

possession ; as, *mac le Iain, one of John's sons, a son of John* ; *leabhar aig Seòras, George's book*.

Rule 15.—After nouns of quantity the preposition *de* with the dative may be used instead of the genitive ; and must be used when the governed noun has an adjective or governs the genitive ; as, *mòran de bhainn, a great deal of milk* ; *slat de shioda chaol, a yard of narrow silk*.

§83. THE ADJECTIVE.

Rule 16.—An Adjective is generally placed after the noun it qualifies ; as, *ni coguis ghlau agus inntinn thoilichte, duine sona, a good conscience and a contented mind makes (lit. will make) a happy man*.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply when the adjective is in the predicate and the noun elsewhere ; as, *tha é blàth an diugh, to-day is warm* ; *is sona an duine é, he is a happy (lit. happy is the man he)* ; *tha an duine ud sona, that man is happy*.

Rule 17.—An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case ; as, *òglach còir, a kind youth* ; *dànaichd mhòr, great confidence*.

Rule 18.—An adjective referring to two or more nouns of different genders, agrees with the noun placed next it ; as, *each agus lùr bhàn, a white horse and a white mare* ; *lùr agus each bàn*.

Rule 19.—When a noun forms its nominative plural like its genitive singular the objective attached to it, is aspirated in the plural ; as, *bàird cheòlmhòra, musical poets*.

NOTE.—An adjective beginning with *d* preceded by a noun ending in *n* is always plain ; as, *coin dubha, black dogs*.

Rule 20.—A collective noun takes an adjective singular with its genitive and dative, but an adjective