



# Menghaváné Galáthach hAtevíu

## Modern Gaulish Lessons

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## Modern Gaulish Lessons

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-DRAFT VERSION-

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## **Preface**

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

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## 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 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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://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.



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# 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 Swausé

### 1.1.1 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]	pat
o	[o]	pot
u	[u]	put
e	[e]	pet
i	[i]	pit

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:]	part
ó	[o:]	pole
ú	[u:]	pool
é	[e:]	pay without the final y
í	[i:]	peel

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]	bye
ói	[o:j]	boy
úi	[u:j]	brouillard (French)
éi	[e:j]	bay
au	[au]	cow

Table 3: Diphthongs

### 1.1.2 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]	<b>pit</b>
t	[t]	<b>tit</b>
c	[k]	<b>kit</b>
b	[b]	<b>boar</b>
d	[d]	<b>door</b>
g	[g]	<b>gore</b>
v	[v]	<b>very</b>
dh	[ð]	<b>there</b>
gh	[ɣ]	* <i>ἐγώ</i> , ego, modern Greek “I”
f	[f]	<b>fin</b>
th	[θ]	<b>thin</b>
ch	[x]	* <b>loch</b> , Scottish; <b>ich</b> , German
fh	[ɸ]	* f, with no tongue on teeth
m	[m]	<b>may</b>
w	[w]	<b>way</b>
s	[s]	<b>sit</b>
sh	[ʃ]	<b>shit</b>
n	[n]	<b>nose</b>
r	[r]	<b>rose</b>
l	[l]	<b>lose</b>
nh	[xn]	* [x] followed by [n]
rh	[xr]	* [x] followed by [r]
lh	[xl]	* [x] followed by [l]
ng	[ŋ]	<b>sing</b>

Table 4: Consonants

### 1.1.3 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 Gwepchoprith: 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  $\rightarrow$  argha  $\Rightarrow$  nothing changes

Verbs on -e:

delghe  $\rightarrow$  delgha

Verbs on -ó exchange the ó for an -a:

ávó  $\rightarrow$  áva

Verbs on -wi retain the final -i:

berwi  $\rightarrow$  berwía

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

gní  $\rightarrow$  gnía

## 2.2 Exercises: Present tense

### 2.2.1 Put verbs in the present tense

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



### 2.2.2 Solution

Galáthach	English	<i>Answer (Galáthach)</i>
prín	to buy	<i>prínná</i>
ber	to carry	<i>bera</i>
gal	to be able to do	<i>gala</i>
bris	to break	<i>brísa</i>
ívi	to drink	<i>íva</i>
cára	to love	<i>cára</i>
cinge	to wage war	<i>cinga</i>
ávó	to do, to make	<i>áva</i>
camwi	to bend, to curve	<i>camwía</i>
Í	to lie down	<i>líá</i>

Table 6: Solution: present tense

## 2.3 Gwepchoprith: Personal pronouns

### 2.3.1 Personal pronouns as subject

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

## 2.4 Exercises: Pronouns

### 2.4.1 Make phrases

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

## 2.4.2 Solution

Phrase (English)	<i>Answer (Galdthach)</i>
I buy	<i>prina mi</i>
you carry	<i>bera ti</i>
he can	<i>gala é</i>
she breaks	<i>brisa i</i>
we drink	<i>iva ni</i>
you (pl.) love	<i>cara su</i>
they wage war	<i>cinga si</i>
it does, it makes	<i>ava i</i>
it bends	<i>camwia i</i>
it lies down	<i>lia i</i>

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 Gwepchoprith: Personal pronouns

#### 3.1.1 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	→	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

## 3.2 Exercises: Personal pronouns as object of an active verb

### 3.2.1 Construct phrases

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

### 3.2.2 Solution

<i>gwéla i ti</i>	she wants you
<i>gnia é chi</i>	he knows her
<i>apisa i mi</i>	she sees me
<i>camwía sú ni</i>	you (pl.) bend us
<i>gdra sí sú</i>	they call you (pl.)
<i>cára ni chis</i>	we love them
<i>íva i chi</i>	she drinks it
<i>briosa é chi</i>	he breaks it
<i>béra ti ché</i>	you carry him
<i>prína mi chi</i>	I buy it
<b><i>Answer (Gaulthach)</i></b>	<b>Phrase (English)</b>

Table 12: Solution: phrases with verbs

## 3.3 Gwepchoprith: Personal pronouns

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

### 3.4 Exercises: Personal pronouns as object of a verbal noun

#### 3.4.1 Make phrases

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

### 3.4.2 Solution

<i>Answer (Galdathach)</i>	Phrase (English)
<i>gwela mi apis ichi</i>	I want to see it
<i>gwela ti delghe ichi</i>	you want to hold her
<i>gwela e gni ithi</i>	he wants to know you
<i>gwela i cara iché</i>	she wants to love him
<i>gala i bris ini</i>	it can break me
<i>gala ni prin ichis</i>	we can buy them
<i>gala su ber ini</i>	you (pl.) can carry us
<i>gala si gni isu</i>	they can know you (pl.)
<i>gala su davó ichi</i>	you (pl.) can do it

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 Gwepchoprith: Nouns

#### 4.1.1 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

## 4.2 Exercises: Nouns

### 4.2.1 Construct phrases

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

### 4.2.2 Solution

<i>gáira ben cun</i>	a woman calls a dog
<i>béira ép mapath</i>	a horse carries a boy
<i>apísa gwir ben</i>	a man sees a woman
<i>cára gnath ép</i>	a child loves a horse
<i>brísa cun coch</i>	a dog breaks a leg
<i>íva ép duvr</i>	a horse drinks water
<i>cána geneth cánu</i>	a girl sings a song
<i>gwéla mapath cuchul</i>	a boy wants a hat
<i>deigha ben gnath</i>	a woman holds a child
<i>prína gwir curu</i>	a man buys a beer
<b><i>Answer (Galáthach)</i></b>	<b>Phrase (English)</b>

Table 17: Solution: no indefinite article

## 4.3 Gwepchoprith: Possession

### 4.3.1 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]

## 4.4 Exercises: Possession

### 4.4.1 Make phrases

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



#### 4.4.2 Solution

<b>Phrase (English)</b>	<b>Answer (Galáthach)</b>
a leg of a dog [a dog's leg]	<i>coch cun</i>
a dog of a man [a man's dog]	<i>cun gwir</i>
a head of a horse [a horse's head]	<i>pen ép</i>
a hat of a woman [a woman's hat]	<i>cuchul ben</i>
a thought of a child [a child's thought]	<i>ménu gnath</i>
a song of a girl [a girl's song]	<i>cánu geneth</i>
a horse of a boy [a boy's horse]	<i>ép mapath</i>
a man of a woman [a woman's man]	<i>gwir ben</i>
a child of a man [a man's child]	<i>gnath gwir</i>
a hat of a child [a child's hat]	<i>cuchul gnath</i>

Table 19: Solution: possession

## 4.5 Gwepchoprith: The article

### 4.5.1 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.

## 4.6 Exercises: The article

### 4.6.1 Construct phrases

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

#### 4.6.2 Solution

<i>Answer (English)</i>	<i>Answer (Gáláthach)</i>
the head of the horse	<i>pen in ép</i>
the leg of the dog	<i>coch in cun</i>
the beer of the man	<i>curu in gwir</i>
the hat of the boy	<i>cuchul in mapath</i>
the water of the horse	<i>duw in ép</i>
the song of the boy	<i>cánu in mapath</i>
the thought of the man	<i>ménu in gwir</i>
the horse of the song	<i>ép in cánu</i>
the dog of the boy	<i>cun in mapath</i>
the hat of the horse	<i>cuchul in ép</i>

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 Gwepchoprith: Gender of nouns

#### 5.1.1 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
tráíeth	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

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:

<b>Galáthach</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Gender</b>
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*:

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

## 5.2 Exercises: Gender of nouns

### 5.2.1 Determine gender

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	
bochwídhú	spoon	
ethn	bird	
táru	bull	
amáiath	servant	
cerdhíath	worker	
menrodhiath	teacher	
gnisáíath	student	
pethlóí	stuff	
pren	tree	
bíl	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 échal	darkness hoof	

Table 22: Exercise: gender



### 5.2.2 Solution

Galátach	English	Answer (m/f)
car	car	f
sesa	chair	f
roth	wheel	m
arthis	table	f
dulu	paper	m
cumlath	plate	f
cladhal	knife	f
gaval	fork	f
bóthei	stable	m
bochwidhu	spoon	m
ethn	bird	m
táru	bull	m
amaíath	servant	m
cerdhíath	worker	m
menrodhiath	teacher	m
gnisáíath	student	m
pethló	stuff	m
pren	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
bri	hill	f
bró	country	m
béio	culture	m
tengu	language	m
tarinch	nail (fastening implement)	f
cingeth	warrior	m
delgheith	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 Gwepchoprith: Rithiúnan

#### 6.1.1 Plural of nouns

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

Noun	Plural
gwir	gwiré
mapath	mapathé

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	gwíré	men
mapath	mapáthé	boys
geneth	genéthé	girls
map	mápé	sons
dúithir	dúithíré	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	ethné	birds
carch	carché	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	canúé	songs

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

### 6.1.2 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*.

### 6.1.3 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	<b>dáóp</b>	eyes
coch	<b>dáchoch</b>	legs
lam	<b>dálam</b>	hands

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

Noun	Plural	Translation
aus	<b>daus</b>	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

### 6.1.4 Plural of collectivity

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

Noun	Translation	Collection Term	Translation	Plural	Translation
gwep	word	gwep <b>lóí</b>	vocabulary	gwep <b>lóíé</b>	vocabularies
sir	star	sir <b>lóí</b>	constellation	sir <b>lóíé</b>	constellations

### 6.1.5 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

## 6.2 Exercises

### 6.2.1 Put words into the plural

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	
bochwídhú	spoon	
cilurn	bucket	
cerdhl	work	
tarinch	nail	
crósu	wave	
brí	hill	
coch	leg	
aus	ear	
dós	arm	
durn	fist	

Table 24: Exercise: plural 1

## 6.2.2 Solution

Galáthach	English	<i>Answer (m/f)</i>
car	car	<i>cár</i>
sesa	chair	<i>sesá</i>
roth	wheel	<i>róthé</i>
arthis	table	<i>arthisé</i>
duln	paper	<i>dulúé</i>
cumlaith	plate	<i>cumláthé</i>
cladhail	knife	<i>cladháil</i>
gaval	fork	<i>gaválé</i>
bóthéi	stable	<i>bóthéie</i> [/o/ of bó stays long because it is etymologically determined]
bochwídhú	spoon	<i>bochwídhúé</i>
cilurn	bucket	<i>cilurné</i>
cerdhl	work	<i>cerdhlé</i>
tarinch	nail	<i>tarinché</i>
crósu	wave	<i>crósúé</i>
bri	hill	<i>brié</i>
coch	leg	<i>cóché</i>
aus	ear	<i>ausé</i>
dós	arm	<i>dóse</i>
urnp	fist	<i>urnné</i>

Table 25: Solution: plural 1

### 6.2.3 Construct the right plural

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

## 6.2.4 Solution

<i>English</i>	<i>Answer (m/f)</i>
legs of a woman	<i>dáchoch ben</i>
ears of a girl	<i>dau geneth</i>
arms of a boy	<i>dádhós mapath</i>
eyes of a man	<i>dáóp gwr</i>
legs of a dog	<i>cóchê cun</i>
ears of a horse	<i>ausê ép</i>
arms of a river	<i>dóse ávon</i>
eyes of a crab	<i>ópe carchu</i>
legs of girls	<i>cóchê genethê</i>
ears of men	<i>ausê gwíre</i>
arms of women	<i>dóse mnd</i>
eyes of boys	<i>ópe mapathê</i>

Table 27: Solution: plural 2



### 6.2.5 Construct plural phrases

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

6.2.6 Solution

<i>da cilurn</i>	two buckets
<i>tri taru</i>	three bulls
<i>pethr ethn</i>	four birds
<i>pimp menrodhiath</i>	five teachers
<b>English</b>	<b>Answer (m/f)</b>

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)

In the sixth lesson you will learn what happens to feminine nouns after the article.

### 7.1 Gwepchoprith: Feminine nouns and the article

#### 7.1.1 Feminine nouns and the article

When feminine nouns are preceded by the article *in* their initial consonant changes according to regular patterns. This change is what marks the nouns as feminine.

Without article		With article	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
par	cauldron	in <b>bar</b>	the cauldron
taran	storm	in <b>daran</b>	the storm
carch	rock	in <b>garch</b>	the rock
ben	woman	in <b>ven</b>	the woman
dúithir	daughter	in <b>dhúithir</b>	the daughter
glan	river bank	in <b>ghlan</b>	the river bank
máthir	mother	in <b>wáthir</b>	the mother
sir	star	in <b>shir</b>	the star
spáthl	story	in <b>'páthl</b>	the story
nath	fate	in <b>nhath</b>	the fate
rath	fern	in <b>rhath</b>	the fern
latha	swamp	in <b>latha</b>	the swamp
fich	fig	in <b>fhich</b>	the fig

The semi-vowel i- (/y/ in English, [j]) is prefixed with a *ch'*:

Without article		With article	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
iar	chicken	in <b>ch'iar</b>	the chicken

Vowels are prefixed with a *h*-:

Without article		With article	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
aval	apple	in <b>haval</b>	the apple
épis	mare	in <b>hépis</b>	the mare
úlidh	feast	in <b>húlidh</b>	the feast
ídh	chain	in <b>hídh</b>	the chain
oghran	frost	in <b>hoghran</b>	the frost

If the nouns are in the plural, exactly the same thing happens:

With article	
Galáthach	English
páré	in <b>b</b> aré
taráné	in <b>d</b> aráné
carché	in <b>g</b> arché
mná	in <b>w</b> ná
dúithíré	in <b>dh</b> úithíré
gláné	in <b>gh</b> láné

### 7.1.2 Initial consonant mutation changes

The changes shown above are regular, they happen like that all the time. They are summarised below:

Original char	Mutated char	Comment
p	b	
t	d	
c	g	
b	v	
d	dh	
g	gh	
m	w	
s	sh	if followed by a vowel
s	'	[nothing] if followed by a consonant
n	nh	
r	rh	
l	lh	
f	fh	
i-	ch'i-	if followed by a vowel
i-	hi-	if followed by a consonant
a	ha	
e	he	
u	hu	
o	ho	

Some of these sounds are unusual.

dh = as in English **th**e, **th**ere

gh = as in Greek *ἐγώ* (I, me), Breton *delec'h* (to hold). The sound is called *voiced velar fricative*. Like a Scottish *-ch* (as in **loch**) but said with a “thick voice” (i.e. voiced).

sh = as in English **sh**ip

h- = as in English **h**ouse

ch' = as in Scottish **loch**

nh = ch- as in Scottish **loch**, followed by -n → sounds like *chn-*.

rh = ch- as in Scottish **loch**, followed by -r → sounds like *chr-*.

lh = ch- as in Scottish **loch**, followed by -l → sounds like *chl-*.

fh = an /f/ produced without the tongue touching the teeth. The sound is called *voiceless bilabial fricative*.

Of these sounds, *h-*, *sh-*, *fh-*, *nh-*, *rh-* and *lh-* only ever occur as initial consonant mutations.

## **7.2 Exercises: Initial consonant mutation changes**

### **7.2.1 Put the article in front of the words**

Put the article in front of the following words and change the consonants if necessary.

<b>Galáthach</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Answer (m/f)</b>
pan	glas, cup	
penálé	chapters	
tal	front	
támé	classes	
cái	hedge	
calghé	points	
bach	burden	
baláné	brooms	
daghl	torch	
dáré	rages	
gaval	fork	
gnáthé	children	
fich	fig	
fíché	figs	
mái	place	
máné	necks	
sachrap	evil eye	
sálé	sheds	
scáth	shadow	
spríé	twigs	
ial	clearing	
iatháné	loans	
nan	hunger	
nascálé	rings	
ran	part	
ratháné	guarantees	
lam	hand	
láné	fields	
áchn	milk	
avanché	water spirits	
ili	ivy	
íthwéráné	distributions	
ódhan	smell	
olchraváné	descriptions	
uchan	rise	
uláé	powders	
échal	hoof	
echwichnáé	losses	

Table 30: Exercise: consonant mutation

## 7.2.2 Solution

Galáthach	English	Answer (m/f)
pan	glas, cup	in ban
penalé	chapters	in bendé
tal	front	in dal
támé	classes	in dámé
cái	hedge	in gai
calghé	points	in galghé
bach	burden	in vach
baláné	brooms	in valáné
daghl	torch	in dhaghl
dàré	rages	in dhàré
gaval	fork	in ghaval
gnáthé	children	in ghnáthé
fhch	fig	in fhich
fíché	figs	in fhíché
mái	place	in wai
máné	necks	in wáné
sachtrap	evil eye	in shachtrap
sálé	sheds	in shalé
scáth	shadow	in cáth
sprié	twigs	in prié
ial	clearing	in ch'ial
íatháné	loans	in ch'íatháné
nan	hunger	in nhan
nascálé	rings	in nhascálé
ran	part	in rhan
ratháné	guarantees	in ratháné
lam	hand	in lham
láné	fields	in lhané
áchn	milk	in háchn
avanaché	water spirits	in havanaché
ili	ivy	in hili
íthwéráné	distributions	in hithwéráné
ódhan	smell	in hódhan
olchtraváné	descriptions	in holchtraváné
uchan	rise	in huchan
uláé	powders	in hulaé
échal	hoof	in héchal
echwíchnáé	losses	in hechwíchnáé

Table 31: Solution: consonant mutation



## 8 Menghavan 7: Achathéné — In Bréthr *esi*

(Lesson 7: Adjectives — The Verb to be)

In the seventh lesson you will learn about adjectives, and how to use the verb *to be*.

### 8.1 Gwepchoprith: Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a quality or a characteristic of a noun.

Galáthach	English
sen	old
ióinch	young
sír	long
bir	short
már	big
méi	small
ardhu	high
íth	low
duv	black
gwin	white
galv	fat
dái	good
druch	bad

There are different kinds of adjectives. The ones listed above are all natural adjectives. Adjectives can also be formed from other words by using suffixes and prefixes.

#### 8.1.1 The suffix *-ach*

The suffix *-ach* can be used to make an adjective from another word, most usually a noun.

Noun		Noun with suffix (adjective)	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
caran	friend	caranach	friendly
carath	love	caráthach	loveable
nerth	strength	nerthach	strong
caun	owl	caunach	owlish
barn	judgement	barnach	judgemental
achaun	stone	achaunach	stony

#### 8.1.2 The suffix *-ch*

The suffix *-ch* is similar to the suffix *-ach*. It is used for words ending on a diphthong in *-i* or on *-u*, where *-ach* would be impractical.

Noun		Noun with suffix (adjective)	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
grau	sand	grauch	sandy
téi	house	téich	domestic

### 8.1.3 The suffix *-ídh*

The suffix *-ídh* is used for words that end on *-ch*, to avoid doubling up of the *-ch-* sound.

Noun		Noun with suffix (adjective)	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
boch	mouth	bochídhu	mouthy
coch	leg	cochidhu	leggy
carch	rock	carchídhu	rocky
bruch	heather	bruchídhu	heathery

### 8.1.4 The suffix *-ín*

The suffix *-ín* is only used to describe qualities of living creatures, people, animals etc.

Noun		Noun with suffix (adjective)	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
bledh	wolf	bledhin	wolf-like (lupine)
gwir	man	gwin	masculine
ben	woman	benin	feminine
ép	horse	épin	equine
cun	dog	cunin	canine
ernu	eagle	ernúin	aquiline

### 8.1.5 The prefixes *su-* and *du-*

The prefixes *su-* (good) and *du-* (bad) can be attached to nouns to create adjectives.

Noun		Noun with suffix (adjective)	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
áiedh	face	suáiedh	good looking
		duáiedh	ugly

If the emphasis in these constructions is not on the vowel /u/ of the prefixes, they become *sw-* and *dw-*

Noun with suffix (adjective)	
Galáthach	English
swáiedh	good looking
dwáiedh	ugly

### 8.1.6 Position of the adjective

An adjective always follows the nouns it says something about.

Noun		Noun followed by adjective	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
gwir	man	gwir caranach	a friendly man
mapath	boy	mapath méi	a little boy
cun	dog	cun duv	a black dog
ép	horse	ép gwin	a white horse

### 8.1.7 Mutation of the adjective

If an adjective says something about a feminine noun it undergoes mutation of its initial consonant. This is how gender is indicated.

Noun		Adjective		Mutation with feminine noun	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
ben	woman	tech	beautiful	ben dech	a beautiful woman
épis	a mare	áchu	fast	épis háchu	a fast mare
geneth	girl	gwimp	pretty	geneth chwimp	

The adjective does not change for the plural.

Galáthach	English
in ghenéthé chwimp	the pretty girls
in wná dech	the beautiful women
in gwíré galv	the fat men

## 8.2 Gwepchoprith: The verb *to be*

### 8.2.1 The verb *to be*

The verb *to be* is the only irregular verb in modern Gaulish.

The verbal root (or infinitive) is *bis*.

gwéla mi bis láen = I want to be happy The present tense form is *esi*. It does not take an *-a*.

Esi mi láen = I am happy

## **8.3 Exercises: The verb to be**

### **8.3.1 Construct sentences**

Construct the following sentences.

Phrase (English)	Answer (Galáthach)
the horse is big	
the dog is fat	
the woman is young	
the man is old	
the girl is small	
the stone is short	
the house is long	
the judgement is bad	
the owl is low	
the sand is white	
the mare is friendly	
the mouth is big	
the wolfish man	
the equine woman	
the young girl	
the fat boy	
the high eagle	
the low stone	
the black rock	
the white heather	
the ugly mouth	
the long leg	
the strong horse	
the bad love	
the young girls see the white horses	
the old men call the fat dogs	
the friendly women want the little boys	
the big dogs love the black stones	
the little girls hold the owlsh dogs	
the bad boys break the long stones	

Table 32: Exercise: adjectives

### 8.3.2 Solution

<b>Phrase (English)</b>	<b>Answer (Galáthach)</b>
the horse is big	<i>esi in ép mór</i>
the dog is fat	<i>esi in cun galv</i>
the woman is young	<i>esi in ven ch'íoinch</i>
the man is old	<i>esi in gwir sen</i>
the girl is small	<i>esi in gheneth wéi</i>
the stone is short	<i>esi in achauun dír</i>
the house is long	<i>esi in téi str</i>
the judgement is bad	<i>esi in varn dhruach</i>
the owl is low	<i>esi in caun tih</i>
the sand is white	<i>esi in grau gwin</i>
the mare is friendly	<i>esi in hépis garuach</i>
the mouth is big	<i>esi in boch mór</i>
the wolfish man	<i>in gwir bledhin</i>
the equine woman	<i>in ven hépin</i>
the young girl	<i>in gheneth ch'íoinch</i>
the fat boy	<i>in mapath galv</i>
the high eagle	<i>in ernu ardhu</i>
the low stone	<i>in achauun tih</i>
the black rock	<i>in garch dhuv</i>
the white heather	<i>in bruch gwin</i>
the ugly mouth	<i>in boch duáiedh</i>
the long leg	<i>in coch str</i>
the strong horse	<i>in ép nerthach</i>
the bad love	<i>in garath druch</i>
the young girls see the white horses	<i>apísa in ghenéthe ch'íoinch in épé gwin</i>
the old men call the fat dogs	<i>gára in gwiré sen in cúné galv</i>
the friendly women want the little boys	<i>gwela in wna garuach in mapathé méi</i>
the big dogs love the black rocks	<i>cára in cúné mór in garché dhuv</i>
the little girls hold the owlish dogs	<i>delgha in ghenéthe wéi in cúné caunin</i>
the bad boys break the long stones	<i>brísa in mapathé druch in achauuné str</i>

Table 33: Solution: adjectives

## 9 Menghavan 8: Rivrethré

(Lesson 8: Adverbs)

In the eighth lesson you will learn about adverbs.

### 9.1 Gwepchoprith: Adverbs

#### 9.1.1 Adverbs

An adverb is a word that describes a quality or a characteristic of a verbal action.

English examples are: quickly, quietly, calmly, naturally, normally. In English they are usually formed with the suffix *-ly*.

In Galáthach adverbs are formed by placing the particle *in* in front of an adjective. The adjective undergoes mutation of its initial consonant.

Galáthach	English
áchu	quick
in háchu	quickly
áva mi chí	I do it
áva mi chí in háchu	I do it quickly
tau	quiet
in dau	quietly
spá í chí	she says it
spá í chí in dau	she says it quietly
aram	calm
in haram	calm
réna in avon	the river flows
réna in avon in haram	the river flows calmly
amvithach	natural
in hamvithach	naturally
gwóra craré mel	bees produce honey
gwóra craré mel in hamvithach	bees produce honey naturally
suves	normal
in shuves	normally
né chwergha í co shé	she doesn't act like that
né chwergha í co shé in shuves	she doesn't normally act like that

#### 9.1.2 Position of the adverb

V = verb

S = subject

O = object

A = adverb

The adverb always follows the verb as closely as possible, after the subject and object of the phrase.

gwóra	craré	mel	in hamvithach	→	produce	bees	honey	naturally
V	S	O	A		V	S	O	A



## 9.2 Exercises: Adverbs

### 9.2.1 Construct the adverbial form

Construct the adverbial form of the following adjectives. You can check your answers at the end of the lesson.

Adjective		Adverb	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
cóil	narrow		
lithan	wide		
dianauch	poor		
téithwár	wealthy		
ardhu	high		
íth	low		
pethrарpenach	square		
róthach	round		
dái	good		
druch	bad		

Table 34: Exercise: adverbs

### 9.2.2 Solution

Galáthach	English	<i>Galáthach</i>	<i>English</i>
coil	narrow	<i>in góil</i>	<i>narrowly</i>
lithan	wide	<i>in lithan</i>	<i>widely</i>
dianach	poor	<i>in dhianach</i>	<i>poorly</i>
téithwár	wealthy	<i>in déithwár</i>	<i>wealthily</i>
ardhu	high	<i>in hardhu</i>	<i>highly</i>
íth	low	<i>in íth</i>	<i>lowly</i>
peithrarpénach	square	<i>in beitharpénach</i>	<i>squarely</i>
róthach	round	<i>in rhothach</i>	<i>roundly</i>
dái	good	<i>in dhái</i>	<i>well</i>
druch	bad	<i>in dhruach</i>	<i>badly</i>

Table 35: Solution: adverbs

## 10 Menghavan 9: Gwepráíé

(Lesson 9: Prepositions)

In the ninth lesson you will learn about prepositions. A preposition is a word that provides information about the location, situation or position of something.

### 10.1 Gwepchoprith: Prepositions

#### 10.1.1 Prepositions

All prepositions in modern Gaulish cause initial consonant mutation on the word that follows them.

Galáthach	English
esi	is
ép	horse
anel	underneath
pren	tree
esi ép anel <b>bren</b>	there is a horse underneath a tree (litt. “a horse is underneath a tree”)
sédhi	sit
gwir	man
ur	against
carch	rock
sédha gwir ur <b>garch</b>	a man sits against a rock
esi	is
gwolth	hair
en	in
iuth	soup
esi	am
mi	I
e	from
tóth	people
rú	free
esi mi e <b>dóth</b> rú	I am from a free people
áia	go
í	she
a	to
tráith	beach
áia í a <b>dráith</b>	she goes to a beach

Prepositions do not cause mutations on the article *in* or on possessive pronouns.

Galáthach	English
esi ép gwó <b>in</b> pren	there is a horse under the tree
esi gwolth en <b>mó</b> ch'iuth	there is a hair in my soup

### 10.1.2 With personal pronouns

Prepositions fuse with personal pronouns:

Galáthach	English
can	with
mi	I
canim	with me
gwer	on
ti	you
gwerith	on you
nes	near
ni	we
nesin	near us

## 10.2 Gwepchoprith: Patterns

### 10.2.1 Patterns

Prepositions fuse with personal pronouns according to regular patterns. There are four different categories for these patterns.

### 10.2.2 Prepositions ending in consonants

These are:

Galáthach	English
can	with
ar	before, in front of
ern	behind
ur	against
cin	before
ós	after
gwer	on
en	in
tar	through
am	about
ér	around
échan	without
enther	between
uchel	above
anel	below

These take the following endings:

*-im, -ith, -é, -í, -in, -sú, -ís*

Galáthach	English
can <b>im</b>	with <b>me</b>
can <b>ith</b>	with <b>you</b>
can <b>é</b>	with <b>him</b>
can <b>í</b>	with <b>her</b>
can <b>in</b>	with <b>us</b>
cans <b>ú</b>	with <b>you</b> (pl.)
can <b>ís</b>	with <b>them</b>

Table 36: Example: prepositions ending in consonants – can

The emphasis in these forms falls on the last syllable, as indicated by the bold characters in table 36.

### 10.2.3 Prepositions ending in vowels

These are:

Galáthach	English
ri	for
di	off
tré	across
co	than/as
éithra	beyond
anó	inside
echó	outside

Table 37: Summary: prepositions ending in vowels

These take the following endings:

*-em, -eth, -ché, -chí, -en, -sú, -chís*

Galáthach	English
riem	for me
rieth	for you
riché	for him
richí	for her
rien	for us
risú	for you (pl.)
richís	for them

Table 38: Example: prepositions ending in vowels – ri

The preposition *tré* takes a special form of this. It adds an *-i-* to the front of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> form:

*-iem, -ieth, -ché, -chí, -ien, -sú, -chís*

Galáthach	English
tréiem	across me
tréieth	across you
tréché	across him
tréchí	across her
tréien	across us
trésú	across you (pl.)
tréchís	across them

Table 39: Example: prepositions ending in vowels – tré

#### 10.2.4 Prepositions consisting of only one vowel

These are:

Galáthach	English
a	to
e	from
u	of (with quantity)
i	of (property)

Table 40: Summary: prepositions of one vowel

These take the following endings:

*-im, -ith, -é, -í, -in, -ú, -ís*

Also, the root form of the preposition changes:

a → adh-  
e → ech-  
u → uch-  
i → ich-

Galáthach	English
adhim	to me
adhith	to you
adhé	to him
adhí	to her
adhin	to us
adhú	to you (pl.)
adhís	to them

Table 41: Example: prepositions, one vowel – a

#### 10.2.5 Prepositions ending on *-u*

These are:

<b>Galáthach</b>	<b>English</b>
au	away from
didhú	outside

Table 42: Summary: prepositions ending on u

These prepositions don't fuse with personal pronouns. The personal pronouns follow after them without changing. The object pronouns are used.

<b>Galáthach</b>	<b>English</b>
au mi	away from me
au ti	away from you
au ché	away from him
au chí	away from her
au ni	away from us
au sú	away from you (pl.)
au chís	away from them

Table 43: Example: prepositions, ending on u – au

## 10.3 Exercises: Prepositions

### 10.3.1 Translate

can, ar, ern, ur, cin, ós, gwer, en, tar, am, ér, échan, uchel, anel, enther; ri, di, tré,  
co, éithra, anó, echó; a, e, u, i; au, didhíu, nes



English	Galáthach
you go with me	
I stand before you	
the sun is behind him	
the wind is against her	
this happens before it	
this happens after it	
the rain falls on us	
the power is in you (pl.)	
the music goes through them	
the people talk about me	
the mountains are around you	
the girl goes without him	
the sky is above us	
the earth is below you (pl.)	
the desert is between them	
the work is for me	
the sweat falls off you	
it passes across him	
she is as big as her	
it is beyond us	
the problem is inside of you (pl.)	
the solution is outside of them	
she comes to me	
it comes from you	
five litres of it	
the beer is of-him [his]	
they run away from her	
the demon is outside of us	
the monster is near them	

Table 44: Exercise: prepositions

### 10.3.2 Solution

<b>Galáthach</b>	<b>English</b>
you go with me	<i>áia ti canim</i>
I stand before you	<i>sáia mi arith</i>
the sun is behind him	<i>esi in súel erné</i>
the wind is against her	<i>esi in áel urí</i>
this happens before it	<i>gwéra sin cini</i>
this happens after it	<i>gwéra sin ósí</i>
the rain falls on us	<i>cóima in hamr gwerin</i>
the power is in you (pl.)	<i>esi in gus ensú</i>
the music goes through them	<i>áia in gantl tars</i>
the people talk about me	<i>lávra in doné aminn</i>
the mountains are around you	<i>esi in uríe érrth</i>
the girl goes without him	<i>áia in gheneth echané</i>
the sky is above us	<i>esi in nem uchelin</i>
the earth is below you (pl.)	<i>esi in lithau anelsú</i>
the desert is between them	<i>esi in dithrev enthervís</i>
the work is for me	<i>esi in cerdhl ríem</i>
the sweat falls off you	<i>cóima in shwís dieth</i>
it passes across him	<i>gwéra í tréché</i>
she is as big as her	<i>esi í co wár cochi</i>
it is beyond us	<i>esi í éithraen</i>
the problem is inside of you (pl.)	<i>esi in dhuchuthas andósú</i>
the answer is outside of them	<i>esi in hathespath echóchís</i>
she walks to me	<i>cáma í adhim</i>
it comes from you	<i>diáia í echith</i>
five litres of it	<i>pimp lithr uchi</i>
the beer is of-him [his]	<i>esi in curru íché</i>
they run away from her	<i>rétha sí au chi</i>
the demon is outside of us	<i>esi in dus dhidhínú ní</i>
the monster is near you (pl.)	<i>esi in havanauch nesú</i>

Table 45: Solution: prepositions

## 11 Menghavan 10: Gweranúé Téithach — Adhavachúé — Nithachúé

(Lesson 10: Possessive Pronouns — Demonstratives – Locatives)

In the tenth lesson you will learn what possessive pronouns and demonstratives are, and how they work.

### 11.1 Gwepchoprith: Possessive pronouns

#### 11.1.1 Possessive pronouns

A possessive pronoun is a word that indicates possession of a thing. In Lesson 2 and 3 we learned two ways of indicating possession: by using the possession indicating particle *i-*, and by putting two things next to each other, with or without the article between them. Using a possessive pronoun is the third way of indicating possession.

A possessive pronoun is a word that comes before an other word and that indicates possession of the second word: my, your, his, her etc.

Galáthach	English
cun	dog
mó	my
mó gun	my dog

The possessive pronoun causes mutation on the following word in most cases, but not for the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular feminine and not for the second person plural.

Galáthach	English
mó	my
tó	your
ó	his
ó	her
nó	our
só	your (pl.)
só	their

Because the third and the fourth and the sixth and the seventh are the same, they are distinguished by the mutation: the third and the sixth cause mutation, the fourth and the seventh don't.

Galáthach	English	Mutation
mó	my	mut.
tó	your	mut.
ó	his	mut.
ó	her	<b>no</b> mut.
nó	our	mut.
só	your (pl.)	<b>no</b> mut.
só	their	mut.

Galáthach	English
mó gun	my dog
tó gun	your dog
ó gun	his dog
ó cun	her dog
nó gun	our dog
só cun	your (pl.) dog
só gun	their dog

Remember that possession can also be expressed with the particle *i*-. In that case it uses the object pronouns, and they follow after the possessed thing.

Galáthach	English
cun imí	a dog of mine
cun ithí	a dog of yours
cun iché	a dog of his
cun ichí	a dog of hers
cun iní	a dog of ours
cun isú	a dog of yours (pl.)
cun ichís	a dog of theirs

## 11.2 Exercises: Possessive pronouns

### 11.2.1 Translate

Using the words below translate the following phrases.

Galáthach	English
épis	mare
bó	cow
táru	bull
molth	sheep
gavr	goat
camoch	mountain goat
élan	doe
úru	aurochs
cáru	deer
avanch	water monster
bevr	beaver
mórchun	dolphin
anchrái	salmon
garan	heron

English	Galáthach
you go with me	
my mare	
your cow	
his bull	
her sheep	
our goat	
your (pl.) mountain goat	
their doe	
my aurochs	
your deer	
his water monster	
her beaver	
our dolphin	
your (pl.) salmon	
their heron	

Table 46: Exercise: possessive pronouns

### 11.2.2 Solution

<i>English</i>	<i>Galathach</i>
my mare	<i>mó hépis</i>
your cow	<i>tó vó</i>
his bull	<i>ó dárú</i>
her sheep	<i>ó molth</i>
our goat	<i>nó ghavr</i>
your (pl.) mountain goat	<i>só camoch</i>
their doe	<i>só hélán</i>
my awtochs	<i>mó húrú</i>
your deer	<i>tó gárú</i>
his water monster	<i>ó havanach</i>
her beaver	<i>ó bevr</i>
our dolphin	<i>nó wórchún</i>
your (pl.) salmon	<i>só anchraí</i>
their heron	<i>só gharrán</i>

Table 47: Solution: possessive pronouns

## 11.3 Gwepchoprith: Demonstratives

### 11.3.1 Demonstratives

A demonstrative is a word that indicates another word: this, that, those, these. In Galáthach the demonstratives have two parts:

1. the article *in* before the word
2. the words *sin* or *sé* hyphenated to the end of the word

Noun		Noun with demonstrative	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
cun	dog	in cun-sin	this dog
cun	dog	in cun-sé	that dog

If the word is feminine the article causes mutation.

Noun		Noun with demonstrative	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
cunis	bitch	in gunis-sin	this bitch
cunis	bitch	in gunis-sé	that bitch

If the word is plural the article and the demonstratives stay the same.

Noun		Noun with demonstrative	
Galáthach	English	Galáthach	English
cun	dog	in cúné-sin	these dogs
cunis	bitch	in gunísé-sé	those bitches

## 11.4 Exercises: Demonstratives

### 11.4.1 Translate

Translate the following phrases.

English	Galáthach
this mare	
that cow	
these bulls	
those sheep	
this goat	
that mountain goat	
these does	
those aurochses	
this deer	
that water monster	
these beavers	
those dolphins	
this salmon	
that heron	

Table 48: Exercise: possessive pronouns plural



## 11.4.2 Solution

<i>in gharan-sé</i>	that heron
<i>in hanchraí-sin</i>	this salmon
<i>in mórhuiné-sé</i>	those dolphins
<i>in bevré-sin</i>	these beavers
<i>in havanach-sé</i>	that water monster
<i>in caru-sin</i>	this deer
<i>in hurúé-sé</i>	those aurochs
<i>in heláiné-sin</i>	these does
<i>in camoch-sé</i>	that mountain goat
<i>in ghar-sin</i>	this goat
<i>in molthé-sé</i>	those sheep
<i>in tarúé-sin</i>	these bulls
<i>in bó-sé</i>	that cow
<i>in hépis-sin</i>	this mare
<b>Galáthach</b>	<b>English</b>

Table 49: Solution: possessive pronouns plural

## 11.5 Gwepchoprith: Locatives

### 11.5.1 Locatives

Locatives are words that indicate a position: here, there.  
There are two locatives in Galáthach.

insin: here insé: there

Galáthach	English
Esi in cun insin	the dog is here
Esi in gunis insé	the bitch is there
Esi in cun-sin insin	this dog is here
Esi in gunis-sé insé	that bitch is there

## 11.6 Exercises: Locatives

### 11.6.1 Translate

Translate the following phrases.

English	Galáthach
the mare is here	
the cows are there	
this bull is here	
that sheep is there	
these goats are here	
those mountain goats are there	
the doe is here	
the aurochs are there	
this deer is here	
that water monster is there	
these beavers are here	
those dolphins are there	
this salmon is here	
that heron is there	

Table 50: Exercise: possessive pronouns locatives

### 11.6.2 Solution

<b>English</b>	<b><i>Galáthach</i></b>
the mare is here	<i>esi in hépis insin</i>
the cows are there	<i>esi in bóé insé</i>
this bull is here	<i>esi in tárú-sin insin</i>
that sheep is there	<i>esi in mólth-sé insé</i>
these goats are here	<i>esi in ghaivre-sin insin</i>
those mountain goats are there	<i>esi in camódh-sé insé</i>
the doe is here	<i>esi in hélian insin</i>
the aurochs are there	<i>esi in urúé insé</i>
this deer is here	<i>esi in cárú-sin insin</i>
that water monster is there	<i>esi in havanach-sé insé</i>
these beavers are here	<i>esi in bevré-sin insin</i>
those dolphins are there	<i>esi in morchúné insé</i>
this salmon is here	<i>esi in hanchraí-sin insin</i>
that heron is there	<i>esi in gharrán-sé insé</i>

Table 51: Solution: possessive pronouns locatives

## 12 Menghavan 11: Colaváru — Mésu Péthach – Inchoran Chwoghníthach

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

In the eleventh lesson you will learn how to construct a question, and how to construct sentences within sentences.

### 12.1 Gwepchoprith: Conversation

#### 12.1.1 Conversation

Below is a conversation between two people. Bren is a man, Chiomára is a woman. Both are traditional Gaulish names. Bren was the leader of the attack on Delphi in 279 BCE, Chiomára was a woman from Galatia. This conversation shows you how questions are constructed.

#### 12.1.2 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

Bren: Di wath. Pé gaman a hesi ti? (Bren: Good day. How are you?)

Chiomára: Esi mi in rhé dhái, bráthu. Ach ti-súe? (Chiomara: I am very well, thank you. And yourself?)

Bren: Esi mi in dhái cóéth, bráthu. A ghnía ti o ti-esi pen ré dech? (Bren: I am well too, thank you. Do you know that you have a beautiful head?)

Chiomára: Gnía mi... pé a chwéla ti? (Chiomara: I know... what do you want?)

Bren: A ghála mi bé ichí a brenuchi ichí gwer mó shédhl'ép? (Bren: Can I cut if [off] to hang it on my saddle?)

Chiomára: Conechughri! (Chiomára: Fuck off!)

#### 12.1.3 Vocabulary

pé: what (causes ICM on following word) caman: road, way > pé gaman: how

dí: day good > dí wath: good day (ICM because *dí* is a feminine word)

dái: good ré: very (causes ICM on the following word) in: adverbial marker (causes ICM on the following word) > in rhé dhái: very well

bráthu: thank you (thanks)

ti: you súe: self > ti-súe: yourself

ach: and

cóéth: also, too, as well

gní: to know gnía ti: you know a: question particle (causes ICM on the following word) > a ghnía ti: do you know

o: relative pronoun for subordinate clauses → *that, which*; see further below

ti-esi: you have → see below

pen: head tech: beautiful > pen ré dech: a very beautiful head

gwéla ti: you want pé a chwéla ti: what do you want

gála mi: I can a ghála mi: can I?

bé: to cut

prenuchi: to hang

gwer: on

sédhl: seat ép: horse > sédhl'ép: saddle (horse-seat)

conechughri: to fuck off (idiomatic expression)

## 12.2 Gwepchoprith: Question formation

### 12.2.1 Question formation

As you can see in the vocabulary, questions are made by putting the question particle *a* in front of the verb in the sentence.

gnía ti: you know > statement. a ghnía ti?: do you know? > question.

The word order doesn't change. The only difference is the question particle *a*. It causes an initial consonant mutation (ICM) on the following word.

gála mi: I can > statement. a ghála mi?: can I? > question.

### 12.2.2 Question words

pé: what, which pé gaman: how pí: who péri: why pémaí: where ponch: when

## 12.3 Gwepchoprith: The verb to have

### 12.3.1 The verb to have

Galáthach does not have a specific verb *to have*. Instead it uses a compound construction using the verb *to be*. It is made of the personal pronoun of the entity that *has* something, followed by the verb *to be*. The two are connected with a hyphen.

mi-esi ép: I have a horse > mi-esi translates as *with-me, to-me* > mi-esi ép = *to-me* is a horse

The conjugation is as follows:

mi-esi: I have ti-esi: you have é-esi: he has í-esi: she has ni-esi: we have sú-esi: you (pl.) sí-esi: they have

If the subject of a phrase is specified it comes first, followed by the pronoun+to-be construction.

in gwir: the man é-esi: he has cun: dog > in gwir é-esi cun: the man has a dog

in dóné: the people sí-esi: they have gavré: goats > in dóné sí-esi gavré: the people have goats

In a question the question particle *a* comes before the pronoun+to-be construction. It causes mutation to the first letter of the construction.

pé a di-esi: what do you have? péri a shú-esi épé: why do you (pl.) have horses?

In a question where the subject is specified the question particle comes between the subject and the pronoun+to-be construction.

péri in gwir a hé-esi cun: why does the man have a dog? péri in dóné a shí-esi gavré: why do the people have goats?

## 12.4 Exercises 1

### 12.4.1 Vocabulary

anu: name bithi: to live esi: to be caran: friend insin: here pen'vlédhn: birthday (pen + blédhn *head-year*) cun: dog ép: horse bó: cow curu: beer gwín: wine néveth: nothing pen: head már: big sír: long trughn: nose galv: fat traiéthé: feet (of more than one person) luthrach: dirty lámé: hands (of more than one person) méi: small gwoth: hair carnu: horn bir: short

### 12.4.2 Construct phrases

Construct the following phrases.

What's your name? Where do you live? How are you? Who is your friend? Why are you here?

When is your birthday?

I have a name: you have a dog: he has a horse: she has a cow: we have beer: you (pl.) have wine: they have nothing:

the horse has long ears: the man has a fat nose: the children have dirty feet:  
Why do you have a big head? Why do they have small hands? Why do the women have long  
hair? Why do the cows have short horns?

### 12.4.3 Solution

## 12.5 Gwepchoprith: Subordinate clauses

### 12.5.1 Subordinate clauses

A subordinate clause is a sentence inside of another sentence. It has a verb, subject and object that are independent of the main sentence. The two are linked with the particle *o*, which translates in English as *that* or *which*.

gnía ti: you know o: that ti-esi: you have pen: a head tech: beautiful > gnía ti **o** ti-esi pen tech: you know **that** you have a beautiful head

apísa mi: I see o: that né hesi: there is not curu: beer éth: more > apísa mi **o** né hesi curu éth: I see **that** there is no more beer

In the subordinate clause the second sentence (*there is no more beer*) can stand alone independently from the first one (*I see*). The two are connected by the particle *o*.

If the particle *o* is followed by a word that starts with a vowel it becomes *och*.

gwídha mi: I understand o: that esi ti: you are lisc: tired > gwídha mi **och** esi ti lisc: I understand **that** you are tired

## 12.6 Excercises 2

### 12.6.1 Vocabulary

gwescára: to deserve bóí: to hit mesc: drunk clúi: to hear duchar: to howl gwómen: to hope men: to think suchwís: clever duchwís: stupid

### 12.6.2 Construct phrases

Construct the following phrases.

you deserve that I hit you: the man sees that the horse is drunk: the children hear that the dogs howl: the women know that their hair is long: the goats hope that they have horns: he thinks that he is clever: she knows that he is stupid: the people don't know that they have fat noses:

### 12.6.3 Solution



## 13 Menghavan 12: Inchoráné Rhéiach – Inchoráné hAn-réiach

(Lesson 12: Direct Clauses – Indirect Clauses)

In the twelfth lesson you will learn what direct and indirect clauses are, and how they are constructed in Galáthach.

### 13.1 Gwepchoprith: Conversation

#### 13.1.1 Conversation

Below are two conversations between three people. Tarchonwoth is a man, Tuthchána and Cunnára are women. All three are attested Gaulish names. These conversations show you how direct clauses and indirect clauses are constructed.

Tarchonwoth



Tuthchána



Dí wath, pé gaman a hesi ti?

Dí wath adhith cóéth.

Esi mi in dhái, bráthu.

Ach ti-súé?

Esi mi in dhái cóéth.

Gwerthamich.

Gwéla mi prin ép.

A ghnía ti don nep o gála é rinóthi ép adhim?

Gnía mi.

Gnía mi ben shen o gála ó dúithir rinóthi ép adhith.

Esi ó anu Cunvára.

Ái a gantha hal in bron ach pétha adhí insé.

Bráthu ré hélu, esi ti ré chwórethwár.

Esi í mó harúer imí. Esi í neveth.

*Áia Tarchonwoth a hápis in ven shen a gantha hal in bron.*

**Tarchonwoth**



**Cunvára**



Dí wath. A hesi í ti-súe o tó dhúithir í-esi ép a brin?

Esi í mi-súe.

A chwéla ti ápis in ép o gála mó dhúithir rinóthi ichí?

In chwír, gwéla mi.

Esi é insé, derchi. A harwéra é adhith?



### 13.1.2 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

Tarchonwoth: Dí wath, pé gaman a hesi ti?

(Tarchonwoth: Good day, how are you?)

Tuthchána: Dí wath adhith cóéth. Esi mi in dhái, bráthu. Ach ti-súé?

(Tuthchána: Good day to you too. I am well, thank you. And yourself?)

Tarchonwoth: Esi mi in dhái cóéth.

(Tarchonwoth: I am well too.)

Tuthchána: Gwerthamich.

(Tuthchana: Excellent.)

Tarchonwoth: Gwéla mi prin ép. A ghnía ti don nep o gála é rinóthi ép adhim?

(Tarchonwoth: I want to buy a horse. Do you know any person who can sell a horse to me?)

Tuthchána: Gnía mi. Gnía mi ben shen o gála ó dúithir rinóthi ép adhith. Esi ó anu Cunvára. ái a gantha hal in bron ach pétha adhí insé.

(Tuthchána: I do. I know an old woman whose daughter can sell a horse to you. Her name is Cunvara. Go to the other side of the hill and ask her there.)

Tarchonwoth: Bráthu ré hélu, esi ti ré chwórethwár.

(Tarchonwoth: Thanks very much, you're very helpful.)

Tuthchána: Esi í mó harúer imí. Esi í neveth.

(Tuthchána: It's my pleasure. It's nothing.)

[Áia Tarchonwoth a hápis in ven shen a gantha hal in bron.]

Tarchonwoth: Dí wath. A hesi í ti-súé o tó dhúithir í-esi ép a brin?

(Tarchonwoth: Good day. Is it yourself whose daughter has a horse to buy?)

Cunvára: Esi í mi-súé. A chwéla ti ápis in ép o gála mó dhúithir rinóthi ichí?

(Cunvára: It is myself. Do you want to see the horse that my daughter can sell?)

Tarchonwoth: In chwír, gwéla mi.

(Tarchonwoth: Yes, I do.)

Cunvára: Esi é insé, derchi. A harwéra é adhith?

(Cunvára: It is there, look. Does it please you?)

### 13.1.3 Vocabulary

Galáthach	English
gwerthamich	excellent
prin	to buy
don nep	any/some person
rinóthi	to sell
ben	woman
sen	old
dúithir	daughter
cantha	side
al	other
bron	hill
derchi	to look

Table 52: Vocabulary conversation lesson 12

## 13.2 Gwepchoprith: Direct clauses

### 13.2.1 Direct clauses

A direct clause is a part of a sentence that refers back to the subject of the previous part of the sentence.

*this is the man who wants to buy a horse*

The direct clause is *who wants to buy a horse*. The word *who* refers to *the man*, which was the subject of the previous part of the sentence *this is the man*.

In Galáthach there are four ways of constructing this sentence.

### 13.2.2 Introducing the clause with the word *o* and not restating the subject

The word “o” means *that* or *which*. If it is followed by a word that starts with a vowel it becomes “och”.

Galáthach	English
esi	is
sin	this
in gwir	the man
o	that (which)
gwel	to want
prin	to buy
in ép	the horse
esi sin in gwir o gwéla prin in ép	this is the man who wants to buy the horse

The word *o* connects the two phrases and refers to *the man*. There is no confusion because there is no other word in the second phrase that can be interpreted as a subject:

gwéla prin in ép (want buying the horse)

The word *ép* can not be interpreted as a subject because it does not follow the verb immediately. In this case there is no need to restate the subject.

### 13.2.3 Introducing the clause with the word *o* and restating the subject

This is necessary when there can be confusion about which is the subject of the second phrase.

esi sin in gwir o gwéla in ép

This sentence can be interpreted in two ways:

- this is the man who wants the horse
- this is the man who the horse wants

Because the words *in ép*, *the horse* follow directly after the verb, they can be interpreted as being the subject of the second verb *gwel*, *wanting*.

Therefore the subject needs to be restated with a pronoun that refers back to the subject of the first phrase. This is called using a resumptive pronoun.

esi sin in gwir o gwéla é in ép (this is the man who wants the horse)

The literal translation of this sentence is *this is the man that he wants the horse*.

In reality the direct clause becomes a subordinate clause linked to the main clause with the word *o*.

### 13.2.4 Linking the second clause to the first clause with the suffix *-iô* which gets attached to the end of the verb of the second clause

esi sin in gwir gweliô in ép (this is the man who wants the horse)

The suffix *-iô* always refers back to the subject immediately in front of it. The literal translation of this sentence is something like *this is the man wanting the horse*.

### 13.2.5 Linking the second clause to the first clause with the preposition *en* in front of the verb

This causes initial consonant mutation on the verb. The verb is in the root or infinitive form.

esi sin in gwir en chwel in ép

The literal translation of this sentence is *this is the man wanting the horse*. It is the same as using the suffix *-iô*.

Because the verb is in the root or infinitive form there can be no confusion about what is the subject of the second clause, because a subject can never follow a verb in the root or infinitive form.

Using the preposition *en* to link a second clause to a main clause can only be done in the present tense.

People choose freely from these four ways of constructing direct clauses. However, the second one (b) is the easiest one.

## 13.3 Gwepchoprith: Indirect clauses

### 13.3.1 Indirect clauses

A direct clause is a part of a sentence that refers back to the subject of the previous part of the sentence, but in an indirect way.

*this is the man whose daughter wants to buy the horse*

The second clause starts with “whose daughter”. The words “whose daughter” refer back to the subject of the previous clause, but the actual subject of the second clause is the daughter, not the man himself.

In Galáthach there is only one way to construct this sentence. The clause is introduced with the word *o* and the subject is stated independently. The subject becomes *his daughter*.

esi sin in gwir o gwéla ó dhúithir prin in ép

The literal translation of this sentence is *this is the man that his daughter wants to buy the horse*. As above in Direct Clauses (b) the clause becomes a subordinate clause with its own independent subject, linked to the first clause with the word *ó*.

## 13.4 Exercises

### 13.4.1 Vocabulary

Galáthach	English
cath	cat
caníath	singer
druch	bad
mapath	child
depri	to eat
grau	sand
lavar	to talk
íóinch	young
derchi	to look (at)
rédhi	to ride
méi	little
geneth	girl
dáthráieth	feet (one pair)
calwár	boot
mer	crazy
líauth	shape
tói	bow
cáthói	arrow
dós	arm
sír	long
nerthach	strong

### 13.4.2 Translate

Translate the following phrases:

English	Galáthach
That is the woman who talks to cats	
Here is the man who is a bad singer	
This the child that eats sand	
Cunvára is the old woman who talks to Tarchonwoth	
Tarchonwoth is the young man who looks at Tuthchána	
Tuthchána is the girl whose sister rides little horses	
Tarchonwoth is the man whose feet are in boots	
Cunvára is the woman whose eyes are crazy	
It is the horse whose legs are in excellent shape	
There goes the woman with the bow and arrows whose arms are long and strong	

Table 53: Exercise: indirect clauses

### 13.4.3 Solution

	<i>Galdathach</i>
cats	<i>Esi sé in ven o lavara can gáthé.</i>
ger	<i>Insin esi in gwir och esi é canaith druch.</i>
	<i>Esi sin in mapath o depra é grau.</i>
Tarchonwoth	<i>Esi Cunvára in ven shen en lhaavar can Tarchonwoth.</i>
at Tuthchána	<i>Esi Tarchonwoth in gwir ióinich derchíó Tuthchána.</i>
ttle horses	<i>Esi Tuthchána in gheneth o rédha ó swíor é pé méi.</i>
e in boots	<i>Esi Tarchonwoth in gwir och esi ó dháthraíeth en galwáre.</i>
ey eyes	<i>Esi Cunvára in ven och í-esi dáop mer.</i>
nt shape	<i>Esi í in ép och esi ó góché en lhaúth gwerthamich.</i>
arms are long and strong	<i>Insé áia in ven can in tóí ach in cáthóíé och esi ó dádhós sír ach nerthach.</i>

Table 54: Solution: indirect clauses



## 14 Menghavan 13: Inchoráné Gwepsin – Inchoráné Gwep Péthan

(Lesson 13: Conjunction Clauses – Question Word Clause)

In the thirteenth lesson you will learn what conjunction and question word clauses are, and how they are constructed in Galáthach.

### 14.1 Gwepchoprith: Conversation

#### 14.1.1 Conversation

Below is a conversation between two people. Marthal is a man and Suvron is a woman. Both are attested Gaulish names. The conversation shows you how conjunction and question word clauses are constructed.

#### 14.1.2 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

Suvron: Anghnítha mi ma chwéla ti suling canim? (Suvron: I wonder if you want to dance with me?)

Marthal: Né ghnía mi pé a chwéla mi ávó. A chwéla mi suling gwé né a chwéla mi? (Marthal: I don't know what I want to do. Do I want to dance or don't I?)

Suvron: Gwéla mi suling canith ach né a chwéla ti? (Suvron: I want to dance with you and you don't want to?)

Marthal: Gwéla ti suling canim éithr né hesi suling sé o gwéla mi avó. (Marthal: You want to dance with me but dancing is not what I want to do.)

Suvron: A ghnía ti pí a hesi mi? (Suvron: Do you know who I am?)

Marthal: Né ghnía mi. Cóéth, né ghnía mi pé shulingen a hesi sé. (Marthal: I don't know. Also, I don't know what dance that is.)

Suvron: A ghnía ti pé gaman a shuling? (Suvron: Do you know how to dance?)

Marthal: Né ghnía mi. Né ghnía mi diaman pémái a hádha mó dhálam, ach né ghnía mi diaman ponch a wantha mó dháthráieth. (Marthal: I don't. I never know where to put my hands, and I never know when to move my feet.)

Suvron: A ghnía ti péri a chwéla mi o sulinga ti canim? (Suvron: Do you know why I want you to dance with me?)

Marthal: Né ghnía mi. A chwéla ti gní pethi báné u guru a híva mi pap dí? (Marthal: I don't. Do you want to know how many glasses of beer I drink every day?)

Suvron: Esi mi certh o né chwéla mi gní. Duch, pé a chwéla ti ávó? (Suvron: I'm sure that I don't want to know. So, what do you want to do?)

Marthal: Gwéla mi ívi curu éth. (Marthal: I want to drink more beer.)

Meaning of names: Marthal: Big Forehead (← Marotalus) Suvron: Good Breast (← Subroni)

### 14.1.3 Vocabulary

Galáthach	English
anghníthi	to wonder
gwel	to want
suling	to dance
gní	to know
ávó	to do
éithr	but
cóéth	also
diaman	never
ma	if
pé	what
gwé	or
ach	and
pí	who
pé shulingen	what (which) dance
pé gaman	how (which way)
pémái	where
ponch	when
ádha	to put
dálam	hands (of a person → a pair of hands)
mantha	to move
dáthráieth	feet (of a person → a pair of feet)
péri	why
pethi	how much/how many
pan	cup
u	of (quantity)
curu	beer
ívi	to drink
pap	every
dí	day
duch	so, anyway, go on then, therefore
éth	more

Table 55: Vocabulary conversation lesson 13

## 14.2 Gwepchoprith: Conjunction clauses – question word clauses

### 14.2.1 Conjunction clauses

A conjunction clause is a phrase that is linked to a phrase before it with a conjunction, combining into one sentence. Conjunctions are:

- ma: if
- gwé: or
- ach: and
- éithr: but

- sé o: what/which (“that which”)

Conjunction clauses found in the conversation above:

1. Suvron: Anghnítha mi **ma** chwéla ti suling canim? (Suvron: I wonder **if** you want to dance with me?)
2. Marthal: A chwéla mi suling **gwé** né a chwéla mi? (Marthal: Do I want to dance **or** don’t I?)
3. Suvron: Gwéla mi suling canith **ach** né a chwéla ti? (Suvron: I want to dance with you **and** you don’t want to?)
4. Marthal: Gwéla ti suling canim **éithr** né hesi suling **sé o** gwéla mi avó. (Marthal: You want to dance with me **but** dancing is not **what** I want to do.)

The conjunctions *what* and *which* are very important. They can be used in two ways: as a word that refers to something else and as a question.

The English words *what* and *which* that refer to something else are translated by the phrase *sé o*, which literally means *that which*. It is used in the last example above.

Marthal: né hesi suling **sé o** gwéla mi avó. (Marthal: dancing is not **what** I want to do.)

In the phrase *textitdancing is not what I want to do* the word *what* is translated by *sé o*.

In the English translation the word *textitwhat* can be replaced by the phrase *that which* without changing the meaning of the sentence. If that can be done you know that the word *what* is used as a conjunction, and not as a question word. If that is the case the word *what* is translated in Galáthach as *sé o*.

If the word *what* in the English translation cannot be translated by the phrase *that which*, and a question is implied in the phrase, it needs to be translated by a question word.

### 14.2.2 Question word clauses

A question word clause is a phrase that is linked to a phrase before it with a question word, combining into one sentence. Usually there is an aspect of something unknown implied in the phrase, suggesting a question. Question words are:

- pí: who
- pé: what
- pé gaman: how
- pé mái: where
- ponch: when
- pé ri: why
- pethi: how many/how much

They are followed by the question particle *a* if a question is implied, which is most of the time. In the case of *pethi* (how many) the question particle *a* comes after the specified object (how many/much of something).

If a question is not implied they are not followed by the particle *a*. The words *pémái* (where) and *ponch* (when) can be used narratively, to tell a story. In that case they don’t indicate a question and they are not followed by the particle *a*.

1. Suvron: A ghnía ti pí a hesi mi? (Suvron: Do you know who I am?)
2. Marthal: Né ghnía mi. Cóéth, né ghnía mi pé shulingen a hesi sé. (Marthal: I don't know. Also, I don't know what dance that is.)
3. Suvron: A ghnía ti pé gaman a shuling? (Suvron: Do you know how to dance?)
4. Marthal: Né ghnía mi. Né ghnía mi diaman pémái a hádha mó dhálam, ach né ghnía mi diaman ponch a wantha mó dháthráieth. (Marthal: I don't. I never know where to put my hands, and I never know when to move my feet.)
5. Suvron: A ghnía ti péri a chwéla mi o sulinga ti canim? (Suvron: Do you know why I want you to dance with me?)
6. Marthal: Né ghnía mi. A chwéla ti gní pethi báné u guru a híva mi pap dí? (Marthal: I don't. Do you want to know how many glasses of beer I drink every day?)

## 14.3 Exercises

### 14.3.1 Vocabulary

Galáthach	English
mer	crazy
tech	beautiful
dal	blind
galv	fat
cára	to love
mesc	drunk
duchwís	stupid
clúi	to hear
spá	to say
tiern	boss
dichéni	to show
gwín	wine
ívi	to drink
sóni	to sleep
coimi	to fall
can	to sing
súel	sun
íthi	to go down

### 14.3.2 Translate

Translate the following sentences.

English	Galáthach
I want to know if you are crazy	
Are you (fem.) beautiful or am I blind	
I am fat and I love it	
I am drunk but you are stupid	
I can't hear what you say	
I want to know who is the boss	
I don't understand what you want	
Can you show me how to do it	
I can't believe how much wine you drink	
I don't know why you do this	
I want to sleep where I fall	
I sing when the sun goes down	

Table 56: Exercise: conjunction- and question clauses

### 14.3.3 Solution

English	<i>Galáthach</i>
I want to know if you are crazy	<i>Gwéla mi gní ma hesi ti mer.</i>
Are you (fem.) beautiful or am I blind	<i>A hesi ti dech gwé a hesi mi dal?</i>
I am fat and I love it	<i>Esi mi galv ach cara mi chí.</i>
I am drunk but you are stupid	<i>Esi mi mesc éithr esi ti dachwís.</i>
I can't hear what you say	<i>Né ghála mi clúi sé o spá ti.</i>
I want to know who is the boss	<i>Gwéla mi gní pí a hesi in tiern</i>
I don't understand what you want	<i>Né chwidha mi pé a chwéla ti.</i>
Can you show me how to do it	<i>A ghála ti dichéni adhim pé gaman a hávó ichí?</i>
I can't believe how much wine you drink	<i>Né ghála mi crédhi pethi chwin a hiva ti.</i>
I don't know why you do this	<i>Né ghnía mi péri a háva ti sin.</i>
I want to sleep where I fall	<i>Gwéla mi sóni pémaí cóima mi.</i>
I sing when the sun goes down	<i>Cána mi ponch ítha in síel.</i>

Table 57: Solution: conjunction- and question clauses

## 15 Menghavan 14: In Goghnít Vrétrach

(Lesson 14: The Verbal System)

In the fourteenth lesson, you will learn how the verbal system works in Galáthach.

### 15.1 Gwepchoprith: Conversation

#### 15.1.1 Conversation

Below is a conversation between two people. Gwirchan is a man and Benghal is a woman. Both are attested Gaulish names. The conversation shows you how the verbal system works.

#### 15.1.2 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

Gwirchan: Éi geneth, díái insin! (Gwirchan: Hey girl, come here!) Benghal: Né chwéla mi díái insin. (Benghal: I don't want to come here.) Gwirchan: Ména mi o gwelsí ti ápis sin. (Gwirchan: I think that you will want to see this.) Benghal: Mentú ti péthé élu cin shin. (Benghal: You have thought a lot of things before this.) Gwirchan: Garsíthu mi ti íóné élu cin glúia ti. (Gwirchan: I will have called you a lot of times before you hear.) Benghal: Ré glúi mi díes, ach né rhé 'pá ti neveth. (Benghal: I heard yesterday, and you didn't say anything.) Gwirchan: Ré shedhisí mi insin en ghar ri haman shír cin rhé rhethú ti insin. (Gwirchan: I would sit here calling for a long time before you had run here.) Benghal: Esi sé riveth né rhé chwel mi réthi insé. Péri a rhé havósíthu mi sé? (Benghal: That's because I didn't want to run there. Why would I have done that?) Gwirchan: Né shéthé duchis. Och apísí ti in sudherch-sin tech. Derchi ni sin rochan! (Gwirchan: Don't be stupid. May you see this beautiful view. Let us look at it together!) Benghal: Dái, dái, esi mi en dhíái. Delghe to dhúan. Pé a hesi í o gwéla ti och apísa mi? (Benghal: Good, good, I'm coming. Hold your piss. What is it that you want me to see?) Gwirchan: Derchi insé. Esi in Lithau en hána. (Gwirchan: Look at this. The Earth is breathing.)

names:

Gwirchan @ Songman (< Uirocantus "song-man", Delamarre 2003, p. 321) Benghal @ Power-woman (< Banogalis "power-woman", Delamarre 2003, p. 72)

### 15.2 Gwepchoprith: The verbal system

#### 15.2.1 The verbal root/infinite – the imperative

The verbal root or infinitive is the basic root form of the verb. It doesn't have any prefixes or suffixes.

díái: to come gwel: to want

The imperative (giving a command) is the same as the verbal root. It is said in a commanding tone.

díái insin! : come here!

There are seven different kinds of verbal roots, depending on their ending.

a) ending on -n, -r or -l

men: to think gar: to call gwel: to want

b) ending on a vowel + -i

díái: to go clúi: to hear

c) ending on a consonant + -i

réthi: to run derchi: to look/to watch sédhi: to sit

- d) ending on -a  
spá: to say ána: to breathe
- e) ending on -e  
delghe: to hold
- f) ending on -o  
ávó: to do
- g) ending on -s  
ápis: to see

### 15.2.2 The present form

The present form is made by giving the verbal root a suffix (a bit added at the end). This suffix or ending is -a.

- a) If the verbal root ends in -n, -r, -l or -s this ending -a is added at the end.

gwel: to want > gwéla mi: I want  
men: to think > ména mi: I think  
gar: to call > gára mi: I call  
ápis: to see > apisa mi: I see

- b) If the verbal root ends in a vowel + -i the ending -a is added at the end.

díái: to come > díáia mi: I come  
clúi: to hear > clúia mi: I hear

- c) If the verbal root ends in -a it doesn't change.

spá: to say. > spá mi: I say

- d) If the verbal root ends in a consonant + -i, -e or -o that -i, -e or -o is changed into an -a.

réthi: to run > rétha mi: I run  
delghe: to hold > delgha mi: I hold  
ávó: to do > áva mi: I do

### 15.2.3 The ongoing form

The ongoing form is made by using the preposition “en”. It is put in front of the verbal root. It causes an initial consonant mutation on the verbal root.

ána: to breathe > esi in Lithau en hána: the Earth is breathing.

### 15.2.4 The simple past form

The simple past form is made by using the particle “ré”. It is put in front of the verbal root. It causes an initial consonant mutation on the verbal root.

clúi: to hear > ré glúi mi: I heard  
spá: to say > ré ‘pá ti neveth: you said nothing

### 15.2.5 The completed past form

The completed past form is made by giving the verbal root a suffix (an ending).

- a) verbal roots on n, r, l, a, e, o, and i not including -thi and -dhi

For these verbal roots the ending is -thu.

men > menthu mi: I have thought gar > garthu mi: I have called gwel > gwelthu mi: I have wanted spá > spathu mi: I have said delghe > delghéthu mi: I have held ávó > avóthu mi: I have done derchi > derchíthu mi: I have looked

- b) verbal roots on -thi, -dhi and -s

For these verbal roots the ending -i is changed into -ú. This -ú receives the emphasis.



sédhi > sedhú mi: I have sat réthi > rethú mi: I have run ápis > apisú mi: I have seen

## 6. The Simple Future Form

The simple future form is made by giving the verbal root a suffix (an ending).

a) all verbal roots except verbal roots on -s

For these verbal roots the ending is -sí. The -í receives the mephasis.

men > mensí mi: I will think gar > garsí mi: I will call gwel > gwelsí mi: I will want spá > spasí mi: I will speak delghe > delghesí mi: I will hold ávó > ávosí mi: I will do derchi > derchisí mi: I will see sédhi > sedhisí mi: I will sit réthi > rethisí mi: I will run

b) verbal roots on -s

For these verbal roots the ending is -í. The -í receives the emphasis.

ápis > apisí mi: I will see.

### 15.2.6 The conditional future form

The conditional future form is made by putting the particle “ré” in front of the simple future form. This particle “ré” causes initial consonant mutation on the verbal root.

men > ré wensí mi: I would think spá > ré ‘pasí mi: I would say derchi > ré dherchisí mi: I would look ápis > ré hapisí mi: I would see

### 15.2.7 The completed simple past form

The completed simple past form is made by putting the particle ‘ré” in front of the completed past form. This particle “ré” causes initial consonant mutation on the verbal root.

gar > ré gharthu mi: I had called delghe > ré dhelghéthu mi: I had held sedhi > ré shedhú mi: I had sat

### 15.2.8 The completed simple future form

The completed simple future form is made by adding the ending -thu to the simple future form. gwel > gwelsíthu mi: I will have wanted ávó > ávosíthu mi: I will have done réthi > rethisíthu mi: I will have run

### 15.2.9 The completed conditional future form

The completed conditional form is made by putting the particle “ré” in front of the completed simple future form.

> ré chwelsíthu mi: I would have wanted > ré havosíthu mi: I would have done > ré rhethisíthu mi: I would have run

### 15.2.10 Ongoing past, future and conditional forms

The ongoing form can be put in all the forms by putting the verb “to be” in all the forms. > bú mi en hána: I was breathing > bí mi en hána: I will be breathing > éthu mi en hána: I have been breathing > biéthu mi en hána: I will have been breathing > ré ví mi en hána: I would be breathing > ré héthu mi en hána: I had been breathing > ré viéthu mi en hána: I would have been breathing

### 15.2.11 The *may* form

The *may* form expresses a wish. It is made by putting the particle “o” (“that”) in front of the simple future form.

ápis: to see > apisí ti: you will see > och apisí ti: may you see

It can also be used with the completed future form.

> och apisíthu ti: may you have seen

### 15.2.12 The *let us* form

The *let us* form indicates a command to a group of people including the speaker. It is made by using the imperative form (command) with the personal pronoun *ni* (we).

derchi: to look > derchi!: look! > derchi ni!: let us look!

### 15.2.13 The indirect command form

The indirect command form expresses a command indirectly. It is constructed like a subordinate clause with “o” (“that”).

gwéla ti: you want apísa mi: I see > gwéla ti och apísa mi: you want that I see (= you want me to see)

### 15.2.14 The impersonal form

The impersonal form is made by adding the ending –or to the end of the verbal root. It means a verb acts without a subject in a general way.

men: to think > menor: one thinks / it is thought

rinchi: to need > rinchor: one needs / it is needed > “it is necessary”

The impersonal form can be combined with all the forms of the verbs.

> ré rhinchor: it was necessary > rinchorthu: it has been necessary > ré rhinchorthu: it had been necessary > rinchorsí: it will be necessary > rinchorsíthu: it will have been necessary > ré rhinchorsí: it would be necessary > ré rhinchorsíthu: it would have been necessary > rinchor!: be necessary!/ let it be necessary > o rinchorsí: may it be necessary > gwéla mi o rinchor: I want it to be necessary

## 15.3 Exercises

### 15.3.1 Vocabulary

Use the verbs given below in the exercises, as well as the ones learned in previous lessons.

trughni: to snore ausi: to listen to shout: druchar to fall: cóimi to cry: duiar to laugh: suiar  
carni: to build dicharni: to destroy dwaéli: to fart tái: to touch croswi: to surf depri: to eat  
sóni: to sleep to kiss: buswi to feel: menthái to walk: cáma to climb: dres to grow: mári to  
celebrate: líthi to happen: gwéri

### 15.3.2 Translate

Translate the following phrases.

Go there!: Listen to me!: I speak: You say: He is shouting: She is snoring: We fell: You (pl.) sang: They farted: They touched: I have built: You have destroyed: He will cry: She will laugh: We would see: You (pl.) would hear: They had surfed: I had eaten: You will have drunken: He will have slept: She would have kissed: We would have felt: You (pl.) will have been walking: They would have been climbing: May you have grown: Let us celebrate!: They want us to leave: It would have happened:

Answers:

Go there!: ái insé! Listen to me!: ausi adhim! I speak: lavára mi You say: spá ti He is shouting: esi é en dhruchar She is snoring: esi í en drughni We fell: ré góimi ni You (pl.) sang: ré gan sú They farted: ré dhwaéli sí They touched: ré wentháí sí I have built: carníthu mi You have

destroyed: dicharníthu ti He will cry: duiarsí é She will laugh: suiarsí í We would see: ré hapisí  
ni You (pl.) would hear: ré glúisí sú They had surfed: ré grosuíthu sí I had eaten: ré dhepríthu  
mi You will have drunken: ivisíthu ti He will have slept: sonisíthu é She would have kissed: ré  
vusuíthu í We would have felt: ré wentháisíthu ni You (pl.) will have been walking: biéthu  
sú en gáma They would have been climbing: ré viéthu sí en dhres May you have grown: o  
marsíthu ti Let us celebrate!: líthi ni! They want us to leave: gwéla sí o técha ni It would have  
happened: ré chwerorsíthu

## 16 Menghavan 15: In Goghnít hOlédhach

(Lesson 15: The Spatial System)

In the fifteenth lesson, you will learn how the spatial system works in Galáthach.

### 16.1 Gwepchoprith: Conversation

#### 16.1.1 Conversation

Below is a conversation between several people. One is a woman, Gwérudhumna. The others are four men of the Gaulish Coast Guard, Derchun, Bledhínu, Comprínu, Duvnach and Tarthu. Gaulish people are recorded as having been fond of speaking in riddles.

#### 16.1.2 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

Gwérudhumna = wide-dark < Uerodumna Tarthu = the dry one < Tartos Bledhínu = wolf-like person < Bledinos Comprínu = with-wood/tree-person < Comprinnos Derchun = watcher < Dercunos Duvnach = deep-like person < Dubnacos Cunwór = seadog < Cunomori

Gwérudhumna: Di wath, mapáthé insé íth anel! Pé gaman a hesi sú? (Gwerdhumna: Goodd day, boys there low below! How are you [pl.]?)

Derchun: Dí wath, Gwérudhumna insé ardhu uchel! Esi ni in dhái. Ach ti-súe? (Derchun: Good day, Gwérudhumna there high above! We are well. And your-self?)

Gw: Né héthu mi chwer dhái diaman. A hesi sú gwó in halis-sin? (Gw: I have never been better. Are you [pl.] under this cliff?)

Bledhínu: Esi ni. A hesi ti gwer in halis? (Bledhínu: We are. Are you on the cliff?)

Gw: Esi mi. (Gw: I am.)

Bl: Gwerthamich. (Bl: Excellent.)

Gw: Gwéla mi díái aner a hápis sú. (Gw: I want to come down to see you [pl.] .)

Comprínu: Né dhíái insin aner! Esi in senthu ré dhruich. Gála ni gar uch adhith! (Comprínu: Don't come down here! The track is very bad. We can shout up to you!)

Gw: Math, peth nep o gwéla sú. (Gw: Fine, whatever you [pl.] want.)

Duvnach: Duch, pé a chwéla ti, Gwérudhumna? (Duvnach: So, what do you want, Gwérudhumna?)

Gw: Ré chwelsí mi pétha adhú ma hapisú sú mó garan'wir uchedh Tarthu. (Gw: I would want to ask you [pl.] if you [pl.] have seen my superior boyfriend Tarthu.)

De: á ... apisú ni ché. (De: Aah ... we have seen him.)

Gw: Pé gaman a hesi é? (Gw: How is he?)

De: Ne hesi é dáisam. (De: He is not [the] best.)

Bl: Esi é méthamich méiu. (Bl: He is a bit average.)

Co: Esi é més médhoch, in chwír. (Co: He is quite bad, in truth.)

Du: Ré ghalsí ni spá och esi é gwer wés co wés, cotham. (Du: We could say that he is worse than bad, even.)

De: Ména ni och esi ó ch'iachas anedh méiu, en vithwíras. (De: We think that his health is a bit inferior, in reality.)

Bl: Bathwíor och esi é co hanamich co rhé ghalsí é bis. (Bl: It appears that he is as poor as he could be.)

Co: Galvis mesam ó vith, a ghnía ti. (Co: Maybe [the] worst of his life, you know.)

Gw: Né ghníá mi neveth! Esi sú en lhavar cachu adhim. Pémái a hesi é? Gwéla mi ápis iché nú in govíon! (I don't know anything! You're speaking shit to me. Where is he? I want to see him now immediately!)

De: Esi é insé pel. (De: He's overthere.)

Cunwór: úúúúúúúúúúúúúúúú .... (Cunwór: Oooooooooooooooooooooo ...)

Gwérudhumna = wide-dark < Uerodumna Tarthu = the dry one < Tartos Bledhínu = wolf-like person < Bledinos Comprínu = with-wood/tree-person < Comprinnos Derchun = watcher < Dercunos Duvnach = deep-like person < Dubnacos Cunwór = seadog < Cunomori

## 16.2 Gwepchoprith: The spatial system

### 16.2.1 Physical spatial aspect

The physical spatial aspect in Galáthach is expressed using a set of opposing values:

uch: up / aner: down uchel: above, over / anel: below, underneath ardhu: high / íth: low gwer: on / gwó: under

Examples from the conversation above:

Di wath, mapáthé insé íth anel > Good day, boys there low below Dí wath, Gwérudhumna insé ardhu uchel > Good day, Gwérudhumna there high above A hesi sú gwó in halis-sin > Are you [pl.] under this cliff A hesi ti gwer in halis > Are you on the cliff Gwéla mi díái aner a hápis sú > I want to come down to see you [pl.] Gála ni gar uch adhith > We can shout up to you

### 16.2.2 Metaphorical adaptation of spatial values

a) The spatial values given above are adapted to carry metaphorical meaning of quality:

uchedh: superior, better (< uch “up”) anedh: inferior, worse (< ane- “down”)

Examples from the conversation above:

mó garan'wir uchedh > my superior boyfriend esi ó ch'iachas anedh méiu > his health is a bit inferior

b) Spatial notions are also used to construct a value system using the concept of “tam”, meaning “quality/class”. This combined with an- (< ane-), “low quality”; mé- (< médh-, “middle”) “middle quality”; and gwer- “on”, i.e. “on top quality”.

anamich: worst, bad, poor (quality) méthamich: mediocre, ordinary, average (quality) gwerthamich: best, good, excellent (quality)

Examples from the conversation above:

Gwerthamich < Excellent Esi é méthamich méiu > He is a bit average esi é co hanamich co rhé ghalsí é bis > he is as poor as he could be

### 16.2.3 Comparative value systems

The metaphorical use of the spatial values is combined with regular words for quality (good, bad etc.) to construct two parallel systems of value judgement.

a) One system is regular. It uses the words good/bad in conjunction with the spatial value “gwer”, “on”, to construct the comparative level and the suffix –am to construct the superlative level.

dái – gwer dhái– dáisam > good - better - best mes – gwer wes – mesam > bad - worse - worst

Examples from the conversation above:

Esi ni in dhái > we are well (used with adverbial particle “in”) Né héthu mi chwer dhái diaman > I have never been better (fem.) Ne hesi é dáisam > he is not [the] best esi é gwer wés co wés > he is worse than bad Galvis mesam ó vith > maybe [the] worst of his life

b) One system is irregular. It uses alternative words for good/bad in conjunction with spatial value terms to formulate the comparative and superlative forms.

math – uchedh - gwerthamich: fine superior excellent druch – anedh - anamich: bad inferior poor

Examples from the conversation above:

Dí wath > good day mó garan'wir uchedh > my superior boyfriend Gwerthamich > excellent Esi in senthu ré dhruch > the track is very bad esi ó ch'iachas anedh méiu > his health is a bit inferior esi é co hanamich co rhé ghalsí é bis > he is as poor as he could be

#### 16.2.4 Conversational words

The conversation above gives some words that can be used in a conversational way to modify or temper statements.

médhoch: quite cotham: even en vithwíras: in reality in govíon: immediately in chwír: in truth

Examples from the conversation above:

Esi é més médhoch, in chwír > he is quite bad, in truth Ré ghalsí ni spá och esi é gwer wés co wés, cotham > We could say that he is worse than bad, even esi ó ch'iachas anedh méiu, en vithwíras > his health is a bit inferior, in reality Gwéla mi ápis iché nú in govíon > I want to see him now immediately

### 16.3 Exercises

#### 16.3.1 Vocabulary

to climb: dres tree: pren to go: ái cave: balu waterfall: uchón rocks: carché source: anón cliff: alis mountain: brí swamp: latha crane: garan river: ávon to run: ríthi ground (soil): ughr beer: curu wine: gwín apple: aval bread: barghu meat: cich axe: gwidhuv sword: cládh shovel: scothír story: spáthl dance: sulingen music: canthl lie: cóias performance: gwothan health: iachas horse: ép

#### 16.3.2 Translate

Translate the following phrases using the vocabulary given.

I climb up in a tree: You go down into a cave: There is a waterfall above the rocks: There is a spring below the cliff: The mountain is high: The swamp is low: The crane sits on the bull: The river runs under the ground:

This beer is superior: This wine is inferior:

This apple is good: This bread is better: This meat is [the] best:

This axe is bad: This sword is worse: This shovel is [the] worst:

That story is fine: That dance is superior: That music is excellent:

That lie is bad: That performance is inferior: The condition of that horse is poor:

### 16.3.3 Solution

I climb up in a tree: drésa mi uch en bren You go down into a cave: áia ti aner en valu There is a waterfall above the rocks: esi uchón uchel in garché There is a source below the cliff: esi anón anel in halis The mountain is high: esi in vrí hardhu The swamp is low: esi in lhatha híth The crane sits on the bull: sédha in garan gwer in táru The river runs under the ground: rítha in ávon gwó in ughr

This beer is superior: esi in curu-sin uchedh This wine is inferior: esi in chwín-sin hanedh

This apple is good: esi in haval-sin dhái This bread is better: esi in barghu-sin gwer dhái This meat is [the] best: esi in gich-sin dháisam

This axe is bad: esi in gwidhuv-sin més This sword is worse: esi in gládh-sin gwer wés This shovel is [the] worst: esi in ‘cothír-sin wesam

That story is fine: esi in ‘páthl-sé wath That dance is superior: esi in sulingen-sé uchedh That music is excellent: esi in ganthl-sé chwerthamich

That lie is bad: esi in góias-sé dhruh That performance is inferior: esi in chwothan-sé hanedh

The health of that horse is poor: esi iachas in ép-sé hanamich

## 17 Menghavan 16: In Goghnít hAmanach

(Lesson 16: The Temporal System)

In the sixteenth lesson, you will learn how the temporal system works in Galáthach.

### 17.1 Gwepchoprith: Conversation

#### 17.1.1 Conversation

#### 17.1.2 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

A man, Arthu, is talking to a woman, Melina.

Arthu = The Bear < Artos Melina = The Honey < Melina

A: Éi, esi didhúrach riem aman. Aman a chwéri canith, in chwerpenach. M: Á, esi aman mó chwerpenachu. A: A hesi í in vithwír? M: Esi í. Dáma mó hempá adhith in gaman o cerdha í ... A: Suvis. M: Diantha aman can shechóné, och áva sí minúthé, och áva sí óré. A: Esi sé certh. M: Né ghavisí mini sin éithr sim ór.

A: Iánu sath. M: Esi dádhech ór en dhí, ach dádhech ór en nhóith, a hanétham a'n nóith'samálé.

A: In gerth. M: Esi érédh gwochon-pethr ór anwíthu "lathíu". A: Esi í. M: Enelgha lathíu bárei, methin, médhi, óswédhi, nesnóith, ach médhnoith.

A: Iánu sath. Arwéra adhim in rhanalch in nóith. Ach ti? M: Penarwéra adhim in dhí. A: Apísa mi. Pé a havosí ti avaréi? M: In peth samal o ré hávó mi díes ach cin dhíes. A: Ach pé a vú sé? M: Bí mi en dhiluthri mó shuchnusan u béné seríthu. A: Echan dhinéan. Ach ós havaréi? M: In shamal. A: Certh. M: Nú, áva séith nóith séithnóith. A: In vithwír? M: Ach esi in dá dí ós anwíthu in penséithnóith. A: á, trévíu lavára ti amí ... pé a havosí ti in penséithnóith-sin? M: Bí mi en lhauni mó chwólth en dhúan'ép ach duvr'wargh. A: Certh. M: Avóthu mi chi siní ach avosí mi chí athé sinóith. A: Sulichach. M: Duch, esi pethr séithnóith en on mís. A: Esi. M: Ach esi trí mís en on sonching. A: A hesi? M: Esi. Ach esi pethr sonching en on bledhn: gwíson, sam, meth, gíam. A: Swausa í certh éth gwé anéth. M: Ach litha ni gweráné chwerpenach tar in bledhn. Comíu penvledhné. A: Esi sé certh! Ponch a hesi tó benvlédhn ach pé a havosí ti? M: Bú í in séithnóith ós. A: á. M: Auné nep ni-esi litháné trinóith ach dechnóith, comíu ri shán'suélé ach samal'nóithé. A: In gerth! Pé a havosí ti ton? M: Bí mi en shuling dherthol ér in ten ...

A: Á! Nú lavára ni ... M: ... can mó garáné geneth ... A: Mói! M: ... en lhocríthi cládhé rhé háchwár ... A: A háva sú? M: ... ach suvíona ni saláthé en lhithalach. A: Apísa mi. M: Ton, esi in blédhné suchnusíthu en shéthlé ... A: Pé a hesi sí? M: Esi sé e ghénu ithí a ghénu tó wapath cin.

A: á, nú, gwer chwóchatha gnathálé ... M: Ach ton esi in blédhné cansóithú en haiúé. A: Pé a hesi áiu? M: Esi í gwochon-dech blédhn, gwé swech óchan amanar. A: Certh. M: Nú, áiu ... A: áiu? M: ... esi sé in gerth in érédh o rinchasí ti anéli aven galsí ti ádha to dhalam gwerim. A: Hey, I'm interested in time. Spending time with you, specifically. M: Ah yes, time is my specialty. A: Is it really? M: It is. Let me tell you how it works ...

A: All right. M: Time starts with seconds, which make up minutes, which make up hours. A: That's right. M: Explaining this will only take half an hour. A: Fair enough. M: There are 12 hours in a day, and 12 hours in a night, at least at the equinoxes. A: Exactly. M: A whole 24 hour period is called a "day period". A: It is. M: A day period consists of a dawn, a morning, a midday, an afternoon, an evening, and a midnight. A: Fair enough. I particularly like the night. What about you? M: I prefer the day. A: I see. What are you doing tomorrow? M: The same thing I did yesterday and the day before yesterday. A: And what was that? M: I will be



cleaning my collection of severed heads. A: Of course. And the day after tomorrow? M: The same. A: Right. M: Now, seven days make up a week. A: Really? M: And the last two days are called the weekend. A: Ah yes, since you mention it ... what are you doing this weekend? M: I'll be washing my hair in horsepiss and lime. A: Right. M: I did it today and I'll do it again tonight.

A: Charming. M: So, there are four weeks in a month. A: There are. M: And there are three months in a season. A: Is there? M: There is. And there are four seasons in one year: spring, summer, autumn, winter. A: Sounds about right. M: And we celebrate special events throughout the year. Such as birthdays. A: That's right! When's your birthday and what will you be doing? M: It was last week. A: Ah. M: At times we have three-night and ten-night celebrations, such as at the solstices and equinoxes. A: Exactly! What will you be doing then? M: I will be dancing around the fire in the nude ... A: Ah! Now we're talking ... M: ... with all my girlfriends ... A: Great! M: ... wielding very sharp swords ... A: You do? M: ... and we ritually slice up sausages. A: I see. M: Then, the years are gathered in generations ... A: What are they? M: That's from your birth to the birth of your first child. A: Ah, now, on the subject of babies ... M: And then the years are counted in ages.

A: What's an age? M: It is thirty years, or six calendar completions. A: Right. M: Now, an age ... A: Yes? M: ... that's exactly how long you're going to have to wait before you ever get your hands on me.

In the conversation above two people use all the terms relating to time in Galáthach. They are listed here. Some of the words are modern loans.

sechon: second minuth: minute pimdhech minuth: fifteen minutes, quarter of an hour sim ór: half hour (< sim "half", attested) ór: hour

báréi: dawn (< proto-Celtic \*ba:re:gom, loss of -om & -eg > éi cf. Lambert 2003, p. 43)

methin: morning (< Latin "matina", cf. Br. mintin, C. metten, Ir. maidin) médhi: midday (< medh "middle" + dí) óswédhi: afternoon (< ós "after" + medh + dí) nesnóith: evening (< nes "near, close to" + nóith medhnóith: midnight (< medh + noith)

dí: day siní: today nóith: night sinóith: tonight (by analogy with siní < sindiu > sindenoceta > sinóith) lathíu: period of 24 hours, daytime, day and night

avárei: tomorrow (< a "to, at" + báréi) ós havárei: after tomorrow díes: yesterday (< proto-Celtic \*gdijs) cin dhíes: before yesterday

penséithnóith: weekend (< pen "head" + séithnóith) séithnóith: week ("seven-night", by analogy with e.g. trinocia) mís: month

trinóith: three-night feast dechnóith: ten-night feast

sam: summer meth: autumn ("harvest" < \*met- "to harvest) gíam: winter gwison: spring

sonching: season (period) blédhn: year penvlédhn: anniversary, birthday

séthl: generation áiu: age aman: time

## 17.2 Exercises: The temporal system

### 17.2.1 Translate

Use the words given above and the vocabulary learned so far to construct the following sentences.

Notes:

\* To say how old a person is the verb "to have" is used > I am twenty years old = I have twenty years.

\* To indicate the time the number of hours is indicated > it is five o'clock = it is five hours.

Can you run a hundred metres in ten seconds? No, it would take me five minutes. Will you be here after fifteen minutes? No, I will be gone for half an hour.

I will run for an hour. She swims in the ocean at dawn. He slept until ten o'clock of the morning. We could eat at midday. They like to sleep in the afternoon Will you (pl.) tell stories this evening? You danced until midnight.

Today is a beautiful day. Tonight will also be a beautiful night. He has not slept for a period of 24 hours.

Tomorrow you will be very tired. After tomorrow you have to go to work. She went to see her mother yesterday. But her mother died the day before yesterday.

This weekend we will go to walk through the mountains. Next week we will swim in the river. This is the first month of summer.

We will dance in the nude for the three-night feast. We will eat and drink without sleeping for the ten-night feast.

They worked hard in the autumn. Last winter their feet froze. Spring always makes her nose run.

It is a difficult season for her. What year is this again? Happy birthday to you, may you have many returns. How old is that girl? You are not allowed to ask, she will cut your head off.

The old people like to complain about the new generation. They lived in an age of freedom. Now it is a time of slavery.

### 17.2.2 Solution

Can you run a hundred metres in ten seconds? > A ghála ti réthi can methr en dhech sechon? No, it would take me five minutes. > Né ghála mi, ré ghavisí í mi pimp minuth. Will you be here after fifteen minutes? > A ví ti insin ós pimdhech minuth? No, I will be gone for half an hour. > Né ví mi, bí mi áithu ri shim ór.

I will run for one hour. > Rethisí mi ri on ór. She swims in the ocean at dawn. > Sná í en in mórwar a váréi. He slept until ten o'clock of the morning. > Ré shóni é aven dech ór in methin. We could eat at midday. > Ré ghalsí ni depri a wédhi. They like to sleep in the afternoon. > Arwéra adhís sóni en in óswédhi. Will you (pl.) tell stories this evening? > A hempasí sú spáthlé in nesnóith-sin? You danced until midnight. > Ré shuling ti aven medhnóith.

Today is a beautiful day. > Esi siní dí dech. Tonight will also be a fantastic night. > Bí sinóith nóith swapisóich cóéth. I have not slept for a period of 24 hours. > Né shoníthu mi ri lhathíu. Tomorrow you will be very tired. > Bí ti ré lhisc avaréi. After tomorrow you have to go to work. > ós havaréi rincha ti ái a gerdhi. She went to see her mother yesterday. > Ré hái í a hápis ó máthir díes. But her mother died the day before yesterday. > éithr ré warwi ó máthir cin dhíes.

This weekend we will go to walk through the mountains. > In penséithnóith-sin áisí ni a gama tar in vríé. Next week we will swim in the river. > In séitnóith conesam snásí ni en in avon. This is the first month of summer. > Esi sin mís gin in sham.

We will dance in the nude for the three-night feast. > Sulingsí ni derthol ri drinóith. We will eat and drink without sleeping for the ten-night feast. > Deprisí ach ivisí ni echan shóni ri dhechnóith.

They worked hard in the autumn. > Ré gerdhi sí en galeth en chwison. Last winter their feet froze. > In ghíam hósím ré hoghri só draiéthé. Spring always makes her nose run. > áva in gwisón réthi ó trughn aman hol.

It is a difficult season for her. > Esi í sonching guth richí. What year is this again? > Pé vlédhn a hesi sin athé? Happy birthday to you, may you have many returns. > Penvlédhn láen adhith, o ti-ví athéchertháné lháen hélu. How old is that girl? > Pé háiu a hí-esi in gheneth-sé? You are not allowed to ask, she will cut your head off. > Né shudhamor pétha ichí, bésí í tó ben.

The old people like to complain about the new generation. > Arwéra í a'n doné sen cothróia am in séthl nóí. They lived in an age of freedom. > Ré víthi sí en háiu rías. Now it is a time of slavery. > Nú esi í aman caithan.

## 18 Menghavan 17: Cosán – Coviras – Rímé

(Lesson 17: Comparison – Diminutive – Numbers)

In the seventeenth lesson, you will learn how the comparison, diminutive and numbers systems work in Gal'athach.

Lesson 17 In Da Tei

Trélaváru / Translation:

“My house is more beautiful than yours.” “It is not. My house is bigger than yours.” “It is. But your house is shit.”

### 18.1 Gwepchoprith: Conversation

#### 18.1.1 Conversation

#### 18.1.2 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

This is a dialogue between two men, Anerghu (The Very Red One) and Bochu (The Mouth).

Anerghu: Esi mó déi téi tech. A: My house is a beautiful house.

Bochu: Esi í, in chwír. éithr esi mó déi imí gwer dech. B: Yes, it is. But my house [of-me] is more beautiful.

A: Né hesi, esi tó déi co dech co in ími, éithr né chwer dech. A: No, your house is as beautiful as mine [the of-me], but not more beautiful.

B: Mi-esi comóinan, esi ti ancherth. Esi mó déi imí in téi techam. B: I'm sorry, you are wrong. My house is the most beautiful house.

A: Ti-esi tó ben en in nemúé. Né hesi tó déi téi bithwír cotham, esi í in hónach téial. A: You are deluded [your head is in the clouds]. Your house is not even a real house, it's only a shack [houselet].

B: Bú mó déi in téi cin o bú carníthu. B: My house was the first house that was built.

A: Galsí í bis certh o bú mó déi in téi cial o bú carníthu, éithr esi í gwer dhái élu co in ithí. A: My house might have been the second house that was built, but it is much better than yours [the of-you].

B: éithr carnisí mi téi tríthu, ach bí í gwer dhái athé. B: But I will build a third house, and it will be better again.

A: Surathu adhith. Cansóithisí mi aven dech, ach ton anthasí mi in colaváru duchwís sin ach techisí mi. On, dá, trí... A: Good luck. I will count to ten, and then I will finish this stupid conversation and walk away. One, two, three, ...

B: Ton gwerthisí mi in téie pethuar ach pimpeth en dhuné. B: Then the fourth and fifth houses I will turn into fortresses.

A: ... pethr, pimp, swech ... [ádha é ó visé en ó dhachlus] A: ... four, five, six ... [puts his fingers in his ears]

B: Ton, bí in téie swechweth, séithweth ach óithweth bóthéie ri mó gwochon-pimp ép ... B: Then the sixth, seventh and eighth houses will be stables for my twenty-five horses ...

A: ... séith, óith ... A: ... seven, eight ...

B: ... en in téi nameth delghesí mi mo dachwochon-tridhech cun sonithi ... B: ... in the ninth house I will keep my fifty-three hunting dogs ...

A: ... ná ... A: ... nine ...

B: ... ach bí in téi dechweth téi'churu, pémaí delghesí mi mó trichwochon-pimdhech tun u guru.

B: ... and the tenth house will be a pub, where I will keep my seventy-five barrels of beer.

A: á! Péri né a 'páthu ti sé in govíon. ái ni a ghávi curu! Tó chwerthan a dioprithi! A: Ah! Why didn't you say that immediately! Let's go for a beer! Your turn to pay!  
Anerghu < Andergus, *the very red one*, attested. Bochu < Bocco, *the mouth*, attested.

## 18.2 Gwepchoprith: Comparison

### 18.2.1 Comparison

There are three levels of comparison in Galáthach:

1. one thing is *as good as* another thing
2. one thing is *better* than another thing
3. one thing is *the best*

#### 18.2.2 One thing is as good as another thing

To express this, the word *co*, meaning *as, like, same, similar* is used two times. *Co* causes Initial Consonant Mutation.

tech: beautiful canech: gold

esi in téi co dech co ganech (the house is as beautiful as gold)

áchu: fast lócheth: lightning

esi in ép co háchu co lhócheth: the horse is as fast as lightning

#### 18.2.3 One thing is better than another thing

To express this, the word *gwer*, meaning *on, over* is used. It causes ICM. It can be used by itself, without reference to other things.

esi in téi-sin gwer dech (this house is more beautiful) esi in ép-sin gwer háchu (this horse is faster)

It can also be used in combination with the word *co* to refer to other things.

esi in téi-sin gwer dech co ganech (this house is more beautiful than gold) esi in ép-sin gwer hachu co lhócheth (this horse is faster than lightning)

#### 18.2.4 A thing is the best

To express this the suffix *-am* is used.

esi in téi-sin techam (this house is most beautiful) [this house is the most beautiful one] esi in ép-sin achúam (this horse is fastest) [this horse is the fastest one]

This system is also used in the comparative value system described in lesson 15:

dái - gwer dhái- dáisam → good - better - best mes - gwer wes - mesam → bad - worse - worst

Examples from the conversation above:

éithr esi mó déi imí gwer dech (but my house [of-me] is more beautiful)

In this sentence the word *imí*, meaning *of-me*, *mine*, is added to give emphasis to the statement.

Né hesi, esi tó déi co dech co in ími: No, your house is as beautiful as mine.

In this sentence the phrase *né hesi*, meaning *[it] is not* is used to say “no”. The phrase *in imí*, meaning *the of-me* is used to say “mine”. It is used to refer to a thing without repeating it. It is the equivalent of English *mine* and French *le mien*.

Esi mó déi imí in téi techam: my house is the most beautiful house.

In this sentence the phrase *in téi techam* means “the most beautiful house”. The word *techam*, meaning *most beautiful*, is an adjective and therefore follows the noun it says something about.

## 18.3 Gwepchoprith: Diminutive

### 18.3.1 Diminutive

The diminutive in Galáthach is formed with the suffix -al.

Example from the conversation above:

Né hesi tó déi téi bithwír cotham, esi í in hónach téial (your house is not even a real house, it is only a shack)

téi: house > téial: shack [little house]

It is often used for words that describe a *smaller version* of something: ép: horse > épal: foal  
gnath: child > gnathal: baby

## 18.4 Gwepchoprith: Numbers

### 18.4.1 Cardinal numbers

The cardinal numbers of Galáthach are listed throughout the conversation above. A person counts to ten: > on, dá, trí, pethr, pimp, swech, séith, óith, ná, dech one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten

The numbers from one to twenty form the basis for the formation of all other numbers. > onech, dádhech, trídhech, pethrdhech, pimdhech, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen > swechdhech, séidhech, óidhech, nádhech, gwochon sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty After twenty the numbering starts again: > gwochon-on, gwochon-dá, gwochon-trí, gwochon-pethr, gwochon-pimp twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five > gwochon-swech, gwochon-séith, gwochon-óith, gwochon-ná, gwochon-dech twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty.

The word thirty is made up of twenty + ten: gwochon-dech [twenty-ten].

The numbers from thirty to forty are made by combining twenty with the numbers eleven to nineteen: > gwochon-onech, gwochon-dádhech, gwochon-tridhech, gwochon-pethrdech, gwochon-pimdhech thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-four, thirty-five and so on.

The number forty is made up of the number two + twenty: dáchwochon [two-twenty].

Then the pattern starts again. The number fifty is two + twenty + ten: dachwochon-dech [two-twenty-ten].

The numbers from fifty to sixty are made by combining the numbers two-twenty with the numbers eleven to nineteen: > dáchwochon-onech, dáchochon-dadhech, dáchochon-trídhech ... fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three [two-twenty-eleven, two-twenty-twelve, two-twenty-thirteen ...]  
 The number sixty is made up of the number three + twenty: trichwochon.  
 Then the pattern starts again.  
 The number forty is made up of the number four + twenty: pethrchwochon  
 Then the pattern starts again.  
 The number one hundred is *can*.  
 The number one thousand is *mil*.

#### 18.4.2 Ordinal numbers

The ordinal numbers are listed throughout the conversation above. The ordinal numbers one to five (first to fifth) are irregular.

cin: first cial: second tríthu: third pethúar: fourth pimpeth: fifth

All other ordinal numbers except ones ending on *nine* are formed regularly by adding the suffix *-weth* to the cardinal number.

swechweth: sixth séithweth: seventh óithweth: eighth dechweth: tenth onechweth: eleventh dadhechweth: twelfth pimdhechweth: fifteenth swechdhechweth: sixteenth nádhechweth: nineteenth gwochonweth: twentieth dachwochonweth: fortieth trichwochonweth: sixtieth pethrchwochonweth: eightieth canweth: hundredth milweth: thousandth

Ordinal numbers ending on *nine* are formed by adding the suffix *-meth* to the cardinal number.  
 námeth: nineth gwochon-námeth: twenty-ninth dachwochon-námeth: forty-ninth trichwochon-námeth: sixty-ninth

## 18.5 Exercises

### 18.5.1 Vocabulary

Galáthach	English
téi	house
ép	horse
brí	mountain
moch	pig
depri	to eat
bargh	haystack
mórchun	dolphin
caur'wór	whale
traíeth	beach
cingeth	warrior
bathi	to fight
derthol	naked
drúidh	druid
céth	forest
nóiv	sacred
dí	day
ós	after
sam	summer
sán'súel	solstice
gwin	white
táru	bull
averthwi	to sacrifice

### 18.5.2 Translate

Translate the following phrases.

The first house is bigger than the second house. The third horse is as fast as the fourth horse. The fifth mountain is the highest one. The seven little pigs have eaten fourteen haystacks. The twenty-three little dolphins jumped out of the water. There are thirty-one little whales dead on the beach. The forty-eighth warrior was fighting naked. [\*attention: naked is here used as an adverb] There were seventy-five druids in the sacred forest. On the eighty-ninth day after the summer solstice the little white bull was sacrificed.



### 18.5.3 Solution

Esi in téi cin gwer wár co'n téi cial. Esi in ép tríthu co háchu co in ép pethúar. Esi in vrí pimpeth hardhúam. Depríthu in séith mochal pethrdhech bargh. Ré shuling in gwochon-trí mórchunal e in duvr. Esi gwochon-onech caur'wóral marus gwer in dráith. Bú in dachwochon-óithweth cingeth en vathi in dherthol. Bú trichwochon-pimdhech drúidh en in céth nóiv. A'n dhí pethrchwochon-nameth ós in shán'súel sam bú averthwíthu in tarúal gwin.

## 19 Menghavan 18: Gwep Rithiúnan

(Lesson 18: Word Formation)

In the eighteenth lesson, you will learn how the word formation system works in Gal'athach.

### 19.1 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

This is a conversation between a queen (rían) and a warrior (cingeth).

Rían: Duch... ré dhithéchi ti sírach ri'n samu... (Queen: So... you turned up late for the meeting...)

Cingeth: Ré dhithéchi mi. (Warrior: I did.)

R: ... ach a hávó tanch ré brítha ti náthu'mólath ri mó dhiruch en in wái-sin, ach ré gan ti chí adhim en rhéthi achantha mó hesedh ... (Q: ... and to make up for it you composed a praise poem in my honour on the spot and sang it to me while you ran next to my chariot ...)

C: Ré gan mi en rhéthi. (W: I did)

R: ... ach ton a dhichéni mó chwesunan ré rhódhi mi ti bulgh u ganech ... (Q: ... and then to show my appreciation I gave you a bag of gold ...)

C: Ré rhódhi ti chí. (W: You did.)

R: ... ach esi ti láen can in bulgh u ganech sé? (Q: ... and are you happy with that bag of gold?)

C: Esi mi, bráthu ré hélu. (W: I am, thanks very much.)

R: ... duch, péri a hesi ti en rhéthi achantha mó hesedh tráiu? (Q: ... so why are you still running along next to my chariot?)

C: Esi mó ghran ghlíthu en in roth. (W: My beard is stuck in the wheel.)

### 19.2 Combining two words (compound words)

Two separate words can be combined to make a new word. They are connected with an apostrophe, and the first consonant of the second word undergoes a word-internal mutation. These mutations are different from the initial consonant mutations. They only affect t, c, b, d, g, m and gw. P, n, r, l, s and vowels are unaffected. These consonants change as follows:

t > th c > ch b > v d > dh g > gh after consonant, i after vowel m > w after consonant, m after vowel (no change) gw > chw

The first word is the main word (head word) and the second word is the qualifier word, saying something about the character, nature or quality of the first word.

The conversation above uses the compound word *náthu'mólath*.

náthu: poem mólath: praise > náthu'mólath: praise-poem

There is no change to the initial m of mólath because náthu ends in a vowel.

Other examples are:

téi: house curu: beer > téi'churu: pub (*beer-house*)

march: horse cáthu: battle > march'cháthu: battle-horse

carnu: horn táru: bull carnu'tháru: bull-horn

### 19.3 Use of prefixes (a word or part of a word attached to the front of another word)

Prefixes can be used in combination with nouns or verbs to make new words. They are listed with their meanings below.

su-: good du-: bad di-: un-, the opposite or negation of something, used for verbs and nouns  
athé-: again, repetition of something an-: un-, the opposite or negation of something, used for adjectives ané-: very, the intensification of something

The conversation above uses the following:

dithechi: to arrive > di- *the opposite of* + techi *to depart* > opposite-of-departing = arriving

diruch: honour > di- *the opposite of* + ruch *shame* > opposite-of-shame = honour

Other examples are:

swáel > su- + áel > good-wind = welcome (the -u- of su- becomes -w- before a vowel)

suchwís > su- + gwís > good-wise = clever

dwaíedh > du- + áiedh > bad-face = ugly (the -u- of du- becomes -w- before a vowel)

duchwís > du- + gwís > bad-wise = stupid

athémen > athé- + men > again-think = to rethink

athápis > athé- + ápis > again-see = to see again (the é of athé is dropped before a vowel)

anchuth > an- + cuth > un-difficult = easy

ancherth > an- + certh > un-right = wrong

anélonchi > ané- + lonchi > very-swallow = to consume

anémár > ané + már > very-big = huge

## 19.4 Use of suffixes(words or part of words attached to the end of words)

There are several suffixes that can be used to create new words out of other words. The conversation above shows the word *sírach*.

### 19.4.1 The suffix *-ach*

The suffix *-ach* makes a word into an adjective or derives another adjective from an existing one. It translates as *-like*.

caran: friend > caranach: friendly

sír: long > sír + -ach > long-like > late

### 19.4.2 The suffix *-as*

The suffix *-as* makes a noun out of an adjective.

sír: long > síras: length

sírach: late > sírachas: lateness

### 19.4.3 The suffix *-lóí*

The suffix *-lóí* makes a collective out of a noun.

don: person, human being > donlóí: humanity (all people)

gwep: word > gweplóí: vocabulary

### 19.4.4 The suffix *-íu*

The suffix *-íu* creates a general abstract concept from a concrete specific noun.

caran: friend > caraníu: friendship

gwas: servant > gwasíu: servitude

### 19.4.5 The suffix *-width*

The suffix *-width* creates a noun which indicates a person who studies and knows about a discipline or science.

d[é]ru: oak > \*derúwidth > drúidh: person who studies and knows about oaks

bith: life > bithwidth: biologist = person who studies and knows about life

anath: soul, psyche > anathwidth > psychologist = person who studies and knows about the soul or psyche

This can be combined with the suffix *-íu* given above to construct an abstract noun describing a discipline or science.

anath + width + íu > anathwidthíu: psychology bith + width + íu > bithwidthíu: biology

### 19.4.6 The suffix *-thói*

The suffix *-thói* creates an adjective with a quality of ability.

ívi: to drink > ivíthói: drinkable

cnughni: to read > cnughníthói: legible (“readable”)

This can be combined with the suffix *-as* given above to construct an abstract noun describing an ability.

ívi + thói + as > ivithóias: drinkability cnughni + thói + as > cnughnithóias: legibility (“readability”)

### 19.4.7 The suffix *-áith*

The suffix *-áith* creates a noun which describes the skill, art, practice, and application of knowledge in a given field, as well as its abstract concept. It is the equivalent of the English suffixes *-ry* as well as *-ism*.

céth: forest > cetáith: forestry (the art and practice of looking after forests)

gworthói: archer > gworthóiaith: archery (the art and practice of shooting bows and arrows)

trúinan: delivery of babies > trúinanáith: midwifery (the art and practice of delivering babies)

cerdhach: professional > cerdhacháith: professionalism (the art and practice of being professional)

lanach: pagan > lanacháith: paganism (the art and practice of being pagan)

penwénu: ideal penwenúáith: idealism (the art and practice of being idealistic)

## 19.5 Use of prepositions as prefixes

Prepositions (words that indicate a position or a movement) can be added to the front of other words.

The conversation above shows the word *achantha*.

cantha: side a: to, towards, at, by > a + cantha > achantha: besides, by the side

gar: to call ar: in front of > ar + gar > arghar: to present

tái: to touch am: around > am + tái > amthái: to wrap

## 19.6 Words derived from verbs

There is a specific and systematical way of constructing words based on verbs. Each class of verbs constructs these words in their own way.

Each verb gives at least:

1. a verbal noun or infinitive: the root form of the verb

2. a word that describes someone who does the action of the verb, using the suffixes -íath, -eth and -il
3. a word that describes the abstract concept of the verb, using the suffixes -u, -an, -en, -on, -na, -l and -thl

The conversation above shows the word gwesunan, which means *appreciation*. This is derived from the verb gwesuni (to appreciate).

The verb gwesuni is itself derived from the word gwésu (valuable) + the suffix -ni, which can be used to construct a verb from a word that ends in a vowel.

gwésu: valuable > gwesúni: to appreciate > gwesuníath: -appreciator-, someone who appreciates > gwesunan: appreciation

The conversation above also gives other verbs. They are listed here with their derivatives.

dithéchi: to arrive dithechíath: arriver dithechna: arrival ávó: to do, to make avíath: doer, maker avan: deed prithi: to compose prithíath: composer prithan: composition can: to sing caníath: singer cánu: song réthi: to run rethíath: runner rethan: run dichéni: to show dicheniath: show-er, person who shows dichenan: show ródhi: to give rodhíath: giver ródhl: gift glí: to stick glíath: sticker glíon: obstruction

The system for derivation of words from the different verb classes is given below.

verbal noun / infinitive

agentive form / person who does it abstract noun verbs on -n, -r, -l, -m

men: to think gar: to call gwel: to want dam: to endure

-íath meníath: thinker garíath: caller gwelíath: wanter damíath: endurer -u ménu: thought

gáru: call gwélu: will(power) dámu: endurance

verbs on -s, -thi, -vi, -ó

ápis: to see rethi: to run gavi: to take ávó: to do -íath apisíath: see-er rethíath: runner gavíath: taker ávíath: doer -an apísan: sight rethan: run gavan: take, taking ávan: deed

verbs on -Vowel+i

anéi: to protect -íath

anéíath: protector -thl

anéithl: protection verbs on -dhi

sédhi: to sit -íath

sedhíath: sitter -l

sedhl: seat verbs on -chi

tonchi: to swear -íath

tonchíath: swearer -na

tonchna: oath, pledge verbs on -ghe

orghe: to murder -eth

orgheth: murderer -en

orghen: murder verbs on -pi

popi: to cook -il

popil: cook -an

popan: cooking verbs on -a, noun attested

cára: to love -áíath

caráíath: lover -ath

cá Rath: love verbs on -a, noun not att.

pétha: to ask -áíath

petháíath: asker -an

pethan: question verbs on mono syllabic -i

gní: to know -íath

gníath: knower -on

gníon: knowledge verbs on -wi  
 samwi: to meet, convene -wíath  
 samwíath: convener -wían  
 samwían: convention

## 19.7 Verbs derived from other words

Verbs can be derived from nouns and from adjectives. These can be turned into verbs by the adding of the suffixes -i, -e, ni and -a. -a is only used very rarely.

a) The conversation above has the word sámu (meeting). This noun has a verb derived from it as follows:

sámu + -i > samui > samwi: to meet, to convene

b) The conversation above has the word bulgh (bag).

If a word ends on -gh to make a verb out of it the ending -e is used.

bulgh + e > bulghe: to bag

c) The conversation above has the verb gwesúni (to appreciate).

This is derived from the adjective gwesu (valuable) > gwésu + -ni > gwesúni: to appreciate

d) Use of the suffix -a to make a verb:

> cathéi: projectile > cátha: to throw

## 19.8 Exercises

### 19.8.1 Vocabulary

English	Galáthach
description	olchravan
picture	suvrich
zero	nev
to study	gnisái
au chwáitham	in spite of
to suffer from	pantha e
to sit down	sédhi
chair	sesa
proposal	aráadhan
to put	ádha
throat	ráiman
to hope	gwómen
certainly	in shucherth
three	trí
times	aun
thirty	gwochon-dech
year	blédhn

### 19.8.2 Translate

Translate the following sentences. It's a conversation between a boy and a girl. It illustrates the ritual of courtship in traditional Gaulish society. Use the words given throughout the lesson and the ones listed below.

B: I want to go to the pub. G: Do you want to drink beer from a bull-horn?

B: I will do that when we arrive there. G: Do you think that will be a clever thing to do?  
B: I think not doing it would be stupid. G: I want to consume lots of beer.  
B: Do you think you would like to re-think that? G: I don't. It will be easy.  
B: Drinking beer will be a welcome thing to do. G: It will be. I need to drink a lot more beer, you're still ugly.  
B: Do you think the beer will be drinkable? G: I'd like to read the description, but the picture has got zero legibility.  
B: You have got a great vocabulary. G: I do. It's because I'm a psychologist.  
B: I study biology myself. G: Is that why [is it for that] you are so friendly?  
B: It is, in spite of your lateness. G: I can see you don't suffer from servitude.  
B: That's right, I don't. That's because I'm a beer drinker with professionalism. G: Is that why you just sat down next to your chair?  
B: I want to present you with [present to you] a proposal. G: What is it?  
B: First I want to wrap my arms around you. G: Really.  
B: Then I will sing for you. G: Then I will run from you.  
B: But I'm a very good singer! G: And I'm a better runner.  
B: But I want to give you the gift of my song. G: And I will give you the obstruction of my run.  
B: What if [what about] I put a hold on you? G: Then I will be the holder of your throat.  
B: I see. G: I certainly hope you do.  
B: Would you like to meet again? G: Not in three times thirty years.

### 19.8.3 Solution

B: I want to go to the pub. > Gwéla mi áí a'n téi'churu. G: Do you want to drink beer from a bull-horn? > A chwéla ti ívi curu e garnu'tháru?

B: I will do that when we arrive there. > Avosí mi sé ponch dithécha ni insé. G: Do you think that will be a clever thing to do? > A wéna ti o bí sé peth suchwís a hávó?

B: I think not doing it would be stupid. > Ména mi o ré ví í duchwís né hávó ichí. G: I want to consume lots of beer. > Gwéla mi anélonchi curu élu.

B: Do you think you would like to re-think that? > A wéna ti o ré chwelsí ti athémen sé? G: I don't. It will be easy. > Né wéna mi. Bí í anchuth.

B: Drinking beer will be a welcome thing to do. > Bí ívi curu peth swáel a hávó. G: It will be. I need to drink a lot more beer, you'e still ugly. > Bí í. Rincha mi ívi curu éth élu, esi ti dwáiedh tráiu.

B: Do you think the beer will be drinkable? > A wéna ti o bí in curu ivíthói? G: I'd like to read the description, but the picture has got zero legibility. > Ré chwelsí mi cnughní in holchravan, éithr in shuvrich í-esi nev cnughithóias.

B: You have got a great vocabulary. > Ti-esi gweplói mói. G: I do. It's because I'm a psychologist. > Mi-esi. Esi í riveth esi mi anathwidh.

B: I study biology myself. > Gnisáia mi bithwidhiú mi-sué. G: Is that why [is it for that] you are so friendly? > A hesi í ri shé och esi ti co garanach?

B: It is, in spite of your lateness. > Esi í, au chwaitham tó shirachas. G: I can see you don't suffer from servitude. > Gála mi ápis o né bantha ti e chwasíu.

B: That's right, I don't. That's because I'm a beer drinker with professionalism. > Esi í certh, né bantha mi. Esí sé riveth esi mi ivíath curu can gerdhacháith. G: Is that why [is it for that] you just sat down next to your chair? > A hesi í ri shé o ré shédhi ti achantha tó shesa ré nhú?

B: Hmf. I want to present you with [present to you] a proposal. > Hmf. Gwéla mi arghar adhith aráadhan. G: What is it? > Pé a hesi í?

B: First I want to wrap my arms around you. > In gin gwéla mi amthái mó dhadhos amith. G: Really. > In chwír.

B: Then I will sing for you. > Ton cansí mi rieth. G: Then I will run from you. > Ton rethisí mi au ti.

B: But I'm a very good singer! > éithr esi mi caníath ré dhái! G: And I'm a better runner. > Ach esi mi rethiath gwer dhái.

B: But I want to give you the gift of my song. > éithr gwéla mi ródhi adhith ródhl mó gánu.

G: And I will give you the obstruction of my run. > Ach rodhisí mi adhith glíon mó rhethan.

B: What if [what about] I put a hold on you? > Pé am a hádha mi delghen gwerith? G: Then I will be the holder of your throat. > Ton bí mi delgheth to rháiman.

B: I see. > Apísa mi. G: I certainly hope you do [you see]. > Gwóména mi in shucherth och apísa ti.

B: Would you like to meet again? > A rhé chwelsí ti samwi athé? G: Not in three times thirty years. > Né en drí aun gwochon-dech blédhn.



## 20 Menghavan 19: Ausédhlé

(Lesson 19: Expressions)

In the nineteenth lesson, you will learn about expressions that can be used in Galáthach.

### 20.1 Gwepchoprith: Conversation

#### 20.1.1 Conversation

#### 20.1.2 Colaváru – Trélaváru

(Conversation – Translation)

Here is a conversation between Tascúan, a man, and Iurcha, a woman. Iurcha is about to walk over a trench of burning coals on her bare feet when Tascúan arrives and starts talking to her.

Tascuan: Methin dhái, pé gaman a hesi ti? (Tascúan: Good morning, how are you?)

Iurcha: Nesnóith dáí, gwéla ti spá. Esi mi wath, pé gaman a hesi ti ti-súe? (Iurcha: Good evening, you mean. I am fine, how are you yourself?)

T: Né dhurch, bráthu. A ghnía ti och esi ti en shuling gwer hách in dolen insé? (T: Not bad, thanks. Do you know that you are dancing on the edge of the blade there?)

I: Esi mi echanal en glé in vrí éithra in camu'thír. (I: I am only pushing the mountain beyond the horizon.)

T: Né a wéna ti och esi ti en rhéthi ós 'cáthé? (T: Don't you think that you are running after shadows?)

I: Ména mi och esi ti en dhwáni en in médu. Péri né a gonechughra ti ach ródhi adhim tanch? (I: I think that you are pissing in the mead. Why don't you fuck off and leave me alone?)

T: Esi ti rhé vurwár. (T: You are very rude.)

I: Ach esi ti en vedhóli imí. (I: And you are annoying me.)

T: Dái, athapisí mi ti gwer shírach, duch. (T: Well, I'll see you later then.)

I: Né chwóména mi. (I: I hope not.)

Tascúan: Badger-killer (< Tascouanus, attested) Iurcha: Roe Deer (< Iurca, attested)

### 20.2 Gwepchoprith: Expressions

#### 20.2.1 Idiomatic Expressions (used in the conversation and other)

suling gwer hách in dolen: to dance on the edge of the blade > to take a high risk

clé in vrí éithra in camu'thír: to push the mountain beyond the horizon > to attempt the impossible

réthi ós 'cáthé: to run after shadows > to believe something wrong

dwáni en in médu: to piss in the mead > to spoil the fun

gonechughra: to fuck off ródhi adhim tanch: give me peace > leave me alone > dáma mó

honachas: accept my aloneness: leave me alone > láí mi ónach: leave me alone

bedhóli don nep : to annoy someone > bedhol: a burr (a prickly plant seedhead that attaches itself to clothing, hair and fur, wraps itself into it and is very difficult to remove) esi tó dhéné

gwer mó drughn: your teeth are on my nose > you're very rude

esi ti en ghli bedhóle gwerim: you're sticking burrs on me > you're annoying me

esi ti camath tar dhuvedhóle: you're a walk through thistles > you are a pain in the arse

ái a dhauni tó dhathráieth: go burn your feet > go away

ponch esi in wísa gwer desach co in súel: when the moon is warmer than the sun > never

aven turcha in moch: until the pig grunts > until next time, see you later

tréviu brúia in vó en ó lan rétha in ép ríu: while the cow bellows in its paddock the horse runs free > some people making noise, i.e. complaining about something, does not prevent other people from doing what they want. > “while wankers winge we do what we want.”

### 20.2.2 Expressions of everyday courtesy and use

dí wath: goodday methin dhái: good morning óswédhí dhái: good afternoon nesnoith dáí: good evening noith dáí: good night  
bráthu: thanks > bráthu adhith: thank you (thanks to you) > bráthu adhú: thank you (pl.) (thanks to you pl.)  
ma harwéra í ti: please (if it pleases you) ma harwéra í sú: please (if it pleases you pl.)  
dáí: good ré dhái: very good > all right, okay  
duch: so  
pé gaman a hesi ti: how are you (lit. “what way are you”) > esi mi math: I am fine (male) > esi mi wath: I am fine (female) > esi mi dáí: I am good (male) > esi mi dhái: I am good (female) > né dhurch: not bad > esi mi in dhái: I am well (with adverbial particle *in*) > mi cóéth: me too, me as well  
athapisí mi ti gwer shírach: I will see you later > gwer shirach: later (*more late*) > a chwer shírach: to later > a chwer: to more > aven gwer shírach: until later > aven gwer: until more > ápis ithí: seeing you > aven ápis: until seeing > aven athápis: until seeing again > athápis: seeing again > aven in conesam: until the next one > aven in íon conesam: until the next time > íon conesam: next time > a’n íon conesam: to next time  
iachas: wellbeing/health > iachas dhái: good health > cheers, drinking toast  
slánas: health > slánas: health > goodbye  
swáel: good wind > welcome  
nep: any, some, neither > né háva í dáias nep: it doesn’t do any good > esi duvr nep en in ban: there is some water in the cup > né hesi í on nep al: it is neither one or the other  
réithu: right, law, entitlement > mi-esi in réithu: I have the right  
certh: right, correct > esi mi certh: I am right (also *mi-esi gwíroth*)  
ancherth: wrong > esi mi ancherth: I am wrong  
sóru: fault > mi-esi sóru: I have fault > I apologise > esi í mó shóru: it is my fault > I apologise

### 20.2.3 Alternative use of *how*

To express a degree of an adjective that in English would use the word *how* a different construction is used in Galáthach:

pé dam duchwís a hesi in dunachíath-sé: how stupid is that politician

pé dam sír a hesi in duru: how far is the town

The phrase *pé dam* is constructed of pé (what) and tam (quality). Tam receives ICM after pé > pé dam.

### 20.2.4 Use of possessive phrase [pronoun]-esi

The possessive phrase *pronoun-to-be* is the Galáthach version of the verb *to have*. It is used in a number of expressions:

to express a physical attribute

mi-esi dádherch búí: I have blue eyes

ti-esi dá coch: you have two legs

í-esi gwoth sír: she has long hair

to express a physical state

mi-esi oghru: I am cold (I have coldness) ti-esi tes: you are warm (you have warmth) é-esi nan: he is hungry (he has hunger) í-esi ónu: she is thirsty (she has thirst) mi-esi tráíeth brisú: I have a broken foot ti-esi panthu'pen: you have a headache e-ési achúas: he is in a hurry (he has speed)

to express inclination or intention

mi-esi swanthu a hái a'n téi: I feel like going home (I have fancy to go to the house) í-esi swanthu a gan: she feels like singing (she has fancy to sing)

to express possession

mi-esi cuchul: I have a hat/hood ti-esi téi: you have a house é-esi ménu: he has an idea í-esi ulánu: she is satisfied (she has satisfaction) mi-esi in bes: I am used to (I have the habit) ti-esi gwiroth: you are right (you have truth)

to express possession with a specific subject

To express possession of a specific subject put this subject in front of the possession phrase, and use the right pronoun in the possession phrase:

Tascúan é-esi bath shír: Tascúan has a long stick Iurcha í-esi gwolth gurm: Iurcha has brown hair

to express intention of possession

To express intention of possession use the possessive phrase in a subordinate clause:

Gwéla mi o mi-esi ép: I want to have a horse (I want that I have a horse) Gwéla í o í-esi cun: she wants to have a dog (she wants that she has a dog)

### 20.2.5 Degrees of wanting

gwel: to want > gwéla mi ái a'n dráith: I want to go to the beach

gwéi: to wish gwéia mi ápis ithí: I wish to see you

iantha: to desire > iantha é ben: he desires a woman

swantha: to fancy/covet > swantha í cerdhl in tiern: she fancies/covets the job of the boss

rinchi: to need > rincha mi depri: I need to eat

### 20.2.6 Expression of wishing

To wish something to someone else use the particle *o* followed by the future form of the verb to be used:

o bí ti láen: may you be happy (that you will be happy) och urisí su tanch: may you (pl.) find peace (that you-pl. will find peace)

### 20.2.7 Expression of encouragement to do something

Use the imperative with the 1st pers. pl. pronoun *ní*:

ái ní a 'nam: let's go swimming!

clúi ní in gwíroth: let's hear the truth!

### 20.2.8 Expression of obligation

To say something should be done the expression *would be right for someone to do something* is used:

ré ví certh riem ái a'n téi: I should go home (would be right for-me going to the house)

né rhé ví certh rieth cerdhi ró hélu: you shouldn't work too much (not would be right for-you working too much)

### 20.2.9 Expression of presence

To express a presence or something that is happening the verb *esi* is used by itself without a pronoun:

esi amr: it's raining (there is rain)

esi dóné élu insin: there are a lot of people here

esi nausé gwer in mór: there are boats on the sea

né hesi neveth a hávó: there is nothing to do (not is nothing to do)

### 20.2.10 Expression of reflexivity

To express reflexivity the pronoun *súé* is used. The pronoun indicating the person is repeated and the pronoun *súé* is attached to it:

apísa mi: I see > apísa mi mi-súé: I see myself

molátha é: he praises > molátha é ché-súé: he praises himself (the phonetic bridge *ch-* is attached to avoid two vowels following each other)

dercha in ven: the woman watches > dercha in ven í-súé: the woman watches herself

The reflexive pronoun can be used to indicate emphasis:

avóthu mi chí: I did it > avóthu mi chí mi-súé: I did it myself

apisú ti chí: you have seen it > apisú ti chí ti-súé: you have seen it yourself

### 20.2.11 Degrees of liking

cára: to love > cára mi ti: I love you

áma: to like > áma í mi: she likes me

náma: to dislike > náma sí ché: they dislike him

lúvi: to adore > lúva in cun ó diern: the dog adores his master

arwéri: to please > arwéra í mi: I like it (it pleases me)

To use the verb *arwéri* with a non-pronoun subject it is used with the preposition *adh-* with the pronoun appropriate for the person it is directed to. The subject then follows after the preposition+pronoun: > arwéra adhim: I like (pleases to-me) > arwéra adhim depri esc: I like eating fish (pleases to-me eating fish) > arwéra adhí ívi curu: she likes drinking beer (pleases to-her drinking beer)

The form with the preposition *adh-* can also be used when the subject is a pronoun. The subject then comes before the preposition+pronoun:

arwéra í adhim: I like it (it pleases to-me)

### 20.2.12 Use of preposition+pronoun to indicate object of a sentence

The form with the preposition *adh-* can also be used in other sentences when the subject is a complex or long phrase, to indicate quite clearly and without confusion exactly what the object is:

adhrethú dóné nep adhin: some people have attacked us

In this sentence the object is the phrase *some people*, *dóné nep* and the object is *us*. Because the object is quite a long way from the verb and to avoid confusion it can be stated as *adhin, to-us*.

The same sentence could also be said as:

adhrethú dóné nep ni: some people have attacked us

### 20.2.13 Use of pronouns in subordinate clauses

Subordinate clauses are made with the particle *o*. This particle connects two phrases but doesn't say anything about who or what is involved in the phrases. Therefore, in subordinate clauses where the subject is a pronoun this pronoun has to be used:

Esi sin in ven: this is the woman

Gwéla í ívi curu: she wants to drink beer > Esi sin in ven o gwéla í ívi curu: this is the woman who wants to drink beer (this is the woman that she wants to drink beer)

Esi sin in arth: this is the bear

Gwéla é depri imí: he wants to eat me > Esi sin in arth o gwéla é depri imí: this is the bear who wants to eat me (this is the bear that he wants to eat me)

### 20.2.14 Use of preposition *a* to indicate intention or action

The preposition *a* (to, towards, at) can be used to indicate an intention:

esi mi sudharíthu a dhiantha menghávi Galáthach: I am excited to begin to learn Galáthach.

Literal translation: am I excited to/at beginning learning Galáthach.

### 20.2.15 Days of the week

Dilúiu: Monday (Day of Lugus) Divelen: Tuesday (Day of Belenos) Dithóthath: Wednesday (Day of Totatis) Ditharan: Thursday (Day of Taranis) Dimathron: Friday (Day of Matrona) Dicharnon: Saturday (Day of Carnonos) Diroswerth: Sunday (Day of Rosmerta)

Note: the days of the week are feminine, regardless of their respective final vowels, because they are made of the word *dí* (day), which is a feminine word, to which a name is added.

### 20.2.16 Months of the year

Samon: June (start of the year; start of the summer half of the year – Month of Summer)  
Duman: July (Month of Smoke) Ríur: August (Month of Plenty) Anáian: September (Month of Ablutions) Oghron: October (Month of Cold) Cuth: November (Month of Hardship) Giamon: December (start of the winter half of the year; Month of Winter) Simison: January (Month of Half-Sun) échu: February (Month of Animal Tracks) Elem: March (Month of Deer) édhrin: April (Month of Fire) Canthl: May (Month of Music)

## 20.3 Exercises

### 20.3.1 Vocabulary

Use the vocabulary found in this lesson for the exercises, as well as the words listed below.

beautiful: tech day: dí certainly: in shucherth to lie: dithonchi cow: bó to talk: lavar to leave: techi to surprise: gwerghávi dóné élu: a lot of people empá: to tell sé: that really: in chwír to steal: cimri all right: suvis

### 20.3.2 Translate

Translate the following phrases:

A: Goodday, how are you? B: I'm very well, thanks. And you?

A: I'm fine, myself. It's a beautiful day. B: It certainly is. So, what do you want?

A: I want to lie to you. B: Why?

A: Because I'm a politician. B: I think you are running after shadows.

A: Don't piss in the mead. B: Go burn your feet. You're sticking burrs on me.

A: Your teeth are on my nose. B: And you're a walk through thistles.

A: Well, until the pig grunts then. B: When the moon is warmer than the sun.

A: You know you're dancing on the edge of the blade. B: While the cow bellows in its paddock the horse runs free.

A: How stupid do you think I am? B: Very stupid.

A: I have a headache now. B: I feel like making your headache worse.

A: I want to talk more. B: You need to leave now.

A: I wish to say something. B: Let's hear the truth now!

A: I covet your cow. B: You shouldn't talk too much.

A: There's nothing else to do. B: I have lots of work to do myself.

A: I don't like work. B: That is a thing that does not surprise me.

A: There are a lot of people who tell me that all the time. B: Really.

A: I am excited to steal your cow. B: That's alright. You can come and take it on the fifth Saturday in June.

A: Really? B: No. [not really]

### 20.3.3 Solution

A: Dí wath, pé gaman a hesi ti? B: Esi mi in rhé dhái, bráthu. Ach ti?

A: Esi mi math, mi-súé. Esi í dí dech. B: Esi í in gerth. Duch, pé a chwéla ti?

A: Gwéla mi dithonchi adhith. B: Péri?

A: Riveth esi mi dunachíath. B: Ména mi och esi ti en rhéthi ós 'cáthé.

A: Né dhwáni en in médhu. B: áí a dhauni to dhathráieth. Esi ti en ghlí bedhólé gwerim.

A: Esi tó dhéné gwer mó drughn. B: Ach esi ti camath tar dhuvedhólé.

A: Dái, aven turcha in moch, tun. B: Ponch esi in wisa gwer desach co in súel.

A: Gnía ti och esi ti en shuling gwer hách in dolen. B: Trévú brúia in vó en ó lan rétha in ép ríu.

A: Pé dam duchwís a wéna ti och esi mi? B: Ré dhuchwís.

A: Mi-esi panthu'pen nú. B: Mi-esi swanthu a hávó tó banthu'pen gwer dhurch (gwer wés, gwáith).

A: Gwéla mi lavar éth. B: Rincha ti téchi nú.

A: Gwéia mi spá peth nep. B: Clúi ni in gwíroth nú!

A: Swantha mi tó vó. B: Né rhé ví certh rieth lavar ró hélu.

A: Né hesi neveth al a hávó. B: Mi-esi cerdhl élu a hávó mi-súé.

A: Né harwéra adhim cerdhl. B: Esi sé peth o né chwerghávi í mi.

A: Esi dóné élu och empá sí sé adhim aman hol. B: In chwír.

A: Esi mi sudharíthu a gimri tó vó. B: Esi sé suvis. Gála ti díái a ghávi ichí in Dhicharnon bimpeth en Shamon.

A: In chwír? B: Né in chwír.

## Epilogue

You have reached the end of this series of lessons for Galáthach, the modern Gaulish language. Everything you need to know to be able to start using the language has now been explained. The lessons will provide an ongoing reference work to help you continue to improve in the language. It is hoped that you will join the small but slowly and steadily growing international community of speakers of this rejuvenated and revived old Celtic language.

Swáel ach suráthu.