

**Skeul an Yeth
LYVER ONAN
BOOK ONE**

**STEUS DHIEN A'N YETH KERNEWEK
A COMPLETE COURSE IN THE CORNISH LANGUAGE**

Wella Brown

**Kesva an Taves Kernewek
*The Cornish Language Board***

First published in 1996 by
THE CORNISH LANGUAGE BOARD
KESVA AN TAVES KERNEWEK

Copyright W. Brown

CONTENTS

Contents	1
General Introduction	2
Mutations	3
Contents of Parts 1-39	4
Parts 1-39	6-121
Answers	122-131

The Cornish Language Board are very grateful to Wella Brown for giving permission for this first book of his Skeul an Yeth course to be put on the web-site for the benefit of all students.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The design of the course has as its basic idea that of a series of themes such as 'existence and non-existence', 'looking for things' and so on.

The various parts bring in units of grammar as appropriate. The use of grammatical terms is, in my view, a positive aid to acquiring a language and not an aim in itself and further, far from being an obstacle to beginners, a working knowledge of grammar makes the process of learning easier and quicker.

Each part of the course is made up of, firstly an explanation of its theme with examples, then a word list followed by more examples relevant to the theme and finally a section of general examples in order to keep previously learnt matter under constant review.

A series of exercises has been incorporated as an extension to the main text.

I must here acknowledge the help given by members of the Cornish language class at Saltash who used the course as it was being constructed and who offered valuable suggestions as it proceeded and in particular the corrections and amendments proffered by Julian Davey. David Balhatchet painstakingly scrutinised the provisional edition and I am grateful to him for the care with which he examined every line of the book. Finally, without the encouragement of Graham Sandercock and his willingness to re-record the whole manuscript and prepare it for publication, this course would have been very much longer in the preparation.

THE PHONEMIC SYSTEM AND KERNEWEK KEMMYN

This course is in **Kernewek Kemmyn**, *Common Cornish*. Modern Cornish is ultimately based on the language used in the period centring on the year 1500, the 'golden period' of Cornish literature. The modern spelling is phonemic, that is to say, the pronunciation of each word is accurately reproduced in the spelling so that once the system is grasped, reading Cornish is quite straightforward. A full description of the system will be found in *The Pronunciation and Spelling of Revived Cornish* by Dr Ken George or in the first chapter of my *A Grammar of Modern Cornish* 2nd edition.

Consonants are pronounced as in English but the following should be noted:

dh	the E. 'th' in 'with'
gh	when final is like the Scottish 'ch' in ' <i>loch</i> '. When between two vowels or in the groups 'lgh' and 'rgh' it is a strongly stressed 'h' as in the E. word 'aha!'. When this sound is doubled it is written ggh
hw	is so written to preserve the influence of the 'h' as in E. 'when' emphatically spoken
th	the E. 'th' in 'thin'. When doubled it is written tth

Vowels should be pronounced pure as follows:

a	the vowel of E. 'ah' when long; when short, the 'a' of E. 'bat'
e	the 'e' of E. 'bet'
eu	the 'eu' as in French ' <i>peur</i> '
i	the 'ee' in E. 'beet'
o	when long the 'ou' in E. 'sought' and when short is as the 'o' in E. 'got'
oe	long, the 'oa' of E. 'boat'; short, the 'u' of E. 'cut'
ou	the 'oo' of E. 'boot'
u	the 'u' of French ' <i>tu</i> '
y	the 'i' of E. 'bit'. Note that this is also a semi-vowel, the E. 'y' in 'yet'

Diphthongs

aw	the 'ow' of E. 'how'
ay	the 'y' of E. 'by'
ew	the 'ew' of Welsh ' <i>tew</i> ' 'fat'
ey	the 'ei' of E. 'veil'
iw	the 'ew' of E. 'dew' but narrower
ow	a sound between the 'ow' of E. 'owe' and the 'aw' of E. 'awe'
oy	the 'oy' of E. 'boy'
uw	As 'u' in French ' <i>tu</i> ' followed by 'w'
yw	the 'ew' of E. 'flew'

MUTATIONS

In Cornish, as in other Celtic languages, the initial consonant of a word may change in a regular manner in certain circumstances. These changes are known as mutations. They will be described as they occur but the table below is provided for reference purposes.

<i>Original letter</i>	<i>2 soft</i>	<i>3 breathed</i>	<i>4 hard</i>	<i>5 mixed</i>	<i>5 after 'th</i>
B	V		P	F	V
CH	J				
D	DH		T	T	T
GA	<i>the G</i> = A		KA	HA	HA
GE	<i>is dropped</i> = E		KE	HE	HE
GI	<i>and the</i> = I		KI	HI	HI
GY	<i>next</i> = Y		KY	HY	HY
GL	<i>letter</i> = L		KL		
GR	<i>becomes</i> = R		KR		
GW	<i>the initial</i> = W		KW	HW	W
GO	WO		KO	HWO	WO
GU	WU		KU	HWU	WU
GRO	WRO		KRO	HWRO	WRO
GRU	WRU		KRU	HWRU	WRU
K	G	H			
M	V			F	V
P	B	F			
T	D	TH			

There is a special form of the fifth mutation used after the word '**th**' 'you', 'your' and this will be described in the text.

To help the learner, a small numeral after a word and corresponding to the numbered columns above indicates the mutation change it causes, e.g. **war**² 'on' causes second state mutation and **kyn**⁵ 'although' is followed by fifth state mutation. These numbers are not used in ordinary texts, of course.

Niv. RANNOW

No. PARTS

folenn

page

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Kortesi - <i>Courtesy</i>
Ottomma | 6 |
| 2 | Bosva - <i>Existence:</i>
Yma, eus, ottena | 7 |
| 3 | Diblansneth - <i>Definiteness</i>
An - ma/na, moes/an voes | 9 |
| 4 | Andhiblansneth - <i>Indefinitenes</i>
Unn, nebonan, neppyth | 10 |
| 5 | Hevelepter - <i>Identity</i>
Yw, nyns yw
Hemma, etc.
Pyth? 'what?'
Word order | 12 |
| 6 | Studh - <i>State</i>
Yns 'they are'
Adjectives
Word order | 16 |
| 7 | Daswrians - <i>Repetition</i>
Py? 'what?'
An gewer 'the weather'
Broyow 'countries' | 19 |

8	Gorow ha benow - <i>Masculine and feminine</i> An teylu 'the family'	22
9	Deskrifa traow - <i>Describing things</i> Fatell? 'how?' Py par? 'what kind?' Piw? 'who?'	24
10	Perghennieth - <i>Ownership</i>	28
11	Seyth ger a vern - <i>Seven important words</i> <i>Personal pronouns</i>	30
12	Degre - <i>Degree</i> Pur ² 'very' Re ² 'too much' Lowr 'enough'	32
13	Lies tra - <i>Many things; plural of nouns</i>	34
14	Onan, dew, tri - <i>One, two, three</i> <i>Numbers from 1 to 20</i>	36
15	An eur - <i>The time</i>	39
16	Hwilas traow - <i>Looking for things</i> Ple'ma, yma, ymons	41
17	Moy a niverow - <i>More numbers; 21 to 100</i>	44
18	An le may ma traow - <i>Where things are</i> <i>Prepositions: ryb 'beside'; a-rag 'before'; a-dryv 'behind';</i> <i>war 'on'; yn 'in'; yn-dann² 'under'; orth 'at'; gans 'with';</i> <i>der/dre² 'through';</i> Eus, usi, esons	47
19	Meur a... po nebes - <i>Lots of... or not many</i> Pals, lies	50
20	Erghi - ' Gwra hemma! ' - <i>Command 'Do this!'</i> Tra 'thing'	53
21	My yw ha nyns ov - <i>I am and I am not</i> <i>The present tense of bos 'to be'</i> Hwans 'desire', 'want'	55
22	Hevelepter ha dihevelepter - <i>Similarity and difference</i> Haval, (an) keth, arall, dihaval, (an) huni Liwyyow 'colours'	58
23	An termyn tremenys - <i>Past time</i> <i>Imperfect of bos 'be'</i> <i>Long forms of bos</i> <i>Verbal particle y⁵/yth</i>	60
24	Perghennieth - <i>Ownership</i> <i>Possessive adjectives;</i> Pan 'when'	64
25	Hwarvosow tremenys - <i>past time events</i> <i>The preterite tense of verbs</i> <i>Verbs in -ya</i> <i>Verbal particle a²</i> <i>Nominal sentences</i> Yn-medh 'say', 'said'	66
26	Hwarvosow y'n eur ma - <i>Present events</i> <i>The present tense of verbs</i>	71
27	Verbow dhe les - <i>Useful verbs</i> Gul 'do' Mynnes 'will' Galoes 'can' Mones 'go' Dos 'come'	74

28	Dhymm ha dhis - <i>To me and to you</i> <i>Conjugated prepositions</i>	78
29	Hwarvosow ow pesya - <i>Continuing action</i> <i>The present participle</i>	82
30	Grassa - <i>Gratitude</i> Pandra? 'what?' Ass! 'how!'	86
31	Araya traow - <i>Ordering things</i> <i>Ordinal numbers</i>	89
32	Py dydh yw ev? - <i>What day is it?</i> <i>Days of the week, months, seasons</i> A-dreus 'across', a-dro 'around', a-ji 'in', a-ves 'outside', a-dryv 'behind', a-barth 'on behalf of', a-dal 'opposite'	91
33	Da yw gans ha Drog yw gans - <i>Approval and disapproval</i> Gwell, kas, poes Hwedhel Agan Taves I	93
34	Perghennieth gans 'bos' - <i>Possession with bos;</i> <i>Verbs ending in suffix -he</i>	96
35	Oll po mann - <i>All or nothing</i> <i>Material</i> <i>Pronomial ending of yn-dann², a-dhann², a-ugh, ryb, dres, dre²,</i> <i>yntra/ynter, orth, diworth</i> <i>Compound prepositions</i> Hwedhel Agan Taves II	100
36	Ha, kyns ha wosa - <i>While, before and after</i> <i>Habitual action with bydh</i> Dydh/an jydh 'day/the day' Hwedhel Agan Taves III	105
37	Hevelebi traow - <i>Comparing things</i> <i>Avel with endings</i> <i>Ages with endings</i> <i>Irregular comparison</i> Res yw Tre 'home/town' Kyn ⁵ /kynth 'although' Daswrians - <i>Repetition</i>	108
38	Y weres - <i>Helping him</i> <i>Possessive adjective with the verbal noun</i> <i>Contracted forms of personal adjectives</i> Hwedhel Agan Taves IV	112
39	An acheson - <i>The reason why</i> Prag y ⁵ ? 'why?' Drefenn 'because' Warlergh 'after' Hwedhel Agan Taves V	117

1 KORTESI - COURTESY

A greeting of some sort is usually exchanged when people meet, as a preliminary to more specific conversation. Here are some commonly used greetings.

Meeting in the evening

Greeting

Gorthugher da!

Good evening!

Fatla genes?

How are you?

Response

Gorthugher da!

Good evening!

Yn poynt da, meur ras - ha ty?

Well, thanks - and you?

Yn poynt da, meur ras.

Well, thanks.

Da lowr, meur ras.

Well enough, thanks.

Parting in the evening

Greeting

Nos dha!

Good night!

Response

Nos dha!

Good night!

Meeting at other times

Greeting

Dydh da!

Good day!

Myttin da!

Good morning!

Dohajydh da!

Good afternoon!

Response

Dydh da!

Good day!

Myttin da!

Good morning!

Dohajydh da!

Good afternoon!

Another person can be introduced by saying:

Ottomma Jori!

Here's George! (This is George!)

Saying 'goodbye'

Duw genes!

Duw genowgh!

(to one person)

(to more than one person)

GERVA - Vocabulary

dohajydh	<i>afternoon</i>	myttin	<i>morning</i>	genes	<i>with you</i>
dydh	<i>day</i>	nos	<i>night</i>		(singular)
Duw	<i>God</i>	oll	<i>all</i>	genowgh	<i>with you</i>
gorthugher	<i>evening</i>	lowr	<i>enough</i>		(plural)

DASWEL - REVIEW

Kernewek

Dydh da, Ken. Fatla genes?
Dydh da, Charles.
Yn poynt da, meur ras, ha ty?
Myttin da, Maria. Fatla genes?
Da lowr, Maureen - ha ty, - fatla genes?
Yn poynt da, meur ras.
Gorthugher da, Loveday.
Gorthugher da, Jane.
Ottomma Jori.
Gorthugher da, Jori - fatla genes?
Yn poynt da, meur ras.
Nos dha, oll!
Nos dha, Wella!
Dohajydh da, Ann.
Dohajydh da, Malcolm - fatla genes?
Da lowr, meur ras - ha ty?
Da lowr, meur ras.
Dydh da, Maria.
Dydh da, Wella - ottomma Stefan.
Dydh da, Stefan.

Sowsnek

Hullo, Ken. How are you?
Hullo, Charles.
Fine, thanks, and you?
Good morning, Mary. How are you?
Fairly well, Maureen - and you, how are you?
Very well, thanks.
Good evening, Loveday.
Good evening, Jane.
Here's George.
Good evening, George - how are you?
Fine, thanks.
Good night, all.
Good night, Wella.
Good afternoon, Ann.
Good afternoon, Malcolm - how are you?
Well enough, thanks - and you?
Quite well, thanks.
Hullo, Mary.
Hullo, Wella - here's Stephen.
Hullo, Stephen.

Oberenn 1.1

Put the following greetings into Cornish, e.g.:

Hullo Yowann - how are you? Fine thanks, and you?

Dydh da Yowann - fatla genes? Yn poynt da, meur ras - ha ty?

- 1. Good evening Patrick. Good evening Michael. This is Paul.*
- 2. Good evening Paul. How are you?*
- 3. Well enough, thanks.*
- 4. Good night everybody.*
- 5. Good night Mark.*
- 6. Good-bye John.*
- 7. Good bye everybody.*

2 BOSVA - EXISTENCE

There is frequently a need to find out whether or not something exists or to say that it does exist: 'Is there a post-office here?'; 'Are there people in the room?'

In English the sense of existing is expressed by a tense of the verb 'is' together with the word 'there': 'There is a bird on the roof'; 'There had been more rain in the night'.

In Cornish the corresponding verb **bos** 'to be' has special forms to carry the meaning of existence:

The question:

The answer:

or

eus ..?

eus!

nag eus!

Is there..? Are there..?

There is! There are!

There is not! There are not!

The statements:
positive
negative

yma...
nyns eus...

There is. There are.
There is not. There are not.

Question

Eus chi ena?

Is there a house there?

Eus karrji ryb an chi?

Is there a garage by the house?

Eus karr a-rag an karrji?

Is there a car in front of the garage?

Ottomma an karr a-ji dhe'n karrji!

Look here's the car inside the garage!

Response

Eus!

There is!

Eus! Yma karrji ena.

There is. There is a garage there.

Nag eus! Nyns eus karr ena.

There isn't! There isn't a car there.

Notice the absence of words for 'yes' and 'no' in the above. It is usual to answer a question by repeating the verb of the question.

The same singular verb forms (**yma**, **eus**) are used to translate both 'there is' and 'there are':

ottomma
ottena

look! see here!
look! see there!

Use these two words for pointing things out.

GERVA - Vocabulary

a-ji dhe
a-rag
aval *m.*

inside
in front of
apple

ha *conj.*
(hag before a vowel)
jynn-skrifa *m.*

and
typewriter

mes *conj.*
moes *f.*
omma *adv.*

but
table
here

avalow *pl.*
chi *m.*
eglos *f.*
ena *adv.*
gesys *adj.*

apples
house
church
there
remaining,
left,

kador *f.*
karr *m.*
karrji *m.*
le *m.*
leow *pl.*
lyver *m.*

chair
car
garage
place
places
book

pluvek *f.*
pluvenn *f.*
pluvennow *pl.*
ryb *prep.*
sur *adv.*

cushion,
pillow
pen
pens
beside
surely

DASWEL - REVIEW

Ottena eglos!

Yma chi ryb an eglos.

Eus karrji ena ryb an chi?

Nag eus! Nyns eus karrji ena.

Mes yma karr a-rag an chi.

Ottomma lyver!

Yma pluvenn a-ji dhe'n lyver.

Eus pluvennow genes? Nag eus!

Look, a church there!

There's a house beside the church.

Is there a garage there beside the house?

No! There isn't a garage there.

But there is a car in front of the house.

Look, here's a book!

There's a pen inside the book.

Are there pens with you? No!

**Gorthugher da! Eus le gesys,
mar pleg?
Eus! Yma leow gesys.
Eus kador ena?
Eus, sur!
Eus kador ha pluvek ena?
Nag eus!
Eus jynn-skrifa war an desk?
Eus avalow gesys?
Eus! Ottena! Yma avalow ena.**

*Good evening! Is there a place left,
please?
Yes! There are places left.
Is there a chair there?
There is, certainly!
Is there a chair and a cushion there?
There isn't!
Is there a typewriter on the desk?
Are there any apples left?
There are! Look! There are apples
there!*

Oberenn 2.1

Make statements by putting **yma** in place of **eus** in the following questions, e.g.:

Eus karrji ryb an chi? Yma karrji ryb an chi.

1. **Eus pluvek ena?**
2. **Eus eglos yn le?**
3. **Eus karr a-ji an karrji?**
4. **Eus pluvenn ryb an lyver?**

Oberenn 2.2

Make questions by putting **eus** in place of **yma** in the following statements, e.g.:

Yma leow gesys omma. Eus leow gesys omma?

1. **Yma aval genes.**
2. **Yma jynn-skrifa ena.**
3. **Yma moes a-ji an chi.**
4. **Yma lyver gesys omma.**

Oberenn 2.3

Make a statement by putting **ottomma** before the following word, e.g.:

Eglos. Ottomma eglos.

1. **Karrji**
2. **Avalow**
3. **Moes**

Oberenn 2.4

Make a statement by putting **ottena** before the following word, e.g.:

Kador. Ottena kador.

1. **Lyver**
2. **Pluvek**
3. **Pluvennow**

3 DIBLANSNETH - DEFINITENESS

In English when definite things are referred to, words like 'the', 'this', 'that', and so on are used.

In Cornish the corresponding word is **an** 'the'. This is the 'definite article'.

an lyver	<i>the book</i>
an karr	<i>the car</i>
an chi	<i>the house</i>

If the short word **ma** is added to these phrases, the meaning becomes 'this', 'these'. If the short word **na** is added, the meaning becomes 'that', 'those'.

an lyver ma	<i>this book</i>
an lyvrow ma	<i>these books</i>
an karr na	<i>that car</i>
an kerri na	<i>those cars</i>

ma and **na** never stand alone. They always follow the word they apply to and **an** 'the' always precedes.

Now let us look at the word **moes** 'table'. We say **moes** 'table' but **an voes** 'the table', **an voes ma** 'this table' and **an voes na** 'that table'. The initial **m-** of the word has changed to **v-** after the word **an**.

This change is called 'mutation' and is explained at the beginning of this book where there is a reference table. Don't worry about it. Your attention will be drawn to it when it occurs.

This particular type of mutation is the commonest and it occurs with certain types of noun. These nouns are called 'feminine' nouns. All other nouns are 'masculine' but this topic will be dealt with in detail in Part 8.

Ensamplow (Examples)	davas	<i>sheep</i>	an dhavas	<i>the sheep</i>	D to DH G dropped GO to WO K to G M to V P to B T to D
	garr	<i>leg</i>	an arr	<i>the leg</i>	
	goen	<i>down</i>	an woen	<i>the down</i>	
	kador	<i>chair</i>	an gador	<i>the chair</i>	
	mowes	<i>girl</i>	an voves	<i>the girl</i>	
	pluvenn	<i>pen</i>	an bluvenn	<i>the pen</i>	
tesenn	<i>cake</i>	an desenn	<i>the cake</i>		

Oberenn 3.1

Make the following words definite by putting **an** before them, e.g.:

Gweder. An gweder.

1. Pras 2. Sinema 3. Lestrier

Oberenn 3.2

Make the following feminine words definite by putting **an** before them, e.g.:

Kador-vregh. An gador-vregh.

1. Leurlenn 2. Goen 3. Tesenn

Oberenn 3.3

Change the meaning of the following phrases from 'this' to 'that', e.g.

An brithel ma. An brithel na.

1. An arr ma 2. An voves ma 3. An genter ma

4 ANDHIBLANSNETH - INDEFINITENESS

What happens when there is no word **an** before the noun? The meaning in that case is the English 'a' or 'an'.

chi		<i>house or a house</i>
pluvenn		<i>pen or a pen</i>
aval		<i>apple or an apple</i>

Notice that English has to use the word 'a' or the word 'an', whereas Cornish does not.

We can however say **unn chi**, **unn karr**, **unn eglos** and so on with the meaning 'a certain house', 'a certain car', 'a certain church'. In this way there is a limit to the indefiniteness.

Ensamplow
(Examples)

*I would like to climb a mountain.
(any one)*
*I would like to climb a certain
mountain (but not naming it)*
*I would like to climb the
mountain (Cader Idris)*

Use **menydh** a mountain

Use **unn menydh** a certain
mountain

Use **an menydh** the
mountain

This word, **unn** 'one', 'a certain' has the same effect as **an** 'the' in that it changes - mutates - certain initial letters of feminine words: **moes** *f.* 'table'; **unn voes** 'a certain table'.

There are several other useful words:

nebonan *someone*

Yma nebonan a-ji dhe'n eglos na
There is someone inside that church

neppyth *something*

Yma neppyth a-rag an chi ma
There is something in front of this house

GERVA - Vocabulary

brithel *m.*
bryntin! *excl.*
dell hevel
gweder *m.*
hel an dre *fm.*
kador-vregh *f.*
kenter *f.*

mackerel
fine! grand!
so it seems
glass, mirror
town hall
armchair
nail

lestrier *m.*
leurlenn *f.*
mebyl *coll.*
pras *m.*
sinema *m.*
stamp *m.*
war² *prep.*

kitchen dresser
carpet
furniture
meadow
cinema
postage stamp
on

DASWEL - REVIEW

Kernewek

An brithel ma yw bryntin.
Yma an gador-vregh ena.
Eus sinema ryb hel an dre?
Nyns eus kenter omma, dell hevel.
Ottena - yma an genter war an leurlenn.
Eus stamp gesys? Nag eus!
Yma mebyl gesys ena y'n chi:
kador-vregh, kador, gweder ha lestrier mes nyns eus moes ena.
Eus nebonan ena a-ji dhe'n pras?
Eus stamp genes?
Yma pras war an woen hag yma chi ryb an pras na.
Sur, yma lyver war an voes.
Eus neppyth gesys ena? Eus!
Yma avalow gesys, dell hevel.
Yma an dhavas ena y'n pras na.

Sowsnek

This mackerel is excellent.
The armchair is there.
Is there a cinema by the town hall?
There is no nail here, it seems.
Look there - there's the nail on the carpet.
Is there a stamp left? No!
There is furniture left in the house: an arm-chair, chair, mirror and dresser but there isn't a table there.
Is there anyone there in the field?
Have you a stamp?
There's a field on the down and there's a house by that field.
Certainly there is a book on the table.
Is there anything left? Yes!
There are apples left, it seems.
The sheep is in that field.

Oberenn 4.1

Put the following into Cornish, e.g.:

A mirror. **Gweder**

1. **A girl** 2. **A meadow** 3. **A stamp**

Oberenn 4.2

Change the following phrases from meaning 'a something' to meaning 'a certain something', e.g. **lestrier. unn lestrier.**

1. **Pluvenn** 2. **Tesenn** 3. **Sinema**

Oberenn 4.3

Complete the following sentences by translating the key word, e.g.:

Yma someone ena. Yma neponan ena.

1. **Eus something gesys?**
2. **Eus something war an voes?**
3. **Yma someone a-ji an karr.**

5 HEVELEPTER - IDENTITY

When we say, for example,

or **An diwes ma yw gwin frynkek** *This drink is French wine*
An chi na yw ostel *That house is an hotel*

it is easy to see that we are saying that one thing is identical with another.

The link between them is the word **yw** which does the same work as the English word *is*. It joins the subject of the sentence to the complement (see the Glossary). The person or the thing about which the information is given or sought is made the subject of the sentence and may be represented by a noun or pronoun.

Some more examples:

Hemm yw an gegin *This is the kitchen*
Henn yw Frank *That is Frank*
Frank yw henna *Frank is that one/man*

The first mentioned thing can refer to a number of things, and then the word is plural. We still use **yw** as the link word although in English it changes to 'are'.

An losow yw eythin *The plants are gorse*
An traow ma yw prenn *These things are wood*

We may want to say that two things are not the same, the statement is negative.

To say that two things are not the same, are not identical, we use the following form of words:

nyns 'not' + **yw** 'is' = **nyns yw** *is not*. This is said first.

Then the two things are mentioned, one after the other:

an chi na - ostel

Nyns yw an chi na ostel *That house is not an hotel*

Nyns yw an diwes ma gwin frynkek *This drink is not French wine*

In the same way we say:

Nyns yw henna Frank

That is not Frank

Nyns yw hemma an gegin

This is not the kitchen

Nyns yw an losow eythin

The plants are not gorse

Nyns yw an traow ma prenn

These things are not wood

Nyns yw Frank henna

Frank is not that one/man

If we want to ask if two things are the same, we use the words we already know.

The order of the words and the way in which they are said will show that it is a question we are asking.

Yw an chi na ostel?

Is that house an hotel?

Yw an diwes ma gwin frynkek?

Is this drink French wine?

The linking word **yw** is comes first. Then the two things we are enquiring about are named

Yw henna Frank?

Is that Frank?

Yw hemma an gegin?

Is this the kitchen?

Yw an losow eythin?

Are the plants gorse?

Yw an traow ma prenn?

Are these things wood?

Cornish speakers do not say *yes* or *no*. They say **yw** 'it is' or **nag yw** 'it is not'.

Yw an diwes ma gwin frynkek?

Is this drink French wine?

Yw

It is (= yes)

Yw henna Frank?

Is that Frank?

Nag yw

It is not (= no)

Ensamplow

Yw an dre ma Essa?

Is this town Saltash?

Yw

It is (= yes)

Yw an drehevians na hel an dre?

Is that building the town hall?

Nag yw

It is not (= no)

When the question is about a number or things, for example,

Yw an losow eythin?

Are the plants gorse?

then the answer word must show this, since the things are not named in the reply, so instead of **yw**, we say **yns** which by itself means 'they are'.

Yw an gwydh ma derow?

Are these trees oaks?

Yns

They are (= yes)

Yw an chiow na ostelyow?

Are those houses hotels?

Nag yns

They are not (= no)

'THIS', 'THAT', 'THESE', 'THOSE'

hemma	<i>this thing or male person</i>
henna	<i>that thing or male person</i>
homma	<i>this thing or female person</i>
honna	<i>that thing or female person</i>
re	<i>some, ones</i>
an re ma	<i>these things or persons</i>
an re na	<i>those things or persons</i>

The masculine forms **hemma**, **henna**, are used as a kind of neutral reference when the identity of an object has not been identified or is irrelevant. This can be explained by assuming that the two pronouns stand for **tra** 'thing'. See further the notes on page 64. If the object is identified, then the appropriate gender of pronoun is employed.

Pyth yw hemma?	<i>What is this?</i>
Pluvek yw	<i>It's a cushion</i>
Homm yw da	<i>This (= the cushion) is good</i>

WHAT IS THAT?

Pyth yw henna?	<i>What is that?</i>
Maylyer gwag yw	<i>It's an empty envelope</i>
Pyth yw an re na?	<i>What are those?</i>
Skeusennow koth yns	<i>They are old photographs</i>

If there is no noun accompanying the word 'what' in questions, the Cornish word is **pyth** at the head of the sentence. It can stand for either one thing or many. No mutation follows **pyth**.

GERVA - *Vocabulary*

chi <i>m.</i>	<i>house</i>	losow <i>coll.</i>	<i>plants</i>
chiow <i>pl.</i>	<i>houses</i>	ostel <i>f.</i>	<i>hotel</i>
derow <i>coll.</i>	<i>oak</i>	prenn <i>m.</i>	<i>wood (material)</i>
diwes <i>m.</i>	<i>drink</i>	tra <i>m./f.</i>	<i>thing, object</i>
drehevians <i>m.</i>	<i>building</i>	traow <i>pl.</i>	<i>things, objects</i>
eythin <i>coll.</i>	<i>gorse</i>	tre <i>f.</i>	<i>town, farm, home</i>
gwin <i>m.</i>	<i>wine</i>	an dre	<i>the town, etc.</i>
kegin <i>f.</i>	<i>kitchen</i>	yn <i>prep.</i>	<i>in</i>
an gegin	<i>the kitchen</i>	y'n (= yn an)	<i>in the</i>

DASWEL - *REVIEW*

Hemm yw pluvenn.	<i>This is a pen.</i>
An re ma yw pluvennow.	<i>These are pens.</i>
Henn yw chi.	<i>That is a house.</i>
An re na yw chiow.	<i>Those are houses.</i>
An drehevians na yw eglos.	<i>That building is a church.</i>
An eglos yw an drehevians na.	<i>The church is that buuilding.</i>
An dre ma yw Logh.	<i>This town is Looe.</i>
Homm yw Myrna ha honn yw Pat.	<i>This is Myrna and that is Pat.</i>
An diwes ma yw gwin.	<i>This drink is wine.</i>
Pyth yw an dra ma?	<i>What is this object?</i>
Henn yw kenter.	<i>That is a nail.</i>

Nyns yw an dra ma prenn.
Nyns yw hemma an gegin.
Nyns yw an drehevyans ma ostel.
Pyth yw an mebyl omma?
An re ma yw an mebyl, an voes
ma, an gador-vregh ma ha'n
lestrier na.
Yw henna brithel? Yw!
Yw an re ma losow?
Yns!

This object is not wood.
This is not the kitchen.
This building is not an hotel.
What is the furniture here?
These (things) are the furniture, this
table, this armchair and that
dresser.
Is that a mackerel? It is!
Are these plants?
They are!

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Eus eglos y'n dre ma?
Eus! Yma an eglos ryb hel an dre
Yw an gwin ma bretonek?
Hemma. Hemm yw bretonek.
Eus pluvek war an gador-vregh na?
Eus, dell hevel.
Eus diwes gesys?
Nag eus! Nyns eus tra omma.

Is there a church in this town?
There is! The church is beside the town hall.
Is this wine Breton?
This. This is Breton.
Is there a cushion on that arm-chair?
There is, it seems.
Is there (any) drink left?
There isn't. There's nothing here.

Oberenn 5.1

Make the following statements negative, e.g. **An drehevyans na yw ostel.**
Nyns yw an drehevyans na ostel.

- 1. An dra ma yw prenn, dell hevel.**
- 2. Honn yw Maria.**
- 3. An eglos ma yw bryntin.**
- 4. An re ma yw losow.**

Oberenn 5.2

Reply to the following questions positively and then negatively, e.g.:
Yw hemma eythin? Yw/Nag yw.

- 1. Yw hemma kenter?**
- 2. Yw an voes ma derow?**
- 3. Yw an diwes ma gwin frynkek?**
- 4. Yw an re ma mebyl?**

Oberenn 5.3

Answer the questions by translating the key word, e.g.:
Pyth yw hemma? (a pen) Pluvenn yw.

- 1. Pyth yw henna? (a nail)**
- 2. Pyth yw henna? (a mirror)**
- 3. Pyth yw henna? (a church)**
- 4. Pyth yw an re ma? (apples)**

6 STUDH - STATE

In saying: **An chi yw koth** *The house is old*

we are telling someone what state the house is in, the same linking word **yw** is used as before to join the subject to the complement. The word following **yw** is an adjective, **koth** 'old'.

Again, there is no need to change the linking word if the speaker is talking about a number of things, that is to say, if the noun is plural.

An chioyw yw nowydh *The houses are new* The English version has *are of* course.

Other examples

Hemm yw brav! *This is fine*
An pluennow ma yw rudh *These pens are red*

When it is necessary to deny or to question that a thing has a certain quality, the same patterns as before are used.

Denying something

Nyns yw an maw lowen *The boy is not happy*
Nyns yw an fordhow salow *The roads are not safe*
Yw an vowes yowynk? *Is the girl young?* **Yw!** *She is! (= yes)*
Yw an boes parys? *Is the food ready?* **Nag yw!** *It is not! (= no)*
Yw an fleghes parow? *Are the children equals?* **Yns!** *They are! (=*

yes)
Yw an lyvrow gwerthys? *Are the books sold?* **Nag yns!** *They are not! (=*
no)

Asking and answering:

In these last two replies, the words **fleghes** and **lyvrow** are not repeated so the verb has to be plural in each case, **yns** 'they are', **nag yns** 'they are not'.

We can also ask a negative question, 'is not?', 'are not?' by beginning the question with the phrase **a nyns**:

A nyns yw an boes parys? *Isn't the food ready?*
A nyns yw an fleghes parow? *Aren't the children equals?*

GERVA - Vocabulary

brav <i>adj.</i>	<i>fine, excellent</i>	kul <i>adj.</i>	<i>narrow</i>
byw <i>adj.</i>	<i>alive</i>	lemmyn <i>adv.</i>	<i>now</i>
dell dybav	<i>so I think</i>	les <i>m.</i>	<i>use, advantage</i>
den <i>m.</i>	<i>person</i>	dhe les	<i>of use, useful</i>
tus <i>pl.</i>	<i>people</i>	lowen <i>adj.</i>	<i>happy</i>
feusik <i>adj.</i>	<i>lucky</i>	maw <i>m.</i>	<i>boy</i>
flogh <i>m.</i>	<i>child</i>	mes <i>conj.</i>	<i>but</i>
fleghes <i>pl.</i>	<i>children</i>	nowydh <i>adj.</i>	<i>new</i>
fol <i>adj.</i>	<i>foolish</i>	par <i>m.</i>	<i>equal</i>
fordh <i>f.</i>	<i>road</i>	parow <i>pl.</i>	<i>equals</i>
gwann <i>adj.</i>	<i>weak</i>	parys <i>adj.</i>	<i>ready</i>
gwerthys <i>adj.</i>	<i>sold</i>	salow <i>adj.</i>	<i>safe</i>
hweg <i>adj.</i>	<i>sweet</i>	skav <i>adj.</i>	<i>light, nimble</i>
koth <i>adj.</i>	<i>old</i>		

DASWEL - REVIEW

**An den na yw feusik,
dell hevel.
An fordh ma yw kul.
James ha Lowena yw parow.
Yw an mebyl parys? Nag yns.
An lyver ma yw dhe les, dell dybav.
Ottomma kenter war an gador ma.
Homm yw fol, sur.
Hel an dre yw nowydh mes an
eglos yw koth.**

**An gwin ma yw hweg. Bryntin!
An chi yw gwerthys lemmyn.
An voes ma yw derow.
An gweder ma yw dhe les.
Yw an maw salow ena?
Hemm yw brav!
Nyns yw an losow byw.
A nyns yw an maw ma skav?
Yw, sur.
A nyns yw an re ma parow?
Yns, dell hevel.**

*That man is lucky,
it seems.
This road is narrow.
James and Lowena are equals.
Is the furniture ready? No.
This book is useful, I think.
Look, here's a nail on this chair.
This is silly, surely.
The town hall is new but the church
is old.*

*This wine is sweet. Fine!
The house is sold now.
This table is oak.
This mirror is useful.
Is the boy safe there?
This is grand!
The plants are not alive.
Isn't this boy quick?
He is, certainly.
Aren't these equal?
They are, it seems.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Dydh da, Maureen. Brav yw
lemmyn.
Eus gwin gesys? Eus! Yma gwin
y'n gegin.
Fatla genowgh hwi oll?
Eus fordh ryb an pras na?
Ottena pluvek war an gador na.
Yma nebonan y'n gegin lemmyn.
An ostel na yw bryntin.
Duw genes, Peder!
An drehevyans a-rag an chi yw
karrji.
Eus traow gesys war an lestrier?
Eus! Yma traow gesys ena
Eus leow gesys y'n sinema
lemmyn?
An re ma yw nowydh, dell dybav.
Pyth yw hemma?
An dra na yw pluvonn.
Pyth yw hweg?
An aval ma yw hweg, sur.
A nyns eus davas y'n pras na?
Py tus yw kernewek omma?
Oll an re na, dell dybav.**

*Hello, Maureen. It's grand now.
Is there (any) wine left? There is!
There's wine in the kitchen.
How are you all?
Is there a road beside that field?
Look there's a cushion on that chair.
There is someone in the kitchen now.
That hotel is fine.
Goodbye, Peter!
The building in front of the house is a
garage.
Are there things left on the dresser?
There are. There are things left there.
Are there places left in the cinema
now?
These are new, I think.
What's this?
That object is a pen.
What is sweet?
This apple is sweet, for sure.
Isn't there a sheep in that field?
Which people are Cornish here?
All of those, I think.*

Oberenn 6.1

Translate into Cornish, e.g.:

The pens are new. **An pluvennow yw nowydh.**

1. *The church is old, I think.*
2. *The things are ready, certainly.*
3. *These children are lucky.*
4. *The girl is happy now.*
5. *The furniture is sold, it seems.*
6. *This road is narrow.*

Oberenn 6.2

Make these negative statements positive, e.g.: **Nyns yw hemma brav.** **Hemm yw brav.**

1. **Nyns yw an maw ma fol.**
2. **Nyns yw an losow ma byw.**
3. **Nyns yw an den na gwann.**
4. **Nyns yw an gegin kul.**
5. **Nyns yw an avalow ma hweg.**
6. **Nyns yw henna da.**

Oberenn 6.3

Make these statements negative, e.g.:

An re ma yw parow. **Nyns yw an re ma parow.**

1. **Honn yw Fiona.**
2. **An drehevyans na yw Hel an Dre.**
3. **An re na yw gwerthys.**
4. **An gwin ma yw hweg.**
5. **An gweder ma yw dhe les**
6. **An jynn-skrifa yw parys lemmyn.**

Oberenn 6.4

Translate the questions, e.g.:

Is that chair light? **Yw an gador na skav?**

1. *Is the wine ready?*
2. *Is the furniture sold.*
3. *Are the things useful?*
4. *Is that person foolish?*
5. *Is that building a church?*
6. *Is the girl happy now?*

Oberenn 6.5

Make the following statements into negative questions, e.g.:

An fordh ryb an eglos yw kul. **A nyns yw an fordh ryb a eglos kul?**

1. **An lyver ma yw dhe les.**
2. **Hel an Dre yw nowydh.**
3. **An vowes yw salow lemmyn.**
4. **An re ma yw parys.**
5. **An den ma yw feusik.**
6. **An gweder yw gwerthys.**

7 DASWRIANS - REPETITION

Often in ordinary conversation it is necessary to ask people to repeat something they have said. To do this in Cornish, say;

Arta, mar pleg! *Again please!*

You may also want to find out if you yourself have been understood.

A wodhesta konvedhes? *Do you understand?*

The answer will be either:

Gonn! *I understand (Yes!)* Or **Na wonn!** *I don't understand (No!)*

In a class or group situation the question might be put to a number of people so the verb would be plural:

A wodhowgh hwi konvedhes? *Do you understand?*

*Each person would then probably answer as before with **Gonn!** or **Na wonn!***

PY LYVER? – *Which book?*

Py lyver yw henna?	<i>Which book is that?</i>
Gerlyver yw.	<i>It's a dictionary.</i>
Py gwin yw gwin bretonek/	<i>What wine is a Breton wine?</i>
Muscadet yw gwin bretonek.	<i>Muscadet is a Breton wine.</i>
Py mebyon yw drog?	<i>Which boys are naughty?</i>
Py re yns?	<i>Which ones are they?</i>
An re nay w drog, sur.	<i>Those ones are naughty, certainly.</i>

The word **py** comes before a noun, singular or plural and translates the English 'what' or 'which' in questions. It does not cause mutation.

GERVA

Powyow - Countries

Alban <i>f</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	Kembra <i>f</i>	<i>Wales</i>
Albanek <i>adj</i>	<i>Scottish</i>	Kembrek <i>adj</i>	<i>Welsh</i>
Almayn <i>f</i>	<i>Germany</i>	Kernow <i>f</i>	<i>Cornwall</i>
Almaynek <i>adj</i>	<i>German</i>	Kernow <i>m</i>	<i>Cornishman</i>
Breten <i>f</i>	<i>Britain</i>	Kernewek <i>adj</i>	<i>Cornish</i>
Breten Veur <i>f</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>	Kernowes <i>f</i>	<i>Cornishwoman</i>
Breten Vyghan <i>f</i>	<i>Brittany</i>	Manow <i>f</i>	<i>Isle of Man</i>
Breton <i>m</i>	<i>Breton (person)</i>	Pow Frynk <i>m</i>	<i>France</i>
Iwerdhon <i>f</i>	<i>Ireland</i>	Pow Sows <i>m</i>	<i>England</i>
Iwerdhonek <i>adj</i>	<i>Irish</i>	Sowsnek <i>adj</i>	<i>English</i>

The name of a language, **Kernewek** for instance, will be written with an upper case initial. If the same form is an adjective, it can be written with either an upper or a lower case initial, usually the latter: **Almaynek** 'the German language', **karr almaynek/Almaynek** 'a German car'.

GERYOW AN GEWER *Weather terms*

awel <i>f</i>	<i>wind, gale</i>
awelek <i>adj</i>	<i>very windy</i>
ergh <i>m</i>	<i>snow</i>
ergh a wra hi	<i>it's snowing</i>
glaw <i>m</i>	<i>rain</i>
glaw a wra hi	<i>it's raining</i>
glyb <i>adj</i>	<i>wet</i>
gwyns <i>m</i>	<i>wind</i>
gwynsek <i>adj</i>	<i>windy</i>
kewer <i>f</i>	<i>weather</i>
Fatell yw an gewer?	<i>What's the weather like?</i>
kosel <i>adj</i>	<i>calm</i>

kommolek <i>adj</i>	<i>cloudy</i>
niwl <i>m</i>	<i>mist</i>
niwlek <i>adj</i>	<i>misty</i>
oer <i>adj</i>	<i>very cold</i>
poeth <i>adj</i>	<i>very hot</i>
splann <i>adj</i>	<i>bright</i>
sygh <i>adj</i>	<i>dry</i>
teg <i>adj</i>	<i>fine</i>
toemm <i>adj</i>	<i>warm</i>
yeyn <i>adj</i>	<i>cold</i>
Yma anwoes warnav	<i>I have a cold</i>

The weather is feminine, thus: **Hi a wra glaw** *It's raining*

Hi yw kosel *It is calm*

DASWEL *REVIEW*

Pyth yw hemma, Pol?
Arta, mar pleg.
An gwin ma yw Almaynek.
A wodhesta konvedhes Kernewek.
Gonn, dell dybav.
Py lyver yw Kembrek?
Hemm yw kembrek.
Py lyver yw dhe les?
Hemm yw dhe les, sur.
An pow na yw Pow Sows.
An stamp ma yw Iwedhonek.
Fatell yw an gewer lemmyn?
Yma awel.
Poeth yw an gewer lemmyn.
An gewer yw splann ha kosel, dell hevel.
Brav! Hi yw teg.
Erg h a wra hi yn Alban lemmyn.
Ott! An pras yw niwlek.

What's this, Paul?
Again, please
This wine is German.
Do you understand Cornish?
I do, I think.
Which book is Welsh?
This is Welsh.
Which book is useful?
This one is useful, certainly.
That country is England.
This stamp is Irish
What is the weather like now?
There's a wind.
The weather is now very hot.
The weather is fine and calm, it seems.

Splendid! It's fine.
It's snowing in Scotland now.
Look! The field is misty.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS *MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW*

Fatal genes, Mighal?
Yn poynt da, Les, meur ras. Ha ty?
Ogh! Da lowr. Mes yma anwoes warnav.
Gwynsek yw hi an dohajydh ma.
Yw, sur.
Eus glaw?
Eus. Hi a wra glaw lemmyn.
An karr ma yw gwerthys.
An voes ma yw nowydh.
A nys yw an maw ma lowen?
Yw, dell dybav.
Homm yw feusik. Yma aval gesys.
Yma ostel yn unn dre yn Breten
Vyghan. Ostel dha yw.

How are you, Michael?
Well, Les, thanks. And you?
Oh! Well enough. But I have a cold.

It's windy this afternoon.
It is, certainly.
Is there rain?
There is. It's raining now.
This car is sold.
This table is new.
Isn't this boy happy?
He is, I think.
This is lucky. There's an apple left.
There's an hotel in a certain tpwn in Brittany. It's a good hotel.

Pyth yw an drehevians ma?
Henn yw hel an dre.
An brithiek ma yw brav!
Duw genes lemmyn – ha meur ras!
Py re yw parys lemmyn?
Honn yw Kernewes.
Ottomma Karl! Almaynek yw.
Kernow ha Breten Vyghan yw parow.
Sur, parow yns.
An gwyns yw skav lemmyn, dell hevel.
An gador ma yw kembrek, dell dybav.
A wodhowgh hwi oll konvedhes
Kernewek?
Gonn! Gonn!
Sur, an eglos ma yw oer.

What is this building?
That's the town hall.
This mackerel is fine!
Goodbye now – and thank you.
Which ones are ready now?
That is a Cornish woman.
This is Karl. He is German.
Cornwall and Brittany are equals. Certainly,
equals they are.
The wind is light now, it seems.
This chair is Welsh, I think.
Do you all understand Cornish?

I do! I do!
Certainly this church is very cold.

Oberenn 7.1

Answer that you understand/you do not understand these questions, e.g.:

Eus aval gesys? A wodhesta konvedhes? Gonn/Na wonn.

1. **Yw an bluvenn ma koth? A wodhesta konvedhes?**
2. **Yw an chi na nowydh? A wodhesta konvedhes?**
3. **Eus karr a-rag an chi lemmyn? A wodhesta konvedhes?**

Oberenn 7.2

Translate into Cornish, e.g.:

The child is weak **An flogh yw gwann.**

1. *Which apple is sweet?*
2. *Which ones are useful?*
3. *Which cushion is that?*
4. *Which wine is ready?*
5. *Which children are happy?*
6. *Which stamp is Welsh?*

Oberenn 7.3

Introduce the key word into the sentence to complete it, e.g.:

An gewer yw (*very cold*). **An gewer yw oer.**

1. **An gewer yw** (*very hot*).
2. **Hi a wra** (*rain*).
3. **Hi a wra** (*snow*).
4. **An gewer yw** (*bright*).
5. **Hi yw** (*misty*).
6. **Hi yw** (*very windy*).

Dasweles

Listen to the conversation.

Dohajydh da, Peder. Fatla genes?

Da lowr, da lowr, mes yma anwoes warnav.

An gewer yw sygh mes yeyn lemmyn. Homm yw da genes, a nyns yw?

Yw, sur. Eus karr genes y'n dre.

Nag eus. Yma an karr y'n karrji lemmyn.

8 GOROW ha BENOW - MASCULINE and FEMININE

Cornish marks words as being masculine or feminine and in this it is like many other languages. This grammatical characteristic is usually called 'gender'.

In Cornish, for example, **chi** house is masculine and **moes** table is feminine in gender although there is nothing about these objects themselves to mark such a distinction.

In some cases the meaning or appearance of a word will show whether it is masculine or feminine and these characteristics will be mentioned from time to time. One obvious way is to see whether the word means a male or a female being. If it does then the likelihood is that the gender will follow the sex.

Gorow Masculine

maw boy, **ewnter** uncle, **gour** husband, **kulyek** cock, **margh** stallion

Benow Feminine

mowes girl, **modrep** aunt, **gwreg** wife, **yar** hen, **kasek** mare

The form of a word as it is heard in speech or seen in writing may show the gender of a word. It was explained in the chapter on Definiteness (Part 3) that the initial letter of some words changes in a regular way after the word an 'the', and examples were given there of this 'mutation' process. Feminine singular nouns are the most common of such words and repeating the feminine words given in the list above we have:

an vowes the girl, **an vodrep** the aunt, **an wreg** the wife, **an yar** the hen (no change), **an gasek** the mare.

This change also happens after the word **UNN** one, a certain, as we have seen, so that we have again:

unn vowes one/a certain girl, **unn vodrep** one/a certain aunt, **unn wreg** one/a certain wife, **unn yar** one/a certain hen (no change), **unn gasek** one/a certain mare.

By way of contrast, masculine nouns only have this change (mutation) when they are plural and refer to people:

pyskador fisherman, **an pyskador** the fisherman, **unn pyskador** one fisherman, where, as can be seen, there is no mutation but:

pyskadoryon fishermen, **an byskadoryon** the fishermen.

GERVA

An Teylu - The Family

broder m	brother	benow f./adj.	female
ewnter m	uncle	gwreg f.	wife
gorow m./adj.	male	hweger f.	mother-in-law
gour m.	man, husband	hwoer f.	sister
hwegron m.	father-in-law	kares f.	relative
kar m.	relative	keniterow f.	cousin
kenderow m.	cousin	mamm f.	mother
mab m.	son	mammik f.	mummy
noy m.	nephew	mamm-wynn f.	grandmother
tas m	father	modrep f.	aunt
tas-gwynn m.	grandfather	myrgh f.	daughter
tasik m	daddy	nith f.	niece

In referring to father, mother, etc. when particular persons in a family are being spoken of, Cornish usually puts the definite article in front: **an vamm-wynn** grandmother.

GERVA

anwoes *m* *cold (ailment)*
yma anwoes war *Peter has a cold*
Beder
tiék *m.* *farmer*
tiogés *f.* *farmwife*

le'ti *m.* *dairy*
ke *m.* *hedge*
koes *m.* *wood(land)*
namoy *adj., adv.* *any more (with neg. no more)*

DASWEL - REVIEW

**An broder ha'n hwoer yw parow.
 Nyns yw an vamm ha'n vyrgh parow.**

*The brother and sister are equals.
 The mother and daughter are not equals.*

**An vodrep yw koth.
 Yma anwoes war an vamm-wynn.
 An tas, an ewnter ha'n mab oll yw gorow.**

*The aunt is old.
 The grandmother has a cold.
 Father, uncle and son are all male.*

**An vamm, an vyrgh ha'n vodrep oll yw benow.
 A nyns yw an hweger lowen namoy?
 An voves yw yowynk.
 An byskadoryon yw parys lemmyn.
 An diogyon na yw feusik, dell dybav.
 Yma an dioges yn le'ti lemmyn.
 A nyns eus ke ryb an koes? Nag eus!**

*Mother, daughter and aunt are all female.
 Isn't mother-in-law happy any more?
 The girl is young.
 The fishermen are ready now.
 Those farmers are lucky, I think.
 The farmwife is in the dairy now.
 Isn't there a hedge by the wood? No!*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**An jynn-skrifa na yw koth mes da.
 Yma neppyth nowydh y'n dre lemmyn. Henn yw bryntin!
 Nyns eus pluvennow gesys namoy.
 A wodhesta konvedhes hemma?
 Na wonn.
 Fatell yw an gewer lemmyn?
 Glyb ha kommolek, dell hevel.
 Py mowes yw Karol?
 Honna y'n gador-vregh.
 Py lyver yw gesys?
 Pyth yw hemma, an dra ma, yn Kernewek?
 'Gweder' yw. A wodhesta konvedhes?
 Gonn, meur ras.
 Ottomma diwes. Gwin yw, dell dybav, ha yeyn. Bryntin!
 Eus pluvenn genes, mar pleg? Eus!
 An gegin yw kul.**

*That typewriter is old but good.
 There's something new in the town now. That's splendid!
 There are no pens left any more.
 Do you understand this?
 I do not understand.
 What's the weather like now?
 Wet and cloudy, it seems.
 Which girl is Carol?
 That (one) in the armchair.
 What book is left?
 What is this, this object, in Cornish?
 It's 'gweder'. Do you understand?
 Yes, thank you.
 Here's (some) drink. It's wine I think, and cold. Splendid!
 Have you a pen, please? Yes!
 The kitchen is narrow.*

Oberenn 8.1

Make the following masculine words definite by adding **an** 'the', e.g.: **Tas.** **An tas.**

- | | | |
|---------|------------|----------------|
| 1. Gour | 2. Brithel | 3. Kenderow |
| 4. Le | 5. Noy | 6. Gorthugher |
| 7. Tus | 8. Tiogyon | 9. Pyskadoryon |

Oberenn 8.2

Make the following feminine words definite by adding **an** 'the', e.g.:

Mamm. **An vamm.**

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Nos | 2. Keniterow | 3. Modrep |
| 4. Nith | 5. Kenter | 6. Kador |
| 7. Kegin | 8. Gwreg | 9. Hwoer. |

Oberenn 8.3

Make questions from these statements, e.g.:

Yma mowes y'n gegin. **Eus mowes y'n gegin?**

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. An gewer yw teg. | 4. Yma anwoes war an den na. |
| 2. Yma ke ryb an koes. | 5. An tiek na yw feusik. |
| 3. An le'ti ma yw nowydh. | 6. Nyns eus pluvek war an gador. |

Oberenn 8.4

Translate the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Grandmother is old now. | 4. Mother is a Cornishwoman. |
| 2. Father has a cold. | 5. This family is happy. |
| 3. The weather is warm. | 6. It's snowing now. |

9 DESKRIFA TRAOW - DESCRIBING THINGS

An gwin ma yw frynkek, sur *This wine is French, surely*

Gwin frynkek yw ytho *It's French wine then*

A noun can have an adjective attached to it to describe it as in the second example. This adjective follows its noun in Cornish whereas in English the adjective comes first. There are a few exceptions to this as will be seen at a later stage.

Hemm yw lyver berr *This is a short book*

Homm yw notenn verr *This is a short note*

Although the same adjective, **berr**, is used in both these statements, in the second example the noun, **notenn**, is feminine in gender and singular in number. The adjective is mutated by softening in such cases. Other examples:

padell goth (koth) *an old saucepan*

avon dhown (down) *a deep river*

fordh arow (garow) *a rough road*

No mutation takes place if the noun ends in **-s** or in **-th** and the adjective begins with **k-**, **p-** or **t-**: **eglos teg** not *eglos deg, **an yeth kernewek** not *an yeth gernewek.

The same mutation of an adjective is used when the noun is masculine in gender, plural and denotes persons:

pyskadoryon vrav (brav) *fine fishermen*

tus wann (gwann) *weak people*

Again there is no mutation of **k-**, **p-** or **t-** after **-s** or **-th**:
tus keltek *Celtic people*

If another word intervenes between the noun and the adjective, then there is no mutation. This is a general rule in Cornish; the word causing the mutation and the word mutated must come together: **padell goth (koth)** *an old saucepan*; **padell blos (plos)** *a dirty saucepan*, but **padell blos, koth** *a dirty old saucepan*.

You learnt earlier how to say, What is the weather like?, **Fatell yw an gewer?**. This word **fatell** meaning how can be used in a general way to find out what something is like: **Fatell yw an chi?** *What's the house like?*. The answer might be, **Nowydh yw** *It's new*. Notice that **fatell** is always followed by a verb, in this case **yw** *is*.

A similar question might be, What kind of car is that?. For this sort of query we use **Py par?** You have met **par** as a noun meaning *equal* in the sense of equivalent. So the answer to this question might be Rolls Roys or Myni. Here the next word is the name of the thing you are enquiring about.

PIW YW HENNA? - WHO IS THAT?

Gav dhymm mes piw yw henna, mar pleg?
Mr Grace yw henna

Excuse me but who is that, please?

That's Mr Grace

Piw yw Mr Lock ytho?
Ottena! An gour ena yw Mr Lock, an gour hir na

Who is Mr Lock then?

Look! that man there is Mr. Lock, that tall man.

Piw is the Cornish for who in questions. It is not the same as the English word who in statements like 'That's the man who bought our house', a construction which will be dealt with later.

GERVA

avon <i>f</i>	<i>river</i>
benyn <i>f</i> .	<i>woman</i>
benynes <i>pl</i> .	<i>women</i>
berr <i>adj</i> .	<i>short</i>
bras <i>adj</i> .	<i>big</i>
byghan <i>adj</i> .	<i>small</i>
down <i>adj</i> .	<i>deep</i>
Kelt <i>m</i>	<i>Celt</i>

keltek <i>adj</i>	<i>Celtic</i>
kewsys <i>adj</i> .	<i>spoken</i>
notenn <i>f</i> .	<i>note</i>
padell <i>f</i>	<i>saucepan</i>
tus (an dus)	<i>people</i>
yeth <i>f</i> .	<i>language</i>
ytho <i>conj</i> .	<i>so, then</i>

DASWEL - REVIEW

Hemm yw aval hweg.
An avon Tamer yw avon vras, down.
Hemm yw koes bras.
Pow teg yw Breten Vyghan.
Ottomma kador-vregh vyghan.
Yma le gesys omma.
Yma kador gesys ryb an voes vras.
Hel an Dre yw drehevyans teg.
An gour yw den da, dell dybav.
A nyns yw hemma gwin almaynek? Ny wonn!
Yeth dha yw Kernewek.
Tus dha yns, sur.

This is a sweet apple.
The River Tamar is a large, deep river
This is a big wood.
A beautiful country is Brittany.
Here's a small armchair.
There's a place left here.
There's a chair left beside the big table
The town hall is a fine building.
The husband is a good person, I think.
Isn't this a German wine? I don't know! □

A good language is Cornish.
Good people they are, certainly.

**Kewer deg yw brav mes nyns yw an
 gewer teg lemmyn.
 Gwydhelek yw yeth keltek
 An voes ma ha'n lestrier na yw mebyl
 koth, dell hevel.
 Lyver berr yw lyver da, dell dybav.
 Eus kenter vyghan berr ena genes, mar
 pleg?
 Tus keltek yns.
 Henn yw flogh da.
 An re na yw fleghes dha.
 Fatell yw an karrji ytho? Splann yw!
 Py par pluvonn yw honna?
 Pluvonn-fenten yw.
 Piw yw honna? Honn yw Loveday.
 Piw yw an re na ena?
 Mr ha Mrs Harrison yns.
 Piw yw an venyn voen ena?
 Fiona yw. Tioges yw Fiona.
 Piw yw an benynes koth na? Ny wonn!**

*Fine weather is great but the weather isn't
 fine now.
 Irish is a Celtic language.
 This table and that dresser are old furniture,
 it seems.
 A short book is a good book, I think.
 Is there a small, short nail there with you,
 please?
 They are Celtic people.
 That's a good child.
 Those are good children.
 What's the garage like then? It's fine.
 What kind of pen is that?
 It's a fountain pen.
 Who is that? That's Loveday.
 Who are those (people) there?
 Mr and Mrs Harrison they are.
 Who is that slim woman there?
 Fiona it is. A farmwife is Fiona.
 Who are those old women there? I don't
 know!*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Yma anwoes war an flogh na, sur.
 Eus nebonan y'n le'ti ena?
 Fatell yw an gewer an gorthugher ma?
 Splann ha sygh yw hi.
 A nyns eus yeth keltek yn Kembra?
 Yma avon vras ha hir yn Almayn.
 An avon na yw an Rayn
 Nyns yw an ostel ma da, dell hevel.
 Yw an maw parys lemmyn?
 Yma bleujow byw gesys war an fordh
 omma.
 An chi a-ji dhe'n koes yw chi nowydh.
 A nyns eus notenn verr gesys y'n
 gegin?
 Eus gweder byghan genes, mar pleg?
 Py avon yw homma?
 An avon Tavi yw hi.
 Hi a wra glaw lemmyn mes toemm yw
 hi.
 Dydh da, Charles. Fatla genes?
 Yn poynt da, dell hevel.
 Sur, nyns yw an vyrgh feusik.
 Yw an dra ma 'kador' yn kernewek?
 Yw, sur. Hemm yw 'kador' ha henn yw
 'kador-vregh' yn kernewek.
 Tus fol yns.
 Py yeth yw kewsys yn Kembra?
 Kembrek yw kewsys ena ryb Sowsnek.**

*That child certainly has a cold.
 Is there anyone in the dairy there?
 How is the weather this evening?
 Fine and dry.
 Isn't there a Celtic language in Wales?
 There is a large, long river in Germany.
 That river is the Rhine.
 This hotel is not good, it seems.
 Is the boy ready now?
 There are live flowers left on the road here.
 The house in the wood is a new house.
 Isn't there a short note left in the kitchen?
 Have you got a small mirror with you,
 please?
 What river is this?
 The river Tavy it is.
 It's raining now but it's warm.
 Hullo, Charles. How are you?
 Well, it seems.
 Certainly the daughter isn't lucky.
 Is this object 'kador' in Cornish?
 Certainly. This is 'kador' and that is 'kador-
 vregh' in Cornish.
 They are foolish people.
 What language is spoken in Wales?
 Welsh is spoken there beside English.*

Oberenn 9.1

Add the key word to the sentences. (All the nouns are masculine), e.g.:

Yma koes ena (bras). Yma koes bras ena.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ottena drehevyans (nowydh). | 4. Kernow yw pow, sur (keltek) |
| 2. Eus aval ena? (byghan). | 5. Yma gweder omma (byghan) |
| 3. Yowann yw maw, dell dybav (fol). | 6. Nyns yw chi, dell hevel (nowydh). |

Oberenn 9.2

Add the key word to the following sentences. (All the nouns are feminine), e.g.:

Homm yw kador (byghan). Homm yw kador vyghan.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Eus benyn ena? (koth) | 5. Ottena an eglos. (teg) |
| 2. Lannstefan yw tre (bras) | 6. Yma moes omma. (byghan) |
| 3. Pyth yw hemma? Kador yw. (kembrek) | 7. An Tamer yw avon. (down) |
| 4. Leurlenn yw honna. (brav) | |

Oberenn 9.3

Put the key word into the sentences. (All the nouns are plural), e.g.:

Tus yns (gwann). Tus wann yns.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. An re ma yw tus. (kernevek) | 6. Benynes yns. (kembrek) |
| 2. An re na yw tus. (bretonek)
(byghan) | 7. A nyns yw an re na fleghes? |
| 3. Yma pyskadoryon ena. (brav) | 8. Fleghes yns. (lowen) |
| 4. Pyskadoryon yns. (da) | 9. Pluvennow yns. (byghan) |
| 5. Ottena benynes. (koth) | 10. Eus chioiw ena? (bras) |

Oberenn 9.4

Supply the questions to which these sentences are the answers, e.g.:

An tas-gwynn yw. Piw yw henna?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tus koth yns. | 4. Benyn gembrek yw |
| 2. Mr Karn yw. | 5. Pyskadoryon yns. |
| 3. Flogh fol yw. | 6. An vamm yw. |

Oberenn 9.5

Put each word into a question introduced by **fatell** and answer using the word provided, e.g.:

Chi/nowydh.

Fatell yw an chi? Nowydh yw.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. An dra/parys. | 4. An badell na/plos. |
| 2. Teylu/lowen. | 5. An gador-vregh/da. |
| 3. Alban/teg. | 6. An re na/bryntin. |

Oberenn 9.6

Provide the questions to which the sentences are replies, using the phrase **py par**, e.g.:

Py par lestrier yw henna? Kembrek yw.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Gwin frynkek yw. | 4. Prenn derow yw. |
| 2. Kenderow yw. | 5. Rover yw. |
| 3. Yeth keltek yw. | 6. Eglos Pow Sows yw. |

10 PERGHENNIETH - BELONGING - POSSESSION

In English we say the end of the book. In Cornish this same meaning is given by **penn an lyver**. Notice that:

1. The word **an** *the* is used only with the last word.
2. The English word *of* is not translated in the Cornish version.

Other examples:

Ottena tour an eglos *See there the tower of the church
(= the church tower);*
Kemmer kres an lovan ma, mar pleg *Take the middle of this rope, please.*

A whole string of ideas can be put together in the same way. Remember that **an** *'the'* is only used with the last word of the string but not, of course, with the name of a person or other proper noun:

Toll alhwedh daras *hel an dre* *The keyhole of the town hall door
(Literally hole key door hall the town)*
Broder tas Kevyn *Kevin's father's brother
(Literally brother father Kevin)*

If an adjective goes with the first noun it keeps its normal place after that noun:

Dorn shyndys an flogh *The child's injured hand*

In these expressions each successive word defines the one before it. If there is no **an** before the last word it remains indefinite:

Dorn an flogh but Dorn flogh and Lost an ki but Lost ki	<i>The hand of the child (= the child's hand) The hand of a child The tail of the dog The tail of a dog</i>
---	---

GERVA

daras <i>m.</i>	<i>door</i>	lovan <i>f.</i>	<i>rope</i>
dorn <i>m.</i>	<i>hand</i>	penn <i>m.</i>	<i>head, end</i>
hel <i>f.</i>	<i>hall</i>	plos <i>adj.</i>	<i>dirty</i>
kemmer! <i>vb.</i>	<i>take!</i>	shyndys <i>adj.</i>	<i>hurt, damaged</i>
ki <i>m.</i>	<i>dog</i>	toll <i>m</i>	<i>hole</i>
kres <i>m.</i>	<i>centre</i>	tour <i>m.</i>	<i>tower</i>
lost <i>m.</i>	<i>tail, queue</i>		

DASWEL REVIEW

Mab Pol yw broder Simon *Paul's son is Simon's brother.*
Tour an eglos ma yw gwann. *The tower of this church is weak.*
Toll an daras yw hir mes kul. *The door opening is high but narrow.*
Gwreg an gour ma yw Kernewes dha. *This man's wife is a good Cornishwoman.*
Ottena - daras an karr yw shyndys. *Look there! The door of the car is damaged.*
Henn yw karr hwegron Jori. *That's George's father-in-law's car.*
Honn yw kares hweger Myrna. *That's a relation of Myrna's mother-in-law.*
Yma padell blos war voes an gegin. *There's a dirty pan on the kitchen table.*

Hel an Dre yw bras.
Kemmer dorn an maw, mar pleg.
A nyns yw bras an avon ha down?
Kres an koes yw le kosel.
A nyns eus penn lovan omma?
Kemmer an penn ma ytho!
Pluvek an gador-vregh yw plos, dell hevel.
Lost an ki ma yw berr, sur.

The town hall is large.
Take the child's hand, please.
Isn't the river large and deep?
The middle of the wood is a quiet place.
Isn't there a rope end here?
Take this end then!
The armchair cushion is dirty, it seems.

This dog's tail is short, certainly.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Eus moes dherow yn kres an hel?
Gorthugher da, Jenefer. Kemmer an lyver ma, mar pleg!
Eus anwoes war Jori? Eus!
Noy Mr Toms ha mab Mr. Rickard yw parow, dell hevel.
Py hwedhel yw gwir?
An notenn yw parys lemmyn
Py drehevyans yw hel an dre.
Ottena! An drehevyans bras.
An maw yw shyndys mes salow yw.
Nos dha, Roy! Nos dha, Tom!
Yma kenter vras y'n toll ma. Kenter goth yw homma sur.
Tour an eglos na yw nowydh
Nyns eus le gesys yn kres an dre lemmyn.
An ki ma yw gorow.
Yma toll down yn kres an fordh.

Is there an oak table in the centre of the hall?
Good evening, Jenefer. Take this book, please!
Has George got a cold. Yes!
Mr Tom's nephew and Mr. Rickard's son are equals, it seems.
Which story is true?
The note is ready now.
Which building is the town hall?
There look! The big building.
The boy is hurt but he is safe.
Good night, Roy! Good night, Tom!
There's a large nail in this hole. It's an old nail certainly.
That church tower is new.
There isn't a place left in the town centre now.
This dog is male.
There is a deep hole in the centre of the road.
How is the weather with you?
It's cloudy here.
Is the Cornish language useful? It certainly is!
What is the language of Scotland?
Gaelic is spoken there beside English.

Fatell yw an gewer genes?
Hi yw kommolek omma.
Yw an yeth kernewek dhe les? Yw, sur!

Pyth yw yeth Alban?
Albanek yw kewsys ena ryb Sowsnek.

Oberenn 10.1

Link each pair of words in a 'the / of the' construction, e.g.:
The son/The father. Mab an tas.

1. *The door/the hall.*
2. *The end/the road.*
3. *The head/the nail.*
4. *The story/the fisherman.*
5. *The hand/the boy.*
6. *The relative (f)/the grandmother.*
7. *The idle talk/the child.*
8. *The trees (gwydh)/the wood.*

Oberenn 10.2

Link each pair of words in a 'the / of a' construction, e.g.:

Branch/chestnut tree.

Skorrenn kestenenn.

1. The son/a fisherman.

4. The tail/a dog.

2. The floor/a house.

5. The brother/a farmwife.

3. The story/a farmer.

6. The end/a wood.

Oberenn 10.3

Link each pair of words in a 'somebody's/something' construction, e.g.:

Peter's house. **Chi Peder.**

1. Jori's book.

3. Pol's nephew.

2. Myrna's father.

4. Lowena's hand.

11 SEYTH GER A VERN - SEVEN IMPORTANT WORDS

Once a thing or a person is identified, further reference can be made to the thing or to the person by the use of pronouns. In English these are words like I, you, he, she, it, and so on. Here are the Cornish equivalents:

MY	<i>I</i>	NI	<i>we</i>
TY	<i>you (one person)</i>	HWI	<i>you (more than one)</i>
person)			
EV	<i>he or it</i>	I	<i>they</i>
HI	<i>she or it</i>		

As can be seen, there are two Cornish words for the English word *you*. English used to have two also, *thou* used when speaking to one person and *you* when speaking to more than one person. In French the similar use of *tu* 'thou' in speaking to close friends, relatives and children and *vous* 'you' for other occasions can give rise to some nice social questions as to which to use. There is no such problem in Cornish. Simply say **TY** to one person and **HWI** to a group.

EV is he and **HI** is she but remember that everything in Cornish is considered to be either masculine or feminine. So in referring to a house, **ev** in Cornish becomes *it* in English. Similarly in speaking of a table you will say *hi* which again becomes the English *it*.

An karr yw rudh. Ev yw nowydh.

The car is red. It's new.

Ottomma tesenn. Hi yw da!

Here's a cake. It's good!

Remember that the sound of the **y** in **my** and in **ty** is short, somewhere between the English *pen* and *pin*. Don't be tempted by the English *me* into saying *mee, tee*.

Notice that the verb used in this sort of statement remains **yw is** in every case: **my yw I am, i yw they are** even though these would be literally *I is, they is* in English.

Using these pronouns in place of nouns makes conversation and writing easier!

GERVA

dha weles!

'see you!'

fur *adj.*

wise

gwir *adj.*

true

hwath *adv.*

yet, still

hwedhel *m.*

story

kloppek *adj.*

lame

rudh *adj.*

red

teg *adj.*

fine, pretty

warbarth *adv.*

together

DASWEL - REVIEW

My yw lowen. *I am happy.*
Ty yw fur. *You are wise.*
Ev yw kloppek. *He is lame.*
Ev yw gwir. *It (a statement) is true.*
Hi yw teg. *She is pretty.*
Hi yw gwag. *It (a basket) is empty.*
Ni yw warbarth. *We are together.*
Hwi yw parys. *You are ready.*
I yw koth. *They are old.*

Ev yw derow, derow kernewek. *It is oak, Cornish oak.*
Ty yw Kelt. *You are a Celt.*
I yw gesys warbarth y'n hel. *They are left together in the hall.*
Ty yw tiek, dell dybav. *You are a farmer, I think.*
Ev yw ki fol. *He's a silly dog.*
Hi yw myrgh an teylu, mowes teg yw hi. *She's the daughter of the family, she's a pretty girl.*
Ni yw lowen lemmyn. *We are happy now.*
I yw dhe les. *They are useful.*
Ha lemmyn hwi yw gour ha gwreg. *And now you are man and wife.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Pyth yw penn an hwedhel? Ny wonn. *What is the end of the story? I don't know.*
Fatell yw an tas lemmyn? *How is father now?*
Gwann ha kloppek hwath yw ev. *Weak and lame he is still.*
Nyns eus anwoes war Pam* namoy. *Pam hasn't got a cold now.*
Yma kador gesys y'n hel. *There is a chair left in the hall.*
Hemm yw fur, dell dybav. *This is wise, I think.*
Ottena an ostel. *There's the hotel.*
Kemmer an notenn, mar pleg! *Take the note, please!*
Py par prenn yw hemma? *What sort of wood is this?*
An prenn ma yw derow. *This wood is oak.*
Noy Mr Turner yw maw bras. *Mr Turner's nephew is a big boy.*
Nos dha, Maria, dha weles! *Good night, Mary, see you!*
A nyns eus fordh dha a-rag an karrji? *Isn't there a good road in front of the garage?*
Yw hi hweger Yowann? *Is she John's mother-in-law?*
Fatell yw an dus ena lemmyn? *How are the people there now?*
Brav yns hag yn poynt da, dell dybav. *They are fine and in good health, I think.*
Awelek yw hi, sur. *It is certainly very windy.*
Ni yw warbarth lemmyn. *We are together now.*
An re ma, i yw parow, dell hevel. *These, they are equal, it seems.*
Chi koth ha yeyn yw ev. *An old, cold house it is.*

** non-Celtic personal and place names are not usually mutated*

Oberenn 11.1

Change each of these statements by substituting the key word for the pronoun in each case, e.g.: **Ty yw teg.** (*she*). **Hi yw teg.**

1. **I yw pyskadoryon.** (*We*)

2. **My yw kloppek.** (*He*)

3. **Hwi yw fur.** (*They*)

4. **Ni yw warbarth lemmyn.** (*You, pl.*)

Oberenn 11.2

Put the appropriate pronoun in place of the noun in each of the sentences.

e.g.: **An koes yw bras. Ev yw bras.**

1. **An bluvonn yw rudh.**

2. **An diogyon yw parow.**

3. **An vovoes yw kloppek.**

4. **An dus yw lown.**

5. **An fleghes yw parys.**

6. **Karol yw teg.**

Oberenn 11.3

Put **ev** or **hi** in place of the nouns in the sentences, e.g.: **Yma leurlenn y'n hel. Yma hi y'n hel.**

1. **Yma lyver war an leur.**

2. **Yma chi ryb an eglos.**

3. **Yma eglos yn kres an dre.**

4. **An gwin yw bretonek**

5. **An lovan yw berr.**

6. **An dhavas yw gwann.**

12 DEGRE - DEGREE

An gegin yw byghan
An gegin yw pur vyghan

The kitchen is small
The kitchen is very small

Pur² very mutates all following words by softening where appropriate as in the table on page v at the beginning of the book:

pur vras (bras) *very large*
pur dhu (du) *very black*

pur arow (garow) *very rough*
pur goth (koth) *very old*

An chambour yw re dewl *The bedroom is too dark*
An fordh yw re arow *The road is too rough*

Re² *too, excessively* mutates all following words by softening where appropriate just like **pur**.

re voen (moen) *too thin*
re boes (poes) *too heavy*
re der (ter) *too eager*

An hel yw bras lowr *The hall is big enough*
An lovan ma yw hir lowr *This rope is long enough*

Lowr *enough* follows its adjective so of course there is no mutation.

berr lowr *short enough*
da lowr *good enough*

The same word, **lowr**, can go with a noun to mean enough of something. It usually follows the noun:

bara lowr *enough bread*
flows lowr *enough silly talk*

GERVA

bara *m.* *bread*
chambour *m.* *bedroom*
da *adj.* *good*
du *adj.* *black*
flows *m* *idle talk*

hir *adj.* *long, tall*
moen *adj.* *thin*
poes *adj.* *heavy*
tew *adj.* *fat*
tewl *adj.* *dark*

DASWEL - REVIEW

Nyns yw hi pur lowen lemmyn.
Ni yw pur doemm.
Yma fordh pur gul ryb an pras.
A nyns yw an chambour ma pur deg?
An lovan ma yw re verr.
I yw re voen.
Gour Morwenna yw re dew, a nyns yw?
An gewer yw teg lowr.
Yw an gwin ma yeyn lowr?
Hemm yw hweg lowr.
Yw an karr salow lowr lemmyn?
An re na yw lowr, meur ras.
Eus avalow lowr genes?

She is not very happy now.
We are very warm
There is a very narrow road beside the field.
Isn't this bedroom very nice?
This rope is too short.
They are too thin.
Morwenna's husband is too fat, isn't he?
The weather is fine enough.
Is this wine cold enough?
This is sweet enough.
Is the car safe enough now?
Those are enough, thanks.
Have you got enough apples?

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Kemmer hemma mar pleg!
An bara ma yw sygh, pur sygh.
Ottomma Jori. Jori yw kenderow Mark,
a nyns yw gwir, Jori?
Alban yw bras, pur vras.
Eus bara gesys? Eus! Yma ev y'n gegin.
Shyndys yw penn an ki ma mes byw yw
ev hwath.
Tewl yw hi yn kres an koes.
Nyns yw honna da.
Yma toll y'n bluvek ma.
Fatell yw an chambour? Pur dha, meur
ras.
An jynn-skrifa yw plos, dell hevel.
Py lovan yw hir lowr?
Daras an eglos yw koth.
Yma tus a-rag hel an dre. Lost hir yw.

Dohajydh da, Lowena. Fatla genes
lemmyn? Da lowr, meur ras.
Glaw skav a wra hi.
Yeth wir an den na yw Kernewek.
Hwi yw parys lemmyn, dell hevel.
Pyth yw hemma? Lyver kembrek yw.

Take this please!
This bread is dry, very dry.
Here's George. George is Mark's cousin,
isn't it true, George?
Scotland is large, very large.
Is there any bread left? Yes! It's in the kitchen.
This dog's head is injured but it is alive still.

It is dark in the centre of the wood.
That is not good.
There's a hole in this cushion.
How is the bedroom? Very good, thanks.

The typewriter is dirty, it seems.
Which rope is long enough?
The church door is old.
There are people in front of the town hall.
It's a long queue.
Good afternoon, Lowena. How are you now?
Well enough, thanks
It's raining lightly.
That person's true language is Cornish.
You are ready now, it seems.
What's this? It's a Welsh book.

Oberenn 12.1

Put the key word before the adjective in each of the sentences, e.g.:

An ostel yw brav. (pur) An ostel yw pur vrav.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Yw an eglos ma koth? (pur) | 4. Yw an voes ma poes? (re) |
| 2. My yw lowen. (pur) | 5. Ev yw moen. (re) |
| 3. An gewer yw sygh. (pur) | 6. An hwedhel ma yw hir. (re) |

Oberenn 12.2

Complete the sentences by putting the word **lowr** in as appropriate, e.g.:

Yw an gegin bras? Yw an gegin bras lowr?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Eus pluvennow ena genowgh? | 3. Yw an re ma teg? |
| 2. Yw hemma da? | 4. Yns i poes? |

13 LIES TRA - MANY THINGS

The plural form of a noun is used to show that more than one thing is being spoken of. English usually adds an *s* to do this: *egg* and *eggs*, *girl* and *girls*.

Cornish commonly has the ending **-ow** or **-yow** to show the plural. Some examples have already been used and shown in the word lists:

chi	<i>house</i>	and	chiow	<i>houses</i>
an chi	<i>the house</i>	and	an chiow	<i>the houses</i>
leur	<i>floor</i>	and	leuryow	<i>floors</i>
an leur	<i>the floor</i>	and	an leuryow	<i>the floors</i>

Just as in English there are other ways of making the plural, e.g. *woman* and *women* with a change of *a* to *e*, so in Cornish there are other plural forms, for instance **flogh** child and **fleghes** children. These will be shown in the lists of words, the **Gervaow**, in the following way:

padell, -ow *f. saucepan*, where the letter *f.* means feminine and the letters **-ow** mean that adding these letters will make the plural, **padellow** *saucepans*. So the whole entry can be read as:

padell <i>saucepan,</i>	an badell <i>the saucepan,</i>
padellow <i>saucepans,</i>	an padellow <i>the saucepans.</i>

Another common way of making the plural, especially when persons are meant, is by adding **-yon** to the singular form:

tiek	<i>farmer</i>	and	tiogyon	<i>farmers</i>
kaner	<i>singer</i>	and	kanoryon	<i>singers</i>

Notice the change of **-ek** to **-og**, **-er** - to **-or** which is usual.

So the word list entry for **kaner** will be:

kaner, -oryon *m. singer*, from which we can say:

kaner <i>singer,</i>	an kaner <i>the singer,</i>
kanoryon <i>singers,</i>	an ganoryon <i>the singers.</i>

A noun may refer not to a particular thing but to a whole group as a class. **Del** in Cornish means *foliage, leaves*: **Yma an del ow trelya gell** *The leaves are turning brown*. They count as plural words and are called collectives. Most of them can, by adding the syllable **-enn**, make a word which refers to one individual of the group: **del + enn =**

delenn a leaf. All the words so made are feminine: **an dhele**nn the leaf. Then by putting the plural ending on to this word we get **delennow** individual leaves: **Nebes delennow a goedhas a-dhiworth an skorrenn** A few leaves fell from the branch.

GERVA

del coll.	leaves, foliage	kesten coll.	chestnut trees
delenn, -ow f	leaf	kestenenn, -ow f	chestnut tree
flogh, fleghes m.	child	leur, -yow m.	floor
gerva, -ow f.	word list	skorr coll.	branches
gwydh coll.	trees	skorenn, -ow f	branch
gwydhenn f.	tree f	tiek, -ogyon m.	farmer
kaner, -oryon m.	singer		

DASWEL - REVIEW

An chiow y'n dre ma yw pur goth.
Kanoryon an eglos yw da. **Gwir, kanoryon**
dha yns.
Nyns yw leuryow an chi salow lemmyn.
An del y'n koes yw sygh.
Yma delennow hir war an skorrenn verr
na.
Gwydh an koes ma yw koth.
Yma skorrennow bras war an wydhenn na.
Chambours an ostel ma yw byghan.
Yma gervaow yn penn an lyver.

Fleghes dha yns, sur.
An lyvrow yw gwerthys.
Myrghes Tamsin yw teg, pur deg.

*The houses in this town are very old.
The church singers are good. True,
good singers they are.
The floors of the house are not safe now.
The leaves in the wood are dry.
There are long leaves on that short
branch.
The trees of this wood are old.
There are big branches on that tree.
The bedrooms of this hotel are small.
There are word lists at the end of the
book.
They are good children certainly.
The books are sold.
Tamsin's daughters are pretty, very
pretty.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Yw an losow byw hwath?
Hemm yw da lowr, meur ras.
A nyns eus neppyth gesys?
Nyns yw hemma dhe les lemmyn.
Yma padellow plos lowr y'n gegin!

Eus stamp genes mar pleg? Eus!
Py par stamp eus genes, ytho?
Pow Frynk yw pow pur vras ha pur deg.
Py traow yw gwerthys lemmyn?
A wodhowgh hwi oll konvedhes
hemma?
Ni yw sallow lemmyn, dell dybav.
Nyns eus nebonan gesys yn hel an dre.
Fatell yw an bara na? brav yw, meur
ras.
Pyth yw an draow ma, an re byghan.
Kentrow yns, dell hevel.
Avonyow Almayn yw hir.
Feusik yns, a nyns yns i.
Trevow Breten Vyghan yw teg, pur deg.

*Are the plants alive still?
This is good enough, thanks.
Isn't there anything left?
This is no use now.
There are enough dirty saucepans in the
kitchen!
Have you a stamp, please? Yes!
What sort of stamp do you have then?
France is a very big and beautiful country.
What things are sold now?
Do you all understand this?*

*We are safe now, I think.
There is no-one left in the town hall.
What is that bread like? It's fine, thanks.*

*What are these things, the small ones?
They are nails, it seems.
The rivers of Germany are long.
They are lucky, aren't they.
The towns of Brittany are beautiful, very
beautiful.*

**Del an kesten yw gras
An gстенenn goth na yw bras.
Dorn flogh yw byghan.**

*The leaves of the chestnut are large.
That old chestnut is large.
The hand of a child is small.*

Oberenn 13.1

Make the singular word plural in each case,

e.g.: **An chambour ma yw brav. An chambours ma yw brav.**

1. **Ottomma lyver kernewek.**
2. **Yma an genter omma**
3. **An flogh na yw lowen..**
4. **Kemmer an aval, mar pleg.**

Oberenn 13.2

Make the plural word singular in each case,

e.g.: **Eus pluvennow gesys? Eus pluvenn gesys?**

1. **Eus chioiw ryb an pras?**
2. **Yw an trevow bras?**
3. **Yw an notennow berr?**
4. **Yw an padellow ma plos?**

Oberenn 13.3

Read or listen to the following short passages.

1. **Margh yw mab Mr ha Mrs Toms. Tiek yw ev. Yma ev lemmyn y'n pras. Hi a wra glaw ha glyb yw Mark, pur lyb. Nyns yw lowen dell hevel.**
2. **Yma Hel an Dre yn kres an dre hag yma tus y'n drehevians na lemmyn. Kanoryon yns, kanoryon an eglos. Kanoryon dha yns, sur.**

Now answer the following questions in Cornish.

1. *Who is the son of Mr and Mrs Toms?*
2. *What is he?*
3. *Where is he?*
4. *What is the weather like?*
5. *How is Mark?*
6. *Where is the Town Hall?*
7. *What are the people inside the Town Hall?*

14 ONAN, DEW, TRI – ONE, TWO, THREE

One of the most frequently used parts of a language is its number system. In Cornish counting is in twenties. Here are the cardinal numbers up to twenty.

1 onan	6 hwegh	11 unnek	16 hwetek
2 dew	7 seyth	12 dewdhek	17 seytek
3 tri	8 eth	13 tredhek	18 etek
4 peswar	9 naw	14 peswardhek	19 nawnsek
5 pypmp	10 deg	15 pymthek	20 ugens

It will be seen that the '-teens' are made by adding **-ek** to forms of the simple number.

Onan is the word to use when 'one' stands by itself. When it accompanies a noun the word to use is **unn** which, as mentioned before, acts like **an** *the* in mutating the first letter of a feminine noun by softening, the second state mutation:

**Eus hwegynn gesys?
Eus! Yma onan hepken.
Unn hwegynn yw lowr.**

*Is there a sweet left?
Yes! There is only one.
One sweet is enough.*

Unn gador yw terrys.

One chair is broken.

For the numbers 'two', 'three' and 'four' there are special forms for use with feminine nouns. They are:

2 **diw**

3 **teyr**

4 **peder**

Dew and **diw** '2' mutate a following noun by softening and are themselves mutated after **an** 'the':

dew blat
an dhew blat

two plates
the two plates

diw voes
an dhiw voes

two tables
the two tables

Tri and **teyr** '3' mutate a following noun with the breathed mutation:

k- → h-

p- → f-

t- → th-

tri harr
tri fysk
tri tho

three cars
three fish
three roofs

teyr hador
teyr fluvenn
teyr thigenn

three chairs
three pens
three bags

In English numbers are usually followed by a plural noun: 'six lights'. In Cornish the noun remains singular: **hwegh golow** and not *hwegh golowys

Gerva

arghans *m* *money*
boes *m* *food*
golow, -ys *m* *light*
hepken *adv* *only*
hwegynn, -ow *m* *sweet*
karrek, kerrek *f.* *rock*
lowarth, -yow *m.* *garden*
plat, -ys *m.* *plate*
pysk, puskes *m.* *fish*

rag *prep* *for*
redyans *m* *reading*
seythun, -yow *f* *week*
skon *adv* *quickly*
spas, -ow *m.* *space, opportunity*
tanow *adj.* *thin, scarce*
terrys *adj.* *broken*
tigenn, -ow *f* *wallet, handbag*
to, -how *m.* *roof*

DASWEL - REVIEW

Yma tri fysk war an plat na.
Onan yw brithel.
Yma teyr gwydhenn y'n lowarth.
Yma diw gestenn ena.
An arghans yw tanow lemmyn.
Nyns eus arghans lowr rag boes.
An dhew wour na yw parow, dell hevel.
Mes sur, nyns yw an dhiw venyn parow.

Oll an mebyl yw diw voes koth ha peder kador.
Yma unn karr a-rag an chi.
Eus ostel yn kres an dre?
Eus! Yma pypm ostel ena.
Kemmer teyr henter ytho!
Yma unnek mowes ha trydhek maw oll warbarth.

There are three fish on that plate.
One is a mackerel.
There are three trees in the garden.
There are two chestnut trees there.
Money is scarce now.
There is not enough money for food.
Those two men are equals, it seems.
But certainly, the two women are not equals.
All the furniture is two old tables and four chairs.
There is one car in front of the house.
Is there an hotel in the town centre?
Yes! There are five hotels there.
Take three nails then!
There are eleven girls and thirteen boys all together.

**Yma deg hwegynn gesys, dell dybav.
Yma unn garrek pur vras ena.
Ottena teyr delenn rudh war an leur.**

**Yma peswar stamp gesys y'n lyver.
Ugens lyver yw gwerthys lemmyn.
Eus hwetek plat byghan war an
lestrier?
I yw tri flogh fol.**

*There are ten sweets left, I think.
There is one very large rock there.
Look there are three red leaves on the
ground.
There are four stamps left in the book.
Twenty books are sold now.
Are there sixteen small plates on the
dresser?
They are three foolish children.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Del an gwydh ma yw tanow.
Eus boes lowr gesys rag an ki?
Eus! Yma boes war blat y'n gegin
An erva yw hir, re hir.
Pyth yw an re na, an tri thra dhu na
ena? Ny wonn!
Dohajydh da, Maria. Fatla genes?
Brav, meur ras.
Ni yw seyth kaner oll warbarth.
Fatell yw an dhew garr?
Onan yw rudh hag onan yw du.
An lovan ma yw re verr. Eus onan hir
genes?
An dhiw gador ma yw an re poes.
Piw yw an re na - an dus koth?
An gour yw tas-gwynn Lowena mes ny
wonn piw yw an venyn.
Py par del yw an re ma?
Del derow yns, dell dybav.
Yma anwoes war ewnter Tamsin.
Nyns yw homma* da.**

*The leaves of these trees are thin.
Is there enough food left for the dog?
Yes! There is food on a plate in the kitchen.
The word list is long, too long.
What are those, those three black things
there? I don't know.
Good afternoon, Mary. How are you?
Fine, thanks.
We are seven singers altogether.
What are the two cars like?
One is red and one is black.
This rope is too short. Have you a long one?

These two chairs are the heavy ones.
Who are those - the old people?
The man is Lowena's grandfather but I don't
know who the woman is.
What sort of leaves are these?
Oak leaves, I think.
Tamsin's uncle has a cold.
This is not good.*

*The feminine pronoun **homma** is used to indicate that some condition is referred to rather than an action. In this latter case, **hemma** would be used. See also Part 15.

Oberenn 14.1

Translate the phrases into Cornish, e.g.: **3 books** **tri lyver.**

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. 9 chairs | 5. 2 girls | 9. 9 houses |
| 2. 1 person | 6. 3 boys | 10. 2 dogs |
| 3. 4 women | 7. 3 chairs | |
| 4. 20 cars | 8. 15 plates | |

Oberenn 14.2

Put the word **an** before the phrases, e.g.: **dew dhen, an dhew dhen.**

1. Diw voves.
2. Dew diek
3. Diw bluvonn
4. Dew hwegynn.
5. Dew wolow.
6. Diw gestenenn.

Oberenn 14.3

Increase by 2 the numbers in each case, e.g.: **peswar den, hwegh den.**

1. Teyr fordh
2. Dewdhek toll
3. Eth chi
4. Etek pluvonn
5. Unn le
6. Naw karrji
7. Pymyp jynn-skrifa
8. Unn desenn

Oberenn14.4

Translate the sentences into Cornish, e.g.:

There is one light in the kitchen **Yma unn golow y'n gegin.**

1. *The light is bright.*
2. *What is this book?*
3. *This is a long rope.*
4. *What boy is that?*
5. *He is George's cousin.*
6. *This story is not true.*

15 AN EUR - THE TIME

To ask about the time, say **Py eur yw hi, mar pleg?** *'What time is it, please?'* Notice that the word **hi** 'it' is feminine. Time, weather and circumstances are regarded as feminine in Cornish.

If the time is on the hour, the answer will be: **Seyth eur** 'seven o'clock'; **Unnek eur** 'eleven o'clock' and so on. If the time is some minutes past the hour, the answer will be, for example, **ugens mynysenn wosa deg eur** 'twenty minutes (after) past ten'. The word **mynysenn** is feminine so remember to say **unn vynysenn** 'one minute', **diw vynysenn** 'two minutes', **teyr mynysenn** 'three minutes' and **peder mynysenn** 'four minutes'. If the time is some minutes to the hour there are several ways of putting it. The first is to say **deg eur marnas pymyp mynysenn warn ugens** 'ten o'clock less twenty-five minutes'. The second way is to follow the English and say **pymyp mynysenn warn ugens dhe dheg** 'twenty-five minutes to ten'.

Quarter hours are **kwarter** and half hours are **hanter**. So **kwarter wosa naw eur** 'a quarter after nine hours' = 'a quarter past nine'; **naw eur marnas kwarter** 'nine hours less a quarter' = 'a quarter to nine'; **Teyr eur hanter** 'half past three'. Midday is **hanter-dydh** and *midnight* is **hanter-nos**.

To specify the time precisely you can add **poran** 'exactly': **Py eur yw hi, mar pleg? Unn eur hanter poran** 'What time is it, please? Half past one exactly'.

If your reply is of the nature 'about six o'clock' then use the expression **a-dro dhe**²: **A-dro dhe bymp eur yw hi** 'It's about five o'clock'.

To ask at what time something is to happen we use the phrase **Dhe by eur yth yw...?** 'At what time is...?'

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dhe by eur yth yw koen? | <i>At what time is dinner?</i> |
| Dhe seyth eur hanter yth yw | <i>It's at half past seven</i> |

GERVA

dhe² <i>prep.</i>	<i>to</i>	li, livyow <i>f</i>	<i>lunch</i>
hansel, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>breakfast</i>	mynys <i>coll</i>	<i>minutes</i>
kerdh, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>walk</i>	mynysenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>minute</i>
koen, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>dinner, cooked supper</i>	nessa <i>adj.</i>	<i>next</i>
korev, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>beer</i>	niver, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>number</i>
kuntelles, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>meeting</i>	paper, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>paper</i>
kyns <i>adv.</i>	<i>before</i>	prys, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>time, occasion</i>
kyttrin, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>bus</i>	tren, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>train</i>

Note that **dhe** 'to' followed by **an** 'the' makes **dhe'n** 'to the'.

DASWEL - REVIEW

Py eur yw hi lemmyn?	<i>What time is it now?</i>
Eth eur marnas ugens mynysenn yw h*i.	<i>It's twenty to eight.</i>
Kwarter wosa deg eur yw hi.	<i>It's a quarter past ten.</i>
Unnek eur poran yw hi.	<i>It's exactly eleven o'clock.</i>
Teyr mynysenn warn ugens dhe hwegh eur yw hi.	<i>It's twenty-three minutes to six.</i>
Pymp eur hanter yw hi.	<i>It's half past five.</i>
Hanter dydh poran yw hi.	<i>It's exactly midday.</i>
A-dro dhe gwarter wosa naw eur yw hi.	<i>It's about a quarter past nine.</i>
Dhe by eur yth yw an kuntelles, mar pleg?	<i>At what time is the meeting, please?</i>
Dhe seyth eur hanter, dell dybav.	<i>At half past seven, I think.</i>
Dhe by eur yth yw an nessa kyttrin dhe Druru, mar pleg?	<i>At what time is the next bus to Truro, please?</i>
Nyns eus kyttrin dhe Druru kyns peder eur.	<i>There is no bus to Truro before four o'clock.</i>
Dhe by eur yth yw an nessa prys boes?	<i>At what time is the next meal?</i>
Ny wonn.	<i>I don't know.</i>

*This and similar phrases may in casual speech be shortened to **eth marnas ugens** = 'twenty to eight'

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Hemm yw kerdh hir mes brav yw Yw an li parys?	<i>This is a long walk but it's grand.</i>
Yw. Yma hi war an voes y'n gegin.	<i>Is lunch ready?</i>
Py par diwes eus dhe brys koen?	<i>Yes. It's on the kitchen table.</i>
Yma po korev po gwin gans an goen.	<i>What kind of drink is there at dinner?</i>
Duw genes Tom - dha weles wosa prys te.	<i>There is beer or wine with the dinner.</i>
Fatell yw karr Mrs Trewartha?	<i>Goodbye Tom - see you after tea.</i>
Pur skav yw ev, dell hevel.	<i>What is Mrs Trewartha's car like?</i>
Eus golow lowr rag an redyans?	<i>It's very fast, it seems.</i>
Nag eus. Re dewl yw hi.	<i>Is there enough light for the reading?</i>
Yma spas lowr y'n le na lemmyn.	<i>No. It's too dark.</i>
Gour kloppek yw ev.	<i>There is enough room in that place now.</i>
	<i>He is a lame man.</i>

An paper ma yw plos.
Py par korev yw da?
Korev kernewek, sur.
To an chi yw rudh.
Kerdh hir yw dhe'n eglos.

This paper is dirty.
What kind of beer is good?
Cornish beer, of course.
The roof of the house is red.
It's a long walk to the church.

Oberenn 15.1

State the times given in Cornish, e.g.: 3 o'clock **teyr eur.**

1. 10 minutes past 10.
2. 20 minutes to 10.
3. Half-past 7.
4. 25 minutes past 12.
5. A quarter to 8.
6. 4 o'clock exactly.
7. A quarter past eleven.
8. About 6 o'clock.
9. 20 minutes to nine.
10. Midnight exactly.

Oberenn 15.2

Increase these times by 10 minutes in each case, e.g.:

Naw eur marnas pypm mynsenn. Pypm mynsenn wosa naw eur.

1. **Teyr eur hanter.**
2. **Kwarter wosa eth eur.**
3. **Dewdhek eur marnas kwarter.**
4. **Deg mynsenn wosa deg eur.**

Oberenn 15.3

State in Cornish the time given for each item, e.g.: **Dhe by eur yw hansel?** (At 8 o'clock) **Dhe eth eur.**

1. **Dhe by eur yw an kyttrin** (At 5-30).
2. **Dhe by eur yw an nessa tren dhe Lyskerrys?** (At 6-15).
3. **Dhe by eur yw an kerdh?** (At 2-00).
4. **Dhe by eur yw li?** (At 12-30).
5. **Dhe by eur yw an kuntelles?** (At 7-00 exactly).

16 HWILAS TRAOW - LOOKING FOR THINGS

In saying where things or people are, a very important word is needed. It is **yma**, a word which we have met already. It means 'there is', 'it is' when speaking of a place or a position. It takes the place of **yw** which is the form of 'is' used in other cases, e.g. **An dra ma yw kenter** 'This object is a nail', **Hemm yw da** 'This is good'. Remember that unlike most Cornish words, **yma** has to be stressed on the last part, the syllable **-ma**, the first syllable being scarcely heard, **y`ma**. **Yma** usually comes first in a statement.

Yma an amanenn war an voes
Yma an skath y'n porth

The butter is on the table.
The boat is in the harbour.

You will not be surprised to learn that **yma** can mean 'there are' when a plural noun is mentioned.

Yma an fleghes y'n lowarth
Yma avalow y'n ganstell na

The children are in the garden
There are apples in that basket

If no plural noun is mentioned, then **yma** becomes **ymons** to show that the meaning must be 'they'. **Ymons** also is stressed on the last syllable, **y`mons**.

Ymons omma
Ymons ryb an chi

They are here
They are by the house

You can add **i** 'they' for greater emphasis or clarity:

Ymons i omma *They are here*
Ymons i ryb an chi *They are by the house*

If we are asking where a thing or a person is and say, 'Where is?', 'Where are?', we use the phrase **ple'ma**.

The phrase **ple'ma** means both 'where is...?' and 'where are...?'. **Ple'ma** is short for **ple yma** 'what place is...?'.
Ple'ma an ganstell? *Where is the basket?*

In speech this will sound like, **pleman ganstell?** and in fact this would often be written, **plema'n ganstell?**.

Ple'ma an fleghes? *Where are the children?*

To reply to these questions, one merely puts the required information in place of **ple**:

Ple'ma (= ple yma) an lyver? *Where is the book?* is answered by:
War an voes (yma an lyver or yma ev) *On the table (is the book or it is)*

If the question is about a number of things, i.e. plural, and those things are named, then the question will be:

Ple'ma an fleghes? *Where are the children?*

If no noun is used, then the question becomes:

Ple'mons? or **ple'mons i?**, and in that case the answer will be:
Y'n lowarth *In the garden*
(yma an fleghes or ymons or ymons i) *(are the children or they are)*
where the word **ymons** means 'they are', as we have seen.

GERVA

amanenn <i>m.</i>	<i>butter</i>	kibell, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>bath, tub</i>
berrheans <i>m.</i>	<i>shortening, abbreviation</i>	kresenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>centre</i>
dell vydh usys	<i>as is usual</i>	podik, -igow <i>m.</i>	<i>jug</i>
dre² <i>prep.</i>	<i>through</i>	porth, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>port, harbour</i>
glan <i>adj.</i>	<i>clean</i>	skath, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>small boat</i>
goen, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>down</i>	spisti, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>grocery shop</i>
gow, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>lie</i>	tarow, terewi <i>m.</i>	<i>bull</i>
kanstell, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>basket</i>		

DASWEL - REVIEW

Ple'ma Yowann?
Y'n lowarth (yma ev).
Ple'ma Tamsin?
Y'n gegin (yma hi).
Ple'ma an karr?
Y'n karrji (yma ev).
Ple'ma gweder bras?
Y'n hel (yma onan).
Ple'ma'n skathow?
Y'n porth (ymons i).
Ple'ma spisti Mr Pennros?
Yn kres an dre (yma ev).
Ple'ma an byskadoryon ytho?
Y'n skath (ymons i).

Where is John?
In the garden (he is).
Where is Tamsin?
In the kitchen (she is).
Where is the car?
In the garage (it is).
Where is there a large mirror?
In the hall (there is one).
Where are the boats?
In the harbour (they are).
Where is Mr Penrose's grocery shop?
In the town centre (it is).
Where are the fishermen then?
On board the boat (they are).

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Ottena ewnter Morwenna; gour da yw ev.
Henn yw gow, sur.
Yma fordh dre gres an dre.
A nys eus kanstell y'n gegin?
A ny wodhesta konvedhes hemma?
Gonn, sur lowr.
Re vyghan yw an spas ma, re gul.
Yma an re na omma dhe eth eur dell vydh usys
An gibell yw pur vras, pur hir.
An Gresenn Gernewek yw le da ha dhe les yw hi rag tus Kernow.
Eus lyvrow genowgh hwi oll?
Yma niverow war an paper ma. Pyth yns i, a wodhesta?
Na wonn. Ny wonn pyth yns.
Py podigow yw glann? An re ma?
A nys yw henna tarow y'n pras na? Yw, dell hevel.
Berrheans an lyver ma yw dhe les, dell dybav.
Eus amanenn war an bara? Eus!
Tri flat yw terrys.
Teyr mynysenn ha'n boes yw parys
Py eur yw hi lemmyn, mar pleg?
Deg mynysenn dhe beder eur poran.
Oberenn 16.1

There's Morwenna's uncle; he's a good man.
That's a lie, certainly.
There's a road through the town centre.
Isn't there a basket in the kitchen?
Don't you understand this?
I do, sure enough.
This space is too small, too narrow.
Those (people) are here at eight o'clock usually.
The bath is very large, very long.
The Cornish Centre is a good place and it is useful for the people of Cornwall.
Have you all got books?
There are numbers on this paper. What are they, do you know?
No, I don't know what they are.
Which pots are clean? These?
Isn't that a bull in that field? Yes, it seems.

The abridgement of this book is useful, I think.

Is there butter on the bread? Yes!
Three plates are broken.
Three minutes and the food is ready.
What time is it now, please?
Ten minutes to four exactly

Supply the questions to which the answers are given, e.g.:

Yma an amanenn y'n gegin. Plema'n amanenn?

- 1. Yma an kuntelles yn Hel an Dre.**
- 2. Yma an paper war an voes.**
- 3. Yma an platys y'n lestrier.**
- 4. Yma an arghans yn tigenn an vamm.**
- 5. Yma an skath y'n porth.**
- 6. Yma an spisti ryp an eglos yn kres an dre.**

Oberenn 16.2

Supply short answers to the questions, e.g.: **Plema'n karr?** *In the garage.* **Y'n karrji**

1. **Plema'n fleghes?** (*In the garden*). 3. **Plema myrgh Mr Lane?** (*With mother*).
2. **Plema'n avalow?** (*In the basket*). 4. **Plema'n puskes?** (*on the plate*).

Oberenn 16.3

Make each of the statements plural by substituting **Ymons i** for **ev** or **hi**, e.g.: **Yma ev y'n hel.** **Ymons i y'n hel.**

1. **Yma hi gans an tas.** 3. **Yma ev ryb an karrji.**
2. **Yma hi a-rag an chi.** 4. **Yma hi war an leur.**

Oberenn 16.4

Answer the questions by translating the phrases given, e.g.:

Plemons i? (*They are in the meadow*). **Ymons i y'n pras.**

1. **Plemons i?** (*They are in the cinema*).
2. **Plemons i?** (*They are in front of the hotel*).
3. **Plemons i?** (*They are by the road*).
4. **Plemons i?** (*They are in Brittany*).
5. **Plemons i?** (*They are with John's nephew*).

17 MOY A NIVEROW - MORE NUMBERS

After counting the first twenty, **ugens**, the numbering starts on the second twenty, from twenty-one up to forty. Then it starts again with forty-one up to sixty, then sixty-one to eighty and finally eighty-one to one hundred.

21	onan warn ugens	31	unnek warn ugens
22	dew warn ugens	32	dewdhek warn ugens
23	tri warn ugens	33	trydhek warn ugens
24	peswar warn ugens	34	peswardhek warn ugens
25	pypmp warn ugens	35	pymthek warn ugens
26	hwegh warn ugens	36	hwetek warn ugens
27	seyth warn ugens	37	seytek warn ugens
28	eth warn ugens	38	etek warn ugens
29	naw warn ugens	39	nownsek warn ugens
30	deg warn ugens	40	dew ugens

Notice that the linking word is **warn** 'on'. This is the only group of twenty in which this word is used. Subsequent groups of twenty have **ha** 'and' in its place.

41	onan ha dew ugens	51	unnek ha dew ugens
42	dew ha dew ugens	52	dewdhek ha dew ugens
43	tri ha dew ugens	53	trydhek ha dew ugens
44	peswar ha dew ugens	54	peswardhek ha dew ugens
45	pypmp ha dew ugens	55	pymthek ha dew ugens
46	hwegh ha dew ugens	56	hwetek ha dew ugens
47	seyth ha dew ugens	57	seytek ha dew ugens
48	eth ha dew ugens	58	etek ha dew ugens
49	naw ha dew ugens	59	nownsek ha dew ugens
50	deg ha dew ugens	60	tri ugens
61	onan ha tri ugens	71	unnek ha tri ugens

62 dew ha tri ugens
 63 tri ha tri ugens
 64 peswar ha tri ugens
 65 pypm ha tri ugens
 66 hwegh ha tri ugens
 67 seyth ha tri ugens
 68 eth ha tri ugens
 69 naw ha tri ugens
 70 deg ha tri ugens

81 onan ha peswar ugens
 82 dew ha peswar ugens
 83 tri ha peswar ugens
 84 peswar ha peswar ugens
 85 pypm ha peswar ugens
 86 hwegh ha peswar ugens
 87 seyth ha peswar ugens
 88 eth ha peswar ugens
 89 naw ha peswar ugens
 90 deg ha peswar ugens

72 dewdhek ha tri ugens
 73 trydhek ha tri ugens
 74 peswardhek ha tri ugens
 75 pymthek ha tri ugens
 76 hwetek ha tri ugens
 77 seytek ha tri ugens
 78 etek ha tri ugens
 79 nownsek ha tri ugens
 80 peswar ugens

91 unnek ha peswar ugens
 92 dewdhek ha peswar ugens
 93 trydhek ha peswar ugens
 94 peswardhek ha peswar ugens
 95 pymthek ha peswar ugens
 96 hwetek ha peswar ugens
 97 seytek ha peswar ugens
 98 etek ha peswar ugens
 99 nownsek ha peswar ugens
 100 kans

In these larger numbers, put the thing numbered after the first part of the number, remembering to use **unn** in place of **onan** and the feminine forms, **diw** '2', **teyr** '3' and **peder** '4' where necessary: **unn hanaf warn ugens** '21 cups'; **unn venyn warn ugens** '21 women'; **tri den ha peswar ugens** '83 people'; **peder bro ha tri ugens** '64 countries'.

GERVA

arghantti, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>bank</i>
bargen-tir, bargenyow-tir <i>m.</i>	<i>farm</i>
benyn, -es <i>f</i>	<i>woman</i>
bro, -yow <i>f</i>	<i>country</i>
chapel, yow <i>m</i>	<i>chapel</i>
dons, -yow <i>m</i>	<i>dance</i>
fos, -ow <i>f</i>	<i>wall</i>
hanaf, -ow <i>m</i>	<i>cup</i>

kan, -ow <i>f</i>	<i>song</i>
keur, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>choir</i>
martesen <i>adv</i>	<i>perhaps</i>
milder, -yow <i>m</i>	<i>mile</i>
pronter, -yon <i>m</i>	<i>preacher</i>
skol, -yow <i>f</i>	<i>school</i>
tavern, -yow <i>m</i>	<i>inn</i>
teylu, -yow <i>m</i>	<i>family</i>

DASWEL – REVIEW

Yma tri den ha peswar ugens yn keur an chapel.
Yma pypm tavern warn ugens y'n dre.
Yma deg den warn ugens y'n teylu bras na.
A-dro dhe gans lyver yw gwerthys lemmyn.
Hanter kans milder yw an fordh dhe Druru.
Hanter peswar warn ugens yw par dhe dhewdhek.
Yma dewdhek flogh ha tri ugens y'n skol na. re vyghan yw hi martesen.
Pypm chi ha peswar ugens yw chlow nowydh.

There are eighty-three people in the chapel choir
There are twenty-five inns in the town
There are thirty persons in that large family.

About a hundred books are sold now.

The road to Truro is fifty miles.

Half of twenty-four is equal to twelve.

There are seventy-two children in that school. It is too small perhaps.
Eighty-five houses are new houses.

**Yma dew gi ha dew ugens a-ji dhe'n gresenn.
Teyr benyn warn ugens, peswar gour warn ugens hag unnek flogh yw etek den ha dew ugens warbarth.**

There are forty-two dogs in the centre.

Twenty-three women, twenty-four men and eleven children is fifty-eight people altogether.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**An donsyow bretonek ma yw brav.
'Bro Goth' yw kan an vro.
Fatell yw pronter an chapel?
Nyns yw ev re dha, dell hevel
Yma hwegh den warn ugens y'n kuntelles a-ji dhe hel an dre.
Kemmer an ganstell, mar pleg!
Fatla genes lemmyn, Gari?
Da lowr, meur ras, mes yma anwoes warnav, dell dybav.
Py flogh yw mab Mrs Olver?
Ottena! An maw moen na ryb an daras.
Pyth yw rag koen?
Ny wonn hwath, pysk martesen.
Dhe by eur yw li y'n ostel ma?
Dhe hanter dydh poran.
Py par aval yw hemma?
Aval 'Mamm-wynn an Gov' yw ev.
Deves yw tanow war an voen.
A wodhesta konvedhes hemma?
Na wonn! Arta mar pleg.
Nyns yw an bargaen-tir ma pur vras.
Fatell yw an gewer lemmyn?
Oer, niwlek ha tewl yw hi.
Yma peder kador warn ugens gesys a-ji dhe hel an eglos.
I yw pur feusik, dell dybav.
Ty yw kar Mona, a nyns yw henna gwir?
Yw! My yw keniterow Mona.**

*Those Breton dances are grand.
'Bro goth' is the song of the country.
What is the chapel preacher like?
He isn't too good, it seems.
There are twenty-six people in the meeting in the town hall.
Take the basket, please!
How are you now, gary/
Well enough, thanks, but I've got a cold, I think.
Which child is Mrs Olver's son?
There look! That thin boy next to the door.
What's for supper?
I don't know yet, fish perhaps.
At what time is lunch in this hotel?
At midday exactly.
What kind of apple is this?
It's a Granny Smith apple.
Sheep are scarce on the down.
Do you understand this?
No! Again please.
This farm is not very big.
What's the weather like now?
It's very cold, misty and dark.
There are twenty-four chairs left in the church hall.
They are very lucky, I think.
You are a relation of Mona, isn't that true?
Yes! I'm Mona's cousin.*

Oberenn 17.1

Translate the number phrases, e.g.:26 boats.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 39 cups | 5. 63 farmers |
| 2. 42 boys | 6. 74 pens |
| 3. 58 women | 7. 84 tables. |
| 4. 61 chairs | 8. 99 sheep |

Hwegh skath warn ugens.

Oberenn 17.2

Increase the numbers by 3, e.g.: **Onan warn ugens.** **Peswar warn ugens.**

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 27, | 2. 39, | 3. 41, | 4. 89, | 5. 78. | 6. 97. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Oberenn 17.3

Read or listen to the passage and then answer the questions in Cornish.

An gewer yw brav lemmyn, kosel ha toemm Yma Mr Tamblyn war an woen gans an deves. Tiek yw ev. Yma dew gi gans Mr Tamblyn. Onan yw Duik ha onan yw Herdhyer. Yma an dhew gi ma a-dryv Mr Tamblyn. War an woen ena yma a-dro peswar ugens das. Etek das ha tri ugens yw gwynn ha diw dhavas yw du.

1. Fatell yw an gewer?
2. Plema Mr Tamblyn?
3. Pyth yw ev?
4. Eus tri hi gans Mr Tamblyn?
5. Plemons i?
6. Py lies das yw gwynn?
7. Py lies das yw du?

18 AN LE MAY MA TRAOW - WHERE THINGS ARE

There are a number of common words which show where a person or a thing is, words such as 'in', 'on', 'by' and so on. These are called prepositions.

ryb an amari
a-rag an amari
a-dryv an amari
war² an amari
y'n amari (yn + an = y'n)
yn-dann² an voes
orth an tann
der* an pras
gans an teylu

by the cupboard
in front of the cupboard
behind the cupboard
on the cupboard
in the cupboard
under the table
at the fire
through the meadow
with the family

*The form **der** is used before vowels and the form **dre²** before consonants: **der an koes** 'through the wood'; **dre goes** 'through a wood'.

As stated in Part 16, in replying to questions of the kind 'Where is...?' there is no need in ordinary speech to repeat the whole phrase. This is shown in the examples below where the phrases **yma hi**, etc. are optional in the answer given.

EXAMPLES

Ple'ma an gath?
Ryb an fos (yma hi).
Ple'ma Jori?
Orth an voes (yma ev).
Ple'ma an hanafow?
Y'n gegin (ymons i).
Ple'ma an karr?
A-rag an karrji (yma an karr).
Ple'ma an eskisyow?
Yn-dann an gweli (ymons i)
Ple'ma an lowarth?
A-dryv an chi (yma ev).
Ple'ma Maria?
Orth an voes (yma hi).

Where is the cat?
Beside the wall (it is).
Where is George?
At the table (he is).
Where are the cups?
In the kitchen (they are).
Where is the car?
In front of the garage (is the car).
Where are the shoes?
Under the bed (they are).
Where is the garden?
Behind the house (it is).
Where is Mary?
At the table (she is).

Consider the two English statements:

1. There is a cat in the garden
2. The cat is in the garden

In the first statement no particular cat is intended. The noun 'cat' is indefinite and preceded by 'a', the indefinite article. In the English idiom, the verbal phrase 'there is' comes before the subject 'a cat'.

In the second statement a particular cat is in the mind of the speaker, the noun is definite, and preceded by the definite article 'the'. In the English idiom the verb 'is' follows the subject.

The same idea of one definite thing or of a number of definite things is also expressed by using pronouns such as **ev** 'he/it', **hi** 'she/it', **i** 'they', **hemma** 'this', **henna** 'that', **an re ma/na** 'these, those', etc.

Cornish also has different ways of expressing these two concepts. You have already used one, the **yma, eus, nyns eus** of Part 2, **Bosva**. This corresponds to statement 1 above. Statement 2 puts **usi** in place of **eus** as follows:

The question:

positive	usi?	<i>is?/are?</i>
negative	a nyns usi?	<i>is not?/are not?</i>

The answers:

positive	usi!	<i>is/are (yes)</i>
negative	nag usi!	<i>is not/are not (no)</i>

The statements:

positive	yma	<i>is/are</i>
negative	nyns usi	<i>is not/are not</i>

If the pronoun 'they' is the subject, then **usi** becomes **esons** and **yma** becomes **ymons**. The pronoun **i** 'they' can be added for extra emphasis or clarity: **esons i?**, **nyns esons i**, **ymons i**.

EXAMPLES

Usi an gath y'n lowarth?

Usi! Yma hi ena.

A nyns usi an boes war an voes hwath?

Nag usi! Nyns usi ev ena hwath.

Usi an lyvrow omma?

Esons i war an voes?

Esons/Nag esons.

Is the cat in the garden?

Yes! She is there.

Isn't the food on the table yet?

No! It's not there yet.

Are the books here?

Are they on the table?

They are/They are not.

GERVA

amari, -s m.

cupboard

argh-lyvrow, arghow-l.

bookcase

f.

bleujenn, -ow f.

flower

bolla, -bollow m.

bowl

bryjys adj.

boiled

dornla, -leow m*

handle

ensampel, -plow m.

example

eskis, -yow f.

shoe

folenn, -ow f.

page, sheet

gaver, gever f

goat

glow m.

coal

gorhel, gorholyon m.

ship

kath, -es f.

cat

klokk, -ow m.

clock

marghas, -ow f

market

melyn adj.

yellow

oy, -ow m.

egg

a'n par ma/na

of this/that kind

py lies

how many (+ sing.

noun)

tan, -yow m.

fire

ughel adj.

high

*Note that nouns which end in **-la** are derived from the word **le** 'place' and that the original sound is restored when the stress falls on it, as in the plural. The meaning 'place' is implied in these words: **dornla** = **dorn** 'hand' + **le** 'place', hence 'handle'.

DASWEL - REVIEW

**Ple'ma an lyver melyn?
War an voes (yma) martesen.
Ple'ma an arghantti?
Yn kres an dre yma ev.
Ple'ma an gador lemmyn?
Orth an fos yma hi.
Ple'ma an bollys, mar pleg?
Y'n amari ymons, dell dybav.
Usi hwoer Peder y'n skol na?
Usi! Yma hi ena gans Peder.
Usi an lost a-rag an hel?
Usi! Hag yma lost hir ryb an hel ynwedh.**

**Eus lost rag an kytrrin?
Nag eus! Nyns eus nebonan ena.
Eus kuntelles omma lemmyn?
Eus! yma, dell hevel.
A nyns usi an lyver y'n argh-lyvrow na?
Nag usi! Nyns usi ev ena.
A nyns usi an bleujennow genes?**

**Nag esons! Nyns esons.
Ymons i gans an vamm.**

**Ple'ma an ki? Usi ev y'n lowarth?
Usi! Hag yma an gath ena ynwedh.
Esons i ena warbarth ytho?
Nag esons! Yma an ki war an leur mes
yma an gath y'n wydhenn.**

*Where is the yellow book?
On the table (it is) perhaps.
Where is the bank?
It's in the town centre.
Where is the chair now?
It's against the wall.
Where are the bowls, please?
They are in the cupboard, I think.
Is Peter's sister in that school?
Yes! She's there with Peter.
Is the queue in front of the hall?
Yes! And there is a long queue beside the hall too.
Is there a queue for the bus?
No! There's no one there.
Is there a meeting here now?
Yes! There is, it seems.
Isn't the book in that bookcase?
No! It's not there.
Haven't you got the flowers?(literally Aren't the flowers with you?)
No! They are not.
Mother has them(literally They are with the mother)
Where is the dog? Is he in the garden?
Yes! And the cat is there also.
Are they there together then?
No! The dog is on the ground but the cat is in the tree.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS - MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Kres oy yw melyn.
Kemmer an dornleow, mar pleg
Ottomma gerva verr.
An erva ma yw hir lowr, dell dybav.
Fatell yw an eskisyow ma ytho?
Re vras yns.
Pur ughel yw tour an eglos, a nyns yw ev?
Ottena klokk an eglos!
Teyr eur poran yw hi.
Py folenn yw nessa?
Folenn niver nownsek yw an nessa folenn.
Pyth yw an bleujennow ma?
Lili yns.
An keur yw parys lemmyn, dell hevel.
Yma dew dhen ha dew ugens y'n kuntelles. Hemm yw niver da rag kuntelles a'n par ma.
Oyow bryjys yw da rag hansel.**

*The middle of an egg is yellow.
Take the handles, please.
Here's a short word list.
This word list is long enough, I think
How are these shoes then?
They are too big.
The church tower is very high, isn't it?

Look there, the church clock!
It's three o'clock exactly.
Which page is next?
Page number nineteen is the next page.

What are these flowers?
They are lilies
The choir is ready now, it seems.
There are forty-two people in the meeting.
This is a good number for a meeting of this kind.
Boiled eggs are good for breakfast.*

Oberenn 18.1

Link the two concepts with the Cornish preposition, e.g.:

Nyns eus paper/an voes (on). **Nyns eus paper war an voes.**

1. **Yma an lyver/an argh-lyvrow** (*in*).
2. **Eus drehevians/an eglos?** (*behind*).
3. **A nyns eus pluvek/an gador** (*under*).
4. **Yma an vamm-wynn/an tan** (*at*).
5. **Nyns eus fordh/an bargin-tir** (*beside*).
6. **Yma gwydhenn/an chi** (*beside*).
7. **Eus fordh/an koes?** (*through*).
8. **Yma gwin/an boes** (*with*).

Oberenn 18.2

Give the expressions the opposite meaning by changing the preposition in each case.e.g.:

Yma karrek vras a-dryv an koes. Yma karrek vras a-rag an koes.

1. **Yma paper war an leurlenn.**
2. **Nyns eus lowarth a-rag an chi.**
3. **Eus fordh a-dryv an chioh na?**
4. **Yma bolla rudh yn-dann an voes.**

Oberenn 18.3

Make the noun definite and change the verb from **eus** to **usi**, e.g.:

Eus amari ryb an daras? Usi an amari ryb an daras?

1. **Eus kanstell genes?**
2. **Nyns eus fleghes y'n skol na.**
3. **A nyns eus karr y'n karrji?**
4. **Eus kresenn gernewek y'n dre ma?**
5. **Eus tarow y'n pras na?**
6. **Nyns eus devees ena.**

Oberenn 18.4

Omit the noun subject and change the verb accordingly, e.g.:

Usi an lyvrow y'n amari? Esons i y'n amari?

1. **Usi an skorr war an leur?**
2. **Nyns usi an podigow y'n gegin.**
3. **Usi an arghanttiow y'n stret ma?**
4. **A nyns usi an puskes war an plat?**

Oberenn 18.5

Make the noun indefinite and change the verb from **usi** to **eus**, e.g.:

Usi an eskisyow yn-dann an gweli? Eus eskisyow yn-dann an gweli?

1. **Nyns usi an lovan y'n skath.**
2. **Nyns usi an bargin-tir bras yn Kernow.**
3. **Usi an chapel yn kres an dre?**
4. **Usi an pronter y'n eglos?**
5. **Usi an folennow gwag y'n lyver ma?**
6. **Nyns usi an vyrgh tre hwath.**

19 MEUR A.po NEBES - LOTS OF.or NOT MANY

MEUR 'much' or 'many' is followed by **a²** 'of' and an appropriate noun, singular or plural. The preposition **a** mutates by softening as shown.

Meur a² win yw re *Much wine is too much*

Yma meur a² voestiow da y'n dre *There are many good restaurants in town*

PALS 'many' follows a plural noun:

Broyow pals yw boghosek *Many countries are poor*

LIES 'many' has already been mentioned (Part 18). It is used with a singular noun:

Lies karr yw re skav, dell dybav *Many cars are too fast, I think*

NEBES meaning 'few' comes before a plural noun:

Nebes tus yw kevoethek *Few people are rich*

NEBES meaning 'a little, some' comes before an appropriate singular noun.

Ottomma nebes keus ragos! *Here is some cheese for you!*

GERVA

boesti, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>café, restaurant</i>	meur <i>m./adj.</i>	<i>much, many</i>
boghosek <i>adj.</i>	<i>poor</i>	nebes <i>m./adj.</i>	<i>few, little</i>
fenester, -tri <i>f.</i>	<i>window</i>	niwl, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>mist</i>
gell <i>adj.</i>	<i>brown</i>	ors, -es <i>m.</i>	<i>bear (animal)</i>
gwel, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>open field</i>	orses, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>she bear</i>
kommol <i>coll.</i>	<i>clouds</i>	oyl <i>m.</i>	<i>oil</i>
kommolenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>a cloud</i>	pals <i>adj.</i>	<i>many, numerous</i>
lavrek, -vrogow <i>m.</i>	<i>trousers*</i>	plasenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>disc, record</i>
ledan <i>adj.</i>	<i>wide</i>	yntra (ynter) <i>prep</i>	<i>between (before vowels)</i>
lies <i>adj.</i>	<i>many</i>	ynys, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>island</i>

* Note that the Cornish word is singular, the English one plural.

DASWEL –REVIEW

**Nebes fordhow y'n ynys yw ledan lowr
mes meur a fordhow ena yw re gul.**

Yma meur a orses gell yn Amerika.

**Nyns eus meur a gommolennow
lemmyn.**

**Yma meur a wydhennw ha meur a
vleujennow yn lowarth an chi bras na.**

**Pyskadoryon bals y'n porth ma yw
boghosek.**

Yma kanoryon bals yn keur an chapel.

Tus bals yw re dew.

Lies ostel yw gwag, dell hevel.

A nyns eus lies aval gesys?

Lies gerva yw re hir, dell dybav.

*Few roads on the island are wide enough
but many roads there are too narrow.
There are lots of brown bears in America.
There are not many clouds now.*

*There are many trees and many flowers in
the garden of that big house.
Many fishermen in this harbour are poor.*

*There are many singers in the chapel choir.
Many people are too fat.
Many hotels are empty, it seems.
Aren't there lots of apples left?
Many word lists are too long, I think.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Ple'ma an tri faper?

War an voes ymons.

Ple'ma an gever ytho?

**Y'n pras a-dryv drehevyans a-dryv an
bargen-tir ymons martesen.**

**Yma an vamm-wynn orth an fenester
gans an tas-gwynn.**

Oyow bryjys yw bryntin, meur ras.

**Yma dewdhek lyver ha dew-ugens y'n
argh-lyvrow.**

Pyth yw an ynysow ma?

Ynysow Syllan yns.

**Yma hwetek den ha peswar ugens y'n
eglos warbarth gans an pronter.**

Where are the three papers?

They are on the table.

Where are the goats then?

*They are in the field behind the farm building
perhaps.*

*Grandmother is at the window with
grandfather.*

Boiled eggs are fine, thanks

There are fifty-two books in the bookcase.

What are these islands.

They are the Isles of Scilly.

*There are ninety-six people in the church
together with the parson.*

**An dhiw gador warn ugens yw parys a-ji dhe'n hel.
 Py eur yw hi lemmyn, mar pleg?
 Trydhek mynysenn wosa diw eur poran yw hi.
 Dhe by eur yth yw an trend he Aberplymm?
 Dhe beder eur marnas kwarter yw ev.
 A-dro dhe unn eur yw hi lemmyn, dell dybav.
 Yma an plasenn y'n amari byghan.
 Dornleow an darasow yw plos.
 Lavrek an maw nay w re hir ha re ledan.
 Pur goth yw an tavern ma.
 Ev yw moen lowr, sur.
 Nyns eus platow lowr.
 Hwi yw pur lowen, dell vydh usys.
 Ni yw pur doemm, sur!
 Skorr an gwydh yw terrys, a nyns yns i?**

**Nos dha ytho!
 An yeth frynkek yw kewsys y'n pow ma, a nyns yw hi?
 Piw yw honna, an venyn voen na orth an voes?
 Tamsin yw hi, myrgh Mr ha Mrs Angell.
 Py chambour yw an nessa dhe'n lowarth a-rag?
 Pyth yns i, mar pleg, an puskes ma?
 Brithyli yns.**

*The twenty-two chairs are ready inside the hall.
 What time is it now, please?
 It's thirteen minutes past two o'clock exactly.
 At what time is the train to Plymouth?
 It's at quarter to four.
 It's about one o'clock now, I think.
 The records are in the small cupboard.
 The door handles are dirty.
 The boy's trousers are too long and too wide.
 This inn is very old.
 He is thin enough, certainly.
 There aren't enough plates.
 You are very happy, as usual.
 We are very hot, sure!
 The branches of the trees are broken, aren't they?
 Good night then!
 The French language is spoken in this country, isn't it?
 Who is that, that slim woman at the table?
 She's Tamsin, Mr and Mrs Angell's daughter.
 Which bedroom is nearest to the front garden?
 What are they, please, these fish?
 They are mackerel.*

Oberenn 19.1

Put the phrase **meur a** before the first noun in each sentence, e.g.:

Yma arghans y'n arghantti, sur. Yma meur a arghans y'n arghantti, sur.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Platow yw plos. | 4. Nyns eus pluvennow gesys. |
| 2. Yma deves y'n pras. | 5. Kemmer bara, mar pleg! |
| 3. Fleghes yw re dew. | 6. Ottena delennow yn dann an wydhenn. |

Oberenn 19.2

Put the word **pals** after the plural noun in each case,

e.g.: **Kanoryon yw kernewek. Kanoryon bals yw kernewek.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Dornleow yw terrys. | 3. Yma chambours y'n ostel. |
| 2. Tus yw boghosek. | 4. Yma tiogyon y'n pow ma. |

Oberenn 19.3

Put the word **lies** before the first noun in each sentence, making the plural form singular,

e.g.: **Yma chioiw y'n fordh ma. Yma lies chi y'n fordh ma.**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Nyns yw fordhow salow. | 4. Hwegynnow yw drog. |
| 2. Hwedhlow yw re verr. | 5. Porthow yw byghan. |
| 3. Kuntellesow yw re hir. | 6. Delennow yw rudh. |

Oberenn 19.4

Put the key word in Cornish into the sentence, making it singular to mean 'little, some' or plural to mean 'few', e.g.: **Yma nebes/y'n gegin** (*wine*). **Yma nebes gwin y'n gegin.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nebes/yw re voen. (<i>person</i>). | 5. Nyns/ eus nebes/lowr (<i>money</i>). |
| 2. Nebes/yw gwynn (<i>flower</i>). | 6. Nebes/yw hweg (<i>drink</i>). |
| 3. Yma nebes/gesys (<i>beer</i>). | 7. Nebes/ yw du (<i>sheep</i>). |
| 4. Nebes/ yw re gul (<i>road</i>). | 8. Nebes yw melyn (<i>butter</i>). |

20 ERGHI – GWRA HEMMA! – COMMAND – DO THIS!

It is often necessary to tell someone to do something, although this is usually tempered by a 'please' or a 'will you?'

Kemmer an lyver ma, mar pleg!
Igor e! folenn ugens.
Meur ras. Dege e lemmyn!
Ro an lyver dhe Sou, mar pleg!
Pys e, po hi, a igeri an lyver dhe folenn
ugens ha lenn an kynsa linenn!
Gwra an keth tra gans nebonan arall!

Take this book, please!
Open it! Page twenty.
Thank you. Shut it now!
Give the book to Sue, please!
Ask him, or her, to open the book at page
twenty and read the first line!
Do the same thing with someone else!

The imperative form of the verb, the form used in giving an order, is usually the stem of the word.

In speaking to a group of people, or in some circumstances to the public at large, the plural form is used. This is simply made by adding **-ewgh** to the singular form: **Kemmer!** *Take!*, singular and **Kemmerewgh!** *Take!* plural. Sometimes there is a difference in the vowel of the stem as: **Igor!** *Open!*, singular and **Igerewgh!** *Open!* This will be noted as it occurs.

A few common imperatives are irregular and these too will be noted as they occur. In the vocabulary the verbal noun is given in brackets.

To make a negative imperative, telling someone not to do something, simply put **na²** before the verb: **Na ge!** *Don't go!*, **Na gemmerewgh an lyvrow!** *Don't take the books!*

Imperative			
<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>		
Dege!	Degeewgh!	<i>Shut!</i>	degea
Deus!	Dewgh!	<i>Come!</i>	dos
Gwra!	Gwrewgh!	<i>Do!</i>	gul
Igor!	Igerewgh!	<i>Open!</i>	igeri
Ke!	Kewgh!	<i>Go!</i>	mos
Kemmer!	Kemmerewgh!	<i>Take!</i>	kemmeres
Lavar!	Leverewgh!	<i>Say!</i>	leverel
Lenn!	Lennewgh!	<i>Read (aloud)!</i>	lenna
Pys!	Pysewgh!	<i>Plead!</i>	pysi
Ro!	Rewgh!	<i>Give!</i>	ri
Skrif!	Skrifewgh!	<i>Write!</i>	skrif

Lavar dhymm! *Tell me!*

Ro dhymm! *Give me!*

Pysi neppyth dhiworth nebonan

ask someone for something

Pysi nebonan a² wul neppyth

ask someone to do something

GERVA

bysi <i>adj</i>	<i>busy, important</i>	lavar, -ow <i>m</i>	<i>saying, phrase</i>
dhiworth <i>prep</i>	<i>from</i>	linenn, -ow <i>f</i>	<i>line</i>
e (=ev) <i>pron</i>	<i>him, it</i>	po <i>conj</i>	<i>or</i>
kynsa <i>adj</i>	<i>first</i>	tra*, -ow <i>f</i>	<i>thing, affair</i>

The word **tra** 'thing' is one of several in Cornish which have a double gender, that is to say, in some circumstances it is treated as feminine and in others as masculine.

As feminine – it mutates after **an** 'the' and after **unn**'one'. A following adjective is mutated: **tra vras** a big thing, **an dra vyghan** the little thing.

As masculine – accompanying numerals are masculine: **peswar tra** 'four things'. Referring pronouns are masculine; **an dra ma yw plos. Ev yw du.** 'This thing is dirty. It is black.'

DASWEL – REVIEW

Dege an daras, mar pleg, yeyn yw hi!	<i>Shut the door, please, it's cold!</i>
Gwra e lemmyn!	<i>Do it now!</i>
Lenn an lavarow!	<i>Read out the phrases!</i>
Ro an arghans dhe Beder!	<i>Give the money to Peter!</i>
Kemmerewgh an re ma!	<i>Take these!</i>
Skrifewgh hanow an lyver war gynsa linen an folenn!	<i>Write the name of the book on the first line of the page!</i>
Pys e diworth Margh!	<i>Ask Mark for it!</i>
Pys Helen a ri e dhe Margh!	<i>Ask Helen to give it to Mark!</i>
Lavar dhymm, pyth yw hemma!	<i>Tell me, what is this!</i>
Gwrewgh e warbarth!	<i>Do it together!</i>
Igor an fenester po dege an daras! Re wynsek yw hi!	<i>Open the window or close the door! It's too windy!</i>
Lennewgh an lavar warbarth!	<i>Read the sentence together!</i>
Ke dhe'n fenester, mar pleg!	<i>Go to the window, please!</i>
Dewgh orth an tan! Oer yw hi!	<i>Come to the fire! it's very cold!</i>
Kemmerewgh oll dorn nebonan!	<i>Everyone take someone's hand!</i>

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Kres trey w le bysi, dell vydh usys, mes kres an dre ma yw gwag.	<i>A town centre is usually a busy place, but this town centre is empty.</i>
Nyns eus par dhe'n gour ma, dell dybav.	<i>This man has no equal, I think.</i>
An diogyon gernewek yw an kynsa a-ji dhe'n varghas.	<i>The Cornish farmers are the first inside the market.</i>
Lavarow lowr yw lowr.	<i>Enough words are enough.</i>
Meur a lavarow yw flows.	<i>Much speech is nonsense.</i>
Eus arghans lowr genes, Tom?	<i>Have you enough money, Tom?</i>
Nyns eus, Maria, ro dhymm nebes peunsow, mar pleg!	<i>No, Mary, give me a few pounds please!</i>
Myttin da, Yowann. Fatla genes?	<i>Good morning, John. How are you?</i>
Da lowr, meur ras, mes yma anwoes poes warnav.	<i>Well enough, thanks, but I have a heavy cold.</i>
Pyth yw an blasenn ma? Piw yw an kaner?	<i>What is that record? Who is the singer?</i>
Dornla an ganstell ma yw terrys.	<i>The handle of this basket is broken.</i>
A wodhesta konvedhes an lavar ma?	<i>Do you understand this expression?</i>
Na wonn! Arta, mar pleg!	<i>No! Again, please!</i>
Piw yw pronter an eglos ma?	<i>Who is the vicar of this church?</i>
Mr Le'ti yw an pronter omma.	<i>Mr Laity is the vicar here.</i>

Oberenn 20.1

Put the appropriate command into the statement in each sentence, using the singular form.e.g.:

An lyver ma (*take*). **Kemmer an lyver ma!**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. An lyver dhe Beder (<i>give</i>). | 6. Daras an chambour (<i>shut</i>). |
| 2. An fenester, mar pleg (<i>open</i>). | 7. Omma dhymm (<i>come</i>). |
| 3. An oberenn ma (<i>do</i>). | 8. Dhe'n gegin (<i>go</i>). |
| 4. Dhymm an hwedhel (<i>tell</i>). | 9. An bluvenn diworth Jori (<i>ask</i>). |
| 5. An erva (<i>read aloud</i>). | 10. An lavar (<i>write</i>). |

Oberenn 20.2

Repeat exercise 20.1, using the plural form in each case. e.g.:

An lyver ma (*take*). **Kemmerewgh an lyver ma!**

Oberenn 20.3

Make exercise 20.1 negative, e.g.:

An lyver ma (*do not take*). **Na gemmer an lyver ma!**

Oberenn 20.4

Make exercise 20.2 negative, e.g.:

An lyver ma (*do not take*). **Na gemmerewgh an lyver ma!**

21 MY YW ha NYNS OV – I AM and I AM NOT

A normal sentence, when affirmative and in which one thing is being identified with another or when a description is being added, has the form:

My yw Peder	<i>I am Peter</i>
Morwenna yw yowynk	<i>Morwenna is young</i>

This has been set out in Part 5 **Hevelepter** and Part 6 **Studh**. In these sentences the linking word is **yw** 'is', the 3s. present of the verb **bos** *to be* and there is a slight emphasis on the subject, **My** or **Morwenna** in the examples, as though the statements were replies to the questions **Piw yw Peder?** *Who is Peter?* and **Pyth yw Morwenna?** *What is Morwenna?*

The other persons of this tense are shown in the table:

ov	<i>I am</i>	on	<i>we are</i>
os	<i>you are</i>	owgh	<i>you are</i>
yw	<i>he/she/it is</i>	yns	<i>they are</i>

These inflected forms are used in questions, in negative statements and in sentences in which the complement is put first for emphasis.

Question	Osta lowen?	<i>Are you happy?</i>
Reply	Ov or Nag ov	<i>Yes (I am) or No (I am not)</i>
Complement First	Lowen osta?	<i>Are you happy?</i>
	Lowen ov	<i>I am happy</i>
Negative	Nyns ov lowen	<i>I am not happy</i>

Gerva

dell lavarav	<i>as I say</i>	ke, -ow m	<i>hedge</i>
devedhys	<i>arrived</i>	kevoethek adj	<i>rich, powerful</i>
goes m	<i>blood</i>	koweth, -a m	<i>(male) friend</i>
gwann adj	<i>weak</i>	kowethes, -ow f	<i>(female) friend</i>
gweh adj	<i>worse</i>	krev adj	<i>strong</i>
an gwettha	<i>the worst</i>	lew, -es m	<i>lion</i>
gyllys adj	<i>gone</i>	lewes, -ow f	<i>lioness</i>
hwans, -ow m	<i>desire</i>	lyverji, -ow m	<i>bookshop</i>
yma hwans dhymm a²	<i>I want to</i>	na(g) conj	<i>nor</i>
Eus hwans dhis a²...?	<i>Do you want to ...?</i>	seth, -ow m	<i>jar, vase</i>

DASWEL – REVIEW

**Drehevians an skol ma yw koth.
Nyns ov koth na nyns ov yowynk.
Kowethes Maria os, dell dybav.
Nyns yw an boesti ma onan da.
On ni parys lemmyn?
Py lies owgh hwi oll warbarth?
Yns i ensampLOW da?
A nyns yns i kernewek?**

*This school building is old.
I am not old nor am I young.
You are a friend of Mary's, I think.
This restaurant is not a good one.
Are we ready now?
How many are you altogether?
Are they good examples?
Aren't they Cornish?*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Fatell yw an mebyl y'n chi na?
Py arghantti yw an nessa?
Feusik on ni, sur.
Yma unn chi a-dryv an sinema; chi Mr
Pollglas yw ev.
Kemmer tri hwegynn!
Piw yw an gwettha flogh?
Margh yw, deell dybav.
Py eur yw hi, mar pleg?
Eth eur poran yw hi.
Fatla genes an myttin ma?
Nyns ov yn poynt da. Yma anwoes
poes warnav.
Na gewgh, mar pleg!
An re na yw boghosek. Tiogyon
gernewek yns.
Berrheans lyver yw dhe les.
Eus pluvann rudh genes, mar pleg?
Ro dhymm plat!
Arta mar pleg!
Plat, onan bras!
Pyth yw henna – an dra dhu ma?
Nyns yw an kerdh re hir.
Yns i hwerydh, an dhiw vovow na?
Yma deg stamp gesys y'n lyver-stamp
ma.
Na lavar ger! A wodhesta konvedhes?
Broder Andrew yw pronter yn unn
eglos.
Oll an draow ma yw parys.
Py par bargin-tir yw henna?**

*What's the furniture like in that house?
Which bank is the nearest?
We are lucky, certainly.
There is a certain house behind the sinema;
it's Mr Pollglas's house.
Take three sweets!
Who is the worst child?
Mark is, I think.
What time is it, please?
It's exactly eight o'clock.
How are you this morning?
I'm not well. I have a heavy cold.

Don't go, please!
Those (people) are poor. They are Cornish
farmers.
The abridgement of a book is useful.
Have you a red pen, please?
Give me a plate!
Again, please!
A plate, a big one!
What's that – that black thing?
The walk isn't too long.
Are they sisters, those two girls?
There are ten stamps left in this stamp
book.
Don't say a word! Do you understand?
Andrew's brother is a vicar in a certain
church.
All these things are ready.
What kind of farm is that?*

**Bargen-tir deves yw ev.
 Igor daras an gegin, mar pleg!
 Yma meur a dus a-ji dhe'n hel.
 Re boeth yw hi dhe hanter-dydh.
 Nebes geryow yw lowr.
 Pur sygh yw an lowarth.
 Dohajydh da dhis, Me. Kewer deg, a
 nyns yw hi?
 Trydhek den ha dew-ugens a-ji dhe'n
 kytrrin yw re, dell hevel.
 Yma an vamm orth an daras. Igor e
 ytho!**

*It's a sheep farm.
 Open the kitchen door, please!
 There are lots of people inside the hall.
 It's too hot at mid-day.
 A few words are enough.
 The garden is very dry.
 Good afternoon to you, May. Nice weather,
 isn't it?
 Fifty-three people in the bus are too many,
 it seems.
 Mother is at the door. Open it then!*

Oberenn 21.1

Make the following statements negative, e.g.: **My yw parys. Nyns ov parys.**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. My yw boghosek. | 8. Hi yw delenn ell. |
| 2. My yw diek. | 9. Ni yw warbarth lemmyn. |
| 3. Ty yw flogh gokki. | 10. Ni yw tiogyon. |
| 4. Ty yw fur. | 11. Hwi yw tus an dre. |
| 5. Ev yw mab Mr Pennglas. | 12. Hwi yw parow. |
| 6. Ev yw arghantti. | 13. I yw skorr bras. |
| 7. Hi yw benyn deg. | 14. I yw kanoryon dha. |

Oberenn 21.2

Make the negative statements into questions, e.g.: **Nyns ov parys. Ov vy parys?**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Nyns os Albanek. | 4. Nyns on tew. |
| 2. Nyns yw koes byghan. | 5. Nyns owgh fleghes dha. |
| 3. Nyns yw hi gerva hir. | 6. Nyns yns plos. |

Oberenn 21.3

Change the statement putting the complement first, e.g.:

My yw gour.

Gour ov.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ty yw fol. | 6. Ni yw krev. |
| 2. Ev yw gyllys | 7. Ni yw shyndys. |
| 3. Ev yw gow. | 8. Hwi yw teg. |
| 4. Hi yw devedhys lemmyn. | 9. Hwi yw gwann. |
| 5. Hi yw bro vras. | 10. I yw lowarthow kul. |

Oberenn 21.4

Translate the statements into English.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lowen yns. | 5. Ov vy salow omma? Os! |
| 2. Nyns on pyskadoryon. | 6. Nowydh yw an leurlenn ma? Nag yw! |
| 3. A nyns yw hi Mrs Bolitho? | 7. Hwi yw Kembrek martesen. On! |
| 4. I yw an re dhiek. | 8. A nyns yns i donsyow da? Yns! |

22 HEVELEPTER ha DIHEVELEPTER – SIMILARITY and DIFFERENCE

HAVAL 'similar' is usually followed by the preposition **orth** 'at' but **dhe²** 'to' is sometimes used: **Liw an mor yw haval orth/dhe liw an ebron** *The colour of the sea is similar to the colour of the sky.*

An eneval ma yw haval orth margh. *This animal is similar to a horse.*

AN KETH means 'the same', 'identical' and is followed by the word **ha** 'and'. Compounds of **keth** are also followed by **ha**, for instance **kettoeth ha** *the same speed as* or *as soon as*; **kettermyn ha** *the same time as*; **kehys ha** *the same length as*.

Yw hemma an keth plat ha'n huni kyns? *Is this the same plate as the one before?*

ARALL is used to indicate 'another one of the same kind'. It has a plural form **erell** used only after plural nouns.

An plat ma yw plos, ro dhymm onan arall, mar pleg! *This plate is dirty, bring me another one, please!*

Yma ensamplow erell war folenn 72 *There are other examples on page 72.*

but

Lies den arall yw kamm war an dra ma matter. *Many other people are wrong on this matter.*

KEN means another kind of

Ottomma ken euryor *Here's another (kind of) watch.*

DIHAVAL is the opposite of **haval**

An gewer hedhyw yw dihaval diworth an gewer de. *The weather today is different from the weather yesterday.*

The word **(an) huni** stands for the English 'the one' as a pronoun referring to something already mentioned: **an huni bras** *the big one*. When it refers to something feminine in gender the mutation of the adjective takes place: **an desenn na, an huni vras** *that cake, the big one*, the word **tesenn** being feminine. You will also hear **an onan** used in this sense but **huni** is preferable.

Gerva

arall, erell <i>adj</i>	<i>other</i>	ken <i>adj</i>	<i>other</i>
nebonan arall	<i>someone else</i>	keth <i>adj</i>	<i>same</i>
re erell	<i>other ones</i>	an keth tra	<i>the same thing</i>
bryntin <i>adj</i>	<i>splendid</i>	an keth tra ma/na	<i>this/that same thing</i>
dell leverir	<i>as is said, one says</i>	kettermyn ha	<i>at the same time</i>
diek <i>adj</i>	<i>lazy</i>	kettoeth ha	<i>as soon as</i>
dihaval <i>adj</i>	<i>unlike</i>	kyns <i>adj</i>	<i>former</i>
ebron <i>f</i>	<i>sky</i>	mor, -yow <i>m</i>	<i>sea</i>
enyval,- es <i>m</i>	<i>animal</i>	nes <i>adj</i>	<i>nearer</i>
euryor, -yow <i>f</i>	<i>watch (timepiece)</i>	ober, -ow <i>m</i>	<i>work, job</i>
gokki <i>adj</i>	<i>silly</i>	ogas (dhe) <i>adv</i>	<i>near (to)</i>
gwell <i>adj</i>	<i>better</i>	peub <i>pron</i>	<i>each, every</i>
an gwella	<i>the best</i>	plu, -yow <i>f</i>	<i>parish</i>
an huni	<i>the one</i>	pub <i>adj</i>	<i>each, every</i>
kamm <i>adj</i>	<i>wrong, bent</i>	stevell, -ow <i>f</i>	<i>room</i>
kemmyn <i>adj</i>	<i>common</i>		

LIWYOW – COLOURS

liw, -yow m	<i>colour</i>	gwyrddh	<i>green (not plants)</i>
du	<i>black</i>	loes	<i>grey</i>
gell	<i>brown</i>	melyn	<i>yellow</i>
glas	<i>blue (and green of plants)</i>	rudh	<i>red</i>
gwynn	<i>white</i>		

DASWEL – REVIEW

Leurlenn an chambour yw haval orth huni an hel; melyn ha gwyrddh yns i.	<i>The bedroom carpet is like the one in the hall; they are yellow and green</i>
An enyval nay w haval orth davas mes nyns yw ev davas.	<i>That animal is like a sheep but it isn't a sheep.</i>
Na lavar an keth tra arta.	<i>Don't say the same thing again.</i>
Nyns yw hemma an keth lyver ha huni Yowann.	<i>This isn't the same book as John's.</i>
Ke yn kettermyn ha Maria!	<i>Go at the same time as Mary!</i>
Yma an ganstell arall yn-dann an voes ena. Kemmer hi!	<i>The other basket is under the table there. Take it!</i>
A nyns usi an tavern nowydh ogas dhe'n huni arall?	<i>Isn't the new pub near the other one?</i>
Nyns yw an traow ma pur haval orth an re erell, yns i?	<i>These are not very similar to the others, are they?</i>
Plema'n benynes erell lemmyn?	<i>Where are the other women now?</i>
Yn stevell arall ymons.	<i>They are in the other room.</i>
Ken termyn, ken hwedhel!	<i>Another time, another story!</i>
Kemmer ken hwegynn ytho!	<i>Take another (kind of) sweet then!</i>
Hemm yw kamm. An lavar ma yw dihaval diworth an lavar arall.	<i>This is wrong. This sentence is different from the other sentence.</i>
Broyow erell yw gwell, dell hevel.	<i>Other countries are better, it seems.</i>
Yma kommel y'n ebron ha dihaval yns diworth an re erell.	<i>There are clouds in the sky and they are different from the others.</i>

DERIVAS BERR *A Short Account*

An yethow keltek

Yma a-ji dhe'n teylu keltek hwegh yeth yn dew deylu vyghan.

Gwydhelek, Albanek ha Manowek yw an teyr yeth a-ji unn teylu byghan.

Bretonek, Kernewek ha Kembrek, an teyr yeth ma yw an teylu byghan arall.

Bretonek ha Kernewek yw diw hwoer, dell leverir, ha Kembrek yw an geniterow dhe'n dhiw arall.

Kernewek yw kewsys omma a-ji Kernow ha hanow lies tre yw Kernewek.

Ottomma ensamplow: *Treveglos* yw **trev** hag **eglos**; *Trevean* yw **tre** ha **byghan**. *Tywardreath* yw **ti** ha **war** ha **treth**, sowsnekhes ('anglicized').

Ninnis yw **an** hag **ynys**. Yma hanow teylu *Angel* **an** ha **gell**.

Yma ensamplow pals a'n re ma.

Oberenn 22.1

Compare the two items in each case, using **haval orth** 'similar to', e.g.:

An karr ma/karr Maria. An karr ma yw haval orth karr Maria.

1. An chi ma/ostel.
2. Broder Jori/mab Lynda.
3. An desenn/bara.
4. Hemm/henna.
5. Euryor Wella/huni Mr Pennglas.

Oberenn 22.2

Substitute the phrase **dihaval diworth** 'different from' for the phrase **haval orth** 'similar to' in exercise 1 above, e.g.:

An karr ma/karr Maria. An karr ma yw dihaval diworth karr Maria.

Oberenn 22.3

Translate the following statements into English.

1. Skrif an keth hwedhel arta!
2. Ymons i y'n keth chi.
3. An gewer yw an keth hedhyw ha'n gewer de.
4. Kemmer an keth fordh ha'n huni gyns!
5. Yma an skathow y'n keth porth warbarth.
6. Nyns yw glas an keth liw ha gwyrddh.

Oberenn 22.4

Put the word **ken** 'other' before the noun in each case, e.g.:

Kemmer pluvenn! Kemmer ken pluvenn!

1. Ro dhymm plat!
2. Diskwedh dhymm hanaf!
3. Ke dhe jambour!
4. Pys amanenn diworth an vamm!
5. Gwra tra, mar pleg!
6. Leverewgh hwedhel!

23 AN TERMYN TREMENYS - PAST TIME

Ev yw hir *he is tall*

Ev o hir *he was tall*

In speaking of past time the verb **yw** 'is' becomes **o** 'was'. It is the 3rd person singular of the Imperfect tense of the verb **bos** 'be' and, like **yw**, does not change when the statement is an affirmative one even when the subject is a plural noun.

An gwydh o glas *The trees were green*

The word **o** is used when talking about a state rather than an action.

An vugh o byghan *The cow was small*

The demonstrative pronouns **hemma**, **homma** 'this', **henna**, **honna** 'that' drop the **-a** before **o** just as they do before **yw**:

Hemm o pur dha *That was very good*

Henn o gwir *That was true*

In negative statements, in questions and in statements in which the complement precedes for emphasis, it is necessary to use the inflected forms of this imperfect tense.

These are set out in the table below. Replies to questions repeat the verb of the question in an appropriate person.

en	<i>I was</i>	en	<i>we were</i>
es	<i>you (s) were</i>	ewgh	<i>you (pl) were</i>
o	<i>he/she/it was</i>	ens	<i>they were</i>

Notice that the same form, **en**, is used for both 'I was' and 'we were'. To avoid ambiguity the appropriate pronoun can be added.

Examples

En vy diek?	<i>Was I lazy?</i>	Es!	<i>You were!</i>
Esta klav?	<i>Were you ill?</i>	Nag en!	<i>I was not!</i>
O hi kowethes?	<i>Was she a friend?</i>	O!	<i>She was!</i>
Nyns en ni toemm	<i>We were not warm</i>		
Ewgh hwi drog pes?	<i>Were you displeased?</i>	Nag en!	<i>We were not!</i>
Nyns ens i hwerydh	<i>They were not sisters</i>		
Fol en vy	<i>I was foolish</i>		

Both the present and the imperfect of **bos** have a long form which is used to show location and position.

These forms are simply made by adding the syllable **es-** to the short form, the exceptions being the third person singular when the present is **yma** in affirmative statements and **usi** or **eus** elsewhere, as we have already learnt, and **esa** in the imperfect.

esov	<i>I am</i>	eson	<i>we are</i>
esos	<i>you are (s)</i>	esowgh	<i>you are (pl)</i>
yma/usi/eus	<i>he/she/it is</i>	ymons/esons	<i>they are</i>
esen	<i>I was</i>	esen	<i>we were</i>
eses	<i>you were (s)</i>	esewgh	<i>you were (pl)</i>
esa	<i>he/she/it was</i>	esens	<i>they were</i>

It is a general rule in Cornish that when the verb begins an affirmative statement it is preceded by the verbal particle **y⁵** (**yth** before a vowel or **h**). The word **yma** which we have used frequently is considered to incorporate this particle already. For the fifth mutation see the table on page v.

It is possible however to put an adverb or an adverbial phrase before this particle: **Dhe unn eur poran y'n nos yth esa tros euthek** 'At one o'clock exactly in the night there was a frightful noise'.

Here are some examples of sentences using this long form.

Yth esov yn chi Karol.	<i>I am in Carol's house</i>
Nyns esons genes, sur	<i>They are not with you, certainly.</i>
Eesta war an treth?	<i>Were you on the beach?</i>
Yth esen vy yn gorsav an hyns-horn	<i>I was in the railway station</i>
Nyns esesta ganso	<i>You weren't with him</i>
Nyns esa an bel ena	<i>The ball was not there</i>
Yth eson y'n lowarth	<i>We are in the garden</i>
Esowgh hwi orth an voes?	<i>Are you at the table?</i>
Yth esen ni y'n dre	<i>We were in town</i>
Esewgh hwi war an treth?	<i>Were you on the beach?</i>
Nag esen!	<i>(No) We were not!</i>

**Yth esens i yn-dann an lawlenn yn
mysk an traow erell**

*They were under the umbrella
amongst the other things.*

Notice that although a speaker can make statements like **My yw lowen** 'I am happy' and **Hi o mowes** 'She was a girl', where an adjective or a noun is the complement, Cornish does not use, for example, *My yma y'n chi for 'I am in the house' (**Yth esov y'n chi**) or *Hi esa genes for 'She was with you' (**Yth esa hi genes**). These 'positional' statements with **yma** and **esa** and their personal, inflected forms have to have the construction shown in the examples above, using the verbal particle **y(th)**.

GERVA

bugh, -es f. cow
drog pes adj. displeased
glawlenn, -ow f. umbrella
gorsav, -ow m. station
**gorsav an
hyns-horn** railway station

gorsav an kyttrin bus station
hwoer, hwerydh f. sister
klav adj. ill
pel, -yow f. ball
pes da adj. pleased
treth, -ow m. beach

DASWEL - REVIEW

**My o lowen ena mes nyns o Morwenna
lowen martesen**
Yth esen vy y'n karr Jori.
An vugh o gwynn ha gell.
**Yth esa an vugh y'n pras gans an re
erell.**
Nyns esens y'n pras bras.
O ev pes da gans hemma? Nag o!
Esa ev y'n lowarth ytho?
Nyns ewgh parys, dell dybav.
Nyns esewgh a-ji dhe'n drehevyans.
A nyns ens i pes da gans henna?
A nyns esens i yn gorsav an kyttrin?
Esta skwith gans an oberennow?
Esesta y'n Gresenn Gernewek?
Glas o an del y'n koes.
Y'n koes yth esa del gell war an leur.

*I was happy there but Morwenna was not
happy perhaps .
I was in George's car.
The cow was white and brown.
The cow was in the meadow with the
others.
They weren't in the big meadow.
Was he pleased with this? No!
Was he in the garden then?
You were not ready, I think.
You were not inside the building.
Weren't they pleased with that?
Weren't they in the bus station?
Were you tired with the exercises?
Were you in the Cornish Centre?
The leaves in the wood were green.
In the wood there were brown leaves on the
ground.
We were wrong.
We were in Mr Thomas's big boat.
Weren't the children together in the
railway station?
They were, certainly.
You were displeased on that occasion.
You were in Truro on that occasion.*

Kamm en ni.
Yth esen ni yn skath vras Mr Tommas.
**A nyns esa an fleghes warbarth yn
gorsav an hyns-horn?**
Esens, sur.
Hwi o drog pes y'n prys na.
Yth esewgh yn Truro y'n prys na.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Yth esa diw venyn warn ugens y'n
kuntelles.**
**An donsyow kernewek yw da, a
nyns yns i?**
Pys glawlenn diworth an vodrep!
Na gewgh gans tus kemmyn!
An gweder o terrys.
Py ostel yw an gwella yn Manow?

*There were twenty-two people in the
meeting.
The Cornish dances are good, aren't
they?
Ask Auntie for an umbrella!
Don't go with common people!
The mirror was broken.
Which hotel is best in the Isle of Man?*

Fatell o an gewer ytho?
Kosel o ha toemm, pur deg o hi.
Nyns esa meur a vebyl nowydh y'n chi.
Nebes fleghes o gokki.
Gyllys o meur a arghans ha nyns o
devedhys arghans lowr.
Yw hi fur ytho?
Nag yw, dell leverir.
Ro dhymm bara hag amanenn, dell
vydh usys, mar pleg!
Nyns esa kommolenn y'n ebrenn.
Eus oyl lowr yn jynn an karr?

How was the weather then?
Calm and warm, it was very fine.
There wasn't much new furniture in the house.
A few children were silly.
A lot of money had (was) gone and not
enough money had (was) come.
Is she wise then?
She is not, as they say.
Give me bread and butter as usual,
please!
There wasn't a (single) cloud in the sky.
Is there enough oil in the engine of the car?

Oberenn 23.1

Put the following statements into past time by replacing **yw** 'is' by **o** 'was', e.g.:

An gwydh yw marow. An gwydh o marow.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. My yw drog pes. | .4. I yw pur dhiek. |
| 2. Lorna yw klav. | 5. Hemm yw an keth tra. |
| 3. An re ma yw da lowr. | 6. Piw yw an gwettha flogh? |

Oberenn 23.2

Make the following statements into questions by substituting an inflected form of the verb for **o** 'was' in each case, e.g.: **Ty o boghosek ena. Es jy boghosek ena?**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I o parow. | 4. Dornla an hanaf o terrys. |
| 2. An vodrep o koth. | 5. My o gokki. |
| 3. Hwi o kanoryon dha. | 6. Ev o barga-tir bras. |

Oberenn 23.3

Put these sentences into the present tense, e.g.:

Yth esa an re ma warbarth y'n keth hel. Yma an re ma warbarth y'n keth hel.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Yth esen vy omma. | 4. Yth esewgh hwi yn gorsav an hynshorn |
| 2. Nyns eses jy ogas dhymm. | 5. Yth esens war an treth. |
| 3. Esens i y'n ostel na? | 6. Yth esa an bughes y'n pras arall. |

Oberenn 23.4

Translate into Cornish.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We were displeased. | 6. They were not in the library. |
| 2. We were in the same car. | 7. They are goats, so it seems. |
| 3. Dad's umbrella is broken. | 8. The clouds are grey. |
| 4. The church was in the middle of the parish. | 9. Pam's sisters are lucky. |
| 5. This watch is new. | 10. The people are not happy. |

24 PERGHENNIETH - POSSESSION

To mark ownership, possession, English uses words like 'my', 'your' and so on. These are called 'possessive adjectives'. In Cornish these words are as follows.

<i>my</i>	ow³	ow ewnter	<i>my uncle</i>
<i>your (s)</i>	dha²	dha ewnter	<i>your uncle</i>
<i>his/its</i>	y²	y ewnter	<i>his uncle</i>
<i>her/its</i>	hy³	hy ewnter	<i>her uncle</i>
<i>our</i>	agan	agan ewnter	<i>our uncle</i>
<i>your (pl)</i>	agas	agas ewnter	<i>your uncle</i>
<i>their</i>	aga³	aga ewnter	<i>their uncle</i>

Some of these words cause mutations:

dha² and **y²** cause second mutation which has already been used with **an** 'the' and in other places.

ow³, **hy³** and **aga³** cause third, breathed mutation, which has already been used with the numbers **tri³** and **teyr³** '3'. It is repeated here for reference:

k > h, p > f, t > th

No mutation follows **agan, agas**.

Examples

	<i>bread</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>desk</i>	<i>bed</i>	<i>car</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>spade</i>	<i>father</i>
	bara	chi	desk	gweli	karr	mab	pal	tas
<i>your</i>	dha²	vara	dhesk	weli	garr	vab	bal	das
<i>his</i>	y²	vara	dhesk	weli	garr	vab	bal	das
<i>my</i>	ow³	bara	desk	gweli	harr	mab	fal	thas
<i>her</i>	hy³	bara	desk	gweli	harr	mab	fal	thas
<i>their</i>	aga³	bara	desk	gweli	harr	mab	fal	thas

It is a useful exercise to try putting these possessive adjectives with English words, just to get the hang of it: ow faint (paint), y dhoor (door), etc.

GERVA

bregh, -ow f.	<i>arm</i>	kesva, -ow f.	<i>board, organisation</i>
bythkweth adv.	<i>ever, never</i> (with neg.)	kota, -ow m.	<i>coat</i>
dell glewav	<i>as/so I hear</i>	le adj.	<i>less</i>
fordh-a-dro, f.	<i>roundabout</i>	(an) lyha adj.	<i>(the) least</i>
fordhow-a-dro	<i>(road)</i>	mil², -yow m.num.	<i>thousand</i>
goedh, -ow f.	<i>goose</i>	pan² adv.	<i>when</i>
gwerther, -oryon m.	<i>seller, salesman</i>	peldroes f.	<i>football game</i>
horner, -oryon m.	<i>ironmonger</i>	pott, -ow m.	<i>pot</i>
kay, -ow m.	<i>platform, quay</i>	sim, -es m.	<i>monkey</i>
		tarow, terewi m.	<i>bull</i>

***pan²** means 'at the time when'. **Pan** is always followed by the verb: **Pan o Yowann maw** and not *Pan Yowann o maw.

It is not the word used to ask the question 'when?': 'When will she be here?' nor is it used in a relative sense as in the English sentence 'On the day when (= on which) he was born, there was a thunderstorm.'

The negative is **pan na**² (**nag** before parts of **bos** and **mos** which start with a vowel: **Pan nag esov yn ow chi, yth esov yn ow lowarth** 'When I am not in my house, I am in my garden')

DASWEL - REVIEW

**Ow hi yw kloppek.
Dha gota yw plos,
dell dybav.
Nyns yw nowydh y ji.
Nyns yw ev y ji nowydh.
Yw hy howethas Myrna ytho?
Agan stevell y'n ostel o re vyghan.
Agas tas yw ow howeth.
Aga fleghes yw klav, dell glewav.
Agan kesva yw onan dha.
Nyns o ow boes parys.
Dha gytrrin yw gyllys lemmyn.
An wydhenn ma yw marow. Hy del
yw gell.
A nyns esa delenn las gesys?
Nag esa!
Pan en maw, ow theylu o
boghesek, sur.
Pan esa drehevyans ena nyns esa
golow lowr yn agan chi.
Pan nag o kevoethek, lowen o ev.**

*My dog is lame.
Your coat is dirty,
I think.
His house is not new.
It is not his new house.
Is her friend Myrna then?
Our room in the hotel was too small.
Your father is my friend.
Their children are ill, I hear.
Our association is a good one.
My food was not ready.
Your bus is gone now.
This tree is dead. Its leaves
are brown.
Wasn't there a single green leaf left?
No!
When I was a boy, my family was
poor, certainly.
When there was a building there,
there wasn't enough light.
When he was not rich, he was happy.*

DERIVAS BERR

Ottomma hwedhel teylu Margh Lawson.

Y das o horner yn Lannstefan. Y dhew vroder o gwerthoryon rag an tas. An gwerthji o onan bras yn Stret an Eglos.

Yth esa gwerthjiow erell y'n keth stret yn kres an dre, mes nyns ens pur vras. Byghan ens, dell hevel.

Gwreg Margh o benyn a-dhiworth Aberplymm mes ny wonn vy piw o hy thas hi. Nyns o an teylu kevoethek mes nyns ens i boghosek.

Pan o Margh maw yth esa pyp den y'n keth chi warbarth, an tas, an vamm ha'n tri maw.

Tas Margh ha'y vamm yw marow lemmyn mes yma an dhew vab erell hwath yn Lannstefan, aga thre.

Oberenn 24.1

Put the key word **dha** or **y** before the noun in each case, e.g.:

Ottomma kador (*your*). **Ottomma dha gador**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kemmer diwes (<i>your</i>). | 5. Pyth yw bro (<i>your</i>). |
| 2. An traow yw parys (<i>his</i>). | 6. My yw keniterow (<i>his</i>). |
| 3. Henn yw maw (<i>your</i>). | 7. Yma lyvrow genes (<i>your</i>). |
| 4. An dornleow yw terrys (<i>its</i>). | 8. Nyns eus mebyl omma hwath (<i>its</i>). |

Oberenn 24.2

Put the key word **ow**, **hy** or **aga** before the noun in each case, e.g.:

Ple'ma kota? (my). Ple'ma ow hota?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Nyns yw plat glan (their). | 6. I o kowethesow (my). |
| 2. Yth esa tarow yn mes (their). | 7. Ple'ma an fleghes? (their). |
| 3. Koen yw parys dhe seyth eur (my). | 8. Gorr hansel war an voes (my). |
| 4. Nyns yns i plasennow (my). | 9. Ple'ma an tas? (her). |
| 5. An penn o shyndys (her). | 10. Pyth yw arghantti? (their). |

Oberenn 24.3

Translate into Cornish. Note that the pronoun 'your' can be translated by **dha** or **agas**. You will be told which to use.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Do your work! (p.) | 5. Was their father pleased? |
| 2. Where are my trousers? | 6. Where is our umbrella? |
| 3. Your house is old, it seems.(s.) | 7. My male cousin is George. |
| 4. Is our beach clean? | 8. Is your sister with you? (s.) |

Oberenn 24.4

Read or listen to the passage. It will be read twice. Then answer the questions in Cornish.

Pan en vy yowynk yth en lowen. Yth esa agan chi yn kres tre vyghan. Pan esen ni, agan teylu, warbarth ni o unnek den, ow mamm wynn, ow vamm, hag ow thas, ow thri broder hag ow feder hwoer. Yth esa ow hi, Duik y hanow, genen ha diw gath ynwedh mes nyns ens i tus.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Fatell en vy pan en yowynk? | 4. Py lies enyval esa genen y'n chi? |
| 2. Ple'th esa agan chi? | 5. Pyth o hanow ow hi? |
| 3. Py lies den en ni warbarth? | |

25 HWARVOSOW TREMENYS - EVENTS IN PAST TIME

Here is a short story about Peter.

Peder a brenas eskisyow nowydh y'n dre. Ev a worras an eskisyow ma yn sagh. Ena ev eth dhe-dre arta. Ev a dhiskwedhas an eskisyow dhe Varia, y wreg. Hi a leveris, "Brav yns!". Peder a wiskas an eskisyow nowydh Dy' Sadorn nessa.

Translation:

Peter bought new shoes in town. He put these shoes in a bag. Then he went home again. He showed the shoes to Mary, his wife. She said, "They're fine!". Peter wore the new shoes the next Saturday.

This little story is told, as most are, as one happening occurring after another at a past time. The various events are presented like this:-

a brenas	<i>bought</i>	} all of these forms are verbs
a worras	<i>put</i>	
eth	<i>went'</i>	
a dhiskwedhas	<i>showed</i>	
a leveris	<i>said</i>	
a wiskas	<i>wore</i>	

The word **a²** shows that an action is to follow.

This word **a²** softens the next letter; **prenas** > **a brenas**.

The verbal noun ending is dropped (**prena** > **pren**).

The ending **-as** shows that the action is in the past and marks the preterite tense.

Sometimes this ending is **-is**. This will be pointed out when it occurs.

In the word **eth** 'went', there is no **a²** in front and no special ending.

The person doing the action (the subject), Peter in this case, is named before the **a brenas** phrase and the verb remains singular even when the subject is plural.

Examples

My a werthas an karr koth	<i>I sold the old car</i>
An tas a wolghas an ki	<i>Father washed the dog</i>
Ni a esedhas ena	<i>We sat there</i>
An keur a ganas	<i>The choir sang</i>

If the word **re**² is put before the verb instead of **a**² then the meaning is the English present perfect tense, 'have done', 'has done'. This word is only used in affirmative statements:

My re werthas an karr koth	<i>I have sold the old car</i>
An tas re wolghas an ki	<i>Father has washed the dog</i>
Ni re esedhas ena	<i>We have sat there</i>

Sentences with this pattern of noun, **a**² + verb are called nominal sentences because they begin with and slightly emphasise the noun or pronoun subject. The other type of Cornish sentence construction is called a verbal sentence and will be dealt with below.

In narratives when the words of a speaker are given directly the verb **medhes** 'said' or, less usually, 'says' is used with a prefixed **yn**. It is not used otherwise.

yn-medhav	<i>I said/say</i>
yn-medh ev/Peder/hi/Maria	<i>he/Peter/she/Mary said/says</i>
yn-medhons	<i>they said/say</i>

"Ha lemmyn ni yw parys," yn-medh Tamsyn *"And now we are ready," said Tamsyn*

"Deus omma!" yn-medhav *"Come here!" I said*

We have seen above that the past tense of a verb for the third person singular is made by adding **-as** (sometimes **-is**) to the stem of the verb. The complete table of this past tense (the preterite) is as follows:

PRENA TO BUY

prenis	<i>I bought</i>	prensyn	<i>we bought</i>
prensys	<i>you (s) bought</i>	prensowgh	<i>you (pl) bought</i>
PRENAS	<i>he/she bought</i>	prensons	<i>they bought</i>

These 'inflected' forms, made by adding various endings to the stem **pren-**, are used in the following cases:

1. In questions introduced by **a²** or by **a ny²**.
2. In negative statements introduced by **ny²**.
3. In statements where the verbal phrase is to be stressed and is placed at the head of the sentence. The verbal particle is **y⁵**.

Examples

Positive statement (nominal sentence with the pronoun subject first to give it a slight emphasis):

My a brenas jynn-amontya *I bought a computer*

or (verbal sentence with slight emphasis on the action)

Y prenas an tas jynn-amontya *Father bought a computer*

Question (verbal sentence):

A brensyes jy an radyo na? *Did you buy that radio?*

Reply (verbal sentence):

Prenis or **Na brenis.** = *yes* or = *no*

Negative statement (verbal sentence):

Ny brensyn an boes y'n eur na *We didn't buy the food then*

GERVA

de <i>m. adv.</i>	<i>yesterday</i>	kinyow, -yewow <i>m.</i>	<i>dinner</i>
didhanus <i>adj.</i>	<i>amusing</i>	kok, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>fishing boat</i>
ena <i>adv.</i>	<i>there, then</i>	kowl <i>m.</i>	<i>soup</i>
hedhyw <i>adv.</i>	<i>today</i>	pows, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>coat, gown</i>
hweg <i>adj.</i>	<i>sweet, nice</i>	radyo, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>radio</i>
jynn -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>engine, machine</i>	sagh, seghyer <i>m.</i>	<i>sack, bag</i>
jynn-amontya <i>m.</i>	<i>computer</i>	y'n eur ma <i>adv.</i>	<i>now</i>
karr, kerri <i>m.</i>	<i>car</i>	y'n eur na <i>adv.</i>	<i>then</i>
ki, keun <i>m.</i>	<i>dog</i>	ynwedh <i>adv.</i>	<i>as well, also</i>

Many verbal nouns are also the stem and the endings will be added directly to this: **gweres (-as)** 'help', 3s. preterite **gweresas** 'helped'.

Verbs with verbal nouns ending in **-ya** are very common. They keep the **y-** in the 3s. preterite and in all parts of the verb except those which have an **-s-**, an **-i-** or another **-y-** in the ending or in which there is no separate ending: **red-ya (-as)** 'read':

redis	<i>I read</i>	redsyn	<i>we read</i>
redsys	<i>you (s) read</i>	redsowgh	<i>you (pl) read</i>
REDYAS	<i>he/she reads</i>	redsons	<i>they read</i>
red!	<i>read! (s)</i>	redyewgh!	<i>read (pl)</i>

Note also that the stem vowel **-a-** of verbs like **kara** will become **-e-** when the added ending contains an **-i-**, **-y-** or **-owgh**. So the Preterite (Past) tense of **kara** 'love' is:

keris	<i>I loved</i>	kersyn	<i>we loved</i>
kersys	<i>you loved</i>	kersowgh	<i>you loved</i>
KARAS	<i>he/she loved</i>	karsons	<i>they loved</i>

In this and in future vocabularies the verbs will be listed separately. The verbal noun comes first with the verbal noun ending hyphenated for clarity. Then the form of the preterite ending will be given, thus:

diskwedh-es (-as) , show	lenn-a (-as) , read aloud, recite
esedh-a (-as) , sit	lever-el (-is) , say
golgh-i (-as) , wash	mos/mones* (eth) , go
gorr-a (-as) , put	neuv-ya (-as) , swim
gweres (-as) help	pren-a (-as) , buy
gwerth-a (-as) , sell	red-ya (-as) , read
gwisk-a (-as) , wear, dress	trel-ya (-as) , turn, translate (yn to, into)
kan-a (-as) , sing	

*The verb **mones** has a short and a long form of the verbal noun but there is no difference in meaning. Sometimes the use of the long form makes for greater clarity, avoiding confusion with **bos** 'be'. **Mos/mones** is an irregular verb and will be given in full later.

DASWEL - REVIEW

A wolghsys jy an hanafow an myttin ma?	<i>Did you wash the cups this morning?</i>
Golghis, sur!	<i>Yes, certainly!</i>
Ytho ny wolghsys hemma.	<i>Well you didn't wash this one.</i>
Maria a wolghas henna, dell dybav.	<i>Mary washed that one, I think.</i>
Golgh e arta, mar pleg!	<i>Wash it again, please!</i>
Dy' Sadorn y prenas Wella ki.	<i>(On) Saturday Wella bought a dog.</i>
Ev re brenas keun kyns.	<i>He has bought dogs before.</i>
Piw a leveris henna?	<i>Who said that?</i>
A boensys jy pub dydh?	<i>Did you run every day?</i>
Poen lemmyn ytho!	<i>Run now then!</i>
An keur a ganas kan gernewek mes ny gensyn gans an keur.	<i>The choir sang a Cornish song but we did not sing with the choir.</i>
An vamm re worras an kinyow war an voes lemmyn. Kynsa yma kowl onyon.	<i>Mother has put the dinner on the table now. First there is onion soup.</i>
Y'n eur na y hwiskas hi pows las.	<i>At that time she wore a blue dress.</i>
Martyn eth dhe'n treth mes nyns* eth dhe neuvya.	<i>Martin went to the beach but he didn't go to swim.</i>
Y'n eur na yth eth ev dhe skol an eglos.	<i>He then went to the church school.</i>

* Note that **ny** becomes **nyns** before **eth** just as it does before the various parts of **bos** 'be'. Similarly **re** becomes **res**: **Hi res eth** 'She has gone'.

DERIVAS BERR

Yethow Kernow ha Breten Vyghan

Yeth Breten Vyghan yw haval orth yeth Kernow ha tus Breten Vyghan yw haval orth tus Kernow ynwedh.

An ger kernewek **yeth** yw an keth ger ha'n huni bretonek *yezh* ha'n ger **brav** yw an keth huni ha'n ger bretonek *brav*.

Mes yn lies ger an lytherenn **d** yn Bretonek re drelyas dhe **s** yn Kernewek. Ensampel da yw an ger **tus**. Hemm yw *tud* y'n yeth vretonek.

Ottomma onan arall, **lagas** yw an keth ger ha *lagad* yn Bretonek. Pan eth tus diworth Kernow war an mor dhe Vreten Vyghan aga yeth koth eth ynwedh mes gyllys yw hi ken yeth lemmyn.

Oberenn 25.1

Put the verb provided into the phrase in the third person singular of the past tense, e.g.:

Peder/lyver kernewek (prena). Peder a brenas lyver kernewek.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ty/henna (leverel). | 5. Maria/hy sagh ena (gorra). |
| 2. Hi/an hwedhel (lenna). | 6. Y das/y'n mor (neuvya). |
| 3. Ev/y'n eglos (kana). | 7. An gath/war an gweli (esedha). |
| 4. My/dhis an jynn-amontya (diskwedhes) | 8. An re na/an tiek (gweres). |

Oberenn 25.2

Put the statements of Exercise 25.1 into the Perfect tense, replacing **a** by **re**, e.g.:

Peder a brenas lyver kernewek. Peder re brenas lyver kernewek.

Oberenn 25.3

Translate the following sentences into Cornish. The verb **prena** 'buy' is used throughout.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>I did not buy the radio.</i> | 5. <i>Did you (s.) buy trousers in that new shop</i> |
| 2. <i>Did she buy a red coat? Yes!</i> | 6. <i>George did not buy the beer.?</i> |
| 3. <i>We didn't buy the records.</i> | 7. <i>You (p.) didn't buy your furniture. We did!</i> |
| 4. <i>Didn't they buy food in town?</i> | 8. <i>Didn't the children buy sweets? They didn't!</i> |

Oberenn 25.4

Answer the following questions affirmatively and then negatively, e.g.:

A brensys jy padell nowydh? Prenis!/Na brenis!

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A esedhas Peder gans y gowethes? | 4. A weressowgh hwi agas mamm? |
| 2. A lennsons i an lavarow? | 5. A worras an dus aga seghyer war an voes? |
| 3. A neuvsys jy y'n avon? | 6. A leversys jy hemma ynwedh? |

26 HWARVOSOW Y'N EUR MA - PRESENT EVENTS

Pub dydh y redyav an paper-nowodhow. Y'n keth termyn y red ow gwreg hy faper hyhi. A redydh jy paper-nowodhow pub dydh?

Every day I read the newspaper. At the same time my wife reads her paper. Do you read a newspaper every day?

In this short passage the intention is to say what habitually happens and the tense used is the present/future because the action is considered to extend to future time and is not confined to what is immediately happening.

The present/future tense of the regular verb is:

prenav	<i>I buy</i>	prenyn	<i>we buy</i>
prenydh	<i>you (s) buy</i>	prenowgh	<i>you (pl) buy</i>
PREN	<i>he/she buys</i>	premons	<i>they buy</i>

As can be seen, this present/future tense has its own special endings to indicate the person involved. These endings are added to the stem of the verb (see the Glossary). The 3rd person singular usually consists of this stem only: **pren**.

In the vocabularies the form of the 3s. will be given when, as rarely happens, it differs from the stem.

Sentence structure is exactly the same as that described in Part 25. This is repeated here by way of revision.

Affirmative sentences are usually the nominal type (see Part 25), that is one in which the subject, noun or pronoun, singular or plural, comes before the verb and is linked to it by the particle **a**²:

An flogh a bren hwegynnow	<i>The child buys sweets</i>
An benynes a esedh orth an fenester	<i>The women sit at the window</i>
Ni a neuw y'n mor	<i>We swim in the sea</i>

Negative sentences or questions or those in which the verbal phrase comes first, are verbal sentences and the inflected forms of the verb, as given above, must be used but note that in these sentences if the noun subject is plural, then the verb remains singular:

Ny bren an flogh hwegynnow.	<i>The child does not buy sweets.</i>
A bren an flogh hwegynnow?	<i>Does the child buy sweets?</i>
Gans y arghans y pren an flogh hwegynnow.	<i>With his money the child buys sweets.</i>
Gans aga arghans y pren an fleghe hwegynnow.	<i>With their money the children buy sweets.</i>
Y'n gwerthji na y premons aga hwegynnow.	<i>In that shop they buy their sweets.</i>
Ny weresav y'n lowarth.	<i>I don't help in the garden.</i>
A welydh jy an eglos?	<i>Do you see the church?</i>
Ena y tiskwedhyn an skeusennow.	<i>Then we show the photographs.</i>
War an voes y hworrans i an boes.	<i>On the table they put the food.</i>

GERVA

acheson, -ys <i>m.</i>	<i>reason</i>	gwedrenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>glass, tumbler</i>
a-dal <i>prep.</i>	(+ noun) <i>opposite</i>	gwedrennas, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>glassful</i>
a-dal dhe ²	(+ pronoun) <i>opposite</i>	hanow, henwyn <i>m.</i>	<i>name</i>
bakken <i>m.</i>	<i>bacon</i>	howl <i>m.</i>	<i>sun</i>
bewin <i>m.</i>	<i>beef</i>	howlsplann <i>m.</i>	<i>sunshine</i>
bre, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>hill</i>	koynt <i>adj.</i>	<i>strange</i>
byttegyns <i>adv.</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>	lester, -tri <i>m.</i>	<i>vessel (dish or boat)</i>
daffar <i>m.</i>	<i>kit, gear</i>	nans -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>valley</i>
desedhys <i>adj.</i>	<i>situated</i>	ny vern	<i>it doesn't matter</i>
drog yw genev	<i>I'm sorry</i>	pennseythun,	<i>weekend</i>
esel, -i <i>m.</i>	<i>member, limb</i>	-yow <i>f.</i>	
ewn <i>adj.</i>	<i>correct, straight</i>	puptra <i>pron.</i>	<i>everything</i>
garth, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>yard, court</i>	yn hwir! <i>excl.</i>	<i>really!</i>
ev-a, yv (-as)	<i>drink</i>	mir-es (-as) orth	<i>look at</i>
kews-el (-is)	<i>speak</i>	tenn-a (-as)	<i>pull</i>
kuntell (-as)	<i>collect</i>	yskynn-a (-as)	<i>ascend</i>
met-ya (-yas)	<i>meet</i>		
orth	<i>with</i>		

A verb may take a preposition to express a particular sense: **mires** 'look', **mires orth** 'look at', **leverel dhe** 'speak to'.

DASWEL - REVIEW

An tren a as an gorsav dhe eth eur hanter poran.	<i>The train leaves the station at half past eight exactly.</i>
My a wolgh an lestri gans dowr poeth.	<i>I wash the dishes with very hot water.</i>
Ny yv ev korev mes gwin hepken.	<i>He does not drink beer but only wine.</i>
A esedhons i orth an tan pub gorthugher?	<i>Do they sit at the fire every evening?</i>
Ena y hworrav ow hota war an gador.	<i>Then I put my coat on the chair.</i>
A ny weresydh jy dha vamm y'n gegin?	<i>Don't you help your mother in the kitchen?</i>
Kolan a vir orth an lyver heb redya unn ger.	<i>Colin looks at the book without reading one word.</i>
Eseli an gowethas a esedh yn chi an pronter.	<i>The members of the society sit in the parson's house.</i>
Hi a vet orth Pol rag li.	<i>She meets Paul for lunch.</i>
A bal Mighal yn y lowarth lemmyn? Na bal ev!	<i>Does Michael dig in his garden now? No! (He does not dig).</i>
Ni a glew an glaw orth fenester an chambour.	<i>We hear the rain against the window of the bedroom.</i>
Piw a dhysk kernewek y'n dre ma?	<i>Who learns Cornish in this town?</i>
Tri po peswar den, dell dybav.	<i>Three or four people, I think.</i>
Tus a dheu dhe weles an eglos koth.	<i>People come to see the old church.</i>
Jago a wisk y gota nowydh, my a wel.	<i>James wears his new coat, I see.</i>

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Agan boes dhe'n (= dhe + an) prys ma yw bewin.	<i>Our food for this meal is beef.</i>
Drog yw genev, dha wedrenn yw gwag.	<i>I'm sorry, your glass is empty. Take this glassful of wine!</i>
Kemmer an wedrennas a win ma!	<i>It doesn't matter, but thanks!</i>
Ny vern, mes meur ras!	<i>I wait for Tamsin at the door of the church.</i>
My a wortta Tamsin orth daras an eglos.	<i>What is this gear?</i>
Pyth yw an daffar ma?	<i>How is the weather? Is there (any) sunshine?</i>
Fatell yw an gewer? Eus howlsplann?	

Y'n hwedhel na puptra o koynt.
 "Nyns en vy feusik," yn-medh Hykka.
 Ple'ma ow fluvenn, mammik?
 War an leur yn-dann dha weli yn dha
 jambour, dell vydh usys!

*In that story everything was strange.
 "I wasn't lucky," said Richard.
 Where's my pen, mummy?
 On the floor under your bed in your
 bedroom, as usual!*

DERIVAS BERR

Gevell Essa *Saltash's Twin*

Plougastell Daoulas yw tre yn Breten Vyghan ha par dhe Essa yw hi war lies fordh.

Yma ena pons bras a-dreus dhe avon vras hag yma sita vras, Brest, a-dal Plougastell.

Tus Plougastell a dh'aga (*dhe + aga*) ober yn Brest war an keth pons ma.

Lies den yn Plougastell a woer konvedhes Bretonek mes ny gewsons i an yeth ma. Styr an hanow yw **Plu + Kastell**.

Oberenn 26.1

Make the statements negative, e.g.:

Ni a guntell lyvrow koth. Ny guntellyn lyvrow koth.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. My a bren glawlenn nowydh. | 7. I a denn an lovan warbarth. |
| 2. Ty a yv dowr. | 8. Mona a yskynn an vre. |
| 3. Ev a gews flows. | 9. An byskadoryon a guntell arghans. |
| 4. Hi a guntell plasennow. | 10. Hemma a gews kernewek da. |
| 5. Ni a vet orth agan koweth. | 11. Ev a vir orth an bellwolok. |
| 6. Hwi a vir orth an re ma. | 12. Hi a bren boes y'n dre. |

Oberenn 26.2

Make these questions into affirmative statements, e.g.:

A gews hi Frynkek? Hi a gews Frynkek.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A vetyowgh hwi orth an pronter? | 4. A viryn ni orth an folenn ma? |
| 2. A yskynnons i an menydh? | 5. A bren Wella karr nowydh? |
| 3. A guntellav vy an kaderyow? | 6. A yv an fleghes aga leth? |

Oberenn 26.3

Translate the sentences into Cornish.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>1. I buy a new coat every year.</i> | <i>5. Do you (pl.) buy bacon in Mr Page's shop?</i> |
| <i>2. Michael drinks tea with his breakfast.</i> | <i>6. Don't you (s.) look at the television?.</i> |
| <i>3. They don't speak Cornish.</i> | <i>7. We meet your son on the way to school.</i> |
| <i>4. These (people) collect old stamps.</i> | <i>8. They always wait here</i> |

Oberenn 26.4

Read or listen to the passage. It will be read twice. Then answer in Cornish the questions which follow.

Pan eth Maria dhe'n varghas y'n dre, hi a welas ena hy howethes, Rita. "Dydh da dhis, Rita," yn medh hi. "Fatla genes ha fatla gans dhe deylu?"

"Ow gour yw klav," Rita a worthybis, mes yma an fleghes yn poynt da. Ymons i y'n skol ha'n gour, yma ev tre yn y weli."

"Drog yw genev," Maria a leveris. "Martesen ev a vydh gwell kyns pell."

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Plema an varghas? | 4. Ple'th esa an fleghes? |
| 2. Fatell o gans gour Rita? | 5. Ple'th esa an tas? |
| 3. Fatell o gans an fleghes? | |

27 VERBOW DHE LES - USEFUL VERBS

The words 'do', 'will', 'can', 'go' and 'come' are used in English in one form or another in almost everything we say and in Cornish they are equally common. The table below sets out the present and past of the equivalent Cornish verbs. Since the 3rd person singular is the form used most commonly in affirmative statements, this is given in its mutated form also.

The verbs **gul** 'do', 'make', **mynnes** 'be willing' and **galloes** 'be able' are what is called 'auxiliary verbs' used in 'periphrastic constructions' (see the Glossary):

My a wra lenna hwedhel dhe'n fleghes pub gorthugher

I read to the children every evening

Hi a vynnas mos gans Morwenna

She wished to go with Morwenna

Toni a yll esedha ryb Richard

Tony can sit beside Richard

GUL TO DO, TO MAKE

Gul is frequently used to add emphasis to the statement just as in English: **My a wra gweres y'n chi** 'I do help in the house', **Maria a wrug kewsel** 'Mary did speak'. It is also taken to indicate a simple future: **Hi a wra glaw a-vorow** 'It is going to rain tomorrow'. **Gul** is irregular in its forms.

Present

gwrav
gwredh
GWRA
(a wra)

I do
you (s) do
he/she does

gwren
gwrewgh
gwrons

we do
you (pl) do
they do

Past (=Preterite)

gwrug
gwrussys
GW Rug
(a wrug)

I did
you (s) did
he/she did

gwrussyn
gwrussowgh
gwrussons

we did
you (pl) did
they did

In the 2s. of both the present and the past tenses the verb is usually shortened in ordinary conversation and the alternative pronoun ending **-ta** joined on: **A wre'ta klewes an gan?** 'Do you hear the song?' **A wruss'ta esedha gans Mighal?** 'Did you sit with Michael?'

MYNNES TO BE WILLING

Mynnes is a regular verb like **prena**. It is used to indicate intention, willingness.

Present

mynnav
mynnydh
MYNN
(a vynn)

I will
you (s) will
he/she will

mynnyn
mynnowgh
mynnons

we will
you (pl) will
they will

Past (= Preterite)

mynnys
mynnsys
MYNNAS
(a vynnas)

I was willing
you (s) were willing
he/she was willing

mynnsyn
mynnsowgh
mynnsions

we were willing
you (pl) were willing
they were willing

A vynn'ta kemmeres an bluvenn ma?
Mynnav! Ro hi dhymm, mar pleg.
A vynn'ta skrifa dha hanow, mar pleg?
Na vynnav! Drog yw genev.
A vynn'ta leverel dhymm an acheson?
Mynnav! An bluvenn ma yw gwag.

Will you have this pen?

I will! Give it to me, please.

Will you write your name, please?

I will not! I'm sorry.

Will you tell me the reason?

I will. This pen is empty.

This short dialogue shows how to ask someone to do something.

The key words are **mynnydh** 'you will' and **mynnav** 'I will'. To make a question the word **a²** comes in front as usual, softening the next letter: **mynnydh > a vynnydh?**

Together with **ta** 'you' joined to the verb in place of **gy**, the phrase usually becomes shortened to **a vynn'ta?**

GALLOES TO BE ABLE

Galloes 'to be able to' (Part 25) is also regular but it does change its internal vowel in some persons:

The word **galloes** is used in connection with the circumstances which will allow an action to take place. The verb **godhvos** (**godhes** is the 2s. present) refers to the innate ability or understanding of a skill.

Present

gallav
gylydh
GYLL
(a yll)

I can
you (s) can
he/she can

gyllyn
gyllowgh
gyllons

we can
you (pl) can
they can

Past (= Preterite)

gyllis
gyllsys
GALLAS
(a allas)

I could
you (s) could
he/she could

gyllsyn
gyllsowgh
gallsons

we could
you (pl) could
they could

A wodhesta neuvya?*Can you swim?***Gonn***(Do you know how to swim?)***Na wonn***Yes, I know how to***A yll'ta kuntell an lyvrow?***No, I don't know how to**Can you collect the books?***Gallav, sur***(Have you the time/opportunity to?)***Na allav***I can, certainly**No I can't*

With this word also the commonly used form for a question is **A yll'ta?** 'can you?' and the reply will be either **Gallav** 'I can' or **Na allav** 'I cannot'.

MONES/MOS TO GO

Mones is irregular. It does not require the particle **a²** before the 3s.

Present

av*I go***en***we go***edh***you (s) go***ewgh***you (pl) go***A***he/she goes***ons***they go*

Past (= Preterite)

yth*I went***ethen***we went***ythys***you (s) went***ethewgh***you (pl) went***ETH***he/she went***ethons***they went***An dower a yn nans dhe'n mor** (not *a a)*The water goes down to the sea***Nebonan arall eth yn le Karl** (not *a eth)*Someone else went in place of Charles***DOS TO COME**

Present

dov*I come***deun***we come***deudh***you (s) come***dewgh***you (pl) come***DEU***he/she comes***dons***they come***(a dheu)**

Past (= Preterite)

deuth*I came***deuthen***we came***deuthys***you (s) came***deuthewgh***you (pl) came***DEUTH***he/she came***deuthons***they came***(a dheuth)****An gwyns a dheu a'n mor***The wind comes from the sea***Jenerfer a dheuth gans hy gour***Jenifer came with her husband*

GERVA

dowr, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>water</i>	yn-bann <i>adv.</i>	<i>upwards</i>
ganso <i>prep.</i>	<i>with him, it</i>	yn le* <i>prep.</i>	<i>in place (of)</i>
hanafas, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>cupful</i>	yn-mes (a²) <i>prep.</i>	<i>out (of)</i>
hwel, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>work</i>	yn-nans <i>adv.</i>	<i>downwards</i>
koffi <i>m.</i>	<i>coffee</i>		

***yn le** 'in place of' can have a possessive adjective put before the noun: **yn ow le** 'in my place'.

DASWEL - REVIEW

**An voves a wra hy ober omma.
My a vynn esedha yn y le.
Ev a yll gorra y draow ena.
Ni a dhe Druru gans ow thas.
Maria a wrug henna, dell glewav.
Nebonan a allas gweres.
Peub a dheuth gans arghans lowr.
Da o.
Ny vynnas Lowena mones gans hy hwoer.
A ny allas an venyn gwiska hy hota?
A yll an fleghes neuvya omma?**

*The girl does her work here.
I will sit in his place.
He can put his things there.
We go to Truro with my father.
Mary did that, I hear.
Someone was able to help.
Everyone came with enough money.
It was good.
Lowena did not wish to go with her sister.
Could the woman not wear her coat?
Can the children swim here?*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Fatell o an gewer yn Itali?
Poeth o, sur, pur boeth.
Py par gwerther yw Jago?
Py gour yw dha hwegron?
Ottena! An den berr, tew.
Piw o hy howethes wir?
Ni oll warbarth eth yn-nans dhe'n treth rag neuvya.
Pyth yw hemma a-dryv an amari?
Paper-nowodhow koth yw, sur.
Berrheans an lyver o re verr, dell dybav.
My a brenas dewdhek oy nowydh y'n bargen-tir.
Py eur o pan dheuth hi tre arta?
Nebes geryow yw an gwella.
Nyns esa meur a win gesys rag kinyow.
Yth esa hwans dhymm a vones.
Ynter an garrek ha'n mor yth esen vy.
A nyns owgh hwi yeyn orth an daras ena?
Gorr oyl a-ji dhe'n jynn; gwag yw, dell hevel.
Nyns yw an hwedhel 'Mil Nos ha Nos' unn hwedhel mes lies hwedhel yn unn lyver.
Fatell o an gewer y'n eur na? Oer o, pur oer.
Yth esa toll yn to hy chi ha ledan o an keth toll na.**

*How was the weather in Italy?
It was hot, certainly, very hot.
What sort of salesman is James?
Which man is your father-in-law?
See over there! The short, fat person.
Who was her true friend?
We all went down to the beach together in order to swim.
What is that behind the cupboard?
It's surely an old newspaper.
The abridgement of the book was too short, I think.
I bought twelve new eggs at the farm.

What time was it when she came home again?
A few words are the best.
There was not much wine left for dinner
I wanted to go.
I was between the rock and the sea.
Aren't you cold by the door there?

Put some oil in the engine; it's empty it seems.
The story 'A Thousand and One Nights' is not one story but many stories in one book.

How was the weather at that time? It was cold, very cold.
There was a hole in the roof of her house and that same hole was wide.*

**An glaw a dheuth a-ji der an toll.
 Py boesti yw an gwella y'n dre ha py
 boesti yw an gwettha?
 Boesti an tavern 'An Margh Wynn' yw an
 gwella, dell dybav, ha'n boesti a-ji dhe'n
 varghas yw an gwettha, dell glewav.
 Ottena! Yma y wreg ganso lemmyn.
 Hwel, ena hanafas a goffi yw brav.**

*The rain came in through the hole.
 Which restaurant is the best in the town
 and which restaurant is the worst?
 The restaurant of 'The White Horse' is the best, I
 think, and the restaurant in the market is the
 worst, I hear.
 Look! There's his wife with him now.
 Work, then a cup of coffee is fine.*

Oberenn 27.1

Translate the sentences into Cornish.

1. I will play with the children .
2. Can he help his mother with the work?
3. The river goes down to the sea.
4. John makes tables.
5. Morwenna comes to Saltash every day.

Oberenn 27.2

Translate the following sentences, putting the action into the past as shown.

1. I wished to play with the children.
2. Could he help his mother with the work?
3. We went down to the sea.
4. John made a table.
5. Morwenna came to Saltash this morning.

28 DHYMM ha DHIS - TO ME and TO YOU

The word **dhe²** 'to' is a preposition very commonly used in Cornish:

An keur a ganas dhe'n fleghe *The choir sang to the children*
An keur a ganas dhedha *The choir sang to them*

Most common prepositions can have endings added to them to indicate the person or thing they apply to:

dhe²		<i>to</i>
dhymm	<i>to me</i>	dhyn <i>to us</i>
dhis	<i>to you (s)</i>	dhywgh <i>to you (pl)</i>
dhodho	<i>to him/it</i>	dhedha <i>to them</i>
dhedhi	<i>to her/it</i>	
gans		<i>with</i>
genev	<i>with me</i>	genen <i>with us</i>
genes	<i>with you (s)</i>	genowgh <i>with you (pl)</i>
ganso	<i>with him/it</i>	gansa <i>with them</i>
gensi	<i>with her/it</i>	
war²		<i>on</i>
warnav	<i>on me</i>	warnon <i>on us</i>
warnas	<i>on you (s)</i>	warnowgh <i>on you (pl)</i>
warnodho	<i>on him/it</i>	warnedha <i>on them</i>
warnedhi	<i>on her/it</i>	

heb <i>without</i>	
hebov <i>without me</i> hebos <i>without you (s)</i> hebdho <i>without him/it</i> hebdhi <i>without her/it</i>	hebon <i>without us</i> hebowgh <i>without you (pl)</i> hebdha <i>without them</i>
yn <i>in</i>	
ynnov <i>in me</i> ynnos <i>in you (s)</i> ynno <i>in him/it</i> ynni <i>in her/it</i>	ynnon <i>in us</i> ynnowgh <i>in you (pl)</i> ynna <i>in them</i>
rag <i>for</i>	
ragov <i>for me</i> ragos <i>for you (s)</i> ragdho <i>for him/it</i> rygdhi <i>for her/it</i>	ragon <i>for us</i> ragowgh <i>for you (pl)</i> ragdha <i>for them</i>
a² <i>from, of</i>	
ahanav <i>from me</i> ahanas <i>from you (s)</i> anodho <i>from him/it</i> anedhi <i>from her/it</i>	ahanan <i>from us</i> ahanowgh <i>from you (pl)</i> anedha <i>from them</i>
orth <i>at</i>	
orthiv <i>at me</i> orthis <i>at you (s)</i> orto <i>at him/it</i> orti <i>at her/it</i>	orthyn <i>at us</i> orthowgh <i>at you (pl)</i> orta <i>at them</i>

Remember that the 3rd person singular pronouns can mean 'it': **ynno** 'in it'; **warnedhi** 'on it', **hebdho** 'without it', etc.

To add extra emphasis to these and other expressions, the suffixed pronouns can be employed. For instance, **ragov** means 'for me' but with an added pronoun it becomes **ragov vy** 'for *me*'. These pronouns added after a word are here given in full:

vy <i>me</i>	ni <i>us</i>
jy <i>you</i>	hwi <i>you</i>
ev <i>him/it</i>	i <i>them</i>
hi <i>her/it</i>	

Note that after a verb the form **jy** is often replaced by **ta** which is written with the verb as one word: **osta** = **os jy** 'are you?'.
Examples

ragov vy <i>for me</i>	hebon ni <i>without us</i>
genes jy <i>with you (s)</i>	orthowgh hwi <i>at you (pl)</i>
ynno ev <i>in it/him</i>	dhedha i <i>to them</i>
warnedhi hi <i>on it/her</i>	

These suffixed pronouns can themselves be doubled to increase emphasis further:

evy <i>me</i>	nyni <i>us</i>
tejy <i>you (s)</i>	hwyhwi <i>you (pl)</i>
ee <i>him/it</i>	yynsi <i>them</i>
hyhi <i>her/it</i>	

Examples

Yma an voves ganso eev	<i>The girl is with him</i>
My a vynn esedha gansa yynsi	<i>I will sit with them</i>

Note that the preposition **dhe2²** 'to' has several special forms to which these suffixed pronouns are attached. They are:

dhymmo *to me* **dhymmo vy** *to me* **dhymmo evy** *to ME*
dhiso *to you* **dhiso jy** *to you* **dhyso tey** *to YOU*

GERVA

a-hys <i>adv.</i>	<i>along</i>	gour, gwer <i>m.</i>	<i>man, husband</i>
als, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>cliff</i>	hoelan <i>m.</i>	<i>salt</i>
baner, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>flag</i>	lo, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>spoon</i>
bownder, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>lane</i>	loas, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>spoonful</i>
chymbla, -blow <i>m.</i>	<i>chimney</i>	nyhewer <i>m./adv.</i>	<i>last night</i>
diwedhes <i>adj.</i>	<i>late</i>	skol, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>school</i>
dyskador, -yon <i>m.</i>	<i>teacher</i>	stret, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>street</i>
dyskadores, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>teacher</i>	sugra <i>m.</i>	<i>sugar</i>
euthek <i>adj.</i>	<i>frightful</i>		
dysk-i (-as)	<i>learn, teach</i>	klew-es (-as)	<i>hear, perceive,</i> <i>sense, feel</i>
gas-a (-as)	<i>leave</i>	pal-as (-as)	<i>dig</i>
gort-os, gorta (-as)	<i>wait for</i>		
gwel-es (-as)	<i>see</i>		

The ending **-es** when added to a masculine noun denotes a female of the same kind: **lew** 'lion', **lewes** 'lioness'; **mer** 'mayor', **meres** 'mayoress'.

The ending **-as** added to the name of a container denotes the capacity of that container, the English '-ful': **kalter** 'kettle', **kalteras** *f.* 'a kettleful'. The derived noun keeps the gender of the original word.

DASWEL - REVIEW

**Henna a dhiskwedhas an folenn dhedha.
Ny worrsons i aga hanstell warnedhi (an voes).**

A ganas Margh genowgh?

My a welas tarow y'n pras.

Yth esa bughes ynno ynwedh.

Kemmer an kowl ma, yma bollas ragos.

Hebdhi nyns ov lowen.

Nyns eth Morwenna hebov.

A leversys jy hemma ragon?

Rygdhi y hwrug ev an dra.

Gwra an hwel gansa!

Ro e dhymmo vy, mar pleg!

Ny dhiskwedhsyn an golow dhedha.

Lavar dhymm piw yw an re ma!

*That person showed the paper to them.
They did not put their basket on it (the table).*

Did Mark sing with you?

I saw a bull in the field.

There were cows in it too.

Take this soup, there is a bowlful for you.

Without her I am not happy.

Morwenna did not go without me.

Did you say that for us?

For her he did the thing.

Do the work with them!

Give it to me, please!

We did not show them the light.

Tell me who those people are!

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Nos dha dhywgh hwi oll, nos dha!

Eus nebes koffi gesys ragov?

Nag eus. Yma te hepken.

Usi an saghasow a avalow a-ji dhe'n karrji? Esons!

Pyth yw an dra ma yn Kernewek?

Glawlenn yw.

Good night to you all, good night!

Is there a little coffee left for me?

No. There is tea only.

Are the bags of apples inside the garage? They are!

What is this object in Cornish?

It's 'glawlenn' (umbrella).

Py hwel eus dhodho?
Dyskador yw, dell glewav.
Nyns yns aga hota* ynsi, sur.
Ny wonn kovedhes. Arta mar pleg, ha
lenta.
Hy thas-gwynn o pronter yn Eglos Pow
Sows.
Ott! Chymbla an chi na yw gyllys gans an
gwyns krev.
Tasik, tasik! Ple'ma agan ki?
Piw yns i, an re na a-rag gwerthj. an
horner?
Ny wonn. Mes na gews dhedha! Tus
kemmyn yns, dell hevel, ha nyns yns
agan parow, sur.
Pub avon omma yw keltek ha pub
menydh ynwedh.
Bregh an gador ma yw terrys.
On ni diwedhes? On, dell dybav.
Yma bownder verr ha kul ynter an dhew
bras vras.
Yntra naw den ev yw an lyha oll.
Re dhiwedhes os, ow howeth, ha nyns
eus hanafas a goffi ragos.

*What work has he got?
 He is a teacher, I hear.
 They are not their coats, certainly.
 I don't understand. Again please, and
 slower.
 Her grandfather was a parson in the Church of
 England.
 Look! The chimney of that house has gone
 with the strong wind.
 Daddy, daddy! Where is our dog?
 Who are they, those (people) in front
 of the ironmonger's shop?
 I don't know. But don't speak to them! They
 are common people, it seems and they are not
 our equals for sure.
 Every river here is Celtic and every mountain
 too.
 The arm of this chair is broken.
 Are we late? We are, I think.
 There is a short, narrow lane between the two
 big fields.
 Among nine people he is the least of all.
 You are too late, my friend, and there is no
 cup of coffee for you.*

***aga hota** = 'their coat' = 'their coats'. Cornish assumes that they have only one coat each. Similarly **aga fenn** 'their head' = 'their heads' in English.

Oberenn 28.1

Put a preposition with a personal ending in place of the noun in each case, e.g.:

Ro an bluvenn dhe Beder. Ro an bluvenn dhodho.

1. **My a dhiskwedhas an skeusenn dhe Helen.**
2. **Ni a lever an hwedhel dhe'n dus.**
3. **Ev a vynn eva koffi gans aga thas.**
4. **Ty a yll esedha gans an re na.**
5. **Na worr dha arghans y'n gyst!**
6. **Yma skath vras y'n porth.**
7. **Eus bollas a gowl war an voes?**
8. **Hwi a yll gasa agas kota war an kaderyow.**
9. **Nyns esa le rag Tamsyn.**
10. **Ty a yll gul henna rag dha vroder.**
11. **Ny yll an dus mos heb Hykka.**
12. **Ny wonn konvedhes heb an erva.**
13. **Kemmer an lyver a Jori!**
14. **Na ewewgh dowr a'n avon!**

Oberenn 28.2

Put a single suffixed pronoun after the preposition in each case, e.g.:

Yma ow broder genev. Yma ow broder genev vy.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Yma kath gensi. | 6. Tri ahanan yw parys. |
| 2. Ro an bluvenn dhymm! | 7. Kemmer an gwin ragos! |
| 3. Ev a skrifas ynno. | 8. Meur ras dhis! |
| 4. Eus anwoes warnos? | 9. A vynn an flogh gwari gensi? |
| 5. Gwra henna hebdha! | 10. Ev eth genen. |

.Oberenn 28.3

Repeat exercise 2 but use doubled suffixed pronouns in place of single ones, e.g.:

Yma ow broder genev. Yma ow broder genev evy.

29 HWARVOSOW OW PESYA - CONTINUING ACTION

Yma Jerri ow koska lemmyn *Jerry is sleeping now*

When an action is going on at the time of speaking, it can be indicated by using the word **ow**⁴ and the verbal noun, **koska** in the example. This translates the English '-ing' as in 'sleeping'.

Ow changes certain following letters: **b > p**; **d > t**; **g > k**. This is the fourth mutation, 'hardening'. See also the table on page v.

ow pywa (bywa) 'living'; **ow tybri** (dybri) 'eating'; **ow karma** (garma) 'shouting'.

Ow becomes **owth** before vowels and **h-**: **owth eva** 'drinking'; **owth holya** 'following'.

This construction is called 'the present participle construction'.

Note that the commonly used verbs **mynnes** 'be willing' and **galloes** 'be able' are not used in this way.

The 3s. of **bos** is used in its long form, **yma** when the statement is positive, whether or not the subject is plural. As the examples show, the verb starts the sentence.

In negative statements and in questions the form to use is **usi** with definite subjects and **eus** with indefinite ones and in the plural, when no noun subject is expressed, **esons** 'they are'.

In the past tense (imperfect) the form of **bos** is, again, the long form.

For other persons, e.g. 'I am', 'I am not', etc., the appropriate forms are used: **Yth esov ow tybri ow hoen** 'I am eating my supper'; **Nyns eson ow megí** 'We are not smoking'.

These tenses are repeated here for reference:

Present			
esov	<i>I am</i>	eson	<i>we are</i>
esos	<i>you (s) are</i>	esowgh	<i>you (pl) are</i>
yma (usi, eus)	<i>he/she/it is</i>	ymons (esons)	<i>they are</i>
yma Maria	<i>Mary is</i>		
yma an kokow	<i>the fishing boats are</i>		
Imperfect			
esen	<i>I was</i>	esen	<i>we were</i>
eses	<i>you were</i>	esewgh	<i>you were</i>
esa	<i>he/she/it was</i>	esens	<i>they were</i>
yth esa Maria	<i>Mary was</i>		
yth esa an kokow	<i>the fishing boats were</i>		

Remember that these long forms of **bos** 'be' cannot be used, as the short forms can, with the subject first:

My yw skwith *I am tired*

and

Yth esen ow tybri *I was eating*
(but not *My esa ow tybri)

Examples: **Yma** + noun (singular or plural)

Yma an avon ow resek yn krev.
Yma kryd ow kregi war benn an gweli.
Yma an fleghes ow tyski Kembrek.
Yma an gowethas owth omguntell.
Yma ki owth hartha a-ves.
Nyns usi an flogh ow koska lemmyn.
Nyns eus karr ow tos.
Nyns usi hy harr ow tos.
Eus gwyns ow hwytha?
Usi an keur ow kana?

The river is running strongly.
There is a shirt hanging on the end of the bed.
The children are learning Welsh.
The society is meeting.
There is a dog barking outside.
The child is not sleeping now.
There is no car coming.
Her car is not coming.
Is there a wind blowing?
Is the choir singing?

Remember that these expressions mean that something is happening (or not happening) at the time of speaking.

If there is no separate noun subject, the inflected forms of the verb are used. A pronoun subject may be expressed:

Esowgh hwi ow redya warbarth?
A nyns esen ni ow kweres?
Nyns esons ow kwari yn ta.
Esos jy ow kasa lemmyn?
Nyns esowgh ow mires orthiv.

Are you reading together?
Weren't we helping?
They are not playing well.
Are you leaving now?
You are not looking at me.

Examples - affirmative statements

Yth esov ow powes y'n lowarth.
Yth esos ow synsi an lovan.
Yma ev ow palas gans an bal derrys.
Yth eson ow terri bleujennow.
Yth esowgh hwi ow nesa an gresenn.
Ymons owth oberi gans aga thas.
Yth esens ow kolghi an lestri plos.
Yth esa an maw ow meg.

I am resting in the garden.
You are holding the rope.
He is digging with the broken spade.
We are picking flowers.
You are approaching the centre.
They are working with their father.
They were washing the dirty dishes.
The boy was smoking.

Examples - negative statements

Nyns esov ow skrifa travydh.
Nyns esos jy ow serri, esos jy?
Nyns esen ni ow redya.
Nyns usi an yeynell owth oberi.
Nyns eus nebonan ow kelwel.
Nyns eson ni ow meg.
Nyns esowgh ow sevel hwath.
Nyns esons ow tos.
Nyns esen vy ow kana.

I am not writing anything.
You are not getting angry, are you?
We were not reading.
The refrigerator is not working.
There is no one calling.
We are not smoking.
You are not standing yet.
They are not coming.
I was not singing.

Examples - questions

Esos jy ow koslowes?
Usi an goel ow lenwel?
Eus flogh ow kewsel?
Esons i ow kerdhes gensi?
Usi an gerens ow keskewsel?
Esewgh hwi ow kewsel orti?

Are you listening?
Is the sail filling?
Is there a child speaking?
Are they walking with her?
Are the parents talking together?
Were you speaking to her?

Examples - replies

Esov! or Nag esov!
Usi! or Nag usi!
Eus! or Nag eus!
Esons! or Nag esons!
Esens! or Nag esens!
Esen! or Nag esen!

I am! or I am not!
It is! or It is not!
There is! or There is not!
They are! or They are not!
They were! or They were not!
I was! or I was not! or We were! or
We were not! (depending on
context)

Note that English uses forms in '-ing' with two meanings. Compare the following statements: 'Grandmother likes sitting at the fire' and 'Grandmother is sitting at the fire'. In the first statement the word 'sitting' names the thing that Grandmother likes and it is a noun. In the second statement the same word 'sitting' describes Grandmother and it is an adjective. In Cornish the two meanings are expressed in completely different ways: **An vamm-wynn a gar esedha** 'Grandmother likes sitting' in contrast to **Yma an vamm-wynn owth esedha** 'Grandmother is sitting'.

GERVA

dien <i>adj.</i>	<i>complete</i>	kollell, kellylli <i>f.</i>	<i>knife</i>
dyskans, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>lesson</i>	krys, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>shirt</i>
glesin, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>lawn, grass</i>	marghas, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>market</i>
goel, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>sail</i>	travydh <i>pron.</i>	<i>anything (with neg.) nothing</i>
gorthyp, -ybow <i>m.</i>	<i>answer</i>	yeynell, ow <i>f.</i>	<i>refrigerator</i>
kar, kerens <i>m.</i>	<i>close relative, parent</i>	yn ta <i>adv.</i>	<i>well</i>
aswonn (-is)	<i>know, recognise</i>	kosk-a (-as)	<i>sleep</i>
byw-a (-as)	<i>live, exist</i>	kreg-i (krogas)	<i>hang</i>
dybr-i, deber, (-is)	<i>eat</i>	lenw-el (-is)	<i>fill (a²) with</i>
ev-a, yv (-as)	<i>drink</i>	meg-i (mogas)	<i>smoke</i>
garm-a, (-as)	<i>shout</i>	nes-a (-as)	<i>approach (dhe²)</i>
goslow-es (-as)	<i>listen (orth) to</i>	ober-i (-as)	<i>work</i>
gwari (-as)	<i>play</i>	omguntell (-as)	<i>meet together</i>
harth-a (-as)	<i>bark</i>	powes (-as)	<i>rest</i>
hwyth-a (-as)	<i>blow</i>	res-ek (-as)	<i>run</i>
kerdh-es (-as)	<i>walk</i>	serr-i (sorras)	<i>make/be angry</i>
keskews-el (-is)	<i>converse</i>	sev-el (-is)	<i>stand, erect, set up</i>
klapp-ya (-yas)	<i>chatter</i>	terr-i (torras)	<i>break</i>

In the review below the two usages are shown.

DASWEL - REVIEW

My a gar dybri dyenn kernewek.	<i>I love eating Cornish cream.</i>
Yth esov ow tybri li y'n gegin.	<i>I am eating lunch in the kitchen.</i>
Joy a vynn skrifa dhodho.	<i>Joy will write to him.</i>
Yma hi ow skrifa dhodho y'n chi.	<i>She is writing to him in the house.</i>
Joy re skrifas dhodho mes nyns eus gorthyp hwath.	<i>Joy has written to him but there is no reply yet.</i>
Yma an baner owth yskynna.	<i>The flag is going up.</i>
My a allas yskynna an vre heb gweres.	<i>I was able to ascend the hill without help.</i>
Yma ev ow kuntell an tokynyow.	<i>He is collecting the tickets.</i>
Y ober yw kuntell an tokynyow.	<i>His work is collecting the tickets</i>
Lowena a gar gwiska hy hota du.	<i>Lowena likes wearing her black coat.</i>
Nyns usi hi ow kwiska hy hota du.	<i>She is not wearing her black coat.</i>

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Gorr an kellylli war an voes!	<i>Put the knives on the table!</i>
Morwenna yw lowen. Hy fenn-bloedh yw hedhyw.	<i>Morwenna is happy. Her birthday is today.</i>
Py mappa yw an gwella ragon?	<i>What map is the best for us?</i>
Py par gorthyp yw henna?	<i>What sort of answer is that?</i>
Fatell o an gewer ragowgh y'n Alban?	<i>How was the weather for you in Scotland?</i>
Esedh y'n trysa desk!	<i>Sit in the third desk.</i>
Y'n seythves dydh an dra o dien.	<i>On the seventh day the matter was complete.</i>

Kan an kynsa salm warn ugens!
Kikti Mr Bates yw an peswara
gwerthji yn Stret an Eglos.
Hi a lennas an nawves dyskans.
An dohajydh ma ymons i ow
metya orth aga howetha.
A nyns esens i ow synsi an dornleow?
A vynn'ta dybri an aval ma?
Na vynnav, meur ras!
A yll'ta gweles an mor hwath?
Gallav!
Ottomma an ganstell mes
nyns eus travydh ynni.
Ottena an kok mes nyns eus den ynno.
Lemmyn y prenyn brithylli y'n varghas.
A vynnough hwi mones genen dhe'n
dons?
Ev a wrug lestrier a brenn derow.
I re werthas an sinema koth.
An losow yw byw hwath.
Marilynn vyghan a welas sim y'n
wydhenn.
Kemmer an diwes ma ragos.
Ny garav an venyn na namoy.
An ebrenn o loes gans kommel ha hi
a wrug glaw.
Ty a yll lenwel an hanaf a dhowr.
Yv hanafas anodho!
Jori a asas y gi yn-mes a'n chi.
Ny yllydh jy esedha war an glesin.
Re lyb yw ev.
Duw genes! Dha weles skon.
Nyns yw ow harr gwerthys hwath.
Hy fows wyrddh yw nowydh.
An re na a glapp flows.
Ny aswonnnav an gour na.
Yth esa kestenenn hir yn kres an
glesin.
Piw yw hy hweger ytho?
Mir orth an bluvek blos na!
Gorta diw vynsenn, mar pleg!

Sing the twenty-first psalm!
Mr Bates' butcher's shop is the
fourth shop in Church Street.
She read the ninth lesson.
This afternoon they are meeting their
friends.
Weren't they holding the handles?
Will you eat this apple?
No thanks!
Can you see the sea yet?
I can (= yes).
Look here's the basket but
there's nothing in it.
There is the fishing boat but there's no one in it.
Now we buy mackerel in the market.
Will you go with us to the dance?

He made a dresser of oak wood.
They have sold the old cinema.
The plants are alive still.
Little Marilyn saw a monkey in the
tree.
Take this drink for you (= yourself).
I don't like that woman any more.
The sky was grey with clouds
and it rained.
You can fill the cup with water.
Drink a cupful of it!
George left his dog outside the house.
You can't sit on the lawn.
It's too wet.
Goodbye! See you soon.
My car is not sold yet.
Her green dress is new.
Those (people) talk nonsenes.
I don't know that man.
There was a tall chestnut tree in the
middle of the lawn.
Who is her mother-in-law, then?
Look at that dirty cushion!
Wait two minutes, please!

Oberenn 29.1

Translate the following sentences into Cornish. The verbal noun is supplied in each case, eg. (*The child is playing* (**gwari**)). **Yma an flogh ow kwari.**

1. *I am waiting for my friend* (**gortos**).
2. *John is speaking Cornish* (**kewsel**).
3. *Owen is not drinking his milk* (**eva**).
4. *Your brother coming now* (**dos**).
5. *She is not looking at the television* (**mires**).
6. *Father is washing the dishes* (**golghi**).

Oberenn 29.2

Put the statements into the past, e.g.:

Yma an gwyns ow hwytha. Yth esa an gwyns ow hwytha.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Nyns esov ow koslowes orto. | 5. Esos jy ow powes? |
| 2. Usi an tas ow palas y'n lowarth? | 6. Yma an ki owth eva dowr. |
| 3. Nyns eus karr ow tos. | 7. Yth eson ow mos. |
| 4. Ymons i ow kul aga ober? | 8. Eus tren ow nesa? |

Oberenn 29.3

Replace the singular form of the verb by the plural, e.g.:

Nyns esov owth eva gwin. Nyns eson owth eva gwin.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Esos jy ow kweres? | 4. Nyns esos ow klewes orthiv. |
| 2. Nyns usi ev ow kewsel dhedhi. | 5. Yma hi ow kana gansa. |
| 3. Yth esov ow tybri an boes. | 6. Nyns esov owth holya an wir
fordh. |

Oberenn 29.4

Replace the verbal phrase by the present participle construction in the following statements. The verbal noun is supplied in each case, e.g.:

Maria a gews Kernewek gans hy gour (kewsel).

Yma Maria ow kewsel Kernewek gans hy gour.

- 1. An venyn ma a veg (megi).**
- 2. An byskadoryon a dhe'n mor (mones).**
- 3. Aga hath a gosk war aga gweli (koska).**
- 4. I a drig yn y ji (triga).**
- 5. Jori a esedh orth an fenester (esedha).**
- 6. Agan ki a neuv y'n avon (neuvya).**

30 GRASSA - GRATITUDE

Saying 'Thank you'.

The commonest way of saying 'thank you' has already been mentioned:

Meur ras!	<i>Thanks!</i>
Meur ras dhis!	<i>Thank you! (to one person)</i>
Meur ras dhywgh!	<i>Thank you! (to more than one person).</i>

You may want to mention what the thanks are for. So:

Meur ras dhis a'n te	<i>Thank you for the tea</i>
-----------------------------	------------------------------

Here use the word **a²** 'of, from'.

If someone is to be thanked for doing something, then the present participle is used (Part 29)

Meur ras dhis ow tos (dos)	<i>Thank you for coming</i>
Meur ras dhywgh hwi ow kweres (gweres) gans an hwel	<i>Thank you for helping with the work</i>

There are other ways of expressing gratitude:

Aswonnaw gras dhis a'n boes *Thank you for the food*
which is literally 'I acknowledge thanks...'

This is rather more formal than just **meur ras dhis**:

Synsys meur ov dhis a'n gweres	<i>I am much obliged to you for the help</i>
---------------------------------------	--

Pandra 'what thing?'

Pandr'a wre'ta Sadornweyth? *What do you do on Saturdays?*

The word **pandra** 'what, what thing' can be used independently standing alone, whereas **py** 'what, which' is accompanied by a noun.

Pandra can be followed by a verb and the final **-a** drops before the particle **a²** and is replaced by an apostrophe as in the example.

Examples

**Pandr'a dhybris Peder
y'n boesti chenek na?**

*What did Peter eat
in that Chinese restaurant?*

Pandr'a redyas an flogh?

What did the child read?

This word can be used as an exclamation, just as 'what!' can be in English:

Pandra! A nyns eus arghans gesys? *What! Isn't there any money left?*

Another exclamative is the word **ass²** which is put before a verb, usually **yw** 'is' or **o** 'was'. It can be translated by 'How!'.

Ass yw da an boes ma!

How good this food is!

Ass o kamm y lavar!

How wrong his words were!

Ass wrons i kana!

How they do sing!

GERVA

dyenn <i>m.</i>	<i>cream</i>
dyenn-rew <i>m.</i>	<i>ice-cream</i>
penn-bloedh <i>m.</i>	<i>birthday</i>
gorthyp, -ybow <i>m.</i>	<i>answer, reply</i>
gras, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>thanks</i>
gweres, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>help</i>

mappa, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>map</i>
na fors! <i>interj.</i>	<i>it doesn't matter!</i>
synsys <i>adj.</i>	<i>held, beholden</i>
tokyn, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>ticket</i>
uskis <i>adj.</i>	<i>quick, immediate</i>

aswonn (-is)	<i>acknowledge</i>
dehwel-es (-is)	<i>return</i>
dybr-i deber (-is)	<i>eat</i>

kar-a (-as)	<i>love</i>
klapp-ya (-yas)	<i>chatter</i>
syns-i (-is)	<i>hold, seize</i>

DASWEL - REVIEW

Meur ras dhis a'n gweres.

**Pandr'a wrug hi gans an
paper-nowodhow?**

Ny wrav ow oberenn uskis.

Ass yw ewnter Ralf feusik!

**Yma hwans dhymm a weles an eglos
vryntin na.**

Fatell o an gewer yn Sen Ostell?

Awelek o, pur awelek, heb mar.

My a wra henna arta.

Py par yeth yw honna?

Ass os gokki, Kernewek yw hi.

**Pandr'a wredh jy gans an toll yn to
an karrji?**

**Aswonnaw gras dhywgh hwi ow
kuntell an arghans ragon.**

Pandra! A nyns yw henna noy Mr Peters?

Pandr'a evons i? Gwin rudh?

Ro dhymm gwedrennas anodho, mar pleg!

Thank you for the help.

What did she do with the newspaper?

I do not do my exercises quickly.

How lucky uncle Ralph is!

I want to see that fine church.

How was the weather in St. Austell?

It was windy, vvery windy, without a doubt.

I shall do that again.

What kind of language is that?

How silly you are, it's Cornish.

*What shall you do with the hole in the roof
of the garage?*

I thank you for collecting the money for us..

What! Isn't that Mr Peters' nephew?

What do they drink? Red wine?

Give me a glassful of it, please!

**Ny wren ni kewsel dhedha.
A wrewgh hwi dannvon lytherow
heb stampow?
Pan wra hi ergh, yeyn yw an gewer.**

*We don't speak to them.
Do you send letters without stamps?
When it snows, the weather is cold.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Piw a yll bos salow?
Bleujennow an eythin yw melyn ha rudh.
Yma hwans dhymm a dhybri oyow
bryjys rag hansel.
Ugens mildir yw dhe Lannstefan.
Yma meur a fenestri y'n drehevians na.
Gorr dha dhaffar y'n garth!
My re viras orth y vregh. Shyndys
yw, dell hevel.**

*Who can be safe?
The flowers of the gorse are yellow and red.
I want to eat boiled eggs for
breakfast.
It is twenty miles to Launceston.
There are lots of windows in that building.
Put your gear in the yard!
I have looked at his arm. It is injured, it
seems.*

DERIVAS BERR

An Bennseythun Gernewek *The Cornish Weekend*

Le an Bennseythun Kernewek y'n vlydhen mil, naw kans, pymthek ha peswar ugens yw Aberfal. An le ma yw desedhys ogas dhe'n mor ha brav yw.

Ty a lever, martesen, "Ny wonn konvedhes Kernewek lowr hwath". Ny vern! Yma dyskatoryon dha ha dyskadoresow da ena. Ty a yll dyski gansa.

Kewgh genen dhe'n Bennseythun vrav!

Oberenn 30.1

Translate the following statements into Cornish.

1. Thank you for the ice-cream.
2. Thank you for the ticket.
3. Thank you for the coffee.
4. Thank you for helping.
5. Thank you for waiting. No matter!

Oberenn 30.2

Make the statements into questions, using **pandra** 'what?' and changing the person of the verb if necessary, e.g.: '**Meur ras!**' a leveris ev. **Pandr'a leveris ev?**

1. Kath dhu y'n lowarth a welis vy.
2. Lies ger nowydh a skrifsons i.
3. Kan hweg a glewsyn ni.
4. Oberi a wra Peder pub dydh
5. Bara ha leth a brenas an vamm y'n spisti.

Oberenn 30.3

Make exclamations from these statements, e.g.:

Skwith ov. Ass ov vy skwith!

1. Plos yw an wedrenn ma.
2. Da yw an boes omma y'n diwotti.
3. Koynt yns.
4. Krev os.
5. Drog o an gewer.
6. Klav en vy.

31 ARAYA TRAOW - ORDERING THINGS

Numbers which show the order of things, 'first', 'second' and so on are called 'ordinal numbers.

1st	kynsa	1a	
2nd	nessa	2a	
3rd	trysa/tressa	3a	
4th	peswara	4a	
5th	pympes	5es	
6th	hweghves	6es	
7th	seythves	7ves	
8th	ethves	8ves	
9th	nawves	9ves	
10th	degves	10ves	
11th	unnegves	11ves	
↓		↓	and then go on adding -ves to the
↓		↓	cardinal number up to 20ves
19th	nownsegves	19ves	
20th	ugensves	20ves	
21st	kynsa warn ugens	21a	
22nd	nessa warn ugens	22a	
↓		↓	Then carry on changing the first
↓		↓	part of the number as above
30th	degves warn ugens	30ves	etc. up to 40ves then:
41st	kynsa ha dew ugens	41a	
50th	hanterkansves	50ves	
51st	unnegves ha dew ugens	51ves	
100th	kansves	100ves	

These ordinal numbers come before the noun: **an trysa dydh** 'the third day'; **an tressa salm warn ugens** 'the twenty-third psalm'; **hemm yw an tri ugensves pennbloedh** 'this is the sixtieth anniversary'.

There is no special form used for the feminine nor is there any mutation.

GERVA

a-ugh* <i>prep.</i>	<i>above</i>	hwath <i>adv.</i>	<i>still, yet</i>
askloes <i>pl.</i>	<i>chips</i>	isel <i>adj.</i>	<i>low</i>
bresel, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>war, strife</i>	kig <i>m.</i>	<i>meat</i>
bronn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>hill</i>	kiger, -oryon <i>m.</i>	<i>butcher</i>
desk, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>desk</i>	kikti, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>butcher's shop</i>
dien <i>adj.</i>	<i>full, complete</i>	koloven, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>column</i>
diworth <i>prep.</i>	<i>from</i>	krev <i>adj.</i>	<i>strong</i>
dres <i>prep.</i>	<i>over, beyond</i>	leun (a²) <i>adj.</i>	<i>full (of)</i>
edhen, ydhyn <i>f.</i>	<i>bird</i>	losow <i>coll.</i>	<i>plants</i>
es <i>adj.</i>	<i>easy, comfortable</i>	losowenn -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>a plant</i>
fest <i>adv.</i>	<i>very</i>	losow-kegin <i>coll.</i>	<i>vegetables</i>
fest da	<i>very good</i>	losowenn-gegin <i>f.</i>	<i>vegetable</i>
fos, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>wall</i>	losowennow-	<i>vegetables</i>
fyln, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>film</i>	kegin <i>pl.</i>	
ger, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>word</i>	lyther, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>letter</i>
gwerthji, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>shop</i>	nevra <i>adv.</i>	<i>ever/never</i>
gwyns, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>wind</i>	park, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>field, park</i>
gwynsek <i>adj.</i>	<i>windy</i>	park kerri <i>m.</i>	<i>car park</i>
haneth <i>adv.</i>	<i>this evening, tonight</i>	selsik <i>coll.</i>	<i>sausages</i>
heb <i>prep.</i>	<i>without</i>	selsigenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>sausage</i>
heb mar <i>adv.</i>	<i>certainly</i>	tredan <i>m.</i>	<i>electricity</i>

*The preposition **a-ugh** takes personal endings:

		a-ugh	<i>above</i>
a-ughov	<i>above me</i>	a-ughon	<i>above us</i>
a-ughos	<i>above you (s)</i>	a-ughowgh	<i>above you (pl)</i>
a-ughto	<i>above him/it</i>	a-ughta	<i>above them</i>
a-ughti	<i>above her/it</i>		
dannvon (-as)	<i>send</i>	lenw-el (-is) a²	<i>fill (with)</i>
diwedh-a (-as)	<i>finish</i>	ober-i (-as)	<i>work</i>
drehedh-es (-as)	<i>reach</i>	pellgews-el (-is)	<i>telephone</i>
gwel-es (-as)	<i>see</i>	trel-ya (-yas)	<i>turn, translate</i>
kews-el (-is)	<i>speak</i>	trelya yn	<i>translate into</i>

DASWEL - REVIEW

**Hi re dhrehedhas hy hansves penn-bloedh.
Ny dhiwedhis vy an trysa lyver hwath.
An degves ger y'n ugensves linenn
yw 'kath'.
Ev a redyas y hanow y'n peswara koloven
war an pypmes folenn a'n paper-
nowodhow.
Hanterkansves penn-bloedh diwedh Nessa
Bresel an Norvys o ha seytegves
pennbloedh ha tri ugens diwedh Kynsa
Bresel an Norvys.
Ottena! kommel loes a-ugh an koes.
Yma Breten Vyghan dres an mor.
My re welas ydhyn pals y'n lowarth
haneth.
Fest da o an boes y'n ostel na.
Piw a bellgewis orthis haneth?**

*She has reached her hundredth birthday.
I have not finished the third book yet.
The tenth word in the twentieth line
is 'kath' (cat).
He read his name in the fourth column on
the fifth page of the newspaper.*

*It was the fiftieth anniversary of the end
of the Second World War and the seventy-
seventh anniversary of the end of the First
World War.
Look! Grey clouds above the wood.
Brittany is over the sea.
I have seen many birds in the garden
this evening.
The food in that hotel was very good.
Who telephoned you this evening?*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Pandr'a synsis ev yn y dhorn?
Diskwedh e dhymm, mar pleg!
Eus gever y'n gwel? Eus!
Py lies? Peder gaver.
Py eur o hi pan dheuth hi tre?
Deg mynsenn wosa hwegh eur.
Gorr glow war an tan. Oer yw hi.
Yma meur a arghans dhodho.
Kevoethek yw ev.
Nyns yw hemma an keth sagh ha'n
kynsa huni.
Yma hwans dhymm a yskynna an
vre ughel na.
Nyns ov gwerther da.
I a vynnas mos y'n eur na pan nag ens
pes da gans ow hows.
Ny yllowgh gwari peldroes y'n pras na.
Ni a gar hwedhel didhanus.
Py liw yw an sethow na? Melyn yns.
Ny welyn an baner kernewek a-ugh
tour an eglos y'n dre ma.**

*What did he hold in his hand?
Show it to me, please!
Are there any goats in the field? Yes!
How many? Four goats.
What time was it when she came home?
Ten minutes after six.
Put coal on the fire. It's cold.
He has much money.
He's rich.
This is not the same
bag as the first one.
I want to ascend that high hill.

I am not a good salesman.
They wished to go then when they were not
pleased with what I said.
You cannot play football in that field.
We love an amusing story.
What colour are those jars? They are yellow.
We do not see the Cornish flag above
the church tower in this town.*

Oberenn 31.1

Change the ordinal number in each sentence by the amount shown, e.g.:

An degves linenn yw hir (+ 8). An etegves linenn yw hir.

1. Hedhyw yw an nawves dydh a'n mis (+ 11).
2. Hy chi o an peswera y'n stret (- 3).
3. Ni a esedhas y'n trydhegves rew (- 5).
4. Ena y kansons an trysa salm warn ugens (+ 10).
5. Dy' Gwener a vydh y bympes bloedh ha tri ugens (- 3).

32 PY DYDH YW EV? - WHAT DAY IS IT?

The days of the week are:

Dy' Sul	<i>Sunday</i>
Dy' Lun	<i>Monday</i>
Dy' Meurth	<i>Tuesday</i>
Dy' Mergher	<i>Wednesday</i>

Dy' Yow	<i>Thursday</i>
Dy' Gwener	<i>Friday</i>
Dy' Sadorn	<i>Saturday</i>
Dy'	<i>is short for dydh</i>

The months of the year are:

mis-Genver	<i>January</i>
mis-Hwevrer	<i>February</i>
mis-Meurth	<i>March</i>
mis-Ebryl	<i>April</i>
mis-Me	<i>May</i>
mis-Metheven	<i>June</i>

mis-Gortheren	<i>July</i>
mis-Est	<i>August</i>
mis-Gwynngala	<i>September</i>
mis-Hedra	<i>October</i>
mis-Du	<i>November</i>
mis-Kevardhu	<i>December</i>

Dates are thus expressed:

an 1a a vis Meurth *1st March*

an 24a a vis Kevardhu *24th December*

The word for 'year' is **blydhen**, **blydhynyow f.**, so **an vlydhen** 'the year'.

An vlydhen yw mil, naw kans, pymthek ha peswar ugens

The year is one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five

The four seasons are:

Gwenton	<i>Spring</i>
Hav	<i>Summer</i>

Kynyav	<i>Autumn</i>
Gwav	<i>Winter</i>

As ordinary nouns these are:

gwenton -yow m., hav -ow m., kynyav -ow m., gwav -ow m.

GERVA

a-dreus dhe² <i>prep.</i>	<i>across, athwart</i>	herwydh <i>prep.</i>	<i>according to</i>
a-dro dhe² <i>prep.</i>	<i>about, concerning</i>	kernevek <i>adj.</i>	<i>Cornish</i>
a-dryv dhe² <i>prep.</i>	<i>behind</i>	Kernevek <i>m.</i>	<i>Cornish language</i>
arvor, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>shore, coast</i>	kroust <i>m.</i>	<i>picnic meal, crib</i>
bloedh <i>m.</i>	<i>year of age</i>	loer, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>moon</i>
bys, -yes <i>m.</i>	<i>finger</i>	lytherva, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>post-office</i>
bys <i>prep.</i>	<i>until</i>	lyverva, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>library</i>
bys vykken <i>adv.</i>	<i>for ever</i>	rev, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>oar</i>
dalleth <i>m.</i>	<i>beginning</i>	splann <i>adj.</i>	<i>splendid, shining</i>
diwotti, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>inn, pub</i>	skwith <i>adj.</i>	<i>tired</i>
fals <i>adj.</i>	<i>false</i>	taves, -vosow <i>m.</i>	<i>tongue, language</i>
genys <i>adj.</i>	<i>born</i>	tir, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>land</i>
a veu genys	<i>was born</i>	yagh <i>adj.</i>	<i>healthy</i>
klew-es (-as)	<i>hear, smell, sense in general</i>	poen-ya (-yas)	<i>run hard</i>
pareus-i (-as)	<i>prepare</i>	rev-ya (-yas)	<i>row (a boat)</i>
		splann-a (-as)	<i>shine</i>

Certain adverbial phrases can be converted into prepositional expressions by adding **dhe²**:

a-dreus <i>across</i>	a-dreus dhe'n avon <i>across the river</i>	a-dreus dhedhi <i>across it</i>
a-dro <i>around</i>	a-dro dhe'n chi <i>around the house</i>	a-dro dhodho <i>around it</i>
a-ji <i>inside</i>	a-ji dhe'n eglos <i>inside the church</i>	a-ji dhedhi <i>inside it</i>
a-ves <i>outside</i>	a-ves dhe'n karrji <i>outside the garage</i>	a-ves dhodho <i>outside it</i>

Other phrases govern the noun directly but pronouns through **dhe²**:

a-barth <i>for the sake of</i>	a-barth Jori <i>for George's sake</i>	a-barth dhodho <i>for his sake</i>
a-dal <i>opposite</i>	a-dal an chi <i>opposite the house</i>	a-dal dhodho <i>opposite it</i>
a-dryv <i>inside</i>	a-dryv an gwydh <i>behind the trees</i>	a-dryv dhedha <i>behind them</i>
a-hys <i>along</i>	a-hys an treth <i>along the beach</i>	a-hys dhodho <i>along it</i>

Nouns ending with the suffix **-va** which gives the idea of the place where something is or where something happens, are always feminine and make a plural with **-ow**: **lytherva vras** (bras) 'a big post-office', **lythervaow bras** 'big post offices'.

DASWEL - REVIEW

Mis Genver yw oer, mis Est yw poeth, dell vydh usys.	<i>January is cold, August is hot, usually.</i>
Yma deg dydh warn ugens yn mis-Metheven hag unnek dydh warn ugens yn mis-Gortheren.	<i>There are thirty days in June and thirty-one days in July.</i>
Hemm yw unn jydh*(dydh) ha tri ugens warbarth.	<i>That is sixty-one days altogether.</i>
Yma tri mis yn Gwenton	<i>There are three months in Spring.</i>
Py dydh yw an pypes warn ugens a vis Kevardhu?	<i>What day is the twenty-fifth of December?</i>
Dy' Mergher yw an degves, dell dybav.	<i>Wednesday is the tenth, I think.</i>
Y'n vlydhen mil, naw kans ha pyp ha dew ugens Nessa Bresel an Norvys a dhiwedhas.	<i>In the year nineteen hundred and forty-five the Second World War ended.</i>
Py dydh yw ev hedhyw?	<i>What day is it today?</i>
Dy' Gwener an nownsegves a vis-Genver y'n vlydhen mil, naw kans, pymthek ha peswar ugens yw.	<i>It is Friday the nineteenth of January in the year one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five.</i>

***dydh**, day; **an jydh**, the day; **unn jydh** one day; but **dew dhydh**, two days.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Ow hwegron a oberas y'n karrji war y
garr koth.
Y nith, Hylda, a glewas Bretonek kewsys
yn Montroules.
Dohajydh da dhywgh hwi oll.
A vynnogh hwi kewsel kernewek
genen?
An maw a dennas an lovan
mes re wann o ev.
Ny yll ev gul an ober na namoy.
Ple'ma ow fluvennow, an huni dhu
ha'n huni rudh?
Yma hwans dhymm a brena brithili.
Yth eson ow nesa dhe gres an dre.

*My father-in-law worked in the garage on his
old car.
His niece, Hilda, heard Breton spoken in
Morlaix.
Good afternoon to you all.
Will you speak Cornish with us?

The boy pulled the rope
but he was too weak.
He cannot do that work any more.
Where are my pens, the black one
and the red one?
I wish to buy mackerel.
We are approaching the town centre.*

Oberenn 32.1

Translate the following dates into Cornish, e.g.:

Tuesday 26th March. **Dy' Meurth 26es a vis Meurth.**

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Wednesday 2nd October. | 4. Friday 8th February. |
| 2. Saturday 15th June. | 5. Sunday 31st January. |
| 3. Monday 21st August. | 6. Thursday 12th September. |

Oberenn 32.2

What day will it be a week after each of the above dates (in 32.1)? e.g.:

Tuesday 26th March. **Dy' Meurth 2a a vis Ebrel.**

33 DA YW GANS ha DROG YW GANS -

APPROVAL and DISAPPROVAL

The phrases **da yw genev** and **drog yw genev** are widely used to convey approval and disapproval respectively.

Da yw genev redya	<i>I like to read</i>
Da yw gans Loveday kana	<i>Loveday likes to sing</i>
Da yw genes mires orth an bellwolok	<i>You like to watch the television</i>
Drog yw ganso eva gwin	<i>He doesn't like to drink wine</i>
Da yw gensi dybri boes da	<i>She likes to eat good food</i>
Da yw genen kerdhes	<i>We like to walk</i>
Da yw genowgh donsya	<i>You like to dance</i>
Drog yw gansa oberi y'n lowarth	<i>They do not like to work in the garden</i>

In all these expressions the leading elements are **da yw** 'it is good', **drog yw** 'it is bad'. The person who is expressing approval or disapproval is indicated by **gans** 'with'. **Gans** can be changed to show a particular person as in the examples.

The thing that pleases, the subject of the sentence, is expressed by a verbal noun, e.g. **kana** 'singing'. Notice that the English versions of these expression uses 'to' before the verbal noun. This is not translated in the Cornish, that is, we do not say *Da yw genev dhe dhonsya but **Da yw genev donsya**.

Negative and interrogative forms are freely used as in the examples below. Saying **drog yw gans...** is not quite the same as saying **nyns yw da...** which is a less definite way of expressing dislike.

Da yw genev neuvya	<i>I like swimming</i>
---------------------------	------------------------

Da yw gans an fleghes gwari
Drog yw genev bos a-ves nosweyth
Drog yw gans Loveday
dybri boes frynkek
Nyns o da ganso gortos re bell

The children like to play
I don't like being out at night
Loveday doesn't like
eating French food
He didn't like waiting too long
= He wasn't keen on waiting too long
He disliked waiting too long

Drog o ganso gortos re bell

There are a number of handy expressions which can be constructed in the same way. Use **gwell** for 'preferable', **kas** for 'hateful', **poes** ('heavy') for 'reluctant':

Gwell yw gans Jori kewsel Kernewek
Kas yw gans pubonan esedha
re hir
Poes o gansa bos unnver gensi
Yw gwell genes jy kavoes
dha dokyn lemmyn?
Nyns o re boes gansa esedha
rag aga the, dell hevel

George prefers to speak Cornish
Everyone hates sitting
too long
They were reluctant to agree with her
Do you prefer to have
your ticket now?
They weren't too reluctant to sit
down for their tea, it seems

Remember that the thing, action and so on which is pleasant or unpleasant, is the subject of the sentence, and is expressed by a verbal noun in most cases. **Gans** indicates the person involved.

GERVA

a-ves <i>adv.</i>	<i>outside</i>
herwydh <i>prep.</i>	<i>according to</i>
kas <i>m.</i>	<i>hate</i>
pellgowser, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>telephone</i>
pellwolok <i>f.</i>	<i>television</i>
pubonan <i>pron.</i>	<i>everyone</i>
pupprys <i>adv.</i>	<i>always</i>
rudhvelyn <i>adj.</i>	<i>orange</i>
taklow <i>pl.</i>	<i>things, gear</i>
gorfenn-a (-as)	<i>finish</i>
gwari (-as)	<i>play</i>
kerdh-es (-as)	<i>walk</i>

trigys <i>adj.</i>	<i>settled, resident,</i> <i>occupying</i>
tu, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>side, direction</i>
unnver <i>adj.</i>	<i>in agreement</i>
usadow <i>m.</i>	<i>use, usage</i>
herwydh usadow	<i>as usual</i>
yet, -tow <i>f.</i>	<i>gate</i>
yndella <i>adv.</i>	<i>thus</i>
ystynnans, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>extension, appendix</i>
trig-a (-as)	<i>live, dwell</i>
ystynn-a (-as)	<i>extend</i>

DASWEL - REVIEW

Da yw gans Maria gwari gensi,
herwydh usadow.
Kas yw genev kerdhes tre hebos.
Gwell o genen bos unnver ganso.
Drog yw genen triga yn mes a'n dre.
Poes yw gansa poenya re bell.
Ystynn dha dhorn dhymm, da yw
genev synsi dha dhorn.
Poes o gans an fleghes gwari a-ves
pan wrug hi glaw mes da o gansa
gul henna pan wra hi ergh.

Mary likes playing with her,
usually.
I hate walking home without you.
We preferred agreeing with him.
We don't like living out of town.
They are reluctant to run too far.
Hold out your hand to me,
I like to hold your hand.
The children were reluctant to play outside
when it rained but they like to do that
when it snows.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Ev a ystynnans an pellgowser dhymm.
Gorr an taklow yn stevell arall, mar pleg!
An pypmes stevell war an tu na yw
agan chambour nyini.
An ystynnyans yw berrheans an
lyver dien, dell hevel dhymm.

He handed me the telephone.
Put the gear in another room, please!
The fifth room on that side is our
bedroom.
The supplement is an abridgement of
the whole book, it seems to me.

Ass yw honna drog! Yet an lowarth, daras an chi ha'n fenestri yw rudhvelyn aga liw. Pubonan a warias y'n stret y'n eur na. Ny warisons y'n lowarth. Yma anwoes warnowgh oll, dell glewav. Chiow bras ha tus kevoethek a drig ynna. Pys e a wortos a-ves! An gath vyghan a warias yn-dann an gweli. Pan splann an loergann war an arvor a-dreus an mor kosel, assyw hi teg! Mir orth an bellwolok! Yndella ty a yll dyski meur. Talan a veu genys Dy' Yow an nessa warn ugens a vis Hedra y'n vlydhen mil, naw kans ha seytek. Seytek bloedh ha tri ugens o ev yn mil naw kans pymthek ha peswar ugens. Ev yw yagh hwath.

How bad that is! The garden gate, the house door and the windows are orange in colour. Everyone played in the street then. They did not play in the garden. You all have a cold, I hear. Big houses and rich people live in them. Ask him to wait outside. The little cat played under the bed.

When the full moon shines on the shore across the calm sea, how beautiful it is! Watch the television! In that way you can learn much.

Talan was born on Thursday the twenty-second of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen. He was seventy-seven years old in nineteen hundred and ninety-five. He is still fit.

Hwedhel Agan Taves I

The Story of Our Language I

Y'n vlydhen mil hag eth kans nyns o agan taves kernewek byw. Ny allas den klappya Kernewek, dell hevel.

Mes y'n vlydhen mil, naw kans pymthek ha peswar ugens yma tus ow klappya an keth yeth arta. Fatell yll homma bos gwir?

Yma a-dro dhe dhew kans blydhen ynter an dhiw vlydhen ma. Hwedhel agan taves yw hemma.

Da yw genen mos dhe dhalleth an dra ha ni a wra henna y'n rannow erell.

Oberenn 33.1

Translate the key phrase and complete the sentence with it, e.g.:

donsya (*Loveday likes*) **Da yw gans Loveday donsya.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. kerdhes warbarth (<i>We like</i>). | 6. mones dhe'n skol (<i>Young Tamsyn hates</i>). |
| 2. dos dh'agan chi (<i>My brother likes</i>). | 7. dos y'ga harr ytho? (<i>Did they prefer</i>). |
| 3. dybri kig (<i>She doesn't like</i>). | 8. mires orth an bellwolok (<i>I am not keen</i>). |
| 4. gwari peldroes (<i>They prefer</i>). | 9. bos rych (<i>Everybody likes</i>). |
| 5. kewsel yndella (<i>Harold is reluctant</i>). | 10. omwolghi (<i>The boy does not like</i>). |

Oberenn 33.2

Read or listen to the passage. It will be read twice. Then answer in Cornish the questions which follow.

"My a vynn daskorra dha lyver" yn medh Kolan.

Da o gans Pol klewes an nowodhow ma. "Yma hwans dhymm a redya an keth lyver ma arta," ev a leveris. Onan didhanus yw."

"Ny dhiwedhis vy an hwedhel, " Kolan a leveris. "Gwell yw genev redya hwedhlow yn kever Kernow."

- 1. Pandr'a leveris Kolan dhe Pol?**
- 2. Fatell o an lyver herwydh Pol?**
- 3. A dhiwedhas Kolan lyver Pol?**
- 4. Py par hwedhlow yw da gans Kolan?**

34 PERGHENNIETH - POSSESSION

Asking someone if they own something:

Eus karr dhis? *Have you a car?*

What is really being said in Cornish is 'Is there a car to you?' and this is the pattern to use.

Eus chi dhis? *Have you a house?*

Eus ki dhis? *Have you a dog?*

To answer questions like this, say:

Eus! *There is! (= yes)*

adding if you like:

Yma karr dhymm *I have a car (= there is a car to me)*

Eus gerlyver dhis? *Have you a dictionary?*

Eus! Yma gerlyver dhymm *Yes! I have a dictionary*

All this can be put in the past:

Esa karr dhis? *Did you have a car?*

Word for word this is: *'Was there a car to you?'*

Reply:

Esa! *There was! (= yes)*

And add for emphasis:

Yth esa karr dhymm *I did have a car*

Esa sagh dhis? *Did you have a bag?*

Esa! Yth esa sagh dhymm *Yes! I did have a bag*

And of course this kind of question can be asked of other people:

Eus flogh dhedhi? *Has she a child?*

Eus! Yma flogh dhedhi *Yes! She has a child*

Esa kath dhedha? *Did they have a cat?*

Esa! Yth esa kath dhedha *Yes! They had a cat*

The question may merely be whether or not a person has something with them at the moment of speaking. In this case we use **gans** 'with' in place of **dhe** 'to'.

Eus ki ganso?	<i>Has he a dog with him?</i>
Eus! Yma ki ganso	<i>Yes! He has a dog with him</i>
Eus flogh gensi?	<i>Is there a child with her?</i>
Esa koweth genes?	<i>Did you have a friend with you?</i>
Esa! Yth esa koweth genev	<i>Yes! I had a friend with me</i>

It will have been noticed that in the questions asked so far, the question has been about an indefinite 'something': 'Has she a child?'.

By a slight change in words, by using the short form of **bos** in place of the long form, we can ask whether a particular, definite thing is the property of a person. We do this because the complement is regarded as being like an adjective:

Yw an bluvenn ma dhis?	<i>Is this pen yours?</i>
Word for word this is:	<i>Is this pen to you?</i>

The answer will be either:

Yw! An bluvenn yw dhymm	<i>It is (= yes). The pen is to me (= is mine)</i>
--------------------------------	--

or:

Nag yw! Nyns yw an bluvenn dhymm	<i>It is not (= no). The pen is not to me (= is not mine)</i>
---	---

In speaking of the past the verb will change to **o** 'was'.

O an lyver dhe Yowann?	<i>Was the book John's?</i>
Word for word this is:	<i>Was the book to John?</i>

The answer will be either:

O! An lyver o dhe Yowann	<i>Yes! It was John's book</i>
---------------------------------	--------------------------------

or

Nag o! Nyns o an lyver dhe Yowann	<i>No! The book was not John's</i>
--	------------------------------------

GERVA

ammeth <i>f.</i>	<i>agriculture</i>	hogh, -es <i>m.</i>	<i>pig</i>
bal, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>mine</i>	hyns, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>path</i>
bowji, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>cowshed</i>	igor <i>adj.</i>	<i>open</i>
davas, devev <i>f.</i>	<i>sheep</i>	kales <i>adj.</i>	<i>hard</i>
dewweder <i>pl.</i>	<i>spectacles</i>	kleudh, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>ditch</i>
dhe-ves <i>adv.</i>	<i>away (motion)</i>	lent <i>adj.</i>	<i>slow</i>
diwedh <i>m.</i>	<i>finish, end</i>	medhyk, -ygyon <i>m.</i>	<i>doctor</i>
esedhva, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>sitting-room</i>	melin, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>mill</i>
estyllenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>shelf</i>	nowodhow <i>pl.</i>	<i>news</i>
fenten, -tynyow <i>f.</i>	<i>fountain, spring</i>	pasti, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>pasty</i>
gerlyver, -vrow <i>m.</i>	<i>dictionary</i>	perghenn, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>owner</i>
gover, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>brook</i>	pons, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>bridge</i>
gwelli, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>bed</i>	rewl, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>rule</i>
gwlas, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>country, land</i>	rewler, -oryon <i>m.</i>	<i>manager</i>
hager <i>adj.</i>	<i>ugly</i>	skiber, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>barn</i>
heyl, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>estuary</i>		

glan-he (-has)* *clean*
kell-i (kollas) *lose*
kosk-a (-as) *sleep*
kyrgh-es (-as) *fetch*

lamm-a (-as) *jump*
mag-a (-as) *rear, nourish*
omglew-es (-as) *feel, be aware*
terr-i (torras) *break, pick*

* Many useful verbs are made from adjectives by adding a suffix **-he** to the adjective. The present future in these cases ends in **-ha** and the stress always falls on the syllable beginning with **-h**. Examples: **hir** adj. 'long'; **hirhav** 'I lengthen', **hirhydh** 'you lengthen', **hirha** 'he/she lengthens', **hirhyn** 'we lengthen', **hirhowgh** 'you lengthen', **hirhons** 'they lengthen'. The past tense is equally simple since the endings are the usual ones added to the syllable **-as-** in each person except the 1s and 3s: **hirhis** 'I lengthened', **hirhasys** 'you lengthened', **hirhas** 'he/she lengthened', **hirhasyn** 'we lengthened', **hirhasowgh** 'you lengthened', **hirhasons** 'they lengthened'. Again the syllable beginning with **-h-** takes the stress.

DASWEL - REVIEW

Eus jynn-amontya dhis? Nag eus!
Eus kadoryow-bregh dhedhi? Eus!
Yma diw gador-vregh dhedhi.
Nyns eus tigenn nowydh dhymm.
Yma nebes pelyow dhe'n fleghes.
Eus hanow dhe'n ki ma?
Esa le'ti dhe'n bargin-tir na?
Nyns esa keow ledan dhe'n pras.
Eus esedhva vras dhe'n chi na?
Eus! Yma onan pur vras dhodho.
Eus kath gensi? Nag eus lemmyn.
Esa aga broder gansa?
Yw an dhewweder ma dhis?
Yns. I yw dhymm, meur ras.
Yw an wedrenn ma dhedhi? Yw!
A nyns yw an nessa karr dhe Vr Martyn?
Yw! Ev yw dhe Vr Martyn, dell dybav.
O an eskisyow dhedha? Ens!
A nyns o an diwes na dhe Wella?
Nag o! Dhe Gerensa o.
My a verrhas ow hows mes ny
verrhasons aga hows ynsi.

Have you a computer? No!
Has she got armchairs? Yes!
She has two armchairs.
I have not got a new wallet.
The children have a few balls.
Has this dog got a name?
Had that farm a dairy?
The field did not have wide hedges.
Has that house a large lounge?
Yes! It has a large one.
Has she a cat with her? Not now!
Did they have their brother with them?
Are these spectacles yours?
Yes. They are mine, thanks.
Is this her glass? Yes!
Isn't the next car Mr Martin's?
Yes! It's Mr Martin's, I think.
Were the shoes theirs? Yes!
Wasn't that Wella's drink?
No! It was Karenza's.
I cut short my speech but they did not
cut short their speech.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Tasik! Tasik! Ottena! Ergh war an glesin!
Aga chi yw gwerthys y'n eur ma.
Dha weles Dy' Meurth martesen!
Niver an gorholyon y'n porth yw eth.
Hedhyw yw an dewdhegves a vis Meurth,
pennbloedh ow gwreg.
Ro dhymm an hoelan, mar pleg!
Ple'ma an gerlyver Kernewek?
War drysa estyllenn an argh-lyvrow y'n
esedhva yma, dell dybav.
Yth esa ke isel a-dal an chi.
Nyns esa tra arall a-dal dhodho.
Yth esa pastiow yeyn rag agan kroust.
Bryntin!
Yth esov ow mires orth an gorholyon ena.
Hi a wiskas hy fows las.
Ny evav ten a koffi herwydh usadow.
Pan dhewelav tre, an teylu yw lowen.

Daddy! Daddy! Look! Snow on the lawn!
Their house is sold now.
See you (on) Tuesday perhaps!
The number of ships in the harbour is eight.
Today is the twelfth of March, my
wife's birthday.
Give me the salt, please!
Where is the Cornish dictionary?
On the third shelf of the bookcase in the
lounge it is, I think.
There was a low hedge opposite the house.
There was nothing else opposite it.
There were cold pasties for our crib. Fine!

I am looking at the ships there.
She wore her blue dress.
I don't drink tea nor coffee usually.
When I return home, the family is happy.

**Mona re gollas hy arghans.
An gath a gosk war an gweliow.
Ena y lamma an vugh dres an ke.
Mr Evans, an tiek, a vag deve ha hoghes.**

*Mona has lost her money.
The cat sleeps on the beds.
Then the cow jumped over the hedge.
Mr Evans, the farmer, breeds sheep and
cows*

**Glanha an bord du ragov, mar pleg.
Ny gyrghsons aga thaklow gansa.
An vodrep Me a dorras bleujennow yn hy lowarth.
Dowr an fenten a dhe'n gover.
Ny wra ev y hwel. Diek yw ev.
Ev yw diwedhes pupprys.
Ammeth yw tra vras yn Kernow.**

*Clean the blackboard for me, please.
They didn't bring their things with them.
Aunt May picked flowers in her garden.

The spring water goes to the brook.
He doesn't do his work. He is lazy.
He is always late.
Agriculture is a big affair in Cornwall.*

Oberenn 34.1

Provide questions to which the replies are given, e.g.:

Eus! Yma broder dhymm. Eus broder dhis?

1. Eus! Yma kath dhedhi.
2. Nag eus! Nyns eus skath dhodho.
3. Esa! Yth esa euryor dhe'n gour na. genev.
4. Nag esa! Nyns esa hwoer dhedha.
5. Eus! Yma tokyn genes.
6. Nag eus. Nyns eus kollel-boket

Oberenn 34.2

Put the statements into the past tense, e.g.:

Yma goel ledan dhe'n skath. Yth esa goel ledan dhe'n skath.

1. Yma lowarth bras dhe Vr Collings.
2. Nyns eus lyverva dhe'n dre. tiek?
3. Eus dewweder dhedhi?
4. A nyns eus meur a dir dhe'n

Oberenn 34.3

Put each statement into the past tense, e.g.:

An mappa ma yw dhe'n dyskador. An mappa ma o dhe'n dyskador.

1. An gador ma yw dhymm.
2. Oll an mebyl ma yw dhe Vtrs Palmer.
3. An ki drog na yw dhodho.
4. Nyns yw an kota loes ma dhymm.
5. Yw an jynn-amontya nowydh dhe Beder?
6. A nyns yw an koffi ma dhis?

Oberenn 34.4

Make the indefinite noun definite in each case, changing the verb and the word order where required, e.g.: **Yth esa kweth teg dhedhi. An gweth teg o dhedhi.**

1. Eus pal gernewek dhis?
2. Yma soedhva dhe'n gesva.
3. Nyns esa radyo dhedha.
4. Nyns eus seghyer dhe'n spiser.
5. Yma pel dhe'n fleghes ma.
6. Yth esa pows dhu dhe'n vamm.
7. Nyns eus glawlenn dhymm.
8. Yma plasennow dhe'n vowes ma.

Oberenn 34.5

Translate the sentences into Cornish using the key verb which is given together with the adjective from which it is derived, e.g.: *He lowered his voice.* (**isel/iselhe**) **Ev a iselhas y lev.**

1. *The days lengthen in summer.* (**hir/hirhe**)
2. *The fisherman shortened the rope.* (**berr/berrhe**)
3. *We didn't clean the car.* (**glan/glanhe**)
4. *The sun warms the land.* (**toemm/toemmhe**)

35 OLL, NEBES po MANN - ALL, A LITTLE or NOTHING

OLL 'ALL'. The Cornish **oll** is used, in the main, in the same way as the English 'all'.

1. **Oll** can stand by itself as equivalent to a noun:

Oll yw kellys *All is lost*

2. **Oll** is connected to another word or words in a compound expression but there are some differences in the positioning of the corresponding words as between English and Cornish. Compare the expressions:

Oll an fleghes	<i>All (of) the children</i>
Oll ni or Oll ahanan	<i>All of us</i>
An dre oll	<i>The whole town</i>
Ragon ni oll	<i>For us all</i>
Hemma oll	<i>All this</i>

The grammatical distinction is that in the first set of Cornish statements the word **oll** is part of a possessive construction and in the second set it is in apposition to what precedes it.

Thus	Oll an dus	<i>All the people</i>
and	An dus oll	<i>The people, the whole lot</i>

Oll an dus a asas an kuntelles warbarth	<i>All the people left the meeting together</i>
Oll anedha a drelyas a-dhistowgh	<i>All of them turned straightaway</i>
Oll ahanan a ganas y'n keur na	<i>All of us sang in that choir</i>
Kernowyon oll, keffrys koth ha yowynk	<i>Cornish people all, both old and young</i>
Meur ras dhywgh hwi oll	<i>Thank you all</i>

NEBES 'a few', 'a little', 'some' is used as follows:

1. As a noun:

Nebes a lever yndella *A few (people) say so*

2. Before a noun in the plural to mean 'a few':

Nebes geryow yw gwella *A few words are best*

3. With the preposition **a²** and a pronominal ending:

Nebes ahanowgh hwi a vydh dewisys *A few of you will be chosen*

4. Before a noun in the singular to mean 'a little':

Nebes leth yw gesys *A little milk is left*

5. With the preposition **a²** and a pronominal ending:

Nebes anodho o poder *A little of it was rotten*

MANN *m.* 'nothing':

There are several ways of expressing the meaning 'none at all'.

1. In a negative statement the noun is followed by the word **vyth** 'any' (= *bydh*) in this permanently mutated form:

Tra 'thing' + **vyth** = **travyth** 'anything'

The negative may be implied rather than explicitly stated:

Nyns eus karr vyth y'n fordh	<i>There is no car at all on the road</i>
A leveris ev travyth?	<i>Did he say anything?</i>
Ger vyth!	<i>(Not) a word</i>
A welsys jy an edhen na?	<i>Did you see that bird?</i>
Travyth!	<i>(I didn't see) anything!</i>

2. The word **mann** 'nothing' is used:

Ev a leveris mann *He said nothing*

3 By making the statement negative and using the word **onan** 'one':

Ny drelyas onan anedha a-dhistowgh	<i>Not one of them turned</i>
<i>straightaway</i>	
Ny ganas onan ahanan y'n keur na	<i>None of us sang in that choir</i>

COMPOSITION

To say that something is made of a certain material or to say that a specific number of a group is meant, the preposition **a²** 'of' is used:

Ev a welas ros a horn	<i>He saw a wheel of iron (an iron wheel)</i>
Yw an amari ma gwrys a brenn-derow?	<i>Is this cupboard made of oak wood</i>
Ugens a'n fleghes a wortas a-dhelergh	<i>Twenty of the children waited behind</i>
Kans anedha a dhehwelis	<i>A hundred of them returned</i>

MORE PREPOSITIONS

The prepositions which have personal ending can be grouped according to the vowel which occurs in the ending of the first and second persons singular. This is most usually **-o-** as in the preposition **yn** 'in', 'on' (see Part 28).

Like **yn** are the following prepositions.

yn-dann²		'under'	
yn-dannov	<i>under me</i>	yn-dannon	<i>under us</i>
yn-dannos	<i>under you (s)</i>	yn-dannowgh	<i>under you (pl)</i>
yn-danno	<i>under him/it</i>	yn-danna	<i>under them</i>
yn-danni	<i>under her/it</i>		
a-dhann²		'from under'	
a-dhannov	<i>from under me</i>	a-dhannon	<i>from under us</i>
a-dhannos	<i>from under you (s)</i>	a-dhannowgh	<i>from under you (pl)</i>
a-dhanno	<i>from under him/it</i>	a-dhanna	<i>from under them</i>
a-dhanni	<i>from under her/it</i>		
a-ugh		'above'	
a-ughov	<i>above me</i>	a-ughon	<i>above us</i>
a-ughos	<i>above you (s)</i>	a-ughowgh	<i>above you (pl)</i>
a-ughto	<i>above him/it</i>	a-ughta	<i>above them</i>
a-ughti	<i>above her/it</i>		

Heb 'without' and **rag** 'for' also with **-o-** final, have been set out in Part 28, and **a-rag** 'in front of' is like **rag**.

Other prepositions in **-o-** are:

ryb		'beside'	
rybov	<i>beside me</i>	rybon	<i>beside us</i>
rybos	<i>beside you (s)</i>	rybowgh	<i>beside you (pl)</i>
rybdho	<i>beside him/it</i>	rybdha	<i>beside them</i>
rybdhi	<i>beside her/it</i>		
dres		'beyond', 'over'	
dresov	<i>beyond me</i>	dreson	<i>beyond us</i>
dresos	<i>beyond you (s)</i>	dresowgh	<i>beyond you (pl)</i>
dresto	<i>beyond him/it</i>	dresta	<i>beyond them</i>
dresti	<i>beyond her/it</i>		
dre²		'through'	
dredhov	<i>through me</i>	dredhon	<i>through us</i>
dredhos	<i>through you (s)</i>	dredhowgh	<i>through you (pl)</i>
dredho	<i>through him/it</i>	dredha	<i>through them</i>
dredhi	<i>through her/it</i>		
yntra/ynter		'between'	
yntredhov	<i>between me</i>	yntredhon	<i>between us</i>
yntredhos	<i>between you (s)</i>	yntredhowgh	<i>between you (pl)</i>
yntredho	<i>between him/it</i>	yntredha	<i>between them</i>
yntredhi	<i>between her/it</i>		

The prepositions **a²** 'of', 'from' and **war²** 'on' have been set out in Part 28 and have 1s. and 2s. endings in **-a-**. Like **war** are **diwar** and **a-dhiwar** 'from off'.

The prepositions **orth** 'at' and **diworth** 'from' have the same endings in **-i**. **Orth** is repeated here from Part 28 for ease of reference:

orth		'at'	
orthiv	<i>at me</i>	orthyn	<i>at us</i>
orthis	<i>at you (s)</i>	orthowgh	<i>at you (pl)</i>
orto	<i>at him/it</i>	orta	<i>at them</i>
orti	<i>at her/it</i>		
diworth		'from'	
diworthiv	<i>from me</i>	diworthyn	<i>from us</i>
diworthis	<i>from you (s)</i>	diworthowgh	<i>from you (pl)</i>
diworto	<i>from him/it</i>	diworta	<i>from them</i>
diworti	<i>from her/it</i>		

The prepositions **dhe²** 'to' and **gans** with have endings peculiar to themselves and have been set out in Part 28.

Some prepositions are made up of two parts. **Yn kever** 'about', 'regarding' is an example. It comes before a noun without mutation: **yn kever an hwedhel na** 'concerning that story'. If however it is to be followed by a pronoun, then the possessive adjectives are put before the second part of the preposition with any mutation which is appropriate: **yn ow hever**, **yn dha gevev**, **yn y gevev**, **yn hy hever**, **yn agan kever**, **yn agas kever**, **yn aga hever**, 'concerning me', etc. Other, similar, prepositions will be noted in the Vocabularies as they occur.

GERVA

a-barth dhe <i>prep.</i>	<i>on behalf of</i>	howldrevel <i>m.</i>	<i>sunrise, the east</i>
a-dhelergh <i>adv.</i>	<i>behind, to the rear</i>	howlsedhes <i>m.</i>	<i>sunset, the west</i>
a-dhistowgh/distowgh <i>adv</i>	<i>immediately</i>	kalter, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>kettle</i>
a vydh	3s. of bos 'will be'	kansblydhen,-ynyow <i>f</i>	<i>century</i>
ankor, -s <i>m.</i>	<i>anchor</i>	leth <i>m.</i>	<i>milk</i>
bedh, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>grave, tomb</i>	marow <i>adj.</i>	<i>dead</i>
blew <i>coll.</i>	<i>hair</i>	nown <i>m.</i>	<i>hunger</i>
blewynn, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>a hair</i>	yma nown dhymm	<i>I am hungry</i>
dans, dens <i>m.</i>	<i>tooth</i>	poder <i>adj.</i>	<i>rotten</i>
derwenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>an oak tree</i>	puber <i>m.</i>	<i>pepper</i>
dhe les	<i>useful</i>	rewer, -oryon <i>m.</i>	<i>freezer</i>
meur dhe les	<i>very useful</i>	ros, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>wheel</i>
efan <i>adj.</i>	<i>wide, spacious</i>	skentel <i>adj.</i>	<i>clever</i>
goel, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>sail</i>	syghes <i>m.</i>	<i>thirst</i>
gols <i>coll.</i>	<i>the hair of (head)</i>	yma syghes dhymm	<i>I am thirsty</i>
govynn, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>question</i>	yeynell, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>refrigerator</i>
gwrys <i>adj.</i>	<i>made, done</i>	yn kever <i>prep</i>	<i>about, regarding</i>
gwynnrudh <i>adj.</i>	<i>pink</i>	.	.

bryj-yon, bros (brojyas)	<i>boil</i>
dri, dre (dros)	<i>bring</i>
fisten-a (-as)	<i>hurry</i>
garm-a (-as)	<i>shout</i>

goel-ya (-yas)	<i>sail</i>
gorthyb-i (-is)	<i>answer</i>
govynn (-as)	<i>ask</i>

DASWEL - REVIEW

Ystynn dhymm nebes leth, mar pleg.

Yma syghes dhymm.

Oll ahanan a yll gorthybi dhe'n govynn na .

Oll an gerens (pl. of kar) yw marow lemmyn.

Nebes a'n hynwyn yw kernewek, dell hevel.

A-barth oll ahanan, 'Meur ras!'

Yw oll ahanowgh parys?

**Nyns eus denvydh omma kynth yw
hi seyth eur lemmyn.**

**Nyns yw onan ahanowgh krev lowr
dhe sevel an men ma.**

**An pastiw da ma yw gwrys a vewin. An
vamm a brenas an kig yn kikti Mr Ross, an
kiger. Ev a werth an gwella bewin.**

An bowjiow yw gwrys a brenn.

An hwegynnnow na o gwrys a sugra gwynnrudh

*Pass me some milk, please. I'm
thirsty.*

All of us can answer that question.

All the near relations are dead now.

Some of the names are Cornish, it seems.

On behalf of all of us, 'Thanks!'

Are you all ready?

*There's no one here although it's
seven o'clock now.*

*Not one of you is strong enough to
lift this stone.*

These good pasties are made of beef.

*Mother bought the meat in Mr. Ross'
butcher's shop. He sells the best beef.*

The cowsheds are made of wood.

Those sweets were made of pink sugar.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Ass yns teg, pennow an menydyow y'n
howlsedhes, an howl rudh a-ughta.**

Ny wonn konvedhes travydh yn y gever.

**Pandr'a leveris Maria yn kever Manow? Ny
leveris hi ger yn hy hever.**

**An leth y'n badell a brojyas yn kettermyn
ha'n dowr y'n galter.**

**Yma hwans dhymm a wovynn henna orth
Jenefer po yn hy le nebonan arall.**

**An pyskador a dennas an ankor ha'n kok a
woelyas a-dhistowgh.**

*How beautiful the tops of the mountains are
in the sunset, the red sun above them.*

I don't understand anything about it.

*What did Mary say about the Isle of Man?
She didn't say a word about it.*

*The milk in the saucepan boiled at the same
time as the water in the kettle.*

*I want to ask Jenifer that or in her place
someone else.*

*The fisherman pulled the anchor and the
boat sailed straight away.*

**I a balas kleudh down a-dro dhe'n park-kerri.
 Fisten, fisten! Yma ergh ow tos!
 Piw a armas yndella?
 Kommol loes a dhre glaw.
 Fatell o y worthyp? Ass o gokki!
 Ottomma! Ow gols. My re dennas dew vlewynn wynn diworto!
 Yowann a wovynnas orth an tiek, 'Py par gwydh yns i?' Ev a worthybis, 'Derow yns'.
 Oll an fleghes a arm, 'Kernow bys vykken!'
 Pes da ov vy a henna.
 Yma peder ros dhe bub karr. Yma an pympes a-ji ynno.
 Yma nown dhe'n vebyon (pl. mab). An vamm a vynn ri nebes boes dhedha. Mes eus boes lowr y'n yeynell? Eus. Yma meur a vara hag amanenn gesys hwath ynwedh.
 Esedh a-dhelergh, mar pleg. Nyns eus le gesys rybov.
 Ty a vydh meur dhe les omma owth oberi genen.**

*They dug a deep trench around the car park.
 Hurry, hurry! There's snow coming!
 Who shouted like that?
 Grey clouds bring rain.
 How was his reply? How silly it was!
 See here! My hair. I've pulled two white hairs from it!
 John asked the farmer, 'What sort of trees are they?' He replied, 'They are oaks.'
 All the children shout, 'Cornwall for ever!' I am pleased at that.
 Every car has four wheels. The fifth one is inside it.
 The boys are hungry. Mother will give them some food. But is there enough food in the refrigerator? Yes! There is a lot of bread and butter still left as well.
 Sit at the back, please. There's no place left beside me.
 You will be very useful here working with us.*

Hwedhel Agan Taves II *The Story of Our Language II*

Yth esa unn yeth keltek kewsys yn Breten Veur kyns kres an pympes kansblydhen. Predennek kemmyn o an keth yeth na.

Ottomma nebes geryow keltek a'n termyn na gans aga far yn Kernewek kemmyn: *maros* - mor, *kadros* - kador, *dubros* dowr, *tigos* - ti/chi, *novijos* - nowydh, *monijos* - menydh, *roudos* - rudh, *devos* - Duw, *sindos* - an.

Haval yns orth agan geryow kernewek mes ty a yll gweles -os war benn an geryow koth ma.

Agan yeth nyini re gollas an -os kyns kres an hweghves kansblydhen. A'n termyn na ni a yll kewsel yn kever Kernewek koth, Bretonek koth ha Kembrek koth.

Oberenn 35.1

Translate the key phrase and use it to complete the sentence, e.g.:

..a dheuth dhe'n kuntelles. (*All the members*) **Oll an eseli a dheuth dhe'n kuntelles.**

1. (*All of them*) **o gwann, pur wann.**
2. (*A few jars*) **o terrys**
3. (*Few of us*) **re wrug an ober.**
4. **Ny dheuth** (*all the ships*). **dhe'n porth.**
5. (*A few gardens*) **..yw teg**
6. **Kemmer** (*a little wine*) **y'n wedrenn.**
7. (*You all*) **a vydh ena a-dhistowgh.**
8. (*All the cupboards*) **yw leun a draow.**

Oberenn 35.2

Convert the sentences so that they have the opposite meaning to that given, using the key phrase given in place of **oll**, e.g.: **Oll an dus a evas koffi du. Ny evas den vydh koffi du.**

1. **Oll an fleghes a worthybis. (flogh vydh)**
2. **Oll an delennow o glas. (delenn vydh)**
3. **Oll an lyvrow yw dhe les. (lyver vydh)**
4. **Hi a vrojyas oll an oyow. (oy vydh)**
5. **Oll an deveas a lammas dres an ke. (davas vydh)**

36 HA, KYNS HA WOSA - WHILE, BEFORE and AFTER

WHILE Although there is a word for 'while' in Cornish - **hedra** - it is much more usual to use the word for 'and' **ha** and the present participle construction as in this example:

Yth esen ow redya an paper-nowodhow ha my ow tybri

I was reading the newspaper while I was eating which is literally 'and I eating'.

BEFORE and **AFTER** The two words most frequently used here are **kyns** 'before' and **wosa** 'after':

Golgh dha dhiwleuv kyns dybri dha voes! *Wash your hands before eating your food*

Tas a gosk yn ta wosa oberi yn tiwysek *Father sleeps well after working hard*

Kyns y vos dyskador, souder o *Before he was a teacher he was a soldier*

Wosa agan gweles ev eth tre *After seeing us he went home*

In the first two examples the words **kyns** 'before' and **wosa** 'after' are used with a verbal noun.

In the third example a possessive adjective, **y²** 'his', is used to give the meaning 'his being'.

In the last example a possessive adjective, **agan**, 'our', is used to give the literal meaning 'our seeing' and this is equivalent to the English 'seeing us'.

GERVA

a'y anvodh	<i>unwillingly, against his will</i>	morthol, -ow m.	<i>hammer</i>
a'y esedh	<i>he (is) seated</i>	pal, -yow f.	<i>spade</i>
a'y sav	<i>he (is) standing</i>	pell adj.	<i>far</i>
a'y vodh	<i>willingly, with his agreement</i>	plos adj.	<i>dirty</i>
a'y wrowedh	<i>he (is) lying down</i>	poll, -ow m.	<i>pool, pit</i>
breus, -ow m.	<i>judgement, opinion</i>	pow, -yow m.	<i>country(side)</i>
bys vykken adv.	<i>for ever</i>	prysk coll.	<i>bushes</i>
diwleuv dual	<i>pair of hands</i>	pryskenn, -ow f.	<i>bush</i>
diwysek adj.	<i>hard-working</i>	res yw	<i>it is necessary</i>
dydhlyver, -vrow m.	<i>diary</i>	rych adj.	<i>rich</i>
euth m.	<i>terror, dread</i>	serrys (orth) adj.	<i>angry (with)</i>
forn, -ow f.	<i>stove</i>	soedh, -ow f.	<i>work, office</i>
gwari, -ow m.	<i>game, play</i>	soedhva, -ow f.	<i>office (place)</i>
gwithyas gwithysi m	<i>guardian</i>	soweth excl.	<i>unfortunately</i>
gwithyas kres	<i>policeman</i>	strel, -yow m.	<i>mat, rug</i>
hal, -ow f.	<i>moor, marsh</i>	Syllan f.	<i>Isles of Scilly</i>
hos, heyji m.	<i>duck</i>	tamm, temmyn m.	<i>piece, bit</i>
		tamm ha tamm	<i>bit by bit</i>

kert, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>lorry</i>
keskows, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>conversation</i>
kornell, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>corner</i>
kweth, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>cloth, garment</i>
lin, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>line</i>
linenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>line, thread</i>
lin <i>coll.</i>	<i>linen, flax</i>
linenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>a piece of linen,</i>
lynn, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>lake</i>
menydh, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>mountain</i>
mogh <i>pl.</i>	<i>pigs</i>

daskorr (-as)	<i>return, restore</i>
dons-ya (-yas)	<i>dance</i>
gwith-a (-as)	<i>guard</i>
jynnskrif-a (-as)	<i>type</i>
keskews-el (-is)	<i>converse</i>
liw-ya (-yas)	<i>colour</i>
meg-i (mogas)	<i>smoke</i>

tasik <i>m.</i>	<i>daddy</i>
tas-gwynn, tasow-wynn <i>m.</i>	<i>grandfather</i>
towlenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>programme, plan</i>
treweythyow <i>adv.</i>	<i>sometimes</i>
tros, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>noise</i>
uvel <i>adj.</i>	<i>humble</i>
yeyn <i>adj.</i>	<i>cold</i>
yowyнк <i>adj.</i>	<i>young</i>
yn mysk <i>prep.</i>	<i>amongst (like yn kever)</i>

omwisk-a (-as)	<i>dress oneself</i>
omwolgh-i (-as)	<i>wash oneself</i>
pleg-ya (-yas)	<i>fold, bend,</i> <i>be pleasing to</i>
serr-i (sorras)	<i>make/be angry,</i>
serri orth	<i>be angry with</i>
tyl-i, tal (tylis)	<i>pay, owe</i>

DASWEL - REVIEW (**a'm** = a+ow; **ha'y²** = ha+y or ha+hy; **a'y³** = a+y or a+hy; **a'ga³** = a+aga; **y'ga³** = yn+aga)

Yth esen a'm esedh hag i ow tonsya.
Yma Peder ow kolghi fos yn unn stevell ha'y wreg ow liwya fosow an stevell arall.
Yth esa an vamm a'y sav ha'n fleghes ow kwari.
Yma perghenn an boesti ow jynn-skrifa gans unn bys hag ev ow meg-i yn keth prys.
Yth esens i a'ga gorwedh y'ga gweli ha'n vamm ow pareusi aga hansel.
Omwolgh ha my owth omwiska!
Wosa redya an dowlenn my a geskewsis yn hy hever gans ow gour.
An drehevyans o melin goth kyns y vos diwotti, herwydh y berghenn.
Karol a lanhas an lestri kyns aga daskorr dhe'n lestrier.

I was sitting while they were dancing
Peter is washing a wall in one room while his wife is painting the walls of the other room.
Mother was standing while the children were playing.
The owner of the restaurant is typing with one finger while smoking at the same time.
They were lying in bed while mother was preparing their breakfast.
Wash while I am dressing!
After reading the programme I talked about it with my husband.
The building was an old mill before it was a pub, according to its owner.
Carol cleaned the dishes before returning them to the dresser.

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW (**y'gan** = yn+agan; **dh'y^{2/3}** = dhe+y² or dhe+hy³)

An gewer yw hager war an heyl. Ny yll den gweles a-dreus dhodho.
Mir orth an pons! Yma puskes y'n avon yndanno.
An hyns yw efan mes leun a dus yw ev. Ke dhe-ves! Pur skwith ov.
Nevra ny vynn hi dehweles ha homm yw kales.
An tiek a dhros y vughes dhe'n skiber.
An rewler a worras an lytherow war an desk rybdho.
Yma euth dhymm. My a glewas tros ughel yn-mes y'n lowarth.

The weather is ugly on the estuary. A person cannot see across it.
Look at the bridge! There are fish in the river under it.
The road is wide but it is full of people. Go away! I am very tired.
She will never wish to return and that is hard.
The farmer brought his cows to the barn.
The manager put the letters on the desk beside him.
I'm terrified. I heard a loud noise outside in the garden.

Ottena! A-dro dhe hanterkans hos war an lynn yn kres an hal.
 Ymons i ow neuvya warbarth.
 Res yw dhe Vr Richards mos dh'y soedhva pub dydh mes sowedh diwedhes yw ev treweythyow.
 Ny welsons an kert orth an gornell.
 Pow pell yw Ejyp ha tir bras yw ynwedh.
 Usi an lytherva ogas dhe hel an dre? Usi!
 An peswara drehevyans diworto yw ev a'n keth tu.
 Goel Sen Pyran a vydh^a pub blydhen dhe'n pypmes a vis Meurth.
 Tus pals a dhe'n eglos y'gan gwlas dhe'n jydh^b na.
 Ple'ma bedh Sen Pyran hedhyw? Piw a woer?

*Look there! About fifty ducks on the lake in the middle of the moor.
 They are swimming together.
 Mr Richards must go to his office every day but unfortunately he is sometimes late.*

*They did not see the lorry at the corner.
 Egypt is a distant country and it is large also.
 Is the post office near the town hall? Yes!
 It's the fourth building from it on the same side.
 St Pyran's Day is on the fifth of March each year.
 Many people go to church in our land on that day.
 Where is St Pyran's grave today? Who knows?*

^a Note that the future tense of **bos**, **a vydh**, is also used to express an habitual action.

^b The word **dydh** *m.* 'day' becomes **jydh** after an 'n' at the end of the previous word. So **an jydh** 'the day' and **unn jydh** 'one day'. The plural remains unchanged: **an dydhyow** 'the days'.

Hwedhel Agan Taves III

The Story of Our Language III

Wosa kelli pennow hy geryow -os ha re erell, an yeth Predennek koth a drelyas hag yndella y sevis tamm ha tamm Kembrek koth ha Predennek koth a'n Howlsedhes.

Wosa mones tus pals a-dreus an mor yn kres an pypmes kansblydhen hag arta orth penn an hweghves kansblydhen yth esa teyr rann a'n yeth Predennek koth.

Der an kansblydhynyow an teyr yeth a dheuth ha bos (= *became*) dihaual, Kembrek, Kernewek ha Bretonek.

Yma genen lyver ha'y hanow yn Latin yw *Vocabularium Cornicum*, henn yw Gerva Gernewek. Yma ynni lies ger a Gernewek koth ha rybdha aga far yn Latin.

Ottomma nebes ensampLOW anedha ha'ga (*ha'ga* = *ha+aga*) far yn Kernewek Kemmyn:

<i>arluit</i>	arloedh	<i>cuit</i>	koes
<i>guirion</i>	gwiryon	<i>diskient</i>	diskians
<i>skuid</i>	scoes	<i>menit</i>	menydh

An re nowydh re drelyas -**t** dhe -**dh** -po dhe -**s**, ha -**d** ha -**t** dhe -**s** ynwedh. An dhiw yeth arall, Kembrek ha Bretonek, re withas an lytherennow -**d** ha -**t** ma. Ty a wra gweles henna y'n nessa rann.

Oberenn 36.1

Link each pair of sentences together using **ha** or **hag**, e.g.:

Margh a veg. Yma ev ow liwya fos an chambour.

Margh a veg hag ev ow liwya fos an chambour.

1. **Mona a ganas. Yth esa hi owth omwiska.**
2. **Ny yllsyn keskewsel. Yth esov owth omwolghi.**
3. **Ass o Larri lowen. Yth esa Morwenna owth esedha rybdho.**
4. **Skwith o ow howeth. Yth esa ev ow revya a-dreus an avon.**
5. **My a vynn gorra an lestri war an voes. Yth esos jy ow pareusi an boes.**
6. **An tas a yll koska deg mynysenn. Yma an vebyon ow kwari peldroes yn-mes.**
7. **Res yw gortos a-ji. Yma hi ow kul glaw.**
8. **Fatell wrons i aga ober? Ymons i ow kewsel warbarth.**

Oberenn 36.2

Replace **kyns** with **wosa** in the sentences, e.g.:

An tas a veg unn sigaretenn kyns mones dh'y weli.

An tas a veg unn sigaretenn wosa mones dh'y weli.

1. **Yowann a welas y wreg kyns gweles y gowethes.**
2. **Maria a gewsis gans Padryk kyns y weres.**
3. **Res yw tyli kyns y brena.**
4. **Hi a jynnskrifas an oberenn kyns hy redya.**

Oberenn 36.3

Translate the following sentences into Cornish.

1. *I washed the wall before painting it.*
2. *The egg was bad. Mark felt ill after eating it.*
3. *Look before jumping!*
4. *They left the cups after filling them with coffee.*
5. *Read the sentences aloud after translating them into Cornish!*

37 HEVELEBI TRAOW - COMPARING THINGS; DASWRIANS - REPETITION

Maria yw mar² hir avel Janet *Mary is as tall as Janet*

In saying that two persons or things are equal in some respect, Cornish speakers use **mar²** for the first 'as' and **avel** for the second 'as'. The word **mar²** causes soft mutation. **Avel** does not cause mutation. (Remember however that **keth** 'same' is followed by **ha** and not by **avel**: **an keth ha** = *the same as*)

Avel can have personal endings just as some prepositions can. They are:

avelov	<i>as me</i>	avelon	<i>as us</i>
avelos	<i>as you (s)</i>	avelowgh	<i>as you (pl)</i>
avello	<i>as him/it</i>	avella	<i>as them</i>
avelli	<i>as her/it</i>		

Notice that the forms of the third person have **-ll-**.

If the second part of the comparison has a verb, then it is introduced by **dell²**

Nyns ov mar dha dell² o ev *I am not as good as he was*

One person or thing may exceed another in some way. In English this is expressed by words like 'taller', 'shorter'.

Janet yw hirra es Lisa *Janet is taller than Liza*

English adds the syllable '-er' to the adjective. In Cornish the same meaning is given by doubling the last consonant and adding **-a**. If the consonant is already double this remains.

Some final consonants are 'hardened' as well as being doubled, for example a final **-b** becomes **-pp-**, a final **-v** becomes **-ff-**. The vocabularies will give the comparative form of each adjective.

The second member of the comparison is introduced by the word **es** or **ages**. They have the same meaning, 'than'. There are personal endings to **es** and **ages** also.

(ag)esov	<i>than I</i>	(ag)eson	<i>than we</i>
(ag)esos	<i>than you (s)</i>	(ag)esowgh	<i>than you (pl)</i>
(ag)esso	<i>than he/it</i>	(ag)essa	<i>than they</i>
(ag)essi	<i>than she</i>		

Note that the forms of the third person have **-ss-**.

The words **moy** 'more' and **(an) moyha** are sometimes put before the adjective to make the comparison. This is necessarily so with awkward words like **a-varr** 'early', so **moy a-varr** 'earlier' and with past participles like **parys** 'ready', **an moyha parys** 'the most ready', **moy terrys** 'more broken'. In all other cases the regular comparative is preferable, e.g. **kernevekka** 'more Cornish'.

When the comparative adjective is used to denote the highest degree of the quality, it comes before its noun without any mutation.

**Bronn Wennili yw an ughella
menydh yn Kernow** *Brown Willy is the highest
mountain in Cornwall*

Some common adjectives have irregular comparison, just as in English.

da	<i>good</i>	gwell	<i>better</i>	(an) gwella	<i>(the) best</i>
drog	<i>bad</i>	gweth	<i>worse</i>	(an) gwettha	<i>(the) worst</i>
meur	<i>much, many</i>	moy	<i>more</i>	(an) moyha	<i>(the) most</i>
nebes	<i>little, few</i>	le	<i>less</i>	(an) lyha	<i>(the) least</i>
ogas	<i>near</i>	nes	<i>nearer</i>	(an) nessa	<i>(the) nearest</i>

DASWRIANS - REPETITION

In English the prefix 're-' can mean 'again' as in 're-do': 'I'll re-do the garden'. In Cornish the same meaning is given by prefixing **das²** or **as²** to a verb. **Das-** is more usual and mutates some letters as the vocabularies will show:

gul	<i>do, make</i>	daswul	<i>redo, remake</i>
leverel	<i>say</i>	dasleverel	<i>say again</i>

GERVA

a-wosa <i>adv.</i>	<i>afterwards</i>	kepar ha	<i>like, just as (with noun/pronoun)</i>
a'n par ma/na	<i>of this/that kind</i>	kepar ha dell²	<i>just as (with verb)</i>
bys (yn/dhe²) <i>prep.</i>	<i>up to</i>	krow, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>hut</i>
den bal, tus bal <i>m.</i>	<i>miner</i>	medhyk, -ygyon <i>m.</i>	<i>doctor</i>
dihwans <i>adv.</i>	<i>eagerly</i>	mil, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>thousand</i>
edhen, ydhyn <i>f.</i>	<i>bird</i>	milvil, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>million</i>
gwivrenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>wire</i>	mowes, -i <i>f.</i>	<i>girl</i>
hware <i>adv.</i>	<i>suddenly</i>	our, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>hour (duration)</i>
kelorn, kelern <i>f.</i>	<i>bucket</i>	res yw	<i>it is necessary</i>

<i>adj.</i>	<i>comp. adj.</i>		<i>adj.</i>	<i>comp. adj.</i>	
brav	braffa	<i>finer</i>	koth	kottha	<i>older</i>
bryntin	bryntinna	<i>finer</i>	krev	kreffa	<i>stronger</i>
byghan	byghanna	<i>smaller</i>	kul	kulla	<i>narrower</i>
diwedh	diwettha	<i>later</i>	lowen	lowenna	<i>happier</i>
es	esya	<i>easier</i>	nowydh	nowyttha	<i>newer</i>
feusik	feusikka	<i>luckier</i>	oer	oerra	<i>colder</i>
fol	folla	<i>more foolish</i>	poeth	poettha	<i>hotter</i>
glan	glanna	<i>cleaner</i>	salow	salwa	<i>safer</i>
glyb	glyppa	<i>wetter</i>	skav	skaffa	<i>lighter</i>
hweg	hwekka	<i>sweeter</i>	trist	trista	<i>sadder</i>
isel	isella	<i>lower</i>	ughel	ughella	<i>higher</i>

The common word **tre** which was formerly **trev**, has the original meaning 'farmstead', 'settlement'. It now means either 'home' or 'town'. These are differentiated thus:-

HOME tre or **yn tre** at home **dhe-dre** homewards, **a-dre** from home
TOWN y'n dre in town **dhe'n dre** to town **a'n dre** from town

The word **kyn**⁵ 'though' comes before a verb. If the verb starts with a vowel or with **h-**, then **kyn** becomes **kynth**:

Kyn hwelas an lyther, ny redyas ger anodho

Though he saw the letter, he did not read a word of it

Kynth o an gewer toemm, nyns eth hi dhe'n dre mes gortos tre

Though the weather was hot, she did not go to town but stayed home

diskwedh-es (-as)	<i>show</i>	kar-a (-as)	<i>love</i>
diwisk-a (-as)	<i>undress</i>	nij-a (-as)	<i>fly</i>
doen, deg, dug	<i>bring, carry</i>	syw-ya (-yas)	<i>follow</i>
goslow-es (-as)	<i>listen</i>	sen-i (sonas)	<i>ring, sound</i>
(orth)	<i>(to)</i>	dysk-i (-as) (dhe)	<i>teach (to)</i>
gwesk-el (-is)	<i>strike</i>	dysk-i (-as) (gans)	<i>learn (with, from)</i>

DASWEL - REVIEW

**An re ma yw mar dha avel hemma,
dell glewav.
Nyns yw an wivrenn mar hir avel an
huni arall.
Bys dhe'n eur ma nyns yw an gewer
mar lyb dell o hi de.
Nyns ov mar dhrog avella, dell dybav.
Yw Margh mar drist dell o ev Dy' Sul?
Hware yth omglewis mar lowen avel edhen.
A nyns yw hy chi mar vyghan avel
krow den bal?
Puptra a vydh mar salow avel chi pronter.
Nyns on ni mar feusik avelli.
Na gows mar fol!
Lowena o mar skav avelow ow tonsya.
Dell glewav, an korev na yw kepar
ha dowr toemm.
Esta mar oer dell leverydh?
Mar es yw dyski Kernewek avel
dyski ken yeth.
Dew our diwettha o pan dheuth hi.
Milvil yw moy es naw kans mil a gans mil.**

*These are as good as this, I hear.
The wire is not as long as the other
one.
Until now the weather is not as wet
as it was yesterday.
I am not as bad as they, I think.
Is Mark as sad as he was (on) Sunday?
Suddenly I felt as happy as a bird.
Isn't her house as small as a miner's hut?
Everything will be as safe as a parson's
house.
We are not as lucky as her.
Don't talk so foolishly!
Lowena was as nimble as me (at) dancing.
As I hear, that beer is like warm water.
Were you as cold as you say?
It's as easy to learn Cornish as to
learn any language.
It was two hours later when she came.
A million is more than nine hundred
thousand by a hundred thousand.*

**Yw korev a'n par na kreffa ages gwin?
Kolan a boenyas dihwans dh'y
vamm mes lenta o es y hwoer.
Pandra! An gewer yw braffa lemmyn.
Y'n Gwenton an eythin yw hwekka
es dell yns i y'n Gwav**

(Note that **eythin** is collective and is

**Nyns yw an vebyon hirra ages aga hwerydh.
Hy gour o poessa agessi.
Keur an chapel yw brassa es keur
eglos an blu martesen.
Py lies den yw furra ages Seleven?
Esedh orth an tan! Ty a vydh toemma ena.
Py par ydhyn a nij ugella ages an kommel?
Roger yw moy bysi es y goweth, Les.
An dra ma yw an gwettha oll
A nyns yw an lew an kreffa
enyval y'n norvys?
An brassa stevell yw an
nessa stevell dhe'n wolghva.
Gwari peldroes. Henn yw an gwella gwari!
Nag yw! Gwari rygbi yw gwell es
gwari peldroes.
An tewa dyenn a vydh pup-prys
melyn, mar velyn avel amanenn.
Dr Treven o an furra medhyk y'n dre. Nyns
esa medhyk furra agesso yn mysk an
vedhygyon erell.**

*Is beer of that sort stronger than wine?
Colin ran hard to his mother but he
was slower than his sister.
What! The weather is finer now.
In the Spring the gorse is sweeter
than it is in winter.*

*(treated as a plural, hence **yns**)
The boys are not taller than their sisters.
Her husband was heavier than she.
The chapel choir is bigger than the
choir of the parish perhaps.
How many people are wiser than Solomon?
Sit at the fire. You will be warmer there.
What kind of birds fly higher than the clouds?
Roger is busier than his friend, Les.
This affair is the worst (of) all.
Is not the lion the strongest animal in
the world?
The biggest room is the nearest
room to the bathroom.
Playing football. That is the best game.
No! Playing rugby is better than
playing football.
The thickest cream is always yellow,
as yellow as butter.
Dr Tremayne was the wisest doctor in the
town. There was no doctor wiser than he
amongst the other doctors.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Yma hwans dhymm a wortos ow
gwreg yn gorsav an kytrrin.
Puskes a neuv yn dowrow an avon
ha'n mor.
Res yw dhe bubonan sywya an keth
fordh ha'n huni gys.
Kynth o an galter leun a dhowr bryjys,
nyns esa lowr rag peswar hanafas a de.
Kyn hwra an eseli aga ober, nyns
yw ev da gans peub anedha.
Yth esen vy y'n dre hag a-wosa yn tre arta.
Yma an vamm ow tiwiska an
yowynka flogh.
Henri a vynn esedha war an isella kador.
Ny yll ev esedha war an ughella huni.
An skoloryon, mebyon ha mowesi, a
dhe'n keth skol y'n dre.**

*I want to wait for my wife in the bus
station.
Fish swim in the waters of the river
and the sea.
Everyone must follow the same
course as the one before.
Although the kettle was full of boiled water,
there was not enough for four cups of tea.
Though the members do their work, not all of
them are satisfied with it.
I was in town and afterwards at home again.
Mother is undressing the youngest child.
Henry will sit on the lowest chair.
He cannot sit on the highest one.
The schoolchildren, boys and girls,
go to the same school in town.*

Oberenn 37.1

Translate the key phrase and complete the sentence with it, e.g.:

An chi ma yw...chi Mr Toms. (*as large as*)

An chi ma yw mar vras avel chi Mr Toms.

1. **Ev yw.... avel lew.** (*as strong*)
2. **Dy' Yow o avel Dy' Mergher.** (*as wet*)
3. **Ty yw avello.** (*as foolish*)
4. **Ev o avel kolonn Pharaoh.** (*as hard*)
5. **An nos yw avel sagh-kroust an Jowl.** (*as black*)
6. **Yowann yw avella, dell dybav.** (*as bad*)

Oberenn 37.2

Translate the key phrase and complete the sentence with it, e.g.:

Tour an eglos yw ages to ow chi. (*higher than*)

Tour an eglos yw ughella ages to ow chi.

1. **Maria yw ... agesov.** (*older*)
2. **An fordh ma yw ages an fordh veur.** (*safer*)
3. **Lannstefan yw ages Loundres.** (*nearer*)
4. **Piw o agessa?** (*more foolish*)
5. **Ty o agesso ytho.** (*luckier*)
6. **Mighal yw ages y vroder, dell hevel.** (*smaller*)

Oberenn 37.3

Translate the following phrases into Cornish, e.g.: *The nearest house.* **An nessa chi.**

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The weakest child.</i> | 4. <i>The happiest woman.</i> |
| 2. <i>The least money.</i> | 5. <i>The newest book.</i> |
| 3. <i>The cleanest room.</i> | 6. <i>The sweetest cake.</i> |

Oberenn 37.4

Read or listen to the passage. It will be read twice. Then answer in Cornish the questions which follow.

Pol a drig yn Truru mes ev a ober yn Sen Ostell. Pub dydh ev a dh'y ober yn y garr. Nyns yw an karr ma an nowyttha y'n Kernow na nyns yw an gwettha. Skav lowr yw, kynth yw koth. Ny yll Pol prena onan gwell hwath, onan kreffa martesen. Kepar ha lies den yw agan Pol. Ev a yv korev ha mos dhe dhonsya pub Dy' Sadorn gans y gowethes, Salli.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ple'ma chi Pol? | 4. Pandr'a wra Pol pub Dy' Sadorn? |
| 2. Ple'ma y ober? | 5. Pandr'a yv Pol. |
| 3. Fatell yw karr Pol? | 6. Pyth yw hanow y gowethes? |

38 Y WERES - HELPING HIM

Perl a wrug gweres an maw
Perl a wrug y weres

Pearl helped the boy
Pearl helped him

In this last statement the pronoun **y** 'his' takes the place of the noun **maw** in the first statement. When auxiliary verbs are used in a periphrastic sentence (see Glossary) the pronoun objects, 'me', 'you', 'him', 'her', 'us', 'you' 'them' become in Cornish the possessive pronouns 'my', 'your', 'his', 'her', 'our', 'your', 'their' before the verbal noun, so that the sentence given as an example is, word for word, 'Pearl did his helping'. These possessive adjectives cause mutations as described in Part 24.

Peder a wrug ow gweles *Peter saw me*
Hi a vynn dha glewes (klewes) *She will hear you*

Lowena a yll y skrifa	<i>Lowena can write it (m.)</i>
My a wra hy hudha (kudha)	<i>I shall hide it (f.)</i>
Yowann a vynnas agan toella	<i>John wished to deceive us</i>
Nebonan a wrug agas herdhya	<i>Someone pushed you</i>
Hwi a allas aga frena (prena)	<i>You were able to buy them</i>
Ny wrug Maria aga gweles ena	<i>Mary didn't see them there</i>

If the sentence is a question introduced by **piw, py, pyth, pandra**, etc., then the construction is as above:

Piw a vynn ow gweres?	<i>Who will help me?</i>
Py flogh a wra y dhyski?	<i>Which child will learn it?</i>
Pyth a wra y lanhe?	<i>What cleans it?</i>
Pandr'a yll y dhaskorr?	<i>What can return it?</i>

When these words denote the object, then the possessive adjective must still be used:

Piw a vynn'ta y weles?	<i>Whom will you see?</i>
Py chi a wrug Mr Potter y brena?	<i>What house did Mr Potter buy?</i>
Pandr'a yllons i y wul?	<i>What can they do?</i>

CONTRACTED FORMS OF THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Certain possessive adjectives combine with **a²** 'of', **dhe²** 'to', **ha** 'and', **yn** 'in'. Several examples have occurred in the Reviews.

	<i>my</i>	<i>your (s)</i>	<i>his/its</i>	<i>her/its</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>your (pl)</i>	<i>their</i>
	'm (ow)	'th ⁵ (dha)	y ²	hy ³	agan	agas	aga ³
a <i>of</i>	a'm	a'th⁵	a'y²	a'y³	a'gan	a'gas	a'ga³
dhe <i>to</i>	dhe'm	dhe'th⁵	dh'y²	dh'y³	dh'agan	dh'agas	dh'ag³
ha <i>and</i>	ha'm	ha'th⁵	ha'y²	ha'y³	ha'gan	ha'gas	ha'ga³
yn <i>in</i>	y'm	y'th⁵	yn y²	yn hy³	y'gan	y'gas	y'ga³

There is no mutation after 'm as there is after its equivalent **ow**.

The form **th⁵** is followed by the fifth, mixed mutation:

b > v d > t g > h go > wo gro > wro gru > wru gw > w m > v

(See also the table on page v.)

In the third person note that masculine and feminine forms appear to be the same in several cases but the mutations will distinguish them, e.g. **dh'y² das** 'to his father' but **dh'y³ thas** 'to her father'.

There is no mutation after **agan** and **agas** but the normal 'breathed' mutation after **aga³**.

A possessive adjective is repeated before each noun to which it refers:

I yw ow mamm ha'm tas *They are my mother and my father*

CONSECUTIVE ACTIONS

In the English statement

Pam came into the room and sat down and read a book

three actions are named as being performed one after another by the same person. The Cornish equivalent is:

Pam a dheuth y'n stevell hag esedha ha redya lyver

You will notice that the Cornish uses a verbal noun for the second and third actions, the person and tense having been shown by the first, inflected verb, **a dheuth**.

This is only done when the statement is affirmative, when the same person is involved and when there is no change of tense indicated. If there are such changes or if the actions are to be separately emphasised, then the subsequent actions must indicate this by use of inflected verbs. The conjunction is usually **ha(g)** but others occur e.g. **mes** 'but', **po** 'or'.

Consecutive actions linked:

Pam a dheuth y'n stevell hag esedha ha redya lyver

Pam came into the room (and) sat down and read a book

Consecutive actions separately emphasised:

Pam a dheuth y'n stevell hag a esedhas hag a redyas lyver

Pam came into the room and sat down and read a book

or

Pam a dheuth y'n stevell ha hi a esedhas ha hi a redyas lyver

Pam came into the room and she sat down and she read a book

Negative statement:

Pam a dheuth y'n stevell mes ny redyas hi lyver

Pam came into the room but she did not read a book

Consecutive actions with a change of tense:

Pam a dheuth y'n stevell hag yma hi ena hwath

Pam came into the room and she is still there

Consecutive actions with a change of person:

Pam a dheuth y'n stevell ha my a gewsis orti

Pam came into the room and I spoke to her

GERVA

bywnans, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>life</i>	mernans <i>m.</i>	<i>death</i>
dasserghyans <i>m.</i>	<i>revival</i>	sans, sens <i>m.</i>	<i>saint</i>
gradh, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>step, grade</i>	tassans <i>m.</i>	<i>patron saint</i>
gwari, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>stage play</i>	sebon <i>m.</i>	<i>soap</i>
heskenn, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>saw</i>	skeul, -yow <i>f.</i>	<i>ladder</i>
lugarn, lugern <i>m.</i>	<i>lamp</i>	skubell, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>brush</i>
medhel <i>adj.</i>	<i>soft</i>	tansys, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>bonfire</i>
byw-a (-as)	<i>live</i>	merw-el, merow (-is)	<i>die</i>
dassergh-i (-as)	<i>revive</i>	minhwerth-in	<i>smile</i>
drehev-el (-is)	<i>build, raise</i>	(minhwarthas)	
herdh-ya (-yas)	<i>push</i>	pes-ya, pys (-yas)	<i>continue</i>
hwerth-in	<i>laugh</i>	prev-i (provas)	<i>prove, test</i>
(hwarthas)		skub-a (-as)	<i>sweep</i>
hwil-as, hwila (-as)	<i>look for, try</i>	toell-a (-as)	<i>deceive</i>
kav-oes, kyv (-as)	<i>have, get</i>	tregh-i (troghas)	<i>cut</i>
kudh-a (-as)	<i>hide</i>		

DASWEL - REVIEW

**Plema'n boes, mar pleg? Meg a
wra y bareusi.
Ny allav y drelya yn Sowsnek.
Piw a yll aga dannvon dhodho
dh'aga frevi.
Ni a vynn y dhiwedha a-dhistowgh.
Kemmer an wedrenn arta. Ny
wrug Jenni hy lenwel a win.
A wre'ta agan aswonn? Drog yw
genev! Ny wrav agas aswonn.
Ottomma an selsigennow ma! Re goth
yns, sur. Piw a vynn aga dybri lemmyn?
A wra an venyn na ow hara? Ny
wonn! Ny wonn!
Pubonan a synsis an lovan ha'y thenna.
Yma an tas ow palas y'n lowarth.
Piw a vynn y weres?**

*Where is the food, please? Meg is
going to prepare it.
I can't translate it into English.
Who can send them to him to test
them?
We will finish it straightaway.
Take the glass again. Jenny didn't fill
it with wine.
Do you know us? Sorry! I don't know
you.
Look here, these sausages! They are too
old, surely. Who will eat them now?
Does that woman love me? I don't
know! I don't know!
Everyone held the rope and pulled it.
Father is digging in the garden. Who
will help him?*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

**Meur a draow yw gwerthys.
An awel o krev. Ny allas an
gorholyon dos ogas dhe'n porth.
An tasow-wynn a esedhas warbarth yn-
mes a'n diwotti ha klappya.
Yma an gath a'y growedh war an
leur yn-dann an gador y'n esedhva.
Eus arghans lowr y'n arghantti
rag prena karr nowydh?
Eus arghans lowr dhyn ynno?
Noy Mr Stevens yw moen ha'y
nith yw tew.
Ro dhedhi hy eskisyow gell, mar pleg.
Dhe by eur yth yw an tren dhe
Loundres an dohajydh ma?
Yma tren skav dhe dhiw eur marnas teyr
mynysenn warn ugens.
Otta! An lavrek ma yw re verr ragov.
Res yw dhis prena lavrek nowydh ytho.
Yth esa syghes bras dhymmo vy hag yth
evis gwedrennas a gorev a-dhistowgh.
Nebes podigow yw terrys, re erell yw
plos. Ny yll den eva leth anedha.
Usi an amaris orth an fos? Ymons!
Nyns eus gesys kestenenn y'n koes,
dell dybav.
Martesen onan goth hepken.
Syns dornla an daras ha trel e!
Py lies mildir yw an fordh dhe
Druru a Essa?
Kanow agan bro yw hwekka ages
kanow broyow erell.
Ni a dhybris li. Ena ni a gerdhas.
Kerdh hir o dhe'n kerrek war an hal**

*Many things are sold.
The wind was strong. The ships
couldn't come near to the harbour.
The grandfathers sat together outside the
pub and chatted.
The cat is lying on the
floor under the chair in the sitting room.
Is there enough money in the bank to
buy a new car?
Have we enough money in it?
Mr Stevens's nephew is slim and his
niece is fat.
Give her her brown shoes, please.
At what time is the train to London
this afternoon?
There is a fast train at twenty-three
minutes to two.
Look! These trousers are too short for me.
You must buy new trousers then.
I had a great thirst and I drank a
glassful of beer straightaway.
Some jugs are broken, others are dirty. No
one can drink milk from them.
Are the cupboards against the wall? Yes!
There isn't a chestnut tree left in the
wood, I think.
Perhaps an old one only.
Catch hold of the door handle and turn it!
How many miles is the road
to Truro from Saltash?
The songs of our land are sweeter
than the songs of other lands.
We ate lunch. Then we walked. It was a long
walk to the rocks on the moor.*

Lost aga hi yw shyndys.
Poes o genen pysi Martyn a weres gans
an hwel mes da o ganso agan gweres.
Golgh an badell vras kyns hy gorra
yn amari an gegin.
Jen a skubas strel daras an chi gans
skubell gales ha strel an esedhva gans
skubell vedhel.
Ewnter Frank a droghas skorrennow
gans heskenn hag ev a wrug aga gorra
war an tansys yn y lowarth.
An gwithyas-kres a yskynnas an skeul
bys dhe fenester an ughella chambour.
Na hwarth! My re gollas an sebon y'n
dowr. Res yw dhymm y hwilas.
Fatell yll hi bywa heb pellgowser yn hy
chi?
An vamm-wynn re verwis a-dhistowgh
Wosa li y kevis vy pal ha mos yn-mes
dhe balas y'n lowarth a-rag an chi.

Their dog's tail is injured.
We were reluctant to ask Martin to help us
with the work but he was glad to help us.
Wash the big saucepan before
putting it in the kitchen cupboard.
Jane swept the door mat of the house with a
hard brush and the lounge mat with a soft
brush.
Uncle Frank cut branches with a saw and he
put them on a bonfire in his garden.

The policeman went up the ladder as far as
the window of the highest bedroom. □□
Don't laugh! I've lost the soap in the water.
I must look for it.
How can she live without a telephone in her
house?
Grandmother has died suddenly.
After lunch I got a spade and went out to dig
in the front garden.

Hwedhel Agan Taves IV

The Story of Our Language IV

Ni re gollas meur a'gan yeth. Martesen yma folennow koth a lyvrow koth yn lyverva. Yn lyverva an Vatikan martesen!

An Gernowyon goth a skrifas oberow pals, gwariow, yn ensample.

Mes yma nebes oberow gesys dhyn hwath. Yma dhyn dew wari a'n oesow kres ha bardhonieth ynwedh. Yma tri gwari yn-dann hanow **An Ordinale**.

An kynsa gwari anedha yw *Origo Mundi*, hemm yw dalleth an by, an nessa yw *Passio Domini*, hemm yw mernans Krist, ha'n trysa, *Resurrexio Domini*, hemm yw dasserghyans Krist.

Yma ynwedh gwari, **Bywnans Meriasek**. Meriasek yw tassans Kambronn ha lemmyn yma genen **Bywnans Ke**, nowydh kevys.

An bardhonieth yw **Passhyon Agan Arloedh**, hemm yw mernans ha dasserghyans Krist.

Oberenn 38.1

Replace the noun which is underlined with a possessive adjective in each case, e.g.:

Pam a vynnas gweres hy gour. Pam a vynnas y weres.

1. My a wrug gasa an karr a-rag Hel an Dre.
2. Y nith a vynn gorra pluvek war hy hador.
3. Piw a yll gorfenna an gan?
4. Oll anedha a wra dyski an yeth.
5. Yowann a vynn gweres an dioges.
6. Py flogh a wrug skrifa an notenn dhymm?
7. Ny allav gweles an maw lemmyn.
8. Ow heniterow a allas diwedha an hwedhel kyns prys koen.

Oberenn 38.2

Translate the sentences into Cornish. The verbal noun is given in each case, e.g.:

Tamsyn a yll (*help you* [sing.]) (**gweres**). **Tamsyn a yll dha weres.**

1. **Gwra** (*help me*) (**gweres**)
2. **A vynn'ta dhymm?** (*bring it* [m.]) (**doen**)
3. **Ny vynnons i** (*follow them*) (**sywya**)
4. **Na wra !** (*strike it* [f.]) (**gweskel**)
5. **A wre'ta ?** (*love him*) (**kara**)
6. **A yllyn ni ?** (*re-do it* [m.]) (**daswul**)
7. **Ny wrussowgh hwi** (*hear us*) (**klewes**)
8. **Ny yllis vy** (*see you* [sing.]) (**gweles**)

Oberenn 38.3

Translate the key words and use them to complete the sentences, making any necessary mutation changes, e.g.:

Diskwedh e koweth! (*to my*). **Diskweth e dhe'm koweth!**

1. **I yw dha vamm tas.** (*and your* [sing.])
2. **Yw an lyver ma onan lyvrow?** (*of his*)
3. **Agan mamm-wynn a drig chi.** (*in our*)
4. **My a gar ow fleghes fleghes-wynn.** (*and my*)
5. **Kemmer an arghans ma dorn!** (*in your* [sing.])
6. **Morwenna a leveris, "Fatla genes?" .broder.** (*to her*)

39 AN ACHESON – THE REASON WHY

The phrase which is usually used to begin the question 'why' is **prag y⁵** which causes fifth state mutation and is followed by a verb. Before a vowel **y** becomes **yth**. Examples 1 and 2:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Prag y harmas (garma) ev? | <i>Why did he shout?</i> |
| 2 Prag yth evas hi an te toeth da? | <i>Why did she drink the tea very quickly?</i> |

The reason why is introduced either by **drefenn** 'because' and the verbal noun **bos** 'to be' with a possessive adjective before it (Example 3), or by a noun in the possessive construction after it (Example 4). You have already met this construction with **kyns** and **wosa** in Part 36.

Prag y trigas Mighal tre?	<i>Why did Michael stay home?</i>
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3 Drefenn y vos skwith. | <i>Because he was tired.</i> |
| 4 Drefenn bos y wreg klav | <i>Because his wife was ill.</i> |

Alternatively, to emphasise the subject, it may be put first and joined to the verbal noun by **dhe²** 'to'. Examples 5 and 6:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5 Drefenn ev dhe vos skwith | <i>Because he was tired.</i> |
| 6 Drefenn y wreg dhe vos klav. | <i>Because his wife was ill</i> |

If a verb other than **bos** is required in the reply, then the construction with **dhe²** is used. Example 7:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7 Drefenn ev dhe weres y wreg ow kolghi an lestri. | <i>Because he helped his wife to wash the dishes.</i> |
|---|---|

The statements which provide these answers are 'open' in that there is nothing to indicate at what time the action occurred. This has to be taken from the context.

Example 7 could equally well be interpreted in another context as 'because he is helping' or 'will help'.

The question 'why not' is introduced by the phrase **prag na²** followed by an inflected verb. Example 8:

Prag na vynnydh jy gortos penn an gwari?	<i>Why don't you wait for the end of the play?</i>
8 Drefenn ow bos helergh ow tehweles tre.	<i>Because of my beng late returning home (Because I shall be late returning home)</i>

A negative answer is given by **drefenn na²** with an inflected verb. Example 9:

9 drefenn na² vynnav gortos mar hir. *Because I don't want to wait so long.*

GERVA

alemma <i>adv</i>	<i>from here/now</i>	kay, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>quay, platform</i>
alena <i>adv</i>	<i>from there/then</i>	ker, adj. kerra	<i>dear, dearer</i>
anfur <i>adj. anfurra</i>	<i>unwise, more unwise</i>	Kerneweger, -oryon <i>m</i>	<i>Cornish speaker</i>
apposyans, -ow <i>m</i>	<i>examination</i>	kert, -ow <i>m</i>	<i>lorry</i>
baban, -es <i>m</i>	<i>baby</i>	kloes, -yow <i>f</i>	<i>rack</i>
bardhonieth <i>m</i>	<i>poetry</i>	kons, -yow <i>m</i>	<i>pavement</i>
dargan, -ow <i>f</i>	<i>forecast</i>	kowrvargh, kowrvergh <i>m</i>	<i>camel</i>
difun <i>adj</i>	<i>awake</i>	lows <i>adj lowsa</i>	<i>loose, looser</i>
diwros, -ow <i>f</i>	<i>bicycle</i>	lewyer, lewyoryon <i>m</i>	<i>driver</i>
furv, -ow <i>f</i>	<i>shape, form</i>	managh, menegh <i>m</i>	<i>monk</i>
ganow, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>mouth</i>	managhti, -ow <i>m.</i>	<i>monastery</i>
garth-gwari,	<i>playground</i>	olifans, -es <i>m.</i>	<i>elephant</i>
garthow-g. <i>m.</i>		ranndir, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>region, district</i>
gorher, -yow <i>m.</i>	<i>cover</i>	seulabrys <i>adv.</i>	<i>formerly</i>
gwas, gwesyon <i>m.</i>	<i>fellow</i>	sewen <i>adj.</i>	<i>successful</i>
gweythva, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>factory</i>	sewenna	<i>more successful</i>
hegar (orth) <i>adj.</i>	<i>well disposed (to)</i>	souder, -oryon <i>m.</i>	<i>soldier</i>
hegarra	<i>better disposed</i>	soweth <i>interj.</i>	<i>alas</i>
helergh <i>adj.</i>	<i>late</i>	taksi, -s <i>m.</i>	<i>taxi</i>
jynn-ebrenn, m.	<i>aeroplane</i>	toth da	<i>quickly</i>
jynnow-ebrenn		trigva, -ow <i>f.</i>	<i>address</i>
kamera, -s <i>m.</i>	<i>camera</i>	tynn <i>adj. tynna</i>	<i>tight, intense tighter</i>
appos-ya (-yas)	<i>examine</i>	lesk-i (loskas)	<i>burn</i>
dargan-a (-as)	<i>forecast</i>	perth-i (porthas) kov a²	<i>remember</i>
gwayt-ya (-yas)	<i>expect</i>	sewen-i (-as)	<i>succeed, prosper</i>
hwarvos, hwer (hwarva)	<i>happen</i>	skoedh-ya (-yas)	<i>support</i>
kampoell-a (-as)	<i>mention</i>	tyb-i (-is)	<i>think</i>

Another preposition which, being made up of two parts, takes a possessive adjective as its object, is **warlergh** = **war** + **lergh** 'on the track of', 'behind', 'after'. So **war ow lergh** 'after, behind me', **war aga lergh** 'after, behind them', etc. It can be used as **wosa** is (Part 36): **warlergh hy bos omma genen** 'after she was here with us'.

DASWEL - REVIEW

Prag y prenas Pol an korev?
Drefenn ow bos heb arghans.
Prag y teuthons i ena?
Drefenn bos hwans dhedha a'gan gweles.
Prag y targanas an gwas kewer deg
hag yma hi ow kul glaw?
Drefenn ev dhe vos gokki, sur.
Prag y hworfennowgh agas ober dhe
beder eur pub Dy' Gwener?
Drefenn bos hwans dhyn a vones tre
moy a-varr.
Prag y tybydh yndella?
Drefenn nag eus ken fordh dhe dybi.
Prag nag esosta ow skoedhya dha goweth?
Drefenn nag ov mar anfur dhe wul
henna y'n prys ma.
Prag y tregh ev an skorrennow na?
Drefenn ev dh'aga leski war an tansys.
Prag na worr Hykka y basti y'n forn?
Drefenn ev dh'y dhybri yeyn.

*Why did Paul buy the beer?
Because I was without money.
Why did they come then?
Because they wanted to see us.
Why did the fellow forecast fine
weather and it's raining?
Because he was silly, certainly.
Why do you finish your work at four
o'clock every Friday?
Because we want to go home earlier.*

*Why do you think so?
Because there is no other way to think.
Why are you not supporting your friend?
Because I am not so unwise (as) to
do that this time.
Why does he cut those branches?
Because he burns them on the bonfire.
Why doesn't Dick put his pasty in the oven?
Because he eats it cold.*

DASWEL KEMMYSKYS – MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW

Yma fleghes ow kwari yn garth-gwari an
skol vyghan. Re anedha yw bysi. Yma re
erell a'ga sav orth fos an keth skol.

Prag yma an re ma ow sevel yndella?
Martesen drefenn aga bos skwith. I re
worfennas aga gwari ynsi.
'Osta lewyer an karr ma, syrr?' yn-medh an
gwithyas kres.
'Ov!' Mr Karn a worthybis. 'Pand'r'a hwer?'
'Yma diwros war an fordh ena ha gour
shyndys a'y wrowedh war an leur', an
gwithyas kres a leveris. 'Res yw dhis
gortos deg mynysenn, mar pleg. Ni a vynn
y worra dhe'n klavji a-dhistowgh.'
'My a vynn agas skoedhya y'n dra ma,' Mr
Karn a leveris. 'A allav vy agas gweres?'
An glaw yw tynna es dell o de. Nyns o an
dhargan gwir, my a dyb.
Yma jynn-ebrenn ughel a-ugh an kommol.
A yll'ta y glewes?
Gallav mes ny allav y weles.
Ro dhymm dha drigva ha'th hanow, mar
pleg.
Oll ahanowgh yw Kernewegoryon mes
nebes ahanowgh yw gwell ages re erell.
Igor gorher an badell! Pyth eus yn-danno?

Piw a appos an lewyoryon-taksi y'n ranndir
ma?

*There are children playing in the playground of
the little school. Some of them are busy.
Others are standing against the wall of the
same school.
Why are these standing in this way? Perhaps
because they are tired. They have finished
their game.
'Are you the driver of this car, Sir?' the
policeman said.
'I am!' Mr Carne replied. 'What's afoot?'
'There's a bicycle on the road there and a man
lying injured.' replied the policeman. 'You
must wait ten minutes, please. We will take
him to hospital immediately.'*

*'I will support you in that,' Mr Carne said. 'Can
I help you?'
The rain is more intense than it was
yesterday. The forecast was not true, I think.
There's an aeroplane high above the clouds.
Can you hear it?
I can but I cannot see it.
Give me your name and address, please.*

*All of you are Cornish speakers but some of
you are better than others.
Open the lid of the saucepan. What's beneath
it?
Who examines the taxi drivers in this district?*

Esowgh hwi ow kwaytya kerdh an olifanses ha'n kowrvergh ha'n enyvales erell dre gres an dre? Soweth, gyllys yns. I eth alemma seulabrys dhe deyr eur poran. Pan o Pamela difun, hi a wolghas an lestri ha'ga gorra y'n gloes.

Are you waiting for the procession of the elephants and the camels through the town centre? A pity, they are gone. They went from here at three o'clock exactly.

When Pamela was awake, she washed the dishes and put them in the rack.

Hwedhel Agan Taves V *The Story of Our Language V*

My re gampoellas **An Ordinale**. Hemm yw gwari sans hag ynno yma tri gwari, onan rag pub dydh a dri dydh. Piw a skrifas an gwariow ma? Ny wonn. Herwydh pub den skiansek neb managh yn Managhti Glasneth a wrug aga skrifa. Gyllys yw an managhti lemmyn. Nyns eus ena yn y le travydh marnas fosow isel. Yth esa an managhti ogas dhe Bennrynn.

Y'n dydhyow na tus pals o Kernewegoryon. A'n gwariow ma ni re gavas meur a'gan yeth. Ottomma ensampel diworth an kynsa gwari. Pan welas Faro tus Israel yn kres an Mor Rudh ev a leveris:

<i>(Kernewek Kres)</i>	<i>(Kernewek Kemmyn)</i>
<i>My a vyn aga sywa</i>	<i>My a vynn aga sywya</i>
<i>dhe'n mernans aga gorra</i>	<i>dhe'n mernans aga gorra</i>
<i>kekyffrys byan ha bras</i>	<i>kekeffrys byghan ha bras.</i>
<i>Ny fynnaf, certan gasa</i>	<i>Ny vynnav sertan gasa</i>
<i>onan vyth ol the vewa</i>	<i>onan vydh oll dhe vywa.</i>

Hemm yw studh an lavarow ha haval yns dh'agan lavarow dell ylydh gweles. A wodhesta konvedhes an bardhonieth ma?

Oberenn 39.1

Make the following questions negative, e.g.:

Prag y tybons i yndella? Prag na dybons i yndella?

- 1. Prag y hwre'ta y skoedhya?**
- 2. Prag y hworfennowgh agas ober dhe beder eur?**
- 3. Prag y hwaytydh jy gorthyp?**
- 4. Prag y leskons i del marow y'ga lowarth?**
- 5. Prag y perthyn ni kov a henna?**
- 6. Prag y sewenas hi?**
- 7. Prag y fynn'ta esedha omma?**
- 8. Prag yth igoras Kolan y anow y'n kuntelles?**

Oberenn 39.2

Match the answers given below (a to f) to the questions (1 to 6).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Prag na worthyp ev? | a. Drefenn hy mamm dhe bareusi hy hoen. |
| 2. Prag yth eth hi tre? | b. Drefenn na vynnons i dos. |
| 3. Prag yth evas Jori dew hanafas a de? | c. Drefenn bos hy throes shyndys. |
| 4. Prag na dheuthons i genowgh? | d. Drefenn na yll ev klewes. |
| 5. Prag yth yw an fleghes plos? | e. Drefenn bos seghes bras dhodho. |
| 6. Prag na dhons hi? | f. Drefenn i dhe wari y'n pras |

Oberenn 39.3

Read or listen to the following passage. It will be read twice. Then answer, in Cornish, the questions which follow.

Ass o Pedrik anfur! Nyns eth dhe'n dre gans y wreg drefenn ev dhe oberi yn y lowarth. Yth esa hwans dhodho a wortos tre.

"Gwith an baban ytho!" yn medh y wreg, Lynda.

"Prag na vynn'ta doen an baban genes teji?" Ev a wovynnas.

"Drefenn hi dhe vos lowenna omma genes es bos genev yn gwerthjiow leun a dus." Lynda a worthybis. "Duw genes!"

Nyns o Pedrik hegar orth y wreg mes ny sorras orti, drefenn ev dhe vos gour da.

- 1. Fatell o Pedrik?**
- 2. Prag ma vynnas Pedrik mos dhe'n dre?**
- 3. Prag na vynnas Lynda doen an baban gensi?**
- 4. Fatell o Pedrik wosa lavarow y wreg?**
- 5. Prag na sorras Pedrik orth y wreg?**

Gorthybow dhe Oberennow, Lyver 1

Answers to Exercises, Book 1

RANN 1 KORTESI	RANN 5 HEVELEPTER												
<p>Oberenn 1.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gorthugher da, Padryk. Gorthugher da, Mighal. Ottomma Pol. 2. Gorthugher da, Pol. Fatla genes? 3. Da lowr, meur ras. 4. Nos dha, oll. 5. Nos dha, Margh. 6. Duw genes, Yowann. 7. Duw genowgh hwi oll 	<p>Oberenn 5.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyns yw an dra ma prenn, dell hevel 2. Nyns yw honna Maria. 3. Nyns yw an eglos ma bryntin 4. Nyns yw an re ma losow <p>Oberenn 5.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yw hemma kenter? Yw/Nag yw. 2. Yw an voes ma derow? Yw/Nag yw. 3 Yw an diwes ma gwin frynkek? Yw/Nag yw 4. Yw an re ma mebyl? Yw/Nag yw <p>Oberenn 5.3</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Kenter yw</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Gweder yw</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Eglos yw</td> <td>4. Avalow yns</td> </tr> </table>	1. Kenter yw	2. Gweder yw	3. Eglos yw	4. Avalow yns								
1. Kenter yw	2. Gweder yw												
3. Eglos yw	4. Avalow yns												
<p>RANN 2 BOSVA</p> <p>Oberenn 2.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yma pluvek ena. 2. Yma eglos y'n le. 3. Yma karr a-ji an karrji. 4. Yma pluvenn ryb an lyver <p>Oberenn 2.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eus aval genes? 2. Eus jynn-skrifa ena? 3. Eus moes a-ji an chi? 4. Eus lyver gesys omma <p>Oberenn 2.3</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Ottomma karrji!</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Ottomma avalow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Ottomma moes!</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Oberenn 2.4</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Ottena lyver!</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Ottena pluvek!</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Ottena pluvennow!</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Ottomma karrji!	2. Ottomma avalow	3. Ottomma moes!		1. Ottena lyver!	2. Ottena pluvek!	3. Ottena pluvennow!		<p>RANN 6 STUDH</p> <p>Oberenn 6.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An eglos yw koth, dell dybav. 2. An traow yw parys, sur. 3. An fleghes ma yw feusik 4. An vowes yw lowen lemmyn 5. An mebyl yw gwerthys, dell hevel 6. An fordh ma yw kul <p>Oberenn 6.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An maw ma yw fol. 2. An losow ma yw byw 3. An den na y w gwann 4. An gegin yw kul 5. An avalow ma yw hweg 6. Henn yw da <p>Oberenn 6.3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyns yw honna Fiona. 2. Nyns yw an drehevyans na Hel an Dre. 3. Nyns yw an re na gwerthys. 4. Nyns yw an gwin ma hweg. 5. Nyns yw an gweder ma dhe les. 6. Nyns yw an jynn-skrifa parys lemmyn. <p>Oberenn 6.4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yw an gwin parys? 2. Yw an mebyl gwerthys? 3. Yw an draow dhe les? 4. Yw an den na fol? 5. Yw an drehevyans na eglos? 6. Yw an vowes lowen lemmyn? <p>Oberenn 6.5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A nyns yw an lyver ma dhe les? 2. A nyns yw Hel an Dre nowydh? 3. A nyns yw an vowes salow lemmyn? 4. A nyns yw an re ma parys? 5. A nyns yw an den ma feusik? 6. A nyns yw an gweder gwerthys? 				
1. Ottomma karrji!	2. Ottomma avalow												
3. Ottomma moes!													
1. Ottena lyver!	2. Ottena pluvek!												
3. Ottena pluvennow!													
<p>RANN 3 DIBLANSNETH</p> <p>Oberenn 3.1</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. An pras</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. An sinema</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. An lestrier</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Oberenn 3.2</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. An leurlenn</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. An woen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. An desenn</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Oberenn 3.3</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. An arr na</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. An vowes na</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. An genter na</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. An pras	2. An sinema	3. An lestrier		1. An leurlenn	2. An woen	3. An desenn		1. An arr na	2. An vowes na	3. An genter na		
1. An pras	2. An sinema												
3. An lestrier													
1. An leurlenn	2. An woen												
3. An desenn													
1. An arr na	2. An vowes na												
3. An genter na													
<p>RANN 4 ANDHIBLANSNETH</p> <p>Oberenn 4.1</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Mowes</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Pras</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Stamp</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Oberenn 4.2</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Unn bluvenn</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Unn desenn</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Unn sinema</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Oberenn 4.3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eus neppyth gesys? 2. Eus neppyth war an voes? 3. Eus nebonan a-ji an karr? 	1. Mowes	2. Pras	3. Stamp		1. Unn bluvenn	2. Unn desenn	3. Unn sinema						
1. Mowes	2. Pras												
3. Stamp													
1. Unn bluvenn	2. Unn desenn												
3. Unn sinema													

RANN 7 DASWRIANS**Oberenn 7.1**

1. Gonn. Na wonn. 2. Gonn. Na wonn
3. Gonn. Na wonn

Oberenn 7.2

1. Py aval yw hweg?
2. Py re yw dhe les?
3. Py pluvek yw honna?
4. Py gwin yw parys?
5. Py flegthes yw lowen?
6. Py stamp yw kembrek?

Oberenn 7.3

1. An gewer yw poeth.
2. Hi a wra glaw
3. Hi a wra ergh.
4. An gewer yw splann
5. Hi yw niwlek
6. Hi yw awelek

RANN 8 GOROW HA BENOW**Oberenn 8.1**

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. An gour | 2. An brithel |
| 3. An kenderow | 4. An le |
| 5. An noy | 6. An gorthugher |
| 7. An dus | 8. An diogyon |
| 9. An byskadoryon | |

Oberenn 8.2

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. An nos | 2. An geniterow |
| 3. An vodrep | 4. An nith |
| 5. An genter | 6. An gador |
| 7. An gegin | 8. An wreg |
| 9. An hwoer | |

Oberenn 8.3

1. Yw an gewer teg?
2. Eus ke ryb an koesh?
3. Yw an le'ti ma nowydh?
4. Eus anwoes war an den na?
5. Yw an tiek na feusik?
6. A nyns eus pluvek war an gador?

Oberenn 8.4

1. An vamm-wynn yw koth lemmyn.
2. Yma anwoes war an tas.
3. An gewer yw toemm.
4. An vamm yw Kernowes.
5. An teylu ma yw lowen.
6. Hi a wra ergh lemmyn

RANN 9 DESKRIFA TRAOW**Oberenn 9.1**

1. Ottena drehevyans nowydh.
2. Eus aval byghan ena?
3. Yowann yw maw fol, dell dybav.
4. Kernow yw pow keltek, sur.
5. Yma gweder byghan omma.
6. Nyns yw chi nowydh, dell hevel.

Oberenn 9.2

1. Eus benyn goth ena?
2. Lanstefan yw tre vras.
3. Pyth yw hemma? Kador gembrek yw
4. Leurlenn vrav yw honna
5. Ottena an eglos teg!
6. Yma moes vyghan omma.
7. An Tamer yw avon ddown.

Oberenn 9.3

1. An re ma yw tus kernewek.
2. An re ma yw tus vretonek.
3. Yma pyskadoryon vrav ena.
4. Pyskadoryon dha yns.
5. Ottena benynes koth.
6. Benynyes kembrek yns.
7. A nyns yw an re na flegthes vyghan?
8. Flegthes lowen yns.
9. Pluvennow byghan yns.
10. Eus chiof bras ena?

Oberenn 9.4

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Piw yw an re na? | 2. Piw yw henna? |
| 3. Piw yw henna? | 4. Piw yw honna? |
| 5. Piw yw an re na? | 6. Piw yw honna? |

Oberenn 9.5

1. Fatell yw an dra? Parys yw.
2. Fatell yw an teylu? Lowen yw.
3. Fatell yw Alban? Teg yw.
4. Fatell yw an badell na? Plos yw.
5. Fatell yw an gador-vregh? Da yw.
6. Fatell yw an re na. Bryntin yns.

Oberenn 9.6

1. Py par gwin yw hemma?
2. Py par kar yw henna?
3. Py par yeth yw homma?
4. Py par prenn yw hemma?
5. Py par karr yw henna?
6. Py par eglos yw honna?

RANN 10 PEGHENNIETH**Oberenn 10.1**

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Daras an hel | 2. Penn an fordh |
| 3. Penn an genter | 4. Hwedhel an pyskador |
| 5. Dorn an maw | 6. Kares an vamm-wynn |
| 7. Flows an flogh | 8. Gwydh an koes |

Oberenn 10.2

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mab pyskador | 6. Yn kres an dre. |
| 3. Hwedhel tiek | 7. Kanoryon |
| 5. Broder tioges | 6. Penn koes |

Oberenn 10.3

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Lyver Jori | 3. Peder benyn |
| 3. Noy Pol | 5. Diw voves |

RANN 11 SEYTH GER A VERN*Oberenn 11.1*

1. Ni yw pyskadoryon.
2. Ev yw kloppek.
3. I yw fur.
4. Hwi yw warbarth lemmyn.

Oberenn 11.2

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Hi yw rudh. | 2. I yw parow |
| 3. Hi yw kloppek | 4. I yw lowen |
| 5. I yw parys | 6. Hi yw teg. |

Oberenn 11.3

1. Yma ev war an leur.
2. Yma ev ryb an eglos
3. Yma hi yn kres an dre
4. Ev yw bretonek
5. Hi yw berr
6. Hi yw gwann

RANN 12 DEGRE*Oberenn 12.1*

1. Yw an eglos ma pur goth?
2. My yw pur lowen
3. An gewer yw pur sygh
4. Yw an voes ma re boes?
5. Ev yw re voen.
6. An hwedhel ma yw re hir.

Oberenn 12.2

1. Eus pluvennow lowr ena genowgh?
2. Yw hemma da lowr?
3. Yw an re ma teg lowr?
4. Yns i poes lowr?

RANN 13 LIES TRA*Oberenn 13.1*

1. Ottomma lyvrow kernewek
2. Yma an kentrow omma
3. An flegthes na yw lowen
4. Kemmer an avalow, mar pleg

Oberenn 13.2

1. Eus chi ryb an pras?
2. Yw an dre bras?
3. Yw an notenn berr?
4. Yw an badell ma plos?

Oberenn 13.3

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. Margh. | 2. Tiek |
| 3. Y'n pras | 4. Glyb. Hi a wra glaw |
| 5. Glyb | 6. Yn kres an dre. |
| 7. Kanoryon | |

RANN 14 NIVEROW*Oberenn 14.1*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Naw kador. | 2. Unn den |
| 3. Peder benyn | 4. Ugens karr |
| 5. Diw voves | 6. Tri maw |
| 7. Teyr hador | 8. Pymthek plat |
| 9. Naw chi | 10. Dew gi |

Oberenn 14.2

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. An dhiw voves. | 2. An dhew diek |
| 3. An dhiw bluvenn | 4. An dhew hwegynn |
| 5. An dhew wolow | 6. An dhiw gestenenn |

Oberenn 14.3

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pymp fordh | 2. Peswardhek toll |
| 3. Deg chi | 4. Ugens pluvenn |
| 5. Tri le | 6. Unnek karrji |
| 7. Seyth jynn-skrifa | 8. Teyr thesenn |

Oberenn 14.4

1. An golow yw splann
2. Pyth yw an lyver ma?
3. Homm yw lovan hir.
4. Py maw yw henna?
5. Ev yw kenderow Jori.
6. Nyns yw an hwedhel ma gwir.

RANN 15 AN EUR*Oberenn 15.1*

1. Deg mynysenn wosa deg eur.
2. Deg eur marnas ugens mynysenn.
3. Seyth eur hanter
4. Pymp mynysenn warn ugens wosa dewdhek eur.
5. Eth eur marnas kwarter.
6. Peder eur poran.
7. Kwarter wosa unnek eur.
8. A-dro hwegh eur.
9. Naw eur marnas ugens mynysenn
10. Hanter nos poran

Oberenn 15.2

1. Peder eur marnas ugens mynysenn
2. Pymp mynysenn warn ugens wosa eth eur
3. Dewdhek eur marnas pymp mynysenn
4. Ugens mynysen wosa deg eur.

Oberenn 15.3

1. Dhe bymp eur hanter.
2. Dhe gwarter wosa hwegh eur.
3. Dhe dhiw eur.
4. Dhe dhewdhek eur hanter
5. Dhe seyth eur poran

RANN16 HWILAS TRAOW*Oberenn 16.1*

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Plema'n kuntelles? | 2. Plema'n paper? |
| 3. Plema'n platow? | 4. Plema'n arghans? |
| 5. Plema'n skath? | 6. Plema'n spisti? |

Oberenn 16.2

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Y'n lowarth | 2 Y'n ganstell |
| 3. Gans an vamm. | 4 War an plat. |

Oberenn 16.3

1. Ymons i gans an tas.
2. Ymons i a-rag an chi.
3. Ymons i ryb an karrji.
4. Ymons i war an leur.

Oberenn 16.4

1. Ymons i y'n sinema.
2. Ymons i a-rag an ostel
3. Ymons i ryb an fordh
4. Ymons i yn Breten Vyghan.
5. Ymons i gans noy Yowann.

RANN 17 MOY A NIVEROW**Oberenn 17.1**

1. Nownsek hanaf warn ugens.
2. Dew vaw ha dew ugens.
3. Etek benyn ha dew ugens.
4. Unn gador ha tri ugens.
5. Tri thiek ha tri ugens.
6. Peswardhek pluvonn ha tri ugens.
7. Peder moes ha peswar ugens
8. Nownsek davas ha peswar ugens

Oberenn 17.2

1. Deg warn ugens
2. Dew ha dew ugens.
3. Peswar ha dew ugens.
4. Dewdhek ha peswar ugens.
5. Onan ha peswar ugens.
6. Kans.

Oberenn 17.3

1. Brav, kosel ha toemm.
2. War an woen yma ev.
3. Tiek yw ev.
4. Nag eus. Yma dew gi gans Mr Tamblyn
5. Ymons i a-dryv Mr Tamblyn.
6. Etek davas ha tri ugens.
7. Diw dhavas yw du

RANN 18 AN LE MAY MA TRAOW**Oberenn 18.1**

1. Yma an lyver y'n argh-lyvrow.
2. Eus drehevyans a-dryv an elgos?
3. A nys eus pluvek yn-dann an gador?
4. Yma an vamm-wynn orth an tan.
5. Nys eus fordh ryb an bargin-tir.
6. Yma gwydhenn ryb an chi.
7. Eus fordh der an koes?
8. Yma gwin gans an boes

Oberenn 18.2

1. Yma paper yn-dann an leurlenn.
2. Nys eus lowarth a-dryv an chi.
3. Eus fordhow a-rag an chiow na?
4. Yma bolla rudh war an voes.

Oberenn 18.3

- 1 Usi an ganstell genes?
- 2 Nys usi an fleghe y'n skol na.
3. A nys usi an karr y'n karrji?
4. Usi an gresenn gernewek y'n dre ma?
5. Usi an tarow y'n pras na?
6. Nys usi an deves ena.

Oberenn 18.4

1. Esons i war an leur?
2. Esons i y'n gegin?
3. Esons i y'n stret ma?
4. A nys esons i war an plat?

Oberenn 18.5

1. Nys eus lovan y'n skath.
2. Nys eus bargin-tir bras yn Kernow.
3. Eus chapel yn kres an dre?
4. Eus pronter y'n eglos?
5. Eus folennow gwag y'n lyver ma?
6. Nys eus myrgh tre hwath.

RANN 19 MEUR A po NEBES**Oberenn 19.1**

1. Meur a blatow yw plos.
2. Yma meur a dheves y'n pras.
3. Meur a fleghe yw re dew.
4. Nys eus meur a bluvonnnow gesys.
5. Kemmer meur a vara, mar pleg!
6. Ottena meur a dhellenow yn-dann an wydhenn.

Oberenn 19.2

1. Dornleow pals yw terrys
2. Tus pals yw boghosek.
3. Yma chambours pals y'n ostel
4. Yma tiogyon bals y'n pow ma.

Oberenn 19.3

1. Nys yw lies fordh salow.
2. Lies hwedhel yw re verr.
3. Lies kuntelles yw re hir.
4. Lies hwegynn yw drog.
5. Lies porth yw byghan.
6. Lies delenn yw rudh.

Oberenn 19.4

1. Nebes tus yw re voen.
2. Nebes bleujennow yw gwynn.
3. Yma nebes korev gesys.
4. Nebes fordhow yw re gul.
5. Nys eus nebes arghans lowr.
6. Nebes diwes yw hweg.
7. Nebes deves yw du.
8. Nebes amanenn yw melyn.

RANN 20 ERGHI**Oberenn 20.1**

1. Ro an lyver dhe Beder!
2. Igor an fenester, mar pleg!
3. Gwra an oberenn ma!
4. Lavar dhymm an hwedhel!
5. Lenn an erva!
6. Dege daras an chambour!
7. Deus omma dhymm!
8. Ke dhe'n gegin!
9. Pys an bluvonn diworth Jori!
10. Skrif an lavar!

Oberenn 20.2

1. Rewgh an lyver dhe Beder!
2. Igerewgh an fenester, mar pleg!
3. Gwrewgh an oberenn ma!
4. Leverewgh dhymm an hwedhel!
5. Lennewgh an erva!
6. Degeewgh daras an chambour!
7. Dewgh omma dhymm!
8. Kewgh dhe'n gegin!
9. Pysewgh an bluvonn diworth Jori!
10. Skrifewgh an lavar!

Oberenn 20.3

1. Na ro an lyver dhe Beder!
2. Na igor an fenester, mar pleg!
3. Na wra an oberenn ma!
4. Na lavar dhymm an hwedhel!
5. Na lenn an erva!
6. Na dhege darasa an chambour!
7. Na dheus omma dhymm!
8. Na ge dhe'n gegin!
9. Na bys an bluvonn diworth Jori!
10. Na skrif an lavar!

Oberenn 20.4

1. Na rewgh an lyver dhe Beder!
2. Na igerewgh an fenester, mar pleg!
3. Na wrewgh an oberenn ma!
4. Na leverewgh dhymm an hwedhel!
5. Na lennewgh an erva!
6. Na dhegeewgh an chambour!
7. Na dhewgh omma dhymm!
8. Na gewgh dhe'n gegin!
9. Na bysewgh an bluvonn diworth Jori!
10. Na skrifewgh an lavar!

RANN 21 MY YW...NYNS OV**Oberenn 21.1**

1. Nyns ov boghosek
2. Nyns ov diek.
3. Nyns os flogh gokki
4. Nyns os fur.
5. Nyns yw ev mab Mr Pennglas.
6. Nyns yw ev arghantti.
7. Nyns yw hi benyn deg.
8. Nyns yw hi delenn ell.
9. Nyns on warbarth lemmyn.
10. Nyns on tiogyon.
11. Nyns owgh tus an dre.
12. Nyns owgh parow.
13. Nyns yns skorr bras.
14. Nyns yns kanoryon dha.

Oberenn 21.2

1. Osta Albanek?
2. Yw ev koes byghan?
3. Yw hi gerva hir?
4. On ni tew?
5. Owgh hwi fleghes dha?

Oberenn 21.3

1. Fol os.
2. Gyllys yw ev.
3. Gow yw ev.
4. Devedhys yw hi lemmyn.
5. Bro vras yw hi.
6. Krev on.
7. Shyndys on.
8. Teg owgh
9. Gwann owgh.
10. Lowarthow kul yns.

Oberenn21.4

1. *We are happy.*
2. *We are not fishermen.*
3. *Isn't she Mrs Bolitho?*
4. *They are the lazy ones.*
5. *Am I safe here? You are!*
6. *Is this carpet new? No!*
7. *You are Welsh perhaps. We are!*
8. *Are they not good dances? They are!*

RANN 22 HEVELEPTER HA DIHEVELEPTER**Oberenn 22.1**

1. An chi ma yw haval orth ostel.
2. Broder Jori yw haval orth mab Lynda.
3. An desenn yw haval orth bara.
4. Hemm yw haval orth henna.
5. Euryor Wella yw haval orth huni Mr Pennglas.

Oberenn 22.2

1. An chi ma yw dihaval diworth ostel.
2. Broder Jori yw dihaval diworth mab Lynda.
3. An desenn yw dihaval diworth bara.
4. Hemm yw dihaval diworth henna.
5. Euryor Wella yw dihaval diworth huni Mr Pennglas.

Oberenn 22.3

1. *Write the same story again!*
2. *They are in the same house.*
3. *The weather is the same to day as the weather yesterday.*
4. *Take the same road as the one before!*
5. *The boats are in the same harbour together.*
6. *Green is not the same colour as green.*

Oberenn 22.4

1. Ro dhymm ken plat!
2. Diskweth dhymm ken hanaf!
3. Ke dhe gen chambour!
4. Pys ken amanenn diworth an vamm!
5. Gwra ken tra, mar pleg!
6. Leverewgh ken hwedhel!

RANN 23 AN TERMYN TREMENYS**Oberenn 23.1**

1. My o drog pes.
2. Lorna o klav
3. An re ma o da lowr.
4. I o pur dhiek
5. Hemm o an keth tra.
6. Piw o an gwettha flogh?

Oberenn 23.2

1. Ens i parow?
2. O an vodrep koth?
3. Ewgh hwi kanoryon dha?
4. O dornla an hanaf terrys?
5. En vy gokki?
6. O ev bargin-tir bras?

Oberenn 23.3

1. Yth esov vy omma.
2. Nyns esos jy ogas dhymm.
3. Esons i y'n ostel na?
4. Yth esowgh hwi yn gorsav an hynshorn.
5. Yth esons i war an treth.
6. Yma an bughes y'n pras arall.

Oberenn 23.4

1. Ni o drog pes.
2. Yth esen y'n keth karr.
3. Glawlenn an tas yw terrys.
4. Yth esa an eglos yn kres an blu.
5. An euryor ma yw nowydh.
6. Nyns esens y'n lyverva.
7. I yw gever, dell hevel.
8. An kommel yw loes.
9. Hwerydh Pam yw feusik.
10. Nyns yw an dus lowen.

RANN 24 PERGHENNIETH**Oberenn 24.1**

1. Kemmer dha dhiwes!
2. Y draow yw parys.
3. Henn yw dha vaw.
4. Y dhornleow yw terrys
5. Pyth yw dha vro?
6. My yw y geniterow.
7. Yma dha lyvrow genes.
8. Nyns eus y vebyl omma hwath.

Oberenn 24.2

1. Nyns yw aga flat glan.
2. Yth esa aga tharow yn mes.
3. Ow hoen yw parys dhe seyth eur.
4. Nyns yns i ow flasennow.
5. Hy fenn o shyndys
6. I o ow howethesow.
7. Ple'ma aga fleghes?
8. Gorr ow hansel war an voes!
9. Ple'ma hy thas?
10. Pyth yw aga arghantti?

Oberenn 24.3

1. Gwrewgh agas ober!
2. Plema ow lavrek?
3. Dha ji yw koth, dell hevel.
4. Yw agan treth glan?
5. O aga thas pes da?
6. Plema agan glawlenn?
7. Ow henderow yw Jori.
8. Usi dha hwoer genes?

Oberenn 24.4

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Lowen en. | 2. Yn kres tre vyghan. |
| 3. Unnek den. | 4. Tri. |
| 5. Duik. | |

RANN 25 HWARVOSOW TREMENYS**Oberenn 25.1**

1. Ty a leveris henna.
2. Hi a lennas an hwedhel.
3. Ev a ganas y'n eglos.
4. My a dhiskwedhas dhis an jynn-amontya
5. Maria a worras hy sagh ena.
6. Y das a neuvyas y'n mor.
7. An gath a esedhas war an gweli.
8. An re na a weresas an tiek.

Oberenn 25.2

1. Ty re leveris henna.
2. Hi re lennas an hwedhel.
3. Ev re ganas y'n eglos.
4. My re dhiskwedhas dhis an jynn-amontya.
5. Maria re worras hy sagh ena.
6. Y das re neuvyas y'n mor.
7. An gath re esedhas war an gweli.
8. An re na re weresas an tiek.

Oberenn 25.3

1. Ny brenis an radyo
2. A brenas hi pows rudh?
3. Ny brens yn an plasennow.
4. A ny brensens i boes y'n dre?
5. A brensys jy lavrek y'n gwerthji nowydh na?
6. Ny brenas Jori an korev.
7. Ny brensowgh agas mebyl. Prens yn!
8. A ny brenas an fleghes hwegynnnow? Ny brensens!

Oberenn 25.4

1. Esedhas/Na esedhas.
2. Lennsons/Na lennsens
3. Neuvis/Na neuvis.
4. Gweressyn/Na weressyn.
5. Gorrsons/Na worrsons
6. Leveris/Na leveris.

RANN 26 HWARVOSOW Y'N EUR MA

Oberenn 26.1

1. Ny brenav glawlenn nowydh.
2. Ny evydh dowr.
3. Ny gews ev flows.
4. Ny guntell hi plasennow.
5. Ny vetyn orth agan koweth.
6. Ny virowgh orth an re ma.
7. Ny dennons an lovan warbarth.
8. Ny yskynn Mona an vre.
9. Ny guntell an byskadoryon arghans.
10. Ny gews hemma kernewek da.
11. Ny vir ev orth an bellwolok.
12. Ny bren hi boes y'n dre.

Oberenn 26.2

1. Hwi a vet orth an pronter.
2. I a yskynn an menydh.
3. My a guntell an kaderyow.
4. Ni a vir orth an folenn na.
5. Wella a brenn karr nowydh.
6. An fleghes a yv aga leth.

Oberenn 26.3

1. My a bren kota nowydh pub blydhen.
2. Mighal a yv te gans y hansel.
3. Ny gewssens Kernewek.
4. An re ma a guntell stampow koth.
5. A brenowgh hwi bakken yn gwerthji Mr Page?
6. A ny virydh jy orth an bellwolok?
7. Ni a vet orth dha vab war an fordh dhe'n skol.
8. I a wort a omma pupprys.

Oberenn 26.4

1. Y'n dre.
2. Klav o.
3. Yn poynt da ymons.
4. Y'n skol yth esens.
5. Tre yn y weli.

RANN 27 VERBOW DHE LES

Oberenn 27.1

1. My a vynn gwari gans an fleghes.
2. A yll ev gweres y vamm gans an ober?
3. An avon a yn-nans dhe'n mor.
4. Yowann a wra moesow.
5. Morwenna a dheu dhe Essa pub dydh.

Oberenn 27.2

1. My a vynnas gwari gans an fleghes.
2. A allas ev gweres y vamm gans an ober?
3. Ni eth yn-nans dhe'n mor.
4. Yowann a wrug moes.
5. Morwenna a dheuth dhe Essa an myttin ma.

RANN 28 DHYMM HA DHIS

Oberenn 28.1

1. My a dhiskwedhas an skeusenn dhedhi.
2. Ni a lever an hwedhel dhedha.
3. Ev a vynn eva koffi ganso.
4. Ty a yll esedha gansa.
5. Na worr dha arghans yn ni!
6. Yma skath vras ynno.
7. Eus bollas a gowl warnedhi?
8. Hwi a yll gasa agas kota warnedha.
9. Nyns esa le rygdhi.
10. Ty a yll gul henna ragdho.
11. Ny yll an dus mos hebdho.
12. Ny wonn konvedhes hebdhi.
13. Kemmer an lyver anodho!
14. Na ewewgh dowr anedhi!

Oberenn 28.2

1. Yma kath gensi hi.
2. Ro an bluvonn dhymmo vy!
3. Ev a skrifas ynno ev.
4. Eus anwoes warnos jy?
5. Gwra henna hebdha i
6. Tri ahanan ni yw parys.
7. Kemmer an gwin ragos jy!
8. Meur ras dhiso jy!
9. A vynn a flogh gwari gensi hi?
10. Ev eth genen ni.

Oberenn 28.3

1. Yma kath gensi hyhi.
2. Ro an bluvonn dhymmo evy!
3. Ev a skrifas ynno eev.
4. Eus anwoes warnos tey?
5. Gwra henna hebdha yn ni!
6. Tri ahanan nyni yw parys.
7. Kemmer an gwin ragos tey!
8. Meur ras dhiso tey!
9. A vynn an flogh gwari gensi hyhi?
10. Ev eth genen nyni.

<p>RANN 29 HWARVOSOW OW PESYA</p> <p><i>Oberenn 29.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yth esov ow kortos ow howeth. 2. Yma Yowann ow kewsel Kernewek. 3. Nyns usi Owen owth eva y leth. 4. Yma dha vroder ow tos lemmyn. 5. Nyns usi hi ow mires orth an bellwolok. 6. Yma an tas ow kolghi an lestri. <p><i>Oberenn 29.2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyns esen ow koslowes orto. 2. Esa an tas ow palas y'n lowarth? 3. Nyns esa karr ow tos. 4. Yth esens i ow kul aga ober. 5. Eses jy ow powes? 6. Yth esa an ki owth eva dowr. 7. Yth esen ow mos. 8. Esa tren ow nesa? <p><i>Oberenn 29.3</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Esowgh hwi ow kweres? 2. Nyns esons i ow kewsel dhedhi.. 3. Yth eson ow tybri an boes. 4. Nyns esowgh ow klewes orthiv. 5. Ymons i ow kana gansa 6. Nyns eson owth holya an wir fordh. <p><i>Oberenn 29.4</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yma an venyn ma ow megì. 2. Yma an byskadoryon ow mones dhe'n mor 3. Yma aga hath ow koska war aga gweli. 4. Ymons i ow triga yn y ji. 5. Yma Jori owth esedha orth an fenester. 6. Yma agan ki ow neuvya y'n avon. 	<p>RANN 31 ARAYA TRAOW</p> <p><i>Oberenn 31.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hedhyw yw an ugensves dydh a'n mis. 2. Hy chi yw an kynsa y'n stret. 3. Ni a esedhas y'n ethves rew. 4. Ena y kansons an trydhegves salm warn ugens. 5. Dy' Gwener a vydh y nesa bloedh ha tri ugens. <p>32 PY DYDH YW EV?</p> <p><i>Oberenn 32.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dy' Mergher an nesa a vis Hedra. 2. Dy' Sadorn an pymthegves a vis Metheven. 3. Dy' Lun an kynsa warn ugens a vis Est. 4. Dy' Gwener an ethves a vis Hwevrer. 5. Dy' Sul an unnegves warn ugens a vis Genver. 6. Dy' Yow an dewdhegves a vis Gwynngala. <p><i>Oberenn 32.2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dy' Mergher an nawves a vis Hedra. 2. Dy' Sadorn an nesa warn ugens a vis Metheven. 3. Dy' Lun an ethves warn ugens a vis Est 4. Dy' Gwener an pymthegves a vis Hwevrer. 5. Dy' Sul an seythves a vis Hwevrer. 6. Dy' Yow an nownsegves a vis Gwynngala. <p>RANN 33 DA YW GANS ha DROG YW GANS</p> <p><i>Oberenn 33.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Da yw genen kerdhes warbarth. 2. Da yw gans ow broder dos dh'agan chi. 3. Drog yw gensi dybri kig. 4. Gwell yw gansa gwari peldroes. 5. Poes yw gans Harold kewsel yndella. 6. Kas yw gans Tamsyn yowynk mones dhe'n skol. 7. O gwell gansa dos y'ga harr ytho? 8. Nyns yw da genev mires orth an bellwolok. 9. Da yw gans puponan bos rych. 10. Drog yw gans an maw omwolghi. <p><i>Oberenn 33.2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My a vynn dasskor dha lyver. 2. Onan didhanus yw. 3. Na dhiwedhas an lyver. 4. Hwedhlow yn kever Kernow
<p>RANN 30 GRASSA, PANDRA, ASS!</p> <p><i>Oberenn 30.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meur ras dhis a'n dyenn-rew. 2. Meur ras dhis a'n tokyn. 3. Meur ras dhis a'n koffi. 4. Meur ras dhis ow kweres. 5. Meur ras dhis ow kortos. Ny vern! <p><i>Oberenn 30.2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pandr'a a welsys jy y'n lowarth? 2. Pandr'a skrifsons i. 3. Pandr'a a glyowgh hwi? 4. Pandr'a wra Peder pub dydh? 5. Pandr'a brenas an vamm y'n spisti? <p><i>Oberenn 30.3</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ass yw ploes an wedrenn ma! 2. Ass yw da an boes omma y'n diwotti! 3. Ass yns koynt! 4. Ass os krev! 5. Ass o drog an gewer! 6. Ass en vy klav! 	

<p>RANN 34 PERGHENIETH</p> <p><i>Oberenn 34.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eus kath dhedhi? 2. Eus skath dhodho? 3. Esa euryor dhe'n gour na? 4. Esa hwoer dhedha? 5. Eus tokyn dhymm? 6. Eus kollel-boket genes? <p><i>Oberenn 34.2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yth esa lowarth bras dhe Vr Collings. 2. Nyns esa lyverva dhe'n dre. 3. Esa dewweder dhedhi? 4. A nyns esa meur a dir dhe'n tiek? <p><i>Oberenn 34.3</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An gador ma o dhymm. 2. Oll an mebyl ma o dhe Vtrs Palmer. 3. An ki drog na o dhodho. 4. Nyns o an kota loes dhymm. 5. O an jynn-amontya nowydh dhe Beder? 6. A nyns o an koffi ma dhis? <p><i>Oberenn 34.4</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yw an bal gernewek dhis? 2. An soedhva yw dhe'n gesva. 3. Nyns o an radyo dhedha. 4. Nyns yw an seghyer dhe'n spiser 5. An bel yw dhe'n fleghes ma. 6. An bows dhu o dhe'n vamm. 7. Nyns yw an lawlenn dhymm. 8. An plasennow yw dhe'n vowes ma. <p><i>Oberenn 34.5</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An dhydhyow a hirha y'n hav 2. An pyskador a verrhas an lovan. 3. Ny lanhasyn an karr. 4. An howl a doemmha an tir. 	<p>RANN 36 KYNS ha WOSA</p> <p><i>Oberenn 36.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mona a ganas ha hi owth omwiska. 2. Ny yllsyn keskewsel ha my owth omwolghi. 3. Ass o Larri lowen ha Morwenna owth esedha rybdho. 4. Skwith o ow howeth hag ev ow revya a-dreus an avon. 5. My a vynn gorra an lestri war an voes ha ty ow pareusi an boes Kernewek! 6. An tas a yll koska deg mynysenn ha'n vebyon ow kwari peldroes yn-mes. 7. Res yw gortos a-ji ha hi ow kul glaw. 8. Fatell wrons i aga ober hag i ow kewsel warbarth? <p><i>Oberenn 36.2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yowann a welas y wreg wosa gweles y gowethes. 2. Maria a gewsis gans Padryk wosa y weres. 3. Res yw tyli wosa y brena. 4. Hi a jynnskrifas an oberenn wosa hi redya. <p><i>Oberenn 36.3</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My a wolghas an fos kyns hy liwya. 2. An oy o drog. Margh a omglewas klav wosa y dhybri. 3. Mir kyns lamma! 4. I a asas an hanafow wosa aga lenwel a goffi. 5. Lenn an lavarow wosa aga threlya yn Kernewek!
<p>RANN 35 OLL, NEBES po MANN</p> <p><i>Oberenn 35.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oll anedha o gwann, pur wann. 2. Nebes sethow o terrys. 3. Nebes ahanan re wrug an ober 4. Ny dheuth oll an gorholyon dhe'n porth. 5. Nebes lowarthow yw teg. 6. Kemmer nebes gwin y'n wedrenn. 7. Hwi oll a vydh ena a-dhistowgh 8. Oll an amaris yw leun a draow. <p><i>Oberenn 35.2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ny worthybis flogh vydh. 2. Nyns o delenn vydh glas. 3. Nyns yw lyver vydh dhe les. 4. Ny vrojyas hi oy vydh. 5. Ny lamma dasavas vydh dres ke 	<p>RANN 37 HEVELEBI TRAOW</p> <p><i>Oberenn 37.1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ev yw mar grev avel lew. 2. Dy' Yow o mar lyb avel Dy' Mergher. 3. Ty yw mar fol avello. 4. Ev o mar gales avel kolonn Pharaoh. 5. An nos yw mar dhu avel sagh-kroust an Jowl. 6. Yowann yw mar dhrog avella, dell dybav. <p><i>Oberenn37. 2</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maria yw kottha agesov. 2. An fordh ma yw salwa ages an fordh veur. 3. Lannstefan yw nes ages Loundres. 4. Piw o folla agessa? 5. Ty o feusekka agesso ytho. 6. Mighal yw byghanna ages y vroder, dell hevel.

Oberenn37.3

1. An gwanna flogh
2. An lyha arghans
3. An glanna stevell.
4. An lowenna benyn.
5. An nowyttha lyver.
6. An hwekka tesenn.

Oberenn 37.4

1. Yn Truru y trig ev.
2. Yn Sen Ostell yth ober ev.
3. Skav yw kynth yw koth.
4. Mos dhe dhonsya a wra ev.
5. Korev a yv ev.
6. Salli yw hanow y gowethes.

RANN 38 Y WERES**Oberenn 38.1**

1. My a wrug y asa a-rag Hel an Dre.
2. Y nith a vynn hy gorra war hy hador.
3. Piw a yll hy gorfenna?
4. Oll anedha a wra hy dyski.
5. Yowann a vynn hy gweres.
6. Py flogh a wrug hy skrifa dhymm?
7. Ny allav y weles lemmyn.

8. Ow heniterow a allas y dhiwedha kyns prys koen.

Oberenn 38.2

1. Gwra ow gweres!
2. A vynn'ta y dhoen dhymm?
3. Ny vynnons i aga sywya.
4. Na wra hy gweskel!
5. A wre'ta y gara?
6. A yllyn ni y dhaswul?
7. Ny wrussowgh hwi agan klewes.
8. Ny yllis vy dha weles.

Oberenn 38.3

1. I yw dha vamm ha'th tas.
2. Yw an lyver ma onan a'y lyvrow?
3. Agan mamm-wynn a drig y'gan chi.
4. My a gar ow fleghe ha'm fleghes-wynn.
5. Kemmer an arghans ma y'th torn!
6. Morwenna a leveris, " Fatla genes?" dh'y broder.

RANN 39 AN ACHESON**Oberenn 39.1**

1. Prag na wre'ta y skoedhya?
2. Prag na worfenowgh agas ober dhe beder eur?
3. Prag na waytydh jy gorthyp?
4. Prag na leskons i del marow y'ga lowarth?
5. Prag na berthyn ni kov a henna?
6. Prag na sewenas hi?
7. Prag na vynn'ta esedha omma?
8. Prag na igoras Kolyn y anow y'n kuntelles?

Oberenn 39.2

1. Prag na worthyp ev?
 - d. Drefenn na yll ev klewes.
2. Prag yth eth hi tre?
 - a. Drefenn hy mamm dhe bareusi hy hoen.
3. Prag yth evas Jori dew hanafas a de?
 - e. Drefenn bos syghes bras dhodho.
4. Prag na dheuthons i genowgh?
 - b. Drefenn na vynnons i dos.
5. Prag yth yw an fleghes ploes?
 - f. Drefenn i dhe wari y'n pras.
6. Prag na dhons hi?
 - c. Drefenn bos hy throes shyndys.

Oberenn 39.3

1. Anfur o.
2. Drefenn bos hwans dhodho a oberi yn y lowarth.
3. Drefenn an baban dhe vos lowenna gans Pedrik es bos gans Lynda yn gwerthjiow leun a dus.
4. Nyns o ev hegar orth y wreg.
5. Drefenn ev dhe vos gour da.