

# KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans Onan warn Ugens

Kynsa dyskans warn ugens

Numbers

## AN<sup>2</sup> WORVARGHAS

Pub seythun, y<sup>5</sup> hwra Jenifer mos dhe'n<sup>2</sup> worvarghas yn Truru rag prena boes dhe'n teylu. Lowena a gensi menowgh, mes Peder ny<sup>2</sup> gar mos dhe'n gwerthjiow.

Res yw prena amanenn, bakken, hoelan, keus, kyfeyth, losow, puber, sugra, tesenn, bara, kig, ha taklow erell.

Nans yw unn seythun, yth eth Jenifer ha Lowena dhe<sup>2</sup> brena gwara. Pris bakken o unn peuns ugens diner orth an hanter kilo. Jenifer a<sup>2</sup> gar prena amanenn diworth Mordir Nowydh, rag bos modrep gensi a<sup>2</sup> drig ena, mes nyns esa saw amanenn danek. Hi a<sup>2</sup> brenas dew<sup>2</sup> beuns. An pris o triugens diner orth an hanter peuns. Ny<sup>2</sup> brenas hi kyfeyth mes y<sup>5</sup> fynna Lowena kavoes keus arbennik ha pur<sup>2</sup> ger. Soweth! Nyns esa saw hanterkans diner gesys, ha ny<sup>2</sup> allsons i prena tesennow rag te!

### Gerva

gorvarghas (f) (p) gorvarghasow

supermarket

menowgh

often

amanenn

butter

bakken

bacon

hoelan

salt

keus

cheese

bara

bread

kyfeyth

pickle, jam

kig

meat

losow

vegetables

puber

pepper

sugra

sugar

tesenn (f) (p) tesennow

cake

prena gwara

to go shopping

pris (p) prisyow

price

peuns (p) peunsow

pound

ugens

twenty

diner (p) dinerow

penny

hanter

half.

Mordir Nowydh

New Zealand

modrep (f) (p) modrededh

aunt

nyns esa saw

there was only

danek

Danish

triugens

sixty

arbennik

special.

soweth!

what a pity!

hanterkans

fifty

gesys

left

(gasa

to leave)

te

tea.

arghans

money

### Govynnnow

- 1) Ple'ma'n<sup>2</sup> worvarghas?
- 2) P'eur a Jenifer ena?
- 3) Piw a<sup>2</sup> wra mos gensi menowgh?
- 4) Prag na<sup>2</sup> wra Peder mos gensi?
- 5) Pandra<sup>2</sup> wra Jenifer dhe<sup>2</sup> brena y'n<sup>2</sup> worvarghas?
- 6) Pyth o pris an bakken ?
- 7) Pyth o pris an amanenn?
- 8) Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> vynna Lowena dhe brena?
- 9) Pygemmys arghans esa gesys?
- 10) A<sup>2</sup> allsons i prena tesennow rag te?

## Gramasek

A. Cardinal Numbers. We have met numbers 1 - 10 in dyskans 8 and you have seen numbers up to twenty at the top of your lesson sheets. Now, here is a reference list of numbers.

1. <b>onan, unn</b>	21. <b>onan warn ugens</b>	41. <b>onan ha dewgans</b>
2. <b>dew, diw</b>	22. <b>dew warn ugens</b>	42. <b>dew ha dewgans</b>
3. <b>tri, teyr</b>	23. <b>tri warn ugens</b>	43. <b>tri ha dewgans</b>
4. <b>peswar, peder</b>	24. <b>peswar warn ugens</b>	44. <b>peswar ha dewgans</b>
5. <b>pypmp</b>	25. <b>pypmp warn ugens</b>	45. <b>pypmp ha dewgans</b>
6. <b>hwegh</b>	26. <b>hwegh warn ugens</b>	46. <b>hwegh ha dewgans</b>
7. <b>seyth</b>	27. <b>seyth warn ugens</b>	47. <b>seyth ha dewgans</b>
8. <b>eth</b>	28. <b>eth warn ugens</b>	48. <b>eth ha dewgans</b>
9. <b>naw</b>	29. <b>naw warn ugens</b>	49. <b>naw ha dewgans</b>
10. <b>deg</b>	30. <b>deg warn ugens</b>	50. <b>hanterkans</b>
11. <b>unnek</b>	31. <b>unnek warn ugens</b>	51. <b>unnek ha dewgans.</b>
12. <b>dewdhek</b>	32. <b>dewdhek warn ugens</b>	52. <b>dewdhek ha dewgans.</b>
13. <b>trydhek</b>	33. <b>trydhek warn ugens</b>	53. <b>trydhek ha dewgans.</b>
14. <b>peswardhek</b>	34. <b>peswardhek warn ugens</b>	54. <b>peswardhek ha dewgans.</b>
15. <b>pymthek</b>	35. <b>pymthek warn ugens</b>	55. <b>pymthek ha dewgans</b>
16. <b>hwetek</b>	36. <b>hwetek warn ugens</b>	56. <b>hwetek ha dewgans</b>
17. <b>seytek</b>	37. <b>seytek warn ugens</b>	57. <b>seytek ha dewgans.</b>
18. <b>etek</b>	38. <b>etek warn ugens</b>	58. <b>etek ha dewgans.</b>
19. <b>nownsek</b>	39. <b>nownsek warn ugens</b>	59. <b>nownsek ha dewgans.</b>
20. <b>ugens</b>	40. <b>dewgens</b>	60. <b>triugens.</b>

You will see that the counting pattern is in twenties. You need to memorize and practise as far as twenty for a start. Then:

21-39 is a repetition of 1-20 followed by **warn ugens**.

41-59 is a repetition of 1-20 followed by **ha dewgans**.

(note, however that 50 is usually **hanterkans**)

61-79 is a repetition of 1-20 followed by **ha triugens**

80 is **peswar ugens**.

81-99 is a repetition of 1-20 followed by **ha peswar ugens**.

100 is **kans**.

Past 100 we continue in twenties.

120. **hwegh ugens.**

140. **seyth ugens.**

160. **eth ugens.**

180. **naw ugens.**

200. **dew kans** (no mutation.)

Intervening numbers are shown as above,

e.g.            123.     **tri ha hwegh ugens.**  
                  189.     **naw ha naw ugens.**

Past 200 counting is in hundreds twenties and units:

e.g.            380.     **tri hans ha peswar ugens.**  
                  540.     **pypm kans ha dewgans.**  
                  724.     **seyth kans ha peswar warn ugens.**  
                  1000.    **mil**

(**mil** causes second state mutation of any following noun, but not additional numerals.)

e.g.            **mil dhen** a thousand men.            **mil, dew kans** 1,200.

Past 1000, numbers are built up similarly

e.g.            1984.    **mil, naw kans, peswar ha peswar ugens.**  
                  2000.    **dew<sup>2</sup> vil.**  
                  3000.    **tri mil.**  
                  4000.    **peswar mil.**  
                  1000000. **milvil.**

(Ken George maintains that **mil** is masculine though previous grammars have given it as feminine.)

You will see that once you have learned the numbers 1-20 and a few more words you can “work out” pretty well any number you need.

*Exercise 1. Write the following numbers in Cornish:*

1) 39.            2) 67.            3) 89.            4) 120.            5) 600.  
6) 1060.        7) 2561.        8) 494.           9) 4004.        10) 195.

Revise the special rules given about gender and mutation in connection with numbers 1 - 4 given in dyskans 8. Note also the following three points:

- 1) A noun following a numeral is always singular.
- 2) **Mil<sup>2</sup>** (1000) causes 2nd state mutation in any following noun but not in additional numerals.
- 3) In the case of a compound number, the noun follows the first part of the compound.

e.g.            **unn den warn ugens.**            twenty one men.  
                  **tri<sup>3</sup> harr tan ha dewgans.**        forty three cars.  
                  **peder kanstell ha pypm kans.**    five hundred and four baskets.

*Exercise 2. Write the following fully in Cornish words:*

1) 1000 men.            6) 901 flowers.  
2) 1050 children.       7) 174 books.  
3) 2003 heads.        8) 149 pence.  
4) 1002 women.        9) 50 friends.  
5) 504 pens.            10) 99 Cornishmen.

**B. Ordinal Numbers.** You will have noticed these numbers (first, second, third, fourth, etc.) at the top right hand corners of your lesson sheets. Here are the first ten again, with their usual abbreviations.

<b>1a.</b>	<b>kynsa.</b>	<b>6ves.</b>	<b>hweghves.</b>
<b>2a.</b>	<b>nessa.</b>	<b>7ves.</b>	<b>seythves.</b>
<b>3a.</b>	<b>tressa</b>	<b>8ves.</b>	<b>ethves.</b>
<b>4a.</b>	<b>peswara</b>	<b>9ves.</b>	<b>nawves.</b>
<b>5es.</b>	<b>pympes.</b>	<b>10ves.</b>	<b>degves.</b>

Past ten, **-ves** is added to the cardinal number at the end of which **k** becomes **g**. Only the first part of a compound number is affected.

e.g.     **21a.**     **kynsa warn ugens.**  
          **30ves.**   **degves warn ugens.**

*Exercise 3. Write the following ordinal numbers in Cornish in full, and in the abbreviated form.*

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) 1st.  | 6) 100th. |
| 2) 30th. | 7) 10th.  |
| 3) 81st. | 8) 40th.  |
| 4) 5th.  | 9) 20th.  |
| 5) 31st. | 10) 57th. |

### **Skrif**

*Give an account of one of your shopping expeditions.*