

## 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 an<sup>2</sup> 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)

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

### Grammar Notes

#### Demonstratives

Ki yw hemma	<i>This is a dog</i>	Hemm yw ki
Kath yw homma	<i>This is a cat</i>	Homm yw kath
Ki yw henna	<i>That is a dog</i>	Henn yw ki
Kath yw honna	<i>That is a cat</i>	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 dog*.

Hemm yw ki = This is a dog. The 'a' of hemma is dropped before yw..

Kath yw homma = *this is a cat*

Homm yw kath = this 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* vowels *ma* *this girl*, *an* vowels *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	<i>This dog is big</i>	Bras yw an ki ma
An <sup>2</sup> gath ma yw bras	<i>This cat is big</i>	Bras yw an <sup>2</sup> gath ma
An ki na yw bras	<i>That dog is big</i>	Bras yw an ki na
An <sup>2</sup> gath na yw bras	<i>That cat is big</i>	Bras yw an <sup>2</sup> gath na

ki	<i>dog</i>	kath	<i>cat</i>
an ki	<i>the dog</i>	an <sup>2</sup> gath	<i>the cat</i>
an ki ma	<i>this dog</i>	an <sup>2</sup> gath ma	<i>this cat</i>
an keun ma	<i>these dogs</i>	an kathes* ma	<i>these cats</i>
an ki na	<i>that dog</i>	an <sup>2</sup> gath na	<i>that cat</i>
an keun na	<i>those dogs</i>	an kathes* na	<i>those cats</i>

\* *feminine words do not mutate in the plural*

Gerva

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

### **Exercise A1**

Translate

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

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

**\*\*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 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) $k \rightarrow h$ $p \rightarrow f$ $t \rightarrow th$ (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	 <p>No other numbers have a feminine form</p> <p>No other numbers cause a mutation</p>
6	hwegh	
7	seyth	
8	eth	
9	naw	
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?*

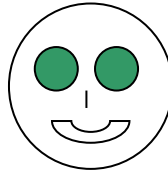
... yw ow dewlagas *my eyes are ...*



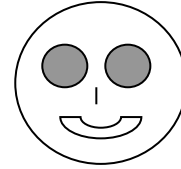
glas



gell



gwyrddh



loes

... yw ow gols *my hair is ...*

gell *(light) brown*

rudh *red*

loes *grey*

du *black*

melyn *blonde*

\* hir *also means tall*

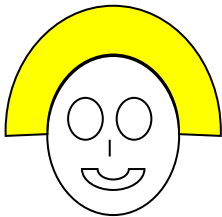
berr *short*

hanter hir *medium*

ewn *straight*

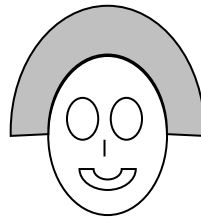
hir *long\**

krullys *curly*



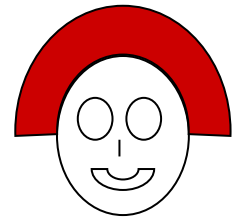
an gols yw melyn

melyn yw an gols



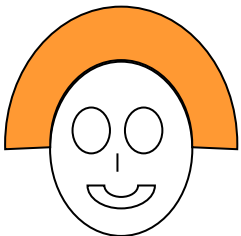
an gols yw loes

loes yw an gols



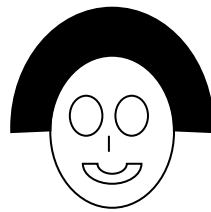
an gols yw rudh

rudh yw an gols



an gols yw gell

gell yw an gols



an gols yw du

du yw an gols

Py liw yw hemma?

What colour is this?

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

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

*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 an<sup>2</sup> gath.
- 5     An kota yw rudh ha gwyrddh
- 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 gwyrddh
- 17    Unn ki yw gwynn ha du
- 18    Berr yw an<sup>2</sup> venyn ma
- 19    An<sup>2</sup> dhiw<sup>2</sup> venyn na yw hir.
- 20    *The five dogs are black, brown and small.*