

## Dyskans Peswar (4)

## An Peswora Dyskans

### **\*\*Part A Reading**

Alan: Ow chi yw byghan hag arnowydh. Ynno yma tri chambour hag unn stevel-omwolghi a-ugh. A-woles yma'n esedhva, an gegin, an bisva ha'n sodhva. Yma lowarth byghan dhyn ha karrji ryb an chi.

Brenda : Bras hag arnowydh yw ow chi, yma peswar chambour ha diw stevel-omwolghi war an nessa leur. Ow chambour yw pur vras gans gweli, jynn-amontya, kador, desk, ha pellwolok. A-woles yma esedhva, sodhva, kegin, kowasell hag esedhva aral. Ynwedh yma stevel-wari (gans cinema, wii h.e.) barr ha pisva. Yma lowarth bras dhymm hag y'n lowarth yma poll-neuvya.

### **Gerva**

		<i>English</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>notes</i>
chi	<i>g</i>	<i>house</i>	chiow	<i>See note 2</i>
ow chi		<i>my house</i>		
ha'n		<i>and the</i>		= hag an
lowarth	<i>g</i>	<i>garden</i>	lowarthyow	<i>See note 3</i>
byghan		<i>small</i>		<i>See note 4</i>
arnowydh		<i>modern</i>		
ynno		<i>in it</i>		
yma		<i>there is/are</i>		<i>See note 7</i>
chambour	<i>g</i>	<i>bedroom</i>	chambouryow	
stewel	<i>b</i>	<i>room</i>	stevellow	
stewel-omwolghi		<i>bathroom</i>	stevellow-omwolghi	
a-ugh		<i>above</i>		
a-woles		<i>below</i>		
esedhva	<i>b</i>	<i>sitting room</i>	esedhvaow	<i>See note 1</i>
kegin	<i>b</i>	<i>kitchen</i>	keginow	
an gegin		<i>the kitchen</i>		
pisva	<i>b</i>	<i>toilet</i>	pisvaow	<i>See note 1</i>
an bisva		<i>the toilet</i>		
sodhva	<i>b</i>	<i>office</i>	sodhvaow	<i>See note 1</i>
lowarth	<i>g</i>	<i>garden</i>	lowarthyow	
dhyn		<i>to us</i>		<i>See note 6</i>
karrji	<i>g</i>	<i>garage</i>	karrjiow	
ryb		<i>by/ beside</i>		
bras		<i>big</i>		
war		<i>on</i>		
nessa		<i>second</i>		
leur	<i>g</i>	<i>floor</i>	leuryow	
pur		<i>very</i>		<i>causes a 2<sup>nd</sup> mutation</i>

pur vras		<i>very big</i>		
gans		<i>with</i>		
gweli	<i>g</i>	<i>bed</i>	gweliow	
jynn-amontya	<i>g</i>	<i>computer</i>	jynnow-amontya	
kador	<i>b</i>	<i>chair</i>	kadoryow	
an gador		<i>the chair</i>		
pellwolok	<i>b</i>	<i>television</i>	pellwologow	
an bellwolok		<i>the television</i>		
kowasell	<i>b</i>	<i>shower</i>	kowasellow	
aral		<i>other</i>	erel	<i>See note 4</i>
ynwedh		<i>also/as well</i>		
gwari		<i>to play</i>		<i>Here 'games room'</i> <i>stevel-wari</i>
h.e.		<i>etc.</i>	<i>Abbreviation for hag erel</i>	
dhymm		<i>to me</i>		<i>See note 6</i>
poll-neuvya		<i>swimming pool</i>		

*g = gorow (masculine) b = benow (feminine)*

### **Notennow (Notes)**

- All words ending in -va are feminine (it indicates a place)*
- There are more masculine than feminine nouns in Cornish*
- The commonest way of forming the plural in Cornish is by adding -ow, the second most common is to add -yow*
- aral is the only adjective in Cornish to have a distinct plural erel*  
*An gador aral the other chair; an kaderyow erel the other chairs*
- You will have noticed lowarth byghan in the reading, this is 'garden small'; Cornish puts the adjective after the noun with very few exceptions. If the noun is feminine then the adjective is mutated (a 2<sup>nd</sup> mutation) the same thing will happen after a masculine plural noun of persons*  
*benyn + teg → benyn deg; studhyoryon + da → studhyoryon dha*
- Some prepositions in Cornish 'decline' i.e. they combine with the pronouns dhe (to):*

<i>dhymm to me</i>	<i>dhis to you (sing.)</i>	<i>dhodho to him</i>	<i>dhedhi to her</i>
<i>dhyn to us</i>	<i>dhywgh to you (plural)</i>	<i>dhedha to them</i>	

**7** *yma means there is or there are. It answers the question Ple'ma ...? Where is ...?*

*Ple'ma'n chi? Yma'n chi yn Truru. Where is the house? There is the house in Truro/The house is in Truro*

*Yma kador y'n stevel. There is a chair in the room*

*Yma kadoryow y'n stevel. There are chairs in the room*

*Note ple'ma'n = ple yma an; yma'n = yma an there is the y'n = yn an in the*

**Exercise A1** Please answer questions in Cornish

Chi Alan

1 Ple'ma'n stevel-omwolghi?

2 Ple'ma'n bisva?

3 Ple'ma'n karrji?

Chi Brenda

4 Ple'ma'n stevellow-omwolghi?

5 Ple'ma'n sodhva?

6 Ple'ma'n bellwolok?

7 Ple'ma'n poll-neuvya?

8 Ple'ma'n cinema?

**Exercise A2** Translate

1 A big house

2 a pretty girl

3 the pretty girl

4 black hair

5 a small car

6 studhyores dha

7 dyskador drog

8 an venyn verr

9 an gador vras

10 an gegin vyghan

**Part B - To have**

Cornish tends to avoid the use of the verb 'to have' instead using the expression 'there (it) is to me' or 'there (it) is with me'.

I have a dog Yma ki dhymm (there is a dog to me)

He has a cat Yma kath dhodho. (there is a cat to him)

The man has a car Yma karr gans an gour (there is a car with the man)

There is a subtle difference between Yma ki dhymm and Yma ki genev The first implies the dog is owned by me and the latter implies the dog is with me.

Gans with

genev with me	genes with you	ganso with him	gensi to her
genen with us	genowgh with you	gansa with them	

Notice the endings

1 p s my	dhymm	genev	The 'm' is unusual
2 p s ty	dhis	genes	usual 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular ending
3 p s ev	dhodho	ganso	usual 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular masculine ending
3 p s hi	dhedhi	genshi	usual 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular feminine ending
1 p pl ni	dhyn	genen	usual 1 <sup>st</sup> person plural ending
2 p pl hwi	dhywgh	genowgh	usual 2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural ending
3 p pl i	dhedha	gansa	usual 3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural ending

### Exercise B1

Translate

1 Yma ki dhedhi.

5 Peter has (owns) a dog.

2 Yma chi dhyn

6 We have a computer

3 Yma flogh genev

7 They have a swimming pool

4 Yma skath dhe Jowan

8 You (sing.) have a book.

### Part C - To have to

This is rendered in Cornish by 'necessary is to me.' Res yw dhymm

Res yw dhymm <i>I must</i>	Res yw dhis <i>You must</i>	Res yw dhodho <i>He must</i>	Res yw dhedhi <i>She must</i>
Res yw dhyn <i>We must</i>	Res yw dhywgh <i>You must</i>	Res yw dhedha <i>They must</i>	

So 'I must go to London' is 'Res yw dhymm mos dhe Loundres.'

### \*\*Reading

Read the following passage adapted from Bora Brav Rannas 3 Kynsa Kentel.

Mester Tomas: Dydh da, Andi. Fatla genes?  
 Andi: Dydh da, yn poynt da ov, meur ras ha genes jy\*?  
 Mester Tomas: Da lowr, mes den koth ov, lemmyn.  
 Andi: Mes kellys ov. Ple'ma kres an dre, mar pleg?  
 Mester Tomas: Arta mar pleg! Nebes bodhar ov.  
 Andi: Mes kellys ov. Ple'ma kres an dre?  
 Mester Tomas: Ena, yma'n eglos vras yn kres an dre.  
 Andi: Meur ras. Usi an eglos ryb an varghas?  
 Mester Tomas: Usi, yma'n eglos ryb an varghas.  
 Andi: Eus gorvarghas omma yn ogas?  
 Mester Tomas: Eus, yma gorvarghas yn Stret Nowydh.  
 Andi: Hag eus lytherva ryb an eglos?  
 Mester Tomas: Nag eus, nyns eus lytherva ryb an eglos, yma'n lytherva ryb an skol.  
 Andi: Meur ras dhis.

\*jy merely emphasises the genes and isn't really translatable into English. You will hear people say 'ha ty' instead of 'genes jy'; ha ty is much more common than genes (jy).

## Gerva

koth	<i>old</i>		
lemmyn	<i>now</i>		
kellys	<i>lost</i>		
kres	<i>middle/centre</i>		
ena	<i>there</i>		
tre (b)	<i>town</i>	trevow	an dre
arta	<i>again</i>		
nebes	<i>some, a bit</i>		
bodhar	<i>deaf</i>		
eglos (b)	<i>church</i>	eglosyow	
bras	<i>big</i>		Note 1
usi	<i>Is the</i>		Note 2
ryb	<i>by, beside</i>		
eus	<i>Is there a</i>		Note 2
gorvarghas (b)	<i>supermarket</i>	gorvarghasow	
nowydh	<i>new</i>		
lytherva (b)	<i>post office</i>	lythervaow	
skol (b)	<i>school</i>	skolyow	

## Notennow

### 1 Adjectives

*Adjectives mutate (2<sup>nd</sup>/soft/lenition) after feminine nouns, and after masculine plurals of persons) the table is repeated here:*

	b	ch	d	ga	ge	gl	gr	gw	gy	go	gu	gro	gru	k	m	p	t
2nd	v	j	dh	a	e	l	r	w	y	wo	wu	wro	wru	g	v	b	d

Ki + bras = ki bras (*ki is masculine so the adjective does not mutate*)

Kador + rudh = kador rudh (*words beginning with 'r' never mutate*)

Kador + bras = kador vras (b → v as shown in the table as kador is feminine)

Eglos + bras = eglos vras

Studhyoryon + da = studhyoryon dha (*studhyoryon is a masculine plural of people*)

*But adjectives beginning with k, p or t do not mutate after nouns ending with s or th*

So mowes vras *but* mowes teg

**2** yma, usi and eus all these words have the meaning is (as well as yw)  
 Yma means there is or there are, and is used to indicate position  
 Yma eglos y'n dre                      *There is a church in the town*  
 Yma kadoryow y'n stevel              *There are chairs in the room*

*But yma is not used in the negative or in questions*

(i) *Negatives*

Nyns eus eglos y'n dre                      *There is not a church in the town*  
     *(not is church in the town)*

Nyns eus kadoryow y'n stevel *There are not chairs in the room*  
     *(Not is chairs in the room)*

Nyns usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh *The church is not in New Street*  
     *(Not is the church in New Street)*

Nyns usi an kadoryow y'n stevel *The chairs are not in the room*  
     *(Not is the chairs in the room)*

*The difference between eus and usi is that the former is indefinite and the latter is definite*    *nyns eus = not is (a)*  
     *nyns usi = not is the*

(ii) *Interrogatives*

Eus eglos y'n dre?                      *Is there a church in the town?*

Eus kadoryow y'n stevel?              *Are there chairs in the room?*

Usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh? *Is the church in New Street?*

Usi an kadoryow y'n stevel?    *Are the chairs in the room?*

*Again*              *eus = is there (a)*

*usi = is the*

(iii) *Answers*

Eus eglos y'n dre?                      *Eus, yma eglos y'n dre.*  
     *Yes, there is a church in the town*

*Nag eus, nyns eus eglos y'n dre.*  
     *No, there is no church in the town*

Eus kadoryow y'n stevel?              *Eus, yma kadoryow y'n stevel.*  
     *Yes, there are chairs in the room*

*Nag eus, nyns eus kadoryow y'n stevel.*  
     *No, there are no chairs in the room.*

Usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh? *Usi, yma'n eglos yn Stret Nowydh.*  
     *Yes, the church is in New Street.*

*Nag usi, nyns usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh.*  
     *No, the church is not in New Street*

Usi an kadoryow y'n stevel?              *Usi, yma'n kadoryow y'n stevel.*  
     *Yes, the chairs are in the room.*

*Nag usi, nyns usi an kadoryow y'n stevel.*  
     *No, the chairs are not in the room.*

### **Exercise C1** Translate

- 1 *The school is in the town (There is the school in the town)*
- 2 *The house is by the river (avon (b))*
- 3 *There is a house on the hill (bre (b))*
- 4 *There are no boats (skath (b)) on the river*
- 5 *The sun is in the sky (ebron (b))*
- 6 *There are no clouds in the sky*
- 7 *Are there houses in the street? (stret (g)). Yes, there are houses in the street.*
- 8 *Is there a doctor (medhek (g)) in the house? No, there is no doctor in the house.*
- 9 *Is the car in the garage? Yes, the car is in the garage.*
- 10 *Is the dog in the house? No, the dog isn't in the house, the dog is in the street.*

### **Exercise C2**

*Write a short description of your house. Try to write five to ten sentences.*