See drūfhal.

dūn
a heap, a fortress, Irish, Old Irish dūn, Welsh din, Gaulish drūnum, rG-dounon, *dūno-ṇ, *dūnos-ṇ; Anglo-Saxon tūn, English town, German zaun, hedge, Norse tūn (do.); Greek rGδήνασκαι, can. Root deva, dü, to be strong, hard, whence also duur.
dunach, dunaidh
woe; from dona?

dūr
dull, stubborn, Irish, Early Irish dūr, Welsh dir, force, Breton dir, steel, Gaulish drūrum, fortress, *dūro-, Latin dūrus. For further connections See dūn.
dūrachd, dūthrachd
good wish, wish, diligence, Irish dūthrachd, Old Irish dūthracht, *devo-traktu-s-, *trakkkō, press; Anglo-Saxon thringan, German dringen, press forward, English throng (Stokes). Windisch has compared Sanskrit tark, think, which may be the same as tark of tarkus, spindle, Latin torqueo. Verb dūraig.
dūrādan, dūrradan
an atom, mote, Irish dūrdbr; from the root dür as in duur above: "hard bit"?
durc
a lumpish person:
durcaisd, turcais
pincers, nippers, tweezers; from Scottish turkas, from French turquoise, now tricoises, "Turkish" or farrier's pincers.
dūrd
a syllable, sound, humming, Irish, Early Irish dyrd, dordaim, mugio, Welsh dwrdd, sonitus, tordd, *dordo-s, root der, sound, Indo-European dher, Lettic darde@?t rattle. Further Greek rGrc@nnos, dirge, rGtonqrъs, muttering, Norse drynr, roaring, English drone; root dhre.
durga
surly, sour, Irish dūrganta. Cf. Irish dūranta, morose. Gaelic seems to be from Norse durga, sulky fellow, English dwarf.
durlus

water-cress; from *dur* = ++*dobhar* and *lus*, q.v.

durraidh

pork, a pig, *durraidh!* grumphy! Cf. *dorra*.

durrag

a worm:

durrghail

cooing of a dove, Irish *durdaif*, also *currcadh*, q.v.

durragach

nimble (Dial., *H.S.D.*):

dursann

an unlucky accident, Irish *dursan*, sorrowful, hard (*O'R.*); from the stem of *dorra*.

dus

dust, *duslach*, from English *dust*.

duṣsal

a slumber; from the English *doze*. See *duṣseal*.

duṣslainn

a gloomy, retired place:

duṣth

hereditary; See *duṣ*.

duṣthaich

a country, district, Irish *duṣthaigh*, Old Irish *duthoig*, hereditary (Middle Irish *dùthaig*,
Gaelic *duṣthchas*, hereditary right: root *dù* as in *duñ*? Cf *duṣ*.

duthaich

great gut (M`Lagan):

duthuil
fluxus alvi = *dubh-ghalar*; from *dubh* and *tuil*.

**E**

ee

accented *и*, he, it, Irish Ṽ, *ei*-s: root *ei*, i; Old Latin *eis* (= *is*, he, that), *ea*, she (= ejà); Gothic *is*, German *er*, *es*; Sanskrit *ayam*. The Old Irish neuter was *ed*, now *eadh* (as in *seadh*, ni h-*eadh*).

*ea*-, *ia*-

privative prefix; See *eu*–.

eabar

mud, puddle, Irish *abor*, marshy land, Adamnan's *stagnum Aporicum*, Loch-aber, Early Irish *cann–ebor* (see *Innear*), *ex–bor*, *ad–bor*, the *bor* of *tobar*, q.v.

eabon

ebony, so Irish; from Latin *ebenum*, English *ebony*.

eabur

ivory, so Irish; from Latin *ebur*.

each

a horse, so Irish, Old Irish *ech*, Welsh *ebol*, colt, Breton *ebeul*, Gaulish *Epo*–, *ekvo–s*; Latin *equus*; Anglo-Saxon *eoh*, Gothic *aihva*–; Sanskrit *ačva*–s.

eachdaran, eachdra

a pen for strayed sheep; See *eachdranach* for root.

eachdraidh

a history, Irish *eachdaireachd*, history, *eachdaire*, historian, Early Irish *echtra*, adventures; from Early Irish prep. *echtar*, without, *ekstero*, Welsh *eithr*, extra; Latin *extra*, *externus*; from *ex* (see *a*, *as*).

eachrais

confusion, mess; cf. Irish *eachrais*, a fair, Early Irish *echtress*, horse-fight. See *each* and *treas*.

яд
jealousy; See eud.

eadar

between, Irish eidir, Old Irish eter, itir etar, Welsh ithr, Cornish yntr, Breton entre, Gaul, inter, *enter, i.e., en-ter, prep. err, Latin inter; Sanskrit antōr, inside.

++eadh

it seadh, yes, Old Irish ed; See e.

eadh

space, Early Irish ed, root ped; Greek ἐπέδνον, a plain; Latin oppidum, town; Church Slavonic pad, tread. Root pedo, go, as in English foot, Latin pes, pedis, etc.

eadha

the letter e, an aspen tree, Irish eadhadh:

eadhal

a brand, burning coal (Bibl. Gloss.); See ñibheall.

eadhon

to wit, namely, viz, so Irish, Old Irish idyn, *id-souno-, "this here"; for id, See eadh, and souno- is from *sou, *so, as in so. Cf. Greek οὐ@`@ν-τος. Stokes (Celt. Decl.) takes id from it, is, goes, root i, go, of Latin eo, Greek @Gei@'@nmi, etc.; he regards id as part of the verb substantive.

eadradh

milking time, Irish eadarthra, noon, milking time; from eadar + trath.

eadraig

interpose, eadragainn, interposition, Irish eadargōn, separation; from eadar.

eag

a nick, notch, Irish feag, Manx agg, Welsh ag, cleft, *eggā-: peg?

eagal, feagal

fear, Irish eaguil, eagla, Early Irish ecla, Old Irish ecal (adj.), *ex-gal; See gal, valour.

eagan

perhaps; Dialectic for theagamh.
eagar

order, row, so Irish, Early Irish _ecor_, *bith–cor_, from _aith–_ and _cuir_.

eaglais

a church, Irish _eagluis_, Old Irish _eclais_, Welsh _eglwys_, Breton _ilis_; from Latin _ecclésia_, English _ecclesiastic_.

eagna

wisdom, so Irish, Old Irish _ūcne_, *aith–gen–_; See _aith–_ and _gen_ of _aithne_. In fact _aithne_ and _eagna_ are the same elements differently accented (*aith–gūn–, bith–gen––_.

eairlig

want, poverty, _airleig_; cf. _airleag_, lend, borrow.

eairlin

keel, bottom, end: *air–lanr, See _lann_, land.

eairneis

furniture; See _airneis_.

eala

a swan, so Irish, Middle Irish _ela_, Welsh _alarch_, Cornish _elerhc_, *elaio, *elerko–s; Greek _Geλια_, reedwarbler, _GeλNLαns_, grosbeak, _GeλleaNS_, owl, _Geλ leiys_, falcon; Latin _olor_, swan. Greek _Geλιeia_, wild dove, Latin _palumba_, dove, Old Prus. _poalis_ (do.), have been suggested.

ealach, ealachainn

a peg to hang things on, Early Irish _alchuing_, _elchuing_, dat. _alchaing_, pl. _alchningi_.

ealadh

learning, skill, ealaidh, knack, Irish _ealadh_, Early Irish _elatha_, gen. _elathan_, Welsh _el_, intelligence: root _elː:al_ (of _eilean_)?

əlaladh, euladh

a creeping along (as to catch game), Irish _euloighim_ steal away, Early Irish _ūlaim_, I. flee, Old Irish _ūlud_, evasio; German _eilen_, hasten, speed; root _ei_, į, go, Latin _i–re_,

91
etc. Hence *nalaidhneach*, creeping cold. Strachan derives it from *ex-lâjô*, root lâ, *ela*, go, Greek *Gelâsnos* (as in *eilid*, etc.). Stokes now *ass-Isim*.

ealag

a block, hacking-stock; See ealach.

ealaidh

an ode, song, music; See ealadh.

ealamh, eathlamh

quick, expert, Irish *athlamh*, Early Irish *athlom*, *athlam*, *aith-lamm*, *lam* is allied to *lamm*, hand ("handy" is the idea). See *ullamh* for discussion of the root *lam*.

ealbh

a bit, tittle, Irish *ealbha*, a multitude, a drove, Welsh *elw*, goods, profit, *elvo*; cf. Gaulish *Elvetios*, *Elvio*, etc.; *pel-vo*, root *pel*, full?

ealbhar

a good for nothing fellow (*Suth.*); from Norse *ölf*, elf, a vacant, silly person.

ealbhuidh

St John's wort, Irish *eala bhuidh* (*O'R.*):

++ealg


ealla

nothing ado ("Gabh ealla ris" – have nothing ado with him):

eallach

burden, so Irish, Middle Irish *eallach*, trappings or load; cf. Irish *eallach*, a drove, Old Irish *ellach*, conjunctio, *ati-slogos* (*Zimmer*), from *slogh*. See *uallach* and *ealt*.

eallach

cattle (Arran), so Irish: cf. Old Irish *ellach*, conjunction, *ati-slógos* (*Zimmer*).

eallsg

a scold, shrew:
ealt, ealta

A covey, drove, flock, Irish ealta, Early Irish elta: *ell-tavo-, from peslo-, a brute, Cornish ehal, pecus; Old High German, falsal, Anglo-Saxon fäsl, proles (Stokes for Cornish). See al. Ascoli joins Old Irish ellach, union, and Irish eallach, a drove, cattle, with ealt. See eallach.

ealltuinn

A razor, Irish ealthn, Old Irish altan, Welsh ellyn, Old Cornish elinn, Old Breton altin, Breton aotenn, *(p)altani; German spalten, cleave; Sanskrit pat, split; Old Slavonic ras-platti, cut in two.

eaman

tail; See feaman, q.v.

eanach

Honour, praise, Early Irish enech, honour, also face; hence "regard" (Ascoli): *aneqo-; Welsh enep; root oq of Latin oc-ulus, etc.

Eanach

dandriff, scurf, down:

Eanach-garraidh

Endive, Irish eanach-garraidh; evidently a corruption of Latin endiva (Cameron).

Eanchaill, eanchainn

Brains, Irish inchinn, Early Irish inchind, Welsh ymmenydd, Cornish impinion (= in+pen-), in+ ceann, "what is in the head".

Eang

Foot, footstep, track, bound, Irish eang, Early Irish eng, track; cf. root ong given for theagamh.

Eang

A gusset, corner; cf. Latin angulus, English angle.

Eangach

A fetter, net, Irish eangach, a net, chain of nets. From eang, foot.

Eangarra
cross-tempered (H.S.D.): "having angles"; from eang.

eangbaidh

high-mettled, Middle Irish engach, valiant; from eang, a step.

eangladh

entanglement; possibly from the English tangle; not likely founded on eangach.

eanghas

gruel, milk and water, Irish eanghlais, Early Irish englas (fem. a stem), milk and water, green water (Corm.), from in and Middle Irish glas, milk, *glagsa; Greek @Gl6gos, @G6la(ktos), milk, Latin lac (= *glak-τ). Cormac says it is from en, water, and glas, grey. en = water, *pino (St.).

eanntag

nettles; See deanntag.

eanraich, eanbhruih

soup, juice of boiled flesh, Irish eanbhruihte, Early Irish enbruthe, from in and bruith, boil. Corm. and O'Cl. have an obsolete broth, bruithe, flesh, and explain it as "water of flesh". For en, water, See eanghas. Most dialects make it "chicken-soup", as from eun+ bruith.

ear, an ear

the east, from the east, Irish soir, eastern, anoir, from the east, Old Irish an-air, ab oriente; really "from before", the prep. an (*apona) of a nall (see a, from), and air (= *arì), before. The observer is supposed to face the sun. The opposite is iar, an iar, from iar, behind, q.v.

earail

an exhortation, Old Irish er6il, ir6il, *air-6il; from aill, desire. Hence earal, provision, caution.

earar, an earar

the day after to-morrow, Irish oirthior, eastern, day following, day after to-morrow, Old Irish airther, eastern, *ariteros *pareiteros (Greek @Graronteros), comparative of air, before.

eararadh
a parching of corn in a pot before grinding: *air-aradh, root ar, as in Latin aridus, arid?

earasaid

a square of tartan worn over the shoulders by females and fastened by a brooch, a tartan shawl: *air-asaid? Cf. asair for root.

earb

a roe, so Irish, Early Irish erb, Old Irish heirp, *erbi-s, Greek @Ge@g/rifos.

earb

trust (vb.), earbsa (n.), Irish earbaim, Old Irish erbaim, nomerpimm, confido, *erbið, let, leave; Middle High German erbe, bequeath, German erbe, heir, Gothic arbjā, heir: all allied to Latin orbūs, English orphan.

earball

a tail, so Irish, Early Irish erball, *gir-ball; from air (= *ari) and ball, q.v. urball in Arran and the West.

earc

heifer (Carm.), cow, Irish earc; Early Irish erc, cow (Corm.):

earchall, earachall

misfortune: *air-cōlt; from air and call, q.v.

earghalt

arable land; air+ geadhail, which see.

eargnaich

inflame, enrage: *gir-gon-; from air and gon? Also feargnaich, which suggests fearg as root.

earlachadh

preparing food (Suth.); from old adj. erlam, ready. See ullamh.

earlaid

expectation, trust: *ari-lanti-, root lam of lamh.

earlas
earnest, arles; See airleas.

earnach

murrain, bloody flux in cattle:

earr

end, tail, Irish err, Early Irish err, *ersâ; Greek ørr, rump; Anglo-Saxon ears, English

earr

scar (Lewis); Norse ðrr, arr (do.).

earrach

spring, so Irish, Old Irish errach *persako-, from pers, which is from per, as eks, (= ex) is from ek; per, before, Latin per, pr@oe, English for, fore; as in air, (= ar). The idea is the "first of the year". Cf. German fru"hling, spring, of like descent. Such is Stokes' derivation. Another view is that errach is from err, end (cf. for form trs and toiseach, and errach, lower extremity) meaning the "end of the year", the cïitein, May, "first of summer", being the beginning of the year. Not allied to Latin ver.

earradh

clothes, so Irish, Early Irish erradh, eirred, *bir-rêd, *ari-reido-; from reid of rûidh. English array comes from the Gaulish equivalent (*ad-rêdare), and English ready is allied. Hence erradh, wares.

earradhubh

the wane, the wane of the moon: *earr+ dubh?

earrag

a taunt (a blow, Arms.):
earrag
   a shift, refuge, attempt (H.S.D., from MSS.):

earraghlyir
   vain glory: *er-glir, the er is the intensie particle; Latin per.

earraid
   a tip–staff, tearraid, tarraid (Dial.): form English herald?

earraigh
   a captain (H.S.D.); See urra.

earran
   a portion, Irish earrunn, Middle Irish errand, *gir–rann; from rann, portion.

earras
   wealth; See earradh.

earrlait
   ground manured one year and productive next (Carm.):

earr–thalmhuinn
   yarrow; See athair–thalmhainn.

eas
   a waterfall, Irish eas, g. esa, Early Irish ess, g. esso, *esti– *pesti; Sanskrit ā–patti, mishap ("mis–fall"); Latin pessum, down, pestis, a pest; Slavonic na–pasti, casus (Bez.).

eas–
   privative prefix, Irish eas–, Old Irish es–, Welsh eh–, Gaulish ex–, *eks. See a, as, ot.

easach
   thin water–gruel; from eas.

easag
a pheasant, a squirrel (M`D.), Irish easyg, pheasant (Fol.), weasel, squirrel. For the "squirrel–weasel" force, See neas, nios. As "pheasant", it may be founded on the Middle English fesaunt, Old Greek faisan.

easaraich
	noiling of a pool, ebullition, bustle; from Gaelic and Irish esar, a cataract, from eas. *ess–rad–?

easar–chasain

thorough–fare; cf. aisir.

easbalair

a trifling, handsome fellow (M`A.):

easbaloid

absolutino, Irish easbalyid, from Latin absolution.

easbhuidh

want, defect, so Irish, Early Irish esbuid, *ex–buti–s, "being out" of it; from roots as and bu, q.v.

easbuig

a bishop, Irish easbog, Old Irish espoc, epscop, Welsh esgob, Breton eskop, from Latin episcopus, whence English bishop.

++easg

a ditch, fen, Irish easgaidh, quagmire, easc, water, Early Irish esc, water, fen–water, Old British @G@l`ska, the Exe (Scotch Esks), *iskâ, water, *(p)idskâ, Greek @Gpi@ndax, well, @Gpidsw, gush. The Welsh wysg, stream, Old Welsh uisc requires, *eiskâ, from peid, pîd.

easg, eagann

eel, Irish eascu, g. eascuinne, Old Irish escung, "fen–snake", i.e. esc, fen, and ung, snake, Latin anguis. See ++easg, ditch.

++easga

the moon (a name for it surviving in Braemar last century), Old Irish ūsca, ūsce, @oesca, *eid–skio–; from root eid, id, as in Latin idus, the ides, "full light", i.e. full moon (Stokes): *encscaio–, Sanskrit pñjas, light, Greek @Gfûggos, light (Strachan).
easgaid

hough; better iosgaid, q.v.

íasgaidh

ready, willing, Irish ùasguidh, Early Irish escid, Welsh esgud, Breton escuit, from eu- and sgмth, q.v.

easgraich

a torrent, coarse mixture; See easg.

easp

door latch (Lewis); Norse, hespa (do.).

easradh

ferns collected to litter cattle, Early Irish esrad, strewing, *ex-sratu-, root ster, strew, Latin sternere, etc. See casair, bed, under caisil-chrt.

easriach

boiling of a pool, bustle; See easaraich.

eathar

a boat, Irish eathar, ship, boat, Old Irish ethar, a boat, *itro-, "journeyer"; from ethaim, I go, *itâo, go, root ei, i; Latin eo; Greek @G e@'nimi; Lithuanian eimi; Sanskrit īmi.

eatorra

between them, so Irish, Old Irish etarro, *etr@.-so, *enter-sôs. For sôs, See –sa.

иїbh

cry; See йigh.

eibheadh

the aspen, letter e, Irish eadha; also eadha, q.v.

иїbheall , йibhleag

a live coal, spark, Irish eibhleyg, Early Irish yibell, spark, fire, Welsh ufel, fire, *oibelos, fire, spark (Stokes).

йиbhinn
joyous; See aoibhinn.

eibhrionnach , eirionnach

a young gelded goat; from Scottish aiver (do.), with Gaelic termination of firionnach, etc. Aiver is also aver, worthless old horse, any property, English aver, property, from Latin habere.

йideadh , йididh

clothing, a suit; See aodach.

eidheann

ivy, Irish eidhean, Early Irish edenn, Welsh eiddew, Cornish idhio, *(p)edenno–, root ped, fasten, hold on; Latin pedica, a fetter; English fetter, etc. For sense, cf. Latin hedera, ivy, from ghed, catch, pr@oehendo, English get.

eididh

a web; apparently a shortened form of йideadh.

йifeachd

effect, so Irish; from Latin effectus.

eige

a web, eididh (on analogy of йididh, *veggiâ, root of figh.

eigh

ice; See deigh. Hence eighre, oighre, Irish oidhir, Early Irish aigred, Welsh eiry, snow.

eigh

a file, Irish oighe: *agiâ; root ag of English axe, Gothic aqizi.

йigh

a cry, Irish йigheamh, Old Irish йgem, Celtic root eig, Lettic hgt. Cf. also Latin aeger (Stokes, Zim).

eighreag

a cloudberry; See oighreag.

йiginn
necessity, Irish 굽gin, Old Irish 굽cen, Welsh angen, *enkna (Stokes); Greek @Ga@'n6gkc (= a@'n–6gkc). Allied by root (ank:enk) to thig, etc.

eildeir
an elder; from the Scotch, English elder.

eile
other, another, Irish eile, Old Irish aile, Welsh aill, all, Breton eil, all, Gaulish allo–, *aljo–, *allo–; Latin alius; Greek @Ga@'/llos; English else.

eileach
mill–race, mill–dam, embankment; from ail, stone, "stone–work".

eilean
an Island, Irish oillean, Early Irish ailйn, from Norse eyland, English island.

eilean
training; See oillean.

eileir
the notch on the staves of a cask where the bottom is fixed. (In Arg. narrach):

eileir
a deer's walk, elleirig, where deer were driven to battue them. Hence the common place–name Elrick. Book of Deer in d–eler?

eileir
sequestered region, etc.; See eilthir.

eilgheadh
levelling of a field for sowing, first ploughing; cf. Irish eilgheadh, burial, to which Stokes cfs. Umbrian pelsatu, Greek @Ge@'pstein, pelsans, sepeliundus. H.Maclean compared the Basque elge, field.

eilid
a hind, so Irish, Old Irish elit, Welsh elain, cerva, *elinti–s, *elani; Greek @Ge@'lys, fawn, e@'/lafos (= e@'/lafos), stag; Lithuanian йlnis, stag; Armenian e @Glн; etc.

eilig
willow–herb, epilobium; from Latin helix.

eilitriom

a bier (H.S.D. for Heb.), Irish eletrom, eleathrain, Middle Irish eilitrum; from Latin feretrum (Stokes).

eilthir

a foreign land, eilthreach, a pilgrim, Irish oilithreach, Old Irish ailithre, pilgrimage; from eile and tmr, q.v.

eiltich

rejoice:

eineach

bounty, Irish oineach. Cf. Old Irish ainech, protectio, root nak, attain, as in tiodhlac. Hence the H.S.D. eineachlann, protection (from Irish).

eirbhe

dyke or wall between crop–land and hill–land (M`F.):

eirbheirt

moving, stirring; Early Irish airbert, use, airbiur, dego, fruor: air and beir, q.v.

eirbhir

asking indirectly: "side–say"; air+ beir; cf. abair.

eirbleach

slack–jointed or crippled person; cf. Scottish hirplock, lame creature, hirple. The possibility of air–ablach (cf. conablach) should be kept in view.

eirc–chomhla

portcullis (M`D.):

eire

a burden, Irish eire, Early Irish ere, Old Irish aire: *pario, root of air. Cf. Latin porto.

evreachd
an assembly, Irish *yireachdus*, Early Irish *airecht*, Old Irish *airecht*, “air-echt, echt” being from the root of *thig*. Stokes refers it to the same origin as Welsh *araeth*, speech, root *req*, as in Old Slavonic *reak*, speak, Latin *raccare*, cry as a lion.

eareachdail

handsome, Old Irish *airegde*, præstans, from *aire(ch)*, primas. See *airidh*.

eireag

a pullet, young hen, Irish *eireog* (Fol., O’R.), Middle Irish *eirin*, Welsh *iarein*, Cornish *yar*, gallina, Breton *iarik*, “jari–”, hen; Lithuanian *jerube@?,* heathcock, N.Slavonic *jertu@u*, nuthatch (Bez.).

eireallach

a monster, clumsy old carle (Dial., H.S.D.); from *eire*.

eiriceachd

heresy, so Irish, Early Irish *ujres*, Old Irish *heretic*, hereticus; from the Old Irish form somehow, which itself is from Latin *h@ereticus*.

*jirich*

rise, *jirigh*, rising, Irish *jirighim*, *jirghe*, Early Irish *jirgim*, *jirgim*, inf. Old Irish *jirge*, *jirge*, “eks-regô”; Latin *e@-rigo*, erect, English *erect*, *rego*, I govern; Greek *o@’rigw*, extend; English *right*; Indo-European root *reg*. See *rach*.

eirdinn


*jirig*


eirmis


*jis*

delay, impediment; founded on *dëis*?

eisg, eisgear
satirist, Irish eigeas, pl. eigse, a learned man, Early Irish ēccess: *bd–gen–s–to? See eagna.

eisimeil

eisiomplair
example, Irish eisiomplōir, Middle Irish esimplair; from Latin exemplar.

eisir, eisiridh
oyster, Irish eisir, oisre; from Middle English oistre, from Latin ostrea.

eisleach
the withe that ties the tail–beam to the pack–saddle, crupper:

ēislean
grief: *an–slan; cf. Irish eislīn, weak, Early Irish eslīn (do.): *ex–slan; See slān.

eislīn
boards on which the corpse is laid, a shroud (H.S.D., from MSS.; M`E.):

ēite
unhusked ear of corn (M`E.):

ēite, ēiteadh
stretching, extending:

ēiteach
burnt roots of heath:
white pebble, precious stone; from English *hectic*, lapis *hecticus*, the white hectic stone, used as a remedy against dysentery and diarrhea (Martin, *West Isles*, 134).
See eitig.

eitean

a kernel, grain, Irish *eitne eithne*, Early Irish *eitne* (n.).

eithich


eitich

refuse, Irish *eitighim*. For root, etc., See under freiteach.

úitigh

fierce, dismal, Old Irish *útig*, turpe, *adútche*, abomination. Scarcely *"an-teg-", "un-wonted, un-house-like"* (Zim.), for Gaelic would be *úidigh*. This Stokes (Bez. Beit @+21) makes *"an-teki-s*, not fair, Welsh *tēg*, fair, Greek @Gtθktw, produce, @Gtūknyn, child, English *thing*. Still Gaelic should be *úidigh*.

eith

go (Sutherland), *dh'eithinn*, would go, Irish *eathaim*, Early Irish *ethaim*, *ítâö*, root *ei*, *i*; Latin *ire*, *itum*; Greek @Gei@'@nmi, etc.

eitig

consumption; from Scottish *etick*, from French *útique*, *hectic*, English *hectic*.

eitreach

storm, sorrow: *"aith-ter-"?* See tuirse.

etisle

a charm; a metathesis of eîlas.

eîl, eîlas

knowledge, Irish *eyl*, *eolas*, Early Irish *eylas*, Old Irish *heulas*, d-*eulus*: *"ivo-lestû*?
barley, Irish *eorna*, Early Irish *eorna*, *jevo-rnio*, *jevo-*, Greek *Gzeib*, spelt; Sanskrit *yôva*, corn, barley; Lithuanian *jawai*, corn.

eothanachadh
languishing (H.S.D. gives it as Dial.; M`E.); See ffeodhaich.

eu-
negative prefix, Irish *ea-*, *ûu-*, Old Irish *û-. It stands for *an-* before c, t, p, and s. See *an-.*

eucail
disease: *an*+ *c6il*, q.v.

euchd
a feat, exploit, Irish *üachd*, feat, covenant, condition; Early Irish *ücht*, murder, slaughter, from *üc* (St.).

euchdag
a fair maid, a charmer: "featsome one", from euchd.

eud
jealousy, zeal, Irish *ûad*, Old Irish *üt*, Welsh *addiant* (= add–ianð), longing, regret, Gaulish *iantu–* in lantumarus, *jantu–*; Sanskrit *yatnô*, zeal; Greek *Gztiiw*, seek, *Gzcz@nlos*, zeal, English zeal; root *jâ*, jat, strive.

eudail
treasure, cattle, Irish *ûadôil*, *eudôil*, profit, prey, Early Irish *ûtail*, treasure, booty, Early Irish *üt*, herds, riches: *em–tâli–*, root *em*, hold, as in Latin *emo* (see eiridinn). Also feudail. *ûd* = *ðirneis no sprûidh*, O`C.I.

eug
death, Irish *eug*, Old Irish *üc*, Welsh *angeu*, Cornish and Old Breton *ancou*, *enku–s*, *enkevo–*; Latin *nex*, death; Greek *Gniikus*, corpse; Sanskrit *nac*?, perish.

eugais, eugmhais
*as eugais*, without, Irish *ûgmuhis*, want, dispensation, Early Irish *ûcmais*: *an–comas*, "non–power"?

eug–
negative prefix, as in **eugsamhull** = *an-con-samuil*. See **cosmhail**.

euladh

creeping away; See **иaladh**.

eumhann


eun


eur

refuse, Irish *eura*, refusal, Early Irish *йра*, *ерaim*, *ex–радо–* (n.), root *рй*, give, Welsh *rхoi*, give, Cornish *ry*, Breton *reiff*, give; Sanskrit *рбtи*, give, Zend *рй*. See **rath**, luck, favour.

**F**

fa

under, Irish *fa*, Early Irish *fa* (as in distributive numbers); a side form of *fo*, q.v., used in adverbial expressions.

+++fa

was (past of *is*), Middle Gaelic *fa* (Dean of Lismore), Irish *fa*, *fa h–* (Keat.), Middle Irish *fa h–*, Early Irish *ba h–*, *бйт*, *е)bhu–а–т*; Latin –*бt*, –*бamus*, of *реф–bam*, etc.; root *bheu*, to be. See *bu*, the form now used.

fabhar

favour, Irish *fйbhar*, Welsh *ffafr*, from Latin *favor*.

fabhd

a fault; from Scottish *faut*, from French *faute*.

fabhra, fabhrad

**abhra**, eyelid, eyebrow, Irish *абhра*, *fabhra*, eyelid, Early Irish *абра*, n.pl. *абрат*, Cornish *абранс*, Breton *абрант*, eyebrow, Mac. Greek *@Гa@'brou@nte*s; further
@Gо@’frъs, brow, English *brow*. There is an Early Irish *bra*, pl. *bryi*, dual *brъad*, *bruvat*-. The phonetics are not clear. Stokes has suggested Latin *frons*, *frontis*, as allied, *bhront*– with the prep. *a(p)o* (= Early Irish –*a*–), ab.

fabhradh

swirl, eddy (Carm.). Cf. Old Irish *fobar* (St.).

facal, focal

word, Irish *focal*, Old Irish *focul*, from Latin *vocabulum* (through *focvul*, Güterbock). Stokes and Wind. take it from Latin *vocula*.

fachach

the puffin – a water fowl (Sh.); root *va*, blow? Onomatopoetic: *f-ah-ah*, call of bird?

fachail

strife (Sh.; H.S.D. marks it Dialectic); cf. Irish *fachain*, striving.

fachant

puny (H.S.D. for N.High.):

fachaint

ridicule, scoffing; from *fo-cainnt*, "sub–speaking". Cf. Welsh *gogan*, satire, Breton *goge*, *vo-can*, root *can*, sing, say.

fad, fad


fadadh , fadadh

kindling, Irish *fadadh*, *fadaghadh*, *fadygh* (Keat.), Middle Irish *fatyd*, Early Irish *бтъd*, which Zimmer analyses as *ad–soud* (*soud* of *iompaidh*), but unsatisfactorily; Early Irish *adsъi* tenid, kindles, *adsъithe*, kindled (Meyer). Cf. *fyd*.

fadharsach

trifling, paltry, *fagharsach*:

fadhbhag

cuttle–fish:
fafan

a breeze:

fag

leave, Irish fōgaim, Old Irish foacbaim, fōcbaim, *fo-ad-gab-; root gab of gabh, q.v.

fagus, faisg

near, Irish fōgus, Early Irish focus, ocus, Old Irish accus, Welsh agos, Breton hōgoz, *aggostu-. See agus.

faic

see, Irish faic, Old Irish im-aci, vides-ne, *6d-cī, See chm. The f is prothetic.

faich, faiche

a green (by the house), Irish, Early Irish faithche, the field nearest the house, Early Irish faidche, *ad-cbio-, "by the house", Celtic kaio-n, house; See ceardach. Ascoli refers it to Old Irish aith, area (an imaginary word), and Jubainville allies it with Welsh gwaen, plain, German weide (see bhan for Welsh).

faiche

a crab, or lobster's, burrow (M`A.); See aice:

faichd

hiding place, den, mole's burrow; See aice.

faicheil

stately, showy; cf. Irish faicheallach, luminous:

faicill


faidh

a prophet, Irish fōidh, Old Irish fōith, *vāti-s; Latin vates; Norse yðr, sense, song, Middle English wood, Scottish wud (= mad), German with, rage. Welsh has gwawd, carmen: *vāto-.

faidhbhile
a beech, Irish *feagha*, *fagh-vile* (Lh., *Comp.Voc*.), Welsh *ffawydden*, Breton *fao*; from Latin *fagus*. Gaelic adds the old word *bile*, a tree, which is the same in origin as *bile*, leaf.

faidhir

a fair, Irish *faidhrнn*; founded on English *fair*, *faire* (from Latin *feria*). For phonetics, cf. *paidhir* from *pair*, and *staidhir* from *stair*.

faidseach

lumpish (Sh.); *faidse*, lump of bread (M`A.):

faigh

get, Irish *faghaim*, Early Irish *fagbaim*, Old Irish *nh fogbai*, non invenis, from *fo-gabim*, root *gab* of *gabh*, q.v.

faighe

begging, etc.; See *faoighe*.

faighnich, foighnich


fail, foil

corrupt, putrefy, parboil; root *vel*, bubble, boil; Norse *vella*, boil, English *well*, German *wallen*, bubble.

fail, foil

a stye, Irish *fail*, Old Irish *foil*, *mucc-foil*, hara, *truit-foil*, Welsh *gwйl*, couch, *vali*, root *vel*, cover, encircle; Greek @Gei@`lsв, envelop (*velu*), @Gei@`nlar, shelter; Sanskrit *valй*, cave, *vali*, projecting thatched roof. In the sense of "encircling, rolling", add Latin *vel*o, *volumen*, English *volume*, *wallow*, etc. Further allied is Gaelic *olann*, wool, English *wool*, Latin *lйna*, etc.

fail, fail

a ring, Irish *fйil*, Old Irish *foil*, g. *falach*, *valeх*; Greek @Ge`lix, a twist, spire, vine-tendril; root *vel*, "circle", as above in *fail*. Cf. for vowel *fal*, dike; Breton *gwalen,*
"bague sans chaton". Also failbhe, Irish failge, for failghe; from the stem falach or falagh condensed to falgh.

failc

bathe, lave, Irish folcadh, Old Irish folcain, Welsh golchi, Breton goalch’hi, wash, *volkō; Lettic wa’lks, damp, wa’lka, flowing water, swampish place. Further allied is Gaelic fliuich, q.v. Possibly here place Volcae, the Rhine Gauls, after whom the Teutons named the Celts; whence Wales, Welsh, etc.

failcin

pot–lid (Arran), failceann (Rob.); from fail, ring (Rob.).

faile

smell, savour; See aile.

faileag

dog–brier berry (= mucag):

faileagan

little lawns (Carm.): cf. ailean.

faileas

shadow, alleas (Dial.); from fo–leus? or allied to ail, mark?

failleagan, ailleagan, faillean

root or hole of the ear, faillean, sucker of a tree: *al–nio–, root al, nourish?

faillig , failnich

fail, faillinn, failing, Irish faillighim, Early Irish faill, failure, Welsh gwall, Breton goall, *valni–; root val of feall, q.v. Borrowing from English fail, from Latin fallo, is however, possible in the modern languages.

failm

a helm; from the Norse hjōlm, English helm.

failmean

kneepan (M`A.); from fail, ring (Rob.). See falman.

failt , failte
fainear

under consideration, Irish fa debr, remark, f ndebr, fn darea (Munster). Foley gives tabhair fa d'aire = "observe". "Thoir fainear" = observe, consider. The above may be a fixed fa d'aire = fa-deara, with n from the plural an, their.

fainleag, ainleag

a swallow, Irish bínleg, Old Irish fnall, Welsh gwennol, Cornish guennol, Breton gwenneli *vannello. Cf. French vanneau, lapwing, It. vannello, Medieval Latin vannellus, which is usually referred to Latin vannus, fan. *vat-n-allo-s (Holden).

fainne

a ring, Irish f6inne, dinne, Old Irish 6nne, *année, Latin ânus, English annular.

fair, fair, far

fetch, bring; a curtailed form of tabhair through thabhair or (tha)haim? Cf. thoir.

fair
dawn, Early Irish f6ir, Welsh gawr, Breton gouere-, morning, gwereleuen, morning-star, *vâsri-, Lithuanian vâsarõ, summer, Sanskrit vâsarõ, early shining, morning (adj.), Latin ver, spring, Greek @Ge@'/ar, spring (Stokes).

fair, faire

ridge, sky-line; from fair, dawn? Cf., however, Irish faireyg, hillock, and faireaq, below.

fairc

bathe; See fathraig.

fairc

links, lands sometimes covered by the sea (M`A., who says that in Islay it means "hole"); from English park?

fairce, fairche
(M`D.), a mallet, Irish farcha, farcha, farca, Middle Irish farca, Early Irish forcha teneed, thunderbolt; root ark as in adharc?

faircill

a cask or pot lid, Early Irish farcle: *vor-cel-, root cel, cover.

faire

watching, Irish, Early Irish faire; See aire.

faireag

a gland, swollen gland, Irish fбireуg (Fol., O`R.); cf. Welsh chwaren, gland, blotch, root sver, hurt, German schwер, difficult. The Welsh precludes comparison with Latin va@urus, pimple, varix, dilated vein, English varicose.

fairge

the ocean, Irish farrge, Old Irish fairgge, Ptolemy's Vergivios, the Irish Atlantic; from the same root as fearg. In Sutherland fairge means the "ocean in storm". Usually pronounced as if fairce. Welsh Môr Werydd, the Atlantic.

fairgneadh

hacking, sacking:

MacBain's Dictionary – Section 19

folachdain

water–parsnip (H.S.D. quotes only O`Br.), Irish folachtain.

follas

publicity, follaiseach, public, Irish follus, public, manifest, Old Irish follus, clear, shining, manifest, *svolnestu-s; See solus.

fonn

land, Irish fonn, Early Irish fond; from Latin fundus, which, again, is connected with Gaelic bonn, q.v.
fonn

a tune, Irish fonn, tune, desire, delight, Middle Irish adbonn, a strain; *svonno-, root sven, sound, Latin sonus, English sound. See seinn.

fonnsair

a trooper (M`A.):

for–

super–, Irish, Old Irish for–; prep. for, for which See far, air(b).

forach forch

projection into the sea (Carm.):

forail

command, Irish forbílim. See earail for formation and root.

forair

watch, Irish foraíre; from for and aire.

forasda

sedate, so Irish; See farasda, in the sese of "staid".

forbhas

ambush ( Sh., H.S.D., which quotes Lh. and C.S.), Irish forbhas, Early Irish forbas, siege:

forc

a fork, Irish forc, Early Irish forc (= gobul); for Latin furca, English fork.

forfhais, foras

information, inquiry, Irish foras, Early Irish foras, forus, true knowledge: *for–fiss, from fiss or fios, knowledge, q.v. foras feasa, "basis of knowledge".

forgan

keenness, anger; from a side–form forg (*vorg) of fearg?

frrlach

a furloogh; from the English
forluinn

spite, hatred (H.S.D.), Irish, Middle Irish forlonn; from for and lonn, fierce.

forman

a mould, Irish formбn; from Latin forma.

forradh

gain (H.S.D.), excrescence, shift (M`E.); from for and rath? See rath.

forsair

a forester; from the English.

fortail

strong, hardy, (an Irish word clearly), Irish forTEAMhail, fortail, brave, stout, Early Irish fortail, predominant, strong; from Latin fortis.

fortan

fortune, Irish fortъn; from Latin fortuna.

fortas

litter, refuse of cattle's food, orts; from the English orts. Lh. has an Irish fortas, straw.

frs

yet, still, Irish fys, Middle Irish fys, beos, Old Irish beus, beius. Stokes makes it a comparative in s from beo~, allied to Latin beô, gladden, be–ne, well.

fosg , fosgag

the lark (Carm.):

fosgail

open, so Irish, Early Irish oslaicim: *f–od–as–leic, Gaelic root leic or leig, let. See leig and cf. tuasgail.

fosgarach

open, frank:

fosglan
porch (Carm.):

fosradh

pounded bark (or anything) to stop leaks; cf. Irish fosradh, scattering, from *vo-ster-, root ster, strew.

fosradh

hand feeding of cattle (Heb.):

fothach

the glanders in horses, Irish fothach, fythach.

frtus

a flaw, refuse (M`A. says "rotten pus", and gives frt, rotten earth): from Scottish faut, as in fabhd.

frabhas

refuse, small potatoes (Arg.):

frachd

freight; from Scottish fraught, English freight.

fradharc

vision, sight, Irish r6dharc, Early Irish rodarc. *ro-darc, root derk, see, as in dearc, q.v.

fraigein

a brisk, warlike fellow; See frogan.

fraigh

wattled partition, Early Irish fraig. *vragi-, root verg, Sanskrit vraja, hurdle; Greek @Gei@rgw, shut in.

fraileach

sea-weed (Sh., O`R.):

frangalus

tansy; lus na Fraing (Cameron), the French herb; from Fraing, France. Irish lus na bhffhrancach, Middle Irish frangcan, tansy (St.).
fraoch

heather, Irish fraoch, Old Irish froech, Welsh grug, Cornish grig, Middle Breton groegon, *vroiko-; Greek @Gе@'ренкc. Hence Gaelic fraoch, wrath, Irish fraoch, Early Irish fraech, furor.

daughlan

toe–bit of shoe; "heather–protector", from fraoch?

druidnfhaidh

flourishing:

druidhneas, froinis

a fringe; from the English

druioleadh

a flustering by liquor; Dial. sraioleadh:

draon

a place of shelter in the mountains (Sh., O'R.), fraoinibh (D.Ba):

dras

a shower, Irish fras, Early Irish frass, *vrastä; Greek @Gе@'/rsc, dew; Sanskrit farsham, rain.

dreagair

answer, Irish freagairim, Early Irish frecraim: *frith–gar–, root gar of goir.

dreasdal

serving, attending, Irish freasdail, Old Irish frestal, fresdel: *fris–do–el–; for root See fritheil. Dr Cameron referred it to fris and tal, which See in tuarastal.

dreicedan

a guard, watch: *frith–coimhead–an; from coimhead, guard, look, q.v.

dreiteach

a vow, interdictory resolution, Early Irish fretech, fristoing, repudiation, renunciation, Old Irish fristossam, renuntiaverimus; root tong, tog, swear, Latin
tongeo, think, English think. Stokes gives the final root as tag, take, Latin tangere. Irish tong, swear, is allied to Welsh tyngu.

frêine
fury, rage:

freothainn
bent-grass (Arg.):

freumh, friamh
a root, Irish frũamh, Early Irish frũm, Welsh gwraiddd, gwreiddyn, Cornish grueiten, Breton grisienn, *vr@.d-mâ, *vr@.djo-, *vr@.dnu-: Latin radix, root; Greek @Gr@ 'hza; Gothic vaurts, English wort, root.

frmde
a tetter, ring-worm, Middle Irish frigde, flesh-worm, Early Irish frigit, Welsh gwraint, Middle Breton gruech, *vr@.gn@.tiå, root verg; English wriggle.

frmdeam
support, attention:

frighig
fry; from the English frying.

friochd
a second dram, a nip:

friochdan
a frying pan, Irish friochtôn, cf. Irish friochtalaim, I fry. From fry of the English

frioghan, friodhan
a bristle, pig's bristle; Middle Irish frighan i. guairech muc, root vr@.g as in fraigh? Cf. Welsh gwrylic, hedge, bristles, *vr@.g-ko-. Hence frioghal, sharp, keen.

frionas
fretfulness: "friogh'n-as, "bristlines"; from frioghan.

friotach
fretful (Stew.); See frith, wour look.

118
++frith

an incantation to discover if far-away persons live (Heb.), fate (Sh., O'R.); from the Nrosse frūtt, enquiry of the gods about the future, Scottish fret, freit.

frith, frioth

small, trifling (Sh., O'R.), which M`A. says antecedes the noun, is the prep. frith or ri.

frith

a sour or angry look (A.M`D.), frithearchd, peevishness, Irish frithir, peevish: *vr@ti-; root of ri "against"?

frmth

a forest, deer forest, Irish frith, wild, mountainous place, Welsh ffridd, forest; from Middle English frið, deer park, Anglo-Saxon frið.

frith-, fre-

freas-, prefix = prep. ri by force and derivation; which see.

fritheil

attend, Irish friothlaim (Con. friothyrlaim, Early Irish frithailim, root -al- (Ascoli), go; root al, el, eln of tadhal, q.v.

frithir

earnest, eager (Stew.), Irish frithir, earnest, peevish; cf. frith, sour look.

frrg

a hole, fen, den, rrg (Suth.).

frogan

liveliness, a slight degree of drunkenness:

froighnighe

a dampness oozing through the wall; from fraigh and snighe.

froineadh

a sudden tugging, rushing at (M`D.):

fromnis
a fringe; See fraoidhneis.

frəm̂haidh

hoarse, rough:

fruən

acclivity (Carm.):

fuəchd

cold, so Irish, Old Irish uacht, ycht, *aukto-; Lettic aukstas, cold (adj.), Lit ūusztī, cold, be cold.

fuədəich

drive away, Irish fuadaig̃hím, drive away, snatch away, Early Irish fuataigm. *fo-od-tech(?); See teich. Hence fuadan, wandering.

fuədarəch


fuəgarthach

exiled; See frqair.

fuaidne

loose pins of warping stakes. Cf. Old Irish fuat.

fuai̇gh

stitch, fuag̃heal, sewing, so Irish, Early Irish fəg̃aim, əg̃aim, Old Irish əaimm (n.): +out-s-men--; root poug, pug, stitch, stick; Latin pungo, English punch. Zimmer (in 1882), referred it to the root of tigh, the idea being "integrate", from yg, uag, "integer". Old Irish yig̃hidi, sartores.

fuaim

noise, so Irish, Early Irish fəaimm (pl. fuamand). Neither *vog-s-men (Strachan; root vog of Sanskrit vagn̂, sound, Gothic vō̄pjan, cry, English whoop) nor *voc-s-men (Stokes; root voq, voice, Latin voco) can give ua, only o@u or a@u.

fuai̇thne
loom posts (Uist), Irish *uaithne*, pillar, post, Early Irish *batne*, a post (bed post). So Henderson; *fuirdne* (Wh.):

**fual**

urine, so Irish, Old Irish *fъal*: *voglo-* or *voblo-*, root *vo@g*, *ve@g*, *u@g*, be wet; Greek *Gu@grъs*, wet, English *hygrometer*, Latin *humidus*, *uveo*, (for *ugveo*), be moist, English *humour*, Norse *vъkva*, moisture.

**fuar**

cold, Irish *fuar*, Early Irish *uar*, Welsh *oer*, Cornish *oir*: *ogro-*, root *ug*, *aug*, of *fuachd*, q.v. Stokes refers it to the root *ve@g*, *u@g*, discussed under *fual*, especially Greek *Gu@grъs*, wet; a root which would rather be *vob* in Celtic (cf. Latin), and this would not give Welsh *oer*. Strachan suggests either Church Slavonic *ognи@u*, fire (Latin *ignis*), or Greek *Gpъgos*, frost (root *pъg*, fix, fit). Hence *fuaradh*, windward side, *fuaran*, a well, *fuaraidh*, damp, *fuarralanach* (Irish *fuarбlach*, chill), cold feeling, etc.; *fuar bhalla*, an outside wall; *fuar−shlat*, the rough strong hoop used to bend in staves at the end of casks (Wh.).

**fuasgail**

loose, untie, so Irish, Early Irish *fuaslaicim*; See *tuasgail*.

**fuath**

hatred, so Irish, Middle Irish *fъath*, cf. Early Irish *uath*, awe, terror, terrible, and See *++uath* for root.

**fuath**

a spectre, so Irish, Old Irish *fъath*, figura, forma:

**фщдah**

fulling cloth, Middle Gaelic *owkki@+t* (Dean of Lismore), Irish *ъcaire*, fuller; cf. *puс*.

**fudag**

a shoe-strap (*H.S.D.* says Dial.):

**fudaidh**

mean, vile; from Scottish *footty*, *fouty*.

**фщдар**

powder, Irish *пъdar*, from the English
fuðraic

smart, in good condition:

fuðh!

an interjection. See fich.

fuðheall

remainder, Irish fuigheall, Old Irish fuidell, Welsh gweddill; also Gaelic fuðhleach, remains, Early Irish fuidlech: *vodilo-, dïl, allied to English deal, dole, German teil (St. with query).

fuðir

a fool (Carm.):

fuðdreadh

commixing, pulverising; from fuðar. Dial. fuðradh, turning hay in the sunshine to dry it.

fuðdsidh

craven; from Scottish fugie, one who flies from the fight.

fuigheag

a thrum, Irish fughyg; from a short vowel form of root of fuagh.

fuil

blood, Irish, Old Irish fuil, gen. fola, folo: *voli-, root vol, vel, well; English well. Stokes agrees.

fuilear, cha 'n fuilear dhomh

I need, must; for furail, Old Irish forbîl, excessive injunction, infliction, same root as earail.

fuilig, fuiling

fulaing, suffer (thou), Irish fulangaim, Early Irish fulangim, Old Irish fuloing, sustinet, inf. fulang: "under-go"; from fo and "long, going, root leng, spring, go, as in leum, q.v. Further allied is German verlangen, desire, English long, Latin longus.

fuin
bake, Irish *fuinim*, I knead, bake, boil, Early Irish *fuinim*, bake, cook. Zimmer takes the word to mean "to fire, bake", from the Norse *funi*, flame, fire, Early Irish *oc-fune* = Norse *vid funa*, a-roasting; but unlikely. Possibly *voni*-, "dress", root *ven, von*, Latin *Venus*, English *venerate*.

fuirbidh

a strong man, also *fuirbearnaich*; compounds of *bm* and *beir*, with *for*, super.

fuirearadh

a a parching of corn; See *eararadh*.

fuirich

stay, Irish *fuirighim*, Early Irish *fuirigim*, noun *fuirech*, Old Irish *fuirset* (s future): *vo-reg*, root *reg*, stretch, go; Latin *porrigo, rego*. See *rach*.

fuirm

stools, a form, Irish *fuirm*, Welsh *ffurf*, from English *form*.

fuirneis, frirneis

a a furnace, Irish *furnais*, from the English

fuithnein, fuifein

a a galling, taking off the skin by riding (M`D.): *fo-bian*?

fulaing

(vb.), *fulang* (n.); See *fuilig*.

fulaisg

rock; from *fo* + *luaisg*, q.v.

fulbh

gloom (Arg.); See *suilbh*.

fulmair

a a species of petrel, fulmar; from Scottish, English *fulmar*.

fulpanachd

articulation, jointing (Sh., O`R., H.S.D.); cf. *alp*. 
funntainn
  benumbment by cold; See punntainn. Scottish fundy.

furadh
  parching corn (Carm.), also furaradh. See fuirearadh.

furail
  incitement, command, Irish furōil, Early Irish urōil, furōil, Old Irish irōil; the same as earail, q.v.

furan
  a welcome, Irish furōn, foran (Connaught); root ver, as in Early Irish feraim fōilí, I welcome. The root means in Early Irish "give rain" (see fearthuinn). The root of fhuair seems mixed with that of fearthuinn. See fearthuinn.

furas
  patience: *f-air-asta, asta (standing, staying) being for ad-sta--, ad and sta, stand.

furasa
  (furas), easy, easier, Irish furas, furasa, Early Irish urusa: *air-usa, from usa, easier, q.v.

furbaidh
  wrath (Sh., O'R.), furban (H.S.D., from MSS); See furbidh.

furbhalt, furailt
  courtesy, kindly reception; also furmailt. For the latter Armstrong gives "ceremony" as force, which may be from English formality. The words, otherwise, seem from for-failte.

furm
  a stool; See fuirm.

furlaich
  hate, detest (Arms.), revolt against (Rob.):

furtachd
relief, help, so Irish, Old Irish *fortacht* (gen. in *-an*): *for-tiacht*, for Gaelic root *tiagh*, *tigh*, See *tighinn*.

fusgan

a heather brush; cf. Scottish *whisker*, a bunch of feathers for sweeping, English *whisk*.

futhar

the dog-days; from Scottish *fure-days*.

G

gab

a tattling mouth; from Scottish *gab* (do.), Middle English *gabben*, to chatter, mock, Norse *gabb*, mockery, Old Fris *gabbia*, accuse.

gabaírt

a transport vessel (Heb.); from Scottish *gabert*, a lighter, from French *gabarre*, storeship, lighter.

gabh


gabhadh

danger, peril, Irish *gōbha(*dh*), Early Irish *gōba*, *gōbud*: cf. Early Irish *gōd*, danger, Greek @GHβzw, *retire*, @GHzhos, want, @GHwrns, Latin hi̇-res. *gabhagan*, a titlark (Sh., O'R., H.S.D.):

gabhal

fork; See best Gaelic form in *gobhal*.

gabhann

flattery (Kirk, etc.; O'R.), gossip (Perth); from *gabh*: "take in"?

gabhar

goat; See best Gaelic form in *gobhar*.

gabhéd
a craft trick; from Scottish *gaud, a trick. Cf. Middle English *gaude, specious trick (Chaucer), from Latin *gaudium, English *gaud.

gabhlan

a wandering, a man devoid of care (H.S.D., which makes it Dial.; M`E):

gach


gad

a withe, switch, Irish *gad, Early Irish *gat. *gazdo–; Gothic *gazds, goad, Old High German *gart, sting, rod, Norse, *gaddr, sting, English yard; Latin *hasta, spear (from ghaz–dhâ?).

gad, *gat

an iron bar; from Scottish *gad, a bar of metal, English *gad, wedge of steel, Middle English *gad, spike, bar, Norse, *gaddr, as under gad.

gadaiche

thief, Irish *gaduigh, Early Irish *gataige; See *goi.

gadair

tie the fore feet of a horse, etc. (H.S.D., Dial.); from gad.

gadharr, *gaothar

lurcher dog, Irish *gadharr, mastiff, hunting dog, Middle Irish *gadar, mastiff, Early Irish *gagar, from Norse *gagarr, dog (K.Meyer)? The Norse has *gagg, the fox's cry, *gagl, a wild–goose; this seems to prove that the Norse has a root *gag, howl, and is likely the original source of *gagar.

gadluinne

a slender, feeble fellow, a salmon after spawning (Sh.): *gad+?

gadmunn

hair insect, nit (H.S.D., M`A.):

fadraisg
tumult, confusion (\textit{H.S.D.}, Dial.):

gafann

henbane (\textit{Sh.}, \textit{O'Br.}, \textit{H.S.D.}), Irish \textit{gafann}, Cornish \textit{gahen}:

gag


gagach

stuttering (\textit{Sh.}, \textit{O'R.}), Breton \textit{gak}; an onomatopoetic word. Cf. English \textit{gag}, which Skeat queries if from Gaelic

gagan

a cluster:

gaubh teach

a person in want, craver; from \textit{gabh}.

gailbeach

stormy, prodigious, Early Irish \textit{gailbech}, blustering; cf. English \textit{gale}, Scandinavian origin, Danish \textit{gal}, furious, Norse \textit{galinn} (do.). Also \textit{gailbhinn}, a storm at sea, a storm of snow.

gailbhinn

a great rough hill (\textit{Sh.}, "gailebhein", \textit{H.S.D.}):

gaille

excitement (\textit{M'D.}):

gaill

surly look, etc.; See \textit{goill}.

gailleach, gailleach

the gum, a swelling of the gum (in cattle), seam of shoe uppers, or junction of inner and outer barks of trees, Irish \textit{gailleach} (O'B):

gailleag
a blow on the cheek, Irish *gailleyg*, from *gaill*. Cf. *sgailleag*.

gailandnn

a storm; cf. Norwegian *galen*, wind–storm, Norse *galinn*, furious, English *gale*.

gailseach

an earwig, so Irish:

gailseach

a mouth overcharged so that the cheeks swell out, a mouthful of flesh. See *goill*.

gaineamh

sand, so Irish, Early Irish *ganem*, root *gā* of Greek *@Ggai@na*, earth? Stokes gives the stem as *gasnimā*, root *ghas*, Latin *hare@–na*, sand. But *gasn–* should give Gaelic *gann*. Also *gainmheach*, Early Irish *ganmech*.

gainisg, gainisgeag

sedge, a small divinity in marshes and sedges by water, moaning for deaths to come (*Carm.*):

gainne


gainntir

a prison, Irish *gaintir* (*Fol.*):

gair

near; See *gar*.

gair

call, crow; See *goir*.

gair

a shout, outcry, Irish, Early Irish *gēir*, Welsh *gawr*, clamor: "gāri–"; Greek *@Ggc@nrus* (Dor. *@Gga@nrus*), voice; root *gar*, *ger*, as in *goir*, q.v.

gair
laugh, **gaire**, a laugh, Irish **gōirim, gōire**, Early Irish **gōire** (n.); from root **gar**, as in **gair**. Stokes give the stem as *gāsriā*, and cfs. Sanskrit **hasrō**, laughing, **has**, laugh.

gairbh

a greedy stomach, deer's paunch:

gairbheil , gaireal

freestone, gravel, Irish **gairbhíal**, pron. **grabheal**, from English **gravel**.

gairbhtheann

a species of wild grass (H.S.D.):

gairdeachas

rejoicing, Irish **gōirdeachas**, Middle Irish **gōirdechad**, delighting; from **gōir**, laugh. K.Meyer regards this as from older *gartiugud*, shortening or whiling time, from **goirid**, Early Irish **urgartiugud**, while time, amuse; with a leaning on **gair**, laugh. Cf. Welsh **difyru**, amuse, divert, from **byr**, short.

gairdean , gaoirdean

an arm; from Scottish **gardy**, arm, **gardis**, yards, same as **yard**.

gairgean

from English **garlic** and Gaelic **garg**, bitter, by popular etymology.

gairgein

stale wine, Irish **gaírghn**, dung; from **garg**.

gaireas , goireas

convenience; See **goireas**.

gairsinn

disgust, Irish **gairseamhuil**, obscene, wanton:

gaim


gairneal
a meal chest, Irish *gairn†al*, a meal magazine, garner; from Scottish *garnell*, *girnell*, English *garner*, from Old French *gernier*, from Latin *granarium*, granary.

gairneilear

a gardener; from the English.

---

**MacBain's Dictionary – Section 22**

---

greis

a shile, Irish *do ghr†nas*, always, Old Irish *do gr†is*, do gress, semper, Middle Irish *do–gres*: *grend–to–*, going on, root *grend*, *gred*, Indo–European *ghredh* as in *greas*. Strachan gives *grencs–*, and compares Norse *kringr*, round, German *kring*. See *treis*.

gr†is , greus

embroidery, needle–work, Irish *obair–ghr†is*, from *gr†is*, Early Irish *gr†iss*, any work of art or trade; See *greusaich*.

greyd

a crowd (Arg.); from English *crowd*.

grets

expansion of the thighs, *gretsgach*, grinning (H.S.D.): *grencs–*; Norse *gringr*, round, German *kring*.

greusaich, griasaich

shoemaker, any worker in embroidery or gurniture, Irish *gr†asaidhe*, shoemaker: *greid–to–*; Gadelic *greid*, dress, broider, Indo–European *@ghrei*, rub; Greek *@Ghroiβ*, *@Ghrw@nma*, hide, skin, colour, *@Ghrnw*, anoint (Christus).

grian

sun, Irish, Old Irish *grh|an*: *greinã, @ghr–einã*, root *@gher*, warm, as in *gar*. Cf. Sanskrit *ghr@.n@.ls*, sunshine, *ghrams|a*, heat; Welsh *greian*, what gives heat, sun.
See further under **grmos**. Hence **grianan**, sunny place, summer house, *solarium* of Latin, from **sol**, sun.

**griasaich**

a species of aculeated fish: "cobbler" fish; from **griasaich**, shoemaker.

**grmd**

substance, quality; from Scottish **grit**, grain of stones, grit, grain, English **grit**. Hence **grmdeil**, industrious (**M`A.**).

**grigirean**

the constellation of Charles' wain, **grigleachan**, a constellation; See **grioglach**.

**grmleag**

a grain of salt, any small matter: *"gris–il–*, root **greis**, gravel, as in **grinneal**.

**grmmeach**

grim, surly; from English **grim**, Norse **grimmr**.

**grmmeil**

warlike (**H.S.D.**), Irish **grimeamhuil** (**Lh., O`Br.**), **grim**, war; from the Norse **grimmr**, fierce, wroth?

**grinn**

pretty, Irish **grinn**, Early Irish **grind**: *"gr@.nni–*, "bright"; root **@gher**, as in **grian**, **grmos**. Cf. **glinn**.

**grinneal**

bottom of the sea, gravel, Irish **grinnioll**, channel, bed of a river, sand of the sea, sea bottom, Middle Irish **grinnell**: *"gris–ni–*, root, **greis**, **gris**, gravel, Early Irish **grian**, gravel (**"greisano–**), Welsh **graian**, gravel, **greienyn** a grain of gravel. Rhys (Hib.Lect., 571) refers these words to the root of **grian**, sun, the particle of gravel being supposed to be "a shining thing". This view is supported by **grioglach** and **griogag**, q.v.

**griob**

nibble (**Heb.**); from Scottish **gnip**, gnaw, eat, English **nip, nibble**.

**griobh**
a pimple (M`A.):

**griobhag**

hurry:

**grmoch**

a decaying or lean young deer, **grmochan**, consumption (Dial., H.S.D.):

**griogag**, **grmogag**

(Glen–Urquhart), a pebble, bead: *grizgu–*, root **gris**, **greis**, gravel, as in **grinneal**.

**grioglach**

Pleiades, grigleachan, a constellation, Irish **griogchбn**, constellation. For root, See **griogag**.

**griomacach**

thin–haired, **griomagach**, shrivelled grass (H.S.D.):

**grioman**

a certain species of lichen, malt bud (H.S.D.):

**grmos**

entreat, pray, Irish **grhosaim**, encourage, incite, rake up a fire; from earlier **grhos**, heat, which See in **grmosach**.

**grmosach**

burning embers, Irish **grhosach**, coals of fire, burning embers, Middle Irish **grhssach**, Early Irish **grhs**, fire, embers, Breton **groez**, heat: *grens*, *gr@.ns*, heat; Sanskrit **ghramsa**, sun, heat, sunshine; root @gher of **gar**, q.v. Hence **grms**, inflammation; Irish **grhs**, pimple.

**grms**

horror; from Scottish **grise**, to shudder, Middle English **gri@–s**, horror, **gri@–seful**, **gri@–se**, horrible, English **grisly**.

**grmsionn**

grindled, **grms–ghion**, "gray–white", **grms** (Sh. **gris**), gray; from Middle English **gri@–s**, gray fur.
133
snout; correct spelling of gnos, q.v.

gррта

da groat; from the English

grothlach

a gravel pit, abounding in gravel (O'Br., Sh., etc.), Irish grothlach, Welsh gro, pebbles, Cornish grow, gravel, Breton grouan. From these come English gravel, Old Greek gravele. Cf. Norse grjot, stones, Anglo-Saxon greyt, English grit, root grut, Lithuanian gręsti, pound, bray, Greek @Ghrusys, gold (= @Ghrud-sys).

grotonach

corpulent (O'Br., Sh., etc.), so Irish: "heavy-breeched" (Arms.) – *grod-tynach.

gruag

hair of the head, a wig, Irish grъag: *grunkå, root @gru, English crumple? Hence gruagach, a maiden, brownie.

gruaidh

cheek, brow, Irish gruaidh, cheek, Early Irish gruad, Welsh grudd, Cornish grud, maxilla: *groudos. Bez. suggests the root grhud, ghreud, as in grothlach, above, the idea being "pounding, mashing" (Lithuanian gręsti, bray, pound), and the original force "jaw": cf. Latin maxilla and macero, macerate. Stokes queries if it is from the root of English great. English proud?

gruaigean

a species of sea-weed (H.S.D. for Heb.), birses (M`A.); “little hairy one” (Carm.), from gruag. miorcan in Lewis.

gruaim

gloom, surly look, Irish gruaim: *grousem-en-; root @greul, @grůt, Latin brůtus, dull, English brute, Lettic, gręs, heavy, Stokes cfs. only Church Slavonic su@u-grustiti se@?grieve over.

gruđair

a brewer, Irish grъdaire, grъid, malt: *grůddi-; Anglo-Saxon grъt, coarse meal, German grütze, groats, Danish gröd; Lit grędas, corn. English grit, groats are allied. Hence gruđid, lees.
grщг

a drooping attitude, churlishness, churlish, Irish grъg, a grudge, anger, gruig, churlishness (O'Br.), gruc, sulky (O'Cl.); cf. English grudge, Middle English grucchen, Old French grouchier, grousier. Also gruguach, wrinkled.

gruilleamach

prancing, leaping suddenly (H.S.D.):

grunnaich

sound, fathom; See grunnd.

grunn, grunnan

a handful, lot, crowd (Dial. grainnean), Old Irish grinne, fascis, fasciculum, Breton gronn, a heap: *grendio--, *grondo--; Greek @Grynqos, closed fist, Sanskrit grantha, bind, etc. (Stokes for Old Irish). Cf. for root брйд.

grunnasg

groundsel; formed on the English

grunnd

bottom, ground, thrift; from Scottish grund, bottom or channel in water, Norse grunnr, bottom of sea or river, English ground. Hence grunndail, steadfast, solid, sensible.

grщnsgul

a grunting; from *grunn, grunt, Latin grunnire, English grunt.

gruth

curds, Irish, Middle Irish gruth: *grutu--; English curds, Middle English crud, Scottish crowdie, croods; Greek @Ggrьseі, will melt, grьtc (u long), frippery; Indo-European @grу, English crumb, German krauen, Greek @Ggrу@n, morsel. Hence gruitheam, curds and butter: gruth+ mm.

gruщthan, грцан

liver, Irish aeу. grъan (Lh. (Comp.Voc. sub "jecur"): *grъso--: root ghru, gritty, of grothlach.
to, ad, Irish *go, gu*, Old Irish *co, cu*, Welsh *bw* in *bwy gilydd*, to its fellow: *qos*; Church Slavonic *ku@u*, to; cf. Latin *usque* for *quos–que?* (Bez.). Used adverbially in *gu math, gu h–olc*. Cf. Greek *kas, kai*, Sanskrit –ças.

guag

*a giddy, whimsical fellow, Irish gъag, guaiɡнn, folly, silly one; from Middle English gowke, go@–ki, a fool, Scottish gowk, English gawky.*

guag

*a splay-foot; See cuag.*

guaigean

*thick, little and round: *goug–go–*, root @gu, bend.*

guailisg

*false, falsity* (*Carm.)*:

guaillean

*a a coal of fire; See guaі. Cf. caoirean, a peat, cinder, ember.*

guaillich

*go hand in hand: "shoulder to shoulder"; See guaіla.*

guimeas

*quietness; See guaімач.*

guaineas

*briskness, liveliness; See guаіч.*

guairdean

*vertigo; cf. Irish gъairdeбn, whirlwind; from cuairt?*

guairsgeach

*curled, crinitus, Irish gъaire, hair of the head; from Indo–European @gu, bend, as in guаіla.*

guait

*leave ("Gabh no guait e" -- Take or leave it); from English quit? g–uait?*
gual
coal, Irish gual: *goulo-, *geulo-; root geul, gul; Teutonic *kola-, Norse kol, coals, German kohle, English coal. Welsh glo, Breton glaou, *glōvo- (Stokes), is allied to the English glow.

guala, gualann
shoulder, Irish guala, g. gualann, Early Irish gualu, g. *gualand: *goulôn, root @geu, @gu, gu, bend; Greek @Ggui@non, limb, @Ggъalon, a hollow, @Ggъcs, ploughtree (Latin burā); Old Bactrian = Zend, ga@-o, hand. Strachan and Stokes give the root gub, bend, stem *gublôn-, Indo-European gheubh, bend, Greek @Gkufys (u long), bent, stooping; Lettic gubt, stoop.

guamach
neat, snug, smirking; also "plentiful" (Sh., O'R.), careful, managing (Arran):

guanach
light, giddy, Irish guanach, guamnach, Middle Irish guamnacha, active (O'Cl.); root guam of guamach above.

gucag
a bubble, bell, globule, bud: *gukko-, German kugel, ball.

guđa
a gudgeon, Irish guđa; formed on English gudgeon, Middle English gojon.

gudaleum, gudarleum
a bound, wild leap (Arg.):

guga
the solan goose, a fat, silly fellow, Irish guga. See gugail for root.

gugail
clucking of poultry, Irish gugailim: an onomatopoetic word. Cf. English chuck. See also gogail.

gugairneach
a fledgling:

guidh
pray, guidhe, a prayer, wish, Irish guidhim, guidhe, Old Irish guidiu, gude, guide: *godio-, root ged, god, Indo-European @ghedh, ask; Greek @Gpyqew, desire, @Gqüssasqai, pray for; Gothic bidjan, ask, Anglo-Saxon giddan, English bid.

guil

weep, Irish, Early Irish guilim; See gal.

guilbneach


guileag

the swan's note, warbling (Sh. has guillag, chattering of birds, O'R. guilleog); root gal, cry, call, Latin gallus, cock, English call?

guileagan

custom of boiling eggs outside on Easter Sunday = latha guileagan (M'D.):

guim, cuim

conspiracy (Carm.):

guin

a wound, Old Irish guin: *goni-; See gon.

guir

hatch, lie on eggs, gur, hatching, Irish gur, Welsh gori, to brood; from the root gor, gar, warm. See gar.

guirean

a pimple, gur, a festering, Irish, Middle Irish guirhn, pustule, Early Irish gur, pus, Welsh gôr, pus, goryn, pustula: *goru-, fester, "heat"; root gor, gar, warm, as in gar.

guisead

a gusset; from the English

guit

a corn–fan, unperforated sieve: gottiū.
gulm
a gloom, forbidding look; from the English?
gulmag

sea-lark (H.S.D.):
gun
without, Irish *gan, Old Irish *cen; Greek *keney, empty; root *keno-. So Old High German *hina, hinweg, Anglo-Saxon *hin-.
gu'n, gu'm
that, Greek *Go@ `/ti, Irish go, Old Irish co, con. Windisch considers this the prep. con, with, and co, to; Zim. and Thurneysen regard it as from co, to (see gu). The latter explains the n as the relative: *co-sn, a view supported by the verbal accent being on the first syllable and by the occasional form conn(?) See cha'n.
gwn
gown, Irish *gъna; from the English gown, from Welsh gwn (*gwun), from Celtic *vo-ouno-, root in Latin ex-uo, doff, ind-uo, don, Lithuanian aunщ, put on shoes, бuti.
gonna
a gun, Irish, Middle Irish gunna; from Middle English gunne, English gun.
gur
that, Irish *gur. *co-ro; See gu'n for co. Uses are: Gur cruaidh e = Old Irish corrop cruaid ë, corrop is now Irish gurab, that is co-ro-ba (ba, verb "to be"). gur = gun ro, con ro- (St.).
guraiceach
a blockhead (Sh., H.S.D.):
guraiceach
unfeathered bird, lump (Arg.), from gur.
gurpan
crupper; from Scottish curpon, English, Old French croupon.
gurracag
a blot (Arg.):
gurrach, gurraban
crouching, crouching on the hunkers: *gurtha– from gur, brooding as in quir? Cf. Scottish curr, to "hunker", currie, a stool, English cower. The Perthshire curraidh, hunkering, is from Scotch.
gurrach

fledgling, gurach (Arg.):
gurt

fierceness, sternness of look; also gart, q.v.
gus
to, Irish gus, Old Irish cossín, to the, to which; prep. gu, co, and the article or relative. The s of the article is preserved after the consonant of co (= qos).
gus

anything (Arg.):
gusair

sharp, keen, strong, Irish gusmhair, strong; from gus, force, smartness: *gustu–, "choice", root gu, English chose.
gusgan

a hearty draught:
gusgul

refuse, dirt, idle words, roaring:
guth

voice, Irish, Old Irish guth: *gustu–; Indo-European gu; Greek @Gyos, groan; Sanskrit hu, call, cry, havat–, calls; Church Slavonic zova@?, to call. This is different from Indo-European @gu, Greek @Gboc/, shout, Latin bovare, cry (Prellwitz, Osthoff).
she, Irish *n, sh, Old Irish *n, hh, sh, Welsh, Breton hi: *sî; Gothic si, ea, German sie, they; Sanskrit sya@-/: Indo-European sjo-, shâ@-- (Brug.). See –sa, so, sin.

iach

a yell, cry, Irish *hachdadh, Old Irish iachtain: *eicto–, *eig–to–, from eia of ēignh.

++iach

a salmon, Early Irish cy, g. iach, Welsh, Breton eog, Welsh ehawc, Cornish ehog: “esax; Latin esox: Basque izokin (borrowed from Celtic).

iad

they, Irish iad, Early Irish iat, Old Irish only in olseat–som, say they, Welsh hwyn: confusion of roots ei sjo with the 3rd plur. in nt. Of Early Irish iat, siat, Brugmann says:– "These have the ending of the 3rd plur. of the verb;; later on iat, siat were detached, and began an independent existence". Stokes similarly says they are se and hwý with the nt of the verbal 3rd pl. added.

iadach

jealousy, Irish ēad; See eud.

iadh

encompass, Irish iadhaim, join, shut, surround, Early Irish iadaim: *eidâô, *ei–dho–, root ei, go? Stokes analyses it into *ei– dámô, for epi–dâmô, Sanskrit api–da@–/na@–, a lock: for epi, See Greek @Ge@'pн under iar; and dâmô is from dhô, dhê, place, Greek @Gthqcmi, Latin facio. It has also been correlated to Greek @Gpı́úzomai, press, Sanskrit pîdayti, press (*pisda@–), from pîse, stamp, press, Latin pistor, etc.

ial

moment, season, gleam of sunshine; a poetic word, seemingly a metaphoric use of iall. Galway Irish iall, moment, iall deireannach dō shaoghal.

iail

a thong, Irish iail, Early Irish hail: *peisla; cf. pileus, felt, etc.

++iail

a flock of birds, Irish iail, a flock of birds, Early Irish iail, grex; *eisla, @Greek @Gi@'/lc, Hence eallach (St.). Cf Irish йiінn sicini, brood or clutch of chickens.
iallach

jaunty, lithe; cf uallah.

ialtag

dealtag anmoch; Latin vesper–tilio.

ian

a bird; See eun.

iar

after, Irish iar, Old Irish iar n–, post: “e(p)eron; Sanskrit aparam, afterwards; Gothic afar, post; further Greek @G@/piqen, behind, @G@/пн, to, on, Sanskrit βρι, Lithuanian ape@?, to, on, Latin op. See air, airc.

iar, an iar

siar, west, Irish iar, siar, Old Irish nar, occidens, аннар: a special use of the prep. iar above. See ear for force.

iARBHAIL

anger, ferocity; from air and boile?

iARBHAIL

a consequence, remains of a disease:

IARGAINN

pain, Irish iargan, groans of a dying man (O’Br.); from air and gon.

IARGAIL

the west, evening twilight, Irish iargъl, remote district, iargcъl (Con.); from iar and съл, back: “begind”, west. IARGALTA, churlish, inhospitable, surly, turbulent (M`A,), Irish iarсъlta, churlish, backward.

IARGALL

battle, contest, so Irish, Old Irish irgal. air+ gal, the air being air(a). See gal.

IARGHUIL

sound, noise; See uirghiol.
iarla

an earl, Irish iarla, Middle Irish harla; from Norse jarl, English earl. Welsh has iarll.

iarmad

offspring, remnant, Irish iarmat, offspring (O'Br.), iarmart, consequences of anything, iarmhar, remnant; root mar, remain. See mar.

iarmait

the firmament, for *fiarmaint, Irish fiormaimeint, Middle Irish firmeint, Early Irish firmimenti (g.); from Latin firmamentum. Cf. Tormaitl, Norman.

iarna

a hank of yarn, Irish harna, a chain or hank of yarn; from English yarn.

iarnaich

smooth with an iron; from iarunn.

iarogha

great grandson, Old Irish iarmui, abnepotes; from air and ogha: "post–nepos".

iarr

ask, Irish, Early Irish iarrai, I seek, ask, iarrair, a seeking, iarair. *iar–ari–, "after–go", root (p)ar, per, go, seek, bring, through, Greek @Gpei@nra, experience, Latin ex–perior, try, English experience, etc. (Stokes). See aire further for root.

iarunn

iron, Irish iarann, Middle Irish iarund, Old Irish iarn, Welsh haiarn, hearn, Cornish hoern, Old Breton hoiarn, Breton houarn, Gaulish isarnodori, ferrei ostii: *eisarno–; Gothic eisarn, Old High German isarn, German eisen, English iron (all borrowed from Celtic according to Brugmann, Stokes, etc.). Shrâder regards the eis or iis of eisarno– as only a different vowel–scale form of Indo–European ayos, ayes–, metal, whence Latin aes, English ore.

iasachd, iasad

a loan, Irish iasachd, Early Irish iasacht.

iasg
fish, Irish *iasg*, Old Irish *nasc*, @oesc, g. *únisc*, *eisko~*, *peisko~*; Latin *piscis*, fish; Gothic *fisks*, English *fish*.

++*ibh*

drink, Middle Gaelic *ibh* (M.`V.`), Irish *ibhim* (Con. *hbhim*), Old Irish *ibim*, Old Welsh *iben*, bibimus, Cornish *evaf*, Breton *eva*: *ibô*, *pibô*; Latin *bibo*; Sanskrit *pibamî*.

ic
cure, heal, so Irish; See *moc*.

MC
an addition, *eke*, frame put under a beehive (Carm.); Scottish *eik*.

idir
at all, Irish *idir*, Old Irish *itir*, *etir*: *enteri*, a locative case of *enter*, the stem of the prep. *eadar*, q.v.

ifrinn
hell, Irish *ifrionn*, Early Irish *ifern(d)*, Old Irish *ifurnn*; from Latin *infernum*, adj. *infernus*, English *infernal*.

igh
tallow (Sh.), fat (H.S.D., which marks it as obsolete), Middle Irish *nth*, g. *itha*, Manx *eeh*: root *pi*, *pei*, Greek @Грнн, Sanskrit *рннас*, fat.

igh, м
a burn, a small stream with green banks (Suth.). This is the Suth. pronunciation of *widh*, a ford, etc.

ilbhinn
a craggy mountain ("Mar ilbhinn aibhein craige", Oss. Ballad); if not mere jingle, it means "many peaked": *iol+bheann*.

ileach
variegated, Irish *ile*, diversity; See *iol~*.

流失
butter, Irish *im* (g. *hme*, Coneys), Early Irish *imb*, Welsh *ymenyn*, Cornish *amenen*, Breton *amann*, *amanerr*. *embr-* or *m@.ben*–; Latin *unguen*, English *unguent*, vb. *unguo*, I smear: German *enke*, butter; Sanskrit शिजास, a salve, ointment.

**im–**

about, also with intensive force, Irish *im–*, Old Irish *im–*, *imm–*; it is the prefixive form of prep. *mu*, q.v. Also *iom–*.  

**imcheist**

anxiety, doubt, Old Irish *imchesti*, contentiones; from *im–* and *cheist*.  

**imeachd**

journeying, *imich*, go, Irish *imtheachd*, *imthighim*, Old Irish *imthecht*; from *im–* and *teachd*. *tighinn*: *imich* is for *imthigh*, root *tig teig* of *tighinn*, q.v.

**imisg**

a sarcasm, scandal: *“im–isc*; for *isc*, See *inisg*.

**imleag**

navel, Irish *imleacan*, *imlinn*, Early Irish *imbliu*, acc. *imblind*, *imlec*, *imlecön*: *embiliôn–*, *embilenko–*; Latin *umbilicus*; Greek ἄσφαλας; English *navel*; Sanskrit *nâbhîla*; Indo–European *onbhelo–*, *nobhelo–*.

**imlich**

lick, Irish *imlighim*, *lighim*; *im–lighim*. "about–lick". With *lighim* is cognate Old Irish *lhgim*, I lick, Welsh *lyaw*, *lyad*, licking, Breton *leat* (do.): *lêigô*, *ligo*; Latin *lingo*; Greek *λήγω*; English *lick*; Church Slavonic *lizati* (to lick); Sanskrit *lihati*.

**imnídh**


**impídh**

a prayer; See *iompaidh*.

**impis**

*imis*, imminence, an *impis*, about to, almost, Middle Irish *imese catha*, imminence of battle, root *ved* of *triseach* (Stokes).
imreasān


imrich


in–

ion–, ionn–, a prefix of like force as Latin in–, used especially before medials, liquids, and s (ionn– only before s), Irish in–, ion–, inn–, ionn– (before s), Old Irish in–; it is the Gadelic prep. in, ind, now an, ann, in (q.v.), used as a prefix.

inbhē
girl, a confluence of waters, Irish innbhear, inbhear, Early Irish indber, inbir, inber, Welsh ynfer, influxus: *eni–bero–s (Stokes), from eni or modern an, in, and bero–, stem of beir, Latin fero. The combination is the same as Latin infero, English inference.

inghean

a daughter, Irish inghean, Old Irish ingen, Ogam inigena: *eni–genâ, root gen, beget (see gin) and prep. an; Latin indigena, native; Greek @Ge@’ggync, a grand–daughter. Also nighean, q.v. Latin ingenuus?

inich

neat, tidy, lively:

inid

Shrove–tide, Irish inid, Early Irish init, Welsh ynyd, Breton ened, from Latin initium (jejunii, beginning of Lent.)
inisg

a reproach; cf. Middle Irish *indsce*, Old Irish *insce*, speech: *eni-sqiā*, root *seq*, say, as in *sgeul*, q.v. Greek *@Ge@*/nispe, Latin *insequ*, say, are exactly the same as Irish in root and prefix.

inn-, ionn-

(*innt- before s), prep. prefix of like force with *frith*, *ri*, against, to Irish inn-, ionn-, Old Irish *ind- (int- before s), inn-*, *n@.de*, Gaulish *ande-*: *ande*, from *n@.dh*, Goth. *und*, for, until, Old High German *unt- as*, until; Sanskrit *bāhi*, up to (*n@.dh*).

inndrich

originate, incite:

inne


inneach

woof, so Irish, Early Irish *innech*: *(p)n@.-niko-*, root *pan*, thread, Latin *pannus*, cloth, Greek *pcnys*, woof thread on the bobbin? See further under *anart*. A compound with *in* or *ind* is possible: *in-neg-*, Latin *in-necto*?

inneadh

want (*M`F.*):

inneal

an instrument, arrangement, Irish *inneal*, arrangement, dress, Early Irish *indell*, yoke, arrangement; Gaelic *innil*, prepare, ready, Irish *inniollaím*, arrange, Early Irish *indlim*, get ready: *ind- el-*, root *pel*, join, fold, as in *alt*, q.v. Ascoli joins Old Irish *intle*, insidiae, *intledaigim*, insidior, and Gaelic *innleachd*, q.v.; but gives no root.

inmean

innear
dung, Middle Irish *indebar. *ind–ebar, cf. Early Irish cann–ebor (= cac, O'Cl.), on the analogy of which Stokes suggests that ind– of indebar is for find, white, but Gaelic is against this. O'Dav. has find–ebor, dung; so Meyer, but not O'Dav.!

innil
prepare, ready; See inneal.

innis
an island, Irish inis, Old Irish inis, Welsh ynys, Cornish enys, Breton enez, pl. inisi. *inissi, from n@.ss, Latin *inssa, insula, Greek @Gnc@nsos (Dor. @Gna@nasos). The connection of the Celtic, Latin, and Greek is almost certain, though the phonetics are not clear. Strachan suggests for Celtic *eni–sti, "in–standing", that is, "standing or being in the sea".

innis
tell, Irish innisim, Early Irish innisim, indisim: *ind–fiss–, from fiss, now fios, knowledge; root vid. Cf. adfнadim, narro (*veidð), infнadim. vet (St.)?

innleachd
device, mechanism, Irish inntleachd, device, ingenuity: *ind–slig–tu–, root slig of slighe, way? Ascoli joins Old Irish intle, insidiae, intledaigim, insidior, and Welsh annel, a gin, Cornish antell, ruse, Breton antell, stretch a snare or bow, and Irish innil, a gin, snare. The Old Irish intliucht, intellectus (with sliucht, cognitio), is considered by Zimmer to be a grammatical word from Latin intellectus. Stokes disagrees. Hence innlich, aim, desire.

innlinn
provender, forage: "preparation", from innil, prepare.

innsgin
mind, courage (H.S.D. form MSS.), also in A.M`D.'s song, "Am breacan uallach"; innsgineach, sprightly (Sh., O'R.):

inntмnn
mind, Irish inninn: *ind–seni–; root sen or senn, as in German sinn, sense? Kluge, however, gives *sentno– as the earliest form of the German Possibly it may be a
plural from Old Irish inne, sensus, meaning the "senses" originally. The Gadelic words can scarcely be from a depraved pronunciation of Latin ingenium.

inntreadh, inntreachduinn

a beginning, entering; from English entering.

MacBain's Dictionary – Section 23

---

iob

a raw cake, lump of dough (H.S.D. for N.H.); also uibe, q.v.

ioba

pl. iobannan, tricks, incantations (Arg.); See ubag.

iobairt

an offering, sacrifice, Irish hodhbuirt, Middle Irish ūdpart, Old Irish edpart, idpart. *aith–od–bart–, root bert, ber of beir, q.v. Cf. Welsh aberth (= ad–bert), a sacrifice.

ioblag

a victimised or despised female, a trollop (Glenmoriston):

moc

pay, remedy, iocshlaint, a cure, salve, remedy, Irish носaим, pay, remedy, носhrefintе, a cure, remedy, Early Irish нcаим, heal, pay, Old Irish нccaим, heal, Welsh iachäu, to cure, iach, sound, Cornish iach, sanus, Breton iac'h, healthy, Old Breton iac. *jakko–, sound; Greek @Ga@'/kos, a cure; Sanskrit yaças, grandeur. The long vowel of the Gadelic forms is puzzling, and these have been referred to *isacco–, from iso–, eiso–, Greek @Gj@aomai, heal, Sanskrit ishayati, refresh.

iochd

clemency, humanity, Irish iochd, clemency, confidence, Middle Irish icht, protection, Early Irish icht, progeny, children: *pektus, root pek, pak, Latin pectus, breast, paciscor, paction; allied to uchd. For iochd, progeny, cf. Norse ãtt, family (Rhys). See ++aicme.
mochdar

the lower part, bottom, Irish *nochdar, Old Irish *nchtar. It is formed from *++mos, *++ns, down, on the analogy of uachdar. See *++mos.

iod

alas! Cf. English tut. Also ud, oh dear!

iodhal

an image, Irish *nodhal, Old Irish *ndal; from Latin idolum, English idol.

iodhlan
a cornyard, Irish *othlan, granary, Old Irish ithla, g. ithland, area, Welsh ydlan, Old Welsh itlann, area: *(p)itu–landâ, "corn–land"; Old Irish ith (g. etho), corn, Welsh, Cornish yd, Breton ed, it; Sanskrit putu, nourishment, eating, Zend putu, food. For further connections, See ith, eat. For –lann, See lann.

iodhnadh


mogan

deceit, fraud:

ioghar, iognadh;

See iongar, iongnadh.

iol–

prefix denoting "many", Irish iol–, Old Irish il, multus: *elu–, *pelu–, many; Gothic, Old High German filu, German viel, many; Greek πολύς, many; Sanskrit pur. the root is pel, plá, plē, as in Gaelic lan, mon, English full, etc.

iola

a fishing station, fishing rock, fishing bank (Heb. and N.H.); Shet iela.

iolach

a shout, pæan, Irish iolach, merriment, Old Irish ilach, pæan; Welsh elwch, a shout. *elukko, root pel, roar; @gelagos? (St.). Cf. Anglo–Saxon ealþ, oh, alas.
eagle, Irish iolar, Middle Irish ilur, for irur, *eruro–s, Welsh eryr, Cornish, Breton er, Gothic ara, Old High German aro, German aar, Anglo–Saxon earn; Lithuanian erūlis, Prus. arelie; also Greek @Go@'/rnis, a bird.

iolar

down (Perthshire), also urlar: a degraded adverbial form of urlar? Or for *ior–ar, *air–air, "on–by"?

iolla

view, glance; gabh iolla ris, just look at it; cf. ealla.

iollagach

frolicsome; See iullagach.

iollain

expert (H.S.D.; Sh., O’R. iollan); from ealaidh.

iom–

the broad–vowel form of the prefix im–, q.v.

ioma, iomadh

many, many a, Irish ioma, iomdha, Early Irish immad, multitudo, Old Irish imbed, copia, immde, multus (*imbde), immduge, exuberantia: *imbeto–, from the prep. imbi, embi, now im–, mu, about (Z.@+2 64). Bez. queries if allied to Latin pinguis, thick, Greek @Gpah̬s, but @gh, @ghu gives in Gadelic a simple g (Ost. Ind. For.@+4). Also Gaelic iomad, many, iomaididh, superabundance, Irish iomad, a multitude, much. For d cf. liuthad.

iomadan

concurrence of disasters, a mourning:

iomagain, iomaguin

anxiety: *imb–ad–goni–, root gon of iargain?

iomain

a driving (of cattle, etc.), Irish iomāin, tossing, driving, Early Irish immāin, a driving (*embi–agni–), inf. to immagim, circumago; Lithuanian ambą–ges, going around, windings; root āg, ag, drive; Latin ago, Greek @Ga@'/gw, etc.
iomair

a ridge of land, Irish *iomaire*, Early Irish *immaire*, *imbaire*: "embi-ario", root *ar*, plough; See *ar*.

iomair

need, behave: "serve"; Irish *timthire*, servant, Old Irish *timmthirim*, I serve. For force, cf. *feum*. The root is *tмr*, land?

iomair

employ, exercise, play, noun *iomairt*, Irish *imirt*, a game, Early Irish *imbert*, Old Irish vb. *imbrim*, infero, etc.: for *imb-berim*, root *ber* of *beir*, q.v.

iomall

a border, limit, Irish *imiol*, Early Irish *imbel*, Welsh *ymyl*; "imb-el", "circuit", root *el*, go, Latin *amb-ulare*, walk, which reproduces both roots. See further under *tadhal*. Hence *iomallach*, remote.

iomabarbhaidh

a struggle, Irish *iomabarbhaidh*, Early Irish *immarb6g*. "imm-ar-b6g-"; root *bâg*, strive, Norse *b6gr*, strife, Old High German *bâga*, vb. *pâgan*. See *arabhaig*. M`A. gives *iomarbhumdh*, hesitation, confusion.

iomarcach

very numerous, superfluous (Carswell’s *imarcach*), Irish *iomarcach*, Middle Irish *imarcraid*, superfluity (also "carrying", from *immarchor*, *cor*, place, as in *iomarchur*). M`A. gives the meaning as "in many distresses, distressed", and the root as *arc* of *airc*.

++iomarchur

a rowing, tumbling, straying, Irish *iomarchur* (O’B), Early Irish *immarchor* (= *imm-ar-cor*, from *cor* or *cuir*, put), carrying, errand.

iomchan

carriage, behaviour:

iomchar

carriage, behaviour, Irish *iomchar*, Early Irish *immchar*, from *imm-* and *cuir*, q.v.

iomchoire
blame, a reflection; from iom– and coire.

iomchorc

regards, salutation, petition, also Gaelic, Irish iomchomharc. Old Irish imchomarc, Old Irish imchomarc, interrogatio, salutatio: *imm-com-arc–, from arc, ask, Welsh archaff, I ask, erchim, Cornish arghaf, Middle Breton archas, will command: *(p)arkó, ask, root perk, prek, pr@.k; Latin precor, English pray, prosco (= porcsco), demand; German frage, forschung, question, inquiry; Lithuanian praszy/ti, beg; Sanskrit praça nas, question.

iomchuidh

proper, Irish iomchubhai dh, Middle Irish immchubaid; from iom– and cubhaidh, q.v.

iomhaigh

an image, Irish iomhaigh, Middle Irish iombig, imagin, Cornish auain, from Latin imago.

iomlag

the navel; See imleag.

iomlaid

and exchange, Irish iomlut; possibly from the Gaelic root lud, go (see dol).

iomlan

whole, Early Irish imshlön, quite whole.

iompaidh

a turning, conversion, Irish iompygh, Old Irish impyd, impyth, Welsh ymod, a turn: *imb–shouth, Old Irish syim, averto: *soviô, root su, sou, Latin sucula, windlass. It has also been referred to the root sup, Latin dissipo, Lithuanian supu, swing.

iomradh

fame, report, Irish iomrídh, Old Irish immrëdud, tractatio, cogitatio; from iom– and radh, say.

iomrall

an error, wandering, Irish iomrolladh, iomrulladh, Early Irish imroll, mistake: *ambi–air–al, root al, el, go, as in iomall.

iomram, iomramh
rowing, Irish iomramh, iomrēmh (O’Br.), Early Irish immram, vb. immrēim; from iom- and ramh.

ion

fit, ion-, prefix denoting fitness, Irish ion-, prefixed to passive participles, denotes fitness (O’D., who quotes inleighis, curable, inmheasta, believable): a particular use of in-, in-, which see. ion is iomlan, almost perfect (Hend.).

ion-

negative prefix an before b, d, g, Irish ion-, Old Irish in-; See an- for derivation. The primitive n@. before b, d, g. becomes in in Gadelic.

ionad

a place, Irish ionad, ionnad; the Early Irish has inad only, pointing to modern ionadh:

iona, ionadh

in c’iona, c’ionadh, whether: co and ionadh or iona, Early Irish inad, place. See above. The Modern Irish is ca hionad.

ionaltair

a pasturing, pasture; from in- and *altair, a shorter form of altrum. Cf. for form Irish ingilim, I pasture, from in- and gelim, I eat (root gel, as in Gaelic goile). iomair ionailt, browsing rig (Carm.).

ionann

alike, Irish ionnan, Old Irish innon, innon, inon. Possibly for *sin–ôn, *sin–sôn, “this–that”; See sin, and sôn of Old Irish is for *sou–n, *sou, hoc, Greek @Gou@`@n–tos (for root, See –sa). Cf. for form Latin idem = is–dem, Greek @Go@` au@’tys.

ionbhruich

broth; See eanraich.

ionga

g. Ingne, pl. mngnean, mnean, a nail, Irish ionga, g. iongan, Old Irish inga, g. ingen, Welsh ewin, Cornish euuin, Breton ivin: *engînâ (Stokes); Latin unguis; Greek @Go@’nu@nx, g. @Go@’nuhos; Gothic nagljan, English nail; Sanskrit nakhō. Fick
gives the Indo-European root as \textit{no@gh, n@.@gh}, with stems \textit{no@ghlo-}, \textit{n@.@ghlo-},

\textit{iognantach}

wonderful, so Irish \textit{ingtonacht}, formed from the noun \textit{iognadh}, wonder.

\textit{iognar}, \textit{ioghar}

pus: \textit{*in–gor}, root \textit{gor} of \textit{guirean}, q.v. Dr Cam. compared Greek \textit{@G@'/hwr}, blood of the gods (Gael, No. 548). \textit{*ping–aro–, pi}, swell?

\textit{iognadh}

wonder, so Irish, Old Irish \textit{ingnбd}, \textit{ingnбth} (adj. and n.); for \textit{in–gnбth}, "not wont";
See \textit{ion–} (neg. prefix) and \textit{gnаth}.

\textit{iomnhas}

treasure, Irish \textit{ionmhas}, \textit{ionmhus}, Early Irish \textit{indmass}; from \textit{in–} and \textit{–mass} of \textit{tomhas}, measure, q.v. Ascoli connects it with Old Irish \textit{indeb}, lucrum, Middle Irish \textit{indbas}, wealth.

\textit{iomnhuinn}

dear, Irish \textit{ionmhuin}, Old Irish \textit{inmain}: \textit{*eni–moni}, root \textit{mon}, \textit{men}, mind, remember,
for which See \textit{cuimhne}. See \textit{muinighin}.

\textit{ionn–}

prefix of the same force as \textit{fri}, \textit{ri}; See \textit{inn–} further.

\textit{ionnairidh}

a watching at night; from \textit{ionn–} and \textit{aire}.

\textit{ionnaitoir}

a bath, Irish \textit{ionnaitir} (O'R.), bather (Con.); See \textit{ionnlad}.

\textit{++ionnas}

condition, status, \textit{ionnas gu}, insomuch that, so that, \textit{clonnas}, how, Irish \textit{ionnus}, so that, Old Irish \textit{indas}, status: \textit{*ind–astu–}, "in adstatu", from \textit{ad–sta}, root \textit{sta}. Zeuss \textit{@+2} derives it from \textit{ind} and the abstract termination \textit{–assu} (\textit{–astu–}), seemingly giving it the idea of "to–ness".

\textit{iomndruinn}

ionnlad

washing, Irish ionnlat, Old Irish indlat, Irish vb. innuilim, Middle Irish indalim. There is also an Early Irish indmat, washing of the hands. From *ind–lutto–, *lutto from lu, lov, bathe, Latin lavo, etc.?

ionnsaich

learn, Early Irish insaigim, seek out, investigate, noun saigid, seeking out, saigm: in– and sag, root sag, seek; Latin sa!–gio, am keen, sagax, acute; Greek @Gc@ `guomai, lead; Gothic sôkjan, seek, English seek; Indo–European sâg, sag. The Gaelic connsaich is from co–in–saigim, sagim, say, dispute; Gothic sakan, dispute, English forsake, sake.

ionnsuidh

attempt, approach, Irish ionnsuigh, Early Irish insaigid, a visit; from in– and saigid, seeking out, visiting. See ionnsaich. Hence the prep. dh'ionnsuidh.

ionntag

a nettle; See deanntag.

ionntlas

delight (H.S.D.); from in– and tlath?

ionntraich

miss (Dial.); See ionndruinn.

ionraic

righteous, Irish ionnruic, Old Irish inricc, dignus: *ind–rucci– (Ascoli); possibly *rucci– is for *rog–ki, root rog, reg of reacht.

ioraltan

harmless tricks: *air+ alt.

ioras

down; from air and ++mos. Dial. uireas.

iorbhall

infection, taint: *air+ bail, "on–issue".
iorcallach

a robust man: "Herculean"; from , Hercules, a Gaelic word formed from the Latin one.

iorghuil

fray, strife, so Irish, Old Irish irdal; from air and gal, q.v. Also iorgull.

iorrach

quiet, undisturbed:

iorram

a boat song: *air-rōm, "at oar" song. Cf. iomram for phonetics.

++mos

down, Irish ++hos, in phrases a nmos. from below, smos, to below, so Irish; Old Irish hs, hss, infra, Welsh is, comp. isel, sup. isaf, Breton is, iz, isel, comp. iseloch: *enso or *endso, from en, now an, in; Latin i@-mus, lowest, from *ins-mus, from in. Stokes cfs. rather Sanskrit adhōs, under (n@.dhas), English under, giving the prehistoric form as *insō; and there is much in favour of this view for the meaning's sake, though most philologists are on the side of en or end, now an, being root. Latin imus or infimus would then follow the Celtic.

mosal

low, Irish iosal, Old Irish hsel. *endslo-s; See ++mos above.

iosgaid

hough, poples, Irish ioscaid, Middle Irish iscait, Early Irish escait.

iosop

hyssop, Irish hosyip; from Latin hyssopum, whence English

motadh

thirst, Irish hota, Old Irish htu, g. htad. *isottāt, root is, desire, seek; Greek i@ytcs, wish, i@`/meros, desire; Church Slavonic iskati, seek; Sanskrit ish, seek, Zend. ish, wish.

iothlann

cornyard; See iodhlann.
progress, state, degree of growth, Old Irish *hire, ire (hre),* ulterior: *(p)ereio−,* from *per,* through, over; Greek *@Gperai@nos,* on the other side. Stokes makes the proportional comparison of these forms thus:− *(p)ereios: *@Gperai@nos = (p)arei (now *air): *@Gparaη.*

iriosal

humble: *air−mosal,* q.v.

iris

hen−roost, basket or shield handle, Middle Irish *iris,* pl. *irsi,* suspender, shield handle, stchel strap: *(are−sti−,* from *air* and *sta,* stand. See *ros,* *seas.*

is

is, Irish, Old Irish *is,* Old Irish *iss,* Old Welsh *iss,* *is = Greek *@Ge@'stм,* Latin *est,* is; English *is,* etc.

is

and, Irish, Early Irish *is;* seemingly an idiomatic use of *is,* is. Consider the idiom; "Nмe sin is mise an so" − "He will do it and I here"; literally: "He will do it, I am here". It is usually regarded as a curtailment of *agus,* and hence spelt variously as *a's,* *'us.*

isbean

a sausage; from Norse *нspen,* a sausage of lard and suet (= *н−spen,* from *speni,* a teat).

isean

a chicken, young of any bird, Irish *isйan,* Early Irish *essнne,* Old Irish *isseniu,* pullo: *(ex)pet−nio−?* Root *pet,* fly; that is, *(ex−йн−,* *йн* being *eun,* bird,

isneach

a rifle gun; from *oisinn,* corner? Meyer suggests from *isean,* young of birds, comparing "fowling−piece".

ist!

whist! English *whist! hist! Latin st!* Onomatopoetic.

ite
a feather, Irish *iteyg*, Old Irish ette: *ettiâ, *pet-티아*, root pet, fly; Greek @Гριτоиаи, I fly; Latin penna, a wing (*pet-na), English pen; English feather, German fittich; etc. See eun. Welsh aden, wing, is near related. itechan, a spool, weaver's bobbin.

iteodha

hemlok. Cameron (29) suggests a derivation from ite, the idea being "feather-foliaged".

ith

eat, Irish, Old Irish ithim: *itô, *pitô, I eat; Church Slavonic pi@'tati, feed: Sanskrit pitu, nourishment, Zend pitu, food; further Greek @Грнτус, pine. Also ++ith, ++ioth corn, as in iodhlann, q.v.

iubhar

yew, Irish iubhar, Early Irish ibar, Gaulish; German eberesche, service-tree (*еbárisc). So Schrâder. It does not seem that Irish ey, Welsh yw, Breton ivin, *ivo-, English yew, can be allied to iubhar. Hence iubrach, a yew wood, stately woman, the mythic boat of Fergus Mac Ro in the Deirdre story. Eboracum?

iuchair


iuchair

the roe, spawn, Irish, Middle Irish iuchair: *jekvuri, Latin jecur, liver?

iuchar

the dog-days:

iugh

a particular posture in which the dead are placed:

iwl

guidance, Irish iul; cf. etlas.

iullag

a sprightly female, iullagach, sprightly:
iщnais
want, Early Irish ingubis, Old Irish inggaiss, absence: *in-gnбth, from gnбth, known, custom; See gнth. Aslo аonais.

iunnrais
stormy sky:

iunntas
wealth:

iurpais
fidgeting, wrestling; cf. farpuis.

++iursach
suspensory (Oss. Ballads), applied to the mail-coat. From iris. H.S.D. gives the meaning as "black, dark".

iuthaidh, fiuthaidh

iuuthaidh, arrow, gun, etc.:

iutharn
hell; for *ifhern, a side-form ofifrinn.

L
la, latha
day, Irish lб, g. laoi, Old Irish lathe, laithe, lae, g. lathi, d. lau, lyu, ly. *lasio–, root las, shine; Sanskrit lбsati, shines; Greek @Gлбw, behold.

laban, laban
mire, dirt, Irish lббн; also laib. Cf. for root lathach (*lath–bo–).

labanach
a day-labourer, plebeian, Irish labбnach ( O'Br., etc.; Sh.); from Latin labor?

labhair
speak, Irish labhraim, Early Irish labraim, Old Irish labrur, labrathar, loquitur, Welsh llafar, vocalis, lleferydd, voice, Cornish lauar, sermo, Breton lavar, Gaulish river Labarus: *labro–, speak; Greek @Glбros, furious, @Glбbreбмai, talk rashly. Bez.
prefers the root of English *flap*. Others have compared Latin *labrum*, lip, which may be allied to bothe Celtic and Greek ([@Glbreъomaі]). Hence Gaelic and Irish *labhar*, loud, Old Irish *labar*, eloquens, Welsh *llafar*, loud, Greek [@Gl6bros].

la–bhallan

water shrew (*Suth*), la–mhalan (Forbes):

lach

a wild duck, Irish, Early Irish *lacha*; cf. the Lithuanian root *lak*, fly.

lachan

a laugh; from the Scottish, English *laugh*.

lachduinn

dun, grey, tawny, Irish, Middle Irish *lachtna*, grey, dun; cf. Sanskrit *rakta*, coloured, reddened, rañj, dye, whence English *lake*, crimson.

lad , lrd

a load, Irish *l6d*; from the Middle English *laden*, to lade.

lad

a mill lead; from the English *lead*, *lade*. For the N.H. meaning of "puddle", See *lod*.

ladar

a ladle; from the English *ladle* by dissimilation of the liquids.

ladarna

bold, so Irish, Middle Irish *latrand*, robber, Welsh pl. *lladron*, theives; from Latin *latro*, *latronis*, a thief.

ladhar

a hoof, fork, so Irish, Early Irish *ladar*, toes, fork, branch: *plaðro–n*, root *pla*, extend.

lag

a hollow, Irish *log*, a pit, hollow: *luggo–*, root *lu@g*, bend; Greek [@Glughzw], bend; Lithuanian *lugnas*, pliant. Stokes gives the basis as *lonko–*, root *lek*, *lenk*, bend, Lithuanian *lankas*, a curve, *lanka*, a mead, Church Slavonic *laku@u*, bent; but this would give a in Gaelic; German *lücke*, gap, blank.
lag
weak, Irish lag, Early Irish lac, Middle Irish luice (pl.), Welsh llag, sluggish: *laggo-s, root lag; Latin langueo, English languid, Greek @Glagg6zw, slacken, @Glagarys, thin; English slack, also lag, from Celtic. Cf. @Gl6kkos.

lagan
sowens: *latag–ko–? Root lat, be wet, Greek @Glatax, drop, Latin latex. See lathach.

lagh
law, Irish lagh (obsolete, says Con.); from the English The phrase iar lagh, set in readiness for shooting (as of a bow) is hence also.

laghach

laidir
strong, Irish, Early Irish l6dir.

laigh, luigh
lie, Irish luigh, Early Irish laigim, Old Irish lige, bed, Welsh gwe-ly, bed (Cornish gueli, Breton guele), Gaul legasit (= posuit?): *logô, legô, to lie, *legos, bed, Indo-European root le@gh, lie; Greek @Glehos, bed, @Gl@hetai, sleeps (Hes.); Gothic ligan, German liegan, English lie, etc.

laimhrig
landing place, harbour: from Norse hlað–hamarr, pier or loading rock, Shet. Laamar. Also lamraig.

laimhsich
handle, Irish laimhsighim: *l6m–ast–ico–, from *lamas, handling, from lamh, q.v.

lainnir
brightness, polish, Early Irish lainderda, glittering, glancing; also loinnear, bright, q.v.

lainnir
a falcon (Carm.):
laiheid

an instrument for making horn-spoons:

lair

a mare, Irish, Old Irish *lōir, g. *lōrachr. *lārex. Stokes suggests connection with Alban. pelū, pe@-lū, mare.

lairceach

stout, short-legged, fat, lairceag, a short, fat woman:

lairig

a moor, sloping hill, a pass; cf. Middle Irish laarg, fork, leg and thigh, Old Irish *loarcc, furca. Often in place names:

laisde

easy, in good circumstances; cf. Irish laisti, a heavy, stupid person; from las, loose?

laisgeanta

fiery, fierce; from las, q.v.

laithilt

a weighing as with scales, Irish laithe, scales: *platio-, root plat, plet, as in leathan.

lamban

milk curdled by rennet (Dial.); See slaman.

lamh

able, dare, Irish lamhaim, Early Irish lamaim, Old Irish -laimur, audeo, Welsh llafasu, audere, Cornish lavasy, Breton lafuaez. *plamô, a short-vowel form of the root of lamh, hand, the idea being "manage to, dare to"? Stokes says it is probably from *tlam, dare, Greek @Gtylma, daring, Scottish thole; See tlath. Windisch has compared Lithuanian lemių, lemti, fix, appoint.

lamh

hand, Irish lōmh, Old Irish lōm, Welsh llaw, Cornish lof, Old Breton lau, *lāmā, *plāmā; Latin palma, English palm; Greek @Gpal0mc; Anglo-Saxon folm, Old High German folma. Hence lamhainn, glove, Early Irish lōmind. lamh, axe (Ross),
lamhaidh (Suth.); lamhag, a small hatchet (Arg.), Middle Irish laime, axe; Old Slavonic lomifi, break, *læm, English lame (St.).

lamhrag

a slut, awkward woman, lamhragan, awkward handling; from ləmḥ: "underhand".

lan

full, Irish, Old Irish lən, Welsh llawn, Old Welsh laun, Cornish leun, len, Breton leun: *ləno-, *pləno-, or pl@.@--no-- (Brug.), root pl@.@-, plə, pel; Sanskrit pūrṇ@.əs, full; further Latin plênus; Greek @plk/rcs, @plp@.s, many; English full, etc. See also iə, ləmon, ləmno.

lanain

a married couple, Irish lənəmahain, Early Irish lənəmain, Old Irish lənəmnas, conjugium: *ləg-νο-, root log, leg, lie, as in laigh? Stokes divides the word thus: lən-șamain. For samhain, assembly, see Samhuinn.

lanan

rafter beam, from lanain.

langa

a ling; from Norse langa, Scottish laing, English ling.

langadar

seaware with long leaves (Lewis):

langaid

a fetter, fetters (especially for horses), langar, Irish langfethir ( O’Br.; Lh. has ++langphetiño, Early Irish langfiter (Corm. Greek, “English word this”), Welsh llyfethar, Middle Welsh lawhethyr; from English lang (long) and fetter. The Scottish has langet, langelt, which is the origin of Gaelic langaid.

langaid

the guillemote (Heb.); from Scottish (Shetland) longie, Danish langivie (Edmonston).

langaiseachadh

pulling a boat along by a rope from the bank:

langan
lowing of the deer; from the Scottish, English *lowing?*

**langasaid**

a couch, settee; from Scottish *langseat, lang-settle*, "long seat".

**lan**

a blade, sword, Irish *lann*, also "a scale, scale of a fish, disc" (Arg., M`A.): *lag-s-na?* Root *laq*, as in Early Irish *laigen*, lance, Welsh *llain*, blade, Latin *lanceo*, Greek @Glyghe, lance-point. Thurneysen (*Zeit.* 28) suggests *plad-s-na*, "broad thing"; Greek @Gplaqónc, German *fladen*, flat cake, further Gaelic *leathann*, broad, etc. Old Irish *lann*, squama, is referred by Stokes to *lamna*, allied to Latin *lamina, lamna*; which would produce rather Old Irish *lann*, Modern *laman*. Irish *lann*, gridiron, is doubtless allied to Old Irish *lann*.

**lann**


**lannsa**

a lance, Irish *lannsa*; from the English

**lanntair**

a lantern, Irish *laindïar*, from the English

**laoch**

a hero, Irish *laoch*, a soldier, hero, Early Irish *lleo*, a hero, champion: *laicus*, soldier, "non-cleric", Early Irish *lleo*, laicus, Welsh *lleyg*, all from Latin *laicus*, a layman, non-cleric.

**laogh**

a calf, so Irish, Early Irish *logyg*, Welsh *illo*, Cornish *loch*, Breton *leuï*, Middle Breton *lue*: *loigo-s*, calf, "jumper", root *leho*g, skip, Gothic *laikan*, spring, Lithuanian *lbigyti*, skip, Sanskrit *rījati*, skip (see *leum* further). It is possible to refer it to root *leigh*, lick: "the licker".

**laodhan**

pith of wood, heart of a tree, Irish *laodhan, laoidhean*; also Gaelic *glaodhan*, q.v.

**laoighcionn, lao'cionn**
tulchan calf, calf-skin; from laogh and $c$ionn, skin, which See under boicionn.

Crann-laoiconn, wooden block covered with calf-skin (Wh.).

Laoidh

a lay, so Irish, Early Irish l$6$ed, l$6$id, Old Irish lyid. *$lû$di-? Alliance with Teutonic liup, English lay, French lai, German lied, is possible if the stem is $lû$di-; cf. for phonetics draoidh and ancient drûis, drûidos, Druid, Gaulish Latin druidæ (Stokes).

Laoineach

handsome; cf. loinn.

Laoir

drub lustily (M`A.), laoireadh, rolling in the dust (H.S.D.). Cf. lűir.

Laoiscionn

thin membrane inside of sheep and cattle (Lewis); Norse lauss-skin, loose skin?

Laoisg

a group, crowd (disparagingly) (Skye):

Laom

a crowd, lodge (as corn), Irish laomdha, bent, Middle Irish loem, crowd, heap:

Laom

a blaze, Irish laom; from Norse ljymi, ray, Anglo-Saxon lûoma, Scottish leme, to blaze.

Laom

go to shaw (as potatoes) (Skye):

Laom-chrann

main beam of a house (Wh.):

Laosboc

a castrated goat:

Laoran

a person too fond of the fire-side:
lapach


lar

the ground, Irish, Old Irish lór, Welsh llawr, Old Cornish lór, Old Breton laur, solum, Breton leur. *lāro-, *plāro; English floor, Anglo-Saxon flýr, Norse flýr, German flur, root plâ, broad, broaden, Latin plânu̇s, English plain, etc.

larach

a site, Irish lōithreach, Old Irish lōthrac̣h; from lathair, q.v.

las

loose, slack, Welsh llaes; from Latin laxus, English lax.

las

kindle, lasair, flame, so Irish, Early Irish lassaim, lassair, Welsh llachar, gleaming: *lāksar--; Sanskrit lakshati, see, show, Old High German luogēn (do.). Also by some referred to *lapsar-, Greek @G/6mpw, shine, English lamp, Prussian lopis, flame. See lōsgadh. Windisch has compared Sanskrit arc, r@.c, shine. Hence lasgaiṛe, a youth, young "spark"; lastan, pride, etc.

lasgar

sudden noise:

lath

benumb, get benumbed. Cf. Welsh llad.

lathach

mire, clay, Irish, Early Irish lathach, coenum, Welsh llaid, mire, Breton leiz, moist: *latōkâ, *latio--, root lat, be moist; Greek @G/6tax, @G/6tagūs, drops; Latin latex, liquid.

lathailt

a method, a mould (Wh.):

lathair
presence, Irish lóthair, Old Irish lóthar, lathair. *latrī-, *látro-, root plát, plâ, broad; Lettic plât, extend thinly; further in Gaelic lar above. Asc. refers it to the root of Old Irish lóaim, I send, which is allied to Greek Ge@'lαъnw, I drive, etc. Hence larach.

le

by, with, Irish le, Old Irish la, rarer le: *let; from leth, side.

---

**MacBain's Dictionary – Section 25**

---

losaid

a kneading trough, Irish losad, Early Irish lossat: *lossantā, *lok−s−, root lok, lek; Greek Giūkos, a dish, pot; Lit lekmene?, a puddle; Latin lanx, dish.

losgadh

a burning, Irish loscadh, Early Irish loscud, Welsh losg, urere, Cornish losc (n.) Breton losk: *loskô, I burn, *lopskô, root, lop, lap; Greek Gîmpw, shine; Old Prussian lopis flame, Lettic lapa, pine−torch (Stokes). See lasair, to whose root it is usually referred.

losgann

a toad, Irish loscain, Early Irish loscann; from losg above, so named from the acrid secretions of its skin.

lot

wound, so Irish, Early Irish lot, damage, loitim, laedo: *lottô, *lut−to−, root lut, lu, cut; Sanskrit lū−, cut; Greek Glβw, loose; English loss, lose; Prussian au−laut, die. Stokes refers it to a stem *lud−ny−, root lud, Teutonic root lut, English lout, little, Norse lîta, to lout, bow, Anglo−Saxon lot, dolus, etc.

lot

share, etc., one's croft (Lewis):

loth
a colt, Manx, *lihi*; Welsh *llwdr*, young of deer, sheep, swine, hens, etc., Cornish *lodn* (do.), Middle Breton *lozn*, beast, Breton *loen*, animal: "*pluto--*, "*plutno--*; cf. Latin *pullus*, foal, English *filly*.

loth

marsh (Suth.), Old Irish *loth*, mud; See further under *Itn*. Hence *Loth*, parish.

lothail

the plant brook-lime, Irish *lothal* (O'Br.), *lochaf*.

luach

worth, value, Irish *luach*; Old Irish *lyg*, *luach*: "*lougos*, root *lou*, *lû*, gain; Latin *lûcrum*, gain, Laverna, the thieves' goddess; Gothic *laun*, a reward, Anglo-Saxon *lûnan* (do.); Old Slavonic *lovu@u*, catching.

luachair

rushes, Irish, Early Irish *luachair*: "light-maker", from *louk*, light (Latin *lux*, etc.), Middle Welsh *lleu babir*, rush-light.

luadh

fulling cloth; cf. Irish *luadh*, motion, moving, root *ploud* (Lithuanian *plaudz@u*, wash, English *fleet*), a side-form of the root of *luath*. But compare *dol*.

luaidh

mention, speaking, Irish *luadh*, Old Irish *luad*: "*laudo--*; Latin *laus*, *laudis*, praise. Hence *luaidh*, beloved one: "spoken or thought of one".

luaidh

lead, Irish, Middle Irish *luaidhe*: "*louidiâ*; English *lead*, Anglo-Saxon *lûad* (*lauða--*), German *loth*.

luaimear

a prattler, Irish *luaimearachd*, volubility; See *luaineach*.

luaineach

restless, Irish *luaimneach*, Early Irish *luamnech*, volatile (as birds), *lъamain*, flying; root *ploug*, fly; English *fly*, German *fliegen*, Norse *flъga*.

luaireagan
a grovelling person, a fire–fond child; from *luaithe*, ashes: "one in sackcloth and ashes"?

luaisg

move, wave, luasgadh (n.), Irish luasgaim, Middle Irish luascad, Old Breton luscou, oscilla, Breton luskella, to rock: *louskô, *ploud–sko–, root ploud or plout, plou, go, flow, move, as in luath, q.v. Bez. queries connection with Lithuanian pluskšt, plškt, pluck, tear.

luan

moon, Monday, so Irish; Middle Irish, Old Irish luán, moon, Monday: *loukno–, Latin lux, luceo, lûna, moon. The Gadelic is possibly borrowed from Latin Irish go Ið an Luain, till doomsday.

luaran

a dizziness, faint:

luath

ashes, Irish luaithe, Early Irish hbaith, Welsh lludw, Cornish lusu, Breton ludur. *loutvi–. Bez. queries if it is allied to German lodern, to flame.

luath

swift, Irish luath, Old Irish hbaith: *louto–, root plout, plou, go, flow, be swift; English fleet, Norse fljútr, swift (root pleud); Greek @Gplw, I sail; Latin pluit, it rains; Sanskrit plavate, swim, fly.

lub

bend, Irish, Middle Irish lubaim, Early Irish lubaim (ro–lubstair, they bent, L.Leinster): lubbô, root leub, lub; English loop, Middle English loupe, noose; @Glughzw See lag. Skeat regards the English as borrowed from the Celtic. Hence lubb, a fold, creek, angle.

luch

a mouse, Irish, Old Irish luch, g. lochat, Welsh llyg, llygoden, Cornish logoden, Breton logodenn, pl. logod: *lukot–, *pluko–, "gray–one"; Lithuanian pilkas, gray, pele, mouse; root pel, pol, gray, as under liath. Stokes refers it to the Gadelic root luko–, dark (read lauko– or louko–), whence Early Irish loch (read lych), which he takes from Indo–European leuq, shine (Latin lux, etc.), comparing Welsh llwg, vivid,
blotchy, to which add Welsh *lug*, blotch, dawning. From this obsolete Gaelic word *lych*, dark, comes the name of the rivers *Lтchaidh*, Adamnan's *Nigra Dea* or *Loch-dae*, which we may take as the Gaelic form of it from another of his references.

**lщchairt**

a palace, castle; See *longphort*.

**luchd**

people, Irish *luchd*, Old Irish *lucht*, Welsh *llwyth*, tribe: *lukto–*, from *plug*, *pulg*, English *folk*, German *volk*, whence Old Slovenic *pluku*, a troop.

**luchd**

a burden, Irish *luchd*, Early Irish *lucht*, Welsh *llywth* a load: *lukto–*. The Old Welsh *tluith* (or *maur–dluithruim*, multo vecte) has suggested *tlukto–*, allied to Latin *tollo*, raise (Stokes). English *flock*?

**lщdag**


**lщdag, lщdan, lщdnan**

a hinge, *ludanan*, hinges, Irish *lщdrach* (Fol.), *ludach ludann* (O'R.).

**ludair**

a slovenly person, *ludraig*, bespatter with mud, *luidir*, wallow Irish *ludar* (n.), *ludair* (vb.); two words from *lod*, mud, and *luid*, rag.

**ludhaig**

permit, allow: from the English *'lowing, allowing. lughaic*, stipulate for (Hend.).

**lщgach**

having crooked legs, *luгan*, a deformed person, *lщgian*, a weakling: *lъggo–*, root *leug*, *lug*, bend, Greek @Gлъгzw, bend, Lithuanian *lugnas*, pliant.

**luгh**

swear, blaspheme, Old Irish *luige*, oath, Welsh *llw*, Breton *le*: *lugio–n*, oath, "binding"; Gothic *liугan*, wed, Old High German *urlугi*, lawless condition, Anglo-Saxon *orlege*, war.
lugh

a joint (M`A.), **luighean**, a tendon, ankle, Irish **luthach**, joints, **luighián**, a nave, Middle Irish **luinthech**, sinew.

lugha

less, Irish **lugha**, Old Irish **lugu, laigiú**, positive, **lau, lę**, little, Welsh **llai**, less, from **llei**, Breton **lei**, from **laur**. *legiōs*, from *legu–s*, little: Latin **levis**; Greek @Ge@lahς, little; Sanskrit **laghō–s**, light, English **light**.

luibh


luid, luideag

a rag, a slut, Irish **luid**: *luddi*, root **lu**, cut, lose, as under **lot**.

luidhear

a vent, chimney, louvre, Welsh **llwfer**, from Middle English **louere, lover**, smoke–hole, Old French **lover**. The Norse **ljýri**, a louvre or roof–opening is from **ljys**, light.

luidse

a clumsy fellow; from the Scottish **lotch**, lout, **louching**, louting.

luigean

a weak person; See **lugach**.

luigh

lie; See **laigh**.

luighean

an ankle; cf. Early Irish **lua**, foot, kick, Old Irish **lue**, heel:

luighe–siúbhladh

**(laighe–siúbhladh)**, child–bed, Irish **luidhsíbhail** (Fol.), Middle Irish **ben siuil**, parturient woman, **luige seola**, child–bed. Stokes refers **siuil** to Middle Irish **siul**, bed, and compares the English phrase to be brought a–bed. The Gaelic and Irish
seem against this, for the idea of *luighe–siubh&ladh* would then be "bed–lying"; still worse is it when *leabaidh–siubh&ladh* is used. Consider siubhal, bearing.

luigheachd
requital, reward: *l&ug*–, root *lug, loug*, as in *luach*.

luim
a shift, contrivance:

luimneach
active (Smith's S.D.); cf. luaineach.

luinneag
a ditty, Irish *luinnioc*, chorus, glee, Middle Irish *luindiuc, luindig*, music–making; *lundo*–, root *lud*, as in *laoidh*, English *lay*?

luinneanach
tossing, floundering, paddling about; See lunn, a heaving billow.

luinnse, luinnsear
a sluggard, lazy vagrant, Irish *lunnsaire*, idler, watcher; from English *lungis* (obsolete), *lounger*.

l&uir
torture, drub (M`A.); See *laoir*.

l&uireach
a coat of mail, Irish *l&uireach*, Early Irish *l&uirech*, w. *llurig*, from Latin *l&orica*, from *l&rum*, a thong. Hence *l&uireach*, a patched garment, an untidy female.

luirist
an untidy person, tall and pithless:

lum
part of the oar between the handle and blade; from N. *hlumr*, handle of an oar.

luma–lan
choke–full, also *lom–lan* and *lumha–lan* (Hend.); from *lom* + *lan*. 173
luman

a covering, great-coat, Irish lumain, Early Irish lumman (g. lumne, M `Con.). In some dialects it also means a "beating", that is a "dressing".

lъnasd, lъnasdal, lъnasdainn

Lammas, first August, Irish lughnas, August, Early Irish lъgnasad, Lammas-day: "festival of Lug"; from Lug, the sun-god of the Gael, whose name Stokes connects with German locken, allure, Norse lokka (do.), and also Loki (?). Early Irish nassad, festival (?), is referred by Rhys to the same origin as Latin nexus, and he translates lъgnasad as "Lug's wedding" (Hib.Lect, 416).

lъnn

a staff, oar-handle, lever; from Norse hlunnr, launching roller. See lonn. Dial. lund

lъnn

a heaving billow (not broken); also lonn. See lonn, anger.

lunndair

a sluggard; cf. French lendore, an idle fellow, from Middle High German lentern, go slow, Dutch lanten. Breton landar, idle, is borrowed from the French

lunndan

a smooth grassy plot (possibly "marshy spot", Rob.). Hence place-name An Lunndan.

lunndraig

thump, beat; from the Scottish lounder, beat, lourdering, a drubbing.

lur

delight, lurach, lovely, luran, darling, a male child; *luru-, root lu, lau, enjoy, as in lon.

lurc

a crease in cloth; from Scottish lirk, a crease, Middle English lerke, wrinkle.

lurcach

lame in the feet; See loirc.

lщrdan
cunning, a sly fellow; from Scottish *lurdane*, worthless person, Middle English *lourdain*, lazy rascal, from Old French *lourdein* (n.), *lourd*, dirty, sottish, from Latin *luridum*.

*lurg*, *lurgann*

a shank, Irish, Early Irish *lurgu* g. *lurgan*; Welsh *llorp*, *llorf*, shank, shaft.

*lus*

an herb, plant, Irish *lus* Early Irish *luss*, pl. *lossa*, Welsh *ilsiau* herbs, Cornish *les*, Breton *louzaouen*: *lussu*–, from *lubsu*–, root *lub* of *luibh*.

*luspardan*

a pigmy sprite, Martin's *Lusbirdan*; from *lugh* little (see *lugha*), and *spiorad*.

*luth*

strength, pith, Irish *luth*, Early Irish *luth*; cf. Old Irish *luth*, velocity, motion, from the root *pleu*, *plu* of *luath*. Or *tluath*, from *tel*?

*M*

*ma*

if, Irish *m6*, Old Irish *m6*, *ma*, Cornish, Breton *ma* (also *mar*); cf. Sanskrit *sma*, *smâ*, an emphatic enclitic (= "indeed") used after pronouns etc., the *–sm*– which appears in the Indo–European pronoun forms (Greek @Gâ'mme = n@.s–*sme*, us).

*mab*

a tassel; a side–form of *pab*, q.v.

*mab*

abuse, vilify:

*mabach*

lisping, stammering; cf. Middle English *maflen*, Dutch *maffeln*, to stammer.

*mac*

a son, Irish *mac*, Old Irish *macc*, Welsh *mab*, Old Welsh *map*, Cornish *mab*, Breton *map*, *mab*, Ogam gen. *maqvi*: *makkos*, *makvos*, son, root *mak*, rear, nutrile, Welsh *magu*, rear, nurse, Breton *magu*: Indo–European *mak*, ability, production; Greek @Gmakrys, long, @Gm6kar, blessed; Zend *maçanh*, greatness; Lettic *mâzu*,
can, be able. Kluge compares Gothic *magaths*, maid, Anglo-Saxon *magp*, English *maid*, further Gothic *magus*, boy, Norse *mògr*, which, however, is allied to Old Irish *mug* (pl. *mog*), slave. The Teutonic words also originally come from a root denoting "might, increase", Greek @Gmc@nhos, means, Sanskrit *mahas*, great. Hence *macanta*, mild: "filial".

**macamh**

a youth, generous man, Irish *macamh, macaomh*, a youth, Early Irish *maccoem*: from *mac* and *caomh*.

**mach** , a mach

outside (motion to "out"), Irish *amach*, Early Irish *immach*; from *in* and *maigh*, a field, *mach* being its accusative after the prep. *in*, into: "into the field". Again a *muigh*, outside (rest), is for Early Irish *immaig, in* with the dat. of *maigh*: "in the field". See *an, ann* and *maigh*.

**machair**

a plain, level, arable land, Manx *magher*, Irish, Middle Irish *machaire, macha*; *makarjo*, a field; Latin *mâceria*, an enclosure (whence Welsh *magwyrr*, enclosure, Breton *moger*, wall). So Stokes. Usually referred to *"magh-thmr", "plain-land", from maigh and tmr*.

**machlag**

matrix, uterus, Irish *machlyg* (O'Br., etc.), Middle Irish *macloc*, cf. German *magen*, English *maw*.

**macnas**

sport, wantonness, Irish *macnas* (do.), *macras*, sport, festivity; from *mac*.

**mactalla , macalla**

echo, Irish, Middle Irish *macalla*; from *mac* and obsolete *all*, a cliff, g. *aille* (*allo*), allied to Greek @Gpilla, stone (Hes.), Norse *fjall*, hill, English *fell*. See also ++ail which is allied.

**madadh**

a dog, mastiff, so Irish, Middle Irish *madrad*. Early Irish *matad* (McCon.), *maddad* (Fel.), Welsh *madog*, fox (cf. Welsh *madryn*, reynard): *"maddo-", *"mas-do-", the mas possibly being for *mat-s*, the *mat* of which is then the same as *math-* of
mathghamhuin, q.v. Connection with English *mastiff*, French *mâtin*, Old French *mestiff*, from *mansatinus*, "house-dog", would mean borrowing.

madadh

mussel:

madog , madog

a mattock, Welsh *matog*; from Middle English *mattock*, now *mattock*, Anglo-Saxon *mattuc*.

madar

madder, Irish *madar*, the plant madder; from the English

madhanta

valiant, dexterous in arms, Irish *madhanta*: "overthrowing", from the Early Irish verb *maidim*, overthrow, break, from *matô*, Church Slavonic *motyka*, ligo, Polish *motyka*, hoe (Bez.).

maduinn

morning, Irish *maidin*, Old Irish *matin*, mane, *mater*; from Latin *matutina*, early (day), English *matin*.

mag

a paw, hand, lazy bed, ridge of arable land, Early Irish *môc*: *mankâ*, root *man*, hand, Latin *manus*, Greek *μαν*ς, Norse *mund*, hand. Scottish *maig* is from Gaelic.

magadh

mocking, Irish *magadh*, Welsh *mocio*; from the English *mock*.

magaid

a whim; from Scottish *maggat*, *magget*.

magairle, magairlean

testicle(s), Irish *magairle*, *magarla*, Early Irish *macraille* (pl.): "magar-aille", "magar stones"; *magar* and all of *mactalla*: *magar* = "maggar-", root *mag*, *meg*, great, powerful, increas? Cf., however, *mogul*.

magan

toad; properly *mial-mhagain*, "squat beast"; from *mag* above.
magh

a plain, a field, Irish *magh*, Old Irish *mag*, Welsh *ma*, *maes* (*mages*–), Cornish *mês*, Breton *maes*, Gaulish *magos*: *magos*, *mages*–, field, plain, "expanse", from root *magh*, great, Sanskrit *mahī*, the earth, *mahas*, great; Greek *Gmc@nhos*, means, Latin *machina*, machine; Gothic *magan*, be able, English *may*.

maghan

stomach: Norse *magi*.

maghar

bait for fish, so Irish, Early Irish *magar* (*Corm.*), small fry or fish:

maibean

a cluster, bunch; See *mab*.

maide

a stick, wood, Irish, Early Irish, *matan*, a club: *maddio*–, *mas–do*–; Latin *malus* (= *mâdus*), mast; English *mast*.

maidhean

delay, slowness:

maidse

a shapeless mass:

maidsear

a major; from the English

Maigh

May, Early Irish *Móir*, from Latin *maius*, English *May*.

maigean

a child beginning to walk, a fat, little man: from *mag*.

maighdeag

concha veneris, the shell of the escallop fish; from maighdean? Cf. *madadh*, mussel.

maighdean
maigheach

a hare, Irish mhöl bhuidhe (for mhöl mhuighe), Early Irish mhí maighe, "plain beast"; from mial and magh. The Gaelic is an adj. from magh: "mageco-", "campestris".

maighistir, maighstir

master, Irish maighisdir, Middle Irish magisder, Welsh meistyr, Cornish maister; from Latin magister, English master.

maileid

a bag, wallet, knapsack, Irish mbilíid, mbilní; See mala.

maille ri

with, Irish maille re, Old Irish immalle, malle; for imb-an-leth, "by the side", mu an leth now.

maille

mail armour; from the English mail.

mainisdir

a monastery, so Irish, Early Irish manister, from Latin monasterium.

mainne

delay, Irish mainneachdna; cf. Old Irish mendat, residence, Old Gaelic maindaidib (dat.pl.), Sanskrit mandiram, lodging, habitation; Latin mandra, a pen, Greek @Gmëndra (do.).

mainnir

a fold, pen, goat pen, booth, Irish mainreach, mainneir, Middle Irish maindir, Latin manda, Greek @Gmëndra, pen, as under mainne. K.Meyer takes it from early French maneir, dwelling, English manor.

mair

last, live, Irish mairim, Old Irish maraim. *marô; Latin mora, delay *mr@.-.

maireach
to-morrow, Irish *mbrach,* Early Irish *imbârach,* to-morrow, *iarnabbrach,* day after to-morrow, Welsh *bore,* *boreu,* morning, *y fory,* to-morrow, Middle Welsh *avory,* Breton *bure,* morning, *bârego* (Stokes, Zimmer): *mr@-@.-ego-,* root *mr@-@.gh,* *mr@.gh* (*mr@.g†*); Gothic *maurgins,* morning, *da maurgina,* to-morrow, English *morrow,* German *morgen,* etc.

mairg

pity! Irish *mairg,* Early Irish *marg,* vae: *margi-,* Greek @Gmbrgos,* mad,* Latin *morbus†*). Usually referred to *mo-oirc,* *mo oirg,* "my destruction," from *org,* destroy (see turquin).

mairiste

marriage; from the English

mairneal

a delay, Irish *mairneulachd,* tediousness, a sailing:

mairtir

a martyr, so Irish, Early Irish *martir,* Welsh *merthyr,* from Latin *martyr,* from Greek @Gmôrtus *môrturos,* a witness.

maise

beauty, so Irish, Early Irish *maisse,* from *mass,* comely; root *mad,* *med,* measure, English *meet,* German *mässig,* moderate; further English *mete,* etc.

maistir

urine, so Irish; *madstri,* root *mad,* Latin *madeo.*

maistreadh

churning, so Irish; root *mag,* Greek @Gmôhns,* @Gmôssw,* Church Slavonic *masla,* butter.

maith , math

good, Irish, Old Irish *maith,* Welsh *mad,* Cornish *mas,* Middle Breton *mat:* *mati-,* root *mat,* *met,* measure, Indo-European *mê,* measure, as in *meas,* q.v.? Bez. suggests as an alternative Sanskrit *वपा-माति,* affabilis, Greek @Gmatîs (= *G tôgas,* Hes.).

maith , math
pardon, Irish *maitheam* (n.), Early Irish *matheam*, a forgiving, Welsh *maddeu*, ignoscere, root *mad*, "be quiet about", Sanskrit *mōdati*, linger, *mandas*, lingering, Gothic *ga-mōtan*, room; See mainnir. Rhys regards the Welsh as borrowed from Irish; if so, Gaelic is same as *maith*, good.

**mal**

rent, tax, Middle Irish *mōl*, Welsh *mâl*, bounty; from Anglo-Saxon *mōl*, tribute, Middle English *ma@–l*, now *mail* (black–mail), Scottish *mail*.

**mala**

a bag, budget, Irish *mōla*; from the Middle English *ma@–le*, wallet, bag (now *mail*), from Old French *male*, from Old High German *malha*.

**mala**


**malairt**

an exchange, so Irish, Middle Irish *malartaigim*, I exchange, also "destroy": in Early Irish and Old Irish *malairt* means "destruction", which may be compared to Latin *malus*, bad.

**malc**

putrefy: *"malqô*; Lithuanian *nu-smelkiu*; decay, Servian *mlak*, lukewarm (Strachan), Old High German *moa(h)wēn*, tabere (Bez.). It has also been referred to the root *mel*, grind.

**malda**

gentle, Irish *mōlta*; Greek *Gmalqakys*, soft (see *meall*).

**mall**

slow, Irish, Old Irish *mall* (Welsh *mall*, want of energy, softness?); Greek *Gmallow*, linger (*"melno*–); Latin *pro–mello*, litem promovere. It has also been referred to the root of Greek *Gmalqakys*, soft (see *meall*), and to that of Latin *mollis*, soft, English *mellow*.

**mallachd**
a curse, so Irish *maldacht*, Welsh *mellith*, Breton *malloc’h*, from Latin *maledictio*, English *malediction*.

mam

large round hill, Irish *mam*, mountain, Middle Irish *mamm*, breast, pap (O’Cí): "breast, pap", Latin *mamma*, mother, breast, English *mamma*, etc. Hence *mam*, an ulcerous swelling of the armpit.

mam

a handful, two handfuls, Irish, Middle Irish *mбm*, handful, Welsh *mawaid*, two handfuls: *mъmmъ* (Stokes), from *“manmъ*, allied to Latin *manus*, hand? Cf., however, *mag*.

man

a mole on the skin, armpit ulcer; side form *mam*.

manach

a monk, Irish, Early Irish *manach*, Middle Irish *mainchine*, monkship, monk’s duties (cf. *abdaine*), Welsh *mynach*, Breton *manac’h*; from Latin *monachus*, English *monk*. Hence *manachainn*, a monastery.

manach

the angel fish:

manachan

the groin:

manadh

an omen, luck, Early Irish *mana*, omen; Latin *moneo*, warn, advise; Anglo-Saxon *manian*, warn, exhort.

manas

the portion of an estate famed by the owner, a large or level farm; from the Scottish *mains*, English *manor*.

mandrag

mandrake, Irish *mandrъc*, from the English Welsh *mandragor* is from Middle English *mandragores*, Anglo-Saxon *mandragora*.
mang

a fawn, Middle Irish *mang*, Early Irish *mang* (Corm.): Celtic root *mag* (*mang*), increase, English *maiden*, Gothic *agus*, boy (see mac).

mangan

a bear; See mathghamhain.

mannda, manntach

lisping, stammering, Irish *manntach*, toothless, stammering, Early Irish *mant*, gum, Old Irish *mend*, dumb, etc., Irish *meann*, dumb (O'Br.), Welsh *mant*, jaw, *mantach*, toothless jaw: *mand@to-, jaw; Latin *mandere*, eat, *mandibula*, a jaw; further is English *meat*, Greek *Gamasbomai*, chew, eat, root *mad*.

manran

a tuneful sound, a cooing, humming, Irish *manrbn*.

maodail

a paunch, stomach, ruminant's pouch, Irish *mйadail*, *mйadal*, *meadhail* (Lh.), Middle Irish *medhal* (Ir.Gl., 235), *mйtail*: *mand-to-? Root *mad*, *mand*, eat, as under mannda?

maoidh

grudge, reproach, Irish *maoidhim*, grudge, upbraid, bra, Early Irish *mйdim*, threaten, boast, Old Irish *myidem*, gloriatio: *moido-; root *moid*, *meid*; Middle High German *gemeit*, grand, Old High German *kameit*, jactans, stolidus, Old Sax. *gemйd*, stupid, Gothic *gamaids*, bruised. See miadh.

maoidhean

personal influence, interest; from Scottish *moyen* (do.), French *moyen*, a mean, means, English *means*, from Latin *medianus*, median, middle.

maoile

brow of a hill; See *maol*.

maoim

terror, onset, eruption, surprise, Irish *maidhm*, a sally, eruption, defeat, Early Irish *maidm*, a breach or breaking, defeat: *matesmen-* (Stokes), *matй*, break; Church
Slavonic, Pol. *motyka*, a hoe. Some give the root as allied to Sanskrit *math*, stir, twirl, Lithuanian *mentūris*, whorl.

maoín

wealth, Irish *maoin*, Old Irish *mīn*: *moini*—; Latin *mu@–nus*, service, duty, gift (English *munificence*), *communis*, common; Gothic *ga–mains*, common, English *mean*; Lithuanian *mannas*, exchange.

maoineas

slowness; See *maidhean*.

maoirné

a bait for a fishing hook (N.H.), *maoirnnean*, the least quantity of anything; cf. *maghar*, root *mag*, grow.

maois

a large basket, hamper, *maois–eisg*, five hundred fish, Irish *maois*, Welsh *mwys*, hamper, five score herring, Cornish *muis*, *moys*; Scottish *mese*, five hundred herring, Norse *meiss*, box, wicker basket, *meiss sīld*, barrel–herrings, Old High German *meisa*, a basket for the back; Lithuanian *maiszas*, sack, Church Slavonic *me@?chu@u*. The relationship, whether of affinity or borrowing, between Celtic and Teutonic, is doubtful. The Brittonic might come from Latin *mensa*, a table, and the Gadic from the Norse.

maoiseach, maoisleach

a doe, heifer: *maol–sech* (máol, harnless); See *mhs*.

maol

bald, Irish *maol*, Old Irish *mēl*, *mēl*, Welsh *moel*, Breton *maol*: *mailo–s*; Lithuanian *mailus*, something small, smallness, Church Slavonic *me@.lu@uku@u*, small; further root *mei*, lessen (see *maoth*). The Irish *mug*, servant, has been suggested as the basis: *mag(u)lo–*, servile, "short–haired, bald"; but this, though suitable to the Welsh, would give in Gaelic *mēl*. Cf. Irish *mēl*, prince, from *“maglo–*. Hence *maol*, brow of a hill or rock, Welsh *mael*, a conical hill?

maolchair

the space between the eyebrows; from *maol*.

maol–nnimheil
lazy, careless, indifferent (H.S.D.), maol–sni(imh), maol–spmoth (Rob.), a lazy one:

maor

an officer of justice or of estates, Irish maor, an officer, Old Gaelic m@oer, mбir (Book of Deer), Welsh maer, steward; from Latin major, whence English mayor.

maorach

shell–fish, Irish maorach; cf. Greek @Gmraina (u long), lamprey, @Gsnu@nros, eel.

maoth

soft, Irish maoth, Early Irish myeth, Old Irish myith. *moiti–s; Latin m&it&is, mild; further root mei, lessen (see m&mt&).

mar

as, Irish, Middle Irish mar, Early Irish, Old Irish immar, quasi: *ambi–are, the prepositions imm (now mu) and air? Welsh mor, as, Cornish, Breton mar, is explained by Ernault as unaccented Breton meur, Gaelic myr, big.

mar ri

Middle Gaelic far ri (Dean of Lismore): from mar and ri.

marach

a big, ungainly woman (Arg.); from myr, with neuter termination ach. Also maralsg.

marag

a pudding, Middle Irish maryc, hilla, Early Irish mar, sausage; from the Norse mёrr, dat. mёrv&i, suet, blyd–mёrr, black pudding.

marasgal

a master, regulator, Irish, Middle Irish maras&cal, regulator, marshal; from Middle English and Old French marescal, now marshal.

marbh

dead, Irish marbh, Old Irish marb, Welsh marw, Cornish marow, Breton maro, Middle Breton marv, *marvo–s, root mr@; Latin mor&ior, die; Lithuanian m&ir&i, die; Greek @Gmar&nw, destroy; Sanskrit mar, die.

marc
a horse, Gaelic and Irish marcach, a horseman, Early Irish marc, horse, Welsh, Cornish, Breton march, Gaulish @Gmarka-n (acc.): "marko-s, *markâ; Old High German marah, mare, meriha, horse, Norse marr, mare, Anglo-Saxon mearh, English mare and marshal.

marg

a merk: from the English mark, Scottish merk, Norse mo@'rk, g. markar.

margadh

a market, so Irish, Middle Irish margad, marcad, Early Irish marggad from Middle English market, from Latin mercatus.

marla

marl, Irish mórla, Welsh marl, from English marl. The Gaelic has the sense of "marble" also, where it confuses this word and English marble together.

marmor

marble, Irish marmur; from Latin marmor. A playing marble is in the Gaelic dialects marbul, a marble.

marrach

enchanted castle which kept one spell-bound, labyrinth, thicket to catch cattle (M`A.). Root mar, mer, deceive, as in mear, brath.

marrum, marruin

cream, milk, and their products (Carm.). Cf. marag.

marsadh

marching, Irish marsóil; from the English

mart

a cow, Irish mart, a cow, a beef, Early Irish mart, a beef; hence Scottish mart, a cow killed for family (winter) use and salted, which Jamieson derives from Martinmas, the time at which the killing took place. The idea of mart is a cow for killing: *martâ, from root mar, die, of marbh?

Mart

March, Irish Mórt, Early Irish mairt, g. marta, Welsh Mawrth; from Latin Martius, English March.
martradh

maiming, laming, Irish mairtrighim, murder, maim, martyrise, Old Irish martre, martyrdom; from Latin martyr, a martyr, whence English

mas

the buttock, Irish m6s, Early Irish m6ss: *masto--; Greek @Gmc/dea, genitals, @Gmastys, @Gmazys, breast, cod, @Gmadbw, lose hair; Latin madeo, be wet; root m6d, mad.

mas

before, ere: See mus.

masan

delay, Irish mas6n (O'Br., etc.):

masg

mix, infuse; from the Scottish mask, Swed. mäskæ, to mash, Fries. mask, draff, grains, English mash.

masgul

flattery:

masladh

disgrace, Irish masla, masladh, despite, shame, disgrace:

math

good, Irish math; See maith. This is the commonest form in Gaelic, the only Northern Dialect form.

MacBain's Dictionary – Section 27

mol, mal
a shingly beach; from Norse möl, g. malar, pebbles, bed of pebbles on the beach; root mel, grind.

molach

hairy, rough, Irish mothlach, rough, bushy (O‘R.), muthalach, shaggy (Fol.). If the Irish form is right, it cannot be allied to Indo-European ml@.o-s, wool, Greek @Gmallys, wool, tuft, Lithuanian millas, woolen stuff.

moll

chaff, Irish moll (O‘R.), Welsh mwl: *muldo--; English mould, Gothic mulda, dust, Old High German molt, dust, mould; root mel, grind. Borrowed from Welsh?

mollachd

a curse; the Northern form of mallachd, q.v.

m̩lltair

a mould; from English moulter, mould.

molltar

miller’s share of the grain or meal (Lewis) = multure:

monahdh

a mountain range, Welsh mynydd, mons, Cornish menit, meneth, Old Breton – monid, Middle Breton menez, mountain: *monijo-, *menijo-, root men, eminent, English eminent. Cf. Welsh inscription Monedorigi, "mountain–king"; also middle Gaelic name of St Andrews – Rig–monath (Chronicles). The Irish monadh appears only in Lh.; O‘Br. gives mynadh. The Gaelic word may have been borrowed from the Picts along with the place–names in which it appears: it is rare in Argyle topography.

monaid

heed:

monais

slowness, negligence; root men, stay, Greek @Gmũnw.

monar

a diminutive person or thing, monaran, a mote; See munar.

monasg
chaff, dross; from the root of monar.

monmhur, monaghar

a murmuring noise, Irish monmhar, monbhar, murmuring, monghair, monghar, roaring: *mon-mur; cf. Latin murmur.

myr

great, Irish myr, Old Irish myr, mbr, Welsh mawr, Old Welsh, Cornish maur, Breton meur, Gaulish –mârys; Greek Μυρως, great, famed (Ge’ghesn-mwros) in spear–throw; Gothic –mêrs, famed, mèrian, proclaim, Old High German mâri, famed, –mar in Germanic names German märchen, a tale, Norse m@øerr, famous; Slavonic –meru (Vladimir, etc.); Latin merus, English mere. A shorter form of the stem (*måro–) appears in mtr, greater (mâ), q.v.

morbhach

land liable to sea flooding, Irish murbhach, Middle Irish murmhagh; from muir and magh. Hence the locative A’ Mhor’oich, the Gaelic name of Lovat. Aran Irish muirbhreach, sandy soil by the seaside.

morghath

a fishing spear; "sea–spear", from muir and gath? Middle Irish murgai (Dean of Lismore).

mtrnan

a small timber dish, Irish myrnôn.

mort

murder, Irish mort, Middle Irish martad, slaughtering; from Latin mort– of mors, mortis, death.

mortar

mortar, Irish mortaoil; from the English

mosach

nasty, dirty; See musach.

mosgail

waken, arouse, Irish msguilim, msglaim, Middle Irish romuscall, he awoke, musclait, they wake: *imm–od–sc–al, root sec of duisg.
mosradh

coarse dalliance, *mosraiche*, smuttness; from *mos* with suffix *radh*. See *musach* for root.

mothair

perceive, Irish *mothuighim*, Middle Irish *mothaigim*, perceive, Old Irish *mothaigid*, stupeat (?); root *mot, met*, Lithuanian *matyti*, see, Lettic *matît*, perceive, Ch.Slavonic *motriti*, spectare, Greek @Gmateyw, seek.

mothan

bog violet:

mothar

loud noise, swelling of the sea, *mothar*, noise as from a cave (M`A.):

mothar

a park, clump of trees (Arms.), Middle Irish *mothar*, enclosure, a place studded with bushes:

mu

about, Irish *um, im*, Old Irish *imb, imm–*, Welsh *am*, Cornish, Breton *am–, em*, Gaulish *ambǐ*; *ambi*, *m@.bǐ*, Latin *ambi–*; Greek @Ga@'mfǐr, Anglo–Saxon *ymb*.

muc

a pig, Irish *muc*, Old Irish *mucc*, Welsh *moch*, pigs, Breton *moc’h*, pigs: *mukku–*; Latin *mûcus*, *muccus*, mucus; Greek @Gmъxa, phlegm, @Ga@'ptomъssw, wipe the nose, @Gmuktc/r, nose; Sanskrit *mตนb̥ti*, let loose.

mucag

a hip or hep, fruit of the dog–rose, Middle Irish *mucyrə*; from *muc* above. Cf. Greek @Gmъkcs, a mushroom, from the same root.

mustch

mщdan
a covering, covering for a gun:
mugha
destruction, decay, Irish mъgha, a perishing, straying, Middle Irish mugud, slaying, mogaim, I slay:
mugharn
ankle, so Irish; cf. Welsh migwn, ankle, joint, Breton migorn, cartilage, which Stokes compares to Latin mucro, point.
muidhe
a churn, Early Irish muide, a vessel, buide, a churn, Welsh buddai, churn. Stokes compares buide and buddai to Greek @Гριας, jar, Latin fedelia, pot, which is related to English body. The form muidhe has been compared to Latin modius, a peck, French muid, hogshead.
muidse
a mutch; from the Scottish mutch, German mütze.
mщig , mщg
cloudiness, gloom, surliness, Irish mъig. *munki-, root muk, smoke, as in much? Or *mu@–ggi–, allied to English muggy?
muigh , a muigh
outside; See mach.
uilceann
fell–wort, Irish muilcheann:
uileach
dear, beloved: *molico–, from mol, praise?
uileag
a cranberry:
uileann
a mill, so Irish, Old Irish *mulenn, *muilend, Welsh, Cornish, Breton *melir, from Latin *molîna, a mill, *molo, grind (see *meil). Gaelic *muillear, miller, Early Irish *muilleyir, is for *"muilneyir.

muileid

a mukle, Irish *mъlle; from Latin *mulus.

muillean

a husk, particle of chaff; from *moll.

muillean

a truss (of hay or straw): cf. Scottish *mullio (Orkney), and See under *mul, heap.

muillion

a million, Irish *milliun; from the Late Latin *millionem, coined from *mille, a thousand.

muilteag

a certain small red berry (Dial. H.S.D.). See muileag.

muime

a step–mother, nurse, Irish *buime, *muime, a nurse, Early Irish *mumme, nurse, stepmother: *"mud–s–mjâ, nurse, "suckler", root *mud, suck; Latin *mulier, woman; Greek *Гмъxw, suck, *Гмъdos, damp; Lithuanian *mbudyti, bath. It has also been paralleled to Latin *mamma, German *muhme, mother's sister, stepmother.

muin

teach, instruct, Irish *мъnim, Old Irish *мъnim.

muin

the back, Irish *muin, Early Irish *muin, back, neck, Welsh *mwn, neck: *"moni–, neck; Sanskrit *мъnyâ, neck; Latin *monile, necklace; Old High German *menni, neck ornaments, Anglo–Saxon *mene, neck–chain; Ch.Slavonic *monisto, necklace. See muineal, muing. Gaulish had also *Гманибкcs, collar or torque.

мщин

micturate, Irish *мъn, urine, Early Irish *мъn, root *meu мû, befoul; Sanskrit *му@–/tra urine; possibly also Latin *mûto, mutto, penis, Early Irish *moth, ball ferda.

muineal
the neck, Irish *muineul*, Early Irish *muinīl*, Welsh *mwnwgl*: *moniklo*–; from *moni*– of *muin*, back, q.v.

muineasach

depressed (Glenmoriston):

muing

a name, Irish *muing*, Old Irish *mong*, Welsh *myng* (m.), Middle Breton *mye*, Breton *moue*: *mongā*, *mengo*–, root *mon* of *muin*, back, q.v. Further is English *mane*, Norse *mön*, German *mähne*; Swed. and Danish *manke* is especially close to Gaelic.

muinichill, muilichinn

(Arg.), a sleeve, Irish *muinichille*, *muinchille*, Early Irish *munchille*; from Latin *manicula*, *manica*, long sleeve, from *manus*, hand.

muinighin

confidence, trust, so Irish, Early Irish *muinigin*; from *moni*–, love, desire, Norse *munr*, love, Old Sax. *munilik*, lovable; root *men*, think (Latin *mens*, English *mind*, etc.).

muinne

stomach (Arg.). Cf. *mionach*.

muinnte, munnda

beauteous; cf. Latin *mundus*.

muinnteachd

disposition (Dial.); for root See *muinighin*, and cf. Old Irish *muiniur*, I think.

muinntir

household, people, Irish *muinntir*, Old Irish *muinter*, *muntar*. This is regarded by Stokes, Zimmer, and Güterbock as an early borrowing from the Latin *monasterium*, monastery; the word *familia* is often applied to monasteries by Irish writers.

muir

мщіре
leprosy; from мур, a countless number, q.v.
muirgheadh
a fishing spear; See morghath.
muirichinn
children, family, Irish muiridhin, a charge, family: *mori-, care, charge, root mer, smer, remember; Latin memoria, memory; Greek ἡμіριμή, care; Sanskrit smarati, think, mind, *mori-gen-.
mщіrn
joy, affection, Irish тъирн, тъирнн (English mavourneen, my darling), Middle Irish тъирн, muirn: *morni-, root mor, mer, smer, as in muirichinn above.
mщіseag
a threat, muiseag (Arms.); from mus of musach.
muiscean
a mean, sordid fellow; See musach for the root.
mщіsean
a primrose, Irish тъіseбн (O'Br.):
mueseal
a muzzle, Irish muisiall; from the English muisginn
an English pint, mutchkin; from the Scottish mutchkin, Dutch mutsje, an eighth part of a bottle.
mul
mul
axle, Irish mul, mol, shaft; cf. Greek ἡμель, ash, spear.
mulachag

a cheese, Irish, Middle Irish *mulchēn*.

mulad

sadnmess; root *mu*, mutter?

mulart

dwarf elder, Irish *mulabhъrd, malabhъr, mulart* (O'Br.):

mulc

push, butt; cf. Latin *mulceo, mulco*, stroke, beat.

mulc

a shapeless lump, lump; *mulcan*, a pustule; cf. *meall*.

mullach

the top, Irish, Old Irish *mullach*: *muldāko*, *muldo*, top, head; Anglo-Saxon *molda*, crown of the head; Sanskrit *mûrdhōn*, top, head.

mult

a wedder, Irish, Old Irish *molt*, Welsh *mollt*, Cornish *mols*, vervex, Breton *maout*, a sheep (mas.): *molto*, root *mel, mol*, crush, grind, "mutilate"; Russ. *moliti@u*, cut, cut up, Old High German *muljan*, triturate. Hence Middle Latin *multo*, whence French *mouton*, a sheep, English *mutton*.

munar

a trifle, a trifling person, *monar*, diminutive person or thing:

minganachd

bullying:

mъnloch

a puddle, Irish *mъnloch*, gen. *mъnlocha*; from *mъn* and *loch*.

mur

unless, Irish *muna* (Donegal Irish *mur*, Monaghan has *amur = acht muna*, unless), Middle Irish *mun, moni, mona*, Early Irish, Old Irish *mani*, from *ma*, if, and *ni*, not: “if
not". The Gaelic *r* for *n* is possibly due to the influence of *gur* and of the verbal particl *ro-* (in *robh*); *mun-robh* becoming *mur-robh*.

**mr**

a wall, bulwark, palace, Irish, Early Irish *mγr*, Welsh *mur*; from Latin *mûrus*, a wall.

**mr**

countless number (as of insects), Early Irish *mγr*, abundance; Greek *@Gmûrγnos* (*u* long), countless, ten thousand; Sanskrit *bhûri*, many. Stokes compares rather Greek *@G-mura* of *@Gplc/mura* (*u* long), *@Gplcmûrγns* (*u* short or long), flood tide, flood. *mr*, leprosy = countless number.

**muran**

sea-bent, Irish *muraineach*, bent grass; from *muir*, the sea. Norse has *mura*, goose-grass.

**murcach**

sorrowful, Irish *murcach*, *mγrcach*; cf. Middle Breton *morchet*, anxiety, now *morc'hed*, Cornish *moreth*, chagrin. English *murky*, Norse *myrkr* could only be allied by borrowing. Cf. Latin *marceo*, droop.

**murla**

a coat of mail:

**murlach**

the king-fisher:

**murlag, murluinn**


**murlan**

rough head of hair:

**murrach**

able, rich, *murrtha*, successful, Middle Irish *muire, muiredach*, lord, Murdoch; Anglo-Saxon *maere*, clarus, Norse *maerr*, famous (Stokes), same root as *myr*. 

196
murt  
murder; See mort.

murtachd  
sultry heat, weariness produced by heat:

mus  
before, ere; cf. Old Irish mos, soon, mox, used as a verbal particle; it is allied to moch, being from *moqsu, Latin mox.

musach  
nasty, Irish mosach (O'R., Sh.), Welsh mws, effluvia, stinking, Breton mous, muck, mouz, crepitus ventris: *musso-, *mud-so-, root mud, be foul or wet; Greek @Gmъsos (= @Gmъd-sos), defilement, @Gmъdos, clamminess, decay; Lithuanian mudas, dirty sea-grass: root mu (mu@-), soil, befoul, Gaelic мъжин, English mud, etc.

musg  
a musket, Irish мъsgaid, L.Middle Irish muscaed (Four Masters); from the English

mъsg  
rheum about the eyes, gore of the eyes; from the root мъ, befoul, be wet, as discussed under musach, мъжин.

musgan  
dry-rot in wood, Irish musgan, mustiness, mouldiness; Latin muscus, moss; English moss, mushroom; Lithuanian musai (pl.), mould. This word is not in H.S.D., but it is implied in Arms, and is in M`E.; also in common use.

mъsgan  
pith of wood, porous part of a bone (H.S.D.). Armstrong gives also the meanings attached to musgan, above; the words are evidently the same.

mъsgan  
the horse fish:

мъшuinn
confusion, tumult, Irish *misibh*, codlata, hazy state preceding sleep. From English *motion*?

mutach

short, Early Irish *mut*, everything short: *mutto-*, root *mut*, dock; Latin *mutilus*, maimed (English *mutilate*), *muticus*, docked; Greek *μυτύλος*, hornless.

mutstan, mutan

a muff, fingerless glove, also *mutag* (Arms.); from *miotag*, with a leaning on *mutach*, short. Thurneysen takes it from *mutach* without reference to *miotag*. Irish has *muthyg* (Con.).

mutth

change, Middle Welsh *mudaw*; from Latin *mutuo*, I change.

N

n-

from, in *a nuas*, *a nmos*, Irish, Old Irish *an-*; See a.

na

not, ne, Irish, Old Irish *na*: used with the imperative mood solely. It is an ablaut and independent form of the neg. prefix *in* (see ion-, an-), an ablaut of Indo-European *nê*, Latin *nê*, Greek *μην*; shorter from Latin *ne@u-*, Gothic *ni*, English *not* (ne-6-wiht), etc.; further Indo-European *n@-*, Greek *Ga@'n-*, Latin *in-*, English *un-*, Gaelic *an-*. See *nach*, which is connected herewith as Greek *Gou@'k*, *Gou@*; the Welsh is *nac*, *nag*, with imperative, Breton *na*.

na

or, vel, Irish *nô*, Early Irish, Old Irish *ny*, Welsh *neu*: *nev* (Stokes, who allies it to Latin *nuo*, nod, Greek *Gneôw*, Sanskrit *nâvate*, go remove; but, in 1890, Bez. Beit.@+16 51, he refers it to the root *nu*, English *now*). It can hardly be separated from *neo*, otherwise, q.v. Strachan agrees.

na

than, Irish *nô*, Middle Irish *inô*, Early Irish *inda*, *indôs*, Old Irish *ind as*, *indôs*, pl. *indate* (read *indôte*); from the prep. *in* and * tô*, to be (Zeuss@+2, 716–7, who refers to the other prepositional comparative conjunction *oldaas*, from *ol*, de). The use of *in* in Old Irish as the relative locative may also be compared.
na

what, that which, id quod, Middle Irish ina, ana, inna n–, Early Irish ana n–; for an a, Old Irish rel. an (really neuter of art.) and Gaelic rel a, which see. Descent from ni or ni, without any relative, is favoured by Book of Deer, as do ni thnssad, of what would come. Possibly from both sources.

'na, 'na–

in his, in her, in (my); the prep. an with the possessive pronouns: 'nam, 'nar, 'nad (also ad, Early Irish at, ith, 'nur, 'na, 'nan.

nabaidh, nabuidh

a neighbour; from the Norse na–bьi, neighbour, "nigh–dweller", the same in roots as English neighbour.

nach

not, that not (conj.), that not = quin (rel), noone? Irish, Early Irish nach, Welsh nac, nag, not, Breton na: *nako, from na, not, which See above, and ko or k as in Greek @Gou@'k against @Gou@' (Stokes). The ko has been usually referred to the same pronominal origin as –que in Latin neque; it does appear in neach.

nadur

nature, Irish nбdъr, Welsh natur; from Latin natura.

naid

a lamprey (Sh., O'Br.), Irish naid:

naidheachd

news, Irish nъaidheachd, Welsh newyddion; from nuadh, new.

naile

yea! an interjection:

naird, a naird

upwards, Irish anбirde, Early Irish i n–ardi, i n–airddi; prep. in (now an) into, and airde, height: "into height". This adverb is similar in construction to a bhan, a mach, a steach, etc., for which See а.

naire
shame, Irish *nёire*, Early Irish *nёre*: *nagro*—, shameful, root *nagh*, be sober, Greek ＠Gnc/fw (do.), German *nüchtern*, fasting, sober.

naisneach
modest; compare *naistinn*.

naistinn
care, wariness; from Norse *njysn*, spying, looking out, Gothic *niuhseini*, visitation (＠Ge＠'piskopc／), Anglo-Saxon *neysan*, search out.

naitheas
harm, mischief:

nall
from over, to this side, Irish, Old Irish *annall*, from an (see a) and all of thall, q.v.

namhaid
an enemy, Irish *nёmhaid*, g. *namhad*, Old Irish *нёма*, g. *нёмат*, pl.n. *нёма*: *нёмант*—, root *нём*, *нём*, seize, take; Greek ＠Gнйmesis, wrath, nemesis, ＠Gнвмбц, ＠Gнймв, distribute; Old High German *нёма*, rapine, German *nehmen*, take, English nimble; Zend. *nemanh*, crime, Alb. name, a curse. Cf. Welsh, Cornish, and Breton nam, blame.

na'n
(*na'm*), if (with false supposition), Middle Gaelic *dane*, *da n*—, *da m*— (Dean of Lismore), Irish *da*, *dё* (for *da n*—, eclipsing), Early Irish *dё* *n*—, *dнa n*—, Old Irish *dian*: the prep. *di* or *de* and rel. *an*; Manx dy. The Gaelic form with *n* for *d* is puzzling, though its descent from *da n*— seems undoubted.

naoi
nine, so Irish, Old Irish *nyi n*—, Welsh, Cornish *naw*, Breton *nao*: *neun*; Latin *novem*, Greek ＠Ge＠'n＠-nιа; English nine, German *neun*; Sanskrit *нёvan*.

naoidhean
an infant, so Irish, Old Irish *nyidiu*, gen. *nyiden*: *ne＠-vid*—, "non-witted"? Cf. for force Greek ＠Gnc/pios, infant (= ＠Gnc－pios, not–wise one), from ＠G－pios, wise, ＠Gpinutys (do.), root qeи of cιαιл, q.v. So Stokes in Celt.Ph.@+ 2; now *no＠-vidи,on* ( no = ne); cf. Greek ＠Gnc/pios.
naomh

holy, Irish *naomh, Early Irish *nyem, *nyeb, Old Irish nyib; Old Persian *naiba, beautiful, Persian niw (do.). Bez. suggests the alternative of Lettic *naigs, quite beautiful.

naosga

a snipe, Irish *snoib–sko–, root sneib, snib of English snipe?

nar

negative particle of wishing: *ni–air, for not; aír and nám.

nasag

an empty shell:

nasc

a band, tieband, collar, Irish, Early Irish *nasc. *nasko–; Old High German nusca, fibula, Norse nist, brooch: *n@.dh–sko–, root n@.dh (Brug.). The verg nasc, Old Irish –nascim, appears in Breton as naska. The root nedh is in Sanskrit nahi (Brug.). Others make the root negh of Latin nexus, etc., and the root snet of snath, q.v., has been suggested. See snaim further.

nasgaidh

gratis, free, Irish a n–aisge, freely, aisge, a gift. See asgaidh.

natar

nitre; from English natron, nitre,

nathair

a serpent, so Irish, Old Irish nathir, Welsh neidr, Cornish nader, Middle Breton azr. *natrix; Latin natrix, water snake; Gothic nadrs, Norse naðr, English adder. The Teutonic words are regarded by Kluge as scarcely connected with Latin natrix, whose root is nat, swim.

–ne

emphatic participle added to the pl. of 1st pers. pron. sin–ne, ar n–athair–ne, "our father"; Old Irish ni, –ni, used independently (= nos) and as a suffix. See further under sinne.

neach
anyone, Irish *neach*, Old Irish *nech*, aliquis, Welsh, Cornish, Breton *nep, neb*, quisquam: *neqo*, *ne-quo*; Lithuanian *nekas*, something, *nekras*, quidam, Let.. *kō ne kō*, anyhow. Stokes takes the *ne* from the negative root *ne* (se *na*); the *qo* is the pronominal stem of the interrogative (cf. Latin *-que, neque*).

nead

e a nest, Irish *nead*, Early Irish *net*, Welsh *nyth*, Cornish *neid*, Breton *nez, neiz*: *nizdo-s*; Latin *nīdus*; English *nest*; Sanskrit *nīdas*. Supposed to be from *“ni-sed*–, "sit down".

niamh

e heaven, Irish *neamh*, Old Irish *nem*, Welsh, Cornish *nef*, Middle Breton *neff*, now *env*: *nemos*; Sanskrit *nīmas*, bowing, reverence; Latin *nemus*, grove; Greek *@Gnǐmos*, pasture: root *nem*, distribute, Greek *@Gnǐmw* (do.), German *nehmen*, take. Gaulish has *@Gnemcton* or *@Gnemeton*, Old Irish *nemed*, sacellum. Often, and lately (1895) by Prof. Rhys, referred to the root *nebh*, be cloudy, Greek *@Gnǐfos*, cloud, Latin *nēbus* (see *neul*); but the Gaelic nasalized *na* is distinctly against this, as also is the Breton *env* (Stokes).

neamhnuid

e a pearl, Irish *meamhn*, Middle Irish *niamnuid*, pearl, Early Irish *nemanda*, pearly, Old Irish *nīm*, onyx (for *nem*?); root *nem* of *niamh*.

neanntag

e nettle, Irish *neantuig*, Early Irish *nenntai*, nettles, *nenaid*. See *deanntag*.

neapaicin

e a napkin, Irish *naiρίςнт*, from English

niaraphd

ehappiness, usually *mo niarachd*, lucky to, Irish *moigheanńska*, happy is he (O'Br.), *is meanar duit-se*, happy it is for you (O'Growney), Middle Irish *mo ghenar duit*, good luck to you (Four Masters), *mogenar* (L.B.), Early Irish *mogenar*. The root seems to be *mag* (Indo–European *magh*), increase (see *mac*); cf. Latin *macte*, root, *mak*, great.

nearag

e a daughter (Oss. Ballads); if a word properly handed down, it is interesting to compare it with the root of *neart*. 202
nearth

strength, Irish *nearth*, Old Irish *ner*, Welsh, Cornish *nerth*, Breton *nerz*, Gaulish *nerto-*, root *ner*, Sanskrit *n̄dr*, man; Greek @Ga@ncy (root *ner*); Latin Umbr. *nerus*, viros, Sab. *Nero*, fortis; Teutonic *Nerthus*, Norse *Njörðr*, Lithuanian *nore?ti*, to will.

neas

weazel; See *nios*.

neasg , neasgaid

a boil, Irish *neascyid*, Early Irish *nescoit*: *ness-conti-*, from Early Irish *ness*, wound (*snit-so-*, root *snit*, cut. German *schneide*, S. *sned*), and -conti- found in *urchoid?* Stokes regards Early Irish *ness*, wound, as from *nesko-*, root *neg*.

neimh

poison, Irish *nimh*, *neimh*, Old Irish *nem*, pl. *neimi*: *nemes-*, "something given", root *nem-*, distribute (as in *naamh*)?

пип

a turnip; from the Scottish *neep*, Middle English *ne@-pe*, from Latin *nâpus*.

neo , air neo

otherwise, alioquin (conj.); See *neo-*. 

neo-

un-, Irish *neamh-*, *neimh-*, Middle Irish *nem*, Old Irish *neb-*, *neph-*: *ne-bo-*; the *ne* is the negative seen in *na, ni*, but the *bo* is doubtful. Zimmer suggests that *b* is what remains of the subj. of *bu*, be: "be not".

netinean, netnan

the daisy, Irish *nyinin*: "noon-flower", from *nthin*, noon. Cf. the English *daisy* for force.

netnach

eccentric, curious: *neo-gnathach*, "unwont".

neonagan

a stye in the eye (Arg.); cf. *leamhnad*. Also *stoanagan*, cf. Scottish *styen*.

neoni
nothing, a trifle, Old Irish _нepnh_, from _ne_– and _ni_, thing.

_neul_, _nial_

a cloud, Irish _neul_, Old Irish _nйl_, pl.acc. _nhula_, Welsh _niwl_, mist: *neblo–s; Latin _nebula_; Greek _GneфйlC_, German _nebel_, mist; Old Slavonic _nebo_, sky; Sanskrit _nabhas_, mist.

_ni_

not, Irish _nй_, Old Irish _nй_, _ni_, Welsh _nй_; *nei_, Old Latin _nei_, Latin _ni–_, _нё_; Old H.German _ni_, German _neim_; Old Slavonic _ni_, neque; Zend _naё_, Greek _Gnc–_. Thurneysen says *ne–est = *нйst, Celtic _nйst_, _nms_, _nй h–_ non–aspirating.

_ni_

a thing, Irish _nidh_, Old Irish _nй_, res, probably a curtailed form of Old Irish _anн_, id quod, from the art.neut. and the pronominal suffix _ei_, which Zimmer compares to Gothic _ei_, that (conj.), _sa–ei_, _that–ei_, which is either the locative of pronominal _o–_ (Greek _Gei@", Indo–European _ei–so_, this here), or the particle seen in Greek _Gou@"tos–h_ (j long), an instrumental of Latin _is_, Gaelic _e_, he. Some have regarded _ni_ as from *gnithe, factum, which See in _nй_, will do.

_nм_

cattle; this is the same as _ni_, thing.

_nм_

will do, Irish _gnhm_, I do, Old Irish _doghn_, facit; See _duan_, _gnмoth_.

_niata_

courageous, Irish _nia_, gen. _niadh_, a champion, _niadhas_, valour, Middle Irish _forniatta_, brave, Early Irish _nia_, g. _nнath_, possibly Ogam _neta_, _netta_ (*nйta?): *neid–, Greek _Go@neidos_, revile, Lithuanian _nйds_, hatred, Sanskrit _nйd_, mock, or *ni–sed–, down–setter? Rhys (Lect.) cfs. the Teutonic _napb_, venture, strive; this would give Gaelic preserved _d_.

_nics_

female patronymic prefix, Middle Gaelic _nee_ (Dean of Lismore), Irish _nй_, Middle Irish _inh_, an abbreviation of Old Irish _ingen_, now _inghean_ or _nйghean_ and _ui_, nepotis (Stokes). The Gaelic _nic_, really "grand–daughter", stands for _inghean mhic_ or _nй mhic_; we have recorded in 1566 _Ne V@+c Kenze_ (M`Leod Charters).
nigh

wash, Irish *nighim*, Early Irish *nigim*, Old Irish *dofonuch*, lavo, nesta, laveris: *šligô*, Indo-European *nei@gô*, Greek *ἀγρός*, *ἀγρήτω*, English *nick*, Auld Nick, a water power, German *nix*; Sanskrit *ni*, clean.

nighean

a daughter; a corruption of *inghean*, q.v.

nimh

poison, Irish *nimh*; See *neimh*.

nior

not (with perfect tense), Irish *nhor*, Early Irish *nhr = nh-ro*; *ro* is the sign of past tenses.

nios , neas

a weazel, Irish *neas, eas(yg)*, Old Irish *ness*.

nmos

from below, up, Irish *annos*, Early Irish *anns*; from *an* (see a) and *+mos*.

nis

now, Irish *anois*, Middle Irish *anosa*, Early Irish *innossai*, Old Irish *indossa*; *ind* (now *an*) of the article and Gaelic *fois*, rest. The word appears in *a bhos*, q.v. The form *indorsa*, this hour (= now), is rejected by Ascoli as a misspelling for *indossa*.

ni 's

id quod, the usual classical Gaelic with the verb substantive to denote comparative state: *tha i ni's fhearr*, she is better, *lr nios*, Middle Irish *nh is*; “thing that is”, from *ni* and *is*. The usual and true Gaelic form *na 's* is not a degraded form of Irish *ni 's*. The Gaelic *na* of *na 's* is simply *na* = id quod (see *na*); the Irish is some mediæval development with *nh*, for old *ana*, id quod, was lost, the simple *a* (art.) being used now in its stead, as in Old Irish As it was impossible to use *a* in the comparative construction with clearness, recourse was had to *nh is*. Thus Irish: An tan do thygradh nh ba my do dheunamh = Gaelic An *tan* a thogadh e na bu mth a dhianamh. Hence *ni 's* should never have been used in Scottish Gaelic.
a corner; from the Scottish *neuk*, Middle English *no@–k*. Dial. *iщc*. Skeat thinks the English is the borrower.

no

or, vel, Irish *nб*, Early Irish, Old Irish *ny*, Welsh *neu*; See *na*.

nochd

to–night, Irish *anochod*, Old Irish *innocht*, hac nocte: the art. and *nochd*, night, Welsh *heoeth*, Cornish *nehir*, Breton *neyzor*, *nos*: *nokti*–; Latin *nox*, *noctis*; Greek *@Gьx*, *@Gнуktys*; Gothic *nahts*, English *night*; Lithuanian *naktms*; Sanskrit *nбkti*.

nochd

naked, Irish *nochdadh*, manifestation, Old Irish *nnochт*, Welsh *noeth*, Cornish *noyth*, Breton *noaz*: *noqto*–; Gothic *naqaps*, Old High German *nacot*, English *naked*; further cf. Latin *nбdus* (*nogvidus*); Slavonic *nагu@u*; Sanskrit *nagnб*.

nodadh

a nod, suggestion; from the English

nodha

new; See *nuadh*.

noig

the anus:

noig

old–fashioned face; *noigiseach*, snuffy; *noigeanach* (D. Ban):

noigean

a noggin, Irish *noigin*, from the English *noggin*. Skeat thinks the English are the borrowers; but this is unlikely.

nтin

noon, Irish *nуin*, g. *nyna*, evening, noon, Early Irish *nуin*, *nyna*, Welsh *nawn*; from the Latin *nбna* hora, ninth hour of the day, or 3 o'clock.

noir

the east, Irish *anoir*, Old Irish *anair*, "from before", if one looks at the morning sun; from *an* (see a) and *air*.
nollaig

Christmas, Irish nodlog, Early Irish notlaic, Welsh nadolig; from Latin natalicia, the Nativity.

norra

a wink of sleep (Arran), norradh (M`Rury):

nts

a custom, Irish, Early Irish nys, Welsh naws, Middle Breton neuz. *nomzo-, Greek @Gnomos, law, Latin numerus. Thurneysen thinks the Gadelic words are borrowed from the Welsh naws, from gnaws (See gnath). Stokes gives *nomso– as stem for Gadelic alone; the Welsh he regards as from gnâ, as above. The ideal stem would be *nâsto–, root nâd.

nts

a cow's first milk, Early Irish nus; from nua, new, and ass, milk.

MacBain's Dictionary – Section 28

n̓ttair

a notary, Irish nytadyir, Old Irish notire; from Latin notarius.

nothaist

a foolish person:

nuadarra

angry, surly; See nuarranta.

nuadh

new, Irish n̓adh, Old Irish nue, n̓ide, Welsh newydd, Old Breton nouuid, Breton neuez, Gaulish novio–: *novio–s; Latin novus, Novius; Greek n̓ios, young, new; Gothic niujis, English new; Lithuanian na̱jas; Sanskrit navya.

'nuair
when, "the hour that", Irish *anuair*, Early Irish *innъair*. the art. and word *uair*, q.v.

nuall, nuallan

a howling, cry, Irish *nuail*, Early Irish *nъall*. *nouslo-*; Sanskrit *nu*, cry, *navati*; Lettic *nauju*, cry; Old High German *niuho*, praise, rejoicing.

nuarranta

sad, surly; cf. the Irish interjection *mo nuar*, my woe, root *nu* as above.

nuas

down, from above, Irish *anuas*; See *a* and *uas*.

nuag

as far as, Old Gaelic *gonice* (B. of Deer), Irish *nuige*, *go nuige*, Early Irish *connici*: *con-do-icci*; See *thig*, come.

nuimhir

number, so Irish; from Latin *numerus*. Usually *uibhir*, q.v.

'n uiridh

last year, Irish *'nuraidh*, Early Irish *innuraid*, the art. and Old Irish dat. *urid*. See *uiridh*.

null

over, to beyond; for *nunn* on the analogy of *nall*, and for dissimilation of the *ns*. See *nunn*, the only Argyllshire form.

nunn

over, beyond, Irish *annonn*, Old L. *inunn*; from the prep. *an* (see *a*) and *sund*, here ("from here"), Welsh *hwnt*, Breton *hont* (so-*u-to*-s), this. The pronominal forms beginning in *so* and *to*, or *s* and *t* without *o*, are all from the roots *so* and *to* ultimately.

O

*O*

the interjection "O! oh!" Irish *o*; See vocative *a*.

*O*
from, ab, Irish y, Old Irish y, ua (hy, hua): *ava; Sanskrit śva, away, off; Latin au−, as in aufero, take away; Church Slavonic u−, Prussian au−. Also bho, q.v.

o

since, when, with the rel. as o 'n, Irish y, Old Irish y, ex quo; it is merely the prep. o used as a conjunction.

ob

refuse, Irish obaim, Old Irish obbaim, obbad (inf.); referred to ud−bad, "out−speak", the prefix ud−, out (allied to English out, Sanskrit ud, out, of) and ba, speak, Indo-European bha, Latin fari, Greek @G fa in @Gfcmh. Ascoli gives the root as ben (see bean), repellere.

tb

a creek; from NNorse hyp, small land−locked bay, Scottish hope, Anglo−Saxon hyp, valley.

obaidh

a charm; See ubag.

obair

a work, so Irish, Early Irish opair, oper, Old Irish operd, operatio; from Latin opus (g. operis), opera.

++obair

a confluence; the usual pronunciation of the Aber− in place names. See abar.

obann

sudden, Irish obann, Early Irish opond: *od−bond, e vestigio, from bonn? Stokes refers it to the root of Greek @Ga@'/fnw, Old Slavonic abije, immediately, suggesting *ob−ny−. Welsh buan also suggests itself.

ocar

interest on money, Irish ocar, Welsh ocr, from Norse okr, usury, Anglo−Saxon wocer, Gothic wokrs, German wucher, root ve@g.

och

an interjection, alas! Irish och, uch, Old Irish uch, vae, ochfad, sighing: *uk; Gothic aъhjôn, make a noise, Norse uglâ, English owl; Let. auka, stormwind, Srb. uka, a cry.
ochd

eight, Irish ochd, Old Irish ocht n-, Welsh wyth (*okti), Breton eiz: * oktō; Latin octō; Greek ἀκτὼ; Gothic ahtau; Sanskrit ashtaṅ.

ochrin

alas, Irish och yrn; literally "alas this!" From och and the old pronoun yrn, discussed under eadhon.

ocras

hunger, Irish ocrus, ocarus, Early Irish accorus. See acras. The Latin careo, want, may be suggested as allied; root ker, kor.

od

yonder, yon; See ud.

oda

tongue of land; oddr.

oda

horse-race (Uist), race, race-course (Carm.); cf. Norse at, horse-fight.

odhar

dun, so Irish, Early Irish odar: *odro-s, for * odh-ro-, shady, Latin umbra (= o-n-dhra), ater, dark, Umbrianadro, atra. Bez. suggests, with query, *jodras, allied to Lithuanian ju@odas, dark. Thurneysen has referred *odro-s to Indo-European udro-, otter, hydra, watery, the idea being "otter-like" or "water-like" (Greek ἀγριαυτος/δωρ, English water).

ofrail

an offering, Irish ofrōil, Middle Irish offrōil, Early Irish oifrend; from Latin offerendum.

tğ

young, Irish yg, Old Irish yc, yac, Welsh ieuanc, Cornish iouenc, Breton iaouank, Gaulish Jovinc-illos: * jovan-.ko-s, comparative jovōs; Latin juvenis, juvencus; English young, Gothicjuggs; Sanskrit yuvaçō, juvenile, jēvan, young.

ogha
grandchild, Irish y, ua, g. ui, a grandson, descendant, Old Irish ua, aue, haue, g. hauï; *(p)avio-s; Greek @Гpaňs, for pafns, boy; further Latin puer, for pov-er; Welsh wyr, root pu, pav, pov, beget. Brug. (Grund.@+2 122) refers it to *avio-s, an adj. from avo-s, grandfather, etc., Latin avus. English eame.

++oghum

the "Ogam" writing, so Irish, Early Irish ogum, Ogma ma Elathan (son of knowledge), the Hercules of the Gaelic gods, Gaulish Ogmios, the Gaulish Hercules and god of eloquence: *Ogambio-s. Cf. Greek @Г@'/gmos ( @Г *g-mos?), a furrow, line, Sanskrit 6jmas, course, run, root ag: the comparison is very doubtful. See oidheam.

tglach

a youth, servant, Irish yglach, Old Irish yclach; from yg and suffix -lach (see teaghlach).

ogluiddh

gloomy, awful, bashful, Irish ogluidh, bashful; from Norse uggligr, fearful, English ugly.

oich

interjectionn of pain, Irish, Old Irish uch. See och.

oide

foster–father, step–father, Irish oide, Old Irish aite: *attio-s; Greek @Ga@'/tta, father; Gothic atta, father; Church Slavonic otici, father; Sanskrit attâ, mother.

oidhche, oiche

night, Irish oidhche, Old Irish aidche, later oidche, also adaig. *ad–aqiâ, *ad–aqî, root aq, dark; Latin aquilus, dark; Lithuanian aklas, blind; Greek @Ga@'/karon, blind (Hes.). Sanskrit andhas, darkness, with root andh, adh, Latin ater, etc., have been suggested, the ad of *ad–aqia being made the root and not the aq (see odhar).

++oidheadh, tragical death, so Irish, Early Irish oided, aided; root pad, ped, fall, Latin pestis (Stokes). See eas.

oidheam

a secret meaning, inference, idea (M`A., M`E.), a book ( M`F., H.S.D.). Properly oigheim, the same as ogham above (zeuss, Rhys' Hib.Lect.).

oidheirp, oirpe
an attempt: "ad-erb", root erb of earb, q.v.?

oifig

an office, Irish oifig, Middle Irish oifficc, from Latin officium (English office).

tígéach

a stallion, young horse; from ṭg and each. Commonly aigeach, q.v.

tígh

a virgin, Irish yigh, Early Irish Old Irish yg, uag, integer: *augi−, root au@g, increase; Latin augeo; Gothic bukan, increase; Lithuanian bugu, (Brug.). Bez. (in Stokes' Urkel.Spr.) suggests Czech pouhy/, pure, and a stem *pougo−s.

oigheam

obedience, homage; cf. gaidhe.

oighionnach, aigheannach

a thistle (Perth, according to M`A.): See fobhannan.

oighre

ice, Irish oidhir, Middle Irish yigred, Early Irish aigred, snow; See deigh.

oighre

an heir, so Irish, Middle Irish oigir, founded on Latin heres, possibly on Middle English heir rather, which is from heres.

oighreag

cloudberry; founded on Scottish averin.

oil

vexation, offence, Irish ++oil. The Early Irish ṧoil has ṧ long, and is for agli−, Gothic agls, disgraceful (Strachan). The Gaelic is perhaps from the root of oilt.

oil

rear, educate, Irish oilm, Old Irish ailim; root al as in altrum.

oilbheum

offence, stumbling-block, Irish oilbhūim, Middle Irish ailbhūim: "stone-dashing", "stone-stumbling"; from ++ail, rock, and beum, blow, q.v. (Atk.).
oilean, eilean
training, nurture, Irish *oileamhuin*, nurture, Middle Irish *oilemain*, inf. to *ailim*, I rear; root *al*, as in *altrum*, q.v.

oillt
horror, disgust, Irish *oilt*; *aleti*–, root *pal*, strike, whence Latin *palma*, palm, *palpo*, palpitate, etc.?

oineach
liberality, Irish *oineach*, mercy, liberality. See eineach.

тinid
a fool, Irish *yinmhíd*, Early Irish *yinmit, onmit*; from *yn*–, foolish, and *ment*, mind. See тиннеач.

тиннеач
a foolish woman, Irish *yinseach*; from *yn*, foolish, and the feminine termination – *seach*.

oir
edge, border, Irish, Early Irish, Old Irish *or*, Welsh *gor–or*, ora superior: *oro*–. Cf. Latin *ôra*, coast, from which Thurneysen regards it as borrowed; it is not allied to German *ufer*, coast.

oir
for, Old Irish *ar, air*; the prep. *air* (*are*) used as a conj. The Irish *yir*, because, for, Old Irish *yre, ñare*, abl. of Old Irish *uar, huar*, is from Latin *hôra*, Gaelic *uair*.

oir–
prefix denoting "ad" or "on", Irish *oir–*, Old Irish *air–*, *ar*–; this is the prep. *air* (*are*). Hence *oirbheart*, a good deed, Irish do. , from *beart*; *oirbheas*, act of charity, from *beus*, conduct, etc. Sometimes confused with *tr*–, gold, as prefix; cf. *yirheirc*.

oircheas
pity, charity, Irish *oircheasachd*, need, charitableness; cf. Old Irish *airchissecht*, gratia, indulgentia, vb. *airchissim*, parcit, indulget: *air*+*cess*; root of *cead*?

тirde
a piece or lump of anything; See τρδ.

τιρδʰeiríc

glorious, Irish yirdʰearc, Old Irish airdirc, erdirc, from air and dearc, see: "conspicuous". See oir– for the τιr–.

οινφείδ

music, Irish oirfid, Early Irish air–fitiud, playing, inf. to arbeitim, arpeitim, from air and peitim, Middle Irish peiteadh, music; peit or pet is from svettâ, whistle, pipe, Gaelic fead, q.v.

τιρλεαχ

an inch, Irish yrlach, ordlach, Middle Irish ordlach, tri hordlaighe, three inches; from ordu, thumb, now Gaelic τρδαγ q.v.

οιρθιɾ

the east, so Irish, Old Irish airtʰer; comparative of air, ante – "in front", as one faces the sun in the morning.

οιρθιɾ

border, coast, so Irish, Middle Irish aïɾer; from air and tmr.

τιςγ

a sheep, yearling ewe, Early Irish yïsc; for yi–shesc, yi, sheep, and seasg, barren, q.v. The word yi is from *ovi–s; Latin ovis; Greek @Goi@'/ś; Lithuanian avis; Sanskrit ṛvîs.

οιςιⁿ

a corner, Irish isïn, the temple, fôn na hoisean, along the temple, Early Irish na–h–usine, the temples: "ad–stani–, "out–standing"(?). See ursïn, tarsïn.

οιςιɾ

an oyster, Irish oïsre; from Middle English oïstre, from French oïstre, from Latin ostrea.

οιστιɾικ

ostrich, Irish oïstrich; from the English

oïτ
an interjection to denote the sense of burning heat; cf. Old Irish *uit mo chrob*, alas for my hand!

oiteag

a breeze, puff of wind, Irish *oiteyg*: *atti*-, root *at*, as in Greek *@Ga@'tmys*, vapour, English *atmosphere*; Anglo-Saxon *aedm*, breath; Sanskrit *âtmâ*, breath, soul.

oitir

a ridge or bank in the sea, a low promontory, Irish *oithr*: *ad–thr*, from *thr*, land, "to-land".

†l

drink, drinking, Irish *yl*, *ylaim*, Early Irish *yl*, inf. to *ibim*, Old Irish *oul*, *povolo* (St.), drinking: *potlo–*, root *po*, *pò*, drink; Latin *pyto*, English *potate*, etc.; Sanskrit *pâ–*, drink. Zimmer considers it borrowed from Norse *ôl*, English *ale*. The root *pele*, *plê*, full, has also been suggested; but it is unlikely here.

ola

oil, Irish, Old Irish *ola*, Welsh *olew*, Old Welsh *oleu*, Breton *eoî*, from Latin *oleum*, English *oil*.

†lach

a hospitable person: "boon–companion"; from †l.

olann

wool, so Irish, Early Irish *oland*, Old Welsh *gulan*, Welsh *g wlan*, Cornish *g loan*, Breton *g loan*: *vlanâ*, *viano–*; Latin *lâna*; Greek *@Glâ@'nnos*, *@Glâ@'c@nnos*; English *wool*, Gothic *vulla*, Lithuanian *wilna*, Sanskrit *u@~/rnâ*, Indo-European *vl@/~nâ*.

olc


ollabhar

a great army (M`F.), Irish *ollarbhar*. *oll+ arbhar*. For *oll*, See *ollamh*: Early Irish *arbar*, a host, is from *ber* (see *beir*).
ollamh

a learned man, a doctor, so Irish, Old Irish *ollam*, g. *ollaman*; from Irish *oll*, great (root *pol, pel, plê*, full, fill).

тmar

amber, Irish *omra*, Welsh *amfer*, from the English

omhail

attention, heed, Irish *ъmhalt*; cf. Gaelic *umhal*, obedient.

omhan , othan

froth of milk or whey, whey whisked into froth (*Carm.*), Irish *uan*, Early Irish *ъan*, froth, foam, Welsh *ewyn*, Breton *eon*: *eveno-, *poveno-*, Lithuanian *puta*, foam, Lettic *putas*.

onagaid confusion, row (Dial.); cf. *aonagail*.

onfhadh

a blast, storm, raging of the sea, Irish *anfadh*, Early Irish *anfud*, for *an-feth*, "excess–wind", *feth*, aura; root *vē*, *ven*, blow; Sanskrit *va@-/ta*, wind; Greek *@Ga@'/cmi*, blow, *@Ga@'c/r*, Latin *aer*, English *air*; Lithuanian *ve@?jas*, wind; further Latin *ventus* and English *wind*.

onchon

a standard (M`F., O`Br.), so Irish, also Irish *onchъ*, leopard, Early Irish *onchъ*, banner, leopard; the idea of "leopard" is the primary one. From French *onceau, once*, English *ounce*, leopard.

onoir

respect, honour, Irish *onьir*, Early Irish *onьir, onoir*: from Latin *honor*.

тнrachd

solitude, Irish *aonarachd*, from *aonar, aon*.

тr

gold, Irish, Old Irish *yr*, Welsh *aur*, Cornish *our*, Breton *aour*; from Latin *aurum*. 

тğ-
prefix air, oir, confused often with the prefix p\r–, gold; e.g. trbheart, good (golden!) deed, which is for oirbheart (See oir–).

trag
sheaf of corn (H.S.D.), orag (M`F., Arms.):

organ
an organ, Irish, Middle Irish orgên, Early Irish organ, Welsh organ; from Latin organum, English organ.

traid
a speech, Irish yraid, prayer, oration, Early Irish orait, prayer, orate; from Latin orate, pray ye, oratio, speech.

tran
a song; this is for *auran, from the correct and still existing form amhran, Irish amhrôn, Middle Irish ambrôn, Manx arrane; from amb, i.e. mu, about, and rann? Irish amhar, Early Irish amor, music. Cf. Irish amhra, eulogy, especially in verse. Cf. amra (Cholumcille), panegyric.

orair
a porch (orrar, M`D.): "front", from air– or ar– and air, a reduplication really of air, "on–before".

trais
a tumultuous noise (H.S.D. from MSS.):

trd
a hammer, Irish, Middle Irish ord, Old Irish ordd, Welsh gordd, Old Cornish ord, Breton orz, horz, Gallo. Brit. Ordo–vices(?): *ordo–s, *urdo–s, root verdh, urdh, raise, increase, whence or allied are Greek @Go@'r'gys, Latin arduus, Gaelic ard, etc.; especially Sanskrit vardhate, raise, increase, grow. See trdag. Thurneysen thinks it perhaps possible that Romance urtare, hit, thrust, French heurter, English hurt, are hence, and Ascoli that French ortail, big toe (orddu = ortu), is from trd, the basis of trdag, q.v.

trd
a mountain of rounded form (topographical only); from trd.
тrdag

thumb, Irish *ordyg, Old Irish *orddu, g. *ordan: *ordōs, *urdōs; same root as тrd above.

тrdugh

order, Irish *ord, *ordughadh, Old Irish *ord, *ordaad, ordination, Welsh urdd, urddawd, ordaining, Breton urz; from Latin ordo.

organ

organ; See oragan.

orra, ortha

orr’, or, a charm, incantation, Irish orrtha (yrrrha, Con.), ortha, prayer, charm (in this last sense pronounced arrtha), Early Irish ortha, acc. orthain, prayer (especially in verse); from Latin ὄρατιον, English oration.

orrails

squeamishness, nausea:

os

above, Irish os, ys, uas, Old Irish os, uas, Welsh uch, Breton a, us; See uasal for root.

os

an elk, deer, Irish os (O'Br.), Early Irish os, oss, Welsh uch, pl. uchen, bos, Cornish ohan, boves, Breton oc'hen (do.), Old Breton ohen, boum: *okso-s (for Gaelic), *uksen– (for Brittonic); Gothic auhsa(n), English ox, oxen; Sanskrit ukshōn, bull.

os

quoth; for ors’, from or, ar, say; See arsa.

тs

mouth of a river, harbour bar; from Norse õss, river mouth; Latin ostium.

osadh

desisting, Irish osadh, truce, Early Irish ossad (do.): *ud-sta– "stand out"; root sta, stand.

osag
a blast, breeze: *ut-sâ, root *ut, vet, ve, blow, as in onfhadh.

osan

a hose, stocking, Irish assan, caliga, Old Irish ossa, assa, soccus, Welsh hosan, Cornish hos; from Anglo-Saxon hosa, g. hosan, now hose, ho@-sen, Norse hosa.

oscach

eminent, superior (Sh., O'Br.), Irish oscбch; from os and cбch.

oscarach, oscarra

bold, fierce, Irish oscar, champion; from the heroic name, son of (Irish Oisнn, little deer or os, q.v.). Possibly stands for *ud-scaro-, "out-cutter", root scar of sgar, q.v. Zimmer derives it from Norse Ёsgeirr, spear of the Anses or gods, and Oisian from the Saxon Yswine, friend of the Anses; which should give respectively Ёsgar and Yisine, but the initial vowels are both o short in Oscar and Oisian. Doomsday Book has Osgar.

tsd, tsda, tigh tsda

an inn, Irish tigh ysda; from Middle English ooste, hyst, hotel, house, hospitium, through French from Latin hospitium. Stokes takes it direct from Old French oste.

osnadh

a sigh, so Irish, Old Irish osnad, Welsh uchenaid, uch, Breton huanad. Zimmer has analysed this into os, up, and an (root of anail), breat: "up-breath"; cf. Latin suspirium, from sup-spirium, "up-breath". But consider *ok-s, from uk of och. Cf. Early Irish esnad, Middle Irish easnadh, song, moaning.

ospag, osmag

a gasp, sob, sigh, pang, Irish ospyg, uspyg, osmyg; cf. osnadh. Also uspag, q.v.

ospairn

gasping quickly, sobbing, sighing; from os and spairn, q.v. Cf. uspairn.

othail , odhail

confusion, hubbub, also (Dial., where pronounced ow-iл, rejoicing; spelt also foghail, frghail; root gal, as in gal? For odhail, rejoicing, cf. Middle Irish odhach, ceolmar, also uidheach, od, music; root ved; Greek @Gъdйo, sing, praise, Sanskrit vadati, sing, praise; Lithuanian vadinu, rufe, root ved, vad, ud, rufen.
othar

ulcer, abscess, Irish othar, sick: *putro-; Latin puter, English putrid; root pû, pu, English foul, etc.

otrach

dunghill, Irish, Middle Irish otrach, dunghill, Old Irish ochtrach (= othrach?), excrement: *puttr-, root put, pu, Latin pûteo, puter, as under othar. Irish othrach, dung, *putr.

P

pab

shag, refuse of flax, wooly hair, and (M^A.) tassel (= bab), Middle Irish papp, popp, sprig, tuft, Early Irish popp, bunch, which Stokes refers to a Celtic *bobb-, *bhobh-ns-, from *bhobh, *bhabh, Latin faba, bean, Greek @Gpomfys, blister, pûmfîx, bubble, Lettic bamba, ball, Indo-European bhembho-, inflate. English bob, cluster, bunch, appears in the 14th century, and Scottish has bob, bab correspondingly; the Gadelic and English are clearly connected, but which borrowed it is hard to say. the meaning of pab as "shag, flax refuse" appears in the Scottish pab, pob. Borrowing from Latin papula, pimple, root pap, swell, has been suggested.

pac

a pack, Irish paca; from English pack. Hence pacarras, a mass of confusion.

pacaid

a packet; from the English

padhadh

thirst, Manx paa; seemingly formed by regressive analogy from the adjective paiteach, thirsty, a side–form of prîteach, drinking, bibulous, from prît, Latin pôtus, drunk. Middle Irish paadh is explained by Stokes as *spasâtu-, root spas or spes, Latin sîro, breathe, Welsh ffun, breath, from *sposnâ. For phonetics See piuthar.

padhal

ever, Irish padhal, ever, pail, Welsh padell, pan; from English pail, cf. adhal, paidhir, staidhir, faidhir, rathad.

paganach
heathen, Irish *bogannach, *bogbnta, Middle Irish *bagbnta; from Latin *paganus, villager, pagan, whence English *pagan.

paidhneachas

a penalty, pledge; from paygh, with leaning on peanas.

paidhir

a pair; from English *pair, Middle English *peire, French *paire, from Latin *par. Cf., for phonetics, *aidhir (fair) and *staighir (stair).

paidir

the Lord's prayer, so Irish, Middle Irish *paiter, Old Irish *pater, Welsh *pater, from Latin *pater in *Pater noster, etc., which begins the prayer.

paidreag

a patch, clout:

paidrean

a cluster of grapes, posy, string of beads, Irish *paidrнn, rosary, necklace; from paidir.

paigh , paidh

pay, Irish *paidhe, payment; from English *pay.

pail–chlach


pailleart

a box on the ear, a blow with the palm: *palm–bheart, "palm–action", from Latin *palma, palm; cf. Welsh *palfad, stroke of the paw, Breton *palfod, blow on the cheek.

pailliun

a tent, Irish *pailiъn; from Middle English *pailyoun (Barbour), *pavilon, French *pavillon, from Latin *papilionem, a butterfly – tents being called after the butterfly because spread out like its wings. Stokes takes it direct from the French

pailm

palm tree, Irish, Middle Irish *pailm; from Latin *palma, whence English *palm.
pailt

plentiful. *pailteas*, plenty, Manx *palchys*, Cornish *pals*, plenteous, Middle BR. *paout*, numerous, Breton *paot*, many, much; the Gaelic is in all likelihood a Pictish word – a root *qalt*, Indo-European *qel*, company, collection, as in *clann*, q.v.

paindeal

a panther; founded on the English *panther*, Middle English *pantere*.

painneal

a panel, Irish *paineul*, Welsh *panel*, from the English, Middle English, French *panel*.

painnse

a punch; from the Scottish *painch*, *pench*, English *pauch*.

painntear

a snare, Irish *painteur*, Middle Irish *painntír*, from Middle English *pantere*, snare for birds, Old French *pantiere*. Hence English *painter*, boat rope.

paipin

paper, Irish *páipeur*, Welsh *papyr*, from Latin *papyrus*, whence English *paper*.

paipin

poppy, Irish *paipn*, Welsh *pabi*, from Latin *popaver*, whence English *poppy*.

pairc

a park, Irish *pōirc*, Welsh *parc*, *parwg*, from Middle English *park*, *parrok*, now *park*.

pairilis

palsy, Irish, Middle Irish *pairilis*, Welsh *parlys*; from Latin *paralysis*, whence English *palsy*.

pait

a share, part, Irish *pōirt*, Early Irish *pait*, Welsh *parth*; from Latin *pars*, *partis*, a part, whence English *part*. Middle Irish *pars*, point of time less than a minute.

paisd

a child, Irish *pōisde*; formed from Middle English *pōge*, boy, Scottish *page*, boy, now English *page*.
paisean

a fainting fit, Irish, Middle Irish pōís, Early Irish paíss, passio, suffering; from Latin passionem, patior, suffer.

paisg

wrap; See pasgadh.

pait

a hump, lump, Irish pait, Middle Irish pait, mass; also Irish paiteyg, small lump of butter; from English pat. Skeat thinks the English is from the Gaelic, but the p is fatal to the word being native Gadelic.

paiteag

a periwinkle (H.S.D., for Heb.):

palla

green shelf in a rock (Lewis); Norse pallr, step, dais.

palmair

a rudder, Irish palmaire; See falmadair.

palas

a palace, Irish pōlas, Welsh palas; from Latin palatium, whence English palace.

panna

a pan; from Middle English panne, now pan.

pannal, pannan

a band or company, also bannal, q.v.; from English band.

pap

the pope, Irish pōpa, Old Irish papa, Welsh, Breton pah; from Latin papa, father, pope, English pope.

parcas

a rhapsody (M.`A.):

paradh
pushing, brandishing; cf. *purr*.

parant

a parent; from English *parent*.

pardag

a pannier (Arms.):

parlamaid

parliament, Irish *pairlimioid*, Middle Irish *pairlimint*; from English *parliament*.

parraist

a parish, Irish *parraisde*; from English *parish*, Middle English *parische*.

parras

paradise, Irish *parrthas*, Old Irish *pardus*, Welsh *paradwys*, Breton *baradoz*; from Latin *aradus*.

partan

a crab, *portan* (Skye), Irish *parton*, *porton*, Middle Irish *partan*; Scottish *partan*. Early Irish *partar*, *partaing*, ruby?

pasgadh

a wrapping, covering, *pasgan*, a bundle, *pasg*, a faggot; cf. Irish *faisg*, a pen, Welsh *ffasg*, bundle, which last is certainly from Latin *fasces*.

pasmunn

expiring pang (H.S.D.); from English *spasm?* H.S.D. gives also the meaning "cataclysm applied to the sores of a dying person".

peabar, piobar

pepper, Irish *piobar*, Welsh *pubyr*, from Latin *piper*, English *pepper*, Norse *piparr*.

peacadh

sin, so Irish, Old Irish *peccad*, g. *pectho*, Welsh *pechod*, Breton *pechet*; from Latin *peccatum*, *peco*, English *peccant*.

ріа–чекар

pea–hen: from the English *pea*. See *peucag*. 224
peall

skin, hide, Early Irish *pell*, from Latin *pellis*, hide, allied to English *fell*.

peallach

shaggy, matted in the hair, from *peall*, mat, hairy skin; See *peall* above.

peallaid

sheepskin; from Scotch *pellet*, a woolless sheepskin, English *pelt*, from Latin *pellis* through French

peanas

punishment, Irish *пногъс*; from Latin *poena*, with possibly a leaning on the English *punish*.

peann

a pen, so Irish, Early Irish *penn*, Welsh *pin*, from Latin *penna*.

pearluinn

fine linen, muslin; from Scottish *pearlin*, lace of silk or thread, English *purl*, edgin of lace, from French *pourfiler*, Latin *filum*, thread.

pearsa

a person, Irish *pearsa*, g. *pearsa*, Old Irish *pearsa*, g. *persine*; from Latin *persona*, English *person*.

perasail

parsley, Irish *pearsби*, from Middle English *persil*, English *parsley*.

peasaire

pease, Irish *pis*, a pea, pl. *piseanna*, Welsh *pys*, Breton pl. *piz*; from Latin *pisum*, English *pease*.

peasan

impudent fellow, varlet; from English *peasant*.

peasg

gash in skin, chapped gashes of hands, cranny, Welsh *pisg*, blisters; Gaelic is possibly of Pictish origin. The Scottish *pisket* shrivelled has been compared.
peata

a pet, Irish peata, Early Irish petta; English pet. Both English and Gadelic are formed on some cognate of French petit, little, English petty (Stokes).

MacBain's Dictionary – Section 28

nіtair

a notary, Irish nytadyir, Old Irish notire; from Latin notarius.

nothaist

a foolish person:

nuadarra

angry, surly; See nuarranta.

nuadh

new, Irish nъadh, Old Irish nъue, nъide, Welsh newydd, Old Breton nouuid, Breton neuez, Gaulish novio–: *novio–s; Latin novus, Novius; Greek νіос, young, new; Gothic niujis, English new; Lithuanian naъjas; Sanskrit navya.

'nuair

when, "the hour that", Irish anuair, Early Irish innъair. the art. and word uair, q.v.

nuall , nuallan

a howling, cry, Irish nuaill, Early Irish nъall. *nouslo–r; Sanskrit nu, cry, navati; Lettic nauju, cry; Old High German niumo, praise, rejoicing.

nuarranta

sad, surly; cf. the Irish interjection mo nuar, my woe, root nu as above.

nuas

down, from above, Irish anuas; See a and uas.

nuaiг
as far as, Old Gaelic *gonice* (B. of Deer), Irish *nuige, go nuige*, Early Irish *connici*. *con–do–icci*; See *thig*, come.

nuimhir

number, so Irish; from Latin *numerus*. Usually *uibhir*, q.v.

'n uiridh

last year, Irish *nuraidh*, Early Irish *innuraid*; the art. and Old Irish dat. *urid*. See *uiridh*.

null

over, to beyond; for *nunn* on the analogy of *nall*, and for dissimilation of the *ns*. See *nunn*, the only Argyllshire form.

nunn

over, beyond, Irish *anonn*, Old L. *innur*, from the prep. *an* (see *a*) and *sund*, here ("from here"), Welsh *hwnt*, Breton *hont*: (so–u–to–s), this. The pronominal forms beginning in *so* and *to*, or *s* and *t* without *o*, are all from the roots *so* and *to* ultimately.

O

ο

the interjection "O! oh!" Irish ο; See vocative *a*.

ο

from, *ab*, Irish *γ*, Old Irish *u*, *ua* (*hy, hua*): *ava*; Sanskrit *dvā*, away, off; Latin *au–*, as in *aufero*, take away; Church Slavonic *u–*, Prussian *au–*. Also *bho*, q.v.

ο

since, when, with the rel. as *ο 'n*, Irish *γ*, Old Irish *γ*, ex quo; it is merely the prep. *ο* used as a conjunction.

ob

refuse, Irish *obaim*, Old Irish *obbaim, obbad* (inf.); referred to *ud–bad*, "out–speak"*, the prefix *ud–*, out (allied to English *out*, Sanskrit *ud*, out, of) and *ba*, speak, Indo-European *bha*, Latin *fari*, Greek *fa* in *fačmhn*. Ascoli gives the root as *ben* (see *bean*), repellere.
a creek; from NNorse hyp, small land-locked bay, Scottish hope, Anglo-Saxon hyp, valley.

obaidh

a charm; See ubag.

obair

a work, so Irish, Early Irish opair, oper, Old Irish opred, operatio; from Latin opus (g. operis), opera.

++obair

a confluence; the usual pronunciation of the Aber–in place names. See abar.

obann

sudden, Irish obann, Early Irish opond. *od–bond, e vestigio, from bonn? Stokes refers it to the root of Greek @Gα@'/fnw, Old Slavonic abije, immediately, suggesting *ob–ny–. Welsh buan also suggests itself.

ocar

interest on money, Irish ocar, Welsh ocr, from Norse okr, usury, Anglo–Saxon wocer, Gothic wokrs, German wucher, root ve@g.

och

an interjection, alas! Irish och, uch, Old Irish uch, vae, ochfad, sighing: *uk; Gothic aъhjôn, make a noise, Norse ugra, English owl; Let. auka, stormwind, Srb. uka, a cry.

ochd

eight, Irish ochd, Old Irish ocht n–, Welsh wyth (*oktō), Breton eiz: *oktō; Latin octo; Greek @Go@'ktw/; Gothic ahtau; Sanskrit ashtas.

ochtrin

alas, Irish och yn; literally “alas this”! From och and the old pronoun yn, discussed under eadhon.

ocras

hunger, Irish ocrus, ocarus, Early Irish accorus. See acras. The Latin careo, want, may be suggested as allied; root ker, kor.

od
yonder, yon; See ud.

oda

tongue of land; oddr.

oda

horse-race (Uist), race, race-course (Carm.); cf. Norse at, horse-fight.

odhar

dun, so Irish, Early Irish odar. *odro-s, for *odh-ro-, shady, Latin umbra (= *o-n-dhrə), âter, dark, Umbrian adro, atra. Bez. suggests, with query, *jodras, allied to Lithuanian ju@odas, dark. Thurneysen has referred *odro-s to Indo-European udro-, otter, hydra, watery, the idea being "otter-like" or "water-like" (Greek @G@`/dwr, English water).

ofrail

an offering, Irish ofrбil, Middle Irish offrбil, Early Irish oifrend; from Latin offerendum.

tг

young, Irish yg, Old Irish yc, yac, Welsh ieuanc, Cornish iouenc, Breton iaouank, Gaulish Jovinc-illos: *jovn@.ko-s, comparative jovôs; Latin juvenis, juvencus; English young, Gothic juggs; Sanskrit yuvaçб, juvenile, jъvan, young.

ogha

grandchild, Irish y, ua, g. ui, a grandson, descendant, Old Irish ua, aue, haue, g. haui. *(p)avio-s; Greek @G@pan, for pafns, boy; further Latin puer, for pov-er, Welsh wyr; root pu, pav, pov, beget. Brug. (Grund.@+2 122) refers it to *avio-s, an adj. from avo-s, grandfather, etc., Latin avus. English eame.

++oghum

the "Ogam" writing, so Irish, Early Irish ogum, Ogma ma Elathan (son of knowledge), the Hercules of the Gaelic gods, Gaulish Ogmios, the Gaulish Hercules and god of eloquence: *Ogambio-s. Cf. Greek @G@γ`/gmos ( @G *g-mos?), a furrow, line, Sanskrit Ьjmas, course, run, root ag: the comparison is very doubtful. See oidheam.

tгlach
a youth, servant, Irish *yglach*, Old Irish *yclach*; from *yɡ* and suffix *–lach* (see *teaghlach*).

ogluidh

gloomy, awful, bashful, Irish *ogluidh*, bashful; from Norse *uggligr*, fearful, English ugly.

oich

interjectionn of pain, Irish, Old Irish *uch*. See *och*.

oide

foster–father, step–father, Irish *oide*, Old Irish *aite*: *attio–s*; Greek @Ga@/tta, father; Gothic *atta*, father; Church Slavonic *otici*, father; Sanskrit *attā*, mother.

oidhche, oiche

night, Irish *oidhche*, Old Irish *aidche*, later *oidche*, also *adaig*: *ad–aqiā*, *ad–aqiâ*, root *aq*, dark; Latin *aquilus*, dark; Lithuanian *aklas*, blind; Greek *@Ga@/karon*, blind (Hes.). Sanskrit *andhas*, darkness, with root *andh*, *adh*, Latin *ater*, etc., have been suggested, the ad of *ad–aqia* being made the root and not the *aq* (see *odhar*). ++*oidheadh*, tragical death, so Irish, Early Irish *oided*, *aided*, root *pad*, *ped*, fall, Latin *pestis* (Stokes). See *eas*.

oidheam

a secret meaning, inference, idea (*M`A.*, *M`E.*), a book (*M`F.*, *H.S.D.*). Properly *oigheam*, the same as *ogham* above (*zeuss*, Rhys' *Hib.Lect.*).

oidheirp, oirpe

an attempt: *ad–erb–*, root *erb* of *earb*, q.v.?

oifig

an office, Irish *oifig*, Middle Irish *oifficc*; from Latin *officium* (English *office*).

tígeach

a stallion, young horse; from *tg* and *each*. Commonly *aigeach*, q.v.

tígh

a virgin, Irish *yigh*, Early Irish Old Irish *yg*, *uag*, integer: *augi–*, root *au@g*, increase; Latin *augeo*, Gothic *bukan*, increase; Lithuanian *bugu*, (Brug.). Bez. (in Stokes' *Urkel.Spr.*) suggests Czech *pouhy*, pure, and a stem *pougo–s*. 
oigheam

obedience, homage; cf. gaidhe.

oighionnach, aigheannach

a thistle (Perth, according to M`A.): See fobhannan.

oighre

ice, Irish oidhir, Middle Irish yigred, Early Irish aigred, snow; See deigh.

oighre

an heir, so Irish, Middle Irish oigir, founded on Latin heres, possibly on Middle English heir rather, which is from heres.

oighreag

cloudberry; founded on Scottish averin.

oil

vexation, offence, Irish ++oil. The Early Irish 6il has a long, and is for agli-, Gothic agls, disgraceful (Strachan). The Gaelic is perhaps from the root of oillt.

oil

rear, educate, Irish oilim, Old Irish ailim; root al as in altrum.

oilbheum

offence, stumbling–block, Irish oilbhйim, Middle Irish ailbйim: "stone–dashing", "stone–stumbling"; from ++ail, rock, and beum, blow, q.v. ( Atk.).

oilean , eilean

training, nurture, Irish oileamhuin, nurture, Middle Irish oilemain, inf. to ailim, I rear; root al, as in altrum, q.v.

oillt

horror, disgust, Irish oilt: *aleti–, root pal, strike, whence Latin palma, palm, palpo, palpitate, etc.?

oineach

liberality, Irish oineach, mercy, liberality. See eineach.

тинid
a fool, Irish *yinmhid*, Early Irish *yinmit, onmit*, from *yn*–, foolish, and *ment*, mind. See *tinnseach*.

*tinnseach*

a foolish woman, Irish *yinseach*, from *yn*, foolish, and the feminine termination – *seach*.

*oir*

edge, border, Irish, Early Irish, Old Irish *or*, Welsh *gor-or*, ora superior: *oro–*. Cf. Latin *ôra*, coast, from which Thurneysen regards it as borrowed; it is not allied to German *ufer*, coast.

*oir*

for, Old Irish *ar*, *air*; the prep. *air* (*are*) used as a conj. The Irish *yir*, because, for, Old Irish *yre*, *sare*, abl. of Old Irish *uar*, *huar*, is from Latin *hôra*, Gaelic *uair*.

*oir–*

prefix denoting "ad" or "on", Irish *oir–*, Old Irish *air–*, *ar–*; this is the prep. *air* (*are*). Hence *oirbheart*, a good deed, Irish do. , from *beart*; *oirbheas*, act of charity, from *beus*, conduct, etc. Sometimes confused with *Tr–*, gold, as prefix; cf. *yirdheirc*.

*oircheas*

pity, charity, Irish *oircheasachd*, need, charitableness; cf. Old Irish *airchissecht*, gratia, indulgentia, vb. *airchissim*, parcit, indulget: *air+cess*; root of *ceed*?

*tirde*

a piece or lump of anything; See *trd*.

*tirdheirc*

glorious, Irish *yirdhearc*, Old Irish *airdirc*, *erdirc*; from *air* and *dearc*, see: "conspicuous". See *oir–* for the *tir–*.

*oirfeid*

music, Irish *oirfid*, Early Irish *air–fitiud*, playing, inf. to *arbeitim, arpeitim*, from *air* and *peitim*, Middle Irish *peiteadh*, music; *peit or pet* is from *svettâ*, whistle, pipe, Gaelic *fead*, q.v.

*tirleach*
an inch, Irish *yrlach, ordlach*, Middle Irish *ordlach, tri hordlaighe*, three inches; from *ordu*, thumb, now Gaelic *trdag* q.v.

**oirthir**

the east, so Irish, Old Irish *airther*, comparative of *air*, ante – "in front", as one faces the sun in the morning.

**oirthir**

border, coast, so Irish, Middle Irish *airer*, from *air* and *tмr*.

**тisg**

a sheep, yearling ewe, Early Irish *yisc*, for *yi–shesc, yi*, sheep, and *seasg*, barren, q.v. The word *yi* is from *ovi–s*, Latin *ovis*, Greek @Goi@'/s, Lithuanian *avis*, Sanskrit *бvis*.

**oisinn**

a corner, Irish *isinn*, the temple, *fбn na hoisean*, along the temple, Early Irish *na–h–usine*, the temples: *ad–stani–*, "out–standing"(?). See *ursainn*, *tarsainn*.

**oisir**

an oyster, Irish *oisre*, from Middle English *oistre*, from French *oistre*, from Latin *ostrea*.

**oisric**

ostrich, Irish *ostrich*, from the English

**oit**

an interjection to denote the sense of burning heat; cf. Old Irish *uit mo chrob*, alas for my hand!

**oiteag**

a breeze, puff of wind, Irish *oiteyg*, *attи–*, root *at*, as in Greek @Ga@'tmys, vapour, English *atmosphere*; Anglo–Saxon *ae∂m*, breath; Sanskrit *аtмбн*, breath, soul.

**oitir**

a ridge or bank in the sea, a low promontory, Irish *oitnr*. *ad–thr*, from *thr*, land, "to–land".
drink, drinking, Irish *yl, *ylaim, Early Irish *yl, inf. to *ibim, Old Irish *oul, *povolo (St.),
drinking: *potlo--, root *po, *pò, drink; Latin *pyto, English *potate, etc.; Sanskrit *pâ--,
drink. Zimmer considers it borrowed from Norse *ól, English ale. The root *pele, *plê,
full, has also been suggested; but it is unlikely here.

ola

oil, Irish, Old Irish *ola, Welsh *olew, Old Welsh *oleu, Breton *eol, from Latin oleum, English oil.

tlach

a hospitable person: "boon-companion"; from *tl.

olann

wool, so Irish, Early Irish oland, Old Welsh gulan, Welsh gwlan, Cornish gluan, Breton gloan: *vlanâ, *viano--; Latin lâna; Greek *Gla@nnos, *Gl@nnos; English wool, Gothic vulla; Lithuanian wilna; Sanskrit ʊ@~/rnâ, Indo-European vl@.nâ, vl@.@~nâ.

olc

bad, Irish olc, Old Irish olcc, olc, cf. Latin ulciscor, revenge, ulcus, wound, English ulcer, Greek *G@lkos, wound. Bez. suggests Old High German ilki, hunger, Lithuanian alkti, Church Slavonic alkati, hunger.

ollabhar

a great army (M`F.), Irish ollarbh@ar. oll+ arbhar. For oll, See ollamh: Early Irish arbar, a host, is from ber (see beir).

ollamh

a learned man, a doctor, so Irish, Old Irish ollam, g. ollaman; from Irish oll, great (root pol, pel, plê, full, fill).

tmhar

amber, Irish omra, Welsh amfer, from the English omhail

attention, heed, Irish *mhail, cf. Gaelic umhal, obedient.

omhan, othan
froth of milk or whey, whey whisked into froth (Carm.), Irish uan, Early Irish san, froth, foam, Welsh ewyn, Breton eon: *eveno-, *poveno-; Lithuanian puta, foam, Lettic putas.

onagaid confusion, row (Dial.); cf. aonagail.

onfhadh

a blast, storm, raging of the sea, Irish anfadh, Early Irish anfud, for an-feth, "excess-wind", feth, aura; root vê, ven, blow; Sanskrit va@-/ta, wind; Greek @Ga@'/cmi, blow, @Ga@'c/r, Latin aer, English air; Lithuanian ve@?/jas, wind; further Latin ventus and English wind.

onchon

a standard (M`F., O`Br.), so Irish, also Irish onchhs, leopard, Early Irish onchhs, banner, leopard; the idea of "leopard" is the primary one. From French onceau, once, English ounce, leopard.

onoir

respect, honour, Irish onyir, Early Irish onyir, onoir. from Latin honor.

t`nrachd

solitude, Irish aonarachd; from aonar, aon.

tr

gold, Irish, Old Irish yr, Welsh aur, Cornish our, Breton aour; from Latin aurum.

tr-

prefix air, oir, confused often with the prefix p\r-, gold; e.g. trbheart, good (golden!) deed, which is for oirbheart (See oir-).

trag

sheaf of corn (H.S.D.), orag (M`F., Arms.):

oragan

an organ, Irish, Middle Irish org6n, Early Irish organ, Welsh organ; from Latin organum, English organ.

traid
a speech, Irish *yraid*, prayer, oration, Early Irish *orait*, prayer, orate; from Latin *orate*, pray ye, *oratio*, speech.

тран

а song; this is for *auran*, from the correct and still existing form *amhran*, Irish *amhrón*, Middle Irish *ambrón*, Manx *arrane*; from *amb*, i.e. *mu*, about, and *rann*? Irish *amhar*, Early Irish *amor*, music. Cf. Irish *amhra*, eulogy, especially in verse. Cf. *amra* (Cholumcille), panegyric.

орар

а porch (*orrar, M`D.): "front", from *air*– or *ar*– and *air*, a reduplication really of *air*, "on–before".

трайс

а tumultuous noise (*H.S.D.* from MSS.):

трад

а hammer, Irish, Middle Irish *ord*, Old Irish *ordd*, Welsh *gordd*, Old Cornish *ord*, Breton *orz*, *horz*, Gallo. Brit. Ordo–vices(?): *ordo–s*, *urdo–s*, root *verdh*, *urdh*, raise, increase, whence or allied are Greek @Go@rqуs, Latin *arduus*, Gaelic *ard*, etc.; especially Sanskrit *vardhate*, raise, increase, grow. See традаг. Thurneysen thinks it perhaps possible that Romance *urtare*, hit, thrust, French *heurter*, English *hurt*, are hence, and Ascoli that French *ortail*, big toe (*orddu = ortu*), is from трад, the basis of традаг, q.v.

трад

а mountain of rounded form (topographical only); from трад.

традаг

thumb, Irish *ordyg*, Old Irish *orddu*, g. *ordan*: *ordo–s*, *urdo–s*; same root as трад above.

тродуг

order, Irish *ord*, *ordughadh*, Old Irish *ord*, *ordaad*, ordination, Welsh *urdd*, *urddawd*, ordaining, Breton *urz*; from Latin *ordo*.

organ

organ; See *oragan*.
orra, ortha

orr’, or, a charm, incantation, Irish orrtha (yrrtha, Con.), ortha, prayer, charm (in this last sense pronounced arrtha), Early Irish ortha, acc. orthain, prayer (especially in verse); from Latin òratìonem, English oration.

orrais

squeamishness, nausea:

os

above, Irish os, ys, uas, Old Irish os, uas, Welsh uch, Breton a, us; See uasal for root.

os

an elk, deer, Irish os (O’Br.), Early Irish os, oss, Welsh uch, pl. uchen, bos, Cornish ohan, boves, Breton oc’hen (do.), Old Breton ohen, boum: *okso-s (for Gaelic), *uksen- (for Brittonic); Gothic auhsa(n), English ox, oxen; Sanskrit ukshôn, bull.

os

quoth; for ors’, from or, ar, say; See arsa.

ts

mouth of a river, harbour bar; from Norse òss, river mouth; Latin ostium.

osadh

desisting, Irish osadh, truce, Early Irish ossad (do.): *ud-sta- “stand out”; root sta, stand.

osag

a blast, breeze: *ut-sâ, root ut, vet, ve, blow, as in onfadh.

osan

a hose, stocking, Irish assan, caliga, Old Irish ossa, assa, soccus, Welsh hosan, Cornish hos; from Anglo-Saxon hosa, g. hosan, now hose, ho@-sen, Norse hosa.

oscach

eminent, superior (Sh., O’Br.), Irish oscôtch; from os and cóch.

oscarach, oscarra
bold, fierce, Irish *oscar*, champion; from the heroic name, son of (Irish *Oishn*, little deer or *os*, q.v.). Possibly stands for *ud-scaro-, "out-cutter", root *scar* of *sgar*, q.v. Zimmer derives it from Norse *Esgeirr*, spear of the Anses or gods, and *Oisian* from the Saxon *Yswine*, friend of the Anses; which should give respectively *Esgar* and *Yisine*, but the initial vowels are both o short in *Oscar* and *Oisian*. Doomsday Book has Osgar.

τσd, τsda, tigh τsda

an inn, Irish *tigh ysda*; from Middle English *ooste*, *hyst*, hotel, house, hospitium, through French from Latin *hospitium*. Stokes takes it direct from Old French *oste*.

osnadh

a sigh, so Irish, Old Irish *osnad*, Welsh *uchenaid*, *uch*, Breton *huanad*. Zimmer has analysed this into *os*, up, and an (root of *anail*), breat: "up-breath"; cf. Latin *susprium*, from *sup-sphrium*, "up-breath". But consider *ok-s*, from uk of *och*. Cf. Early Irish *esnad*, Middle Irish *easnadh*, song, moaning.

ospag, osmag

a gasp, sob, sigh, pang, Irish *ospyg*, *uspyg*, *osmyg*; cf. *osnadh*. Also *uspag*, q.v.

ospairn

gasping quickly, sobbing, sighing; from *os* and *spairn*, q.v. Cf. *uspairn*.

othail, odhail

confusion, hubbub, also (Dial., where pronounced *ow-il*), rejoicing; spelt also *foghail*, *frghail*; root *gal*, as in *gal*? For *odhail*, rejoicing, cf. Middle Irish *odhach*, ceolmar, also *uidheach*, *od*, music; root *ved*, Greek *@Gdoño*, sing, praise, Sanskrit *vadati*, sing, praise; Lithuanian *vadinu*, rufe, root *ved*, *vad*, *ud*, rufen.

othar

ulcer, abscess, Irish *othar*, sick: *putro-*, Latin *puter*, English *putrid*, root *pû*, *pu*, English *foul*, etc.

ττrach

dunghill, Irish, Middle Irish *otrach*, dunghill, Old Irish *ochtrach* (= *othrach*?), excrement: *putr-*, root *put*, *pu*, Latin *pûteo*, *puter*, as under *othar*. Irish *othrach*, dung, *putr*. 238
Pab

shag, refuse of flax, wooly hair, and (M`A.) tassel (= bab), Middle Irish papp, popp, sprig, tuft, Early Irish popp, bunch, which Stokes refers to a Celtic *bobЪ–, *bhobh–ns–, from *bhobh, *bhabh, Latin faba, bean, Greek @Goomfys, blister, pйmfix, bubble, Lettic bamba, ball, Indo–European bhembho–, inflate. English bob, cluster, bunch, appears in the 14th century, and Scottish has bob, bab correspondingly; the Gadelic and English are clearly connected, but which borrowed it is hard to say. the meaning of pab as "shag, flax refuse" appears in the Scottish pab, pob. Borrowing from Latin papula, pimple, root pap, swell, has been suggested.

Pac

a pack, Irish pacъ; from English pack. Hence pacarras, a mass of confusion.

Pacaid

a packet; from the English

Padhadh

thirst, Manx paa; seemingly formed by regressive analogy from the adjective paiteach, thirsty, a side–form of priteach, drinking, bibulous, from prit, Latin pйtus, drunk. Middle Irish paadh is explained by Stokes as “spasъ–, root spas or spes, Latin spiro, breathe, Welsh ffun, breath, from *sposnъ. For phonetics See piuthar.

Padhal

ewer, Irish padhal, ewer, pail, Welsh padell, pan; from English pail; cf. adhal, paidhir, staidhir, faidhir, rathad.

Paganch

heathen, Irish p6ganach, p6g6nta, Middle Irish pag6nta; from Latin paganus, villager, pagan, whence English pagan.

Paidhneachas

a penalty, pledge; from paigh, with leaning on peanas.

Paidhir

a pair; from English pair, Middle English peire, French paire, from Latin par. Cf., for phonetics, faidhir (fair) and staidhir (stair).
paidir

the Lord's prayer, so Irish, Middle Irish paíter, Old Irish pater, Welsh pater, from Latin pater in Pater noster, etc., which begins the prayer.

paidreag

a patch, clout:

paidrean

a cluster of grapes, posy, string of beads, Irish paidrнn, rosary, necklace; from paidir.

paigh , paidh

pay, Irish paidhe, payment; from English pay.

pail–chlach

pavement, Irish pбil–chlach, stone pavement, pбil, pabhail, pavement; formed from the English pave, pavement.

pailleart

a box on the ear, a blow with the palm: *palm–bheart, "palm-action", from Latin palma, palm; cf. Welsh palfad, stroke of the paw, Breton palfod, blow on the cheek.

pailliuon

a tent, Irish paillъn; from Middle English pailyoun (Barbour), pavilon, French pavillon, from Latin papilionem, a butterfly – tents being called after the butterfly because spread out like its wings. Stokes takes it direct from the French

pailm

palm tree, Irish, Middle Irish paimr; from Latin palma, whence English palm.

pailt

plentiful, palteas, plenty, Manx palchys, Cornish pals, plenteous, Middle BR. paout, numerous, Breton paot, many, much; the Gaelic is in all likelihood a Pictish word – a root qalt, Indo–European gel, company, collection, as in clann, q.v.

paindeal

a panther; founded on the English panther, Middle English pantere.

painneal
a panel, Irish *paineul*, Welsh *panel*, from the English, Middle English, French *panel*.

painnse

a punch; from the Scottish *painch, pench*, English *pauch*.

painntear

a snare, Irish *painteur*, Middle Irish *painntűr*, from Middle English *pantere*, snare for birds, Old French *pantiere*. Hence English *painter*, boat rope.

paipeir

t paper, Irish *pâipeur*, Welsh *papyr*, from Latin *papyrus*, whence English *paper*.

paipin

poppy, Irish *paipнn*, Welsh *pabi*, from Latin *popaver*, whence English *poppy*.

pairc

a park, Irish *pбirc*, Welsh *parc, parwg*, from Middle English *park, parrok*, now *park*.

pairilis

palsy, Irish, Middle Irish *pairilis*, Welsh *parlys*; from Latin *paralysis*, whence English *palsy*.

pait

a share, part, Irish *pбirt*, Early Irish *pairt*, Welsh *parth*; from Latin *pars, partis*, a part, whence English *part*. Middle Irish *pars*, point of time less than a minute.

paisd

a child, Irish *pбisde*; formed from Middle English *pбge*, boy, Scottish *page*, boy, now English *page*.

paisean

a fainting fit, Irish, Middle Irish *pбis*, Early Irish *paiiss*, passio, suffering; from Latin *passionem*, *patior*, suffer.

paisg

wrap; See *pagsadh*.

pait
a hump, lump, Irish *pait*, Middle Irish *pait*, mass; also Irish *paiteyg*, small lump of butter; from English *pat*. Skeat thinks the English is from the Gaelic, but the *p* is fatal to the word being native Gadelic.

*paiteag*

a periwinkle (H.S.D., for Heb.):

*palla*

green shelf in a rock (Lewis); Norse *pallr*, step, dais.

*palmair*

a rudder, Irish *palmaire*; See *falmadair*.

*palas*

a palace, Irish *p6las*, Welsh *palas*; from Latin *palatium*, whence English *palace*.

*panna*

a pan; from Middle English *panne*, now *pan*.

*pannal*, pannan

a band or company, also *bannal*, q.v.; from English *band*.

*pap*

the pope, Irish *p6pa*, Old Irish *papa*, Welsh, Breton *pab*; from Latin *papa*, father, pope, English *pope*.

*parcas*

a rhapsody (M`A.):

*paradh*

pushing, brandishing; cf. *purr*.

*parant*

a parent; from English *parent*.

*pardag*

a pannier (Arms.):

*parlamaid*
parliament, Irish *pairlimiúid*, Middle Irish *pairlimint*, from English *parliament*.

parraist

a parish, Irish *parraisdé*, from English *parish*, Middle English *parische*.

parras

paradise, Irish *parrthas*, Old Irish *pardus*, Welsh *paradwys*, Breton *baradoz*, from Latin *aradíus*.

partan

a crab, *portan* (Skye), Irish *partén*, *portén*, Middle Irish *partan*; Scottish *partan*. Early Irish *partar*, *partaing*, ruby?

pasgadh

a wrapping, covering, *pasgan*, a bundle, *pásg*, a faggot; cf. Irish *faisg*, a pen, Welsh *ffasg*, bundle, which last is certainly from Latin *fascés*.

pasmunn

expiring pang (*H.S.D.*); from English *spasm*? *H.S.D.* gives also the meaning "cataclysm applied to the sores of a dying person".

peabar, piobar

pepper, Irish *piobar*, Welsh *pubyr*, from Latin *piper*, English *pepper*, Norse *piparr*.

peacadh

sin, so Irish, Old Irish *peccad*, g. *pectho*, Welsh *pechod*, Breton *pechet*, from Latin *peccatum*, *peco*, English *peccant*.

pіa–chәerc

pea–hen: from the English *pea*. See *peucag*.

peall

skin, hide, Early Irish *pелl*, from Latin *pellis*, hide, allied to English *fell*.

peallach

shaggy, matted in the hair, from *peall*, mat, hairy skin; See *peall* above.

peallaid
sheepskin; from Scotch *pellet*, a woolless sheepskin, English *pelt*, from Latin *pellis* through French

peanas

punishment, Irish *punьъs*; from Latin *poena*, with possibly a leaning on the English *punish*.

peann

a pen, so Irish, Early Irish *penn*, Welsh *pin*, from Latin *penna*.

pearluinn

fine linen, muslin; from Scottish *pearlin*, lace of silk or thread, English *purl*, edgin of lace, from French *pourfiler*, Latin *filum*, thread.

pearsa

a person, Irish *pearsa*, g. *pearsan*, Old Irish *pearsa*, g. *persine*; from Latin *persona*, English *person*.

perasail

parsley, Irish *pearsбil*; from Middle English *persil*, English *parsley*.

peasaire

pease, Irish *pis*, a pea, pl. *piseanna*, Welsh *pys*, Breton pl. *piz*; from Latin *pisum*, English *pease*.

peasan

impudent fellow, varlet; from English *peasant*.

peasg

gash in skin, chapped gashes of hands, cranny, Welsh *pisg*, blisters; Gaelic is possibly of Pictish origin. The Scottish *pisket* shrivelled has been compared.

peata

a pet, Irish *peata*, Early Irish *petta*, English *pet*. Both English and Gadelic are formed on some cognate of French *petit*, little, English *petty* (Stokes).

---

MacBain's Dictionary – Section 30

244
propanach

a boy (Wh.):

prosnaich

incite; See brosnaich.

protaig

a trick; from Scottish prattick, trick, stratagem, Anglo-Saxon pr@oett, craft, pr@oetig, tricky, English pretty, Norse prettr, a trick.

prothaisd

a provost; from the English

pubull

a tet, Irish pupal, g. puible, Old Irish pupall, Welsh pabell, pebyll, from Latin papilio, butterfly, tent, Eg. pavilion. See pаilliun.

pucc

push, jostle; from the Scottish powk, thrust, dig, Middle English pukkan, pouken, pyken, to thrust, poke, English poke, German pochen, knock, Dial. фщc.

pucaid

a pimple; See bucaid.

pudhar

harm, injury, Irish пъdhar (O'Br.), Middle Irish pudar, Early Irish пъdar, pudar, from Latin pudor, shame. Usually taken as borrowed from Latin пûtor, rottenness, English putrid.

pucc

a bribe:

puicean

a veil, covering, Irish руиснr.
puidse
   a pouch; from the English

puinneag
   sorrel:

puinneanach
   beat, thump; from Middle English *pounen*, now *pound*, Anglo-Saxon *punian*.

puinse
   punch, toddy; from English *punch*.

puinsean , puision
   poison; from the English Manx has *pyshoon*.

puirleag
   a crest, tuft, Irish *puirleygach*, crested, tufted (O'Br., Sh.), *puirleog* (O'R.) – an Irish word. See *puurlag*.

puirleag
   a crest, tuft, Irish *puirleygach*, crested, tufted (O'Br., Sh.), *puirleog* (O'R.) – an Irish word. See *puurlag*.

pulag
   round stone, ball, pedestal, also *pulag*; from Middle English *boule*, a ball or bowl, now *bowl*, French *boule*.

pulaidh
   turkey cock: French *poulet*.

puclas
   pot–hook (Dial.); See *bulas*.

punc
   a point, note, Irish *punc*, Old Irish *ponc*, Welsh *pwnc*; from Latin *punctum*, English *point*.

punnan
   a sheaf, Manx *bunney*, Irish *punnann*, Early Irish *punann*, *pundand* (Corm.); from Norse *bundin*, a sheaf, bundle, English *bundle*, *bind*.
a pound, Irish *punta, punt*, Middle Irish *punt*; from the English *punnd*

a place for securing stray cattle, a pound; from the English *pound*.

*punntainn, funntainn*

benumbment by cold or damp; cf. English *swoon*, Middle English *swoghne*, *swog-*.

Cf. Scottish *fundy*.

*purgaid*

a purge, Irish *purgyid*; from Latin *purgatio*, English *purgation*, *purge*.

*purgadoir*

purgatory, Irish *purgadyir*, Early Irish *purgatoir*, Breton *purgator*, from Latin *purgatorium*, English *purgatory*.

pwrlag

a rag, tatter, fragment:

*purp, purpais*

sense, mental faculty; from English *purpose*.

*purpaidh, purpur*

purple, Irish *purpuir*, Middle Irish *purpuir*, Welsh *porphor*: from Latin *purpura*, English *purple*. The old Gadelic form, borrowed through British, is *corcur*.

*purr*

thrust, push; from Scottish *porr*, thrust, stab, Dutch *porren*, poke, thrust, Low.German *purren*, poke about; further English *pore*.

*pus*

a cat, Irish *pus*; from the English

*put*

the cheek (*Stew., H.S.D.*); from English *pout*.

*put*

thrust, push; from Scottish *put*, push, thrust, Middle English *puten*, push, now English *put*. Also Gaelic *but*, *butadh*. 247
пщт
young of moorfowl; from Scottish *pout* (do.), English *poul*, chicken, from French *poulet*, from Latin *pulla*, a hen, *pullus*, young fowl.

пщт

putag
oarpin, also *butag*; from English *butt*. Cf. *Am Buta Leòrdhasach*, the Butt of Lewis.

putag
a pudding, Irish *putyg*, from the English

putag
a small rig of land (*H.S.D.*):

putan
a button, Welsh *botwr*, from English *button*.

puth
puff, sound of a shot, syllable; onomatopoetic. Cf. English *puff*, etc.

puthar
power (*M`A.*); from the English *power*.

**R**
rabach
litigious, Irish *r6bach*, litigious, bullying:

rabhadh
a warning, so Irish, Early Irish *robuth*, forewarning: *ro+buth*, latter from *buto—*, root *@gu*, cry, Greek *@G boc*/, shout, Sanskrit *gu*, be heard. Welsh *rhybudd* is from the Root *qu* (Stokes, *Rev.Celt.* @+ 12).

rabhart , reothairt

rabhan

rhapsody, repetition, Irish rabhōn, repetition: from ro and *ba, say, root bhā, Latin fāri, speak, English fame, fate.

rabhart

upbraiding, senseless talk; from ro and ber of abair, say, q.v.

rabhd

idle talk: *ro−bant, root ba, speak, as in rabhan.

rac

the ring keeping the yard to the mast, the "traveller"; from Norse rakki (do.).

rac

a rake, Irish rōca, Welsh rhacan; from Middle English rake, English rake.

rac

a drake; from the English, earlier English endrake. The loss of d is due to the article.

racadh

tearing; See srac.

racadal

horse-radish (Sh., H.S.D., Arms.), racadal (M'E.), Irish rōcadal; See rotacal.

racaid

noise; cf. the Scottish, English racket. Skeat takes the English from the Gaelic, referring the Gaelic to rac, to make a noise like geese or ducks. See racail.

racail

noise of geese (H.S.D.); cf. Scottish racket. See racain.

racain
noise, riot, mischief, racaireachd, croaking, Irish racan; cf. Breton rakat, rakal, croak, raklat, cry as a hen; Latin raccare, cry as a tiger, Lithuanian re@?kti, cry, root rak. The words are greatly onomatopoetic.

racan

a bandy or crooked stick; cf. rac.

racas

sail hoop; See rac.

rach

go, Irish rachad, I will go, Early Irish ragat, ibo, Old Irish doreg, veniam; root reg, stretch. See ūirich for the root connections.

rachd

vexation, moan, Irish rachd, a fit as of crying or tears: cf. racaid.

rachd

strength (Carm.):

rachdan

a tartan plaid worn mantle-wise:

racuis

rack, roasting apparatus, Irish raca; from the English rack, Middle English racke.

radan

a rat; from Scottish ratton, Middle English raton, now rat.

radh

saying, Irish rōdh, Old Irish rōd, rōidiu, I speak: Indo-European rōdh-ūjō; Gothic rōdja, I speak; Sanskrit rādhayati, brings about; root re@-dh, re@--dh, re@--, of Latin reor, think, ratio, reason.

radharc

sight, Irish radharc, Early Irish radarc, rodarc: ro+darc; for darc See dearc, behold.

rag

a wrinkle, Irish rag (O'Br., etc.); See roc.
rag

stiff, benumbed, unwilling, Manx, rag, stiff, Irish raq (Fol.); "razgo-", root reg, raq, Latin rigeo, rigid, English rack, Norse raker, straight, Lithuanian rezgu, knit. Hence rogaim (so Irish in Lh., etc.), sneeze-wort (Cam.).

rag

a rag; from the English

ragair

extortioner, villain; from English rack, as in rack-rent. Dial. Gaelic has rrgair, for and from "rogue".

raghan, raghadh

choice; See roghainn.

raghan

churchyard (Sutherland); cf. Irish r6th, barrow, the same as Gaelic rath.

raghar, radhar

an arable but untitled field (H.S.D., Dial.):

raichd

impertinence, idle prating (M`F., etc.):

raideil

inventive, sly, Irish raideamhui, cunning, sly:

raidlich

rag, cast off clothes (Suth.); Latin reliquiae.

raidse

a prating fellow; founded on radh.

rainig

came, Irish r6naig, Old Irish r6nic, vênit; for r-6nic, ro-6nic; See thainig.

raip
filth, foul mouth, **raipeas**, foul mouth, **rapach**, slovenly, foul-mouthed; Middle Irish **rap**, annimals that draw food to them from earth, as the pig and its like (O'Cl.), Early Irish **rap** (Corm., **rop** for cows, etc.): **rab-tho-**, root **rab, srab**, Latin **sorbeó**? Stokes gives the stem as "**rapno-**, root **rap** of Latin **rapio**, I seize. The German **raffen**, seize, snatch, has also been suggested.

**raisean**

goat's tail:

**raite**

a saying, dictum; for **radhte**, a participial formation.

**raiteach**

covenanting, affiancing (Suth.); See **rath, rathan**.

**raith**

a quarter of a year, Irish **r6ithe**, Middle Irish **raithe**: *råtio*, from **r@-@.t-**, Sanskrit **r@.tu**, season of the year, appointed time for worship, Zend (ratu) do.

**raith**

a threatening:

**raith**

prating largely (M`D.):

**raithneach , raineach**


**ramachdair**

a coarse fellow:

**ramair**

a blockhead, a romp; cf. **ramalair**.

**ramasg**

sea tangle:

**ramh**
an oar, Irish rōmha, Old Irish rōme, Welsh rhaw, spade, Cornish rēv, oar, Breton roenv. *rāmo–; root ere re–, ro–; Latin rēmus, (resmo–); Greek ἄρημυς; English rudder; Sanskrit aritras.

ramhlair

humorous, noisy fellow; from English rambler. Also, Badenoch Dial., ramalair, rambler.

ran

roar, cry; Sanskrit rā, bark, ran@., sound, rāyan@.a, crying; Church Slavonic raru@u, sonitus, Lettic rōt, scold; and cf. Latin rānu, frog.

rangoir

a wrangler; founded on the English

rann

a division, portion, Irish, Old Irish rann, Welsh rhan, Cornish ran, later radn, Old Breton rannou, partimonia: *(p)rannâ, *pratsnā, root par, per, Latin pars, partis, portio; Greek ἄρημυς supply, ἄρηπωταὶ (perf.pass. of ἄρημυς).

rann

a quatrain, stave, Irish rann, Early Irish rann, rand; from rann above (rann, stave, is mas. in Early Irish, the other rann is fem.).

ranndair

a murmuring, complaining (H.S.D., Dial.); cf. ran.

rannsaich

search, scrutinize, Irish rannsuighim; from Norse rannsaka, search a house, ransack, whence English ransack.

ranntair

a range, extent of territory: "division", from rann.

raog

a rushing (H.S.D., Dial.); cf. ruaig.

raoi , raoichd
hoarse sound or cry, wild roaring, as of bull; **raibheic** (M`A.), pronounced *raoi`c*, roar: *"ro\-beuc*.

raoine

a young barren cow that had calf; cf. Scottish *rhind*, as in *rhind mart*, German *rind*, cattle, beeses. In Suth. *reithneach*.

raoir, an raoir

last night, Irish *a raoir, a rйir*, Old Irish *arйir*, *pre-ri*, root as in *riamh* (Asc., St.). The Sanskrit *rйtri*, night, has been compared, but the phonetics do not suit, and also Latin *retro*. Cf. also *earar, uirdh*.

raoit

indecent mirth; from Scottish *riot* (do.), English *riot*.

raon

a field, plain, road, so Irish, Early Irish *roen*, road, Old Irish *roe, ryi*, plain: *"roves-no\-", *"roves-jй?* Latin *rus, rйris*; English *room*. Norse *rein*, a strip of land, suggests the possibility of a Gadelic *"roino\-*. 

rapach

dirty-mouthed; See *raip*.

rapach

noisy, *rapal*, noise, Irish *rйpal*, noise, bustle; founded on English *rabble*.

ras

a shrub (M`F., not M`A. or M`E.), Irish *ras* (O`Br., etc.): 

rasan


rasdail

a rake, harrow, Early Irish *rastal*, from Latin *rastellus*, rake, hoe, *rastrum*, from *rйdo*, scrape, English *raze, rash*, etc.

rasdail

sound of frying meat; cf. *rтsd*. 

254
rath

prosperity, so Irish, Old Irish *rath, gratia, Welsh *rhad, grace, favour: *rato-n, root *rā, give; Sanskrit rāti, gift, rās, rayis, property, Zend rāta, gift; Latin rēs.

rath

a raft, Irish *rathannaibh, (on) rafts (Four Masters); Latin ratis. The root is the same as that of *ramh (= ret, rāt here).

rath, rathan

surety, vadimonium, Irish rath (O'Br., O'Cl.), Old Irish rōth; cf. Old Breton rad, stipulationes, which Stokes equates with Irish rath, and says that it is from Latin ra@utum (ratum facere = "ratify"), a derivation to which Loth objects. Hibernian Latin has rata for surety. The Latin and Gaelic are ultimately from the same root in any case (see radh).

++rath


rathad

a road, Irish rōthad, ryd; from Middle English roade, road, Anglo-Saxon rōd; cf. Middle Irish ramhad (O'Cl.), Early Irish ramut (Corm.).

rű

the moon, Irish, Old Irish rű, Iuna: *revi, Sanskrit ravi, sun.

rű

time, space, Irish rű, Old Irish rű, g. ree, space: *revesi-, the e form of Old Irish ryi, *rovesjā, discussed under raon, q.v. Hence the prep. rű, during, which governs the genitive.

reabh

wile, trick, reabhair, subtle fellow, reabhradh, disporting, as boys (Badenoch), Irish reabh (O'Cl.), reabhach, mountebank, the devil, reabhradh, Early Irish rebrad, boys playing, sporting; root reb, play. Bez. compares Middle High German reben, move, stir, Swiss räbeln, to brawl, be noisy, to which add English rabble. Cf. Zim. Stud. @+ 183, 84.
reachd

law, statute, so Irish, Old Irish *recht*, Welsh *raith*, Breton *reiz*, just: *rektu*-, from the root *reg*; Latin *rectum*, right, *rego*, rule; English *right*.

reachd

a loud sob, keen sorrow, Irish *rachd* (also Gaelic *rachd*), Early Irish *recht*, cf. English *reck*.

reamhar

fat, Irish *reamhar*, *ramhar*, Early Irish *remor* (*remro*–), Welsh *rhef*, thick; root *rem*, to be thick; Norse *ramr*, strong, stark. Stokes gives the alternatives of Middle High German *fram*, *vrom*, sound, brave, Old Sax. *furm*, or Greek *Gprümnon*, stem, thick end.

reang

a wrinkle in the face: "a rib"; See *reang*, boat-rib.

reang

a rank, series; from early Scottish *renk*, Middle English *reng*, now *rank*; Irish *ranc*, Welsh *rheng*, Breton *renk*; Old French *renc*.

reang

a boat-rib, *rangan* (Sutherland), *reang*, a bar, pole (Carm.); from Norse *röng*, g. *rangar*, a ship-rib. See *rong*.

reang

kill, starve (M`F.), Early Irish *ringim*, I tear, *reangadh*, to hang, *reng*, piercing or tearing. See *tarruing*.

reannach

spotted, striped: "starred"; See *reannag*.

reannag

a star, Irish *reannbón*, Old Irish *rind*, constellation, signum, sidus: *rendi*–, root *red*, *r@.d*, order; Lithuanian *rinda*, row, order, Ch.Slavonic *re@?du@u*, ordo; Greek *Ge@'rcrudetai*, fixed; Latin *ordo* (Fick, Prellwitz).

reasach
talkative, prattling (H.S.D., Dial.), Irish *r̃ascach, r̃scach; See r̃san.

reasgach

stubborn, irascible, restive:

reic

sell, Irish reic, a sale, Old Irish recc, a sale, reccaim (vb.), also renim, I sell: root per, through, over ("sell over sea"); Greek peraw, sell, pass through, @Gpipr̃oskw, @Gperncmi, I sell; Lithuanian pirk̃, perk̄, buy. The Gadelic and Lithuanian how a secondary root perk, prek, Gadelic *(p)rek̄-k̄, while Old Irish renim and Greek @Gperncmi give a stem perna--, prena@u-- (Irish).

r̃ic

roar, howl (H.S.D.):

r̃idh

plain, smooth, Irish r̃idh, Old Irish r̃id, Welsh rhwydd, Old Welsh ruid, Old Breton roed, Middle Breton roez, Breton rouez: *reidī--; English ready, German bereit, Gothic garâds, ordered. Also Old Irish riadaim, I drive, Gaulish rēda, waggon, allied to English ride, German reiten, etc.

r̃ilig

a burying ground, Manx ruillick, Irish reil̃ig, roil̃ig, Early Irish relic(c), relec(c), Old Irish relīc, cemeterium; from Latin reliquiae, relics.

r̃im

dominion, power, Irish r̃im̄.

r̃im

course, order, Irish r̃im, Old Irish r̃imm, inf. to rethim, I run: *reid-s-men--, root reid of r̃idh, Old Irish riadaim, I drive. Strachan suggests as alternates root rengh, spring, leap (cf. Welsh rhamu, soar), Greek @Gr̃hm̃a, quickly, German ge-ring, light, Lithuanian rengtis, hurry; or root ret, run (see ruith), *retmen, or rather, *ret-s-men, which would only give re@umm.

r̃ir, a r̃ir

according to, Irish a r̃ir, do r̃ir; dat. of riar, q.v.

r̃ios
a race; from the English (H.S.D.). Cf. *rűise, span, of Early Irish

rűis

a span, Irish *rűise: *prendsiā, from *sprend, Lithuanian *sprištì, to measure a span, root *sprend (Strachan).

reisimeid

a regiment; from the English

rűit, rűite

concord, conciliation, Irish *rűidheach, *rűidh, with terminal *tio-.

reithe, reath

a ram, Irish reithe, Early Irish rethe: *retio-; cf. Latin aries (*eriĭt-), Umbrian erietu (from erî-), Greek *Gerifos, etc., as in earb.

reodh, reotha

frost, Irish rey, reodhadh, Early Irish reo, reod, Old Irish reōd, Welsh rhew, Cornish reu, gelu, Breton reo, rev. Stokes gives the stem as *regu-, even suggesting that the Gadelic forms are borrowed from the Cymric; Old Irish riūd he refers to *presatu-. Indo-European preus, whence Latin pruina, English freeze, has been suggested, but the vowels do not immediately suit (preus would give rua-, ry- or ro-, in Gaelic); yet *prevo-, a longer form (with or without s) of preu-s, can account for the Celtic forms.

reub, riab

tear, wound, Irish reubaim, riabaim, Early Irish rűbaim, rűp-gaeth, rending wind: *reibbo-, root reib, English reap, ripe, and rip(?). Stokes gives the stem as *reιp-ny-, root reip of Greek *Greipw, dash down, Latin rîpa, English rive, rift, Norse rifna, rumpi, rîfâ, break. Gaelic reubainn, rapine, leans for its form and force on Latin rapina. Welsh rheibio, seize, is from Latin rapio.

reubal

a rebel; from the English

reudan

a timber moth; cf. Old Irish rűtan, recula, small thing, from rūt, now rud, q.v.

reul
pl., **reultan**, star, Irish **reult**, g. **rǐilte**, Early Irish **retlā**, g. **retlānd, retglu**, g. **retgland** ("rǔt glǔ, bright thing", *Corm.*); perhaps **rǔt**, thing, and **"gland**, shining, German **glanz** (see **gleus**).

**reumail**
constant (*Arms.*); from **rǔim**, course.

**reusan**
reason, Irish **reusun**, Middle Irish **riǔsŋ**, from Middle English **reisun**, now **reason**.

**reusbaid**
a beggar's brat (Arran), a rascal:

**ri**
to, against, Irish **re**, Old Irish **ri, fri**, in composition **frith-**, **fris-**, **fre-**, Welsh **gwrth, wrth**, versus, contra, re-, Cornish **orth**, Breton **ouz**; **"vr@.ti**, root **vert**, turn; Latin **versus**, against, to, **vertō**, turn; English **-wards**, etc.

**riabhach**
brindled, greyish, so Irish, Middle Irish **riabhуg**, "grey one", from **riabhach**.

**riabhag**
a lark, Irish **riabhуg**, "grey one", from **riabhach**.

**riach**
cut the surface, graze. Although there is Indo-European **reiko-**, notch, break (Greek @Ge@'renkw, tear, Lit **raiky/ti**, draw a furrow, etc., German **reihe**, row, English **row**), yet it seems most probable that **riach** is a variant of **strmoch**, q.v.

**riachaid**
a distributing:

**riachlaid**
tattered garment (*Suth.*):

**riadh**
interest; from an older **rнad**, running, course (see **rǐidh** for root). Cf. for force Middle Irish **rith**, interest: "running".

259
riadh

a drill (as of potatoes, Badenoch): "course, running", as in the case of riah below. See riamh.

riadh

a snare: *reigo-, root ríg in cuibreach?

riaghailt

a rule, Irish riaghail, Old Irish riagul, riagol, from Latin régula, English rule. Hence also riaghail rule thou.

riaghan

a swing, swinging; cf. Irish riagh, gallows, riaghadh, hanging, gibbeting, Old Irish riag, gibbet. Cf. riah, snare.

riamh

a drill (of potatoes, turnips, etc, M`A. for Skye); See riah. H.S.D. gives the meaning of "series, number", Irish rhomh, Old Irish rmh, number, Welsh rhif, as in aireamh, q.v.

riamh

ever, before, Irish riamh, Old Irish riam, antea: *reimo-, preimo-, Indo-European pri, prí, belonging as a case to pro, before, and per, Latin pri- (in pricus, primus, etc.), Lith. pri, Gothic fri-, See roimh.

rian

order, mode, sobriety, Irish rian, way or path, Early Irish rian, way, manner: *reino-, root rei, Latin ritus, English rite (Strachan).

riar

will, pleasure, Irish riar, Old Irish riar, voluntas: *prijarā (Stokes), root prī, love, please; English friend, Gothic frijon, to love; Church Slavonic prijati, be favourable; Sanskrit pri@-/yate, be gratified, prin@-āti, enjoy.

riasail

tear asunder, riasladh, mangling, tearing asunder: *reik-so-, root reik, notch, break; Greek @Ge@'renchw, tear? Cf. riastradh riach; and riaghan, a swing.

riasg
dirk-grass, morass with sedge, land covered with sedge or dirk-grass, Manx *reeast*, wilderness, Irish *riasg*, moor or fen, Early Irish *riasc*, morass; *reisko*; cf. Latin *rüscum* (*roiscum?*), butcher's broom, English *rush*. Scottish *reesk*, coarse grass, marshy land, is from Gaelic

**riasglach**

a mangled carcase (H.S.D., Dial.); from stem of *riasail*.

**riaspach**, **riasplach**

confused, disordered; See *riastradh*.

**riastradh**

turbulence, confusion, wandering, Early Irish *rhastrad*, distortion. For root, cf. *riasail*. Welsh *rhywstio*, obstruct (Hend.).

**riatach**

wanton, illegitimate; cf. English *riot*.

**rib**

hair, snare, Irish *ribe*, *ruibe*, hair, whisker. See *ribeag*.

**ribeag**

rag, tassel, fringe, *ribean*, riband, Irish *ribeyg*, rag, tassel, *ribleach*, a long line, anything tangled, *ribhn*, riband; from Middle English *riban*, Old French *riban* (Breton *ruban*).

**ribheid**

a reed, bagpipe reed, musical note, Irish *ribheid*; from Middle English *re@-od*, now *reed*.

**rmbhinn**, **rmoghan**

a nymph, young lady, quean, Irish *rhoghan*, queen, Early Irish *rhan*, a derivative of *rmgh*, king. Gaelic leans, by proper etymology, on *rmgh-bhean*.

**rideal**

a riddle; from the English

**ridhe**

field, bottom of a valley (H.S.D.); better *righe*. See *ruighe*. 261
ridir

a knight, Irish *ridire*, Early Irish *ritire*, Welsh *rheidyr*; from Anglo-Saxon *ridere*, horseman, *ridda(n)*, knight, German *ritter*, knight, Norse *riddari*, rider, knight; from the verb *ride* (see *rúidh*).

rngh


righ

stretch (on a death bed), Irish *righim*, stretch, reach, Early Irish *rigim*, Latin *rego*, etc., as under *righinn*.

righil

a rell, dance; See *ruithil*.

righinn

tough, pliant, tenacious, Irish *righin*: *reg–eni*–; root *reg*, stretch, Greek @Go@’rûgw, stretch, Latin *porrigo*, *rego*, etc. See *uírich*.

rinn

a point, promontory, Irish *rind*, Old Irish *rinnd*, *rind*, Welsh *rhyn*, *pehrhyn*, cape. It has been analysed as *ro–ind*, "fore–end", Early Irish *ind*, end, English *end*. Cf. *reannag*, however.

MacBain’s Dictionary – Section 31

rinn

did, Irish *rinn*, Old Irish *rigni*, fecit; from *ro* and *gni* of *nm*, will do, q.v. See also *gníomh*.

rioichd
appearance, form, Irish *riochd*, Old Irish *richt*, Welsh *rhith*: *riktu−*, *r@.ktu−* (?); for root, See that of *dorch*.

**riodag**
kind of sea−gull (Lewis); Norse *rytr*, sea−gull.

**riof**
The reef of a sail; from the English

**riofa**
A reef (Nunro's Greek):

**riomhach**
fine, costly, handsome, Irish *rhmheighe*, finery, delicateness: *rîmo−*, "measured"; root *rîm* of *aireamh*?

**rionnach**, reannach
A mackerel: "streaked, spotted", from *reann*, star, constellation. See *reannaq*.

**riopail**
mangle, tear (*H.S.D*.); founded on English *rip*.

**riplis**
Weakness in the back (Suth); Scottish *ripples*.

**rimreadh**, a *rimreadh*
really, in earnest, Irish *rheadh*, *da rheadh* or *rribh*, revera; from *r−fhr*, very true?

**risteal**
a surface plough, used in the Hebrides, drawn by one horse and having a sickle−like coulter, Scottish *ristle*; from the Norse *ristill*, ploughshare, from *rhsta*, cut.

**rithisd**, rithis

**rms**, a *rithisd*, etc., again, Irish *arhs*, Old Irish *arithissi*, *afritissi*, rursus. Ascoli suggests *frith−ūisse*, from *ūis*, vestigium (see *dūis*). Others have derived it from *ar−fithis*, Old Irish *fithiṣṣi*, absidas, *fithis*, a circle, orbit. The *a* at the beginning is for *ar*−: *ar−frithiṣṣi*, that is, *air*, by, on, q.v. The root may well be *sta*, stand, reduplicated to *sistio−*: thus *frith(sh)iṣṣi−*, "resistere, backness".
ro

very, Irish *ry*, Old Irish *ro*-, Welsh *rhy*-, Breton *re*, Old Breton *ro*-, *ru*-, Gaulish *ro*-

(*Ro-smerta, Ro-danos, etc.): *ro*-, *pro*-, which is both a verbal and an intensive

particle; Latin *pro*; Greek *@pry*, before; English *fore, for*, Sanskrit *pra*, before.

rтb
course hair; founded on English *rope*.

robair

a robber; from the English The Irish has *robail* for "rob".

robhas

notification, information about anything lost; cf. *robadh* for root, the old form of

*rabhadh*, q.v.

robhd

a runt; English *rout*?

roc

a rock; from the English *roc*, a tempest covered rock (Heb.), so M`K., who derives

from Norse *rok*.

roc

a wrinkle, crease, Irish *rodhn, rug*; from the Norse *hrukka*, wrinkle, fold, English

*ruck*, fold (Thurneysen). See *rug*.

rтc

a hoarse voice; founded on the Norse *hrykr*, rook, croaker, Gaelic *rcas*, crow, Norse

*hrykr*, rook. Welsh has *rhoch*, grunt, groan, Breton *roc`ha*, which Stokes refers to

*rokka*, Greek *@rйgkw*, snore.

cocail

tear, corrugate; in the latter sense, it is from *roc*, wrinkle, and, probably, the first

meaning is of the same origin. See, however, *racadh*.

rтcas

a crow; from Norse *hrykr*, Middle English *rook*, Anglo-Saxon *hr/oc*.

rтchd
a cough, retching (Dial.); See ртс.

ртд

a way, road, Irish рyd, Early Irish рyd; from Anglo-Saxon рбd, Middle English rode, now road.

ртд

a quantity of sea-weed cast on the shore; cf. Irish рyd, a cast, shot (O'R.), Early Irish rout.

ртд

a rood (of land or mason-work); from the English

rodach

sea-weed growth on timber under water; cf. ртд, sea weed.

rodaidh

ruddy, darkish, Middle Irish rotaide: *rud–do–, root rud, roud of ruadh, q.v.

ртг , ртгair

a rogue; from the English

roghainn

a choice, Irish rogha, g. roghan, Early Irish rogain, n.pl., Old Irish rogy. *ro–gu, root gu, gus, of taghadh, q.v. Stokes gives the stem as *rogôn and the root as rog, which (Bez.Beit.±18) he correlates with Latin rogo, ask. Bez. suggests Lithuanian rogбuti, to cost.

ртib

filth, sqalid beard, filth about the mouth; cf. ртпach for root.

ртic

a sumptuous but unrefined feast; seemingly founded on the Scottish rouch as applied to a feast – "plentiful but rough and ready".

ртic

tear (H.S.D.; Sh. and Arms. have roic); See rocaill.

roid
bog myrtle, Irish *rideog (O'R.), Middle Irish *raidleog, darnel, *raideog, bogmyrtle (St.): *raddi. Cf. ras.

roid

a race before a leap, a bounce or spring: *raddi-, *raz-di-, root ras, as in English race?

roilean

snout of a sow; really the "rolled" up part of the snout, and so possibly from English roll.

roileasg

a confused joy, rolle, a fawning or too cordial reception; cf. Irish rythoil, exceeding pleasure, from toil, will. Also Gaelic roithleas.

roimh

before, Irish roimh, Old Irish *rem~: *(p)r@.mo~ (Stokes), root per, as in ro (= pro); in form, nearest allied to English from, Gothic fruma, Lithuanian pirm, before. In the pronominal compounds, where s begins the pronoun, the m and s develop an intermediate p coincident with the eclipse of the s: rompa = *rom-p-shu, where su = sôs (see -sa).

rrin, rrineag

(also rrinn, rrinneag), Irish ryine, ryinne, a hair, especially a horse hair, Welsh rhawn, coarse long hair, Cornish ruen, Breton reun, a hair, bristle, Sanskrit roman, hair, etc: *râni~; cf. Irish ruain, hair of tail of cow or horse, ruainne, a hair.

roinn

division, share, Irish roinn, Middle Irish roinded, divided: *ranni~, an i stem from rann, q.v.

rrisead

rosin; from the Scottish roset, English rosin.

roiseag

a small potato (M`D.):
surge of a wave, the impetus of a boat, an assault, boasting; from the Scottish *roust*,
strong tide or current, Norse *röst*, a stream or current in the sea. In the sense of
"boast", it is from Scottish *rouse, roose*, Norse *rausan*, boasting.

*rrisgeul*

a romance, rhodomontade; from *ro*, very, and *sgeul*, a tale, q.v.

*rrist*

roast, Irish *rysdaim*, Welsh *rhostio*; from the English *roast*, Old French *roster*, from
Old High German *röst*, craticula.

*roithlean*

a wheel, pulley, Irish *roithleóin*; from *roth*, q.v.

*rol, rola*

a roll, volume, Irish *rolla*; from Middle English *rolle*, Old French *rolle*, Latin *rotula*;
now English *roll*.

*rrlaist*

a romance, exaggeration; cf. Scottish, English *rigmarole*.

*rrmach*

hairy, rough:

*romag*

meal and whisky (Sutherland):

*rrmhan*

wild talk, raving, rigmarole (Dial.); from English *row*? from *Roman*? Cf. Welsh *rhaman*, romance, Irish *ramas*, romance.

*rrn*

the seal, Irish *ryn*, Old Irish *ryn* (before 900), Welsh *moelor*: *râno*—; Lettic *rohs*,
seal (W.Meyer, *Zeit.* @+ 281 119). Stokes holds *ryn* as an old borrow from Anglo–
Saxon *hron* or *hryn*, *hrôn*, whale, while the Lithuanian *ruinis*, Lettic *rônis*, seal, must
be from Teutonic. Zimmer suggests Norse *hreinn*, reindeer, Anglo–Saxon *hrôn*. Cf.
names *Rynôb*, *Rynyc*, *Mac Ronchon*.

rong
a joining spar, rung, boat-rib, **rongas, rungas** (Dial.), Irish **runga**; from Middle English **ronge**, rung of a ladder, **runge**, Anglo-Saxon **hrung**; now English **rung**, Norse **róng**, main rafter, pole. The words **reang** and **rang or rangan**, "boat-rib", are from the Norse.

**rong**

the vital spark, life:

**rongair**

a lounger; cf. **rongair**.

**rongair** , **rong**

a lean person; from **rong**, rung: "like a ladder". The Scottish has **rung** in this sense: "an ugly, big-boned animal or person".

**ronn**

a slaver, a spittle, Early Irish **ronna**, running of the nose: "*runno-"; cf. English **run**.

**rтр**

a rope, Irish **рррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррррr
sto–s, "standing out before", root sta, stand, Latin sto, English stand, etc.; especially Sanskrit prastha, plateau. In the sense of "wood", ros is generally regarded as the same word as ro, promontory, explained as "promontorium nemorosum", with which is compared Welsh rhos, a moor, waste, coarse highland, Breton ros, a knoll.

rose, Irish rysa, Middle Irish rys, Welsh rhosyn, from the Middle English rose, Anglo-Saxon ryse, from Latin ro@usa. The word rts has also the metaphorical meaning of "erysipelas".

knowledge (Carm.):

rosad


rosg


rosg

aincitement (to battle), war ode, Irish rosg, Early Irish rosc. *ro–sqo–, root seq, say, as in sgeul, cosg, q.v.

rot

a belch, bursting as of waves (H.S.D., Dial.); from French rot.

rotacal

horse radish; from Scottish rotcoll.

rotach

a rush at starting, a running:

rotach

rough weather, rytach? (Lewis); Norse rytta, storm.

rotach

a hand rattle to frighten cattle:
rotach

a circle of flith on one's clothes (M`A. for Islay), rotair, a sloven:

rotadh

cutting, dividing; from Scottish rot, lines drawn on the ground to show the work to be done, to furrow, rut; cf. English rut.

rotal

a ship's wake; cf. English rut, route, Latin ruptâ.

roth

a wheel, Irish, Old Irish roth, Welsh rhod (f.), Breton rod: *roto-, root ret, rot; Latin rota, wheel; German rad; Latin rōtas, Lettic rats; Sanskrit rōthas, waggon. Same root as ruith, q.v. Hence rotha, a roll (of tobacco), rothaich, roll thou, swathe.

rotha

a screw or vice:

ruadh

red, ruddy, Irish ruadh, Early Irish rъad, Welsh rhudd, Cornish rud, Breton ruz. *roudo--; Latin rûfus, rûber, Greek @Ge@'ruqrъs, Gothic raups. Anglo-Saxon rйad, English red (Scottish reid, Reid); Lithuanian rauda, red colour.

ruag

pursue, ruaig, flight, Irish ruaig (n.), Early Irish ruaic. *rounko--, rouk, root rou, Latin ruo, rush, fall.

ruaim

a flush of anger on the face, Irish ruaim, ruamnadh, reddening: *roud-s-men, from *roud of ruadh.

ruaimhsheanta

hale and jolly though old (M`A. for Islay):

ruaimill

rumble (M`A.); from the English

ruaimle
a dry pool, muddy water (Sh.), Irish *ruaimle*. In Gaelic the word means also the same as *ruaim* above, whence indeed *ruaimle* as "muddy pool" may also be. Cf. Scottish *drumblie*.

ruaimneach

strong, active, Middle Irish *ruamach*, Early Irish *rъamnna* (?): "rous–men–; Latin *ruo*, rush.

ruais

a rhapsody (M`A.):

ruamhair

dig, delve, Irish *rъmhairim*, *ryghmhar*, digging, Early Irish *ruamor*, root *rou*, *reu*, *rъ*, dig; Latin *ruo*, dig, *rъta*, minerals; Lithuanian *rъuti*, dig up.

ruapais

rigmarole (M`A.):

ruathar

violent onset, skirmish, spell, so Irish, Early Irish *rъathar*, Welsh *rhuthr*, impetus, insultus: "*routro–*, root *rou*, to rush on; Latin *ruo*, rush.

rub

rub; from the English

rubail

a tumult, rumbling (M`A.); formed on English *rumble*.

ruc , rucan

( H.S.D., M`A.), *rъc*, *rъcand* ( M`E., etc.), a rick of hay; from Scottish *ruck*, English *rick*, *ruck*, Norse *hraukr*, heap.

rucas

jostling kind of fondness:

rъchan , rъcan

the throat, wheezing; cf. Scottish *roulk* (= *rouk*), hoarse, French *rauque*, hoarse, from Latin *raucus*.
ručhd


rud

a thing, Dial. *raod* (Arg., Arran), *rudach* (Arran *raodach*), hospitable, Irish *rud* (g. *roda*), *raod*, Old Irish *rīt*, g. *rītto*: *rentu−s*; Sanskrit *ṛṭna*, property, goods; also root *rā* of *rath*, q.v.

ručdan

a knuckle, a tendon: *runto−:

rudha

a promontory, Irish *rubha*, Early Irish *rube*: *pro−bio−*, "being before"; from root *bu* of the verb "to be"; See bi.

rudha

a blush, Early Irish *ruidiud*; from root *rud*, a short form of *roud* in *ruadh*, q.v.

rudhag , ručdag

(Suth.), a crab, partan:

rudhagail

thrift (M`A.):

ručdhán

a small stack of corn (H.S.D., M`E.); See ručhan, peat heap, with which and with ručcan this form and meaning are made up.

ručhrach

searching, groping, Irish *rędhrach*, a darkening:

rug

wrinkle, Irish *rug*; from Norse *hrukka*, a wrinkle, fold, English *ruck*, a crease.

rub

captured, Irish *rug*, Early Irish *ruç*, *rucc*, tulin, Old Irish *rouic*: *ro+ucc−*, where *ucc* = *ud−gos−a*, root *ges*, carry, Latin *gero*, *gestum*. See thug.
ruga
rough cloth (M`A.); from English rug, Middle English ruggi, hairy, Swed. ruggig.

rugadh
a greedy grasping of anything; from Scottish rook, deprive of, rookit, cleared out.

rugaid
a long neck (H.S.D.):

rugair
a drunkard ( H.S.D. says Dial., M`A. says N.); from the English For phonetics, cf. rac, drake.

rugha
a blush; See rather rudha, but rucce ( Corm.) shame, reddening (O`Cl.).

ruic
undesirable fondness (M`D.):

ruicean
a pimple: *rud-ki-, from rуд, roud, red, as in ruadh.

ruidhil , ruidhle
(Arg.), a dance; See ruithil.

ruidhil
a yarn reel; from Middle English reel, hrйol, Anglo-Saxon hrйol.

ruidhleadh
rolling; from ruith, roth.

ruidhtear
a glutton, riotous liver; from English rioter.

ruididh
merry, frisky, Irish ruidйiseach, from ruidйis, a sporting mood. Cf. ruidhtear.

ruig
half castrated ram; from English rig, ridgeling.

ruig
reach, arrive at, Old Irish riccim, riccu, from ro and iccim, for which See thig. Hence gu ruig, as far as, Old Gaelic gonice (Book of Deer), Early Irish corrici.

ruighe
an arm, forearm, Irish righ, Early Irish rig, forearm: *regit-, root reg, stretch, Latin rego, etc. See ruigheachd.

ruighe
the outstretched part or base of a mountain, shealing ground, Early Irish rige, rigid, a reach, reaches; from the root reg, stretch, as in the case of the foregoing words.

ruigheachd, ruighinn
reaching, arriving, Irish righim, I reach, inf. riachdain, rochdain, Early Irish rigim, porrigo: *regō; Latin rego, erigo, porrigo, I stretch; Greek ἐρίγω, stretch; further is English right, etc. See ġirich.

ruighean
wool-roll ready to spin; from the same root as ruighe.

ruinn
a point; See rinn.

ruinnse
a long stick or stake, an animal's tail, rump:

ruinnse
a rinsing, rinser; from English rinse.

ruis
a rash; formed from the English Cf. Lithuanian russus, root rud.

ruiteach
ruddy, Early Irish rutech: *rud–tiko–, from rud, roud of ruadh. Stokes (Rev.Celt.836) explained it as *rudidech, but this would give Gaelic ruideach.

ruith
run, Irish *riothaim, Old Irish *rethim, perf. *r6ith, inf. *rith (d. riuth, Welsh rhedu, to run, rhed, race, Breton redek, Gaulish petor-ritum, four wheeler: *retò; Lithuanian, Lettic ritu, I roll; Latin rotà, wheel, rotula, English roll, Latin rotundus, English round. See roth.

ruithil

a reel, dance, also righil, ruidhil: *retoli-, root ret, run, wheel, as in ruith: Latin rotula, little wheel, rotulare, revolve, English roll. Hence English reel (Skeat). The borrowing may be, however,, the other way, and English reel, dance, be the same as reel, a spindle or bobbin. *roteli?

rщm

a room, Irish rъm, Middle Irish rъm, floor (O’Cl.); from the English

rumach

a marsh:

rumpull

the tail, rump; from the Scottish rumple, English rump.

rщп

intention, love, secret, Irish, Old Irish rъn, Welsh rhin: *rûnes--; Gothic, Old High German, Norse rъnar, English runes; Greek @Ge@'reunβw, seek out; root revo, search.

rщsal

search, turn over things, scrape, rusleadh, rusleadh, rusling, moving things about (Perth); from English rustle; for ultimate root, See рун.

rщsg

a fleece, skin, husk, bark, Irish rusg, Old Irish rъsc, cortex, Welsh rhisg, cortex, Cornish rusc, cortex, Breton rusgenn, rusk, bark: *rûsko--; whence French ruche, beehive (of bark), Old French rusche, rusque, Pied. rusca, bark. Stokes thinks the Celtic is probably an old borwo from the Teutonic – Middle High German rusche, rush, English rush, rushes; but unlikely. The Cornish and Breton vowel u does not tally with Gadelic ū; this seems to imply borrowing among the Celts themseles.

рщта
a ram, ridglinng; from Norse hrъtr, ram.

rutachtadh
rutting: from the English

rutaidh
surly (Carm.): rut, ram (Carm.).

ruщtan
the hor of a roebuck:

ruth
desire (Carm.):

ruщthan
(better ruughan), a peat heap (= dais); from the Norse hrъgi, heap.

rutharach
quarrelsome, fighting (H.S.D. marks it obsolete; Arms.), Irish rъtharach (O'R.); from ru athar.

S
–sa, –se, –san

emphatic pronominal particle attached to personal pronouns and to nouns preceded by the possessive pronouns: mi-se, I myself, thu-sa, sibh-se, i-se (she), e-san, iad-san; mo cheann-sa, a cheann-san, his head. So also modern Irish, save that esan is ùsean. Old Irish –sa, –se (1st pers.), su, –so, pl. –si (2nd pers.), –som, –sem (3rd pers. m. and n., sing., and pl.), –si (3rd pers. f.). All are cases of the pronominal root so–, –se; Greek @Go@’, the (= G so); Anglo-Saxon se, the (m.), English she. See so, sin.

sabaid
a brawl, fight; See tabaid:

Sabaid
Sabbath, Irish Sabyid, Middle Irish sapoit, from Latin sabbatum, whence English sabbath; from Hebrew shabbōth.

sabh
sorrel, Irish *samh*; better *samh*, q.v.

**sabh**

ointment, salve; from Scottish *saw*, English *salve*.

**sabh**

a saw, Irish *s6bh*; from the English

**sabhail**

save, Manx *sauail*, Irish *sabhairlim* (*s6bh6laim*, O’Br.); from Latin *salvare*, to save. Kuno Meyer says from English *save*.

**sabhal**

a barn, so Irish, Middle Irish *saball*, Irish Latin *zabulum*; through Brittonic from Latin *stabulum*, a stall, English *stable*. Cf. Middle Irish *st6ferus* = zephyr.

**sabhd**

a lie, fable (*H.S.D.*, Dial.), straying, lounging; cf. *saobh*.

**sabhs**

sauce, Irish *sabhsa*; from the English

**sabhsair**

a sausage; founded on the English word.

**sac**

a sack, Irish *sac*, Early Irish *sacc*, Welsh *sach*; from Anglo-Saxon *sacc*, English *sack*, Gothic *sakkus*, Latin *saccus*.

**sac**

a load, burden, Irish *sacadh*, pressing into a sack or bag, Low Latin *saccare* (do.); from French *sac*, pillage, the same as English *sack*, plunder, all borrowed from *saccus*, a sack or bag.

**sachasan**

sand–eel:

**sad**

dust shaken from anything by beating, a smart blow, *sadadh*, dusting, beating.
sad

aught (M`D.: Cha 'n' eil sad agam, I have naught):

sagart

a priest, Irish sagart, Old Irish sacart, sacardd, from Latin sacerdos, whence English sacerdotal.

saidealta , soidealta

shy, bashful, Irish soidialta, rude, ignorant; from sodal, q.v.

saidh

an upright beam, prow of a ship, a handle or the part of a blade in the handle:

saidh

bitch; See saigh:

saidh , saidhean

the saith fish (Arg.); from Norse seiðr, the gadus virens, now sei.

saidhe

hay; formed from the English hay by the influence of the article (an t-hay becoming a supposed de-eclipsed say).

saidse

sound of a falling body, a crash, noise (Badenoch Dial. doidse, a dint):

saigean

a corpulent little man:

saigh

a bitch, Irish saith (Con., Lane, etc.), sagh, saighn (O'Br.), Middle Irish sogh, sodh, Early Irish sod, bitch, she-wolf:

saighdear

soldier, archer, Irish s6ighdiur (do.), Middle Irish saigdeoir, sagittarius, Welsh sawdwr, soldier; from Middle English soudiour, sougeour, Scottish sodger, now soldier, confused in Gadelic with an early borrow from Latin sagittarius, archer.

saighead
an arrow, so Irish, Old Irish *saiget*, Welsh *saeth*, Cornish *seth*, Breton *saez*, from Latin *sagitta*. For root See ionnsuidh.

sail

a beam, Irish *sail*: *spali-*; allied to German *spalten*, split, English *spill, split*.

sail

a heel, Irish, Old Irish *s̥l*, Welsh *sawdl*, Breton *seuzl*: *s̥atlâ*. Ascoli has lately revived the old derivatino from *st̥a-tlô-, root *sta*, stand; but *st* initial does not in native words become *s* in Gadelic.

saill

fat or fatness, Irish *saill*, fat, bacon, pickle: *saldi-*, English *salt*, etc.; Lithuanian *saldūs*, sweet. See salann further.

saill

salt thou, Irish, Old Irish *saillim*, condio, *saldio*, salt: *salni-*, See salann.

sailm

a decoction, oak–bark decoction to staunch blood, a consumption pectoral; founded on Middle English *salfe*, now salve?

saimhe

luxury, sensuality, Irish *s̥imhe*, peace, luxury, Early Irish *s̥im*, pleasant: *svadmi-*, English *sweet*, Greek @Ge@ `dbs, etc. But cf. samhach.

saimir

the trefoil clover (A.M`D.), Irish *seamar*, See seamrag.

sainnseal

a handsel, New Year's gift; from Scottish *handsel*, Middle English *hansell*, i.e. hand-*sellan*, deliver.

saith

the back bone, joint of the neck or backbone, Irish *saith*, joint of neck or backbone (Lh., O`Br., etc.):
also sail, saile, sea, Irish sōile, Early Irish sōl, sōile: *svālos, root sval, svel; Latin salum, sea; English swell (Stokes, who also refers Breton c’hoalen, salt). Shräder equates Gadelic with Greek @Ga@ `/ls, salt, the sea, and Latin salum, root sal.

salach
dirty, Irish, so Old Irish salach, Welsh halawg, halog, Cornish halou, stercora, Old Breton haloc, lugubri: *salāko–s (adj.), root sal, to dirty; English sallo, Old High German salo, dusky, dirty. sal, filth, is used.

salann
salt, Irish, Old Irish salann, Welsh halen, Cornish haloin, Breton halenn (*salên): *salanno–s, salt; Latin sal, Greek @Ga@ `/ls, salt, sea; English salt, German salz; Church Slavonic soli@u.

salldair
a chalder; from Scottish chalder, English chalder, chaldron, from Old French chaldron, a caldron.

salm
a psalm, Irish, Old Irish salm, Welsh and Breton salm; from Latin psalmus, English psalm.

---

MacBain’s Dictionary – Section 37

strbh
a stove; from the English

stoc
a stock, pillar, stump, Irish stoc; from English stock.

stoc
a trumpet, so Irish, Middle Irish stocc, Early Irish stoc; cf. Scottish stock–horse, stock–and–horn, a pipe formed of a sheep’s thigh–bone inserted into the smaller end of a cut horn, with an oated reed, from English stock. Gadelic is borrowed.
stocain
   a stocking, Irish *stoca*; from the English

stoim
   a particle, whit, faintest glimpse of anything (Dial.); from Scottish *styme*.

stoirm
   a storm, Irish *stoirm*; from English, Middle English *storm*, Norse *stormr*, German
   *sturm*.

strite
   prominet; cf. *stat* for origin.

sttl
   a stool, settle, Irish *styl*, Welsh *ystöl*; from Anglo-Saxon *styl*, now *stool*, Norse *styll*,
   German *stuhl*. Hence vb. *sttl*, settle.

sttp
   a wooden vessel for liquor, a stoup, Irish *stypa*, a "stoup" or wooden pail; from
   Scottish *stoup*, Middle English *stope*, now *stoup*, Dutch *stoop*, a gallon, Norse *staup*,
   a stoup.

stop
   stop, close up, Irish *stopaim*; from the English

sttr
   a steep cliff, broken teeth; cf. *stuur*, *starr*. Norse *styr*.

sttras
   store, wealth, Irish *styr*, *styrus*; from Middle English *sto@-r*.

stoth
   lop off, cut corn high:

stoth
   hot steam, vapour; See *toth*.

strabaid
a strumpet, Irish *strabyid*, from an early form of English *strumpet*, that is *“stropet*, from Old French *strupe*, concubinage, *stupre*, from Latin *stuprum*.

strac

a stroke, ship or boat plank; from Scottish *strake*, English *stroke*; from Scottish *straik*, strait-edge for measuring corn, comes Gaelic *strac* (do.). Similarly Gaelic *strac*, mower's whetstone, is from *strake*; all are from the root of English *stroke*, strike.

stracair

troublesome fellow, gossip, wanderer; from Norse *strókr*, a vagabond, etc.

straic

pride, swelling with anger, Irish *stróic*.

straighlich

rattling, great noise, sparkles; root *sprag*, *sparg*, crackle, English *spark*, *sparkle*, Lithuanian *sprageti*, crackle.

straille

carpet; from Latin *strâgulum*, coverlet.

strangair

a lazy, quarrelsome fellow, Irish *strangair*, cf. *dreangan*.

streafan

film, carpet (*Carm.*):

streap

climb, strive against obstacles, Irish *dreapaim*, cf. *dreimire*.

streðdag

a little liquor (Skye):

streud

a row, line (*Suth.*); from English *street*.

streup, strиапaid

strife, quarrel; from Latin *streitus*. 282
strm
strife, contention; from Norse strhr, Anglo-Saxon strh, German streit.

strianach
a badger:

strmoch
a streak, line, Irish strhoc; from English streak.

strmochd
yield, Irish strhocaim, strmocail, (inf.), fall, be humbled, submit:

strmoghach
prodigal (Rob.):

strmopach
a prostitute, Irish strnopach; from Old French strupe, concubinage, from Latin stuprum, dishonour, violation.

strtdh
prodigality, Irish stry, strygh; seemingly (because of preserved st in all cases) borrowed from, rather than allied to, Middle English strawen, strew, Anglo-Saxon strñowian, Gothic straujan, Indo-European stro, stru. Hence Gaelic struidheas, prodigality, squandering.

strtic
(stroic, Arms.), tear asunder, a long rag, strip torn off, Irish stroicim, stryicim, sroic, a piece: *srakki-, from sraic, confused with strydh?

strolamas
mess (Glenmoriston):

stropach
wrinkled (H.S.D.):

struidheas
prodigality; See strtdh.

struill
a baton, cudgel, Irish *sroghall*, whip, rod, Old Irish *sraigel*; See *sroghall*.

strumpaid

a strumpet; from the English

struth

ostrich, Irish *struth*; from Latin *struthio*, whence, through Old French *ostruche* (= *avis struthio*), English *ostrich*.

struθthan

cake made on St. Michael's eve and eaten on his day (Carm.):

stuadh


stuaic

( M`A., Arms.). *stuaichd* ( H.S.D.), a little hill, round promontory, Irish *stuaic*. *s–tuag–c*, from *stuadh* above. M`A. has the meaning "wry–neck" and sullen countenance, extreme boorishness", which is usually represented by *stuič*. Stokes gives the Celtic as *stoukki–*, Breton *stuchyaff*, to feather, Lithuanian *stęgti*, set on high, English *steep*.

stuaim


stuς , stuςhd

a little hill jutting out from a greater, a horn, Irish *stucbōn*, a small conical hill, *stucach*, horned; from Teutonic – Norse *stęka*, wing of a building; Scottish, English *stook*, Middle English *stouke*, a shock of corn (12 sheaves), *stooks*, small horns, Low German *stu@–ke* (properly a projection), a bundle, bunch. But cf. *stuaic*.

stuςις , stuςichd

a projecting crag, an angry or threatening aspect; from *stuς* above.

stuidearra

284
studious, steady, glum, Irish *stuideurach, stuideur*, a study.

*stuig*

incite, spur on dogs; from English *stick*.

*stuird*

huffiness, pride, Irish *stuirteamhlachd* (Con.); from Middle English *sturte*, impetuosity, *sturten*, impetuous, quarrelsome, Scottish *sturt*, vexation, anger, a side form of *start*.

*stwithstanding*

vertigo, a disease in sheep caused by water in the head, drunkenness; from Scottish *sturdy*, from Old F. *estourdi*, dizzy–headed, now étourdi, giddy–headed; from Latin *extorpidire*. From French comes English *sturdy*.

*stуr*

dust; from Scottish *stour*, Middle English *stour*, tumult.

*stуrr*

the rugged point of a rock or hill, *sturrach*, rugged: *s–туrr*, from *turr* = тurr, q.v.? Cf. Norse *staurr*.

*stuth*

stuff, metal; founded on the English *stuff*.

*stuthaig*

dress with starch, starch (vb. and n.); from Scottish *stiffing*, starch, English *stiff*. Perthshire has *stifinn*.

*suabag*

a sweeping blow (Suth. R.D.):

*suacman*

a pot (M´F.), earthen furnace (Arms.), a basket hung in the chimney containing wood to dry (Dial.), anything wrought together awkwardly, as clay (M´A.), Irish *suachgan* (Lh.), an earthen pot; from suath?

*suaiсean*

a bundle of straw or hay twisted together, a deformed person; See *sugan*.
suaicheantas

ensign, escutcheon, Irish suaitheantas, a streamer, standard, escutcheon, su- aichintus, ensigns, colours (K.Meyer), Old Irish suaichnid, clear, demonstratio, for su- aithne, "easily known", from aithne, knowledge.

suail

small, inconsiderable (M`F.), Irish suail, Early Irish suail, a trifle:

suaimhneach

genial, secure, Irish suaimhneach, peaceful, gentle, peaceable: *su-menmnach? See meamna.

suain

sleep, Irish suan, Early Irish, Old Irish sъan, Welsh hun, Breton hur. *supno-s, developing into *sōfn-o-, *sovno, *souno-; Indo-European root svop, svep, sleep; Latin sopor, sleep; Sanskrit svōpnaṣ.

suaineadh

twisting, rope-twisting anything, a line for twisting round anything, Early Irish, Old Irish sъanem, g. suaneman, funis: *sognemon-, root sug, soug, Breton sug, trace, Welsh syg, chain, trace; Romance soga, rope, Italian soga, rope, leather band, Sp. soga, a linear measure, Port. soga, rush rope, Churw@lwsch saga. Stokes finally refers sъanem to a stem-root *sogno- beside segno- (whence Early Irish sъn, a net for catching birds, gin, root segh, hold, English sail), Lithuanian segu, fasten, saga, sledge. This divorces suaineadh from Gaelic suaicean and sugan, q.v. Cf. Welsh hwynyn, hoenyn, a hair from a horse's tail, gin.

suai

a faint resemblance; from Scottish swaup, swap, cast or lineaments of the countenance, Norse svipr, likeness, look, a swoop or flash.

suai

exchange, swop; from the Scottish swap, English swop.

suairc

civil, meek, so Irish, Early Irish suarc(c), opposed to duairc: *su-arci-:

suaiteachan
wagging (tails) (Suth.); from suath?

suanach

a hide, skin, fleece, coarse garment, "plough rein" (Suth.); cf. Irish suanach, a kind of plaid:

suarach


suas

up, upwards, Irish suas, Old Irish s bàs: *s–uas, from uas, as in uasal, and the prefix s–, allied to the final s of Latin abs, ex, Greek @Ge@'x, @Gprys, etc., and the initial s of Latin sub, super; possibly for *ens, Greek @Gei@'s, from en, and meaning "into", "to" (Rhys' Middle Pray.@+ 2156).

suath

rub, mix, knead, Irish suathaim, knead, mix, Middle Irish s thaim (do.), Early Irish suata, polished down, root sout, sut, mix; cf. English seethe, Norse sjyða, cook, seethe, Gothic suaths, a burnt offering.

súbailte

supple; from the English

súbh, súbhag

(suíbheag or suí'eag, Dial.) a raspberry, subh, fruit generally (Arg.), Irish suibh, a strawberry, sughog, raspberry (Fol.), Old Irish subi, fragae, Welsh syfi, strawberry, Breton sivi; a side form to root su@g as in sugh. Cf. Greek @Cu@ 'fear, a kind of mistletoe.

subhach

merry, so Irish, Early Irish subach, Old Irish sube, joy; opposite of dubhach: *so–bv–io–, "well–being", from root bu, be (see bu, etc.).

subhailc

virtue, Irish subhailce (súbhailc, Con.), Old Irish sualig, virtus, sualchi (pl.): *su–alich (Asc., Zim.@+ 1 54), root al of altram (Dr Cameron).

suchd
sake, account (M`A):

sud

(Dial. sid), yon, Irish sъd, Early Irish sъt, siut, illud, illic, Welsh hwnt (h-wnt), other, yonder, Breton hont; from the root of so; sud = s-ъt (Rhys). Also ud.

sъdh

a seam between the planks of a ship; from Norse sъð, a suture (only used for the clinching of a ship's boards), from sy/ja, sow, English sew, suture.

sъg , sъgradh

mirth, Irish sъgadh, sъgradh, Early Irish sucach:

sъg

suck, imbibe; from Scottish souk, sook, English suck, Anglo-Saxon sъcan. See sъgh.

sugan , corra-shugain

the reflection of rays of light from any moving luminous body from the roof or wall of a house:

sъgan

a rope of twisted straw, Irish sъgъn, suagan, straw or hay rope, suag, a rope (O`R.): *souggo–, root soug of suaineadh, q.v. Hence suigean, a circle of straw ropes in which grain is kept in a barn.

sъgh

juice, sap, also (as vb.) drain, suck up, Irish sъgh, sъghaim, Early Irish sъgim: *sъgъ, suck, *sъgъ–, juice; Latin sъgъ, suck; Anglo-Saxon sъcan, English suck, soak. Welsh has sug, juice, sugno, suck. sъg, sъch, Welsh sug, from Latin sucus (Stokes).

sъgh

a wave (A.M`D.), motion of the waves (H.S.D.); root sup, swing, Lithuanian sъpti, swing, Latin dissipo, scatter?

sъdicean

a gag for a calf; founded on sug, Scottish sook.

suidh
sit, suidhe, a seat, sitting, Irish *suidh*im, Early Irish *suid*im, *sudim*, Old Irish *suidigur*, *suide*, a seat: "sodeiō, *sodi-o-n, root *sed, sod, Welsh *seddu, *sedd, Breton *azeza, sit; Latin *sedeo*; Greek *Ge*’/*zomai, *Ge*’/*dos, a seat; English *sit, seat*; Lithuanian *se@?de@?ti*; Sanskrit *sódati, sa@–/dati*, sit, set.

**súil**

eye, Irish, Old Irish *sÚl*. "sÚli–s, allied to "sávali–s, sun, Welsh *haul, heul*, sun, Cornish *heuul*, Breton *heaul*, Latin *sól*, sun; Greek *Ge*’/lios, (= sa@–vílios), sun; Gothic *sauil*, sun; Lithuanian *sóule* (do.).

**suilbh**

cheer, hospitality, geniality: "su–lubi–, root *lubh*, please, love, Latin *libet*, English *love*. It influences the meaning of *suilbhir*, originally "eloquent".

**suilbhir**

cheerful, so Irish, Middle Irish *suilbhir*, Old Irish *sulbhir*, eloquence, Early Welsh *helabar*, now *hylafar*, eloquence: from *su–* or *so–* and *labhair*, speak: "easy–spoken".

**suim**

a sum, Irish *suim*, Welsh *sum*, Middle English *summe*; from Latin *summa*, sum, chief.

**suim**

attention, respect, Irish *suim*; a metaphorical use of *suim*, sum (Dr Cameron).

**suipeir**

a supper, Irish *suipnír*, from the English

**suire**

a maid, nymph, Irish *súire* (O'Cl.), a siren (suire, O'Br., Lh., etc., mermaids); from Latin *siren*, with leaning on *surghe*, courtship? Teh word is doubtful Gaelic; H.S.D. finds only an Ossian Ballad to quote.

**suiridhe**

a courting, *suiridheach* (better *suirreach* or *suireach*, M’A.), a wooer, so Irish, also *surighim*, I woo, Middle Irish *suirge*, wooing, *suirgeach*, procus: "su–reg–, root *reg*, direct, etc.?

**suíost**
a flail, Irish *suist(e)*, Middle Irish *sust*, *suiste*, Welsh *ffust*, Norse *thust*, *sust*, flail; from Latin *fustis*, club.

suith


suilair

the gannet; from Norse *sъla*, *sъlan*, the gannet, whence English *solan–goose*.

sulchar

cheerful, affable; side–form of *suilbhir*?

sult

fat, fatness, joy, Irish *sult*, Early Irish *sult*: *sultu-*—root *svel*; Anglo–Saxon *swellan*, English *swell*; Latin *salum*, sea; Greek @Gσβλος, tossing.

sumag

cloth below a pack–saddle; ultimately from Late Latin *sauma*, pack–saddle, whence French *sommier*, mattress, English *sumpter*.

sumaich

give the due number (as of cattle for pasture); from Scottish *soum*.

sumaid

a billow, Irish *sumaid* (O’R. and M`L., *summaid*); seemingly from English *summit*. The Gaelic also means "external senses" (H.S.D.).

sumain

summon, a summons; from the English

sumainn

a surge, billow; See *sumaid*.

sumair

the drone of a bagpipe:

sъмhail
close-packed, tidy; opposite of dtrmhal, q.v.

sunais

lovage – a plant, Irish sunais; also slunas:

sunnd, sunnt

good humour, cheerfulness, Irish sonntach, merry (O'Cl., O'Br.), sonnda, bold, sъntaidh, active, Early Irish suntich, (O'Cl., O'Br.), sonnda, bold, sъntaidh, active, Early Irish suntich, spirited: *sondeto–, English sound?

sunnag

an easy-chair of twisted straw:

supail

supple (M`A.); from the English

sщrd

alacrity, cheerfulness; cf. Welsh chwardd, laughter, Cornish wherzin, ridere; root sver, sing, speak; English swear, Latin susurrus, whisper, etc. Middle Irish sord, bright (*surdo–), is referred by Stokes to the same origin as Latin serenus.

surrag

vent of a kiln; cf. strn.

surram–suain

a sound sleep; surram, snoring noise as of one asleep:

susbaint

substance, Irish substaint; from Latin substantia.

sщsdal

a bustling, pother, affected shyness:

suth

anything (Dial.), Irish, Early Irish suth, weather; root su, produce, Early Irish suth, milk; Greek @Gu@ `/ei, it rains; as in susgh, q.v. Further allied is root su, beget, Old Irish suth, offspring, English sun.

suthainn

291
eternal, Irish *suthain*, Old Irish *suthain, suthin*; from *su*, so- and *tan*, time, q.v.; *sъ-tan-ms* (Stokes see).

**T**

ta, tha

is, Irish *tб*, Early Irish *tё*, is, *tёim*, I am, Old Irish *tёu*, *tё*, sum, *tё*, *tёa*, est, especially *attёa* (at the beginning of a sentence), est (= *ad-tъt*, Latin *adsto*) and *itё, itёa*, "in which is": *tъjъ*, *tъjet*, root *stъ*, stand; Latin *stё*, *stat*, stand, French *йtё*, having been; Church Slavonic *stoja@?, I stand; further English *stand*, Greek *@Gj@`/stcmi* (for *@Gsh-sta-mi*), set, Latin *sisto*. See *seas* further.

**tabaid**

fight, brawl; Breton has *tabut* of like force; See *sabaid*. Cf. Scottish *debate*.

**tabar**

a tabor, Irish *tabёr*, from the English

**tabh**

the sea, ocean; from Norse *haf*, Swed. *haf*, Danish *hav*, the open sea, Anglo–Saxon *haef*. From Norse also comes the Scottish (Shet.) *haaf*, open sea.

**tabh**

a spoon–net; from Norse *hёfr*, a pock–net.

**tabhach**

a sudden eruption, a forcing, a pull, Irish *tabhach*, sudden eruption, compulsion, *tobhachaim*, I compel, Early Irish *tobach*, levying, distraint, from *dobongaim*: for root See *buain*.

**tabhachd**

substantiality, effectiveness, Irish *tёbhachd*, Middle Irish *tabhuchta* (Meyer):

**tabhair**

give, so Irish, Early Irish *tabraim*, Old Irish *tabur*, do, post–particle form of *dobiur*, now Gaelic *bheir*, q.v.: inf. *tabhairt*, so Irish See *thoir*.

**tabhal**
a sling, Irish *tabhall*, Early Irish *taball*, Welsh *rafli*, a cast, *taflu*, jacere, Cornish *toula*, Breton *taol*, a cast, blow: *taballo–*, root *tab*, to fire, sling; cf. English *stab*.

**tabhairn**

an inn, tavern, Irish *tabhairne*; from Latin *taberna*, English *tavern*.

**tabharnach**

noisy (*Suth.*):

**tabhann**

barking, Irish *tathfan*: *to–sven–*, root *sven*, sound (*See seinn*).

**tabhastal**

tedious nonsense:

**tac**

a lease, tack; from Scottish *tack*.

**tacaid**

a tack, tacket, Irish *taca*; from the English

**tacan**

a while, short time; from *tac*.

**tacar**


**tachair**

meet, happen, Manx *taghyrt*, to happen, an accident, Irish *tachair*, he arrived at; from *to–* and *car*, turn.

**tacharan**

a ghost, yelling of a ghost, an orphan, Irish *tachar6n*:

**tachas**

itching, scratching, Irish *tochas*.

**tachd**
choke, Irish *tachdaim*, Old Irish *tachtad*, angens. Stokes gives the root as *tak* and refers to it also Welsh *tagu* (and *ystagu*), choke, Cornish, Breton *taga*. Brugmann and Ascoli analyse *tachd* into *to–acht*, root *angh*, Latin *ango*, choke, Greek @Ga@’ghw, English *anger*. Root *tak* as in Latin *tacere* (Prellwitz).

tachras

winding yarn, Irish *tocharais*, *tochardadh*, Middle Irish *tochartagh*: "to–cert–", root *qert*, wind, as in *ceirtle*.

tacsa , tacas

(Dial.), support, substance; cf. *taic*.

tadh

a ledge, layer; cf. *spadh*.

tadhal

frequenting, visiting, Irish *tadhall*, Old Irish *tadal*, dat. *tadhll*, inf. of *taidlim*, *doaidlibem*, visitabimus, *adall*, diverticum: "to–ad–ell", form "elnô (Stokes), go, Middle Welsh *elwyfi*, iero, Cornish *yllf*, eam, root *ela*, Latin *ambulare*, walk, Greek @Ge@’la@nw, drive, proceed; likely also French *aller*, go.

tadhal

goal, hail; from English *hail*.

tagair

plead, Irish *tagair* (imper.), *tagraim*, Early Irish *tacraim*, Old Irish *tacre*, argumentum: "to–ad–gar–", root *gar*, as in *goir*, *agair*.

tagh

choose, Irish *toghaim*, Old Irish *togi*, eligo, electio: "to–gusô, root *gus*, choose, taste; Latin *gusto*, taste; Greek @Gge@w, taste; English *choose*.

taghairm

noise, echo, a mode of divination by listening to the noise of water cascades, Irish *toghairm*, summons, petition, Old Irish *togairm*, invocatio; from to– and *gairm*.

taghan

the marten:
tagradh

ghost (Suth. R.D.):

taibhs, taibhse

an apparition, ghost, Irish *taibhse*, vision, ghost, Middle Irish *tadhbaíś*, phantasma, Old Irish *taidbse*, demonstratio, *tadbat*, demonstrat, *taid-*bat or *to-*ad-bat, root *bat*, show, see, speak, Indo-European *bhā, bhan* as in *ban*, q.v. Greek @Gf6ntasma, English *phantasm*, and *phantom* are closely allied to the Gaelic

taibid

a taunt; See teabaid.

taibse

propriety of speech: "precision", Early Irish *tepe*, cutting; See teabaid.

taic


taidhe

attention, heed, Irish *uidh*, Old Irish *oid, yid, con–yi*, servat: *audi–*, root *av*, watch, Latin *aveo*, desire, *audeo*, dare, Sanskrit *av*, favour (see *aill* further). The *t* of Gaelic is due to the phrase "Thoir taidhe" (= *thoir do aidhe*) – Take thy heed: a phrase to which the word is practically restricted, and which accounts for the short vowel of the Gaelic and Irish, the sentence accent being on the verb.

taidheam

meaning, import; See oidheam.

taifeid

a bow-string:

taig

attachment, custom; cf. *aig*, at.
taigeis

haggis; from Scottish *haggis*, Old French *hachis*, English *hash*, from *hack*.

taighlich

chattels (Heb.); a side form of *teaghlach*.

tail

substance, wages, *taileas*, wages, Irish *tēille*, wages, Middle Irish *taile*, salarium, Welsh *tāl*, payment, Cornish, Old Breton *tal*, solvit, root *tal*, *tel*, take, hold; Greek *@Gtōlanton*, a talent, English *talent*, *@Gtelos*, toll; Latin *tollo*, lift, English *thole*, etc.

tailce

strength, Irish *talcōnta*, strong, Early Irish *talce*, *tailce*: *t*-alkiā, root *alk*, strong, Greek *@Ga@'lkɛt*, strength, *@Ga@'lkėx*, defend.

tailceas

contempt; cf. *tarcuis*.

tailceasg

backgammon, chess, Irish *tēibhleis*, backgammon table, back-gammon, Middle Irish *taiflis*, draught-board, tables, Welsh *tawl−fwrdd*, draught-board; from Middle English *tables*, backgammon, from *table*, Norse *tafl*, game, chess.

tailebart

halberd; from the English The Irish, Middle Irish is *halabard*, which Stokes regards as derived from the French *hallebard*.

taileas

wages; See *tail*.

tailgneachd

prophecy; for *tairgneachd*, q.v.

taille

apprentice fee, premium (M`A., who has *tailleabh*); See *tail*.

taille, taileabh
(M`A.), consequence, **air taille**, on account of; cf. Middle Irish *a haithle*, after, *as a haithle sin*, thereafter, Old Gaelic *as b 6thle*, thereafter (*Book of Deer*), *aithle*, remnant.

taillear

a tailor, Irish *tailiur*, Welsh *teiliwr*, from the English, Middle English *tailor, taylor*, from French *tailleur*.

tailm

a tool, sling, noose, Irish *tailmh*, a sling, Early Irish *tailm* (do.), Welsh *telm*, laqueus, Breton *talm*, sling: *talksmi* (Stokes); Church Slavonic *tlu@uka@?, strike*.

tailmrich

bustle, noise; for *tairmrith*, Early Irish *tairmrith*, trans cursus, from *tairm−*, cross, trans (see *thar*), and *ruith*, run.

tailp

a bundle, bunch (Sh., O`R.):

taimh


taimhlisg

traduce (*Carm.*):

tain

cattle, drove, Irish *t6in*, cattle, spoil, Early Irish *t6in*: *to−ag−ni*, root *ag*, drive, Latin *ago*, etc.

taing

thanks; from the English *thank*.

tainneamh

thaw (Arran), Manx *tennue*, Irish *tionadh*, Old Irish *tinaid*, evanescit, root *ten* as in *tana*. See *aiteamh*.

taip

a mass, Irish *taip*; See *tap*.  

297
tair

contempt, Irish tēir, Early Irish tēr; for *to-shēr; See sar.

get, obtain, come, Irish tair, come thou, Early Irish tair (do.), tair, venies; from tairicim, I arrive at, come, catch, for *to-air-ic, root ic of thig, q.v.

tairbeart

an isthmus, peninsula: *tar-bertā, from tar (see thar, cross) and ber of beir: "cross-bringing, portage".

tairbhe

profit, so Irish, Old Irish torbe: *to-for-be, where -be comes from *bv-iā, root bu, be (see bu).

tairbheartach

profitable, so Irish, Early Irish tairbert, yielding, giving up: *to-air-ber-, from the berb beir, bring.

tairbhein

surfeit, bloody flux (Carm.):

tairg

offer, tairgse, an offer, Irish tairgim, tairgsin, Early Irish tairgim, tharscin (dat.): *to-air-ges-, root ges, carry (Latin gero, as in agus? Ascoli compares Old Irish taircim, affero, tairciud, oblatio, tribuere, from to-ad-ro-ic, root ic of thig.

tairgneachd, tailgneachd, tairgire

prophecy, Irish tairrgire, tairgire, prophecy, promise, Old Irish tairngire, promissio: *to-air-ind-gar-iā, root gar as in goir.

tairiosg

a saw; See tuireasg.
trogbhoil


troich

a dwarf; See droich.

trridht

cataplasm, rags, shapeless worn shoe (Skye); See trait.

troigh

misspelt troidh, a foot, Irish **troigh**, Old Irish *traig*, g. *traiged*, Welsh *traed*, Old Cornish *truit*, pes, Middle Breton *troat*: *traget*– (*troget*?), foot, root *trag*, leap, draw, Gaulish *vertragos*, greyhound; Indo-European *tragh*; Gothic @G*tragjan*, run, Anglo–Saxon *brah*, course; Latin *traho*, draw.

troileis

any trifling thing; founded on English *trifles*?

troimh

through, Old Irish *tremi*–, trans–, super–: *trimo*–, from *tri* of *tre*. For the *mi* or *mh*, cf. roimh, *comh*–.

trom

heavy, Irish *trom*, Old Irish *tromm*, Welsh *trwm*, Cornish *trom*, Breton *trom*: *trud*–s–mo–s, "oppressive", from *trud*, oppress, distress; Gothic *us–bruutan*, oppress, English *threat*; Latin *trūdo*, push. See trod further. For other views, See Rhys' Lect.@+2, 114, Zimmer Zeit@+24, 208.

troman

dwarf, elder, Irish *trombhn*, Old Irish *tromm*, g. *truimm*; also Gaelic *droman* (M`A.):

tomb

the Jew's harp; from Scottish *tump* (do.), English *tump*, from French *trompe*.

trombaid

a trumpet, Irish *trompa*, L.Middle Irish *trompadh*; from the English
troraid
a spire, steeple (M'F.); founded on English turret.

trosdail
dull, seriously inclined, Irish trosdamhuil, serious, confident.

trosdan
a crutch, support, Irish trostbн, crutch, pilgrim's staff, Welsh trostan, long slender pole. See trasd for root.

trosg
a codfish, Irish trosg; from Norse proskr, Danish torsk, German dorsch.

trot
trot, trotan, trotting; from the English

truacantas
compassion, Irish truacбnta (O'Br.): *troug-can-, "expressing pity", from truagh and can, say.

truagh
wretched, pitiful, so Irish, Early Irish trъag, Old Irish tryg, Welsh tru, Cornish troc, miser, Breton tru, Gaulish Trъgos: *trougo-, miser, root streug, rub, wear; Greek @G.строегомai, am worn out, distressed; Church Slavonic strugati, scratch, distress, Lithuanian strugas, carving instrument; Norse strйка, to stroke, German straucheln, stumble (Windisch, Prellwitz). Stokes refers it to the root of Norse þrъga, press, þръган, compulsion, Old High German drъh, compes. From Celtic comes English truant.

truall
a sheath, so Irish, Early Irish trъaill: *troud-s-li-, root treud, trud, push; English thrust, Latin trуdo. See further trod, trom.

truall
pollute, violate, Irish trъaillim, Early Irish trъalnim, Old Irish drубилните, corruptus, @oellned, inquinatio, illuves, ţлнithid, violator, from /iln-, Old Irish as-lenaimm, pollue, Gaelic root len (le@-n, Ascoli), f@oedare (Latin lino, smear, as in lean?). Ascoli analyses truall into der-udad-le@-n (der- intensive), while Thurneysen refers

trudair

a stammerer, a dirty or obscene person, Irish *trudaire, a stammerer (Lh., O'Br., Con.). In the first sense, the word is Irish; in the second sense, it is Gaelic only, and likely of the same origin as *trusdar. Norse *þrytr, knave, bad debtor, has been adduced as its origin.

truilleach

a dirty or base person, filthy food: *trъ-lic-, root *trus as in *trusdar? Or from Scottish *trolie, a person of slovenly habits, *trollop?

truis

tear, snatch, truss; from Scottish *truss, to eat in a slovenly, scattering fashion (Ork.), Icel. *tros, English *trash. In the sense of “truss”, the Gaelic is from English *truss. Hence the cry to dogs to get out – *truls!

trщр

a troop; from the English

trus

truss or bundle, collect, Irish *trusdalaim, truss up, girdle, Welsh *trwsa, a truss; from English *truss, Old French *trusser, from Late Latin *tortiare, *tortus, twisted. See also *triubhas.

trusdar

a filthy fellow, filth; cf. Irish, Early Irish *trist, curse, profligacy, Late Latin *tristus, improbus.

trusgan

clothes, apparel, Irish *truscōn, *trosōn, clothes, furniture; founded on *trus. Cf. English *trousseau from the same origin.

truthair

a traitor, villain; from Scottish *trucker, deceiver, trickster? Or from English *traitor? Cf. *trudair.

tu, thu
thou, Irish, Old Irish *ta, Welsh *ti, Cornish *ty, *te, Breton *te: *tû; Latin tû; Greek σς; English thou; Prussian tou; Zend tû.

tuagh

axe, so Irish, Middle Irish tuag, Early Irish tbaaghach, hitting: *tougâ root teu@gh, tuq, hit, strie; Greek @Gteβhw, fashion, @Gteβkos, hammer, @Gtuk6nc, flail; Church Slavonic tu@ualo, cuspis. Stokes prefers comparison with Sanskrit tuj, hit (*tug).

tuaicheal

dizziness, tuachioll (Sh.), winding, eddying, moving against the sun, left-about: *to−fo−cell (for cell, See timchioll, Irish tuachail, going, confused with *tuath−cell, “left (north) going”? Cf. tuaineal.

tuaileas

reproach, scandal, so Irish ( Lh., O′Br., etc.): *to−fo−less; from *lisso−, blame, discussed under leas−?

tuaitl, tubhaitl

a towel; Irish tudhoille; from the English

tuainig

unloose (Dial.); See tualaig.

tuaineal

dizziness, stupor, Irish toiniâll, swoon, trance (Dineen): *to−fo−in−el, root ell of tadhal? Or *to−fo−neul?

tuaiream

a guess, aim, vicinity, Irish tuairim, also tuairmse: *to−for−med−, root med of meas.

tuaireap

turbulence:

tuairgneadh

confusion, sedition, Irish tuarg6n, noise, discontent:

tuairisgeul

description, report, Irish tuarasgh6il, Middle Irish tbaarascbal, description, Old Irish tu6rascbaim, for to−for−as−gab−, root gab of gabh.
guairmeis
hit on, discover: *do–fo–air–mess; See eirmis.

tuairneag
anything round, a boss, tidy female, tuairmean, a mallet, beetle, Irish tuairnнn, mallet; cf. tuairnear.

tuairnear
a turner, Irish тъrnуir; from the English
tuaisd
a dolt, sloven, tuaisdeach, unseemly:
tuaithéal
wrong, left–wise, Irish tuaitheбhil, Early Irish tuathbil; from tuath and seal: See deiseil for latter root and form. Irish has tuathal, the left hand, awkward.
tualaig
loose (Arms.), have flux, tuanlaig (n elided, Perth), tuanaig, tuama, a tomb, Irish tuama; from Latin tumba, English tomb.
tuar
food, Old Irish tuare: *taurio–, root staur, place, store, English store, Sanskrit sthбvara, fixed: root sta.
tuar
hue, appearance; cf. Irish, Middle Irish tuar, an omen, presage: *to–vor–, root ver, vor, of fhuair?
tuarasdal
wages, so Irish, Middle Irish tuarustul, tuarastal: *to–fo–ar–as–tal, root tal, tel, take, lift, Middle Irish таile, salarium, Welsh тйl, payment, Cornish, Breton tal, solvit; Indo–European tel; Greek Гtйlos, tax, Гtйlanton, talent; Latin tollо; English thole. See tail, tlath.
tuasaid

tuasgail

loose, untie, Irish *tuaslagadh*, releasing, Early Irish *tuaslaicim*: *to-fo-as-lúc-im*, from *le@-c* of *leig*, let, q.v.

tuath

people, tenantry, so Irish Old Irish *tщаth*, populus, Welsh *tud*, country, nation, Cornish *tus*, Breton *tud*, Gaulish *Tout-*, Teuto-: *toutâ*, people; Latin Umbr. *toto*, state, Oscar *tъvtъ*, populus, Latin *tъtus*, all; Gothic *þiuda*, people, Teutonic, Deutsch, German, Dutch; Lettic *tъuta*, people, Old Prussian *tauto*, land.

tuath

north, Irish *tuatha*, *tuatha*, Old Irish *tъath*, left, north: *tъtâ, *tъtuo-s* (adj.), left hand, left, "good", Gothic *þiup*, good; cf. Greek *G@eG@w/numos*, left hand, "good-omened". Rhys (Manx Pray. *G+2*, 62) suggests that the root is *su*, turn (see *iompaidh*): *do-hu@-th* (*to-su-"), "turning to"; Welsh *aswy* or *aseu*, left hand, being also hence – *ad-sou-i-*.  

tuba

a tub; from the English

tubaist

mischance, Middle Gaelic *tubbiste* (Dean of Lismore), Arran Gaelic *tiompaiste*, Irish *tubaiste*:

tuban

tuft of wool on the distaff; See *toban*.

tущch


tudan

a small heap or stack (*dud, M`A.)*:

tug

brought; See *thug*.
tugaidean

witticisms (Dial., H.S.D.):

tugha

thatch, covering, tugh (vb.), Irish tuighe (n.), tuighim (vb.), Early Irish tuga, tugim, Welsh to, a cover, thatch, toi, tegere, cor. to, tectum, Breton to, tenr. *togio-, *togo-, root to@g, ste@g, as in tigh, teach.

tughag

a patch:

tuig

understand, Irish tuigim, Old Irish tuicccim, tuicccim, tuuccim: *to-od-ges- root ges of tug. some have given the stem as *to-od-cesi, root qes of chm; but this would give Gaelic tuic. Old Irish tuicse, electus: *to-od-gus-, root gus, taste, English gusto.

tuil

a flood, Irish, Old Irish tuile: *tuliâ, root tu, swell; Greek @Gτύλος, knob, weal; Sanskrit tūla, tuft, English thumb, tumid, etc. (See tulach). So Stokes Zeit.@+31, 235. The Old Irish root o@-l, to flood, abound, gives tylam, a flood, imryl, foryl, abundance, etc. The root pol, pel has also been suggested, as in iol–.

tuilis

overloading stomach (Carm.):

tuille, tuilleadh

more (n.), Irish tuille, tuilleadh, addition, tuilleamh, wages, addition, Early Irish tuilled, tullem, addition, inf. to tuillim, enhance, deserve, as in Gaelic toill. Two words are mixed: to-eln–, deserve, and to-oln, much, more, Early Irish oll, great, huilliu, plus, *olniôs, root pol, pel, many, Greek @Gπολῆς, Latin plus etc. (see iol–). Stokes equates the Old Irish uilliu, oll, with Latin pollere, which is from *pol-no–, root pol as above (Wharton). The Gaelic syntax of tuille shows its comparative force in tuille na (more than) as well as tuille agus, Irish tuilleadh agus (addition and).

tuimhseadh

beating, thumping, tuinns, a blow (Cael.Soc.Tr.@+ 15, 260), Middle Irish tuinsim, calco, tuinsem, bruising, *to-ud-nessim (Str.); founded on Latin tundo, beat. Stokes queries if cognate.
tuineadh

an abode, possession, Irish *tuinidhe*, possession (O'Cl.), Early Irish *tunide*; also *tuineadh* (Irish and Gaelic): *to–nes–*, root *nes* as in *cr mhnuidh*, q.v.

tuìnneasach

deathful, Irish *tuinneamh, tuineamh*, death:

tuinnidh

firm hard, Irish *tuinidhe* (O'Br., Sh.), immovable, clocha tuinnidhe; from *tuineadh*, the idea being "settled, fixed".

tuir

relate, *tuireadh*, relating, Irish *tuirtheachda*, relation, rehearsal, Early Irish *turthiud*, pl. *tuirtheta*, tale, from *ret*, run (as in *ruith*). Cf. *aithris*, Early Irish *tuirem*, reciting, is from *to–ri@–m*, root *ri@–m*, number (as in *aireamh*).

tuireadh

a dirge, lamentation, Irish *tuireamh*, dirge, elegy; for root See *tuirse*.

tuireann

a spark of fire from an anvil, Irish *tuireann* (O'Br., etc.), Early Irish *turend* (?): *to–rind*? For rind, See *reannag*.

tuireasg

a saw, Irish *tuiriosg*, Early Irish *turesc*: *tar–thesc*, from *teasg*, cut, q.v.

tuirl, tuirling

descend, Irish *tuirlingim*, Early Irish *tairlingim*, Old Irish *doarblaing*, desilit *to–air–ling–*; for *ling*, jump, See *leum*.

tuirse

sadness, Irish *tuirse*, Middle Irish *tor*, sad, Early Irish *toirsi, torsi*, Old Irish *toris, toirsech*, tristis; root *tor, ter, tre*, Latin *tristis*, sad.

twis

incense, Irish, Middle Irish, Early Irish *twis*; from Latin *tu@–s*, Greek *Qyos*.

tuisleadh
a stumbling, fall, so Irish, Old Irish *tuisled*, prolapsio, *tuisel*, casus, *dofuislim*, labo: *to-*fo-*ess-*sal-*im*, root *sal*, spring; Latin *salio*, leap, dance, English *insult*; Greek @Ga@¯/lomai, leap; cf. Lithuanian *sel@??*ti, glide, creep. Ascoli analyses it into *to-*fo-*isl*–, where *isl* is what remains of *nsl* or *mosal*, low.

tuit

fall, Irish *tuitim*, Old Irish *tuitim*, inf. *tutimm*, acc.pl. *totman*, also *tothimm*, *tod-*tim, Gadelic root –tim–, Welsh *codwm*, a fall (cf. Irish *cudaim*), *codymu*, cadere, Cornish *codha*; cf. English *tumble*, Greek *tomber*, fall. Usually explained as *to-*fo-thït–, from thïid, which would naturally be *tuid* in Gaelic, even granting that the crasis of –ofothï– simply landed in –ui–, not to mention the inf. in preserved *m* (*tuiteam*). Root *tud* (Thuneysen); to–ud = think.

tul


tul

fire, hearth, heap (*Carm.*):

tulach

a hillock, Irish *tulach*; root *tu*, swell; Greek @Gtïlos, knob, @Gtwlc (u long), swelling, weal; Latin *tumor*, tu@-ber, a swelling; English *thumb*.

tulag

the fish whiting, Irish *tullyg*, the pollock; cf. *pollag*.

tulchann, tulchainn

a gable, posterior, Irish *tulchôn*, hillock; from *tulach*?

tulchuiseach

plucky (*Hend.*):

tum


tunna
a tun, ton, Irish, Early Irish tunna; Anglo-Saxon tunne, Middle English tonne, Norse tunna, German tonne; all from Latin tunna, a cask. Stokes (Bez.Beit.@+ 18), suggests borrowing from the Norse; Kluge regards the words as of Celtic origin. On this See ++tonn.

tunnachadh

beating, dashing; See tuimhseadh.

tunag

a duck, Irish tonnyg?

tunnsgadh

upheaval (R.D.):

tur, gu tur

entirely, Irish tura, plenty (tura namhad, plenty of enemies), Early Irish tor, a crowd (dat. tur); See trrr.

tуr

a tower, Irish туr, from Middle English tour, tu@-r, from Old French tur, Latin turris.

tуr

understanding; cf. Middle Irish туr, research, examination, Old Irish тyrim, rotuirset, scrutati sunt, for to-fo-shirim, from sir, search.

turadh

dry weather, tur, dry (without condiment), so Irish, Early Irish turud, terad, adj. tur, dry, tair: root tor, ter of тioram?

turag

a trifling illness (as of a child) – Arg.:

turaman

rocking, nodding; See turraban.

turcais

tweezers (M`A.), pincers; See durcaisd.

turguin
destruction (H.S.D. from MSS.), Middle Irish tuarcaín, smiting, Early Irish tuarcaim (dat.), hitting: *to-fo-argim, root org, Old Irish orgun, orcun, occisio, Old Breton orgiat, Cæsar's Gaulish Orgeto-rix: *urg-, root vr@g, verg, press, Latin urgeo. Stokes suggests connection with Greek @Ge@'rйhqw, tear; Bezzenberger gives Zend areza, battle, fight; Brugmann compares Sanskrit r@.gha@–yati, raves, rages, Old High German arg, what is vile or bad.

turlach
a large fire: *t–ur–lach, from Irish ur, ūr, fire, Greek @Gpu@nr, English fire.

turlach
a bulky, squat person; See ттrr, turadh. Cf. Welsh twrilach, a round lump.

turlas
small cupboard (Perth); See tairleas.

turloch
a lake that dries in summer, Irish turloch, from tur and loch.

twrr
a turn, job; from the English

turraban , turraman
rocking of the body, nodding, grief (turadan, Sh.). Hence turra–chadal, a slumbering drowsiness, "nodding sleep":

turrag
an accident:

turradh
a surprise, taking unawares (Skye):

turraig, air do thurraig
at stool (M`A.):

turram
a soft sound, murmur; onomatopoetic. But cf. toirm, torrunn.

turtur
a turtle, so Irish, Welsh *turtur*, from Latin *turtur*.

turus

a journey, Irish, Early Irish *turus*, Old Irish *tururas*, incursus, *aururas*, properatio: *tο-reth-s-tu*, root *ret*, run (see *ruith*).

tъs

the beginning, Irish *tъs*, Old Irish *тъs*, тъs, Welsh *tywys*, leading; See triseach.

tut

interjection of cold or impatience; from English *tut*. See thud.

tъt


tuthan

a slut (Arms., M`L.), Irish *тъthan*, from the root of the above word.

U

ua

from, Irish *ua*, y, Old Irish *ua*, hua, y. *ava*, ab; Sanskrit *dvA*, ab, off; Latin *au*– (*au*-fero), away; Church Slavonic *u*–, ab, away. See o.

uabairt

expulsion: *od-bert*–, prefixed by *ua?* from the root *ber* (in beir).

uabhar

pride, so Irish, Old Irish *abar*, vainglory, Welsh *ofer*, waste, vain (Ascoli): *oubro*–, root *eu@g*, rise, Greek *@G@`/bris*, insolence (See uasal). It has also been analysed into *ua-ber* like uabairt = "e-latio", elation.

uachdar

surface, summit, so Irish, Old Irish *uachtar*, ochtar. *ouktero*–, root *eu@g*, ve@g, rise, be vigorous, as in uasal, q.v. Cf. Welsh *uthr*, admirandus.

uadh–

in uadh–bheist, monster, uadh–chrith, terror; See ++uath below.
311

uaigh

a grave, Irish *uaigh, Middle Irish uag, Early Irish *augā, allied to Gothic augo, eye, English eye. See for force dearc. So Stokes, and rightly.

uaigneach

secret, lonesome, so Irish, Middle Irish uagnech: *uath–gen–, "lonesome-kind", from uath, lonesome, single; Norse auðr, empty, Gothic aups, waste, desert; Latin ôtium, rest.

uaill

pride, Irish *uaill, Early Irish ãaill, Old Irish uall: *oukslâ, root eu@g, ve@g of uasal.

uaimh

a cave, den, Irish uaimh, g. uamha, Middle Irish uaim, g. uama, Old Irish huam, specus (also huβd, specu): *oumâ. Bezzenberger suggests *poumâ, allied to Greek @G pw@nma, a lid ( @G *pwuma); Strachan compares Greek @Geu@nc/, bed (German wohnen, dwell). Welsh ogof, cave, den is correlated by Ascoli.

uaine

green, Irish uainne, uaithne, Early Irish ãane. Strachan suggets the possibility of a Gadelic *ugnio–, root ve@g, be wet, Greek u@`grys, wet (see feur).

uainneart

bustle, wallowing, Irish ãnfuirt, wallowing, tumbling; also Gaelic aonait, aonagail:

uair

an hour, Irish uair, Old Irish huar, uar, g. hyre, Welsh awr, Cornish our, Old Breton aor, Breton eur, heur, from Latin hora, English hour. Hence uaireadair, a watch, time-piece, Irish uaireadyir (*horatorium?).

uaisle

pride, nobility, so Irish; from uasal, q.v.

uallach

a burden, Irish ualach. *podl–; Old High German fazza, a bundle, German fassen, hold (Strachan). Also Gaelic eallach, q.v.
gay, proud, so Irish; from *uail.

uamhag

sheep–louse:

uamharr

dreadful, Irish *uathmhar, Early Irish *uathmar; from ++uath, fear, q.v. Used adverbially, like English awfully, to denote excess. Dial. *uarraidh.

uamhas

dread, horror, uathbhas, Irish *uathbhős, Early Irish *uathbhōs: *uath–bōs, "dread death"; See ++uath and bas.

uamhunn

horror, Irish uamhan, awe, horror, Early Irish uamun, hyman, Old Irish omun, homon, rarely, ymun, fear, Welsh ofn, fear, awe, Cornish own, Breton aoun, Gaulish –obnos, Ex–obnus, Fearless: *obno–s, fear. Bez. cfs. Gothic bi–abrjan, be astounded (but ahrs means "powerful"), and Greek @G@'/fnw, suddenly.

uan

a lamb, Irish, Middle Irish uan, Welsh oen, pl. wyn, Cornish oin, Breton oan: *ogno–s; Latin agnus; Greek @G@'mnys (for @G@'bnys); Church Slavonic jagne; Also Anglo–Saxon ianian, to yean or lamb (*auno@–n).

uar

waterfall, heavy shower, confluence (Sutherland Dial.), Irish, Early Irish *arbhn, fresh spring; See fuaran. Arms. has uaran, fresh water.

uarach

hourly, temporary (H.S.D.), homely (M´L.); from uair.

uasal

noble, proud, Irish, Old Irish uasal, Welsh uchel, Breton uhel, huel, Gaulish uxello–: *oukselo–, high, root eu@g, ve@g, rise, increase; Greek @G@’yclys, high, @Gau@’xw, increase; Latin augeo, increase, vigeo, be strong; English up, German auf; Lithuanian buksztas, high.

++uath
dread, Irish *uath*, Old Irish *uath*, Cornish *uth*, Breton *eus*, *heuz*, horror; *pouto-*,
root *pu*, foul; Latin *putris*, English *putrid*, foul?

ub!

**ububl*** interjection of contempt or aversion, Old Irish *upp*.

ubag, ubaidh

a charm, Irish *uptha*, *upadh*, sorcerer, Old Irish *upta*, fascinatio, *uptha*, Manx *obbee*,
sorcery: *od–ba–t–*, from *ba*, speak (see *ob*, refuse). Zimmer refers it to root *ben* of
*bean*, hurt, touch.

ubairt

rummaging among heavy articles, bustle (Dial.); See **ubraid**.

ubh! ubh!

interjection of disgust or amazement; cf. English *phew*.

ubh

an egg, Irish *ubh*, *ugh*, Old Irish *og*, *ub* (?), Welsh *wy*, pl. *wyan*, Cornish *uy*, *oy*,
Breton *u*, vi. *ogos*; Greek *ωβ/βειον*, egg, further *ωβ/υν*, Latin *ovum*, English *egg*.
The phonetics as between Celtic and the other languages is somewhat difficult; but
the connection is indisputable.

ubhal

apple, Irish *ubhall*, Early Irish *uball*, *ubull*, Old Irish *aball*, Welsh *afal*, Cornish
*auallen*, Breton *avallen*: *aballo–*, *aballôn*; English *apple*, German *apfel*, Lithuanian
*obu@olys*. Stokes now queries German *obst*, fruit, Old High German *obaz*, Anglo–
Saxon *ofet*, fruit.

**ubhla**

a fine, penalty:

**ubraid**

confusion, dispute, also **uprait**: *ud–bert–*, from *ber* of *beir*.

ucas, ugsa

coal–fish, stenlock:

uchd
the breast, so Irish, Old Irish _ocht_ *poktu*; Let. _pectus?_ Stokes and Bezzenberger give *puptu*, Lettic _pups_ , woman's breast, Lithuanian _pбpas_ , breast (English _pap_ from Latin _pappa_ ). St. now gives _poktus_ , allied to _pectus_. See _iochd_.

**ud**

_yon, yonder, Irish _ъd_ , Early Irish _ъt_ ; for _sud_ (_sъt_ ), q.v. For loss of _s_ , cf. the article.

**udabac**

_outhouse, porch, back–house (_щdabac_, Uist); from Norse _ъti–bak_ , "out–back"?

**udail**

_cause to shake, waver, remove, Irish _udmhall_ , quick, stirring (O'Cl.), Old Irish _utmall_ , unsteady, _utmaille_ , instability: _ъt_ of _sud_ + _tamall_ (Rhys).

**щdail**

_inhospitable, churlish, _щdlaidh_ , gloomy; cf. Norse _ъtlagi_ , an outlaw, _ъtlagð_ , outlawry.

**udalan**

_a swivel, Irish _udalбn_ (Fol., O'R.); from _udail_. Cf. _ludnan_.

**udhar**

_a boil, ulcer; also _othar_ , q.v.

**щdlaiche**

_a stag, old hart (Arms.):

**щdrathad, щtraid**

_free egress and regress to common pasture; from the Norse – cf. _streid_ , an expedition, "out–road".

**ugan**

_the upper part of the breast, Irish _ugбn_ , craw of a fowl, _ugann_ , fish gill (Heb.):

**щghdair**

_author, Irish _щghdar_ , Early Irish _ugtar_ , Old Irish _augtor_ , from Latin _auctor_.

**ugsa**

_coal–fish; See _ucas_.

314
uibe

a mass, lump (as of dough), **lob**; cf. **faob**: "ud-bio-”, "out-being". But cf. Latin **offa**, ball.

uibhir

da number, quantity, Irish **uibhir**, **uimhir**, Early Irish **numir**, number; from Latin **numerus**, English **number**.

**uidh**

(uidh), care, heed, Irish **uidh** (obs.), Old Irish **oid**; See **taidhe**.

**uidh**

a ford, that part of a stream leaving a lake before breaking into a current; also an isthmus (M`Kinnon), **uidh**, **aoi**; from Norse **eið**, an isthmus, neck of land. Hence **Eye** or **Ui** near Stornoway, older **Ey**, **Huy**, **Eie**.

uidh, uidhe

a journey, distance, Irish **uidhe**, Early Irish **ude**, Old Irish **huide**, protectio: "odio-n, root **pod**, **ped**, go; Latin **pes**, **pedis**, foot; Greek @Gρούς, @Gpodyς, foot; English **foot**; Sanskrit **padyā**, footstep.

uidheam

accoutrements, apparatus, Irish **ughaim**, harness, trappings, Old Irish **aidmi**, armamenta, Welsh **iau**, jugum, Old Cornish **iou**, Breton **geo**, **ieo**, "yougo-", yoke; English **yoke**, German **joch**; Greek @Gzugyn; Latin **jugum**; Lithuanian **jungas**. The Gadelic requires a form "ad-jung-mi. Cf. Old Irish **adim**, instrumentum, pl.n. **admi**.

**wig**

a nook, cove; from Norse **vik**, bay, creek, English **wick**, -**wich**. Hence the place name **Uig** (Skye, Lewis). Hence **uigean**, a fugitive, wanderer.

uigheil

pleasant, careful; from **aoigh** in the first meaning and from **uidh** in the second.

uile

all, the whole, Irish **uile**, Old Irish **uile**, **huile**: "polio-s, root **pol**, **pel**, full, many, Greek @Gpollys (= @Gpolios), much, many; See **iol-**. Stokes and most philologists refer it to "oljo-s, English **all**, German **all**, Gothic **alls** ("olny-s, Mayhew). Some have
derived it from *soli−, Latin sollus, whole, Greek @Go@ ´los, whence Stokes deduces the Brittonic words – Welsh oll, all, Cornish hol, Breton holl, oll (see slán).

uileann

elbow, Irish uille, g. uileann, Middle Irish uille, pl.acc. uillinn, Old Irish uilin (acc.), Welsh, Cornish elin, Breton ilin, elin. *olên−; Greek @Gw@'lc/n, @Gw@'lýnc; Latin ulna; Anglo-Saxon eln, English ell, elbow.

uilear

enough, etc.; See fuilear.

uill

(uíll, H.S.D.), oil thou, uilléadh, oil (n.); See ola.

uilleann

honeysuckle, so Irish (O'Br.), Middle Irish feithlend, woodbine; See under feith.

uilm

coffer (Carm.):

uim−
circum, Irish uim−, Old Irish imm−; a composition form of mu, q.v. Hence uime, about him, it, Irish uime, Old Irish uimbi, ulmpe, about her (= imb−sm or imb−shi).

uín, ſine

time, Irish uain, time, opportunity, Early Irish ſine, Old Irish bain, leisure, time: *ut−nio−, root ut, vet of feith, wait. Strachan gives *ucn− as a reduced form, from euq, Sanskrit ykas, comfort, @Geu@'/kclos, free from care, at ease.

uínich

bustle, tumultus; See uainneart.

uinicionn

lambskin (Carm.); for uainicionn.

uinneag

a window, Middle Gaelic fuinneyg, Middle Irish fuindeog, fuindeoc; from Norse windauga, Scottish winnock, English window (= wind−eye). From Anglo-Saxon windaɪge (Stokes, Lis.).
uinnean

an onion, Irish *uinniun*, Middle Irish *uinneamain*, *uindiun*, Welsh *wynwynyn*; from Latin *union-em*, Old French *oignon*, English onion, from *unus*, one.

uinnean

ankle:

uinnseann


uipear

unhandy craftsman, bungler:

uipinn

a treasure, hoard; cf. *uibe*.

щir

mould, dust, earth, Irish, Middle Irish *щir*, Early Irish *щr*, g. *щire*: *щur*; Norse *aurr*, loam, wet clay, mud, Anglo-Saxon *ebr*, humus. Stokes hesitates between *щur* and *шgrâ*, Greek *u@`grυs*, wet.

uircean

a young pig, Irish *uirсnh*, Middle Irish *orсbn*, porcellus, *oirспн* (do.), *orc*, porcus; *пorko-s*, Latin *porcus*; English *farrow*, *pork*; Lithuanian *parszas*, boar.

uiread

as much, amount, Irish *oiread*, Old Irish *erat*, *airet*, length of time, distance, *cia eret*, quamdui: *are-vet-to*, root *vet* of *feith*.

uireas

below, down; See *ioras*.

---

**Caoimhín Ó Donnáile – duilleag dachaigh**

**Ainm sa Ghàidhlig:** Caoimhín Pádraig Ó Donnáile  **Ainm sa Bheurla:** Kevin Patrick Donnelly
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seòladh</th>
<th>Obair</th>
<th>Taigh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sabhal Mór Ostaig</td>
<td>“Lag a’ Bholla”</td>
<td>“Lag a’ Bholla”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Teanga</td>
<td>4 An Teanga</td>
<td>4 An Teanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An t-Eilean Sgitheanach</td>
<td>An t-Eilean Sgitheanach</td>
<td>An t-Eilean Sgitheanach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alba</td>
<td>IV44 8RE</td>
<td>Alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fón</td>
<td>+44 1471 888340</td>
<td>+44 1471 833343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-dealain</td>
<td><a href="mailto:caoimhin@smo.uhi.ac.uk">caoimhin@smo.uhi.ac.uk</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>