

Indicative, Conditional and Subjunctive and Past Potential regularly. It has also the same tenses in the Passive voice, which are always used impersonally (see §74).

3. **Feum** (or *finir*), *must*, has the same parts as *faod*.

4. **Orsa** (or *arsa*), *said*, *quoth*, is used in the Past Indicative alone, thus :

SING. 1. Orsa mise	PLUR. 1. Orsa sinne
2. Orsa thusa	2. Orsa sibhse
3. Orsa é	3. Orsa iadsan

5. The following have only the Imperative Mood, Second Person Singular and Plural.

SING.		PLUR.
Feuch	<i>lo, behold</i>	Feuchaibh
Siuthad	<i>proceed, say away</i>	Siuthadaibh
Tiugainn	<i>come along,</i>	Tiugainnibh
Trothad	<i>come hither,</i>	Trothadaibh

6. Some Verbs have become obsolete, leaving nothing but their infinitives; as, *clàisteachd*, *clàistinn*, *hearing*, from *clàist*.

§73. COMPOSITE VERBS.

Is, in all its parts, unites with a **noun** or **adjective** and a **prepositional pronoun** to form a Composite Verb.

Cuir, cum, gabh, bi, leig, thoir, and some others, also form idiomatic phrases with nouns and prepositions.

The following are examples of composite verbs :

Is àbhaist dhomh	<i>or</i> I am wont, accustomed.
Is ag leam,	I doubt.
Is aithne dhomh,	I am acquainted with.
Is beò dhomh,	I live.