

a conjunction the last only has the nominative expressed; as, *dhi' iarr agus gluidh é oirm, he asked and entreated of me.*

NOTE.—Except when there is a personal termination, as, *chleanid agus cum maid é, let us see it and keep it.*

Rule 35.—After the verb *is* the predicate comes before the subject; as, *is iad éirí Tomás, Thomas is a strong man; is ní cuorich an ní so, this is a quiet thing.*

NOTE.—*bh* aspirates a consonant following it, except *d* and *t*, and is written *b'* before *f* aspirated or a vowel; as, *bh shocair an gille é, he was a quiet lad; b' éle a mhíann, his desire was laid.*

Rule 36.—Propositions universally true are expressed in the future tense; as, *le gliocas tógar tigh, agus le tuigse daingníchea é; Prov. xxiv, 3.*

NOTE.—When *bí* or *is* are used such propositions are sometimes expressed in the present tense; as, *tha aon Dia ann, there is one God.*

Rule 37.—Transitive verbs govern the accusative case; as, *diún an doras; fhuair é a' bhuaidh, he gained the victory.*

Rule 38.—Verbs of *asking, teaching, promising, giving, refusing*, and some others (*i. e.*, such as in some languages govern two objectives), require, in the Active and the Passive Voice, a preposition governing the purpose or result or object benefited or discommoded; as, *thug é doeh do Sheanna, he gave James a drink.*

Rule 39.—Many active and neuter verbs require a preposition to complete their meaning (see §73); as, *leig as mo lámh, let go my hand.*

Rule 40.—The impersonal form of active verbs is followed by *le* when the cause, agent, or instrument is expressed; as, *chunnacas leam, I saw.*