

absolute ; as, mac Joseph saor, *the son of Joseph, the carpenter* ; do mhacaibh Bharsillai an Gileadach, *to the sons of Barzillai the Gileadite* ; ri Sàrai a bhean, *to Sarai his wife*.

Rule 10.—The particle *a* is always prefixed to the Vocative case.* When two nouns are in apposition in the vocative case, each takes *a* ; gabh comhairle, a leanabh, a mhic, *be advised, O child, O son*.

NOTE.—Except when the possessive pronoun is expressed ; as, a ghaoil, mo rùn ! *beloved, my desire* !

Rule 11.—One noun governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive case.

NOTE.—The genitive follows the noun that governs it. As, solus lochrain, *the light of a lamp* ; solus an là, *the light of day, daylight*.

Rule 12.—A noun which itself governs the genitive is put in the nominative though governed by another noun ; as, meas craobhan a' ghàraidh, *the fruit of the trees of the garden*.

NOTE.—Each part of a succession of proper names is put in the genitive ; as, Joseph mac Heli, mhic Mhatait, mhic Lebhi, &c., *Joseph the son of Heli, the son of Matthat, the son of Levi, &c.*, Lu. iii, 23 ; mac Joseph an t-saoir, *the son of Joseph, the carpenter's (son or servant)*.

Rule 13.—An adjective or article may come between the noun and its genitive ; as, mac ban Alastair, *Alexander's fair-haired son*.

Rule 14.—Instead of the genitive case, the prepositions aig, do and le, are used with the dative to denote

* When the vocative enters into the construction of a phrase, the particle *a* is not expressed ; as, rùn nan sonn.