

Dyskans Naw (9)

An Nawves Dyskans

Part A An eur (Time)

Do you remember the numbers 0 – 10?

Here they are again as a reminder

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
mann	onan	dew	tri	peswar	pypm	hwegh	seyth	eth	naw	deg
	unn*	diw†	teyr†	peder†						

* unn is used in place of onan before a noun

† diw, teyr and peder are the feminine numbers, used before a feminine noun

unn causes a 2nd mutation of the following feminine noun

dew and diw cause a 2nd mutation of the following word and are themselves mutated after an

tri and teyr cause a third mutation of the following word.

To be able to tell the time we need two additional numbers unnek (11) and dewdhek (12). Neither of these numbers causes a mutation and neither has a feminine form.

Py eur yw hi? What time is it?



Unn eur yw.



Diw eur yw.



Teyr eur yw



Peder eur yw.



Pypm eur yw



Hwegh eur yw.



Seyth eur yw



Eth eur yw



Naw eur yw



Deg eur yw



Unnek eur yw

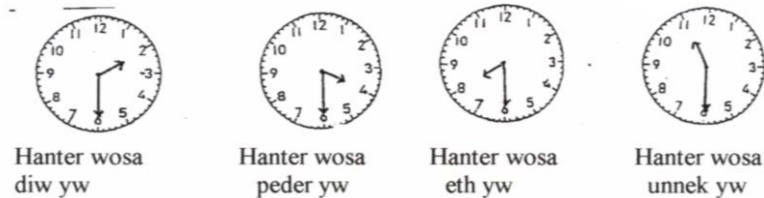


Dewdhek eur yw

Eur is feminine so we use the feminine numbers

Instead of dewdhek eur yw hi we can say hanterdydh for mid-day and hanternos for midnight

The hi is often omitted so Py eur yw? is often heard instead of Py eur yw hi?



You will also hear and see Dhe by eur yw ...? At what time is ...?

The word for half is hanter and after is wosa so

hanter wosa diw yw it's half past two
 quarter past kwarter wosa
 quarter past three kwarter wosa teyr

the word for 'to' is dhe, which causes a 2nd mutation

quarter to six kwarter dhe hwegh
 quarter to three kwarter dhe deyr

Some useful words are: poran = exactly teyr eur poran exactly three o'clock
 a-dro dhe = about a-dro dhe deyr eur about three o'clock

**** Read the following passage** from Dydh Arthur: An Teylu Banalek gans Graham Sandercock (nebes amendys)

Hedhyw yw dy' Yow an degves a vis-Kevardhu. Py eur yw?



Deg mynsenn dhe seyth eur yw hi. Yma Arthur Banalek hwath yn y weli. Yma ev ow koska. Ryb an gweli yma amari, ha war an amari yma difunell. Dhe seyth eur poran an klokk ma a wra seni, ha pur lent Arthur a wra difuna ha sevel.



Py eur yw lemmyn? Pymp mynsenn wosa seyth yw. Ha ple'ma Arthur, yma ev y'n stevell omwolghi. Wosa omwolghi, res yw dhodho glanche y dhens. Lemmyn yma ev y'n chambour arta. Yma Arthur owth omwiska. Yma dhodho krys gwynn ha lavrek glas. Ple'ma y eskisyow? Ymons i yn-dann an gweli.

Kwarter wosa seyth yw lemmyn. Ha ple'ma Arthur?

Yma ev y'n gegin. Pyth usi ev ow kul? Yma ev ow tybri hansel. Da yw ganso dybri hansel bras kyns mos dh'y ober.



Ha py eur yw lemmyn? Hanter wosa seyth yw. Yma Eva Banalek ha'n fleghes ow koska hwath mes yma Arthur ow mos dh'y ober yn kres an dre.



Gerva

hansel (g)	<i>breakfast</i>			
hwath	<i>still, yet</i>			
treweythyow	<i>sometimes</i>			
ow tos	<i>coming</i>		dos	<i>to come</i>
ow koska	<i>sleeping</i>		koska	<i>to sleep</i>
ow tifuna	<i>awakening</i>		difuna	<i>to wake up</i>
glanhe	<i>to clean</i>			
owth omwiska	<i>dressing</i>		omwiska	<i>to dress (oneself)</i>
krys (g)	<i>shirt</i>	krysyow		
lavrek (g)	<i>trousers</i>	lavrogow		
eskis (b)	<i>shoes</i>	eskisyow		
yn-dann	<i>under</i>			
ow tybri	<i>eating</i>		dybri	<i>to eat</i>
dans	<i>tooth</i>	dens	y dhens	<i>his teeth</i>
kegin	<i>kitchen</i>	keginow	an gegin	<i>the kitchen</i>
tre (b)	<i>the town</i>		an dre	<i>the town</i>
yn kres an dre	<i>in the town centre</i>			

Exercise A1

Unscramble these times

1 euunnr

2 reduge

3 pure deer

4 a thaw there son

5 keen threw a drunk

6 he says threat now

7 r u wide

8 threaten or sway

9 water my pork wasp

10 hug where

Exercise A2

Fill in the words in this acrostic. If you read the letters in the highlighted column you will find they spell out three words which form a useful question.

										4 in clock time
										3 in clock time
										12
										11
										Half
										5
										'past' in clock time

Exercise A3

Can you find these words in the word search. Do you know the meaning of each of the words? After you have found all the words you will find some letters have not been used, write them down in order and they will make a sentence.

daras diw hanter klav peder seyth unn
deg dydh hwegh klokk pymp skwith unnek
dewdhek eth Kernow naw py eur yw teyr wosa

S	I	D	A	R	A	S	P	T	K
K	D	P	Y	E	U	R	Y	W	E
W	S	E	G	H	N	O	M	I	R
I	T	D	G	O	N	D	P	D	N
T	K	E	N	N	U	F	E	Y	O
H	W	R	U	N	A	W	N	D	W
H	T	Y	E	S	D	T	O	H	L
E	A	R	O	H	A	N	T	E	R
N	C	W	E	T	H	O	R	N	I
S	H	K	L	O	K	K	L	A	V

Part B

Do you remember the rules about adjectives and nouns?

- (i) Most adjectives follow the noun, exceptions will be pointed out as they occur
ki bras = *big dog* ki koth = *old dog*
- (ii) Adjectives following feminine nouns are mutated (2nd) but remember there is no mutation of 'p', 'k' or 't' if the noun ends in 's' or 'th'
kath vras = *big cat* kador goth = *old chair*
- (iii) Adjectives following masculine plural nouns of persons are mutated (2nd) but remember there is no mutation of 'p', 'k' or 't' if the noun ends in 's' or 'th'
dyskador byghan = *a small (male) teacher*
dyskadores vyghan = *a small (female) teacher*
dyskatoryon vyghan = *small (male) teachers*
dyskadoresow byghan = *small (female) teachers*
- (iv) Two adjectives following the noun are separated by a comma or by the word 'ha', if mutation is necessary only the first is mutated.
ottomma benyn goth, teg ha byghan
or ottomma benyn deg, byghan ha koth
or ottomma benyn vyghan, koth ha teg h.e. (*hag erell = etc.*)

Exercise B1

These questions are about the passage in Part A

- 1 Py dydh yw y'n hwedhel?
- 2 Ple'ma an amari?
- 3 Dhe by eur a wra an klokk seni?
- 4 Pandr'a wra ev wosa omwolghi?
- 5 Arthur a wra mos dhe'n ober dhe by eur?

Exercise B2

- 1 *The old clock is slow (lent)*
- 2 *What time is it now?*
- 3 *The young man is late (diwedhes)*
- 4 *It's half past eight*
- 5 *She dresses at half past seven*
- 6 *The woman is little*
- 7 *The little woman is happy*
- 8 *The happy little woman is old*
- 9 *The happy, little, old woman lives in Cornwall.*
- 10 *The happy, little old woman lives in a house in Cornwall*

Exercise B3

Write about 50 words on your daily morning routine.