CHEILLEY: a contribution to Manx lexicography
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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 limited 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.
- larg-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

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1 The -m- occurs also in Phillips’ translation (1610) of Psalm 15: veim y ghrí ‘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’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manx</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRAUE DY CHOILLEY OLK; —fraue dy chooilley ghoogh-yannoo, jeh mee-chairys, jeh tranlaase, jeh drogh-ghellal, jeh molley y cheilley, jeh maarlys, jeh anvea, jeh leighderagh, jeh bwishal son baase ayraghy as moiraghy, &amp;c.</td>
<td>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, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 greimmey y cheilley.

As tra v’ad er jeet gys Ecbatane, haink ad gys thie Reguel, as veet 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 chymmeu ’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 rea eh biallys da, as phaag eh eh: as vrie ad mychione slaynt y cheilley: as hie ad stiagh ’sy chabbane.

Tar, lhig dooin jeaghyn 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 sooil ry sooil, 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.

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

2. *y cheilley*: verbal subject

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<td>As lhie ee sheese ee e chassyn derrey’n voghrey; as ren ee girree my b’leayr da sleih <em>y cheilley</em></td>
<td>Aigh ta shiu lhottey as coyrt mow <em>y cheilley</em>, cur-jeje twoaie nagh stroie-jeje yn derrey yeh yn jeh elley.</td>
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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.

3. *y cheilley*: genitive

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<td>Y cheilley may be used in the genitive (possessive) depending on a noun phrase: ‘one another’s, of one another’.</td>
<td>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 chood elley gee, dagh unnnane feill <em>y cheilley</em>.</td>
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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 soisheey ’syn oie da ny Israeliteyn: myr shen nagh daink 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

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

As bee cummaltee yn thallooin boggysagh harrystoo, as bee ad gennal, as *ver* ad giotyn *da ’cheilley*.

As shen-y-fa shegin daue nish yn Jouyl as e Ainlyn, as Peccsee deyrit goll-roo hene, y ve oc son sheshagyn ayns torchagh, ta choud veih chymmy ’ghoaill ny dy gherjaghey y cheilley, dy vel ad ny s’laik *gueeaghy da cheilley* nish ayns nyn dreihys va roic miolaghey y cheilley gys peccah.

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

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

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

‘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:

Cha vel traa erbee neu-chooie son carrey as shesh ey dy *beet dy cheilley*; agh ny s’doooie na ad ny-neesht, ta ben rish e shesh ey

As tra v’ad er n’yannoo shoh *chruinne* ad *dy cheilley* hleid yn carroo mooar dy eeastyn; dy row yn lien oc brishey.

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

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

And when they had this done, they inclosed [Manx: *assembled together*] a great multitude of fishes: and their net brake.
As kione blecantyn liauyrey nee ad taaghey dy chelley; son hig inneen ree yn jias, gys ree yn twoaie, dy yannoo coardail

**Chaggle dy chelley** ooiley kynneeyn Yacob

Traa dy arraghey claghyn, as traas son chymsaghey claghyn dy chelley: traas dy ve graihagh, as traas dy haghney graih

Tra honnicky Yeesey dy row yn poble ayns preis chionne dero chelley, vagyryr eh er y spyrynd neughlen,

Nee ny ashoonyn roie dy chelley myr thoiillaghyn ynmodee ushtaghyn: agh nee Jee ad y chastey, as nee ad chea foddrey jeh, as bee ad er nyn imman myr coau ny sleityn roish y gheay, as myr flogyn roish y gheaychasse.

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

As ny-sodjey na shoh, er-yen-oyr dy row yn preachoor creeneey, dynsee eh yn poble dy imneagh ayns tushtey: dy jarroo hug eh tastey vie, as hir eh magh, as hug eh dy chelley ynmodee raaghyn creeneey.

as my te charran, ver ad nyn gooney dy chelley dy choyrt fo-chosh eh

As troggee eh seose mercery, as tayrne eh dy chelley eeebyttee Israel, as chaglee eh cooidjagh sleaytlee Yudah veih kiare ardjin yn aer.

Bee-jee nyn dhost ayns my enish, O ellanyen; as lhig da’n poble jannoo mie nyn gooish; lhig daue shasso stiagh, as eisht loyrt; lhig dooin tayrn dy chelley 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**] togethet, 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 lḥaggaghe lesh craa: myrgeddin yn cree t’er ny hickyraghe lesh coyrle vie, cha gow eh aggle ec traa erbee.

As timber girl and bound together in a building cannot be loosed with shaking: so the heart that is stabilized 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 upon them: and they perished from among the congregation.

As 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 wouall eh ny ushtagh yn, as y ad er nyn scarrey veih my cheilley; myr shen dy jagh ad ny-neesht harrass er thalloo chirrym.

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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.

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.

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.

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

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Uss er-y-fa shen, vac y dooinney, jean phadeyrlys, as bwoaill 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 saggyrtyrn *cur nyn goyrle dy cheilley*, c’raad oddys ad ve follit maroosyn.

Tra va mooinjer Vabylon er chlashtyn shen v’ad coree, as *hug ad nyn goyrle dy-cheilley* noi’n ree
As myr ta sheshaghtyn dy roosteyryn lhie cooyl-chlea son dooinney, myr shen ta sheshaght ny saggyrtyrn *coyrt nyn goyrle dy cheilley*, dy yannoo dunverys er y raad: son t’ad jannoo dy eajee.

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

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

When they of Babylon heard that, they took great indignation, and *conspired* against the king
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.
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*
As erskyn dy chooilley nhee lhig da *graih* jeean ve eu *dy cheilley*: son nee graih coodaghey ymmodee peccaghyn.

because that your faith growtheth exceedingly, and the *charity* of every one of you all *toward each other* aboundeth
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’ehe cooney lesh, as hed ad ooilley naardey *dy cheilley*. shen-y-fa hug eh er y chashtal as e voalley dy ghobberan; hie ad naardey *dy cheilley*. tra ta mee geamagh orroo, t’ad shassoo seose *dy cheilley*. nee ny ayraghyn as ny mec *dy cheilley* tuittym loroo; nee’n naboo as e charrey cherraghtyn.*

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*. therefore he made the rampart and the wall to lament; they languished *together*. when I call unto them, they stand up *together*. 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
cynnindeeght **dy cheilley**: son chyndae-
yms yn doberan oc gys boggey, as nee’m
ad y gherjaghey, as dy ghoaill boggey veih
ynn drimshey
As nee cummal ayns Judah hene, as ayns
oolley ny ard-valjyn **dy cheilley**, eirrinee,
as bochillyn keyrragh.

son t’adsyn myrgeddin er chur cooyl, as er
roie er-chea **dy cheilley**

hed Chemosh magh ayns cappeeys, marish
e haggyryn as e phrineyn **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 Ihee sheese marish
y vannan; yn lheiy, as y lion aeg, as y
haagh beiyht **dy cheilley**; as nee paichey
ad y vochilley.
As oolley reeaghyn y twoaie, foddey as
gerrit, **oolley dy cheilley**, as oolley
reeriaghtyn y theihll, ta er eaghtyr y
thallooin;

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

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

Cur-m-ynner, ta shiu hene oolley er vakin
eh: cre’n-fa eisht ta shiu **oolley dy
cheilley** lesh cha beg dy hushthe?
Ta aggle y Chiarn glen, as farraghtyn son
dy bragh: ta briwnyssyn y Chiarn firrinagh
as cairagh **oolley 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 aaeniryn elley, agh *fillit er-y cheilley* ayns ynnyd er-lheh. [*fillit dy cheilley could have been used here, see above.*]

Thousaneyn dy cheayrtyn t’ou er *choyrt* ny caarjyn as y sleih moojinjerrey ‘smesey *er-y-cheilley* myr moddee; ny craueyn oc jeestyrnee ny feeacklyn oc snaggeragh *er-y-cheilley* as yn eill oc oolille craa lesh keoe-id - eisht er ghreeasagh seose ad dys shuit-leigh dy *vaarail* nyn argid dy ommijagh *er-y-cheilley* ayns farg as euly.

*graihagh er y-cheilley*

As my t’ou creck veg rish dty naboo, ny kionnaghey veih laue dty naboo; cha *jean* shiu *tranalase 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 chiiarr oo laa yeig jeh’n vee Adar, laa son gennallys, as cuirraghyn, as ard fealley, as dy *stowal* giootyn *er y cheilley*.

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

T’ad cha *chion er y ch[e]jilley*, 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]

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

Ta dy choiille e reeiaight ta girree magh n’o’i hene goll naardey: as ard-valley ny thei erbee ta girree-magh *fo-my-cheilley*, cha vod ad shassoo.

Jeh ny reddyn shoh cur ad ayns cooinaghtyn, coyrt currym orroo kiongoyr rish y Chiarn, nagh streeu ad mysh focklyn nagh vel dys veg yn ymmyd, agh dy *choyrt* sleih *fo-my-cheilley*.

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.

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.
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 snaightey-garroo ayn, yn aile as y snaightey-garroo roie **fud-y-cheilley** feer atchimagh, cha row rieau y lheid ayns ooilley cheer Egypt neary’s ve ny ashoon
cha jean oo cuirr dty halloo lesh caghlaa rass **fud-y-cheilley**: cha jean oo ceau garmad dy linsee-woolsee.
Son choud as t’ad cast **fud-y-cheilley**
myr ny drineyn, as nyn geeayl voue, myr deiney meshtal, bee ad streit-myr stubble slane creen.
Nish tra va Enemessar marroo, ren Sennacherib e vac reill ayns e ynynd; e chooishyn va cha **fud-y-cheilley**, nagh voddins goll gys Media
ta e luight-thie as e chooid-heiht fagit **fud-y-cheilley**
Myr ec margey my t’ou er n’eaishtagh rish
Cowag y chaglym, agh cha bee ayd fys Cre un ockle ta fer gra rish fer elley, Agh thassane mooar ooilley **fud-y-cheilley**
Honnick mee’n traa va’n diunid doo as feayn,
Gyn aer, gyn aile, gyn thalloo as gyn keayn :
Gyn soilshey neesht ; as foast v’ad ooilley ayn
Myr dredge brenneineagh, floagagh, fegoish kione ;
Dagh nhee t’er lheh nish, eisht va **fud-y-cheilley**

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
thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed: neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woollen come upon thee
For while they be folden together as thorns, and while they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.

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
his family and his affairs are neglected [Manx: are left in confusion]
‘As at market if you have listened to a chattering crowd gathering, and you do not know what (one) word one person says to another but a great babble all in confusion’

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 eiyrt’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 goaill 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 yeearree: eisht phoint ad traan ny-neesht cooidjagh, tra oddagh ad geddyn ee ny lomarcan.

So he called him, and he came in, and they saluted one another.
And when we had taken our leave 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 vyr rh as dy aloes kione y cheilley

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

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 thaloo

Cre’n-fa ta ny ashoonyn cha eulyssgagh 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 coyr 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 hasted [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-chielley** ayns ny ribbaghyn oc
ehene: as lhig dooys dy bragh ad y
haghney.

nee’m my phaat 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 kiongoyrt roo, goll-
rish raad ny shamvryn, ta gys y twoaie,
co-liuuy roosyn, as co-leean 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’aalín na’n ghrian, as
erksyn ooilley order ny rollageyn, as
ny sollys na’n soilshey hene, tra t’ad
er nyn **soylagh ry-chielley**

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-je,
lhig
dooiin breekyn y yannoo, as slane lostey
ad

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

Eisht hie ad son **argane ry-cheilley**, quoi
jeu syrjey 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.
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 at 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.

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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 ghooinney jeh ny Hebrewnee *streeu ry-cheilley*

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

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

As dooyrt y Philistine, Ta mee cur-y-lane-fo armeeyn Israel y laa sho:

cur-jee dooinney hym, dy vod mayd *caggey ry-cheilley*.

As shen myr ve er y chiaghtoo laa, dy *jagh ad laue ry-cheilley*: as varr claan Israel jeh ny Syrianee keead thousane coshee ’syn un laa.

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

Nish er yn oyr shen ta son shickyrys foill nyn mast’ eu, dy vel *shiu goll gys yleigh ry-cheilley*: nagh baare diu goall agguir? nagh baare diu surranse molleyragh?

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

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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]:

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]

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

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.

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

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?

‘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 smooinnee mee dy dowin er ny reddyn shoh rhym pene, as dy ghow mee ad gys my chree: dy vel creenaghst as y vea dy bragh farraghstyn ayns caardys ry-cheilley

As nee shiu combaasal yn ard-valley, ooiolley 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, eiyr-jee ry-cheilley orrym’s, as cur-jee tastey dauesyn ta gimmeeaght myr shen, myr ta shinyn eu son sampleyr.

Shen-y-fa ren Jee myrgeddin ad y livrey seose gys neu-ghlennid, trooid sayntyyn nyn greaaghyn hene, dy vee-ooashlaghey nyn girp ry-cheilley.

O moylley-jee yn Chiarn màrym: as lhig dooin ard-voilley ’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 ooiolley 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? | Q. With whom do you believe the Saints have communion? |
| A. Rish Jee, as *rish my cheilley*. (Aght Giare, p.18) | A. With God, and with one another. |

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

| Banglaneyn aalin gaase ard er-nyn-skyn | ‘Beautiful boughs growing high above them woven through one another’ |
| Feeit trooid-y-cheilley | |
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 stroïe yn shee oc as nyn gherjagh, er- *scarrey* dooinney as ben phoost *veih my cheilley*

nee ny saggyrtyne 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 pooint ad traa ny-neesht cooidjagh, tra oddagh ad geddyn ee ny lomarcan.

As dooyrt ad, Tar-jee, lhig dooin ard-valley as toor y hrooggal, e vullagh nee roshtyn gys niau; as lhig dooin ymnyn vaghee shickyr y yanno dooin hene, nagh bee mayd *skeaylt veih my cheilley* er slane eaghtryr y thalloon

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

Son ta goo Yee bioal, as breaoil, as ny s’geyrey na cliwe erbee dy ghaa foyr, roie trooid gys eer rheynn *veih-my-cheilley* yn annyn as y spyyryd, as ny juntyne as y smurr, as ronsaghey magh smooinaghtyn as kiarailyn y chree.

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

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

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

As cur-my-ner, va’n coodaghay 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-chielley** liorish, as ny yiarnyn brisht ayns peeshyn: as cha dod dooinney erbee eh y veeinaghey.

Ta mish *M.* dy ghoaill *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 yanno mooar jeed, derrey ver y baase shin **veih my-chielley**, cordail rish oardagh casherick Yee; as gys shoh ta mee coyrt dhyt my vreearrey.

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 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**.