

and *-u* before a lingual ; as, cha-n fhoghain sin, *that will not be sufficient* ; ni m bris mi, *I will not break*.

3. Gu is expressed before the first only of two or more adjectives which it modifies ; but if they be coupled by a conjunction, gu is expressed with each adjective ; as, gu fialádh, coir, *kindly, benevolently* ; gu bocht ach gu h-onorach, *poorly but honestly*.

Rule 46. A compound adverb or an adverbial phrase is placed either between the subject and object, or after the object of the verb it modifies ; as, rinn é gu math e, *he did it rightly* ; rinn sé é gu dona, *he did it badly*.

§87. THE PREPOSITION.

Rule 47.—The simple prepositions á, aig, air, ann, de, do, fo, feadh, gu, gun, le, mar, nu, o, ri, roimh, tar, troimh, govern the dative case ; as, le tóirleum, *with a leap* ; air tír, *on land* ; tre theasaich, *through a fever*.

NOTE.—1. Anns is used before a relative pronoun or the article ; as, anns an lá, *in the day* ; anns' eudainn, *in his face* ; and the particle *an* (*ann* before labials) is inserted after ann before an indefinite noun for the sake of euphony ; as, ann an leabhar, *in a book*.

2. As, gus, leis and ris are used before the article and relative and possessive pronouns ; as, leis an rinn sé é, *by which he made it*.

Rule 48.—Phar, ear, chum, trid and re govern the genitive case ; as, re m h-oidliche, *during the night*.

Rule 49.—De, do, fo, nu, roimh, tre, troimh, aspirate a noun with or without the article ; mar and gun aspirates a noun without the article ; as, do na choin, *to the dogs*.

NOTE.—1. De and do take *dh-* before a vowel or *f* aspirate ; as, de dhám, *of better*.

2. Air sometimes aspirates its noun ; as, air thalamh, *on earth*.