

Dyskans Tri (3)

An Tressa Dyskans

Part A Fatell yw an gewer hedhyw?

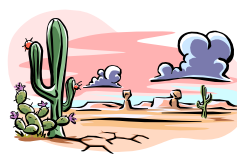
Toemm yw hi.



Yeyn yw hi.



Glyb yw hi.



Sygh yw hi.



Howlyek mes kommolek yw hi.



Hi **a wra** ergh.



Hi **a wra** glaw.

Hi **a wra** ergh. *It is snowing. (literally: She does/makes snow.)*

Hi **a wra** glaw. *It is raining.*

An sesonyow



Gwenton yw *It is Spring*



Hav yw *It is Summer*



Kynyav yw *It is Autumn*



Gwav yw *It is Winter*

Kernow

Cornwall

Breten Vyghan

Brittany

Kembra

Wales

Alban

Scotland

Iwerdhon

Ireland

Manow

Isle of Man

Pow Sows

England

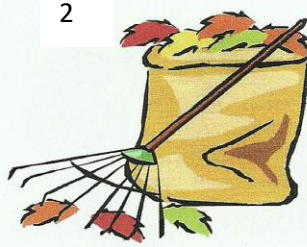
Exercise A1

Fatel yw an gewer omma?

1



2



3



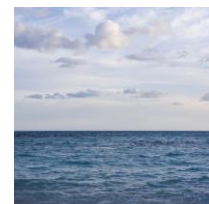
4



5



6



Exercise A2

1



2



3



4



5



Choose the correct picture for the descriptions given. It is not necessary to understand every word.

- Gwenton yw, an² wydhenn yw glas ha'n gwels yw glas ynwedh, nyns yw hi gwynsek.
- Mis Hwevrer yw, yeyn ha sygh yw hi, yma mowes ow skia.
- Gwav yw hi, hi a wra ergh, yma edhen y'n chi.
- Toemm yw hi, yma diw edhen, nyns yw hi kommolek, an mor yw glas.
- Toemm yw hi ha howlyek ynwedh, yma gour owth omhowla.

Part B Gul to do/make

my a wra	<i>I do</i>
ty a wra	<i>you do</i>
ev a wra	<i>he does</i>
hi a wra	<i>she does</i>
ni a wra	<i>we do</i>
hwi a wra	<i>you do</i>
i a wra	<i>they do</i>

This is very useful as it enables us to use the dictionary form of a verb after ...a wra ... to form the present tense, in a positive statement

I a wra skrifa (*write*), my a wra redya (*read*), my a wra prena (*buy*)

Exercise B1 Translate

- I do write
- She does read
- We do buy
- They do see (*gweles*)
- It is snowing

****Reading**

Two friends, Peder and Anna, have met in the street.

Peder: Dydh da. Fatla genes?

Anna: Dydh da. Yn poynt da, meur ras ha ty?

Peder: Da lowr, yeyn ov. Ass yw drog an² gewer!

Anna: Yn sur, **hi a² wra** ergh an gorthugher ma, dell² grysav.

Peder: Pandr'**a² wre'ta** haneth, ytho?

Anna: **My a² wra** mos dhe'n klass kernewek genes, ty² wokki! **A² wre'ta** mos dhe'n diwotti, a-wosa?

Peder: **Gwra**v, **my a² wra** mos dhe'n diwotti. **A² wre'ta** prena an korev?

Anna: **Na² wra**v, **ny² wra**v **vy** prena an korev, dha² dro yw!

Gerva

diwotti (g)	diwottiw	<i>pub</i>
korev (g)	korevow	<i>beer</i>
a-wosa		<i>afterwards</i>
haneth		<i>tonight</i>
ytho		<i>so, then</i>
prena		<i>to buy</i>
Pandra?		<i>What?</i>
Ty wokki!		<i>You idiot!</i>
Dha dro yw		<i>It's your turn</i>

Notes

1 Ass yw drog an² gewer! *Literally this is 'How is bad the weather!' It may be translated as 'How bad the weather is!' or 'Isn't the weather bad!' Ass is not the same as fatell, ass is used with bos in statements or exclamations, fatell is an interrogative so use it with questions.*

Ass yw drog an² gewer!

Isn't the weather bad!

Ass yw da an² gewer!

Isn't the weather good!

Ass yw teg an² voves!

What a pretty girl!

2 yn sur, *as there are no words for yes or no in Cornish we often use expressions of agreement like this.*

Yn sur *surely*

3 dell grysav *so I believe, this is often a 'conversation filler', in the same way as English uses 'I think so'*

Dell grysav *so I believe*

Dell dybav *so I think*

Dell brederav *so I think*

4 Pandra? *and* Pyth? *both mean what? Pyth is used with the verb bos and pandra with other verbs*

Pyth yw hemma? *What is this? Pyth yns i? What are they?*

Pandr'a² wre'ta? *What are you doing? (The reason for the extra apostrophe will be explained dreckly!)*

5 *Note on Grammar*

The form of Gul above may only be used with positive statements.

*To make a question use **A wre'ta**? Do you ...?*

Cornish has no words for yes and no so we have to make use of the verb

*The answer, therefore is **Gwra** for yes or **Na wra** for no*

Gul is also used as an auxiliary verb to form the present tense (the equivalent of English emphatic present):

My a wra redya = *I do read/I read*

Ev a wra skrifa = *he does write/he writes*

Ni a wra mos = *we do go/we go*

Read the following examples

a) **A² wre'ta** redya lyver kernewek pub dydh?
Do you read a Cornish book every day?

(i) **Gwra**, **my a² wra** redya lyver Kernewek pub dydh.
Yes, I read a Cornish book every day.

(ii) **Na² wra**, **ny² wra** (vy) redya lyver Kernewek pub dydh.
No, I don't read a Cornish book every day.

b) **A² wre'ta** prena korev y'n diwotti?
Do you buy beer in the pub?

(i) **Gwra**, **my² a wra** prena korev y'n diwotti.
Yes, I buy beer in the pub.

(ii) **Na² wra**, **ny² wra** vy prena korev y'n diwotti.
No, I don't buy beer in the pub.

So the full form of the verb gul is

<i>Present tense</i>				
gwrav	A ² wrav vy ...?	Na ² wrav	Ny ² wrav vy ..	A ny ² wrav vy ..?
gwredh	A ² wredh* ta ?	Na ² wredh	Ny ² wredh*ta ..	A ny ² wredh*ta ..?
gwra	A ² wra ev ..?	Na ² wra	Ny ² wra ev ..	A ny ² wra ev ..?
gwra	A ² wra hi ..?	Na ² wra	Ny ² wra hi ..	A ny ² wra hi ..?
gwren	A ² wren ni ..?	Na ² wren	Ny ² wren ni ..	A ny ² wren ni ..?
gwrewgh	A ² wrewgh hwi ..?	Na ² wrewgh	Ny ² wrewgh hwi..	A ny ² wrewgh hwi ..?
gwrons	A ² wrons i ..?	Na ² wrons	Ny ² wrons i ..	A ny ² wrons i ..?

Column 1 answers a question so means 'yes'

Column 2 is the question 'do I...?/do you' etc

Column 3 answers a question and means 'no'

Column 4 is the negative statement 'I don't../you don't etc.'

Column 5 is the negative question 'Don't I...?/don't you ...? etc.'

** A² wredh ta is often abbreviated, especially in speech, to A² wre'ta*

Similarly Ny² wredh ta becomes Ny² wre'ta and A ny² wredh ta becomes A ny² wre'ta

Particles

You will have noticed the words 'a', 'ny' and 'na' in the examples, these are particles

Na is the same as the 'nag' we met before and makes the word 'no'

Nag yw = no answering the question Yw hemma rudh? Is this red?

Nag ov = no, answering the question Osta koth? Are you old?

Na² wrav = no, answering the question A² wre'ta prena? Do you buy?

Ny is the same as the nyns we met before and makes the verb negative

Nyns yw rudh It isn't red

Nyns ov vy koth I'm not old

Ny² wrav vy prena korev I don't buy beer

A has two uses

(i) It is an interrogative particle

A² wre'ta ...? Do you ...?

A ny² wre'ta...? Don't you ...?

A nyns yw ? Isn't it ...? (It is not needed with the verb to be 'bos' 'Yw henna glas?')

When the interrogative pandra is used the 'a' of pandra is dropped to avoid having Pandra a² wre'ta ...?, this becomes Pandr'a² wre'ta ...?

(ii) It is used with nearly all verbs (but not the present tense of bos) in a statement: My a² wra I do

Exercise B2 Translate

- 1 I write (skrifa) a letter
- 2 He writes a letter
- 3 We write a letter
- 4 You (s) buy (prena) a beer
- 5 Do you buy beer? Yes, I buy beer
- 6 Does he write a letter (lyther). Yes, he writes a letter
- 7 Does she see (gweles) the dog. Yes, she sees the dog.
- 8 Do we see the cat? Yes, we see the cat.
- 9 Does he read the book (lyver)? No, he doesn't read the book.
- 10 Do they write letters (lytherow)? No, they don't write letters.

Exercise B3 (Answer the questions based on the reading)

- 1 Fatla gans Anna?
 - 2 Fatla gans Peder?
 - 3 Fatell yw an gewer gans Peder hag Anna?
 - 4 Fatell yw an gewer hedhyw? (*where you are*)
 - 5 Pandr'a wra Anna ha Peder?
 - 6 Piw a wra mos dhe'n diwotti a-wosa?
 - 7 Piw a wra prena an korev?
- (and about yourself)
- 8 A wre'ta mos dhe'n diwotti haneth?
 - 9 A wre'ta prena bara (*bread*) y'n popiti (*baker's*) ?
 - 10 A wre'ta skrifa lyther pub dydh?

Exercise B4

1		2							3	A-dreus 1 Autumn
							4			5 boy
5				6	7					6 super
										8 red
8		9							10	12 English for loes
				11		12				13 Tuesday dy'
13							14			14 eight
										15 ha 10 war-nans
				15						Brittany

War-nans

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 Wales | 4 chair | 10 gwel (see) | 15 a-dreus | 14 mis – is August |
| 2 nine | 7 who | 11 English for hatt | | |
| 3 man | 9 Monday | 13 but | | |

Praktis Keskows Conversation Practice

Cover up the right hand column and reply (out loud, if you can) before checking the written answer.

Part A



Praktis A1 Py pow yw ...? Answer which country it is.

... an pow rudh?	Kembra yw an pow rudh
... an pow glas?	Alban yw an pow glas
... an pow melyn?	Kernow yw an pow melyn
... an pow owr?	Breten Vyghan yw an pow owr
... an pow glas?	Iwerdhon yw an pow glas
... an pow glasrudh?	Manow yw an pow glasrudh

Praktis A2 Answer the question with “yes, ...”

Yw hemma ki?	Yw, ki yw hemma, dell grysav
Yw an kota rudh?	Yw, rudh yw an kota, dell grysav
Yw an gewer tomm?	Yw, tomm yw an gewer, dell grysav
Yw Nadelik yn gwav?	Yw, yn gwav yw Nadelik, dell grysav
Yw an mor glas?	Yw, glas yw an mor, dell grysav
Yw an gwenton yeyn?	Yw, yeyn yw an gwenton, dell grysav

Praktis A3 Answer the question with “no, ...”

Yw an korev yeyn?	Nag yw, nyns yw an korev yeyn
Yw an diwotti tomm?	Nag yw, nyns yw an diwotti tomm
Yw mis Hwevrer yn gwenton?	Nag yw, nyns yw mis Hwevrer yn gwenton
Yw Anna gans Peder?	Nag yw, nyns yw Anna gans Peder
Yw an dyskador da?	Nag yw, nyns yw an dyskador da
Yw an voves teg?	Nag yw, nyns yw teg an voves

Part B

Praktis B1 Answer the question with “yes, ...”

A wre'ta mos dhe'n klass?	Gwra, my a wra mos dhe'n klass
A wra ev skrifa lyther?	Gwra, ev a wra skrifa lyther
A wre'ta gweles an gath?	Gwra, my a wra gweles an gath
A wra hi prena an korev?	Gwra, hi a wra prena an korev
A wre'ta redya an lyver?	Gwra, my a wra redya an lyver
A wra Estelle mos gans Anna?	Gwra, Estelle a wra mos gans Anna

Praktis B2 Answer the question with “no, ...”

A wre'ta prena an korev?	Na wrav, ny wrav vy prena an korev
A wra Peder mos dhe'n klass?	Na wra, ny wra Peder mos dhe'n klass
A wre'ta skrifa lyther?	Na wrav, ny wrav vy skrifa lyther
A wra ev redya an lyver?	Na wra, ny wra ev redya an kyver
A wra hi gweles an ki?	Na wra, ny wra hi gweles an ki
A wre'ta prena an chi rudh?	Na wrav, ny wrav vy prena an chi rudh