

## The discipline of I

### A Kerry Jesuit Brogue preaching about survivorship

The fruit of hard toil and labor in the jungle was only possible after locating their prey, an unfortunate animal before slaughter, or the berries before picking from their pristine vegetation. The surprise of locating either, in the hunt with others, was communicated by the lucky finder of the team, when pointing to the victim with great delight, exclaiming 'di'. The finder's face of the warrior would gleam with surprise showing a delightful expression with a smile of satisfaction at the success of making that find. This feeling would imbue a macho status among his fellow hunters and a recognition of an elevation and special recognition to something greater than a mere hunter. This idea in a tribal order of initiation, to a higher level of recognition and relevance, served a good purpose.

The earliest expressions, during the find, would include some fist thumping on the chest exclaiming initially, 'aaaaaagh', secreting to the tail of the word sounding, 'aaaaagheee'. Over time this word became known today as 'I' (in capital) and in another variant, 'Aye'.

The primal hunt describing the object of desire/want using 'di', (now known as 'th') aligned itself with 'aaaaagheee', now better known as, 'I' and 'Aye'.

In subsequent time, 'I' and 'Aye' diverged, but not remotely. 'Aye' settled to mean 'what am I suppose to do?' An implied judgement that was requesting a performance of a duty, in the pearly eye of a Scottish Highlander.

However, the two words 'th' and 'I', have never lost their primal urge in their relationship and they continue in an evolved practice today in social discourse, seeking their dreams in life. These are the two most important words ever used by homo sapiens on 'The Isles', that amount to survivorship and continue to show a significant importance along the western sea board of Ireland and Scotland. Black homo- sapiens embedded a vernacular in their usage as a survivor's tool, in an evolved ever changing embrace of new demands in life as we know it today. This is now their legacy today.

After the arrival of a white race known as the Celts around 800 b c, the Gaelic (language of the boat people) as spoken by homo sapiens, became subsumed into a newer vernacular and continued to be known as Gaelic, and all the known place names up to then remained unchanged; their words depicting their shapes and significance.

In this newer order of human behavior the words 'th' and 'I' evolved to a newer level. Subsequent white holy men spreading newer stories from their new beliefs known as Christianity in the form of a book known as the bible, commenced writing their annals, and crafted letters portraying their biblical meanings. These holy men realized the earlier importance of the sound 'th' and the significance of the primal urge, of feeling successful and being elated. They felt their stories needed a primal connection to convince their mass audience.

They began to write these sounds and used the letter 'þ' and 'ð' to be used at the beginning of a word and at the end of a word respectively to mean 'th' or 'the' as used today. There is a Christian significance to these letters. In the Norse language the monks were called 'Papar' and they saw as part of their duty to preach the word of their new found God. They used the letter 'þ' as in Papar and lowered the convex as an image of the human lung/ chest to show that the letter of the Word of God comes from the Breath of Life. They used 'ð' with its fallen cross to signify the crucifixion of Christ as He carried the cross on His shoulder. These letters continue to be used in Icelandic today. This is how the cradle of Christianity began in Western Europe that eventually reached America.

In the English language the continual recognition of the importance of the word 'I' has not changed and always remains a capital letter whenever used in a sentence, unlike any other language in use today. Alone, no other word has shaped the culture on The Isles as we know it, and how it has survived the ravage of time that unites us all as islanders.

This close interaction today between these words, 'The' and 'I' , forms the true discipline of their primal order that enriches the English language today.