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VARIA II

Éanainmneacha agus éanseanchas i bhfilíocht na scol*

Tá thart ar 40 éanainm tugtha faoi deara agam i bhfilíocht na scol, ó *ainneal* go *ulchobhchán*. Ardaíonn an uimhir sin go thart ar 55 má chuirtear dánta fiannaíochta agus dánta siollacha eile i meadarachtaí níos scaoilte san áireamh. Roinnt torthaí luatha ó thionscnamh níos cuimsithí a gheofar anseo, ag díriú ar shamplaí ón dán díreach amháin.

Ainneal: Mar áis le teachtaireacht éigin a chur in iúl is ea a úsáideann na filí tagairtí don éanlaith de ghnáth—mar analach nó mar mheafar. Cuir i gcás, samhail de neamhbhuaine an tsaoil is ea luas na fáinleoige in:

> Bhar mbeith go hoirchilleach air
> is córaide, a chlann Ádhaimh,
> an bioth go dtairrnge tharaibh;
> rioth na hainnle a ionnshamhail (*DiD* 53.13).
>
> The world passes swift as swallow; the more cautious, therefore, shouldst thou be of it till thou hast put it past thee (?) (McKenna 1922, 296).

Ar an gcaoi chéanna, níl sa trácht ar ubh na fáinleoige sa leathrann seo thíos ach bealach le hinsint don lucht éisteachta go bhfuil an saol iompaithe bun os cionn ag bás *ghéag Luighne*:

> Do-bhir guin ghéige Luighne
> féige bruidhne ag uigh ainnle (*IGT* ii, sampla 1380).
>
> The roof of a house is occupied by a swallow's egg
> because of the [fatal] wounding of Luighne's scion.

Is minic freisin a bhaintear leas as comparáid le dathanna éan, mar a dhéantar anseo:

> A-tá t'abhra is t'aghaidh mhiodhchuir,
> a mhac Taidhg, a thaobh mar chuip,
> ar néimh na hainnle is na heala;
> méin Saidhbhe fa deara dhuit.

*Is é atá anseo leagan de pháipéar a tugadh ag comhdháil lae a reáchtáladh ar 21 Bealtaine 2021 in onóir do dhuine d'eagarthóirí *Ériu*, Damian McManus, agus é ag éirí as a phost mar Ollamh na Luath-Ghaeilge i gColáiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath. Is dósan a thiomnaím é seo freisin, le cion agus le meas.

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> O son of Tadhg, O hero of foam-white skin, thy eyelash, and gentle face are of the colour of the swallow and the swan; Sadhbh's nature has made them so (*AiD* 26.32).

Tá tagairt fhíorspéisiúil do dhearca a bhaintear as fáinleoga i ndán eile:

> Fios a mbuadha do bhí ag Sioghmall
> seóid uaisli ararbh oirches dóigh
> benaidh derca a henaibh áinleadh
> feagadh ferta failgeadh n-óir (*ABM* 436.18).
>
> Sioghmhall knew what these trustworthy noble jewels could do; he extracts stones (*lit*. berries) from swallows, he tests (*fēag*[*h*]*a*[*i*]*dh*) the properties of gold rings.

Chreidtí i gcultúir éagsúla go raibh buanna ar leith ag an gcloch seo a bhainfí as bolg nó as eagán fáinleoige, go háirithe le daoine a leigheas (féach Duffin 2013, *passim*). Luaitear buanna den chineál sin léi in dhá théacs Gaeilge a chuir Greene in eagar (1952, 73–4 agus 81), ach ní heol dom aon tagairt eile in aon teanga d'úsáid na cloiche seo chun ór a thástáil.

Corr (ghrian): Bua is ea é sin a shamhlaítí le cloch na coirre, barúil a théann i bhfad siar agus a luann Arastatal féin, cé nár ghlac sé féin léi:

> Now among the birds the cranes … migrate from the farthest points to the farthest. They fly into the wind. The report about the stone is false: the report is that they contain a stone as ballast, which when it falls out becomes useful for testing gold (Balme 1991, 135).

Is dócha gurb í seo an chloch atá i gceist in *IGT* i §82:

> Coisgidh sealbhadh réim, mur so:
> Nā[s] sir, clach na cuirre grían;
> nī bhíadh uirre acht an rath ríogh cōir (*ABP* línte 794–6).

Seo an t-aistriúchán a thug mé ansin:

> An infixed pronoun prevents use of the accusative, like this:
> Do not seek it, [i.e.] the heron's stone;
> only a king's prosperity would be on her correct.

Níl aon leagan feabhsaithe le tairiscint agam den aistriúchán ar an dara líne, ach is cinnte gur chóir 'crane' a chur in áit 'heron' sa chéad líne. Ní fheadar an ainm ar an ngrús amháin (seachas ar chineálacha eile coirre freisin) é *corr ghrian*, ar ceannfhocal é in *IGT* ii (§197) ach nach bhfuil aon sampla eile agam de ón bhfilíocht.

Cloch eile a luann Giraldus Cambrensis leis an ngrús:

> Cranes are so numerous that in one flock alone you will often see a hundred or about that number. These birds, by a natural instinct, take their turns by night in watching the common safety, standing on one leg only, while in the other featherless claw they hold a stone. They do this so that if they should go to sleep, they will be wakened again immediately by the fall of the stone and continue their watch (O'Meara 1982, 40).

Ní foláir nó is codladh den sórt sin atá i gceist ag an bhfile sna rainn seo:

> Fós a ndeirim re Domhnall
> ar egla na hanfhórlann
> bas tana gan fhíoch gan éd
> bíoth mo chara ara choimhéd.
>
> Dénadh codla na cuirre
> gnáth riamh dúsacht doghruinge
> go mall a-nalluin 's a-niogh
> ag clannaibh Ghall is Ghaoidhiol (*ABM* 468.16–17).
>
> Still, for fear of trouble, what I say to Domhnall, slender palm devoid of resentment and envy, is: let my friend be watchful.
>
> Let him sleep the crane's sleep; long ago and [still] today, a late awakening has usually been a rude one for the descendants of foreigners and Gaels.

Gioghra: Ní heol dom ach sampla amháin den éanainm seo san fhilíocht chlasaiceach:

> Madh ionmhall an néll go Nás,
> as fás én ngioghrann tre ghiús (*IGT* ii, sampla 1960).

Nílim cinnte faoi bhrí na chéad líne anseo—'if the [progress of the] cloud to Naas is sluggish', b'fhéidir—ach tá brí na dara líne soiléir:

> it is [like] the growth of barnacle geese from fir [timber].

Is ait an rá é sin ar an gcéad léamh, ach tagann Giraldus Cambrensis i gcabhair orainn arís anseo. Go deimhin, seans gur faoina anáilsean a cumadh an leathrann. Deir sé:

> *Barnacles that are born of the fir-tree and their nature*
> There are many birds here that are called barnacles, which nature, acting against her own laws, produces in a wonderful way. They are

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like marsh geese, but smaller. At first they appear as excrescences on fir-logs carried down upon the waters. Then they hang by their beaks from what seems like sea-weed clinging to the log, while their bodies, to allow for their more unimpeded development, are enclosed in shells (O'Meara 1982, 41).

Guaiseabhac: Is mar chomhfhocal de *guais* + *seabhac* atá sé seo arna aistriú iontu seo:

Tiocfaid leis don leith oile
guaissheabhuic Bheann mBoghoine,
's garbhshluaigh ó ghleanntaibh Bearnais
d'ealtain chrannruaidh chloidheamhghlais.

From the other side he will be joined by the danger-braving hawks of *Beanna Boghaine* and a fierce host from the glens of *Bearnas*, a red-speared, blue-bladed herd (*TD* 4.43).

Guaisseabhac go sén seilge,
beithir co mbuaidh ndíbheirgi,
frémh cothaighthi gach cerdo
dér dochaithmhe dílenda.

A perilous hawk with prosperous hunting, a hero chief in ferocity, a root which supports every art, an inexhaustible wave of a flood (*DMU* 2.46).

Tá roinnt samplaí eile le fáil san fhilíocht, cuir i gcás na cinn seo in *ABM*: 161.16b, 257.45a, 301.6a, 439.7a. Ní mé, in ionad breathnú air mar chomhfhocal, arbh fhearr é a thuiscint mar éanainm ann féin, mar leagan Gaeilge de 'goshawk'? Níl aon dabht ach go raibh an t-éan creiche seo le fáil in Éirinn le linn ré an dána dhírigh (féach D'Arcy 1999, 85–90).

Traghna: An t-aon sampla den éanainm seo atá aimsithe agam sa dán díreach, tá sé beagáinín borb dár tháinig anuas chugainn d'fhilíocht na scol:

Atá trumpóir no traghna,
a crunntóin mná Mathghamhna (*IGT* ii, sampla 1307).

A trumpeter or corncrake is in the interior of Mathghamhain's wife's round posterior.

EOIN MAC CÁRTHAIGH
Roinn na Gaeilge, Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

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