



**Scoil an Léinn Cheiltigh · Ollscoil Má Nuad**  
***School of Celtic Studies · Maynooth University***

**Teangeolaíocht na Gaeilge**  
***The Linguistics of the Gaelic Languages*** **XVII**  
**Cananachas na Gàidhlig**



**Aibreán 10–11 April 2015**

**Áit/Venue:**

Seomra Seimineáir Iontas (Campas Thuaidh)  
*Iontas Seminar Room (North Campus)*  
Ollscoil Má Nuad/*Maynooth University*

**Teagmháil agus clárú/**

**Contact and registration:** [tng2015@nuim.ie](mailto:tng2015@nuim.ie)

<https://www.maynoothuniversity.ie/early-irish-sean-ghaeilge/teangeola-ocht-na-gaeilge-xvii>

### **Táille/Registration fee: €20 (€10 do mhic léinn/for students)**

Tae/caife, fáiltiú na hAoine agus lón an tSathairn san áireamh/ *to cover teas/coffees, Friday reception and Saturday lunch.*

### **Dinnéar na comhdhála/Conference dinner**

Tosóidh dinnéar na comhdhála ar 20.00 ar an Aoine 10 Aibreán i mbialann ar phríomhshráid Má Nuad/ *The conference dinner will take place at 20.00 on Friday 10 April in a restaurant on Main Street Maynooth.*

#### **Táille/Cost: €40**

Fíon san áireamh/*wine included.* Moltar do dhaoine clárú go luath ón uair nach mbeidh ach líon teoranta áiteanna ann/*As places are limited early booking is strongly recommended.*

### **Clárú/Registration**

Is féidir clárú tríd an ríomhphost. Ba cheart clárú ag [tng2015@nuim.ie](mailto:tng2015@nuim.ie) ag tabhairt d'ainm agus ainm na hinstiúide lena mbaineann tú. Más mian leat a bheith ag an dinnéar ba cheart seo a chur in iúl sa ríomhphost. Is féidir leat íoc as le hairgead tirim (Euro amháin) nuair a bhainfidh tú an Ollscoil amach. Ar an drochuair, ní bheidh ar ár gcumas íocaíocht trí chárta creidmheasa a phróiseáil.

*Registration is through email. You should register at [tng2015@nuim.ie](mailto:tng2015@nuim.ie) giving your name and affiliation and also stating if you wish to attend the conference dinner. Payment should be made on arrival and should be made in cash (Euro only) or by cheque. Unfortunately we do not have the facilities to process card payments.*

### **Conference Location**

Maynooth University has a North and a South Campus. Lectures will take place in the **lontas Building** on the North Campus. Delegates who are staying on campus should check in at the Conference Centre which is in the South Campus. A map of the campus can be accessed at the following link: <http://www.nuim.ie/campus-life/campus-map>.

## Accommodation

Some regular ensuite rooms are available through the Campus Accommodation Service at a cost of €49 per night. College rooms with shared bathroom facilities are also available at a cost of €29 per night. Booking should be made through the University's Conference and Accommodation Centre (<https://www.maynoothcampus.com/>; telephone: +353 (0)1 708 6400), with reference to *Teangeolaíocht na Gaeilge*.

Rooms can also be reserved at the nearby Glenroyal Hotel, a ten-minute walk from the University (<http://glenroyalhotelkildare.com>; [info@glenroyal.ie](mailto:info@glenroyal.ie); telephone +353 (0)1 629 0909). They offer single rooms from €90 per night.

## Getting to Maynooth

Maynooth lies 24km west of Dublin, is well served by commuter train and public bus, and is adjacent to the N4 motorway. For those using **public transport**, please consult the following link to the NUI Website which gives fuller information as well as timetables <http://www.nuim.ie/location/>.

For those wishing to **drive** from any of the Dublin ferry ports or from any other location in Ireland, the following link to the Automobile Association's Route Planner should be of use [http://www2.aaireland.ie/routes\\_beta/](http://www2.aaireland.ie/routes_beta/).

Those who arrive in **Dublin Airport** should take a Airport Hopper: <http://www.airport-hopper.ie/maynooth-route--timetable-page.html>. Alternatively, take the bus to the city centre (O'Connell St.) and from there the train to Maynooth from the nearby Connolly Station. Train timetables and maps are available on the Irish Rail Website: <http://www.irishrail.ie/>. A **taxi service** is available from the Airport to Maynooth at a cost of c. €45.

## Parking

Guests staying in the on-campus accommodation can use the parking area at the back of St Mary's House (South Campus) for an additional €2 per day. When entering the South Campus, drive to the right and keep to the left; at the barrier, press the intercom to gain access to the reception. You will receive further information at the reception.

All other guests arriving by car, please note that parking on the North Campus is free on the days of the conference. For further information see: <https://www.nuim.ie/location/parking-traffic-management> and <http://campusservices.nuim.ie/traffic/index.shtml>.

# Clár agus Achoimrí

## *Programme and Abstracts*

**Aoine 10 Aibreán/Friday 10 April**

- 12.00**      **Clárú/Registration**  
(Forhalla Foirgneamh Iontas/ *Foyer of the Iontas Building*)
- 12.45      *Oscailt/Opening*
- 13.00      *Dínit Bhunreacht na hÉireann*  
Gregory Toner (Ollscoil na Banríona, Béal Feirste)
- 13.30      *Irish keep-constructions diachronically and synchronically*  
Harald Flohr (University of Cambridge)
- 14.00      *A Review of the Passive and Autonomous in Modern Irish*  
Elaine Uí Dhonnchadha (Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath)
- 14.30**      **Lón/Lunch**
- 15.00      *Foirfe Réamhfhoclach na Gaeilge*  
Victor Bayda (Ollscoil Mhoscó)
- 15.30      *Caol le caol, leathan le leathan: úsáid chonsan ag Gaeilgeoirí Bhaile Átha Cliath*  
Marina Snegareva (Ollscoil Mhoscó)
- 16.00      *An Ceannas Feidhmeach agus an Chogneolaíocht sa Dátheangachas Mionlaigh*  
Conchúr Ó Giollaigáin (Oilthigh na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eilean, Sabhal Mòr Ostaig)

- 16.30**      **Tae/Caife**
- 17.00      *Foinsí don bhriathar techtaid*  
Ken Ó Donnchú (Coláiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh)
- 17.30      *An Dán Díreach, Carnach, Meánach*  
Brian Ó Curnáin (Scoil an Léinn Cheiltigh, Institiúid Ard-Léinn Bhaile Átha Cliath)
- 18.00      *Foghlaim Ríomhchuidithe Teangacha don Ghaeilge*  
Neasa Ní Chiaráin, Ailbhe Ní Chasaide (Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath)
- 18.30**      **Fáiltiú/Reception**  
**(Seomra caidrimh na foirne, Foirgneamh na nEalaíon/ Staff Common Room, Arts Building)**
- 20.00**      **Dinnéar na Comhdhála/Conference Dinner**  
*tba*, Main Street Maynooth

### **Satharn 11 Aibreán/Saturday 11 April**

#### **Gaeilge na h-Alban agus Mannainis** **Scottish Gaelic and Manx**

- 9.30      *Bootstrapping Scottish Gaelic NLP Tooling for Computer-Aided Language Learning*  
Aleksandar Dimitrov (Universität Tübingen)
- 10.00      *Dialectal variation in Scottish Gaelic nominal morphology: A preliminary analysis of unpublished Linguistic Survey materials*  
Will Lamb (University of Edinburgh)
- 10.30      *The distribution of the copula and the substantive verb in Manx*  
Christopher Lewin (Aberystwyth University)

**11.00**

**Coffee/Tea**

11.30

*Inter-related prosodic features in a dialect of South Argyll*

Alastair MacNeill Scouller (University of Edinburgh)

12.00

*Regression on the Fused Lect Continuum?: Discourse Markers in Scottish Gaelic-English Speech*

Cassie Smith-Christmas (University of Edinburgh)

12.30

*Tréithe Albanacha (nó tuaisceartacha) i dtéacsanna Meán-Ghaeilge?*

Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh (Oilthigh Ghlaschu)

13.00

*Middle Irish influence on the use of the historical present in the Táin Bó Cuailnge*

Daan van Loon (Utrecht, independent scholar)

**13.30**

**Lón/Lunch**

**Bealaí nua le gluaiseanna na Sean-Ghaeilge a iniúchadh/  
New approaches to the Old Irish glosses**

14.30

*Paradigmatic split and merger: the descriptive and diachronic problems of the Old Irish Class B infix pronouns*

Carlos García Castillero (Universidad del País Vasco)

15.00

*Preliminaries to Old Irish word order: evidence from the Milan Glosses*

Aaron Griffith (Universiteit Utrecht)

15.30

*On the syntax of the conjugated prepositions in the Würzburg and Milan glosses: the preverbal position*

David Márquez Del Pozo (Universidad del País Vasco)

**16.00**

**Tae/Caife**

16.30

*Asymmetries in Wh-constructions in Old Irish*

Elliott Lash (Universität Konstanz)

17.00

*Latin borrowings in Old Irish Glosses and their further semantic development: croch*

Tatyana Mikhailova (Moscow State University)

17.30

*Evidence for copying in documents from the Early Old Irish period*

Jürgen Uhlich (Trinity College Dublin)

**Victor Bayda** (Moscow State University)

*Foirfe Réamhfhoclach na Gaeilge*

Cíoradh an struchtúr rangabhálach tá sé déanta aige agus an struchtúr réamhfhoclach tá sé tar éis/i ndiaidh é a dhéanamh go mion i sraith altanna Zimmer 1901, Dillon 1941, Greene 1979, 1979/80, Ó Sé 1992, 2004 agus Ó Corráin 2007 ó thaobh na staire agus feidhmiú sa teanga comhaimseartha araon. Is é an foirfe réamhfhoclach atá i bhfócas sa bpáipéar seo. Taispeántear (a) go bhfuil an struchtúr seo gníomhach sa méid is gur ar an réamhghníomh atá an bhéim ina struchtúr séimeinteach, (b) go bhfuil eisiacht ag baint leis an ngníomh i gceist, is é sin go bhfuil sé críochnaithe roimh pointe na cainte, rud a fhágann nach dúchasach atá úsáid an fhoirfe réamhfhoclaigh le foirfe leanúnach a chur in iúl agus gur ar mhúnla an Bhéarla atá a leithéid bunaithe agus (c) go bhfuil úsáid bhreise ag an struchtúr seo seachas amghaireacht (nó recency sa mBéarla) a chur in iúl, is é sin úsáid i gcomhthéacsanna a bhfuil déine an réamhghníomh ag baint leo. Maítear gur ar bhrí an réamhfhocail atá dhá úsáid an struchtúir bunaithe. Mar fhinaise atá na samplaí is túisce d'úsáid an fhoirfe réamhfhoclach le (i) ar as tréimhse na Meán-Ghaeilge agus d'úsáid an struchtúir le réamhfhocail nua a haithle, tar éis agus i ndiaidh as tréimhse na Nua-Ghaeilge Mhoch a léiríonn go raibh amghaireacht (agus déine i gcás na struchtúr le réamhfhocail nua) ag baint leis na struchtúir i gceist i dtús a n-úsáide. Baineadh leas as Corpas na Gaeilge 1600-1882, Nua-Chorpas na hÉireann agus Corpas na Gaeilge Labhartha agus an páipéar á ullmhú.

References:

- Dillon, M., 'Modern Irish *atá sé déanta agam* 'I have done it'', *Language* 17, № 1 (1941), 49-50.
- Greene, D., 'Perfects and Perfectives in Modern Irish', *Ériu* 30 (1979), 122-141.
- Greene, D., 'Perfect and passive in Eastern and Western Gaelic', *Studia Celtica* 14-15 (1979/80), 87-94.
- Ó Corráin, A., 'On the Origins and Development of Periphrastic Perfects in Irish', *Studia Celtica Upsaliensia* 7 (2007).
- Ó Sé, D., 'The perfect in Modern Irish', *Ériu* 43 (1992), 39-67.
- Ó Sé, D., 'The 'after' perfect and related constructions in Gaelic dialects', *Ériu* 54 (2004), 179-248.
- Zimmer, H., 'Grammatische Beiträge, 2. Ober verbale Neubildungen im Neuirischen', *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie* 3 (1891), 61-98.

**Aleksandar Dimitrov** (Universität Tübingen)

*Bootstrapping Scottish Gaelic NLP Tooling for Computer-Aided Language Learning*

Scottish Gaelic is studied increasingly as a second language (L2) in Scotland and abroad. At the same time, research in Second Language Acquisition (SLA) and computational linguistics has led to a new technique to facilitate L2-learning, called Computer-Aided Language Learning (CALL.) However, existing CALL efforts are often focused on well-resourced languages, such as English. Obtaining NLP resources for Scottish Gaelic is difficult, as for most minority languages. I devised a baseline tool chain usable by CALL applications without costly corpus annotation efforts.

NLP Tooling

An untagged internet corpus of 4 million tokens was kindly provided by Kevin Scannell, using his crawler 'An Crubadan' (Scannell, 2007). In order to train a statistical system, the Apertium project's (Forcada et al., 2010) rule-based tagger was used to annotate the Crubadan corpus. SVMTool (Giménez and Màrquez, 2004) was then trained on these annotations, and evaluated against a hand-annotated gold-standard, achieving 77.8% accuracy (Apertium alone: 64.3%).

CALL Application

With these tools in hand, I devised a basic CALL tool akin to WERTi (Meurers et al., 2010). The software can take arbitrary Scottish Gaelic texts, and turn them into exercises, enabling the user to select material based on preferences or proficiency. Exercise types include awareness enhancement of word classes such as prepositions, and Cloze items with blanks or multiple-choice. The user's input is checked against the surface form of the word as it appears in the text. This enables automated generation of custom exercise material from almost any digital source.

References

- M. L. Forcada, B. I. Bonev, S. Ortiz-Rojas, J. A. Pérez-Ortiz, G. Ramírez-Sánchez, F. Sánchez-Martínez, C. Armentano-Oller, M. A. Montava, F. M. Tyers, and M. Ginestí-Rosell, *Documentation of the open-source shallow-transfer machine translation platform Apertium*. Universitat d'Alacant, 2010.
- J. Giménez and L. Màrquez. Svmtool: A general pos tagger generator based on support vector machines. In *Proceedings of the 4th LREC*, Lisbon, Portugal, 2004.
- D. Meurers, R. Ziai, L. Amaral, A. Boyd, A. Dimitrov, V. Metcalf, and N. Ott. Enhancing authentic web pages for language learners. In *NAACL-HLT 2010*, Los Angeles, 2010.
- E. Ponvert, J. Baldridge, and K. Erk. Simple unsupervised grammar induction from raw text with cascaded finite state models. In *Proceedings of the 49th ACL*, Portland, Oregon, USA, 2011.



K. P. Scannell. The crúbadán project: Corpus building for under-resourced languages. In *Building and Exploring Web Corpora: Proceedings of the 3rd Web as Corpus Workshop*, volume 4, pages 5–15, 2007.

**Harald Flohr** (University of Cambridge)

*Irish keep-constructions diachronically and synchronically*

Irish words in the semantic field of keep, especially *coinnigh*, show a striking similarity regarding the expressions they are used in with English keep, including the grammatical function of continuous aspect (*keep up / keep on – coinnigh suas / coinnigh air*) involving phrasal verb constructions. Due to the close sociolinguistic contact of the two languages over centuries, an initial suspicion might point towards this being a case of convergence (bilateral), or, due to the sociolinguistic context, a case of contact-induced change in Irish (unilateral).

However, while a closer scrutiny of the material corroborates the modern similarities, the diachronic analysis reveals that parallel processes of grammaticalisation and the initially independent emergence of phrasal verb constructions underlie the similarities.

What will hence be suggested is a two-step development, namely an initially parallel and independent development, followed by a period of reinforcing influence from English on certain constructions in Irish.

Regarding the broader relevance of the topic, these results may hold some promise in being transferred to other cases where Irish and English show similar constructions as well as for (seemingly) contact-induced grammaticalisation in general.

**Aaron Griffith** (Universiteit Utrecht)

*Preliminaries to Old Irish word order: evidence from the Milan Glosses*

Although we have had a good understanding of Old Irish historical and synchronic grammar for many years, new discoveries in various domains are constantly being made, which is evidence that there is still much to do. In this paper I introduce the beginning stages of a planned larger Old Irish word-order study. That there is interesting work to be done here has been shown, for instance, by Elliott Lash in work on Old Irish adverb placement (e.g. his presentation at last year's TnG). In this talk I will discuss the issues involved, outline the goals of the larger project, and summarize results thus far.

**Carlos García Castillero** (Universidad del País Vasco)

*Paradigmatic split and merger: the descriptive and diachronic problems of the Old Irish Class B infix pronouns*

This paper investigates the behaviour and origin of Class B of infix pronouns on the basis of the evidence provided by the contemporaneous Old Irish glosses. Classes A and B are basically markers of declarative verbal complexes, and their use is determined by the phonotactic shape of the lexical preverb, Class A for CV- and Class B for (-)VC- forms. Class C is employed with every type of lexical preverb to mark the verb as relative. Whereas 3<sup>rd</sup> person infix pronouns strictly distinguish between Class A/B and C depending on the expected clause type, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons are less strict in this sense so that the declarative clause type form may be found where the relative form would be expected. This is surely a part of the general phenomenon which involves using declarative instead of relative clause type morphology (i.e. also with verbal complexes which carry no infix pronoun).

Significantly, the above phenomenon is extremely frequent with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person pronominal infixes of Class B, when compared to what is observed for the corresponding forms of Class A, so that one might even wonder whether the differentiation between Classes B and C with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons is actually a working principle in the Glosses. Correspondingly, the creation of Class B is explained as the secondary use of the original Class C, in such a way that the paradigm of pronominal infixes initially employed to express relative clause type was employed also to express declarative clause type in the case of verbal compounds with a (-)VC- lexical preverb. According to this hypothesis, the situation described above in which the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person forms of Class B are almost exclusively employed to express both declarative and relative clause type actually represents the intermediate phase in the process of paradigmatic split from one single paradigm into two, i.e. from the original Class C into Classes B and C, a process which has been carried through in 3<sup>rd</sup> persons.

**Will Lamb** (University of Edinburgh)

*Dialectal variation in Scottish Gaelic nominal morphology: A preliminary analysis of unpublished Linguistic Survey materials*

With the publication of the Survey of the Gaelic Dialects of Scotland (Ó Dochartaigh 1997), a detailed phonetic record of the language, much anticipated, had become available for the first time. Even a cursory glimpse of the Survey volumes confirms the rich phonological variation that once characterised Gaelic in Scotland, and to an extent still does. Remarkably, when the project commenced in the late 1940s, fluent Gaelic speakers could be found within most of the territory informally delineated by the mid-

18th century ‘Highland Line’. As a result, we can today continue to study the varieties of Gaelic once spoken in areas such as East Perthshire, Caithness, Nairn and Aberdeenshire.

A number of publications have begun appearing which utilise the phonetic data in creative and compelling ways. However, it is perhaps not well known that the questionnaire devised for the Linguistic Survey of Scotland (LSS) also encompassed sections on morphophonology, morphology and syntax. These and other LSS materials remain unpublished and largely unanalysed. Although O’Rahilly’s (1932: 124) statement that Gaelic has no ‘clear cut distinction between its dialects’ vis-à-vis Irish would find fewer supporters today than in his time, perhaps, Scottish Gaelic is often regarded as morpho-syntactically homogenous. Whilst possibly true, in a relative sense at least, it remains a foregone conclusion in the absence of dedicated study.

This paper is a first attempt at systematising the geographical variation of nominal case marking in Scottish Gaelic. The results should interest those involved in language variation, at large, and will also, perhaps, pose some challenges for those working towards a standardised form of Scottish Gaelic.

**Elliott Lash** (Universität Konstanz)

*Asymmetries in Wh-constructions in Old Irish*

In this talk, I will concentrate on the constructions exemplified in (1-3).

1. Cid as dénti

“What is to be done?” (Wb.12d41)

2. Ced torbe dúib-si didiu in fōgur-si?

“What profit to you then is this sound?” (Wb. 12d5)

3. Cindas persine at-tot-chomnicc?

“What kind of person are you?” (Wb. 6b13)

Example (1) is a wh-question in which the wh-word corresponds to the subject of the clause. Example (2) is a wh-question in which the wh-phrase arguably corresponds to the predicate of the clause (in this case, it is an NP-predicate). Example (3) is a wh-question in which the wh-phrase also arguably corresponds to the NP-predicate, but there is an additional peculiarity in this case, because the subject is expressed via an infixed pronoun to the preterite of the verb ad-cumaing. It is important to note that, despite the fact that the copula only appears in (1), all of these questions would have non-question counterparts that feature the copula. I will use these sentences, along with

other evidence, to argue that Old Irish had a rule of wh-movement which specified that only arguments and certain kinds of adjuncts could undergo such movement, while predicates could not.

Wh-movement is marked by so-called 'relative' marking, as seen in (1). When no wh-movement occurs, the wh-word/phrase stays in situ and no 'relative' marking is found, as in (2). Finally, when wh-in-situ is not an option (for reasons to be specified in the talk), as in (3), the predicate must be converted to an argument or an adjunct in order to undergo movement.

### **Christopher Lewin** (Aberystwyth University)

#### *The distribution of the copula and the substantive verb in Manx*

In this paper I argue that the use of the substantive verb with noun predicate (Irish \**tá sé fear*) is an internal development in Manx, rather than a symptom of the language's 'creolized' nature or 'simplification' (Ó Sé 1991: 170, Williams 1994: 738–740). In no period of Manx does the substantive verb supplant the copula and substantive verb + preposition constructions; rather the different constructions co-exist (indeed some Manx copula constructions are more conservative than Scottish Gaelic), their distribution apparently determined by the semantics of permanence v. transience, tense, syntactic complexity etc. Evidence from corpora of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Manx will be used to illustrate this distribution. I argue that the emergence of the substantive verb + noun predicate construction is to be explained by 1) the lack of an augmented past / conditional form of the copula (Scottish Gaelic *b' e*) 2) the lack of the development of the clefted construction with the preposition 'in' (Scottish Gaelic *is e tidsear a tha annam*) 3) emergence of substantive verb to clarify tense of copula (e.g. *she dooinney mie v'eh* 'he was a good man'), which then leads to *v'eh / t'eh dooinney mie* 'he was / is a good man' as the unfocused equivalent.

### **David Márquez Del Pozo** (Universidad del País Vasco)

#### *On the syntax of the conjugated prepositions in the Würzburg and Milan glosses: the preverbal position*

The use of conjugated prepositions is one of the morphosyntactic features that distinguishes the Old Irish (and all the Insular Celtic languages) from the remaining Indo-European languages. Nevertheless, this topic has not been dealt with systematically in the literature. In a PhD work in progress, I'm currently conducting a detailed syntactic analysis of all the conjugated prepositions included in Wb and MI, paying special attention to their syntactic behaviour. The most relevant aspects in this regard are the

syntactic dependency and function as well as the position within their clause. In addition, other features such as the linguistic element (a clause or a NP) they refer to, or the position that it occupies with respect to the conjugated preposition and, if it is a NP, its degree of animacy are also taken into account.

The results show several general tendencies within all the parameters analysed, as well as for specific conjugated prepositions. One of the most relevant tendencies is that the position of the conjugated prepositions is influenced by their syntactic function and, what is more, that they tend to precede the verbal complex when their function is discourse connective (e.g. *isairi rocload* Wb.3b1). This paper focuses on this remarkable use of the Old Irish conjugated prepositions. This study aims at a better understanding of the syntax of the conjugated prepositions and should serve as a basis for the analysis of their origin and diachronic development.

**Tatyana Mikhailova** (Moscow State University)

*Latin borrowings in Old Irish Glosses and they further semantic development: croch*

Old *croch* represents a 'pre-lenition' Latin borrowing (cf. MW *crog*) widely attested in Old Irish glosses with the meaning 'the Cross', 'the Crucification'. In original pre-Christian Latin the word covered a semantic field 'torture, hanging, execution, death penalty'. The Latin term is a supposed Mediterranean wandering word adopted in Rome after Punic wars together with the practice of crucifixion. In Early glosses the word (as well as its weak verb *crochaid*) remains closely connected with Christianity, but later develops extra meanings departing from different sides of the semantic complex 'Crucifixion': to torture (cf. *crochais a chorp for tonna glassa* of Beccán mac Luigdech), to execute in general and especially to hang, later to hang an object (MI *hata a chrochadh ar bhacán*), to make stable etc. This semantic shift looks strange and may be could be influenced by Germanic roots with the meaning 'crook'. I suppose the language of the Early Glosses did not represented a normalized canon speech and gave the possibility to the fluent, occasional and non stable use of semantic of borrowings. In my paper I'll try do 'discover' a new meaning of the verb *crochaid* in Middle Irish comments to the poem *Amra Senáin*: what did the saint with the monster of Scatterry Island? Are we really sure, that he 'hanged her' or may be he did find another way to overcome her?

More am I thinking on this subject, more I see that the word *croch* (vs. *cross*) deserves deeper investigation and represents an interesting field of historical linguistic research. Now I suppose that my sentence (marked in the summary) is false. I could suggest the word *croch* was borrowed before the coming of Christianity in Ireland and may be reveals late Roman executive practice (cf. *cross* – a later borrowing of the same Latin *crux*). On this background the language of the Glosses represents rather a small island in the ocean of 'common' speech non attested in the manuscripts. A comparison of the use of the two lexemes (*croch* ~ *cross*) in Glosses also has to be a part of my paper.

**Neasa Ní Chiaráin, Ailbhe Ní Chasaide** (Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath)

*Foghlaim Ríomhchuidithe Teangacha don Ghaeilge*

Sa pháipéar seo tá cur síos ar thionscadal i réimse na foghlama ríomhchuidithe teangacha. Forbraíodh agus a tástáladh uirlis a chuireann ar chumas foghlaimeoirí Gaeilge comhrá a dhéanamh le ríomhaire a bhfuil méid áirithe intleachta shaorga ríomhchlár-aithe isteach ann. Tógadh an uirlis ag úsáid 'Artificial Intelligence Markup Language' (AIML) agus cuireadh ar fáil d'úsáideoirí í ar líne ionas go mbeadh teacht éasca uirthi. Is i bhfoirm moncaí (ar a dtugtar Taidhgín) ar an scáileán atá an clár seo. 'Séard atá i gceist ná gur féidir le daltaí a dtaobh féin den chomhrá a chló isteach sa chóras agus labhraíonn an córas ar ais leo ar bhonn pearsanta bunaithe ar an eolas a thugann an foghlaimeoir dó. Cuireann Taidhgín ceisteanna agus tugann sé freagraí faoi thopaicí bainteach le saol na ndaltaí féin - a dteaglaigh, caimhimh aimsire, laethanta saoire, s.r.l. Labhraíonn Taidhgín le guth sintéiseach, a forbraíodh mar chuid den tionscadal ABAIR sa tSaotharlann Foghraíochta agus Urlabhra, Coláiste na Tríonóide ([www.abair.ie](http://www.abair.ie)). Tá foghlaim thascbhunaithe ar cheann de na príomhchoinceapa taobh thiar de dhearadh na huirlise sa tionscadal seo agus rinneadh tástáil ar an nguth sintéiseach maraon leis an uirlis ríomhchuidithe teangacha le foghlaimeoirí dara leibhéal i scoileanna Béarla, i nGaelscoileanna agus i scoileanna Gaeltachta ar fud na tíre (N=228).

**Brian Ó Curnáin** (Scoil an Léinn Cheiltigh, Institiúid Ard-Léinn Bhaile Átha Cliath)

*An Dán Díreach, Carnach, Meánach*

Sa bhairdne fónann dhá chur chuige, mar a fhónann i meadaracht go leor teangacha. Don mhacalla céannachta teastaíonn eolas ar fhóinéimí na teanga. Agus don mhacalla cosúlachta nó aicmithe teastaíonn eolas ar na saintréithe (sin agus cluais mhaith). Is féidir le hanailís na fóineolaíochta agus na canúineolaíochta foghlaim ón mbairdne agus le hanailís na bairdne foghlaim ón bhfóineolaíocht. Cuirfear i láthair sa chaint seo, anailís chórastúil ar chuibheas na bairdne (faoi chomaoin Uí Chuív, Armstrong agus Mhic Cárthaigh), go háirithe ó thaobh na gconsan i gcairn de, agus an tsínidh mheánaigh. Féach Ó Curnáin 2012 'An Dán Díreach, Carnach, Meánach' (in Liam Mac Amhlaigh agus Brian Ó Curnáin (eag.í) *Ilteangach, Ilseiftiúil: Féilscríbhinn in ómós do Nicholas Williams*, 328–395).

**Ken Ó Donnchú** (Coláiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh)

*Foinsí don bhriathar techtaid*

Is fada ó tugadh faoi deara nach ann do bhriathar ar leith ('briathar léacsach') sa Ghaeilge a aistríonn 'to have' an Bhéarla. Baineann roinnt deacrachtaí leis an mbriathar 'to have' féin, áfach. Cuid dá chastacht ná go gclúdaíonn sé iliomad smaoineamh agus caidreamh.

B'fhéidir gur 'seilbh' an ceann is túisce a rithfeadh linn (.i. tá carr agam), ach ní hé sin a bhíonn i gceist ag struchtúr mar 'tá x ag y' i gcónaí (cf. tá a fhios agam). Ina theannta sin, is forbairt dhéanach i dteangacha Ind-Eorpacha forbairt briathra léacsacha leis an mbrí 'to have', agus níor fhorbair an Cheiltis riamh é, más fíor.

Ag tógáil ar obair Ailbhe Uí Chorráin, agus ar pháipéar a thug mé sa Ghaillimh anuraidh, déanfaidh mé scrúdú ar an mbriathar *techtaid*, arb iad 'has, possesses' na bríonna a leagtar air sa DIL. Tá fianaise againn den bhriathar seo sa tSean-, sa Mheán-, agus sa Nua-Ghaeilge Mhoch (NGM). Pléifear comhthéacsanna na samplaí sin, difríochtaí idir bríonna an bhriathair, agus an úsáid a baineadh as san fhianaise is déanaí (NGM) atá againn.

**Conchúr Ó Giollagáin** (Oilthigh na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eilean, Sabhal Mòr Ostaig)

*An Ceannas Feidhmeach agus an Chogneolaíocht sa Dátheangachas Mionlaigh*

Léirítear sa taighde comhaimseartha go bhfuil creimeadh tréan á dhéanamh ar dhlús na gcainteoirí Gaeilge sna ceantair Ghaeltachta úd a bhfuil an Ghaeilge á labhairt iontu mar theanga phobail (féach Ó Giollagáin et al. 2007 agus Lenoach et al. 2012). I measc impleachtaí na treochta sóisialta seo chun an Bhéalra, tá dátheangú phróiseas sealbhaithe na mionteanga. Déanfar anailís sa pháipéar seo ar na himpleachtaí teangeolaíochta a bhaineann leis an dátheangachas mionteangach. Cuirfear torthaí taighde a eascraíonn as an saothar nua-fhoilsithe, Iniúchadh ar an gCumas Dátheangach: An sealbhú teanga i measc ghlúin óg na Gaeltachta (Péterváry et al. 2014) i láthair, ina léirítear ceannas feidhmeach na mórtheanga (an Béarla) i gcomparáid le sealbhú na mionteanga (an Ghaeilge). Pléifear na constaicí cogneolaíochta a chuireann an éagthroime feidhme i sealbhú agus i ngnóthachtáil na mionteanga. Tá fianaise láidir san fhaisnéis seo go n-eascraíonn an éagthroime feidhme as dátheangú bhonn sóisialta an phobail mhionteanga.

Tagairtí:

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### **Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh** (Oilthigh Ghlaschu)

#### *Tréithe Albanacha (nó tuaisceartacha) i dtéacsanna Meán-Ghaeilge?*

Glactar leis coitianta gurbh ann do dhifríochtaí canúnacha sa Ghaeilge sna meánaois-eanna agus gur dócha go bhfuil tréithe tuaisceartacha le sonrú i gcuid de ghluaiseanna na Sean-Ghaeilge. Taobh amuigh den obair a rinneadh go dtí seo ar Ghaeilge na Nótaí i Leabhar Dhéir agus ar na tréithe Albanacha a d'fhéadfadh a bheith le sonrú san fhoinse sin, is beag staidéar a rinneadh go dtí seo ar na tréithe Albanacha (nó tuaisceartacha) a d'fhéadfadh a bheith le fáil i dtéacsanna eile Meán-Ghaeilge. Tabharfar aghaidh sa pháipéar goirid seo ar fhianaise dhá théacs de chuid na Meán-Ghaeilge.

### **Alastair MacNeill Scouller** (University of Edinburgh)

#### *Inter-related prosodic features in a dialect of South Argyll*

The Gaelic dialect of Colonsay exhibits many features which are common to the dialects of South Argyll. These dialects were investigated in the 1930s by Nils Holmer, and more recently by Seumas Grand (Islay) and George Jones (Jura). None of these scholars have studied the Colonsay dialect in any detail.

Elmar Ternes has shown that glottalisation in Argyll dialects fulfils a similar phonological function to pitch-accent in Lewis and Applecross varieties. The present paper attempts to show that glottalisation is one of a number of prosodic (i.e. non-segmental) features, including pre-aspiration, epenthesis, lengthening of vowels and some consonants, which, together with the more conventional prosodic features of stress, duration and tone, can give added weight to prominent syllables within an utterance. These features are seen to be inter-related: glottalisation and pre-aspiration, for example, are in complementary distribution; glottalisation is absent in epenthetic combinations, etc.

Insights drawn from syllable theory can help account for many of these features, while an approach which regards them as prosodic rather than segmental features obviates the need for separate phoneme series, or complicated allophonic rules. It is hoped that the approach adopted here for Colonsay may be applicable to other varieties of Scottish Gaelic.



**Cassie Smith-Christmas** (University of Edinburgh)

*Regression on the Fused Lect Continuum?: Discourse Markers in Scottish Gaelic-English Speech*

This article analyses semantically-equivalent discourse markers (YOU KNOW/FIOS AGAD and ANYWAY/CO-DHIÙ) of two languages in contact- Scottish Gaelic and English- as a platform for investigating Auer's (1999) 'Code-Switching-Language Mixing-Fused Lect' continuum, whereby 'Fused Lect' marks the highest degree of linguistic integration of two languages. Using a corpus of approximately ten hours of speech of older (50+) Gaelic-English bilinguals, this paper shows how the use of English language discourse markers in salient positions and the subsequent salience bleaching of these discourse markers illustrates movement along Auer's proposed continuum, primarily from Code-Switching to Language Mixing. However, the paper then discusses how rapid language shift and the emergence of 'new' speakers of Scottish Gaelic challenges Auer's assertion contact may only progress, not regress, along the continuum.

**Marina Sneseva** (Moscow State University)

*Caol le caol, leathan le leathan: úsáid chonsan ag Gaeilgeoirí Bhaile Átha Cliath*

Sa léacht seo, ba mhaith liom aird a thabhairt ar chonsain chaola agus leathana agus a ndáileachán sa gcaint Ghaeilge ag cainteoirí dátheangacha. Sa taighde scrúdaítear thart ar 30 faisnéiseoirí lonnaithe i mBaile Átha Cliath, agus Gaeilge réasúnta líofa acu. Baintear úsáid as roinnt agallaimh taifeadta i rith an staidéir allamuigh i mí na Samhna 2014.

Is é an bunsmaoineamh atá taobh thiar de seo ná cé go bhfuil Gaeilge líofa ag na cainteoirí, i gcuid de na cásanna ní úsáidtear na consain chaola agus leathana go ceart. Dealraíonn sé nach bhfuil amhras ar bith go bhfuil an feiniméan seo nasctha le tionchar an Bhéarla (Ó Béarra 2007; Lenoach 2012), ach ní dóigh gur í an t-aon chúis amháin atá bainte leis an dáileachán mícheart. Ba choir dhá chúis eile a chur san áireamh chomh maith – áit an chonsain sa bhfocal agus na fuaimeanna atá in aice leis.

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**Gregory Toner** (Ollscoil na Banríona, Béal Feirste)

*Dínit Bhunreacht na hÉireann*

Nuair a cuireadh brollach leis an Bhunreacht i 1937 bhíothas ag iarraidh údaras agus fíis na caipéise a thionscnamh agus a fhréamhú. Tá tagairt sa leagan Béarla do ‘the dignity and freedom of the individual’. Bhí aistriúcháin éagsúla an Bhunreachta á n-ullmhú fhad is a bhí an leagan Béarla á dhréachtú agus baineadh triail as roinnt coibhéisí le haghaidh ‘dignity’, m.sh. céim, dínit, eineach, agus gradam. Níor socraíodh ar ‘uaisleacht’ go dtí an bomaite deireanach, focal nach n-aistrítear i bhfoclóir an Duinnínigh nó in FGB mar ‘dignity’. Scrúdóimid sa pháipéar seo na fáthanna ar taobhadh le ‘uaisleacht’ sa deireadh. Amharcfaimid ar oiriúnacht agus ar chruinneas an aistriúcháin i bhfianaise na litríochta comhaimsire. Féachfaimid ar chuspóirí údair an Bhrollaigh agus feicfimid go raibh i bhfad níos mó i gceist ná fadhb theicniúil do na haistritheoirí ach go dtugann rogha an fhocail léargas dúinn ar an tuiscint a bhí ag bunaitheoirí na Poblachta ar luach an duine i gcreatlach náisiúnta iarchóilíneach agus i gcomhthéacs idirnáisiúnta cearta daonna.

**Jürgen Uhlich** (Trinity College Dublin)

*Evidence for copying in documents from the Early Old Irish period*

This paper reviews the evidence for copying, including copying errors, in the extant documents (mainly glosses) dating from the Early Irish period (c. 550–700) and then focuses on various examples involving the letter d – some previously unidentified – in the Cambrai Homily, the Würzburg prima manus glosses and the Philaryrius glosses.

**Elaine Uí Dhonnchadha** (Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath)

*A Review of the Passive and Autonomous in Modern Irish*

There is a lack of consensus in the literature as to what constitutes a passive construction in Modern Irish. In this paper, we review the various treatments of the passive and autonomous forms in Modern Irish over the years. We begin with an overview of what constitutes a passive cross-linguistically. We then review traditional descriptive accounts of the passive in Modern Irish. This is followed by a review of the passive and autonomous forms of the language as analyzed in both formal and functional syntactic frameworks.

**Daan van Loon** (Utrecht, independent scholar)

*Middle Irish influence on the use of the historical present in the Táin Bó Cuailnge*

In this paper, I will investigate the two different recensions of the *Táin Bó Cuailnge*, focusing on the use of the historical present. The main issue will be how the development of the Irish language, from Old to Middle Irish, can be seen in the way tense is used. This paper is partly based on the results of earlier research on the use of the historical present in Old Irish narrative prose. In this research I reach the hypothesis that the historical present was used to indicate imperfectivity. Several of the problematic forms seemed to indicate a marked difference between Old and Middle Irish passages/verbal forms. In this paper I will present a quantitative study on this use of the historical present, comparing several episodes from Recension I and II of the *Táin*. This comparison will lead to a general hypothesis regarding the development of the historical present in Old and Middle Irish.