CARA KERNOWEK

BOOK ONE

Council of Europe
Common European Framework of Reference
for Languages
Level A1 (Breakthrough, Beginners)

Ian Jackson

Raglavar
Foreword

Cara Kernowek Book One is a straightforward grammar-based course designed for motivated adults learning revived traditional Cornish with a teacher or by self-study. At present only some teachers of Cornish have a formal teaching qualification, and many teachers of beginners may still be learners themselves at a higher level. The course is scaffolded to encourage teachers to be confident of the core material, passing that confidence on to the student, who can then become a confident teacher of further beginners, in a virtuous cycle.

Standard Cornish is the spelling system used throughout. The course is divided for convenience into lessons, but teachers should work through the course at a pace that matches the interest and aptitude of the class. Teachers will no doubt wish to provide much additional opportunity to develop listening, speaking, reading and writing skills within the framework of each lesson.

For the sake of clear exposition, the Cornish presented in *Cara Kernowek Book One* is based on the literary language that had evolved to the end of the 16th century. Cornish as actually spoken was certainly rather different. Grammar and pronunciations truer to everyday speech were preserved in records of the 17th and 18th centuries, and from this evidence we can restore a conversational register for use alongside more formal prose styles. The second, third and fourth books in the *Cara Kernowek* series gradually introduce truly colloquial alternatives so you can eventually acquire a lively idiom of your own.

Cara Kernowek departs from the typical coursebook convention which has characters using Cornish but not explicitly inhabiting a world where Cornish is a part of everyday life. The various dialogues in this book are set in a slightly modified universe where Cornish is already the language of home and work for a significant minority of people in Cornwall. Students can be encouraged to think wisely about the personal, social and political issues that naturally arise in this scenario.

Ian Jackson, MA (Cantab), MA (Oxon), QTS
lovinglivingcornish, September 2023

Contens

Contents

Find **model answers** for the exercises
and a **consolidated index** at
www.skeulantavas.com/courses-1

Lesson Onen

Lesson One

The alphabet

Cornish words are spelled using all 26 letters of the alphabet. But x and z only occur in a few words. Here are the letters with Cornish names. Can you sing them?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
A	Be	Ce	De	E	Ef	Ge	Ha	I	Je	Ke	El	Em

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
En	O	Pe	Qwo	Er	Es	Te	Û	Ve	We	Ex	Ye	Zed

We also use three accents (sometimes called diacritical marks): the circumflex accent (**aken grobm**), often called **to bian** 'little roof'; the grave accent (**aken dhieskynus**); and the diaeresis (**aken dhewboynt**). There is also the apostrophe (**collverk**) and the hyphen (**nos jùnya**). The Cornish for 'alphabet' is **abecedary**.

Pronunciation

To start, you must imitate your teacher carefully if you have one. In any case you should work through the pronunciation guide in Appendix One at an early opportunity. And then consult it frequently until you are sure of all the sounds of Cornish. It is easy to correct yourself at the beginning. Later it will be much more difficult to unlearn things that are wrong.

Find a Pronunciation Guide at
www.skeulantavas.com/grammar/pronunciation

Find spellings in the International Phonetic Alphabet at
www.skeulantavas.com/grammar/ipa-spellings

Greetings

Lowena dhis! means 'Hello!' or 'Hi!' If we wish to be more formal, we can say **Dùrda dhe why!** 'Good day!' Both these Cornish greetings are traditional. We can also use greetings based on contemporary English, saying **Myttyn dâ!** 'Good morning!' (until about 10:00), **Dohajëdh dâ!** 'Good afternoon!' (after midday), **Gordhuwher dâ!** 'Good evening!' (up to midnight). Some use **Dëdh dâ!** as a modern alternative to **Dùrda dhe why!**

Asking how someone is

Fatla genes? means 'How are you?' (literally 'how [is] along with you?') It can be used as a greeting without expecting any reply. If you do wish to reply but without giving anything away, you can just respond with **Fatla genes?** Alternatively you can give a stock answer such as **Pòr dhâ** 'Fine!' (literally 'very good'), **Na dâ na drog!** 'So-so!' (literally 'neither good nor bad') or **Heb bos yn tâ lowr!** 'Not too good!' (literally 'without being well enough'). If you use one of these answers you can add **Ha tejy?** 'And you?' to prompt something in return.

Saying goodbye

Duw genes! (literally 'God [be] along with you') and **Benatuw!** (literally 'God's blessing!') are used for 'Goodbye!' More casually you can say **Da weles!** '[Be] seeing you!' When it's quite late in the evening you may use **Nos dâ!** 'Good night!'

Gender

Cornish nouns are either 'masculine' or 'feminine'. Just one noun, **tra** 'thing', is neuter and so does not fit straightforwardly into this scheme (see Lesson Nine). Nouns for specifically female people are always feminine. But the great majority of nouns in Cornish are masculine. Apart from a few nouns that designate males specifically, masculine nouns for people and animals can refer to either a male or a female. A few feminine nouns may likewise refer to males or females. Whether any individual is male or female is determined by societal norms, which may evolve over time.

Vocabulary

Here are some masculine nouns.

chy house, **den** man, **edhen** bird, **glaw** rain, **gwely** bed, **ky** dog, **margh** horse, **maw** boy, **pons** bridge, **porhel** pig

Here are some feminine nouns.

benyn woman, **buwgh** cow, **cath** cat, **davas** sheep, **garr** leg, **gwedhen** tree, **mowes** girl, **pluven** feather *or* pen, **tesen** cake, **tre** town

Number

All of these nouns are 'singular'. When the noun designates someone or something that is countable, the singular is used for one individual. There is no word in Cornish corresponding to the English indefinite article 'a, an'. So **benyn** means 'woman' or 'a woman' depending on the context. (Later we shall learn about nouns that are either collective or plural – designating more than one individual.) A noun for something that is not countable has only a singular form. For example, **glaw** 'rain'.

Definite article

The definite article **an** 'the' precedes its noun just as in English. But when **an** is used in front of *feminine singular* nouns beginning with certain sounds, it causes a sound-change (mutation). We say that the noun is in First State before this change. After the change it is in Second State. The technical name for the change from First State to Second State is *lenition*.

Second State mutations

Mutation is usually reflected in the spelling. Here are the spellings that can change.

c	>	**g**		**p**	>	**b**		**t**	>	**d**	**ch** > **j**
k	>	**g**		**b**	>	**v**		**d**	>	**dh**	
q	>	**g**		**m**	>	**v**					
go	>	**wo**		**gu**	>	**wu**		Any other **g** simply disappears.			

Practys Onen
Exercise One

Here are two examples: **an venyn** 'the woman', **an arr** 'the leg'. Now give the Cornish for:

the cow, the cat, the sheep, the tree, the girl, the pen, the cake, the town

Masculine singular nouns do not change after **an**. Give the Cornish for:

the house, the man, the bird, the rain, the bed, the dog, the horse, the boy, the bridge, the pig

Optional mutation

A small number of feminine singulars optionally change their sound. So **an fenester** 'the window', **an fordh** 'the road *or* the way', **an fos** 'the wall' are commonly pronounced with an initial v-sound. But it is possible to retain the f-sound if you prefer. That is why we do not alter the spelling. Likewise you can pronounce **an sarf** 'the snake' with an initial z-sound if you wish. Again, we do not change the spelling.

Attributive adjectives

When an adjective is coupled directly with a noun to describe it we say that the adjective is *attributive*. Attributive adjectives are usually placed after their noun in Cornish. So **coth**, for instance, means 'old'; and we say **den coth** 'an old man' and **an den coth** 'the old man'. But attributive adjectives placed after feminine singular nouns go into Second State. So we say **benyn goth** 'an old woman' and **an venyn goth** 'the old woman'.

Vocabulary

Here are some more adjectives that can be used attributively.

bian small, little, **blou** blue, **brâs** big, large, **du** black, **gwer** green, **gwag** empty, blank (*also* hungry), **gwydn** white, **melen** yellow, **poos** heavy, **rudh** red

Here are some more masculine nouns.

bord table, **chair** chair, **daras** door, **hanaf** cup, **paper** paper
And here are some more feminine nouns.

astell board, **bre** hill, **canstel** basket, **gwedren** glass, tumbler, **padel** pan

Practys Dew
Exercise Two

Give the Cornish for

a small boy, a green frog, the black cat, the blue cup, an empty glass, the big hill, the heavy pan, a yellow chair, blank paper, a big table, the red door, the whiteboard (= the white board), the empty bed, a white leg, a large house, the toilet (= the little house), a heavy basket, the yellow wall, the old pig, the green snake

Saying 'this' and 'that'

An maw means 'the boy'; **an maw-ma** means 'this boy; **an maw-na** means 'that boy'. **An vowes** means 'the girl'; **an vowes-ma** means 'this girl'; **an vowes-na** means 'that girl'.

Hebma means 'this [one]' referring to a masculine noun. **Hobma** means 'this [one]' referring to a feminine noun.

Hedna means 'that [one]' referring to a masculine noun. **Hodna** means 'that [one]' referring to a feminine noun.

If we do not yet know what noun we are dealing with, we use **hebma** and **hedna**.

Open question: 'what?'

Pëth yw? and **Pandr'yw?** both mean 'what is/are?' They are interchangeable. So we can ask, for example, **Pëth yw hebma?** 'What is this?' or **Pandr'yw hedna?** 'What is that?'

Pandr' stands for **pandra** but the word is usually abbreviated before **yw**.

Here are some specimen replies.

Hèm yw qwylkyn. 'This is a frog.'
Hòm yw padel. 'This is a pan.'
Hèn yw gwely. 'That is a bed.'
Hòn yw tesen. 'That is a cake.'

We nearly always abbreviate **hebma**, **hobma**, **hedna**, **hodna** before **yw** 'is'.

Fronting

It is very common in Cornish to move the most important piece of information in a sentence to the very front. So we can also say:

Qwylkyn yw hebma. 'This is a frog.'
Padel yw hobma. 'This is a pan.'
Gwely yw hedna. 'That is a bed.'
Tesen yw hodna. 'That is a cake.'

When **hebma**, **hobma**, **hedna**, **hodna** do *not* come immediately before **yw**, they are *not* abbreviated.

Practys Try
Exercise Three

Here are some more specimen replies – this time for you to work out the meaning.

Hèm yw chair. **Hòn yw canstel. Hanaf yw hedna. Pluven yw hobma. Hòm yw davas. Hèn yw daras. Fenester yw hodna. An Chy Gwydn yw hebma. An astell wydn yw hobma. Hòn yw an fordh vrâs.**

Closed questions (for a yes/no answer)

With **yw** 'is' we can make questions expecting the answer 'yes' or 'no' just as in English.

Practys Peswar
Exercise Four

What do the following questions mean?

Yw hebma edhen? Yw hobma buwgh? Yw hedna hanaf? Yw hodna gwedren? Yw hobma sarf? Yw hedna glaw? Yw hodna garr? Yw hebma an chy bian? Yw hedna den coth? Yw hedna an pons brâs?

Replying to closed questions

Eâ is 'yes'. **Nâ** is 'no'. A more formal way of saying 'yes' is to repeat the verb. So you could also say **Yw** 'yes' (literally '[it] is'). A more formal way of saying 'no' is to repeat the verb preceded by the general negative particle **na** (which becomes **nag** if the verb is a part of **bos** 'be' beginning with a vowel). So you could also say **Nag yw** 'no' (literally '[it] is not').

Replying with an affirmative statement

In reply to a question **Yw hobma canstel?** for example, we can say **Eâ** (or **Yw**), **hòm yw canstel.** Or we can front the important information and say **Eâ** (or **Yw**), **canstel yw hobma.**

Replying with a negative statement

To state a negative we use the special negative statement particle **ny** (which becomes **nyns** if the verb is a part of **bos** 'be' beginning with a vowel). So we can say, for example, **Nâ** (*or* **Nag yw**), **nyns yw** [**hobma**] **canstel.** In this construction the subject (here **hobma**) comes after the verb (here **yw**), just like in a question. But in a negative sentence we usually just omit a subject 'this' or 'that', rather than attempting to rematch the subject to the gender of whatever the person or thing might actually be. We could front **canstel** and say **Nâ** (*or* **Nag yw**), **canstel nyns yw.** But for negative statements fronting is more characteristic of written Cornish; it is not very common in conversation.

Practys Pymp
Exercise Five

Produce affirmative and negative replies for each of the questions in Exercise Four.

Predicative adjectives

When an adjective is not coupled directly with a noun but instead is used with a part of the verb **bos** 'be' (such as **yw** 'is') to describe the noun, we say the adjective is *predicative*. Predicative adjectives are always in First State – they do not mutate, even when they refer to a feminine singular noun.

Practys Whe
Exercise Six

What do the following sentences mean?

An chy yw gwag. An venyn yw coth. Bian yw an dre. Yw an dhavas gwydn? Nyns yw an gath du. Pandr'yw hedna? Hòn yw astell wydn. Yw an astell wydn gwag? Hòm yw bre vrâs. An vre yw brâs.

Practys Seyth
Exercise Seven

If you are learning in a class, you can play a game of mixing nouns with adjectives. Making 'crazy' combinations can actually stimulate your memory for new words. One student picks a noun (with definite article), pronouncing the phrase well and giving the meaning. The next learner picks an adjective in the same way. The teacher then selects a third student to put the two together – either attributively (e.g. **an vuwgh vlou**) or predicatively (e.g. **an vuwgh yw blou** *or* **blou yw an vuwgh**).

*Cornish adjective **glas***

People often claim that **glas** is the ordinary Cornish word for both blue and green. Which is rather confusing because these colours are obviously not the same! The truth is that **blou** is the basic adjective for blue, and **gwer** is the basic adjective for green. **Glas** means 'having a bright colour' but with the limitation that it is *not* used for the red/yellow end of the spectrum. So **glas** *can* mean blue, referring for example to the sky. Or green, referring for example to verdant pasture. But the word is also used to refer to *grey* hair.

Blocked mutation

It is sometimes said there is a rule of Cornish grammar that an adjective beginning with any of c t k p or q is not put into Second State if the feminine singular noun preceding it ends in s or th. It is true that the change to Second State may be blocked in these circumstances, but it is only a *tendency*, not a rule.

String of attributive adjectives

You can of course apply more than one adjective to a noun. For instance, **chy gwag brâs** 'a big empty house'. When used with a feminine singular noun every adjective in the string goes into Second State where applicable. So we say, for example, **an wedhen wer vian** 'the little green tree'. Note how the sequence of adjectives is generally the reverse of the English word order. If **ha** 'and' joins the adjectives, this breaks the string and we return to First State, saying for instance **an wedhen wer ha bian**.

Lesson Dew
Lesson Two

Vocabulary

Here are some more nouns. From now on we will introduce masculine nouns with the symbol *m*, feminine nouns with the symbol *f*, and plural nouns with the symbol *pl*.

bara *m* bread, **carrek** *f* rock, **keus** *m* cheese, **lyver** *m* book, **pel** *f* ball

Here are some more adjectives.

cales hard (*also* difficult), **cogh** scarlet, **êsy** easy, **nowyth** new, **teg** beautiful, pretty

Two fixed expressions: **bara cogh** brown bread, **bara nowyth** fresh bread

The phrase **bara cogh** gives a clue that Cornish colour words are not precisely aligned with counterparts in English. There is no all-purpose word for 'brown' in Cornish. Both **rudh** and **cogh** are used in this sense. There are other possibilities too.

Practys Eth
Exercise Eight

Answer some questions according to the following example.

Yw an bara-ma cogh?
Eâ (Yw), an bara-ma yw cogh. Yw an bara-na cogh? Nâ (Nag yw), an bara-na yw gwydn.

Yw an bel-ma rudh? Yw an bel-na rudh?
Yw an keus-ma melen? Yw an keus-na melen?
Yw an garrek-ma poos? Yw an garrek-na poos?
Yw an practys-ma êsy? Yw an practys-na êsy?
Yw an lyver-ma nowyth? Yw an lyver-na nowyth?

Pò (occasionally **bò**) means 'or'.

Practys Naw
Exercise Nine

Answer some questions according to the following example.

Yw an bel rudh pò gwer?
An bel yw rudh. Nyns yw an bel gwer.

Yw an keus melen pò gwydn?
Yw an bluven blou pò rudh?
Yw an ganstel brâs pò bian?
Yw an bara nowyth pò coth?
Yw an practys êsy pò cales?

Negative questions

If we put interrogative particle **a** in front of a negative statement, the result is a negative question. For example:

Nyns yw an bel rudh. 'The ball is not red.'
A nyns yw an bel rudh? 'Isn't the ball red?'

This can be answered in the ways we have already learned.

Eâ (Yw), an bel yw rudh. 'Yes, the ball is red.' *i.e.* contradicting
Nâ (Nag yw), nyns yw an bel rudh. 'No, the ball is not red.' *i.e.* confirming

Personal pronoun subjects

Strictly speaking, **yw** means 'is'. But in fact we can put any personal pronoun in front of it. Like this:

me (*or* **my**) **yw dyscor** 'I am a learner'
ny yw dyscoryon 'we are learners'
te (*or* **ty**) **yw dyscor** 'you are a learner'
why yw dyscoryon 'you are learners'
ev yw dyscor 'he is a learner'
hy yw dyscor 'she is a learner'
anjy (*or* **y**) **yw dyscoryon** 'they are learners'

Dyscor *m* is any learner, male or female. Its plural form is **dyscoryon**. For a female learner we can say **dyscores** *f*, but this is optional. The plural form of **dyscores** is **dyscoresow**.

If on the other hand we front the more important piece of information, we cannot use **yw** in this universal way. There are *particular* forms for subjects 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' that must be used instead. Like this:

dyscor ov vy 'I am a learner'
dyscoryon on ny 'we are learners'
dyscor osta 'you are a learner'
dyscoryon owgh why 'you are learners'
dyscoryon yns y 'they are learners'

We must also use these particular forms in questions and with the negative statement particle.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

descador *m* teacher, **lowen** happy, **parys** ready, **sqwith** tired, **trist** sad, **yagh** well (referring to health). **Kernow** *m* refers to a male Cornish person

Kernow *f* means Cornwall. **Kernowes** *f* refers to a female Cornish person. **Kernowyon** *pl* is used for males or a mix of males and females. **Kernowesow** *pl* is used specifically for females only.

Practys Deg
Exercise Ten

Answer some questions according to the following example.

Osta dyscor?
Eâ, me yw dyscor. Eâ, dyscor ov vy. Nâ, nyns ov vy dyscor.

Osta mowes?
Osta yagh?
Osta lowen?
Owgh why dyscoryon?
Owgh why sqwith?
Yw ev descador?
On ny parys?
Yw hy trist?
Ov vy poos?
Yns y Kernowyon?

*Using pronoun **why***

Why is also used for 'you' referring to a single person that you do not know well. So to a stranger you should say **Owgh why descador?** rather than **Osta descador?** In fact **why** can be used with friends and family too, interchangeably with **te**. And it is a fixture in some phrases – such as **Dùrda dhe why!** 'Good day!'

'They' form of verb not used with plural noun

Yw, *never* **yns**, is used when a plural noun is the subject. In Cornish a singular verb is always used when the subject is a plural noun.

Plural nouns referring to male people

Plural nouns referring to male people (or a mix of male and female people) have a tendency to appear in Second State after **an** 'the' (and to cause Second State of accompanying attributive adjectives) – though it is not a very rigid grammatical rule. And it does not usually apply to loan-words from English.

So we say, for example, **an dhyscoryon yw lowen** or **lowen yw an dhyscoryon** 'the learners are happy'. Contrast **an dyscoresow** – feminine *singular* nouns take Second State after **an** 'the', but their plurals stay in First State.

An dus 'the men' is regular, because **tus** is a *feminine singular* meaning 'people' that serves as the plural of **den**; it retains its original sense of 'people' as well.

Dropping personal pronouns

In quite formal Cornish, but also in conversation for speed and to save repetition, we may omit the personal pronoun from the *particular* forms because the sense is already complete without it. So you might find **Kernow ov** 'I am Cornish', instead of **Kernow ov vy**. Even informally we might say **Osta sqwith? Os trist?** 'Are you tired? Are you sad?'

Vocative particle

There are three different particles **a** in Cornish. We have already met interrogative particle **a** before **nyns**, turning a negative statement into a negative question. Vocative particle **a** is optionally used before proper names of people when addressing them. Vocative particle **a** triggers Second State, but any *personal name* remains unchanged.

Practys Udnek

Exercise Eleven

Here is a typical brief exchange between two acquaintances who meet on a street in Truro (Cornish **Trûrû**) one day. Read it aloud several times to be sure you understand it. New words are glossed at the end.

Perys Pentreath	**Dùrda dhe why, a Vêstres Mundy. Fatla genes?**
Cattern Mundy	**A Perys, lowena dhis! Ha lavar Cattern mar pleg! Pòr dhâ ov vy. Fatla genes sy? Osta yagh?**
Mêster Pentreath	**Eâ, yagh lowr, Cattern.**
Mêstres Mundy	**A nyns yw an glaw-ma uthyk?**
Mêster Pentreath	**Howl avorow martesen?**
Mêstres Mundy	**Re bo govenek! Da weles, Perys!**
Mêster Pentreath	**Duw genes!**

avorow tomorrow, **howl** *m* sun, sunshine, **martesen** maybe, perhaps, **Mêster** Mr, **Mêstres** Mrs, Ms, **uthyk** dreadful

The phrase **lavar Cattern mar pleg** means 'please call me Cattern' (literally, 'say Cattern if it pleases'). **Fatla genes sy?** is a more emphatic form of **fatla genes?** – How are *you*? **Re bo govenek** means 'I hope so' or 'let's hope so' (literally, 'may there be hope').

Talking about the weather

We talk about the weather just as much in Cornish as we do in English. Here are some more useful words.

comolek cloudy, **glëb** wet, **gwyns** *m* wind, **gwynsak** windy, **howlek** sunny, **kewar** *f* weather, **sëgh** dry, **tobm** warm, hot, **yêyn** cool, cold

If we do not already know what the weather is like we can ask **Fatl'yw an gewar?** or **Fatell yw an gewar?** Both **fatla** and **fatell** mean 'how'. **Fatla** is always used for the question **fatla genes?** Otherwise **fatla** and **fatell** are about equally common. **Fatla** always abbreviates to **fatl'** before **yw**.

<div align="center">

Practys Dêwdhek

Exercise Twelve

</div>

Make your own conversation based on the following model. Note how Cornish does not generally employ a word for 'it' when talking about the weather. New words are glossed at the end.

Fatl'yw an gewar? Yw howlek?
- **Nâ, nyns yw howlek. Nyns yw sëgh. Comolek yw. Glëb yw. Saw nyns yw yêyn.**

A nyns yw yêyn in gwir? Fatell yw an gwyns?
- **Gwyns? Nâ, nyns yw gwynsak.**

Howl avorow?
- **Martesen. Pò glaw unweyth arta!**

in gwir indeed (literally, 'in truth'), **saw** but, **unweyth arta** once again

o 'was' and ***vëdh*** *'will be'*

We often like to compare the weather from day to day. **Hedhyw** is 'today'. **Dê** is 'yesterday'. When we are talking about the past **yw** 'is' becomes **o** 'was'. When we talk about the future **yw** becomes **vëdh** 'will be'. **Fatla** abbreviates before **o**.

So we say:

An gewar o glëb dê. 'The weather was wet yesterday.'
or (with fronting)
Glëb o an gewar dê.
or just
Glëb o dê.

Likewise:

An gewar a vëdh yêyn avorow. 'The weather will be cold tomorrow.'
or (with fronting)
Yêyn vëdh an gewar avorow.
or just
Yêyn vëdh avorow.

Note how **vëdh** must be connected to a preceding subject by link particle **a** (the third of the three particles **a**).

More about saying 'yes' and 'no'

We can always say **eâ** and **nâ**. Or we can 'repeat the verb of the question'. But some questions do not contain a verb, so this method cannot be applied to them. And by now we have encountered a number of verb forms: **ov, os, yw, on, owgh, yns, o, vëdh**. We must be sure to 'repeat' the right one. It will not always be the exact form used in the question. Consider the following examples.

Osta yagh? Ov, me yw yagh.
Are you well? Yes, I'm well.
On ny parys? Nag on, nyns on ny parys.
Are we ready? No, we're not ready.
Owgh why lowen? On, ny yw lowen.
Are you happy? Yes, we're happy.
O glëb dê? Nag o, nyns o an gewar dê glëb. Sëgh o.
Was it wet yesterday? No, the weather yesterday wasn't wet. It was dry.
A vëdh tobm avorow? Bëdh, avorow an gewar a vëdh howlek.
Will it be warm tomorrow? Yes, tomorrow the weather will be sunny.
A vëdh glëb avorow? Na vëdh, ny vëdh glëb.
Will it be wet tomorrow? No, it won't be wet.

There's quite a lot to note here. You can see how we must adjust the form of the verb to make sense in the answer. **Osta?** 'are you?', for example, is usually answered with **Ov** 'I am'. We employ particle 'interrogative **a**' before **vëdh** in a yes/no question, but **o** (like **yw**) is used without this particle. And **vëdh** becomes **bëdh** when it means 'yes'. As for negatives with **vëdh**, the general negative particle **na** and the negative

statement particle **ny** are used in their basic form – in contrast to their extended forms **nag** and **nyns** that must be employed with **yw** and **o**.

It may be best to avoid using the repeat-the-verb method for 'yes' and 'no' until you are fairly confident about your Cornish. But you need to be able to recognize it.

Open question: 'who'?

Pyw is 'who' in questions. Also 'whose' in questions when it is placed *after* a noun.

Practys Tredhek
Exercise Thirteen

Make your own conversation based on the following model.

Here are some job titles that you might use: **acowntyas** 'accountant', **laghyas** 'lawyer', **clojior** 'nurse', **injynor** 'engineer', **lewyor** 'driver', **medhek** 'doctor', **tiak** 'farmer'.

Pyw owgh why?
- **Mêster Teague ov vy. Saw lavar te mar pleg.**

Gromercy dhis, a Vêster Teague! Ha pëth osta?
- **Descador ov vy.**

Ha pyw yw hy?
- **Descadores yw hy.**

Py hanow yw an dhescadores?
- **Mêstresyk Keverne yw.**

Ha pëth yw hedna? Yw ky martesen?
- **Nâ, nyns yw ky. Hòn yw cath dhu vrâs.**

Gromercy dhis! *or* **Gromercy dhys!** means 'Thank you'. **Mêstresyk** is 'Miss' for those who still like to use this title. Note how you can substitute **py hanow?** (literally 'which name?') for **pyw?** when you want specifically to know someone's name.

Nouns specifically for female people

We saw when we met the pair **dyscor** / **dyscores** 'learner' that the masculine **or** form refers to either a male or a female person, while the feminine **es** form refers specifically to someone who is female. The pairs **clojior** / **clojiores**, **descador** / **descadores**, **injynor** / **injynores**, **lewyor** / **lewyores**, **medhek** / **medheges**, **tiak** / **tioges** work in the same way. For a masculine **yas** form (referring to males or females) there is a corresponding feminine form **yades** (referring only to females): so we also have the pairs **acowntyas** / **acowntyades** and **laghyas** / **laghyades**.

Counting to ten

Onen, **dew**, **try**, **peswar**, **pymp**, **whe** (*or* **whegh**), **seyth**, **eth**, **naw**, **deg**

Practys Peswardhek
Exercise Fourteen

Do a 'launch countdown' from ten to zero. In conversational Cornish 'zero' is **màn**. Keep repeating until you can say the whole sequence, in *both* directions, as quickly as you can in English.

Getting the most out of the dialogue exercises

Throughout the book there are many exercises in the form of a dialogue in Cornish arising from particular circumstances. You should take the opportunity to practise with these exercises in multiple ways. Read the conversation several times until you are confident with the 'flow' of it. And make sure you understand it completely, of course. But you should not stop there. Go on to ask questions about the conversation. Or based on the particular scenario. Then reply to those questions. If you are in a class you will be able to tackle the task interactively. But it is an important method for self-study as well.

Here's how you might apply the question-and-answer technique to Exercise Eleven.

Fatl'yw Cattern?
Cattern yw pòr dhâ. Pòr dhâ yw Cattern. Hy yw pòr dhâ. Pòr dhâ yw hy.

Yw Perys yagh?
Eâ, Perys yw yagh – yagh lowr. Ev yw yagh lowr. Yagh lowr yw ev.

Fatl'yw an gewar?
Nyns yw an gewar dâ. Nyns yw dâ. Uthyk yw.

Yw glaw teg?
Nâ, nyns yw glaw teg. An glaw-ma yw uthyk. Uthyk yw.

A vëdh howl avorow?
Martesen. Howl a vëdh avorow martesen. A vëdh hedna uthyk? Nâ, ny vëdh hedna uthyk. Dâ vëdh hedna. Hedna a vëdh dâ. A nyns yw howl dâ? Howl yw dâ, a nyns yw? Dâ yw howl, a nyns yw? Eâ, howl yw pòr dhâ. Pòr dhâ yw howl. Pòr dhâ yw.

Lesson Try
Lesson Three

Counting people and things

In Cornish the words for numbers are followed by a *singular* noun. So we say, for example, **pymp ky** 'five dogs', **seyth dëdh** 'seven days', **deg den** 'ten men'.

For 'one' there is a special form **udn** that is used with nouns. This works like **an** 'the' – it causes Second State mutation of *feminine* nouns. So we say **udn maw** 'one boy' but **udn vowes** 'one girl'.

Dew has a separate form **dyw** that is used with feminine nouns. Both **dew** and **dyw** cause Second State mutation, so we say **dew vaw** 'two boys' and **dyw vowes** 'two girls'. And both **dew** and **dyw** themselves go into Second State after **an** 'the'. So we say **an dhew vaw** 'the two boys' and **an dhyw vowes** 'the two girls'.

Try has a separate form **teyr** that is used with feminine nouns. Both **try** and **teyr** cause a mutation we have not met before – we call it Third State. The technical name for the change from First State to Third State is *spirantization*. And **teyr** itself appears in Third State after **an** 'the' when it is followed by a noun that does not itself mutate.

Third State mutations

Mutation is reflected in the spelling. Here are the spellings that can change.

c	>	h	p	>	f	t	>	th
k	>	h						
qw	>	wh		That's a lot simpler than Second State mutation!				

Here are some examples.

Try hy 'three dogs', **an try fons** 'the three bridges', **teyr hath** 'three cats', **an teyr fluven** 'the three feathers (*or* pens)', **try whylkyn** 'three frogs', **an teyr thesen** 'the three cakes', **an theyr gwelen** 'the three sticks'.

Peswar has a separate form **peder** that is used with feminine nouns. But there is no mutation after any of the numbers four to ten. So we say **peswar ky** 'four dogs' and **peder cath** 'four cats'.

Saying 'there is/are' (pointing)

Otta means 'there is/are' when pointing or drawing attention to someone or something. For example, **otta chy** 'there's a house' or **otta Kernowyon** 'there are (some) Cornish people'. If we wish to point specifically we can add **dres ena** 'over

there' – **otta treven dres ena** 'there are (some) houses over there'. Note how **chy** 'house' has a completely different word as its plural. Before a vowel we may optionally reduce **otta** to **ot**. For instance, **ot an vergh** 'there are the horses'. **Mergh** 'horses' is exceptionally put into Second State after **an** 'the' (as if the word referred to male people).

To say 'here is/are' for something close at hand, Cornish uses **ot obma**. So for example, **ot obma chair** 'here's a chair' or **ot obma Kernowyon** 'here are (some) Cornish people'. A noun always comes after **ot obma**; it is not possible to place it between **ot** and **obma**.

There are fixed phrases when **otta** is used with a personal pronoun. These are **otta vy** 'there I am', **otta sy** 'there you are' (one person), **otta va** 'there he is', **otta hy** 'there she is', **otta ny** 'there we are', **otta why** 'there you are' (plural or stranger), **ottensy** 'there they are'. These can be used with **dres ena** just as for nouns. For example, **ottensy dres ena** 'there they are, over there'. **Obma** is not generally used with these pronoun phrases, so **otta vy** for instance means 'there I am' or 'here I am' according to context.

Vocabulary

Here are some more nouns.

amowntyor dêwlin *m* laptop (computer), **amowntyor legh** *f* tablet (computer), **blòg** *m* blog, **cargor** *m* charger, **gwelen** *f* stick (all senses), **gwiasva** *f* website, **iscarg** *m* download, **kerdhfôn** *m* mobile phone, **kevren** *f* link (including hyperlink), **lyther** *m* letter (communication), **text** *m* text (all senses)

In practice **blòg** has no Second State. **Vlòg** *m* 'video blog' is a separate word.

Rîvbost *m* means 'email' and **mainys socyal** means 'social media'. An individual email is **messach** *m* **rîvbost**. A social media post is **messach in mainys socyal**.

Practys Pymthek
Exercise Fifteen

How would you say the following in Cornish?

six websites, eight emails, three mobile phones, two blogs, one charger, four tablets (computers), seven laptops, nine social media posts, ten downloads

Practys Whêtek
Exercise Sixteen

How would you say the following in Cornish?

There's the door. Here's the link. There are two tables over there. Here's a glass. Here are three pens. Here we are. There you are. Here are three farmers. And here are ten lawyers. There's one female teacher over there.

Yma meaning 'there is/are'

When we are not pointing, but merely saying that someone or something is in a particular place, we use **yma** 'there is/are'.

Saying 'in' and 'in the'

In means 'in' (or 'at' when the sense is the same). For 'in the' we say **i'n**, pronounced the same but written with the apostrophe, and causing the same mutations as simple **an**. For example, **yma arhanty** *m* **i'n dre** 'there is a bank in the town'.

Yma with definite subject

We also use **yma** (not **yw**) as the introductory word, but meaning just 'is' or 'are', when we say that a *definite* subject is in a particular place. For example, **yma an tiak i'n arhanty** 'the farmer is in (*or* at) the bank' or **yma'n vergh i'n park** *m* 'the horses are in the field' or **yma Mêstresyk Keverne i'n chy** 'Miss Keverne is in the house'. Note that **yma an** can optionally become **yma'n**.

Vocabulary

Here are some more nouns.

eglos *f* church, **lyverva** *f* library, **popty** *m* bakery, **shoppa** *m* shop, **tavern** *m* pub

Practys Seytek
Exercise Seventeen

Let's imagine a town in West Cornwall. What do the following sentences mean?

Yma dyw eglos i'n dre. Onen yw coth ha teg. Onen yw nowyth. I'n dre yma lyverva spladn. Hag yma try thavern i'n dre. Yma Mêstres Pascoe in shoppa bian i'n dre. I'n fenester yma tesen vrâs. Popty yw an shoppa-ma. Yma Mêster Pascoe i'n arhanty. Yma an arhanty i'n Strêt Arâg.

Spladn literally means 'splendid'. It is used colloquially to mean 'great', 'excellent', 'wonderful', 'fantastic' etc. **Ha** 'and' optionally (but very frequently) becomes **hag** when the next word begins with a vowel. **I'n Strêt** *m* **Arâg** means 'in the Fore (*or* High) Street'.

Open question: 'where?'

Ple ma? means 'where is/are?' In this phrase **ma** is an abbreviated form of **yma**.

Saying 'from' and 'of' (generally not possession)

We've learned that there are three *particles* **a**: interrogative, vocative, link. It is time to meet a fourth word **a** in Cornish: this time a *preposition* meaning 'from'. The word also means 'of', though its use in that sense is more limited than in English – it is not used generally to indicate possession.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

stranjer *m* stranger, **whythror** *m* explorer *or* researcher, **west** *m* (also adjective) west, **wolcùm** 'welcome'

Practys Êtek
Exercise Eighteen

A stranger in our town meets Mr Pascoe coming out of the bank. Read their conversation aloud several times to be sure you understand it. See below for help with the meaning.

Stranjer	**Mar pleg. Ple ma an lyverva?**
Mêster Pascoe	**An lyverva? Yma hodna i'n strêt-ma. Otta hy dres ena. Lyverva pòr dhâ yw.**
Stranjer	**Dùrdala dhe why!**
Mêster Pascoe	**Owgh stranjer obma in Kernow West?**
Stranjer	**Eâ. Den a'n Tir Uhel ov vy. Whythror a'n istory a Gernow. Ha dyscor a'n Kernowek.**
Mêster Pascoe	**Wolcùm osta! Benatuw!**
Stranjer	**Duw genes! Ha gromercy unweyth arta!**

Dùrdala dhe why! means 'Thank you!' – **why** is appropriate for a stranger to use when he does not know Mr Pascoe, but it is anyway a fixed part of this expression, just as for **Dùrda dhe why** 'Good day!' Note how Mr Pascoe switches to **osta** (familiar) as he welcomes the stranger to his town.

'From the' / 'of the'

Just as **i'n** means 'in the', so **a'n** means 'from the' or 'of the'. Therefore **den a'n Tir Uhel** means 'a man from the High Land (that is, North Cornwall). **Whythror a'n istory** *m* **a Gernow** means 'a researcher of the history of Cornwall'. It also shows us that **a**

'from, of' triggers Second State when the noun directly follows it. **Dyscor a'n Kernowek** *m* means 'a learner of (the) Cornish (tongue)'.

Saying 'on' and 'under'

Wàr means 'on'. Like **a** 'from, of' this word causes Second State mutation of any noun that follows it directly. For instance **wàr jair** 'on a chair'.

In dadn means 'under'. This too causes Second State mutation of any noun that directly follows it. For instance **in dadn vord** 'under a table'.

Vocabulary

Here are some more nouns.

amary *m* cupboard, **attêsva** *f* toilet, **crow** *m* shed, **kegyn** *f* kitchen, **lowarth** *m* garden

Practys Nawnjek
Exercise Nineteen

How would you say the following in Cornish?

There's a shed in the garden. There's a pretty little cat under the bed. There are two toilets in the house. Here's the kitchen. On the table there's (some) bread – and a cake. Is this cupboard big enough? There's (some) paper under that basket. And a blue pen over there. Where's the laptop? Here it is – on the chair.

Practys Ugans
Exercise Twenty

Read the following summary aloud several times to be sure you understand it. New words are glossed at the end.

Ple ma an lyverva? Yma'n lyverva wàr an Strêt Arâg. Ha fatell yw an lyverva? Hy yw lyverva spladn. Ple ma an stranjer? I'n lyverva yma ev. Devedhys yw ev a'n Tir Uhel. Whythror a'n istory a Gernow yw ev. Hag ev yw dyscor a'n Kernowek inwedh. Wolcùm yw an stranjer i'n dre.

Devedhys yw means 'has come' (literally 'is come'). The meaning of **inwedh** is 'also'. Note how **hy** (literally 'she') is used to mean 'it' referring to the library – because **lyverva** is feminine. In the same way we can use **ev** (literally 'he') in the sense 'it' to refer to anything that is a masculine noun.

Lesson Peswar
Lesson Four

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

A! Ah!, **desînor** *m* designer, **dhe'n lyha** at least, **gwias** *m* web (spider's or the internet), **ogh!** oh! (expressing emotion), **optycyan** *m* optician, **wèl** well (thinking what to say)

Practys Onen warn Ugans
Exercise Twenty One

Jowan and Jana have not met before. They find themselves standing around at Lÿs Kernow (New County Hall) in Truro, waiting for a Cornish language presentation for professionals to begin. **Man-gows** 'small talk' is called for! What are they saying?

Jowan	**Dëdh dâ! Jowan Pryce ov vy. Pyw owgh why?**
Jana	**Dëdh dâ! Jana Bligh ov vy. Optycyan ov. Pëth owgh why?**
Jowan	**Ogh, lavar 'osta' mar pleg! Desînor gwias ov vy.**
	(Another man joins them.)
Jowan	**Â! Tomas, dëdh dâ! Fatla genes?**
Tomas	**Yagh ov vy. Saw sqwith ov. Te yw lowen! Pyw yw hobma? Dùrda dhe why, a vêstres!**
Jowan	**Hòm yw Jana. Jana Bligh. Tomas Landry yw tiak, Jana.**
Tomas	**Fatla genowgh, Mêstres Bligh?**
Jana	**Ogh, Jana ov vy, ha lavar 'genes' mar pleg. Me yw dâ lowr. Tobm yw an gewar!**
Tomas	**Ha tobm o an gewar dê, a nyns o? Saw yêyn vëdh avorow. Howlek, saw gwynsak ha yêyn.**
Jowan	**Wèl, nyns yw an gewar glëb dhe'n lyha! Ha nyns yw comolek.**

In **Fatla genes?** the **genes** corresponds to the pronoun **te**. Tomas says **Fatla genowgh?** because he has not met Jana before – the **genowgh** corresponds to the pronoun **why**. **Duw genes!** 'goodbye!' likewise becomes **Duw genowgh!** if said to someone you do not know well. But if you are bidding goodbye to several people together whom you *do* know well, it is better to say **Duw genes** (*or* **Da weles**) **kettep pedn!** ('everyone', literally 'every head').

We first encountered **dâ** 'good' in the phrase **pòr dhâ** 'very good'. Now we know First State **dâ**, we can see that **pòr** 'very' causes Second State of the adjective after it. **Dâ lowr**, literally 'good enough', is the Cornish way of saying 'okay'.

*Local present tense of **bos***

You've already been introduced to **yma,** which is one form of what we call the local or 'long' present tense of **bos** 'be'. We use the local forms whenever we wish to say that the subject 'is in' or 'is at' a *place*. These forms are distinct from the copula or 'short' present tense that we learned first (**yw**, **ov** etc). We use the copula forms when we are saying that the subject 'is *something*' (noun or adjective). Here are all the local forms of the present tense.

yth esof vy 'I am'	**yth eson ny** 'we are'
yth esos jy *or* **yth esta** 'you are'	**yth esowgh why** 'you are' (plural or stranger)
yma ev 'he is'	**ymowns y** 'they are'
yma hy 'she is'	
yma + definite noun '… is/are'	
yma + indefinite noun 'there is/are …'	

You will find **yth esta** is more frequent in conversation than **yth esos jy**. The forms **sy** and **jy** meaning 'you' are interchangeable; **jy** is the more common of the two.

Practys Dew warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Two

What do the following sentences mean?

Yth esof vy i'n arhanty. Yth esta i'n strêt. Yma ev i'n lyverva. Yma hy i'n shoppa. Yma Mêstres Pascoe i'n popty. Yma tesen vrâs i'n fenester. Yth eson ny i'n dre. Yth esowgh why i'n pow. Ymowns y in Kernow.

Pow *m* means 'country' in any sense; here it means the countryside as opposed to the town. Contrast with **gwlas** *f* which means 'country' in a specifically political or patriotic sense.

*Asking closed questions with local present tense of **bos***

When we wish to ask a closed (yes/no) question with local forms of the present tense of **bos** we delete the statement particle **yth**. 'Yes', 'no' and negative statements follow the scheme we have already learned. Note that only **esos**, not **esta**, is used to reply 'yes' or 'no'. For example:

Esof vy i'n arhanty?	*Either (if thinking to oneself)*
	Eâ *or* **Esof, yth esof vy i'n arhanty.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag esof, nyns esof vy i'n arhanty.**
	Or (if replying to question from someone else)
	Eâ *or* **Esos, yth esta i'n arhanty.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag esos, nyns esta i'n arhanty.**

Esta i'n strêt?	*Either (if thinking to oneself)*
	Eâ *or* **Esos, yth esta i'n strêt.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag esos, nyns esta i'n strêt.**
	Or (if replying to question from someone else)
	Eâ *or* **Esof, yth esof vy i'n strêt.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag esof, nyns esof vy i'n arhanty.**
Eson ny i'n dre?	*Either (if thinking to oneself)*
	Eâ *or* **Eson, yth eson ny i'n dre.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag eson, nyns eson i'n dre.**
	Or (if replying to question from someone else)
	Eâ *or* **Esowgh, yth esowgh why i'n dre.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag esowgh, nyns esowgh why i'n dre.**
Esowgh why i'n pow?	*Either (if thinking to oneself)*
	Eâ *or* **Esowgh, yth esowgh why i'n pow.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag esowgh, nyns esowgh why i'n pow.**
	Or (if several people are replying to question from someone else)
	Eâ *or* **Eson, yth eson ny i'n pow.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag eson, nyns eson ny i'n pow.**
	Or (if stranger is replying to question from someone else)
	Eâ *or* **Esof, yth esof vy i'n pow.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag esof, nyns esof vy i'n pow.**

This looks more complicated than it really is. Work through the examples carefully and you will see it is all quite logical. Do not try to memorize everything all at once. Seek the patterns. Confidence comes with practice.

*Local forms **eus**, **usy**, **usons***

We do not use **yma** in closed questions. Nor do we use **yma** to say 'yes' or 'no' or to make negative statements. Instead we use **eus** with an indefinite noun or pronoun; and **usy** with a definite noun and with definite pronouns like **ev**, **hy, hedna** etc. For example:

Eus tesen i'n fenester?	**Eâ** *or* **Eus, yma tesen i'n fenester.**
	Nâ *or* **Nag eus, nyns eus tesen i'n fenester.**
Usy an desen i'n fenester?	**Eâ** *or* **Usy, yma hy i'n fenester?**
	Nâ *or* **Nag usy, nyns usy hy i'n fenester.**

Likewise **ymowns** is not used in closed questions, or to say 'yes' or 'no', or to make negative statements. Instead we use **usons** (*occasionally* **esons**). For example:

Usons y in Kernow?   **Eâ** *or* **Usons, ymowns y in Kernow.**

                          Nâ *or* **Nag usons, nyns usons y in Kernow.**

Practys Try warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Three

Reply in Cornish to the following questions. Vary your answers between 'yes' and 'no', and between thinking and replying to someone else. In every case you should answer with a complete sentence.

Note new preposition **ryb** 'beside'.

Eson ny in Trûrû? Eus bara i'n fenester? Esta i'n tavern? Usy an lyverva ryb an arhanty? Esowgh why in shoppa? Usons y i'n strêt? Usy ev i'n park poblek? Esos jy i'n Tir Uhel? Esons y i'n eglos? A nyns esof vy in Kernow?

Cornish **park** means any enclosed field. So **park poblek** (literally 'public field') is how we say 'park' in the sense of a place for recreation inside a town.

Just as **ov vy** in statements and questions can be shortened to **ov**, etc, so likewise we can shorten **esof vy** to **esof**, etc. We can say, for instance, **yth esof in Trûrû** or **nyns usons in Kernow**. But **esta** is the exception – it cannot be abbreviated.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

Arwednak Falmouth (*also called* **Falmoth, Aberfala**, **Aberfal**), **brav** fine, **caradow** likeable, friendly, **cyta** *f* city, **degolyow** *pl* holiday, vacation, **mor** *m* sea, **pyctùresk** picturesque

Practys Peswar warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Four

Dilwyn and his partner are visiting from Cardiff. Dilwyn texts his friend Rhodri who belongs to the same Cornish language group back home. This exercise is a mix of sentences using *copula* forms of **bos** and sentences using *local* forms of **bos**. What does it all mean?

Lowena dhis! Yth esof in Kernow, ha Gwen obma inwedh. In degolyow. Pow spladn yw hebma. Ha caradow yw an Gernowyon. Hedhyw yth eson in Trûrû. Cyta vrav yw. Avorow ny a vëdh in Arwednak. Yma'n dre-na orth an mor, ha pòr byctùresk.

The preposition **orth** literally means 'up against'. It is used in the sense 'at' when that is not the same as 'in'.

*Distinction between copula and local forms only exists for two tenses of **bos***

The present tense of **bos** has copula and local forms. So too does the 'imperfect' tense of which (so far) we only know one copula form: **o** 'was'. But other tenses of **bos** do not make any distinction between copula and local meaning. So **vëdh** 'will be' is used both when the subject will be 'something' (noun or adjective) and also when it will be 'in' some place.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

Alter Non Altarnun, **amêthyans** *m* farming, agriculture, **bargen tir** *m* farm, **bysy** busy, **dallath** begin, **dowt** *m* doubt, **heb** without, **nefra** ever (with negative statement particle **nyns** the sense of the two together is 'never'), **ogas dhe** near to, **practys** *m* practice (any practice, not just one which is an exercise), **presentyans** *m* presentation, **whel** *m* work, **worteweth** at last, **ÿst** *m* (also adjective) east

Possessive pronoun **dha** 'your' corresponds to personal pronoun **te** 'you'. Both **dha** and preposition **dhe** 'to' (be careful not to confuse them!) trigger Second State of the following word.

Practys Pymp warn Ugans
Exercise Twenty Five

The presentation at Lÿs Kernow has still not begun. More small talk meanwhile!

Jana	**Ple ma dha vargen tir, Tomas?**
Tomas	**Yma ev in Kernow Ÿst, ogas dhe Alter Non. Tir brav yw hedna, saw nefra nyns yw amêthyans whel êsy!**
Jowan	**Ha ty yw optycyan, a Jana. Ple ma dha bractys?**
Jana	**Yth esof vy in Arwednak. Yma an dre bysy lowr, ha'n practys yw onen dâ.**
Tomas	**Heb dowt a hedna. Â, worteweth! An presentyans yw parys dhe dhallath.**

Bargen tir literally means a 'land bargain'. Like the English word 'farm' the Cornish term originally referred to land that was leased by the farmer from a landowner for a fixed rent in money, as opposed to taking a share of the produce. But nowadays both expressions are used generally to mean any land, freehold or leasehold, that is used for agriculture.

Note that **yma** can be used to link a noun to an adjective, where technically we would expect **yw**. But **yma** requires a different word order. So we can say, for instance, **an**

dre yw bysy lowr or, as in the conversation here, **yma an dre bysy lowr**. This idiom is unique to **yma** (and **ymowns**) – it does not extend to any other local form of **bos**.

We do not say *ha an* or *hag an* – **ha** + **an** always becomes **ha'n**.

Lesson Pymp
Lesson Five

Verb-nouns

The commonest form of most Cornish verbs is what we call the verb-noun. For the verb 'be' the verb-noun is **bos**. For the verb 'begin' it is **dallath**. The verb-noun carries the sense of the verb but 'packaged' as a noun. So **bos** strictly means the state of 'being', and **dallath** strictly means the action of 'beginning'.

Present tense formed with verb-noun

The verb **bos** has its own forms for expressing 'I am', 'you are' etc as we have seen. But most verbs do not employ such forms in everyday modern Cornish. Instead we say that the subject is 'at' the action or state of the verb, using the verb-noun. For example, the everyday Cornish for 'I begin' (or 'I am beginning') is **yth esof vy ow tallath**, which *literally* means 'I am *at* beginning'.

You will not be surprised we use the local form of **bos** in expressions like this: because we are saying that the subject is 'at' what is, for Cornish, notionally a place. In origin **ow** (generally *pronounced* as just a short o) is a worn-down version of preposition **orth**, but we usually treat the word as a separate particle in contemporary grammar because it only occurs in this form directly in front of a verb-noun, and because (unlike **orth** itself) it causes another mutation we have not met before – this time, Fourth State. The technical name for the change from First State to Fourth State is *provection*.

Fourth State mutations

Mutation is reflected in the spelling. Here are the spellings that can change.

b > **p**
d > **t**
g > **k** before e, i, y
       q before w
       c before any other letter

Vocabulary

Here are some more verb-nouns.

cùsca sleep, **danvon** send, **debry** eat, **desky** learn (*also* teach to someone), **gorfedna** finish, **gwary** play, **mos** go, **prena** buy, **redya** read, **scrifa** write

Practys Whe warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Six

What do the following sentences mean?

Yth esof vy ow tebry i'n gegyn. Yth esta ow tesky Kernowek. Yma ev ow cùsca i'n gwely. Yma hy ow qwary i'n lowarth. Yth eson ny ow mos dhe'n dre. Yth esowgh why ow prena bara. Ymowns y ow redya i'n lyverva. Yma Dilwyn ow tanvon text dhe Rhodri. Yma Rhodri ow redya an text. Yth esos jy ow corfedna an practys.

Present tense formed with verb-noun - continued

Questions and negative statements with verb-nouns work in just the same way. So we say **Esta ow tallath?** 'Are you beginning?' to which two of the various possible answers would be **Esos, yth esta ow tallath** 'Yes, you are beginning' or **Nâ, nyns esof ow tallath** 'No, I am not beginning'.

Verb-noun taking direct object

Some verb-nouns, according to sense, can take another verb-noun as their direct object; that verb-noun may in turn have its own direct object, which may be a third verb-noun; and so on. We can say, for instance, **ymowns y ow tallath desky redya Kernowek** 'they are beginning to learn to read Cornish'. Only the first verb-noun, the one directly following **ow**, is changed into Fourth State; the others stay in First State.

Vocabulary

From now we will use the abbreviation *v* to mark new verb-nouns.

gwil *v* make *or* do, **parusy** *v* prepare *or* cook, **pasty** *m* pasty, **soper** *m* supper

Tre meaning 'home' or 'back'

To say go 'home' (or go 'back' to some other place) we use **tre** – but as an *adverb* rather than as a noun. And **tre** is also used as an *adjective* meaning 'home' in phrases like **folen** *f* **tre** 'homepage'. When used as an adjective or an adverb **tre** is invariable. The original meaning of **tre** was a 'well-ordered settlement', and we can still find many place-names (and surnames) in Cornwall where it means 'farm'. In modern Cornish **tre** is specifically a town, while **bargen tir** is the usual expression for a farm. But you can see how the original sense of **tre** lies behind all its various meanings today, including the sense of going 'home'.

Practys Seyth warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Seven

How would you say the following in Cornish?

We are beginning to do the exercise. You are reading a letter. Is she writing an email? No, she is sending a text. They are playing under the tree. The horse is in the field, but it is not eating. The girl is learning Cornish without a book. Are you cooking supper? The man in the shop is buying three pasties and also three cakes. I'm going home.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

Cambron Camborne, **coffy** *m* coffee, **coffyva** *f* café, **dehen** *m* cream, **dell wosta** as you know, **eva** *v* drink, **gans** along with, **leverel** *v* say, **lus** *col* bilberries *or* blueberries, **metya** *v* meet, **pùb termyn** always, **salad** *m* salad, **scol** *f* school, **tanow** thin, **tê** *m* tea, **tew** thick (*also* fat), **trigys** resident (in a place), **whath** still, **vysytya** *v* visit, **wheg** sweet

Collective nouns

Older words for flora and fauna are often collective in meaning. We will use the abbreviation symbol *col* to mark new collective nouns. Our first instance is **lus**. We use plural pronouns to refer to collective nouns, so if **an lus yw wheg** 'the blueberries are sweet' we can also say **anjy** (*or* **y**) **yw wheg** or **wheg yns y**. If we wish to refer to a single 'unit' of the collective, then we form a feminine 'singulative' from the collective noun by adding -**en**: therefore **lusen** means a (single) blueberry. But a collective noun itself is neither singular nor plural. So **lus** when used adjectivally in **tesen lus** renders the idea 'blueberry muffin' – a muffin characterized by blueberry flavour / blueberries baked into it. We have previously learned a feminine singulative which we can now pair with its collective 'parent' word: **gwedhen** is a tree, and **gwëdh** *col* is 'trees'.

Days of the week

Here are the names of the days of the week, starting with Monday.

Lun, **Merth**, **Merher**, **Yow**, **Gwener**, **Sadorn**, **Sul**

These names are all treated as masculine nouns, but they are not employed on their own. We can either use them with **an** 'the' to say 'the Monday' etc. Or most frequently we use them with a preceding **de** – this is pronounced with a *very short* vowel-sound (like the short sound in English *the* when that does not rhyme with *me*), quite different from **dê** 'yesterday' which has a *long* and very clearly pronounced vowel sound. When we use the names with a preceding **de** the meaning is, according to context, either just 'Monday' etc, or 'on Monday' etc.

Owth

When a verb-noun begins with a vowel, we substitute **owth** for **ow**. The usual pronunciation of **owth** is oh – just a short o followed by an h which, in practice,

becomes the first sound of the verb-noun. Therefore written **owth eva** will actually be pronounced "o heva".

<div align="center">

Practys Eth warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Eight

</div>

Yma Crysten trigys in Trûrû. Hedhyw yw de Sadorn, hag yma hy ow vysytya Tôny. Yma Tôny trigys in Cambron. Ymowns y ow metya in coffyva i'n dre. Pandr'usons y ow leverel?

Tôny	**Dëdh dâ, Crysten. Fatla genes?**
Crysten	**Dùrda dhe why, a Tôny. Pòr dhâ, gromercy dhys. Ha tejy?**
Tôny	**Wèl, dâ lowr, saw sqwith ov vy. Me yw descador obma i'n scol vrâs. Dell wosta. Ha'n whel yw poos.**
Crysten	**Pëth esta owth eva?**
Tôny	**Coffy gans dehen wheg. Ev yw dâ. Hag yth esof ow tebry tesen lus.**
Crysten	**Ha ty yw poos! Onen tew osta. Yth esof vy owth eva tê pùb termyn, ow tebry salad, ha tanow ov vy whath.**

We learned initially that **pandra** becomes **pandr'** before **yw**. We can now note that it is in fact abbreviated to **pandr'** before any form of **bos** 'be' that begins with a vowel.

Counting from eleven to twenty

To learn to count above ten you can use the numbers of the exercises in this coursebook as a starting-point. We can quickly see that the next ten numbers are **udnek, dêwdhek, tredhek, peswardhek, pymthek, whêtek, seytek, êtek, nawnjek, ugans**. These numbers do not cause any mutation. And just like the numbers one to ten they are all followed by a *singular* noun.

Telling the time

We need higher numbers in order to tell the time. For this purpose we must also learn **eur** *f* o'clock (literally 'specific time'), **hanter** *m* half, **wosa** past (literally 'after'). We use **dhe** 'to' just as in English. **Py eur yw?** means 'What's the time?' For 'a.m.' we say **kensêwha** which is abbreviated in writing to **k.e.** For 'p.m.' we say **wosa hanter-dëdh** which is abbreviated in writing to **w.h.**

Here are some examples.

udn eur	one o'clock *or* at one o'clock
dyw eur	two o'clock *or* at two o'clock
teyr eur	three o'clock *or* at three o'clock
peder eur	four o'clock *or* at four o'clock
pymp wosa whe	five past six *or* at five past six

deg wosa seyth	ten past seven *or* at ten past seven
pymthek wosa eth	quarter past eight *or* at quarter past eight
hanter wosa naw	half past nine *or* at half past nine
pymp warn ugans dhe dheg	twenty five to ten *or* at twenty five to ten
ugans dhe udnek	twenty to eleven *or* at twenty to eleven
pymthek dhe dhêwdhek	quarter to twelve *or* at quarter to twelve

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

cara *v* love, **class** *m* class, **côwsel** speak, **crambla** *v* climb, **dauncya** *v* dance, **dos** *v* come, **kerdhes** *v* walk, **lebmyn** now, **level** *m* level, **lies** many (always with *singular* noun), **marhogeth** *v* ride, **neyja** *v* swim (*also* fly), **ponya** *v* run, **rag** for, **Sowsnek** *m* English (language), **sport** *m* sport, **studhya** *v* study

When **chy** is used as an *adverb* rather than a noun it means 'at home'.

<div style="text-align: center">

Practys Naw warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Nine

</div>

A busy day in the life of a busy student. For reading aloud once you have been through it carefully for meaning. Be sure to say all the clock times in Cornish.

Yma Peternel trigys in Kernow. Yma Peternel ow studhya rag Level A in Istory ha Level A in Sowsnek. Dâ yw gans Peternel redya lies lyver ha gwil lies sport. Yma hy ow côwsel Sowsnek i'n scol ha Kernowek chy.

6.00 k.e.	**De Lun yw. Yma Peternel ow cùsca. Yma hy ow cùsca i'n gwely.**
6.30 k.e.	**Yma Peternel ow neyja i'n mor.**
7.45 k.e.	**Yma Peternel ow tebry hag owth eva. Yma hy ow tebry hawnsel hag owth eva coffy.**
8.15 k.e.	**Yma Peternel ow kerdhes. Yma hy ow mos dhe'n scol.**
8.30 k.e.	**Yma Peternel ow ponya. Yma hy ow mos dhe'n scol.**
9.30 k.e.	**Yma Peternel ow redya. Yma hy ow redya an lyver *Jane Eyre* in Sowsnek i'n class Sowsnek.**
10.30 k.e.	**Yma Peternel ow tauncya. Yma hy ow tauncya i'n class dauncya.**
12.30 w.h.	**Yma Peternel ow tebry. Yma hy ow tebry bara ha keus.**
2.00 w.h.	**Yma Peternel ow crambla. Yma hy ow crambla i'n class sport.**
4.00 w.h.	**Yma Peternel ow tos tre.**
5.00 w.h.	**Yma Peternel ow marhogeth. Yma hy ow cara marhogeth.**
7.00 w.h.	**Yma Peternel ow tebry soper.**

| 8.00 w.h. | **Yma Peternel ow redya. Yma hy ow redya *Jane Eyre*, lebmyn in Kernowek.** |
| 10.00 w.h. | **Peternel yw sqwith. Yma hy ow cùsca i'n gwely.** |

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

anken *m* adversity, stress, **choclet** *m* chocolate, **comyck** *m* comic, **coref** *m* beer, **coweth** *m* companion, **dianowy** *v* yawn, **dorydhieth** *f* geography, **gwandra** *v* wander, **in dadn gel** secretly (literally 'under concealment'), **ly** *m & f* lunch, **mordardhya** *v* surf, **negys** *m* business, **pel droos** *f* football, **spêna** *v* spend, **studhyans** *m* study / studies, **termyn** *m* time, **treth** *m* (sandy) beach

Practys Deg warn Ugans
Exercise Thirty

A different sort of day in the life of a different kind of student. Same again please. Be sure to read everything aloud in Cornish, including all the clock times.

Davyth yw trigys in Kernow. Yma Davyth ow studhya rag Level A in Dorydhieth ha Level A in Studhyans Negys. Dâ yw gans Davyth spêna termyn heb anken.

6.00 k.e.	**De Gwener yw. Yma Davyth ow cùsca. Yma ev ow cùsca i'n gwely.**
6.30 k.e.	**Yma Davyth ow cùsca.**
7.45 k.e.	**Yma Davyth ow cùsca whath.**
8.15 k.e.	**Yma Davyth owth eva coffy hag ow tianowy sqwith.**
8.30 k.e.	**Yma Davyth ow ponya. Yma ev ow ponya dhe'n scol.**
9.30 k.e.	**Yma Davyth ow redya. Yma ev ow redya comyck in dadn gel i'n class dorydhieth.**
10.30 k.e.	**Yma Davyth ow tebry choclet.**
12.30 w.h.	**Yma Davyth ow tebry ly.**
2.00 w.h.	**Yma Davyth ow qwary pel droos.**
4.00 w.h.	**Yma Davyth ow tos tre.**
5.00 w.h.	**Yma Davyth ow mos dhe'n treth. Yma ev ow mordardhya.**
7.00 w.h.	**Yma Davyth ow tebry soper.**
8.00 w.h.	**Yma Davyth ow qwandra i'n dre gans coweth. Ymowns y owth eva coref.**
11.30 w.h.	**Davyth yw sqwith worteweth. Yma ev ow cùsca i'n gwely.**

Lesson Whe

Lesson Six

More prepositions

Here are some more prepositions.

adrëv behind, **a-ugh** above, **bys in** up to, all the way to, **der** through, **dhia** from, **dhyrag** in front of, **dhywar** off, **dres** across, **in mes a** out of, **in mesk** among, **kyns** before, **ogas ha** almost (with nouns and numbers), **tro ha** towards

Adrëv is mostly limited to espressing position. We use **adhelergh dhe** to express either position or motion behind.

Der is the fifth (and last) simple preposition that causes Second State mutation of any noun which directly follows it. There is an alternative form **dre** that causes the same mutation. There is a tendency in modern Cornish to keep **der** for use before vowels, using **dre** only before consonants. But no hard *rule* exists about it.

Compound prepositions **dhia** and **dhywar** cause Second State of a directly following noun just like **a** and **wàr**. **Dhia** is only used to mean 'from' a place or a point in time. To say 'from' a person (sometimes also from a place) we use another compound prepostion **dhyworth**. From this we can note that **worth** is an alternative form of **orth**.

Saying 'for' and 'in order to'

Preposition **rag** means 'for'. When **rag** is placed in front of a verb-noun the sense is specifically 'for the purpose of' – that is, 'to' in the sense 'in order to'.

Personal forms of prepositions

Many Cornish prepositions have personal forms that are used instead of just putting a personal pronoun after the bare preposition. These personal forms will be introduced gradually. Here is the first of them: **gensy** is used instead of *gans hy* meaning 'along with her' or 'along with it' (feminine reference).

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

aral (*pl* **erel**) other, **aval** *m* apple, **box** *m* box, **cafos** *v* find, get, **chambour** *m* bedroom, **daffar lybm** *m* cutlery, **darn** *m* piece, **don** *v* carry, **dôwys** *v* choose, **esedhva** *f* sitting-room, lounge, **estyll** *col* shelving (compare **astell** 'shelf'), **hel** *m & f* hall, **kemeres** *v* take, **kempen** tidy, **leur** *m* floor, **lus rudh** *col* cranberries, **màn** zero (and used with a negative to mean 'not at all'), **mildir** *f* mile, **new** *f* sink, **oll** all, **pad** *m* pad, **plastyk** *m*

plastic, **restryn** *m* file, **sagh** *m* bag, **skyjyow sport** *pl* trainers, **sùgan** *m* juice, **taclow** *pl* things, **trog tedna** *m* drawer, **trùssa** *v* pack, **yêyner** *m* fridge

<div align="center">

Practys Udnek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty One

</div>

Work through Peternel's getting ready for school until you understand all the meaning. Then read aloud.

De Merher yw hedhyw. Yma Peternel ow trùssa sagh kyns mos dhe'n scol. Nyns yw an chy kempen màn. Cales yw cafos oll an taclow. Yma an skyjyow sport i'n chambour adrëv an daras. Yma'n lyver *Jane Eyre* in dadn an gwely. Yma Peternel ow mos der an chy rag cafos an taclow erel. Yma an pad paper i'n esedhva – wàr an leur dhyrag an bellwolok. Yma Peternel ow mos dres an hel. Yma an restryn Sowsnek i'n gegyn wàr an bord. Yma an bluven i'n trog tedna in mesk an daffar lybm. Yma Peternel ow kemeres box plastyk dhywar an estyllen a-ugh an new, rag don ly vian. Dâ yw keus gensy pùb termyn. In mes a'n yêyner yma hy ow kemeres try darn bara, ha keus, ha dew aval. Yma hy ow tôwys sùgan lus rudh rag eva gans an ly. Peternel yw parys wosa hedna dhe dhallath tro ha'n scol. Dhia'n chy bys i'n scol yma hy ow kerdhes ogas hag udn vildir.

Dâ yw keus gensy is the way Cornish most naturally says 'she likes cheese'.

*Building future tenses with **mydnas***

Bos is the only Cornish verb that has an ordinary present tense that is not formed with the verb-noun in the way we learned in Lesson Five. It is also the only verb that has an ordinary *future* tense not formed with the help of an auxiliary (see next paragraph).

Other verbs possess an old tense that can express *either* present *or* future, according to context. We call this tense the 'present-future'. For all except a handful of verbs the present-future is employed only in high literary styles of Cornish, especially in poetry. But the present-future of **mydnas** 'wish' is a very common part of the everyday language as an *auxiliary* verb meaning 'will' (a weakening of the original sense of 'wish'). This provides a general method to build ordinary prose futures for other verbs.

For example, **me a vydn dallath** 'I shall begin' or 'I will begin' or 'I am going to begin'. Here the **a** is the link particle connecting preceding subject to verb. We have already encountered this function in **me a vëdh** 'I will be' etc.

<div align="center">

Practys Dêwdhek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Two

</div>

What do the following sentences mean?

Me a vydn mos dhe'n arhanty. Te a vydn prena amowntyor dêwlin. Ev a vydn marhogeth dha vargh. Hy a vydn neyja i'n mor. Ny a vydn vysytya Arwednak. Why a vydn gwil man-gows. Anjy a vydn debry ly. An vowes a vydn gwary pel droos. Davyth a vydn ponya dhe'n scol. An Gernowyon a vydn kerdhes dhe Loundres.

Loundres is London. The famous march was in 1497.

*Building future tenses with **mydnas** - continued*

The subject does not precede the verb in questions and negative statements. So for subjects 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' universal **vydn** is swapped for forms of the present tense of **mydnas** particular to those subjects. Just as we can make a statement **Te** *yw* **dyscor** but must ask *Osta* **dyscor?**

Here is the pattern.

A vydnaf vy dallath?	**Ny vydnaf vy dallath.**
Shall I begin?	I shall not begin.
A vydnys jy dallath?	**Ny vydnys jy dallath.**
Will you begin?	You will not begin.
A vydnyn ny dallath?	**Ny vydnyn ny dallath.**
Shall we begin?	We shall not begin.
A vydnowgh why dallath?	**Ny vydnowgh why dallath.**
Will you (plural or stranger) begin?	You (plural or stranger) will not begin.
A vydnons y dallath?	**Ny vydnons y dallath.**
Will they begin?	They will not begin.

Instead of **vydnaf** we can say **vadnaf** – the forms are interchangeable. Instead of **vydnys jy** we can say **vynta** – likewise interchangeable. The personal pronoun subject can optionally be omitted, as we have already seen with present tense forms of **bos**. The option to drop such a subject is always there in Cornish – for any verb at all.

For 'yes' and 'no' it is always easiest to say just **eâ** and **nâ**. If you wish to use the repeat-the-verb method, then 'yes' will be **mydnaf** etc (First State), and 'no' will be **na vydnaf** etc.

You should also learn and use **mar mynta** and **mar mydnowgh** 'if you like' – these are fixed phrases in which the sense of 'wishing' survives.

*Distinguishing particle **ny** from pronoun **ny***

In phrases like **ny vydnyn ny** containing both the negative statement particle **ny** and the pronoun **ny** 'we', it is especially important to give the correct pronunciation to each of them. The vowel in the particle is *short*, the vowel in the pronoun is *long*.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

âls *f* cliff, **barr** *m* bar, **clùb** *m* club, **cothman** *m* friend, **dôtys wàr** mad (passionate) about, **drîvya** *v* drive (usually a vehicle, but also in golf), **golf** *m* golf, **Kilgoodh Ust** Cape Cornwall, **Lanust** St Just, **poll neyja** *m* swimming-pool, **pùb** every, **pynta** *m* pint (of), **todn** *f* wave, **Tewyn Plustry** Newquay, **Treth Fystral** Fistral Beach

Practys Tredhek warn Ugans
Exercise Thirty Three

Work through Crysten and Tôny's rather different ideal Sundays until you understand all the meaning. Then read aloud.

Hedhyw yw de Sul. Hedhyw an gewar yw howlek ha tobm. Dâ yw kewar dobm gans Crysten. Trigys yma hy in Trûrû, saw dôtys yw hy wàr an treth. Dâ yw gans Crysten pùb todn vrâs. Dâ yw gensy mordardhya. Ytho hedhyw Crysten a vydn vysytya Treth Fystral in Tewyn Plustry rag mordardhya.

Dâ yw kewar howlek gans Tôny inwedh. Trigys yma ev in Cambron, saw dôtys yw ev wàr golf. Hedhyw ev a vydn drîvya dhe Lanust rag gwary golf wàr an âls ryb Kilgoodh Ust gans dew gothman. Wosa hedna anjy a vydn neyja i'n poll neyja i'n clùb. Ha debry ly i'n barr. Hag eva pynta coref gensy.

Practys Peswardhek warn Ugans
Exercise Thirty Four

What do the following sentences mean?

A vydn Crysten mos dhe'n dre bò dhe'n treth? Ny vydn Tôny ha'n dhew gothman mordardhya. Ytho pandra vydnons y gwil hedhyw? A vydnowgh why kerdhes dhe'n lyverva? A vydnys kemeres hanaf a dê? Gromercy na vadnaf. A vynta drîvya dhe Arwednak avorow? Eâ, me a vydn vysytya an optycyan. Ha tejy? Nâ, me a vydn marhogeth i'n pow.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

bykîny *m* bikini, **cana** *m* can (of), **côla** *m* cola, **dehen rew** *m* ice cream, **ès** than, **fylm** *m* film, **gortos** *v* wait (for), **gwysca** *v* put on (clothing), **in le** instead of, **indelma** like this, **moy** more, **munys** tiny, **omhowla** *v* sunbathe, **pàr hap** perhaps, **pendra** *f* village, **Porth Towan** Porthtowan, **sewt stanch** *m* wetsuit, **tedha** *v* melt, **tybyans** *m* idea, **uskys** quick

Practys Pymthek warn Ugans
Exercise Thirty Five

Yma Crysten ha Tôny wàr an treth in Porth Towan. De Sadorn yw. Pandr'usons y ow leverel?

Crysten	**An howl yw tobm, a nyns yw?**
Tôny	**Eâ, pòr dobm hedhyw.**
Crysten	**A vydnys jy neyja i'n mor?**
Tôny	**Martesen. Yw an mor tobm?**
Crysten	**Nâ, nyns yw tobm. Pùb todn yw pòr yêyn.**
Tôny	**Me a vydn gortos. Neyja moy adhewedhes. A vynta mordardhya?**
Crysten	**Nâ, me a vydn mordardhya avorow. Hedhyw me a vydn omhowla. Dâ in kewar dobm yw gwysca bykîny munys cogh in le sewt stanch du. Ha debry dehen rew pàr hap.**
Tôny	**Eâ, hèn yw tybyans dâ. Pò eva cana côla yêyn. A vynta dos genama ha prena dehen rew i'n bendra?**
Crysten	**Kerdhes bys i'n shoppa? Indelma? Heb moy ès an dhyw gweth vian-ma? Ogh nâ nâ nâ! Nyns eson ny in fylm rag mebyon. My a vydn debry dehen rew knack obma – onen choclet gwydn wàr welen – ha ty a vydn ponya ha cafos hedna. Uskys kyns tedha. Gromercy teg!**

Adhewedhes means 'late', generally without any sense of missed deadline. Contrast **holergh** 'late', usually implying that something is after its due time. **Genama** is a personal form of **gans** meaning 'along with me'. **Qweth** *f* means a piece of fabric, especially a garment; it is used to refer to the top (**qweth awartha**) and bottom (**qweth awoles**) of a bikini. **Mebyon** is the plural of **maw**, here in the sense 'lads'. **Knack** adds emphasis to a word or phrase of position – **knack obma** 'right here'.

Lesson Seyth
Lesson Seven

*Building future tenses with **gwil***

The present-future of **gwil** 'make *or* do' provides a second method to build ordinary prose futures for other verbs.

As with **mydnas** we connect a preceding subject to forms of **gwil** with link particle **a**. For example, **me a wra dallath** 'I shall begin', 'I will begin', 'I am going to begin' (literally 'I shall make *or* do beginning').

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

convedhes *v* perceive, understand, **gweles** *v* see, **kyttryn** *m* bus, **ûsya** *v* use

Practys Whêtek warn Ugans
Exercise Thirty Six

What do the following sentences mean?

Me a wra debry dehen rew. Te a wra convedhes. Ev a wra ûsya amowntyor legh. Hy a wra côwsel Kernowek. Ny a wra metya i'n goffyva. Why a wra gweles fylm dâ. Anjy a wra ponya tre. An venyn a wra gortos an kyttryn. Peternel a wra gwary sport. An dhyscoryon a wra gwil an practys êsy.

*Building future tenses with **gwil** - continued*

Notice how in the last sentence the present-future of **gwil** is even used as an auxiliary to make the everyday future tense of **gwil** itself.

For questions and negative statements the subjects 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' adopt forms of the present-future of **gwil** that are particular to them. Just as we can make a statement **Te a vydn dallath** but must ask *A vynta* **dallath?**

Here is the pattern.

A wrav vy dallath?	**Ny wrav vy dallath.**
Shall I begin?	I shall not begin.
A wreth jy dallath?	**Ny wreth jy dallath.**
Will you begin?	You will not begin.
A wren ny dallath?	**Ny wren ny dallath.**
Shall we begin?	We shall not begin.

A wrewgh why dallath?	**Ny wrewgh why dallath.**
Will you (plural or stranger) begin?	You (plural or stranger) will not begin.
A wrowns y dallath?	**Ny wrowns y dallath.**
Will they begin?	They will not begin.

Instead of **wreth jy** we can say **wreta** – the forms are interchangeable. The option to drop a personal pronoun subject is always there, so **ny wrav vy**, for instance, can be simplified to **ny wrav** if you like.

For 'yes' and 'no' we will mostly say just **eâ** and **nâ**. But if you wish to use the repeat-the-verb method, then 'yes' will be **Gwrav** etc (First State), and 'no' will be **Na wrav** etc.

Remember the different vowel lengths in phrases like **ny wren ny** – short vowel for the negative particle, long for the pronoun.

*More personal forms of **gans***

We have met **gensy** 'along with her / it (feminine). Soon we shall meet its partner **ganso** 'along with him / it (masculine). And **genef** 'along with me'. We know **genes** 'along with you' of course – we have been using it from the outset in **Fatla genes?**

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

addys additional, extra, **boosty** *m* restaurant, **cappa** *m* cap (*here* topping), **dywros saya** *f* exercise bike, **greun olew** *col* olives, **hàm** *m* ham, **jorna** *m* day, **kig yar** *m* chicken (meat), **kîlomêter** *m* kilometre, **onyon** *col* onions, **pînaval** *m* pineapple, **py lies** how many (always with *singular* noun), **pytsa** *m* pizza (*pl* **pytsas**), **radna** *v* divide, share, **Redrudh** Redruth (also called **Ewny Redrudh**), **scavel [cronak]** *f* mushroom (literally 'toadstool', but the inedible ones are generally called **keus lefans**, literally 'frog cheese'), **ÿs wheg** *col* sweetcorn

<div align="center">

Practys Seytek warn Ugans
Exercise Thirty Seven

</div>

Crysten ha Tôny a wra debry ly gans dew gothman, Jenefer ha Mathew, in boosty ogas dhe Redrudh. Anjy a vydn debry pytsas. Pandr'usons y ow leverel?

Crysten	**Tôny, a wreta debry udn pytsa? Pò onen genef vy: hanter, hanter?**
Tôny	**Nâ, me a vydn debry udn pytsa. Gwag ov vy. Ytho gans try happa.**
Jenefer	**My a wra radna udn pytsa genes, Crysten. Gans dew gappa martesen.**
Mathew	**Me a vydn debry udn pytsa, ha peswar cappa ganso.**

Crysten	**Peswar! Ha nyns osta tew màn!**
Mathew	**In gwir. Yth esof vy ow marhogeth deg kîlomêter pùb jorna wàr dhywros saya.**
Tôny	**Py lies cappa eus dhe gafos?**
Mathew	**Naw. Pepperoni, hàm, kig yar, scavellow cronak, greun olew, onyon, pînaval, ÿs wheg, ha keus addys.**
Jenefer	**Hàm ha scavellow dhe ny martesen, Crysten?**
Crysten	**Dâ lowr.**
Tôny	**My a wra kemeres pepperoni, scavellow, ha greun olew.**
Mathew	**Pòr dhâ. Ha my a wra dôwys pepperoni, kig yar, onyon, ha keus addys.**
Crysten	**Ha wosa hedna, *deg* kîlomêter dywros, ha deg kîlomêter unweyth arta!**

We need not try to translate foreign words into Cornish if we accept them in everyday use as they are. So **pepperoni** is 'pepperoni', obviously. By putting **vy** after **genef** we make a more emphatic phrase. **Dhe gafos** literally means 'to get' and the sense is 'available'. **Hàm ha scavellow dhe ny**: we learned that **rag** is 'for'. But **dhe** 'to' can come close to this sense, according to context.

Ordinal numerals

The words for numbers we have learned up to now are technically called *cardinal numerals*. There are also *ordinal* numeral – these are all adjectives: in English the series is 'first, second, third', and so on.

Here are the first ten ordinal numerals in Cornish.

kensa, secùnd, tressa, peswora, pympes, wheffes, seythves, êthves, nawves, degves

The first six in the series are not very predictable, but then things settle down and suffix -**ves** becomes regular. Note that **nessa** is used instead of **secùnd** when we are enumerating points: **kensa** 'first (point)', **nessa** 'second (point)', **tressa** 'third (point)'. And **nessa** is used after a similar fashion in calendar dates and in a few fixed phrases: **dyscans nessa**, **dyscans tressa** for instance, meaning 'secondary education', 'tertiary education' (but 'primary education' is **dyscans elvednek**, literally 'elementary'). You should not use **nessa** more generally to mean 'second' because this will often conflict with the more common sense of this Cornish word, which is 'nearest' or 'next'.

Except in fixed phrases like **dyscans tressa** an ordinal numeral usually *precedes* the noun.

To put the regularity of suffix -**ves** to the test, let's try the ordinal numerals from 'eleventh' to 'twentieth'.

unegves, **dêwdhegves**, **tredhegves**, **peswardhegves**, **pymthegves**, **whêtegves**, **seytegves**, **êtegves**, **nawnjegves**, **ugansves**

Just a couple of points to watch, stemming from Cornish sound-laws. The final k of the cardinals goes back to the original g that we see in **deg** 'ten'. And the dn of **udnek** simplifies to n in **unegves** because of the different position of the stress accent.

While we're about it, here are the ordinals up to 'thirty first'. So that we can learn how to say calendar dates. And it is really easy – we just add **warn ugans** to each of the ordinals 'first' to 'eleventh'.

kensa warn ugans, **nessa warn ugans** (**secùnd warn ugans** in all other contexts), **tressa warn ugans**, **peswora warn ugans**, **pympes warn ugans**, **wheffes warn ugans**, **seythves warn ugans**, **êthves warn ugans**, **nawves warn ugans**, **degves warn ugans**, **unegves warn ugans**

The phrase **warn ugans** literally means 'on the twenty' – it only occurs in numerals.

Months of the year

Here are the names of the months.

mis Genver, **mis Whevrel**, **mis Merth**, **mis Ebrel**, **mis Mê**, **mis Metheven**, **mis Gortheren**, **mis Est**, **mis Gwydngala**, **mis Hedra**, **mis Du**, **mis Kevardhu**

There are a couple of alternative names for optional use: **mis Efen** instead of **mis Metheven**, and **mis Gorefen** instead of **mis Gortheren**.

The names of the months work like the days of the week (where we have learned that **de** precedes each proper name, and the sense is *either* 'Monday' *or* 'on Monday' etc). So **mis Genver** similarly means either 'January' or 'in January' according to context. We carefully distinguish **de** preceding the name of a day from **dê** meaning 'yesterday' by observing the difference in pronunciation. But **mis** *m* is just the ordinary noun meaning 'month' – it is pronounced the same in every situation.

Specific dates

To name a specific date, we use an ordinal numeral with definite article **an**, followed by the name of the month. For example:

an kensa, mis Genver	the first of January *or* on the first of January
an nessa, mis Whevrel	the second of February *or* on the second of February
an tressa, mis Merth	the third of March *or* on the third of March

In writing the comma makes that clear we do not just mean 'the first January' etc. But when speaking we *may* choose to clarify the sense, if we feel the context alone is not enough, by substituting preposition **a** for the comma, remembering that **a** is one of the

five simple prepositions to cause Second State. And this option is sometimes taken in writing as well. For example:

an peswora a vis Ebrel	the fourth of April *or* on the fourth of April
an pympes a vis Mê	the fifth of May *or* on the fifth of May
an wheffes a vis Metheven	the sixth of June *or* on the sixth of June

Naming the year

There are several methods for naming the year. Here is the simplest of them, showing how we refer to years in this century, in the last century, and in the next.

2023   [**an vledhen**] **dyw vil dew try**

1939   [**an vledhen**] **nawnjek cans try naw**

2123   [**an vledhen**] **dyw vil, cans, dew try**

For the first twenty years of a century we may substitute a single word for the last two digits. So you may hear, for example, either **dyw vil màn pymp** or **dyw vil pymp** for '2005', and either **dyw vil onen pymp** or **dyw vil pymthek** for '2015'.

Bledhen *f* means 'year'. It is common to say **an vledhen** in these expressions, to make it easier to recognize that what follows is the name of a year, but there is no absolute requirement.

*Cans and **mil***

You can immediately learn **cans** 'hundred' and **mil** 'thousand', and a few things that are special about them. They are simultaneously numerals and nouns. **Cans** is masculine, **mil** is feminine. **Dew cans** 'two hundred' is irregular because in this phrase **dew** does not cause mutation. **Tryhans** 'three hundred' is always written as a single word. And for 'three thousand' we say **tremil**. Other numbers higher than **nawnjek warn ugans** 'thirty nine' will be covered in Lesson Eleven.

<div align="center">

Practys Êtek warn Ugans
Exercise Thirty Eight

</div>

How might you say the following dates in Cornish, using what you know so far?

27 June 1497	Execution of Michael Joseph 'An Gov'
5 November 1605	Planned date for blowing up Houses of Parliament
4 July 1776	American Declaration of Independence
26 December 1777	Death of Dolly Pentreath
11 November 1919	Armistice to end First World War
6 August 1945	Detonation of atom bomb over Hiroshima

9 November 1989	Fall of Berlin Wall
11 September 2001	Terrorist attack on Twin Towers in New York
23 June 2016	UK votes to leave European Union
8 September 2022	Death of Queen Elizabeth II

Lesson Eth
Lesson Eight

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

ascorn *m* bone, **goodh** *f* goose, **lost** *m* tail (*also* queue), **neyth** *m* nest, **pal** *f* spade, **pluvak** *f* cushion

Genitive construction

In English we say, for example, 'the tail of the dog'. Cornish does not have a construction like that. In Cornish the preposition **a** 'of' is not generally used to mean possession.

In English we can also say 'the dog's tail' – that is, 'the dog' + 'tail', using the old genitive ending 's for the dog. In this construction 'the' in front of 'tail' disappears. Cornish tackles possession in the same way.

However, in Cornish we put 'the dog' *after* 'tail' because (just like an adjective) 'the dog' describes what kind of a tail it is – one belonging to the dog. Modern Cornish has no genitive ending.

The result is **lost an ky**.

Practys Nawnjek warn Ugans
Exercise Thirty Nine

See if you can put these phrases into Cornish. The first one has been done for you.

the girl's book   **lyver an vowes**
the man's house
the boy's spade
the woman's cushion
the school's cat
the farmer's field
the bird's nest
the dog's bone
the goose's feather
Mathew's pizza
Davyth's football

Vocabulary

Here are two more new words.

loder *m* stocking, **pebor** *m* baker

Practys Dêwgans
Exercise Forty

Now see if you can put these phrases into Cornish. Remember there is usually no Cornish word for 'of' meaning possession. Just use the same construction as before. The first one has been done for you.

the rock of the cliff · · · **carrek an âls**
the bread of the baker
the door of the bedroom
the stocking of the woman
the leg of the frog
the pen of the friend
the beautiful window of the church
the scarlet bikini of Crysten
the blueberry muffin of Tôny
the cranberry juice of Peternel

Saying 'have' meaning possession

'Have' meaning possession is expressed in Cornish by the verb 'to be' with preposition **dhe**. So 'the dog has a tail' is **yma lost dhe'n ky**.

Instead of **dhe** you can use **gans**, but the sense is then 'have something with you'. For example, **yma gans Peternel box ly** means 'Petronella has a lunch box [with her]'.

Practys Onen ha Dêwgans
Exercise Forty One

How would you say the following in Cornish?

Crysten has a black wetsuit. The sitting-room has three windows. The house has four bedrooms. The village has a shop. Jowan has a tablet computer with him. Jana has a laptop with her. The farm has two large fields for the farmer's horses. Peternel has a fine horse. The teacher has a big file with him. Davyth has a geography class at nine thirty.

*Present-future of **godhvos***

The verb **godhvos** means 'know' a fact. It also means 'know how' to do something.

The present-future of **godhvos** is still part of the everyday language. Most of the time it is used with present sense. But the meaning can be future when the context supports that.

As with **mydnas** and **gwil** we connect a preceding subject to forms of **godhvos** with link particle **a**. For example, **me a wor hedna** 'I know that'.

<div align="center">

Practys Dew ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Two

</div>

What do the following sentences mean?

Me a wor oll an lesson. Te a wor istory Kernow. Ev a wor neyja. Hy a wor marhogeth. Ny a wor ple ma Arwednak. Why a wor redya Kernowek. Anjy a wor mordardhya. An tiak a wor amêthyans. Davyth a wor gwary pel droos. An Gernowyon a wor dauncya yn tâ.

*Present-future of **godhvos** - continued*

For questions and negative statements the subjects 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' adopt forms of the present-future of **godhvos** that are particular to them. Just as we can make a statement **Te a wra dallath** but must ask *A wreta* **dallath?**

Here is the pattern.

A woraf vy?	**Ny woraf vy.**
Do I know?	I do not know.
A wodhes jy?	**Ny wodhes jy.**
Do you know?	You do not know.
A wodhyn ny?	**Ny wodhyn ny.**
Do we know?	We do not know.
A wodhowgh why?	**Ny wodhowgh why.**
Do you (plural or stranger) know?	You (plural or stranger) do not know.
A wodhons y?	**Ny wodhons y.**
Do they know?	They do not know.

Instead of **woraf vy** we can say **wòn vy** – the forms are interchangeable. **Ny woraf vy** is frequently condensed in conversation to just **Nor'vy** (compare English 'I dunno'). Instead of **wodhes jy** we can say **wosta** – we have already met this form in **dell wosta** 'as you know'). The option to drop a personal pronoun subject is always there, so **ny wòn vy**, for instance, can be simplified to **ny wòn** if you like.

For 'yes' and 'no' we will mostly say just **eâ** and **nâ**. But if you wish to use the repeat-the-verb method, then 'yes' will be **Goraf** etc (First State), and 'no' will be **Na woraf** etc.

Remember the different vowel lengths in phrases like **ny wodhyn ny** – short vowel for the negative particle, long for the pronoun.

'Know how to' sometimes equivalent to 'can'

When **godhvos** means 'know how' the English equivalent will often be expressed with 'can'. For example, **A wosta neyja?** 'Can you swim', **A wodhons y drîvya** 'Can they drive?' But be careful. the English word 'can' is very ambiguous. When 'Can they drive?' corresponds to **A wodhons y drîvya?** it means 'Have they passed their driving test?' But the English might in a different context mean 'Can they get hold of a car or will they just have to take the bus?' **Godhvos** does not *always* correspond to 'can'.

<h2 style="text-align:center">Practys Try ha Dêwgans</h2>
<p style="text-align:center">Exercise Forty Three</p>

Crysten and surfer friend Kyle are planning to meet up with three of Crysten's colleagues from the office where she works as an accountant. In Newquay next Saturday. Kyle has not met them before, and is rightly concerned about safety. How would you put the conversation into Cornish?

Kyle	Can they speak Cornish?
Crysten	Oh yes, they all speak Cornish.
Kyle	And can they surf?
Crysten	Gregor surfs well. Elsat's still a learner. Vyvyan can't surf, won't surf. She can't swim! So she'll sunbathe and read a book.
Kyle	Do they know where Newquay is?
Crysten	Of course! Stop worrying. We'll meet on Fistral Beach at half past ten.
Kyle	Okay! See you on the beach.

For 'of course' you can use **heb dowt**. The expression for 'Stop worrying' is **Gas cavow dhe wandra** (literally 'leave cares to wander [away]'). You will also need **Da weles** '[be] seeing you' at the end.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

abrës early, **carr** *m* car, **dhana** then, **havysy** *pl* summer tourists, **hudhyk** merry, **joy** *m* joy, **jùnya** *v* join, **know** *col* nuts, **leun** full, **lows** loose, relaxed, **naneyl** either (in a negative sentence), **nebes** a little, **parkya** *v* park, **Por'treth** Portreath, **pùptra** everything, **syger** idle, **toos** *m* dough, **tôwlel** *v* throw, **warbarth** together

Practys Peswar ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Four

Yma Tôny ow tôwlel towl rag an Sadorn gans descador aral i'n scol, Lûk. Pandr'usons y ow leverel?

Lûk	**Ty ha Crysten, a ny wrewgh spêna termyn warbarth de Sadorn?**
Tôny	**Nâ. Crysten a vydn mos dhe Tewyn Plustry. Rag mordardhya gans try acowntyas aral.**
Lûk	**Peswar acowntyas wàr udn treth? Jorna pòr hudhyk!**
Tôny	**Ogh, nyns on ny descadoryon leun a joy naneyl.**
Lûk	**In gwir … Saw otta tybyans. An ragwel wàr an awel de Sadorn yw brav. Ytho my ha ty, ny a wra mos dhe Por'treth rag dëdh lows dhe vebyon syger. Omhowla nebes. Neyja nebes. Eva nebes coref yêyn. Jùnya dhe'n havysy.**
Tôny	**Dëdh êsy lowr. Eâ, tybyans dâ yw hebma. Gwell ès gortos chy in Cambron.**
Lûk	**Wèl, êsy nyns yw pùptra. Cales vëdh parkya an carr ogas dhe'n treth mar ny vydnyn ny mos abrës.**
Tôny	**Hawnsel ryb an mor dhana. Saw coffy ganso me a'th pës. Coref moy adhewedhes.**
Lûk	**Coffy heb dowt in eur abrës. Ha know toos – prag na?**

Place-names very frequently remain in First State after a preposition that usually causes Second State mutation; as here in **dhe Tewyn Plustry**. It would be unusual, though not wrong, to say **dhe Dewyn Plustry**. But note that *personal* names *always* remain in First State.

Tôwlel towl (literally 'throw a throw') is an idiom meaning 'make a plan'. But that does not mean **towl** *m* on its own can be used in the sense 'plan' – for the word on its own we use **towlen** *f*, which also means a 'program(me)'.

An ragwel wàr an awel means 'the weather forecast'. Literally 'the preview on the breeze', but **awel** *f* is actually interchangeable with **kewar** as a general word for weather; **kewar** itself originally meant just 'stormy weather'.

Mar means 'if' – we have already met it in fixed phrases **mar pleg**, **mar mynta**, **mar mydnowgh**. The expression **me a'th pës** means 'please', and is more emphatic than **mar pleg**. Literally it means 'I pray you'.

The singulative formed to **know** 'nuts' is slightly irregular – **knofen** *f* nut.

We have already seen how **martesen** can be added to the end of an idea to show we tentatively support it. We can add **prag na?** 'why not?' to the end of an idea to show we strongly support it.

Lesson Naw
Lesson Nine

Possessive pronouns

The possessive pronouns correspond to the personal pronouns. Here is the basic scheme.

Personal	*Possessive*
me 'I'	**ow** 'my'
te 'you'	**dha** 'your'
ev 'he' *or* 'it' (masculine)	**y** 'his' *or* 'its' (masculine)
hy 'she' *or* 'it' (feminine)	**hy** 'her' *or* 'its' (feminine)
ny 'we'	**agan** 'our'
why 'you' (plural or stranger)	**agas** 'your' (plural or stranger)
anjy *or* **y** 'they'	**aga** 'their'

ow

This is pronounced as it is spelled (unlike particle **ow** which usually is not so pronounced – see Lesson Five). Possessive pronoun **ow** is followed by Third State. It is replaced by **'m** (which does *not* cause mutation) in **a'm** 'from my' *or* 'of my', **dhe'm** 'to my', **ha'm** 'and my' (also **ha'w** which *does* still trigger Third State), and **i'm** 'in my'. It is worth noting from the outset that *in practice* words beginning with c k q quite frequently remain in First State after **ow** 'my' in spite of the grammar rule requiring Third State.

dha

We have learned this word previously, when we noted that is causes Second State.

y

This is a *short* vowel (whereas **y** 'they' is a long vowel). It is followed by Second State. It merges to leave a a single syllable combi-word in **a'y** 'from his' *or* 'of his', **dh'y** 'to his', **ha'y** 'with his' *or* 'and his' – the apostrophe marks the merger. Second State still applies. In this note 'his' includes 'its' (masculine).

hy

This is a *short* vowel (whereas **hy** 'she' is a long vowel). It is followed by Third State. It merges to leave a single syllable combi-word in **a'y** 'from her' *or* 'of her', **dh'y** 'to her', **ha'y** 'with her' *or* 'and her'– the apostrophe marks the merger – Third State still applies. In this note 'her' includes 'its' (feminine).

agan

This has an unstressed variant **gàn**. And it is replaced by **'gan** in **a'gan** 'from our' *or* 'of our', **ha'gan** 'with our' *or* 'and our'. Also optionally in **i'gan** 'in our'. In the case of **dh'agan** 'to our' it is the preposition that elides its vowel. None of these causes any mutation.

agas

This has an unstressed variant **gàs**. And it is replaced by **'gas** in **a'gas** 'from your' *or* 'of your', **ha'gas** 'with your' *or* 'and your'. Also optionally in **i'gas** 'in your'. In the case of **dh'agas** 'to your' it is the preposition that elides its vowel. None of these causes any mutation.

aga

This has an unstressed variant **gà**. And it is replaced by **'ga** in **a'ga** 'from their *or* 'of their', **ha'ga** 'with their '*or* 'and their'. Also optionally in **i'ga** 'in their'. In the case of **dh'aga** 'to their' it is the preposition that elides its vowel. All of these are followed by Third State.

kensa

And this is the best place to note that **kensa** 'first' *never* mutates after *any* possessive pronoun (or any other word that normally causes mutation).

<div align="center">

Practys Pymp ha Dêwgans
Exercise Forty Five

</div>

What do the following phrases mean?

dha baper, **ow fluven**, **hy hath**, **agan cothman**, **y gy**, **aga thermyn**, **a'y chy**, **agas boosty**, **dha dhywros**, **gàn cyta**, **ha'm carr**, **gà lyverva**, **a'y jair**, **ha'gan descadoryon**, **dh'agas park**, **i'ga thre**, **gàs chambour**, **y dowlen**, **dha kensa dëdh i'n scol**, **ha'ga kensa degolyow warbarth**

*Preposition **dhia** works like preposition **a***

Compound preposition **dhia** works just like **a** as far as the possessive pronouns are concerned. So we say, for example, **yth esof vy ow kerdhes dhia'm chy dhe'n scol** 'I walk from my house to school'. The same goes for prepositions containing **ha** as their second element. So we say for instance **ymowns y ow kerdhes tro ha'y jy** 'they are walking towards his house'.

Practys Whe ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Six

How do we say the following in Cornish?

my bus to Truro, our black car, her little dog, their splendid library, your lunch box, his Cornish class, and my red pen, towards their town, on its beach, to its park ('its' meaning in each case 'of the town', so both should be feminine reference)

Present-future of gallos

The verb **gallos** means 'can' *or* 'be able' when the ability depends on power, or opportunity, or permission. Not when the ability is based on knowledge or skill, for which we use **godhvos** as we have already seen.

The present-future of **gallos** is still part of the everyday language. Most of the time it is used with present sense. But the meaning can be future when the context supports that.

As with **mydnas**, **gwil**, **godhvos** we connect a preceding subject to forms of **gallos** with link particle **a**. For example, **me a yll redya** 'I can read' (opportunity or permission). Particle **a** is however only very lightly pronounced in front of forms of **gallos**.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

dama wydn *f* grandmother, **dasvêwa** revive, **fùgen Dhanek** *f* Danish pastry, **in cres** in the middle of, **kydnyow** *m* dinner, **mona** *m* money, **ostel** *f* hotel, **pel neyjys** volleyball, **whythra** *v* explore, research

Practys Seyth ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Seven

What do the following sentences mean?

Me a yll vysytya ow dama wydn. Te a yll gwary pel neyjys wàr an treth. Ev a yll debry kydnyow i'n ostel in cres an dre. Hy a yll parusy an lesson moy adhewedhes. Ny a yll eva gwedren pò dyw i'n tavern-ma. Why a yll prena fùgen Dhanek i'n popty. Anjy a yll scrifa messach rîvbost der an wiasva pò danvon text. Mêster Pascoe a yll kemeres mona in mes a'n arhanty. An stranjer a yll whythra istory an dre. An Gernowyon a yll dasvêwa aga thavas.

*Present-future of **gallos** - continued*

For questions and negative statements the subjects 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' adopt forms of the present-future of **gallos** that are particular to them. Just as we can make a statement **Te a wor hedna** but must ask *A wosta* **hedna?**

Here is the pattern.

A allaf vy?	**Ny allaf vy.**
Can I?	I cannot.
A yllyth jy?	**Ny yllyth jy.**
Can you?	You cannot.
A yllyn ny?	**Ny yllyn ny.**
Can we?	We cannot.
A yllowgh why?	**Ny yllowgh why.**
Can you (plural or stranger)?	You (plural or stranger) cannot.
A yllons y?	**Ny yllons y.**
Can they?	They cannot.

Instead of **yllyth jy** we can say **yllysta** or **ylta** – all three forms are interchangeable. The option to drop a personal pronoun subject is always there, so **ny allaf vy**, for instance, can be simplified to **ny allaf** if you like.

For 'yes' and 'no' we will mostly say just **eâ** and **nâ**. But if you wish to use the repeat-the-verb method, then 'yes' will be **Gallaf** etc (First State), and 'no' will be **Na allaf** etc.

Remember the different vowel lengths in phrases like **ny yllyn ny** – short vowel for the negative particle, long for the pronoun.

*Some cases of English 'may' rendered by **gallos***

When **gallos** means indicates having permission, it will often correspond to English 'may'. For example, **A allaf vy mos dhe'n attêsva mar pleg** 'Please may I go to the toilet'. But not every case of English 'may' is rendered by Cornish **gallos**. When 'may' just indicates a possibility, it will usually be more appropriate to combine **martesen** with a future tense. For instance, **An lesson hedhyw a wra martesen gordfedna nebes abrës** 'The lesson today may finish a little early'.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

broder *m* brother, **cleves clun** *m* sciatica (literally 'hip illness'), **esedha** *v* sit (down), **goles** *m* bottom, base, **gour** *m* husband, **gwell** better, **gwreg** *f* wife, **keyn** *m* back, **mabm** *f* mother, **nos** *f* night, **pain** *m* pain, **vëth** any (in negative sentence)

*Personal forms of **dhe***

Here are personal forms of the preposition **dhe** 'to'.

dhybm *or* **dhe vy** 'to me'
dhis *or* **dhys** *or* **dhe jy** 'to you'
dhodho *or* **dhe ev** 'to him' *or* 'to it' (masculine reference)
dhedhy *or* **dhe hy** 'to her' *or* 'to it' (feminine reference)
dhyn *or* **dhe ny** 'to us'
dhywgh *or* **dhe why** 'to you' (plural or stranger)
dhedhans *or* **dhodhans** *or* **dh'anjy** *or* **dhedha** 'to them'

The form **dhedha** is mostly confined to written Cornish. **Dhodhans** is shortened colloquially to **dho'ns**.

Note too the forms **dhybmo** *or* **dhybmo vy** 'to me' and **dhyso** *or* **dhyso jy** 'to you': these are usually relatively emphatic in conversation, but in written Cornish, especially in the literary language, **dhybmo** and **dhyso** are sometimes employed just to provide a desired rhythm.

<div align="center">

Practys Eth ha Dêwgans
Exercise Forty Eight

</div>

Yma Tùbmas ha'y gothman Hecka ow cortos rag gweles an medhek. Ha den aral ow cortos inwedh, Harry. Pandr'usons y ow leverel?

Tùbmas	*(Dhe Hecka)* **Yma pain dhybm i'm garr. Eus pain dhis inwedh?**
Hecka	**Eâ. Yma pain dhybm i'm keyn.**
Tùbmas	**In dha geyn? Wèl, brâs yw an pain i'm garr vy. Saw nyns yw goles ow heyn yn tâ naneyl.**
Harry	**Cleves clun yw hedna, heb dowt.**
Hecka	**Â! Yma pain cleves clun dhe'm mabm inwedh. Uthyk yw.**
Tùbmas	**In gwir.** *(Dhe Harry)* **Ha pëth yw gàs cleves why? Eus pain dhe why inwedh?**
Harry	**Nâ, pain vëth nyns eus. Saw ny allaf vy cùsca i'n nos, ytho pòr sqwith ov vy pùb eur oll.**
Hecka	**Ny yll ow gwreg cùsca yn tâ. Yma hy owth esedha i'n gwely hag ow redya, hag ow côwsel inwedh, der oll an nos. Pòr uthyk yw.**

Tùbmas	**Ogh, nyns yw hedna tra dhâ màn. Me a wor! Yma broder dhybm. Saw y wreg, mar ny yll hy cùsca, yma hy ow mos dhe'n gegyn hag ow qwil tesen rag hy gour. Hèn yw gwell rag aga dew.**
Harry	**Ha rag agan try, gwell mar mydn an medhek dallath y whel. Sqwith ov vy. Sqwith a wortos!**

*The noun **tra***

The singular noun **tra** 'thing' is the only neuter noun in modern Cornish. It is neither masculine nor feminine. Instead it has some features that *appear* masculine, and some that *appear* feminine. In dictionaries it has historically been marked as feminine, with its apparently masculine features noted as irregularities. It will be better just to learn all the features as they are, without trying to hammer a square peg into round holes.

Attributive adjectives go into Second State after **tra**. But the personal pronoun to use for it is **ev** and the appropriate possessive pronoun is **y**. **Tra** itself will be in Second State after **an** 'the' and **udn** 'one'. But we use **dew**, **try**, **peswar** with it (not **dyw**, **teyr**, **peder**).

Tra has no plural. We have already learned **taclow** meaning 'things'. And **tra** itself someties means 'things', rather like English 'stuff'.

*The idiom **aga dew** etc*

Aga dew is literally 'their two'. This is how Cornish says 'both of them'. Likewise we say **agan dew** 'both of us', **agas dew** 'both of you'. **Dew** becomes **dyw** if both of the people or things referred to are female or feminine gender. The phrase can be made more emphatic by adding **oll** at the front. Phrases with larger numbers can be formed in similar fashion – **oll aga thry**, for instance, meaning 'all three of them'.

__Mar__ 'if' and Fourth State

The verb is changed into Fourth State after **mar** 'if'. But since Fourth State does not affect words beginning with the letter m, forms of the auxiliary verb **mydnas** appear unmutated. For example, **mar mydnyn ny prena** 'if we are going to buy'; and **mar mynta**, **mar mydnowgh** 'if you like' that we already know.

Lesson Deg
Lesson Ten

Plurals of nouns

There are a number of different ways of forming a plural from a singular noun, and most nouns that have a plural in Cornish use only one of them, so you must learn which method is used for each noun at the same time as you learn its singular form and its gender.

This is not as bad as it sounds – for several reasons.

(1)   There are patterns that are easy to identify. For example, every noun ending in **or** that designates a person who does something forms its plural in **yon**. We have already met **dyscoryon** 'learners' for instance. If we encounter a new word, **studhyor** *m* 'student' for instance, then we immediately know that its plural must be **studhyoryon**.

(2)   Cornish does not use plural nouns as often as happens in English: 'ten students' is **deg studhyor**, 'many students' is **lies studhyor**.

(3)   Quite a lot of Cornish nouns have no plural form at all. For instance, **prow** *m* is 'advantage', but it has no plural. We can of course express the plural notion 'advantages' in Cornish; but we use a phrase **poyntys a brow** (literally 'points of advantage') rather than a single word.

The ending **ow** that we have already seen in **taclow** 'things' and in **Kernowesow** 'Cornishwomen' is the commonest plural ending. It has a variant **yow** that is also widespread – we have already met it in **degolyow** 'holiday' (plural in form although singular in meaning). But there are other endings as well.

Many animals like **buhas** 'cows' and **cathas** 'cats' form their plural in **as**. This ending has a variant **es** that occurs in a few very common plural words: for instance, **benenes** 'women', **flehes** 'children'.

The plural ending **ys** is used for many words originally borrowed from English: **boxys** 'boxes', for example, or **rômys** 'rooms'. Sometimes this ending is simplified to **s** as in **chambours** 'bedrooms' and **cothmans** 'friends'; and in words like **cytas** 'cities' and **pytsas** 'pizzas' **ys** would not be suitable anyway.

Mastering plural forms does take a while. For beginners it is generally best not to worry too much about all the detail until a slightly later stage of learning. Why does the letter d appear in **pluven** > **pluvednow** 'feathers *or* pens'? Why does one letter r disappear in **carrek** > **carygy** 'rocks'? And why singular **ek** > plural **ygy** here? There are reasons for everything, but not all of them are straightforward. So long as you are

confident about your Cornish, there is no need to go into a lot of technical matters unless you find them interesting.

Reinforcing with personal pronouns

We have already encountered the use of personal pronouns to add emphasis in prepositional phrases: **Fatla genes sy?** How are *you*? **genef vy** 'along with *me*', **dhybmo vy** 'to *me*'.

Personal pronouns are used in similar fashion in conjunction with the possessive pronouns. For example, **ow scol vy** '*my* school', **dha scol jy** '*your* school'. Notice how **jy** replaces **sy** when the preceding word does not end in the letter s. In fact **jy** is the usual form even after s when that is the last letter of a *verb*.

Often, especially in conversation, these pronouns are used in these sorts of phrases even when there is no very strong emphasis; in the same way as they occur after forms of verbs unless they are dropped. It is frequently just a matter of the natural rhythm of expression.

Possessive pronouns expressing direct object of verb-noun

So far we have only seen the Cornish possessive pronouns used with ordinary nouns. They also have another important function. We have learned that a verb-noun can have an ordinary noun as its direct object. Now we must note that in careful Cornish a verb-noun *cannot* take a personal pronoun as direct object. Instead, we use the corresponding *possessive* pronoun with the verb-noun.

Here are three examples. Note that particle **ow** is replaced by preposition **orth** before the possessive pronoun. As we originally learned, particle **ow** is merely a 'worn down' form of **orth** that is only employed immediately before a verb-noun. Neither **ow** nor **owth** is relevant when a possessive pronoun intervenes.

yth esof vy ow parkya an carr 'I am parking the car'
yth esof vy orth y barkya 'I am parking it' (literally 'I am at its parking')

me a vydn parkya an carr 'I will park the car'
me a vydn y barkya 'I will park it'

me a yll parkya an carr obma 'I can park the car here'
me a yll y barkya obma 'I can park it here'

Reinforcing with personal pronouns – continued

Although a personal pronoun cannot express the direct object of a verb-noun, you may use a personal pronoun to reinforce the meaning or to improve the rhythm of

expression. So you can say, for instance, **me a vydn y vysytya ev** 'I'll visit him' in careful Cornish

When Cornish is being used informally, **me a vydn y vysytya ev** may quite easily become **me a vydn vysytya ev**. But it is colloquial simplification. It is still the general rule that a personal pronoun does not express the direct object of a verb-noun.

<div align="center">

Practys Naw ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Nine

</div>

On the same pattern, what do the following pairs of sentences mean?

Me a wor côwsel Kernowek. Me a wor y gôwsel.

Usy Crysten ow prena hy dehen rew? Usy Crysten orth y brena?

Te a yll drîvya an carr dhe'n dre. Te a yll y dhrîvya dhe'n dre.

Yth eson ny ow tebry an know toos wàr an treth. Yth eson ny orth aga debry wàr an treth.

A wodhowgh why gwary pel neyjys? A wodhowgh hy gwary?

Usy ev ow tôwlel an bel? Usy ev orth hy thôwlel?

Ny yll ev vysytya an lyverva avorow. Ny yll ev hy vysytya avorow.

Hy a vydn eva an coffy i'n lowarth. Hy a vydn y eva i'n lowarth.

A wra Vyvyan gwysca hy bykîny rag omhowla? A wra Vyvyan y wysca rag omhowla?

Nyns usons y ow convedhes istory Kernow. Nyns usons y orth y gonvedhes.

Note how we often drop a personal pronoun subject to avoid 'piling up' similar sounding pronouns. So it is better to say **A wodhowgh hy gwary?** than **A wodhowgh why hy gwary?** – the latter is grammatically correct but rather clumsy.

The last sentence of all – **Nyns usons y orth y gonvedhes**: this is a good one to memorize as a reminder that **y** 'they' is a long vowel, but the possessive pronoun **y** is short.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

checkya *v* check, **comptya** *v* count, **copy** *m* copy, **cudyn** *m* difficulty, problem, **dell hevel** apparently (literally 'as it seems'), **dybarth** *v* depart (literally 'separate'), **erhy** *v* order, **gweres** *m* help, **gyllys wàr stray** missing (literally 'gone astray'), **isel** *adj* low, **lev** *m* voice, **marnas** (often abbreviated to **ma's**) except, **ober** *m* task, job, **otham** *m*

need, **packet** *m* packet, **pêsya** *v* continue, **plobm** *m* lead (metal), **pluven blobm** *f* pencil, **pryntyor** *m* printer, **seythen** *f* week, **soweth!** oh dear!

Practys Deg ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty

Tôny yw descador a Sowsnek. I'n degolyow scol yma ev ha coweth Lûk ow checkya oll an taclow in rom class Tôny. Pandr'usons y ow leverel?

Tôny	**Py lies copy a *Jane Eyre* eus wàr an estyllen-na?**
Lûk	**Pymthek warn ugans.**
Tôny	**Pymthek warn ugans? A nyns eus dêwgans?**
Lûk	**Nâ. Yma pymthek copy warn ugans. Eus cudyn?**
Tôny	**Cudyn vëth. Pymp copy yw gyllys wàr stray, dell hevel.**
Lûk	**Hag yma box obma a bluvednow plobm. Comptya oll an pluvednow?**
Tôny	**Ogh nâ. Nyns eus otham a hedna. Ot obma eth pad paper A4 i'n trog tedna. Eus paper i'n amary inwedh?**
Lûk	**Eâ. I'n amary yma packet a baper rag an pryntyor, pymp cans folen.**
Tôny	**Me a vydn erhy moy. Nyns yw lowr ma's dhe dhyw seythen.**
Lûk	**(*sqwith a'n whel*) Py eur yw lebmyn?**
Tôny	**Udnek eur.**
Lûk	**Scon me a vydn dybarth. Rag metya gans cothman dêwdhek eur in cres an dre.**
Tôny	**Soweth! Whath nyns yw an ober gorfednys màn.**
Lûk	**Ny a yll pêsya avorow martesen.**
Tôny	**(*ow côwsel in lev isel*) Me a wra pêsya hedhyw, heb gweres …**

You can see from **pymthek copy warn ugans** that the noun being counted must be 'tucked inside' the complex numeral.

Cudyn vëth as a stand-alone phrase means 'no problem'. The negative verb **nyns eus** is implied.

The plural of **pluven blobm** is **pluvednow plobm**. Cornish does not usually put the material out of which something is made into Second State, even when the material appears as an attributive adjective with a feminine singular noun. But pencils have not been made with lead for many years, and there never were any lead *feathers*. Changing First State **plobm** to Second State **blobm** after feminine singular **pluven** is indicative of a *metaphorical* description. In **pluvednow plobm** there is no mutation because most plural nouns do not cause mutation anyway.

Nyns yw lowr ma's rag dyw seythen literally means 'It is *not* enough *except* for two weeks'. In English we would more naturally say 'It is *only* enough for two weeks'.

Note how **dêwdhek eur** means both 'twelve o'clock' and 'at twelve o'clock' according to context. Compare the same usage with dates (Lesson Seven).

Gorfednys means 'finished' This is a verbal adjective – we shall learn more about them at a later stage. We have met two others already: **devedhys** 'come' (= 'having come') and **gyllys** 'gone'.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

breghtan *m* sandwich, **cras** toasted (literally 'parched'), **dewas** *m* drink, **flapjack** *m* flapjack, **goheles** *v* shun, avoid, **heb namoy** only (literally 'without any more'), **kefrës** too (also), **na hen** otherwise (in a negative sentence), **leth** *m* milk, **neppëth** something, **rol** *f* roll (*also* list), **sehes** *m* thirst, **selsyk** *col* sausages, **warlergh** after, **yêhes** *m* health

*Personal forms of **gans***

Here are personal forms of the preposition **gans** 'along with'.

genef *or* **gena vy** 'along with me'
genes *or* **gena jy** 'along with you'
ganso 'along with him' *or* 'along with it' (masculine reference)
gensy 'along with her' *or* 'along with it' (feminine reference)
genen *or* **gena ny** 'along with us'
genowgh *or* **gena why** 'along with you' (plural or stranger)
gansans *or* **gansa** 'along with them'

The form **gansa** is mostly confined to written Cornish; it sounds exactly the same as **ganso**. Alternatives **genama** and **genam** 'along with me' commonly occur in the spoken language. **Gena**, and **gans** itself, may be simplified colloquially to **gèn**.

Practys Udnek ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty One

Warlergh kerdhes wàr Carn Bre yma Crysten ha Tôny in Cambron arta.

Tôny	**Yma sehes dhybm.**
Crysten	**Eâ, yma otham a dhewas dhe vy kefrës.**
Tôny	**Res yw dhyn esedha hag eva neppëth. I'n goffyva martesen?**
Crysten	**Gwell yw gena vy prena cana dewas in popty. Dâ vëdh gena vy kerdhes nebes moy.**
Tôny	**I'n goffyva ny a yll debry inwedh.**
Crysten	**Nyns ov vy gwag.**
Tôny	**Saw my yw pòr wag.**

Crysten	**Pùb eur oll, dell hevel. Yma barr choclet genef. Ny a yll radna hedna.**
Tôny	**Wèl, in gwir. Saw gwell yw genef debry nebes moy. Mar mydnyn ny prena dewas in popty, my a yll kemeres rol selsyk ganso, ha knofen toos.**
Crysten	**Ogh, fethys glân ov vy! Gwell vëdh dhe ny mos dhe'n goffyva. Dhe'n lyha yma coffy leth tanow i'n goffyva.**
Tôny	**Ha coffy gans dehen wheg. Ha breghtan cras. Ha tesen lus.**
Crysten	**Me a wra debry udn flapjack, heb namoy. Saw gwell dhe'n yêhes yw goheles an popty. Coffyva ytho, ny allaf na hen!**

Cornish does not have an adjective equivalent to English 'thirsty'. **Yma sehes dhybm** is the way we say 'I am thirsty' (literally 'I have thirst').

Just as **dâ yw genef** (literally 'good along with me') is used to mean 'I like' something, so **gwell yw genef** (literally 'better along with me') is employed in the sense 'I prefer'.

We have noted already that **eur** means 'specific time', and that one of its uses is to express 'o'clock' when we tell the time. The word also crops up in the common phrases **i'n eur-ma** 'now', **i'n eur-na** 'then' (often simplified to **nena**), and **pùb eur oll** 'always'.

Fethys glân ov vy!' (literally 'I am clean defeated') is a fixed phrase meaning 'I give up!'

Ytho means '(and) so'. But unlike the English phrase it does not have to stand at the beginning of the sentence. In this respect it is more like English 'therefore'.

Lesson Udnek

Lesson Eleven

Building a past tense with **gwil**

Nearly all Cornish verbs have a 'simple past' tense. Its formal grammar name is the 'preterite' tense. It indicates that the 'action' of the verb is regarded as a past event, something that just happened, rather than a process that stretched over past time. It corresponds to two tenses in English: 'did' and 'had done'. Context usually tells you which is intended. The latter sense can also be clarified with an adverb like **solabrës** 'already' or **kyns** 'previously'.

We have noted that the present-future is only employed for a few verbs except in high literary styles of Cornish, especially in poetry. The inflected preterite tense of most verbs is also sparingly used, except for one particular form which is regularly used: the form that is used with a preceding subject connected by link particle **a**. We shall be learning this form in Book Two, where we shall also learn the preterite of **bos**. But the whole preterite of **gwil** is a very common part of the everyday language as an *auxiliary* verb meaning 'did'. This provides a general method to build preterites without needing to inflect each individual verb. So we shall learn it now.

With a preceding subject and the link particle we use the form **wrug**. For example, **me a wrug dallath** 'I did begin' or 'I began' or 'I have begun'. See how English here employs three separate forms with different vowels (begin, began, begun – the formal name for this phenomenon is ablaut). The Cornish is more straightforward. And where did the g come from in **wrug**? Well, compare the related English word 'wrought' – there you are!

Practys Dêwdhek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Two

What do the following sentences mean?

Me a wrug metya gans cothman. Te a wrug comptya an pluvednow plobm. Ev a wrug debry dehen rew. Hy a wrug mordardhya wàr Treth Fystral. Ny a wrug mos dhe Lanust. Why a wrug erhy pytsas. Anjy a wrug prena pastys. An descador a wrug checkya oll an taclow i'n rom. An gath a wrug esedha dhyrag an daras. An flehes a wrug ponya i'n lowarth.

Building past tenses with **gwil** *- continued*

As usual, the subjects 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' adopt forms that are particular to them for questions and negative statements.

Here is the pattern for the preterite of **gwil**.

A wrug vy?	**Ny wrug vy.**
Did I?	I did not.
A wrussys jy?	**Ny wrussys jy.**
Did you?	You did not.
A wrussyn ny?	**Ny wrussyn ny.**
Did we?	We did not.
A wrussowgh why?	**Ny wrussowgh why.**
Did you (plural or stranger)?	You (plural or stranger) did not.
A wrussons y?	**Ny wrussons y.**
Did they?	They did not.

Instead of **wrussys** we can say **wrusta** – the forms are interchangeable. As usual, the subject can optionally be omitted.

For 'yes' and 'no' we will mostly say just **eâ** and **nâ**. But if you wish to use the repeat-the-verb method, then 'yes' will be **Gwrug** etc (First State), and 'no' will be **Na wrug** etc.

Remember the different vowel lengths in phrases like **ny wrussyn ny** – short vowel for the negative particle, long for the pronoun.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

adro dhe around, about, **awartha** at the top, **bêwnans** *m* life, **honen** *m* self, **mellya** *v* interfere, **neb** some, **sur** sure, **top** *m* top, **vu** *m* view

<div align="center">

Practys Tredhek ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty Three

</div>

Yma Jenefer ow covyn orth Crysten adro dh'y dëdh kerdhes gans Tôny.

Jenefer	**Fatl'yw kerdhes gans Tôny? A wrusta cafos jorna brav?**
Crysten	**Eâ, sur. Ny a wrug gwandra dres Carn Bre.**
Jenefer	**A wrussowgh why mos bys in top an vre?**
Crysten	**Gwrussyn, ha'n vu awartha o spladn.**
Jenefer	**Pëth a wrussowgh why gwil wosa hedna?**
Crysten	**Ny a wrug mos dhe Cambron, rag eva neppëth in coffyva.**
Jenefer	**A wrusta debry inwedh?**
Crysten	**Wèl, me a wrug kemeres udn flapjack.**
Jenefer	**Ha pëth a wrug Tôny debry?**
Crysten	**Ogh, nor'vy. Neb breghtan cras, neb knofen toos …**

Jenefer   **Crysten, te a wor – nyns usy Tôny ow tebry taclow dâ. Saw ny yllysta mellya. Y negys y honen yw y vêwnans ev.**

*Preposition **orth** after **côwsel** and **govyn***

We use **orth** after **govyn** to specify the person to whom the question or request is made. It is also the preposition that must be used after **côwsel** 'speak'. In English we 'speak to' someone but Cornish is more intimate – we speak 'up against' someone.

*Gwil as auxiliary makes tenses of **gwil***

We have already seen that **gwil** is used to make a future tense of itself. Likewise, it makes an everyday preterite tense of itself. So we really do say, for instance, **ev a wrug gwil hedna** 'he did that'. Or as in the dialogue, **pëth a wrussowgh why gwil?** Compare English 'did do'.

*Link particle **a** connects preceding subject or direct object to verb*

We have learned that a preceding subject is connected to the verb by link particle **a**. **Pëth a wrussowgh why gwil?** and **Pëth a wrug Tôny debry?** in the dialogue demonstrate that the same applies to a preceding direct object. Compare **pandra vydnons y gwil?** in Exercise 34 – **pandra** is technically **pandr'a** when it precedes a verb, but its spelling has been simplified for convenience.

Neb and nebes

Neb means 'some' as an adjective in the sense of 'some individual' (person or thing). Contrast **nebes** which means 'some (small) quantity'. **Neb**, like adjective **pùb** 'every' that we have already met, precedes its noun. None of these words cause any mutation.

*About **honen***

Honen 'self' is just a special form of numeral **onen**. So **y honen** means 'himself' (literally 'his self'). And **y negys y honen** means 'his own business' (literally 'his business his self').

*Personal forms of **orth***

Here are personal forms of the preposition **orth** 'up against'.

orthyf *or* **orta vy** 'up against me'
orthys *or* **ortys** 'up against you'
orto 'up against him' *or* 'up against it' (masculine reference)
orty 'up against her' *or* 'up against it' (feminine reference)

orthyn *or* **orta ny** 'up against us'
orthowgh *or* **orta why** 'up against you' (plural or stranger)
ortans *or* **orta** 'up against them'

The form **orta** is mostly confined to written Cornish; it sounds exactly the same as **orto**. And some people drop the letter h in all these forms, saying **ortyn** for instance rather than **orthyn**.

We have already noted that **worth** is an alternative form of **orth**. It follows an identical pattern: **worthyf** *or* **worta vy** etc.

Practys Peswardhek ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty Four

How do we say the following in Cornish?

I shall speak to the bank tomorrow. He is talking to you. She is asking her friend. We spoke to them. The stranger is asking me.

More about higher numerals

From the numbering of the exercises we can see that we count upwards from twenty using **warn ugans** (literally 'on the twenty') until we reach thirty nine. **Dêwgans** (*or* **dew ugans**) is forty. Then we count upwards again, until we reach fifty nine. But this time the phrase is simply **ha dêwgans.** 'Fifty' is **deg ha dêwgans** but it is frequently also expressed as **hanter-cans** (literally 'half a hundred'), and we may optionally count up to fifty nine as **hanter-cans hag onen**, **hanter-cans ha dew**, etc. **Try ugans** is sixty, and we count upwards from there to seventy nine using **ha try ugans**. Then **peswar ugans** is 'eighty', and we count upwards to ninety nine using **ha peswar ugans**.

Practys Pymthek ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty Five

How would you say these numbers in Cornish?

Twenty four, thirty five, forty six, fifty seven (two possibilities), sixty eight, seventy nine, eighty one (assuming it is not used with a noun), eighty one (assuming it *is* used with a noun), ninety two, a hundred

Naming the year: a second method

Now you know the higher numerals up to ninety nine, you may use them as a second way of naming the year. Instead of saying, for example, [**an vledhen**] **nawnjek cans naw seyth** you can say [**an vledhen**] **nawnjek cans, seytek ha peswar ugans**.

Vocabulary

Here are two more nouns.

our *m* hour, **stap** *m* step

<div align="center">

Practys Whêtek ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty Six

</div>

What do the following phrases mean?

Peswar our warn ugans, whêtek our warn ugans, eth our ha dêwgans, dêwdhek our ha try ugans, an nawnjek stap warn ugans

Lesson Dêwdhek
Lesson Twelve

Imperfect tense

In addition to the simple past or preterite tense, Cornish verbs also have a 'past continuous' tense. Its formal grammar name is the 'imperfect tense'. We have already encountered **o** 'was', which is just one form of the imperfect tense of **bos**.

We shall introduce the whole of the imperfect tense of **bos** in Book Two, and see how it is used to build imperfect tenses for other verbs. Then in Book Three we shall learn the 'habitual imperfect tense' of **bos**; also the 'inflected imperfect' tense of other verbs that is mostly confined to literature.

*Imperfect of **godhvos** and **gallos***

In this Lesson we will be learning the imperfect tenses of **godhvos** and **gallos**. The imperfect tenses of these verbs are very frequently employed. Knowledge and ability are continuous states, so the imperfect of these verbs is the usual means to express their sense in the past.

With a preceding subject and the link particle we use the forms **wodhya** and **ylly**. For example, **me a wodhya pùptra i'n lesson solabrës** 'I already knew everything in the lesson' and **me a ylly parkya an carr** 'I was able to park the car'. It is true the ability to park the car perhaps depended on seizing an opportunity quickly. But in everyday Cornish the imperfect of **gallos** tends to predominate over the preterite, even when the preterite would be the more logically correct tense to use.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

Austol St Austell, **dewetha** last, **Penzans** Penzance, **tecter** *m* beauty, **trigva** *f* address

Practys Seytek ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty Seven

What is the meaning of the following sentences employing the imperfect of **godhvos**?

Me a wodhya hy thrigva rîvbost. Ev a wodhya oll an dra. Ny a wodhya an fordh. Anjy a wodhya tecter an pow. Gwreg broder Tùbmas a wodhya gwil tesen.

Practys Êtek ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty Eight

What is the meaning of the following sentences employing the imperfect of **gallos**?

Me a ylly mordardhya in Porth Towan dê. Te a ylly mos dhe Austol dewetha seythen. Ev a ylly vysytya y dhama wydn in Penzans. Hy a ylly prena ly i'n popty. Ny a ylly viajya wàr an kyttryn. Why a ylly desky yn tâ. Anjy a ylly marhogeth dres an treth. Mêster Pascoe a ylly wolcùbma an stranjer. Peternel a ylly eva sùgan lus rudh. An cathas a ylly cùsca in dadn an gwely.

*Imperfect of **godhvos** and **gallos** - continued*

As usual, the subjects 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' adopt forms that are particular to them for questions and negative statements.

Here is the pattern for the imperfect of **godhvos**.

A wodhyen vy?	**Ny wodhyen vy.**
Did I know?	I did not know.
A wodhyes jy?	**Ny wodhyes jy.**
Did you know?	You did not know.
A wodhyen ny?	**Ny wodhyen ny.**
Did we know?	We did not know.
A wodhyowgh why?	**Ny wodhyowgh why.**
Did you (plural or stranger) know?	You (plural or stranger) did not know.
A wodhyens y?	**Ny wodhyens y.**
Did they know?	They did not know.

For 'yes' and 'no' we will mostly say just **eâ** and **nâ**. But if you wish to use the repeat-the-verb method, then 'yes' will be **Godhyen** etc (First State), and 'no' will be **Na wodhyen** etc.

Here is the pattern for the imperfect of **gallos**.

A yllyn vy?	**Ny yllyn vy.**
Could I?	I could not.
A yllys jy?	**Ny yllys jy.**
Could you?	You could not.
A yllyn ny?	**Ny yllyn ny.**
Could we?	We could not.
A yllewgh why?	**Ny yllewgh why.**
Could you (plural or stranger)?	You (plural or stranger) could not.

A yllens y?	**Ny yllens y.**
Could they?	They could not.

For 'yes' and 'no' we will mostly say just **eâ** and **nâ**. But if you wish to use the repeat-the-verb method, then 'yes' will be **Gyllyn** etc (First State), and 'no' will be **Na yllyn** etc.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

byttele nonetheless, **chaunjya** *v* change, **cùssulya** *v* advise, **demedhy** *v* marry, **fystena** *v* hurry, **gorsaf** *m* station, **gortheby** *v* answer, **govyn** *v* ask, request (also used as a masculine noun meaning 'enquiry' or 'request'), **hast** *m* haste, **inter** between (*also* **intra**), **kebmyn** common, **kescows** *m* conversation, **manerow** *pl* manners, habits, **meur a** a lot of, **nepprës** sometime, **nowodhow** *pl* news, **pendom** extreme (in attitude), **perthynas** *m* relationship, **Plymoth** Plymouth, **Pow Densher** Devon, **qwestyon** *m* question, **sad** serious, **tas** *m* father, **testen** *f* subject, topic, **train** *m* train, **tùchyng** about, concerning, **viajya** *v* travel, **vytel** *col* food, **warbydn** against

Practys Nawnjek ha Dêwgans
Exercise Fifty Nine

Tôny has a meeting with his father. Read their conversation aloud several times to be sure you understand it. See below for help with the meaning.

Tas Tôny yw trigys in Pow Densher. Tôny a wrug viajya dhe Plymoth rag vysytya y das. Ev a ylly viajya wàr an train. Y das a ylly metya ganso i'n gorsaf. Anjy a wrug mos dhe davern in cres an dre. Anjy a ylly côwsel adro dhe oll aga nowodhow. Ha debry ly. Hag eva lies gwedren a goref. Tôny a wrug mencyon dh'y das a'y gothman Crysten. Y das a wrug govyn mars yw perthynas sad.

"Nor'vy, a Das," a wrug Tôny leverel. "Nyns yw an perthynas êsy màn. Martesen nyns eus lowr a daclow kebmyn inter agan dew. Dâ yw gensy mordardhya ha gwil meur a sport. Ha nebes pendom yw hy tùchyng manerow hy vytel."

Tas Tôny a wrug cùssulya warbydn hast. Tôny a wrug leverel, "Awhêr vëth! Ow fystena dhe gafos gwreg nyns esof vy."

"Byttele," y das a wrug gortheby, "res yw dhis nepprës demedhy, a nyns yw?"

"Dar!" Tôny a wrug cria in mes. "A ny yllyn ny côwsel heb qwestyon cales a'n par-na?"

Y das a wrug chaunjya testen an kescows.

Mars is substituted for **mar** before forms of **bos** beginning with a vowel.

The preterite of **gwil mencyon a** 'mention' (literally 'make mention of') is usually just **wrug mencyon a**, though **wrug gwil mencyon a** is also possible.

Be careful not to confuse Cornish **sad** 'serious' with **trist** 'sad'.

Awhêr vëth! literally means '[Not] any distress!' This is a common way of saying 'Don't worry!'

Res is technically a masculine noun meaning 'necessity'. But it is only used in the construction **res yw dhe nebonen gwil neppëth** 'it is necessary for someone to do something'. So **res yw dhis demedhy** means 'you must marry' or 'you have to marry'.

Dar! is a fairly harmless exclamation that takes its meaning from the context. It originated as a weakened form of English 'damn!'

Cria *v* means 'call' or 'shout', and **cria in mes** means 'shout out' or 'exclaim'.

Cornish uses the phrases **a'n par-ma** and **a'n par-na** for 'such' or 'like this / that' – so **qwestyon cales a'n par-na** means 'a difficult question like that'.

Forming adverbs with **yn**

Cornish adjectives are sometimes also used as adverbs. This is especially true when they are preceded by **pòr** 'very'. So **pòr dhâ** means both 'very good' and 'very well'. Particle **yn** can be used to make clear that an adverb is intended. So for 'very well' we can also say **yn pòr dhâ**.

Fifth State mutations

Particle **yn** causes another mutation we have not met before – this time, Fifth State. Because it is a mix of spirantization and provection, it is also called *mixed mutation*.

Mutation is reflected in the spelling. Here are the spellings that can change.

b	>	**f**		**m**	>	**f**	**g**	>	**h**
d	>	**t**					**go**	>	**who**
							gw	>	**wh**

Do not confuse **yn** *with* **in**

Be careful not to confuse particle **yn** with preposition **in**. Particle **yn** makes adverbs out of adjectives. Preposition **in** occurs in adverbial phrases built to nouns.

*Adverbial phrase **in gwir***

Gwir is both an adjective 'true' and a noun 'truth'. But we always say **in gwir** 'in truth' or 'truly' or 'indeed' – that is, we treat **gwir** in this expression as a noun.

Vocabulary

Here are some more adjectives.

Dien entire, **dywysyk** eager, **garow** rough, **gwyls** wild, **men** vigorous, **menowgh** frequent

Practys Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty

How do we say the following in Cornish? Use particle **yn**.

happily, entirely, seriously, sadly, frequently, eagerly, roughly, heavily, wildly, vigorously

In colloquial Cornish **dien**, **men**, **menowgh** are most commonly encountered in conjunction with particle **yn**.

Bear in mind that a Cornish adverb will not necessarily correspond exactly to English usage. For instance, **ny a wrug debry yn frav** 'we ate splendidly' (literally 'finely').

Lesson Tredhek
Lesson Thirteen

Saying 'wish to' or 'want to'

The present-future tense of **mydnas** originally had the sense 'wish to' or 'want to'. But this sense was weakened (save in a few fixed phrases) so that it became an auxilary verb 'will' forming future tenses for other verbs.

To say 'I wish to do something' or 'I want to do something' in modern traditional Cornish we use the inflected conditional tense (originally a 'pluperfect') of **cara** 'love' followed by the verb-noun. Literally what we are saying is 'I would love to'.

The conditional of **cara** is not present, future or past. It is timeless. We usually understand the sense to be 'I would like' referring to the present. But context or a word like **avorow** 'tomorrow' or **dê** 'yesterday' can make it clear we are referring to a desire in the future or in the past.

A preceding subject is connected to the conditional of **cara** with link particle **a** in the usual way. For example, **me a garsa esedha** 'I would like to sit (down)'.

Me a garsa etc also followed by ordinary noun

If we use this construction to say we want *something*, we usually express what we want with a *verb-noun*. So we say, for example, **me a garsa debry ly** for 'I want lunch'. But **me a garsa ly** would also be possible.

Practys Onen ha Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty One

What do the following sentences mean?

Me a garsa debry pytsa lebmyn. Te a garsa kerdhes gans an ky dê. Ev a garsa drîvya dhe'n treth avorow. Hy a garsa cùsca wàr an train. Ny a garsa nejya i'n mor. Why a garsa mos dhe'n tavern. Anjy a garsa redya i'n lyverva. Davyth a garsa gwary pel droos. Crysten a garsa debry flapjack. An dhyscoryon a garsa côwsel moy Kernowek.

As usual, the subjects 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' adopt forms that are particular to them for questions and negative statements.

Here is the pattern.

A garsen vy?	**Ny garsen vy.**
Did I want to?	I did not want to.

A garses jy?	**Ny garses jy.**
Did you want to?	You did not want to.
A garsen ny?	**Ny garsen ny.**
Did we want to?	We did not want to.
A garsowgh why?	**Ny garsowgh why.**
Did you (plural or stranger) want to?	You (plural or stranger) did not want to.
A garsens y?	**Ny garsens y.**
Did they want to?	They did not want to.

For 'yes' and 'no' we will mostly say just **eâ** and **nâ**. But if you wish to use the repeat-the-verb method, then 'yes' will be **Carsen** etc (First State), and 'no' will be **Na garsen** etc.

Seasons

The four seasons are **gwaynten** *m* spring, **hâv** *m* summer, **kydnyaf** *m* autumn, **gwâv** *m* winter. We have already met the word **havysy** *pl* summer tourists.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

aval kerensa *m* tomato (literally 'love apple'), **bryntyn** noble, **cowl** *m* soup, **dowr** *m* water, **dystowgh** immediately, **dry** *v* bring, **gwas** *m* assistant, waiter, **mynysen** *f* (*pl* **mynysow**) minute, **only** only, **sant melys** *m* dessert, **scot** *m* bill

Practys Dew ha Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty Two

Crysten has been working late. Before going home she visits a restaurant to eat a simple dinner for one. The staff know her well.

Gwas	**Lowena dhis, fatla genes?**
Crysten	**Gromercy, pòr dhâ. Ha tejy?**
Gwas	**Bryntyn. Gromercy a'n govyn. Pëth a garses eva?**
Crysten	**Only dowr, mar pleg.**
Gwas	**Dâ lowr. Otta rol an vytel. Me a wra dry an dowr dystowgh.**
Crysten	**Gromercy dhis.**
Gwas	**Ot obma dha dhowr. Os parys dhe erhy?**
Crysten	**Nâ, mynysen pò dyw mar pleg.**
Gwas	**Cudyn vëth. Oll heb hast.**
(Warlergh teyr mynysen …)	
Gwas	**Moy termyn whath?**
Crysten	**Nâ, parys ov vy.**

Gwas	**Pëth a vynta erhy?**
Crysten	**Me a garsa kemeres salad gwer a'n gwaynten ha kig yar ganso.**
Gwas	**Heb mar. Inwedh yma cowl aval kerensa gans an salad. A garses erhy neppëth moy?**
Crysten	**Gromercy na vadnaf.**
(Warlergh pymp mynysen …)	
Gwas	**Cowl aval kerensa ha salad gwer, ottensy!**
Crysten	**Gromercy teg.**
(Warlergh deg mynysen …)	
Gwas	**Yw gorfednys dhis?**
Crysten	**Yw.**
Gwas	**A garses gweles rol an sant melys?**
Crysten	**Na vadnaf, saw cafos an scot mar pleg.**
Gwas	**Otta va.**
Crysten	**Dùrdala dhe why.**

Bryntyn is used colloquially like **spladn** to mean 'great', 'excellent', 'wonderful', 'fantastic' etc. Another word that can be used in this way is **rial** 'royal'.

There are quite a lot of different ways to express 'only' in Cornish. The word **only** itself is not as common as in English. But it is particularly useful in short replies.

The present-future of **mydnas** makes future tenses for other verbs, but it can still have its original force of 'wish to' in polite questions such as **Pëth a vynta eva?** Compare English 'Will you take tea?' It is frequently heard in replies, even when the question itself has been asked with **cara**. Hence **A garses gweles rol an sant melys? Na vadnaf.**

Heb mar means 'certainly, of course' (literally 'without an if').

Yw gorfednys dhis? is what we call an impersonal construction because the subject of the verb (**yw**) is a notional 'it' while the logical subject is expressed with preposition **dhe**. Literally, 'Is it finished to you?' This a common way of saying 'Have you finished?'

*Telling the time with **mynysen***

When we are content to tell the time in five minute intervals, we do not usually employ the word **mynysen**. So we generally say, for example, **deg wosa eth** 'ten past eight' though **deg mynysen wosa eth** or even **deg mynysen wosa eth eur** are certainly possible. We do however need **mynysen** when we step outside this framework. So for instance, **teyr mynysen wosa eth** 'three minutes past eight'.

Practys Try ha Try Ugans

Exercise Sixty Three

Put the following times into Cornish.

Four minutes past six, twenty nine minutes past ten, twelve minutes past seven, sixteen minutes to two, twenty one minutes to twelve

Lesson Peswardhek
Lesson Fourteen

*Expressing verbs with particle **y***

We have encountered three kinds of affirmative statement. One where the subject precedes the verb: **me yw lowen**, **te a vydn kerdhes**, etc. One where important information is fronted: **lowen ov vy**, etc. And one where the verb comes before everything else: **yma an tiak i'n arhanty**, etc.

The third of these word orders – putting the verb before everything else – has the longest history within the insular Celtic languages, so it is often regarded as 'typically Celtic'. But in Cornish this word order competes with the other two ways of making an affirmative statement.

If we wish to express the idea **me yw lowen** or **te a vydn kerdhes** with the verb at the front, then we must employ affirmative particle **y** to introduce the verb in this position. We already know this particle from the words **yma** and **ymowns** in which it has become embedded. When particle **y** is a separate word it becomes **yth** if the next word begins with a vowel or h (we first met **yth** in forms like **yth esof vy**); and it is followed by Fifth State mutation of any following consonant that undergoes that mutation. Particle **y** is pronounced differently from both **y** 'they' and **y** 'his'. Unsurprisingly, particle **y** sounds just like the first sound in **yma**. And the same sound occurs in **yth**.

So instead of **me yw lowen** we can say **yth ov vy lowen**. This places emphasis on the whole statement. And instead of **anjy a vydn kerdhes** we can say **y fydnons y kerdhes**. This way of expressing the matter is particularly suitable when the sentence begins with an adverb or with another clause. For example, **mar ny vëdh carr dhodhans, y fydnons y kerdhes** 'if they don't have a car, they'll walk'.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

ergh *m* snow, **gwil ergh** snow (verb), **gwil glaw** rain (verb), **gwil keser** hail (verb), **keser** *col* hail

Practys Peswar ha Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty Four

What do the following sentences mean?

Yth on ny sqwith. Hedhyw yma ow qwil ergh. Dê y whrug gwil keser. Avorow y whra gwil glaw. Mars osta parys, y hyllyn ny dallath.

Grammar of weather sentences

When referring to the weather we can use personal pronoun **hy** since both **kewar** and **awel** are feminine nouns. So we could say **Hedhyw yma hy ow qwil ergh.** But the pronoun is usually omitted.

We saw with **gwil mencyon** that we usually say **me a wrug mencyon** rather than **me a wrug gwil mencyon** – though both are possible. It is the same with the phrasal verbs for raining, hailing, snowing. It is more common to say just **y whrug** here than **y whrug gwil**.

For present or future sense with these weather expressions we likewise use **y whra** more often than **y whra gwil**. In this case it is anyway necessary to clarify with an appropriate adverb whether present or future meaning is intended unless the context is already clear.

Saying 'should' or 'ought to'

Y coodh is a present-future form of **codha** 'fall' which is used to mean 'should' or 'ought to' (literally 'it falls to someone to do something'). **Y coodh dhys spêna moy termyn** 'you should spend more time' shows you how the construction works. **Y tal** is a present-future form of **tyly** 'pay' which is used with similar sense (literally it is of value to someone to do something). So we could also say **Y tal dhys spêna moy termyn**. With **A dal dhybm y wil?** 'Should I do it?' we move from a statement to a question. So particle **y** disappears; we use interrogative particle **a** as usual.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

adhevîs first class, **alebma** from here (*also* ago), **ap** *m* app, **assaya** *v* try (exercise, effort), **clôwes** *v* hear, **codha** *v* fall, **codnek** *m* skill, **cors** *m* course, **cowethyades** *f* female colleague, **cows** *m* talk(ing), **fon** *m* phone, **fylm** *m* (*pl* **fylmys**) film, **golsowes** *v* listen, **gonysegeth** *f* culture, **gwelhe** *v* improve, **gwil gweres** help (verb), **gwydhyô** *m* (*pl* **gwydhyôs**) video, **i'n kettermyn** at the same time, **in gwrioneth** really (literally 'in truthfulness'), **is-** sub-, **Italek** *m* Italian (language), **Italy** Italy, **Italyan** Italian, **Italyans** *pl* Italians, **les** *m* interest, **lînen** *f* line, **miras** *v* look, **podcast** *m* (*pl* **podcastys**), **polyshya** *v* polish, **prag?** why? (we have already met **prag na?** 'why not?'), **prevy** *v* try (test), **son** *m* charm, **tavas** *m* tongue (*also* language), **tîtel** *m* (*pl* **tîtlys**) title, **traweythyow** sometimes, occasionally, **tro** *f* turn, time (occasion), **viaj** *m* journey, trip

Practys Pymp ha Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty Five

Yma Merv ow tesky Italek. Yma ow covyn orth y gowethyades Carolyn fatell yll ev gwelhe y gows in Italek. Pandr'usons y, aga dew, ow leverel?

Merv	**Me a garsa gwelhe ow hows Italek.**
Carolyn	**Te a wor Italek?**
Merv	**Eâ, nebes.**
Carolyn	**Otta nowodhow dhybm.**
Merv	**Me a wrug dallath desky teyr pò peder bledhen alebma.**
Carolyn	**In gwrioneth? Prag?**
Merv	**Yth esof ow cara an tavas ha'n wonysegeth. Me a wrug vysytya Italy kensa tro in viaj scol. Ha my lebmyn in dadn son an wlas.**
Carolyn	**Clôwes hedna yw meur dhe'm les. Fatell ylta studhya Italek?**
Merv	**Yth esof ow qwil cors wàr lînen, hag yma ap dhe vy wàr ow fon. Byttele, heb côwsel dhe well.**
Carolyn	**Esta ow miras orth fylmys ha gwydhyôs Italek hag ow colsowes podcastys?**
Merv	**Traweythyow.**
Carolyn	**Y coodh dhys spêna moy termyn gansans martesen.**
Merv	**Me a vydn assaya. Saw cales yw convedhes oll an cows.**
Carolyn	**Prag na wreta prevy miras orth fylmys gans is-tîtlys Italek warbarth? Indelma y hylta redya Italek ha golsowes i'n kettermyn. Y whra gwil gweres orth dha godnek clôwes ha'n codnek côwsel kefrës.**
Merv	**Tybyans dâ yw hedna. Pëth aral a dal dhybm gwil?**
Carolyn	**Esta nepprës ow côwsel orth Italyans in Kernow?**
Merv	**Nag esof in gwir.**
Carolyn	**Yma dhybm cothman Italyan. Yma hy whath ow polyshya hy Sowsnek, hag ow tesky Kernowek inwedh. Pàr hap y fynta gwil gweres dhedhy, hag assaya côwsel nebes Italek orty hy.**
Merv	**Ogh, y fëdh adhevîs!**

Gwell 'better' does not form an adverb with particle **yn**. Instead we use the phrase **dhe well**. We do the same with **moy** 'more' and **le** 'less': **dhe voy** and **dhe le**.

Golsowes 'listen' is followed by **orth** if we listen to a person, but only optionally by **orth** if we listen to a thing. **Miras** 'look' *must* be followed by **orth** (occasionally **wàr**) whether we are looking at people or things.

You can see that **gwil gweres** 'help' uses **dhe** for the person to whom the help is given and **orth** for the thing with which they are helped. And we may note here how the

rule we learned in Lesson Ten operates in reverse. Thus, preposition **orth** becomes particle **ow** (with Fourth State mutation) or **owth** (before a vowel) when it is *immediately* followed by a verb-noun. So we say, for instance, **me a vydn gwil gweres dhis ow parusy soper** 'I'll help you [to] cook / with cooking supper'.

Adhevîs is another word, like **spladn**, **bryntyn**, **rial**, that can be used to mean 'great', 'excellent', 'wonderful', 'fantastic' etc.

*Personal forms of **rag***

Here are personal forms of the preposition **rag** 'for'.

ragof *or* **raga vy** 'for me'
ragos *or* **raga jy** 'for you'
ragtho *or* **rag ev** 'for him' *or* 'for it' (masculine reference)
rygthy *or* **rag hy** 'for her' *or* 'for it' (feminine reference)
ragon *or* **raga ny** 'for us'
ragowgh *or* **raga why** 'for you' (plural or stranger)
ragthans *or* **rag anjy** *or* **ragtha** 'for them'

The form **ragtha** is mostly confined to written Cornish; it sounds exactly the same as **ragtho**.

Practys Whe ha Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty Six

What do the following sentences mean?

Me a wra gwil hedna rygthy. Yth eson ow studhya rag desky Kernowek yn tâ. Raga vy nyns yw hebma meur y les. Ev a wra parusy vytel adhevîs ragowgh. I'n eur-ma yth yw pùptra parys ragos.

*Building imperatives with **gwil***

The (second person) imperative forms of a verb are used to give commands; thay can also be coupled with a phrase like **mar pleg** 'please' to make requests.

The imperative forms of **gwil** provide a method to build imperatives for other verbs. The forms are **gwra** for a command or request to one person and **gwrewgh** for a command or request to more than one person or to a stranger. For example, **gwra redya an messach-ma** 'read this message' or **gwrewgh tyly an scot** 'pay the bill'.

Vocabulary

ajy in(side), **derivas** (dhe *or* orth) *v* report (to), tell, **pobel** *f* people, **ry** *v* give

Practys Seyth ha Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty Seven

How do we say the following in Cornish to a single person we know well?

Please sit down. Eat your supper. Go to bed now. Write a letter to Grandma. Buy me a pasty at the bakery.

And how do we say the following in Cornish to more than one person or to a stranger?

Please come in. Tell me the news. Give this to the people at the bank. Eat healthily. And drink a glass of milk every day.

Negative imperatives

We use the negative imperative forms of **gwil** in the same way to build imperatives for other verbs. The forms are **na wra** and **na wrewgh**. For example, **na wra govyn a hedna** 'don't ask about that' and **na wrewgh kerdhes wàr an gwels** 'don't walk on the grass'.

Practys Eth ha Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty Eight

How do we say the following in Cornish to a single person we know well?

Don't swim in the sea today. Don't eat that! Don't count the pencils. Please don't go to Falmouth today. Don't speak to them!

And how do we say the following in Cornish to more than one person or to a stranger?

Don't sit there! Please don't hurry. Don't talk in the library. Don't spend all your money. Don't listen to them!

Dëdh becomes jëdh after an, in, i'n, udn

Some refer to this sound-change as 'nasal mutation' because it is triggered by the n at the end of each of the four preceding words. But that is rather too grand since it only applies to a couple of words in the whole Cornish language.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

asen *m & f* ass, donkey, **askel** *f* (*pl* **eskelly**) wing, **bohes** little, not much, **cabm** crooked (*also* wrong), **caletter** *m* difficulty, **composa** *v* straighten, **corn** *m* (*pl* **kern**) horn, **crowd** *m* violin, **dainty** delicate, **drâma** *m* drama, stage play, **edrek** *m* regret, **fast** firm, **fyt** *m* match (sport), **golok** *f* look (*also* scene), **Golowan** *m* Midsummer, **hunros** *m* dream, **kerens** *pl* close relatives, parents, **kescùssulyans** *m* conference, **Kernowegoryon** *pl* Cornish speakers, **kevarwedhor** *m* director, **na whath** yet (in a negative sentence),

pedn *m* head, **performans** *m* performance, **plegya** *v* bend, **remembra** *v* remember, **spêda** *f* success, **staga** *v* attach, **surhe** *v* ensure (*also* insure), **syra** *m* sir

Practys Naw ha Try Ugans
Exercise Sixty Nine

Tôny yw an kevarwedhor rag *Hunros in Nos Golowan.* **Hèn yw drâma an Gernowegoryon in Bledhen Seyth ha Bledhen Eth a'y scol ev. Nyns yw ober êsy! Pandr'yw oll an kescows?**

Tôny	**Ple ma dha bedn jy, Bottom? Pedn an asen. A ylta y wysca rag assaya an wolok-ma?**
Bottom	**Pòr gales yw gwysca an pedn, syra. Tobm ov vy i'm pedn asen, ha ny allaf vy gweles yn tâ rag redya ow lînednow.**
Tôny	**Dar, nyns esta ow remembra dha lînednow na whath? Ha'n performans wosa dyw seythen – nâ, wosa deg dëdh!**
Titania	**Syra, ow askel yw stagys cabm. A yllowgh hy homposa?**
Tôny	**Yth esof vy ow composa dha askel pùb termyn! Gwra kemeres with a'n eskelly dainty-ma, heb aga flegya!**
Oberon	**An kern wàr ow fedn vy, th'yns y lows. Soweth! Me a vydn mos dhe'n rom gwysca rag aga staga arta.**
Tôny	**Nâ, ny vydnys màn. Gwra gortos obma. Ny a wra gorfedna oll agan practys, ha ty a yll staga dha gern moy fast rag an nessa tro.**
Oberon	**An nessa tro?**
Tôny	**Eâ. Avorow. Ny a vydn assaya pùb dohajëdh bys in jëdh an performans.**
Oberon	**Saw avorow yw dëdh ow fyt pel droos!**
Titania	**Saw avorow yw dëdh ow dyscas crowd!**
Bottom	**Saw avorow yw dëdh an kescùssulyans kerens, syra.**
Tôny	**In gwrioneth! Ogh, fatell allaf vy surhe drâma dâ? Lies caletter, bohes spêda. Yma edrek dhybm a dhallath oll an dra!**

Particle **yth** can easily lose its vowel sound in speech. When this happens, we represent it in writing as **th'**.

Parataxis in place of syntax

Now you have nearly reached the end of the coursebook, you are already in a position to say many things in Cornish. But you have not yet learned a lot of what grammar books call 'syntax'. That is, how sentences can be made of several parts linked by conjunctions like 'when' and 'because'. We will be introducing a lot more syntax in Book Two.

Meanwhile, try always to break up what you want to say into simple short sentences. If you wish to say when something happened, add a stand-alone sentence beginning **I'n termyn-na ...** 'At that time ...' If you want to say why something happened or why it is the case, add a separate sentence beginning **Rag** 'For'. Or you can give the reason first, then add a separate sentence beginning **Rag hedna** 'Therefore, That's why'. If you wish to say 'Although', side-step it with a second sentence beginning **Byttele** 'Nonetheless'. Your teacher, if you have one, will be able to give you more tips on saying quite complex things in a simple way.

Lesson Pymthek
Lesson Fifteen

Decimal numbers

The Cornish counted in twenties rather than tens. But modern mathematics is strongly focused on counting in tens. So a new system of decimal numbers has been introduced, running alongside the traditional system once we count past twenty. This is generally employed for arithmetic, including sums of money. It is also useful in sentences like **Gwra prena dhybm udn naw deg naw mar pleg** 'Buy me a ninety nine please' referring to an ice cream cone with a chocolate flake.

Here are the principal numbers, in steps of ten.

deg	ten	**whe deg**	sixty
dew dheg	twenty	**seyth deg**	seventy
try deg	thirty	**eth deg**	eighty
peswar deg	forty	**naw deg**	ninety
pymp deg	fifty	**cans** 'a hundred' is unchanged	

The numbers one to nine and eleven to nineteen continue to be used as before. There is a new method of forming numbers twenty one to twenty nine, thirty one to thirty nine, etc. We illustrate it here with the numbers from twenty one.

dew dheg onen	twenty one	**dew dheg whe**	twenty six
dew dheg dew	twenty two	**dew dheg seyth**	twenty seven
dew dheg try	twenty three	**dew dheg eth**	twenty eight
dew dheg peswar	twenty four	**dew dheg naw**	twenty nine
dew dheg pymp	twenty five		

In the decimal system, once we get past twenty, we do not use **udn** (the alternative form of 'one'). **Whegh** can still be used as an alternative to **whe**. We use the new decimal numbers with a *plural* noun, and we link the number to the noun with preposition **a**. For instance, **try deg onen a dhedhyow** 'thirty one days' corresponds to **udnek dëdh warn ugans** in traditional counting.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

cent *m* (*pl* **centys**) cent, **degrê** *m* (*pl* **degrês**) degree (temperature), **dollar** *m* (*pl* **dollars**) dollar, **dynar** *m* (*pl* **denerow**) penny, **ewrô** *m* (*pl* **ewrôs**) euro, **holyor** *m* (*pl* **holyoryon**) follower (including social media), **kîlomêtrow** *pl* kilometres, **mildiryow** *pl* miles, **pens** *m* (*pl* **pensow**) pound (both weight and money)

The plural of **bledhen** 'year' is **bledhydnyow**.

<div align="center">

Practys Deg ha Try Ugans

Exercise Seventy

</div>

Put the following phrases (traditional numbers) into their equivalent using decimal numbers.

udn vledhen warn ugans, **seytek dynar ha dêwgans**, **try foynt ha try ugans**, **peder mildir ha peswar ugans**, **hanter-cans degrê**, **pymthek ewrô ha try ugans**, **whêtek dollar warn ugans**, **udnek holyor ha peswar ugans**, **eth cent warn ugans**, **peswar kîlomêter ha dêwgans**

Naming the year: a third method

Now you know the decimal numbers, you may use them as a third way of naming the year. Instead of saying, for example, [**an vledhen**] **dyw vil dew try** you can say [**an vledhen**] **dyw vil dew dheg try**. In this manner [**an vledhen**] **nawnjek cans try naw** becomes [**an vledhen**] **nawnjek cans try deg naw** and [**an vledhen**] **dyw vil, cans, dew try** becomes [**an vledhen**] **dyw vil, cans, dew dheg try**.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

assayva *f* gym, **corf** *m* body, **cowethyas** *m* colleague, **dywweyth** twice, **cot** short, **crev** strong, **hay!** hey! **hir** long, **hùrâ!** hurray! **lent** slow, **lies torn** often, **lyftya** *v* lift, **pel gowel** *f* basketball, **powes** *v* rest, **scant** barely, hardly, scarcely, **scon** soon, **tergweyth** three times

<div align="center">

Practys Udnek ha Try Ugans

Exercise Seventy One

</div>

Yma Naomi parys dhe bonya nebes kîlomêtrow wosa gorfedna hy whel de Gwener. Yma hy ow covyn orth hy howethyas Marcus mos gensy. Pandr'usons y ow leverel?

Naomi	**A garses ponya gena vy, Marcus?**
Marcus	**Err ... scant.**
Naomi	**Prag na?**
Marcus	**Nyns yw ponya dâ genama.**
Naomi	**Nyns yw dâ? Ha ty pòr grev i'n corf …**
Marcus	**Eâ, th'esof i'n assayva yn fenowgh hag ow lyftya posow. Hag ow qwary pel gowel traweythyow. Saw nyns yw dâ genama ponya fordh hir.**
Naomi	**Mar mynta mos gena vy, ponya lent y hyllyn ha powes lies torn.**

Marcus	**Hmm ... dâ lowr. Me a vydn mos genes.**
Naomi	**Hùrâ!**
Marcus	**Py eur fydnyn ny mos?**
Naomi	**I'n eur-ma.**
Marcus	**In gwir? Dâ lowr. Gas vy dhe wysca ow skyjyow sport.**
Naomi	**Gwra hedna.**
Marcus	**Parys!**
Naomi	**Dallath ytho!**
Marcus	**Hay, yn moy lent!**
Naomi	**Hèm yw pòr lent solabrës. Mar mydnyn mos yn moy lent, only kerdhes a wren ny.**
Marcus	**Ogh, cales yw ponya!**
Naomi	**Cales i'n kensa mynysow. Saw êsy scon. Te a dal ponya dywweyth pò tergweyth an seythen, fordh got. Ena y fëdh êsy pùb tro.**
Marcus	**Dâ lowr. Me a wra prevy hedna.**
Naomi	**Ha te a yll gwil gweres dhybm rag desky lyftya posow.**
Marcus	**Bargen yw!**

We have met **nebes** meaning 'a little'. With a plural or collective noun it means 'a few'.

We know **poos** 'heavy'. The word is also a masculine noun, plural form **posow**, meaning 'weight'.

Fifth State mutation occurs after **py eur**. This is explained in *Cara Kernowek Book Two*.

We can note from **kerdhes a wren ny** that the verb-noun is connected to auxiliary **gwil** (likewise to auxiliary **mydnas**) by link particle **a** if it is fronted for emphasis.

Te a dal is another way, more colloquial, of saying **y tal dhis** 'you should'.

In phrases like **dywweyth pò tergweyth an seythen** the sense of **an** is 'per'.

<div align="center">

Practys Dêwdhek ha Try Ugans

Exercise Seventy Two

</div>

To finish the last lesson of this Coursebook here is a conversation between two new friends where the Cornish is just a bit more complex. To give you a flavour of the kind of Cornish we shall be learning in Book Two. See below for help with the meaning.

Yma Oli ha Frances ow metya dhe'n kensa tro. Worth kyffewy a Gernowyon in Loundres. Pandr'usons y ow leverel?

Oli	**Lowena dhis. Oliver ov vy, saw gwra gelwel Oli.**
Frances	**Lowena, Oli. Me yw Frances. Metya yw plesour wheg.**

Oli	**Wheg dhybm kefrës.**
Frances	**A ble osta devedhys?**
Oli	**A Bow Rësohen. Saw ow mabm yw devedhys a Gernow. Rag hedna yth esof ow côwsel Kernowek. Ha tejy?**
Frances	**Me yw devedhys a Gernow hy honen.**
Oli	**Ancombrus yw! Nyns yw Kernow aswonys dhybm yn pòr dhâ. Marnas Essa. Tre ow mabm.**
Frances	**A ble in Pow Rësohen osta?**
Oli	**Tyller cries Burford. Deg mildir warn ugans dhia Rësohen hy honen.**
Frances	**In gwir … Ha fatl'yw Burford?**
Oli	**Plesont. Wàr an breow yma hy. Nyns yw ma's tre vian, saw onen goth. Yma treven a'n pymthegves cansbledhen.**
Frances	**Ria reva!**
Oli	**Eâ, an dre yw pòr sêmly. Yma tavernyow dâ inwedh i'n vro.**
Frances	**Dynyak! Me a garsa hy gweles nepprës a'm bodh!**
Oli	**Y tal vysytya! A ble in Kernow osta jy devedhys?**
Frances	**Lanwedhenek.**
Oli	**Bythqweth ny wrug vy vysytya an dre-na. Py lies eus trigys ena?**
Frances	**Tremil.**
Oli	**Ô! Naneyl nyns yw brâs.**
Frances	**Nag yw màn. Brâs nyns yw tyller vëth in Kernow.**
Oli	**Pana daclow eus dhe'n solas in Lanwedhenek?**
Frances	**Wèl, dâ yw genef an treth. Th'esof ow mordardhya menowgh. Yma hendrajy. Ha pùb Cala' Mê y fëdh an gool 'Obby 'Oss, brâs y hanow. Saw ma lies huny ow tos dhe Lanwedhenek rag an boostiow, yw uhel gà class.**
Oli	**Eus pyctours genes a'n tyleryow yw moyha kerys dhis?**
Frances	**Eus sur! Wàr ow fôn. Gwra miras!**

Some help with Exercise 72

dhe'n kensa tro for the first time (literally 'to the first time')

gelwel *v* call (*also* invite)

metya yw plesour wheg nice to meet you (literally 'meeting is sweet pleasure')

a ble? where from?

Pow Rësohen is Oxfordshire. **Rësohen** is Oxford.

tyller *m* (*pl* **tyleryow**) place

The sense of **ancombrus** here is 'embarrassing'. It is important to realize a Cornish word does not necessarily correspond exactly with a single word in English. The meaning of **ancombrus** is broader than English 'embarrassing'. In other contexts **ancombrus** can be closer to English 'confusing'.

aswonys known (another verbal adjective)

The plural of **bre** is **breow**.

plesont pleasant

In **onen goth** we see that an adjective takes Second State after **onen** when the reference is to a feminine noun (here Burford which is a **tre** 'town')**.**

cansbledhen *f* century (100 years)

Ria reva! Gosh! Wow!

sêmly handsome, pretty

The plural of **tavern** is **tavernyow**.

bro *f* area, district (affectionate overtones)

dynyak attractive, tempting

a'm bodh willingly, gladly (literally 'of my will')

Lanwedhenek is Padstow.

Nefra and **bythqweth** both mean 'ever'. With negative statement particle **nyns** the sense is, in each case, 'never'. But **nefra** is used to refer to the present or the future, whereas **bythqweth** always refers to the past.

Pana daclow? means 'What things?'

By **dhe'n solas** (literally 'to the solace') we mean 'for entertainment'.

hendrajy *m* museum

Cala' Mê is May Day.

gool *m* festival

brâs y hanow literally means 'big its name' – that is, 'famous, renowned'.

lies huny means 'many people'.

The plural of **boosty** is **boostiow**.

yw uhel gà class literally means 'which are high their class' – that is 'high-class'. You can see from this phrase that Third State mutation does not apply to words beginning cl (or cr).

pyctour *m* (*pl* **pyctours**) picture

moyha kerys literally means '[which] are most [be]loved to you' – that is 'which are your favourites'.

Gerva
Vocabulary

Find spellings in the International Phonetic Alphabet at
www.skeulantavas.com/grammar/ipa-spellings

The listing is comprehensive for what has been covered specifically in the coursebook. If you wish to go further at this stage, there is always *Gerlyver Kescows* – a Cornish dictionary for conversation.

Find the dictionary at
www.skeulantavas.com/vocabulary/a-cornish-dictionary-for-conversation

Abbreviations: *adj* adjective, *adv* adverb, *col* collective noun, *conj* conjunction, *f* feminine noun, *interj* interjection, *m* masculine noun, *part* particle, *phr* phrase, *pl* plural noun, *prep* preposition, *pron* pronoun, *quant* quantifier, *v* verb-noun.

Superscript numerals indicate required mutation of following word: ² Second State, etc. ⁽²⁾ means that Second State mutation depends on the overall grammar.

In entries for ordinary nouns, the plural form is also given; except that for collective nouns it is the singulative that is often added. All singulative nouns in **en** are feminine with a plural in **ednow**.

Names of cities, towns and villages can be treated as feminine because **cyta** or **tre** or **pendra** can be understood. Most can equally be regarded as genderless (but **Loundres** is *always* feminine). A few transparent names may be treated as masculine or feminine according to their composition – **Penzans** can thus be considered masculine because **pedn** is masculine or feminine because it is a **tre**.

Cardinal and ordinal numerals are listed up to twenty, together with the cardinals for fifty, a hundred and a thousand.

Find a handy reference table of verb forms at
www.skeulantavas.com/grammar/cara-kernowek-1-verb-forms

A name of letter A
Â! *interj* Ah!
a² *part* interrogative particle used to mark closed question
a² *part* link particle used to connect preceding subject or direct object to verb
a² *part* vocative particle, optional when addressing someone
a² *prep* from; of
â *interj* ah
a'n par-ma *phr* such, like this
a'n par-na *phr* such, like that

a ble *phr* where from

a'y vodh *phr* willingly, gladly

abecedary *m* alphabet

abrës *adv* early

acowntyades *f acowntyadesow* female accountant

acowntyas *m acowntysy* accountant

addys *adj* additional, extra

adhelergh dhe[2] *prep* behind

adhevîs *adv* first class

adhewedhes *adv* late

adrëv *prep* behind

adro dhe[2] *prep* around; about

aga[3] *possessive pron* their; them (direct object of verb-noun)

agan *possessive pron* our; us (direct object of verb-noun)

agas *possessive pron* your (plural or stranger); you (plural or stranger, direct object of verb-noun)

ajy *adv* in(side)

aken dhewboynt *f akednow dewboynt* diaeresis

aken dhieskynus *f akednow dieskynus* grave accent

aken grobm *f akednow crobm* circumflex accent

alebma *adv* from here; ago

âls *f âlsyow* cliff

Alter Non Altarnun

amary *m amarys* cupboard

amêthyans *m* farming, agriculture

amowntyor dêwlin *m amowntyoryon* laptop (computer)

amowntyor legh *m amowntyoryon* tablet (computer)

an[(2)] *definite article* the

an ragwel wàr an awel *phr* the weather forecast

an Tir Uhel North Cornwall

ancombrus *adj* embarrassing; confusing

anjy *personal pron* they, them

anken *m* adversity, stress

ap *m appyow* app

aral *adj (pl* **erel***)* other

arhanty *m arhantiow* bank (financial)

arta *adv* [back] again

Arwednak Falmouth

ascorn *m eskern* bone

asen *m & f asenas* ass, donkey

askel *f eskelly* wing

assaya *v* try (exercise, effort)

assayva *f assayvaow* gym

astell *f estyll* board

astell wydn *f estyll gwydn* whiteboard

aswonys *adj* known

attêsva *f attêsvaow* toilet

a-ugh *prep* above

Austol St Austell

aval *m avallow* apple

aval kerensa *m avallow* tomato

avorow *adv* tomorrow

awartha *adv* at the top

awel *f awellow* breeze; weather *See also* an ragwel wàr an awel

Awhêr vëth! *phr* Don't worry!

awoles *adv* at the bottom

bara *m* bread

bara cogh *m* brown bread

bara nowyth *m* fresh bread

bargen *m bargenys* bargain

bargen tir *m bargenys* farm

barr *m barrys* bar

Be name of letter B

Benatuw! *interj* Goodbye!

benyn *f benenes* woman

bêwnans *m* life

bian *adj* small, little

bledhen *f bledhydnyow* year

blòg *m bloggys* blog

blou *adj* blue

bò *See* pò

bodh *See* a'y vodh

bohes *quant* little, not much

boosty *m boostiow* restaurant, café

bord *m bordys* table

box *m boxys* box

brâs *adj* big, large

brâs y hanow *phr* famous, renowned

brav *adj* fine

bre *f breow* hill

breghtan *m breghtanow* sandwich

bro *f broyow* area, district

broder *m breder* brother

bryntyn *adj* noble

buwgh *f buhas* cow

bykîny *m bykînys* bikini

bys in *prep* up to, all the way to

bysy *adj* busy

bythqweth *adv* ever *past reference*

byttele *adv* nonetheless

cabm *adj* crooked; wrong

cafos *v* find; get

Cala' Mê *m* May Day

cales *adj* hard; difficult

caletter *m caleterow* difficulty

Cambron Camborne

cana *m canys* can (of)

cans *m/num* a/one hundred

cansbledhen *f cansbledhednow* century (100 years)

canstel *f canstellow* basket

cappa *m cappys* cap; topping

cara *v* love; conditional tense used to mean 'would like to'

caradow *adj* likeable, friendly

cargor *m cargoryon* charger

carr *m kerry* car

carrek *f carygy* rock

cath *f cathas* cat

Ce name of letter C

cent *m centys* cent

chair *m chairys* chair

chambour *m chambours* bedroom

chaunjya *v* change

checkya *v* check

choclet *m choclettys* chocolate

chy *adv* at home

chy *m treven* house

chy bian *m* toilet, loo (room)

class *m classys* class

cleves clun *m* sciatica

clojior *m clojioryon* nurse

clojiores *f clojiores* nurse

clôwes *v* hear

clùb *m clùbbys* club

codha *v* fall *See Lesson 14 for 'should' / 'ought to'*

codnek *m* skill

coffy *m* coffee

coffyva *f coffyvaow* café

cogh *adj* scarlet

côla *m* cola

collverk *m colverkys* apostrophe

comolek *adj* cloudy

composa *v* straighten

comptya *v* count

comyck *m comycks* comic

content *m contens* content

convedhes *v* perceive, understand

copy *m copiow* copy

coref *m* beer

corf *m corfow* body

corn *m kern* horn

cors *m corsow* course

cot *adj* short

coth *adj* old

cothman *m cothmans* friend

coweth *m cowetha* companion

cowethyades *f cowethyadesow* female colleague

cowethyas *m cowethysy* colleague

cowl *m* soup

cows *m* talk[ing]

côwsel *v* speak

crambla *v* climb

cras *adj* parched; toasted

cres *See* in cres

crev *adj* strong

cria *v* call; shout

cria in mes *phr* shout out; exclaim

crow *m crowyow* shed

crowd *m crowdys* violin

cudyn *m cudydnow* difficulty, problem

cùsca *v* sleep

cùssulya *v* advise

cyta *f cytas* city

dâ *adj* good

dâ lowr *phr* good / well enough, okay

da weles *phr* be seeing you

dadn *See* in dadn

daffar lybm *m* cutlery

dainty *adj* delicate

dallath *v* begin

dama wydn *f damyow gwydn* grandmother

danvon *v* send

dar *interj* damn (but very mild)

daras *m darasow* door

darn *m darnow* piece

dasvêwa *v* revive

dauncya *v* dance

davas *f deves* sheep

De name of letter D

dê *adv* yesterday

de Gwener *adv/m* [on] Friday

de Lun *adv/m* [on] Monday

de Merher *adv/m* [on] Wednesday

de Merth *adv/m* [on] Tuesday

de Sadorn *adv/m* [on] Saturday

de Sul *adv/m* [on] Sunday

de Yow *adv/m* [on] Thursday

debry *v* eat

dëdh *m dedhyow* day

deg *num* ten

degolyow *pl* holiday, vacation

degrê *m degrês* degree (temperature)

degves *num* tenth

dehen *m* cream

dehen rew *m* ice cream

dell hevel *phr* apparently

dell wosta *phr* as you know

demedhy *v* marry

den *m tus* man

der[2] *prep* through

derivas *v* report, tell

descador *m descadoryon* teacher

descadores *f descadoresow* female teacher

desînor *m desînoryon* designer

desky *v* learn; teach (to someone)

devedhys *adj* [having] come

dew[2] *num* two

dew cans *num* two hundred

dewas *m dewosow* drink

dêwdhegves *num* twelfth

dêwdhek *num* twelve

dewetha *adj* last

dha[2] *possessive pron* your *singular*; you *singular* (direct object of verb-noun)

dhana *adv* then

dhe[2] *prep* to

dhe'n lyha *phr* at least

dhe le *phr* less

dhe voy *phr* more

dhe well *phr* better

dhia[2] *prep* from (place or point in time)

dhyrag *prep* in front of

dhywar[2] *prep* off

dhyworth *prep* from (person or place)

dianowy *v* yawn

dien *adj* entire

dohajëdh *adv/m* [in the] afternoon

dollar *m dollars* dollar

don *v* carry

dorydhieth *f* geography

dos *v* come

dôtys wàr[2] *phr* mad (passionate) about

dowr *m dowrow* water

dowt *m dowtys* doubt *See also* heb dowt

dôwys *v* choose

drâma *m* drama, stage play

dre[2] *See* der[2]

dres *prep* across

dres ena *phr* over there

drîvya *v* drive

drog *adj* bad, evil (not used attributively)

dry *v* bring

du *adj* black

Dùrda dhe why! *phr* Good day!

Dùrdala dhe why! *phr* Thank you!

Duw genes / genowgh! *phr* Goodbye!

dybarth *v* separate; depart

dynar *m denerow* penny

dynyak *adj* attractive, tempting

dyscans elvednek *m* primary education

dyscans nessa *m* secondary education

dyscans tressa *m* tertiary education

dyscor *m dyscoryon* learner

dyscores *f dyscoresow* female learner

dystowgh *adv* immediately

dyw[2] *num* two (with feminine noun)

dywros *f dywrosow* bicycle

dywros saya *f dywrosow* exercise bike

dywweyth *adv* twice

dywysyk *adj* eager

E name of letter E

eâ *interj* yes

edhen *m ÿdhyn* bird

edrek *m* regret

Ef name of letter F

eglos *f eglosyow* church

El name of letter L

Em name of letter M

En name of letter N

ena *adv* there; then *See also* dres ena

Er name of letter R

ergh *m* snow

erhy *v* order; book

Es name of letter S

ès *prep* than

esedha *v* sit (down)

esedhva *f esedhvaow* sitting-room, lounge

estyll *col estyllen* shelves

êsy *adj* easy

êtegves *num* eighteenth

êtek *num* eighteen

eth *num* eight

êthves *num* eighth

eur *f euryow* time (specific) *See also* i'n eur-ma, i'n eur-na

ev *pron* he, him, it *(masculine)*

eva *v* drink

Ewny Redrudh Redruth

ewrô *m ewrôs* euro

Ex name of letter X

fast *adj* firm

fatell *adv* how

fatla *adv* how

Fatla genes / genowgh? *phr* How are you?

fenester *f fenestry* window

Fethys glân ov vy! *phr* I give up!

flapjack *m flapjacks* flapjack

flogh *m flehes* child

folen *f folednow* page, sheet

fon *m fônow* phone
fordh *f fordhow* way; road
fos *f fosow* wall
fùgen Dhanek *f fùgednow Danek* Danish pastry
fylm *m fylmys* film
fystena *v* hurry
fyt *m fyttys* match (sport)
gà³ *See* aga³
gallos *v* be able to
gàn *See* agan
gans *prep* along with
garow *adj* rough
garr *f garrow* leg
gàs *See* agas
Gas cavow dhe wandra! *phr* Stop worrying!
Ge name of letter G
gelwel *v* call; invite
gèn *See* gans
gerva *f gervaow* vocabulary
glas *adj* See Lesson One
glaw *m* rain
glëb *adj* wet
godhvos *v* know (facts); know how to
goheles *v* shun, avoid
goles *m golesow* bottom, base
golf *m* golf
golok *f* look; scene
Golowan *m* Midsummer
golsowes *v* listen [to]
gonysegeth *f* culture
goodh *f godhow* goose
gool *m golyow* festival
gordhuwher *adv/m* [in the] evening
gorfedna *v* finish
gorfednys *adj* finished
gorsaf *m gorsavow* station
gortheby *v* answer
gortos *v* wait (for)

gour *m gwer* husband
govyn *m* enquiry; request
govyn *v* ask, request
greun olew *col greunen* olives
gromercy *interj* thank you
gwag *adj* empty; blank; hungry
gwandra *v* wander
gwary *v* play
gwas *m gwesyon* assistant; waiter
gwâv *m gwavow* winter
gwaynten *m* spring (season)
gwëdh *col gwedhen* trees
gwedren *f gwedrednow* glass, tumbler
gwelen *f gwelyny* stick (all senses)
gweles *v* see
gwelhe *v* improve
gwell *adj* better *See also* dhe well
gwely *m gweliow* bed
gwer *adj* green
gweres *m* help
gwias *m* web; internet
gwiasva *f gwiasvaow* website
gwil *v* make; do; *auxiliary forming future and preterite tenses*
gwil ergh *phr* snow *verb*
gwil glaw *phr* rain *verb*
gwil gweres dhe² *phr* help *verb*
gwil keser *phr* hail *verb*
gwil mencyon a² *phr* mention *verb*
gwir *adj* true
gwir *m* truth *See also* in gwir
gwlas *f gwlasow* country (political)
gwreg *f gwrageth* wife
gwrioneth *See* in gwrioneth
gwydhyô *m gwydhyôs* video
gwydn *adj* white
gwyls *adj* wild
gwyns *m gwynsow* wind
gwynsak *adj* windy
gwysca *v* put on (clothing)

gyllys *adj* gone

gyllys wàr stray *phr* missing

Ha name of letter H

ha *conj* and

hag *See* ha

hàm *m* ham

hanaf *m hanavow* cup

hanow *m henwyn* name

hanter *m hanterow* half

hanter-cans *m/num* fifty

hanter-dëdh *m* midday

hast *m* haste

hâv *m havow* summer

havysy *pl* summer tourists

hawnsel *m* breakfast

hay *interj* hey

heb *prep* without

heb dowt *phr* without doubt, of course

heb mar *phr* certainly, of course

heb namoy *phr* only

hebma *pron* this [one] *(masculine)*

hedhyw *adv* today

hedna *pron* that [one] *(masculine)*

hel *m & f helow* hall

hèm *See* hebma

hèn *See* hedna

hendrajy *m hendrajiow* museum

hir *adj* long

hobma this [one] *(feminine)*

hodna that [one] *(feminine)*

holergh *adj* late

holyor *m holyoryon* follower

hòm *See* hobma

hòn *See* hodna

honen *m* self

howl *m* sun, sunshine

howlek *adj* sunny

hudhyk *adj* merry

hunros *m hunrosow* dream

hùrâ *interj* hurray

hy *personal pron* she, it *(feminine)*

hy[3] *possessive pron* her; her, it *(feminine)* (direct object of verb-noun)

I name of letter I

in *prep* in; into

i'n eur-ma *phr* now

i'n eur-na *phr* then

i'n kettermyn *phr* at the same time

in cres *prep* in the middle of

in dadn[2] *prep* under

in dadn gel *phr* secretly

in gwir *phr* indeed

in gwrioneth *phr* really

in le *prep* instead of

in mes a[2] *prep* out of

in mesk *prep* among

indelma *adv* like this

injynor *m injynoryon* engineer

injynores *f injynoresow* female engineer

inter *prep* between

intra *See* inter

inwedh *adv* also

is- *prefix* sub-

iscarg *m iscargow* download

isel *adj* low

istory *m* history

Italek *m* Italian (language)

Italy Italy

Italyan *adj/m Italyans* Italian

Je name of letter J

jorna *m jornys* day

joy *m* joy

jùnya *v* join

jy *pron* you *singular* (subject or with inflected preposition)

Ke name of letter K

kebmyn *adj* common

kefrës *adv* too (also)

kegyn *f kegynow* kitchen

kel *See* in dadn gel

kemeres *v* take

kempen *adj* tidy

kensa *num* first

kensêwha *m* a.m.

kerdhes *v* walk

kerdhfôn *m kerdhfônow* mobile phone

kerens *pl* close relatives, parents

Kernow *m Kernowyon* Cornishman

Kernow *f* Cornwall

Kernowegor *m Kernowegoryon* Cornish speaker

Kernowek *m* Cornish (language)

Kernowes *f Kernowesow* Cornishwoman

kescows *m* conversation

kescùssulyans *m* conference

keser *col keseren* hail

kettep pedn *phr* everyone

kettermyn *See* i'n kettermyn

keus *m* cheese

keus lefans *m* toadstools

kevarwedhor *m kevarwedhoryon* director

kevren *f kevrenyon* link

kewar *f* weather

keyn *m keynow* back

kig yar *m* chicken (meat)

Kilgoodh Ust Cape Cornwall

kîlomêter *m kîlomêtrow* kilometre

knack *adv* right, just

knack obma *phr* right here

know *col knofen* nuts

ky *m keun* dog

kydnyaf *m* autumn

kydnyow *m kynyewyow* dinner

kyffewy *col* party

kyns *adv* previously

kyns *prep* before

kyttryn *m kyttrynyow* bus

laghyades *f laghyadesow* female lawyer

laghyas *m lahysy* lawyer

Lanust St Just

Lanwedhenek Padstow

le *quant* less *See also* dhe le

le *See* in le

lebmyn *adv* now

lent *adj* slow

les *m* interest

lesson *m lessons* lesson

leth *m* milk

leun *adj* full

leur *m leuryow* floor

lev *m levow* voice

level *m levelyow* level

leverel *v* say

lewyor *m lewyoryon* driver

lewyores *f lewyoresow* female driver

lies *quant* many

lies huny *phr* many people

lies torn *phr* often

lînen *f lînednow* line

loder *m lodrow* stocking

lost *m lostow* tail; queue

Loundres *f* London

lowarth *m lowarthow* garden

lowen *adj* happy

Lowena dhis / dhywgh! *phr* Hello! Hi!

lowr *adv* enough

lows *adj* loose; relaxed

lus *col lusen* bilberries, blueberries

lus rudh *col lusen* cranberries

ly *m & f lîvyow* lunch

lyftya *v* lift

lyha *See* dhe'n lyha

lyther *m lytherow* letter

lyver *m lyfryow* book

lyverva *f lyvervaow* library

'm *See* ow[3]

-ma *part* this (with definite article)

mabm *f mabmow* mother

mainys socyal *pl* social media

màn *adv* at all (with negative)

màn *num* zero

manerow *pl* manners, habits

mar[4] *conj* if *See also* heb mar

mar mydnowgh *phr* if you like

mar mynta *phr* if you like

mar pleg *phr* please

margh *m mergh* horse

marhogeth *v* ride

marnas *prep* except

mars *See* mar[4]

martesen *adv* maybe, perhaps

ma's *See* marnas

maw *m mebyon* boy, lad

me *personal pron* I

me a'th pës *phr* please

medheges *f medhegesow* female doctor (medical)

medhek *m medhygyon* doctor (medical)

melen *adj* yellow

mellya *v* interfere

men *adj* vigorous

mencyon *See* gwil mencyon a[2]

menowgh *adj* frequent

mes *See* in mes a[2]

mesk *See* in mesk

messach *m messajys* message

Mêster *title* Mr

Mêstres *title* Mrs, Ms

Mêstresyk *title* Miss

metya *v* meet

meur *adv* much, a lot

meur a[2] *quant* a lot of

mil[2] *f/num* a/one thousand

mildir *f mildiryow* mile

miras *v* look

mis *m mîsyow* month

mis Du *adv/m* [in] November

mis Ebrel *adv/m* [in] April

mis Efen *adv/m* [in] June

mis Est *adv/m* [in] August

mis Genver *adv/m* [in] January

mis Gorefen *adv/m* [in] July

mis Gortheren *adv/m* [in] July

mis Gwydngala *adv/m* [in] September

mis Hedra *adv/m* [in] October

mis Kevardhu *adv/m* [in] December

mis Mê *adv/m* [in] May

mis Merth *adv/m* [in] March

mis Metheven *adv/m* [in] June

mis Whevrel *adv/m* [in] February

mona *m* money

mor *m morow* sea

mordardhya *v* surf

mos *v* go

mowes *f mowesow* girl

moy *quant* more *See also* dhe voy

moyha kerys *phr* favourite

munys *adj* tiny

my *See* me

mydnas *v* wish to (only in fixed phrases); *auxiliary forming future tenses*

mynysen *f mynysow* minute

myttyn *adv/m* [in the] morning

na *conj* nor

na[2] *part* expresses certain negatives

nâ *interj* no

-na *part* that (with definite article)

na … na *conj* neither … nor

na dâ na drog *phr* so-so

na hen *adv* otherwise (in negative sentence)

na whath *phr* yet (in negative sentence)

nag *See* na[2]

namoy *See* heb namoy

naneyl *adv* either (in a negative sentence)

naw *num* nine

nawnjegves *num* nineteenth

nawnjek *num* nineteen

nawves *num* ninth

neb *adj* some

nebes *quant* a little; a few

nebonen *pron* someone

nefra *adv* ever *present / future reference*

negys *m negycyow* business

nena *See* i'n eur-na

neppëth *pron* something

nepprës *adv* sometime

nessa *adj* nearest; next; second (in a series)

new *f newyow* sink

neyja *v* swim; fly

neyth *m neythow* nest

Nor'vy *See* godhvos

nos *f nosow* night

nos dâ *phr* good night

nos jùnya *m nosow* hyphen

nowodhow *pl* news

nowyth *adj* new

ny[2] *part* expresses negative statements

ny *personal pron* we, us

nyns *See* ny[2]

O name of letter O

Ô! *interj* Oh!

ober *m oberow* task, job

obma *adv* here

ogas dhe[2] *prep* near to

ogas ha *prep* almost (with nouns and numbers)

ogh *interj* oh (emotion)

oll *adj* all

omhowla *v* sunbathe

onen *num/pron* one

only *adv* only

onyon *col onyonen* onions

optycyan *m optycyans* optician

orth *prep* up against

ostel *f ostelyow* hotel

ot *See* otta

ot obma *phr* here is / are (pointing)

otham *m othobmow* need

otta *interj* there is, there are (pointing)

our *m ourys* hour

ow[3] *possessive pron* my; me (direct object of verb-noun)

ow[4] *part* makes so called 'present participle'

owth *See* ow[4]

packet *m packettys* packet

pad *m paddys* pad

padel *f padellow* pan

pain *m painys* pain

pal *f palyow* spade

pana daclow *phr* what things

pandra[2] *pron* what

paper *m paperyow* paper

par *See* a'n par-ma *and* a'n par-na

pàr hap *phr* perhaps

park *m parcow* enclosed field

park poblek *m parcow* park

parkya *v* park

parusy *v* prepare; cook

parys *adj* ready

pasty *m pastys* pasty

Pe name of letter P

pebor *m peboryon* baker

peder *num* four (with feminine noun)

pedn *m pednow* head

pel *f pelyow* ball

pel droos *f* football

pel gowel *f* basketball

pel neyjys *f* volleyball

pellwolok *f* television

pendom *adj* extreme (in attitude)

pendra *f pendrevow* village

pens *m pensow* pound

Penzans Penzance
performans *m performansow* performance
perthynas *m perthynasow* relationship
peswar *num* four
peswardhegves *num* fourteenth
peswardhek *num* fourteen
peswora *num* fourth
pêsya *v* continue
pëth *pron* what
pînaval *m pînavallow* pineapple
plastyk *m* plastic
ple ma *phr* where is
plegya *v* bend
plesont *adj* pleasant
plobm *m* lead (metal)
pluv *col pluven* feathers
pluvak *f pluvogow* cushion
pluven *f pluvednow* pen
pluven blobm *f pluvednow plobm* pencil
Plymoth Plymouth
pò *conj* or
pobel *f* people
podcast *m podcastys* podcast
poll neyja *m pollow* swimming pool
polyshya *v* polish
pons *m ponsow* bridge
ponya *v* run
poos *adj* heavy
poos *m posow* weight
popty *m poptiow* bakery
pòr[2] *adv* very
porhel *m porhelly* pig
Porth Towan Porthtowan
Por'treth Portreath
pow *m powyow* country
Pow Densher Devon
Pow Rësohen Oxfordshire
powes *v* rest

poynt *m poyntys* point
practys *m practycyow* practice; exercise
prag *adv* why
prag na *phr* why not
prena *v* buy
presentyans *m* presentation
prevy *v* try (test)
prow *m* advantage
pryntyor *m pryntyoryon* printer
pùb *adj* every
pùb eur oll *phr* always
pùb termyn *phr* always
pùptra *pron* everything
py eur *adv* what time
py hanow *phr* who (asking someone's name)
py lies *quant* how many
pyctour *m pyctours* picture
pyctùresk *adj* picturesque
pymp *num* five
pympes *num* fifth
pymthegves *num* fifteenth
pymthek *num* fifteen
pynta *m pyntys* pint (of)
pytsa *m pytsas* pizza
pyw *pron* who; whose
qwestyon *m qwestyons* question
qweth *f qwethow* piece of fabric, garment
Qwo name of letter Q
qwylkyn *m qwylkydnow* frog
radna *v* divide; share
rag *prep* for; in order to
rag *conj* for
rag hedna *phr* therefore, that's why
raglavar *m raglavarow* foreword
ragwel *See* an ragwel wàr an awel
re bo govenek *phr* I hope so, let's hope so
Redrudh *See* Ewny Redrudh

redya *v* read
remembra *v* remember
res *m* necessity
Rësohen Oxford
restryn *m restrydnow* file
Ria reva! *interj* Gosh! Wow!
rial *adj* royal
rîvbost *m* email
rol *f rolyow* roll; list
rom *m rômys* room
rudh *adj* red
ry *v* give
ryb *prep* beside
sad *adj* serious
sagh *m seghyer* bag
salad *m saladys* salad
sant melys *m sandys* dessert
sarf *f syrf* snake
saw *conj* but
scant *adv* barely, hardly, scarcely
scavel [**cronak**] *f scavellow* mushroom
scol *f scolyow* school
scon *adv* soon
scot *m* bill
scrifa *v* write
secùnd *num* second
sëgh *adj* dry
sehes *m* thirst
selsyk *col selsygen* sausages
sêmly *adj* handsome, pretty
sewt stanch *m* wetsuit
seytegves *num* seventeenth
seytek *num* seventeen
seyth *num* seven
seythen *f seythednow* week
seythves *num* seventh
shoppa *m shoppys* shop
skyjyow sport *pl* trainers
solabrës *adv* already
solas *m* solace; entertainment

son *m sonow* charm
soper *m* supper
soweth *interj* oh dear
Sowsnek *m* English (language)
spêda *f* success
spêna *v* spend
spladn *adj* splendid
sport *m sportys* sport
sqwith *adj* tired
staga *v* attach
stap *m stappys* step
stât *m stâtys* state
stranjer *m stranjers* stranger
strêt *m strêtys* street
strêt arâg *m* fore / high street
studhya *v* study
studhyans *m* study, studies
studhyor *m studhyoryon* student
sùgan *m* juice
sur *adj* sure
surhe *v* ensure; insure
sy *See* jy
syger *adj* idle
syra *m* sir
taclow *pl* things
tanow *adj* thin
tas *m tasow* father
tavas *m tavosow* tongue; language
tavern *m tavernyow* pub
Te name of letter T
te *personal pron* you
tê *m* tea
tecter *m* beauty
tedha *v* melt
teg *adj* beautiful, pretty
tejy *personal pron* you (emphatic)
tergweyth *adv* three times
termyn *m termynyow* time
tesen *f tesednow* cake
testen *f testednow* subject, topic

tew *adj* thick; fat

Tewyn Plustry Newquay

text *m textow* text (all senses)

teyr[3] *num* three (with feminine noun)

th' *See* yth

tiak *m tiogow* farmer

tioges *f tiogesow* female farmer

tir *m* land *See also* an Tir Uhel

tîtel *m tîtlys* title

to bian *See* aken grobm

tobm *adj* warm, hot

todn *f todnow* wave

toos *m* dough

top *m topyow* top

tôwlel *v* throw

tôwlel towl *phr* make a plan

towlen *f towlednow* plan; program(me)

tra *neuter* thing, stuff

train *m trainow* train

traweythyow *adv* sometimes, occasionally

tre *adj* home

tre *adv* home; back

tre *f trevow* town

tredhegves *num* thirteenth

tredhek *num* thirteen

tremil *num* three thousand

tressa *num* third

treth *m trethow* (sandy) beach

Treth Fystral Fistral Beach

trigva *f trigvaow* address

trigys *adj* resident (in a place)

trist *adj* sad

tro *f troyow* turn; time (occasion)

tro ha *prep* towards

trog tedna *m trogow* drawer

Trûrû Truro

trùssa *v* pack

try[3] *num* three

tryhans *num* three hundred

tùchyng *prep* about, concerning

ty *See* te

tybyans *m* idea

tyller *m tyleryow* place

tyller vëth *adv* anywhere (in negative sentence); nowhere (when negative implied)

tyly *v* pay *See Lesson 14 for 'should' / 'ought to'*

Û name of letter U

udn(2) *num* one (with noun)

udnek *num* eleven

ugans *num* twenty

ugansves *num* twentieth

uhel *adj* high *See also* an Tir Uhel

unegves *num* eleventh

unweyth *adv* once

unweyth arta *phr* [once] again

uskys *adj* quick

ûsya *v* use

uthyk *adj* dreadful

Ve name of letter V

vëth *adj* any (in negative sentence); no (when negative implied)

viaj *m viajys* journey, trip

viajya *v* travel

vlòg *m vloggys* video blog ('vlog')

vu *m vuys* view

vysytya *v* visit

vytel *col* food

'w[3] *See* ow[3]

wàr[2] *prep* on; on to

warbarth *adv* together

warbydn *prep* against

warlergh *prep* after

We name of letter W

wèl *interj* well

west *adj/m* west

whath *adv* still

wheffes *num* sixth

wheg *adj* sweet

whe *num* six

whegh *See* whe

whel *m whelyow* work

whêtegves *num* sixteenth

whêtek *num* sixteen

why *personal pron* you (plural or stranger)

whythra *v* explore, research

whythror *m whythroryon* explorer, researcher

wolcùm *adj* welcome

worteweth *adv* at last

worth *See* orth

wosa *prep* after

y[5] *part* affirmative particle

y *personal pron* they

y[2] *possessive pron* his, its *(masculine)*; him, it *(masculine)* (direct object of verb-noun)

'y[2] *See* y[2]

'y[3] *See* hy[2]

yagh *adj* well (referring to health)

Ye name of letter Y

yêhes *m* health

yêyn *adj* cool, cold

yêyner *m yêyneryow* refrigerator

yn[5] *part forming adverb from adjective*

ÿs wheg *col ÿsen* sweetcorn

ÿst *adj/m* east

yth *See* y[5]

ytho *adv* [and] so, therefore

Zed name of letter