

# THE GAULISH LANGUAGE

## IEXTIS GALATION ·

### GALATIS·CANTIS·SISTAMOS·VRITTO·CAÐÐIN

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## Contents

- Introduction
- List of Abbreviations
- Phonology and Orthography
  - Consonants
  - Vowels
  - Phonotactic rules
  - Prosody and Stress
  - Orthography
- Morphology
  - Nouns
  - Adjectives
  - Numerals
  - Pronouns
  - Particles (Prepositions and Adverbs)
  - Verbs
    - Person and Number
    - Voice
    - Tense
    - Moods
    - Valency/Version
    - Weak Declensions
    - Strong Declension
    - Verbal Nouns
    - Participles
    - Preverbs
- Syntax
  - Sentence
  - Infinitive
  - Participle
  - Agreement
  - Conditionals
  - Word order
- Bibliography

## Introduction

This work presents a reconstruction of the Gaulish language. Its purpose is to provide a comprehensive overview of reconstructed Gaulish phonology, morphology and syntax in a way that facilitates learning, translating, and composition. While there have already been numerous attempts made at reviving the Gaulish language, this work is mostly a consolidation and completion of the most successful, popular, and accurate reconstructions already available.

Gaulish was a Celtic language once widely spoken across Europe until around the fourth century CE. The language is derived from Proto-Celtic and is classified as a continental celtic and P-Celtic language. This classification helps linguists to note similarities and differences between the Celtic languages.

Although the ancient language is relatively well attested with a fairly large number of inscriptions, there are still large gaps in our knowledge of the language's grammar and lexicon. While attested Gaulish material received the highest priority, reconstructions of the language rely on two different methods for filling the gaps.

The first is to look forward in time to more well attested Celtic languages like Old Irish and, to a lesser extent, Brittonic languages. By applying the necessary, predictable sound changes to words in these languages, it is possible to create hypothetical forms that may have existed in Gaulish, lost in time.

The second method is to look back in time to the ancestral languages from which Gaulish is derived – namely, Proto-Celtic and Proto-Indo-European. Through the same process of applying sound changes (this time moving forward through time instead of reversing later sound changes), hypothetical Gaulish forms can be inferred based on words common to other Indo-European languages, such as Latin, Ancient Greek, Sanskrit, as well as ancient Germanic and Slavic languages.

It is important to note that even by the time of Roman occupation of Gaul, there was likely to be not one coherent Gaulish language, but a multitude of related but distinct languages on a dialect spectrum spanning across the nations and tribes of Celtic Europe. Because of this, the language described in this work does not reflect any language that actually existed and was used by a specific Gaulish tribe, but instead represents a hypothetical common Gaulish language which combines features most frequently attested across all Gaulish tribes.

## List of Abbreviations

acc.	Accusative
adj.	Adjective
adv.	Adverb
conj.	Conjunction
col.	Collective Noun
dat.	Dative
defect.	Defective
gen.	Genitive
ins.	Instrumental
interj.	Interjection
irr.	Irregular
loc.	Locative
f.	Feminine
m.	Masculine
n.	Neuter or Noun
nom.	Nominative
ord.	Ordinal
part.	Particle
perf.	Perfective
prep.	Preposition
suf.	Suffix
vi.	Intransitive Verb
v.	Verb
voc.	Vocative
vt.	Transitive Verb

## I. Phonology and Orthography

### I.1. Consonants:

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Unvoiced Stops	<b>p</b>	<b>t</b>		<b>k</b>
Voiced Stops	<b>b</b>	<b>d</b>		<b>g</b>
Nasals	<b>m</b>	<b>n</b>		
Fricatives		<b>s</b>		<b>(x)*</b>
Affricates		<b>tʃ</b>		
Trills		<b>r</b>		
Liquids		<b>l</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>w</b>

\*/x/ is an allophone of /k/ before /t/ and /s/.

### I.II. Vowel Inventory

#### i. Vowels

	Front	Center	Back
Close	<b>i, i:</b>		<b>u, u:</b>
Mid	<b>e, e:</b>		<b>o, o:</b>
Open		<b>a, a:</b>	

#### iii. Diphthongs

	-i	-u
a-	<b>ai</b>	<b>au</b>
e-	<b>ei</b>	<b>eu</b>
o-	<b>oi</b>	<b>ou</b>

### I.III. Phonotactic Rules

- i. Velar allophones: /k/ and /g/ becomes [x] before /t/ and /s/
- ii. Allophones of /tʃ/: word-initial [s], intervocalic [ss], word-final [ts].
- iii.: Final /m/ → /n/: /m/ becomes [n] at the end of words

### I.IV. Pronunciation Guide

By using a wide range of evidence, scholars have been able to gain a fairly complete idea of how Gaulish was spoken. However, as Gaulish is no longer used as a vehicle of oral communication, we do not need to devote as much attention to its pronunciation as we would with a modern language. Some more nuanced features are of interest only for historical linguistics and can be ignored for present purposes.

Historical, Gaulish has been written in several different alphabets, including Greek, Lepontic and Latin. The

Latin alphabet, which is the basis for our own, has the largest number of Gaulish inscriptions and is the alphabet used in this grammar. Gaulish uses the following letters:

A B C D Ð E G I L M N O P R S T V X

Like Latin, Gaulish today is written in both upper- and lower-case, although this distinction was not made in ancient times. The letters F, H, K, Q, Y, Z, used for writing Latin, are not used in standard Gaulish orthography, but appear in variations on the normal spelling, such as QVTIOS instead of CVTIOS, and in Latin loanwords and personal names. I and V were each given two values, one as a consonant, the other as a vowel. The letter U developed later as the vocalic variant of V, and is used in this grammar for both values, although many use [w] or [v] to distinguish it from the vowel [u]. [i] is used here for both values of I, although there are a few authors who prefer j or y for the consonantal value. Notice the additional letter Ð, representing the dental affricate /tʃ/.

### Consonants:

Of the Gaulish consonants, b, d, l, m, n, p and t should be pronounced the same way as they are when occurring by themselves in English (*dad, lad, mad*, etc.; on p, t, c see below). The pronunciation of the other consonants is as follows:

**ð** : always like *ts* in *hits* (**never** as *d* in *dad* or *th* in *these*)

**c** (= k): always as in *come, call* (**never** as in *city, civil*).

**g** : always as in *game, go* (**never** as in *gesture, ginger*).

**i** (consonantal; = j, y) : always as in *yes, yellow* (**never** as *j* in *jam*).

**r** : always rolled as Spanish *perro*, or tapped as in Spanish *pero* or *tt* in American English *butter*.

**s** : always as in *sun, sing* (**never** /z/ as in *was, is*). The consonant cluster *sr* was likely pronounced as *thr* in English *three* (but with a trilled *r*).

**u** (consonantal; = v, w) : always as *w* in *wish, want* (never as normal English *v*).

**x** : pronounced as *ch* in Scottish *loch* or German *Bach* (never as normal English *x*). This sound appears only before *t* and *s*. The combination *xs* is often written simple as *x*, e.g. *rîx* = *rîxs*.

Ideally, repeated consonants should, as in *prennos* (pren-nos), *aballon* (abal-lon) should both be pronounced, but this can be difficult for English speakers as it only occurs in compound words like *bookkeeper*.

Note on voiceless stops: The sounds /p/, /t/, and /k/ are pronounced with extra aspiration in English, but not in Gaulish. Pronounce these sounds as in Romance languages like French or Italian, or else as in English when following /s/, e.g. *spy, sty, sky*.

### Vowels:

As we shall see, Gaulish words have a stress accent as in English. In many modern European languages, including English, a stressed vowel tends to be lengthened and an unstressed one shortened, e.g. *extinction, accentuation, ingenuity*. In Gaulish, however, each vowel, irrespective of where the accent fell, received a lengthened or shortened pronunciation, and vowels are classified accordingly as either long or short.

In dictionaries and work references, long vowels are indicated by a circumflex (e.g. *â, ô*) or else a macron (e.g. *ā, ō*). This work opts for the former. Short vowels are left unmarked.

**â** : as in *father* or French *pâte*, German *sah*

**a** : (short) a shortened version of *â*, like *u* in *but* or, better, French *rate*, German *alles*

**ê** : as *a* in *Mary* or better, as in French *été*, German *gehen*

**e** : (short) as in *net*, French *mettre*, German *Ende*

**î** : as *ee* in *keep* or French *si*, German *liebe*

**i** : (short) as in *pit* or better, French *habite*, German *ist*

**ô** : as in *note* or better, as French *saut* German *oder*

**o** : (short) as in RP *not*, or better as french *sort*, German *kommen*

**û** : *oo* as in *food*, or French *house*, German *Kuh*

**u** : (short) as in *put*, or better, French *bourse*, German *und*

### Diphthongs:

A diphthong is a combination of two vowels (as *oi* in *noise*), and in Gaulish the more common are:

**ai** : as in *light*

**au** : as in *how*

**ei** : as in *weight* (becomes *ê* in later stages of the language)

**eu** : as in *say oops* without the *y*-glide; Spanish *neutro* (becomes **ou** in later stages of the language)

**oi** : as in *toy*

**ou** : as in *know*

**ui** : pronounced as *u* followed by *i*. Occurs in very few names and words, such as *Arduinna*

### I.V. Prosody and Stress

If the final vowel of a word is short, stress falls most often on the antepenultimate (third to last) syllable.

E.g.: **cáuaros**

If the final vowel of a word is long, stress falls on the penultimate (second to last) syllable. E.g: **abónâ**

Stress falls on the first syllable of disyllabic words: e.g., **dágos**.

Stress always falls on the second element of compound words, falling usual words, regardless of the actual number of syllables: e.g. **dagouíros, catuúellaunos, nantuabónâ**.

### I.V. Orthographies and IPA

Latin Letter	Lepontic Equivalent	Greek Equivalent	IPA
<b>A</b>		<b>A</b>	/a(:)/
<b>B</b>		<b>B</b>	/b/
<b>C</b>		<b>K</b>	/k/
<b>D</b>		<b>Δ</b>	/d/
<b>E</b>		<b>E, H*</b>	/e(:)/

<b>G</b>		<b>Γ</b>	/g/
<b>I</b>		<b>Ι</b>	/j/, /i(:)/
<b>L</b>		<b>Λ</b>	/l/
<b>M</b>		<b>Μ</b>	/m/
<b>N</b>		<b>Ν</b>	/n/
<b>O</b>		<b>Ο, Ω*</b>	/o(:)/
<b>P</b>		<b>Π</b>	/p/
<b>R</b>		<b>Ρ</b>	/r/
<b>S</b>		<b>Σ</b>	/s/
<b>T</b>		<b>Τ</b>	/t/, /d/
<b>V</b>	, **	<b>ΟΥ</b>	w, /u(:)/
<b>X</b>		<b>Χ</b>	/x/
<b>Ð</b>	or	<b>Θ</b>	/ts/

\*representing a long vowel

\*\*consonantal value, /w/

## II. Morphology

### II. Nominals:

#### II.I. Gender:

All Gaulish nouns are categorized into one of three genders: masculine, feminine, or neuter. While the gender of nouns referring to living things usually correspond with their actual gender, the gender of inanimate objects is arbitrary and must be memorized. However, the gender of a word can usually be inferred by the word's ending.

#### VOCALIC STEMS:

- |   |                                      |                           |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) themes in <b>-o</b> & <b>-io</b>           | (masculine & neuter) (mo) (no)       | e.g. <b>uiros</b> 'man'   |
| 2) themes in <b>-â</b> <b>-iâ</b> & <b>-î</b> | (feminine) (fa)                      | e.g. <b>genetâ</b> 'girl' |
| 3) themes in <b>-i</b>                        | (masc., fem. & neut.) (mi) (fi) (ni) | e.g. <b>mori</b> 'sea'    |

4) themes in **-u** (masc., fem. & neut.) (mu) (fu) (nu) e.g. **catus** 'battle'

#### CONSONANTAL STEMS:

- 1) themes in dental ( **-d** or **-t** ) (masc., fem. & neut.) (md)(mt) (fd)(ft) (nd)(nt) e.g. **dant** 'tooth'
- 2) themes in guttural ( **-g** or **-c** ) (masc., fem. & neut.) (mg)(mc) (fg)(fc) (ng)(nc) e.g. **rîx** 'king'
- 3) themes in nasal (**-n**) (masc. & fem.) (mn) (fn) e.g. **cû** 'dog'
- 4) neuters in nasal –special class- (neut.) (nn) e.g. **anuan** 'name'
- 5) themes in **-r** (masc. & fem.) (mr) (fr) e.g. **atir** 'father'
- 6) neuters in **-s** (neut.) (ns) e.g. **tegos** 'house'
- 7) some irregular & indeclinable nouns e.g. **atar** 'bird'

## II.II. Case:

In any type of expression, a noun (or pronoun or adjective) stands in a certain relationship to other words, and this relationship is determined by the meaning we want to convey. The two sentences *my brothers bite dogs* and *dogs bite my brothers* contain exactly the same words but have opposite meanings, which are shown by the relationship in each sentence of the nouns *brothers* and *dogs* to the verb *bite*; here (as in normal in English) this relationship is determined by word order. In Gaulish, where word order is used differently, it is indicated by particular *case* endings applied to the nouns. Gaulish has seven such cases: **nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental, and locative**. Each case is used to represent multiple different but often related grammatical roles, the most important of which are listed with examples below.

### i. Nominative:

- Subject:

🕒 e.g. **Uiros sounât**. "the man is sleeping."

- Attribute:
  - ☉ e.g. **Mou suiûr essi *blandâ***. “My sister is *sweet*.”
- Predicative:
  - ☉ e.g. **Linut-i abonâ *drunâ***. “The river flows *turbid*.”

#### ii. Vocative:

- Appellative:
  - ☉ e.g. **Â *uire!*** “O *man!*”
- Exclamatory:
  - ☉ e.g. ***Baite!*** “*You, idiot!*”

#### iii. Accusative:

- Direct Object:
  - ☉ e.g. **Uiros appiset *benin***. “The man sees *the woman*.”
- Predicative:
  - ☉ e.g. **Ambirâdiû·mî·te *rîgen***. “I consider you *king*.”
- Extension:
  - ☉ e.g. **Cingomes·nîs *dâu diû***. “We walked *for two days*.”
- Destination:
  - ☉ e.g. **Itât·is in *tegos***. “He is going *home*.”
- Object of prepositions of motion:
  - ☉ e.g. **Epoi dedorcar in *dubron***. “The horses looked into *the water*.”
- Exclamation:
  - ☉ e.g. ***Baregon dagon tei!*** “*Good morning to you!*”

#### iv. Genitive:

- Possession:
  - ☉ e.g. **Tegos *uirî***. “The man’s *house*.”
- Family relation:
  - ☉ e.g. **Segomâros *Uillonos***. “Segomâros, [son] *of Villû*.”
- Origin:



- e.g. **Sepiûr·mî so tou uissou.** “I’m saying this *for you to know.*”
  - e.g. **Ibet·îs dimenuanê** (= **ad dimenuan**). “He drinks *to forget.*”
- Permission:
  - e.g. **Gandû·mî tei cantlon.** “I allow *you* to sing.”
- Possession:
  - e.g. **Mî·senti trîes epoi.** “I have three horses.”
- Compliment of adjectives:
  - e.g. **Ei·tû mapû cârâ.** “You are dear *to the child*”
- Agent:
  - e.g. **Uergon essi tei uerxteion.** “*You* have to do your work.”
- Destination:
  - e.g. **Ro·uouedîssû atrê danun.** “I sent a gift *to my father.*”
- Friendship or enmity:
  - e.g. **Carantê carans.** “Friend *of a friend.*”
- With adjectives:
  - e.g. **Essi·sî matrê samalis.** “She looks like her mother.”
- With certain verbs:
  - e.g. **Immî gorgos gnatû.** “I am angry *with my son.*”
- With particles:
  - e.g. **Uai diuicetobo!** “Woe *to the conquered!*”

#### vii. Instrumental:

- Means by which:
  - e.g. **Scindet·îs aballâ gelimû.** “He cut the apples *with a knife.*”
- Equipment, Arrangement:
  - e.g. **Rosmerû gorton blatobi.** “I equip the garden *with flowers.*”
- Cause:
  - e.g. **Uâsomes·nîs louû (/are louon) in teges.** “We stayed at home *because of the rain.*”
- Agent:
  - e.g. **Beton essetor mapobi.** “The food was eaten *by the children.*”
- Place of transit:



- Comparison:
  - e.g. **Immî seniûs te.** “I am older *than you.*”
- Material:
  - e.g. **Cladios sos-ci essi canecû.** “This sword is made *of gold.*”
- Lack:
  - e.g. **Sos uiros exnauet uissô.** “This man lacks *wisdom.*”
- With adjectives and adverbs:
  - e.g. **Pellos essi teges.** “It’s far *from home.*”
- Cause:
  - e.g. **Biba-îs gonibi sueiobi.** “He died *from his wounds.*”
- With certain verbs:
  - e.g. . **Celetr-is au mâtri.** “He hides *from his mother.*”
  - e.g. **Dagos rîx arcet agrû.** “A good king avoids *war.*”
  - Mental activity:
    - e.g. **Ne uidra pidâ eri soiû uirû.** “I know nothing *about this man.*”
    - e.g. **Toadrâte-iâ erôn mou rimû trîs diuâs.** “*According to my reckoning* she will arrive in three days”

#### viii. Locative:

- Location in/at which:
  - e.g. **Sediont-iis en talamoni.** “They are sitting *on the ground.*”
- Proximity:
  - e.g. **Sistât-sî tegios duorê.** “She stands *by the door* of the house.”
- Environment:
  - e.g. **Sanâ scetlâ cleuontor in toutî ansonî.** “These stories are known *among our people.*”
- Time at which:



### II.III. O-stem declension

#### i. Animate (Masculine / Feminine)

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>uiros</b>	<b>uirô</b>	<b>uirii / uiroi</b>
Vocative	<b>uire</b>	<b>uirô</b>	<b>uirûs</b>
Accusative	<b>uiron</b>	<b>uirô</b>	<b>uirûs</b>
Genitive	<b>uiri</b>	<b>uirôs</b>	<b>uiron(on)</b>
Dative	<b>uirû</b>	<b>uirobon</b>	<b>uirobo</b>
Instrumental	<b>uirû</b>	<b>uirobin</b>	<b>uirobi / uirûs</b>
Locative	<b>uirê</b>	<b>uirou</b>	<b>uirobi</b>

#### ii. Neuter

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom./Voc./Acc.	<b>cradion</b>	<b>cradioi</b>	<b>cradiâ</b>
Genitive	<b>cradii</b>	<b>cradiôs</b>	<b>cradion</b>
Dative	<b>cradiû</b>	<b>cradiobon</b>	<b>cradiobo</b>
Instrumental	<b>cradiû</b>	<b>cradiobin</b>	<b>cradiobi / cradiûs</b>
Locative	<b>cradiê</b>	<b>cradiou</b>	<b>cradiobi</b>

### II.IV. A-stem declension

#### i. Feminine

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>genetâ</b>	<b>genetî / genetii</b>	<b>genetâs</b>
Vocative	<b>geneta</b>	<b>genetî / genetii</b>	<b>genetâs</b>
Accusative	<b>genetin</b>	<b>genetî / genetii</b>	<b>genetâs</b>
Genitive	<b>genetiâs</b>	<b>genetiôs / -tious</b>	<b>genetânon</b>
Dative	<b>genetî</b>	<b>genetâbon</b>	<b>genetâbo</b>
Instrumental	<b>genetî / genetîâ</b>	<b>genetâbin</b>	<b>genetâbi</b>
Locative	<b>genetî</b>	<b>genetâbin</b>	<b>genetâbi</b>

#### II.V. A-stem irregular: benâ “woman”

i. Animate

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>benâ</b>	<b>mnâi</b>	<b>mnâs</b>
Vocative	<b>benâ</b>	<b>mnâi</b>	<b>mnâs</b>
Accusative	<b>banin / benin</b>	<b>mnâi</b>	<b>mnâs</b>
Genitive	<b>mnâs</b>	<b>baniôs / banious</b>	<b>mnânon</b>
Dative	<b>mnâi</b>	<b>mnâbon</b>	<b>mnâbo</b>
Instrumental	<b>mnâi</b>	<b>mnâbin</b>	<b>mnâbi</b>
Locative	<b>mnâi</b>	<b>mnâbin</b>	<b>mnâbi</b>

Remark: The archaic themes in -î are declined in the same way that the remaining (fa) stems. Their difference is the -î nom sg.; the acc. sg. is optionally -în or -in. The other cases either are the same or have been levelled: **blêdnî** (fa) “year”, **rîganî** (fa) “queen” (genitives **blêdniâs**, **rîganiâs**)

II.VI. I-stem declension

i. Animate

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>ulatis (fem.)</b>	<b>ulatî</b>	<b>ulaties / -îs / -eies</b>
Vocative	<b>ulati</b>	<b>ulatî</b>	<b>ulatîes / -îs / -eies</b>
Accusative	<b>ulatin</b>	<b>ulatî</b>	<b>ulatîs</b>
Genitive	<b>ulatês / ulateios</b>	<b>ulatiôs / ulatious</b>	<b>ulation</b>
Dative	<b>ulatê</b>	<b>ulatibon</b>	<b>ulatibo</b>
Instrumental	<b>ulatî</b>	<b>ulatibin</b>	<b>ulatibi</b>
Locative	<b>ulatî</b>	<b>ulatibin</b>	<b>ulatibi</b>

ii. neuter

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>mori</b>	<b>morî</b>	<b>moriâ</b>
Vocative	<b>mori</b>	<b>morî</b>	<b>moriâ</b>
Accusative	<b>mori</b>	<b>morî</b>	<b>moriâ</b>
Genitive	<b>morês / moreios</b>	<b>moriôs / morious</b>	<b>morion</b>
Dative	<b>morê</b>	<b>moribon</b>	<b>moribo</b>
Instrumental	<b>morî</b>	<b>moribin</b>	<b>moribi</b>
Locative	<b>morî</b>	<b>moribin</b>	<b>moribi</b>

### III.VII. U-stem declension

#### i. Animate

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>catus</b> (fem)	<b>catû</b>	<b>catoues</b>
Vocative	<b>catu</b>	<b>catû</b>	<b>catoues</b>
Accusative	<b>catun</b>	<b>catû</b>	<b>catûs</b>
Genitive	<b>catous / catôs</b>	<b>catouô</b>	<b>catuion</b>
Dative	<b>catou / catô</b>	<b>catoubon</b>	<b>catoubo</b>
Instrumental	<b>catû</b>	<b>catoubin</b>	<b>catoubi</b>
Locative	<b>catû</b>	<b>catoubin</b>	<b>catoubi</b>

#### ii. neuter

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>beru</b>	<b>berû</b>	<b>beruâ</b>
Vocative	<b>beru</b>	<b>berû</b>	<b>beruâ</b>
Accusative	<b>beru</b>	<b>berû</b>	<b>beruâ</b>
Genitive	<b>berous / berôs</b>	<b>berouô</b>	<b>beruion</b>
Dative	<b>berou / berô</b>	<b>beroubon</b>	<b>beroubo</b>
Instrumental	<b>berû</b>	<b>beroubin</b>	<b>beroubi</b>
Locative	<b>berû</b>	<b>beroubin</b>	<b>beroubi</b>

The words in original diphthong have a peculiar flexion, although Gaulish has tended to regularize them to the current -u stems. There is only a few words in diphthong: **dius** (mu) "day", **bous** (fu) "cow", **cnous** (fu) "nut", **crou** (nu) "blood" (accusatives **diun**, **bûn**, **cnoun**, **croun**, genitives **diuos**, **bouos**, **cnouos**, **crouos**).

### III.VIII. Dental-stem declension

#### i. Animate

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>drûið</b> (mas)	<b>drûide</b>	<b>drûides</b>
Vocative	<b>drûið</b>	<b>drûide</b>	<b>drûides</b>
Accusative	<b>drûiden</b>	<b>drûide</b>	<b>drûidâs</b>

Genitive	<b>drûidos</b>	<b>drûidou / drûidô</b>	<b>drûidon</b>
Dative	<b>drûidê</b>	<b>drûidobon / drûidbon</b>	<b>drûidobo / drûidbo</b>
Instrumental	<b>drûidi</b>	<b>drûidobin / drûidbin</b>	<b>drûidobi / drûidbi</b>
Locative	<b>drûidi</b>	<b>drûidobin / drûidbin</b>	<b>drûidobi / drûidbi</b>

ii. neuter

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>dant</b>	<b>dante</b>	<b>dantâ</b>
Vocative	<b>dant</b>	<b>dante</b>	<b>dantâ</b>
Accusative	<b>dant</b>	<b>dante</b>	<b>dantâ</b>
Genitive	<b>dantos</b>	<b>dantou / dantô</b>	<b>danton</b>
Dative	<b>dantê</b>	<b>dantobon / dandbon</b>	<b>dantobo / dandbo</b>
Instrumental	<b>danti</b>	<b>drûidobin / dandbin</b>	<b>dantobi / dandbi</b>
Locative	<b>danti</b>	<b>dantobin / dandbin</b>	<b>dantobi / dandbi</b>

Some words from this theme: **uelið** (mt) "mystical poet, seer" (gen. **uelitos**), **carans** (m/ft) "friend" (gen. **carantos**), **cingeð** (mt) "soldier", **nâmans** (mt) "foe", **nêð** (mt) "hero, champion".

There are a few unusual nominatives, like: **moritex** (mt) "sailor" (gen. **moritextos**), **nox** (ft) "night" (gen. **noxtos**).

III.IX. Velar-stem declension

i. Animate

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>rîx (mas)</b>	<b>rîge</b>	<b>rîges</b>
Vocative	<b>rîx</b>	<b>rîge</b>	<b>rîges</b>
Accusative	<b>rîgen</b>	<b>rîge</b>	<b>rîgâs</b>
Genitive	<b>rîgos</b>	<b>rîgou / rîgô</b>	<b>rîgon</b>
Dative	<b>rîgê</b>	<b>rîgobon / rîgbon</b>	<b>rîgobo / rîgbo</b>
Instrumental	<b>rîgi</b>	<b>rîgobin / rîgbin</b>	<b>rîgobi / rîgbi</b>
Locative	<b>rîgi</b>	<b>rîgobin / rîgbin</b>	<b>rîgobi / rîgbi</b>

III.X. Nasal-declension

i. Animate

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>cû (mas.)</b>	<b>cune</b>	<b>cunes</b>
Vocative	<b>cû</b>	<b>cune</b>	<b>cunes</b>
Accusative	<b>cunen</b>	<b>cune</b>	<b>cunâs</b>

Genitive	<b>cunos</b>	<b>cunou / cunô</b>	<b>cunon</b>
Dative	<b>cunê</b>	<b>cunobon</b>	<b>cunobo</b>
Instrumental	<b>cuni</b>	<b>cunobin</b>	<b>cunobi</b>
Locative	<b>cuni</b>	<b>cunobin</b>	<b>cunobi</b>

ii. neuter

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>anuan</b>	<b>anuane</b>	<b>anuanâ</b>
Vocative	<b>anuan</b>	<b>anuane</b>	<b>anuanâ</b>
Accusative	<b>anuan</b>	<b>anuane</b>	<b>anuanâ</b>
Genitive	<b>anuês</b>	<b>anuanou / anuanô</b>	<b>anuanon</b>
Dative	<b>anuanê</b>	<b>anuambon</b>	<b>anuambo</b>
Instrumental	<b>anuani</b>	<b>anuambin</b>	<b>anuambi</b>
Locative	<b>anuani</b>	<b>anuambin</b>	<b>anuambi</b>

Some words belonging to the nasal stems are: **garman** (nn) "shout", **gobaû** (mn) "smith" (gen. **gobanos**), **talamû** (mn) "earth" (gen. **talamonos**), **brû** (fn) "breast, womb" (gen. **brunnos**), **uxû** (mn) "ox" (gen. **uxonos**).

III.XI. R-declension

i. Animate

	Singular		Dual		Plural
Nominative	<b>atîr</b> (mas.)	<b>suiûr</b> (fem.)	<b>atere</b>	<b>suiore</b>	<b>ateres</b>
Vocative	<b>atîr</b>	<b>suiûr</b>	<b>atere</b>	<b>suiore</b>	<b>ateres</b>
Accusative	<b>ateren</b>	<b>suioren</b>	<b>atere</b>	<b>suiore</b>	<b>aterâs</b>
Genitive	<b>atros</b>	<b>suioros</b>	<b>atrou / atrô</b>	<b>suiorou / -rô</b>	<b>atron</b>
Dative	<b>atrê</b>	<b>suiorê</b>	<b>atrebon</b>	<b>suiorebon</b>	<b>atrebo</b>
Instrumental	<b>atri</b>	<b>suiori</b>	<b>atrebin</b>	<b>suiorebin</b>	<b>atrebi</b>
Locative	<b>atri</b>	<b>suiori</b>	<b>atrebin</b>	<b>suiorebin</b>	<b>atrebi</b>

Among the few words of this theme are: **mâtîr** (fr) "mother", **brâtîr** (mr) "brother", and **auontîr** (mr) "maternal uncle".

### III.XII. S-declension

#### i. Neuter

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	<b>tegos</b> (neu.)	<b>tegie</b>	<b>tegiâ</b>
Vocative	<b>tegos</b>	<b>tegie</b>	<b>tegiâ</b>
Accusative	<b>tegos</b>	<b>tegie</b>	<b>tegiâ</b>
Genitive	<b>tegios</b>	<b>tegiô</b>	<b>tegiôn</b>
Dative	<b>teges</b>	<b>tegiobon</b>	<b>tegiobo</b>
Instrumental	<b>teges</b>	<b>tegiobin</b>	<b>tegiobi</b>
Locative	<b>teges</b>	<b>tegiobin</b>	<b>tegiobi</b>

### III.XIII. Miscellaneous irregular nouns:

- **atar** "bird" gen. **atanos** (m. or f.)
- **sâuol** ~ **sâul** "Sun" gen. **sûlos** (f.)
- **daru** "oak" gen. **daruos** (n.)
- **duâr** "door" acc. **duaran** gen. **duros** (f.)
- **âð** "foot" gen. **edos** (m.)
- **mîs** "month" gen. **mîssos** (m.)

### IV. Adjectives:

### III.I Adjective Declensions:

In Gaulish, adjectives must agree with the nouns they qualify, in their gender, number and case:

**uiros mâros** "big man" (nominative sig. masculine)

**benâ mârâ** "big woman" (nominative sing. feminine)

**cridion mâron** "big heart" (nominative sing. neuter)

**uiri mâri** "of a big man" (genitive), **mnâs mâriâs** "of a big woman", **criddii mâri** "of a big heart", ..... etc.

The noun-adjective order is free; the sentence emphasis or personal style lead to use an order or the another:

**uiroi mâroi** or **mâroi uiroi** "big men".

Nevertheless, the order noun + adjective tends to be predominant (it is the order that finally won in Insular Celtic).

### III.II. Adjective functions

- **Attributive**

- e.g. **Uindos epos ~ Epos uindos ~ Uindepos.** "The white horse."

- e.g. **Retaunos epos ~ Epos retaunos ~ Retaunepos.** "the running horse" (participles cannot be used in compounds)

- **Predicative**

- e.g. **Epos essi uindos ~ Essi-îs epos uindos.** "The horse is white."

- e.g. **\*Epos essi retaunos ~ \*Essi-îs epos retaunos.** "The horse is a running one."  
(participles are usually not used as predicate adjectives)

- **Genitive substitute**

- e.g. **Morês dêuos ~ morâcos dêuos ~ moridêuos.** "The god of the sea."

## Declension of Adjectives

The declension of adjectives is similar to that of the nouns, but adjectives belong barely to only four declension themes:

Thematic adjectives : masculines in **-os**, feminines in **-â** and neuters in **-on**.

Adjectives in -i : masc. and fem. in **-is** and neuters in **-i**.

Adjectives in -u : masc. and fem. in **-us** and neuters in **-u**.

Consonantal adjectives : they are very scarce; barely a couple of archaic formations.

- Most of adjectives belong to the thematic theme,
- Adjectives in -i are also abundant,
- There are not many adjectives in -u, and moreover they tend to slip to the -i theme,
  
- Consonantal adjectives are rare archaisms, like **têns** "warm" (gen. **têntos**).

In the Gaulish grammar, every adjective is presented in the same way as adjectives in classical Latin grammar: the masculine form (or common masc.-fem.) followed by the abridged form of the remaining genders:

**mâros -â -on** "big, great" (thematic)

**matis -i** "good" (in -i)

**dubus -u** "black" (in -u)

Thematic adjectives (O-/A-stem): **mâros, -â, -on** *great, big*

"big, great"	masc. sg.	neuter sg.	fem. sg.	masc. pl.	neuter pl.	fem. pl.
nom.	<b>mâros</b>	<b>mâron</b>	<b>mârâ</b>	<b>mârii</b>	<b>mârâ</b>	<b>mârâs</b>
voc.	<b>mârê</b>	<b>mâron</b>	<b>mâra</b>	<b>mârûs</b>	<b>mârâ</b>	<b>mârâs</b>
acc.	<b>mâron</b>	<b>mâron</b>	<b>mârin</b>	<b>mârûs</b>	<b>mârâ</b>	<b>mârâs</b>
gen.	<b>mârî</b>		<b>mârîas</b>	<b>mâron</b>		<b>mârânon</b>
dat.	<b>mârû</b>		<b>mârî</b>	<b>mârôbo</b>		<b>mârâbo</b>
instr.	<b>mârû</b>		<b>mârî (-iâ)</b>	<b>mârôbi</b>		<b>mârâbi</b>
loc.	<b>mârê</b>		<b>mârî</b>	<b>mârôbi</b>		<b>mârâbi</b>

Adjectives in -i (I-stem): **cani-s, -es** *fine, fair*

"fine, fair"	masc. sg.	fem. sg.	neuter sg.	masc. pl.	fem. pl.	neuter pl.
nom.	<b>canis</b>		<b>cani</b>	<b>caneies</b>		<b>caniâ</b>
voc.	<b>cani</b>		<b>cani</b>	<b>caneies</b>		<b>caniâ</b>
acc.	<b>canin</b>		<b>cani</b>	<b>canîs</b>		<b>caniâ</b>
gen.	<b>canês</b>	<b>caniâs</b>	<b>canês</b>	<b>canion</b>		
dat.	<b>canê</b>			<b>canibo</b>		
ins.	<b>canî</b>			<b>canibi</b>		
loc.	<b>canî</b>			<b>canibi</b>		

Adjectives in -u (U-stem): **dubu-s, -ous** *black*

"black"	masc. sg.	neuter sg.	fem. sg.	masc. pl.	neuter pl.	fem. pl.
nom.	<b>dubus</b>	<b>dubu</b>	<b>dubus</b>	<b>dubiies</b>	<b>dubiâ</b>	<b>dubiâs</b>
voc.	<b>dubu</b>	<b>dubu</b>	<b>dubu</b>	<b>dubiies</b>	<b>dubiâ</b>	<b>dubiâs</b>
acc.	<b>dubun</b>	<b>dubu</b>	<b>dubuin</b>	<b>dubûs</b>	<b>dubiâ</b>	<b>dubiâs</b>
gen.	<b>dubous/ -ôs</b>		<b>dubuâs</b>	<b>dubuion</b>		
dat.	<b>dubou / -ô</b>		<b>dubûi</b>	<b>dubuibo</b>		<b>dubuâbo</b>

ins.	<b>dubû</b>	<b>dubuî</b>	<b>dubuibi</b>	<b>dubuâbi</b>
loc.	<b>dubû</b>	<b>dubuî</b>	<b>dubuibi</b>	<b>dubuâbi</b>

As it may be noticed, the differences between the declension of nouns and adjectives fall on -i and -u themes, which show a certain degree of mixture between the different themes (and the -u themes tending to enter -i themes, a stage almost completely reached in the later Old Irish).

consonant-stem adjective: **exop-s, -os** *blind*

"black"	masc. sg.	fem. sg.	neuter sg.	masc. pl.	fem. pl.	neuter pl.
nom.	<b>exops</b>		<b>exop(s)</b>	<b>exopes</b>		<b>exopâ</b>
voc.	<b>exop(s)</b>		<b>exop(s)</b>	<b>exopes</b>		<b>exopâ</b>
acc.	<b>exopen</b>		<b>exop(s)</b>	<b>exopâs</b>		<b>exopâ</b>
gen.	<b>exopos</b>			<b>exopon</b>		
dat.	<b>exopê</b>			<b>exopobo</b>		
ins.	<b>exopî</b>			<b>exopobi</b>		
loc.	<b>exopî</b>			<b>exopobi</b>		

#### Prefixed and Suffixed Adjectives

Prefixing and suffixing adjectives usually change the meaning of the resulting word, so creating a new word.

Some adjectives are used only as prefixes.

**du-** "bad": **uiros** "man" > **duuiros** "a bad man"

**leto-** "half": **letouiros** "a half-man"

**misso-** "false, pseudo-" (cfs. English mis-): **missouiros** "an seeming, false man"

**su-** "good": **suuiros** "a good man" (metaphorically, a nobleman, a non-slave)

**dago-** "good" and **druco-** "bad" can be used both as prefixes and as loose adjectives:  
**dagouiros** or **uiros dagos** "good, kind man".

Other examples:

**dubnos** "deep" and **mâros** "big", when suffixed, modify the word in some sense:

**brigâ** "value, price" > **brigomâros** "valuable, precious" ('of-great-price')

**britus** "mind" > **britumâros** "intelligent"

**condariâ** "anger, rage" > **condaridubnos** "furious, very irascible"

**nerton** "strength" > **nertomâros** "powerful, potent"

**togis** "pleasant, nice" > **togidubnos** "very pleasant"

(these formations use to appear in personal names)

## Comparison of Adjectives

Degrees of comparison:

Equative: "as ... as" (**con-**) (or **-isetos -â -on**) (occasionally **con-** + **-iset-**)

Comparative: "-er" (**-iûs**)

Superlative: "-est" (**-isamos -â -on**)

The second element of a comparison is put in the genitive case.

About the equative, the forms with **-iset-** are used in some primitive adjectives, being such an use somewhat irregular; composed and derivated adjectives use the **con-** form.

**Cauaros axrisetos moniû** "a giant as tall as a mountain" (equative)

**Cauaros axriûs moniû** "a giant taller than a mountain" (comparative)

**Cauaros axrisamos** "the tallest giant" (superlative)

- **Positive**

☉ e.g. **Mon epos essi uindos**. "My horse is *white*."

- **Equative**

☉ e.g. **Mon epos essi (con)uindisetos suâ epos tou**. "My horse is *as white* as your horse."

☉ e.g. **Mî-essi epos (con)uindisetos**. "I have *such a white* horse."

- **Comparative**

☉ e.g. **Epos imon essi uindiûs epû tou**. "My horse is *whiter* than your horse."

☉ e.g. **Mî-essi epos uindiûs**. "I have *quite a white* horse."

- **Superlative**

☉ e.g. **Mon epos essi uindisamos inter epûs ansonûs**. "My horse is *the whitest* of/among our horses."

☉ e.g. **Mî-essi epos uindisamos**. "I have *a very white* horse."

## Declension of Comparison

Equative and superlative are declined like ordinary adjectives in **-os, -â, -on**, but the comparative is declined like an archaic -s theme:

"white"	masc-fem. sg.	neuter sg.	masc-fem. pl.	neuter pl.
nom.	<b>uindiûs</b>	<b>uindios</b>	<b>uindies</b>	<b>uindiâ</b>
acc.	<b>uindian</b>	<b>uindios</b>	<b>uindiâs</b>	<b>uindiâ</b>
gen.	<b>uindios</b>		<b>uindion</b>	
remaining cases	<b>uindies</b>		<b>uindiobi</b>	

e.g. **Lorgos cauari axrios moniîu** "the club of a giant taller than a mountain"

### Irregular Gradation

In the Western languages, some basic adjectives do have irregular gradations in the way of English 'good-better-best'. In Gaulish this covers about a dozen of adjectives:

positive	equative	comparative	superlative
<b>adgossus -u</b> "close, near"	<b>nessetos -â -on</b> "as close"	<b>nessiûs -ios</b> "closer"	<b>nessamos -â -on</b> "closest"
<b>biccos -â -on</b> "little, small"	<b>biccisetos -â -on</b> "as little"	<b>lagiûs -ios</b> "smaller"	<b>lagisamos -â -on</b> "smallest"
<b>cintus -u</b> "first"	(no form)	<b>cintiûs -ios</b> "ahead, before"	<b>cintamos -â -on</b> "foremost"
<b>dagos -â -on</b> "good"	<b>condagos -â -on</b> "as good"	<b>uellos -â -on</b> "better"	<b>uerouos -â -on</b> "best"
<b>drucos -â -on</b> "bad"	<b>condrucos -â -on</b> "as bad"	<b>uextos -â -on</b> "worse"	<b>uextamos -â -on</b> "worst"
<b>elus -u</b> "many"	<b>comantis -i</b> "as many" (cf. <b>mâro-</b> )	<b>leiûs -u</b> "much more"	(no form)
<b>isselos -â -on</b>	<b>issetos -â -on</b>	<b>issiûs -ios</b>	<b>issamos -â -on</b>

"low"	"as low"	"lower"	"lowest"
<b>iouincos -â -on</b> "young"	<b>iouincetos -â -on</b> "as young"	<b>ieuûs -uos</b> "younger"	<b>ieuisamos -â -on</b> "youngest"
<b>letanos -â -on</b> "broad, wide"	<b>cobletos -â -on</b> "as broad"	<b>letis -i</b> "wider"	<b>letisamos -â -on</b> "widest"
<b>mâros -â -on</b> "big, great"	<b>comantis -i</b> "as big"	<b>meios -â -on</b> "bigger"	<b>mei(s)amos -â -on</b> "biggest"
<b>sîros -â -on</b> "long"	<b>cositos -â -on</b> "as long"	<b>seiûs -ios</b> "longer"	<b>seiamos -â -on</b> "longest"
<b>tresnos -â -on</b> "powerful"	<b>trexetos -â -on</b> "as powerful"	<b>trexiûs -ios</b> "more powerful"	<b>trexamos -â -on</b> "most powerful"
<b>uxelos -â -on</b> "high"	<b>uxisetos</b> (or <b>uxetos</b> ) -â -on "as high"	<b>uxiûs -ios</b> "higher"	<b>uxisamos</b> (or <b>uxamos</b> ) -â -on "highest"

## V. Numerals

### V.I. Numeral Types:

- i. Cardinal: **oinos** (one), **dâu** (two)
- ii. Ordinal: **cintus** (first), **allos** (second)
- iv. Iterative: **smîs** (once), **duîs** (twice)
- v. Multiplicative: **samblos** (onfold, simle), **duîblos** (twofold, double)
- vi. Fractive: **letos** (half), **trêanis** (third)
- vii. Collective: **tridion** (a group of three), **petrudion** (a group of four)
- ix. Partitive: **duobin** (out of two, in two parts) **triobi** (out of three, into threes)
- x. Classificative: **duâgenos** (two of a kind, twofold) **trîgenos** (three in nature)
- xi. Sequential: **inti cintu** (firstly, first of all), **inti allon** (secondly), **inti triton** (thirdly)

### V.II. Numerals Table

Num ber	Cardinal	Ordinal	Adverbial	Multiplicative	Fractive	Collective
1	oinos, -â, -on	cintu(xo)s	smîs	samblos, -â, -on	cantos	donios(?)
2	dâu, duî	allos	duîs	duîblos, -â, -on	letos, santeros	ambostâ
3	trîes, tedres, trî	tritos	trîuextâ	trîblos, -â, -on	trêanis	tridion
4	petuares, petedres, petuâr	petuarios	petruuextâ	petrublos, -â, -on	petranis	petrudion
5	pempe	pimpetos	pimpeuextâ	pimpeblos, -â, -on	pimpanis	pimpedion
6	suex	suexos	suexuextâ	suêblos, -â, -on	suexanis	suedion
7	sextan	sextametos	sextauextâ	sextablos, -â, -on	sextanis	sextanion
8	oxtû	oxtûmetos	oxtûuextâ	oxtûblos, -â, -on	oxtûuanis	oxtûdion
9	nauan	nounos	nauuextâ	naublos, -â, -on	nauanis	nauantion
10	decan	decametos	decuextâ	decablos, -â, -on	decanis	decantion

11	oindecan	oindecametos	oindecauextâ	oindecablos, -â, -on	oindecanis	oindecantion
12	dâudecan	dâudecametos	dâudecauextâ	dâudecablos, -â, -on	dâudecanis	dâudecantion
13	trîdecan	trîdecametos	trîdecauextâ	trîdecablos, -â, -on	trîdecanis	trîdecantion
14	petrudacan	petrudecametos	petrudcauextâ	petrudcablos, -â, -on	petrudecanis	petrudecantion
15	pimpedecan	pimpedecametos	pimpedcauextâ	pimpedcablos, -â, -on	pimpedecanis	pimpedecantion
16	suedecan	suedecametos	suedcauextâ	suedcablos, -â, -on	suedecanis	suedecantion
17	sextadecan	sextadecametos	sextadcauextâ	sextadcablos, -â, -on	sextadecanis	sextadecantion
18	oxtûdecan	oxtûdecametos	oxtûdcauextâ	oxtûdcablos, -â, -on	oxtûdecanis	oxtûdecantion
19	naudecan	naudecametos	naudcauextâ	naudcablos, -â, -on	naudecanis	naudecantion
20	uîcantî	uîcantometos	uîcantouextâ	uicantoblos, -â, -on	uîcantanis	uîcantion
21	uîcantî oinos	uîcantometos cintus	oinuîcantouextâ	uicantoblos samblos	oinuîcantanis	
30	trîcontâ	trîcontometos	trîcontouextâ	tricontoblos, -â, -on	trîcontanis	
40	petrucontâ	petrucontometos	petrucontouextâ	petrucontoblos, -â, -on	petrucontanis	
50	pimpecontâ	pimpecontometos	pimpecontouextâ	pimpecontoblos, -â, -on	pimpecontanis	
60	suescontâ	suescontometos	suescontouextâ	suescontoblos, -â, -on	suescontanis	
70	sextacontâ	sextacontometos	sextacontouextâ	sextacontoblos, -â, -on	sextacontanis	
80	oxtûcontâ	oxtûcontometos	oxtûcontouextâ	oxtûcontoblos, -â, -on	oxtûcontanis	
90	naucontâ	naucontometos	naucontouextâ	naucontoblos, -â, -on	naucontanis	
100	canton	cantometos	cantouextâ	cantoblos, -â, -on	cantometanis	
101	canton oinos	cantometos cintus	oincantouextâ	cantoblos samblos	oincantometanis	
200	dâucanton	dâucantometos	dâucantouextâ	dâucantoblos, -â, -on	dâucantometanis	
1000	gellon	gellometos	gellouextâ	gelloblos, -â, -on	gellometanis	

### V.II.II Vigesimal system:

There is evidence that Gaulish had a mixed 20-based or vigesimal counting system, which would use forms such **tisres uicantiâs pimpedecan** “three twenties fifteen” could be used alongside the usual **sextacontâ pempe** for “seventy five.”

20: uîcantî	60: tisres uicantiâs
30: uîcantî decan	70: tisres uicantiâs decan
40: duî uîcantî	80: petedres uicantiâs
50: duî uîcantî decan	90: petedres uicantiâs decan

### V.III. Numeral Declension

Numbers 1 through 4 agree in case and gender to the nouns they describe. After all other numbers, the genitive plural is used:

i. One: **oinos, -â, -on** (Regular O/A-stem adjective, singular number)

ii. Two:

	Masculine and Neuter	Feminine
Nominative	<b>dâu</b>	<b>duî</b>
Vocative	<b>dâu</b>	<b>duî</b>
Accusative	<b>dâu</b>	<b>duî</b>
Genitive	<b>duoiô</b>	<b>duâiô</b>

Dative	<b>duobon</b>	<b>duâbon</b>
Instrumental	<b>duobin</b>	<b>duâbin</b>
Locative	<b>duobin</b>	<b>duâbin</b>

iii. Three:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	<b>trîes</b>	<b>tedres</b>	<b>trî</b>
Vocative	<b>trîe</b>	<b>tedre</b>	<b>trî</b>
Accusative	<b>trîs</b>	<b>tedrâs</b>	<b>trî</b>
Genitive	<b>trion</b>	<b>tedron</b>	<b>trion</b>
Dative	<b>triobo</b>	<b>tedrobo</b>	<b>tedrobo</b>
Instrumental	<b>triobi</b>	<b>tedrobi</b>	<b>tedrobi</b>
Locative	<b>triobi</b>	<b>tedrobi</b>	<b>tedrobi</b>

iv. Four:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	<b>petuares</b>	<b>petedres</b>	<b>petuâr</b>
Vocative	<b>petuare</b>	<b>petedre</b>	<b>petuâr</b>
Accusative	<b>peturîs</b>	<b>petedrâs</b>	<b>petuâr</b>
Genitive	<b>peturon</b>	<b>petedron</b>	<b>peturobo</b>
Dative	<b>peturobo</b>	<b>petedrobo</b>	<b>peturobi</b>
Instrumental	<b>peturobi</b>	<b>petedrobi</b>	<b>peturobi</b>
Locative	<b>peturobi</b>	<b>petedrobi</b>	<b>peturobi</b>

(20 has a substantival, not an adjectival, nature. It's declined only in dual number and must be followed by the plural genitive of the calcified word:

**uîcantî uironon uîcantî·c mnânnon** "twenty men and twenty women")

Nom.	<b>uîcantî</b>
Acc.	<b>uîcantî</b>
Gen.	<b>uîcantô</b>
Dat.	<b>uîcantobon</b>
Ins.-Loc.	<b>uîcantobin</b>

#### V.IV. Numeral Prefixes

i. one: **san/sam-** or **oin-**

ii. two: **duî-**

iii. three **trî-**

iv. four: **petru-**

v. **-âcos, -â, -on**: **oinâcos** (single, singular), **duiâcos** (double, two of a kind)

## VI. Pronouns

### i. First Person

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<b>mî</b> (arch. <b>iu(n)</b> ~ <b>eu(n)</b> )	<b>nîs</b>
Accusative	<b>me</b>	<b>nos</b>
Genitive	<b>mou / (î)mon*</b>	<b>anson</b>
Dative	<b>moi / mei / mii</b>	<b>amê</b>
Locative	<b>me</b>	<b>anse</b>
Instrumental	<b>me</b>	<b>anse</b>
Possessive	<b>mouos, -â, -on</b>	<b>ansonos, -â, -on</b>

### ii. Second Person

Second Person	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<b>tû</b>	<b>suîs</b>
Accusative (stressed)	<b>te</b>	<b>suos</b>
Genitive (stressed)	<b>tou / (î)ton*</b>	<b>sueson</b>
Dative (stressed)	<b>tei / tii</b>	<b>umê</b>
Locative	<b>te</b>	<b>ume</b>
Instrumental	<b>te</b>	<b>ume</b>
Possessive	<b>touos, -â, -on</b>	<b>suesonos, -â, -on</b>

\*When **mon** and **ton** follow the noun they describe, they receive the prefix **î-**. i.e.: **îmon** and **îton**.

### iii. Third Person

	Singular	Dual	Plural

	M	N	F	M/N/F	M	N
Nom	<b>îs</b>	<b>id ~ idâ</b>	<b>sî</b>	<b>î</b>	<b>eis / ei</b>	<b>î / eiâ</b>
Acc	<b>in / iin / eion</b>		<b>sian</b>	<b>î</b>	<b>eiûs / sos</b>	
Gen	<b>eio</b>		<b>eiâs</b>	<b>eiô</b>	<b>eionon</b>	
Dat	<b>emû / eiû</b>		<b>eiî</b>	<b>eiobon</b>	<b>eiobo</b>	
Loc	<b>eiû</b>		<b>eiî</b>	<b>eiou</b>	<b>eiobi</b>	
Ins	<b>emû / eiû</b>		<b>eiî</b>	<b>eiobin</b>	<b>eiobi</b>	

### Possessive Pronouns

It's used the genitive form of personal pronouns. It can go before or after the calcified word:

**carros mou** or **mou carros** "my car"

**pennon tou** or **tou pennon** "your head"

The possessive pronouns are substantivized in this way:

**mouos -â -on** "mine", **ansonos -â -on** "ours"

**touos -â -on** "thine", **suesonos -â -on** "yours"

For 3rd person it's used **sueios -â -on**, (pl.) **sueionos -â, -on**, **sueiânos -â -on**.

### Reflexive Pronoun

The basic form **sue-** is used:

1) prefixed to ordinary nouns: **suegnatos eio** "his own son", **suêpii mon** "my own horses".

2) prefixed to 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronouns. Here it can bear the enclitic particle **de** "thus" for emphasis (cf. OIr. féin, fadein, etc.): **sueiis, suedeiis** "he himself", **suesî, suedesî** "she herself".

3) for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons, it's prefixed to the undeclined demonstrative **sin**: **mî suesin/suedesin** "I myself", **tei suesin** "for yourself". Alternatively, the suffix **-desue** can be attached to the pronoun, producing **medesue** "myself", **tûdesue** "yourself", etc.

4). There is also the adjective **oinânos, -â, -on** "personally, oneself", which carries not a reflexive meaning, in the strictest sense, but an emphatic or limiting meaning.

### VI.II Demonstrative Pronouns

	Singular			Dual		Plural	
	M	N	F	M/N	F	M	N
Nom	<b>so(s)</b>	<b>so</b>	<b>sâ</b>	<b>sô</b>	<b>sî (sii)</b>	<b>soi</b>	<b>sanâ</b>
Acc	<b>son</b>		<b>sân</b>	<b>sô</b>	<b>sî (sii)</b>	<b>sûs</b>	

Gen	<b>soio</b>	<b>soiâs</b>	<b>soisô</b>	<b>sâsô</b>	<b>soison</b>
Dat	<b>soiû (somû)</b>	<b>soiî</b>	<b>soibon</b>	<b>sâbon</b>	<b>soibo</b>
Loc	<b>soiû (somû)</b>	<b>soiâ</b>	<b>soibin</b>	<b>sâbin</b>	<b>soibi</b>
Ins	<b>somi</b>	<b>soiâ</b>	<b>soibin</b>	<b>sâbin</b>	<b>soibi</b>

Reduplicated forms: After loss of intervocalic -s-, Gaulish re-shaped the **so-** paradigm with a parallel reduplicated set of forms. Their meaning is but a bit more emphatic than the original ones:

(masc.) **soso(s), soston, sosi, sosiû** (pl.) **sosii, sosûs, soston**, (\*sosoibo -ibi are not used)

(neuter) **sosin, sosin** etc. (pl.) **sosanâ** (seldom used)

(fem.) **sosâ, sosiân, sosâs, sosî, sosiâ** (pl.) **sosâs, sosâs**, (the remaining, as the regular paradigm)

On the other hand, an undeclined base **so/se** is often used before long phrases. So it's more usual to find **so uironon dagon** "of these good men" instead **soion uironon dagon**, which is felt as more "affected" or poetic.

1<sup>st</sup>. deixis: the **so-** paradigm in Gaulish has been moved to the 2<sup>nd</sup>. deixis ("that") by the new formation **sondos, sondâ, sindon** "this" (cf. Welsh hwn, hon, hyn "this", and Old Irish sund "here" <\*sondû "with/in this").

3<sup>rd</sup>. deixis: "that (yonder)": **sondos, sindâ, sin**. This re-formation achieved an ultimate great success in the insular Celtic languages, becoming the article: \*sondos uiros "that man" > (OIr.) ind fer "the man".

Both **sondos** and **sindos** paradigms are declined as regular thematic stems. But the neuter nominative-accus. form of the last is **sin** (pl. **sindâ**).

Other formations:

**sodeios, -â -on** "that (anaphoric)" (<\*so-de-sos, OIr. suide)

**ixos, -â, -on** "such" (<\*isto-, Locat. \*istei > (reduced form) **ixe** "or")

**sios, -â, sin** "this, that" (emphatic: **mî-sios** "me-here" = OIr. messe)

**somos, -â, -on** "this very, the same" (OIr. -som)

**-cei / -cî**: here, this (physically or conceptually close to the speaker)

### Relative Pronoun:

The original relative pronoun \*ios \*iâ \*iod still conserved its full flexion system in Celtiberian; but in the late Gaulish dialects, as Gaulish, and so in late Insular Celtic, the relative pronoun has lost its autonomy and it's used essentially as a clitic.

In Gaulish the relative pronoun is used in three ways:

1) A re-shaped neuter accusative **ion** (<\*iom) means "when": **ion bûar maruoi** "when they were dead" (cf. OIr. a m-bátar "when they were", reconstructed as /\*sen buant·r/ either /\*ion buant·r/).

2) As a neuter undeclined particle (**io** <\*iod), which may be optionally attached to the related word either

go alone:

**mercâ carâiû(-mî)-io** “the girl I love” (**carâiû(-mî)-io**) “(who)I-love”),

**mercâ io carâiû** “the girl I love”.

Both are correct. The loose form is a remainder from that time in what the relative had a full autonomy.

3) when attached to any word (noun, adjective, verb...) the whole form may be substantivized, becoming a new word with relative sense:

**uiros** “man” > **uirios** “manly” (“who is a man”)

**uindos** “white (masc.)” > **uindios** “the white one” (“who is white”)

This use is spread in personal names, as it can be seen in general Gaulish: **uindiâ** “the white one (fem.)”,

**Burrios** “the sturdy one”.

As for the verbal based forms, to take in account that those formed upon the bare root do have an active meaning:

**sagios** “who searches, searcher” (**sagiet** “searches”)

**uicios** “who fights” (**uicet** “fights”)

but those forms with **-t-** have a passive meaning, as they are truly passive participles:

**sagetios** “(who is) searched”

**uicetios** “(who is) fought”

A remainder of the old Indo-European active participle (-nt-) is used only relative-suffixed:

**sagiontios** “who searches, searcher”

**uicontios** “who fights, fighter”

All the above forms are declined in the usual way, as noun and adjectives.

On the other hand expressions like “whom, which” are often translated with **ixos** + relat.-**io**:

**Sondos uiros, ixi nemmiio gnatos** “this man, of whom I’m not a son”

(“of-such no-am-that son”)

### VI.III Interrogative Pronouns

	Singular		Dual	Plural
	M/F	N	M/N/F	M
Nom	<b>peis</b>	<b>pidâ</b>	<b>pî</b>	<b>peies</b>
Acc	<b>pon</b>		<b>pî</b>	<b>pûs</b>
Gen	<b>peio</b>		<b>peiô</b>	<b>peio non</b>
Dat	<b>peiû</b>		<b>peiobon</b>	<b>peio bo</b>

Loc	<b>pei</b>	<b>peiou</b>	<b>peio bi</b>	
Ins	<b>pî</b>	<b>peiobin</b>	<b>peio bi</b>	
Poss.	<b>poios, -â -on</b>			

Other Interrogative forms:

- **panâ?** “from where?”
- **peti?** “how many / how much?”
- **peri?** (← pi are?) “why?”
- **pi ambi?** “why?”
- **panî?** “when?”
- **cu?** “where?, when?”
- **pû?** “how?”
- **pâne...?** (question particle used for yes/no questions: **Pâne rinat·îs camulâs? rinat.** “Doesn’t he sell slaves? He does.”)
- **poteros?** “which [of two]?”
- **pâpos, -â, -i(dâ)** “every, each”
- **nepos, -â, -i(dâ)** “someonhhhe, something”

VI.IV Correlatives:

	interrogative	indefinite	demonstrative	negative	identity	universal	alternative
animate	<b>peis?</b> (who?)	<b>nepos</b> (some[one])	<b>sos, îs</b> (this, that)	<b>ne donios</b> (no one)	<b>somos</b> (the same one)	<b>ollos, pâpos</b> (all, every[one])	<b>allos</b> (another)

inanimate	<b>pidâ?</b> ( <i>what?</i> )	<b>nepidâ</b> ( <i>something</i> )	<b>so, id</b> ( <i>this, that</i> )	<b>ne pettiâ</b> ( <i>nothing</i> )	<b>somon</b> ( <i>the same thing</i> )	<b>ollon, pâpi</b> ( <i>everything</i> )	<b>allon</b> ( <i>something else</i> )
dual	<b>poteros</b> ( <i>which of two</i> )	<b>nepoteros</b> ( <i>either</i> )	-	-	-	-	<b>altros / anteros</b> ( <i>the other one</i> )
quality	<b>poios ~ poiâcos</b> ( <i>what sort?</i> )	<b>nepoios ~ nepoiâcos</b> ( <i>some sort of</i> )	<b>ixos</b> ( <i>such</i> )	<b>ne ixos</b> (no, none)	<b>somios</b> ( <i>the same kind</i> )	<b>ollâcos</b> ( <i>all sorts of</i> )	<b>allâcos</b> ( <i>a different kind of</i> )
manner	<b>pû / pô?</b> ( <i>how?</i> )	<b>nepû</b> ( <i>somehow</i> )	<b>suâ, ita</b> ( <i>so, thus</i> )	<b>ne inti</b> (no way, nowhow)	<b>inti somon</b> ( <i>in the same way</i> )	<b>inti ollon</b> ( <i>in every way</i> )	<b>inti allon</b> ( <i>in a different way</i> )
place	<b>cu(ti)? / puts?</b> ( <i>where?</i> )	<b>necu(ti)</b> ( <i>somewhere</i> )	<b>endo</b> ( <i>there</i> )	<b>ne legos</b> ( <i>nowhere</i> )	<b>sancu(ti)</b> ( <i>the same place</i> )	<b>ollocu(ti)</b> ( <i>everywhere</i> )	<b>allocu(ti)</b> ( <i>elsewhere</i> )
destination	<b>cutrô</b> ( <i>to where?</i> )	<b>necutrô</b> ( <i>to somewhere</i> )	<b>entro</b> ( <i>to there</i> )	-	<b>sancutrô</b> ( <i>to the same place</i> )	<b>ollocutrô</b> ( <i>to everywhere</i> )	<b>allocu</b> ( <i>to elsewhere</i> )
source	<b>panâ?</b> ( <i>from where?</i> )	<b>nepanâ?</b> ( <i>from somewhere</i> )	<b>endes</b> ( <i>from there</i> )	-	<b>sampanâ?</b> ( <i>from the same place</i> )	<b>ollopanâ</b> ( <i>from everywhere</i> )	<b>allopanâ</b> ( <i>from elsewhere</i> )
time	<b>poni? ponc?</b> ( <i>when?</i> )	<b>neponi, neponc</b> ( <i>sometimes</i> )	<b>toni</b> ( <i>then</i> )	<b>nâiui</b> ( <i>never</i> )	<b>samponi, samponc</b> ( <i>at the same time</i> )	<b>aiui</b> ( <i>always</i> )	<b>alloponi, alloponc</b> ( <i>another time</i> )
reason	<b>peri?</b> ( <i>why?</i> )	<b>neperi</b> ( <i>for some reason</i> )	<b>canti, ita</b> ( <i>therefore, so</i> )	<b>ne pêllin</b> ( <i>for no reason</i> )	<b>samperi</b> ( <i>for some reason</i> )	<b>olloperi*</b> ( <i>for every reason</i> )	<b>alloperi</b> ( <i>for another reason</i> )
quantity	<b>peti?</b> ( <i>how much?</i> )	<b>nepeti</b> ( <i>somewhat</i> )	<b>soti</b> ( <i>so many</i> )	<b>ne oinos</b> ( <i>no amount, none</i> )	<b>sampeti</b> ( <i>the same amount</i> )	<b>cantos</b> ( <i>whole, all</i> )	<b>allopeti</b> ( <i>another amount</i> )

## VII: Verbs

### GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE VERB:

Three moods: indicative, subjunctive, imperative.

Two voices: active and passive

Indicative (4 tenses): present, imperfect, preterite, future.

Subjunctive (2 tenses) : present, preterite.

Imperative (2 tenses): present, future.

Nominal forms of the verb: active participle, passive participle, gerundive, verbal noun.

(Remark.- The imperfect is used modally in a conditional sense)

VII.I **Person and Number:** Gaulish verbs take endings that mark the *person* and *number* of the subject of the verb. We've discussed *number* in the section on nouns. *First person* refers to the speaker (i.e. "I") or a group that includes the speaker (i.e. "we"). *Second person* refers to the listener (i.e. "you"), while *Third person* refers to a noun or nouns that is neither the speaker or listener (i.e. "he, she, it, they".)

	Singular	Plural
First Person	<b>berû</b> "I carry"	<b>beromos</b> "we carry"
Second Person	<b>beres</b> "you carry"	<b>berete</b> "you all carry"
Third Person	<b>beret</b> "he/she/it carries"	<b>beront</b> "they carry"

XI.II **Voice:** There are two *voices* in Gaulish: *active* and *passive*. The subject of an active verb is generally the *agent* or doer of the action, while the subject of a passive verb is generally a *patient*, receiving the action. Gaulish may have also had an *impersonal* voice, marked by the ending **-r**, which denotes a subjectless verb.

- Active
  - Transitive
    - e.g. **Uiros appiset benin.** "The man *sees* the woman".
  - Intransitive
    - e.g. **Epos sounât.** "The horse *is sleeping*".
  - Copulative
    - e.g. **Uiros essi in gortê.** "The man *is* in the garden
- Passive
  - Passive transitive
    - e.g. **Epos uirû redetor.** "The horse *is ridden* by the man."
  - Direct reflexive
    - e.g. **Appisetri epos in dubnê.** "The horse *sees itself* in the water."
  - Indirect reflexive
    - e.g. **Uiros uegietor uisciâs.** "The man *weaves his own* clothes."
  - Reciprocal
    - e.g. **Uelîntriis uiros benâc.** "The man and woman *see each other*."
  - Collective
    - e.g. **Comberomor-nîs.** "We *gather together*."
  - Intransitive

- e.g. **Epos labarator**. “The horse *is speaking*.”
  - 🕒 Subjective quasi-transitive
    - e.g. **Uiros angetor epon**. “The man *fears* horses.”
- Impersonal Voice
  - 🕒 subjectless transitive
    - e.g. **Ne uelîr noxi etnûs**. “One does not see birds at night.”
  - 🕒 subjectless intransitive
    - e.g. **Cî ne sounnâr**. “It is impossible/forbidden to sleep here”.

XI.III **Tense:** Gaulish had four tenses: present, imperfect (denoting incomplete or continual past action), preterite (or simple past, denoting completed or punctual past action), and future.

- Present (Effective)
  - 🕒 Progressive
    - e.g. **Nu labatr-is epos**. “The horse *is speaking* now.”
  - 🕒 Present reality
    - e.g. **Mou mâtir lubît uînon**. “My mother *likes* wine.”
  - 🕒 Gnomic
    - **Uerseti samû**. “*It rains* in the summer”
  - 🕒 Narrative in the past
    - e.g. **Ion uelîtis genetin, cariscetis sian**. “When he sees the maiden, *he falls in love* with her.”
  - 🕒 Sure result (with directional preverb)
    - e.g. **Uomegeti naus**. “This ship *sinks/will sink*.”
  - 🕒 Plan / Intention
    - **Condamos-nîs baregû ulidon**. “*We are organizing* a feast tomorrow.”
  - 🕒 Iterative
    - e.g. **Uinnûr-mî ollodiubi nepidâ**. “*I learn* a little everyday.”
- Imperfect (Present Protelative)
  - 🕒 Past progressive
    - e.g. **Uerseto-i aieri**. “*It was raining* early this morning”
  - 🕒 Conative (attempted action)

- e.g. **Rinanna·mî epon.** “I was *trying to sell* my horse.”

- Durative

- e.g. **Tausonto·iis olloi ion exludi·is rîx.** “When the king came out, everyone *was silent.*”

- Constantive (single act)

- e.g. **Ion rîx labarator olloi tausonto.** “Everyone kept silent while the king talked.”

- Preterite

- Narrative

- e.g. **Orxte·i dusion.** “He *killed* the demon.”

- Instantaneous / dramatic

- e.g. **Combertû·mî tou danon.** “I accept your gift.”

- Inchoative

- e.g. **Titauson donioi ion cicluar rigos uepûs.** “The people fell silent when they heard the king’s words.”

- Culminative

- e.g. **Ion uerpennasset·i agron, catuuiroi do teges ateitâssant.** “When the war ended, the warriors *went home.*”
- e.g. **Uobocâssontr·iis** “They were persuaded.”

- Proverbial or gnomic

- e.g. **Suâ blatoi in magê autâxe·sî clutiâ.** “As a flower in the fields, thus glory *passes away.*”

- Resultative

- e.g. **Artos gabasset escon.** “The bear *has caught* the fish.”

- Universal-Retrospective

- e.g. **Atrebâssû·mî cî au mapitû.** “I have lived here since childhood.”

- Experiential/Existential

- e.g. **Nâiui bûan ad mori** “I have never been to the sea.”

- Stative Present (with certain verbs)

- e.g. **Ne uidra, ne commâna·mî.** “I don’t *know*; I don’t *remember.*”

- Future
  - Prospective/intension
    - e.g. **Toadressiet-îs** [FUT.IND.] **are bueti/beioto-i ro-cenon.** [SUB./OPT.] “He *should like to arrive* before it will be too late.”
  - Prediction
    - e.g. **Prennos bisiet abalicos ad blednîn.** “The tree *is going to be* rich in fruits this year.”
  - Planned Action
    - e.g. **Condasiomos-nîs baregû ulidon.** “We *are organizing* a feast tomorrow.”
  - Gnostic
    - e.g. **Marnationtes naiuî sepsient-iis uîrâ.** “Liars *will never tell* the truth.”
  - Conjecture
    - e.g. **Peis essi sos? Ambaxtouiros bisiet boucolios-uê?** “Who is this? It *may be* the farmer or the shepherd.”
  - Future Imperative
    - e.g. **Ma uerbiait** [SUB.] **pidâ nouiion, aduedetû-mî.** “If something new happens, *(you will) let me know.*”

XI.IV **Mood:** There are four moods, used to create various kinds of expressions of modality (degree of necessity, obligation, probability, ability, etc.): indicative, subjunctive, optative, and imperative.

- Indicative
  - Objective reality
    - e.g. **Uiros appiset benin.** “The man *sees* the woman.”
  - Potential
    - e.g. **Ollon aiuî gabiet-îs-io ad catun, eio essi-i(d) so.** “Whatever he *takes* to battle is his own.”
  - Real condition
    - e.g. **Ma brogiâ aget sedon, ne pettiâ essi obnô.** “If the country *lives* in peace, nothing is to be feared.”
- Subjunctive



- Oblique
  - e.g. **Sepîsseîs io cenon toadressînt.** “No He said they wo no uld arrive late.”
- Modest Statement
  - e.g. **Nâ sepissîn(/sepionna [Imperf.])·mî so.** I *wouldn't* say that.”
- Adversative
  - e.g. **Toni ei elu arganton nîs·beioto, ne gallomos·nîs serciâs priton.**  
“Even if we *have* a lot of money, we cannot buy love.”
- Negative command/Prohibition
  - e.g. **Nâ itassîs·tû do endô!** “*Don't* go there!”
- Of fear
  - e.g. **Angûr·mî na pidâ beioto.** “I’m afraid something will happen.”
- Intention
  - e.g. **Cicrinon·iis saxînt·iis·îs·io.** “They have decided *to look* for him.”
- Imperative
  - Orders
    - e.g. **Uese cî.** “Stay here.”
  - Concessive
    - e.g. **Aduede eiû. Nepidâ ne combersies·tû.** “*Tell* him. You won’t get anything.”

#### XI.V Valency/Version

- Natural
  - e.g. **berû** (I carry, I am carrying)
- Inceptive ( e-grade + -j- + middle voice thematic endings)
  - e.g. **berîûr** (I begin to carry/I pick up)
- Intensive (root redup.+ personal endings)
  - e.g. **berberû** (I drag/lug/keep carrying)
- Progressive (-isc- + thematic endings)
  - e.g. **beriscet** (I carry more and more)
- Frequentative (zero-grade + -â- + AI endings)
  - e.g. **brâiû** (I usually carry, I keep carrying)
- Causative (o-grade + -î- + AII endings)
  - e.g. **boriû** (I make someone carry)
- Desiderative (i-reduplication + -future endings)
  - e.g. **bibersiû** (I want to carry)

## CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS: Weak and Strong Verbs

### WEAK VERBS:

(AI) weak verbs in **-â** (-â is attached to the verbal root):

**itâiû, itâi, itât** ... "I go, you go, goes..."

(AII) weak verbs in **-î** (-î is attached to the verbal root):

**râdiû, râdis, râdît**... "I speak, you speak, speaks..."

(Another ancient class, verbs in diphthong (AIII): **baiû, baies, baiet** "I die, you die, dies..." in Gaulish have been superseded by the (BII) classes, sometimes by the (AII) classes)

### STRONG VERBS:

(BI) verbs with thematic vowel -e/-o:

**cingû, cinges, cinget**... "I walk, you walk, walks..."

(BII) verbs with -ie/-io:

**gabiû, gabies, gabiet**... "I take, you take, takes..."

(BIII) verbs with non-radical -n:

**bongû, bonges, bonget**... "I break, you break, breaks..."

(BIV) verbs with -na- suffixed:

**benami, benai, benat**... "I cut, you cut, cuts..."

(BV) verbs with -nu- suffixed:

**gninumi, gninui, gninut**... "I recognize, you recognize, recognizes..."

Remarks.- Weak verbs use to be derived from nouns and adjectives (although there are some primitive verbs). Strong verbs are usually primitives (from a verbal root).

Weak and Strong verbs differ in some aspects of their conjugations.

### PRONOUN-VERBAL PARTICLES

Celtic languages tend to be emphatic regarding the actors of the sentence. In Gaulish, verbal forms can be optionally reinforced by adding to them some pronominal particle:

#### Enclitic Pronouns

	Subject	Object
1 s	<b>-mî</b>	<b>-mî</b>
1 p	<b>-nîs</b>	<b>-nîs</b>
2 s	<b>-tû ~ -ti</b>	<b>-te ~ -ti</b>
2 p	<b>-suîs</b>	<b>-suîs</b>
3 s m	<b>-îs</b>	<b>-in</b>
3 s f	<b>-sî ~ -iâ</b>	<b>-ian</b>
3 s n	<b>-i(d(â))</b>	<b>-i(d)</b>
3 p m	<b>-iis</b>	<b>-iûs</b>
3 p f	<b>-sies</b>	<b>-iâs</b>
3 p n	<b>-î ~ -iâ</b>	<b>-î ~ -iâ</b>

relative	-io	-io(n)
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Now, if for the sake of expressiveness the verb is carried to the head of a sentence, to be accompanied by the pronoun is OBLIGATORY:

**epon gabiû** “the-horse I-take”

**epon gabiû-mî** “the-horse I-take myself”

**gabiû-mî epon** “I-myself-take the-horse” (obligatory form)

In absence of any given pronoun-verbal particle, it's added **-i(d)**. Two different words have been confused here: reduced form of the pronoun **is/id(â)** “he/it” and a meaningless particle. The function of **-i(d)** (either **-it**) is similar to classical Greek “dé” but usually accompanies the verb.

Optionally, another similar form: **it(a)**, precedes the verb. Its original meaning is “thus”, but it's used often like a pure preverbal particle.

**gabiet-i mapos epon** “Takes-(particle) the-boy the-horse”

**ita gabiet mapos epon** “Thus takes the-boy the-horse”

These kind of sentences, which in Insular Celtic will become the regular pattern, are felt in Gaulish as very emphatic, being a more usual pattern: **Mapos gabiet epon**.

**(AI) Verb Conjugation: anât, anâsset, anâtos** AI.; **anatlon, -i** no.: to breathe; to stay, remain

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>anâiû anâmos</b> <b>anâi anâte</b> <b>anât anânt</b>	<b>anân anâomos</b> <b>anâii anâte</b> <b>anâit anâont</b>
Imperfect	<b>anâanna anâmes</b> <b>anâtâs anâtê</b> <b>anâto anânto</b>	
Preterite	<b>anâssû anâssamos</b> <b>anâsses anâssate</b> <b>anâsset anâssar</b>	<b>anâssîn anâssîmos</b> <b>anâssîs anâssîtê</b> <b>anâssît anâssînt</b>
Future	<b>anâsiû anâsiomos</b> <b>anâsies anâsiete</b> <b>anâsiet anâsiont</b>	
Passive		
Present	<b>anâiûr anâmor</b> <b>anâtâr anâte</b> <b>anâtor anântor</b>	<b>anâr anâomor</b> <b>anâitâr anâte</b> <b>anâitor anâontor</b>
Imperfect	<b>anânnar anâmor</b> <b>anâtâr anâtê</b> <b>anâtor anântor</b>	
Preterite	<b>anâtos immi anâtoi emos</b> <b>anâtos ei anâtoi esue</b> <b>anâtos essi anâtoi sent</b>	<b>anâtos buiû anâtoi buomos</b> <b>anâtos bues anâtoi buete</b> <b>anâtos buet anâtoi buont</b>
Future	<b>anâsiûr anâsiomor</b> <b>anâsietar anâsiete</b>	

	<b>anâsietor anâsiontor</b>	
Active participle: <b>anaunos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>anâtos -â -on</b> Gerundive: <b>anateios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>anaton -i (no)</b>		

**(AII) Verb Conjugation: arcît, arcîsset, arcîtos All.; arcimâ, -iâs fa.: to ask, question, request**

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>arciû arcîmos</b> <b>arcîi arcîte</b> <b>arcît arcînt</b>	<b>arciân arcîomos</b> <b>arcîei arcîete</b> <b>arcîet arcîont</b>
Imperfect	<b>arcînna arcîmes</b> <b>arcîtâs arcîtê</b> <b>arcîto arcînto</b>	
Preterite	<b>arcissû arcissamos</b> <b>arcisses arcissate</b> <b>arcisset arcisson</b>	<b>arcissîn arcissîmos</b> <b>arcissîs arcissîte</b> <b>arcissît arcissînt</b>
Future	<b>arcîsiû arcîsiomos</b> <b>arcîsies arcîsiete</b> <b>arcîsiet arcîsiont</b>	<b>j</b>
Passive		
Present	<b>arciûr arcîmor</b> <b>arcîtûr arcîte</b> <b>arcîtor arcîntor</b>	<b>arciâr arcîomor</b> <b>arcîetâr arcîete</b> <b>arcîetor arcîontor</b>
Imperfect	<b>arcînnar arcîmor</b> <b>arcîtâr arcîtê</b> <b>arcîtor arcîntor</b>	
Preterite	<b>arcîtos immi arcîtoi emos</b> <b>arcîtos ei arcîtoi esue</b> <b>arcîtos essi arcîtoi sent</b>	<b>arcîtos buiû arcîtoi buomos</b> <b>arcîtos bues arcîtoi buete</b> <b>arcîtos buet arcîtoi buont</b>
Future	<b>arcîsiûr arcîsiomor</b> <b>arcîsietâr arcîsiete</b> <b>arcîsietor arcîsiontor</b>	
Active participle: <b>arciaunos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>arcîtos -â -on</b> Gerundive: <b>arcîteios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>arcimâ (fa)</b>		

**(BI) Verb Conjugation: delget, delxti, delxtos BI.; delgon, -i no.: to hold, hug, grab; to keep; to tell**

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>delgû delgomos delges delgete delget delgont</b>	<b>delxû delxomos delxes delxete delxet delxont</b>
Imperfect	<b>delgonna delgomes delgetâs delgetê delgeto delgonto</b>	
Preterite	<b>delxtû delxtomes delxtes delxtete delxti delxton</b>	<b>delxîn delxîmos delxîs delxtîte delxît delxtînt</b>
Future	<b>delxiû delxiomos delxies delxiete delxiet delxiont</b>	
Passive		
Present	<b>delgûr delgomor delgetâr delgete delgetor delgontor</b>	<b>delxûr delxomor delxetâr delxete delxetor delxontor</b>
Imperfect	<b>delgonnar delgomor delgetâr delgetê delgetor delgontor</b>	
Preterite	<b>delxtos immi delxtoi emos delxtos ei delxtoi esue delxtos essi delxtoi sent</b>	<b>delxtos buiû delxtoi buomos delxtos bues delxtoi buete delxtos buet delxtoi buont</b>
Future	<b>delxiûr delxiomor delxietâr delxiete delxietor delxiontor</b>	
Active participle: <b>delgaunos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>delxtos -â -on</b> Gerundive: <b>delxteios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>delgon</b> (no)		

**(BII) Verb Conjugation: gariet, garti, gritos BII.; garman, garmes nn.:** to call, summon, cry, invoke

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>gariû gariomos garies gariete gariet gariont</b>	<b>garân garaomos garais garaite garait garaont</b>
Imperfect	<b>garionna gariomes garietâs garietê garieto garionto</b>	
Preterite	<b>gartû gartomes</b>	<b>garsîn garsîmos</b>

	<b>gartes gartete</b> <b>garti garton</b>	<b>garsîs garsîte</b> <b>garsît garsînt</b>
Future	<b>garsîû garsiomos</b> <b>garsies garsiete</b> <b>garsiet garsiont</b>	
Passive		
Present	<b>gariûr gariomor</b> <b>garietâr gariete</b> <b>garietor gariontor</b>	<b>garâr garâomor</b> <b>garâitâr garâite</b> <b>garâitor garâontor</b>
Imperfect	<b>garionnar gariomor</b> <b>garietâr garietê</b> <b>garietor gariontor</b>	
Preterite	<b>garitos immi garitoi emos</b> <b>garitos ei garitoi esue</b> <b>garitos essi garitoi sent</b>	<b>garitos buiû garitoi buomos</b> <b>garitos bues garitoi buete</b> <b>garitos buet garitoi buont</b>
Future	<b>garsîûr garsiomor</b> <b>garsietâr garsiete</b> <b>garsietor garsiontor</b>	
Active participle: <b>gariaunos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>gritos -â -on</b> Gerundive: <b>gariteios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>garman</b> gen. <b>garmês</b> (nn.)		

**(BIII) Verb Conjugation: denget, degi, dextos BIII.; degiâ, -iâs fa.: to press, to squeeze**

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>dengû dengomos</b> <b>denges dengete</b> <b>denget dengont</b>	<b>dexû dexomos</b> <b>dexes dexete</b> <b>dexet dexont</b>
Imperfect	<b>dengonna dengomes</b> <b>dengetâs dengetê</b> <b>dengeto dengonto</b>	
Preterite	<b>degû degomes</b> <b>deges degete</b> <b>degi degon</b>	<b>dexîn dexîmos</b> <b>dexîs dexîte</b> <b>dexît dexînt</b>
Future	<b>dexiû dexiomos</b> <b>dexies dexiete</b> <b>dexiet dexiont</b>	
Passive		
Present	<b>dengûr dengomor</b> <b>dengetâr dengete</b> <b>dengetor dengontor</b>	<b>dexûr dexomor</b> <b>dexetâr dexete</b> <b>dexetor dexontor</b>

Imperfect	<b>dengonnar dengomor dengetâr dengetê dengetor dengontor</b>	
Preterite	<b>dextos immi dextoi emos dextos ei dextoi esue dextos essi dextoi sent</b>	<b>dextos buiû dextoi buomos dextos bues dextoi buete dextos buet dextoi buont</b>
Future	<b>dexiûr dexiomor dexietâr dexiete dexietor dexiontor</b>	
Active participle: <b>dengaunos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>dextos -â -on</b> Gerundive: <b>dexteios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>degîâ -iâs (fa)</b>		

**(BIV) Verb Conjugation: binat, bibe, bîtos BIV; bêmman, -mes nn.: to beat, strike; to cut; to touch**

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>binami binamos binai binate binat binant</b>	<b>biân biaomos biaii biaite biait biaont</b>
Imperfect	<b>binanna binames binatâs binatê binato binanto</b>	
Preterite	<b>biban bibames bibas bibate bibe bibar</b>	<b>biasîn biasîmos biasîs biasîte biasît biasînt</b>
Future	<b>biasiûr biasiomor biasies biasiete biasiet biasiont</b>	
Passive		
Present	<b>binâr binamor binatâr binate binator binantor</b>	<b>biâr biaomor biaitâr biaite biaitor biaontor</b>
Imperfect	<b>binannar binamor binatâr binatê binator binantor</b>	
Preterite	<b>bîtos immi bîtoi emos bîtos ei bîtoi esue bîtos essi bîtoi sent</b>	<b>bîtos buiû bîtoi buomos bîtos bues bîtoi buete bîtos buet bîtoi buont</b>
Future	<b>biasiûr biasiomor biasietâr biasiete biasietor biasiontor</b>	
Active participle: <b>binaunos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>bîtos -â -on</b>		

Gerundive: <b>bîteios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>bêmman</b> gen. <b>bêmmês</b>	
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**(BV) Verb Conjugation: linut, lile ~ lible, litos BV.; lion, -i no.: to flow**

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>linumi linumos</b> <b>linui linute</b> <b>linut linunt</b>	<b>liân liaomos</b> <b>liaiî liaite</b> <b>liait liaont</b>
Imperfect	<b>linunna linumes</b> <b>linutâs linutê</b> <b>linuto linunto</b>	
Preterite	<b>lilan lilames</b> <b>lilas lilate</b> <b>lile lilar</b>	<b>liasîn liasîmos</b> <b>liasîs liasîte</b> <b>liasît liasînt</b>
Future	<b>linasiû linasiomos</b> <b>linasies linasiete</b> <b>linasiet linasiont</b>	
Passive		
Present	<b>linûr linumor</b> <b>linutâr linute</b> <b>linutor linuntor</b>	<b>linâr linaomor</b> <b>linaitâr linaite</b> <b>linaitor linaontor</b>
Imperfect	<b>linunnar linumor</b> <b>linutâr linutê</b> <b>linutor linuntor</b>	
Preterite	<b>lîtos immi lîtoi emos</b> <b>lîtos ei lîtoi esue</b> <b>lîtos essi lîtoi sent</b>	<b>lîtos buiû lîtoi buomos</b> <b>lîtos bues lîtoi buete</b> <b>lîtos buet lîtoi buont</b>
Future	<b>linasiûr linasiomor</b> <b>linasietûr linasiete</b> <b>linasietor linasiontor</b>	
Active participle: <b>linuaunos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>lîtos -â -on</b> Gerundive: <b>lîteios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>lîon -i no</b>		

**Copula: essi, bûe irreg. v.; butâ, -iâs fa.: to be**

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>immi em(m)os</b> <b>ei esue</b> <b>essi/eõði sent(i)</b>	<b>buiû buomos</b> <b>bues buete</b> <b>buet buont</b>
Habitual Present	<b>biiû biiomos</b> <b>biies biiete</b> <b>biiet biiont</b>	
Imperfect	<b>eia(n) eiâmos</b> <b>eiâi eiâte</b> <b>eiât eiânt</b>	
Preterite	<b>bûa(n) bûames</b> <b>bûas bûate</b> <b>bûe bûar</b>	<b>beionna beiomos</b> <b>beiotâs beiotê</b> <b>beioto beionto</b>
Future	<b>bisiû bisiomos</b> <b>bisies bisiete</b> <b>bisiet bisiont</b>	
Active participle: <b>buiianos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>butos -â -on</b> Gerundive: <b>buteios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>butâ, -iâs (fa)</b>		

I'm

**Irregular Verb 'to go': êt, ludi irreg. v.; monetus, -ous mu.: to go**

Active		
	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	<b>êmi êmos</b> <b>êi ête</b> <b>êt ênt</b>	<b>ellân ellâomos</b> <b>ellâii ellâite</b> <b>ellâit ellâont</b>
Imperfect	<b>têgonna têgomes</b> <b>têgetâs têgetê</b>	

	<b>têgeto    tégonto</b>	
Preterite	<b>ludû    ludomes ludes    ludete ludi    ludon</b>	<b>ellâssîn    ellâssîmos ellâssîs    ellâssîtê ellâssît    ellâssînt</b>
Future	<b>axiûr    axiomor axietâr    axiete axietor    axiontor</b>	
Active participle: <b>ellaunos -â -on</b> Passive participle: <b>itos -â -on</b> Gerundive: <b>iteios -â -on</b> Verbal noun: <b>monetus ~ itus, -ous (mu)</b>		

**Remarks:**

**Indicative Present:**

In Class (BIV) the final **-ami** does not contain the pronoun, but it's a direct descendant of Indo-European primary endings (compare Greek *dídōmi*); nevertheless a certain confusion has raised in the language between this ending and the regular pronouns (which have at last the same origin), confusion that is spreading to the rest of verbal classes. From here comes some anarchy in the use (and the ultimate fusion in ulterior Insular languages).

Related to it is the 2 sg. **-ai** < -asi, whereas the alternative form **-es** < \*-es comes from the IE. secondary ending, by itself either fused with an apocoped primary ending (\*-es(i) ).

Class (BV) is very meagre; it encloses barely three or four verbs.

**Present Subjunctive:**

The Subjunctive stem possesses two modalities: 1) The strong verbs with root ended in dental (T, D) or

guttural (K, G) take **-se** directly added to the root, conjugated like a (BI) verb: **resset** "may run" <\*ret-SE-t, **urexet** "may do" <\*ureg-SE-t. NB.: For roots ending in **-n**, **-d**, **-t** lose this final consonant assimilates to the following **-s** when the subjunctive/optative/future suffixes are applied: e.g. **resset** < \*ret-s-et, **uessîmos** < ued-sî-mos, **prissiont** < \*prin-si-ont

2) All the remaining verbs (weak and strong) have original \*-h<sub>1</sub>se- ending, adapted as follows:

The (AI) verbs assimilate the laryngeal to the vowel ending **-â**, vg.: **itâit** "may go" <\*itâset

The (AII) verbs assimilate the laryngeal to the vowel ending **-î**, vg.: **arcîet** "may ask" <\*arcîset

The strong verbs adapt it as \*-ase directly added to the root, vg.: **essait** "may ate" <\*essaset, **biait** "may strike" <\*biaset. In this group of verbs, the 1st sing. form ends in **-ân** (secondary) instead of **-û** (primary).

### Preterite:

The preterite is formed according to the following patterns:

1) weak verbs have **-s** preterite, with usual shortening of the post-root vowel (except in some verbs with secondary hiatus, resulting in **-î-** or **-ê-**):

**arcîssû, arcîsses, arcîsset, arcîssames, arcîssate, arcîssar** "I asked, you asked,...."

(the flexion of the **-s** preterite uses thematic forms for the sg., and non-thematic for the pl.)

2) strong verbs in **-l** and **-r**, gutturals (**-c**, **-g**) and some in nasals (**-m**, **-n**), have a **t-** preterite.

**axtû, axtes, axti, axtomes, axtete, axton** "I drove...." (\*ag-t) from **aget** (BI)

**gartû, gartes, garti, gartomes, gartete, garton** "I called...." from **gariet** (BII)

**orxtû, orxtes, orxti, orxtomes, orxtete, orxton** "I killed..." from **orget** (BI)

3) BIII lose their nasal infix (**-n-** or **-m-**) in the preterit:

**bogû, boges, boge, bogomes, bogete, bogont** "I broke...." from **bonget** (BIII)

4) Strong verbs whose root vowel is a short **-e-** and which end in one consonant (besides **-l**, **-r**, or gutturals), change that root vowel to **-â-** in the preterit:

**uâda, uâdas, uâde, uâdames, uâdate, uâdar**, from **uediet** (BII) "prays"

5) the remaining strong verbs have suffixless preterite with an **e-** or **i-** reduplicated initial consonant (see formations below): **biban, bibas, bibe, bibames, bibate, bibar** "I struck...." from **binat** (BIV)

6) A few special preterites must be learned apart. For example, two strong verbs with root ended in **-b** have **s-** preterite:

**ibet** (BI) "drinks", makes a preterite in **-i-**: **ibissû, ibisses, ibisset,....**

**gabiet** (BII) "takes", makes a preterite in **-a-**: **gabassû, gabasses, gabasset,...**

7) The verb **sagiet** (BII) "seeks" has a **-t** and reduplicated preterite at once:

**sioxtû, sioxtes, sioxti, sioxtemes, sioxtete, sioxtion** (<\*se-sag-t-, OIr. siacht-, Gaul. sioxti)

8) The verb **sediet** (BII) "sits" has a **-s** preterite and reduplicated at once, and moreover inflected as a deponent:

**siossûr, siossetar, siossar, siossomor, siossete, siossontor** (<\*se-sod-s-, OIr. síassair)

## THE FORMATION OF THE REDUPLICATED PRETERITE:

AI and AII) N/A (S-preterite only)

BI) **bebutû, bebutes, bebuti, bebutomes, bebutete, bebuton** (< **butet**: e-redup., primary endings)

BII) **bebaû, bebas, beba, bebames, bebate, bebar** (< **baiet**: e-redup., loss of -i-, prim. endings)

BIII) N/A (Root-preterite only)

BIV) **titlan, titlas, title, titlames, titlate, titlar** (< **tlinat**: i-redup., loss of -na- , secondary endings)

BV) **lilan, lilas, lile, litlames, lilate, lilar** (< **linumi**: i-redup., loss of, -nu- + second. endings)

If the root vowel is <e> followed by two or more consonants, it is replaced with <o>.

e.g. **dercet** → **dedorce**

## IRREGULAR REDUPLICATED PRETERITES:

1. Reduplicated roots beginning with s-: the second /s/ elides when reduplicated. e.g.: **sioxti** above (<\*se-sag-t-)
2. Reduplicated roots beginning with vowel: no reduplication occurs unless the root once contained a /p/ in the PIE form: **eiore** < **êore** < **ϕeϕore** < **pepore**
3. Irregular verbs such as **dercet** which takes **dedorce** or **ro-darce** instead of expected \*derxti.

## THE DEPONENT AND THE PASSIVE.

A deponent verb is a verb inflected as a passive but having an active meaning (its origin is really medial, i.e. the verbal action comes out from the subject but falls upon the very subject: **labarûr** 'I speak').

In the historical insular languages, deponent had already disappeared from Brittonic since the oldest documents, and in Old Irish it was in regression.

Gaulish is a Celtic dialect six centuries older than the oldest insular texts (putting aside the Ogham materials, scarcely containing more than personal names) and thus Gaulish maintains a full deponent and passive inflection parallel to Latin indeed.

Moreover, Gaulish maintains a passive-impersonal form, a very archaic trait not shared with Latin but shared with Umbrian and Hittite instead, and rather curiously it is the only trait of this paradigm fully conserved by insular languages, Brittonic included.

1) the deponent-passive form of the 2nd plural has no **-r**, and it is really the same as the active one; an archaic trait shared with Latin and fully maintained by Old Irish.

2) we comment the curious case of the verb \*sek<sup>w</sup>i:-, which means 'says' when inflected as an active: **sepît** (AII), but 'follows' when inflected as a deponent: **sepîtor** (AII depon.). The original meaning was the same, but here in Gaulish it is considered that the action of 'to follow' falls upon the subject itself.

This identity between the 'follow' and the 'say' concept (i.e. "to say = to follow (the words)") is common to both Celtic and Latin: OIr. -sech (active) 'to say', sechitir (depon.) 'follows', MW. heb, hebyr 'says', Latin sequor (depon.) 'I follow', inquam 'I say' <\*in-sequam.

3) For obtaining the passive paradigm of any active verb, we need only to attach to it the above endings.  
Vg.:

**arciû** 'I ask', **arciî** 'you ask' -- **arciûr** 'I'm asked', **arciâr** 'you're asked'  
**delgû** 'I hold', **delges** 'you hold' -- **delgûr** 'I'm held', **delgetar** 'you're held'

4) When attached the **-i(d)** post-verbal particle, the 3rd persons use to be shortened this way:

**labarâtor** 'speaks' > **labarâtri** 'speaks<it>' (instead of **labarâtori**, also possible)  
**labarântor** 'they speak' > **labarântri** 'they speak<it>' (for **labarântori**, also possible).

5) the PASSIVE-IMPERSONAL form is obtained by just adding the **-r** to the basic form of the verb. As the real origin is \*-r (a sounding consonant), the strong verbs do take a form in **-ar** (instead of \*-er):

**anâr** (AI) 'it is breathed, everybody breathes'  
**arcîr** (AII) 'it is asked, everybody asks'  
**labarâr** (AI depon.) 'it is spoken, everybody speaks'  
**sepîr** (AII) 'it is said /it is followed'  
**delgar** (BI) 'it is held'  
**mediar** (BI, depon.) 'it is considered'

6) The particular cases of the verbs "to hear, to know, to want":

a) "to hear" is the only deponent verb of the (BV) class: **clinutor** (BV), **cloustâ** (fa) "hears" (<\*kl·neu-, OIr. cluinethar, clúas, but W. clust "ear").

But it exists moreover a non-deponent **cluiet** (BII), **clouetus** (mu) "hears". **Cluiet** is a Gaulish re-shaping of an original (AII) **cluît**, sometimes also used (<\*klus-î-, W. clyw, clywed, Gaul. cluiou).

Both verbs are nearly synonymous, and they share a part of their paradigms (for example, a common reduplicated preterite (with unexpected -u-): **cucloua**, **cuclouas**, **cucloue**, **cuclouames**, ... ), but perhaps **clinutor** has a more passive meaning "hears, it comes to his/her ears" and **cluiet** is rather well active "to hear, to listen to".

b) "to know" also has two parallel verbs:

**uidra**, **uidras**, **uidre**, **uidramer**, **uidate**, **uidantar**, a preterite-present verb (OIr. ·fetar, ·fetar, ·fitir, ·fitemmar, ·fitid, ·fetatar) "I know, ..." (rather well in a passive form),

**gniîû**, **gniies**, **gniïet**, **gniïomes**, **gniïete**, **gniïont** (BII) "I know, ..." (rather well by active learning, Gaul. gniïou, W. adnabod <ād-gneu-, OW. gnou).

Moreover, it exist a present (BV) paradigm: **uinnûr**, **uinnetar**, **uinnetor**, **uinnomor**, **uinnete**, **uinnontor** "I get to know,..." (OIr. ·finnadar <\*ui-n-d-neu-).

All three are but modalities of an only verb, and they share the same VN: **uissus** (mu).

c) one of the verbs for "to want, to wish" is a deponent (BI) class:

**uelûr, ueletar, ueletor, uelomor, uelete, uelontor** (Gaul-Lat. uelor, cfs. Lat. volo, Goth. wilja).

(not to confound with the (All) **ueliû, uelii, uelit...** "I see, you see, ..." which comes from an homophonous IE root).

The VN of **ueletor** is **suanton** (no), of course the same of **suantet** (BI), a synonymous verb.

### Use of *ro* in Verbal Forms

Generally speaking, when used with the present indicative and subjunctive, *ro* denotes a finished action:

**urexti** "(he) made",

**ro-urexti** "(he) has made"

With the subjunctive it has the force of a future perfect:

**ro-addânter** "that shall have been given".

### Verb-Based Nominal Formations

a) the *-os -â -on* derivative has an active meaning:

**orget** 'kills' > **orget-os** 'who kills, killer'.

b) the *-ios -iâ -ion* derivative has a passive meaning:

**orget-ios** 'who is killed'.

c) the passive participle in *-tos -tâ -ton* is directly attached to the root in strong verbs. Verbs of the shape *Cer* and *Cel* becomes *Critos* and *Clitos* respectively; e.g. *beret* → *britos*, *belet* → *blitos*. The *-ios -iâ -ion* formations or a periphrastic (participle)+ "to be" are usually preferred: **orxtos -â -on**: a killed (man, woman, etc) [*\*org-to-*, OIr. *-ort*].

d) the present participle in *-aunos -aunâ -aunon* is the regular equivalent to the Latin active participle (*valens, loquens*, etc.):

**barnât** 'judges' > **barnaunos** 'who judges'; judge.

Besides these three "regular" derivatives, there are traces of older derivatives in some Gaulish words:

e) the ancient participle *-ontios -ontiâ -ontion* is no longer alive in classical Celtic. It remains fossilised in personal names like **Segontios**, and in a few words like **caran(t)s**.

### XI.VIII Participles

	Active	Passive
Imperfect	<b>uregaunos, -â, -on</b>	<b>urextios, -â, -on</b>
Perfect	<b>uregetos, -â, -on</b>	<b>urextos, -â, -on</b>
Future	<b>urexiaunos, -â, -on</b>	<b>urexteios, -â, -on</b>

### VIII. Prepositions

Due to their systematic pretonic position, prepositions use to undergo phonetic reductions. Some of them are fossilized case-forms of current words: (*\*sekwōd*) > **sepû** > **sepu**; **oncon** > **onco** .

Comparative Indo-European Linguistics show that some prepositions governed the instrumental case (**uer** vg.), but in Gaulish ablative and instrumental have in practice fused. All simplifying, we can consider as the ablative this generally governed case.

In Gaulish all the prepositions govern one of two cases: either accusative or ablative-instrumental; the partial exception is **in** “in”, which governs the locative case along with the ablative-instrumenta

**ac** (+ ) = along with

**ad** (+ acc.) = towards

**ambi** (+ acc.) = around, about

**ande** (+ acc.) = under, beneath

**are** (+ acc.) = for the sake of, because of  
/ (+ ins.) = before

**au** (+ ins.) = from, away from, since

**canta** (+ acc.) = by, with

**cena** (+ acc.) = without

**con** (+ ins.) = with

**do** (+ ins.) = to, for

**entra** (+ acc.) = into, inside

**eri** (+ ins.) = about

**êron** (+ ins.) = after

**ex** (+ ins.) = out of, ex

**extra** (+ acc.) = outside

**in** (+ acc.) = into, to / (+ ins./loc.) = in, at

**inter** (+ acc.) = between, among

**inti** (+ acc.) = with (instrumental)

**îss** (+ acc.) = underneath

**onco** (+ ins.) = beside, next to

**po** (+ acc.) = till, until

**raco** (+ acc.) = before

**sepu** (+ acc.) = past, beyond

**trâs** (+ acc.) = across, beyond

**trei** (+ acc.) = through

**uêdo / uêdu** (+ ins.) = in presence of

**uer** (+ acc.) = up, upwards / (+ ins.) = on, upon

**uo** (+ acc.) = downwards / (+ ins.) = under

**urit / uritto** (+ acc.) = against; opposite

**ûx** (+ acc.) = above, over

These prepositions use to undergo phonetic changes according to the word that follows them:

- **ad** changes to **at** before **t**-.

- **ex** changes to **es** before words beginning with **c- g- n-**, and it's aspirated before words beginning with **r-t**-.

- **onco**, **raco**, **uritto** are frequently reduced to **onc**, **rac**, **urit** before a word beginning with vowel.

- **con**, **êron** and **in** change to **com**, **êrom** and **im** before a word beginning with a labial consonant: /p, b, m/.

## IX. Adverbs

IX.I. Adverbs from adjectives and nouns:

Any adjective may be used adverbially only by putting it in Instrumental case, either in accusative after the preposition **inti**:

**nouiû** “newly”

**inti nouion** “newly, anew, in a new way” [cf. Welsh *yn newydd*]

The augmentative pref. **ro·** can be used normally:

**mârû** “greatly”, **ro·mârû** “very-greatly”.

IX.I. Common adverbs and conjunctions:

**aiuí** = always, ever (**do aiuí** “for ever”)

**ixe, -ue** = or

<b>an?</b> =	(interr.) maybe?
<b>anne?</b> =	(interr.) perhaps not? isn't?
<b>ate</b> =	again
<b>auc</b> =	for, because
<b>canti</b> =	therefore, then
<b>cei, cii</b> =	here
<b>ceti</b> =	although
<b>cuti?</b> =	where?
<b>(g)dês</b> =	yesterday
<b>duci</b> =	as, like
<b>endo</b> =	there
<b>eri</b> =	because
<b>eti, -c</b> =	and
<b>etic</b> =	moreover, and also
<b>extos</b> =	but

<b>ion</b> =	while, when
<b>ne</b> =	no, not
<b>nec, nac</b> =	and-not
<b>neue</b> =	nor
<b>nu</b> =	now
<b>panî</b> =	when?
<b>pari?</b> =	why?
<b>po</b> =	how?
<b>samali</b> =	likewise; [+acc.] as
<b>sindiû</b> =	today
<b>sinnoxti</b> =	tonight
<b>sosio</b> =	(in order) that (rel.)
<b>suâ</b> =	so, thus
<b>toni</b> =	also

## X. Conjunctions

### X.II "and"

- Correlative, additive: **-c**
- Addition: **eti**
- Not only...but also: **ne oinû...extos eti**

### X.II "or"

- alternative, inclusive: **nou, -uê**
- alternative, exclusive: **an, ixi ~ isse, -uê**

### X.III Adversive Clauses

- But: **extos**
- However: **allâ**
- And, then, all in all, now: **nû**
- If: **ma(n)**
- Whether...or: **suâ(uê)...suâ**
- Now...now: **nu...nu**

- Some...others: **aloi...aloi**
- Since, for, as: **auc**

## XII. Preverbs

- Preverbs are prepositions combined with verbs either as prefixes or separately to add directional meaning of a verb, or to change the meaning of the verb entirely. E.g. **meniet-iâ** (she thinks) → **com-meniet-iâ** (she remembers). Object pronouns are sometimes placed after the verb: e.g. **com-te-meniet-iâ** (she remembers you). Below is a list of the most common preverbal affixes and their more literal meanings, but keep in mind that preverbs often change the meaning of verbs in largely arbitrary ways.

<b>ad-</b> =	very; towards, about, to	<b>do-, to-</b> =	to(wards), for
<b>ambi-, eri-</b> =	about, around	<b>ex-</b> =	out of, from
<b>are-</b> =	before, in front of, next to	<b>ro-</b> =	for; completion
<b>ate-</b> =	re-, again, back	<b>trei-, tras-</b> =	across, through
<b>au-</b> =	of; for; far, far away	<b>uer-</b> =	on, upon, above
<b>con-, com-</b> =	together, joint, mutual	<b>uo-</b> =	below, under; up to
<b>dî(s)-</b> =	de-, dis-, in-, un-, apart	<b>ûx-</b> =	above, over, exceeding

## IV. Syntax

### I. The Sentence

#### I.I. Affirmative sentences

e.g. **Uiros dercet epon.** "The man sees the horse."

#### I.II. Negative sentences

e.g. **Uiros ne dercet epon.** "The man doesn't see the horse." (particle **ne** + indicative)

e.g. **Uiros nâ derxet pidâ.** "May the man see nothing." (part. **nâ** + subjunctive/optative)

#### I.III. Interrogative sentences

##### I.III.I Partial (wh-question)

e.g. **Pidâ dercet-i uiros?** "What doesn't the man see?" (question word: e.g. **pidâ**, **pû**)

##### I.III.II Total (yes/no question)

e.g. **An(ne) dercet-i uiros epon?** "Does(n't) the man see the horse?" (particle **an(ne)**)

#### I.IV. Indirect sentences

I.IV.I Partial (wh-question)

e.g. **Ne uidra, pidâ dercet-i uiros.** “I don’t know what the man sees.”

I.IV.II Total (yes/no question)

e.g. **Ne uidra, an derxet-i uiros epon.** “I don’t know if/whether the man sees the horse.”

I.V. Exclamatory sentences

e.g. **Pû/Podios mâros epos!** “What a big horse!”

I.VI. Emphatic sentences

I.VI.I With pronouns:

e.g. **So urextet-mî(id).** “It was me who did this.” (+ pronoun suffixes)

e.g. **Mî suesin urextet-mî-id.** “I did it myself.” (+ independent pronouns)

e.g. **Eti mî eiân meduos.** “Even I was drunk.” (+ adverb; e.g. *eti*)

I.VI.II With nouns

e.g. **Cantlon essi inti uîron uimpi.** “The song is really beautiful.”

I.VI.III With adverbs

e.g. **Nu-ianû gariet-is.** “It is precisely now that he is calling.”

e.g. **Toadrâte-i(d) inti acuios nouiîxtâ.** “The news arrived very quickly.”

e.g. **Bale nu! Ita essi urexteion.** “Shoot right now. It must be done just like this.”

I.VI.IV With adjectives

e.g. **So essi lanû meron!** “This is completely foolish!”

e.g. **Abro-blandon essi so medu!** “This mead is really sweet!”

e.g. **Nei / nec uelûr-mî itun.** “I absolutely do not want to go.”

I.VI.V Exclamative

e.g. **Â mape!** “Oh, son!”

e.g. **Uai mon trougû caranti!** “Woe to my poor friend!”

## II. The verbal noun

II.I. As an abstract noun

e.g. **Ne cluiû-mî eio metionos bessun.** “I don’t understand his way of *thinking*.”

II.II. With preverbs

e.g. **Angetr-iâ are uixtî.** “She was afraid before *fighting*.”

II.III. Expressions of behavior or habit [+gen.]

e.g. **Soruon essi gdonion.** “*To err* is human.”

II.IV. Appositional

e.g. **Uidras-tû dligiton: toutlâs anextlon.** “You know your duty: to protect the people.”

II.V With modals

e.g. **Uelûr-mî (tou) itun in tegos! (/io itâi-tû in tegos).** “I want (you) *to go* home!”

II.VI. With verbs of thinking and telling

e.g. **Creddû-mî tou sepimin uîri.** “I believe you *are telling* the truth” .

II.VII. Of purpose

e.g. **Anxtu-mi rigos uelitô** [dat. sg.]. “I have come (*in order*) to see the king.”

II.VIII. Of capability and aptitude

e.g. **Ei-tû dagos toutiâs rextô**. "You are the right person *to rule* this tribe."

II.IX. Genitive

e.g. **Ro-stâsset-i(d) scocetin**. "It stopped *moving*".

II.X. Consecutive [future inf.]

e.g. **Ne essi peis suâ balcos soio damassô**. "No one is strong enough *to endure* this."

II.XI. Of manner

e.g. **Ne luxies-tû pettin galarû**. "You will solve nothing *by weeping*."

II.XII. Juxtaposed

e.g. **Uelûr-mî retôs aredeccion in ressê**. "I want *to prepare to run* in the race."

## II. The Participle

II.I. Predicative function

e.g. **Labartiâs boues ne biiont**. "Talking cows do not exist."

II.II. Aspectual value: Present participle

II.II.I Simultaneous event

e.g. **Labarion uinnetiû rigê beioto altrauos**. "When the king *was learning* to speak, he had a teacher."

II.II.II Momentaneous event

e.g. **Initaunos in tegos, dedorca(n) mâteren**. "When I *entered* the house, I saw mother."

II.II.III Occasional action

e.g. **Pidâ dagon rodiaunobi carantobi, ancuirâ essi ne comberâ**. "When friends *give* you something good, it is uncomely not to take it."

II.III. Aspectual value: Aorist participle

II.III.I Anterior action

e.g. **Sos essi dusii (gi)gonetos**. "This is the one *who (has) killed* the demon."

II.VII. Perfect Participle: Resultive action

e.g. **Cû, dercetos allobrogon, gariet.** “The dog, *seeing* the stranger, is barking.”

II.VIII. Future participle: Posterior action

e.g. **Sos essi dusii gonsiaunos.** “This is the one *who will kill* the demon.”

II.IX. Modal value

II.IX.I Temporal

e.g. **Srencet·i sounnaunos.** “He snores *while sleeping*.”

II.IX.II Causal

e.g. **Canont·iis bouditioi.** “They sing *because they have won*.”

II.IX.III Concessive

e.g. **Gabiaunos suêpon touon, îtasies·tû tradibi?** “*Even having* your own horse, you want to go on foot?”

II.IX.IV Of manner

e.g. **Tlinaunoi cremaunoic biuont·iis.** “They live *stealing and begging*.”

II.IX.V Conditional

e.g. **Dêuobi ueltiobi ne galletis pidâ rextus.** “If the gods will it, law is powerless.”

II.IX.V Final

e.g. **Adludi·i uoressaunos duxtiren.** “He came *to rescue* his daughter.”

II.IX.VI Agent/Patient noun

e.g. **Liuetioi senti liuaunoi.** “*Painters* are those who paint.”

II.IX.VII Of obligation [future pas.]

e.g. **So essi arganton tei roditeion.** “This is the money we *have to give* you.”

II.IX.VIII Of determination [future pas.]

e.g. **Dligiton dedetor geldû are pennoblêdnin.** “The debt was set *to be paid* before the end of the year.”

### III. Agreement

#### III.I Types of agreement

	Gender	Case	Number	Person
Adjective and determinants with noun	X	X	X	
Apposition with noun	(X)	X	(X)	
Relative with antecedent	X		X	
Predicate with its subject	(X)		(X)	
Attribute with verb	X	X	X	X

III.I.I. Adjective and determinants with noun

e.g. **Sos uindos epos.** “That white horse.”

III.I.II. Apposition with noun

e.g. **Atepomaros, rîx Luguduni, essi mou carans.** “Atepomaros, king of Lugdunum, is my friend.”

III.I.III. Relative with antecedent

e.g. **Gniîû·mi contrebiiin ex ixî aditâsses·tû·io.** “I know the city you came from.”

III.I.IV. Predicate with its subject

e.g. **Epoi retont.** “The horses are running.”

III.I.V. Attribute with verb

e.g. **Donios essi moruodios.** “The human being is mortal.”

III.II. Number agreement

III.II.I. A peculiarity of dual words in Gaulish is that when they are the subject of a verb, the verb takes plural endings.

e.g. **Sô (dâu) cune senti uimpî.** “These two dogs are [3rd.pl] beautiful.”

III.II.II. Agreement with numerals:

- One: Singular adjectival agreement. e.g. : **oinos epos**
- Two: Dual adjectival agreement. e.g.: **dâu epô**
- Three and four: Plural adjectival agreement. e.g. : **tries/petuâres epoi**
- Five plus: Genitive plural. e.g. : **pempe/suex/canton/etc. epon**
- When qualifying a noun, Gaulish appears to employ the construction **trîs donioi uer decan** “three men on ten”, meaning “thirteen men”.

## IV. Compound Words

IV.I. A compound word is one whose stem is made up of two or more simple stems.

IV.I.I. A final stem vowel of the first member of the compound usually disappears before a vowel, and usually takes the form of **-o-** before a consonant. Only the second member receives inflection.

IV.I.II. Only noun stems can be thus compounded. A preposition, however, often becomes attached to a verb.

IV.II. New stems are formed by Composition in three ways:

1. The second part is simply added to the first:

**mucc-oui-oxoniâ** → **muccouioxoniâ** the sacrifice of a swine, a sheep, and a bull  
(*muccos, ouis, oxû*)

**sexta-decan** → **sextadecan** seventeen  
(*sextan, decan*)

2. The first part modifies the second as an adjective or adverb (Determinative Compounds):

**lâno-brogîâ** → **lânobrogîâ** a large landed estate  
(*lânos, brogîâ*)

**arganto-lâmios** → **argantolâmios** silver-armed  
(*arganton, lâmâ*)

3. The first part has the force of a case, and the second a verbal force (Objective Compounds):

**catu-uiros** → **catuuiros** a warrior

(**catu** battle, **uiros** man)

**arganto-danos** → **argantodanos** magistrate of money

(**arganton** money, **danos** curator)

**carno-canetios** → **carnocanetios** horn-blower

(**carnon** horn, **canet** sing)

### V.III. Tense, Mood, Aspect Sequence

#### V.III.I. Indicative Mood

Aspect	Temporal Perspective
	main clause/ temporal, causal or consecutive subordinate
Present	ongoing action in the present, general truth
Imperfect	incomplete, ongoing, or iterative action in past
Preterit	action completed in past, past action recalled in present
Future	future action

#### V.III.I. Subjunctive Mood

Aspect	Temporal Perspective		
	main clause	conditional, concessive subordinate clause	temporal, final, consecutive, injunctive subordinate clause
Present	possible or eventual action	future eventual	Relative future eventual
Preterite	past potential		

## X. Conditionals

	Real	Irreal
Present	Present Indicative: Ma <b>ureges</b> ·tû·so, dagû <b>ureges</b> . If you <b>do</b> this, you <b>do</b> well	Imperfect: Ma <b>uregetâs</b> ·tû·so, dagû <b>uregetâs</b> . If you <b>were doing</b> this, you <b>would be doing</b> well.
Past	Preterite Indicative: Ma <b>urextes</b> ·tû so, dagû <b>urextes</b> . If you <b>did</b> this, you <b>did</b> well.	Preterite Subjunctive: Ma <b>urexîs</b> ·tû so, dagû <b>urexîs</b> . If you <b>had done</b> this you <b>would have done</b> well
Future	Future: Ma <b>urexies</b> ·tû so, dagû <b>urexies</b> . If you <b>(will) do</b> this, you <b>will do</b> well,	Present Subjunctive: Ma <b>urexes</b> ·tû so, dagû <b>urexes</b> . If you <b>would do</b> this, you <b>would do</b> well

Note: For all normal conditional sentences, the tense and mood of the protasis matches that of the apodosis. However, mixed conditionals are also possible, e.g. **Ma urextes·tû so, dagû ureges**, meaning “if you did [pas. ind.] this, you are doing [pres. ind.] well.”

#### V.IV. Word Order

Most Gaulish sentences consist of a subject–verb–object word order:

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
<b>martialis dannotali</b>	<b>ieuru</b>	<b>ucuete</b>	<b>sosin celicnon</b>

*Martialis, son of Dannotalos, dedicated this edifice to Ucuētis*

Some, however, have patterns such as verb–subject–object (as in living Insular Celtic languages) or with the verb last. The latter can be seen as a survival from an earlier stage in the language.

Sentences with the verb first can be interpreted, however, as indicating a special purpose, such as an imperative, emphasis, contrast, and so on. Also, the verb may contain or be next to an enclitic pronoun or with "and" or "but", etc. Gaulish was certainly not a verb-second language, as the following shows:

<b>ratin briuation</b>	<b>frontu tarbetisonios</b>	<b>ie(i)uru</b>
NP.Acc.Sg.	NP.Nom.Sg.	V.3rd Sg.

*Frontus Tarbetisonios dedicated the board of the bridge.*

Whenever there is a pronoun object element, it is next to the verb. Such sentences generally put the verb at the beginning of the clause or sentence. As in Old Irish and traditional literary Welsh, the verb can be preceded by a particle with no real meaning by itself but originally used to make the utterance easier.

<b>sioxt·i</b>	<b>albanos</b>	<b>panna(s)</b>	<b>extra tuð(on)</b>	<b>CCC</b>
V-Pro.Neut.	NP.Nom.Sg.	NP.Fem.Acc.Pl.	PP	Num.

*Albanos added them, vessels beyond the allotment (in the amount of) 300.*

<b>to·me·declai</b>	<b>obalda</b>	<b>natina</b>
Conn.-Pro.1st.Sg.Acc.-V.3rd.Sg	NP.Nom.Sg.	Appositive

*Obalda, (their) dear daughter, set me up.*

Considering that Gaulish is not a verb-final language, it is not surprising to find other "head-initial" features:

- Genitives follow their head nouns:

**aton deuogdonion**

*The border of gods and men.*

- The unmarked position for adjectives is after their head nouns:

**toutious namausatis**

*citizen of Nîmes*

- Prepositional phrases have the preposition, naturally, first:

**in alixie**

*in Alesia*

- Passive clauses:

**Uatiounui so nemetos commu escengilu**

*To Vatiounos this shrine (was dedicated) by Commos Escengilos*

### Subordination

Subordinate clauses follow the main clause and have an uninflected element (*io*) to show the subordinate clause. This is attached to the first verb of the subordinate clause.

**gobedbi          dugionti·io          ucuetin          in alisiia**

NP.Dat/Ins.Pl.    V.3rd.Pl.- Pcl.      NP.Acc.Sg.      PP

*to the smiths who serve Ucuetis in Alisia*

·*io* is also used in relative clauses and to construct the equivalent of THAT-clauses

**scrisu·mi·io          uelur**

V.1st.Sg.-Pro.1st Sg.-Pcl.    V.1st Sg.

*I wish that I spit*

### Clitics

Gaulish had object pronouns that infixed inside a word:

Disjunctive pronouns also occur as clitics: *mi, tu, id*. They act like the emphasizing particles known as *notae augentes* in the Insular Celtic languages.

<b>dessu-</b>	<b><i>mii</i></b>	<b>-iis</b>
V.1st.Sg.	Emph.-Pcl.1st Sg.Nom.	Pro.3rd Pl.Acc.

*I prepare them*

<b>buet-</b>	<b><i>id</i></b>
V.3rd Sg.Pres.Subjunc.-	Emph.Pcl.3rd Sg.Nom.Neut.

*it should be*

Clitic doubling is also found (along with left dislocation), when a noun antecedent referring to an inanimate object is nonetheless grammatically animate. (There is a similar construction in Old Irish.)

Nonetheless, Gaulish has a basic neutral word order, which is as follows:

(Verb) – Subject – (Verb) – Indirect Object / Oblique Argument – Direct Object – Adjunct – Goal or Source – Non-Referential Direct Object

#### V.IV.I. Topic and Focus

Types of topic

The topic is the thing or person that is being talked about in the sentence. A sentence topic is one that picks up the immediately preceding context (e.g. ***ad eiâ*** below) and has precedence over the discourse topic:

***Ad eiâ atespâsset·i rîx...*** "To this the king replied..."

A topic will often take precedence over a conjunction, and the following word order where the topic (in this case the grammatical subject) precedes *ion* "when" is fairly common:

***Gabrios, ion anxti-is in ditrebon, arenxti-is Taurocution in trebî con coriû.***

"As for Gabrius, when he reached the desert, he found Taurocutius in the village with military command."

#### Topicless sentences

Not every sentence has a topic, but some present information which is entirely new and often start with a verb:

***Eiânt ollû cammanô dâu.*** "There were two roads in all."

## Focus

The focus is the new information, i.e. the message which is being conveyed to the listener.

### Final focus

Often in Gaulish the topic comes first, and then the focus. In the following example, where the adverb *acu* "quickly" is placed early in the sentence, the main information is the action "took up arms"; the speed is subsidiary information:

***Ansonoi âcu gabasson·iis batorâ.*** "Our men quickly took up arms."

### Penultimate focus

A very frequent place for the focus, however, is in penultimate position, just before the verb or another element. In the example below. In this sentence the verb itself acts as a topic:

***Rigeto·is endo Ariorîx Cenomanon.*** "The ruler of the Cenomani at that time was Ariorix."

When an unemphatic argument, neither focus nor topic, such as *Cenomanon* above, follows the focused word in this way, it is known as a "tail".

### Initial focus

Occasionally, the focus can be given extra emphasis by being placed before the topic:

***Mou mâtîr eiât bolgiâ; atrebeto·sî (endo) in tâtê.***

"My mother was Belgian; (but at that time) she was living in the North."

### Emphatic topics

In the following sentence with antithesis, two topics, "the land journey" and "the journey by sea", are contrasted. Because they are contrasted, the topics are more emphatic than the focus:

***Essi remman birron endo talamoni , morîc essi·i(d) ad ernon remman.***

"The journey there by land is short, and the sea journey from the West is also short."

## V.IV.II. Euphony and rhyme

Euphony, rhyme, and alliteration all have an affect on Gaulish poetry in various ways, depending on the author and style.

## V.IV.III. Verb Position

V.IV.III.i. Final: Rare, emphatic position, often used in poetry to express suspense or ancient style.

V.IV.III.ii. Post-subject: A neutral position. The verb can come after, followed by the object, as in

English.

#### V.IV.III.iii. Initial:

Another neutral position. Nonetheless the verb tends to be initial more often in subordinate clauses than in main clauses. Used to express sudden actions: Initial verbs are often used in sentences such as the following, which describe a sudden or immediate consequence of a previous event:

***Exteccissont·iis sintani arioi ex contrebiâs.*** "The nobles immediately fled the city."

Agentless verb: The agent of the verb inthetic sentences tends to be less important than the verb; consequently, verb-initial sentences often have a verb in the passive voice:

***aduâdetor axtâ rigê.*** "The matter was reported to the king."

#### Emphatic verb

A verb at the beginning or end of the sentence is often slightly emphatic, perhaps expressing something surprising, or simply new information: ***Molatr·i Cabriabantos Esumagiû...; pidâ·ne molatr·is?***

"Cabriabantos praises Esumagius...; why should he not praise him?"

Questions and imperatives:

An initial verb can also be used (without emphasis) in yes-no questions:

***An essi mou brâtir insin?*** "Is my brother inside?"

#### V.IV.IV. : The verb "to be"

##### V.IV.IV.i. Existential:

As an existential verb, *est* (or its past tense *erat*) often goes at the beginning of the sentence:

***Eiâti ad tûton brigâ.*** "On the north side, there was a hill."

##### V.IV.IV.ii. Auxiliary:

When *essi* is an auxiliary, it normally precedes the participle which it is used with:

***In mediî sedâcî essi·is orxtos.*** "In the middle of peace-time, he was killed."

##### V.IV.IV.iii. Copula:

When *essi* is a copula, it tends to be unemphatic and to be placed after a stronger word, or between two strong words:

***Soion ollon nertisamoi senti Bolgioi.*** "Of all these the strongest are the Belgae."

#### V.IV.V. Adjective position

V.IV.V.i. Semantic: As a general rule, adjectives which express an inherent property of the noun, such as "gold" in "gold ring", tend to follow it. Where the adjective is more salient or important than the noun it also tends to follow it: ***ualix canecos*** "golden ring".

V.IV.V.ii. Contrast and focus: Focus and contrast may also affect the order. When there is contrastive

focus the adjective will precede, even if it is one such as a geographical name which normally follows: **An dagos uiros essi an drucos?** "Is he a good man or a bad one?"

V.IV.V.iii. Common phrases: In certain commonly used phrases, the adjective comes after the noun without variation: **clutiâ anmoruodiâ** "undying glory"

V.IV.V.v. Premodifier hyperbaton: Often the adjective precedes the noun:  
**Ollâbi sâbi adbûat-is in catoubi.** "He was present at all these battles."

V.IV.V.vi. Postmodifier hyperbaton: Hyperbaton is also possible when the adjective follows the noun. Often with postmodifier hyperbaton, the noun is indefinite:

**Dusinâs uerregont meisamâs.** "Some very great storms arose."

V.IV.V.vii. Numbers: Cardinal numbers tend to come before or after the noun. When following the noun, the numeral is often focussed. Distributive or *pluralia tantum* numerals usually precede the noun. Ordinals usually precede the noun, but when used with time expressions, they follow.

V.IV.V.viii. Possessive adjectives: such as **mouos** "my", **sueios** "his/their" come before or after the noun.

V.IV.V.ix. Pronominal adjectives (**allos, nepos, eis**, etc.): The most frequent position for pronominal adjectives is before the noun. When they follow the noun their meaning is indefinite.

V.IV.V.x. Demonstratives: Demonstratives, such as **idâ** ("that") and **so** ("this"), almost always precede the noun. When it follows a noun in unemphatic position, **idâ** can often mean "the aforementioned"

V.IV.V.xi. Stacked adjectives: In general an adjective expressing a non-permanent state (such as "hot") will go further from the noun than an adjective of type or material which expresses an inherent property of the object: **Eloues mârâs boues.** "Many large cows."

## V.IV.VI. Genitive position

V.IV.VI.ii. Possessive genitive: Just as with adjectives, a genitive can either precede or follow its head-noun.

V.IV.VI.iii. Relationship terms: With relationship terms, such as **suiûr** "sister", the genitive can go either before or after the noun. Often when it follows, the genitive is unemphatic.

V.IV.VI.iv. Objective genitive: When the genitive is an objective one, e.g. **uomendâ boudês** "hope of victory", it normally follows the noun. However, considerations of focus or emphasis can cause it to

precede.

V.IV.VI.v. Subjective genitive: Subjective genitives can precede or follow the noun:

**Gdonion commenuani** "in people's memory".

V.IV.VI.vi. Partitive genitive: Partitive genitives usually follow the noun:

**Meion randon catuuiron.** "the majority of the soldiers"

V.IV.VI.vii. Adjective, genitive, noun

Another place a genitive is often found is between an adjective and the head-noun, especially when the adjective is an emphatic one such as **cantos, -â, -on**: "all".

#### V.IV.VII. Enclitic words

V.IV.VII.i. Typical enclitic words: There are certain words that are enclitic, that is to say, they always follow a stronger word. Typical of these are **auc** "for", **allâ** "however, moreover", and **uîrû** "indeed", which virtually always come after the first full word of the sentence (not counting prepositions), never first.

V.IV.VII.ii. Weak pronouns: Personal pronouns such as **me** "me" and **moi** "to me" can have weak and strong forms in Gaulish. When weak they tend to be found early in the sentence, either after the first word or after an enclitic such as **anne** or **auc**, if present.

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