

Effect of the article on a noun

	Nouns starts with	Masculine	Feminine	Plural (both M & F)
Nominative or Accusative	Consonant Vowel S+vowel / l / n / r	an an t- an	an (+ aspirate) an an t	na na h na
Genitive	Consonant Vowel S+vowel / l / n / r	an (+aspirate) an an t	na na h na	na (+ eclipse) na (+ eclipse *) na
Dative	Consonant Vowel S+vowel / l / n / r	an (+ eclipse) an an	an (+ eclipse) an an t	na na h na

Aspiration (known as séimhiú) and eclipsis (known as urú) **with the singular article** do not affect D, T or S even though these three letters can all be subject to séimhiú and D and T can be subject to urú, in other contexts, notably with the plural article in the genitive case, as in "trasna na dtonnta". *This absence of séimhiú / urú is because of the so called dentals-dots rule*

* In the plural, to eclipse a word starting with a vowel use n- , but in the singular vowels are not eclipsed (*dentals-dots rule again*)
Prefix t only uses a hyphen in front of a vowel, but not in front of S
Prefix h never has a hyphen

Before the singular and plural articles trí >> tríd, le >> leis, and fara >> fairis.

The singular article, an, combines with other words (usually prepositions) to give a combined form -

de + an >> den + séimhiú	i(n) + an >> sa(n) + séimhiú	faoi + an >> faoin + urú
do + an >> don + séimhiú	i(n) + na >> sna	ó + an >> ón + urú