

AONAD 10

FOGHLAIM

CUIR

TÓG

cuirim

tógaim

cuireann tú

tógann tú

cuireann sé

tógann sé

cuireann sí

tógann sí

cuireann muid

tógann muid

cuireann sibh

tógann sibh

cuireann siad

tógann siad

ní chuirim

ní thógaim

ní chuireann tú

ní thógann tú

ní chuireann sé

ní thógann sé

ní chuireann sí

ní thógann sí

ní chuireann muid

ní thógann muid

ní chuireann sibh

ní thógann sibh

ní chuireann siad

ní thógann siad

an gcuirim?

an dtógaim?

an gcuireann tú

an dtógann tú?

an gcuireann sé?

an dtógann sé?

an gcuireann sí?

an dtógann sí?

an gcuireann muid?

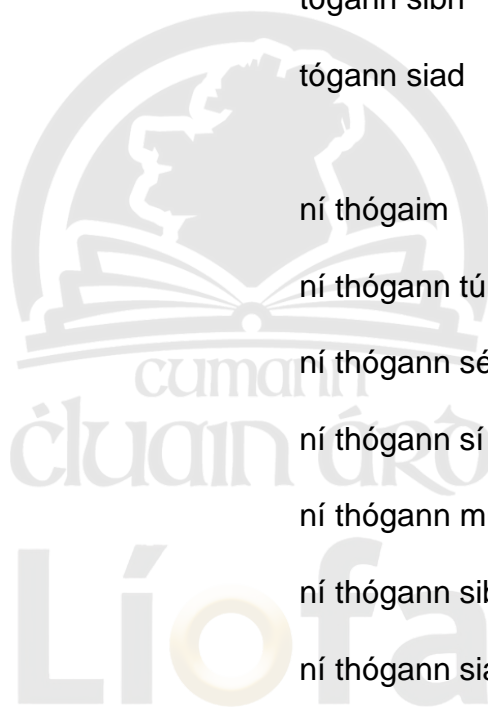
an dtógann muid?

an gcuireann sibh?

an dtógann sibh?

an gcuireann siad?

an dtógann siad?



AONAD 10

When you look up a verb in the dictionary, the form you find is said to be the “root” of the verb. We add endings to this root to show what tense we are talking, whether it’s a man, woman or many people etc. Below are the endings for verbs in the present tense whose root has only one syllable; the endings change slightly depending on the spelling of the root.

If the final vowel is slender (‘i’ or ‘e’) we add these endings:

-im
-eann tú / sé / sí / muid / sibh / siad

As you can see, the only one that is different is the first person part of the verb, or the ‘I’ part.

If the final vowel is broad (‘a’, ‘o’ or ‘u’) we add these endings:

-aim
-ann tú / sé / sí / muid / sibh / siad

The dash lets you know that what comes after is an ending. You might see both broad and slender ending options combined like this:

-(a)im
-(e)ann tú / sé / sí / muid / sibh / siad

What is shown in the brackets is the optional letter, depending on if the root has a broad or slender ending.

The word *ní* (not) lenites certain letters: *ní chuirim*, etc. We will call this change by its Irish name from now on, a *séimhiú*.

The word *an* (question) changes certain first letters: *an gcuirim?* etc. The change will be called an *urú* from here on.

You will learn these changes in time and with practice.