A. General Information

1. Chronological List ofParsed Texts with edition and translation used.1

1. Cambrai Homily (cam.psd)


MS: Cambrai, Bibliothèque Municipale, MS. 679 (formerly 619), ff. 37rb-38rb.

1 A few important points should be noted here. First, I only list major editions and translations consulted, although portions of each text may also be discussed, edited, or translated elsewhere. A full bibliography is being prepared for a future revision of the corpus. Second, each parsed text contains a translation. While I have adhered generally to the translation given in this section for each text, I have occasionally changed the translation in order to provide more literal reading of the Irish, for the purposes of further highlighting the syntax of the Irish. Additionally, I have always added pronominal subjects in brackets when they have been omitted in conjointed main clauses, i.e. “Patrick tonsured him [he] baptized him” (armagh.75-76).

Another related change has been to add in a subject-copula in cleft sentences with null copulas i.e. “[it is] in Stiboire Crimhann was buried” (armagh.92). A further general change has been to update the archaic pronouns (i.e. thou > you) and associated verb forms (i.e. sent > see) that are used in some editions.

It should further be noted that word-division in corpus files is extreme: all mutations count as separate words (except some instances of h- prefixed to prepositions or nouns, such as hí or háir); all enclitics (note augentes, so, sin, side) count as separate syntactic words (i.e. their enclitic status is treated as merely phonological and hence not relevant to the goals of the corpus); all conjunct particles count as separate words (ro, no, nif/hich, ní, etc); the relative particle counts as separate from prepositions with which it co-occurs, i.e. ò h a na dtì; likewise possessive pronouns are treated as separate words in all cases, whether or not they follow a preposition. Conversely, some elements are treated as compounds, most especially complex verbs. In these cases hyphens are used to separate pronominal infixes for preverbs and verbs; and preverbs from verbs. It should also be noted that some preposition + noun combinations are treated as compound prepositions, and are denoted as either one word (car/ñoi) or as two parts of one word tar a sói (= P21 PROS P22, where the numbers show that the preposition has two parts P2, the first part of which is tar P21, the second of which sói P22). In a future revision of these guidelines a fuller description of the word division rules will be given.

6. The Treatise on the Psalter (ps.psd)


**DATE:** c. 830-840 (Gwynn and Purton 1911-1912: 122)


**MS:** Laud Misc. 610, ff. 102 – 104

**DATE:** no later than the 9th century, probably early 9th (see Ó Buachalla, Liam, 1952. Contributions towards the Political History of Munster, 450-900 A.D., *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* 57: 78.)

7. The West Munster Synod (wms.psd)


**MS:** Laud Misc. 610, ff. 102 – 104

**DATE:** no later than the 9th century, probably early 9th (see Ó Buachalla, Liam, 1952. Contributions towards the Political History of Munster, 450-900 A.D., *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* 57: 78.)

8. The Monastery of Tallaght (mt.psd)

**EDITION AND TRANSLATION:** Gwynn, E.J. and W.J. Purton, 1911-1912. The Monastery of Tallaght. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 29C: 115-180

**DATE:** c. 830-840 (Gwynn and Purton 1911-1912: 122)

**MS:** Dublin, RIA 3 B 23, ff. 33a-47a22.

**DATE:** c. 830-840 (Gwynn and Purton 1911-1912: 122)

9. The Old Irish Homily (hom.psd)


**MS:** Dublin, RIA 23 P 2


10. The Vision of Laisrén (lais.psd)


**DATE:** Late 9th or early 10th century (Meyer 1899: 113)

11. Fingal Rónáin (fr.psd)


**TRANSLATION:** Based off of the translation discussed on the Old Irish list (2006), see archives: https://listserv.ueanet.ie/cgibin/wa?A0=OLD-IRISH-L.

**MS:** LL fols. 271-3

**DATE:** Early 10th century (Greene 1975: 2)

12. The Story of Finn and Gráinne (fg.psd)

**EDITION AND TRANSLATION:** Meyer, Kuno, 1897. *Finn and Grainne*, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 1: 460-1.

**DATE:** Early 10th century (Greene 1975: 2)

**MS:** Dublin, RIA, Great Book of Lecan, ff. 181 a 2.
DATE: either late 9th or early 10th century (see pg. xxiii in Meyer, Kuno, 1910. Fíanaigecht, being a Collection of Hitherto Unedited Irish Poems and Tales Relating to Finn and his Fiana, with an English Translation. Todd Lecture Series 16), or 10th or 11th century (see Murphy, Gerald, 1953. Duanaire Finn, vol. 1, pg. ix)

13. The Irish prefaces from the Liber Hymnorum (lh.psd)


MS: Dublin, TCD E. 42. (only this MS of the text was used, as the F manuscript is a different recension)

DATE: end of 11th or beginning of the 12th century (see Stokes and Strachan 1903 [1987])

14. The Three Drinking Horns of Cormac Úa Cuinn (tdh.psd)
EDITION AND TRANSLATION: Gwynn, E.J. 1905. The Three Drinking Horns of Cormac Úa Cuinn. Ériu 2: 186-188. (The text of this edition was obtained, with permission from Beatrix Färber, via the CELT database)

MS: Dublin, Royal Irish Academy, 23 O 48 (Liber Flavus Fergusiorum)

DATE: ?

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1From this edition and translation I excerpted all of the prefaces to the Latin hymns.
2From this edition and translation I excerpted all of the prefaces to the Irish hymns. The only hymn whose preface was not excerpted is the Amra Coluim Chille.

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B. Internal Structure of Phrases

1. ADJP

Adjective phrases usually consist of an adjectival head, sometimes accompanied by modifiers and/or complements.

1.1 Heads of ADJP

The head of ADJP may be ADJ (positive degree), ADJR (comparative), VAN (participle), ADJS (superlative), ADJE (equative), and VBGR (gerundive). ADJ, ADJR, and VAN all have dash tags indicating number (-N) and case (-D, -S, -G, -D, -V). ADJS, ADJE, and VBGR do not have dash tags. Note that unlike the Penn Corpora of Historical English, ADJS always projects an ADJP, since it is always predicative in Old Irish. In addition to the types in (1-6), there is also a type of ADJP that is headed by an adjective in the dative case which is found with the dative article, as in (7). This is always embedded within an ADVP.

1. (ADJP (ADJ-N cráibidech))
(ID arm.8) “devout”

2. (ADJP (ADJR-N faictiu))
(ID mt.236) “careful”

3. (ADJP (VAN-S coirpti))
(ID mt.16) “defiled”

4. (ADJP (ADJS deach))
(ID tdh.15) “the best”

5. (ADJP (ADJE aidblidir))
(ID lais.25) “as terrible”

6. (ADJP (VBGR dëntai))
(ID mt.566) “to be done”

7. (ADVP (ADJP (D-D ind))
(ADJ-D sainriud))
(ID lc.116) “in particular”

1.2 Complements of ADJP

Adjectives can take NP, PP, or clausal complements.
1.2.1 NP complements of ADJP

In Old Irish, NP complements of ADJP are dative nouns that may be translated as “than NP” in English. They are labeled as NP-DEG.

8. (ADJP (ADJR N ardu) (NP-DEG (NS-D nimib)))
   (ID hom.15) “higher than the heavens”

1.2.2 PP complements of ADJP

9. (ADJP (ADJR N forlánáin) (PP (P di) (NP (N D rath) (NP-COM (D-G in) (N-G spirita) (ADJ-G nóib))))))
   (ID ps.104) “full of the grace of the holy spirit”

10. (ADJP (ADJR fíriu) (PP (P+BE-HW oldás) (CP-CMP (WADJP-2 0) (C 0) (IP-SUB (COP 0) (ADJP *T*2) (NP-SBJ (D-N a) (NAS n) (N-N dède) (D sa))))))
    (ID mt.222) “truer than either of these” (lit.: “truer than these two”)

1.2.3 CP complements of ADJP

11. (ADJP (ADJR N d"ching) (CP-THT (C ara) (IP-SUB (VBD-SUBJ lìs)ad) (NP-SBJ (N-N fer) (NP-COM (PROS a) (N-G muindtiri)) (NP-OB1 (N-A bane)) (PP (P lár) (NAS m) (NP (VBN-D brith) (NP-COM (PROS a) (N-G fìnail)) (ADVP-DIR (ADV immach))))))
    (ID mt.259) “forbidden that any one of his monastery should drink a drop after passing urine out.”

12. (ADJP (ADJR N maith) (CP-THT *ICH*2))

1.3 Modifiers of ADJP

ADJP may be modified by full adverb phrases (ADVP) or adverbial prefixes (ADV+).

13. (ADJP (ADV+ADJR N forlán) (PP (P fri) (NP (NPR N cirine))))
    (CP-THT-2 (C ci) (IP-SUB (PV+VB-SUBJ PASS as-berthar)))
    (ID ps.148) “good to Jerome to say” (lit: “that it be said”)

1.4 ADVP

There are very few true adverbs in early Irish. Those that are found are annotated as ADV in POMIC, as in (1). They do not normally take complements or modifiers. One possible exception is given in (2).6

1. (ADVP-TMP (ADV cita))
   (ID arm.78) “first”

2. (ADVP (ADV immath) (PP (P+PRO samlaid)))
   (ID com.14) “so too”

3. CONJP

See section C on Conjunction.

4. FRAG

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5 This seems to be the Old Irish equivalent of Tough Movement complements. Since they do not involve IP-INF and are headed by a C, it is annotated with CP-THT.

6 Immatha is originally a verbal form, but may be translated as an adverb and so tagged as an ADV. It may be that in (2), the adverb should be analyzed as modifying PP.
Unlike in the Penn corpora, FRAG in POMIC has three uses. First, to annotate one or more constituents which may be grouped together as a phrase, but do not form an IP. An example of this is given in (1). The second usage is when a word or more is missing from a sentence, which cannot, for whatever reason, be integrated into a larger sentence as a gapping structure. An example of this is given in (2). Finally, FRAG is used to indicate a constituent whose structure and meaning is unclear, as in (3). The first two types are frequently found in responses.

1. (FRAG (PP (P di) (NP (PRO$ a) (VBN-D dul) (PP (P fo) (NP (NS-D grádaib)))))) (ID liberhymn.392) “to ordain him” (Lit.: “for him to go under orders”)

2. (FRAG (NP-SBJ (NPR-N móise)) (NP-OB1-1 (NUM dá) (NP (LATIN (FW exurgat)) (CONJP (CONJ ocus) (NP (LATIN (FW domine) (FW refugium))))))) (ID ps.77) “Moses [sang] two psalms, namely, Exurgat and Domine refugium.”

3. (FRAG (? do) (LEN LEN) (? comsola) (? híadhíb) (? tre)) (ID com.55)

5. INTJP

Unlike the Penn corpora, all interjections in POMIC project INTJP, both single word interjection as in (1) and interjections with complements as in (2). The complement of INTJP may be a NP (which includes an IP-INF). There may be licit complements, but the available material does not include any.

1. (INTJP (INTJ tó)) (ID mt.137) “yes”

2. (INTJP (INTJ aumai) (NP (NP (PROS mo) (N-N mac) (PRO sa) (IP-INF (P do) (NP (VBN-D bith) (ADV-LOC (ADV imaig)) (NP-SPR (PROS a) (NUM-D denur)))) (CONJP (CONJ ocus) (NP (PROS a) (N-N lin) (CP-REL (PP (P di) (WNP (WPRO a)) (C 0) (IP-SUB (VB tuhair) (NP-OBJ (N-A mathius)) (PP *ICH*))))))) (ID fr.118) “Alas that my son is outside by himself, while the large group of people to whom he gives wealth [is here].”

6. NPs

6.1 Heads of NP

6.1.2 Canonical heads of NP

Noun phrases are canonically headed by a nominal element, such as a noun or pronoun. The noun may be a common noun (1), verbal noun (2), or a proper noun (3).

1. (NP-SBJ (N-N finechas)) (ID arm.8) “family right of inheritance”

2. (NP (VBN-D esérgo)) (ID mass.32) “resurrection”

3. (NP-SBJ (NPR-N ernéne)) (ID arm.18) “Ernéne”

6.1.3 ONE, OTHER, SELF

Words tagged by ONE, OTHER and SELF, count as nominal elements, and thus may head NPs (4–6). Words tagged with OTHER and SELF may, in addition, be sisters of the heads of NP (7–8) (see 1.2 and 1.3 for more discussion of non-head elements in NPs).

4. (NP (D-D sind) (ONE i) (D sin)) (ID ps.98) “that one” (Lit: “that particular one”?)

7. The Old Irish particularizing particle í, glossed in the corpus as ONE appears to be replaced in Middle Irish by ti, i, or ni, depending on context (i.e. case, gender). This change can be seen in changes in orthography. While nominative masculine intí might be found in Old Irish texts, texts of a Middle Irish date (as well as Old Irish
5. (NP-SBJ (D-N in))
   (NUM dias)
   (OTHER aile)) (ID lh.159) “the other two”
6. (NP (SELF fadein))
   (ID mt.254) “yourself”
7. (NP-OBJ1 (N-A nóib) (NAS n) (OTHER aile))
   (ID arm.43) “another saint”
8. (NP (PRO$ a)
   (N-A ammin)
   (SELF féissin))
   (ID lc.139) “his own soul”

6.1.4 Other heads of NPs

Other words that are treated as the heads of noun phrases are personal pronouns (PRO),
and anaphors (ANA), and compounds of these.
9. (NP-SBJ (PRO som))
   (ID mt.180) “he”
10. (NP-SBJ (ANA ade))
    (ID arm.7) “she” (lit. “that”, feminine)
11. (NP-PRD (PRO+ANA hé-side))
    (ID ps.294) “he” (lit. “he-just.mentioned”)

6.1.5 Heads in NP compounds

An NP generally dominates no more than one (non-genitive) N. However, an exception is
made for noun-noun compounds in which the two nouns are not written together. In such
cases, both parts of the compound are labeled N (or NPR or VBN) but they are not
grouped separately.
12. (NP-PRD (NPR-N műil)
    (NPR-N rúin))
    (ID mt.27) “Máel Ruíin.”

6.1.6 Empty heads of NPs

An NP without an overt nominal element is assumed to have an empty nominal head. The
empty head is not explicit in the annotation (for exceptions, see 1.1.8). An NP may
therefore consist entirely of a demonstrative, quantifier, or possessives (see below 6.1.7),
or of phrases containing these elements.
13. (NP-SBJ (D a出轨))
    (ID mt.50) “this”
14. (NP-SBJ (D in)
    (D sin))
    (ID com.28) “that” (lit. “the-that”)
15. (NP (Q cach)
    (NUM ôin)
    (PP (P+PRO ôin)
    (PRO ni)))
    (ID cam.30) “everyone of us.”
16. (NP-OBJ1 (Q ni))
    (ID mt.8) “anything”
17. (NP-COM (Q cach)
    (NP-COM (PRO$ ái)))
    (ID ps.143) “each of them”

6.1.7 Possessive heads of NP

Possessives pronouns may be the head of their own phrase in two instances. First, if they
are used as the complement of a compound preposition, they are tagged as being the head
of a NP. Second, the possessives of the series műi, tuit, òe, náthar/nar, sethar/sar may be
heads of NP-COM.
18. (PP (P21 ar)
    (NP (PRO$ a))
    (P22 ciund))
    (ID fr.102) “before them”
19. (NP-COM (PRO$ ái))
    (ID ps.143) “of them”

6.1.8 Cases where Empty heads are indicated

texts in later manuscripts might have indí.
There are four instances in which an empty head of an NP is indicated with “0” as the head. These are: when an empty-headed NP is in a coordinate structure (20), when the empty-headed NP is factitive (i.e. it means “the fact, the case”, etc.) (21), when the empty-headed NP is modified by a relative clause (generally in question of the type cid ar a “what (is the reason) for which”, or can as “whence (is the place) from which”) (22), and when the empty-headed NP is indicating that an infixed pronoun is to be interpreted as such (as a opposed to being a proleptic pronoun) (24).

20. (PP (P+PRO eturru) (NP (NP 0) (CONJP (CONJ 7) (NP (N-A tír)))) (ID lh.106) “between them and land”

21. (PP (P cía) (CP-ADV (WADVP 0) (C 0) (IP-SUB (BE-SUBJ beith) (NP-SBJ (NP 0) (CP-THT (C con) (IP-SUB (VB-SUBJ tí) (NP-SBJ (D-N in) (N-N bocí)) (PP (P+PRO ian) (NP (PRO m)) (PP (P co) (NAS n) (NP (VBN-D éri)))))))) (ID lc.138) “...though it be (the case) that a poor man goes away from us with a refusal...”

22. (CP-QUE-SPE (WNP-1 (WPRO cid)) (C 0) (IP-SUB (COP 0) (NP-PRD (NP *(T*+1)) (NP-SBJ (NP 0) (CP-REL (PP-2 (P ar) (WNP 0)) (C 0) (IP-SUB (NEG-WH ná) (VB-PASS gáburst) (PP (P+PRO leú)) (PP *(ICH+2)))))))) (ID ps.146) “Why are they not sung with them?” (lit. “What (is the reason) for which they are not sung with them?”)

23. (PV+X+VBD fu-s-o cart) (NP-SBJ (NPR-N éndae) (ADJ-N cennsach)) (NP-OBI 0) (ID arm.50) “Éndae Cennsach outlawed them....”

6.2 Noun-phrase Modifiers

NPs may be modified by adjectives and adjective phrases (ADJ, ADJP), quantifiers and quantifier phrases (Q, QP), possessives and possessive phrases (PRO$, NP-POS), complement noun phrases (NP-COM), and complement clauses (CP-THT), numbers and number phrases (NUM, NUMP), prepositional phrases (PP), relative clauses (CP-REL), appositives and parentheticals (NP-PRN), and measure noun phrases (NP-MSR).

6.2.1 Adjective (ADJ-, ADJP) modifiers of NP

Adjectives in Old and Middle Irish normally follow the noun (24). However, there are various adjectives that may precede the noun. Normally, these are compounded with the noun and are hence tagged as ADJ+N..., and thus they are treated as merely head nouns in the annotation (25). Occasionally, there are preposed adjectives that are written separately from the noun, in this case, these are annotated as ADJP. This is particularly the case with adjectives like cétaine ‘first, same’, in which the meaning different is dependent on position. Compare (26) and (27).

24. (NP (N-N muc) (ADJ-N allaid)) (ID mt.32) “wild swine”

25. (NP-ADJT (ADJ+T-N ath-líoch)) (ID mt.0) “a former layman”

26. (NP-TMP (D-A an) (ADJP (ADJ-A cétna)) (N-A fecht)) (ID lais.4) “the first time”

27. (NP-SBJ (D-N ind) (ADJ+T-N óc-ben) (LEN LEN) (ADJ-N cétña)) (ID fr..82) “the same young woman”

6.2.2 Quantifier (Q, Q$, QP) modifiers of NP
Quantifiers, such as nach/ne(u)ch/na (and other forms), cech/cach, uile/uili/uli/ule (and other forms), as well as cechtarde, and others may act as modifiers to NPs as well as heads in their own right (see above). Most modifying quantifiers precede the head of the NP, however, uile/uili/uli/ule may follow the head noun, and demonstratives. In this case, it is annotated as QP, compare (30) to (31).

28. (NP-SBJ Q cech) (N-N fer) (PP (P di) (LEN LEN) (NP (ANA-S-D suidib))) (ID ps.74) “each man of these”
29. (NP Q nach) (LEN LEN) (N-D cathreach) (LEN LEN) (ADDJ-D saingnústai)) (ID ps.65) “any special town”
30. (NP-OB1 (DS-A na) (GEM h) (Q uile) (NS-A dún)) (CODE mt.609) “all the elements”
31. (NP-SBJ (DS-N ant) (NS-N slúag) (D si) (QP (Q uili))) (ID lais.56) “all these hosts”

6.2.3 Possessive Phrases

In POMIC possessive phrases are those NPs which are headed by genitive nouns that have an explicitly possessive function (in contrast to genitive nouns that project an NP-COM). Possessive may also be possessive pronouns (which project an NP-POS, although this does not currently occur in the corpus) or single word possessive adjectives (which do not).

32. (NP-PRN (IDEST idest) (N-N còicti) (NP-POS (NPR-G caiícháin))) (ID arm.6) “that is, Caíchán’s fifth”
33. (NP (PROS ar)

6.2.4 NP-Complements of NPs

6.2.4.1 Ordinary NP-Complements

Nouns in the genitive in early Irish are usually complements of NPs. This is generally the case when they can be translated as ‘of’ phrases, with no possessive meaning in English.

34. (NP (N-D cénul)) (NP-COM (NPR-G caícháin))) (ID arm.6) “race/kindred of Caíchán” (i.e. “kindred descended from Caíchán”, a genitive of source/descent)
35. (NP-OB1 (N-A grád) (NAS n) (NP-COM (N-G epscoip))) (ID arm.77) “the rank of bishop” (i.e. “rank which is bishop”, a predicative genitive)
36. (NP (N-D aimsir)) (NP-COM-2 (NPR-G lóegaire) (NP-PRN-2 (N-G meic) (NP-POS (NPR-G néill)))) (ID lh.383) “the time of Lóegaire mac Neill.” (i.e. “time associated with Lóegaire”, a genitive of association, or time)
36. (NP-SBJ (N-N bandai) (NP-COM (N-G commnai))) (ID mt.29) “a drop of beer” (i.e. “a drop consisting of beer”, a genitive of component parts/material)

6.2.4.2 Objective and Subjective Genitives

A special case of the NP-COM tag is to indicate both subjective (37) and objective genitives (38) associated with verbal noun phrases (which are treated as simple NPs in the corpus, see 1.1.2).

37. (NP (VBN-N adall)) (NP-COM (VBN-G messai)) (PP (P+PRO dóib)) (ID mt.39) “that judgment come to them” (lit. “coming of judgment to them”)
38. (NP-SBJ (VBN-N tríofal) (NP-COM (PROS mo) (VBN-G bertha) (D saj))) (ID lh.398) “trying to tonsure me” (lit. “attempt of my shearing”)

6.2.5 CP-complements of N

Nouns can take clausal complements (CP-THT, etc). For details on such clause types, and examples of their use, see section F.

6.2.6 Numbers (NUM) and Number Phrases (NUMP) as modifiers of NP.

Both numbers and number phrases may modify NP, as in (39). For more information, between the two, see the section B.7.

39. (NP-OBI (NUM cíoc)) (NS-A bhiada) (NUMP (NUM déc)) (NP-COM (N-G pendi))) (ID mt.452) “fifteen years of penance”

6.2.7 Prepositional phrases (PP) as modifiers of NP.

Many types PPs may be modifiers of NP, as in (40). PPs that introduce conjunctions, however, are not found as modifiers of NP.

40. (NP-PRD (N-N aimser)) (PP (P=PRO dóu))) (ID ps.68) “the time of it/associated with it”

6.2.8 Relative (CP-REL) modifiers of NP.

NPs may be modified by relative clauses of various types. For details see section F.6. An example is (41).

41. (NP-LFD (N-N airm) (CP-REL (PP-3 (P i) (WNP 0)) (C 0) (IP-SUB (VBD-SUBJ fairsísis) (NP-OBI-1-2 (D-A in) (N-A torcc) (PP *ICH* -3)))))

(ID arm.84) “the place where they should find the boar.”

6.2.9 Appositive and Parenthetical NPs (NP-PRN) as modifier of NP

NP-PRN may modify NP both as an appositive (42) and a parenthetical (43). Note that in both cases, the NP-PRN is within the brackets of the larger NP. This is the case unless the appositive/parenthetical is separated from the main NP by various other constituents. In such cases, as in (44), the relationship between the two is merely indicated by coindexation and not through the normal annotation for extraposition (this differs from the Penn Corpus, and may be changed in future revisions).

42. (NP-ADT-1 (N-N epscop) (NP-PRN-1 (NPR-N ãed))) (ID arm.101) “Bishop Æed”

43. (NP-COM-2 (NUM dá) (NS-G mac) (NP-POS (NPR-G ãeda)) (NP-COM (NPR-G sláne))) (NP-PRN-2 (IDEST ídest)) (NP (NPR-N blathmac)) (CONJP (CONJ 7)) (NP (NPR-N diarmait))) (ID lh.480) “The two sons of Æed Sláine, i.e. Blathmac and Diarmait.”

44. (PV+GEM+VBD du-bbert) (NP-SBJ (NPR-N pártrce)) (NP-OBI-1 (N-A cumtach)) (PP (P du) (NP (NPR-D fiacc))) (ID arm.79) “Patrick gave equipment to Fíacc, namely, a bell and a reliquary and a croisier and tablets.”

6.2.10 NP-MSR modifiers of NP

There are three uses of NP-MSR as amodifier of NP: as a durative genitive (45), as a distributive gemitive (46) and (47), and as an embedded NP within another NP to show
external function within the sentence, if not merely functioning as NP-MSR (48).

45. (NP (VBN-N truscud) (NP-MSR (Q cach) (N-G mhin)))
   (ID com.1) “fasting every day”

46. (NP-COM (VBN-G sliécthan) (NP-MSR (Q5 cacha) (N-G bei(t(i)))
   (ID com.70) “a genuflection per every Beat(1)”

47. (NP-PRN-2 (DEST idest) (N=N-N leth-rann) (NP-MSR (Q cach) (N-G m’s))
    (ID com.1) “fasting every day”

48. (NP-COM (VBN-G slachtan) (NP-MSR (Q$ cacha) (N-G beiti))
    (ID com.70) “a genuflection per every Beati”

7. NUMP

A number phrase is headed by NUM and consists of either a number used as a noun, as in
(1) (note no subdivisions, even though the second number is genitive); a number which is
modified in some way, as in (2); a number that takes a NP-COM whose head noun is
genitive (3); or a number used in some contexts where no noun is present (4). In other
cases, i.e. when a single number modifies a noun, then the number is tagged NUM and it
is part of NP.

1. (NUMP (DS-N na) (NUM tri) (NUM-G coicat))
   (ID com.59) “the three fifties”

2. (NP (D-D sin) (LEN LEN)
   (ADJ-D céicid)
   (N-D bhludain) (NUMP (NUM-G sescat)
   (PP (P ar)
   (NUMP (NUM cccccc.))))
   (PP (P tar)
   (NAS n)
   (NP (N-D gein)
   (NP-COM (NPR-G grist))))
   (ID lh.246) “the five hundred and sixty fifth year after the birth of Christ”

3. (NUMP (NUM tri)
   (NUM-G coicat)
   (NP-COM (NS-G salm))
   (ID com.71) “the three hundred and fifty psalms”

4. (NUMP (NUM tri)
   (NP-COM (NS-G salm))
   (ID fr.62) “three times”

Examples like (2), with an NP containing a PP, occur when a digit (1-9) is added to
numbers over 20. Even when no number (20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90) is present as the head,
a NUMP with no head is inserted around the PP, as in (5).

5. (NP (NUM côic) (NS-N sliécttairn)
   (NUMP (PP (P ar)
   (NUMP (NUM-S-D trb))
   (NUMP (PP (P ar)
   (NUMP (NUM-S-D trb))
   (NUMP (NUM-S-D cétai)))))
   (ID com.1) “365 genuflections”

Examples like (4) are only found when denoting “X times” or if the preposition is i ‘in’,
in expressions that means “in two [pieces]”, etc (i.e. the archaic English in twain) with a
special numeral form).

NUMP may contain FP, as in (6).

6. NUMP (FP acht)
   (NUM tri)
   (NUM ní)
   (NAS n)
   (NP-COM (NS-G imaire)
   (PP (P do)
   (NP (Q cach)
   (LEN LEN)
   (N-D fir)
   (PP (P i)
   (NAS n)
   (GEM h)
   (NP (NP-D érinn))))))
   (ID lh.95) “only twenty seven ridges for every man in Ireland”

NUMP may contain a particle that is tagged P. This P does not project a PP. Usually, this
is used when the number is on its own (or modified by a second number) and not used as a noun or as the complement of a PP, as in (7). Other instances of this particle occur when the noun is modified by a PP, as in (8), or modified by an NP-MSR, as in (9).

7. (COP it) (NP-PRD-RSP (PRO hē))
   (NP-SBJ (NUMP (P a) (NUM cícic) (NUMP (NUM sescot))))
   (PP (P+PRO samlith))
   (ID mass.39) “they are sixty five thus”

8. (NUMP (P a) (NUM .uiii.) (PP (P in) (NAS n) (NP (PRO$ a) (N-D tarsn))))
   (ID mass.45) “nine in its crosspiece”

9. (NUMP (P a) (NUM .iii.) (NP-MSR (Q$ cacha) (N-G rainne)))
   (ID mass.45) “four per every part”

The P particle is also sometimes found before the word òen when it means ‘a single’, as in (10). Note that the number and the particle are placed in a separate NUMP that is contained within the larger NP.

10. (NP-OB1 (FP cid) (NUMP (P a) (NUM .dën)) (N-N fociul))
    (ID mt.368) “even a single word”

8. PP

8.1 Complements of PP

PPs are headed by prepositions and take complements of various categories. The most common are NP a CP, but ADJP IP, PP, possible as well. Subordinating conjunctions are treated as P in POMIC (as in other Penn-style corpora) and therefore subordinate clauses introduced by a subordinating conjunction are labelled PP. See section F.1 for details.

8.1.1 NP complements of PP

1. (PP (P dí) (NP (NPR-D müsraighi)))
   (ID fg.7) “of Múscraige”

2. (PP (P ar) (NP (N-A faithgi) (NP-COM (D-G na) (NPR-G temra))))
   (ID fg.11) “on the green of Tara”

3. (PP (P lar) (NP (D sín)))
   (ID fg.17) “after that”

A very characteristic construction in Irish is for PPs to have null NP complements with person and number agreement, which is indicated by attaching +PRO to P. This is shown in (4).

4. (PP (P+PRO dí))
   (ID cam.27) “for him”

Person and number agreement may occur with overt NP complements as well, as in (5).

5. (PP (P+PRO dún))
   (NP (SELF fanissin))
   (ID cam.10) “of ourselves”

8.1.1.2 Bipartite PPs and their complements

There are many compound prepositions that consist of a preposition plus noun combination that possibly has become partially grammaticalized. They are normally written as one word, but may be written as two, when the complement is a possessive, compare (6) and (7). When the possessive is accompanied by a post-prepositional complement, these are coindexed and the post-prepositional complement is treated as an appositive, as in (8).

6. (PP (P darcheann) (NP (D-G na) (GEM h) (N-G anmu)))
   (ID lais.28) “on behalf of the soul”

7. (PP (P21 tar) (NP (PROS a)) (P22 cend))
   (ID mt.619) “on his behalf”
8. (PP (P 21 in)
   (NAS n)
   (NP-1 (PRO a))
   (P 22 degaid)
   (NP-P RN-1 (ANA side)))
   (ID com.29) “after that”

8.1.3 CP complements of PP

CP complements of prepositions are restricted to adverbial clause (CP-ADV) or (CP-CMP). These types are discussed below in section F.

9. (PP (P m)
   (CP-ADV (C 0)
      (IP-SUB (NEG n) (BE-SUBJ pé))))
   (ID arm.9) “if there should not be”

10. (PP-2 (P indd)
     (CP-CMP (W ADJ-3 0)
      (C 0)
      (IP-SUB (COP 0)
       (ADJP (ADJ-N *T*-3)
        (PP (P PRO díbib)
         (NP (PRO sim)))))))
     (ID mt.17) “rather than to them”

8.1.4 ADJP complements of PP

Adjectival complements of PPs are usually interpreted adverbially, as the following examples show. The only common preposition in this construction is co.

9. (PP (P co)
    (ADJP (ADJ-N léí)))
    (ID com.18) “diligently”

10. (PP (P co)
     (GEM m)
     (ADJP (ADJ-N menic)))
     (ID com.25) “often”

11. (PP (P co)
     (GEM h)
     (ADJP (ADJ-A oponn)))
     (ID lh.232) “sufficiently”

12. (PP (P iar)

8.1.5 NUMP complements of PP

The preposition fo/fi/fou (sometimes in combination with co, as in co fo) is found with a NUMP complement to mean ‘X times’, as in examples (13-15).

13. (PP (P fo)
     (LEN LEN)
     (NUMP (NUM tri)))
     (ID fr.62) “three times”

14. (PP (P fa)
     (NUMP (NUM dí)
      (NUMP (NUM deac))))
     (ID com.36) “twelve times”

15. (PP (P co)
     (PP (P bo)
      (LEN LEN)
      (NUMP (NUM tri))))
     (ID fr.126) “three times”

Other instances of PPs with NUMP complements are given in (16-17). The preposition ar with a NUMP complements, for instance, is common in forming compound numerals (adding the digits 1-9 to numbers over twenty).

16. (NP (NUM cóc)
     (FW pr-)
     (NUMP (PP ar)
      (NUMP (NUM tri)
       (NUM-D xx.tib))))
     (NUMP (PP ar)
      (NUMP (NUM-D trí)
       (NUM-D cétáib))))
     (ID com.1) “365 Pater Nosters” (Lit.: “five paters on three twenties on three fifties”)

17. (PP (P i)
     (NAS n)
     (NUMP (NUM dó)))
     (ID mt.499) “in two”

8.1.6 IP complements of PP
Prepositions may introduce IP-SMC (for which see F.11), as in (18).

18. (PP (P la)
   (IP-SMC (NP-SBJ (N-A marb))
   (PP (P hi)
   (NP (N-D tig))
   (PP (P+COP-SUBJ celb)
   (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP 0)
   (ADJP (ADJ-N náob))
   (NP-SBJ 0))))))
   (ID mt.414) “with a dead man, though saintly, in the house”

8.1.7 PP complements of PP

Prepositions may take prepositional complements, as the following examples show. A particularly common case is ó/óthá, which frequently has a complement PP headed by co/cotí, as in (21) and (22).

19. (PP (P acht)
   (PP (P mű)
   (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (NEG ní) (VBD-SUBJ aprad))))
   (ID fr.32) “unless she spoke.”

20. (PP (P co)
   (PP (P bo)
   (LEN LEN)
   (NUMP (NUM trí)))))
   (ID fr.126) “three times”

21. (PP (P ó)
   (NP (N-D mullach))
   (PP (P co)
   (NP (N-A fonn)))))
   (ID las.12) “from top to bottom”

22. (PP (PP (P+N-D óndiu)
   (PP (P cotí)
   (NP (N-N bráth)))))))
   (ID wms.17) “from today until Doomsday”

8.2 Modifiers of PP

Modifiers of PP may be ADVP or FP. They precede the head, or follow the complement and are treated merely as sisters of P. In certain cases the FP or ADV that follows the complement may in fact be modifying the complement. This will be addressed in future revisions.

22. (PP (ADVP (ADV immaildi))
   (P+PRO fis))
   (ID mt.423) “together with him”

23. (PP (P do)
   (NP (NS-D ractaibh) (ADJ-S-D tricibh))
   (ADVP (ADV cêne)))
   (ID mt.496) “for urgent matters besides”

24. (PP (ADVP (ADV arrec))
   (P co)
   (NP (N-A dommain)
   (NP-COM (N-G lestir))))
   (ID mt.514) “right down to the bottom of the vessel”

25. NP-SBJ (VBN-N troscaid)
   (PP (P+PRO deit)
   (NP (SELF fadéin))
   (FP (F-W tantum))))
   (ID mt.245) “fasting only for yourself”

26. (PP (P frí)
   (NP (PRO$ a) (N-A ammin) (SELF féissin))
   (ADVP (ADJP (D-D int) (ADJ-D sainriud))))
   (ID lc.139) “towards his own soul particularly”

27. (PP (ADVP (ADV súas))
   (P coricci)
   (NP (N-A riched)))
   (ID mt.609) “up to heaven”

28. (PP (FP cid)
   (P in)
   (NP (PRO$ a) (N-A insí)
   (SELF fadéissin)))
   (ID mt.18) “even into his own island”

In some cases the modifier itself will be the only element (besides a trace) within the PP. For example, this occurs when the P is fronted in relative clauses, as in (28).
9. **Wh-PHRASE**

The internal structure of wh- phrases is usually identical to that of their non-wh counterparts. However, the content of a wh- phrase can generally (except for WPP) be 0 (zero), indicating an empty operator. Wh-phrases are not annotated with dash tags indicating information concerning grammatical function, subcategory, etc. Instead, the relevant information is associated with the associated wh-trace.

9.1 **WADVJP**

A WADVJP consists of an empty operator (WADVJP 0) used in comparatives, as in (1)

1. (COPD ba)
   (ADJP (ADJR-N córu))
   (PP *(ICH*-1))
   (PP *(ICH*-2))
   (PP (P+PRO liru))
   (PP-1 (P+PRO duiri))
   (PP-2 (P+BE-WH oldás))
   (CP-CMP (WADVJP-3 0))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP 0))
   (ADJP *(T*-3))
   (NP-SBJ (N-N scintlne))
   (NP-COM (N-G ingine))))
   (..)
   (ID fr.12) “I think it would be better for you than a skittish thing of a girl.”

9.2 **WADV**

A WADV consists either of an empty operator, (WADV 0) as in (2), or is headed by a wh-adverb (3) or interrogative (4).

2. (CONJ 7)

3. (CP-ADV (WADV (WADV intan))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (PV+VB airc bír))
   (NP-OBJ (N-D biuth))
   (NP-SBJ (D-N in))
   (NP-SBJ (N-N scriptūrā))
   (PP (P a))
   (NP (VBN-D demnigud))
   (NP-COM (Q nach))
   (VBN-G dilgisd)))
   (PP (P do))
   (NP (NS-D deismrechtaib))
   (PP (P a))
   (NP (DS-D deismrech))
   (NP (DS-D salmaib)))))
   (ID ps.86) “when the scripture, in confirming some law, uses examples from the psalms…”

4. (CONJocus)
   (CP-QUE (WADV-1 (WADV cindas))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP 0))
   (ADVP *(T*-1))
   (NP-SBJ (ANA òn)))
   (ID ps.58) “And how is this?”
9.3 WNP

A WNP may consist of an empty operator (WNP 0), as in (5), the wh-pronouns (WPRO) as in (6), or a noun modified by the wh-determiners (WD), as in (7).

5. (NP-COM (D-G na)
   (N-G maindhir)
   (CP-REL (WNP-2 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (BEH-WH bis)
   (NP SBJ (NP *T*-2))
   (PP (P-PRO$ id)
   (LEN LEN)
   (NP (VBN-D coimidecht))))
   (ID mt.10) “the monks that lived with you”

6. (CP-FRL (WNP-1 (WPRO a) (NAS n))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (PV->XW=LLEN+VBF a-t-chotflam)
   (NP-SBH (PRO ni))
   (NP-OB1 (NP *T*-1)
   (PP (P do)
   (LEN IEN)
   (NP (NS-D s/fizib))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (NS-D mainib))))))
   (ID fr.28) “whatever treasures and wealth we get”

7. (CP-QUE-SPE (WNP-1 (WD cis) (N-N lir))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (RO ro)
   (LEN LLEN)
   (VBD cachain)
   (NP-SBH (Q eech)
   (N-N fer)
   (PP (P di)
   (LEN LLEN)
   (NP (ANA-S-D suidib))
   (NP-OB1 (NP *T*-1)))))
   (ID ps.74) “how many did each man of these sing?”

9.4 WPP

WPP is used in two instances in POMIC. First, it is used in prepositional relative clauses (pied-piping constructions), as in (8). Second, it is used in prepositional clefts when the prepositional phrase has been extracted from within another phrase, as in (9). In the first instance, WPP is constructed exactly like a PP, in that it is headed by a P. The PP has a complement WNP. In the second instance, WPP dominates 0.

8. (NP-SBJ (D-N ind)
   (N-N eclais)
   (CP-REL (WPP-1 (P i)
   (NAS m)
   (WNP 0))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (BED hal)
   (PP *T*-1))))
   (ID lais.8) “the church in which he was”

9. (COP is)
   (PP-1 (P+PRO dí)
   (CP-CLF (WPP-2 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP-WH as)
   (ADJP (ADJ-N díles)
   (PP *T*-2))
   (NP-SBJ-RSP (D-N in)
   (N-N briathar)
   (D sin))))
   (ID ps.301) “it is to this that that word is appropriate:…”

10. Nonstructural labels

In POMIC, the following nonstructural labels occur: CODE, ID, and LATIN. They are generally used in the same way as in the Penn corpora (see \[http://www.ling.upenn.edu/hist-corpora/annotation/index.html\]). A use of CODE which is not found in the Penn corpora is to tag [ or ] which are used in place of parentheses in the editions. ID tags the text+sentence-number combination used to identify each sentence in the corpus.

Some examples follow of CODE used to indicate paragraph+line or page number (1), CODE used to indicate (2), CODE used to indicate editorial comments (3), and CODE used to indicate omitted material (4). In a future revision of the corpus, further editorial notes will be added, where appropriate.

1. (CODE 12.4)
   (PV->VB du-léit)
   (PP (P lár)
   (NP (D sin)))
   (PP (P di)
   (NP-1 (PRO$ a)
"Then he comes to his district, a small sept in Clíu"

said he, that is, Hilarius

That is to mark them

He recites, however, three Beati, and a Magnificat with each of them, after the Psalms: a Beati per every fifty."

And the father said, “He should die.”

But when he is born, he is brought to Ita’s Cell

C. CONJUNCTION

1. Phrase-level

In POMIC, only Phrase-level conjunction is used, unlike in the Penn corpora, which also allows Word-level conjunction. Phrase-level conjunction follows the pattern of the Penn corpora, i.e.:

COP is

(COP is)

PP (P do)

(LATIN (FW sed)

(FW quando)

(FW natus)

(FW est))

PP (P do)

(LEN LEN

(NP (N-D cill)

(NP-POS (NPR-G lte))))

(LATIN (FW ductus)

(FW est))

(ID lh.19) “But when he is born, he is brought to Ita’s Cell”
An example is given in (1).

1. (NP-SBJ (NP (N flaith))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N aithech))))
   (ID arm.1) “lord and vassal”

2. CONJP with empty heads

In POMIC, as in the Penn corpora, occasionally CONJP does not have a head, as in (1).

1. (NP-PRN-1 (IDEST idest)
   (NP (NP (N gaimred))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N snechtae)))
   , ,
   (CONJP (NP (NP (N sín))
   (CONJP (NP (NP-R-N diarmuit))
   (CONJP (NP (NP-R-N nainid))
   (CONJP (NP (NP-R-N pool))))
   (CONJP (NP (NP-R-N fedelmid))))
   , ,
   (CONJP (NP (N galar))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (CP-THT (C ar)
   (IP-SUB (NEG-WH+XW nacha-d) (VB fercaigther)
   (NP-SBJ (PRO su))
   (NP-OB1 0)
   (FP etir)
   (LATIN (FW siue) (FW site) (FW siue)
   (FW insite))))))
   (ID arm.80) “He left with him seven of his community, viz. Mu Chátócc of Inis Fáil, Augustín of Inis Becc, Tecán, Diarmait, Nainid, Pól, Fedelmid.”

3. CONJP with unlike categories

As in the Penn corpora, conjunction of unlike categories is labeled with the label of the first conjunct, as in (1).

1. NP-PRN-1 (NP (PRO a)
   (N-N anord)
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (CP-THT (C ar)
   (IP-SUB (NEG-WH+XW nacha-d) (VB fercaigther)
   (NP-SBJ (PRO su))
   (NP-OB1 0)
   (FP etir)
   (LATIN (FW siue) (FW site) (FW siue)
   (FW insite)))))
   (ID mt.248) “that he should do penance for his misbehavior and that you should not be angry in any way, either consciously or unconsciously.”

4. Recursive conjunction structures

Recursive conjunction, as in the Penn Corpora, is based mainly on the semantics of the text as well as the Editor’s punctuation, when this was felt to reflect the semantics.

1. (NP-PRN-1 (IDEST idest)
   (NP (NP (N-R-N gaimred))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N snechtae)))
   (NP (NP-R-N diarmuit))
   (CONJP (NP (NP-R-N nainid))
   (CONJP (NP (NP-R-N pool))))
   (CONJP (NP (NP-R-N fedelmid))))
   (NP (NP (N-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
   (NP (N-R-N anord))
   (CODE *MS: only has anord, with no_PROS)
   (IP-INF (P di)
   (NP (VBD pendit)
   (PP (P+PRO d) (PP (P+PRO dó)
   (NP (PRO som)))))))

Note that despite the English translation, the first conjunct is an NP + IP-INF combination while the second is a CP-THT.

5. Shared modifiers

In POMIC, shared pre-modifiers are not specially marked, unlike in the Penn corpora. This may change in future revisions. Shared post-modifiers are attached as high as possible, as in (1).

1. (NP-COM (NP (N-G terci))
   (CONJP (CONJ nù))
   (NP (N-G bochde)))
   (PP (LATIN (FW in) (FW ando))))
   (ID mt.84) “scarcity or poverty during the year”

6. Extrapolated CONJP

When conjoined phrases are extrapolated, the extrapolated conjunct is coindexed with an *ICH* as in the Penn corpora. Unlike in the Penn corpora, both conjuncts retain phrasal nodes, as in (1).

1. (NP-LFD (N-N biád)
   (NP-OB1 0)
   (PP (P la))
   (NP-RSP (ANA-A suidi)))
   (CONJP-1 (CONJ 7)
    (NP (LATIN (FW ego))
     (FW uero)
     (FW orationem)))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7)
    (NP (LATIN (FW reliqua))))
   (ID mt.61) “As to the Beati of the refectory, however, the Magnificat and Hymnum and Unitas are sung with it, and Ego Uero Orationem and so forth.”

7. Clausal Conjunction

7.1 Conjunction of IP-MAT

Main clauses (IP-MAT) are separated even when conjoined. The clause-initial CONJ in the second and subsequent clauses is treated as a constituent of the clause. Unlike in the Penn corpora, no empty subject is inserted, as per the policy on empty subjects generally (see section D). As an example of conjoined IP-MAT, consider (1).

1. (IP-MAT (ID arm.56)
   (VBD+X àsia)
   (NP-SBJ (NPR-N pàtrìcì))
   (NP-OB1 0)
   (PP (P tar)
    (NAS n)
    (NP (PRO$ a)
     (VBN-D baitzed)))
   (CP-THT (C ara)
    (IP-SUB-1 (VBD-SUBJ teilecìd)
     (NP-OB1 (NS-A maccu)
      (NP-POS (NPR-G cathbad)))
     (IP-SUB-PRN-1 (CONJ 7)
      (NP-OB1 (LATIN (FW isserminìum))
       (PP (P+PRO lo)))))
   (, ,)
   (TRANS: “After_baptising_him,_Patrick_besought_him_that_he_should_allow_the_sons_of_Cath both_and_Isserminus_along_with_them.”))

1. (IP-MAT (ID arm.57)
   (CONJ 7)
   (PV+VBD ad-cotedae)
   (NP-OB1 (D-A in)
    (NAS n)
    (N-A itge))
   (TRANS: “And_he_obtained_the_request.”))

7.2 Conjunction of IP-SUB

1. (CP-ADV-1 (WADV intain)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (IP-SUB (VB-WH scaras)
    (PP (P fri)
     (NP (PRO$ a)
      (LEN LEN)
      (NS-A tola)))))
For instances when the second conjunct lacks more than just the subject, see 7.4 on gapping.

7.3 Right-node raising

Right-node raising consists of instances in which two conjuncts within a conjoined phrases share material and where that material is located at the end (the “right”) of the entire conjoined phrase. Unlike the Penn corpora, POMIC treats both NP and IP right-node raising similarly, with regard to the position of the right-node raised constituent. In particular, in both cases, it is placed as high as possible. For an example of right-node raising within NP, consider (1). This is in fact no different from shared modifiers (see section 5).

1. (NP-SBJ (NP PRO$ a) (VBNS-N fodlii))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7))
   (NP (PRO$ a) (NS-N gabáilii)))
   (NP-COM (D-G inna) (N-G trócaire)))
   (ID lc.150) “the divisions and branches of mercy”

With regard to right-node raising in IP, POMIC follows the Penn corpora in using –PRN (IP-MAT-PRN, IP-SUB-PRN, etc.). This is embedded within a higher IP, to which it is coindexed. The coindexation is attached with – in the case of the embedded clause, i.e. IP-MAT-PRN=1, etc. Consider (2).

2. (COP iss)
   (NP-PRD (PRO ú))
   (CP-CLF (IP-SUB-1 (NO+XW no-da)) (VB ail)
   (IP-SUB-PRN=1 (CONJ 7) (PV+XW=VB co-ta-úí))
   (IP-SUB-PRN=1 (CONJ 7) (NO=XW no-da)
   (VB failtíghedair)))
   (IP-SUB-PRN=1 (CONJ 7) (NO=XW no-da)
   (VB sorchaigedar))

One type of right-node raising which is not found in English is when the subject is right-node raised. This occurs because Irish is, in general, a VSO language. Consider (3).

3. (IDEST idest)
   (VB selbaigid)
   (IP-SUB-PRN=1 (CONJ 7) (VB atreba))
   (NP-SBJ (D-N in) (N-N deman) (ADJ-N olic))
   (NP-OB1 (N-A ammain)
   (NP-POS (D-G in)
   (N-G dimduig)
   (CP-REL (WNP-2 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (NEG-WH náid)
   (VB atlaigethar)
   (NP-SBJ (NP *T=2))
   (NP-OB1 (PRO$ a) (ADJ+NS-A deg-máin))
   (PP (P do)
   (NP (NPR-D diá))))))

(ID hom.24) “That is, the evil devil possess and occupies the soul of the ungrateful one who does not give thanks to God for his benefits.”

When right-node raising occurs in a CP, the gapped CP is embedded within an IP-SUB-PRN, in order to create parralellism. Within the gapped CP a second IP is inserted around the verb (and any other non-shared material). Consider in this regard example (4).

4. (CP-FRL (WNP-3 (WPRO sechí)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB-4 (VB-SBJ PASS ráiter)
   (NP-SBJ (NP *T=3))
   (IP-SUB-PRN=4 (CONJ 7)

10 Note that in this example, the infixed pronoun (-XW =-da, +XW= -ta-) is not translated.

Instead, this clause has been analysed as containing multiple proleptic pronouns all referring to the same overt NP object.
7.4 Gapping

Gapping consists of cases when at least the finite verb and occasionally more material is elided from a second conjunct. As in the Penn Corpora, Gapping and Right-node raising are very similarly analyzed in POMIC. The gapped clause is coindexed with the complete clause from which it can be reconstructed. However, unlike the Penn Corpora, all gapped clauses contain –PRN. In (1), the elided portion of the clause is written within brackets in the translation.

1. (IP-SUB-2 (VB-PASS scribbtar)
   (NP-SBJ (NP (DS- N int) (LEN LEN) (NS-N sailm)))
   (PP (P tria)
    (NP (N-A dub)))
   (IP-SUB-PRN=2 (CONJ ocus)
    (NP (DS-N in) (NS-N tituil))
    (PP (P tria)
     (NP (N-A dergi)))
   (ADVP *T*-1))
(ID lc.277) “…whatever may be said and whatever may be done to us.”

7.5 Conjoined direct speech

As in the Penn Corpora, after a verb of saying in a matrix clause, all conjoined clauses containing direct speech after the first one are treated as separate tokens.

1. (IP-MAT-SPE (ID mt.37)
   (""
    (VBF+X thithi)
    (NP-SBJ (PRO$ mo)
     (N-N muidntir)
     (PRO sa))
    (NP-OBI 0)
   (TRANS: "My_people_shall_drink_it.")
  )
) (IP-MAT-SPE (ID mt.38)
   (""
    (VBF+X thithi)
    (NP-SBJ (PRO$ mo)
     (N-N muidntir)
     (PRO sa))
    (NP-OBI 0)
   (TRANS: "My_people_shall_drink_it.")
  )

D. Empty Categories

[TO BE ADDED] Refer in the mean time to http://www.ling.upenn.edu/hist-corpora/annotation/index.html. One difference between POMIC and the Penn corpora is that POMIC usually does not indicate empty subjects, since Old and Middle Irish are pro-drop languages. The subject is indicated as 0 in the cases described above under B.6.1.8.

E. Clause Level Categories

[TO BE ADDED] Refer in the mean time to http://www.ling.upenn.edu/hist-corpora/annotation/index.html.

F. Subordinate Clauses

1. CP-ADV

Adverbial clauses are either introduced by a subordinating conjunction or not. In the first case, the subordinating conjunction is tagged as P and the remainder of the subordinate clause is treated as the CP-ADV complement of P.

1.1 CP-ADV as Complement of P

1. mág /mád “if”
   (PP (P mág)
    (CP-ADV (C 0)
     (IP-SUB (NEG ní)
      (VB-SUBJ-PASS étar))))
   (ID arm.10) “if it may not be obtained”

11 This is part of a cleft in POMIC, hence the adverbial trace.
2. amail/amal “like”

(PP (P amail)
 (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
  (C 0)
  (IP-SUB (PV+NAS+XW+VBD imm-ind-ráitset)
   (NP-OBJ 0) )))

(ID arm.70) “as they spoke of him”

3. ó “since”

(PP (P ó)
 (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
  (C 0)
  (IP-SUB (PV+VB ru-fitir)
   (NP-OBJ (PRO$ du))
   (N-A lobri))))

(ID arm.100) “since he knows your weakness.”

4. oire “since, for, because”

(PP (P oire)
 (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
  (C 0)
  (IP-SUB (NO nu)
   (NAS n)
   (COP dem)
   (NP-PRD (NS-N memb) )
   (PP *(ICH*-2))
   (NP-SBJ (Q ailii))
   (PP-2 (P du))
   (NP (NPR-D dea)))))

(ID cam.22) "for we all are members unto God”

5. cé “although”

(PP (P cé)
 (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
  (C 0)
  (IP-SUB (NEG ní)
   (VB-SUBJ césa)
   (NP-OBJ (NP (N-A aínn))
   (CONJP (NEGCONJ ná)
   (NP (N-A laubir)
   (NAS n))))
  (PP (P+PRO oco)))))))

(ID cam.33) “although he suffer fasting or labor because of it.”

6. cid “however”

(PP (P+COP-SBJ cid)
 (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
  (C 0)
  (IP-SUB (COP 0)
   (ADJP (ADJ-N fotae))
   (NP-SBJ (D-N an)
     (N-N roc)
     (CP-REL (WNP-1 0)
      (C 0)
      (IP-SUB (PV+VB-SBJ con-mestar)
       (NP-SBJ (NP *(T*-1))
        (PP (P+PRO dóib)))))))

(ID com.8) “however long be the period which is prescribed for them.”

7. résiu “before”

(PP (P résiu)
 (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
  (C 0)
  (IP-SUB (VB-SUBJ-PASS r³´sar)
   (NP-SBJ (N-N forcend)
    (NP-COM (N-G peindi)
     (NP-PRD (NS-N memb)
      (ADJP (ADJ-N fotae)
       (NP-SBJ (D-N an)
        (N-N roc)
        (CP-REL (WNP-1 0)
         (C 0)
         (IP-SUB (PV+VB con-mizedar)
          (NP-SBJ (NP *(T*-1))
           (PP (P+PRO dóib))))))))))

(ID com.12) “...before the end of the penance decided by a soul friend is reached...”

Other such subordinators are:
acht “except, save that”, dáig “because”, sech “since” (also in sech is “that is”), úar/úair “because, for, since”, dia “if”, feib “as”, acht mad “except on account of” (this is a [PP [P acht] [PP [P+COP-SBJ mad] ...]), cen “without that”, indul “in as much

2.2 Bare CP-ADV

Bare CP-ADV clauses (with no subordinator and with or without an overt C) usually express purpose (“so that”), as in (8), or result (“such that”).

8. (CONJ ocus)
“And I will take the woman from you so that she does not think of you at all.”

Bare CP-ADV clauses are also used when the relation between the main clause and the subordinate clause does not seem to be one of complementation, such as in (9). This is usually found in the phrase fecht and (or variants), meaning “once upon a time”

9. (BE 0)
   (NP-SBJ (N-A feacht)
   (NAS n))
   (PP (P+PRO ann))
   (CP-ADV (WADV 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (PV-VBD do-luid)
   (NP-SBJ-1 (NPR-N iedh)
   (ADJ-N oirdnideh)
   (NP-PRN-1 (N-N mac)
   (NP-POS-2 (NPR-G niill)
   (NP-PRN-2 (NPR-G frosaidh))
   (NP-PRN-2 (N-G mic)
   (NP-POS-3 (NPR-G fearchuile)
   (NP-PRN-3 (N-G mic)
   (NP-POS (NPR-G maʃ/le)
   (NP-G diùinn)))))))
   (PP (P do)
   (NP (VBN-N ordugud)
   (NP-COM (NS-G fer)
   (NP-COM (N-G cügid)
   (NP-COM (NPR-G connacht))))))

(ID tadh.0) “One on a time, Aed Oirdnide, son of Níall Frosach, son of Fergal, son of Mæl Dúin, came to establish order in the province of C Connacht.”

BARE CP-ADV clauses are also found when the WADV that they contain is aN

“when” as in (10), or intan “when”.

10. (CP-ADV (WADV (WADV a) (NAS n))
    (C 0)
    (IP-SUB (PV+VBD-RO as-rubart)
    (PP (P+PRO fris))…
    (ID lc.28) “when she said to him…”

BARE CP-ADV may be modified by FP, as in (11).

11. (CONJ 7)
    (CP-ADV (FP cid)
    (WADV (WADV intan))
    (C 0)
    (IP-SUB (PV+VB con-certa)
    (NP-SBJ (N-N pennimini)))
    (ID lc.246) “even when penance corrects”

2. CP-THT

2.1 Verbal Complement

1. (IP-SUB (PV+VBD-RO ad-condaire)
   (CP-THT (CP-THT (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (NEG-WH+RO nár)
   (COPD bo)
   (ADJP (ADJ-N dichraí))
   (NP-SBJ (D-N ind)
   (NP-PRN-1 (N-N pendaid))
   (NP (P+PRO lea))))))

(ID mt.131) “he saw that their penance was not zealously performed.”

2.2 Noun Phrase Complement

In addition to being complements to verbal clauses, CP-THT phrases can also be used as noun phrase complements.

39. (NP (N-D figuir)
    (CP-THT (CP-THT (C 0)
    (IP-SUB (NEG-WH+NAS+COP nán)
    (ADJP (ADJ-N cüirí))
    (NP-SBJ (ADJ+VBN-N ro-síegeath)
    (PP (P for)

(ID tadh.0) “One on a time, Aed Oirdnide, son of Níall Frosach, son of Fergal, son of Mæl Dúin, came to establish order in the province of C Connacht.”

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   (CP-THT (CP-THT (C 0)
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   (COPD bo)
   (ADJP (ADJ-N dichraí))
   (NP-SBJ (D-N ind)
   (NP-PRN-1 (N-N pendaid))
   (NP (P+PRO lea))))))

(ID mt.131) “he saw that their penance was not zealously performed.”

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    (CP-THT (CP-THT (C 0)
    (IP-SUB (NEG-WH+NAS+COP nán)
    (ADJP (ADJ-N cüirí))
    (NP-SBJ (ADJ+VBN-N ro-síegeath)
    (PP (P for)
Yes-No questions are introduced are either introduced by a particle *inni/indan/and* (etc.), or reduced (with no indication that the sentence is a question). Example (1) shows a particle question while example (2) shows a reduced question.

1. (NP-ADT (N-N cesc))
   (CONJ acus)
   (CP-QUE (PP (P mū))
   (CP-ADV (WADVP 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (PV+VBD-SUBJ do-berad)
   (NP-SBJ (NP+DP 0)
   (CP-REL (NP-1 (P i)
   (WNP 0))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (VBD-SUBJ-PASS clandta)
   (NP-SBJ (PRO$ do)
   (N N indeuin))
   (PP *ICH*-1)))))))
   (WP ind)
   (IP-SUB (VBC ainfedea)
   (PP (P+PRO oca))))
   (ID mt.107) "Quesiton, and if God should give you a block where your anvil might be planted, would you abide at it?"

2. (CP-QUE (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP 0)
   (NP-SBJ (N-N indeuin)
   (NP-COM (N-G críbid))))
   (ID mt.105) "Is it the anvil of devotion?"

5.1.2 Direct wh-questions:

Direct wh-questions are of two main types: (a) non-prepositional and (b) prepositional. They differ from other question types in that CP-QUE immediately dominates a wh-element in both types. Section 5.1.1 deals with non-prepositional direct wh-questions, while Section 5.1.2 deals with prepositional wh-direct questions.

5.1.2.1 Non-prepositional wh-direct questions

Non-prepositional wh-direct question include of wh-phrases (of different
types), a null complementizer, and an IP-SUB that contains a trace indicating the position of the wh-element.
Some wh-elements are non-phrasal, especially when wh-determiners (tagged WD) are moved while leaving the rest of the noun-phrase in-situ.

3. WPRO = *c*id
   (CP-QUE (WNP-1 (WPRO *c*id)))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP 0)
   (NP-PRD (NP *T*-1))
   (NP-SBJ (D s)))
   (ID mt.50) "What is that?"

4. WPRO = *c*ia
   (CP-QUE-SPE (WNP-1 (WPRO *c*ia))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP 0)
   (NP-PRD (NP *T*-1))
   (NP-SBJ (N N ainm))
   (NP-COM (D G ind))
   (D s)))
   (? ?) (ID ps.260) "What is the name of this book?"

5. WADV = *c*indas/cindus
   (CONJ occus)
   (NP-ADT (DS N ind))
   (LEN LEN)
   (NS-N cantae))
   (CP-QUE (WADV-1 (WADV cindus))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (NO+XW no-d)
   (NAS n)
   (VBF-PASS gbshtar)
   (ADVP *T*-1))
   (ID mt. 223) "And the canticles, how will they be sung?"

6. WPRO = *c*ate/caite/cade (etc) 'what'
   (CP-QUE-SPE (WNP-2 (WPRO *c*ate))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP 0)
   (NP-PRD (NP *T*-2))

7. WADV = *ca*m "whence, where from"
   (CP-QUE-SPE (WADV-1 (WADV can))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (PV+VB do-roich)
   (NP-SBJ (D N int))
   (VBN-D ainmnigud)
   (D s))
   (ADVP *T*-1))
   (? ?)
   (ID ps.27) "Where does this meaning come from?"

8. WD (in WNP phrase) = ce/cia, etc.
   (CP-QUE (WNP-1 (WD *c*ia)
   (N-N cruth))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (RO ru)
   (GEM h)
   (VBD-PASS ilaigthe)
   (NP-ADV (NP *T*-1))
   (ID ps.182) "In what way were they multiplied?"

9. WD (not in WNP phrase) = ce/cia, etc.
   (CP-QUE (WD-1 ce)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP ta)
   (NP-PRD (D *T*-1)
   (N-N indas)
   (NP-COM (N-G fir)))))
   (ID mt.103) "What manner of man are you?"
   (Lit: "What are you a manner/type of man?")

10. WD = *cindas* "what sort"
(ID mt.115) "What sort of life do you lead?" said Mo Cholmóc.
(Lit: "What sort, said Mo Cholmóc, is of your life?")

11. WD = cis, in the phrase cis lir "how many?"

(CP-QUE (WNP-1 (WD cis))
(C 0)
(IP-SUB (RO ro)
(LEN LEN)
(VBD cachain)
(NP-SBJ (Q cech)
(N-N fer)
(PP (P di)
(LEN LEN)
(NP (ANA-S-D suidib))))
(NP-OBI (NP *T*-1))))

(?)
(ID ps.74) "How many did each man of them sing?"

12. WPRO = null

(CP-QUE (WNP-1 (WPRO 0))
(C 0)
(IP-SUB (COP 0)
(NP-PRD (NP *T*-1))
(NP-SBJ (PRO 0)
(N-N rär)
(PP (P+PRO indi)
(FP cm))))

5.1.2.2 Direct wh-questions in specificational sentences

The corpus treats the combination cisí as two elements: WPRO = ci, PRO = sí. The PRO is treated as a predicate while the WPRO is coindexed with the parenthetical of the specification (see the section on Specificational Clauses for more details).

13. (CP-QUE-SPE (WNP-1 (WPRO ci))
(C 0)
(IP-SUB (COP 0)
(NP-PRD-2 (PRO si))
(NP-SBJ (N-N gnúis)
(NP (NS-D gnúis)
(NP-COM (D-G inna)
(N-G canóin))))
(CP-REL (WNP-3 0))
(IP-SUB (PV+VB for-tá)
(NP-SBJ (NP *T*-3))
(NP-OBI (DS-A inna)
(NS-A salmu))))
(NP-PRN-2 (NP *T*-1)))

(?)
(ID ps.55) "To what kind of the kinds of the canon do the psalms belong?"
(Lit: "what is the kind of the kinds of the canon that includes the psalms?")

5.1.2.3 Prepositional direct wh-questions

Prepositional direct questions consist of a wh-phrase followed by a zero-copula clause, whose null-subject, (see B.6.1.8) is modified with a relative clause headed by a PP. Example (14) shows an example of the sequence cid ar a which is interpreted in the corpus as "what is the reason for which". Example (15) shows that the sequence cid ar ind í "what is the reason for the fact that", which is followed by a factitive CP-THT phrase, is also found in prepositional questions.

14. (CP-QUE (WNP-2 (WPRO cid))
(C 0)
(IP-SUB (COP 0)
(NP-PRD (NP *T*-2))
(NP-SBJ (NP 0)
(CP-REL (PP-3 (P ar)
introduced with dús “to see if/whether” (tagged WQ). Indirect wh-questions can be introduced with either no special marker, or with dús, especially after verbs of saying. Together with dús, which is neither within a containing phrasal tag nor associated with a trace, a complementizer position is always indicated. The following examples show an indirect yes-no question introduced by dús in (16), an indirect wh-question introduced by cid “what” (17), an indirect wh-question introduced by dús and a wh-word (18). Additionally, in cases in which analysis is ambiguous between a free relative CP-FRL and an indirect question CP-QUE, CP-QUE is the default, as in (19), especially when the selecting verb is usually found with indirect questions.

16. (PV+SUBJ-PASS du-écastar)  
(CP-QUE (WQ dús))  
(IP-SUB (PV-SUBJ-PASS étar)  
(NP (P dí))  
(NP (N-D muintir)  
(NP (NPR-N G drommo))  
(NP (PRO$ a))  
(NP (D manchib))))))))  
(PP (PP (P di))  
(NP (ADJ+VBN”r$-gab$m))  
(NP (G na))  
(NP (G cantaci))  
(NP (PRN-2 (CODE [) (ID EST idest) (FW magnificat) (CODE ]))))))  
(ADJ+VBN-N sír-gabail) (NP (NPR-G măire)) (NP (PRN-2 (CODE [])) (IDEST idest) (FW magnificat) (CODE []))))))  
(NP-ADV (NP *T*-1))))))

(17. (IP-SUB-PRE (NEG nó)  
(VB feddur)  
(CP-QUE (WNP-1 (WPRO cid))  
(IP-SUB (BE-WH fí)  
(NP (SUBJ (PV+LEN+VB) (G biado))  
(NP (PRO$ do))  
(NP (G cantaci))  
(NP (NPR-G măire)) (NP (PRN-2 (CODE [) (ID EST idest) (FW magnificat) (CODE []))))))  
(NP-ADV (NP *T*-1))))))

5.2 Indirect Questions

5.2.1 Complement Direct Questions

Indirect questions usually occur as complements. They may consist of either yes-no (whether) questions or wh-questions. Indirect yes-no questions are
I do not understand your continual singing of the Beati and the Canticle of Mary (i.e. the Magnificat)."

(Lit.: "I do not understand what your continual singing of the Beati and the Canticle of Mary (i.e. the Magnificat) is [about]."

…who asked him which attribute of the clerical character was best for him to acquire.

Whether it be to read the gospels aloud that one goes after doing penance, or whether it be to the kitchen, or any other thing, he washes his hands.

20. insert example of normal appositive question
21. insert example of extraposed question

5.3 Adverbial Whether questions

Questions that are not direct questions, complements of a verb, or appositives to an NP are labeled as CP-QUE-ADV, if they may be translated as 'whether' questions in English, since they fill an adverbial function. They are usually introduced with cid (tagged WQ+COP-SUBJ), followed by a CP-CLF (with zero copula in the IP-SUB), as in (22). They may also be introduced with with dis in (WQ WP), which in this case may be translated as "to see whether/if", as in (23).

22. cid ... cid "whether X ... or Y"

5.2.2 Appositive/parenthetical indirect questions

When indirect questions occur in apposition to a demonstrative or other NP, they carry the extended tag -PRN. They may be introduced with a WP (in/ind/an/and). If extraposed, they, like extraposed appositive/parenthetical THAT clauses) are coindexed with a trace within the NP, in order to distinguish them from verbal complements.
6. CP-REL

Clauses which are tagged CP-REL have both a C element and a wh-element (WNP, WADVP), both of which may be overt or zero, however, it is more usual that the wh-element is overt and the C element zero. Both the wh-element and the trace (*T*) indicate the category of the gap, with additional functional information (SBJ, OB1, etc) appearing on the trace only. There are three main types of relative clauses: subject/object/adverbial relatives (7.1), genitival relatives (7.2) and prepositional relatives (7.3).

6.1 Subject/Object/Adverbial relatives

This type of relative clause is the prototypical type, consisting of a WNP or WADVP wh-element, C, and a trace indicating the function and type of the gap. The following examples show a subject gap (1), an object gap (2), an adverbial gap (3).

1. (NP-OBJ (N-A cétait) (CP-REL (WNP-1 0) (C 0) (IP-SUB (VB-PASS rithe)) (NP-SBJ (NP *T*-1)) (PP (P fri)) (NP-2 (NPR-A éladach) (NP-PRN-2 (N-A mac)) (NP-POS (NPR-G maile) (NP-POS (N-G odrac)) (NP-PRN-2 (N-N tigerne) (NP-COM (NPR-G cremthinnae))))))

2. (NP-SBJ (D-N ind) (LEN LEN) (N-N flait) (CP-REL (WNP-1 0) (C 0) (IP-SUB (PV+LEN+VB ad-chosnat) (CODE ?) (NP-SBJ (NP (DS-N ind) (NS-N nóib)) (CONJP (CONJ 7) (NP (DS-N ind) (LEN LEN) (NS-N fíreóin)))) (NP-OBJ (NP *T*-1))))))

(ID hom.78) “The kingdom which the saints and the righteous strive after…”

3. (NP (N-A fot) (NP-COM (D-G inna) (N-G reec)) (CP-REL (WADVP-3 0) (C 0) (IP-SUB (BE-SUBJ-PASS bether) (PP (P+PRO oca)) (ADVP *T*-3))) (ID com.6) "... the length of time in which one is at them…”

6.2 Genitive Relatives

When a possessor is relativized, the annotation scheme does not include a trace or a wh-constituent. The following examples show a simple genitive relative (4) and a complex genitive relative (5) in which the antecedent (for) is combined with a relative that contains a cleft. It is important to note that in (4), the relation between the antecedent and the relative is not shown at all, while in (5) a resumptive possessive (PRO$ a) modifying the possessed noun is present.

4. (PP (P ar) (NP (N-A ech) (NAS n) (ADJ-A domn)))

(ID arm.23) “… a mantle which was sold to Éládach son of Máelodar, lord of Creemthenn, for a brown horse.”

5. (NP (N-A ech) (NAS n) (ADJ-A donn)))

(ID arm.23) “… a mantle which was sold to Éládach son of Máelodar, lord of Creemthenn, for a brown horse.”

(ID arm.23) “… a mantle which was sold to Éládach son of Máelodar, lord of Creemthenn, for a brown horse.”

(ID arm.23) “… a mantle which was sold to Éládach son of Máelodar, lord of Creemthenn, for a brown horse.”

(ID arm.23) “… a mantle which was sold to Éládach son of Máelodar, lord of Creemthenn, for a brown horse.”
6.3 Prepositional relatives

Prepositional relatives are those relatives in which CP-REL immediately dominates a WPP that contains a WNP. WNP sometimes contains an overt, nasalizing, relative particle, a tagged WPRO. A simple case is shown in (6). PP is co-indexed to a trace *ICH* within the subordinate clause.

6. (NP (N-D deitbirius))
   (CP-REL (WPP-5 (P ar))
     (WNP (WPRO a))
     (NAS a))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (VB-PASS-WH dēntar)
     (PP *ICH*5)))
   (ID com.6) "...[the] motive for which it is done..."

There are two instances in which there is a null wh-element (WNP 0). Example (7) shows that this is the case with negative prepositional relatives, while (8) shows that the preposition i “in” is not followed by a relative particle. Occasionally, the same is true of other vowel-final prepositions in non-negative contexts as well.

7. (NP-SBJ (N-N fer))
   (NP-COM (NUM+N-G oin-sétche))
   (CP-REL (WPP-1 (P du))
     (WNP 0))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (NEG-WH ná)
     (VBI-PASS ruchtæ)
     (NP-SBJ (FP act)
       (NUM+N-ōn-tuistiu))
     (PP *ICH*1)))
   (ID arm.68) "... a man with a single wife to whom only a single child has been born."

8. (NP-LFD (N-N airm))
   (CP-REL (WPP-2 (P i))
     (WNP 0))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (VBD-SUBJ fúrsitis)
     (NP-OB1-1 (D-A in)
       (N-A torcc))
     (PP *ICH*2)))
   (ID arm.84) "... the spot in which they should find the boar."

6.4 Extrapoosed Relative

As with other extrapoosed constituents, an extrapoosed relative is coindexed to an *ICH* trace within the brackets of their antecedent, as in (9).

9. (C con)
   (COP id)
   (NP-PRD-1 (PRO ëi))
   (NP-SBJ (N-N episcop))
   (CP-REL *ICH*-2)
   (NP-PRN-1 (D in)
     (D sin))
   (CP-REL-2 (WNP-3 0)
     (C 0)
     (IP-SUB (ADV-PASS (ADV cita))
       (RO rí)
       (VBD-PASS oirdned)
       (NP-SBJ *T*-3)
       (PP (P la)
         (NP (NPRS-A laigniu)))))
   (ID arm.78) "And, that is the bishop who was first ordained amongst the

(ID arm.67) "... a man, noble, of good kin, without defect, without blemish, whose wealth would not be too little nor too great."
6.5 Relative with overt C

As the above examples showed, the C in relative clauses in Old Irish is normally left unexpressed, but there are a few examples where con is used as a relativizing C, as in (10).

10. (NP-PRD (Q nï)
    (CP-REL (WNP-1 0)
        (C con)
        (IP-SUB (VB-SUBJ ebera)
            (NP-OBJ1 (NP *(T*-1))
                (PP (P=PRO fri))))))

(ID mt.371) “something that you should say to him.”

7. CP-CAR

The following types of relative clauses are treated as clause-adjoined. CP-CAR clauses are daughters of IP.

7.1 Continuative Relatives

In this type, the antecedent of the relative is the entire clause. Such clauses occasionally have olsuide (ols.uide) for WPRO within WNP, as in (2).

1. (C co)
    (VB-SUBJ-RO tarta)
    (NP-SBJ (N-N rí)
        (NP-POS (NPR-G locha)
            (NP-POS (NPR-G léin))))
    (NP-OBJ1 (NUMP (NUM,i,i,i))
        (NUM sect)
        (NP-COM (NS-G cumel))))
    (PP (P=PRO dó))
    (CP-CAR (WNP-1 0)
        (C 0)
        (IP-SUB (NEG-WH nád)
            (NAS n)
            (VB aruthet)
            (NP-SBJ (NP *(T*-1))
                (NP-OBJ1 (NP (N-A ráth))
                    (CONJP (NEGCONJ ná)
                        (NP (N-A cúi)))))
            (IP wms.35) “And the king of Loch Léin should give twenty one cumals to him, which [fact] may not compensate for fief nor coshering.”

2. (COP is)
    (ADJP (VBGR cosnaidi))
    (FP trá)
    (NP-SBJ (D-N ind)
        (LEN LEN)
        (N-N flath)
        (NP-COM (N-G nime)))
    (.)
    (CP-CAR (WNP-1 (WPRO ols.uide))
        (C 0)
        (IP-SUB (COP-WH as)
            (ADJP (ADJ-N écsamail)
                (PP (P trí)
                    (NP (D-A sin)
                        (N-A flath)
                        (NAS n)
                        (ADJ-A dóendáí)
                        (NP-COM (D-G in) (N-G betha) (ADJ-G frecndairc))))))
        (NP-SBJ (NP *(T*-1))))

(ID hom.68) “The kingdom of heaven is to be striven after, [a fact] which is unlike the human dominion of the present world.”

7.2 Antecedent internal relative clauses

This type includes instances like (3) in which the WPRO ci- combines with a form of the copula in a specificational sentence. Here, the relationship between the relative and the reest of the clause is not entirely clear; hence it is tagged as CP-CAR.

3. (CONJ acht)
    (COPF bid)
    (ADJP (ADJ-N suír)
        (PP *(ICE*-1)
            (NP-SBJ (NPR-N f’mummu))
            (PP-1 (P 0)
                (NP (VBN-D loga))
                (CP-CAR (WNP-2 (WPRO+COP-SBJ cip))
                    (C 0)
                    (IP-SUB (COP 0)
                        (NP-PRD (PRO fi))
                        (NP-SBJ (N-N rí)
                            (CP-REL (WNP-4 0)
                                (C 0)
                                (IP-SUB (BE-SUBJ-WH b'fís)
                                    (NP-SBJ (NP *(T*-4))))))

(ID hom.68) “The kingdom of heaven is to be striven after, [a fact] which is unlike the human dominion of the present world.”
8. CP-FRL

Free-relatives have the internal form of CP-RELs. They contain both a wh-element and a C. The wh-element may be overt or non-overt. When it is overt, it is typically a (nasalizing), but it may be cid or cía as well. All CP-FRLs are embedded within an NP, which shows the function of the free relative in the larger clause.

8.1 Normal usage of CP-FRL

The following are examples of CP-FRLs as subject (1), object (2), left-dislocated constituent (3), a parenthetical (4), and a hanging topic (or nominative pendens) (5).

1. (IP-SUB (NEG ní))
   (COP 0)
   (ADJP (ADJ-N mór))
   (CP-CLF (WADVP-1 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (VB-WH tolnahtr) (PP (P di)
   (NPR-D dia))
   (NP-SBJ (CP-FRL (WNP-5 (WPRO ind))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (PV-VB di-gni) (NP-SBJ (Q neuch))
   (NP-OB1 (NP *T*-5))
   (PP (P fri)
   (NP (PRO a)
   (N-A memmain) (SELF fadéisinn))))
   (ADVP *T*-1)))))
   (ID mt.112) “...what a man does merely in intention is not greatly pleasing to God.”
   (lit., “it is not much how what anyone does in his own mind is pleasing

2. (NEG ní)
   (VBD-RO targart)
   (NP-OB1 (CP-FRL (WNP-1 (WPRO a)
   (NAS ni))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP-WH as)
   (ADJP (ADJS moam)
   (PP (P PRO dé))
   (NP-SBJ (NP *T*-1)))))
   (ID wms.19) “But Fíarmumu will be free by choice, whatever king may be in Cashel of the progeny of Óengus mac Nad Froích.”

3. (NP-LFD (CP-FRL (WNP-1 (WPRO a)
   (NAS ri))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COPD-RO robo)
   (LEN LEN)
   (NP-PRD (N-N ùainse))
   (PP (P do)
   (LEN LEN)
   (NP (ANA-D súidiu)))
   (NP-SBJ (NP *T*-1)))))
   (COP iss)
   (NP-PRD-RSP (PRO ed))
   (CP-CLF (WNP-2 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COPD-RO ropo)
   (NP-PRD (N-N desse))
   (PP (P do)
   (NP (NP-PR-D crís)))
   (NP-SBJ (NP *T*-2)))))
   (ID lais.33) “I have not charged the greater part of it.” (lit. “that which is greatest of it”)

4. (IP-SUB (NEG ní))
   (COPD bu)
   (ADJP (ADJR-N móó))
   (NP-SBJ-1 (N-N dánh))
   (PP (P PRO lais))
   (NP-PRN-1 (CP-FRL (WNP-2 (WPRO a)
   (NAS ri))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (RO ro)
   (BED bóí)
   (NP-SBJ (NP *T*-2)))
   (ID mass.37) “What was on his left, it is that that was on Christ’s right.”

5. (NP-PRN-3 (NP *T*-2)))
   (NP-PRN-5 (NP-G mac))
   (NP-PRN-3 (NP *T*-2)))
   (NP-PRN-5 (NP-G òengusa))
   (NP-PRN-3 (NP *T*-2)))
   (ID wms.19) “But Fíarmumu will be free by choice, whatever king may be in Cashel of the progeny of Óengus mac Nad Froích.”
He considered the whole contents of the psalter not too much of a task. (lit. “what was in the whole psalter”)

Whatever treasures and wealth we get, it is to you that it will go because of Rónán’s love.

It clefts in Early Irish are very common and have been used quite liberally in POMIC, even when there is no overt copula. In such cases, a (COP 0) is inserted before the predicate. In some cases this kind of null-copula clause may have been tagged as an NP-ADT followed by a normal clause, not a CP-CLF. It is hoped that these instances will be updated in future revision.

Internally, clefts are generally like relative clauses (with the exception of PP clefts). That is, they consist of a WH phrase followed by a C (usually null) followed by te IP-SUB. Externally, the cleft is a daughter of IP. The construction consists of COP + predicate (nominal, adjectival, adverbial, or prepositional) + CP-CLF. Since extraction of preposition phrases is usually treated like adverbial extraction in POMIC (i.e. requiring the use of WADVP within the CP), this is the case in most clefts as well. Only in cases of extraction of PP from within ADJP is WPP used.
In clefts whose sister is an adjectival predicate, the use of WADJP or WADVP depends on the verb of the cleft clause. If the verb is the copula, then WADVJ is used, since the adjective represents the extracted predicate of the copula; if, however, the verb of the cleft clause is not the copula, then WADVP is used, since the adjective is being used adverbially. Example (1) gives an instance of a nominal cleft, (2) an instance of an WADJP adjectival cleft, (3) an instance of an WADVP adjectival cleft, (4) an adverbial cleft, (5) an Old Irish prepositional cleft, (6) a Middle Irish prepositional cleft, and (7) a prepositional cleft in which the preposition has been extracted from within ADJP.

1. (COP is)
   (NP-PRD (NPR-N broccán)
   (ADJ-N clíen))
   (CP-CLF (WNP-1 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (PV-VBD do-réine)
   (NP-SBJ (NP *T*-1))
   (NP-OBI (PRO ho))))
   (ID lh.422) “It is Broccán the Squinting who made it.”

2. (COP is)
   (ADJP (ADJ f%) (NP (PRO í))
   (CP-CLF (WADJP-1 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (COP is)
   (ADJP *T*-1)
   (NP-SBJ (N-N rithim)) …
   (ID lh.171) “It is good that the rhythm is…”

3. (NEG ní)
   (COP 0)
   (ADJP (ADJ-N mér))
   (CP-CLF (WADVP-1 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (VB-WH tolnathar)
   (PP (P dí)
   (NP (NPR-D dáis))
   (NP-SBJ (CP-FRL (WNP-5 (WPRO ind))
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (PV+VB di-gní)
   (NP-SBJ (Q neach))
   (NP-OBI (NP *T*-5))
   (PP (P frí)
   (NP (PROS a) (N-A menmain)
   (SELF fadéssos))))))
   (ADVVP *T*-1))
   (ADVP *T*-1)))
   (ADVP *T*-1))
   (IP-SUB (RO ro)
   (VBD sáchar)
   (NP-SBJ (NP (D-N in)
   (N-N boc)
   (IP-INF (P do)
   (NP (VBN-D bhlíth))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7) (NP (D-N int)
   (N-N imm))
   (IP-INF (P do)
   (NP (VBN-D dínam))))))
   (ADVP *T*-1)))
   (ID lh.244) “And it is together that the grinding of the bag and the composition of the hymn were completed.”

4. (CONJ 7)
   (COP is)
   (ADVP (ADV imaili))
   (CP-CLF (WADVP-1 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (RO ro)
   (VBD scích)
   (NP-SBJ (NP (D-N in)
   (N-N boc)
   (IP-INF (P do)
   (NP (VBN-D bhlíth))))
   (CONJP (CONJ 7) (NP (D-N int)
   (N-N imm))
   (IP-INF (P do)
   (NP (VBN-D dínam))))))
   (ADVP *T*-1)))
   (ADVP *T*-1)))
   (ID mt.112) “What a man does merely in intention is not greatly pleasing to God.”
   (Lit: “It is not great how what a someone does in his own mind is pleasing to God.”)

5. (IP-SUB-SPE (" ")
   (COP is)
   (PP (P frí)
   (NP (N-A abinn)
   (PP *(ICH*-2)
   (ADV-DIR (ADV aniar))
   (CP-CLF (WADVP-3 0)
   (C 0)
   (IP-SUB (BE atá)
   (NP-SBJ (PROS t)
   (VBN-N esérge))
   (ADVVP *T*-3))
   (PP-2 (P i)
   (NP (N-D cúil)
   (NP-COM (N-G maige))))
   (" "))
   (ID arm.84) “It is to the west of the river in Cúil Maige that your resurrection will be.”

6. (COP is)
   (PP (P PRO dé)
   (CP-CLF (WADVP-1 0)
   (C 0))
This is a rare clause-type that was used as a last resort. It may be that in certain instances possible examples have been tagged as NPs with prepositional complements; hopefully this will be changed in future revisions. As this implies, in POMIC (unlike the Penn corpora) small clauses are instances of any non-verbal predication where it would be inappropriate to insert a null copula (COP) or null substantive verb (BE). In particular, these are instances of predicate that do not occur in main or subordinate clauses of the recognized types (IP-MAT, IP-SUB embedded within a CP*). Small clauses occur in absolute constructions, without a governing verb or preposition as in example (1), as complements of verbs as in example (2), or as complements of prepositions as in (3).

1. (IP-SMC (NP-SBJ (PRO hē))
   (PP (P hō))
   (NP (N-D luibrí))
   (NP-COM (N-G galair))))
   (NO+X no)
   (NAS m)
   (BEI bēred)
   (ADVP (ADV arum))
   (NP-SBJ (Q cāch))
   (PP (P ar))
   (NP (N-D fāirí))
   (PP (P dí))
   (NP (D-S-D na))
   (N+NS-D mac-clēirichib))
   (NP-OBJ 0)
   (PP (P dochum))
   (NP (PROS a))
   (N-G tigir<d>))
   (PP (P+PRO leu))
   (ID mt.460) "Now, him being ill with disease, so each of the clerical students in turn used to bring him to his house with them."

2. (CONJ 7)
   (PV+X+VBD-RO a-t-chondairc)
   (IP-SMC (NP-SBJ (PRO eat))
   (PP (P hō))
   (NP (N-D luibrí))
   (NP-COM (N-G galair)))
   (ID lh.443) "He saw them alive."

3. (NP-ADT (N-N praind)
   (FP danó)
   (IP-INF (P do))
   (NP (VBN-D tomaili)))
It is frequently the case for absolute small clauses to be introduced by os/ocus/7, as in (4).
Furthermore, clauses in which the predicate is a PP containing oc 'at' and a verbal noun, which may be translated as participles, are also tagged as IP-SMC, as in (5) (in this example, the PP cannot count as the main predicate, since that must be the clefted adjectival/adverbial).

4. (P ar)
   (COP is)
   (NP-PRD (NP (NPR N duíd)
     (NP-SPR (PRO$ a)
       (N-D óinur))))
   (CP-CLF (WNP-1 0)
     (C 0)
     (IP-SUB (RO ro)
       (LEN LEN)
       (VBD cachain)
       (NP-SBJ (NP *T* 1))
       (NP-OBI (DS-A inna)
         (NS-A salmu))))

   (, )
   (IP-SMC (CONJ ocus)
     (NP-SBJ (PRO$ a)
       (LEN LEN)
       (NS-N salm-chéilaidi))
     (PP (P+PRO imbhi))

   (, )
   ID ps.152) “For it is David alone who sang the psalms, with his psalmists around him.”

5. (COP 0)
   (ADJP (ADJ-N tromde))
   (ADVP-TMP (ADV tarum))
   (CP-CLF (WADVP-1 0)
     (C 0))

G. TAG LIST

1. Nominal Tags

1.1 Noun Tags

Singular: N (common noun), VBN (verbal noun), NPR (proper noun)
Plural: NS, VBNS, NPRS
Case Tags: (added at the end of singular or plural tags): -N (nominative), -A (accusative), -G (genitive), -D (dative), -V (vocative)

1.2 Demonstrative and Definite Article

D (case tags may be attached to this)

1.3 Anaphors

ANA (singular)
ANA-S (plural)
(case tags may attach to both of these)

1.4. SELF, OTHER, ONE, Q

SELF (féin, etc.); OTHER (aile, etc.); one (i, ni, í)
OTHERS (aili, etc.) (possessive)
Q (quantifiers: cách, cach, cech, nech, nach, na, uili, etc.)
Q$ (possessive quantifiers)
2. Adjectival Tags

singular: ADJ (positive degree), AJDR (comparative), ADJE (equative), ADJS (superlative), VAN (participle)
plural: (only with positive degree adjectives and participles) ADJ-S; VAN-S

3. Prepositional Tags

P+PRO (inflected preposition)
P+PROS (preposition with suffixed possessive) (note usually this is written as two separate words)

4. Pronominal Tags

PRO

5. Verbal Tags

5.1 Main Verbs

VB (present)
VBC (conditional)
VBD (past)
VBH (future)
VBI (imperfect)
VBV (imperative)
VBGR (gerundive)

5.2 Verbal Suffixes

The following suffixes may be added to verbs in the following order:

-SUBJ (subjunctive)
-RO (perfective, ro form) (only used if the verb has infixed ro or another perfective particle, or if the ro particle is affixed to the verb in conjunct position)
-PASS (passive)
-WH (relative)

5.3 Substantive Verb

BE (present)
BEC (conditional)
BED (past)
BEH (habitual)
BEI (imperfect)
BEV (imperative)

5.4. Copula Tags

COP (present)
COPC (conditional)
COPD (past)
COPH (habitual)
COPI (imperfect)
COPV (imperative)

The copula verb may be suffixed by the above verbal suffixes.

6. Particles

RO (perfective particle (when not attached directly to the verb)
RP (dē in comparatives)
FP (dánú, trá, ém, etc.)
NO (dummy particle found before: infixed pronouns, imperfect/past subjunctive/conditional, and some relative/subordinate clauses

7. Negation Tags

NEG (nì)
NEG-WH (nád, nach, nì) (used in subordinate clauses, relative clauses, imperatives)

8. Adverb Tags

ADV

9. Coordination/Disjunction

CONJ (ocus, 7, nó, I-, acht)
10. Relative and Interrogative Tags

WPRO (interrogative pronoun or relative particle) (cía, cid, cate, a, sa)
WPROS (possessive interrogative pronoun) (cúich, etc.)
WQ (dúis whether, to see if)
WP (question particle: in)
WD (interrogative used as a demonstrative/article, as in: cía fer 'which man')
WADV (adverbial relative antecedent, as in: intan 'when', etc.)

11. Complementizer
C (ara, co, cía)

12. Mutations
GEM
LEN
NAS

(may be infixed: +GEM+, +LEN+, +NAS+)

13. + Tags

13.1 Prefixes
PV+ (preverb)

Ex. PV+VB, PV+VBC, PV+VBD, PV+VBF, etc.

N+ (noun as first element of a compound)

ADJ+ (adjective as first element of a compound)

ADV+ (prefixed adverbial)

C+ (conjunction as first element of a clitic chain)

Ex. C+COP

P+ (conjunctive preposition used as first element of a clitic chain)

Ex. P+COP-SUBJ mad 'if it be' (here ma 'if' is treated as a P)

WP+ (question particle in a clitic chain with COP usually)

Ex. WP+COP = ind 'is it')

WPRO+ (interrogative pronoun in a clitic chain with COP usually)

13.2 Suffixes

+PRO (in inflected prepositions and doubled pronoun in emphatic forms, also attached to Copula and Substantive in Middle Irish)

Ex. P+PRO, *lim 'with me'

Ex. P+PRO+PRO, lindi = linn ni

Ex. COPF+PRO, be-at

+XW (suffixed relative pronoun in verbal forms and attached to RO, NO, NEG, C, P)

Ex. RO+XW = ro-d, etc

Ex. RO+NAS+XW = ro-dn, etc.

Ex. P+XW = con-da, etc. (where con means "until")

+X (suffixed pronoun in verbal forms and attached to RO, NO, NEG, C, P)

Ex. RO+X = ro-s, etc.

Ex. VB+X = gaibti, etc.

13.3 Infixes

+LEN+ (infixed lenition)

Ex. PV+LEN+VB; PV+X+LEN+VB, etc.

(NOTE: the order PV+LEN+X+VB, etc, never occurs, since infixes are not lenited in the orthography)

+NAS+ (infixed nasalization)

Ex. PV+NAS+VB; PV+NAS+XW+VB-SUBJ, etc.

(NOTE: the last cited sequence is used for: do-naccent, etc., where the first -n- indicates that the relative clause is nasalizing, -nd- is the infixed class C pronoun, glossed XW. Note that the nasalization caused by masculine pronouns, as in this example is not glossed +NAS+. This is because +NAS+ is reserved for the mutation caused by the relative. This helps to disambiguate between the pronoun and relative clauses.)

+X+ (infixed pronoun)

Ex. PV+X+VB, etc.

+XW+ (infixed relative-related pronoun or particle)

Ex. may be used for -im- in ar-im-railstar, for example or for -a- in imm-a-caired, for example}
14. FW, punctuation, CODE, ID

FW (foreign word)
?
!
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- -

CODE
ID
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