

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

A01	(-)à(i)-	[a:]	STRESSED
When à or ài , which may be preceded and/or followed by other letters occur, you get long [a:]. There are a small number of exceptions (like <i>Gàidheal</i> and <i>pàipear</i>). Note that some dialects have a tendency to turn many ài combinations into [ɛ:].			
Examples:			
àrach	[a:rəx]	àite	[a:dʲə]
làr	[La:r]	càite	[ka:hdʲə]
bà	[ba:]	a-mhàin	[ə'va:Nʲ]

A02	(-)aoi + b(-), bh(-), dh(-), m(-), mh(-), gh(-), dh(-)	[ɣ]	STRESSED
When you get aoi in a stressed syllable, possibly after some letters, you most commonly get the [ɣ] sound if they are followed by one of the above labials or gh/dh .			
Examples:			
craoibhe	[krɣjə]	aoigh	[ɣj]
daoimean	[dɣiman]	naoidhean	[Nɣjan]
faoighe	[fɣjə]	claidh	[kLɣj]

A03	(-)ao(i)-	[u:]	STRESSED
When the previous rule doesn't apply, ao and aoi at the beginning or in the middle of a word are both pronounced [u:].			
Examples:			
aosta	[u:sdə]	aois	[u:f]
gaol	[gu:L]	taois	[tu:f]
faoaidh	[fu:dɪ]	maoil	[mu:l]

A04	(-)ai + ll, nn, m	[ai]	STRESSED
IIC(-), nnC(-), mC(-)			
This rule deals with ai (optionally with letters in front of it) which is followed either by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or m without anything following them, that is, at the end of a word ▪ ll, nn or m which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters In all cases the pronunciation will be [ai].			
Examples:			
aill	[aiLʲ]	aillse	[aiLʲjə]
caill	[kaiLʲ]	aimbeart	[ãĩmbəRʲd]
crainn	[kraiNʲ]	bainnse	[bãĩNʲjə]

A05	(-)a + ll, nn, m	[au]	STRESSED
IIC(-), nnC(-), mC(-)			
This rule deals with au (optionally with letters in front of it) which is followed either by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or m without anything following them, that is, at the end of a word ▪ ll, nn or m which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters In all cases the pronunciation will be [au].			
Examples:			
call	[kauL]	calltainn	[kauLdɪNʲ]
ann	[auN]	annta	[ãũNdə]
cam	[kaum]	campa	[kãũmbə]

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A06	(-)a(i) + rd(-), rl(-), rn(-), rr, rrC(-)	VAR: à	[a:]												
<p>You get long [a:] if a or ai are followed by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ double rr at the end of a word ▪ double rr which is immediately followed by a consonant and possibly more letters ▪ rd, rl or rn which may be then followed by any other letters <p>The vowels affected by these consonants are sometimes written as à but this isn't necessary as it's totally predictable when the a will be long. Not using the grave also avoids the problem of having to remove the grave when vowels are added to a word, for example <i>barr</i> [ba:R] & <i>barra</i> [baRə] vs <i>bàrr</i> [ba:R] and <i>barra</i> [baRə].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">^àbarr</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ba:R]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">àrd</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[a:Rd]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">^àsparr</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[sba:R]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">càrn</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ka:RN]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">^àFarr</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[fa:R]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">àirde</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[a:Rd'ə]</td> </tr> </table>				^à barr	[ba:R]	àrd	[a:Rd]	^à sparr	[sba:R]	càrn	[ka:RN]	^à Farr	[fa:R]	àirde	[a:Rd'ə]
^à barr	[ba:R]	àrd	[a:Rd]												
^à sparr	[sba:R]	càrn	[ka:RN]												
^à Farr	[fa:R]	àirde	[a:Rd'ə]												
STRESSED															

A07	(-)ai + [h] [x] [ç]		[ε]												
<p>When the ai group, possibly with letters in front of it, is followed by one of the guttural fricatives [h] [x] or [ç], you usually get [ε].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">faicinn</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[fɛçg'ɪNʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">craiceann</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[krɛçg'əN]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">cait</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[kɛhdʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">slait</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[slɛhdʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">aice</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ɛçg'ə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">caitheamh</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[kɛhəv]</td> </tr> </table>				faicinn	[fɛçg'ɪNʲ]	craiceann	[krɛçg'əN]	cait	[kɛhdʲ]	slait	[slɛhdʲ]	aice	[ɛçg'ə]	caitheamh	[kɛhəv]
faicinn	[fɛçg'ɪNʲ]	craiceann	[krɛçg'əN]												
cait	[kɛhdʲ]	slait	[slɛhdʲ]												
aice	[ɛçg'ə]	caitheamh	[kɛhəv]												
STRESSED															

A08	(-)ai + ghC(-)		[ɣ]												
<p>When ai, either preceded by other letters or not, is followed by gh and another consonant immediately after, the pronunciation will be [ɣ]. Other letters may follow but won't affect the pronunciation of the ai. This rules operates in conjunction with rule G09.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">saighdear</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[sɣid'ɛr]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">maighdeann</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[mɣid'əN]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">saighde</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[sɣid'ə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">maighdeag</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[mɣid'ag]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">slaighdear</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[sLɣid'ɛr]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">faighnich</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[fɣɪnɪç]</td> </tr> </table>				saighdear	[sɣid'ɛr]	maighdeann	[mɣid'əN]	saighde	[sɣid'ə]	maighdeag	[mɣid'ag]	slaighdear	[sLɣid'ɛr]	faighnich	[fɣɪnɪç]
saighdear	[sɣid'ɛr]	maighdeann	[mɣid'əN]												
saighde	[sɣid'ə]	maighdeag	[mɣid'ag]												
slaighdear	[sLɣid'ɛr]	faighnich	[fɣɪnɪç]												
STRESSED															

A09	(-)a + dhC(-), ghC(-)		[ɣ:]												
<p>When a, either preceded by other letters or not, is followed by gh or dh and another consonant immediately after, the pronunciation will be [ɣ:]. Other letters may follow but won't affect the pronunciation of the a.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">adhbrann</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ɣ:brəN]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">laghdaich</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[Lɣ:dɪç]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">adhbhar</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ɣ:vər]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">adhlaic</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ɣ:Ləg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Fadhlaicinn</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[fɣ:LiNʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">adhradh</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ɣ:rəɣ]</td> </tr> </table>				adhbrann	[ɣ:brəN]	laghdaich	[Lɣ:dɪç]	adhbhar	[ɣ:vər]	adhlaic	[ɣ:Ləg]	Fadhlaicinn	[fɣ:LiNʲ]	adhradh	[ɣ:rəɣ]
adhbrann	[ɣ:brəN]	laghdaich	[Lɣ:dɪç]												
adhbhar	[ɣ:vər]	adhlaic	[ɣ:Ləg]												
Fadhlaicinn	[fɣ:LiNʲ]	adhradh	[ɣ:rəɣ]												
STRESSED															

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A10	(-)a + dh(V-), gh(V-)		[ɤ]	STRESSED
<p>In a stressed syllable, when a (possibly with letters in front of it) is followed by dh or gh at the end or alternatively by a vowel and possibly more letters, then you get a short [ɤ].</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
laghach	[Lɤ.əx]	adha	[ɤ.ə]	
aghaidh	[ɤ.ɪ]	adharc	[ɤ.ərg]	
taghadh	[tɤ.əɣ]	radharc	[Rɤ.ərg]	

A11	(-)ai + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)		[ɛ-ɛ]	STRESSED
	nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)		[ɛ-ɛ]	
	rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)		[ɛ-ɛ]	
	ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)		[ɛ-ɛ]	
<p>When the ai group, possibly with letters in front of it, is involved in a helping vowel appearing, this is most commonly [ɛ-ɛ]. Other letters may follow.</p> <p>Note that although [ɛ-ɛ] is the most common denominator, ai in this environment is far from uniform, the most common alternative being [ɛ-a].</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
airgead	[ɛr'ɛg'əd]	tairbh	[tɛr'ɛv]	
ainm	[ɛnɛm]	cainb	[kɛnɛb]	
aimsir	[ɛmɛɪr']	gairbhe	[gɛr'ɛvə]	

A12	(-)a + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)		[a-a]	STRESSED
	nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)		[a-a]	
	rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)		[a-a]	
	ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)		[a-a]	
<p>When a, possibly with letters in front of it, is involved in a helping vowel appearing, you get [a-a]. Other letters may follow.</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
Alba	[aLabə]	margadh	[maragəɣ]	
Banbh	[banav]	garbh	[garav]	
arm	[aram]	amlach	[amaLəx]	

A13	(-)a(i)(-) ELSEWHERE		[a]	STRESSED
<p>This rule means that if an a or ai, either at the start of a word or following letters and optionally with letters following, does not fit any of the other rules above, it will most commonly be pronounced [a] in a stressed syllable.</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
acras	[axgrəs]	aiseag	[aʃəg]	
aran	[aran]	aifreann	[afr'əN]	
athair	[ahər']	caileag	[kalag]	

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A14	-ail(-)		[aɪ]	UNSTRESSED
This ending in an unstressed syllable will usually have clear [a]. Other letters may follow.				
Examples:				
togail	[togaɪ]	fearail	[fɛraɪ]	
anail	[anaɪ]	laghaileachd	[Lʰɣaləxg]	
caochail	[kuːxal]	mórail	[moːraɪ]	

A17	-aigh(-)		[aɪ]	UNSTRESSED
In an unstressed syllable -aigh will be [aɪ], both when it is at the end of a word or when more letters follow. This ending is most common in surnames and place names.				
Examples:				
Barraigh	[baɾaɪ]	Pabaigh	[pabaɪ]	
Stròmaigh	[sdrɔːmaj]	MacAmhlaigh	[max'gãũLaj]	
Rònaigh	[Rɔːnaɪ]	ìomhaigh	[iəvaj]	

A15	-ag(-), -an(-)		[a]	UNSTRESSED
These two endings in an unstressed syllable will have clear [a]. Remember that in the case of -an that only applies when it's not a plural ending! Other letters may follow.				
Examples:				
beagan	[begaɪ]	putag	[puhdag]	
balachan	[baLəxan]	corrag	[kɔɾag]	
curran	[kuɾan]	marag	[marag]	

A18	-aich(-)		[ɪ]	UNSTRESSED
	-aidh		[ɪ]	
The -ai- in the above endings in an unstressed syllable will be [ɪ]. If other letters follow the -aidh then you get [ɪj].				
Examples:				
glasaidh	[gLasɪ]	cungaidhean	[kunjɪjən]	
aghaidh	[ɣ.ɪ]	leasaichidh	[L'esɪçɪ]	
margaidhean	[maragɪjən]	abaich	[abɪç]	

A16	-aig(-)		[ɛɣʲ]	UNSTRESSED
	-ain(-)		[ɛNʲ]	
When - in an unstressed syllable - the endings -ag and -an are slenderised for whatever reason, you get [ɛ]. Other letters may follow the -aig and -ain .				
Examples:				
beagain	[begɛNʲ]	putaige	[puhdɛɣʲə]	
balachain	[baLəxɛNʲ]	corraige	[kɔɾɛɣʲə]	
currain	[kuɾɛNʲ]	maraiige	[marɛɣʲə]	

A19	-ai(-) + PALATAL ([dʲ] [gʲ] [Lʲ] [Nʲ] [rʲ] [ʃ])		[ɪ]	UNSTRESSED
In an unstressed syllable ai , which may or may not be followed by other letters, will be [ɪ] if followed by a phonetically palatal sound.				
Examples:				
balaich	[baLɪç]	Pàdraig	[paːdrɪɣʲ]	
caraid	[kaɾɪdʲ]	abair	[abɪrʲ]	
acainn	[axɣɪNʲ]	a Raghnaill!	[ə rʰː.ɪLʲ]	

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A20	-a(i)(-) ELSEWHERE	[ə]												
<p>In an unstressed syllable a, which may or may not be followed by other letters, will be [ə] when none of the previous rules apply.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">balach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[baLəx]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">cùraim</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ku:rəm]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lomarra</td> <td>[LoməRə]</td> <td>altraim</td> <td>[aLdrəm]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>balla</td> <td>[baLə]</td> <td>foghlaim</td> <td>[fɔ:Ləm]</td> </tr> </table>			balach	[baLəx]	cùraim	[ku:rəm]	lomarra	[LoməRə]	altraim	[aLdrəm]	balla	[baLə]	foghlaim	[fɔ:Ləm]
balach	[baLəx]	cùraim	[ku:rəm]											
lomarra	[LoməRə]	altraim	[aLdrəm]											
balla	[baLə]	foghlaim	[fɔ:Ləm]											
UNSTRESSED														

B01	(-)ṼbhC(-)	[]												
<p>When you have a vowel that is marked long followed by a broad bh which itself is followed immediately by another consonant, the bh is silent. Other letters may come in front of the long vowel and follow the consonant but have no effect.</p> <p>This spelling rule is handled a bit messily by some so you may want to check a dictionary. For example, the word for 'swallow' can be found as <i>gobhlan</i> and <i>gòbhlán</i> (both [gɔ:Lan]). If you find any cases of a spelling with the grave, then assume it should be present in all cases.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">dùbhlán</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[du:Lan]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">cùbhraidh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ku:rɪ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>siùbhlach</td> <td>[ju:Ləx]</td> <td>dòbhran</td> <td>[dɔ:ran]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ùbhlán</td> <td>[u:Lən]</td> <td>seòbhrag</td> <td>[jɔ:rag]</td> </tr> </table>			dùbhlán	[du:Lan]	cùbhraidh	[ku:rɪ]	siùbhlach	[ju:Ləx]	dòbhran	[dɔ:ran]	ùbhlán	[u:Lən]	seòbhrag	[jɔ:rag]
dùbhlán	[du:Lan]	cùbhraidh	[ku:rɪ]											
siùbhlach	[ju:Ləx]	dòbhran	[dɔ:ran]											
ùbhlán	[u:Lən]	seòbhrag	[jɔ:rag]											
B R O A D														

B02	(-)VV / V: + bhV(-)	[v]												
<p>This slightly complicated looking rule looks worse than it is. It means that when you get a bh following a diphthong or a long vowel and get another vowel after it, the bh will usually still be pronounced [v].</p> <p>This only happens after 'natural' diphthongs and long vowels, as in where the spelling tells you directly that it's a diphthong or long vowel. The kind of diphthong you get in rule B01 doesn't count here.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">uabhasach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[uəvəsəx]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">craobhan</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[krw:vən]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>treubhan</td> <td>[tre:vən]</td> <td>faobhar</td> <td>[fu:vər]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>buabhall</td> <td>[buəvəl]</td> <td>àbhaist</td> <td>[a:vɪdʰ]</td> </tr> </table>			uabhasach	[uəvəsəx]	craobhan	[krw:vən]	treubhan	[tre:vən]	faobhar	[fu:vər]	buabhall	[buəvəl]	àbhaist	[a:vɪdʰ]
uabhasach	[uəvəsəx]	craobhan	[krw:vən]											
treubhan	[tre:vən]	faobhar	[fu:vər]											
buabhall	[buəvəl]	àbhaist	[a:vɪdʰ]											
B R O A D														

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B03	-bhC(-)	[u]	B R O A D	
<p>If rule B01 does not apply and you have a broad bh immediately followed by another consonant, with letters in front and possibly after, then the bh will turn into an [u] vowel.</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
cabhsair	[kausɪrʲ]	slabhraidh		[sLaurɪ]
sabhs	[saus]	bobhla		[bɔuLə]
labhrach	[Laurəx]	abhlan	[auLəN]	

B06	(-)b(-)	[b]	B R O A D	
<p>This rule deals with the remaining cases of broad b. It means that you can expect a broad b to be [b] both at the start, in the middle and at the end of words.</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
baga	[bagə]	cabar		[kabər]
balla	[baLə]	gob		[gob]
aba	[abə]	òb	[ɔ:b]	

B04	(-)VbhV(-)	[.]	B R O A D	
<p>This rule affects bh that is caught between two vowels, possibly with other sounds coming before and after. Such a bh will usually result in hiatus. There are quite a few exceptions to this rule as it can also still be [v] and on occasion [u].</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
abhainn	[a.ɪNʲ]	rubha		[Ru.ə]
ubhal	[u.əL]	diabhal		[dʲiə.əL]
gobhar	[go.ər]	cobhair	[ko.ɪrʲ]	

B07	(-) + u(:) u(:) o(:) x(:) o(:) a(:) uə + bh'	[iv]	S L E N D E R	
<p>When a slender bh is preceded by a back vowel or back diphthong and the bh is at the end of the word then you get [iv]. Other letters may come in front.</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
dhaibh	[ɣaiv]	luibh		[luiv]
dhuibh	[ɣuiv]	draibh		[draiv]
bhuaibh	[vuəiv]	saoibh	[sɪv]	

B05	(-)bh(-) ELSEWHERE	[v]	B R O A D	
<p>This means that in all those cases where none of the previous rules about bh have applied, you can assume that it's going to be [v], both at the start and at end of words.</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
bhàsaich	[va:sɪç]	craobh		[krw:v]
bhuail	[vuəl]	taobh		[tw:v]
bhagair	[vagɪrʲ]	falbh	[faLav]	

B08	(-)Vbh'C(-)	[i]	S L E N D E R	
<p>When a slender bh is between a vowel and a consonant, it is usually [i].</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
cuibhreann	[kuir'əN]	aoibhneas		[xiN'əs]
duibhre	[duir'ə]	coibhneil		[kxiN'aɪ]
ai bhne	[aiN'ə]	cuibhle	[kwilə]	

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B09	(-)Vbh^V(-)	[j]	S L E N D E R
<p>When a slender bh is between vowels, normally the outcome is a [j]. Common exceptions are the name <i>Dàibhidh</i> [da:ivɪ], recent loanwords like <i>cleabhar</i> [klɛvər] and <i>draibhear</i> [draiver] and high register words like <i>sléibhe</i> [ʃl'e:və].</p>			
Examples:			
sùibheag	[su:jag]	duibhe [dujə]	
luibhean	[Lujən]	cuibheas [kujəs]	
MaRuibhe	[ma'rujə]	luibheach [Lujəx]	

B10	u(:) ω(:) o(:) χ(:) ɔ(:) a(:) au + bh'	[iv]	S L E N D E R
<p>A slender bh after a back vowel at the end of the word is normally [iv] in a stressed syllable.</p>			
Examples:			
dhaibh	[ɣaiv]	saoibh [sɔiv]	
luibh	[Luiiv]	ruibh [ruiv]	
draibh	[draiv]	craoibh [krɔiv]	

B11	bh' + u(:) ω(:) o(:) χ(:) ɔ(:) a(:) au (-)	[vj]	S L E N D E R
<p>When you get slender bh at the start of a word and it is followed by a back vowel (long, short or diphthong) you get a [vj].</p>			
Examples:			
bheòthaich	[vjɔ:.iç]	fo bheanntan [fɔ vjauNdən]	
bhiodh	[vjɣɣ]	dà bhiùg [da: vju:g]	
Bheàrnaraigh	[vja:RNəraj]	bhearr ^a [vja:R]	

B12	bh'	[v]	S L E N D E R
	bhr'	[vrʲ]	
<p>When a slender bh is followed by an l or r, then the broad/slender rule does not apply to the bh and it will always be [v].</p>			
Examples:			
bhleoghann	[vlɔ.əN]	glé bhrèagha [gle: vrʲia.ə]	
bhleadraig	[vledrɪgʲ]	glé bhreò [gle: vrʲɔ:]	
bhliadhna	[vliəNə]	dà bhriathar [da: vrʲiəhər]	

B13	(-)bh'(-) ELSEWHERE	[v]	S L E N D E R
<p>This means that in all those cases where none of the previous rules about bh apply, you can assume that it's going to be [v].</p>			
Examples:			
bhid	[vi:dʲ]	uairibh [uəri'iv]	
bhithinn	[vi.iNʲ]	cùlaibh [ku:Liv]	
a bhean	[ə vɛN]	Gallaibh [gaLiv]	

B14	b' + u(:) ω(:) o(:) χ(:) ɔ(:) a(:) au (-)	[bj]	S L E N D E R
<p>When you get slender b at the start of a word and it is followed by any type of back vowel you get a [bj].</p>			
Examples:			
beòthaich	[bjɔ:.iç]	beanntan [bjäüNdən]	
biodh	[bjɣɣ]	bearr [bjɑ:R]	
Beàrnaraigh	[bjɑ:RNəraj]	biùg [bjɔ:g]	

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B15	(-) + u: w: o: x: o: a: uə + b'(-)		[ib]
<p>When a slender b is preceded by a long back vowel or back diphthong then you get [ib]. Other letters may come in front and/or behind the whole group.</p> <p>Examples:</p>			
sglàib	[sgLa:ib]	lùib	[Lu:ib]
slàibeach	[sLa:ibəx]	lùibeach	[Lu:ibəx]
sguaib	[sguəib]	ròibean	[Rɔ:iban]
S L E N D E R			

B16	bl'		[bl]
	br'		[br]
<p>When a slender b is followed by an l or r, then the broad/slender rule does not apply to the b and it will always be [b].</p> <p>Examples:</p>			
bleoghann	[blɔ.əN]	brèagha	[br'ia.ə]
bleadraig	[bledrɪg]	breò	[br'ɔ:]
bliadhna	[bliəNə]	briathar	[br'ieħər]
S L E N D E R			

B17	(-)b'(-) ELSEWHERE		[b]
<p>This deals with all remaining cases of slender b not covered by the other rules. It means that when you get slender b at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word in any other environment, it's simply going to be [b].</p> <p>Examples:</p>			
beaga	[begə]	rib	[Rib]
bile	[bilə]	biadh	[biəɣ]
ribe	[Ribə]	beinn	[beiN']
S L E N D E R			

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C01	cn-				[kr̃]												
<p>When you have a c at the start of a word followed by an n (and then more letters), the n will change to an [r] in pronunciation and the next vowel will be nasal. The nasality here is important to maintain the distinction with words that start with cr, for example <i>cràbhach</i> [kra:vəx] 'devout' and <i>cnàmhach</i> [krã:vəx] 'bony'.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>cnag</td> <td>[krãg]</td> <td>cnò</td> <td>[krõ:]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cnàmh</td> <td>[krã:v]</td> <td>cnuimh</td> <td>[krũiv]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cnoc</td> <td>[krõxg]</td> <td>cnuaic</td> <td>[krũãçg]</td> </tr> </table>						cnag	[krãg]	cnò	[krõ:]	cnàmh	[krã:v]	cnuimh	[krũiv]	cnoc	[krõxg]	cnuaic	[krũãçg]
cnag	[krãg]	cnò	[krõ:]														
cnàmh	[krã:v]	cnuimh	[krũiv]														
cnoc	[krõxg]	cnuaic	[krũãçg]														
B R O A D																	

C02	(-)Vc(-)				[xg]												
<p>This rule tells you that when you get a broad c after a vowel in the middle or at the end of a word, you will get a pre-aspirated group: [xg]. This only applies in stressed syllables.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>aca</td> <td>[axgə]</td> <td>muclach</td> <td>[muxgLəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>diùc</td> <td>[d'u:xg]</td> <td>glac</td> <td>[gLaxg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>faca</td> <td>[faxgə]</td> <td>mac</td> <td>[maxg]</td> </tr> </table>						aca	[axgə]	muclach	[muxgLəx]	diùc	[d'u:xg]	glac	[gLaxg]	faca	[faxgə]	mac	[maxg]
aca	[axgə]	muclach	[muxgLəx]														
diùc	[d'u:xg]	glac	[gLaxg]														
faca	[faxgə]	mac	[maxg]														
B R O A D																	

C03	(-)Vc(-)				[g]				
<p>In an unstressed syllable, if you have a c after a vowel you do not get pre-aspiration. Case of this are rare.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>adhlac</td> <td>[x:Ləg]</td> <td>tiodhlac</td> <td>[t'ïəLəg]</td> </tr> </table>						adhlac	[x:Ləg]	tiodhlac	[t'ïəLəg]
adhlac	[x:Ləg]	tiodhlac	[t'ïəLəg]						
B R O A D									

C04	-chd(-)				[xg]												
<p>When you get -chd either in the middle or at the end of a word, it will be [xg]. So in spite of the spelling, pairs like <i>sloc</i> and <i>slochd</i> are pronounced exactly the same.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>achd</td> <td>[axg]</td> <td>a-nochd</td> <td>[ə'Nɔxg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>uchd</td> <td>[uxg]</td> <td>achdan</td> <td>[axgən]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>beachd</td> <td>[bɛxg]</td> <td>cleachdadh</td> <td>[klɛxgə]</td> </tr> </table>						achd	[axg]	a-nochd	[ə'Nɔxg]	uchd	[uxg]	achdan	[axgən]	beachd	[bɛxg]	cleachdadh	[klɛxgə]
achd	[axg]	a-nochd	[ə'Nɔxg]														
uchd	[uxg]	achdan	[axgən]														
beachd	[bɛxg]	cleachdadh	[klɛxgə]														
B R O A D																	

C05	chn-				[xr̃]												
<p>This rule is very similar to C01. When you have a ch at the start of a word followed by an n (and then more letters), the n will change to a [r] in pronunciation and the next vowel will be nasal. The nasality here is important to maintain the distinction with words that start with chr, for example <i>chràbhach</i> [xra:vəx] 'devout' and <i>chnàmhach</i> [krã:vəx] 'bony'.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>dà chnag</td> <td>[da: xrãg]</td> <td>dà chnò</td> <td>[da: xrõ:]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dà chnàmh</td> <td>[da: xrã:v]</td> <td>dà chnuimh</td> <td>[da: xrũiv]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dà chnoc</td> <td>[da: xrõxg]</td> <td>dà chnuaic</td> <td>[da: xrũãçg]</td> </tr> </table>						dà chnag	[da: xrãg]	dà chnò	[da: xrõ:]	dà chnàmh	[da: xrã:v]	dà chnuimh	[da: xrũiv]	dà chnoc	[da: xrõxg]	dà chnuaic	[da: xrũãçg]
dà chnag	[da: xrãg]	dà chnò	[da: xrõ:]														
dà chnàmh	[da: xrã:v]	dà chnuimh	[da: xrũiv]														
dà chnoc	[da: xrõxg]	dà chnuaic	[da: xrũãçg]														
B R O A D																	

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C06	(-)ch(-) ELSEWHERE		[x]												
<p>This rule tells you that when all previous rules about broad ch do not apply, the pronunciation will be [x] at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of words.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">chaidh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[xaj]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">cochall</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[kɔxəl]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chosg</td> <td>[xɔsg]</td> <td>ach</td> <td>[ax]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>machair</td> <td>[maxɪrʲ]</td> <td>loch</td> <td>[Lɔx]</td> </tr> </table>				chaidh	[xaj]	cochall	[kɔxəl]	chosg	[xɔsg]	ach	[ax]	machair	[maxɪrʲ]	loch	[Lɔx]
chaidh	[xaj]	cochall	[kɔxəl]												
chosg	[xɔsg]	ach	[ax]												
machair	[maxɪrʲ]	loch	[Lɔx]												
B R O A D															

C07	-Cc(-)		[g]												
<p>When broad c is preceded by another consonant and other letters, possibly followed by more letters, the c will weaken to a [g]. Many speakers have an extra [x] sound in lc and rc groups, for example: <i>olc</i> [ɔLxg].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">olc</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ɔLg]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">banca</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ban̩gə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adharc</td> <td>[x.ərg]</td> <td>ascaoin</td> <td>[as̩gɪNʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>àrc</td> <td>[a:rg]</td> <td>falcag</td> <td>[faLgag]</td> </tr> </table>				olc	[ɔLg]	banca	[ban̩gə]	adharc	[x.ərg]	ascaoin	[as̩gɪNʲ]	àrc	[a:rg]	falcag	[faLgag]
olc	[ɔLg]	banca	[ban̩gə]												
adharc	[x.ərg]	ascaoin	[as̩gɪNʲ]												
àrc	[a:rg]	falcag	[faLgag]												
B R O A D															

C08	c- ELSEWHERE		[k]												
<p>If broad c is at the beginning of words elsewhere, it will simply be [k].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">cas</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[kas]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">corr</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[kɔ:R]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>caran</td> <td>[karan]</td> <td>crag</td> <td>[krag]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>còir</td> <td>[kɔ:rʲ]</td> <td>clann</td> <td>[kLauN]</td> </tr> </table>				cas	[kas]	corr	[kɔ:R]	caran	[karan]	crag	[krag]	còir	[kɔ:rʲ]	clann	[kLauN]
cas	[kas]	corr	[kɔ:R]												
caran	[karan]	crag	[krag]												
còir	[kɔ:rʲ]	clann	[kLauN]												
B R O A D															

C09	cn'-		[krʲ~]												
<p>This rule is very similar to C01. When you have a slender c at the start of a word followed by an n (and then more letters), the n will change to a [rʲ] in pronunciation and the next vowel will be nasal. As in C01 and C04, the nasality is important here. Note that the [k] is just a broad [k], the broad/slender difference doesn't apply here.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">cneasta</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[krʲēsðə]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">cneas</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[krʲēs]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cnead</td> <td>[krʲēd]</td> <td>Cnip</td> <td>[krʲi:hb]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cneutag</td> <td>[krʲiãhdag]</td> <td>cniadaich</td> <td>[krʲiãdiç]</td> </tr> </table>				cneasta	[krʲēsðə]	cneas	[krʲēs]	cnead	[krʲēd]	Cnip	[krʲi:hb]	cneutag	[krʲiãhdag]	cniadaich	[krʲiãdiç]
cneasta	[krʲēsðə]	cneas	[krʲēs]												
cnead	[krʲēd]	Cnip	[krʲi:hb]												
cneutag	[krʲiãhdag]	cniadaich	[krʲiãdiç]												
S L E N D E R															

C10	cl'-		[kl]												
<p>When you get a slender cl or cr group at the beginning of a word, the broad/slender rules don't apply to the c and it will always be broad [k].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">cleas</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[kles]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">cridhe</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[krʲi.ə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>clisg</td> <td>[klifgʲ]</td> <td>crios</td> <td>[krʲis]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>clì</td> <td>[kli:]</td> <td>creag</td> <td>[krʲieg]</td> </tr> </table>				cleas	[kles]	cridhe	[krʲi.ə]	clisg	[klifgʲ]	crios	[krʲis]	clì	[kli:]	creag	[krʲieg]
cleas	[kles]	cridhe	[krʲi.ə]												
clisg	[klifgʲ]	crios	[krʲis]												
clì	[kli:]	creag	[krʲieg]												
S L E N D E R															

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C11	(-)Vc'(-)		[çgʲ]
<p>This rule is very similar to C02. This rule tells you that when you get a slender c after a vowel, either at the start, in the middle or at the end of a word, you will get a pre-aspirated group: [çgʲ]. This also only applies in stressed syllables.</p>			
Examples:			
ic	[içgʲ]	reic	[Reçgʲ]
mic	[miçgʲ]	faicinn	[fɛçgʲiNʲ]
lic	[Liçgʲ]	craiceann	[krɛçgʲəN]

S L E N D E R

C12	(-)Vc'(-)		[gʲ]
<p>In an unstressed syllable, if you have a slender c after a vowel you do not get pre-aspiration. Case of this are rare also.</p>			
Examples:			
adhlaic	[x:Lɪgʲ]	tiodhlaic	[tʲiəLɪgʲ]
ionnraic	[jũNəɪgʲ]	ceimic	[kʲemɪgʲ]

S L E N D E R

C13	-chd'(-)		[çgʲ]
<p>When you get slender -chd either in the middle or at the end of a word, it will be [çgʲ]. This is rather rare and most frequently appears as a spelling variant where -ic and -ichd are confused because the pre-aspiration in -ic makes it sounds exactly like -ichd.</p>			
Examples:			
clichd (clìc)	[kli:çgʲ]	gloichd (gloic)	[gLɔçgʲ]
araichd	[ariçgʲ]	imrichd	[imirʲiçgʲ]
buaichd (buaic)	[buəçgʲ]	sginichd	[sgʲiniçgʲ]

S L E N D E R

C14	chn'-		[xrʲ~]
<p>This rule is very similar to C08. When you have a slender ch at the start of a word followed by an n (and then more letters), the n will change to an [rʲ] in pronunciation and the next vowel will be nasal. Note that the ch is just a broad [x], the broad/slender difference doesn't apply here.</p>			
Examples:			
glé chneasta	[gle: xrʲɛsdə]	dà chneas	[da: xrʲɛs]
dà chnead	[da: xrʲɛd]	Chnip	[xrʲi:hb]
dà chneutag	[da: xrʲiãhdag]	chniadaich	[xrʲiãdiç]

S L E N D E R

C15	chl'-		[xl]
	chr'-		[xrʲ]
<p>When you get a slender chl or chr group, the broad/slender rules don't apply to the ch and it will always be broad [x].</p>			
Examples:			
dà chleas	[da: xles]	dà chridhe	[da: xrʲi.ə]
glé chlisg	[gle: xliɟgʲ]	dà chrios	[da: xrʲis]
bhon a' chli	[vɔnə xli:]	dà chreag	[da: xrʲeg]

C16	(-)ch'(-) ELSEWHERE		[ç]
<p>This means that when no other specific rules exist for slender ch, it will be [ç] anywhere else.</p>			
Examples:			
chì	[çi:]	faiche	[façə]
cheumnaich	[çɛ:mniç]	aidich	[ad'iç]
abaichhead	[abiçəd]	fairich	[far'iç]

S L E N D E R

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C17 -Cc'(-)	[g']	S L E N D E R		
When a slender c is preceded by another consonant, then it will weaken to [g']. Many speakers have an extra [ç] sound in lc and rc groups, for example: <i>circe</i> [k'iɾ'çg'ə].				
Examples:				
cailc	[kalg']		circe	[k'iɾ'g'ə]
pàirc	[pa:r'g']		failcean	[falç'an]
uircean	[uɾ'ç'an]	coirce	[kɔ'r'ç'ə]	

C18 c'V(-)	[k']	S L E N D E R		
When slender c appears at the start of a word and is followed by a vowel, it will be pronounced [k'].				
Examples:				
ceòl	[k'ɔ:l]		ciùin	[k'u:n']
ceum	[k'e:m]		cìs	[k'i:f]
cearr	[k'a:r]	cill	[k'i:l]	

D01 (-)VdhV(-)	[.]	B R O A D		
This complicated looking rule just means that when you get a broad dh between vowels, then it is most likely going to be pronounced as hiatus. Note the common exception <i>modhail</i> [mɔçal].				
Examples:				
adha	[x.ə]		odhar	[o.ər]
cladhadh	[kLx.əɣ]		crudha	[kru.ə]
bodhar	[bo.ər]	rudhadh	[Ru.əɣ]	

D02 (-)VdhC(-)	[]	B R O A D		
After a short vowel (never a diphthong) when you get a broad dh which is immediately followed by a consonant, then the dh itself will be silent. Check the individual vowels for the effect this has on the vowel.				
Examples:				
adhbrann	[x:brəN]		bliadhna	[bliəNə]
adhbhar	[x:vər]		adhlaic	[x:Ləg]
laghdaich	[Lx:diç]	adhradh	[x:rəɣ]	

D03 (-)Ṽdh	[]	B R O A D		
When dh follows a long vowel and the dh is at the end of the word, it will be silent.				
Examples:				
glaodh	[gLw:]		sùdh	[su:]
gràdh	[gra:]		sròdh	[sdrɔ:]
ràdh	[Ra:]	cràdh	[kra:]	

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D04	-dh-		[ɣ]	B R O A D
When none of the previous rules about broad dh apply, it will be [ɣ].				
Examples:				
dha	[ɣa]	dhut	[ɣuhd]	
dh'fhàs	[ɣa:s]	ruadh	[Ruəɣ]	
dà dhùn	[da: ɣu:n]	moladh	[mɔLəɣ]	

D05	(-)d(-)		[d]	B R O A D
Broad d just on its own in all other cases will be [d].				
Examples:				
dà	[da:]	ad	[ad]	
donn	[dɔuN]	badan	[badan]	
dùn	[du:n]	aonad	[u:nəd]	

D06	(-) u(:) u(:) o(:) x(:) o(:) a(:) uə + dh'(V)		[j]	S L E N D E R
This rule is closely linked with D07. When slender dh follows a back vowel and is either at the end of a word or followed by a vowel, then you usually get a [j].				
Examples:				
buidhe	[bujə]	ùidh	[u:j]	
buidheann	[bujəN]	aoidh	[ɔj]	
draoidheachd	[drɔjəxg]	àigh	[a:j]	

D07	(-) i(:) e(:) ε(:) + dh'(V)(-)		[.]	S L E N D E R
dh'				
[]				
When you get slender dh after a front vowel and it is followed by a vowel, then you usually get hiatus. If it's at the end of the word, there is no sound.				
Examples:				
cidhe	[ki.ə]	déidh	[d'e:]	
cridhe	[kri.ə]	bìdh	[bi:]	
gléidheadh	[gle:.əɣ]	réidh	[Re:]	

D08	dhr'-		[ɣr]	S L E N D E R
dhl'-				
[ɣl]				
This is another instance where the broad/slender distinction has been broken. When a slender dh at the start of a word is followed by an r or l , it is pronounced [ɣ], as if it was broad. In case of a dhr , the r will also be broad. Other letters always follow but have no effect on the pronunciation.				
Examples:				
dà dhreuchd	[da: ɣriaxg]	dà dhreach	[da: ɣrɛx]	
glé dhriùchdach	[gle: ɣru:xgəx]	dà dhlighe	[da: ɣli.ə]	
do dhréin	[dɔ ɣre:n]	dà dhleastanas	[da: ɣlesdənes]	

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D09	dh'- ELSEWHERE	[ɹ]	SLENDER
In all cases where D08 doesn't apply, initial slender dh will be [ɹ] irrespective of what comes after it.			
Examples:			
a dhith	[ə ʝi:]	dheth	
dà dhinnear	[da: ʝi:N'ər]	glé dhearg	[gle: ʝεrɛg]
glé dhìleas	[gle: ʝi:ləs]	dhealaich	[jaLɪç]

D10	dr'-	[dr]	SLENDER
	dl'-	[dl]	
Similar to D08 when a slender d at the beginning of a word is followed by an r or l , it will be pronounced like a broad [d]. In case if a dr , the r will also be broad.			
Examples:			
dreuchd	[driaxg]	dreach	[drɛx]
driùchdach	[dru:xgɛx]	dlighe	[dli.ə]
dréin	[dre:n]	dleastanas	[dlesdənəs]

D11	(-)d'(-)	[d']	SLENDER
Where the previous rules for slender d do not apply, it will be [d'] at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of a word.			
Examples:			
dearg	[d'εrɛg]	aidich	
deud	[d'e:d]	oide	[ɔd'ə]
dinnear	[d'i:N'ər]	abaid	[abɪd']

E01	(-)èa + m, mh, p	[ε:]	STRESSED
Either at the beginning or in the middle of a word in a stressed syllable èa is usually pronounced [ε:].			
Examples:			
nèamh	[N'ɛ:v]	frèam	
nèapaigear	[N'ε:hbɪg'εr]	sèamh	[s'ε:v]
trèamhla	[tr'ε:vLa]	sèam	[s'ε:m]

E02	(-)èa- ELSEWHERE	[ia]	STRESSED
Either at the beginning or in the middle of a word in a stressed syllable èa is going to be pronounced [ia].			
Examples:			
dèan	[d'ian]	tèarainte	
brèagha	[br'ia.ə]	èasgaidh	[iasgɪ]
crèadh	[kr'iaɣ]	fèath	[fia]

E03	(-)é(i)(-)	VAR: è(i) [e:]	STRESSED
This rule states that when you get é or éi either at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word it will be pronounced [e:]. Note that there are variant spellings (especially GOC) where é(i) is spelled è(i) so it may be advisable to check in an older dictionary when you come across words with è(i) .			
Examples:			
éis	[e:ʃ]	glé	
éibhinn	[e:vɪn]	léir	[L'e:r]
dé	[d'e:]	séideadh	[s'e:d'əɣ]

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E04	(-)ei- + rd(-), rl(-), rn(-), rr	VAR: è(i)	[ɛ:]												
<p>This rule tells you that when you get ei in a stressed syllable, possibly with letters in front of it, immediately followed by rd, rl or rn (possibly with letters after) or rr (at the end of the word), then you get a long [ɛ:]. Note that there are variant spellings where ei is spelled èi. Since this is totally predictable, the accent here isn't necessary as you can see in many older publications which leave it out.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>mèirleach</td> <td>[mɛ:Rlɛx]</td> <td>gèirnean</td> <td>[g'ɛ:RNan]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>spèirlig</td> <td>[sbɛ:Rlɪgʲ]</td> <td>smèirne</td> <td>[smɛ:RNə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>mèirdreach</td> <td>[mɛ:Rdrɛx]</td> <td>mèirneal</td> <td>[mɛ:Rnəl]</td> </tr> </table>				mèirleach	[mɛ:Rlɛx]	gèirnean	[g'ɛ:RNan]	spèirlig	[sbɛ:Rlɪgʲ]	smèirne	[smɛ:RNə]	mèirdreach	[mɛ:Rdrɛx]	mèirneal	[mɛ:Rnəl]
mèirleach	[mɛ:Rlɛx]	gèirnean	[g'ɛ:RNan]												
spèirlig	[sbɛ:Rlɪgʲ]	smèirne	[smɛ:RNə]												
mèirdreach	[mɛ:Rdrɛx]	mèirneal	[mɛ:Rnəl]												
STRESSED															

E05	(-)è(i)-		[ɛ:]												
<p>This rule is in contrast with E02 but the principle is the same. When you get è or èi either at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word it will be pronounced [ɛ:]. Note that in some modern spellings this spelling overlaps with é(i) so you may have to check with an older dictionary to be sure.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>gnè</td> <td>[gr'ɛ:]</td> <td>mèinn</td> <td>[mɛ:Nʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sèimh</td> <td>[ʃɛ:v]</td> <td>snèip</td> <td>[ʃNʲɛ:hb]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bèicear</td> <td>[bɛ:çg'ɛr]</td> <td>stèisean</td> <td>[sdɛ:ʃan]</td> </tr> </table>				gnè	[gr'ɛ:]	mèinn	[mɛ:Nʲ]	sèimh	[ʃɛ:v]	snèip	[ʃNʲɛ:hb]	bèicear	[bɛ:çg'ɛr]	stèisean	[sdɛ:ʃan]
gnè	[gr'ɛ:]	mèinn	[mɛ:Nʲ]												
sèimh	[ʃɛ:v]	snèip	[ʃNʲɛ:hb]												
bèicear	[bɛ:çg'ɛr]	stèisean	[sdɛ:ʃan]												
STRESSED															

E06	eò(i)-		[jɔ:]												
<p>When you have eò or eòi at the beginning of a word, then usually there will be a [j] sound in front of the [ɔ:].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>eòlach</td> <td>[jɔ:Lɛx]</td> <td>Eòghann</td> <td>[jɔ:əN]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>eòlas</td> <td>[jɔ:Lɛs]</td> <td>eòin</td> <td>[jɔ:Nʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>eòrna</td> <td>[jɔ:Rnə]</td> <td>eòrlain</td> <td>[jɔ:RLɛNʲ]</td> </tr> </table>				eòlach	[jɔ:Lɛx]	Eòghann	[jɔ:əN]	eòlas	[jɔ:Lɛs]	eòin	[jɔ:Nʲ]	eòrna	[jɔ:Rnə]	eòrlain	[jɔ:RLɛNʲ]
eòlach	[jɔ:Lɛx]	Eòghann	[jɔ:əN]												
eòlas	[jɔ:Lɛs]	eòin	[jɔ:Nʲ]												
eòrna	[jɔ:Rnə]	eòrlain	[jɔ:RLɛNʲ]												
STRESSED															

E07	-eò(i)-		[ɔ:]												
<p>When you have -eò or -eòi after one or more consonants, it will simply be long [ɔ:].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>ceò</td> <td>[k'ɔ:]</td> <td>beò</td> <td>[bjɔ:]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>seòl</td> <td>[ʃɔ:L]</td> <td>feòir</td> <td>[fjɔ:rʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>breò</td> <td>[br'ɔ:]</td> <td>meòir</td> <td>[mjɔ:rʲ]</td> </tr> </table>				ceò	[k'ɔ:]	beò	[bjɔ:]	seòl	[ʃɔ:L]	feòir	[fjɔ:rʲ]	breò	[br'ɔ:]	meòir	[mjɔ:rʲ]
ceò	[k'ɔ:]	beò	[bjɔ:]												
seòl	[ʃɔ:L]	feòir	[fjɔ:rʲ]												
breò	[br'ɔ:]	meòir	[mjɔ:rʲ]												
STRESSED															

E08	-eo(-)		[ɔ]												
<p>When you have eo in the stressed syllable of a word it will be pronounced as a short [ɔ].</p> <p>In a few Gaelic words you get an eo in the unstressed syllable of a word as a result of a word with long eò having joined with another word or prefix. The result often is also a short [ɔ].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>seo</td> <td>[ʃɔ]</td> <td>sgleog</td> <td>[sglɔg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>deoch</td> <td>[d'ɔx]</td> <td>aineol</td> <td>[aN'ɔL]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cleoc</td> <td>[klɔxg]</td> <td>aindeoin</td> <td>[aN'ɔn]</td> </tr> </table>				seo	[ʃɔ]	sgleog	[sglɔg]	deoch	[d'ɔx]	aineol	[aN'ɔL]	cleoc	[klɔxg]	aindeoin	[aN'ɔn]
seo	[ʃɔ]	sgleog	[sglɔg]												
deoch	[d'ɔx]	aineol	[aN'ɔL]												
cleoc	[klɔxg]	aindeoin	[aN'ɔn]												
(UN)STRESSED															

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E09	(-)eu + m(-)	[e:]												
<p>Rules E07 and E08 deal with the issue of how to unscramble the different pronunciations of eu. When the eu, at the beginning or in the middle of a stressed syllable is followed by an m then it is most likely going to be [e:]. It will also be [e:] if the word is 'fancy'.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">beum</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[be:m]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">feum</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[fe:m]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ceum</td> <td>[k'e:m]</td> <td>leum</td> <td>[L'e:m]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seumas</td> <td>[ʃe:məs]</td> <td>treun</td> <td>[tre:n]</td> </tr> </table>			beum	[be:m]	feum	[fe:m]	ceum	[k'e:m]	leum	[L'e:m]	Seumas	[ʃe:məs]	treun	[tre:n]
beum	[be:m]	feum	[fe:m]											
ceum	[k'e:m]	leum	[L'e:m]											
Seumas	[ʃe:məs]	treun	[tre:n]											
STRESSED														

E10	(-)eu- ELSEWHERE	[ia]												
<p>When E07 does not apply, the eu is most likely going to be pronounced as an [ia] diphthong.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">ceud</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[k'iad]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">deuchainn</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[d'iaxɪNʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>meud</td> <td>[miad]</td> <td>deug</td> <td>[d'iag]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>reubadh</td> <td>[Riabəɣ]</td> <td>eun</td> <td>[ian]</td> </tr> </table>			ceud	[k'iad]	deuchainn	[d'iaxɪNʲ]	meud	[miad]	deug	[d'iag]	reubadh	[Riabəɣ]	eun	[ian]
ceud	[k'iad]	deuchainn	[d'iaxɪNʲ]											
meud	[miad]	deug	[d'iag]											
reubadh	[Riabəɣ]	eun	[ian]											
STRESSED														

E11	(-)ei + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[e-e]												
<p>nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-) [e-e]</p> <p>rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-) [e-e]</p> <p>ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-) [e-e]</p>														
<p>When ei, possibly with letters in front of it, is involved in a helping vowel appearing, you get [e-e]. Other letters may follow.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">seilbh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ʃelev]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">eirbhir</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[er'evɪrʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>seilcheag</td> <td>[ʃeleçag]</td> <td>seirbheis</td> <td>[ʃer'evɪʃ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>eilgheadh</td> <td>[elejəɣ]</td> <td>meirg</td> <td>[mer'egʲ]</td> </tr> </table>			seilbh	[ʃelev]	eirbhir	[er'evɪrʲ]	seilcheag	[ʃeleçag]	seirbheis	[ʃer'evɪʃ]	eilgheadh	[elejəɣ]	meirg	[mer'egʲ]
seilbh	[ʃelev]	eirbhir	[er'evɪrʲ]											
seilcheag	[ʃeleçag]	seirbheis	[ʃer'evɪʃ]											
eilgheadh	[elejəɣ]	meirg	[mer'egʲ]											
STRESSED														

E12	(-)ei + ll, nn, m	[ei]												
<p>llC(-), nnC(-), mC(-) [ei]</p>														
<p>This rule deals with ei (possibly with letters in front of it) which is followed either by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or m without anything following them, that is, at the end of a word ▪ ll, nn or m which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters <p>In all cases the pronunciation will be [ei].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">beinn</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[beiNʲ]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">greim</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[gr'eim]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>seinn</td> <td>[ʃeiNʲ]</td> <td>teinntean</td> <td>[t'ein'dʲan]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>spreill</td> <td>[sbr'eilʲ]</td> <td>einnsean</td> <td>[eiNʲʃan]</td> </tr> </table>			beinn	[beiNʲ]	greim	[gr'eim]	seinn	[ʃeiNʲ]	teinntean	[t'ein'dʲan]	spreill	[sbr'eilʲ]	einnsean	[eiNʲʃan]
beinn	[beiNʲ]	greim	[gr'eim]											
seinn	[ʃeiNʲ]	teinntean	[t'ein'dʲan]											
spreill	[sbr'eilʲ]	einnsean	[eiNʲʃan]											
STRESSED														

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E13	(-)e(i)(-) ELSEWHERE	[e]												
<p>When you get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ e at the end of a one-syllable word ▪ ei either at the beginning of a word or following some letters, immediately followed by another slender consonant <p>it will be pronounced [e]. Other letters may follow but don't have to.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">le</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[le]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">greimeag</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[gr'iemag]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">eile</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[elə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">seillean</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ʃeL'an]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">ceist</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[k'eʃdʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">seinneadair</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ʃeN'ədɛrʲ]</td> </tr> </table>			le	[le]	greimeag	[gr'iemag]	eile	[elə]	seillean	[ʃeL'an]	ceist	[k'eʃdʲ]	seinneadair	[ʃeN'ədɛrʲ]
le	[le]	greimeag	[gr'iemag]											
eile	[elə]	seillean	[ʃeL'an]											
ceist	[k'eʃdʲ]	seinneadair	[ʃeN'ədɛrʲ]											
STRESSED														

E14	ea + [L], [R]	[j]												
<p>At the beginning of a word if ea is followed by a dark [L] or [R] then the word will start with a [j] glide. The vowel itself varies and is covered in rules E16 to E17.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">eala</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[jaLə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">earrach</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[jaRəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">ealain</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[jaLɛNʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">earr</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ja:R]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">ealbh</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[jɛLɛv]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">earlas</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ja:RLəs]</td> </tr> </table>			eala	[jaLə]	earrach	[jaRəx]	ealain	[jaLɛNʲ]	earr	[ja:R]	ealbh	[jɛLɛv]	earlas	[ja:RLəs]
eala	[jaLə]	earrach	[jaRəx]											
ealain	[jaLɛNʲ]	earr	[ja:R]											
ealbh	[jɛLɛv]	earlas	[ja:RLəs]											
STRESSED														

E15	(-)ea + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[ɛ-ɛ]																		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɛ-ɛ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɛ-ɛ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɛ-ɛ]</td> </tr> </table> <p>When ea, possibly with letters in front of it, is involved in a helping vowel appearing, you get [ɛ-ɛ]. Other letters may follow. You will also hear [ɛ-a] instead of [ɛ-ɛ] quite a lot. Just be consistent about which one you choose yourself.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dealbh</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[d'ɛLɛv]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">Fearghas</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[fɛɛɣəs]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">seanchaidh</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ʃɛNɛxɪ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">seanmhair</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ʃɛNɛvərʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dearg</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[d'ɛɛɣ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">seamrag</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ʃɛmɛrag]</td> </tr> </table>			nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)	[ɛ-ɛ]	rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)	[ɛ-ɛ]	ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)	[ɛ-ɛ]	dealbh	[d'ɛLɛv]	Fearghas	[fɛɛɣəs]	seanchaidh	[ʃɛNɛxɪ]	seanmhair	[ʃɛNɛvərʲ]	dearg	[d'ɛɛɣ]	seamrag	[ʃɛmɛrag]
nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)	[ɛ-ɛ]																			
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dearg	[d'ɛɛɣ]	seamrag	[ʃɛmɛrag]																	
STRESSED																				

E16	(-)ea + bh	[ɔ]														
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">bhV(-)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɔ.]</td> </tr> </table> <p>After an eabh group at the end of a word, the ea will be [ɔ], if another vowel follows (and maybe more letters) then you get hiatus as well.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">treabh</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[trɔ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">feabhas</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[fjɔ.əs]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">treabhadh</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[trɔ.əɣ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">seabhag</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[jɔ.ag]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">leabhar</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[L'ɔ.ər]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">steabhag</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[d'ɔ.ag]</td> </tr> </table>			bhV(-)	[ɔ.]	treabh	[trɔ]	feabhas	[fjɔ.əs]	treabhadh	[trɔ.əɣ]	seabhag	[jɔ.ag]	leabhar	[L'ɔ.ər]	steabhag	[d'ɔ.ag]
bhV(-)	[ɔ.]															
treabh	[trɔ]	feabhas	[fjɔ.əs]													
treabhadh	[trɔ.əɣ]	seabhag	[jɔ.ag]													
leabhar	[L'ɔ.ər]	steabhag	[d'ɔ.ag]													
STRESSED																

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E17	(-)ea + ll, nn	[au]
	llC(-), nnC(-)	[au]
	bhC(-), dhC(-), mhC(-)	[au]

When **ea** in a stressed syllable (possibly with letters in front of it) is followed either by:

- **ll** or **nn** without anything following them, that is, at the end of a word
- **ll** or **nn** which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters
- **bh**, **dh** or **mh** which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters

the pronunciation in all cases will be [au]. Note that in cases of **mhC** nasalisation usually also appears.

Examples:

seall	[ˌjauL]	gleanntan	[glauNdən]
sealltainn	[ˌjauLdɪNʲ]	leamhrag	[Lʲäũrag]
gleann	[glauN]	geamhradh	[gʲäũrəɣ]

STRESSED

E18	(-)ea(i) + rd(-), rl(-), rn(-), rr, rrC(-)	VAR: eà	[a:]
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This rule tells you that when, possibly after some letter, you get **ea** in a stressed syllable immediately followed by

- **rd**, **rl** or **rn** (possibly with letters after)
- **rr** at the end of the word
- **rr** followed by a consonant (possibly with more letters after)

then you get a long [a:].

Note that there are variant spellings (especially GOC) where **ea** is spelled **eà**, even before **rr**. Since this is totally predictable, the accent here isn't really necessary as you can see in many older publications which don't use it. Because it is so well-established, I have stuck to using **à** before **rl**, **rd** and **rn**. However, as it's misleading before **rr**, I have stuck to the traditional convention of not writing it.

Examples:

ceàrnag	[kʲa:Rnag]	gearrte	[gʲa:Rdʲə]
cearr	[kʲa:R]	dearrsadh	[dʲa:Rsəɣ]
Teàrlach	[tʲa:RLəx]	's fheairrde	[ʃa:Rdʲə]

STRESSED

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E19 -ea + [L]V(-), [N]V(-), [R]- NOT before helping vowel [a]

When the previous rules about **ea** do not apply and (possibly after some initial letters)

- you get dark [L] or [N] followed by a vowel and possibly some more letters
- [R] which is followed by some letters

then you get short [a]. This does **NOT** apply in rules involving the helping vowel (such as E14).

Examples:

bealach	[bjaLəx]	ceannach	[k'aNəx]
sealladh	[jaLəɣ]	ceart	[k'aRd]
gealladh	[g'aLəɣ]	gearradh	[g'aRəɣ]

STRESSED

E20 (-)ea + dh(V-), gh(V-) [ɤ]

When an **ea** (potentially with letters in front of it) is in a stressed syllable that is followed by a **dh** or **gh** either at the end of the word or followed by a vowel and possibly other letters, you usually get an [ɤ] vowel. There are quite a few exceptions, most notably the word *meadhan* [mi.an].

Examples:

seadh	[ʃɤ]	an eadh?	[ə N'ɤ]
feadh	[fjɤ]	feadhainn	[fjɤɪN']
leagh	[L'ɤ]	leaghadh	[L'ɤ.əɣ]

STRESSED

E21 (-)ea + dhC(-), ghC(-) [ɤː]

When an **ea** (potentially with letters in front of it) is in a stressed syllable that is followed by a **dh** or **gh** followed by a consonant (and possibly other letters), you get a long [ɤː] vowel.

Examples:

teaghlach	[tʰɤːLəx]	greadhnachas	[grʰɤːnəxəs]
Cille Mheadhrain	[kɪl'ə'vʲɤːrɛN']	gleadhraich	[glɤːrɪç]
teadhraichean	[tʰɤːrɪçən]	meadhrach	[mjɤːrəx]

STRESSED

E22 (-)ea + s(-), d(-), g(-) [e]

When **ea** (potentially with letters in front of it) in a stressed syllable is followed by a **s**, **d** or **g** either at the end of the word or followed by other letters, it will be pronounced [e].

Examples:

eas	[es]	ceadaich	[k'edɪç]
measail	[mesaɪ]	beag	[beg]
eadar	[edər]	leag	[L'eg]

STRESSED

E23 (-)ea(i)- ELSEWHERE [ɛ]

In all those cases where the previous rules about **ea** in a stressed syllable do not apply **ea** will be pronounced [ɛ] at the beginning of a word or following other letter or letters and always followed by more letters. Note this rule most frequently contrasts with E21.

Examples:

eabar	[ɛbər]	geama	[g'ɛmə]
each	[ɛx]	fear	[fɛr]
creach	[kr'ɛx]	Peairt	[pɛRd]

STRESSED

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E24	-eil(-)		[a]
This ending in an unstressed syllable will have clear [a]. Other letters may follow.			
Examples:			
ainmeil	[ɛnɛma]	cridheil	[kriːa]
caisteil	[kaʃdʲa]	fritheil	[friːiha]
cianail	[kiːana]	sgoinneil	[sgɔNʲa]

UNSTRESSED

E25	-eid(-)		[adʲ]
This ending in an unstressed syllable will have clear [a]. Other letters may follow.			
Examples:			
aiseid	[aʃadʲ]	réisimeid	[Reːʃɪmadʲ]
ròsaid	[Rɔːsadʲ]	ribheid	[Rivadʲ]
boineid	[bɔnadʲ]	aimhraid	[ãiːradʲ]

UNSTRESSED

E26	-eag(-)		[ag]
	-ean(-)		[an]
These two endings in an unstressed syllable will almost always have clear [a]. Remember that in the case of -ean that only applies when it's not a plural ending! Other letters may follow. The main exception for -eag is <i>aiseag</i> [aʃæg].			
Examples:			
Ailean	[alan]	caileag	[kalag]
Cailean	[kalan]	boiseag	[bɔʃag]
binnean	[biNʲan]	binneag	[biNʲag]

UNSTRESSED

E27	-ea-		[ə]
When you get ea in an unstressed syllable (which means it is always preceded by other letters) and always followed by another letter or letters, then it will most frequently be pronounced as a weak [ə]. The only common exception to this are some of the special endings, such as the diminutives -eag and -ean .			
Examples:			
cuireadh	[kurʲəɣ]	àbhaisteach	[aːvɪʃdʲəx]
bitheanta	[bihəNde]	inneal	[iNʲəL]
tuilleadh	[tuLʲəɣ]	fidheall	[fiːəL]

UNSTRESSED

E28	-eig(-)		[εgʲ]
	-ein(-)		[εNʲ]
When in an unstressed syllable the endings -eag and -ean are slenderised for whatever reason, you get [ε]. Other letters may follow.			
Examples:			
Ailein!	[alɛNʲ]	caileige	[kalɛgʲə]
A Chailein!	[ə xalɛNʲ]	boiseige	[bɔʃɛgʲə]
binnein	[biNʲɛNʲ]	binneige	[biNʲɛgʲə]

UNSTRESSED

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

E29	-e(i)(-)			[ə]
<p>When you get e(i) in an unstressed syllable at the end of a word then it will be pronounced as a weak [ə]. Note that this [ə] is always in danger of disappearing (see Error! Reference source not found.).</p>				
UNSTRESSED				
Examples:				
càise	[ka:ʃə]	àite	[a:hd'ə]	
eaglaise	[egLɪʃə]	céile	[k'e:lə]	
cidhe	[k'i.ə]	buille	[buL'ə]	

F01	fhl-			[L]
	fhr-			[r]
<p>Broad fh at the beginning of a word in these groups will be silent. Even though l and r are therefore the first sounds of such words, they will behave as if they were in the middle of a word so you get [L] (there's only one broad l, remember?) and weak [r].</p>				
BROAD				
Examples:				
dà fhlasc	[da: Lasg]	dà fhras	[da: ras]	
dà fhath	[da: Lah]	dà fhròg	[da: rɔ:g]	
glé fhlagach	[gle: Lagəx]	dà fhraoch	[da: ru:x]	

F02	(-)fh-			[]
<p>Broad fh either at the beginning of a word or in the middle is going to be totally silent in almost all cases. Fully dropping a sound feels weird to many people but it's no weirder than dropping the k in knife. The only exceptions are <i>fhuair</i> [huərʲ] (and other forms of the verb which begin with <i>fhua-</i>), <i>fhathast</i> [ha.əsɔ] and <i>fhalla</i> [haLə].</p>				
BROAD				
Examples:				
(a) fhalt	[aLɔ]	d' fhàileadh	[da:ləɣ]	
(a) fhuil	[ul]	co-fharpais	[kɔ'arbɪʃ]	
(a) fhear	[ɛr]	dh'fhalbh	[ɣaLav]	

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F03	(-)f(-)		[f]
Broad f either at the beginning of a word, in the middle or at the end is going to be simply [f] in all cases.			
Examples:			
falt	[faLd]	diofar	[dʲiʲfər]
fuil	[ful]	riof	[Rif]
gafann	[gafəN]	graf	[graf]

BROAD

F04	fhl'-		[l]
	fhr'-		[r]
When you have a slender fh l or fhr group, the broad/slender rules don't apply to the fh and it will always behave like a broad fh . In a lenited fhr group the r behaves rather oddly and is usually a weak but non-palatal [r].			
Examples:			
fhreagair	[regɪrʲ]	dà fhleasgach	[da: lesgəx]
dà fhreiceadan	[da: reçgʲədan]	dà fhleadh	[da: lʲy]
dà fhrith	[da: ri:]	glé fhliuch	[gle: lux]

SLENDER

F05	fh' + u(:) w(:) o(:) x(:) c(:) a(:) au		[j]
When broad fh is lenited (see F01) it completely disappears. But the two different kinds of slender f behave differently depending on what comes after. As a slender f followed by a back vowel results in [fj] (see F05), when you lenited the f away you're left with a [j] at the start of the word. That's what this rule tells you.			
Examples:			
m' fheòil	[mjɔ:l]	glé fhiùghantach	[gle: ju:.əNdəx]
dà fheòrag	[da: jɔ:rag]	m' fheadhainn	[mjɣɪNʲ]
dà fheàrna	[da: ja:Rnə]	glé fhealltach	[gle: jauLdəx]

SLENDER

F06	fh' ELSEWHERE		[]
In those cases where F03 doesn't apply, slender lenited fh is going to be totally silent. That is, in front of front vowels such as [i] [i:] [e] [e:] [ɛ] [ɛ:] etc. The only exception is <i>fhéin</i> [he:n].			
Examples:			
glé fhiosrach	[gle: isrəx]	m' fheum	[me:m]
glé fhìrinneach	[gle: i:rʲɪNʲəx]	fheara!	[ɛrə]
dà fheadag	[da: edag]	dà fheusag	[da: iasag]

SLENDER

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F07	fl'-		[fl]	SLENDER											
	fr'-		[fr']												
<p>When you have a slender fl or fr group, the broad/slender rules don't apply to the f and it will always behave like a broad f.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">freagair</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[fr'egɪr']</td> <td style="width: 25%;">fleasgach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[flesgəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>freiceadan</td> <td>[fr'ieççg'ædan]</td> <td>fleadh</td> <td>[flʲɣ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>frith</td> <td>[fri:]</td> <td>fliuch</td> <td>[flux]</td> </tr> </table>					freagair	[fr'egɪr']	fleasgach	[flesgəx]	freiceadan	[fr'ieççg'ædan]	fleadh	[flʲɣ]	frith	[fri:]	fliuch
freagair	[fr'egɪr']	fleasgach	[flesgəx]												
freiceadan	[fr'ieççg'ædan]	fleadh	[flʲɣ]												
frith	[fri:]	fliuch	[flux]												

F08	f' + u(:) u(:) o(:) y(:) ɔ(:) a(:) au		[f]	SLENDER												
<p>A slender f at the start of a word is followed by a back vowel, the resulting pronunciation is [f].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">feòil</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[fjɔ:l]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">fiùghantach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[fju:əNdəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>feàrna</td> <td>[fja:Rnə]</td> <td>feadhainn</td> <td>[fjʲɣɪN]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>feòrag</td> <td>[fjɔ:rag]</td> <td>fealltach</td> <td>[fjauLdəx]</td> </tr> </table>					feòil	[fjɔ:l]	fiùghantach	[fju:əNdəx]	feàrna	[fja:Rnə]	feadhainn	[fjʲɣɪN]	feòrag	[fjɔ:rag]	fealltach	[fjauLdəx]
feòil	[fjɔ:l]	fiùghantach	[fju:əNdəx]													
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feòrag	[fjɔ:rag]	fealltach	[fjauLdəx]													

F09	(-)f '(-) ELSEWHERE		[f]	SLENDER												
<p>In all cases where none of the other rules about slender f apply, it will simply be [f] both at the beginning of a word, in the middle or at the end.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">fiosrach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[fisrəx]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">éifeachd</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[e:fəxg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>feadag</td> <td>[fedag]</td> <td>taifeid</td> <td>[tafɪd']</td> </tr> <tr> <td>feusag</td> <td>[fiasag]</td> <td>An Rif</td> <td>[ə Rif]</td> </tr> </table>					fiosrach	[fisrəx]	éifeachd	[e:fəxg]	feadag	[fedag]	taifeid	[tafɪd']	feusag	[fiasag]	An Rif	[ə Rif]
fiosrach	[fisrəx]	éifeachd	[e:fəxg]													
feadag	[fedag]	taifeid	[tafɪd']													
feusag	[fiasag]	An Rif	[ə Rif]													

G01	(-)VghV(-)		[.]	BROAD												
<p>This means that when you get broad gh in between vowels, optionally with more letters in front and behind, the result is going to be hiatus in most cases. Some of the exceptions you're likely to encounter soon are <i>laghail</i> [Lʲɣal], <i>leughadh</i> [L'e:vaɣ] and <i>eughachd</i> [e:vəxg].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">bogha</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[bo.ə]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">sùghadh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[su:.əɣ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aghaidh</td> <td>[ɣ.ɪ]</td> <td>leaghadh</td> <td>[L'ɣ.əɣ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>taghadh</td> <td>[tɣ.əɣ]</td> <td>deoghail</td> <td>[d'o.al]</td> </tr> </table>					bogha	[bo.ə]	sùghadh	[su:.əɣ]	aghaidh	[ɣ.ɪ]	leaghadh	[L'ɣ.əɣ]	taghadh	[tɣ.əɣ]	deoghail	[d'o.al]
bogha	[bo.ə]	sùghadh	[su:.əɣ]													
aghaidh	[ɣ.ɪ]	leaghadh	[L'ɣ.əɣ]													
taghadh	[tɣ.əɣ]	deoghail	[d'o.al]													

G02	(-)VghC(-)	VAR: Ì	[]	BROAD												
<p>After a short vowel (never a diphthong) when you get a gh which is immediately followed by a consonant, then the gh itself will be silent. Check the individual vowels for the effect this has on the vowel. Note that some people choose to write this combination with a grave over the vowel.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">ròghnaich</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[Ro:niç]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">fòghlam</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[fo:Ləm]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fòghnadh</td> <td>[fo:nəɣ]</td> <td>Dùghlas</td> <td>[du:Ləs]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lùghdaich</td> <td>[Lu:diç]</td> <td>ùghdar</td> <td>[u:dər]</td> </tr> </table>					ròghnaich	[Ro:niç]	fòghlam	[fo:Ləm]	fòghnadh	[fo:nəɣ]	Dùghlas	[du:Ləs]	lùghdaich	[Lu:diç]	ùghdar	[u:dər]
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lùghdaich	[Lu:diç]	ùghdar	[u:dər]													

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G03	(-)ugh			
	(-)ùgh			
At the end of a word when you get u or ù before the broad gh , the gh is going to be silent.				
Examples:				
ugh	[u]	an-diugh	[əN ⁱ d'u]	BROAD
sùgh	[su:]	òrdugh	[ɔ:Rdu]	
brùgh	[bru:]	tiugh	[t'u]	

G06	gn-			[gr̃]
This rule is similar to the rule about cn- . When you get broad gn at the beginning of a word, the n will become [r] and the next vowel will be nasal.				
Examples:				
gnùis	[gr̃u:f]	gnàths	[gr̃a:s]	BROAD
gnog	[gr̃ɔg]	gnag	[gr̃a:g]	
gnùst	[gr̃u:sd]	gnàmhan	[gr̃a:van]	

G04	ghn-			[gr̃]
This rule is similar to the rule about chn- . When you get broad ghn- at the beginning of a word, the n will become [r] and the next vowel will be nasal.				
Examples:				
dà ghnùis	[da: gr̃u:f]	dà ghnàths	[da: gr̃a:s]	BROAD
dà ghnog	[da: gr̃ɔg]	dà ghnag	[da: gr̃a:g]	
dà ghnùst	[da: gr̃u:sd]	dà ghnàmhan	[da: gr̃a:van]	

G07	(-)g(-)			[g]
In all other cases broad g at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of words will simply be [g].				
Examples:				
glas	[gLas]	magadh	[magəɣ]	BROAD
gorm	[gɔrɔm]	bog	[bog]	
baga	[bagə]	marag	[marag]	

G05	(-)gh(-) ELSEWHERE			[ɣ]
In all other cases where G01-04 don't apply, gh is going to be [ɣ] both at the start and at the end of words.				
Examples:				
ghlan	[ɣLan]	àgh	[a:ɣ]	BROAD
ghoid	[ɣɔd]	dragh	[drɔɣ]	
truagh	[truəɣ]	laogh	[Lw:ɣ]	

G08	i(:) e(:) ε(:) + gh'V(-)			[.]
	gh'			[]
When a slender gh follows a front vowel and is then itself followed by another vowel (and potentially more letters), the gh is going to show up as hiatus. At the end of a word, slender gh will be silent following those vowels.				
Examples:				
tighinn	[ti.iN ⁱ]	lighiche	[L'i.içə]	SLENDER
leighis	[L'e.iʃ]	rìgh	[Ri:]	
greigheach	[gr'e.əx]	léigh	[L'e:]	

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G09	-gh'C(-)		[i]												
<p>If you have a slender gh before a consonant, the gh will turn into ('vowelise') to [i].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">saighdear</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[sʲidʲɛr]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">maighdeann</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[mʲidʲəN]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maighdeag</td> <td>[mʲidʲag]</td> <td>faighnich</td> <td>[fʲinɪç]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>slaightear</td> <td>[sLʲidʲɛr]</td> <td>oighre</td> <td>[ʲirʲə]</td> </tr> </table>				saighdear	[sʲidʲɛr]	maighdeann	[mʲidʲəN]	maighdeag	[mʲidʲag]	faighnich	[fʲinɪç]	slaightear	[sLʲidʲɛr]	oighre	[ʲirʲə]
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slaightear	[sLʲidʲɛr]	oighre	[ʲirʲə]												
			SLENDER												

G10	-gh'(V-)		[j]												
<p>If you have a slender gh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ between vowels ▪ or at the end of a word <p>then it will usually be [j]. If it is in an unstressed syllable, then it is a special endings and is silent, for example: <i>dachaigh</i> [daxɪ].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">laighe</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[Lajə]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">dòigh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[dɔ:j]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aoigheachd</td> <td>[ʲjəxg]</td> <td>faigh</td> <td>[faj]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bràigh</td> <td>[bra:j]</td> <td>bloigheag</td> <td>[bLɔjag]</td> </tr> </table>				laighe	[Lajə]	dòigh	[dɔ:j]	aoigheachd	[ʲjəxg]	faigh	[faj]	bràigh	[bra:j]	bloigheag	[bLɔjag]
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bràigh	[bra:j]	bloigheag	[bLɔjag]												
			SLENDER												

G11	ghl'-		[ɣ]												
	ghr'-		[ɣrʲ]												
<p>When you get slender ghl- or ghr- at the beginning of a word, the broad/slender rules do not apply to the gh and it will always be a broad [ɣ].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">glé ghlic</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[gle: ɣliçgʲ]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">dà ghrian</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[da: ɣrʲian]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ghleac</td> <td>[ɣlɛxg]</td> <td>dà ghreis</td> <td>[da: ɣrʲeʃ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dà ghleann</td> <td>[da: ɣlauN]</td> <td>glé ghreannach</td> <td>[gle: ɣrʲɛNəx]</td> </tr> </table>				glé ghlic	[gle: ɣliçgʲ]	dà ghrian	[da: ɣrʲian]	ghleac	[ɣlɛxg]	dà ghreis	[da: ɣrʲeʃ]	dà ghleann	[da: ɣlauN]	glé ghreannach	[gle: ɣrʲɛNəx]
glé ghlic	[gle: ɣliçgʲ]	dà ghrian	[da: ɣrʲian]												
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dà ghleann	[da: ɣlauN]	glé ghreannach	[gle: ɣrʲɛNəx]												
			SLENDER												

G12	ghn'-		[ɣrʲ~]												
<p>This rule is similar to the rule about slender chn-. When you get slender ghn- at the beginning of a word, the broad/slender rules do not apply to the gh and it will always be a broad [ɣ]. The n will become [r] and the next vowel will be nasal.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">dà ghnìomh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[da: ɣrʲiə̃v]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">dà ghnè</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[da: ɣrʲɛ:]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dà ghnìomhar</td> <td>[da: ɣrʲiə̃vər]</td> <td>glé ghnèitheil</td> <td>[gle: ɣrʲɛ.al]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>glé ghnìomhach</td> <td>[gle: ɣrʲiə̃vəx]</td> <td>dà ghnìobann</td> <td>[da: ɣrʲiə̃bən]</td> </tr> </table>				dà ghnìomh	[da: ɣrʲiə̃v]	dà ghnè	[da: ɣrʲɛ:]	dà ghnìomhar	[da: ɣrʲiə̃vər]	glé ghnèitheil	[gle: ɣrʲɛ.al]	glé ghnìomhach	[gle: ɣrʲiə̃vəx]	dà ghnìobann	[da: ɣrʲiə̃bən]
dà ghnìomh	[da: ɣrʲiə̃v]	dà ghnè	[da: ɣrʲɛ:]												
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glé ghnìomhach	[gle: ɣrʲiə̃vəx]	dà ghnìobann	[da: ɣrʲiə̃bən]												
			SLENDER												

G13	gh'-		[j]												
<p>When G10 does not apply, slender gh- at the beginning of a word is going to be [j].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">mo ghiomach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[mə jiməx]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">glé gheur</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[gle: jiar]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dà gheas</td> <td>[da: jes]</td> <td>ghiùlain</td> <td>[ju:LɛNʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ghéill</td> <td>[je:Lʲ]</td> <td>dà gheamhradh</td> <td>[da: jãũrəɣ]</td> </tr> </table>				mo ghiomach	[mə jiməx]	glé gheur	[gle: jiar]	dà gheas	[da: jes]	ghiùlain	[ju:LɛNʲ]	ghéill	[je:Lʲ]	dà gheamhradh	[da: jãũrəɣ]
mo ghiomach	[mə jiməx]	glé gheur	[gle: jiar]												
dà gheas	[da: jes]	ghiùlain	[ju:LɛNʲ]												
ghéill	[je:Lʲ]	dà gheamhradh	[da: jãũrəɣ]												
			SLENDER												

G14	gl'-		[gl]												
	gr'-		[grʲ]												
<p>When you get slender gl- or gr- at the beginning of a word, the broad/slender rules do not apply to the g and it will always be a broad [g].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">glic</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[gliçgʲ]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">grian</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[grʲian]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gleac</td> <td>[glɛxg]</td> <td>greis</td> <td>[grʲeʃ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gleann</td> <td>[glauN]</td> <td>greannach</td> <td>[grʲɛNəx]</td> </tr> </table>				glic	[gliçgʲ]	grian	[grʲian]	gleac	[glɛxg]	greis	[grʲeʃ]	gleann	[glauN]	greannach	[grʲɛNəx]
glic	[gliçgʲ]	grian	[grʲian]												
gleac	[glɛxg]	greis	[grʲeʃ]												
gleann	[glauN]	greannach	[grʲɛNəx]												
			SLENDER												

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G15 gn'- [gr̥ˠ]

This rule is similar to the rule about slender **cn-**. When you get slender **gn-** at the beginning of a word, the broad/slender rules do not apply to the *g* and it will be a broad [g], the *n* will become [r̥] and the next vowel will be nasal.

Examples:

gnìomh	[gr̥ˠiə̃v]	gnè	[gr̥ˠɛː]
gnìomhar	[gr̥ˠiə̃və̃r]	gnèitheil	[gr̥ˠɛː.əl]
gnìomhach	[gr̥ˠiə̃və̃x]	gnìobann	[gr̥ˠiə̃bən]

SLENDER

H01 h- [h]

The letter **h** rarely appears in the basic form of words in Gaelic, with the exception of place-names borrowed from Norse perhaps, and most commonly shows up after certain forms of the article, possessives and other particles. Either way, there is no broad/slender difference with h at the beginning of a word.

Examples:

hama	[hamə]	Hiort	[hiR̥ˠd]
na h-adan	[nə hadən]	na h-eaglaisean	[nə hegLiʃən]
a h-aran	[ə haran]	a h-each	[ə hɛx]

G16 (-)g'(-) ELSEWHERE [g']

In all those cases where the previous rules about slender **g** do not apply, at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of words it will be [g'].

Examples:

gille	[g'iL̥ˠə]	eige	[eg'ə]
geama	[g'ɛmə]	leig	[L̥ˠeg']
sligeach	[ʃL̥ˠig'əx]	aisig	[aʃɪg']

SLENDER

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I01	(-)io + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[i-i]	STRESSED											
	nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)	[i-i]												
	rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)	[i-i]												
	ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)	[i-i]												
<p>When io, possibly with letters in front of it, is involved in a helping vowel appearing, this is usually [i-i]. Other letters may follow. The exact vowel combination can vary quite a bit from area to area and depending on what comes next, the most common alternatives being something like [i-i] or [i-ə]. Remember the most important thing is to <u>have</u> an extra vowel!</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">iomradh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[imireəx]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">tiormaich</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[tʰirimɪç]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ionmhas</td> <td>[inivəs]</td> <td>MacFhionghain</td> <td>[max'gʲiniyɛNʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iomlan</td> <td>[imiLan]</td> <td>iomchaidh</td> <td>[imixɪ]</td> </tr> </table>				iomradh	[imireəx]	tiormaich	[tʰirimɪç]	ionmhas	[inivəs]	MacFhionghain	[max'gʲiniyɛNʲ]	iomlan	[imiLan]	iomchaidh
iomradh	[imireəx]	tiormaich	[tʰirimɪç]											
ionmhas	[inivəs]	MacFhionghain	[max'gʲiniyɛNʲ]											
iomlan	[imiLan]	iomchaidh	[imixɪ]											

I02	io + dhl(-), l(-), ll(-)	[ju]	STRESSED												
<p>When an io at the beginning of a word is followed by a dhl, l or ll, you usually pronounce this as [ju]. Other letters may follow.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">iodhlann</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[juLəN]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">iollagach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[juLagəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iolaire</td> <td>[juLɪrʲə]</td> <td>iolra</td> <td>[juLrə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iolach</td> <td>[juLəx]</td> <td>iola</td> <td>[juLə]</td> </tr> </table>				iodhlann	[juLəN]	iollagach	[juLagəx]	iolaire	[juLɪrʲə]	iolra	[juLrə]	iolach	[juLəx]	iola	[juLə]
iodhlann	[juLəN]	iollagach		[juLagəx]											
iolaire	[juLɪrʲə]	iolra		[juLrə]											
iolach	[juLəx]	iola	[juLə]												

I03	io + nn-	[ju]	STRESSED												
	nnC(-)	[ju:]													
<p>When an io at the beginning of a word is followed by nn you get a [ju] sound (other letters may follow the io). If the nn is followed by a consonant, the io will have a long [ju:] sound.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">ionnas</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[juNəs]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">ionnsramaid</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[jū:Nsdrəmɪdʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ionnairidh</td> <td>[juNɪrʲɪ]</td> <td>ionnsaigh</td> <td>[jū:Nsɪ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ionnsaich</td> <td>[jū:Nsɪç]</td> <td>ionndrainn</td> <td>[jū:NdrɪNʲ]</td> </tr> </table>				ionnas	[juNəs]	ionnsramaid	[jū:Nsdrəmɪdʲ]	ionnairidh	[juNɪrʲɪ]	ionnsaigh	[jū:Nsɪ]	ionnsaich	[jū:Nsɪç]	ionndrainn	[jū:NdrɪNʲ]
ionnas	[juNəs]	ionnsramaid		[jū:Nsdrəmɪdʲ]											
ionnairidh	[juNɪrʲɪ]	ionnsaigh	[jū:Nsɪ]												
ionnsaich	[jū:Nsɪç]	ionndrainn	[jū:NdrɪNʲ]												

I04	-io + llV(-), nnV(-)	VAR: iu [u]	STRESSED												
<p>This rule deals with non-initial io followed by ll or nn which are immediately followed by a vowel and optionally more letters. In all cases the pronunciation will be short [u]. Note that in some cases the spelling has started to catch up with the pronunciation, using iu instead of io.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">gi^{iu}llachd</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[gʲuLəxg]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">mionnaich</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[mjuNɪç]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sgiu^{iu}llag</td> <td>[sgʲuLag]</td> <td>sionnach</td> <td>[juNəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fionnar</td> <td>[fjuNər]</td> <td>rionnag</td> <td>[RuNag]</td> </tr> </table>				gi ^{iu} llachd	[gʲuLəxg]	mionnaich	[mjuNɪç]	sgiu ^{iu} llag	[sgʲuLag]	sionnach	[juNəx]	fionnar	[fjuNər]	rionnag	[RuNag]
gi ^{iu} llachd	[gʲuLəxg]	mionnaich		[mjuNɪç]											
sgiu ^{iu} llag	[sgʲuLag]	sionnach		[juNəx]											
fionnar	[fjuNər]	rionnag	[RuNag]												

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I05	(-)io + ll, nn, rr	[u:]	STRESSED												
	llC(-), nnC(-), rrC(-)	[u:]													
	rd(-), rl(-), m(-)	[u:]													
<p>This rule deals with io (possibly with letters in front of it) which is followed either by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or rr at the end of the word ▪ ll, nn or rr which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters ▪ rd, rl or m, optionally followed by other letters <p>This is usually very nasal if the nn is followed by a consonant.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">fionn</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[fju:N]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">tionndadh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[tʰü:Ndæɣ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>os cionn</td> <td>[ɔs k'u:N]</td> <td>sgiorrtachd</td> <td>[sg'iu:Rdæxg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lionn</td> <td>[L'iu:N]</td> <td>giornalair</td> <td>[g'iu:RnəLɛrʰ]</td> </tr> </table>				fionn	[fju:N]	tionndadh	[tʰü:Ndæɣ]	os cionn	[ɔs k'u:N]	sgiorrtachd	[sg'iu:Rdæxg]	lionn	[L'iu:N]	giornalair	[g'iu:RnəLɛrʰ]
fionn	[fju:N]	tionndadh	[tʰü:Ndæɣ]												
os cionn	[ɔs k'u:N]	sgiorrtachd	[sg'iu:Rdæxg]												
lionn	[L'iu:N]	giornalair	[g'iu:RnəLɛrʰ]												

I06	(-)io + b(-), bh(-)	[i:]	STRESSED													
<p>When you have io (possibly after other letters) followed by a b or bh and possibly more letters after, you get long [i:].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">sgriob</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[sgr'i:b]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">sgriobh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[sgr'i:v]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bioball</td> <td>[bi:bəL]</td> <td>siobhalta</td> <td>[ʃi:vəLdə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pìob</td> <td>[pi:b]</td> <td>priobhaideach</td> <td>[pri:við'əx]</td> </tr> </table>				sgriob	[sgr'i:b]	sgriobh	[sgr'i:v]	bioball	[bi:bəL]	siobhalta	[ʃi:vəLdə]	pìob	[pi:b]	priobhaideach	[pri:við'əx]	
sgriob	[sgr'i:b]	sgriobh		[sgr'i:v]												
bioball	[bi:bəL]	siobhalta	[ʃi:vəLdə]													
pìob	[pi:b]	priobhaideach	[pri:við'əx]													

I07	(-)io- ELSEWHERE	[iə]	STRESSED													
<p>If I06 does not apply, io is going to be pronounced [iə] in a stressed syllable, either at the beginning of a word or following some initial letters.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">ìoghnadh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[iənəɣ]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">lìon</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[L'iən]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ìoc</td> <td>[iəxg]</td> <td>cìoch</td> <td>[k'iəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ìosal</td> <td>[iəsəL]</td> <td>spìon</td> <td>[sb'iən]</td> </tr> </table>				ìoghnadh	[iənəɣ]	lìon	[L'iən]	ìoc	[iəxg]	cìoch	[k'iəx]	ìosal	[iəsəL]	spìon	[sb'iən]	
ìoghnadh	[iənəɣ]	lìon		[L'iən]												
ìoc	[iəxg]	cìoch	[k'iəx]													
ìosal	[iəsəL]	spìon	[sb'iən]													

I08	(-)ì(-) ELSEWHERE	[i:]	STRESSED													
<p>When none of the other rules about ì apply, then it will be simply long [i:] in a stressed syllable at the beginning of a word or following some initial letters.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">ìseal</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[i:ʃəL]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">cìr</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[k'i:r]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ìne</td> <td>[i:nə]</td> <td>Sìne</td> <td>[ʃi:nə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ìre</td> <td>[i:rə]</td> <td>clì</td> <td>[kli:]</td> </tr> </table>				ìseal	[i:ʃəL]	cìr	[k'i:r]	ìne	[i:nə]	Sìne	[ʃi:nə]	ìre	[i:rə]	clì	[kli:]	
ìseal	[i:ʃəL]	cìr		[k'i:r]												
ìne	[i:nə]	Sìne	[ʃi:nə]													
ìre	[i:rə]	clì	[kli:]													

I09	iù(i(-))	[ju:]	STRESSED													
<p>This rule deals with iù and iù(i) at the beginning of a word. Both combinations may be followed by other letters. There will usually be a glide in pronunciation before the iù(i) so you get [ju:].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">iùil</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ju:l]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">iùlag</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ju:Lag]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iùdhach</td> <td>[ju:əx]</td> <td>iùl</td> <td>[ju:L]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poll Iù</td> <td>[pɔL'ju:]</td> <td>iùras</td> <td>[ju:rəs]</td> </tr> </table>				iùil	[ju:l]	iùlag	[ju:Lag]	iùdhach	[ju:əx]	iùl	[ju:L]	Poll Iù	[pɔL'ju:]	iùras	[ju:rəs]	
iùil	[ju:l]	iùlag		[ju:Lag]												
iùdhach	[ju:əx]	iùl	[ju:L]													
Poll Iù	[pɔL'ju:]	iùras	[ju:rəs]													

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I10	-iù(i)(-)	[u:]	STRESSED	
When iù and iùi are preceded by other letters in a stressed syllable, they will both just be [u:] in pronunciation.				
Examples:				
ciùineas	[k'iu:N'æs]	cliù		[klu:]
siùil	[fju:l]	fiù		[fju:]
stiùirich	[d'iu:r'iɕ]	diù	[d'iu:]	

I12	iu-	[ju]	STRESSED	
When you get iu at the beginning of a word, it will be pronounced [ju]. This is not a very common initial combination.				
Examples:				
iutharn	[juhəRn]	iurpais		[jurbɪ]
iuchair	[juxɪrʲ]	iubhar		[ju.ər]
iullagach	[juLagəx]	iulla	[juLə]	

I11	(-)iu(i) + ll, nn, m, rr	VAR: iù [u:]	STRESSED
	llC(-), nnC(-), mC(-), rrC(-)	[u:]	
	rd(-), rl(-), rn(-)	[u:]	
	bhC(-), mhC(-)	[u:]	
This rule deals with iu (possibly with letters in front of it) which is followed either by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn, m or rr at the end of a word ▪ ll, nn, m or rr followed immediately by another consonant and then optionally more letters ▪ rd, rl or rn which can be followed by more letters ▪ bh or mh immediately followed by a consonant and then optionally by more letters In all cases the pronunciation will be long [u:]. As with A06 and E17, I'm sticking to the traditional spelling of not using the grave on iù before rr as it would lead to misleading spellings.			
Examples:			
ciùrr (ciùrr)	[k'iu:R]	siùrdan	[fju:Rdan]
rium	[r'iu:m]	iùbhrach	[ju:rəx]
iunntachd	[jū:Ndəxg]	piùrna	[pju:RNə]

I13	-iu-	[u]	STRESSED	
An iu in a stressed syllable, with letters before it and after it, is just going to be a short [u] in pronunciation.				
Examples:				
fliuch	[flux]	tiugh		[t'u]
siubhal	[fju.al]	piuthar		[pju.ər]
an-diugh	[əN'd'u]	triubhas	[tru.əs]	

I14	(-)ia(i)(-) ELSEWHERE	[iə]	STRESSED	
When you have ia or iai in a stressed syllable, either at the beginning or following some letters and optionally with more letters following, then it is most likely going to be [iə]. It can sometimes be [ia] but it's not possible to predict exactly.				
Examples:				
iarraidh	[iəRɪ]	miann		[miəN]
iar	[iər]	biadh		[biəɣ]
iarann	[iəRəN]	grian	[gr'iən]	

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I15	(-)i + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[i-i]												
	nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)	[i-i]												
	rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)	[i-i]												
	ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)	[i-i]												
<p>When i, possibly with letters in front of it, is involved in a helping vowel appearing, this is most commonly [i-i]. Other letters may follow.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">gilb</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[g'ilib]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">inbhe</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[inivə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">imleag</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[imilag]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">tilg</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[t'iligʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">timcheall</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[t'imiçəL]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">inghear</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[inijər]</td> </tr> </table>			gilb	[g'ilib]	inbhe	[inivə]	imleag	[imilag]	tilg	[t'iligʲ]	timcheall	[t'imiçəL]	inghear	[inijər]
gilb	[g'ilib]	inbhe	[inivə]											
imleag	[imilag]	tilg	[t'iligʲ]											
timcheall	[t'imiçəL]	inghear	[inijər]											
STRESSED														

I16	(-)i + ll, nn, m	VAR: i	[i:]												
	llC(-), nnC(-), mC(-)		[i:]												
	(-)bhC(-)		[i:]												
<p>An i (possibly with letters in front of it) which is followed either by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or m at the end of the word ▪ ll, nn or m which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters ▪ bh which is immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters <p>In all cases the pronunciation will be long [i:]. As explained in A06, E17 and I11, I'm avoiding the bad modern habit of using a grave over the ì as the length is totally predictable. If you do use the grave in such cases, you must remember not to write it when there is a vowel following as this will render the i short.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">till</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[t'i:Lʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">im</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[i:m]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">fillte</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[fi:L'dʲə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">impidh</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[i:mbɪ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">binn</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[bi:Nʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">sibhse</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[ʃi:vʲə]</td> </tr> </table>				till	[t'i:Lʲ]	im	[i:m]	fillte	[fi:L'dʲə]	impidh	[i:mbɪ]	binn	[bi:Nʲ]	sibhse	[ʃi:vʲə]
till	[t'i:Lʲ]	im	[i:m]												
fillte	[fi:L'dʲə]	impidh	[i:mbɪ]												
binn	[bi:Nʲ]	sibhse	[ʃi:vʲə]												
STRESSED															

I17	(-)i(o)(-) ELSEWHERE	[i]												
<p>When none of the previous rules about combinations with i apply, both i and io in a stressed syllable are going to be [i]</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">ciste</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[k'ɪf'dʲə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">lios</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[L'is]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">thig</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[higʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">cille</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[k'iL'ə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">dlighe</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[dli.ə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">ime</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">[imə]</td> </tr> </table>			ciste	[k'ɪf'dʲə]	lios	[L'is]	thig	[higʲ]	cille	[k'iL'ə]	dlighe	[dli.ə]	ime	[imə]
ciste	[k'ɪf'dʲə]	lios	[L'is]											
thig	[higʲ]	cille	[k'iL'ə]											
dlighe	[dli.ə]	ime	[imə]											
STRESSED														

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I18	-i- UNSTRESSED	[ɪ]	UNSTRESSED
A simple rule for i for a change. If you have i in an unstressed syllable, preceded and followed by other letters, the pronunciation will be [ɪ].			
Examples:			
litir	[L'ihdɪrʲ]	aisig	
fuirich	[fuɾɪç]	Màiri	[ma:rɪ]
airidh	[aɾɪ]	neoini	[N'ɔnɪ]

L01	(-)l(-)	[L]	BROAD
	-ll(-)	[L]	
Broad l, irrespective of how many there are and in what place in the word it is will always be [L]. This includes positions where you might expect lenition.			
Examples:			
lag	[Lag]	balla	[baLə]
dà luchag	[da: Luxag]	call	[kauL]
mala	[maLə]	càl	[ka:L]

L02	* l'-	[l]	SLENDER
A slender l at the beginning of a word which has been lenited (meaning if it comes after a word that causes lenition or is in a spot where words are normally lenited such as past tense verbs) will be pronounced as a weak [l].			
Examples:			
mo leabaidh	[mə leɪ]	dà leac	
do léine	[də le:nə]	leum e	[le:m ɛ]
dà lighiche	[da: li.ɪçə]	lion e	[liən ɛ]

L03	l'-	[lʲ]	SLENDER
A slender l at the beginning of a word which hasn't been lenited will be pronounced [lʲ]. The only exception to this are the forms of le 'with' which have weak [l].			
Examples:			
leabaidh	[Lɛbɪ]	leac	
léine	[Lɛ:nə]	leum!	[Lɛ:m]
lighiche	[Li.ɪçə]	lion!	[Liən]

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L04	-ll'(-)			[l̪]	SLENDER
A double slender ll which is in the middle or at the end of a word will always be pronounced as a palatal [l̪].					
Examples:					
gille	[gʲil̪ə]	cill	[kʲil̪]		
tilleadh	[tʲil̪əɣ]	till	[tʲil̪]		
tuilleadh	[tʷil̪əɣ]	foill	[fʲil̪]		

L05	-l'(-)			[l]	SLENDER
A single slender l in the middle or at the end of a word will always be pronounced as a weak [l].					
Examples:					
gile	[gʲil̪ə]	càil	[ka:l]		
uile	[ul̪ə]	anail	[anal]		
baile	[bal̪ə]	toil	[tɔl]		

M01	(-)mhC(-)			[~]	BROAD
A broad mh before a consonant will result in nasalisation on the preceding vowel. The mh itself is not pronounced anymore. The nasality as always can spread to other vowels too but that isn't obligatory.					
Examples:					
comhla	[kõ:lə]	cuimhne	[kũĩnə]		
comhradh	[kõ:rəɣ]	ùmhlachd	[ũ:ləxg]		
samhradh	[sãũrəɣ]	comhdach	[kõ:dəx]		

M02	(-) + u(:) o(:) ɔ(:) + mhV(-)			[~ .]	BROAD
When you have mh in between vowels, it turns into hiatus if the vowel in front of the mh is one of those back vowels in the list above. Other letters may be in front and behind and the vowels near the mh usually have become nasal.					
Examples:					
cumhang	[kũ.əng]	comhairle	[kõ.əRL̪ə]		
cumhachd	[kũ.əxg]	dùmhail	[dũ:.al]		
romham	[rõ.əm]	Còmhall	[kõ:.əl]		

M03	(-)mh(-) ELSEWHERE			[v]	BROAD
Elsewhere (when M01 and M02 don't apply) broad mh is going to be [v]. It is often accompanied by nasalisation but not always.					
Examples:					
mhol	[vɔL]	nèamhaich	[N̪ĩ:vɪç]		
glé mhór	[gle: vo:r]	làmh	[La:v]		
amhach	[avəx]	àireamh	[a:r̪əv]		

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M04	(-)m(-)	[m]	BROAD	
A broad m , no matter where in a word it appears, will always be [m].				
Examples:				
mol	[mɔL]	seòmar		[ʃɔ:mər]
mór	[mo:r]	lom		[Lɔum]
amar	[amər]	balgam	[baLagəm]	

M05	mh' + u(:) u(:) o(:) y(:) o(:) a(:) au (-)	[vj]	SLENDER	
At the beginning of a word, slender mh will be pronounced [vj] if it is followed by a back vowel.				
Examples:				
mheall	[vjauL]	mo mhiùg		[mə vju:g]
dà mheòir	[da: vjɔ:r]	dà mheann		[da: vjauN]
mheòraich	[vjɔ:riç]	dà mheamhran	[da: vjãũran]	

M06	mh' + ELSEWHERE	[v]	SLENDER	
When M05 doesn't apply, initial slender mh will just be [v]				
Examples:				
mhill	[vi:L]	mhèilich		[vɛ:lɪç]
mhìnich	[vi:nɪç]	mheasgaich		[vesgɪç]
mheal	[vɛL]	mheuraich	[viarɪç]	

M07	(-) i(:) e(:) ε(:) + mh'(-)	[v]	SLENDER	
When you have a slender mh after a front vowel the mh will be [v]. Other letters may follow or precede the whole group.				
Examples:				
sèimh	[ʃɛ:v]	gainmheach		[gɛɛvəx]
sèimhich	[ʃɛ:viç]	nimh		[Nĩv]
Cill Rìmhinn	[kiL'ri:viN]	nimheil	[Nĩval]	

M08	(-)mh'C'(-)	[ɿ]	SLENDER	
Before another consonant (and possibly more letters), slender mh will be pronounced [ɿ] with nearby nasality.				
Examples:				
gaimhleag	[gãĩlag]	làimhsich		[Lã:jɪç]
cuimhne	[kũĩNə]	nàimhdean		[Nã:ĩd'əɛn]
doimhne	[dũĩnə]	aimhreit	[ãĩ'rad]	

M09	(-)mh'(-) ELSEWHERE	[j]	SLENDER	
Elsewhere (between vowels or at the end of a word), slender mh will usually be pronounced [j] with nearby nasality.				
Examples:				
coimhead	[kɔjad]	coimheach		[kɔjəx]
roimhe	[rɔjə]	clòimh		[kLɔ:j]
troimhe	[trɔjə]	uaimh	[ũəj]	

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M10	m' + u(:) u(:) o(:) x(:) c(:) a(:) au (-)	[mj]	SLENDER
At the beginning of a word, slender m will be pronounced [mj] if it is followed by a back vowel.			
Examples:			
meall	[mjauL]	miùg	
meòir	[mjɔ:rʲ]	meann	[mjauN]
meòraich	[mjɔ:rɪç]	meamhran	[mjãũran]

M11	(-) u(:) u(:) o(:) x(:) c(:) a(:) uə + m'(-)	[im]	SLENDER
When you have a slender m after a back vowel (and possible more letters) then you get an extra vowel before the m: [im].			
Examples:			
muime	[muimə]	daoimean	
caime	[kaimə]	luime	[luimə]
maoim	[mɤim]	fuaim	[fuəim]

M12	(-)m'(-) ELSEWHERE	[m]	SLENDER
When none of the other rules about slender m at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word apply, then it will simply be [m].			
Examples:			
minich	[mi:nɪç]	caismeachd	
measgaich	[mesgɪç]	im	[i:m]
ime	[imə]	ainm	[ɛnɛm]

N01	* n-	[n]	BROAD
A broad n at the beginning of a word which has been lenited (meaning if it comes after a word that causes lenition or is in a spot where words are normally lenited such as past tense verbs) will be pronounced as a weak [n].			
Examples:			
mo nàbaidh	[mə na:bɪ]	dà not	
mo nàire	[mə na:rʲə]	glé nuadh	[gle: nuəɣ]
do nòs	[də nɔ:s]	do nuallan	[də nuəlɔn]

N02	n-	[N]	BROAD
Broad n at the beginning of a word is, barring a few exceptions, always going to be strong [N].			
Examples:			
nàbaidh	[Na:bɪ]	not	
nàire	[Na:rʲə]	nuadh	[Nuəɣ]
nòs	[Nɔ:s]	nuallan	[Nuəlɔn]

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N03 -nn(-)	[N]												
<p>When you have a double nn in the middle or at the end of a word it will always be a strong [N]. Before a consonant this often is nasalised away in spoken Gaelic (for example <i>cunntas</i> [kū:dəs] instead of [kū:Ndəs] but that's not something you have to do to have a good accent.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">gunna</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[guNə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">fann</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[fauN]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">cunntas</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kū:Ndəs]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">srann</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[sdrauN]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">annasach</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[aNəsəx]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">comann</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[koməN]</td> </tr> </table>		gunna	[guNə]	fann	[fauN]	cunntas	[kū:Ndəs]	srann	[sdrauN]	annasach	[aNəsəx]	comann	[koməN]
gunna	[guNə]	fann	[fauN]										
cunntas	[kū:Ndəs]	srann	[sdrauN]										
annasach	[aNəsəx]	comann	[koməN]										
BROAD													

N04 -ng(-)	[ŋg]												
<p>A broad ng in the middle or at the end of a word is usually going to be pronounced [ŋg]. In a few cases the ng has been nasalised away.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">long</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[Lɔŋg]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">cumhang</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kū.əŋg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">rung</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[Ruŋg]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">eang</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɛŋg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">teanga</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[t'ɛŋgə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">Frangach</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[frəŋgəx]</td> </tr> </table>		long	[Lɔŋg]	cumhang	[kū.əŋg]	rung	[Ruŋg]	eang	[ɛŋg]	teanga	[t'ɛŋgə]	Frangach	[frəŋgəx]
long	[Lɔŋg]	cumhang	[kū.əŋg]										
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teanga	[t'ɛŋgə]	Frangach	[frəŋgəx]										
B R O A D													

N05 -nt(-)	[Nd]												
<p>A single broad n followed by a t in the middle or at the end of a word will strengthen to [Nd].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">cantainn</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kaNdɪNʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">bitheantas</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[bihəNdəs]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">fantainn</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[faNdɪNʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">fileanta</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[filəNdə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">cumanta</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kuməNdə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">coileanta</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kɔləNdə]</td> </tr> </table>		cantainn	[kaNdɪNʲ]	bitheantas	[bihəNdəs]	fantainn	[faNdɪNʲ]	fileanta	[filəNdə]	cumanta	[kuməNdə]	coileanta	[kɔləNdə]
cantainn	[kaNdɪNʲ]	bitheantas	[bihəNdəs]										
fantainn	[faNdɪNʲ]	fileanta	[filəNdə]										
cumanta	[kuməNdə]	coileanta	[kɔləNdə]										
BROAD													

N06 -n(-)	[n]												
<p>A single broad n in the middle or at the end of a word is going to be weak [n]. The main exception to this are all forms of the definite article an or words which contain the definite article an.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">cana</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kanə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">can</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kan]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dùnadh</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[du:nəɣ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dùn</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[du:n]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">sona</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[sɔnə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">son</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[sɔn]</td> </tr> </table>		cana	[kanə]	can	[kan]	dùnadh	[du:nəɣ]	dùn	[du:n]	sona	[sɔnə]	son	[sɔn]
cana	[kanə]	can	[kan]										
dùnadh	[du:nəɣ]	dùn	[du:n]										
sona	[sɔnə]	son	[sɔn]										
BROAD													

N07 * n'-	[n]												
<p>A slender n at the beginning of a word which has been lenited (meaning if it comes after a word that causes lenition or is in a spot where words are normally lenited such as past tense verbs) will be pronounced as a weak [n].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">mo nead</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[mə ned]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dà neul</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[da: nial]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dà neasgaid</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[da: nesɡɪdʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">mo nighean</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[mə ni.an]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">do nèamh</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[də nɛ:v]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dà nì</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[da: ni:]</td> </tr> </table>		mo nead	[mə ned]	dà neul	[da: nial]	dà neasgaid	[da: nesɡɪdʲ]	mo nighean	[mə ni.an]	do nèamh	[də nɛ:v]	dà nì	[da: ni:]
mo nead	[mə ned]	dà neul	[da: nial]										
dà neasgaid	[da: nesɡɪdʲ]	mo nighean	[mə ni.an]										
do nèamh	[də nɛ:v]	dà nì	[da: ni:]										
SLENDER													

N08 n'-	[Nʲ]												
<p>A slender n at the beginning of a word which hasn't been lenited will be pronounced [Nʲ]. There are a few exceptions but not many.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">nead</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[Nʲed]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">neul</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[Nʲial]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">neasgaid</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[Nʲesɡɪdʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">nighean</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[Nʲi.an]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">nèamh</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[Nʲɛ:v]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">nì</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[Nʲi:]</td> </tr> </table>		nead	[Nʲed]	neul	[Nʲial]	neasgaid	[Nʲesɡɪdʲ]	nighean	[Nʲi.an]	nèamh	[Nʲɛ:v]	nì	[Nʲi:]
nead	[Nʲed]	neul	[Nʲial]										
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SLENDER													

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N09	-nn'(-)	[Nʲ]	
A slender nn in the middle or at the end of a word will be palatal [Nʲ]. The main exceptions are the forms of <i>innis</i> [iːf].			
Examples:			
cinneadh	[kiːNʲəɣ]	beinn	[beiNʲ]
bainne	[baNʲə]	cinn	[kiːNʲ]
beinne	[beNʲə]	tighinn	[tiːiNʲ]

SLENDER

N10	-ng'(-)	[ŋʲgʲ]	
A slender ng will usually be pronounced as a palatal [ŋʲgʲ]. There are some cases where slender ng has nasalised away in the middle of a word, for example in <i>aingeal</i> [äjəL].			
Examples:			
cuing	[kwɪŋʲgʲ]	luinge	[lwiŋʲgʲə]
farsaing	[faRsiŋʲgʲ]	Cingidh	[kiŋʲgʲɪ]
tarraing	[taRɪŋʲgʲ]	aingidh	[aiŋʲgʲɪ]

SLENDER

N11	(-) u(:) w(:) o(:) x(:) c(:) a(:) ia uə + n'(-)	[Nʲ]	
When a single slender n (including a group that has n in it) follows a back vowel, you get a palatal [Nʲ].			
Examples:			
càineadh	[kaːNʲəɣ]	coin	[kɔNʲ]
ùine	[uːNʲə]	uaine	[uəNʲə]
faoin	[fwiːNʲ]	cùirn	[kuːRNʲ]

SLENDER

N12	-n'(-)	[n]	
When none of the other rules about single slender n in the middle or at the end of a word apply, then you just get weak [n]. Remember that some speakers have extended rule N10 to the long front vowels [iː] [eː] and [ɛː].			
Examples:			
léine	[Lʲeːnə]	sin	[ʃin]
gréine	[grʲeːnə]	fhéin	[heːn]
Sìne	[ʃiːnə]	lìn	[Lʲiːn]

SLENDER

O01	(-)ó(i)(-)	VAR: ò [oː]	
This rule deals with ó and ói , optionally with letters both in front and after. In all cases, this will be round [oː]. Note that in some modern spellings the ó has been replaced with ò throughout so you may want to check the spelling in an older dictionary.			
Examples:			
bó	[boː]	leóbag	[Lʲoːbag]
cóig	[koːgʲ]	mór	[moːr]
có	[koː]	Dómhnall	[dɔː.əL]

STRESSED

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O02	(-)o + rd(-), rl(-), rn(-), rr	VAR: ò	[ɔ:]												
<p>When you get the letter o, possibly after some initial letters, in a stressed syllable and immediately followed by an rd, rl or rn (which may or may not be followed by other letters) or a double rr at the end of a word then you get a long [ɔ:]. Note that some people put a grave over the vowel to show the length but since the length can be fully predicted from the consonants nearby, that's not really necessary.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">còrr</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kɔ:R]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dòrn</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[dɔ:RNan]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">tòrr</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[tɔ:R]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">òrd</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɔ:Rd]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dòrn</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[dɔ:RN]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">dòrlach</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[dɔ:RLəx]</td> </tr> </table>				còrr	[kɔ:R]	dòrn	[dɔ:RNan]	tòrr	[tɔ:R]	òrd	[ɔ:Rd]	dòrn	[dɔ:RN]	dòrlach	[dɔ:RLəx]
còrr	[kɔ:R]	dòrn	[dɔ:RNan]												
tòrr	[tɔ:R]	òrd	[ɔ:Rd]												
dòrn	[dɔ:RN]	dòrlach	[dɔ:RLəx]												
STRESSED															

O03	(-)ò(i)(-)	[ɔ:]												
<p>When you have ò or òi, optionally with letters both in front and after, it will be pronounced [ɔ:]. Note that in some modern spellings O01 and O03 have been merged and are now ambiguous.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">òg</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɔ:g]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">pòg</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[pɔ:g]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">òran</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɔ:ran]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">beò</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[bjɔ:]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">còisir</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kɔ:ʃɪrʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">ceò</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kʲɔ:]</td> </tr> </table>			òg	[ɔ:g]	pòg	[pɔ:g]	òran	[ɔ:ran]	beò	[bjɔ:]	còisir	[kɔ:ʃɪrʲ]	ceò	[kʲɔ:]
òg	[ɔ:g]	pòg	[pɔ:g]											
òran	[ɔ:ran]	beò	[bjɔ:]											
còisir	[kɔ:ʃɪrʲ]	ceò	[kʲɔ:]											
STRESSED														

O04	(-)oi + llV(-), nnV(-)	[ɣ]												
<p>In a stressed syllable, possibly following some other initial letters, oi before ll and nn will be [ɣ] if there is a vowel immediately after. Other letters may follow.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">cloinne</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kLɣNʲə]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">coille</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kɣLʲə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">coinnich</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[kɣNʲɪç]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">soilleir</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[sɣLʲɪrʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">sgoinneil</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[sgɣNʲial]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">broilleach</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[brɣLʲəx]</td> </tr> </table>			cloinne	[kLɣNʲə]	coille	[kɣLʲə]	coinnich	[kɣNʲɪç]	soilleir	[sɣLʲɪrʲ]	sgoinneil	[sgɣNʲial]	broilleach	[brɣLʲəx]
cloinne	[kLɣNʲə]	coille	[kɣLʲə]											
coinnich	[kɣNʲɪç]	soilleir	[sɣLʲɪrʲ]											
sgoinneil	[sgɣNʲial]	broilleach	[brɣLʲəx]											
STRESSED														

O05	(-)oi + ll, nn, m	[ɣi]												
<p style="text-align: right;">llC(-), nnC(-), mC(-) [ɣi]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">bhC(-), dhC(-), ghC(-), mhC(-) [ɣi]</p>														
<p>This rule deals with oi (optionally with letters in front of it) which is followed either by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or m without anything following them, that is, at the end of a word ▪ ll, nn or m which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters ▪ bh, dh, gh and mh which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters <p>In all cases the pronunciation will be [ɣi].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">roinn</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[RɣiNʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">toinnte</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[tɣiNʲdʲə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">foill</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[fɣiLʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">doimhneachd</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[dʲɣiNəxg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">oillt</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɣiLʲdʲ]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">oighreachd</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">[ɣiRʲəxg]</td> </tr> </table>			roinn	[RɣiNʲ]	toinnte	[tɣiNʲdʲə]	foill	[fɣiLʲ]	doimhneachd	[dʲɣiNəxg]	oillt	[ɣiLʲdʲ]	oighreachd	[ɣiRʲəxg]
roinn	[RɣiNʲ]	toinnte	[tɣiNʲdʲə]											
foill	[fɣiLʲ]	doimhneachd	[dʲɣiNəxg]											
oillt	[ɣiLʲdʲ]	oighreachd	[ɣiRʲəxg]											
STRESSED														

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

O06	(-)oi + mhV(-)	[ʃ]	
When an oi , possibly after some letters, in a stressed syllable is followed by mh and then by a vowel and possibly some more letters, you get a nasal [ʃ].			
Examples:			
coimheach	[kɔ̃jəx]	coimhearsnach	[kɔ̃jəRsnəx]
roimhe	[rɔ̃jə]	troimhe	[trɔ̃jə]
coimhead	[kɔ̃jad]	croimheal	[krɔ̃jəl]

STRESSED

O07	(-)oi + bh(-), d(-), dh(-), gh(-)	[ɣ]	
HIATUS		[ɣ]	
This rule is as messy as it looks. The problem is that oi , which used to be [ɔ] across the board has been gradually developing into [ɣ] in Gaelic. However, the process is far from tidy, uniform or complete, especially with oi before r and l . So the above rule is broadly right but not universal. It's not a bad mistake to get this one wrong. Rule O04 is reliable by the way.			
Examples:			
goid	[gɔdʲ]	oighre	[ɣjɾʲə]
oide	[ɔdʲə]	oidheam	[ɣjəm]
oidhche	[ɣjçə]	soitheach	[sɔ.əx]

STRESSED

O08	(-)oi + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[ɣ-ɣ]	
		nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)	[ɣ-ɣ]
		rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)	[ɣ-ɣ]
		ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)	[ɣ-ɣ]
When rule O07 applies to the oi group and oi is [ɣ], then, if a helping vowel appears, this will give you [ɣ-ɣ]. Other letters may be in front of the whole group and/or follow.			
Examples:			
doirbh	[dɣɾ'ɣv]	Foirbeis	[fɣɾ'ɣbɾʲ]
doilgheas	[dɣl'ɣjəs]	soirbheas	[sɣɾ'ɣvəs]
coirb	[kɣɾ'ɣb]	stoirm	[sdɣɾ'ɣm]

STRESSED

O09	(-)oi + c(-), ch(-), n(-), ng(-), p(-), rr(-), s(-), t(-)	[ɔ]	
ELSEWHERE		[ɔ]	
In those cases when none of the previous rules about oi apply, it will usually have the default pronunciation of the letter o in Gaelic which is [ɔ]. Please read the note in O07 about the messy state of affairs between [ɣ] and [ɔ].			
The first line of the rule is fairly consistent, so in those specific environments you very rarely get [ɣ] and can be confident it's [ɔ]. Anywhere else, you're best off consulting the Wordlist at the end or checking with a native speaker. The word <i>coire</i> exemplifies this problem: it occurs both as [kɣɾ'ə] 'fault' and [kɔɾ'ə] 'kettle'.			
Examples:			
fois	[fɔʲ]	oirre	[ɔRə]
croin	[krɔNʲ]	coire	[kɔɾ'ə]
poit	[pɔhdʲ]	sgoil	[sgɔl]

STRESSED

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

O10	(-)o + ll, nn, m	[ɔu]												
	llC(-), nnC(-), mC(-)	[ɔu]												
<p>This rule deals with o (optionally with letters in front of it) which is followed either by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or m without anything following them, that is, at the end of a word ▪ ll, nn or m which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters <p>In all cases the pronunciation will be [ɔu].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>toll</td><td>[tɔuL]</td><td>tolltach</td><td>[tɔuLdɔx]</td></tr> <tr> <td>conn</td><td>[kɔuN]</td><td>connlach</td><td>[kɔuNLɔx]</td></tr> <tr> <td>lom</td><td>[Lɔum]</td><td>lomte</td><td>[Lɔumdʰə]</td></tr> </table>			toll	[tɔuL]	tolltach	[tɔuLdɔx]	conn	[kɔuN]	connlach	[kɔuNLɔx]	lom	[Lɔum]	lomte	[Lɔumdʰə]
toll	[tɔuL]	tolltach	[tɔuLdɔx]											
conn	[kɔuN]	connlach	[kɔuNLɔx]											
lom	[Lɔum]	lomte	[Lɔumdʰə]											
STRESSED														

O11	(-)o + dhC(-), ghC(-)	VAR: ó & ò	[o:]												
<p>If, in a stressed syllable, o is followed by a dh or gh and the immediately another consonant, you get a long [o:]. Other letters may be in front of the o and at the end of the word.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>foghnaidh</td><td>[fo:nɪ]</td><td>boghlánach</td><td>[bo:Lənəx]</td></tr> <tr> <td>ròghnaich</td><td>[Ro:nɪç]</td><td>deòghladair</td><td>[d'o:Lədəɪr]</td></tr> <tr> <td>fòghlam</td><td>[fo:Ləm]</td><td>Cill Òdhrain</td><td>[k'iL'o:rɛN]</td></tr> </table>				foghnaidh	[fo:nɪ]	boghlánach	[bo:Lənəx]	ròghnaich	[Ro:nɪç]	deòghladair	[d'o:Lədəɪr]	fòghlam	[fo:Ləm]	Cill Òdhrain	[k'iL'o:rɛN]
foghnaidh	[fo:nɪ]	boghlánach	[bo:Lənəx]												
ròghnaich	[Ro:nɪç]	deòghladair	[d'o:Lədəɪr]												
fòghlam	[fo:Ləm]	Cill Òdhrain	[k'iL'o:rɛN]												
STRESSED															

O12	(-)o + HIATUS	[o]												
<p>When an o, possible after other letters, is followed by hiatus (meaning that there is a bh, dh, gh, fh, mh or th that is not pronounced anymore) then you usually get a round [o] instead of the open [ɔ].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>bogha</td><td>[bo.ə]</td><td>comharradh</td><td>[kõ.əRəɣ]</td></tr> <tr> <td>ogha</td><td>[o.ə]</td><td>foghain</td><td>[fo.iNʲ]</td></tr> <tr> <td>todhar</td><td>[to.ər]</td><td>gnothach</td><td>[grõ.əx]</td></tr> </table>			bogha	[bo.ə]	comharradh	[kõ.əRəɣ]	ogha	[o.ə]	foghain	[fo.iNʲ]	todhar	[to.ər]	gnothach	[grõ.əx]
bogha	[bo.ə]	comharradh	[kõ.əRəɣ]											
ogha	[o.ə]	foghain	[fo.iNʲ]											
todhar	[to.ər]	gnothach	[grõ.əx]											
STRESSED														

O13	(-)o + g(-), b(-) mV(-)	[o]												
<p>When o (not oi) comes before g or b (followed by more letters) or m followed by a vowel, then you usually get a round [o].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>bog</td><td>[bog]</td><td>tog</td><td>[tog]</td></tr> <tr> <td>gob</td><td>[gob]</td><td>tobar</td><td>[tobər]</td></tr> <tr> <td>coma</td><td>[komə]</td><td>loma</td><td>[Lomə]</td></tr> </table>			bog	[bog]	tog	[tog]	gob	[gob]	tobar	[tobər]	coma	[komə]	loma	[Lomə]
bog	[bog]	tog	[tog]											
gob	[gob]	tobar	[tobər]											
coma	[komə]	loma	[Lomə]											
STRESSED														

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O14	(-)o + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[ɔɔ]
	nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)	[ɔɔ]
	rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)	[ɔɔ]
	ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)	[ɔɔ]

When you have an **o** in an environment where a helping vowel appears, this will give you [ɔɔ]. Other letters may be in front of the whole group and/or follow.

Examples:

borb	[bɔɔɔb]	colchag	[kɔɔLɔɔxag]
dorcha	[dɔɔɔxə]	dorgh	[dɔɔɔɣ]
mormhair	[mɔɔɔvɪɪʰ]	gorm	[gɔɔɔm]

STRESSED

O15	(-)o(-) ELSEWHERE	[ɔ]
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In all cases when none of the previous rules about **o** anywhere in the stressed syllable of a word apply, it will simply be [ɔ].

Examples:

sona	[sɔnə]	fo	[fɔ]
bothan	[bɔhan]	bodach	[bɔdɔx]
donna	[dɔNə]	corrach	[kɔRɔx]

STRESSED

O16	-o(-)	[ə]
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The letter **o** in an unstressed position does not occur very often and if it does, it normally obeys the rules that say that unstressed vowels are boring, so you get [ə]. The main exceptions to this rule are place names which end in **-bol** [bɔL] and **-phort** [fɔRʰd] and recent loanwords like *seileafon* [ʃelɛfɔn].

Examples:

cothrom	[kɔɔɔɔm]	eaconomaidh	[ɛ'kɔɔnɛɪ]
cudromach	[kudɔɔɔmɔx]	lùthmhor	[Lu:vɔɔɔ]
aotrom	[a:ɔɔɔɔm]	almon	[aLamɔɔn]

UNSTRESSED

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

P01 (-)ph(-)	[f]		
A broad ph anywhere in a word is going to be [f]. It's most commonly found at the beginning of a word as a result of leniting p but can occur elsewhere too.			
Examples:			
phòs	[fɔ:s]	phaisg	[faɟʲ]
phàigh	[fa:ɹ]	Euphort	[iafɔRʲd]
phut	[fuhd]	Siophort	[ʲiəfɔRʲd]

BROAD

P02 (-)Vp(-)	[hb]		
A broad p which comes after a vowel, possibly with other letters before and/or after will undergo pre-aspiration and come out as [hb].			
Examples:			
apa	[ahbə]	ùpraid	[u:hbrɪdʲ]
cupa	[kuhbə]	pàpa	[pa:hbə]
mapa	[mahbə]	ceap	[kʲɛhb]

BROAD

P03 -Cp(-)	[b]		
When a broad p , following some other letters, comes directly after another consonant it will weaken to a [b]. Other letters may follow.			
Examples:			
sporan	[sbɔran]	cuspair	[kusɪrʲ]
spadadh	[sbadəɣ]	Scarp	[sgarb]
campa	[kaumbə]	teampall	[tʲaumbəL]

BROAD

P04 p-	[p]		
At the beginning of a word broad p will be pronounced [p].			
Examples:			
pòs	[pɔ:s]	paisg	[paɟʲ]
pàigh	[pa:ɹ]	partan	[paRʲdan]
put	[puhd]	Pabaigh	[pabaj]

BROAD

P05 phl'-	[fl]		
phr'-	[frʲ]		
The ph in a phl or phr group will always be just [f].			
Examples:			
dà phreas	[da: frʲes]	dà phriobaid	[da: frʲibɪdʲ]
dà phreachan	[da: frʲɛxan]	dà phrionnsa	[da: frʲü:Nsə]
phriob	[frʲib]	do phrionnsabal	[də frʲü:Nsəbəl]

SLENDER

P06 ph' + u(:) w(:) o(:) y(:) ɔ(:) a(:) au (-)	[fj]		
A lenited slender ph at the beginning of a word will be pronounced [fj] if there is a back vowel coming after it.			
Examples:			
mo phiuthar	[mə fju.ər]	glé pheallagach	[gle: fjaLagəx]
dà phiòrna	[da: fju:Rnə]	phiòrr	[fju:R]
glé phiullagach	[gle: fjuLagəx]	dà phiàno	[da: fja:nɔ]

SLENDER

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

P07	(-)ph'(-) ELSEWHERE	[f]	SLENDER	
Elsewhere slender ph will be pronounced [f].				
Examples:				
glé phianail	[gle: fianal]	dà pheur		[da: fiar]
phill	[fi:L']	pheanasaich		[fɛnəsɪç]
dà phiseag	[da: fɪʃag]	An Éiphit	[ə N'e:frɪd']	

P08	pl'-	[pl]	SLENDER
	pr'-	[pr']	
The p in a pl or pr group will always be just [p].			
Examples:			
preas	[pr'ɛs]	priobaid	
preachan	[pr'ɛxan]	prionnsa	[pr'ũ:Nsə]
priob	[pr'ɪb]	prionnsabal	[pr'ũ:Nsəbəl]

P09	p' + u(:) u(:) o(:) x(:) c(:) a(:) au (-)	[p]	SLENDER	
A slender p at the beginning of a word will be pronounced [p] if there is a back vowel coming after it.				
Examples:				
piuthar	[pju.ər]	peallagach		[pjaLagəx]
piòrna	[pju:Rnə]	piorr		[pju:R]
piullagach	[pjuLagəx]	peann	[pjauN]	

P10	(-)Vp'(-)	[hb]	SLENDER	
A slender p which comes after a vowel, possibly with other letters before and/or after will undergo pre-aspiration and come out as [hb].				
Examples:				
cipean	[k'ihban]	drip		[drihb]
cuip	[kuihb]	Duipinn		[duihbɪN']
suaip	[suəihb]	pàipear	[pɛ:hbɛr]	

P11	-Cp'(-)	[b]	SLENDER	
When a slender p , following some other letters, comes directly after another consonant it will weaken to a [b]. Other letters may follow.				
Examples:				
oidhirp	[ɔ.ɪrb]	ceilp		[k'elb]
cuirp	[kur'ɪb]	MacAilpein		[max'galbɛN']
scairp	[sgar'ɪb]	impis	[ɪ:mbɪʃ]	

P12	p' ELSEWHERE	[p]	SLENDER	
Where none of the other rules about slender p apply, it will simply be [p].				
Examples:				
pianail	[pianal]	peur		[piar]
pill	[pi:L']	peanasaich		[pɛnəsɪç]
piiseag	[piʃag]	peilear	[pelər]	

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R01 * r-		[r]	B R O A D
A broad r at the beginning of a word which has been lenited (meaning if it comes after a word that causes lenition or is in a spot where words are normally lenited such as past tense verbs) will be pronounced as a weak [r].			
Examples:			
rannsaich	[rauNsɪç]	ruaig [ruæg]	
ràinig	[ra:nɪgʲ]	dà rùd [da: ru:d]	
dà ròn	[da: rɔ:n]	dà ròs [da: rɔ:s]	

R02 r-		[R]	B R O A D
When rule R01 does not apply, broad r at the beginning of a word is going to be a strong [R]. The only exceptions to this rule are the words listed on page.			
Examples:			
rannsaich!	[RauNsɪç]	ruaig! [Ruægʲ]	
ruigidh	[Ruɣʲɪ]	rùd [Ru:d]	
ròn	[Rɔ:n]	ròs [Rɔ:s]	

R03 -rr(-)		[R]	B R O A D
Double broad r in the middle or at the end of a word will be pronounced as strong [R].			
Examples:			
curran	[kuRan]	ciurr ^ù [k'u:R]	
Barraigh	[baRaj]	barr ^à [ba:R]	
torrach	[tɔRəx]	torr ^ò [tɔ:R]	

R04 -rt(-)		[Rʃd]	B R O A D
A single broad r in the middle or at the end of a word followed immediately by a t will be pronounced as [Rʃd]. Other letters may follow.			
Examples:			
furtach	[fuRʃdəx]	ceart [k'iaRʃd]	
dòrtadh	[dɔ:Rʃdəɣ]	neart [N'iaRʃd]	
cuartaich	[kuəRʃdɪç]	murt [muRʃd]	

R05 -r + d(-), n(-), l(-), s(-)		[R]	B R O A D
When r comes before another dental (d, n, l and s) it will strengthen to [R]. The combination rt is covered in rule R04.			
Examples:			
àrd	[a:Rd]	càrn [ka:RN]	
bàrd	[ba:Rd]	cùrsa [ku:Rsə]	
bùrn	[bu:RN]	dòrlach [dɔ:RLəx]	

R06 -r(-) ELSEWHERE		[r]	B R O A D
Single broad r in the middle or at the end of a word will be pronounced [r] in all places when the previous rules about broad r do not apply.			
Examples:			
aran	[aran]	cur [kur]	
cùramach	[ku:rəməx]	mar [mar]	
òran	[ɔ:ran]	cor [kɔr]	

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

<p>R07 * r' [r]</p> <p>As there is no difference between initial broad and slender r, they both behave the same so a slender r at the beginning of a word which has been lenited (meaning if it comes after a word that causes lenition or is in a spot where words are normally lenited such as past tense verbs) will be pronounced as a weak [r].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>dà rionnag [da: ruNag] rianaich [rianiç]</p> <p>reic [reçg'] do rìgh [dò ri:]</p> <p>dà réis [da: re:f] reòth [rò:]</p>	SLENDER
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<p>R08 r' - [R]</p> <p>As there is no difference between initial broad and slender r, they both behave the same so when rule R07 does not apply, slender r at the beginning of a word is going to be a strong [R].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>rionnag [RuNag] rianaich! [Rianiç]</p> <p>reic! [Reçg'] rìgh [Ri:]</p> <p>réis [Re:f] reòth! [Rò:]</p>	SLENDER
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<p>R09 -rt'(-) [Rʃd']</p> <p>A single slender r in the middle or at the end, followed immediately by a t will be pronounced as [Rʃd']. Other letters may follow.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>cairteal [kaRʃd'al] abairt [abəRʃd']</p> <p>cuairtear [kuəRʃd'ər] cairt [kaRʃd']</p> <p>pàirteach [pa:Rʃd'əx] freagairt [fr'egɪRʃd']</p>	SLENDER
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<p>R10 (-) u(:) w(:) o(:) y(:) o(:) a(:) + m'(-) [RN']</p> <p>When there is a back vowel before a slender m group, the r will be a strong [R] and the n will also be strong [N'].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>cùirn [ku:RN'] bùirn [bu:RN']</p> <p>Gòirneag [gɔ:RN'ag] àirneis [a:RN'ɪ]</p> <p>A' Mhaoirne [ə vɔ:RN'ə] bàirneach [ba:RN'əx]</p>	SLENDER
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<p>R11 -r' + d(-), n(-), l(-), s(-) [R]</p> <p>Slender r before another dental (d, n, l and s) it will strengthen to [R].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>bàird [ba:Rd'] cùirn [ku:RN']</p> <p>àird [a:Rd'] tùirse [tu:Rʃə]</p> <p>àirne [a:RN'ə] comhairle [kõ.əRlə]</p>	SLENDER
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<p>R12 -r'(-) ELSEWHERE [r']</p> <p>Elsewhere single slender r will be pronounced [r'].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>gàire [ga:r'ə] cìr [ki:r']</p> <p>coire [kɔ:r'ə] cuir [kur']</p> <p>bùireadh [bu:r'əy] abair [abr']</p>	SLENDER
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The Guide to Reading Gaelic

S01 shl-			[L]
shr-			[r]
Lenited sl and sr will simply be [L] and [r]. Some speakers have more complicated things going on here but that isn't required across all dialects so you can do without as a learner without sounding odd.			
Examples:			
mo shròn	[mə rɔ:n]	do shlàinte	[dɔ La:N'dʲə]
dà shrath	[da: rah]	dà shloc	[da: Lɔxg]
shraon	[ru:n]	dà shlat	[da: Lahd]

BROAD

S02 shn-			[n]
If you get broad lenited shn at the beginning of a word, all you get is a weak [n]. Some speakers have more complicated things going on here but that's not necessary for a good accent for a learner.			
Examples:			
shnàmh	[na:v]	do shnaoisean	[dɔ nu:ʃan]
glé shnog	[gle: nog]	glé shnotach	[gle: nɔhdəx]
dà shnagan	[da: nagan]	do shnuadh	[dɔ nuəʃ]

BROAD

S03 s(t)r-			[sdr]
A broad st or str at the start of a word will always be [sdr].			
Examples:			
sròn	[sdrɔ:n]	stràc	[sdra:xg]
srath	[sdrah]	strap	[sdrahb]
sruth	[sdruh]	striopach	[sdri:hbəx]

BROAD

S04 sn-			[sN]
If you get broad sn at the beginning of a word, the n will be strong.			
Examples:			
snàmh	[sNa:v]	snaoisean	[sNu:ʃan]
snog	[sNog]	snotadh	[sNɔhdəʃ]
snagan	[sNagan]	snuadh	[sNuəʃ]

BROAD

S05 sh-			[h]
When none of the previous rules about lenited sh at the beginning of a word apply, it will simply be pronounced [h].			
Examples:			
ro shalach	[rɔ haLəx]	glé shona	[gle: hɔnə]
shàsaich	[ha:sɪç]	mo shùilean	[mə hu:lən]
ro shoilleir	[rɔ hɪL'ɪrʲ]	dà shaoghal	[da: hu:əl]

BROAD

S06 (-)st(-)			VAR: sd [sd]
Broad st at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word is pronounced [sd]. The variant sd spelling is pronounced exactly the same.			
Examples:			
staran	[sdaran]	astar	[asdər]
stàth	[sda:]	posta	[pɔsdə]
stuth	[sduh]	liosta	[L'isdə]

BROAD

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

S07 (-)s(-) ELSEWHERE					[s]
Broad s in all other positions (at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of words) is pronounced [s].					
Examples:					
sàr	[sa:r]	fosgailte	[fɔsgəldʲə]	BROAD	
sùil	[su:l]	cus	[kus]		
casan	[kasən]	fallas	[faLəs]		

S10 shn'-					[n]
When you have a lenited slender sn group at the start of a word, all that is left is weak [n].					
Examples:					
shnìomh	[niev]	dà shnèap	[da: nɛ:hb]	SLENDER	
shnigh	[ni]	mo shneachda	[mə nɛxgə]		
glé shnigheach	[gle: ni.əx]	dà shneag	[da: neg]		

S08 shr'-					[r]
Lenited slender shr will simply be [r]. Some speakers have more complicated things going on here but that's not necessary for a good accent for a learner.					
Examples:					
dà shrìan	[da: rian]	dà shreath	[da: rɛh]	SLENDER	
shreap	[rɛhb]	glé shreamach	[gle: rɛmɛx]		
do shreothart	[dɔ rɔhɛRʲd]	glé shrìanach	[gle: rianɛx]		

S11 sh' + u(:) w(:) o(:) y(:) ɔ(:) a(:) au					[hj]
A lenited slender sh which is followed by a back vowel will have a glide, so you get [hj].					
Examples:					
dà shiùcar	[da: hju:xgɛr]	dà sheòmar	[da: hjo:mər]	SLENDER	
sheòl	[hjo:L]	mo sheann aois	[mə hjauN w:ʃ]		
bho Sheoc	[vɔ hjoɔxg]	dà sheagh	[da: hjɔɣ]		

S09 shl'-					[l]
When you have a lenited slender sl group at the start of a word, all that is left is weak [l].					
Examples:					
shliob	[li:b]	glé shleamhainn	[gle: lɛvɪNʲ]	SLENDER	
dà shlighe	[da: li.ə]	dà shleagh	[da: lɣɣ]		
mo shliochd	[mə liəxg]	mo shléibhtean	[mə le:vdʲən]		

S12 sh'- ELSEWHERE					[h]
If none of the previous rules about lenited slender sh apply, then you get [h].					
Examples:					
mo shìol	[mə hiəL]	glé shean	[gle: hɛn]	SLENDER	
shin	[hi:n]	mo sheud	[mə he:d]		
dà shiorram	[da: hiRəm]	glé shearbh	[gle: hɛrɛv]		

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

<p>S13 s(t)r'- [sdr]</p> <p>Because the broad/slender difference does not apply here, a slender st or str at the start of a word will also be [sdr].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">srian</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[sdrian]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">striochd</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[sdriəxg]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sreap</td> <td>[sdrɛhb]</td> <td>stri</td> <td>[sdri:]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sreothart</td> <td>[sdrɔhəRʃd]</td> <td>streup</td> <td>[sdriahb]</td> </tr> </table>	srian	[sdrian]	striochd	[sdriəxg]	sreap	[sdrɛhb]	stri	[sdri:]	sreothart	[sdrɔhəRʃd]	streup	[sdriahb]	SLENDER
srian	[sdrian]	striochd	[sdriəxg]										
sreap	[sdrɛhb]	stri	[sdri:]										
sreothart	[sdrɔhəRʃd]	streup	[sdriahb]										

<p>S16 sl'- [ʃlʲ]</p> <p>When you have a slender sl group at the start of a word, both letters will behave as if they were at the start of the word, so you get strong [ʃlʲ]. In some areas the s is broad but that's not necessary for a good accent for a learner.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">sliob</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ʃli:b]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">sleamhainn</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ʃlʲɛvɪNʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>slighe</td> <td>[ʃli.ə]</td> <td>sleagh</td> <td>[ʃlʲyɣ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sliochd</td> <td>[ʃliəxg]</td> <td>sléibhtean</td> <td>[ʃlʲe:vdʲən]</td> </tr> </table>	sliob	[ʃli:b]	sleamhainn	[ʃlʲɛvɪNʲ]	slighe	[ʃli.ə]	sleagh	[ʃlʲyɣ]	sliochd	[ʃliəxg]	sléibhtean	[ʃlʲe:vdʲən]	SLENDER
sliob	[ʃli:b]	sleamhainn	[ʃlʲɛvɪNʲ]										
slighe	[ʃli.ə]	sleagh	[ʃlʲyɣ]										
sliochd	[ʃliəxg]	sléibhtean	[ʃlʲe:vdʲən]										

<p>S14 sp' + u(:) w(:) o(:) y(:) ɔ(:) a(:) au (-) [sbj]</p> <p>sm' + u(:) w(:) o(:) y(:) ɔ(:) a(:) au (-) [smj]</p> <p>In a slender sm or sp group at the beginning of a word the s will be broad [s]. The m and p will be [bj] and [mj] if they are followed by a back vowel.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">smeòrach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[smjɔ:rɛx]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">spiuthar</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[sbjuhər]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>smiùr</td> <td>[smju:r]</td> <td>spionnadh</td> <td>[sbjuNəy]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>smeòirn</td> <td>[smjɔ:RNʲ]</td> <td>speàrl</td> <td>[sbja:RL]</td> </tr> </table>	smeòrach	[smjɔ:rɛx]	spiuthar	[sbjuhər]	smiùr	[smju:r]	spionnadh	[sbjuNəy]	smeòirn	[smjɔ:RNʲ]	speàrl	[sbja:RL]	SLENDER
smeòrach	[smjɔ:rɛx]	spiuthar	[sbjuhər]										
smiùr	[smju:r]	spionnadh	[sbjuNəy]										
smeòirn	[smjɔ:RNʲ]	speàrl	[sbja:RL]										

<p>S17 sn'- [ʃNʲ]</p> <p>When you have a slender sn group at the start of a word, both letters will behave as if they were at the start of the word, so you get strong [Nʲ]. In some areas the s is broad but that's not necessary for a good accent for a learner.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">sniomh</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ʃNiəv]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">snèap</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ʃNʲɛ:hb]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>snigh</td> <td>[ʃNi]</td> <td>sneachda</td> <td>[ʃNʲɛxgə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>snigheach</td> <td>[ʃNi.əx]</td> <td>sneag</td> <td>[ʃNʲeg]</td> </tr> </table>	sniomh	[ʃNiəv]	snèap	[ʃNʲɛ:hb]	snigh	[ʃNi]	sneachda	[ʃNʲɛxgə]	snigheach	[ʃNi.əx]	sneag	[ʃNʲeg]	SLENDER
sniomh	[ʃNiəv]	snèap	[ʃNʲɛ:hb]										
snigh	[ʃNi]	sneachda	[ʃNʲɛxgə]										
snigheach	[ʃNi.əx]	sneag	[ʃNʲeg]										

<p>S15 sg'- [sgʲ]</p> <p>In a slender sg group at the beginning of a word the s will be broad [s] and only the g will be palatal [gʲ].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">sgian</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[sgʲian]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">sgeir</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[sgʲerʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sgìth</td> <td>[sgʲi:]</td> <td>sgeadaich</td> <td>[sgʲedɪç]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sgeulachd</td> <td>[sgʲiaLəxg]</td> <td>sgioba</td> <td>[sgʲibə]</td> </tr> </table>	sgian	[sgʲian]	sgeir	[sgʲerʲ]	sgìth	[sgʲi:]	sgeadaich	[sgʲedɪç]	sgeulachd	[sgʲiaLəxg]	sgioba	[sgʲibə]	SLENDER
sgian	[sgʲian]	sgeir	[sgʲerʲ]										
sgìth	[sgʲi:]	sgeadaich	[sgʲedɪç]										
sgeulachd	[sgʲiaLəxg]	sgioba	[sgʲibə]										

<p>S18 (-)s'(-) ELSEWHERE [ʃ]</p> <p>When none of the other rules about slender s apply, the it will be pronounced [ʃ] at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of a word.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">seachdain</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[ʃɛxgɛNʲ]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">maise</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[maʃə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>siùil</td> <td>[ʃu:l]</td> <td>ceist</td> <td>[kʲeʃdʲ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ciste</td> <td>[kʲiʃdʲə]</td> <td>cis</td> <td>[kʲi:ʃ]</td> </tr> </table>	seachdain	[ʃɛxgɛNʲ]	maise	[maʃə]	siùil	[ʃu:l]	ceist	[kʲeʃdʲ]	ciste	[kʲiʃdʲə]	cis	[kʲi:ʃ]	SLENDER
seachdain	[ʃɛxgɛNʲ]	maise	[maʃə]										
siùil	[ʃu:l]	ceist	[kʲeʃdʲ]										
ciste	[kʲiʃdʲə]	cis	[kʲi:ʃ]										

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

T01	t-sl-		[tL]												
	t-sr-		[tr]												
	t-sn-		[tr̃]												
<p>The definite article an t- cause lenition. In spite of the spelling, this also applies to sl, sn and sr groups. In the case of t-sl and t-sr this simply lenites away the s, resulting in [tL] and [tr] (as if they were written t-shl or t-shr). In the case of t-sn, leniting the s away results in t + n, which in Gaelic results in [tr̃].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>air an t-slat</td> <td>[ɛr̃ əN tLahd]</td> <td>san t-sròn</td> <td>[səN tr̃o:n]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>san t-sloc</td> <td>[səN tLoxg]</td> <td>air an t-snaois</td> <td>[ɛr̃ əN tr̃u:f]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>air an t-sràid</td> <td>[ɛr̃ əN tra:d]</td> <td>air an t-snathainn</td> <td>[ɛr̃ əN tr̃aɦɪN]</td> </tr> </table>				air an t-slat	[ɛr̃ əN tLahd]	san t-sròn	[səN tr̃o:n]	san t-sloc	[səN tLoxg]	air an t-snaois	[ɛr̃ əN tr̃u:f]	air an t-sràid	[ɛr̃ əN tra:d]	air an t-snathainn	[ɛr̃ əN tr̃aɦɪN]
air an t-slat	[ɛr̃ əN tLahd]	san t-sròn	[səN tr̃o:n]												
san t-sloc	[səN tLoxg]	air an t-snaois	[ɛr̃ əN tr̃u:f]												
air an t-sràid	[ɛr̃ əN tra:d]	air an t-snathainn	[ɛr̃ əN tr̃aɦɪN]												
BROAD															

T02	tn-		[tr̃]												
<p>this is similar to groups like cn so at the beginning of a word the n will turn into [r] with nasalisation on nearby vowels. Words with tn- are very rare in Gaelic, except in the an t-sn- combination.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>tnùth</td> <td>[tr̃u:]</td> <td>tnachair</td> <td>[tr̃axɪr̃]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>thnùthail</td> <td>[tr̃u:.al]</td> <td>tnùthmhor</td> <td>[tr̃u:vər]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tnùthaire</td> <td>[tr̃u:.ɛr̃ə]</td> <td>tnùthach</td> <td>[tr̃u:.əx]</td> </tr> </table>				tnùth	[tr̃u:]	tnachair	[tr̃axɪr̃]	thnùthail	[tr̃u:.al]	tnùthmhor	[tr̃u:vər]	tnùthaire	[tr̃u:.ɛr̃ə]	tnùthach	[tr̃u:.əx]
tnùth	[tr̃u:]	tnachair	[tr̃axɪr̃]												
thnùthail	[tr̃u:.al]	tnùthmhor	[tr̃u:vər]												
tnùthaire	[tr̃u:.ɛr̃ə]	tnùthach	[tr̃u:.əx]												
BROAD															

T03	(-)thC(-)														
<p>A broad th anywhere that is immediately followed by another consonant is silent. Some speakers do more complicated things to thC- at the start of a word but that doesn't happen everywhere so you don't have to worry about doing it yourself.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>do thlachd</td> <td>[dɔ Laxg]</td> <td>dùthchasach</td> <td>[du:xəsəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>màthraichean</td> <td>[ma:rɪçən]</td> <td>sruthlach</td> <td>[sdruLəx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cothrom</td> <td>[kɔrəm]</td> <td>lùths</td> <td>[Lu:s]</td> </tr> </table>				do thlachd	[dɔ Laxg]	dùthchasach	[du:xəsəx]	màthraichean	[ma:rɪçən]	sruthlach	[sdruLəx]	cothrom	[kɔrəm]	lùths	[Lu:s]
do thlachd	[dɔ Laxg]	dùthchasach	[du:xəsəx]												
màthraichean	[ma:rɪçən]	sruthlach	[sdruLəx]												
cothrom	[kɔrəm]	lùths	[Lu:s]												
BROAD															

T04	V̄th + V-		[.]												
[]															
<p>A broad th in results in hiatus if the first vowel is long (it does not apply to diphthongs) if there is another vowel coming after. At the end, it is silent.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>bùtha</td> <td>[bu:.ə]</td> <td>gaothach</td> <td>[gw:.əx]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>làthair</td> <td>[La:.ɪr̃]</td> <td>gaoth</td> <td>[gw:]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>blàthaich</td> <td>[bLa:.ɪç]</td> <td>bùth</td> <td>[bu:]</td> </tr> </table>				bùtha	[bu:.ə]	gaothach	[gw:.əx]	làthair	[La:.ɪr̃]	gaoth	[gw:]	blàthaich	[bLa:.ɪç]	bùth	[bu:]
bùtha	[bu:.ə]	gaothach	[gw:.əx]												
làthair	[La:.ɪr̃]	gaoth	[gw:]												
blàthaich	[bLa:.ɪç]	bùth	[bu:]												
BROAD															

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

T05 (-)th(-) ELSEWHERE	[h]		
When none of the previous rules about broad th apply, then it is usually [h]. If it occurs between vowels it can also sometimes be hiatus but since it's hard to predict, I'd advise you to check with a native speaker, the wordlist or a dictionary.			
Examples:			
thàinig	[hɑ:nɪgʲ]	cruth	[kruh]
athair	[ahəɾʲ]	tuath	[tuəh]
sgiathan	[sgʲiəhən]	latha	[La.ə]

BROAD

T06 (-)Vt(-)	[hd]		
A broad t which comes after a vowel, possibly with other letters before and/or after will undergo pre-aspiration and come out as [hd].			
Examples:			
put	[puhd]	bòtainn	[bɔ:hɪNʲ]
cat	[kahd]	atach	[ahdəx]
cutadh	[kuhdəɣ]	còta	[kɔ:hðə]

BROAD

T07 -Ct(-)	[d]		
When a broad t in the middle or at the end of a word is immediately preceded by another consonant, you get a [d].			
Examples:			
allt	[auLd]	calltainn	[kauLɪNʲ]
cunnt	[kũ:Nd]	gealltanais	[g'auLdənəs]
sagart	[sagəRʲd]	taghta	[tɣdə]

BROAD

T08 t-	[t]		
When none of the previous rules apply, a broad t at the start of a word will be pronounced [t].			
Examples:			
taigh	[tɣj]	tòn	[tɔ:n]
tarraing	[taRɪŋʲgʲ]	turas	[tʉəs]
tog	[tog]	tùr	[tu:r]

BROAD

T09 t-sl-	[tɪ]		
t-sr-	[tr]		
t-sn-	[tr̃]		
The definite article an t- has leniting force. In spite of the spelling, this also applies to sl , sn and sr groups. In the case of t-sl and t-sr this simply lenites away the s , resulting in [tɪ] and [tr] (as if they were written t-shl or t-shr). In the case of t-sn , leniting the s away results in t + n , which in Gaelic results in [tr̃].			
Examples:			
air an t-sliabh	[ɛɾʲ əN tɪav]	air an t-sreath	[ɛɾʲ əN trɛh]
air an t-sleagh	[ɛɾʲ əN tɪɣ]	air an t-sneachda	[ɛɾʲ əN trɛxgə]
air an t-srian	[ɛɾʲ əN trian]	air an t-snighe	[ɛɾʲ əN tr̃.ə]

SLENDER

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

T10	thl'-		[l]
	thr'-		[r]
<p>A lenited slender thl and thr group will result in weak [l] and [r]. Some speakers do more complicated things here but that doesn't happen everywhere so you don't have to worry about doing it yourself.</p>			
Examples:			
do thligheachd	[dɔ li.əxg]	bho thri	[vɔ ri:]
do thliochdan	[dɔ lixgan]	dà threòir	[da: rɔ:r]
dà threabhaiche	[da: rɔ.ɪçə]	dà threud	[da: re:d]

SLENDER

T13	(-) i: e: ε: + th'		[]
<p>At the end of a word after the above long front vowels, slender th will be silent.</p>			
Examples:			
dìth	[di:]	léith	[L'e:]
sgìth	[sg'i:]	sgéith	[sg'e:]
sìth	[fi:]	fèith	[f'e:]

SLENDER

T11	th' + u(:) ω(:) o(:) υ(:) ɔ(:) a: au -		[hj]
<p>At the beginning of a word a slender th will be pronounced [hj] if one of the above back vowels is immediately following. Other letters will follow.</p>			
Examples:			
glé theòma	[gle: hɔ:mə]	thearn	[hja:Rn]
'ga theòhdadh	[gə hɔ:.əɣ]	dà thiurr	[da: hju:R]
A Thearlaich!	[ə hja:RLɪç]	glé theann	[gle: hjauN]

SLENDER

T14	(-) u(:) ω(:) o(:) υ(:) ɔ(:) a: uə + th'V-		[j]
<p>Between two vowels slender th, possibly followed by more letters, frequently turns into a [j] glide if the first vowel is one of the above back vowels.</p>			
Examples:			
làithean	[La:jən]	gaoithe	[gɔjə]
luaithe	[Luəjə]	dlùitheachd	[dLu:jəxg]
ràithe	[Ra:jə]	saoitheil	[sɔjal]

SLENDER

T12	-th'C(-)		[]
<p>A slender th in the middle or at the end of a word that is immediately followed by another consonant is silent.</p>			
Examples:			
creithleag	[kri'elag]	cruithneachd	[krwN'əxg]
àithne	[a:N'ə]	aithreachas	[aɪ'əxəs]
breithneachadh	[br'ɛnəxəɣ]	lùiths	[Lu:f]

SLENDER

T15	(-)th'(-) ELSEWHERE		[h]
<p>When none of the previous rules apply, slender th is usually [h]. If it occurs between vowels it can also sometimes be hiatus but since that is hard to predict, I'd advise you to check with a native speaker, the wordlist or a dictionary.</p>			
Examples:			
thig	[hig']	frithealadh	[fri'həLəɣ]
theasaich	[hesɪç]	bitheanta	[bihəNdə]
glé thiamhaidh	[gle: hĩəvi]	dithis	[di.ɪ]

SLENDER

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T16	tl'-		[tɫ]
	tr'-		[tr]
Slender tl and tr will result in [tɫ] and [tr] because the broad/slender difference doesn't apply in these groups.			
Examples:			
tligheachd	[tli.ɛxg]	trì	[tri:]
tliochdan	[tlixgan]	treòir	[tro:r]
treabhaiche	[tro.ɪçə]	treud	[tre:d]

SLENDER

T19	t'-		[tʲ]
Slender t at the beginning of a word will result in palatal [tʲ]. Note that in some spelling systems some of the irregular verb spellings are an exception to this rule.			
Examples:			
teas	[tʲes]	tearn	[tʲa:Rn]
teagamh	[tʲegəv]	teòma	[tʲo:mə]
tiamhaidh	[tʲiəvɪ]	tiurr	[tʲu:R]

SLENDER

T17	-Ct'(-)		[dʲ]
When you have a consonant immediately before a slender t then you get [dʲ]. There will always be letters in front and possibly some after.			
Examples:			
leòinteach	[L'ɔ:N'dʲɛx]	slàinte	[sLa:N'dʲə]
mòinteach	[mɔ:N'dʲɛx]	susbaint	[susɪN'dʲ]
Asainte	[asɪN'dʲə]	smuaint	[smuəN'dʲ]

SLENDER

T18	(-)Vt'(-)		[hdʲ]
When you have a vowel directly in front of a slender t then you get pre-aspiration. Other letters may be in front and after the group.			
Examples:			
oiteag	[ɔhdʲag]	poit	[pɔhdʲ]
aiteamh	[ahdʲəv]	moiteil	[mɔhdʲal]
croit	[krɔhdʲ]	tuiteam	[tuhdʲəm]

SLENDER

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

U01 (-)ua(i)(-)	[uə]		STRESSED	
In a stressed syllable, possibly following some other initial letters, ua and uai will be pronounced [uə]. Other letters may follow.				
Examples:				
bhuam	[vuəm]	uaine		[uəN ⁱ ə]
cuan	[kuən]	bruaich		[bruəç]
gluasad	[gLuəsəd]	buail	[buəl]	

U02 (-)u(i) + rd(-), rl(-), rn(-), rrC(-), rr	[u:]		STRESSED	
When u or ui is followed by an rd , rl , rn and rr plus a consonant anywhere or by rr at the end of a word then you get a long [u:]. Once again, I'm following the traditional convention of not writing the grave before rr as it leads to misleading spellings (cf A06, E17, I11).				
Examples:				
bùrn	[bu:Rn]	bùird		[bu:Rd ⁱ]
cùrlach	[ku:RLəx]	ùird		[u:Rd ⁱ]
sgurr	[sgu:R]	tùirling	[tu:Rlɪŋ ⁱ g ⁱ]	

U03 (-)ù(i)(-)	[u:]		STRESSED	
In a stressed syllable, possibly following some other initial letters, ù and ùì will be pronounced [u:]. Other letters may follow.				
Examples:				
dùn	[du:n]	dùin		[du:N ⁱ]
glùn	[gLu:n]	cùil		[ku:l]
cùlaibh	[ku:Ləv]	sùilean	[su:lən]	

U04 (-)u + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[u-u]		STRESSED	
		nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)		[u-u]
		rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)		[u-u]
		ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)		[u-u]
When you have an u in an environment where a helping vowel appears, this will give you [u-u]. Other letters may be in front of the whole group and/or follow.				
Examples:				
ulbhag	[uLuvag]	lurgann	[LurugəN]	
cunbhalach	[kunuVəLəx]	furm	[furm]	
urchair	[uruxɪr ⁱ]	mulghart	[muLuyəR ⁱ d]	

U05 (-)u + lIV(-), nnV(-), rrV(-), mV(-)	[u]		STRESSED	
In a stressed syllable, possibly following some other initial letters, ui before ll , nn and m will be [u] if there is a vowel immediately after. Other letters may follow. Note that there is a certain amount of variation in the way native speakers deal with this group. Some have retained the older [u] pronunciation, so [u] is acceptable in many places too.				
Examples:				
ullamh	[uLəv]	grunnach		[gruNəx]
mullach	[muLəx]	cumail		[kumal]
gunna	[guNə]	cumanta	[kuməNdə]	

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

U06 (-)u + ll, nn, m IIC(-), nnC(-), mC(-)	[u:] [u:]
This rule deals with u (optionally with letters in front of it) which is followed either by:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or m without anything following them, that is, at the end of a word ▪ ll, nn or m which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters 	
In all cases the pronunciation will be [u:]. Once again, since this lengthening is fully predicatble, I'm not using the grave on these in line with the traditional system (cf A06, E17, I11, U02).	
Examples:	
a-null [ə'Nũ:L] sunnt [sũ:Nd]	
grunn [grũ:N] cum [kũ:m]	
cunnt [kũ:Nd] diumbach [d'ũ:mbəx]	

STRESSED

U08 (-)ui + llV(-), nnV(-), mV(-)	[u]
In a stressed syllable, possibly following some other initial letters, ui before ll, nn and m will be [u] if there is a vowel immediately after. Other letters may follow. Note that there is a certain amount of variation in the way native speakers deal with this group. Some have retained the older [u] pronunciation, so [u] is acceptable in many places too.	
Examples:	
tuilleadh [tuL'əɣ] cuinneag [kwN'ag]	
duilleag [duL'ag] luime [Luime]	
cluinneadh [kLuN'əɣ] muime [muime]	

STRESSED

U07 (-)u + dhC(-), ghC(-)	[u:]
In a stressed syllable, initially and following other initial letters you get a long [u:] if there is a dh or gh coming after which itself is immediately followed by another consonant. Other letters may follow but have no further effect.	
Examples:	
lughdaich [Lu:dɪç] rudhraich [Ru:rɪç]	
Dughlas [du:Ləs] Lughdan [Lu:dan]	
ughdar [u:dər] Fughlaigh [fu:Laj]	

STRESSED

U09 (-)ui + ll, nn, m	[wi]
IIC(-), nnC(-), mC(-)	[wi]
This rule deals with ui (optionally with letters in front of it) which is followed either by:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ll, nn or m without anything following them, that is, at the end of a word ▪ ll, nn or m which are immediately followed by a consonant and optionally more letters 	
In all cases the pronunciation will be [wi].	
Examples:	
tuill [twiL] cluinntinn [kLũĩN'dɪN]	
uillt [wiL'd] suim [swim]	
cluinn [kLũĩN] Luimneach [Lwimnəx]	

STRESSED

The Guide to Reading Gaelic

U10 ui-	[u]												
d, n, t, l, s + ui-	[u]												
<p>This rule and the next deal with what is perhaps the messiest aspect of the Gaelic spelling system. The previous rules are reliable but U10 and U11 are only broadly indicative. Different speakers and dialects differ considerably from each other. So in the remaining cases of ui you will more often than not get [u] if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the ui is at the beginning of a word ▪ if it follows a dental (d, n, t, l and s) <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">uiseag</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[uʃag]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">duine</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[duNʲə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>uisge</td> <td>[uʃgʲə]</td> <td>duilleag</td> <td>[duLʲag]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tuisseal</td> <td>[tuʃəL]</td> <td>suipear</td> <td>[swihbər]</td> </tr> </table>		uiseag	[uʃag]	duine	[duNʲə]	uisge	[uʃgʲə]	duilleag	[duLʲag]	tuisseal	[tuʃəL]	suipear	[swihbər]
uiseag	[uʃag]	duine	[duNʲə]										
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tuisseal	[tuʃəL]	suipear	[swihbər]										
STRESSED													

U12 (-)ui + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[u-w]												
nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)	[u-w]												
rb(-), rbh(-), rch(-), rg(-), rgh(-), rm(-), rmh(-)	[u-w]												
ml(-), mr(-), ms(-), mch(-)	[u-w]												
<p>When you have an ui in an environment where a helping vowel appears, this will give you [u-w]. Other letters may be in front of the whole group and/or follow. Should you have a case of ui being pronounced [u], then it behaves like rule U03 and you get [u-u].</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">duilgheas</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[dwlujəs]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">duirche</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[durʲuçə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>duirgh</td> <td>[durʲuj]</td> <td>guirme</td> <td>[gurʲumə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>luirg</td> <td>[Lurʲurgʲ]</td> <td>suirghe</td> <td>[surʲujə]</td> </tr> </table>		duilgheas	[dwlujəs]	duirche	[durʲuçə]	duirgh	[durʲuj]	guirme	[gurʲumə]	luirg	[Lurʲurgʲ]	suirghe	[surʲujə]
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STRESSED													

U11 -ui- l	[u]												
-ui- ELSEWHERE	[u]												
<p>Please also read the note under U10 about the problems with the remaining cases of ui. In the middle of a word, it will usually be [u] before a single l and more often than not in all other cases.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">buileach</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[buləx]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">buidhe</td> <td style="width: 25%;">[bujə]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cuilean</td> <td>[kulan]</td> <td>bruis</td> <td>[bruj]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cuileag</td> <td>[kulag]</td> <td>puist</td> <td>[puʃdʲ]</td> </tr> </table>		buileach	[buləx]	buidhe	[bujə]	cuilean	[kulan]	bruis	[bruj]	cuileag	[kulag]	puist	[puʃdʲ]
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cuilean	[kulan]	bruis	[bruj]										
cuileag	[kulag]	puist	[puʃdʲ]										
STRESSED													

U13 (-)ui + lb(-), lbh(-), lch(-), lg(-), lgh(-), lm(-), lmh(-)	[u-u]												
nb(-), nbh(-), nch(-), ngh(-), nm(-), nmh(-)	[u-u]												
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cuirm	[kurʲum]	muinghinn	[munujɪNʲ]										
STRESSED													

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U14 (-)u- ELSEWHERE		[u]	STRESSED	
<p>In a stressed syllable, both initially and following other initial letters and always followed by other letters, u will be pronounced [u] everywhere else.</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
urram	[uRəm]	cus		[kus]
ugh	[u]	buntainn		[bundɪNʲ]
urchair	[uruxɪrʲ]	thuca	[huxgə]	

U15 -u(-)		[ə]	UNSTRESSED	
<p>The letter u in an unstressed position does not occur very often anymore in recent publications and if it does, it normally obeys the rules that say that unstressed vowels are boring, so you get [ə].</p> <p>Examples:</p>				
agus	[agəs]	MacCodrum		[max'kɔdrəm]
bu	[bə]	ud		[əd]
Calum	[kaLəm]	Sgùlamus	[sgu:Ləməs]	