

THE NEWLYN CORNISH LANGUAGE CLASS

Weekly lessons by Zoom

For your diary: Monday **19 April** 2021, 19:30; Monday **26 April** 2021, 19:30; further lessons to be announced. For each lesson the Zoom joining details will be emailed several days beforehand.

MONDAY 19 APRIL 19:30

Lesson plan 19:30 Welcome, 19:40 More about questions and negatives, 20:00 Simple story, 20:30 Chat (in English, with a little Cornish thrown in) about Cornish language and culture

First let's consolidate some prepositions

Coursebook pages 33-34

EUS, USY, USONS

In a question **yma** becomes **eus** if the subject is indefinite, **usy** if the subject is definite; and **ymowns** always becomes **usons** in questions. These forms must also be used after **nyns** in negative statements.

In West Cornwall we sometimes find **j** instead of **s**. So you will also encounter **ujy**, **ujons**, **nynj**.

PRACTYS NAW

Coursebook pages 35-36

For reference, here are all the long forms of present tense of verb 'to be' (excluding alternative forms that you should not worry about for now).

STATEMENTS

yth esof vy

yth esta

yma ev / hy / *noun subject*

yth eson ny

yth esowgh why

ymowns y

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

nyns esof vy

nyns esta

nyns eus + *indefinite noun subject*

nyns usy ev / hy / *definite noun subject*

nyns eson ny

nyns esowgh why

nyns usons y

QUESTIONS

esof vy

esta

eus + *indefinite noun subject*

usy ev / usy hy / *definite noun subject*

eson ny

esowgh why

usons y

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

a nyns esof vy

a nyns esta

a nyns eus + *indefinite noun subject*

a nyns usy ev / hy / *definite noun subject*

a nyns eson ny

a nyns esowgh why

a nyns usons y

Eâ is 'yes'. **Nâ** is 'no'. But if you are asked a negative question and you want to say 'yes' to contradict it, you usually need something stronger than **eâ**. You can say **ogh esof** or **an contrary yn tien**.

*Note that **contrary** is stressed on the second syllable in Cornish, not the first.*

SIMPLE STORY

In preparation for the lesson, check the revision grammar above, then read the story quietly until you think you've got the hang of it. Use the Vocabulary at the back of the coursebook to look up words. Read the story aloud as well, to practise your pronunciation.

Davyth yw maw tregys in Kernow. Yma Davyth ow studhya rag Level A in dorydhieth ha Level A in studhyans negys. Dâ yw gen Davyth spêna termyn heb tennva.

- 06:00 Yma Davyth ow cùsca. Yma ev ow cùsca i'n gwely.
- 06:30 Yma Davyth ow cùsca.
- 07:45 Yma Davyth ow cùsca whath.
- 08:15 Yma Davyth owth eva coffy hag ow tianowy.
- 08:30 Yma Davyth ow ponya. Yma ev ow ponya dhe'n scol.
- 09:30 Yma Davyth ow redya. Yma ev ow redya comyck in dadn gel i'n class dorydhieth.
- 10:30 Yma Davyth ow tebry chocklet.
- 12:30 Yma Davyth ow tebry ly.
- 14:00 Yma Davyth ow qwary pel droos.
- 16:00 Yma Davyth ow tos tre.
- 17:00 Yma Davyth ow mos dhe'n treth. Yma ev ow mordardhya.
- 19:00 Yma Davyth ow tebry soper.
- 20:00 Yma Davyth ow qwandra gans coweth i'n dre. Ymowns y owth eva coref.
- 23:30 Davyth yw sqwith wàr an dyweth. Yma ev ow cùsca i'n gwely.

VOCABULARY NOT IN THE COURSEBOOK OR THE PREVIOUS WORKSHEETS

Expanding your vocabulary at a reasonable pace is an important part of learning Cornish. It's a good idea to write new words down in your exercise book as you come across them.

Davyth *name* David

dorydhieth *f* geography (compare **dor** 'ground')

studhyans negys *m* business studies

spêna *v* spend

tennva *f* stress (dn not usually heard in this word)

dianowy *v* yawn (compare **ganow** 'mouth')

comyck *m* comic

in dadn gel *phr* secretly (literally, 'under hiding')

chocklet *m* chocolate

wàr an dyweth *phr* eventually (literally, 'on the end')