

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans Eth

Ethves Dyskans

Vocative Particle A², Gul, Mos, Numbers 1-10,

ANJELA

Dhe Anjela yma 'dew vargh.' Hi a² wra devnydh anodho rag lavurya gans Marie dhe'n koffiji yn Sen Malo. I a² wra mos ena pub gorthugher, hag i a² wra oberi y'n koffiji bys yn eur dhiwedhes.

An² brenoryon y'n koffiji a² wra leverel,

“Gorthugher da, Anjela. My a² garsa eva korev, mar pleg,” po

“My a² garsa eva gwin kemmyn, mar pleg,” po

“My a² garsa eva koffi, mar pleg.”

Anjela a² worthyp,

“Pur² dha, A² vester.” (Pur² gortes yw hi!)

Wor'tiwedh, Anjela ha Marie a² wra dehweles tre. Gwag yw an chi. Yann res eth dhe² byskessa. Treweythow, pan nag usi ev ow pyskessa, ev a² wra mos dhe'n koffiji y honan, ha'n tri a² wra kinyewel warbarth y'n koffiji, kyns i dhe² dhehweles tre y'n karr-tan ha mos dhe² goska.

Gerva

dew ² vargh	2CV (car)	pur ² dha	very well
a ² wra	does/makes	A ² vester	sir
devnydh	use	kortes	polite
anodho	of it	wor'tiwedh	at last
rag lavurya	(in order) to travel	a ² wra dehweles	return
a ² wra mos	go	tre (f)	home
ena	there	gwag	empty
gorthugher	evening	res eth	has gone
a ² wra oberi	work	pyskessa	to fish
bys yn	until	pan nag usi ev ow pyskessa	
eur ² dhiwedhes	a late hour		when he is not fishing
an ² brenoryon	the customers	y honan	himself
a ² wra leverel	say	tri	three
Gorthugher da	Good evening	a ² wra kinyewel	dine
my a ² garsa eva	I would like to drink	warbarth	together
korev	beer	kyns i dhe ² dhehweles	
gwin	wine		before they return
kemmyn	ordinary	karr-tan	motor car
gwin kemmyn	<i>vin ordinaire</i>	ha mos dhe ² goska	and go to sleep
koffi	coffee	p'eur ⁵ ?	when?
a ² worthyp	answers		

Govynnnow

As always, answer in complete sentences. The question itself usually gives the best guide to the wording of the answer.

- 1) **Py par karr tan eus dhe Anjela?** (What kind of car does Anjela have?)
- 2) **Piw a² wra devnydh an² dhew vargh?**
- 3) **Piw a² wra mos dhe Sen Malo gensi?**
- 4) **Piw a² wra leverel “Gorthugher da!”?**
- 5) **Fatell² worthyp Anjela dhedha?**
- 6) **P'eur⁵ hwra Anjela dehweles tre?**
- 7) **Fatell yw an chi?**

- 8) **Pandr'a² wra Yann pan nag usi ow pyskessa?**
- 9) **Pandr'a² wra Yann, Anjela ha Marie y'n koffiji?**
- 10) **Fatell² wra an tri dehweles tre?**

Gramasek

A. The Vocative Particle A².

The use of this is optional before the name or title of a person addressed

e.g. **A² vester!** Sir!

It causes second state mutation to common nouns and preceding adjectives but not to proper nouns, i.e. individual names of people.

B. The verb **gul** to make/do.

a² wra, which appears frequently in this passage, is the 3rd. sing. present tense of **gul**.

e.g. **Hi a² wra devnydh** She makes use.

Like the verb “do” in English, **gul** is used as an auxiliary verb to make alternative forms of other verbs, by putting it in front of the verb noun,

e.g. **I a² wra mos** They do go (They go)

Ty a² wra oberi You do work (You work)

*Exercise 1. Using **a² wra** plus verb-nouns, translate the following into Cornish:*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Anjela goes to St. Malo. | 6) Yann fishes. |
| 2) We speak Cornish. | 7) Marie travels with Anjela. |
| 3) The family works in the shop. | 8) She likes the café. |
| 4) Yowann writes in Cornish. | 9) They live in Truro. |
| 5) Erwan works in Rennes. | 10) Yowann sells books. |

So long as the subject is 3rd. sing, such sentences can be made negative by using **ny²** with **wra** and putting the **ny² wra** before or after the subject, though to put it before the subject is more usual.

e.g. **Ny² wra Yann triga yn Truru = Yann ny² wra triga yn Truru**
Yann does not live in Truro

*Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish. Put **Ny² wra** in front of the subject in numbers 1-3, and after the subject in 4-5.*

- 1) Peder does not work.
- 2) Anjela does not fish.
- 3) Lowena does not sell books.
- 4) Erwan does not speak Breton.
- 5) The family does not write letters to Yowann.

C. The verb **mos** (to go).

The 3rd person sing. present tense of **mos** is **a**. We met it in Dyskans 1.

e.g. **Ev a dhe² glas** He goes to a class.

The 3rd person sing. past tense occurs in this lesson:

e.g. **Yann res eth dhe² byskessa** Yann has gone to fish.

Note carefully the following points:

- 1) The particle **a²** is omitted before **a** (“goes”) and before **eth** (“went.”)
- 2) The perfect particle **re²** becomes **res** in front of **eth**.

- 3) The negative particle **ny**² becomes **nyns** in front of **a** and **eth**.
- 4) A verb-noun following a part of **mos** is preceded by **dhe**² as in the example above.

Exercise 3. Using a² and eth translate the following into Cornish:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Yowann goes to a class. | 6) We go to the café. |
| 2) Jenifer does not go to a class. | 7) Peder has gone to school. |
| 3) Yann has gone to fish. | 8) Lowena has not gone to school. |
| 4) Anjela has not gone to fish. | 9) She has gone in the car. |
| 5) He goes to the shop. | 10) Yann does not go in the car. |

D. Numbers.

We have met a few numbers already. Here are the numbers 1-10.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. onan; unn. | 6. hwegh. |
| 2. dew; diw. | 7. seyth. |
| 3. tri; teyr. | 8. eth. |
| 4. peswar; peder. | 9. naw. |
| 5. pymp. | 10. deg. |

There are several points to notice:

- 1) **Onan** (one) is used by itself, e.g. when counting, but it becomes **unn** when followed by a noun which takes second state mutation if it is feminine.
e.g. **unn mab** one son **unn² vyrgh** one daughter
- 2) **Dew**², **tri**³ and **peswar** have the forms **diw**², **teyr**³, and **peder** when followed by a feminine noun.
e.g. **dew² vab** two sons **diw² vyrgh** two daughters
tri mab three sons **teyr myrgh** three daughters
peswar mab four sons **peder myrgh** four daughters
- 3) When **dew**² and **diw**² are preceded by **an**² they take second state mutation themselves.
e.g. **an² dhew² vab** the two sons **an² dhiw² vyrgh** the two daughters
- 4) **tri**³ and **teyr**³ are followed by third state mutation.
e.g. **tri³ howeth** three friends **teyr³ hartenn** three cards
- 5) Any noun following a number stays in the singular.
e.g. **unn lyther** one letter **pymp lyther** = five letters

Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Ten Cornishmen. | 6) The two daughters. |
| 2) Three sons. | 7) Three cars. |
| 3) Four daughters. | 8) Three comrades. |
| 4) One woman. | 9) Two sons. |
| 5) The two cafés. | 10) One house. |