

Dyskans Peswar (4)

An Peswora Dyskans

****Part A Reading**

Alan: Ow chi yw byghan hag arnowydh. Ynno yma tri chambour hag unn stevell-omwolghi a-ugh. A-woeles yma'n esedhva, an gegin, an bisva ha'n soedhva. Yma lowarth byghan dhyn ha karrji ryb an chi.

Brenda : Bras hag arnowydh yw ow chi, yma peswar chambour ha diw stevell-omwolghi war an nessa leur. Ow chambour yw pur vras gans gweli, jynn-amontya, kador, desk, ha pellwolok. A-woeles yma esedhva, soedhva, kegin, kowasell hag esedhva arall. Ynwedh yma stevell-wari (gans sinema, wii h.e.) bar ha pisva. Yma lowarth bras dhymm hag y'n lowarth yma poll-neuvya.

Gerva

		<i>English</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>notes</i>
chi	<i>g</i>	<i>house</i>	chiow	<i>See note 2</i>
ow chi		<i>my house</i>		
ha'n		<i>and the</i>		= hag an
lowarth	<i>g</i>	<i>garden</i>	lowarthyow	<i>See note 3</i>
byghan		<i>small</i>		<i>See note 4</i>
arnowydh		<i>modern</i>		
ynno		<i>in it</i>		
yma		<i>there is/are</i>		<i>See note 7</i>
chambour	<i>g</i>	<i>bedroom</i>	chambouryow	
stevell	<i>b</i>	<i>room</i>	stevellow	
stevell-omwolghi		<i>bathroom</i>	stevellow-omwolghi	
a-ugh		<i>above</i>		
a-woeles		<i>below</i>		
esedhva	<i>b</i>	<i>sitting room</i>	esedhvaow	<i>See note 1</i>
kegin	<i>b</i>	<i>kitchen</i>	keginow	
an gegin		<i>the kitchen</i>		
pisva	<i>b</i>	<i>toilet</i>	pisvaow	<i>See note 1</i>
an bisva		<i>the toilet</i>		
soedhva	<i>b</i>	<i>office</i>	soedhvaow	<i>See note 1</i>
lowarth	<i>g</i>	<i>garden</i>	lowarthyow	
dhyn		<i>to us</i>		<i>See note 6</i>
karrji	<i>g</i>	<i>garage</i>	karrjiow	
ryb		<i>by/ beside</i>		
bras		<i>big</i>		
war		<i>on</i>		
nessa		<i>second</i>		
leur	<i>g</i>	<i>floor</i>	leuryow	
pur		<i>very</i>		<i>causes a 2nd mutation</i>
pur vras		<i>very big</i>		
gans		<i>with</i>		

gweli	<i>g</i>	<i>bed</i>	gweliow	
jynn-amontya	<i>g</i>	<i>computer</i>	jynnow-amontya	
kador	<i>b</i>	<i>chair</i>	kadoryow	
an gador		<i>the chair</i>		
pellwolok	<i>b</i>	<i>television</i>	pellwologow	
an bellwolok		<i>the television</i>		
kowasell	<i>b</i>	<i>shower</i>	kowasellow	
arall		<i>other</i>	erell	<i>See note 4</i>
ynwedh		<i>also/as well</i>		
gwari		<i>to play</i>		<i>Here 'games room'</i> <i>stevell-wari</i>
h.e.		<i>etc.</i>	<i>Abbreviation for hag erell</i>	
dhymm		<i>to me</i>		<i>See note 6</i>
poll-neuvya		<i>swimming pool</i>		

g = gorow (masculine) b = benow (feminine)

Notennow (Notes)

1 *All words ending in -va are feminine (it indicates a place)*

2 *There are more masculine than feminine nouns in Cornish*

3 *The commonest way of forming the plural in Cornish is by adding -ow, the second most common is to add -yow*

4 *arall is the only adjective in Cornish to have a distinct plural erell*

An gador arall the other chair; an kaderyow erell the other chairs

5 *You will have noticed lowarth byghan in the reading, this is 'garden small'; Cornish puts the adjective after the noun with very few exceptions. If the noun is feminine then the adjective is mutated (a 2nd mutation) the same thing will happen after a masculine plural noun of persons*

benyn + teg → benyn deg; studhyoryon + da → studhyoryon dha

6 *Some prepositions in Cornish 'decline' i.e. they combine with the pronouns dhe (to):*

<i>dhymm to me</i>	<i>dhis to you (sing.)</i>	<i>dhodho to him</i>	<i>dhedhi to her</i>
<i>dhyn to us</i>	<i>dhywgh to you (plural)</i>	<i>dhedha to them</i>	

7 *yma means there is or there are.*

It answers the question Ple'ma ...? Where is ...?

Ple'ma an chi? Yma'n chi yn Truru. Where is the house? There is the house in Truro/The house is in Truro

Yma kador y'n stevell. There is a chair in the room

Yma kadoryow y'n stevell. There are chairs in the room

Note ple'ma'n = ple yma an; yma'n = yma an there is the

y'n = yn an in the

Exercise A1 Please answer questions in Cornish

Chi Alan

1 Ple'ma an stevell omwolghi?

2 Ple'ma an bisva?

3 Ple'ma an karrji?

Chi Brenda

4 Ple'ma an stevellow-omwolghi?

5 Ple'ma an soedhva?

6 Ple'ma an bellwolok?

7 Ple'ma an poll-neuvya?

8 Ple'ma an sinema?

Exercise A2 Translate

1 A big house

6 studhyores dha

2 a pretty girl

7 dyskador drog

3 the pretty girl

8 an venyn verr

4 black hair

9 an gador vras

5 a small car

10 an gegin vyghan

Part B To have

Cornish tends to avoid the use of the verb 'to have' instead using the expression 'there (it) is to me' or 'there (it) is with me'.

I have a dog Yma ki dhymm (there is a dog to me)

He has a cat Yma kath dhodho. (there is a cat to him)

The man has a car Yma karr gans an gour (there is a car with the man)

There is a subtle difference between Yma ki dhymm and Yma ki genev The first implies the dog is owned by me and the latter implies the dog is with me.

Gans with

genev with me	genes with you	ganso with him	gensi with her
genen with us	genowgh with you	gansa with them	

Notice the endings

1 p s my	dhymm	genev	The 'm' is unusual
2 p s ty	dhis	genes	usual 2 nd person singular ending
3 p s ev	dhodho	ganso	usual 3 rd person singular masculine ending
3 p s hi	dhedhi	gensi	usual 3 rd person singular feminine ending
1 p pl ni	dhy	genen	usual 1 st person plural ending
2 p pl hwi	dhywgh	genowgh	usual 2 nd person plural ending
3 p pl i	dhedha	gansa	usual 3 rd person plural ending

Exercise B1

Translate

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Yma ki dhedhi. | 5 Peter has (owns) a dog. |
| 2 Yma chi dhyn | 6 We have a computer |
| 3 Yma flogh genev | 7 They have a swimming pool |
| 4 Yma skath dhe Jowan | 8 You (sing.) have a book. |

Part C To have to

This is rendered in Cornish by 'necessary is to me.' Res yw dhymm

Res yw dhymm <i>I must</i>	Res yw dhis <i>You must</i>	Res yw dhodho <i>He must</i>	Res yw dhedhi <i>She must</i>
Res yw dhyn <i>We must</i>	Res yw dhywgh <i>You must</i>	Res yw dhedha <i>They must</i>	

So 'I must go to London' is 'Res yw dhymm mos dhe Loundres.'

**Reading

Read the following passage adapted from Bora Brav Rannas 3 Kynsa Kentel.

- Mester Tomas: Dydh da, Andi. Fatla genes?
Andi: Dydh da, yn poynt da ov, meur ras ha genes jy*?
Mester Tomas: Da lowr, mes den koth ov, lemmyn.
Andi: Mes kellys ov. Ple'ma kres an dre, mar pleg?
Mester Tomas: Arta mar pleg! Nebes bodhar ov.
Andi: Mes kellys ov. Ple'ma kres an dre?
Mester Tomas: Ena, yma'n eglos vras yn kres an dre.
Andi: Meur ras. Usi an eglos ryb an varghas?
Mester Tomas: Usi, yma'n eglos ryb an varghas.
Andi: Eus gorvarghas omma yn ogas?
Mester Tomas: Eus, yma gorvarghas yn Stret Nowydh.
Andi: Hag eus lytherva ryb an eglos?
Mester Tomas: Nag eus, nyns eus lytherva ryb an eglos, yma'n lytherva ryb an skol.
Andi: Meur ras dhis.

*jy merely emphasises the genes and isn't really translatable into English. You will hear people say 'ha ty' instead of 'genes jy'; ha ty is much more common than genes (jy).

Gerva

koth	<i>old</i>		
lemmyn	<i>now</i>		
kellys	<i>lost</i>		
kres	<i>middle/centre</i>		
ena	<i>there</i>		
tre (b)	<i>town</i>	trevow	an dre
arta	<i>again</i>		
nebes	<i>some, a bit</i>		
bodhar	<i>deaf</i>		
eglos (b)	<i>church</i>	eglosyow	
bras	<i>big</i>		Note 1
usi	<i>Is the</i>		Note 2
ryb	<i>by, beside</i>		
eus	<i>Is there a</i>		Note 2
gorvarghas (b)	<i>supermarket</i>	gorvarghasow	
nowydh	<i>new</i>		
lytherva (b)	<i>post office</i>	lythervaow	
skol (b)	<i>school</i>	skolyow	

Notennow

1 Adjectives

Adjectives mutate (2nd/soft/lenition) after feminine nouns, and after masculine plurals of persons) the table is repeated here:

	b	ch	d	ga	ge	gl	gr	gw	gy	go	gu	gro	gru	k	m	p	t
2nd	v	j	dh	a	e	l	r	w	y	wo	wu	wro	wru	g	v	b	d

Ki + bras = ki bras (*ki is masculine so the adjective does not mutate*)

Kador + rudh = kador rudh (*words beginning with 'r' never mutate*)

Kador + bras = kador vras (b → v as shown in the table as kador is feminine)

Eglos + bras = eglos vras

Studhyoryon + da = studhyoryon dha (*studhyoryon is a masculine plural of people*)

But adjectives beginning with k, p or t do not mutate after nouns ending with s or th

So mowes vras *but* mowes teg

2 yma, usi and eus all these words have the meaning is (as well as yw)
 Yma means there is or there are, and is used to indicate position
 Yma eglos y'n dre *There is a church in the town*
 Yma kadoryow y'n stevell *There are chairs in the room*

But yma is not used in the negative or in questions

(i) *Negatives*

Nyns eus eglos y'n dre *There is not a church in the town*
 (not is church in the town)

Nyns eus kadoryow y'n stevell *There are not chairs in the room*
 (Not is chairs in the room)

Nyns usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh *The church is not in New Street*
 (Not is the church in New Street)

Nyns usi an kadoryow y'n stevell *The chairs are not in the room*
 (Not is the chairs in the room)

The difference between eus and usi is that the former is indefinite and the latter is definite nyns eus = not is (a)
 nyns usi = not is the

(ii) *Interrogatives*

Eus eglos y'n dre? *Is there a church in the town?*

Eus kadoryow y'n stevell? *Are there chairs in the room?*

Usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh? *Is the church in New Street?*

Usi an kadoryow y'n stevell? *Are the chairs in the room?*

Again eus = *is there (a)*

 usi = *is the*

(iii) *Answers*

Eus eglos y'n dre? Eus, yma eglos y'n dre.
 Yes, there is a church in the town

Nag eus, nyns eus eglos y'n dre.
 No, there is no church in the town

Eus kadoryow y'n stevell? Eus, yma kadoryow y'n stevell.
 Yes, there are chairs in the room

Nag eus, nyns eus kadoryow y'n stevell.
 No, there are no chairs in the room.

Usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh? Usi, yma'n eglos yn Stret Nowydh.
 Yes, the church is in New Street.

Nag usi, nyns usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh.
 No, the church is not in New Street

Usi an kadoryow y'n stevell? Usi, yma'n kadoryow y'n stevell.
 Yes, the chairs are in the room.

Nag usi, nyns usi an kadoryow y'n stevell.
 No, the chairs are not in the room.

Exercise C1 Translate

- 1 The school is in the town. (There is the school in the town)
- 2 The house is by the river. (avon (b))
- 3 There is a house on the hill. (bre (b))
- 4 There are no boats. (skath (b)) on the river
- 5 The sun is in the sky. (ebron (b))
- 6 There are no dogs in the garden.
- 7 Are there houses in the street? (stret (g)). Yes, there are houses in the street.
- 8 Is there a doctor (medhek (g)) in the house? No, there is no doctor in the house.
- 9 Is the car in the garage? Yes, the car is in the garage.
- 10 Is the dog in the house? No, the dog isn't in the house, the dog is in the street.

Exercise C2

Write a short description of your house. Try to write five to ten sentences.

PTO

Praktis Keskows Conversation Practice

Part A

Praktis A1 Substitute the **cued word**, making the necessary changes

	Yma an chambour a-ugh
stewel-omwolghi	Yma an stewel-omwolghi a-ugh
jynn-amontya	Yma an jynn-amontya a-ugh
pellwolok	Yma an bellwolok a-ugh
esedhva	Yma an esedhva a-ugh
pisva	Yma an bisva a-ugh
kador	Yma an gador a-ugh

Praktis A2 Substitute the **cued word**, making the necessary changes

	Yma an kowasell bras yn chi Alan
kador	Yma an gador vras yn chi Alan
esedhva	Yma an esedhva vras yn chi Alan
kegin	Yma an gegin vras yn chi Alan
karrji	Yma an karrji bras yn chi Alan
chambour	Yma an chambour bras yn chi Alan
kota rudh	Yma an kota rudh yn chi Alan

Praktis A3 Substitute the **cued word**, making the necessary changes

	Yma karr byghan gans Anna
chi	Yma chi byghan gans Anna
kador	Yma kador vyghan gans Anna
lyver	Yma lyver byghan gans Anna
pluven	Yma pluven vyghan gans Anna
ki	Yma ki byghan gans Anna
kath	Yma kath vyghan gans Anna

Part B

Praktis B1 Substitute the **cued word**, making the necessary changes

	Yma ki dhymm
ty	Yma ki dhis
ni	Yma ki dhyn
ev	Yma ki dhodho
hwi	Yma ki dhywgh
hi	Yma ki dhedhi
i	Yma ki dhedha

Praktis B2 Substitute the cued word, making the necessary changes

	Yma pluven dhu genev
ev	Yma pluven dhu ganso
hi	Yma pluven dhu gensi
hwi	Yma pluven dhu genowgh
ty	Yma pluven dhu genes
i	Yma pluven dhu gansa
ni	Yma pluven dhu genen

Part C

Praktis C1 Substitute the **cued word**, making the necessary changes

	Res yw dhymm mos dhe Loundres
prena kador	Res yw dhymm prena kador
skrifa lyther	Res yw dhymm skrifa lyther
redya lyver	Res yw dhymm redya lyver
gweles chi Bob	Res yw dhymm gweles chi Bob
gul an lavrek	Res yw dhymm gul an lavrek
gwari y'n lowarth	Res yw dhymm gwari y'n lowarth

Praktis C2 Make the statement negative

Yma eglos y'n dre	Nyns eus eglos y'n dre
Yma kadoryow y'n stevel	Nyns eus kadoryow y'n stevel
Yma stevel-omwolghi a-ugh	Nyns eus stevel-omwolghi a-ugh
Yma kota rudh gans Anna	Nyns eus kota rudh gans Anna
Yma lowarth ryb an chi	Nyns eus lowarth ryb an chi
Yma lyver da ganso	Nyns eus lyver da ganso
Yma pellwolok yn chi Stefano	Nyns eus pellwolok yn chi Stefano

Praktis C3 Make the statement negative

Yma an eglos yn Stret Nowydh	Nyns usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh
Yma an kadoryow y'n stevel	Nyns usi an kadoryow y'n stevel
Yma an lyver genev	Nyns usi an lyver genev
Yma an bisva a-ugh	Nyns usi an bisva a-ugh
Yma Anna y'n lowarth	Nyns usi Anna y'n lowarth
Yma an cinema yn Truru	Nyns usi an cinema yn Truru
Yma an karr y'n karrji	Nyns usi an karr y'n karrji

Praktis C4 Answer the question with “yes, ...”

Eus eglos y’n dre?	Eus, yma eglos y’n dre
Eus kadoryow y’n stevel?	Eus, yma kadoryow y’n stevel
Eus stevel-omwolghi a-ugh?	Eus, yma stevel-omwolghi a-ugh
Eus kota du gans Anna?	Eus, yma kota du gans Anna
Eus lowarth ryb an chi?	Eus, yma lowarth ryb an chi
Eus lyver da ganso?	Eus, yma lyver da ganso
Eus pellwolok yn chi Stefano?	Eus, yma pellwolok yn chi Stefano

Praktis C5 Answer the question with “yes, ...”

Usi an eglos yn Stret Nowydh?	Usi, yma an eglos yn Stret Nowydh
Usi an kaderyow y’n stevel?	Usi, yma an kadoryow y’n stevel
Usi an lyver genev?	Usi, yma an lyver genev
Usi an bisva a-ugh?	Usi, yma an bisva a-ugh
Usi Anna y’n lowarth?	Usi, yma Anna y’n lowarth
Usi Lys Kernow yn Truru?	Usi, yma Lys Kernow yn Truru
Usi an karr y’n karrji?	Usi, yma an karr y’n karrji

Praktis C6 Answer the question with “no, ...”

Eus eglos y’n dre?	Nag eus, nyns eus eglos y’n dre
Eus kadoryow y’n stevel?	Nag eus, nyns eus kadoryow y’n stevel
Eus esedhva a-ugh?	Nag eus, nyns eus esedva a-ugh
Eus kota du gans Anna?	Nag eus, nyns eus kota du gans Anna
Eus lowarth ryb an chi?	Nag eus, nyns eus lowarth ryb an chi
Eus lyver da ganso?	Nag eus, nyns eus lyver da ganso
Eus pellwolok y’n chi?	Nag eus, nyns eus pellwolok y’n chi

Praktis C7 Answer the question with “no, ...”

Usi an eglos y’n Stret?	Nag usi, nyns usi an eglos y’n Stret
Usi an gweli y’n stevel?	Nag usi, nyns usi an gweli y’n stevel
Usi an lyver genev?	Nag usi, nyns usi an lyver genev
Usi an bisva a-ugh?	Nag usi, nyns usi an bisva a-ugh
Usi Anna y’n lowarth?	Nag usi, nyns usi Anna y’n lowarth
Usi an cinema yn Truru?	Nag usi, nyns usi an cinema yn Truru
Usi an karr y’n karrji?	Nag usi, nyns usi an karr y’n karrji