

CHEILLEY: a contribution to Manx lexicography

Max W. Wheeler

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for Leslie Faragher, *Manninagh dooie*

CHEILLEY ‘each other, one another’: reciprocal pronoun

This word, occasionally spelt *chielley*, typically occurs with the apparent definite article *y*, which may be ‘absorbed’ in a preceding *y* (after *dy*, *my*, *ry*), or represented with ‘ after a vowel. However, *y* is really the possessive *e* ‘his’ (thus *y cheilley* = *e cheilley* ‘his fellow, his partner’), which explains why the expected variant of the definite article, ‘*n*, is not found here, and why *cheilley* always appears in this lenited form. The most common expressions are *dy cheilley* and *ry cheilley* ‘one another’, ‘together’. I do not think it is possible to give a wholly coherent account of the difference between them. One may observe, though, that movement or direction in space (‘towards one another’, ‘converging’) favours *dy cheilley*, occurring in the semantic fields of ‘gathering’, ‘joining’, and ‘folding (one part of an object towards another)’; while both ‘communicating with’, and ‘fighting with’ one another favour *ry cheilley* (facing one another). Between the prepositions *fo*, *jeh*, and *veih* and *y cheilley*, *-m-* is inserted: written *fo-my-cheilley*, *jeh-my-cheilley*, *veih-my-cheilley*. The source of this *-m-* is unclear; it is not found with other prepositions that end in a vowel —*da*, *dy*, *ry*.¹ One might suppose that ‘with one another’ could be expressed by **marish y cheilley*, but this expression does not occur. Instead, writers used *lesh y cheilley*, or just *dy cheilley* (and occasionally *ry cheilley*).

A. Cregeen, *Dictionary of the Manks Language*, 1835, includes the following expressions with *cheilley*:

dy cheilley, *adv.* together, joined.

lurg-y-cheilley, *adv.* after one another.

fud-y-cheilley, *adv.* through others, mixed.

cab-ry-cheilley, *s. f.* a pair of scissors [literally ‘jaw(s) together’, a visual metaphor].

coyrt-dy-cheilley, *v.* joining.

fo-my-cheilley, *adv.* through others, subverting; 2 *Tim.* ii. 14: *Jeh ny reddyn shoh cur ad ayns cooinaghtyn, coyrt currym orroo kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn, nagh streeu ad mysh focklyn nagh vel gys veg yn ymmyd, agh dy choyrt sleih fo-my-cheilley*. Of these things put them in remembrance, charging them before the Lord that they strive not about words to no profit, but to the subverting of the hearers.

fud-y-cheilley, *adv.* mixed through others.

kione y cheilley, *adv.* through others, mixed.

lesh-y-cheilley, *adv.* one with another.

my-cheilley, *a.* continuous, together. [In the corpus, only found in the contexts *fo-my-cheilley*, *jeh-my-cheilley*, *veih-my-cheilley*, as mentioned above; and one case of *rish my cheilley* (see below).]

veih my cheilley, *adv.* asunder.

ry-cheilley, *adv.* together, stuck together.

goll-ry-cheilley, *adv.* like one another, alike.

neu-gholl-ry-cheilley, *a.* dissimilar.

Most of these usages can be illustrated with examples from my corpus of over 1m words of Classical Manx (1700-1850). The corpus consists largely of works translated from English, and the parallel

¹ The *-m-* occurs also in Phillips’ translation (1610) of Psalm 15: *veim y ghri* ‘from his heart’, where we see that it was not earlier restricted to *y cheilley*, though it is again before *y* = *e* ‘his’ in this phrase.

English passages below are nearly all the originals which the Manx attempts to render. Where the English is my own it is in ‘...’.

Though in most cases *y cheilley* occurs as the object of a preposition, it is also found as a verbal object as in this first set of examples:

1. *y cheilley*: direct object of verb. ‘one another, each other’

FRAUE DY CHOOILLEY OLK; —fraue dy chooilley *ghrogh-yannoo*, jeh *mee-chairys*, jeh *tranlaase*, jeh *drogh-ghellal*, jeh ***molley y chielley***, jeh *maarllys*, jeh *anvea*, jeh *leighderagh*, jeh bwishal son baase ayraghyn as moiraghyn, &c.

Jeih loobyn as daeed ver oo ayns un churtan, as ver oo jeih loobyn as daeed ayns oirr y churtan, raad t’ad tayrn dy cheilley; dy vod ny loobyn ***greimney y cheilley***.

As tra v’ad er jeet gys Ecbatane, haink ad gys thie Reguel, as veeit Sara ad: as lurg daue v’er n’***oltaghey ’cheilley***, chur ee lhee stiagh ad ’sy thie.

As shen-y-fa shegin daue nish yn Jouyl as e Ainlyn, as Peccee deyrit goll-roo hene, y ve oc son sheshaghyn ayns torchagh, ta choud veih chymmey ’ghoail ny dy ***gherjaghey y cheilley***, dy vel ad ny s’laik gueeaghyn da cheilley nish ayns nyn dreihys va roie ***miolaghey y cheilley*** gys peccah.

As hie Moses magh quail e ayr ’sy leigh? as reah eh biallys da, as phaag eh eh: as ***vrie*** ad mychione slaynt ***y cheilley***: as hie ad stiagh ’sy chabbane.

Tar, lhig dooin ***jeeaghyn y cheilley*** ’syn eddin.

Nee ny arreyderyn ayd’s troggal seose nyn goraa; lesh yn un choraa nee ad kiaulleeaght: son ***hee*** ad ***y cheilley*** sooill ry sooill, tra ver y Chiarn lesh Zion dy valley reesht.

Agh ***coyrlee-jee*** y cheilley gagh-laa
Bannee-jee y cheilley lesh paag chasherick.
Oltee-jee y cheilley lesh paag dy ghraih

Lhig dooin er-y-fa shen geiyrt da ny reddyn ta jannoo son shee, as lioroo oddys shin ***niartaghey y cheilley*** ’sy chredjue.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL. The root of *every evil*, of *injustice*, of *oppression*, of *extortion*, of ***cheating one another***, of *thieving*, of *contention*, of *law-suits*, of wishing for the death of parents, &c.

Fifty loops shalt thou make in the one curtain, and fifty loops shalt thou make in the edge of the curtain that is in the coupling of the second; that the loops may ***take hold one of another***.

And when they were come to Ecbatane, they came to the house of Raguel, and Sara met them: and after they had ***saluted one another***, she brought them into the house

‘Therefore they must now have the Devil and his angels, and sinners damned like them, as companions in torment, who are so far from receiving pity or comforting one another, that they are now those who would curse one another in their desolation who previously tempted one another to sin.’

And Moses went out to meet his father in law, and did obeisance, and kissed him; and they ***asked each other*** of their welfare; and they came into the tent.

Come, let us ***look one another*** in the face.

Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing: for they ***shall see eye to eye*** [Manx: they shall see one another eye to eye], when the Lord shall bring again Zion

But ***exhort one another*** daily
Salute one another with an holy kiss.
Greet ye one another with a kiss of charity

Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith ***one*** may ***edify another***.

Ny **treig-jee y cheilley**, agh lesh coardail son traa, dy vod caa ve eu son trostey as padjer; as dy heet cooidjagh reesht, nagh miolee yn drogh-spyrryd shiu son nyn neuheeltys.

Agh my ta shiu **lhottey as coyrt mow y cheilley**, cur-jee twoaie nagh stroie-jee yn derrey yeh yn jeh elley.

Defraud ye not **one the other**, [Do not forsake one another] except it be with consent for a time, that ye may give yourselves to fasting and prayer; and come together again, that Satan tempt you not for your incontinency.

But if ye **bite** and **devour** [Manx: **injure** and **destroy**] **one another**, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.

In one somewhat similar case, **y cheilley** is strictly the subject of a verb:

2. *y cheilley*: verbal subject

As lhie ee sheese ec e chassyn derrey'n voghrey; as ren ee girree my **b'leayr** da sleih **y cheilley**

And she lay at his feet until the morning: and she rose up before one could know another. [Manx: before one another was discernible to people (i.e. before it was light enough to be able to recognize anyone)]

Y cheilley may be used in the genitive (possessive) depending on a noun phrase: 'one another's, of one another'.

3. *y cheilley*: genitive

Eisht dooyrt mee, Cha goym kiarail sodjey jeu: shen ta geddyn baase, lhig da goll gy-baase: as shen ta dy ve giarit jeh, lhig da ve giarit jeh; as lhig da'n chooid elley gee, dagh unnane **feill y cheilley**.

Ymmyrk-jee **erraghyn y cheilley**, as myr shoh lhieen-jee yn leigh

SON wheesh as dy vel *M.* as *N.* er choyrnt nyn aigney dy-cheilley ayns poosey casherick, as er hoilshaghey shoh fenish Yee as y cheshaght shoh, as gys shen er choyrnt as er n'ghialltaghey nyn mreearrey yn derrey yeh da'n jeh elley, as er hoilshaghey shoh liorish coyrt as goaill Fainey, as liorish goaill **laueyn y chielley**; Ta mish fockley magh dy nee dooinney as ben phoost ad cooidjagh, Ayns Ennym yn Ayr, as y Vac, as y Spyrryd Noo. Amen.

lhisagh deiney as mraane poost ve dy feer vooar graihagh er y chielley, as streu dy yannoo **bioys y chielley** maynrey ayns shoh

Ren eh yn aarkey y scarrey, as lhig eh daue goll ny-hrooid: hug eh er ny ushtagh yn dy hassoo er **mooin-y-cheilley** [myr voall er dagh cheu.]

Then said I, I will not feed you: that that dieth, let it die; and that that is to be cut off, let it be cut off; and let the rest eat every one **the flesh of another**.

Bear ye **one another's burdens**, and so fulfil the law of Christ.

FORASMUCH as *M.* and *N.* have consented together in holy wedlock, and have witnessed the same before God and this company, and thereto have given and pledged their troth either to other, and have declared the same by giving and receiving of a Ring, and by **joining of hands** [Manx: by taking one another's hands]; I pronounce that they be man and wife together, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Married men and women ought to be greatly loving to one another, and to strive to make **one another's life** happy here below.

He divided the sea, and let them go through: he made the waters to stand on an heap. [Manx: on **top of one another**] (as a wall on either side). [*Er mooin* = 'mounted on', 'piggy back'.]

Prepositional phrases with *y cheilley*4. *coair y cheilley* ‘near one another’

As haink eh [y pillar bodjallagh] eddyr camp ny Egyptianee as camp Israel: agh ve ny vodjal as dorraghys da ny Egyptianee, agh hug eh soilshey ’syn oie da ny Israeliteyn: myr shen nagh daik ad **coair y cheilley** er y slane oie.

And it came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel; and it was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light by night to these: so that the **one** came not **near the other** all the night.

5. *da ’cheilley* ‘for one another’. In the examples, this prepositional phrase is found with verbs that are construed with an indirect object with *da*: *leih da* ‘forgive’, *cur da* ‘give, send’.

Gymmyrkey yn derrey yeh lesh y jeh elley, as **leih da ’cheilley**, my ta dooinney erbee as streeu echey rish fer elley

Forbearing one another, and **forgiving one another**, if any man have a quarrel against any

As bee-jee dooie yn derrey yeh da’n jeh elley, meiygh-chreeagh, **leigh da y cheilley**.

And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, **forgiving one another**.

As bee cummaltee yn thalloonin boggyssagh harrystoo, as bee ad gennal, as **ver** ad gootyn **da ’cheilley**.

And they that dwell upon the earth shall rejoice over them, and make merry, and shall **send gifts one to another**.

As shen-y-fa shegin daue nish yn Jouyl as e Ainlyn, as Peccee deyril goll-roo hene, y ve oc son sheshaghyn ayns torchagh, ta choud veih chymmey ’ghoaill ny dy gherjaghey y cheilley, dy vel ad ny s’laik **gueeaghyn da cheilley** nish ayns nyn dreihys va roie miolaghey y cheilley gys peccah.

‘Therefore they must now have the Devil and his angels, and sinners damned like them, as companions in torment, who are so far from receiving pity or comforting one another, that they are now those who would **curse one another** in their desolation who previously tempted one another to sin.’

6. *dy cheilley*: the majority of the examples of *y cheilley* are found with the preposition *dy*. As a general rule, with *dy cheilley*, some motion or direction in space is implied, but there are exceptions, as indicated below.a. *Dy cheilley* is used in many expressions of ‘gathering’, transitive or intransitive, the common idea being movement towards one another, or convergence in the same direction.

Ny myr side tra t’ee lhiggit er mark, t’ee scarrey yn aer, ta chelleeragh **cheet dy cheilley** reesht, myr shen nagh vod dooinney ginsh cre’n raad hie ee ny hrooid:

Or like as when an arrow is shot at a mark, it parteth the air, which immediately **cometh together** again, so that a man cannot know where it went through

Cha vel traa erbee neu-chooie son carrey as sheshey dy **heet dy cheilley**; agh ny s’dooie na ad ny-neesht, ta ben rish e sheshey

A friend and companion never **meet** amiss [Manx: there is no time unsuitable for a friend and a companion to **come together**]: but above both is a wife with her husband

As tra v’ad er n’yannoo shoh **chruinnee** ad **dy cheilley** lheid yn earroo mooar dy eastyn; dy row yn lieen oc brishey.

And when they had this done, they inclosed [Manx: **assembled together**] a great multitude of fishes: and their net brake.

As kione bleeantyn liauyrey nee ad **taaghey dy cheilley**; son hig inneen ree yn jiass, gys ree yn twoaie, dy yannoo coardail

Chaggle dy cheilley ooilley kynneeyn Yacob

Traa dy arraghey claghyn, as traa son **chymsaghey** claghyn **dy cheilley**: traa dy ve graihagh, as traa dy haghney graih

Tra honnick Yeeseey dy row yn pobble ayns preis **chionney dy cheilley**, vaggryr eh er y spyryd neughlen,

Nee ny ashoonyn **roie dy cheilley** myr thooillaghyn ymmodee ushtaghyn: agh nee Jee ad y chastey, as nee ad chea foddey jeh, as bee ad er nyn imman myr coau ny sleityn roish y gheay, as myr floagyn roish y gheaychassee.

Ta shiu nish toiggal meanal y text, ta mee er **chur dy cheilley** ny Scriptyryn shoh dy explaynal

As ny-sodjey na shoh, er-yn-oyr dy row yn preachoor creeney, dynsee eh yn pobble dy imneagh ayns tushtey: dy jarroo hug eh tasteey vie, as hir eh magh, as **hug eh dy cheilley** ymmodee raaghyn creeney.

as my t'eh marran, **ver ad nyn gooney dy cheilley** dy choyrnt fo-chosh eh

As troggee eh seose mergey, as **tayrnee eh dy cheilley** eebyrtee Israel, as chaglee eh cooidjagh skeayltee Yudah veih kiare ardjyn yn aer.

Bee-jee nyn dhost ayns my enish, O ellany; as lhig da'n pobble jannoo mie nyn gooish; lhig daue shassoo stiagh, as eisht loayrt; lhig dooin **tayrn dy cheilley** ayns briwnys.

And in the end of years they shall **join** themselves **together**; [Manx: **resort to one another**] for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement

Gather all the tribes of Jacob **together**

A time to cast away stones, and a time to **gather** stones **together**; a time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing

When Jesus saw that the people came running [Manx: **thronging**] **together**, he rebuked the foul spirit

The nations shall rush [Manx: **run together**] like the rushing of many waters: but God shall rebuke them, and they shall flee far off, and shall be chased as the chaff of the mountains before the wind, and like a rolling thing before the whirlwind.

Now you understand the meaning of the text that I **put together** [i.e. collected, assembled] these scriptures to explain

And moreover, because the preacher was wise, he still taught the people knowledge; yea, he gave good heed, and sought out, and set in order [Manx: **put together**, i.e. assembled] many proverbs.

and if he stumble, they will help [Manx: **put their help together**] to overthrow him

And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble [Manx: **draw together**] the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth.

Keep silence before me, O islands; and let the people renew their strength: let them come near; then let them speak: let us come near [Manx: **draw**] **together** to judgment.

- b. *Dy cheilley* is also used in the context of ‘joining two or more elements together’ as in the following examples, with binding, joining, weaving, sticking, etc. For ‘sticking together’,

as well as *lhiantyn dy cheilley*, we find *lhiantyn er y cheilley*, and *lhiantyn ry cheilley*, for which see examples below (§7, §14e).

Myr nagh vod fuygh ta **kianlt as juntit dy cheilley** ayns buildal, v'er ny lhaggaghey lesh craa: myrgeddin yn cree t'er ny hickyragey lesh coyrle vie, cha gow eh aggle ec traa erbee.

Eisht dooyrt Delilah rish Samson, T'ou foast dy m'y volley, as ginsh breagyn dou: insh dou cre lesh oddys oo ve kianlt. As dooyrt eh r'ee, My nee oo rheynn folt my ching ayns shiaght skeogyn, as **fee ad dy cheilley**, as jannoo ad shickyr lesh kibbin 'sy gharmin [hed my niart voym].

Hie ad hene as ooilley ny va bentyn roo sheese bio ayns yn ooig, as **haink y thaloo dy-cheilley** harrystoo: as ren ad cherraghtyn veih mastey'n pobble.

Tra ta'n thaloo sponkit gys joan, as ny ceabyn **lhiantyn creoi dy cheilley?**

As son wheesh as dy vaik oo yiarn kione y chray hallooin, nee ad seiy ad hene fud slught deiney, agh cha jean ad **lhiantyn dy cheilley**, eer myr nagh vel yiarn taah rish cray.

As timber **girt** and **bound together** in a building cannot be loosed with shaking: so the heart that is stablished by advised counsel shall fear at no time.

And Delilah said unto Samson, Hitherto thou hast mocked me, and told me lies: tell me wherewith thou mightest be bound. And he said unto her, If thou weavest the seven locks of my head with the web [Manx: if you separate the hair of my head into seven skeins, and **weave** them **together**]. And she fastened it with the pin.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed [Manx: **came together**] upon them: and they perished from among the congregation.

When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods **cleave** fast **together?**

And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not **cleave one to another**, even as iron is not mixed with clay.

- c. *Dy cheilley* is used when two parts of an object are folded towards one another, as in these examples:

As ghow Elijah e chloagey, as ren eh **filley** eh **dy cheilley**, as woail eh ny ushtagh yn, as y ad er nyn scarrey veih my cheilley; myr shen dy jagh ad ny-neesht harrish er thaloo chirrym.

Ta'n ommydan **filley** e laueyn **dy cheilley**, as gee yn eill ehey hene.

va ben ayns shen seaghnit lesh spyryd doghanagh rish hoght bleeaney jeig, as v'ee **crybbit dy cheilley**, as cha dod ee er agh erbee ee hene y yeeragey.

And Elijah took his mantle, and **wrapped** it **together**, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground.

The fool **foldeth** his hands **together**, and eateth his own flesh.

there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was **bowed together**, and could in no wise lift up herself.

- d. And 'clapping one's hands' may use *dy cheilley*, though clapping is more often just *bwoalley ny massyn* 'strike the palms', without *dy cheilley*.

Uss er-y-fa shen, vac y dooinney, jean phadeyrys, as **bwoail** dty vassyn **dy cheilley**.

Thou therefore, son of man, prophesy, and **smite** thine hands **together**.

- e. Whereas the sense of ‘communicating with one another’ typically requires *ry cheilley*, one common Biblical expression using *dy cheilley* in this context is *cur nyn goyrle dy cheilley* ‘consult together, conspire’, literally, ‘put their counsel together’:

Son tra ta cheet orroo caggey erbee ny paitt,
ta ny saggyrtyn **cur nyn goyrle dy cheilley**,
c’raad oddys ad ve follit maroosyn.

For when there cometh any war or
plague upon them, the priests **consult
with themselves**, where they may be
hidden with them.

Tra va mooinjer Vabylon er chlashtyn shen
v’ad corree, as **hug ad nyn goyrle dy-
cheilley** noi’n ree

When they of Babylon heard that, they
took great indignation, and **conspired**
against the king

As myr ta sheshaghtyn dy roosteyryn lhie
cooyl-chlea son dooinney, myr shen ta
sheshaght ny saggyrtyn **coyrt nyn goyrle dy
cheilley**, dy yannoo dunverys er y raad: son
t’ad jannoo dy eajee.

And as troops of robbers wait for a
man, so the company of priests
murder in the way by consent [Manx:
conspire together to commit murder
on the road]: for they commit
lewdness.

Tra va’n moghrey er jeet rish, **hug** ooilley ny
ard-saggyrtyn as shanstyr yn phobble **nyn
goyrle dy cheilley**, dy choyrt eh gy-baase.

When the morning was come, all the
chief priests and elders of the people
took counsel against Jesus to put him
to death

- f. ‘Charity’, or ‘love, to one another’ can be expressed with *graih dy cheilley*:

dy vel y credjue eu cheet er ash ny smoo
as ny smoo, as **graih** dagh unnane eu **dy
cheilley** bishaghey

because that your faith groweth
exceedingly, and the **charity** of every one
of you all **toward each other** aboundeth

As erskyn dy chooilley nhee lhig da
graih jeean ve eu **dy cheilley**: son nee
graih coodaghey ymmodee peccaghyn.

And above all things have fervent **charity
among yourselves**: for charity shall cover
the multitude of sins.

- g. Finally, in not a few cases, *dy cheilley* can be used for ‘together’ without the elements either of reciprocity or of movement. This sense is otherwise expressed with *lesh y cheilley* (see §13 below). And *ooilley dy cheilley* is often used where the English has ‘all together’, or even ‘altogether’ (adverbial = ‘completely, utterly’), for which *ooilley dy cheilley* may not have been the most idiomatic rendering.

Tra heeynys y Chiarn magh e laue, nee
chammah yn er-coonee tuittym, as eshyn
t’eh cooney lesh, as hed ad ooilley naardey
dy cheilley.

When the Lord shall stretch out his hand,
both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that
is holpen shall fall down, and they all
shall fail **together**.

shen-y-fa hug eh er y chashtal as e voalley
dy ghobberan; hie ad naardey **dy cheilley**.

therefore he made the rampart and the
wall to lament; they languished **together**.

tra ta mee geamagh orroo, t’ad shassoo
seose **dy cheilley**.

when I call unto them, they stand up
together.

nee ny ayraghyn as ny mec **dy cheilley**
tuittym lioroo; nee’n naboo as e charrey
cherraghtyn.

the fathers and the sons **together** shall
fall upon them; the neighbour and his
friend shall perish.

Eisht gowee yn voidyn boggey 'sy daunsin, chammah deiney aegey as y chenndeeaght **dy cheilley**: son chyndaa-yms yn dobberan oc gys boggey, as nee'm ad y gherjaghey, as dy ghoaill boggey veih nyn drimshey

As nee cummal ayns Judah hene, as ayns ooilley ny ard-valjyn **dy cheilley**, eirrinee, as bochillyn keyrragh.

son t'adsyn myrgeiddin er chur cooyl, as er roie er-chea **dy cheilley**

hed Chemosh magh ayns cappeeys, marish e haggertyn as e phrinceyn **dy cheilley**.

Son bee chammah yn jalloo grainnit as e ghrainneyder er nyn gerraghey **dy cheilley**.

Nee yn moddey-oaldey baghey marish yn eayn, as nee yn leopard lhie sheese marish y vannan; yn lhey, as y lion aeg, as y haagh beyiht **dy cheilley**; as nee paitchey ad y vochilley.

As ooilley reeaghyn y twoaie, foddey as gerrit, **ooilley dy cheilley**, as ooilley reeriaghtyn y theihll, ta er eaghtyr y thalloin;

Nish haink eh gy-kione, tra v'ad er chlashtyn ooilley ny goan, dy row aggle orroo **ooilley dy cheilley**, as dooyrt ad rish Baruch, Inshee mayd dy firrinagh da'n ree ooilley ny goan shoh.

Chum ad shoh **ooilley dy cheilley** lesh un aigney ayns padjer as aghin, marish ny mraane, as Moirrey moir Yeesey, as e vraaraghyn.

Cur-m-yner, ta shiu hene ooilley er vakin eh: cre'n-fa eisht ta shiu **ooilley dy cheilley** lesh cha beg dy hushtey?

Ta aggle y Chiarn glen, as farraghtyn son dy bragh: ta briwnyssyn y Chiarn firrinagh as cairagh **ooilley dy cheilley**.

Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance, both young men and old **together**: for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow.

And there shall dwell in Judah itself, and in all the cities thereof **together**, husbandmen, and they that go forth with flocks.

for they also are turned back, and are fled away **together**

Chemosh shall go forth into captivity with his priests and his princes **together**.

For that which is made shall be punished **together** with him that made it. [Manx: both the graven image and the engraver shall be punished together]

The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling **together**; and a little child shall lead them.

And all the kings of the north, far and near, **one with another**, and all the kingdoms of the world, which are upon the face of the earth

Now it came to pass, when they had heard all the words, they were afraid both one and other [Manx: that fear was on them **all together**], and said unto Baruch, We will surely tell the king of all these words.

These all continued **with one accord** in prayer and supplication, with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren.

Behold, all ye yourselves have seen it; why then are ye thus **altogether** [Manx: all together] vain?

The fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever: the judgements of the Lord are true, and righteous **altogether**.

7. *Er y cheilley* ‘on one another’ is used in contexts where *er* ‘on’ is appropriate in its own right:

As y naptin va mysh e chione, cha nee ny lhie marish ny aanrityn elley, agh **fillit er-y cheilley** ayns ynnyd er-lheh. [*fillit dy cheilley* could have been used here, see above.]

Thousaneyn dy cheayrtyr t’ou er **choyrt** ny caarjyn as y sleih-mooinjerey ’smessey **er-y-cheilley** myr moddee; ny craueyn oc jeestyrnee ny feeacklyn oc snaggeraght **er-y-cheilley** as yn eill oc ooilley craa lesh keoie-id - eisht er ghreerasagh seose ad dys shuit-leigh dy **vaarail** nyn argid dy ommijagh **er-y-cheilley** ayns farg as eulys.

graihagh er y-cheilley

As my t’ou creck veg rish dty naboo, ny kionnaghey veih laue dty naboo; cha **jean** shiu **tranlaase er y cheilley**

Eisht **yeeagh** ny ostyllyn **er y cheilley** ayns ourys quoi er v’eh cheet.

Er shoh ren Hewnyn ny baljyn-cheerey, as cummaltee ny baljyn-foshlit, yn chiarroo laa yeig jeh’n vee Adar, laa son gennallys, as cuirraghyn, as ard fealley, as dy **stowal** gfootyn **er y cheilley**.

Ta e scaailey e voyrn, **lhiantyn er y cheilley** myr lesh seal shickyr.

T’ad cha **chion er y ch[e]illey**, nagh vod yn aer sloo cheet eddyr ad.

And the napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself.

Thousands of times you have **set** the worst friends and relatives **on each other** like dogs; their bones creaking their teeth **chattering together** and their flesh all shaking with madness — then have incited them to law suits to **spend** their money foolishly **on each other** in anger and fury. *Trial of John Barlecorn*, tr. Chris Sheard

loving one another

And if thou sell ought unto thy neighbour, or buyest ought of thy neighbour’s hand, ye shall not **oppress one another**

Then the disciples **looked one on another**, doubting of whom he spake.

Therefore the Jews of the villages, that dwelt in the unwalled towns, made the fourteenth day of the month Adar a day of gladness and feasting, and a good day, and of sending portions one to another [Manx: of **bestowing** gifts **on one another**].

His scales are his pride, shut up together [Manx: **sticking on one another**] as with a close seal. [Compare *lhiantyn dy cheilley* above]

One is so near to another [Manx: They are so **pressed on one another**], that no air can come between them.

8. As Cregeen explains, *fo my cheilley* is ‘subverting’ (lit. ‘underneath one another’); *cur fo-my-cheilley* ‘to subvert’:

Ta dy chooilley reeriaght ta girree magh n’oi hene goll naardey: as ard-valley ny thie erbee ta girree-magh **fo-my-cheilley**, cha vod ad shassoo.

Jeh ny reddyng shoh cur ad ayns cooinaghtyn, coyrnt currym orroo kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn, nagh streeu ad mysh focklyn nagh vel gys veg yn ymmyd, agh dy **choyrt** sleih **fo-my-cheilley**.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand: [‘rising up **in subversion**’]

Of these things put them in remembrance, charging them before the Lord that they strive not about words to no profit, but to the **subverting** of the hearers.

Ny beeill oc sheign y yeigh, ta **cur** slane lughtyn-thie **fo-my-cheilley**, gynsaghey reddyn nagh lhisagh ad er graih drogh chosney.

Whose mouths must be stopped, who **subvert** whole houses, teaching things which they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake.

9. *Fud y cheilley*, 'mixed together', 'mingled with', and, idiomatically, 'in disarray, in confusion, disorganized', is literally 'through one another', or 'among one another'.

Myr shoh va sniaghtey-garrou ayn, yn aile as y sniaghtey-garrou roie **fud-y-cheilley** feer atchimagh, cha row rieau y lheid ayns ooilley cheer Egypt neayr's ve ny ashoon

So there was hail, and fire mingled with the hail [Manx: the fire and the hail running **through one another**], very grievous, such as there was none like it in all the land of Egypt since it became a nation

cha jean oo cuirr dty halloo lesh caghlaa rass **fud-y-cheilley**: cha jean oo ceau garmad dy linsee-woolsee.

thou shalt not sow thy field with **mingled** seed: neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woollen come upon thee

Son choud as t'ad cast **fud-y-cheilley** myr ny drineyn, as nyn geeayl voue, myr deiney meshtal, bee ad stroit-myr stubble slane creen.

For while they be folden **together** as thorns, and while they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.

Nish tra va Enemessar marroo, ren Sennacherib e vac reill ayns e ynnyd; e chooishyn va cha **fud-y-cheilley**, nagh voddins goll gys Media

Now when Enemessar was dead, Sennacherib his son reigned in his stead; whose estate was **troubled** [Manx: was so disorganized], that I could not go into Media

ta e lught-thie as e chooid-heihlt fagit **fud-y-chielley**

his family and his affairs are neglected [Manx: are left **in confusion**]

Myr ec margey my t'ou er n'eaishtagh rish

'As at market if you have listened to a chattering crowd gathering, and you do not know

Cowag y chaglym, agh cha bee ayd fys Cre un ockle ta fer gra rish fer elley, Agh thassane mooar ooilley **fud-y-cheilley**

what (one) word one person says to another but a great babble all **in confusion**'

Honnick mee'n tra va'n diunid doo as feayn,

'I saw the time when the depth was black and vast,

Gyn aer, gyn aile, gyn thaloo as gyn keayn :

without air, without fire, without earth and without sea,

Gyn soilshey neesht ; as foast v'ad ooilley ayn

without light either; and still they were all there

Myr dredge brenneeinagh, floagagh, fegooish kione ;

like dusty frozen sea mist, flaky, endless; each thing that is now separate, then **was in confusion**'

Dagh nhee t'er lneh nish, eisht va **fud-y-cheilley**

10. *Harrish y cheilley* 'over one another':

As nee ad tuittym **harrish y cheilley** myr roish y chliwe, tra nagh vel fer erbee er nyn eyrt's: as cha bee veg y vree ayndiu dy hassoo roish nyn noidyn.

And they shall fall **one upon another**, as it were before a sword, when none pursueth: and ye shall have no power to stand before your enemies.

11. Three expressions involve *jeh* with *y cheilley*: *goaill boggey jeh* ‘rejoice in (someone), rejoice to meet (someone), greet (someone)’; *goaill y kied jeh* ‘take (one’s) leave of (someone)’, and *briaght jeh* ‘enquire of’:

Myr shen deie eh er, as haink eh stiagh,
as **ghow ad boggey jeh my-cheilley**

As tra va shin er **ghoaill nyn gied jeh**
[’]**cheilley**, ghow shin lhuingys; as
hyndaa adsyn thie reesht.

Myr shen tra v’ad ersooyl magh, scar
ad veih my-cheilley, as chyndaa reesht
haink ad gys yn un voayll; as lurg daue
v’er **vriaght jeh my-cheilley** yn oyr,
ghow ad rish nyn yeearee: eisht phoint
ad traa ny-neesht cooidjagh, tra oddagh
ad geddyn ee ny lomarcán.

So he called him, and he came in, and they
saluted one another.

And when we had **taken our leave one of
another**, we took ship; and they returned
home again.

So when they were gone out, they parted the
one from the other, and turning back again
they came to the same place; and after that
they had **asked one another** the cause, they
acknowledged their lust: then appointed
they a time both together, when they might
find her alone.

12. *Kione y cheilley* is an idiomatic expression ‘mixed together, combined’, maybe without the sense of ‘confusion, disorder’ present in *fud-y-cheilley*.

hug eh lesh mysh keead punt dy vyrrh as dy
aloes **kione y cheilley**

Cha jean oo dty gharey-feeeyney y chuirr
lesh caghlaaghyn rass **kione-y-cheilley**;
nagh bee dty rass t’ou er chuirr, as mess dty
gharey-feeeyney neufollan.

Aer, ooir, aile, ushtey, nyn giare **kione-y-
cheilley**

and [he] brought a **mixture** of myrrh
and aloes, about an hundred pound
weight

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with
divers seeds: lest the fruit of thy seed
which thou hast sown, and the fruit of
thy vineyard, be defiled.

‘air, earth, fire, water, the four of them
together’

13. *Lesh y cheilley* is ‘together, in company with one another’:

As dyllee ad dy cheilley ooilley
shenndeeaght yn ard-valley, as roie
yn aegid oc ooilley **lesh-y-cheilley**,
as ny mraane oc, gys y co-
chruinnaght

Eisht ren ooilley yn pobble siyr **lesh-
y-cheilley**, as huitt ad sheese lesh
nyn eddinyn gys y thalloo

Cre’n-fa ta ny ashoonyn cha
eulyssagh girree-magh **lesh y
cheilley**: as cre hon ta’n sleih goaill
red ommijagh ayns nyn gione?

Haink eh eer gy-kione, myr va ny
trumpeteryn hellym lesh cayrnyn, as
ny fir-chiaullee goll **lesh y cheilley**
’syn un chiaul, ayns coyrt moylley as
booise da’n Chiarn

And they called together all the ancients of the
city, and all their youth ran **together**, and their
women, to the assembly

Then all the people together hastened [Manx:
hastened **together**], and fell down to the earth
upon their faces

Why do the nations so furiously rage **together**:
and why do the peoples imagine a vain thing?

It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and
singers were **as one**, to make one sound to be
heard [Manx: as the trumpeters were sounding
with horns and the singers going **together**
(with them) in the same song] in praising and
thanking the Lord

Lhig da ny mee-chrauee tuittym
lesh-y-cheilley ayns ny ribbaghyn oc
hene: as lhig dooys dy bragh ad y
haghney.

nee'm my phaart dy jed my chree as
my ghoan **lesh y chielley**.

Let the ungodly fall into their own nets
together: and let me ever escape them.

I will endeavour that my words and heart shall
go **together**.

14. A number of expressions involve *ry cheilley*; the common element of meaning seems to be 'facing one another', or 'confronting one another', not generally implying movement.

a. As Cregeen explains, *goll ry cheilley* means 'be like one another', with the 'be like' element as in *goll rish*. A similar sense is to be observed in *soylagh ry cheilley* or *cosoylagh ry cheilley* 'compare with one another':

As va'n raad kiongoirt roo, goll-rish
raad ny shamyrn, ta gys y twoaie,
co-liauyr roosyn, as co-lhean roo, as
v'ad er dy chooilley aght **goll ry-
cheilley**, rere nyn gummey, as rere
nyn ghorryssyn.

As haink kiare beishtyn mooar seose
veih yn aarkey, nagh row **goll ry-
cheilley**.

Son t'ee ny s'aalin na'n ghrian, as
erskyn ooilley order ny rollageyn, as
ny sollys na'n soilshey hene, tra t'ad
er nyn **soylagh ry-cheilley**

Dy feer hug ad ooashley da ny
cretooryn s'eajee: son **cosoylit ry-
cheilley** ta paart ny smeilley na paart
elley.

And the way before them was like the
appearance of the chambers which were
toward the north, as long as they, and as broad
as they: and all their goings out were **both**
[Manx: they were in every way similar]
according to their fashions, and according to
their doors.

And four great beasts came up from the sea,
diverse one from another [Manx: that **were not
like one another**].

For she is more beautiful than the sun, and
above all the order of stars: being compared
with the light, she is found before it [Manx:
above all the order of the stars and of the
brightness (more) than the light itself, when
they are **compared with one another**]

Yea, they worshipped those beasts also that are
most hateful: for **being compared together**,
some are worse than others.

b. Various kinds of communication, such as speaking, saying, arguing, lying, making an agreement, singing, roaring, reasoning, conversing —verbs that would also take the preposition *rish* for their regular indirect objects— use *ry cheilley* 'to one another'.

As **dooyrt** ad **ry-cheilley**, Tar-jee, lhig
dooin breekyn y yannoo, as slane lostey
ad

As va aggle orroo, goaill yindys as **gra
ry-cheilley**, Cre'n monney dy ghooiinne
eh shoh?

Eisht hie ad son **argane ry-cheilley**, quoi
jeu syrje veagh.

And they **said one to another**, Go to, let
us make brick, and burn them thoroughly

And they being afraid wondered, **saying
one to another**, What manner of man is
this?

Then there arose a **reasoning among
them**, which of them should be greatest.

Myrgeddin uss vac y dooinney ta cloan dty phobble kinjagh loayrt my-dty-chione, rish ny voallaghyn, as ayns porchyn nyn dhieyn, as **loayrt ry-cheilley**, dagh fer rish e vraar, gra, Tar-jee, guee-ym erriu, as clasht-jee cre ta'n goo ta cheet magh veih'n Chiarn.

As bee creeaghyn y daa ree shoh soit er olk, as **loayree** ad **breagyn ry-cheilley** ec yn un voayrd

ren ad conaant ry-cheilley

nagh ren ad **arraneyn y ghoail ry-cheilley** my-e-chione 'sy daunsin, gra, Ta Saul er varroo e housaneyn, as David e yeih thousaneyn?

son v'ad er **choardail ry-cheilley** dy heet dy ghobberan mârish, as dy gherjaghey eh.

Son dymmyrk ymmodee feanish foalsey n'oi, agh cha row yn eanish oc **coardail ry-cheilley**.

Tar-jee nish, as lhig dooin **pleadeil ry-cheilley**, ta'n Chiarn dy ghraa. Ga dy beagh nyn beccaghyn myr scarleod, bee ad gial myr sniaghtey; ga dy vel ad jiarg myr crimson, bee ad myr yn ollan vane.

lhig daue **coyrle y ghoail ry cheilley**

Nee ad **garveigagh ry-cheilley** myr lionyn: nee ad gullal myr quallianyn lion.

As lhig dooin **smooinaghtyn** dy dowin **ry-cheilley**, dy ghreinnaghey gys graih, as gys obbraghyn mie:

Ny **gow-jee sproght goanlyssagh ry-cheilley**, vraaraghyn, er-aggle dy bee shiu er nyn gheyrey: cur-my-ner ta'n briw shassoo ec y dorrys.

As er-yn-oyr dy vel aigney-mie mastey caarjyn dy Leah callit mannagh vel ad dy mennic **jannoo sheshaght ry-chielley**, H'em gys Jee gagh-laa

Cha jean shiu geid, ny dellal dy molteyraght, ny **ginsh breg ry cheilley**

Also, thou son of man, the children of thy people still are talking against thee by the walls and in the doors of the houses, and **speak one to another**, every one to his brother, saying, Come, I pray you, and hear what is the word that cometh forth from the Lord.

And both of these kings' hearts shall be to do mischief, and they shall speak lies [Manx: **speak lies to one another**] at one table

and **both of them made a covenant**

did they not **sing one to another** of him in dances, saying, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands?

for they had **made an appointment together** to come to mourn with him and to comfort him.

For many bare false witness against him, but their witness **agreed not together**.

Come now, and let us **reason together**, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

let them **take counsel together**

They shall roar together [Manx: **roar at one another**] like lions: they shall yell as lions' whelps.

And let us consider one another [Manx: think **deeply to one another**] to provoke unto love and to good works

Grudge not one against another, [Manx: Do not **take spiteful hostility towards one another**] brethren, lest ye be condemned: behold, the judge standeth before the door.

And because love amongst friends is soon lost for want of conversing with one another [Manx: **making companionship with one another**], I will go to God daily

Ye shall not steal, neither deal falsely, neither **lie one to another**

As hie Abimelech mac Jerubbaal gys Shechem, gys braaraghyn e vayrey as va **taggloo** oc **ry-cheilley**, as rish ooilley lught-thie ayr e voir,

And Abimelech the son of Jerubbaal went to Shechem unto his mother's brethren, and communed with them [Manx: they had **conversation with one another**], and with all the family of the house of his mother's father

- c. Another context requiring *ry cheilley* is that involving contention: fighting one another, joining battle with one another, being at enmity with one another, going to law with one another.

va daa ghooorney jeh ny Hebrewnee **streeu ry-cheilley**

two men of the Hebrews **strove together**

Tra ta deiney **tuittym magh ry-cheilley**, as my hig ben-heshey yn derrey yeh jeu eddyr ad, dy livrey e sheshey ass y laue echeysyn ta dy woalley eh, as lesh e laue gremmey eh 'sy ghoall:

When men strive together one with another [Manx: **fall out with each other**], and the wife of the one draweth near for to deliver her husband out of the hand of him that smiteth him, and putteth forth her hand, and taketh him by the secrets [i.e. grabs his crotch]:

Bee e laue er ny yiarey j'ee, cha bee chymmey ec dty hooill urree.

Then thou shalt cut off her hand, thine eye shall not pity her.

[Cregeen: **goal**, s. the fork of any thing between where the branches, prong, or legs branch out or diverge; *e* **ghoayl**, s. big fork, or divergement of the thighs]

As dooyrt y Philistine, Ta mee cur-y-lane-fo armeeyn Israel y laa shoh: cur-jee dooinney hym, dy vod mayd **caggey ry-cheilley**.

And the Philistine said, I defy the armies of Israel this day; give me a man, that we may **fight together**.

as shen myr ve er y chiaightoo laa, dy **jagh ad laue ry-cheilley**: as varr cloan Israel jeh ny Syriane keead thousane coshee 'syn un laa.

And so it was, that in the seventh day the **battle was joined**: and the children of Israel slew of the Syrians an hundred thousand footmen in one day.

As y laa cheddin va coardail er ny yannoo eddyr Pilate as Herod; son roie v'ad **ayns noidys ry-cheilley**.

And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together: for before they were **at enmity between themselves**.

Nish er yn oyr shen ta son shickyrys foill nyn mast' eu, dy vel **shiu goll gys y leigh ry-cheilley**: nagh baare diu goaill aggair? nagh baare diu surranse molteyracht?

Now therefore there is utterly a fault among you, because ye **go to law one with another**. Why do ye not rather take wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?

Son choud's va Dooinney biallagh gys Jee,
Va dagh cretoor **ry-cheilley** still **ayns shee**.

'As long as Man was obedient to God, every creature was still **at peace with one another**.'

- d. There are a couple of other cases where *ry cheilley* parallels the use of the preposition *rish*; in the expression *caardys ry cheilley* ‘relationship with one another’ parallel to *caardys rish* ‘relationship to, friendship with’; and in the sense ‘for, throughout’ a period of time:

Nish tra smooinee mee dy down er
ny reddyn shoh rhym pene, as dy
ghow mee ad gys my chree: dy vel
creenaght as y vea dy bragh
farraghtyn ayns **caardys ry-cheilley**

As nee shiu combaasal yn ard-valley,
ooilley ny deiney caggee ta shiu ayn,
as goll un cheayrt mygeayrt y valley:
myr shoh nee oo jannoo **shey laa ry-
cheilley**.

Now when I considered these things in
myself, and pondered them in my heart, how
that to be allied unto wisdom is immortality
[Manx: that wisdom and eternal life are
related to each other]

And ye shall compass the city, all ye men of
war, and go round about the city once. Thus
shalt thou do **six days** [sc. **one after the
other, continuously**].

- e. Lastly, there are a few cases in which *ry cheilley* does not seem to be distinct in sense from *lesh y cheilley*, or *dy cheilley* ‘together’:

Vraaraghyn, eiy-jee **ry-cheilley** orrym’s,
as cur-gee tasteey dauesyn ta gimmeeght
myr shen, myr ta shinyn eu son sampleyr.

Shen-y-fa ren Jee myrgeeddin ad y livrey
seose gys neu-ghlennid, trooid sayntyn
nyn greeaghyn hene, dy vee-ooashlaghey
nyn girp **ry-cheilley**

O moylley-gee yn Chiarn mârym: as lhig
dooin ard-voylley ’choyrt da’n Ennym
echey **ry-cheilley**.

T’ad sniemmit yn derrey yeh gys y jeh
elley, t’ad lhiantyn **ry-cheilley**, nagh vod
ad ve er ny scarrey

T’ad ooilley lhiantyn **ry-cheilley**, as
freayll ad-hene dy follit

Brethren, be followers **together** of me,
and mark them which walk so as ye have
us for an ensample.

Wherefore God also gave them up to
uncleanness through the lusts of their
own hearts, to dishonour their own
bodies **between themselves**

O praise the Lord with me: and let us
magnify his Name **together**.

They are joined one to another, they stick
together, that they cannot be sundered.

They hold all **together**, and keep
themselves close

15. In just one case *rish my cheilley* seems to be used where we might expect *ry cheilley*, in a context of mutual communication:

Q. Rish quoi t’ou credjal ta sheshaght
ec Nooghyn?

A. Rish Jee, as **rish my cheilley**.

(*Aght Giare*, p.18)

Q. With whom do you believe the Saints
have communion?

A. With God, and **with one another**.

16. *Trooid y cheilley* ‘through one another’:

Banglaneyn aalin gaase ard er-nyn-skyn
Feeit **trooid-y-cheilley**

‘Beautiful boughs growing high above them
woven **through one another**’

17. *Veih my cheilley* is ‘apart, asunder, away from one another’, involving a sense of divergent movement, and thus opposite to *dy cheilley*. Frequent collocations are *scarrey veih my cheilley* ‘separating from one another’, and *rheynn veih my cheilley* ‘dividing one from another’.

Shimmey’n lught-thie t’ou er stroë yn shee oc as nyn gherjagh, er-**scarrey** dooinney as ben phoost **veih my cheilley**

nee ny saggyrtyn oc chea ersooyl, as scapail; agh adsyn ad-hene vees losht **veih my-cheilley** myr darragyn.

Myr shen tra v’ad ersooyl magh, scar ad **veih my-cheilley**, as chyndaa reesht haink ad gys yn un voayll; as lurg daue v’er vriaght [j]eh my-cheilley yn oyr, ghow ad rish nyn yeearree: eisht phoint ad traa ny-neesht cooidjagh, tra oddagh ad geddyn ee ny Iomarcán.

As dooyrt ad, Tar-jee, lhig dooin ard-valley as toor y hroggal, e vullagh nee roshtyn gys niau; as lhig dooin ynnyd vaghee shickyry y yannoo dooin hene, nagh bee mayd **skeaylt veih my cheilley** er slane eaghtyr y thalloonin

tra nee yn baase shin y scarrey **veih my cheilley**

Son ta goo Yee bioal, as breeoil, as ny s’geyre na cliwe erbee dy ghaa foyr, roie trooid gys eer rheynn **veih-my-cheilley** yn annym as y spyrryd, as ny juntyn as y smuirr, as ronsaghey magh smooïnaghtyn as kiarailyn y chree.

Eisht vrish pobble Israel **veih-my-cheilley** ayns daa ayrn:

As nee eh scoltey eh lesh e skianyn er, agh cha der eh ad **veih my-cheilley**

As erreish dasyn myrgeeddin v’er woalley ny ushtaghyn, rheynn ad **veih-my-cheilley**: as hie Elisha harrish.

As cur-my-ner, va’n coodaghey va eddyr y chiamble as yn ynnyd casherick raipit **veih-my-cheilley**, veih’n vullagh gys y laare; as ren y thalloo craa, as ny creggyn scoltey.

You have destroyed the peace and comfort of many families, have parted man and wife **from each other**

their priests will flee away, and escape; but they themselves shall be burned **asunder** like beams

So when they were gone out, they parted **the one from the other**, and turning back again they came to the same place; and after that they had asked one another the cause, they acknowledged their lust: then appointed they a time both together, when they might find her alone.

And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered **abroad** upon the face of the whole earth.

when death shall separate us **from each other** here on earth

For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing even to the dividing **asunder** of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.

Then were the people of Israel divided into two parts [Manx: the people of Israel broke **asunder** in two parts]

And he shall cleave it [sc. a fowl as a burnt-offering] with the wings thereof, but shall not divide it **asunder**

and when he also had smitten the waters, they parted **hither and thither**: and Elisha went over.

And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent **in twain** from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent;

Er-y-fa dy row eh dy mennick er ny ve kianlt lesh yiarnyn as geulaghyn, as va ny geulaghyn er ny ve tayrnit **veih-my-cheilley** liorish, as ny yiarnyn brisht ayns peeshyn: as cha dod dooinney erbee eh y veeinaghey.

Ta mish *M.* dy ghoailt uss *N.* son my ven phoost, dy ve aym as dy chummal veih'n laa shoh magh, son ny share, son ny smessey, son ny s'berchee, son ny s'boghtey, ayns chingys as ayns slaynt, dy chur graih dhyt as dy yannoo mooar jeed, derrey ver y baase shin **veih my-chielley**, cordail rish oardagh casherick Yee; as gys shoh ta mee coyrt dhyt my vrearrey.

Dy jean y Chiarn arrey y reayll eddyr mish as uss, traa ta shin **veih-my-chielley**.

Because that he had been often bound with fetters and chains, and the chains had been plucked **asunder** by him, and the fetters broken in pieces: neither could any man tame him.

I *M.* take thee *N.* to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part [Manx: till death puts us **apart from each other**], according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth.

The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are **absent one from another**.