

Dyskans Tri (3)

An Tressa Dyskans

Part A Fatel yw an gewer hedhyw?

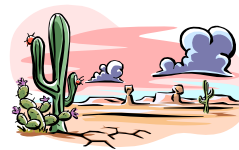
Tomm yw hi.



Yeyn yw hi.



Glyb yw hi.



Sygh yw hi.



Howlyek mes komolek yw hi.



Hi a **wra** ergh.



Hi a **wra** glaw.

Hi a **wra** ergh. *It is snowing. (literally: She does/makes snow.)*

Hi a **wra** glaw. *It is raining.*

An sesonyow



Gwenton yw *It is Spring*



Hav yw *It is Summer*



Kynnyav yw *It is Autumn*



Gwav yw *It is Winter*

Kernow

Cornwall

Breten Vyghan

Brittany

Kembra

Wales

Alban

Scotland

Iwerdhon

Ireland

Manow

Isle of Man

Pow Sows

England

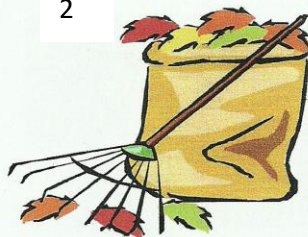
Exercise A1

Fatel yw an gewer omma?

1



2



3



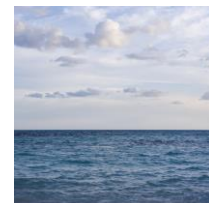
4



5



6



Exercise A2

1



2



3



4



5



Choose the correct picture for the descriptions given. It is not necessary to understand every word.

- Gwenton yw, an wedhen yw glas ha'n gwels yw glas ynwedh, nyns yw hi gwynsek.
- Mis Hwevrer yw, yeyn ha sygh yw hi, yma mowes ow skia.
- Gwav yw hi, hi a wra ergh, yma edhen y'n chi.
- Tomm yw hi, yma diw edhen, nyns yw hi komolek, an mor yw glas.
- Tomm yw hi ha howlyek ynwedh, yma gour owth omhowla.

Part B Gul to do/make

my a wra	<i>I do</i>
ty a wra	<i>you do</i>
ev a wra	<i>he does</i>
hi a wra	<i>she does</i>
ni a wra	<i>we do</i>
hwi a wra	<i>you do</i>
i a wra	<i>they do</i>

This is very useful as it enables us to use the dictionary form of a verb after ...a wra ... to form the present tense, in a positive statement

I a wra skrifa (*write*), my a wra redya (*read*), my a wra prena (*buy*)

Exercise B1 Translate

1 I do write

4 They do see (*gweles*)

2 She does read

5 It is snowing

3 We do buy

****Reading**

Two friends, Peder and Anna, have met in the street.

Peder: Dydh da. Fatla genes?

Anna: Dydh da. Yn poynt da, meur ras ha ty?

Peder: Da lowr, yeyn ov. Ass yw drog an gewer!

Anna: Yn sur, **hi a wra** ergh an gorthugher ma, dell grysav.

Peder: Pandr'**a wre'ta** haneth, ytho?

Anna: **My a wra** mos dhe'n klass kernewek genes, ty wocki! **A wre'ta** mos dhe'n diwotti, a-wosa?

Peder: **Gwrav, my a wra** mos dhe'n diwotti. **A wre'ta** prena an korev?

Anna: **Na wrav, ny wrav vy** prena an korev, dha dro yw!

Gerva

diwotti (g)	diwottiw	<i>pub</i>
korev (g)	korevow	<i>beer</i>
a-wosa		<i>afterwards</i>
haneth		<i>tonight</i>
ytho		<i>so, then</i>
prena		<i>to buy</i>
Pandra?		<i>What?</i>
Ty wocki!		<i>You idiot!</i>
Dha dro yw		<i>It's your turn</i>

Notes

1 Ass yw drog an gewer! *Literally this is 'How is bad the weather!' It may be translated as 'How bad the weather is!' or 'Isn't the weather bad!' Ass is not the same as fatel, ass is used with bos in statements or exclamations, fatel is an interrogative so use it with questions.*

Ass yw drog an gewer!

Isn't the weather bad!

Ass yw da an gewer!

Isn't the weather good!

Ass yw teg an voves!

What a pretty girl!

2 yn sur, *as there are no words for yes or no in Cornish we often use expressions of agreement like this.*

Yn sur *surely*

3 dell grysav *so I believe, this is often a 'conversation filler', in the same way as English uses 'I think so'*

Dell grysav *so I believe*

Dell dybav *so I think*

Dell brederav *so I think*

4 Pandra? *and* Pyth? *both mean what?* Pyth is used with the verb bos and pandra with other verbs

Pyth yw hemma? *What is this?* Pyth yns i? *What are they?*

Pandr'a wre'ta? *What are you doing?* (The reason for the extra apostrophe will be explained dreckly!)

5 Note on Grammar

The form of Gul above may only be used with positive statements.

*To make a question use **A wre'ta**? Do you ...?*

Cornish has no words for yes and no so we have to make use of the verb

*The answer, therefore is **Gwra** for yes or **Na wra** for no*

Gul is also used as an auxiliary verb to form the present tense (the equivalent of English emphatic present):

My a wra redya = *I do read/I read*

Ev a wra skrifa = *he does write/he writes*

Ni a wra mos = *we do go/we go*

Read the following examples

- a) **A wre'ta** redya lyver kernewek pub dydh?
Do you read a Cornish book every day?
- (i) **Gwra, my a wra** redya lyver Kernewek pub dydh.
Yes, I read a Cornish book every day.
- (ii) **Na wra, ny wra** (vy) redya lyver Kernewek pub dydh.
No, I don't read a Cornish book every day.
- b) **A wre'ta** prena korev y'n diwotti?
Do you buy beer in the pub?
- (i) **Gwra, my a wra** prena korev y'n diwotti.
Yes, I buy beer in the pub.
- (ii) **Na wra, ny wra** vy prena korev y'n diwotti.
No, I don't buy beer in the pub.

So the full form of the verb *gul* is

<i>Present tense</i>				
gwra	A wrav vy ...?	Na wrav	Ny wrav vy ..	A ny wrav vy ..?
gwredh	A wredh* ta ?	Na wredh	Ny wredh*ta ..	A ny wredh*ta ..?
gwra	A wra ev ..?	Na wra	Ny wra ev ..	A ny wra ev ..?
gwra	A wra hi ..?	Na wra	Ny wra hi ..	A ny wra hi ..?
gwren	A wren ni ..?	Na wren	Ny wren ni ..	A ny wren ni ..?
gwrewgh	A wrewgh hwi ..?	Na wrewgh	Ny wrewgh hwi..	A ny wrewgh hwi ..?
gwrons	A wrons i ..?	Na wrons	Ny wrons i ..	A ny wrons i ..?

Column 1 answers a question so means 'yes'

Column 2 is the question 'do I ..?/do you' etc

Column 3 answers a question and means 'no'

Column 4 is the negative statement 'I don't../you don't etc.'

Column 5 is the negative question 'Don't I ...?/don't you ...? etc.'

** A wredh ta is often abbreviated, especially in speech, to A wre'ta*

Similarly Ny wredh ta becomes Ny wre'ta and A ny wredh ta becomes A ny wre'ta

Particles

You will have noticed the words 'a', 'ny' and 'na' in the examples, these are particles

Na is the same as the 'nag' we met before and makes the word 'no'

Nag yw = no answering the question Yw hemma rudh? Is this red?

Nag ov = no, answering the question Os ta koth? Are you old?

Na wrav = no, answering the question A wre'ta prena? Do you buy?

Ny is the same as the nyns we met before and makes the verb negative

Nyns yw rudh It isn't red

Nyns ov vy koth I'm not old

Ny wrav vy prena korev I don't buy beer

A has two uses

(i) It is an interrogative particle

A wre'ta ...? Do you ...?

A ny wre'ta...? Don't you ...?

A nyns yw ? Isn't it ...? (It is not needed with the verb to be 'bos' 'Yw henna glas?')

When the interrogative pandra is used the 'a' of pandra is dropped to avoid having Pandra a wre'ta ...?, this becomes Pandr'a wre'ta ...?

(ii) It is used with nearly all verbs (but not the present tense of bos) in a statement: My a wra I do

Exercise B2 Translate

- 1 I write (skrifa) a letter
- 2 He writes a letter
- 3 We write a letter
- 4 You (s) buy (prena) a beer
- 5 Do you buy beer? Yes, I buy beer
- 6 Does he write a letter (lyther). Yes, he writes a letter
- 7 Does she see (gweles) the dog. Yes, she sees the dog.
- 8 Do we see the cat? Yes, we see the cat.
- 9 Does he read the book (lyver)? No, he doesn't read the book.
- 10 Do they write letters (lytherow)? No, they don't write letters.

Exercise B3 (Answer the questions based on the reading)

- 1 Fatla gans Anna?
 - 2 Fatla gans Peder?
 - 3 Fatel yw an gewer gans Peder hag Anna?
 - 4 Fatel yw an gewer hedhyw? (*where you are*)
 - 5 Pandr'a wra Anna ha Peder?
 - 6 Piw a wra mos dhe'n diwotti a-wosa?
 - 7 Piw a wra prena an korev?
- (and about yourself)
- 8 A wre'ta mos dhe'n diwotti haneth?
 - 9 A wre'ta prena bara (*bread*) y'n popiti (*baker's*)?
 - 10 A wre'ta skrifa lyther pub dydh?

Exercise B4

1		2							3	A-dreus 1 Autumn
							4			5 boy
5				6	7					6 super
										8 red
8		9							10	12 English for loos
				11		12				13 Tuesday dy'
13								14		14 eight
										15 ha 10 war-nans
				15						Brittany

War-nans

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 Wales | 4 chair | 10 gwel (see) | 15 a-dreus | 14 mis – is August |
| 2 nine | 7 who | 11 English for hatt | | |
| 3 man | 9 Monday | 13 but | | |