



An Modh Coinníollach

10 Point Summary (Yeah its unlikely there'll be that many!)

1. The Modh Coinníollach is sometimes called the conditional tense. It describes events that might happen, if something else happens.
2. These are the frontal changes to the verb in the modh coinníollach:

Consonant	séimhiú
Vowel	d'
F	d'fh

3. We use the following endings for the first declension (one syllable), BUT remember, leathan le leathan, caol le caol.

Slender Vowel	Broad Vowel
finn	fainn
feá	fá
feadh sé/sí	fadh sé/sí
fimis	faimis
feadh sibh	fadh sibh
fidís	faidís

4. We use the following endings for the second declension (two or more syllables), BUT remember, leathan le leathan, caol le caol.

Slender Vowel	Broad Vowel
eoinn	óinn
eofá	ófa
eodh sé/sí	ódh sé/sí
eoimis	óimis
eodh sibh	ódh sibh
eoidís	óidís

5. This is the format for asking and answering questions in the M.C.

The question (?)	an + urú (ach d,t,s)
Positive answer (✓)	frontal change
Negative answer (x)	ní + séimhiú ar chonson

6. We use the word "dá" to say "if" in the modh coinníollach. "Dá" puts an urú on the word that follows it if that word can sustain an urú.



7. We use the word "mura" to say "if not" in the modh coinníollach. "Mura" puts an urú on the verb that follows it if that verb can sustain an urú.