

Dyskans Pymp (5)

An Pympes Dyskans

**Part A Reading

Yn Plen an Varghas (dhiworth Bora Brav, Rannas 4, Tressa Kentel, f 94 nebes amendys)

Stephano: Dydh da, Syvi. Fatla genes? Esosta ow mos dhe brenassa y'n varghas?

Syvi: Dydh da, Stephano. Yn poynt da, meur ras. Ha nag esov, nys esov ow mos dhe brenassa. Dy'Meurth yw hedhyw hag yth esov war fordh dhe'n kollji. Ha, ty, pyth esos ow kul, omma lemmyn?

Stephano: Yma'n howl ow splanna ha brav yw an gewer. My a wra prena avalow ha wosa hemma my a wra kerdhes war an treth. A vynn'ta dos genev?

Syvi: Meur ras, Stephano, mes res yw dhymm mos dhe'n kollji rag studhya. Yma apposyansow ow tos.

Stephano: Ny vern! Andi ha my, ni a wra mos dhe'n diwotti haneth. A vynn'ta dos ynwedh?

Syvi: Tybyans da! Mes a nys esosta owth oberi haneth?

Stephano: Nag esov. My a wra oberi dy'Mergher, dy'Yow ha dy'Gwener.

Syvi: Res yw dhymm mos lemmyn, dha weles diwettha

Gerva

dha weles	<i>see you</i>	
esosta	<i>Are you</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
ow mos	<i>going</i>	<i>See note 2</i>
prenassa	<i>To go shopping</i>	
dy'Meurth	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>See note 3</i>
esov	<i>I am</i>	<i>See note 1</i>
war fordh (b)	<i>on the way</i>	
kollji (g)	<i>college</i>	
ow kul	<i>doing</i>	<i>See note 2</i>
ow splanna	<i>shining</i>	<i>See note 2</i>
kerdhes	<i>to walk</i>	
treth (g)	<i>beach</i>	
studhya	<i>to study</i>	
apposyansow (g)	<i>examinations</i>	
ow tos	<i>coming</i>	<i>See note 2</i>
ny vern	<i>never mind</i>	
tybyans da	<i>good idea</i>	
owth oberi	<i>working</i>	
haneth	<i>tonight</i>	
dy'Mergher	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>See note 3</i>
dy'Yow	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>See note 3</i>
dy'Gwener	<i>Friday</i>	<i>See note 3</i>
diwettha	<i>later</i>	

Notennow

1 We have so far been able to say ‘the man is old’ an den yw koth and can say ‘the man is in the house’ yma an den y’n chi. We can say ‘I am old’ koth ov vy but have not yet been able to say ‘I am in the house’.

Yma is a part of the verb bos (to be) from what is known as the present tense long form of bos, this is the form we must use when stating position.

yth esov (vy) y’n chi,
I am in the house

yth esos(ta) y’n chi,
you are in the house

yma ev y’n chi,
he is in the house

yma hi y’n chi
she is in the house

yth eson (ni) y’n chi,
we are in the house

yth esowgh (hwi) y’n chi,
you are in the house

ymons (i) y’n chi
they are in the house

So we use the long form for position, to state or answer where something is and the short form for descriptions to say what something is.

‘the house is on the hill’ this is about where the house is so we need the ‘long form’ yma an chi war an vre

‘I am in the house’ states where I am so we need the long form again yth esov y’n chi

‘the house is old’ is about what the house is so we use the short form an chi yw koth.

You can see that we need two parts to make the verb (i) yth (usually ‘y’ but the next part begins with a vowel) and (ii) the form of bos; except for the third persons singular and plural (yma and ymons) which already begin with the letter ‘y’.

Long form		Short form	
esov	I am	ov	Remember you cannot start the sentence with the verb or you will have made a question instead.
esos	you are	os	
yma	he is	yw	
yma	she is	yw	
eson	we are	on	
esowgh	you are	owgh	
ymons	they are	yns	

Positive statement		Negative statement		Interrogative	
Yth esov (vy)	I am ..	Nyns esov (vy)..	I am not ..	Esov (vy)...?	Am I ...?
Yth esos (ta)	You are..	Nyns esos (ta)..	You aren’t.	Esos (ta)...?	Are you ...?
Yma (ev)	He is ..	Nyns usi ev..	He isn’t ..	Usi ev ..?	Is he ..?
Yma (hi)	She is ..	Nyns usi hi..	She isn’t ..	Usi hi ..?	Is she ..?
Yth eson (ni)	We are ..	Nyns eson (ni)..	We aren’t ..	Eson (ni) ..?	Are we ..?
Yth esowgh (hwi)	You are	Nyns esowgh (hwi)..	You aren’t	Esowgh (hwi).?	Are you ...?
Ymons (i)	They are	Nyns esons (i)..	They aren’t	Esons (i) ..?	Are they ..?

Note: no other verb has a long and a short form!

2 *ow* in front of the verb makes the present participle (it causes a 4th mutation - of which more later)

ow mos	going	ow tos	coming
ow kul	doing	ow splanna	shining
owth oberi	working		

these present participles are used with the long form of *bos*, *owth* is used when the following verb begins with a vowel, for example:

I am reading Yth esov ow redya

What am I reading? Pyth esov vy ow redya?

Stefano is writing Yma Stefano ow skrifa

What is Stefano writing? Pyth usi Stefano ow skrifa?

(There are more examples in the Praktis sheets.)

3 *The days of the week* dydhyow an seythun

Yma seyth dydh yn seythun (there are seven days in a week)

dy'Lun	Monday	dy'Gwener	Friday
dy'Meurth	Tuesday	dy'Sadorn	Saturday
dy'Mergher	Wednesday	dy'Sul	Sunday
dy'Yow	Thursday		

Exercise A1 Translate

1 *I am in the school*

2 *you are in the house*

3 *they are on the hill*

4 *she is in the street*

5 *Where are they? They are in the street.*

6 *Where is Adam? Adam is in the house.*

7 *Is Brenda in the house? No, Brenda is in the post office.*

8 *Are we in the house? Yes, we are in the house*

9 *Are you on the hill? No, we aren't on the hill, we are in the town.*

10 *He is in school. No he isn't in school, he is ill (klav).*

Exercise A2 Translate

1 *Yth esov ow skrifa lyther*

2 *Yma ev ow redya*

3 *Yma hi ow prena karr*

4 *Yth eson ni ow mos dhe Aberfala (Falmouth)*

5 *You are working*

6 *He is working*

7 *They are coming to Penzance (Pennsans)*

8 *The sun is shining*

Part B *to like*

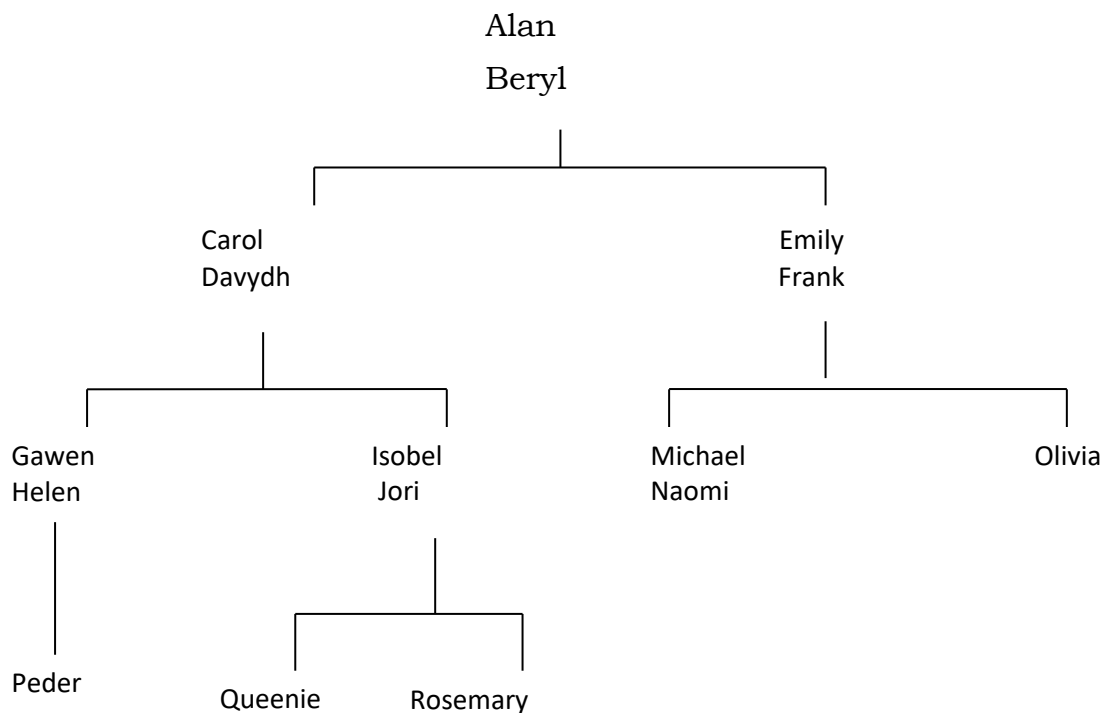
Cornish has an idiomatic way of saying this. We have a verb kara, which means to like or to love and can say my a wra kara, ty a wra kara etc. but usually prefer to use 'good is with me'

da yw genev (<i>good is with me</i>) I like	da yw genes	<i>you like</i>	
da yw ganso	<i>he likes</i>	da yw gensi	<i>she likes</i>
da yw genen	<i>we like</i>	da yw genowgh	<i>you like</i>
da yw gansa	<i>they like</i>		

Exercise B1 *Translate*

- 1 Da yw genev kerdhes war an treth.
- 2 Da yw ganso prena karr nowydh
- 3 Yw da gansa studhya?
- 4 A nyns yw da genes redya?
- 5 Da yw gans Charles an pasti.
- 6 *She likes the dog*
- 7 *We don't like apples (avalow)*
- 8 *Do they like writing?*
- 9 *Doesn't she like the house?*
- 10 *Does Daphne like the book?*

Part C *An Teylu (the family)*



Alan yw gour Beryl
 Carol yw gwreg Davydh
 Carol yw myrgh Alan ha Beryl
 Gawen yw mab Carol ha Davydh
 Helen yw mamm Peder
 Jori yw tas Queenie
 Alan yw tas-gwynn Gawen
 Beryl yw mamm-wynn Gawen
 Gawen yw broder Isobel
 Isobel yw hwoer Gawen

Gerva

			<i>plural</i>
gour	g	<i>husband/ man</i>	gwer
gwreg	b	<i>wife</i>	gwragedh
myrgh	b	<i>daughter</i>	myrghes
mab	g	<i>son</i>	mebyon
mamm	b	<i>mother</i>	mammow
tas	g	<i>father</i>	tasow
tas-gwynn	g	<i>grandfather</i>	tasow-wynn
mamm-wynn	b	<i>grandmother</i>	mammow-gwynn
broder	g	<i>brother</i>	breder
hwoer	b	<i>sister</i>	hwerydh

Notennow

1 Possession

Broder Wella means brother of Wella (William) or Wella's brother, Cornish does not use the word 'of' here.

lost ki = tail of a dog (a dog's tail)

tail of the dog (the dog's tail) would be lost an ki

dornla daras = door handle

the door handle = dornla an daras

Cornish does not use 'of' and only uses the word 'the/an' once

2 Months of the year

Yma dewdhek mis yn blydhen

There are twelve months in a year

mis-Genver	<i>January</i>		mis-Gortheren	<i>July</i>
mis-Hwevrer	<i>February</i>		mis-Est	<i>August</i>
mis-Meurth	<i>March</i>		mis-Gwynngala	<i>September</i>
mis-Ebrel	<i>April</i>		mis-Hedra	<i>October</i>
mis-Me	<i>May</i>		mis-Du	<i>November</i>
mis-Metheven	<i>June</i>		mis-Kevardhu	<i>December</i>

Exercise C1

Use the family tree to answer the questions.

- 1 Piw yw mamm Olivia?
- 2 Piw yw tas Carol?
- 3 Piw yw mamm-wynn Peder?
- 4 Piw yw tas-gwynn Rosemary?
- 5 Piw yw broder Isobel?
- 6 Piw yw hwoer Carol?
- 7 Piw yw mab Frank?
- 8 Piw yw myrgh Carol?
- 9 Piw yw gour Naomi?
- 10 Piw yw gwreg Frank?

Exercise C2

- 1 *Which month is after mis-Gwynngala?*
- 2 *Which month is before mis-Kevardhu?*
- 3 *Which month is the fourth in the year?*
- 4 *Which month is the seventh month of the year?*
- 5 *Which month is three months before mis Est?*
- 6 *Which month starts the year?*
- 7 *In which month does St Piran's day fall?*
- 8 *In which month is Christmas?*
- 9 *In which month is the Midsummer bonfire held?*
- 10 *In which month is Furry Day celebrated?*

Exercise C3 *Translate*

- 1 lost an gath
- 2 to (roof) an chi
- 3 pasti Naomi
- 4 pluvenn Oswald
- 5 dewlagas pysk
- 6 *a school teacher*
- 7 *Peter's uncle (ewnter)*
- 8 *Quentin's chair*
- 9 *a boy's coat*
- 10 *the girl's pen*