

Dyskans Eth (8)

An Ethves Dyskans

Part A

**Reading

A-varr y'n myttin, Mestres Pollglas a dhifun. Hi a glew tros koynt yn-mes a'n chi.

"Pyth yw henna?" yn-medh hi, ha hi a dreyl ha hi a dhifun hy gour. "Yowann, yma neppyth yn-mes a'n chi."

Yowann a rut y dhewlagas ha distowgh yma krakk taran a-ugh hag i a wel lughesenn splann y'n ebron ha klewes gwyns bras.

"Nyns yw saw hager awel," yn-medh Yowann ha nebes a-wosa i a goedh arta yn kosk.

Nessa myttin, Yowann ha Maria a dhifun ha mos dhe'n gegin. Yma an howl ow splanna ha nyns eus gwyns. I a bareus an hansel. Wosa hansel, Yowann a lever, "My a vynn mos yn-mes ha mires orth an damaj."

Nebes a-wosa, Yowann a dheu arta y'n chi. Yma Maria y'n esedhva. "Wel," yn-medh hi, "eus meur a dhamaj?"

Yn-medh Maria, "My a vynn glanhe an hel ha'n grisow ha ty a yll kempenna an stevell-dhybri. Wosa henna, ni a yll mos yn-mes ha dalleth arta."

Kemmerys dhiworth 'Hager Awel' gans Brian Webb, pryntys yn folennik An Gannas ha war wiasva an Kowethas www.cornish-language.org

Gerva

a-varr	<i>early</i>	
a dhifun	<i>wakes up</i>	<i>difuna note 1</i>
a glew	<i>hears</i>	<i>klewes note 1</i>
tros (g) +ow	<i>noise, noises</i>	
koynt	<i>strange</i>	
yn-mes	<i>outside of</i>	
yn-medh	<i>says</i>	<i>Note 2</i>
a dreyl	<i>turns</i>	<i>treylya note 1</i>
neppyth	<i>something</i>	
a rut	<i>rubs</i>	<i>rutya note 1</i>
dystowgh	<i>suddenly</i>	
krakk (g) taran (b)	<i>clap of thunder</i>	
a wel	<i>sees</i>	<i>gweles note 1</i>
lughesenn (b)	<i>lightening</i>	
saw	<i>but</i>	<i>Note 3</i>
a goedh	<i>falls</i>	<i>koedha note 1</i>
a bareus	<i>prepares</i>	<i>pareusi note 1</i>
a lever	<i>says</i>	<i>leverel note 1</i>
hansel (g)	<i>breakfast</i>	
mires orth	<i>to look at</i>	

damaj (g) +ys	<i>damage</i>	
a dheu	<i>comes</i>	<i>dos note 1</i>
meur a	<i>a lot of</i>	<i>Note 4</i>
glanhe	<i>to clean</i>	
hel (b)	<i>hall</i>	
grisyow (g) <i>pl</i>	<i>stairs</i>	
kempenna	<i>to tidy</i>	
stevell-dhybri (b)	<i>dining room</i>	
dalleth	<i>to begin</i>	

tros (g) +ow indicates that the word is masculine and forms its plural by adding ow

Notennow

1

Most verbs form the third person singular of the present tense by using the stem of the verb but there are a few irregular verbs. This is the form used, especially in conversation, in a statement.

Most verbs ending in -a, -ya, -es drop the ending to create the stem

Redya: my a red, ty a red, ev a red, hi a red, ni a red, hwi a red, i a red

Skrifa: my a skrif, ty a skrif, ev a skrif, hi a skrif, ni a skrif, hwi a skrif, i a skrif

Kerdhes: my a gerdh, ty a gerdh, etc.

Mynnes: my a vynn, ty a vynn etc.

But

Galloes: my a yll, ty a yll etc.

Gul: my a wra, ty a wra etc.

Bos: my yw, ty yw etc.

Dos: my a dheu, ty a dheu, etc

Irregular: dybri, eva, kavoes. For the moment use these with gul

My a wra dybri, ty a wra eva, ev a wra kavoes etc.

Don't forget the 2nd mutation after the particle a

Literally my a red means 'I reads' but there are sound grammatical reasons why this is correct in Cornish (all will be revealed dreckly!)

2

yn-medh

This means 'says' or 'say' (and as will become apparent later it also means 'said'). It is only used with reported speech

Yn-medh Alyn "Eus eglos y'n dre?" Alan says "Is there a church in the town?"

"Da yw genen gwari war an treth," yn-medh an flegthes. "We like to play on the beach" say the children.

3

saw

Nyns yw saw hager awel = *not is but a gale*

This is an idiomatic way of saying 'it is only a gale'.

Nyns yw saw ki byghan! *It's only a small dog!*

4

meur a

This is another use of 'a' – here it means 'of'.

Eus meur a dhamaj? = *is there a lot of damage?*

Eus meur a gathes? = *Are there a lot of cats?*

It causes a 2nd mutation of the following word both masculine and feminine

Exercise A1 translate

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 My a red lyver | 6 Hi a vynn mos dhe Druru |
| 2 Ty a skrif lyther | 7 Hwi a wra eva korev |
| 3 Ev a boen (poenya = <i>to run</i>) | 8 Ev a yll kewsel Kernewek |
| 4 Ni a dhifun a-varr | 9 Ni a wra dybri keus (<i>cheese</i>) |
| 5 I a gerdh yn lowarth | 10 My yw benyn |

Exercise A2 translate

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>He reads the new book</i> | 6 <i>I (do) eat fish (pysk)</i> |
| 2 <i>She writes a letter</i> | 7 <i>You find the dog</i> |
| 3 <i>We can walk</i> | 8 <i>We find the four cats</i> |
| 4 <i>They want to read</i> | 9 <i>You see (gweles) the boy</i> |
| 5 <i>She walks to school</i> | 10 <i>Are there a lot of houses?</i> |

Part B
Questions and Answers

Ev a red lyver *He reads a book*
 To turn this into a question the easiest way is to use gul

A wra ev redya lyver? <i>Does he read a book?</i>	Gwra, ev a wra redya lyver	<i>Yes, he does read a book</i>
	Gwra, ev a red lyver	<i>Yes, he reads a book</i>
	Na wra, ny wra ev redya lyver.	<i>No, he doesn't read a book.</i>
A wre'ta skrifa lyther? <i>Do you write a letter?</i>	Gwrav, my a wra skrifa lyther	<i>Yes, I do write a letter</i>
	Gwrav, my a skrif lyther	<i>Yes, I write a letter</i>
	Na wrav, ny wrav vy skrifa lyther	<i>No, I don't write a letter</i>

For the 3rd person singular forms (ev and hi) you can make the question without gul

A red ev lyver? Red, ev a red lyver. Na red, ny red ev lyver

A gerdh hi? Kerdh, hi a gerdh....Na gerdh, ny gerdh hi

But this is not as common, especially in speech

Exercise B1 translate

1 He said "I have a new car".

2 Does he run? Yes he runs every day.

3 Do you read books? No, I don't read books

4 Do they write many letters? Yes, they write a lot of letters.

5 Does the dog run slowly (yn lent)? No the dog doesn't run slowly.

6 Do we walk in the garden? Yes, we walk in the garden.

7 Does she drink milk? No, she doesn't drink milk, she drinks water.

8 Do you eat bread? No, we don't eat bread but we do eat fish.

9 I wake up early in the morning. Do you?

10 Do you go school in the car? No, I don't go to school in the car, I walk.

Exercise B2

Write about 50 words 'Kerdh y'n gwav' (A walk in winter).