KDL

Dyskans Dew (2)   An Nessa Dyskans

** *Part A   Reading*

Yowann: Ottena gour! Piw yw an gour na?
Maria: Henn yw Mester Angwynn. Mester Angwynn yw henna.
Yowann: Hag ottena benyn! Piw yw an² venyn na?
Maria: Honn yw Mestres Angwynn. Mestres Angwynn yw honna.
Yowann: Yw an maw gans Mester ha Mestres Angwynn aga mab?
Maria: Yw. Aga mab yw ev.
Yowann: An teylu Angwynn yns i.

Kemmerys dhiworth Holyewgh an Lergh 1 (nebes amendys)

Gerva *(Vocabulary)*

		Plural of noun		
ottena			*Look, there is*	
gour	g	gwer	*man*	*also husband*
Piw …?			*Who …?*	
henn(a)	g		*that*	*See grammar note*
ha(g)			*and*	hag *before vowels*
benyn	b	benynes	*woman*	
honn(a)	b		*that*	*See grammar note*
maw	g	mebyon	*boy*	*The same plural is*
mab	g	mebyon	*son*	*used for both*
aga mab			*their son*	
gans			*with*	
teylu	g	teyluyow	*family*	

Grammar Notes

Demonstratives

Ki yw hemma	*This is a dog*	Hemm yw ki
Kath yw homma	*This is a cat*	Homm yw kath
Ki yw henna	*That is a dog*	Henn yw ki
Kath yw honna	*That is a cat*	Honn yw kath

Pyth yw hemma? *What is this?*

'This' in Cornish is hemma/homma.
Hemma *is used with masculine nouns and* homma *with feminine nouns.*

Ki yw hemma *has the emphasis on the* ki *so in English would be This is a* <u>*dog*</u>.
Hemm yw ki = <u>*This*</u> *is a dog. The* 'a' *of* hemma *is dropped before* yw..

Kath yw homma = *this is* <u>*a cat*</u>   Homm yw kath = <u>*this*</u> *is a cat*

To say this or that boy we put the noun after an *and add* ma *(this) or* na *(that) so* an maw ma *is this boy and* an maw na *is that boy;* an vowes ma *this girl,* an vowes na *that girl (remember to mutate the feminine word). The* ma *and* na *do not change if the noun is plural.*

An ki ma yw bras	*This dog is big*	Bras yw an ki ma
An^2 gath ma yw bras	*This cat is big*	Bras yw an^2 gath ma
An ki na yw bras	*That dog is big*	Bras yw an ki na
An^2 gath na yw bras	*That cat is big*	Bras yw an^2 gath na

ki	*dog*	kath	*cat*
an ki	*the dog*	an^2 gath	*the cat*
an ki ma	*this dog*	an^2 gath ma	*this cat*
an keun ma	*these dogs*	an kathes* ma	*these cats*
an ki na	*that dog*	an^2 gath na	*that cat*
an keun na	*those dogs*	an kathes* na	*those cats*

* feminine words do not mutate in the plural

Gerva

		plural	
ki	g	keun	*dog*
kath	b	kathes	*cat*
chi	g	chiow	*house*
eglos	b	eglosyow	*church*
lyver	g	lyvrow	*books*
pluvenn	b	pluvennow	*pen*

Exercise A1

Translate

1 this house	5 this pen	9 this dog
2 that house	6 that pen	10 that book
3 these houses	7 these pens	11 this teacher (m)
4 those houses	8 those pens	12 those cats

Exercise A2

Translate in two ways where possible, for example
That boy is good   An maw na yw da *or*   Da yw an maw na

1 This cat is small (byghan)	5 Is this girl good?
2 That dog is big	6 That book isn't new
3 This house is old (koth)	7 This student is old
4 These pens are new (nowydh)	8 Those women are tired

**Part B   Niverow   *Numbers*

Py lies?   *How many?*

Cornish counts in twenties, but for this lesson we will concentrate on the numbers from 0 to 10.

0	mann	
1	onan	*When counting but* unn *in front of a noun, causes a 2nd mutation of following feminine singular nouns:* unn lyver, unn gath
2	dew	*But* diw *with feminine nouns, both* dew *and* diw *cause a second mutation and are themselves mutated after* an dew dhen, diw venyn, an dhew dhen, an dhiw venyn
3	tri	*But* teyr *with feminine nouns. Both* tri *and* teyr *cause a different mutation (3rd)* k → h p → f t → th *(no other letters are affected)* tri thas, teyr fluvenn
4	peswar	*But* peder *before feminine nouns. Neither* peswar *nor* peder *cause a mutation.* peswar den, peder benyn
5	pymp	
6	hwegh	
7	seyth	*No other numbers have a feminine form*
8	eth	
9	naw	*No other numbers cause a mutation*
10	deg	

As you can see from the examples in the table numbers in Cornish are followed by a singular noun

unn lyver, dew lyver, tri lyver, peswar lyver, pymp lyver …

Exercise B3 *Basic Arithmetic (Answer in the form* onan + dew = tri)

1	onan + hwegh	2	dew + tri + onan
3	peswar + pymp	4	tri – dew
5	eth – tri	6	peswar x dew
7	tri x tri	8	naw ÷ tri
9	eth ÷ dew	10	peswar x dew – pymp x onan

Note: we read this as

onan + dew = tri   onan ha dew yw tri

peswar – tri = onan   peswar marnas tri yw onan

pymp x dew = deg   pymp gweyth dew yw deg

peswar ÷ dew = dew   peswar rynnys yntra dew yw dew

Part C   *Colours*

Py liw yw hemma? *What colour is this?*

… yw ow dewlagas   *my eyes are …*
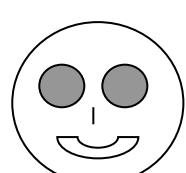
glas   gell   gwyrdh   loes

… yw ow gols   *my hair is …*

gell	(light) brown	berr	short
rudh	red	hanter hir	medium
loes	grey	ewn	straight
du	black	hir	long*
melyn	blonde	krullys	curly
* hir *also means tall*			
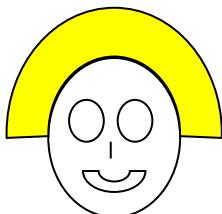
an gols yw melyn   an gols yw loes   an gols yw rudh
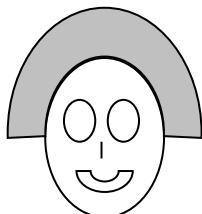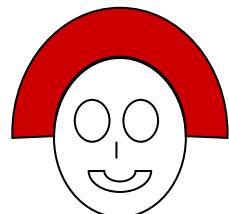
melyn yw an gols   loes yw an gols   rudh yw an gols
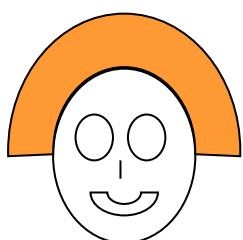
an gols yw gell   an gols yw du
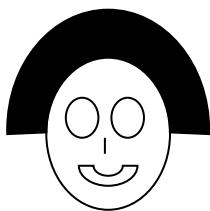
gell yw an gols   du yw an gols

Py liw yw hemma?   *What colour is this?*

	rudh	*red*	
	glas	*blue*	*Also used for all 'green' living things*
	gwyrdh	*green*	*Artificial 'green' things*
	melyn	*yellow*	
	gwynn	*white*	
	du	*black*	
	gell	*brown*	*This is a light brown. For a darker brown use* gorm
	gwynnrudh	*pink*	*This is a whitish pink. You can also use* rudhwynn *for a redder pink*
	rudhvelyn	*orange*	*This is a reddish orange. You can also use* melynrudh *for a yellower orange*
	arghans	*silver*	
	owr	*gold*	
	purpur	*purple*	*The versions* rudhlas *and* glasrudh *are also used*
	loes	*grey*	

hatt	g	hattow/hattys	*hat*
lavrek	g	lavrogow	*trousers*
kota	g	kotow	*coat*
krys	g	krysyow	*shirt*
eskis	b	eskisyow	*shoe*
logosenn	b	logos	*mouse*
tykki-Duw	b	tykkies-Duw	*butterfly*
edhen	b	ydhyn	*bird*

To make a statement we can say

An hatt yw rudh   *The hat is red*
    or   *remember the emphasis is on the first word.*
Rudh yw an hatt,

An hattys yw rudh   *the hats are red*

Rudh yw an hattys   *red are the hats*

 notice we still use yw *(is) even though the hats are plural.*

I yw rudh   *they is red (this is good Cornish!)*

But if you wish to start with the complement then you must use

Rudh yns i   *red are they*

 (more on this later).

Exercise C4

Translate

1   An logosenn yw loes
2   Ow dewlagas yw glas
3   An ki yw du ha gell.
4   Gwynn yw an² gath.
5   An kota yw rudh ha gwyrdh
6   Melyn yw an edhen
7   *The trousers are black*
8   *These shoes are brown*
9   *The butterfly is pink and blue and white*
10   *The house is blue, the door (*daras (g)*) is green.*
11   *This shirt is white but (*mes*) that shirt is blue.*
12   *My eyes are brown*
13   *My hair is grey and curly*
14   *My hair is short and red*
15   Hir ha du yw an krys
16   An lavrek yw berr, glas ha gwyrdh
17   Unn ki yw gwynn ha du
18   Berr yw an² venyn ma
19   An² dhiw² venyn na yw hir.
20   *The five dogs are black, brown and small.*