

Rule 41.—A verb may be governed in the infinitive mood by a noun, an adjective, or another verb; as, féinnaidh sían pasgadh, *she will go to the mountain to catch fallh.* I am willing to go.

Rule 42.—When the object of the infinitive precedes it, the latter is aspirated and is preceded by *a*; as, chum bean a ghabháil, *to take a wife.*

NOTE.—1. *Be* and verbs of motion require *a* before the infinitive; as, chaidh é a bhráthairimsachd, *he has gone to take a walk.*

2. The Infinitive of purpose in the Active Voice is preceded by *chom* or *gan*; as, chum réis a cur, *to run a race*; or the infinitive of purpose may be expressed by *chom*, and the Second Past Subjunctive if the principal verb be in a past tense; and by *chom* and the Future Subjunctive when the principal verb is in present or future time.

Rule 43.—The infinitive and present participle govern their object placed after them in the genitive.

The infinitive and present participle govern their subject placed before them in the nominative; as, pasgadh an t-odaich, *to fold the cloth*; a' bhrisadh arm, *break of the arm*; aodach a phárladh, *to fold cloth.*

Rule 44.—When the subject of an infinitive is a pronoun, a possessive pronoun, or a noun, and is rendered into English by a personal pronoun, as, *three men* heaving, *he drives on.*

§19. THE ADVERB.

Rule 45.—The simple adverbs, *cha*, *ní*, *glé*, *ní*, *ní*, *ní*, *ní*, precede and govern the words which they modify; as, ní ghlac, *neglected*.

NOTE.—1. *Cha* seldom aspirates a dental.

2. *Cha* requires *n* before a vowel and *f* aspirate; and *ní* requires *h* before a vowel, *n* before a labial,