

# Verb Review

## Autonomous Forms

We see autonomous forms fairly regularly in our reading, but we don't create them very often, so we are probably overdue for a little review. On the second page of this handout I have a table of examples in all the tenses and variations, but I'll summarize some things to note here:

- ◆ **Front Ends:** For all tenses *except the past*, front ends behave normally. Past habitual and conditional get lenition or d', eclipsis and lenition after particles are normal.
- ◆ **Back Ends:** Some patterns carry over. The future and conditional forms have the (generally silent) *f* that goes with Type 1 in these tenses, and the *ó/eo* that goes with Type 2. In the habitual forms, present and past, you get the *í* that goes with Type 2 endings.
- ◆ **The Big Exception: Past Tense.** There are a couple of important things to remember with the past.
  - **Front End:** The past autonomous is never lenited, even after *níor and ar*, or after *a* to mark a relative clause, and the verbs that start with a vowel do not get the d'.
  - **Pronunciation:** although the endings are broad –dh, that consonant isn't pronounced. Rather, the –adh or –odh syllable is pronounced like *ú*, at least in the west. So visually, the form *óladh* could be either be autonomous past or a form of the past habitual (*d'óladh sé*), but they would sound quite different, and of course, the grammar (subject, d' or lenition) would give additional clues.

### Homework for Next Week

1. Write ten sentences = 5 tenses X Type 1 vs. 2 verbs, using autonomous forms. (That old list of verbs for practice is a good starting point.) Be careful that you don't add a subject following the verb!
2. In class, share your sentences, and together you should be able to agree on any needed corrections.
3. If you have class time left over, do the following verb exercise (you may want that verb ending chart or another aid handy for this). This is one of those "A asks B, B asks C, C asks A" round robins, if you will.
  - Say one of your sentences, to which the next person ...
  - Responds with a similar sentence, but with the verb changed to take a subject.
  - Example: *Níor briseadh fuinneoga.* >> *Níor bhris sí fuinneoga.*
  - If that's too hard, just do the verb forms without the rest of the sentence.

## EXAMPLES

Tense	Type	Affirmative	With <i>An/Ar</i>	With <i>Ní/Níor</i>
<b>Present</b>	<b>1</b>	cuirtear óltar	An gcuirtear An óltar	Ní chuirtear Ní óltar
	<b>2</b>	ceannaítear insítear	An gceannaítear An insítear	Ní cheannaítear Ní insítear
<b>Future</b>	<b>1</b>	cuirfear ólfar	An gcuirfear An ólfar	Ní chuirfear Ní ólfar
	<b>2</b>	ceannófar inseofar	An gceannófar An inseofar	Ní cheannófar Ní inseofar
<b>Conditiona l</b>	<b>1</b>	chuirfí d'ólfáí	An gcuirfí An ólfáí	Ní chuirfí Ní ólfáí
	<b>2</b>	cheannófaí d'inseofaí	An gceannófaí An inseofaí	Ní cheannófaí Ní inseofaí
<b>Past Habitual</b>	<b>1</b>	chuirtí d'óлтаí	An gcuirtí An óлтаí	Ní chuirtí Ní óлтаí
	<b>2</b>	cheannaítí d'insítí	An gceannaítí An insítí	Ní cheannaítí Ní insítí
<b>Past</b>	<b>1</b>	cuireadh óladh	Ar cuireadh Ar óladh	Níor cuireadh Níor óladh
	<b>2</b>	ceannaíodh insíodh	Ar ceannaíodh Ar insíodh	Níor ceannaíodh Níor insíodh