

Rule 28.—A pronoun standing for a clause is in the third person singular masculine.

Rule 29.—A feminine noun denoting a male requires a masculine pronoun; and a masculine noun denoting a female takes a feminine pronoun; as, *dean an boirionnach í*; *is abúin a mull*.

Rule 30.—A noun and its pronoun agree in the nominative; to the same effect, *fead do dhéan bu teare é*, *a noun of person is not required*; *é*, *is é*.

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Rule 31.—The verb is placed before its nominative; as, *tainig Mac Leoid*, *Michael has come*.

The Relative and Interrogative Pronouns precede their verbs; as, *an duine a thair é*, *the man who received it*; *co rinn é?* *who did it?*

Rule 32.—The verb agrees with its subject in number and person; as, *glac thusa*, *catch thou*; *bhuail an duine an t-each*, *the man struck the horse*.

NOTE.—The nominative is not expressed after a personal termination of a verb; as, *fosgláibh na dorsan*, *open ye the doors*; or emphatic, *fosgláibhse na dorsan*.

Rule 33.—A question is answered by the verb and tense which asks it; as, *an alp mi so?* *Chá n alp*; *an téid mi?* *théid*.

NOTE.—1. The nominative is not expressed in the answer except:

1.) for emphasis; as, *an abair mi sud ris?* *Chá n abair thusa*.

2.) after *is*; as, *An é an duine so é?* *Chá n é*.

Consequently a question asked in the Potential mood in the first person is answered in the third person; as, *an bithinn fad air an rathad?* *Bhithheadh*.

Rule 34.—When two or more verbs are joined by