

Part A

Numbers 0 – 100 dates, ages, seasons, collectives

Cornish counts in twenties so here are the other numbers

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

Notennow

- (i) 60 = tri ugens, 70 = deg ha tri ugens,
80 = peswar ugens, 90 = deg ha peswar ugens
- (ii) *only the numbers from 21 – 39 use warn all numbers thereafter use ha*
- (iii) 100 = kans, 1 000 = mil, 1 000 000 = milvil (*both mil and milvil cause a 2nd state mutation in a following noun*)
- (iv) *you may use either deg ha dew ugens or hanterkans for fifty*
- (v) *compound numbers with a noun put the noun after the first element:*
31 books = unnek lyver warn ugens 43 cows = teyr bugh ha dew ugens
- (vi) *Remember: numbers are always followed by a singular noun and lies = many is treated in the same way as a number, so is followed by a singular noun.*
- (vii) *years of age is bloodh, so we say:*
Pypmp bloodh yw ev *He is 5 years old*
Peswar bloodh warn ugens yw hi *She is 24 years old.*

Exercise A1 Write out in full

- 1) 39 2) 57 3) 63 4) 89 5) 99
6) kans, peswardhek warn ugens 7) mil, naw kans, deg ha tri ugens
8) diw vil, peswardhek 9) hwetek ha tri ugens 10) nownsek ha peswar ugens

Exercise A2 translate

- 1 Alyn is 93 years old
2 Brenda is 3 years old
3 Seyth bloodh ha dew ugens yw Chris
4 Etek bloodh warn ugens yw Davydh
5 Peswardhek bloodh yw Elizabeth

Part B

Do you remember the seasons (lesson 3)?

gwav winter gwenton spring hav summer kynnyav autumn

**** Conversation.** Here is a description of the weather taken from *Keskowsow Istorek ha Keskowsow*, published by Kowethas an Yeth Kernewek (nebes amendys). This is a conversation between Captain John Smith and Pocohontas.

Po: Fatel yw an gewer yn Kernow?

Yo: Well, treweythyow howlyek yw, ha treweythyow niwlek yw, ha treweythyow gwynsek yw, ha treweythyow hi a wra glaw -

Po: Hag yn hav?

Yo: Yn hav? Henn yw an gewer yn hav. Kehaval yw an gewer yn gwav, mes nebes moy yndella -

Po: Klew, Yowann. Yma dhymm keniterow, Minnehaha hy hanow hag yma dy'gol dhedhi dhe'n Enesow Bahama. Ena yma an howl ow splanna dres an jydh, ha'n ster ow terlenti dres an nos, ha'n palmwedhennow ow kwaya y'n gewer glaw, ha tomm yw an mor rag neuvya ynno... Deus, A Yowann, gwren ni mos hevlana dhe'n Enesow Bahama. Martesen ni a yll mos dhe Gernow y'n vledhen a dheu...

Gerva

kehaval	<i>similar</i>	
nebes moy yndella	<i>a bit more so</i>	
keniterow	<i>(female) cousin</i>	
dy'gol	<i>holiday</i>	
Enesow Bahama	<i>Bahamas</i>	
ster	<i>stars</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
ow terlenti	<i>sparkling</i>	<i>See note 2</i>
dres	<i>throughout</i>	

palmwedhennow	<i>palm trees</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
ow kwaya	<i>swaying</i>	<i>See note 2</i>
klor	<i>mild</i>	<i>See note 3</i>
ynno	<i>in it</i>	<i>See note 4</i>
deus	<i>come</i>	<i>Imperative: more on this later</i>
Gwren ni mos	<i>Let's go</i>	
martesen	<i>perhaps</i>	
hevlena	<i>this year</i>	
y'n vledhen a dheu	<i>next year</i>	

Notennow

1 ster

The word for a star in Cornish is steren. There are two forms of the plural

- (i) Sterennow = *lots of individual stars*
- (ii) Ster = *stars in general*

This happens with several words, especially of living 'things'. Steren is known as the singulative, sterennow is the plural and ster is the collective

<i>singulative</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>collective</i>	<i>English</i>
steren	sterennow	ster	star
gwedhen	gwedhennow	gwydh	tree
pluven	pluvennow	pluv	feather*
avanen	avanennow	avan	raspberry
briallen	briallennow	brialli	primrose
gwenenen	gwenenennow	gwenen	bee
komolen	komolennow	kommol	cloud

And many other examples.

All of the words above are feminine

**pluven has a modern, extended meaning of 'a pen'*

2 ow terlenti

Remember the present participle, in Cornish, is formed by putting 'ow' in front of the infinitive (dictionary form).

ow causes a 4th mutation

4th mutation also known as the hard mutation or provection

	b	ch	d	ga	ge	gi	gl	gr	gw	gy	go	gu	gro	gru	k	m	p	t
4 th	p		t	ka	ke	ki	ki	kr	kw	ky	ko	ku	kro	kru				

terlenti	<i>to sparkle</i>	ow terlenti	<i>sparkling</i>
gwaya	<i>to sway</i>	ow kwaya	<i>swaying</i>
dos	<i>to come</i>	ow tos	<i>coming</i>
mos	<i>to go</i>	ow mos	<i>going</i>
gul	<i>to do</i>	ow kul	<i>doing</i>

3 klor

This is y'n gewer glor in the passage, remember that kewer is feminine and the following adjective therefore mutates.

4 ynno

Yn like many prepositions in Cornish declines, i.e. following pronouns combine with the preposition as with dhe and gans

ynno = in it or in him

ynnov in me ynnos in you ynno in him ynni in her,

ynnnon in us ynnowgh in you ynna in them

Exercise B1 *These questions relate to the passage.*

1 Yw an gewer howlyek yn Kernow?

2 A wra hi glaw yn hav?

3 Pyth yw hanow keniterow Pocohontas?

4 Keniterow Pocohontas a wra mos dhe by le rag hy dy'gol?

5 Fatel yw an ster dres an nos?

6 Usi an howl ow splanna ena?

7 Pandr'a wra an palmwedhennow?

8 Yw an mor tomm?

9 I a yll mos dhe by le y'n vledhen a dheu?

10 Ha ty, a wre'ta mos dhe Gernow rag dha dhy'gol?

Exercise B2

Write about 50 – 100 words 'Kerdh yn hav' (A walk in summer)