Menghavané in Galáthach hAtevíu
Modern Gaulish Lessons

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-DRAFT VERSION-

Preface

This free book is intended for all those, who wish to learn the beautiful, modern, celtic language *Galáthach hAtevíu.*

Foreword

The information in this document, was retrieved from
https://moderngaulishlessons.wordpress.com/modern-gaulish-lessons-in-english/

I liked those lessons, but would've preferred the format to be in pdf or even better: epub. Putting the information from that website in a LaTeX document, allows me to create the formats I desire. The content is transcribed, almost word for word. I may have made small changes related to punctuation marks, layout and for clarification, minor additions to the content itself.

The website *http://www.moderngaulish.com*, is also worth checking out. There, you can find all the latest information about the Modern Gaulish language.

There is also an active facebook group for the Modern Gaulish language, which you can find at the following url: *https://www.facebook.com/groups/moderngaulishlanguage/*.
It's a good place to ask questions about the language.

Contents

1   Menghavan 0: Swausé In Tengu

(*Lesson 0: The Sounds Of The Language*)

In this preliminary lesson you will learn what the sounds of the language are.

1.1   Vowels

Modern Gaulish has five vowels. They can be short or long. These are the short ones. The table shows how they are written, what their phonetic value is, and what they sound like using examples in English and other languages.

vowel	phonetic value (IPA)	sound examples
a	[a]	p**at**
o	[o]	p**o**t
u	[u]	p**ut**
e	[e]	p**e**t
i	[i]	p**it**

Table 1: Vowels

This table shows the long vowels. They are indicated with diacritics over the vowel, e.g. á is long a.

vowel	phonetic value	sound examples
á	[a:]	p**a**rt
ó	[o:]	p**o**le
ú	[u:]	p**oo**l
é	[e:]	p**a**y without the final y
í	[i:]	p**ee**l

Table 2: Long vowels

Modern Gaulish has five diphthongs. A diphthong is a group of two vowels written and pronounced together. This table shows them.

diphthong	phonetic value (IPA)	sound examples
ái	[a:j]	b**ye**
ói	[o:j]	b**oy**
úi	[u:j]	br**oui**llard (French)
éi	[e:j]	b**ay**
au	[au]	c**ow**

Table 3: Diphthongs

1.2   Consonants

Modern Gaulish has a large number of consonants. The table below shows how they are written, gives their phonetic description, and gives sound examples in English and other languages. It is not possible to provide examples for every sound.

consonant	phonetic value (IPA)	sound examples
p	[p]	**p**it
t	[t]	**t**it
c	[k]	**k**it
b	[b]	**b**oar
d	[d]	**d**oor
g	[g]	**g**ore
v	[v]	**v**ery
dh	[ð]	**th**ere
gh	[γ]	* ἐγώ, ego, modern Greek "I"
f	[f]	**f**in
th	[θ]	**th**in
ch	[x]	* lo**ch**, Scottish; i**ch**, German
fh	[ɸ]	* f, with no tongue on teeth
m	[m]	**m**ay
w	[w]	**w**ay
s	[s]	**s**it
sh	[ʃ]	**sh**it
n	[n]	**n**ose
r	[r]	**r**ose
l	[l]	**l**ose
nh	[xn]	* [x] followed by [n]
rh	[xr]	* [x] followed by [r]
lh	[xl]	* [x] followed by [l]
ng	[ŋ]	si**ng**

Table 4: Consonants

1.3 Vowel length variation

The length of a vowel can change. In a word of two syllables or more the emphasis will be on the second last syllable. Often this will make the vowel of that syllable long. Examples are given below.

men: to think → vowel /e/ is short
ménu: thought → emphasis on first vowel /e/ which becomes long
menúé: thoughts → emphasis shifts to second last vowel /u/ which becomes long

2 Menghavan 1: Bréthré – Aman Dhathach: Gweranúé Donach

(*Lesson 1: Verbs – Present Tense: Personal Pronouns*)

In the first lesson you will learn how to put a verb in the present tense and how to use it with a personal pronoun.

2.1 Verbs in the present tense

2.1.1 Root form

Each verb has a basic form or *root form*, known as a *verbal noun*. It has the same function as the infinitive in English.
Verbal nouns can end in a consonant, in -i, -a, -e, and in just one case in -ó, never in -u.

Examples:

Galáthach	English
ápis	to see
men	to think
gwel	to want
gar	to call
carni	to build
argha	to shine
delghe	to hold
ávó	to do, to make
berwi	to boil
gní	to know

2.1.2 Present tense

To form the present tense of these verbs, an -a is added to the verbal noun in the following ways. Note that vowels in modern Gaulish can be either long or short. Vowel length changes with emphasis. The emphasis is always on the second last syllable. When words are extended the emphasis shifts accordingly.

Verbs on a consonant:

ápis → apísa
men → ména
gwel → gwéla
gar → gára

Verbs on -i:

carni → carna

Verbs on -a:

argha → argha ⇒ nothing changes

Verbs on -e:

delghe → delgha

Verbs on -ó exchange the ó for an -a:

ávó → áva

Verbs on -wi retain the final -i:

berwi → berwía

Verbs on -i, where -i is the only vowel, retain the final -i:

gní → gnía

2.1.3 Exercises

Put the following verbs into the present tense:

Verb	Present tense	
prin	to buy	
ber	to carry	
gal	to be able to do	
brís	to break	
ívi	to drink	
cára	to love	
cinge	to wage war	
ávó	to do, to make	
camwi	to bend, to curve	
lí	to lie down	

Table 5: Exercise: present tense

Solution:

Galáthach	English	*Answer (Galáthach)*
prin	to buy	*prìna*
ber	to carry	*bera*
gal	to be able to do	*gala*
bris	to break	*brìsa*
ivi	to drink	*iva*
cára	to love	*cára*
cinge	to wage war	*cinga*
avó	to do, to make	*ava*
camwi	to bend, to curve	*camwia*
lí	to lie down	*lia*

Table 6: Solution: present tense

2.2　Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns when used as subject are as follows:

Galáthach	English
mi	I
ti	you
é	he
í	she
í	it
ni	we
sú	you (pl.)
sí	they

Table 7: Personal pronouns, when used as subject

There is no difference in the third pronoun plural between the masculine and the feminine form.

In modern Gaulish the personal pronoun follows the verb it accompanies:

Galáthach	English
apísa mi	I see
ména ti	you think
gwéla é	he wants
gára í	she calls
carna ni	we build
argha sú	you shine
delgha sí	they hold
áva í	it does, it makes
berwía í	it boils
gnía í	it knows

2.2.1 Exercises

Make the following phrases:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galáthach)
I buy	
you carry	
he can	
she breaks	
we drink	
you (pl.) love	
they wage war	
it does, it makes	
it bends	
it lies down	

Table 8: Exercise: personal pronouns

Solution:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galdhach)
I buy	prína mí
you carry	bera tí
he can	gala é
she breaks	brísa í
we drink	íva ní
you (pl.) love	cára sú
they wage war	cinga sí
it does, it makes	ava í
it bends	camuia í
it lies down	hla í

Table 9: Solution: phrases

3 Menghavan 2: Gweranúé Donach Co hUrchatha

(*Lesson 2: Personal Pronouns As Object*)

In the second lesson you will learn how to use a pronoun when it is the object of a phrase with a verb.

3.1 Personal Pronouns As Object Of An Active Verb

The object of a sentence is the thing to which something is being done. It is the receiving end of the action performed by the verb.

When personal pronouns are the object of a sentence they can take two different forms. The first form is identical to the form they take when they are the subject of a sentence, except for one. The subject of a sentence is the giving end of the action performed by the verb.

Personal pronouns as subject		Personal pronouns as object	
Galáthach	**English**	**Galáthach**	**English**
mi	I	mi	me
ti	you	ti	you
é	he	é	him
í	she	í	her
í	it	í	it
ni	we	ni	us
sú	you (pl.)	sú	you (pl.)
ís	they	ís	them

Table 10: Personal pronouns, as subject vs. as object

Only the third person plural pronoun differs: ís instead of sí.

These pronouns are used when they are the receiving end of an active verb. An active verb is a verb that performs the main action of a phrase. It will have a subject which will be performing the action. It will be in a form that indicates the time and the way the action is being performed.

V = verb
S = subject
O = object

In modern Gaulish a phrase has the standard order Verb-Subject-Object order. It is an aspect that is characteristic of the Celtic languages and is not common in English.

Using the verbs that were introduced in lesson 1 we can construct examples:

Galáthach	English		Galáthach	English
apísa mi	I see	$\rightarrow$	apísa mi ti	I see you

In the phrase *apísa mi ti* the verb *apísa* comes first, the subject *mi* comes second, and the object *ti* comes third. This is indicated like this:

apísa	mi	ti
V	S	O

We can see that the verb *apísa* is an active verb because it is in the present tense: it has the present tense ending *-a*.

Here are more examples:

Galáthach	English
gára í mi	she calls me
delgha é ni	he holds us
gnía sí sú	they know you (pl.)

When the object pronoun starts with a vowel, such as é, í and ís, and they follow a subject pronoun, that object pronoun receives an extra letter *ch-* at the start. This letter ch is pronounced like the -ch in the Scottish word "loch".

Galáthach	English
apísa mi chí	I see her
ména mi chí	I think it
gwéla í ché	she wants him
áva é chí	he does it
gnía sú chís	you (pl.) know them
gára í chís	she calls them

3.1.1 Exercises

Construct the following phrases with any of the following verbs:

prin (to buy), ber (to carry), brís (to break), ívi (to drink), cára (to love), ávó (to do, to make), camwi (to bend, to curve), lí (to lie down), gní (to know), apís (to see), gwél (to want), gára (to call)

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galáthach)
I buy it	
you carry him	
he breaks it	
she drinks it	
we love them	
they call you (pl.)	
you (pl.) bend us	
she sees me	
he knows her	
she wants you	

Table 11: Exercise: phrases with verbs

Solution:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galdhach)
I buy it	*prina mi chì*
you carry him	*bèra tì chè*
he breaks it	*brisa è chì*
she drinks it	*bva ì chì*
we love them	*cara ni chìs*
they call you (pl.)	*gàra sì sù*
you (pl.) bend us	*camùa sù nì*
she sees me	*apìsa ì mì*
he knows her	*gnìa è chì*
she wants you	*gwèla ì tì*

Table 12: Solution: phrases with verbs

3.2   Personal Pronouns As Object Of A Verbal Noun

The verbal noun is the basic root form of the verb, called infinitive in English.

It is easiest to think of the verbal noun of modern Gaulish as the -ing form of the English verb.

E.g. can: to sing → can: singing
cána mi chí: I sing it

When the personal pronouns are the object of a verbal noun, they take on a different form:

Standard	As object of verbal noun
mi	imí
ti	ithí
é	iché
í	ichí
ni	iní
sú	isú
ís	ichís

Table 13: Personal pronouns, as object of verbal noun

When a verbal noun is used in a phrase with an active verb it comes *immediately after the subject*:

gwéla mi *can*: I want *to sing*

In this phrase the verbal noun is the object of the active verb:

gwéla   mi   can
  V   S   O

If we think of the verbal noun as the -ing form of the verb, we could literally translate this as:

want   I   singing   (→ "I want singing")
 V   S   O

If we use a personal pronoun to be the object of the verbal noun we use the special form described above:
gwéla mi can ichí: I want to sing it

In this phrase the two words *can ichí* become the new object of the phrase.

gwéla   mi   can ichí
  V   S [O]

The above phrase can be literally translated as *I want singing of-it*.

The particle i- that the pronouns are attached to indicates possession of something:

Galáthach	English
imí	of-me
ithí	of-you
iché	of-him
ichí	of-her
ichí	of-it
iní	of-us
isú	of-you (pl.)
ichís	of-them

The phrase *can ichí* translates as *singing of-it*. If we add an imaginary definite article [the] to the English version it makes sense:

Galáthach	English
can ichí	[the] singing of-it

$\rightarrow$

Galáthach	English
gwéla mi can ichí	I want [the] singing of-it

3.2.1 Exercises

Make the following phrases, using the verbs given above:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galáthach)
I want to see it	
you want to hold her	
he wants to know you	
she wants to love him	
it can break me	
we can buy them	
you (pl.) can carry us	
they can know you (pl.)	
you (pl.) can do it	

Table 14: Exercise: attached pronouns, indicating possession

Solution:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Gaidhlic)
I want to see it	guela mí ápís ichí
you want to hold her	guela tí delghe ichí
he wants to know you	guela e gní ithí
she wants to love him	guela í cára iché
it can break me	gala í brís imí
we can buy them	gala ni prin ichís
you (pl.) can carry us	gala sú ber iní
they can know you (pl.)	gala sí gní isú
you (pl.) can do it	gala sú dvó ichí

Table 15: Solution: attached pronouns, indicating possession

4 Menghavan 3: Anúé – Téith – In hAmosanal

(*Lesson 3: Nouns – Possession – The Article*)
In the third lesson you will learn what a noun is, how it is possessed, and what the article is.

4.1 Nouns

The word "noun" means *name*. It is a word that refers to anything that can have a name, such as a person, place, thing, state or quality. In lesson 1 and 2 we learned about subjects and objects. Nouns are things that can be subjects or objects of a sentence.

Examples:

Galáthach	English
gwir	man
cun	dog
ép	horse
cánu	song
ménu	thought
coch	leg
duvr	water
pen	head

There is no indefinite article like English "a, an" in modern Gaulish:

Galáthach	English
gwir	man
gwir	a man
cun	dog
cun	a dog

We can use the verbs we learned in the previous lessons to construct sentences where the subject and the object are nouns instead of pronouns:

gára   gwir   cun   (a man calls a dog)
 V   S   O

Examples:

Galáthach	English
apísa cun ép	a dog sees a horse
cána gwir cánu	a man sings a song
ména gwir ménu	a man thinks a thought

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4.1.1 Exercises

Construct the following phrases with the verbs given in the previous lessons and the following nouns given:

ben (woman), gnath (child), mapath (boy), geneth (girl), curu (beer), cuchul (hat)

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galáthach)
a man buys a beer	
a woman holds a child	
a boy wants a hat	
a girl sings a song	
a horse drinks water	
a dog breaks a leg	
a child loves a horse	
a man sees a woman	
a horse carries a boy	
a woman calls a dog	

Table 16: Exercise: no indefinite article

Solution:

Phrase (English)	Answer (*Galáthach*)
a man buys a beer	*prína guír curu*
a woman holds a child	*délgha ben gnath*
a boy wants a hat	*guéla mapath cuchul*
a girl sings a song	*cána geneth cánu*
a horse drinks water	*íva ép duur*
a dog breaks a leg	*brísa cun coch*
a child loves a horse	*cára gnath ép*
a man sees a woman	*apísa guír ben*
a horse carries a boy	*béra ép mapath*
a woman calls a dog	*gára ben cun*

Table 17: Solution: no indefinite article

4.2 Possession

In lesson 2, we saw that when a pronoun was used as an object, it had a special possession particle i-. This particle is not used with anything else, only with the pronoun. When we use a noun we just replace the pronoun and the particle with a noun:

Galáthach	English
cána mi cánu	I sing a song
gwéla mi can ichí	I want to sing it
gwéla mi can cánu	I want to sing a song

The phrase *can "cánu"* means [*the*] *singing of a song*. The English word [the] is not used.

This phrase has two nouns:

1. the verbal noun *can*

2. the noun *cánu*

In this phrase, the first noun *can* is possessed by the second noun *cánu*. In English this is indicated by the word *of*. In modern Gaulish this is indicated by the position of the word: the *second* word *possesses* the *first* word.
The same can be done with any two nouns:

Galáthach	English
curu gwir	a beer of a man [a man's beer]
gnath ben	a child of a woman [a woman's child]
ép geneth	a horse of a girl [a girl's horse]

4.2.1 Exercises

Using the words learned in all the lessons make the following phrases:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galáthach)
a leg of a dog [a dog's leg]	
a dog of a man [a man's dog]	
a head of a horse [a horse's head]	
a hat of a woman [a woman's hat]	
a thought of a child [a child's thought]	
a song of a girl [a girl's song]	
a horse of a boy [a boy's horse]	
a man of a woman [a woman's man]	
a child of a man [a man's child]	
a hat of a child [a child's hat]	

Table 18: Exercise: possession

Solution:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galáthach)
a leg of a dog [a dog's leg]	*coch cun*
a dog of a man [a man's dog]	*cun guir*
a head of a horse [a horse's head]	*pen ép*
a hat of a woman [a woman's hat]	*cuchul ben*
a thought of a child [a child's thought]	*menu gnath*
a song of a girl [a girl's song]	*canu geneth*
a horse of a boy [a boy's horse]	*ép mapath*
a man of a woman [a woman's man]	*guir ben*
a child of a man [a man's child]	*gnath guir*
a hat of a child [a child's hat]	*cuchul gnath*

Table 19: Solution: possession

4.3   The Article

Modern Gaulish has one article: "in". It does not change for any reason.
Examples:

Galáthach	English
in gwir	the man
in ép	the horse
in mapath	the boy
in curu	the beer
in pen	the head
in duvr	the water

The article *in* can be used in cases of possession. It can only be used with the second noun, which is the one possessing the first noun. The first noun can never have the article in front of it.
Examples:

Galáthach	English
cun gwir	a dog of a man [a man's dog]
cun in gwir	a dog of the man [the man's dog]

The English phrase between brackets [. . .] shows a very good translation of the modern Gaulish phrase. It only uses one article and can only ever use one article. It is not possible to say "the man's the dog".

The second noun possesses the first noun. The second noun is the only noun that can have the article.

4.3.1 Exercises

Construct the following phrases, using all the words learned so far:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galáthach)
the head of the horse	
the leg of the dog	
the beer of the man	
the hat of the boy	
the water of the horse	
the song of the boy	
the thought of the man	
the horse of the song	
the dog of the boy	
the hat of the horse	

Table 20: Exercise: article in

Solution:

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galdthach)
the head of the horse	*pen in ép*
the leg of the dog	*coch in cun*
the beer of the man	*curu in guir*
the hat of the boy	*cuchul in mapath*
the water of the horse	*duur in ép*
the song of the boy	*cánu in mapath*
the thought of the man	*ménu in guir*
the horse of the song	*ép in cánu*
the dog of the boy	*cun in mapath*
the hat of the horse	*cuchul in ép*

Table 21: Solution: article in

5 Menghavan 4: Alghnas Anúé

(*Lesson 4: Gender Of Nouns*)

In the fourth lesson you will learn how to determine the gender of nouns.

5.1 Gender Of Nouns

In modern Gaulish all nouns have a gender, which is either masculine or feminine. If the meaning of the noun indicates a gender, then that noun is that gender:

Galáthach	English	Gender
gwir	man	masculine
ben	woman	feminine
mapath	boy	masculine
geneth	girl	feminine
map	son	masculine
dúithir	daughter	feminine
áther	father	masculine
máthir	mother	feminine
moth	penis	masculine
tuthu	vagina	feminine

If the meaning of a noun does not indicate a gender, its gender is determined by the last vowel. If the last vowel is /a/ or /i/ the noun is feminine.

Galáthach	English	Gender
lam	hand	feminine
bis	finger	feminine
tír	land	feminine
cnam	bone	feminine

If the last vowel is /e/, /o/ or /u/ the noun is masculine.

Galáthach	English	Gender
pen	head	masculine
mór	sea	masculine
cánu	song	masculine
tráieth	foot	masculine
coch	leg	masculine
curu	beer	masculine

The -i in the diphthongs *ái*, *éi*, *ói* and *úi* is not a vowel, it is a semi-consonant, like /y/ in English. It does not count as a vowel, and its presence does not make a nouns gender feminine:

Galáthach	English	→	Gender
brói	country	last vowel is /o/, the -i is the semi-consonant	masculine
mái	place, plain	last vowel is /a/	feminine
téi	house	last vowel is /e/	masculine
gwólúith	strain	last vowel is /u/	masculine

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Some nouns end in a double consonant where the last consonant is *l, n* or *r*. When pronounced there is a dull indistinct sound between the second last consonant and the l, n or r. This sound is called *schwa*, and is represented by the symbol [ə]. It is not considered a vowel and is not written. It does not affect the gender of a noun. The gender of such a noun is determined by the last vowel before the schwa:

Galáthach	English	→	Gender
sédhl	seat	last vowel is /e/	masculine
sparn	thorn	last vowel is /a/	feminine
livr	book	last vowel is /i/	feminine

Some nouns end in a diphthong followed by a double consonant where the last consonant is l, n or r. The gender of these nouns is determined by the last vowel before the -i of the diphthong:

Galáthach	English	→	Gender
anéithl	protection	last vowel is /e/	masculine
lúithr	struggle	last vowel is /u/	masculine
bóithl	hit	last vowel is /o/	masculine
amáithl	service	last vowel is /a/	feminine

Nouns of animals are masculine by default, even if the vowels are /a/ or /i/:

Galáthach	English	Gender
garan	heron	masculine
cun	dog	masculine
lóern	fox	masculine
ép	horse	masculine
caval	[draught] horse	masculine
bó	cow [generic name for cattle]	masculine

These nouns can be made feminine by adding the suffix *-is*:

Galáthach	English	Gender
garanis	female heron	feminine
cunis	bitch	feminine
lóernis	vixen	feminine
épis	mare (also casich)	feminine
cavalis	female draught horse	feminine

Nouns indicating human functions or activities are also masculine by default:

Galáthach	English	Gender
drúidh	scholar	masculine
gwerchovreth	magistrate	masculine
tiern	boss, chief	masculine
dan	official, manager	masculine

These nouns can also be made feminine by adding the suffix *-is*:

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Galáthach	English	Gender
drúidhis	female scholar	feminine
gwerchovrethis	female magistrate	feminine
tiernis	female boss, chief	feminine
danis	female official, manager	feminine

5.1.1 Exercises

Determine the gender of the following nouns:

Galáthach	English	Answer (m/f)
car	car	
sesa	chair	
roth	wheel	
aríthis	table	
dulu	paper	
cumlath	plate	
cladhal	knife	
gaval	fork	
bóthéi	stable	
bochwídhu	spoon	
ethn	bird	
táru	bull	
amáiath	servant	
cerdhíath	worker	
menrodhiath	teacher	
gnisáiath	student	
pethlói	stuff	
pren	tree	
bil	tree trunk	
clétha	ladder	
cilurn	bucket	
scothir	shovel	
cerdhl	work	
tráith	beach	
crósu	wave	
sir	star	
nem	sky	
brí	hill	
brói	country	
bélói	culture	
tengu	language	
tarinch	nail (fastening implement)	
cingeth	warrior	
delgheth	holder	
druthas	courage	
dumnas	darkness	
échal	hoof	

Table 22: Exercise: gender

Solution:

Galáthach	English	*Answer (m/f)*
car	car	*f*
sesa	chair	*f*
roth	wheel	*m*
airthis	table	*f*
dulu	paper	*m*
cumlath	plate	*f*
cladhal	knife	*f*
gaval	fork	*f*
bóthéi	stable	*m*
bochwídhu	spoon	*m*
ethn	bird	*m*
táru	bull	*m*
amáiath	servant	*m*
cerdhíath	worker	*m*
menrodhíath	teacher	*m*
gnisáiath	student	*m*
pethlói	stuff	*m*
prenn	tree	*m*
bil	tree trunk	*f*
clétha	ladder	*f*
cilurn	bucket	*m*
scothir	shovel	*f*
cerdhl	work	*m*
tráith	beach	*f*
crósu	wave	*m*
sir	star	*f*
nem	sky	*m*
brí	hill	*f*
brói	country	*m*
bélói	culture	*m*
tengu	language	*m*
tarinch	nail (fastening implement)	*f*
cingeth	warrior	*m*
delgheth	holder	*m*
druthas	courage	*f*
dumnas	darkness	*f*
échal	hoof	*f*

Table 23: Solution: gender

6 Menghavan 5: Rithiúnan In Elwachídhu

(*Lesson 5: Plural Formation*)

In the fifth lesson you will learn how to form the plural of nouns.

6.1 Plural Of Nouns

The plural of the most nouns is formed by adding the plural suffix *-é* to the noun.

Noun	Plural
gwir	gwir**é**
mapath	mapath**é**

Because it is an open vowel it causes the emphasis to *shift one place* closer to the end of the word. Where the plural ending is not separated from the previous syllable by more than one consonant the vowel of that syllable before the ending *-é* becomes *long* as well as *emphasised*.

Noun	Plural	Translation
gwir	gw**í**r**é**	men
mapath	map**á**th**é**	boys
geneth	gen**é**th**é**	girls
map	m**á**p**é**	sons
dúithir	dúith**í**r**é**	daughters

If the plural ending is separated from the previous syllable by more than one consonant the vowel of that syllable is short.

Noun	Plural	Translation
ethn	e**thné**	birds
carch	ca**rché**	rocks

If a word ends in a vowel the ending *-é* follows immediately after that vowel, making that vowel emphasised and long.

Noun	Plural	Translation
cánu	can**úé**	songs

Most plurals in Galáthach are formed in this way. There are two exceptions only: *woman* and *natural pairs*.

6.2 Plural Of Woman

The plural of the word for woman is different.

Noun	Plural	Translation
ben	mná	women

This is attested as such in *Old Gaulish*.

6.3 Plural Of Natural Pairs

The plural of things that naturally occur as pairs is formed by adding the prefix *dá-*, which means "two".

Noun	Plural	Translation
óp	**dá**óp	eyes
coch	**dá**choch	legs
lam	**dá**lam	hands

For the word aus "ear" the prefix dá- becomes shortened to *d-*.

Noun	Plural	Translation
aus	**d**aus	ears

In cases where these things occur in numbers other than two, the normal plural suffix *-é* is used.

Plural	Translation	Explication
ópé damathal	[the] eyes of a spider	→ spiders have eight eyes
coché ép	[the] legs of a horse	→ horses have four legs
ópé gwíré	the eyes of men	→ several men together have more than two eyes

In cases where things are referred to that are not of natural formation and may or may not come in pairs, the normal plural suffix *-é* is used.

Plural	Translation	Explication
lamé gwepór	the hands of a clock	→ a clock is not a natural creature, and there may be more than two hands on a clock, e.g. hours, minutes, seconds

6.4 Plural Of Collectivity

A great number of things that is commonly considered as one whole is indicated by the suffix *-lói.*

Noun	Translation	Collection Term	Translation	Plural	Translation
gwep	word	gwep**lói**	vocabulary	gwep**lói**é	vocabularies
sir	star	sir**lói**	constellation	sir**lói**é	constellations

6.5 Plural After Numbers

The plural is not used after numbers. Nouns stay in the singular.

Noun	Translation	A Number Of	Translation
ép	a horse	pethr ép	four horses
nóith	night	dech nóith	ten nights

6.6 Exercises

Put the following words into the plural:

Galáthach	English	Answer (m/f)
car	car	
sesa	chair	
roth	wheel	
aríthis	table	
dulu	paper	
cumlath	plate	
cladhal	knife	
gaval	fork	
bóthéi	stable	
bochwídhu	spoon	
cilurn	bucket	
cerdhl	work	
tarinch	nail	
crósu	wave	
brí	hill	
coch	leg	
aus	ear	
dós	arm	
durn	fist	

Table 24: Exercise: plural 1

Solution:

Galáthach	English	Answer (m/f)
car	car	caré
sesa	chair	sesé
roth	wheel	róthé
airtis	table	airthisé
dulu	paper	dulué
cumlath	plate	cumláthé
cladhal	knife	cladhalé
gaval	fork	gaválé
bóthé	stable	bóthéié [bóthéié /o/ of bó stays long because it is etymologically determined]
bochwidhu	spoon	bochwidhué
cilurn	bucket	cilurné
cerdhl	work	cerdhlé
tarinch	nail	tarinché
crosn	wave	crosué
bri	hill	brié
coch	leg	coché
aus	ear	ausé
dós	arm	dósé
durn	fist	durné

Table 25: Solution: plural 1

Construct the right plural:

English	Answer (m/f)
legs of a woman	
ears of a girl	
arms of a boy	
eyes of a man	
legs of a dog	
ears of a horse	
arms of a river	
eyes of a crab	
legs of girls	
ears of men	
arms of women	
eyes of boys	

Table 26: Exercise: plural 2

Solution:

English	Answer (m/f)
legs of a woman	dáchoch ben
ears of a girl	daus geneth
arms of a boy	dádhòs mapath
eyes of a man	dóop guir
legs of a dog	cóché cun
ears of a horse	ause èp
arms of a river	dosé àuon
eyes of a crab	òpe carchu
legs of girls	cóché genèthé
ears of men	ause guiré
arms of women	dosé mná
eyes of boys	òpe mapathé

Table 27: Solution: plural 2

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Use the following numbers to construct plural phrases:

dá (two), trí (three), pethr (four), pimp (five)

English	Answer (m/f)
five teachers	
four birds	
three bulls	
two buckets	

Table 28: Exercise: plural 3

Solution:

English	Answer (m/f)
two buckets	*dá ciliurn*
three bulls	*trí táru*
four birds	*pethr ethn*
five teachers	*pimp menrodhíath*

Table 29: Solution: plural 3

7 Menghavan 6: Anúé Benin Can In hAmosanal – Gwerthanálé Coswaus Anolsam

(*Lesson 6: Feminine Nouns With The Article – Initial Consonant Mutations*)

8 Menghavan 7: Achathéné

(*Lesson 7: Adjectives — The Verb To Be*)

9 Menghavan 8: Rivrethré

(*Lesson 8: Adverbs*)

10 Menghavan 9: Gwepráié

(*Lesson 9: Prepositions*)

11 Menghavan 10: Gweranúé Téithach — Adhavachúé – Nithachúé

(*Lesson 10: Possessive Pronouns — Demonstratives – Locatives*)

12 Menghavan 11: Colaváru — Mésu Péthach – Inchoran Chwoghníthach

(*Lesson 11: Conversation — Interrogative Mode – Subordinate Clause*)

13 Menghavan 12: Inchoráné Rhéiach – Inchoráné hAnréiach

(*Lesson 12: Direct Clauses – Indirect Clauses*)

14 Menghaván 13: Inchoráné Gwepsin – Inchoráné Gwep Péthan

(*Lesson 13: Conjunction Clauses – Question Word Clause*)