

plural with its nominative and accusative ; as, einneach naomha, *a holy nation* ; na cloinne bhe, *of the little children*.

Rule 21.—An adjective placed before its noun suffers no inflexion in its termination.

An adjective placed before its noun aspirates that noun ; as, seann mhuinntir, *old people* ; droch dhuine, *a bad man*.

NOTE.—1. The adjectives most commonly placed before their nouns are : deagh, *good*, droch, *bad*, seann, *old*,* lag, *weak*.

2. Many monosyllabic adjectives are prefixed to nouns, verbs or other adjectives and form with these one compound word ; as, àrd-slagart, *a high priest* ; òigear (=òg-fhear) *a young man* ; banabhard, *a poetess* ; so the prefixes—ath, *again* ; ath-thog, *rebuilt* ; bith, *continued* ; bith-dheanadh, *constant working* ; &c.

Rule 22.—Adjectives of *plenty* govern the genitive, and adjectives of *want* are followed by *de* and the dative, as, poc làn phòir, *a bag full of seed* ; gann de 'n airgid, *scarce of money*.

Rule 23.—The following classes of adjectives require a preposition after them :

1.) Signifying *affections of the mind* : miannach, déigheil, iarrtach, cáirdeil, and such like, require *air*, *ri* or *do* ; as, miannach air airgid, *desirous of money*.

2.) Signifying *profit or disprofit* : fénmail, buannachail, eirinnach, còlach, &c., require *air*, *air* or *do*.

3.) Signifying *likeness or unlikeness* : amhuil, coslach, mí-choslach, ionann, &c., require *ri* ; as, coslach ris an leabhar so, *like this book*.

4.) Signifying *proximity or distance* : fad, fagus, dlúth, &c., require *do* or *o* ; as, fad o 'n eaglais, *far from the church*.

* Initial Dentals are not aspirated by seann.