

CARA KERNOWEK

BOOK FOUR

Council of Europe
Common European Framework of Reference
for Languages
Level B2 (Vantage, Higher Intermediate)

Ian Jackson

lovinglivingcornish
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Raglavar

Foreword

Cara Kernowek Book Four is the last in the *Cara Kernowek* series of coursebooks 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 those moving on from initial classes 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 students, 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 material 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.

The first three *Cara Kernowek* books introduced most of the grammar of the language, and *Cara Kernowek Book Four* assumes the student (and any teacher) will already be familiar with this earlier coverage. Students can now be guided through the challenge of tackling more complex material that deals with a range of circumstances from everyday life. There is also an emphasis on beginning to appreciate good writing in Cornish, including *Passyon agan Arlùth* (the 'Passion Poem') that is the pinnacle of achievement in historical Cornish literature.

The situations presented in the various exercises are set in the same slightly modified universe of the previous *Cara Kernowek* books, where Cornish is already the language of the home and work for a significant minority of people in Cornwall.

There is currently no GCSE or A Level qualification in the Cornish language. Books One and Two of the *Cara Kernowek* series are intended to cover the same sort of ground as might be expected for a GCSE in traditional Cornish. Likewise, one could consider the whole *Cara Kernowek* course, Books One to Four, as likely approximating the requirements of an A Level or International Baccalaureate in traditional Cornish if such qualifications were established.

I am ever grateful to Nicholas Williams and Michael Everson for their advice and support, and to Professor Williams in particular for allowing me to incorporate extracts from several of his translations. I should like to thank my students who road-tested the book, especially Dominic Ó Ceallaigh and Kyle Odgers.

Ian Jackson, MA (Cantab), MA (Oxon), QTS
lovinglivingcornish, February 2026

Contens

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Find **model answers** for the exercises
and a **consolidated index** at
www.skeulantavas.com/courses-1
Model answers not yet available; coming soon

No artificial intelligence was used in the writing of this book

Lesson Onen

Lesson One

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

estrednek foreign, **Evrok** York, **kerens** *pl* close kin (often, but not inevitably, parents), **legryans** *m* corruption, **longus** belonging, **paragraf** *m* paragraph

‘Commerce’ is **kenwerth**, a borrowing into Cornish from Breton. It is one of only a few words that employ the reinforcing prefix **ken**, a variant of the much more common prefix **ke**; and **kenwerth** is *masculine*, although the basic word **gwerth** ‘sale’ is *feminine* in Cornish. We encountered **Chy an Kenwerth** ‘The Chamber of Commerce’ in Book Three.

Practys Onen

Exercise One

Obma y kefytr traillyans a’n kensa paragraf a’n novel *Robinson Crusoe* gans Daniel Defoe (1719).

My a veu genys i’n vledhen 1632, i’n cyta Evrok, ha’m teylu o onen dê, kyn nag o longus dhe’n wlas-na, awos ow thas dhe vos den estrednek a Bremen, ha trigys wostallath in Hull. Ev a wainyas stât dê dre genwerth, ha warlergh ev dhe omdedna a’n chyffar y feuva trigys in Evrok. Ena y whrug ev demedhy ow mabm, ha’y herens hy o henwys Robinson, teylu pòr dhâ i’n wlas-na, ha my rag hedna cries Robinson Kreutznaer; saw der an legryans yw ûsys in Pow an Sowson, ny yw lebmyrn cries, nâ, yth eson ny orth agan cria gàn honen hag ow scrifa gàn hanow, Crusoe, hag indelma pùb termyn y fedha cowetha orth ow cria vy.

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The passage contains six tenses of the verb **bos**: present copula (short form), present local (long form), imperfect copula (short form), imperfect local (long form), imperfect habitual, preterite. Check back in the previous three coursebooks if you are in doubt about the different circumstances in which each of these tenses is used.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

drogdybysak *m* suspect, **dùstuny** *m* witness (*also* evidence), **gwybya** *v* dart, sprint, **helerhy** *v* detect, **ladrans** *m* theft, **merk** *m* mark, brand, **ôp** *m* ope, alley, **ownek** frightened, **pel vas** *f* baseball, **sewt resegra** *m* tracksuit

Police CID ranks: **constâbyl helerhy** ‘detective constable’, **serjont helerhy** ‘detective sergeant’, **arolegyth helerhy** ‘detective inspector’ (optionally **arolegydhes helerhy** if female), **avîsyor helerhy** ‘detective superintendent’ (optionally **avîsyores helerhy** if female)

Practys Dew

Exercise Two

Yma S.H. Ella Brock, Creslu Densher ha Kernow, Trûrû, ow whythra ladrans a wharva in cres an dre. Obma why a yll redya radn a’y scrif pàn wrug hy keswel gans benyn yw onen a’n lies dùstuny.

“An dùstuny a dherivys orthyf fatell esa hy ow kerdhes i’n Strêt Arâg wor’tu ha gorsaf an bùssow pàn welas den ow tones in udn fysky in mes a shoppa an fônôw skentyl. Hy a lavaras cudhlen dhe vos wâr y fâss hag ev ow sensy sagh dyllas, o brâs ha du. Yth eson ny ow cresy bos hebma, dre lycklod, sagh sport a’n merk Puma®, awos an dùstuny dhe remembra hy a wrug aspia pyctour a gath wydn, ow ponya, wâr an tenewen. Hy a styryas fatell savas hy stag, pòr ownek, drefen hy dhe gonvedhes yth o lader heb mar, ha hy ow predery y vos ervys pâr hap. Hy a dhescrefas an den dell o yonk, crev y gorf, cres y hës, ha gwyskys in sewt resegeva, onen loos, skyjyow sport o plos, ha cappa pel vas – nyns yw hy sur a’n colour, gwer martesen. Blew an den yw hir, ha hy certan y bosans gorm. An dùstuny a wrug confyrmya an drogdybysak dhe wybya dres an strêt, may feuva gyllys mes a wel i’n ôp usy ow corra dhe’n park kerry.”

The passage contains many examples of affirmative indirect statement. Check back in Lessons Fourteen, Fifteen and Sixteen of Book Two if you are unsure of the various ways in which such indirect statements are constructed. You will find an English version of the passage among the model answers for this Lesson. Try putting it back into Cornish, *without* looking at the original. How did you do?

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

abrans *m* eyebrow, **arlyw** *m* shade, tint, **askellek** winged, **balek** jutting, **bojek** bushy, **bond codna** *m* collar, **breselus** quarrelsome, **brith** speckled, streaked, **challa** *m* jowl, **frobmans** *m* agitation, **gell** (light) brown, **glew** bright, intense, **jolyf** jolly, cheerful, **kil** *m* back, **ledrek** sloping (*also* biased), **lescans** *m* swaying, **minvlew** *col* moustache, **onest** decent, **pegans** *m* means (money), **pesky** *v* feed, **stag** fixed, **syker** strong drink, spirits, **tacluster** *m* neatness, **tewl** dark, **ton** *m* tone (*also* tune), **wherow** bitter

The verb-noun **godhvos** is employed as an ordinary masculine noun meaning ‘knowledge’; compare **skians** which is discussed in Lesson Eleven.

The ‘back’ of a person or an animal is **keyn**, and this word is also used analogously for things like chairs. We use **kil** to mean ‘back’ in a more general sense. We have already encountered **kilva** ‘background’ in Book Three.

Pesky is confined to animals, and humans figuratively (with a negative nuance). **Boosa** is not usually employed of feeding people, for which the positively nuanced verbs are **maga** or **noryshya**. We use **methy** for feeding babies; also for catering! **Mêthryn** is an older form of this word, nowadays largely confined to the fixed phrase **scol vêthryn** ‘nursery school, pre-school’; one of the few expressions in which we find a verb-noun put into Second State because it is functioning as an attributive adjective with a feminine singular noun – an example of the occasional tendency of initial **m** to mutate even when there is no strict grammatical reason for it. Compare the phrase **in pan vaner**. The Second State in **scol vêthryn** can be attributed to the influence of Welsh *ysgol feithrin*.

More about adjectival phrases

Here are some adjectival phrases. They have all been drawn from the first three chapters of *An Nawnjek Stap warn Ugans* – that is, the Cornish translation of John Buchan’s *The Thirty-nine Steps* – along with the English original in each case.

arlyw gell y fâss brown complexion, **askellek y stap** with wingéd step (quotation from Milton), **balek y jalla** prognathous, **bojek y abrans** with bushy eyebrows, **brâs y frobmans** in great excitement, **brâs y vyns** big, **breselus y don** pugnaciously (someone talking), **brith y lagas** wall-eyed, **coynt y deythy** queer (of a smell), **dâ y begans** pretty well off (of a man), **freth y davas** volubly (someone talking), **glewa y wolok** his eyes brightening, **gwanbeskys y vinvlew** with an ill-nourished moustache, **gwydn y fâss** white-faced, **heudh y jer** cheerily (someone talking), **jolyf y lescans** jaunty (someone’s walk), **kil-ledrek y dâl** with a retreating brow, **marow re y syker** perished from too much alcohol, **meur y dacluster** spick and span, **meur y dalent** a great hand (at something), **meur y les** greatly interested (in something), **meur y wodhvos** familiarly (talking about other people), **onest y sawor** honest-smelling, **stag y lagasow** staring (of a corpse), **stag y vond codna** with a collar (of a shirt, at a time when collars were often separate), **tew y boblans** over-thick with population, **tewl y lagas** dark-eyed, **uvel y vaner** humbly, **wherow y edrek** in bitter regret, **yonk y lev** with a young voice

Check back in Lesson Eleven of Book Two if you are unsure how an adjectival phrase is constructed. Remember that any possessive pronoun is possible as the middle element, depending on who or what is being described.

Adjectival phrases play a very significant role in good Cornish; there are literally thousands of possibilities for combining adjectives with nouns to create them; and they often depend on context for their precise meaning. They can be employed as

adverbs; in this usage they are never preceded by **yn**. They may sometimes be primarily a stylistic device: for example, **brâs y vynes** as an equivalent of simple **brâs**.

The best starting-point to develop your own rich stock of adjectival phrases will be the adjectives **brâs** and **meur**. As a simple adjective **meur** occurs relatively infrequently in modern Cornish, except in a few fixed phrases like **meur ras** ‘thank you’ – we mostly encounter it as an intensifier with comparatives: **meur moy** ‘much more’; and as a quantifier: **meur a** ‘a lot of’. In adjectival phrases, though **brâs** and **meur** are interchangeable, **meur** is generally more common than **brâs** when the sense is magnitude rather than straightforward physical size. So **brâs y frobmans**, for instance, would more usually be **meur y frobmans**; and **meur y les** might less frequently be **brâs y les**.

Meur (brâs) y les is a good example of the importance of context. It can be used of someone who is ‘greatly interested’ in something; more frequently, it is found in the sense of something that is ‘very interesting’ to someone. Likewise **meur (brâs) y vern** used either of someone who is ‘very concerned’ about something or (again, more frequently) of something that is ‘very important’ to someone.

Lies as a simple adjective is followed by a singular noun, but a plural noun is employed with it in an adjectival phrase. For example, **lies meryt** ‘many merits’, **lies y verytys** ‘meritorious’. **Lies** is also used as an adjective-building prefix corresponding to English ‘multi’; **liesleur** ‘multistorey’ for instance.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

anal *m & f* breath, **berr** short, **carnalyta** *m* sex (sexual attractiveness / activity), **colonyow** *pl* innards, intestines, **dysplegyans** *m* development, **gwredhen** *f* root, **lordyans** *m* domineering, **norter** *m* upbringing, **noth** naked, **ôpyn** open, **stoppya** *v* stop up, **trogth** broken (often figuratively), **whethfy** *v* swell, bubble

The verb-noun **gweles** is employed as an ordinary masculine noun meaning ‘sight’.

‘Open’ by nature is **ôpyn**. For something that opens and closes (a door, for example) ‘open’ is **egerys**, which may also be used figuratively.

Stoppya can be used figuratively to mean ‘stop’ an action or movement, usually with some sense of forcefulness, as we observed in Exercise Two.

Whethfy has a variant **hothfy** that we met in the advertisement for a jacuzzi in Book Three. The former might be kept for ‘swell’ and the latter for ‘bubble’. But it is important to realize that although in English these meanings are distinct, in Cornish

they are just aspects of a single idea, and a particular Cornish speaker may use just one of the forms, or mix them merely for stylistic reasons.

Practys Try

Exercise Three

What do you think the following adjectival phrases might mean in a suitable context?

berr y anal, bohes y dhysplegyans, bohes y wovenek, brâs y brow, brâs y golon, brâs y gòst, cales y bedn, cledh y dhêwla, cler y bedn, dâ y golon, dâ y norter, dâ y vanerow, down y wredhyow, drog y gnas, drog y jer, efan y vrës, êsy y gowethas, Frynkek y das, gwag y dhêwla, gyllys y wyns, hager y dros, hir y das, isel y godna, isel y spyrys, kellys y lyw, lybm y lagas, melen y vlew, meur y dednvos, meur y dhynyta, meur y lordyans, meur y roweth, meur y skians, noth y dreys, ôpyn y dhorn, ôpyn y garnalyta, pell y vrës, plos y vrës, rych y awen, scav y bedn, stoppys y golonyow, teg y semlant, trogh y golon, tyckly y styr, uhel y bris, uhel y dhewfrik, uthyk y weles, wheg y sawor, wheg y weles, whethfys y gows, yêyn y woos

Other frequent adjectival phrases we have already met include **meur y bris** ‘important’, **meur y hanow** ‘renowned, famous’, **meur y valew** ‘valuable’, **tanek y golon** ‘enthusiastic’ (**tanek** ‘fiery’). Another common phrase, which must be understood as a metaphor, is **gwydn y vÿs** (less often as a single-word adjective **gwydnvÿs**) meaning ‘fortunate, well off’.

Practys Peswar

Exercise Four

How might you express the following ideas as an adjectival phrase in Cornish?

blue-eyed, broke, childishly, high-heeled, in a fit of fury, insincerely, middle-aged, more optimistically, to a traditional recipe, with a healthy appetite

It is worth emphasizing that the *first* element of an adjectival phrase must be an adjective (or an adverb functioning as an adjective); it cannot be a noun. For instance, we encounter in Chapter 3 of *An Nawnejek Stap warn Ugans* a river that is described as **gorm y golour kepar ha coref** ‘porter-coloured’. It would not be correct to substitute *coref gorm y golour* – this could only be a genitive construction meaning ‘porter of its colour’ which makes no sense. We must however acknowledge that this rule is occasionally broken when ambiguity is unlikely in practice.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

air *m* air, **alês** widely, **amal** *m* edge, rim, **androw** *m* late afternoon, **astronomek** astronomical, **chêson** (*also achêson, ocasyon*) *m* occasion, reason, **clôsia** *v* close in, **contrast** *m* contrast, **cow** hollow, **cowethyans** *m* association, relationship (*also* organization), **crên** *m* shiver, trepidation, **dargana** *v* foretell, **dëdhdardh** *m* daybreak, **dhe wir** *phr* truly, really, **duder** *m* blackness, gloom, **dworenos** at dusk (*also* masculine noun ‘dusk’), **dyblans** distinct, **dyfeth** *m* desert, waste, **dyppa** *m* dip, hollow, **ebron** *f* sky, **effeth** *m* effect, **eythyn** *col* furze, gorse, **fagas** *col* faggots, **fyrment** *m* firmament, **fysment** *m* countenance, **glasny** *m* greenness (of vegetation), **glory** *m* glory, **gwadnwosek** pallid, **gwydnyk** whitish, pale **gwylyfos** *m* wilderness, **in dêda** indeed, **inter an dhew wolow** *phr* [at] dusk, **keas** *v* enclose, **kescolonecter** *m* sympathy, **lent’he** *v* slow, **lobm** bare, **loor** *f* moon, **merkya** *v* mark, **nes’hevyn** *pl* relatives, **nev** *m* heaven, **omdhysqwedhes** *v* appear, **omgolorya** *v* take on a hue, **percêvya** *v* perceive, **rolyans** *m* roll(ing), **ros** *f* heath(land), **skeuslyw** *m* shade, tint, **skew** *f* screen, **speyss** *m* while, **styr** *m* meaning, **tedna** *v* pull, draw, **tent** *m* tent, **terry an jëdh** *m* daybreak, dawn, **teweth** *m* storm, **tewlwolow** *m* twilight, **tewlyjyon** *m* dark[ness], obscurity, **tewolgow** *pl* dark[ness], **tolgh** *m* hillock, **trehor** *m* cutter (*also* tailor), **trêm** *f* look, **trist’he** *v* sadden, **tueth** *m* tendency, **tyldya** *v* cover with an awning

The verb-noun **dybarth** is employed as an ordinary masculine noun meaning ‘separation’ (*also* ‘departure’).

Descriptive writing

Cornish adjectival phrases are an important linguistic device, but many other techniques can be deployed in descriptive writing. Here are the first three paragraphs of *An Genesyk Dewhelys* – that is, the Cornish translation of *The Return of the Native* (1878) – Thomas Hardy’s famous opening description of his fictional Egdon Heath.

Yth o androw unn Sadorn a vis Du, ha’n dworenos ogas, ha Ros Egdon efan alês, gwylyfos na veu kës bythqweth in park, owth omgolorya gorm, pols ha pols. Ow tegea an ebron yth esa cloud gwynnyk cow, kepar ha tent a vynna tyldya oll an ros in leur.

Awos an skew wannwosek-ma wâr an nev, ha’n glasny a’n duha dres an dor, lînen aga metyans worth an gorwel o merkys cler. I’n contrast lomm-ma yth esa semblant speyss a nosweyth dhe’n ros, o gorrys kys an ewn eur astronomek: tewlwolow a veu dededhys dre vrâs warnedhy, ha golow an jëdh i’n ebron whath dyblans. Trehor eythyn mar mirra in bàn, ev a vensa pêsia y whel: mar mirra dhe’n dor, y fensa cowlwul y fagosen ha mos tre. Emlow pell an norvÿs ha’n fyrment, yth hevellens unn dybarth gwrës i’n mater, hag i’n termyn kefrës. Fâss an ros, drefen lyw an very fysment, y whrug addya hanter our dhe’n gordhuwher: i’n keth maner y hylly lent’he dëdhdardh, trist’he cres an jorna, dargana trêm sad an teweth pân na ve ma’s nowyth genys, ha crefhe tewder neb hanter-nos heb loor bys in chêsôn euth ha crên.

In dêda, worth an poynt-ma in rolyans pùb nos inter an dhew wolow, y talethy wàr dhyfeth Egdon an glory meur hag arbennyk o longus dhedhy, ha ny ylly den vèth leverel ùnderstandyng a'n ros mar ny veuva bythqweth ena in kepar prÿjweyth. Yth o hy dhe glôwes yn corforek pàn na ve dhe weles yn cler. Oll hy styr, hy effeth o kefys i'n eur-ma hag i'n ourys kyns terry an nessa dëdh: ny vedha hy whedhel derivys dhe wir marnas i'n keth prës. An tyller o, heb wow, nes'hevyn dhe'n nos; ha pàn ve an nos owth omdhysqwedhes y fedha tueth tenna warbarth dhe bercêvya in hy skeuslyw ha'y golok. Yth hevelly bos an tolhow ha'n dyppys ow terevel yn tewl rag metya duder an gordhuwher in kescolonecter pur, ha'n ros owth anella tewolgow in mes mar scon dell esa ow codha dhia'n nevow. Tewlyjyon an air ha tewlyjyon an dor, y a glôsia in cowethyans mayth o pob avauncys hanter-fordh.

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Practys Pymp

Exercise Five

If you are unsure, check in a suitable reference source what is meant by 'alliteration' (**keslytherednans**), 'assonance' (**assenyans**), 'imagery' (**imajery**), 'metaphor' (**metafor**), simile (**semblans**). How are these techniques employed in the passage to produce a powerful impression of the heath? Try to give at least the simpler parts of your explanation in Cornish.

Alliteration in all forms of Cornish

In English, alliteration is an important tool for rhetorical effect. Cornish, as a Celtic tongue, makes even greater use of the technique, simply as a mark of elegant expression, and it is therefore not confined to literature but is regularly employed in all registers of the language. There is no easy formula for effective alliteration; it depends very much on circumstance and style. But Cornish does have a particular affinity for consonants or consonant clusters deployed in a group of three, which we call an 'alliterative triad' (Cornish **trias keslytherednek**). You should look and listen for these triads in good Cornish, and gradually make them a part of your own speech and writing. Here's a handy summary of the phenomenon, with the triads capitalized:

In Kernowek dê, SpeSSly may Fo Sêmly, y Fydnyn ny Formya lavarow Gans Geryow, an eyl in nes y Gela, eus ow Comprehendya an Keth Kesson, TRy pùb TRo ha TReveth.

When counting a triad, you reckon consonant *sounds* that are the same, however they are actually spelled. Note too how triads may be intertwined.

Pairing of nouns / adjectives

The phrase **tro ha treveth** illustrate a useful pairing technique for adding emphasis, creating an alliterative effect, or for removing potential ambiguity. So **tùchys ha tevys** can be substituted for **tevys** ‘touched’ if this word on its own might mistakenly be taken for **tevys** ‘grown’. Or **senys ha hudys**, this time without alliteration, might be used instead of **senys** alone, when **senys** means ‘enchanted’ rather than ‘blessed’ (verb-noun **sona**), or ‘sounded’ (verb-noun **seny**).

Correspondence

Modern on-line communication has rendered the postal ‘letter’ largely redundant. The electronic form of correspondence by letter – so called ‘email’ – does however still exist for the time being. In each Lesson of this Book Four there will be a chance to formulate an email in response to a particular situation. Here is the first of them.

Practys Whe

Exercise Six

Write an email in suitable Cornish to a friend with whom you’ve arranged to have coffee one morning next week. Explain you got your dates confused, apologize, and ask if you can rearrange for the same day and time the week after next instead.

Begin with **A gothman wheg** or **A gosyn wheg** ‘Dear friend’ – you can use either of these expressions, regardless of the gender of the person to whom you are writing. You can substitute **ker** for **wheg** if you like: again, for any person, without mutating the adjective to Second State, because both **cothman** and **cosyn** are grammatically masculine nouns.

There are various ways to sign off an email message. Perhaps the most common is **Oll an gwelha** ‘All the best’. **Yn lel** is another possibility. Other sign-offs are **Gans gormynadow a’n gwelha** ‘With best regards’ and **Gans gormynadow cuv** ‘With kind regards’. Some people prefer uncontracted **gorhemynadow** when being formal.

Lesson Dew

Lesson Two

Adverbs of position, direction, motion

In Cornish some adverbs (and adverbial expressions) are used only to indicate position; some only to indicate direction; some only to indicate motion; some may indicate direction or motion; some may indicate position, direction or motion.

As we have previously learned, **ple**, uncontracted **py le**, and **py** can all mean 'where' (position) or 'to where, whither' (direction or motion); **obma** can mean 'here' (position) or 'to here, hither' (direction or motion); but **ena** can only mean 'there' (position – also 'then' of position or sequence in time), and **dy** (**dhy**) can only mean 'to there, thither' (direction or motion).

Here are some more adverbs that indicate only position: **adhelergh** 'behind', **adhyhow** 'on the right', **aglêdh** 'on the left', **arâg** 'ahead, in front', **a-uhon** 'above', **avàn** 'up, upstairs, in heaven', **avês** 'out, outside', **awartha** 'above, at the top', **awoles** 'below, at the bottom', **dres ena** 'over there', **wàr ves** 'out, outside'.

These adverbs indicate principally direction: **wàr vàn** 'up', **wàr woles** 'down'. They are occasionally employed to indicate position or motion.

These adverbs indicate direction or motion: **adenewen** 'aside, sideways', **adhedro** 'around', **adreus** 'across', **dhe'n dor** 'down', **dhe'n leur** 'down', **dhe ves** 'off, away', **in bàn** 'up', **in hans** (**in hons**) 'beyond', **in kerdh** (occasionally **in kergh**) 'away', **in mes** 'out, outside', **in nans** 'down', **in rag** 'forwards', **tre** (also **dhe dre** or **just dre**) 'home, back', **wàr dhelergh** 'backwards', **wàr nans** 'down', **wàr rag** 'forwards'.

These adverbs may indicate position, direction or motion: **aberveth** 'in, inside', **adredro** (**ader dro**) 'around', **adro** 'around', **ajy** 'inside', **arta** 'back' ('again' when understood temporally), **dres obma** 'over here'.

Prepositions from adverbs

Arâg is also used as a preposition meaning 'ahead of, in front of', synonymous with **dhyrag** which is *only* a preposition. **Adhelergh**, **adhyhow**, **adreus**, **adro**, **aglêdh**, **ajy**, **avês** form a corresponding preposition with **dhe**; **adro** may also be employed as a preposition on its own. **Aberveth** forms a corresponding preposition with **in**. On the other hand, **abarth**, **adâl**, **adrëv**, also **adhyrag** (an alternative to **dhyrag**), are only prepositions, they may not be used as adverbs. And it is not possible to 'back-form' an adverb from preposition **abarth in**. Remember that **adâl** and **adrëv** become **adâl dhe** and **adrëv dhe** when used with pronouns.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

arlodhes *f* lady, **bleynya** *v* lead (a card), **byd** *m* ace, **diamons** *pl* diamonds (card suit), **dyffransyn** *m* variant, **fros** *m* flow, **furvus** formal, **gwainyor** *m* winner, **gwedhowes** *f* widow, **kescowethyans** *m* partnership, **knava** *m* knave, jack (at cards), **mùllyon** *col* clover (*also* clubs – card suit), **myternes** *f* queen, **ordyr** *m* order, **pack** *m* pack, **radna** *v* deal (cards), **radnans** *m* deal (cards), **radnor** *m* dealer (cards), **scor** *m* score, **scowt** *f* hussy, **sewt** *m* suit, **trùmp** *m* trump, **tryck** *m* trick (taken at cards)

Gans an howl means ‘clockwise’. **Warbydn an howl** is ‘anti-clockwise’.

Practys Seyth

Exercise Seven

An gwary cartednow Maria Dhu yw cries inwedh ‘Gwedhowes Dhu’, ‘Arlodhes Plos’, ‘Scowt Slynk’, ha lacka vèth. Yma lower dyffransyn. Ot obma rêwllys rag an sempla anodhans (yw an cotha kefrës), may fèdh an porpos goheles gwainya tryckys ow comprehendya neb carten Colodnow pò Myternes an Palyow. Nyns eus kescowethyans furvus: yma pùb gwarior ow qwary abarth y honen oll. Maria Dhu yw fyttty rag try gwarior spessly, kynth eus peswar bys seyth ow servya yn tâ. A vydnough prevy an gwary cartednow-ma: prag na?

Cartednow: Pack kebmyn a 52 garten. Ordyr an cartednow yw Byd Mytern Myternes Knava Deg Naw Eth Seyth Whegh Pymp Peswar Try Dew. Nyns eus trùmp. Mars eus try gwarior, kebmer Dew an Mùllyon in mes. Mars eus peswar gwarior, na gebmer carten vèth in mes. Mars eus pymp gwarior, kebmer Dew an Mùllyon ha Dew an Diamons in mes. Mars eus whegh gwarior, kebmer pùb Dew in mes. Mars eus seyth gwarior, kebmer pùb Dew in mes, marnas Dew an Colodnow.

Radnans: Yma an radnans ha fros an gwary ow mos gans an howl. Gwra radna oll an cartednow onen hag onen.

Porpos: Goheles gwainya tryckys ow comprehendya neb carten Colodnow, ha goheles gwainya an tryck usy ow comprehendya Myternes an Palyow. Yma pùb Colon ow tyllly 1 poynt warbydn hy gwainyor, ha Myternes an Palyow ow tyllly 13 poynt wàr y bydn.

Keschaunj: Kyns dallath an gwary, yma pùb gwarior ow kemeres teyr harten in mes a’y dhorn ha’ga istyna, aga fâss dhe’n bord, dhe’n gwarior adhyhow, ha recêva teyr harten, aga fâss dhe’n bord, dhyworth an barth cledh. Bysy yw pùb gwarior dhe dhôwys hag istyna cartednow kyns ès kemeres an cartednow in bàn a wrug recêva. Mars eus moy ès peswar gwarior, an ûsadow yw istyna dyw garten only.

Fros an gwary: An gwarior aglêdh dhe'n radnor a wra bleynya kyns oll. Wosa hedna gwainyor a neb tryck a wra bleynya orth an nessa. Gwarior a yll bleynya pynag oll carten – y hyller bleynya Colon pò Myternes an Palyow. Res yw holya an sewt bleynys mars yw possybyl. Mar ny yllyth holya, ty a yll gwary ken sewt. An tryck yw gwainys der an uhelha carten a'n sewt bleynys.

Reckna an scor: Wàr dhyweth an dorn, yma pùb gwarior ow reckna y gartednow, hag ow scorya 1 poynt kereth rag pùb Colon, ha 13 poynt kereth rag Myternes an Palyow. Yma an gwary ow turya erna wrella udn gwarior drehedhes 50 poynt. An gwarior mayth eus an iselha cowl-sùbmen dhodho i'n eur-na, hèn yw an gwainyor.

Practys Eth

Exercise Eight

Write Cornish instructions for playing the card game 'Snap' (Cornish **Knack**).

Literary tenses of **mos** and **dos**

The inflected present-future of **mos** occurs very occasionally in everyday Cornish, but it is mostly a literary tense. The inflected imperfect tenses of both **mos** and **dos** are really only ever found in literature of a relatively high register. Here are the three tenses for reference.

MOS

Present-future

av vy

êth jy

â ev

â hy

â + noun subject

en ny

ewgh why

ôwns y

Imperfect

en vy

es jy

ê ev

ê hy

ê + noun subject

en ny

ewgh why

êns y

DOS

Present-future

See Lesson Four
of Book Three

Imperfect

den vy

des jy

do ev

do hy

do + noun subject

den ny

dewgh why

dêns y

It is not difficult to see why these tenses are rare, for many of the forms 'clash' with each other, or with forms of **bos**, or with other monosyllabic words of quite different meaning.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

amanydna *v* butter, **avowa** *v* confess, **baily** *m* bailiff, **bedhygla** *v* bellow, **blam** *m* blame, **brawn** *m* brawn, **brestr** *m* brass, **bùcka nos** *m* goblin, **camdremana** *v* do wrong,

cartha *v* purge, **cawdarn** *m* cauldron, **chain** *m* chain, **chymbla** *m* chimney, **crefny** tight-fisted, mean, **crowjy** *m* cabin, **culyak reden** *m* grasshopper, **cùryak** *m* facial spot, **denewy** *v* pour, **det** *m* see *Notes* below, **dewedha** *v* end, **doust** *m* dust, **dyvynyon** *pl* choppings, **dywy** *v* blaze, **erbysyas** *m* frugal person, **eskernjy** *m* rendering house, **fals** *m* crack, **garma** *v* cry out, bawl, **garth** *m* & *f* yard, **gîky** *v* peep, **golghty** *m* wash house, laundry, **golghyon** *pl* suds, **gwil fors** mind, care, **hardha** *v* bark, **hens** *m* way (usually figurative), **hesken** *f* saw, **hòk** *m* hawk, **hot bowler** *m* bowler hat, **hunrosa** *v* dream, **in ogas** near, **keheryn** *m* lean meat (*also* muscle), **kendon** *f* see *Notes* below, **kigor** *m* butcher, **lien gwely** *m* *lienyow* bed sheet, **lorel** *m* rascal, **luhes** *col* lightning, **mer** *m* bone marrow, **mostethes** *m* filth, **owr** *m* gold, **plynken** *f* plank, **prenor** *m* buyer, purchaser, **prentysieth** *f* apprenticeship, **preveassa** *v* go catching worms, **pryk** *m* point, **pysky** *m* pixie, **pystylya** *v* spout, spray, **rèv** *m* presumption, **rin** *m* hill(side), **sans** *m* saint, **scrija** *v* scream, **scùllya** *v* spill, slop, **seha** *v* dry, **selsygor** *m* sausage maker, **selsykty** *m* sausage house, **splùttra** *v* splutter, **stewany** *v* drub, **stôpya** *v* stoop, **storvya** *v* starve, **tarow** *m* bull, **taunt** cheeky, impertinent, **treveglos** *f* churchtown, village (with a church), **turont** *m* tyrant, **wàr nans** down, **wàr van** up (position), **whetha corn** *phr* make a fuss, **whybana** *v* whistle, **whyh** *m* and **whylen** *f* beetle

To say ‘near’ a person or place we generally employ **in ogas** with possessive pronouns, and **ogas dhe** or **in nes** with nouns.

The adjective **wolcùm** is also employed as a masculine noun.

Literary prose in revived Cornish

A.S.D. Smith (1883 - 1950) – often called by his Welsh bardic name Caradar – was one of the very first to write literary prose in revived Cornish. Here is the anecdotal short story *Hugh Polgreen ha’n Golghty*, which first appeared in Caradar’s collection of stories published as *Nebes Whethlow Ber* in 1948. The text of the story has been updated to reflect changes in grammar and spelling since its first appearance.

Tom Tremayne o kigor agan treveglos ny, ha’y shoppa o chy coth wàr rin an vre. I’n garth adrèv an shoppa yth esa try crowjy in unn rew, haval aga lyw, myns, ha form: kensa, an golghty; nessa wàr vàn, an eskernjy; ha nebes pelha awartha an selsykty; hag in pùb onen a’n try yth esa cawdarn ha tan ow lesky in danno.

De Lun myttyn avarr yth esa Tom i’n eskernjy ow pryjyon mer in mes a’n eskern rag gwil brawn; i’n chy nessa awoles yth esa y wreg ow pryjyon dyllas, apronnyow, croglennow, lienyow gwely; hag i’n chy nessa awartha yth esa Willy Williams an selsygor ow pryjyon keheryn may halla y worra in crehyn, gans dyvynyon a’n bara amanynnys o gesys a’ga hawnsel; rag onen fest crefny o Tom Tremayne. Yth esa an try than ow tywy yn frav, ha’ga mog ow tenewy in mes a’n chymblys; hag yth o Tom maga fery avell hòk, ha ganso an dhew aral in y ogas, may hylly gwitha unn lagas warnodhans.

Hag ev ow clôwes y wreg ow tomma ha stewany an dyllas, kefrÿs son wheg an keheryn ow splùttra ha lamma i'n cawdarn, fors ny wrug a'n mostethes ha'n golghyon ow pystylya a'n cawdarn dhe'n leur. Rag yth o Tom erbysyas ha nebes turont magata. Storvya a wrussa an gath, heb dowt vÿth, mara'n jeffa onen a'n teylu mona lowr dhe brena cath; mès mona a fylly dhe bùbonen in chy an kigor saw unsel dhe Tom Tremayne y honen.

Bytegyns, kigor fur o Tom, my a'n avow; ha mars o va garow y gnas traweythyow orth Willy Williams, neb a'n jeva oll an blam pàn êth taclow yn camm, yth o va cortes lowr dh'y brenoryon.

Ogas ha pùbonen a vebyon an dreveglos a dhalathas y hens dre brentysieth in dann Tom Tremayne, ha'n gwelha anodhans a bêsyas dyw seythen. Ena y teuth Hugh Polgreen, hag ev ny bêsyas unn jÿdh. Ev a'n jeva cùryogas wàr y fâss, ev o pymthek bloodh a'y oos, hag yth esa ow tevy yn uskys. Ev a dhalathas servya i'n shoppa wàr an Lun yw campollys awartha.

An kensa myttyn-na otta va ow qwil y whel in maw dâ heb croffolas, hag ev ow whybana maga lowen avell culyak reden. Yth esa dowr tomm i'n bùcket, ha cartha an plynken kig i'n shoppa ev a wrug, hag ena tôwlel an dowr wàr an leur ha scùllya doust hesken warnodho rag y seha. Henna nyns o an vaner ûsys, ha dâ yth o bos Tom Tremayne i'n eskernjy mes a'y wolok.

Hag ev ow whybana lowen y gnas, ev a welas den ow tos an strêth wàr nans: den brâs, tew, ha ganso chain euryor owr – dhe'n lyha ev a hevelly bos owr, kyn hylly bos brest, ha wàr y benn yth esa hot bowler. Sevel adhyrag an shoppa ev a wrug in unn viras aberveth. Adhesempys, "Pyw osta jy?" ev a hardhas, kepar ha pàn ve Hugh neb sort a whylen wàr an leur. Bytegyns, kynth o va bian, ownek nyns o Hugh màn.

"My yw mytern an pyskys," ev a worthebys. "Pyw osta jy? Mytern an bùckyas nos osta? An shoppa yw degës myttyn de Lun."

"Taw dhymmo, ty lorel, na vÿdh taunt. Otta lowr a'th rèv. Py ma dha vèster?"

"Pyw a lavaraf dhe vos omma?"

"An baily. Ha fysky gwra, toth brâs!"

An baily! Hag ev ow clôwes an ger-na, miras orto a wrug Hugh ha'y dhewlagas alês!

"A ... a ... my â dh'y gerhes," yn medh ev, ha dre an daras ev êth kepar ha luhesen.

Wosa hedhes an garth, ev a aspias Tom Tremayne, neb esa ow stôpya ha gîky dre fals in daras an selsykty, mar calla cafos Willy Williams ow camdremana neb maner.

"Mêster Tom! Mêster Tom! Yma an baily omma!"

An geryow-na a wrug dhe Tom lamma kepar ha pàn ve tanbellen Almaynek adrëv dhodho ha parys dhe dardha.

“Pandra? Pandra leverta? Re Vyhâl hag oll an Sens!” ha dre an daras bys i’n shoppa ev êth uskyssa ès dell o dededhys Hugh y honen, ha’y wreg wàr y lergh, kefrÿs Willy Williams, rag bedhygla a wrug Hugh kepar ha deg tarow. Hugh ny vynna kelly an sport, indelha ev inwedh a’n holyas.

I’n shoppa yth esa Tom, cogh y fâss, ow sevel arâg an baily hag ow carma: “Nefra ny vannaf pê, erna’m bo an mona a dal dha dhama wynn dhymm rag an darn avy a brenas hy dhyworthyf nans yw mis. Cafos ow mona my a vynn.”

“Yma nebes dyffrans inter êtek dynar ha tryhans pens, Mêster Tremayne,” yn medh an baily, “henna why a’n avow, heb mar, ha –” Hag ena Tom a welas an maw. “Yw ty eus omma? Kê dhe gerdhes, kê! Kemmer an keheryn-ma desempys ha’y worra i’n cawdarn,” ha wàr unn lamm ev a worras wàr geyn Hugh canstel vrâs leun a gig keheryn.

Yth êth Hugh in mes, crommys y dhywscoth, ow trebuchya adreus dhe’n garth poran aberth i’n kensa crowjy hag ena gwakhe an ganstel i’n cawdarn. Nessa, abàn na’n jeva wolcùm vÿth oll i’n shoppa, mos dhe wandra ev a wrug ha miras orth an yer ow prevessa adrëv an try crowjy.

Ev a alsa bos ena neb hanter our ow hunrosa kyns ès Tom dhe dhos a’n shoppa gans y wreg ha Willy Williams. Ena Tom êth i’n eskernjy, Willy i’n chy awartha, ha’n wreg i’n kensa chy.

Yth o Hugh ankevys gansans yn tien; mès henna ny dhuryas napell!

Adhesempys y teuth an wreg in unn bonya in mes a’n golgthy, ow scrîja: “Ow lienyow! Ow apronnyow!”

Tom ha’y was êth aberth i’n golgthy ha ...

Mès gwell via dhymm dewedha i’n tyller-ma. Scant ny allaf dos dhe’n pryck-na may terivaf an pÿth oll a leverys Tom Tremayne: nâ, ny via henna vas ...

My a’m beu unn wolok dhewetha a Hugh Polgreen: yth esa ev ow mos dhe ves heb whetha corn na gwil son, in unn slynkya dres an fos isel adrëv an try crowjy. Ena ponya ev a wrug kepar ha pàn ve an jowl wàr y lergh ...

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Notes

Adreus dhe is equivalent to **dres** when motion is involved, but it shows unambiguously that the sense is ‘across’, not ‘past’. **Adreus dhe** is used of position to mean ‘athwart, spanning’; whereas **dres** used of position means ‘on the other side of’.

Almaynek has always been employed as a masculine noun for the German language. But nowadays the masculine noun **Alman**, meaning ‘a German’, is more commonly used adjectivally to mean German in the sense of belonging to Germany as a country.

You can see here that both **durya** ‘endure’ and **pêsyâ** ‘continue’ may be used for the idea of how long something ‘lasts’.

Caradar’s **in maw dâ** ‘as a good boy’ would more likely be expressed by **avell maw dâ** in today’s Cornish. This use of **in** with a noun *parallels* the formation of adverbs from adjectives with particle **yn** (which etymologically is identical to **in**). But it is not the *same* construction, because there is no mutation after **in** whereas **yn** is followed by Fifth State. Compare **in gwir** ‘indeed’, literally ‘as truth’.

Labma is an alternative verb-noun to **lebmel**.

Note **my a’n avow** with infixed pronoun, where English would say simply ‘I confess’ or ‘I admit’ without any expressed object. The infixed pronoun can act as a buffer between two similar vowels (as here), or may block a mutation as in **my a’n tÿb** ‘I think’, and is anyway more elegant stylistically.

Caradar follows historical precedent in leaving **plynken** in First State after the definite article. In modern times it is treated as a feminine noun, but perhaps it was in fact originally masculine.

The oath **re Vyhâl** reflects Michael’s status as the guardian angel of Cornwall.

Ty lorel presents no grammatical issue, but you should note that a noun used with **ty** (or **te**) in this way may optionally be put into Second State when that is possible. So we might say, for example, **ty bedn pyst**. In principle the same applies to **why**; but Second State after **why** is quite rare.

We examined the verb **tyly** in Lesson Twelve of Book Three. It is commonly employed to mean ‘ought to’. Caradar here uses it to mean ‘owe’ a sum of money, contrasted with **pê** ‘pay’, where the context makes clear the debt is still outstanding. This is a literary usage. **Bos in kendon rag** (literally ‘be in debt for’) is the normal expression in everyday Cornish corresponding to English ‘owe’. **Kendon** means ‘debt’ in the sense of ‘indebtedness’, and is employed to refer to one or more liabilities in an accounting sense; **det** is the word for an individual debt.

Practys Naw

Exercise Nine

In *Hugh Polgreen ha’n Golghty* what are all the ways in which Caradar works to engage and hold our interest? Say as much as you can about the story in Cornish before supplementing your answer in English.

Practys Deg

Exercise Ten

Write an email message in suitable Cornish to your father's brother congratulating him on his sixtieth birthday. You don't see this uncle very often; you're sending the message primarily to please your father.

Lesson Try

Lesson Three

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

aval paradîs *m* grapefruit, **backen** *m* bacon, **crampeth** *col* pancakes, **crampethen oy** *f* omelette, **crwassont** *m* croissant, **gosogen** *f* black pudding, **greunvoos** *m* cereal, **kergh** *col* oats, **kynda** *m* kind, **oy** *m* egg, **pôchya** *v* poach (cook), **scrambla** *v* scramble (eggs), **sowman** *m* salmon, **sùgan gwynyol** *m* maple syrup, **tesen patâta** *f* hash brown

Yos kergh is 'porridge' and **oy Benet** is an 'egg Benedict'.

Practys Udnec

Exercise Eleven

You have just been promoted in your job. So you are treating yourself to a weekend in a luxury hotel. Here is the breakfast menu. Place your order. Perhaps you have special requests? Salt and pepper are on the table. Do you need any sauces? Enjoy!

ROL VYTEL HAWNSEL

Sùgan: aval, aval kerensa, aval paradîs, owraval, pînaval

Greunvoos a lies ehen

Yogùrt a lies kynda

Yos kergh

Leun-hawnsel a Gernow

Dôwysowgh in mes a'n re-ma

(pò kemerowgh y oll)

Aval kerensa fries

Backen

Bara fries

Fav pebys

Gosogen

Oy (fries py pôchys py scrambllys)

pò dew anedha martesen?

Scavellow cronak

Selsygen kig porhel

Tesen patâta

Crampethen (try oy) ha hàmm, keus pò scavellow cronak gensy

Oyow scamblys ha sowman megys

Oyow Benet

Bara cras (cogh py gwynn py kemyskys)

Hàm

Keus a Gernow

Fùgennow Danek a lies sort

Crwassons

Crampeth ha sùgan gwynyol gansa

Kyfeth owraval ha lower aral

Mel a'n vro

Marmite®, Nutella®

Tê, coffy, choclet tomm

Leth buwgh: leun, hanter-dydhehen, dydhehen

Leth kergh

Dowr mûn

DERIVOWGH PÙB ALERGETH ARÂG DORN

Continuing event or state measured from its beginning

In English we might say (grumbling at a bus stop) 'I have been waiting for an hour'. We use a *perfect* tense of the verb ('have been waiting') with the preposition 'for'. In Cornish this kind of sentence is rendered by the *present* tense of the verb (because the situation is still on-going), and we employ **nans yw** to show how long since it began. So we would say **yth esof vy ow cortos nans yw our**.

When we report something that was continuing in the past, English moves into the *pluperfect* tense: 'I had been waiting for an hour'. Cornish switches to the imperfect: **yth esen vy ow cortos nans o our**.

Check back to everything we learned about particle **nans** in Lesson Six of Book Three if you are unsure about how to use it correctly.

Practys Dêwdhek

Exercise Twelve

How would you say the following in Cornish?

They've been married for fifty eight years. You've been driving for three hours and really need a break (**powesva**). We've been hoping to find a better flat for a long time now (**termyn pell solabrës**). He'd been learning Cornish for years (**lies bledhen**), but unfortunately without much success. She's been waiting far too long (**meur re bell**) for a hip replacement (**clun serus**).

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

aneth *m* residence, **avîsment** *m* consideration, notice, **barv** *f* beard, **clappya** *v* chat(ter), **clor** gentle, **conscyans** *m* conscience, **coos** *m* wood (wooded place), **cravas** *v* scratch, **cravellas** *v* scrape, **crehyllly** *v* shake, jolt, **crena** *v* shiver, shudder, **cry** *m* cry, shout, **cytysan** *m* citizen, **degol** *m* holiday (single day), **dewyn** *m* beam, ray, **diek** idle, **dorgell** *f* cellar, **doustya** *v* dust, **dysconfort** *m* discomfort, discontent, **egydna** *v* bud, **glanhe** *v* clean, **glanheans** *m* cleaning, **glyttra** *v* glitter, **golowy** *v* glow, gleam, **goodh'or** *f* mole, **grow** *m* grit, **gweskel** *v* strike, **gwiùs** sinuous, **gwydnlimya** *v* whitewash, **gwynkya** *v* wink, **hautîn** imperious, **helyk** *col* willows, **hùbbadrylsy** *m* racket (noise), **huda** *v* enchant, **kelorn** *m* pail, **lagya** *v* splash, **lim gwydn** (**gwydnlim**) *m* whitewash, **liv** *m* flood, **logosen dhowr** *f* water rat, **lowenek** happy, merry, **milgen** *m* fur, **nevek** heavenly, **omdhehesy** *v* fling oneself, **paw** *m* & *f* paw, **pelour** *m* fur, **piga** *v* prick (*also* excite), **pigans** *m* excitement, **pras** *m* meadow, **prëv golow** *m* glow worm, **pystry** *m* witchcraft, **recowntya** *v* recount, tell, **rônd** (*also* **rownd**) round, **rôsva** *f* drive (*also* avenue), **rùstla** *v* rustle, **scorn** *m* scorn, **scravynas** *v* scrabble, **scub** *m* broom, **scubylen** *f* brush, **sêsy** *v* seize, **skeul** *f* ladder, **sodyn** sudden, **sordya** *v* arise (*also* raise), **sows** *m* sauce, **tâl** *m* forehead, brow, **terlentry** *v* sparkle, **tremena** *v* pass, **trigva** *f* dwelling, **troylly** *v* whirl, **wharth** *m* laugh(ter), **whednar** *m* sixpence, **whethfyans** *m* swelling, bubbling (*also* inflation), **whystra** *v* whisper

Translations by Nicholas Williams

Nicholas Williams has translated more works of literature into Cornish than any other person. Perhaps most notably, he is the first to have translated the whole of the Bible into Cornish. By his example he has set high standards for modern Cornish prose, greatly enriching the language. Here is the beginning of his translation of *An Gwyns in Helyk* – that is, *The Wind in the Willows* by Kenneth Grahame (1908).

Yth esa an Goodh'or ow lavurya pòr gales oll an myttyn, ow clanhe y jy munys rag an gwaynten. Gans scubow i'n kensa, gans qwethow doustya wosa hedna; ha wosa hedna arta gans skeulyow ha stappys ha chairys, gans scubylen ha kelorn a lim gwydn; ernag o y vriansen ha'y lagasow leun a dhoust, yth o lim gwydn lagys wàr oll y vilgen du; hag yth esa pain in y geyn ha'y dhywvreggh o uthyk sqwith. Yth esa an gwaynten ow qwaya i'n air a-uho hag i'n nor awoles, hag oll adro dhodho, owth entra bys in y jy tewl hag uvel gans y spyrys a dhysconfort nevek hag a hireth. Nyns o marth ytho ev dhe dôwlel y scubylen dhe'n dor yn sodyn ha leverel "Ren ow thas" ha "Ren ow barv!" ha "Molatuw wàr glanhe gwaynten!" ha fysky mes a'n chy heb gortos dhe omwysca in y gôta kyn fe. Yth esa neppÿth a-uho orth y elwel yn hautîn, hag ev êth heb let dhe'n geyfordh serth – o ragtho in le an rôsva grow usy dhyrag treven an bestas-na neb yw tregys moy ogas dha'n howl ha dha'n air. Indella ev a wrug cravas ha cravellas ha crambla ha scravynas, ha scravynas arta ha crambla ha

cravellas ha cravas yn fysy gans y bawow bian in udn leverel dhodho y honen, “In bàn genen! In bàn genen!” ha wàr an dyweth, pop! y dhewfrik a dheuth mes a'n nor hag aberth in golow an howl, hag ev a gafas y honen ow rolya in gwels tobm pras efan.

“Ass yw hebma teg!” yn medh an Goodh’or dhodho y honen. “Gwell yw hebma ès gwydnîmya!” Yth esa golow an howl ow tesy y belour, hag awellow clor ow chersya y dâl tobm; wosa y vêwnans mar hir y honen oll in dorgellow, yth esa canow an ydhyn lowenek ow qweskel y scovornow sogh kepar ha cry. Ev a bêsyas wàr y fordh, ow lebmel i’n air ha’y beswar paw dhywar an dor, hag ev mar leun a joy a’n bêwnans, hag a blesour a'n gwaynten heb glanhans. Ev êth dres an pras erna wrug ev dos dhe’n ke wàr an tu aral.

“Ho! Sav ena!” yn medh conyn coth orth an aswy. “Whednar rag cubmyas dhe dremena wàr an fordh bryveth!” Meur y scorn ha bohes y berthians, an Goodh’or a’n towlas heb let dhe’n dor, ponya ryb an ke ow mockya an conynas erel, esa ow meras in mes a’ga thell rag gweles pandr’o an kedrydn. “Sows onyon ragowgh why! Sows onyon ragowgh why!” a leverys an Goodh’or, ow qwil ges anodhans, ha gyllys o kyns ès y dhe dhesmygy gorthyp ewn ragtho. Ena y a dhalathas croffolas an eyl orth y gela. “Ass osta gocky! Prag na wrusta leverel dhodho –?” “Wèl, prag na wrusta jy y leverel –?” “Te a alsa remembra dhodho –”, hag erel, hag erel, dell yw ûsys; saw i’n prës-na re holergh o, kepar dell yw an câss pùb termyn.

Yth hevelly kenyer tra dhodho re dhâ dhe vos gwir. Ev a wandras yn tywysyk obma hag ena dres an prasow, an keow ahës, der an cosow bian, hag in pùb le ev a gafas ydhyn ow qwil neythow, flourys owth egydna, delyow ow sordya – pùptra lowen, hag ow tos in rag ha bysy. Hag in le y gonscians dh’y biga in udn whystra “gwydnîm!” in y scovarn, wàr neb fordh ny ylly ev marnas omglôwes pòr lowenek ev dhe vos an udn person diek in mesk oll an cytysans bysy-ma. Rag leverel an gwiryoneth, nyns yw an radn wella a dhegol te dhe vos ow powes dha honen martesen, adar te dhe weles oll an wesyon erel-ma ow lavurya yn freth.

Ev a gresy bos y joy colenwys hag ev ow qwandra ader dro heb towl, pàn gafas y honen ow sevel ryb ryver cowl-lenwys. Bythqweth kyns in oll y vêwnans ny welas ev ryver – an best tew gwiùs-ma, leun y gorf, esa ow resek hag ow renky, ow sêsyas taclow gans whethfyans, orth aga gasa gans wharth, rag omdhehesy wàr gowetha gwary nowyth, hag y a wre shakya aga honen frank, kyns y dhe vos kechys ha sensys arta. Nyns esa in pùb tra marnas crena ha crehyllly – golowy ha glyttra ha terlentry, rùstla ha troylly, clappya ha whethfy. Yth esa an Goodh’or in dadn hus, in dadn bystry, in dadn son. Ev a bonyas ryb an ryver kepar ha flogh bian ow ponya ryb den usy orth y huda dre bigans y storys; ha wàr an dyweth ev a esedhas yn sqwith wàr an ladn, ha’n ryver whath ow clappya dhodho, ow troyll-dherivas an gwella whedhlow i’n bës an eyl wosa y gela, whedhlow neb a veu danvenys in mes a golon an nor dhe vos recowntys wosteweth dhe’n mor, uthyk brâs y ewl.

Dell esa va a'y eseth wâr an gwels hag ow meras dres an ryver, ev a aspias, in hans i'n ladh adâl dhodho, toll tewl – nebes a-ugh amal an dowr, hag ev a dhalathas predery kepar hag in hunros, assa via hedna trigva attês ha teg rag best na via whensys a veur, hag a vynsa aneth bian ryb an awan y blêsy yn frâs, aneth a-ugh level an lîvyow ha pell dhyworth hùbbadrylsy ha doust. Kepar dell esa ev ow meras, yth hevelly dhodho bos neppÿth bian glew ow terlentry i'n cres an toll, hag ena mos mes a wel, ha terlentry arta kepar ha steren vunys. Saw scant ny ylly bos steren in tyller a'n par-na; ha mar spladn o ha mar vian, na ylly bos prëv golow. Ena, pàn esa an Goodh'or ow meras, an dra a wrug gwynkya orto, ha dre hedna y feu dysqwedhys dhe vos lagas; ha nebes ha nebes fâss bian a wrug tevy in bàn adro dhe'n lagas, kepar ha fram adro dhe byctour.

Fâss bian gell ha minvlew warnodho.

Fâss sad rônd, ha'n keth dewyn in y lagas neb a wrug tedna y avîsment i'n kensa prës.

Scovornow bian kempen ha pelour tew kepar hag owrlyn.

An Logosen Dhowr o va!

Translation © 2013 Nicholas Williams

Notes

Cornish has two distinct masculine nouns **aneth**. One means 'residence' (with plural **anedhow**). The other (with plural **anethow**) literally means 'something worth a story', so we find it both in the sense of 'wonder' and also of an 'adventure' (one that is safely past). To avoid ambiguity in practice, alternatives **anedhyans** and **anedhva** are frequently employed in the sense of 'residence'.

An nor is an isolated nasal mutation of **an dor** 'the ground'. There is no real difference in meaning; **an nor** is less common than **an dor**. The same nasal mutation occurs in **an Norvÿs** 'the Earth' that we have already met. We know that **an** and **udn** trigger sound changes in **dëdh** and **dyowl** (**an jowl**, **udn jëdh**, for example). Although here the result is **j**, not **n**, these are also usually described as instances of nasal mutation.

A-uho is a simplified alternative to more common **a-ughto**. In poetry another possibility is **ughto**, saving a syllable.

Dewyn in y lagas means 'twinkle in [his] eye'.

Though **goodh'or** (or **goodh dhor**) is a feminine noun, the translator has chosen to use **an Goodh'or**, effectively as a personal name, because the character is male.

We met the adverb **in hans** (**in hons**) in Lesson Two. It will be useful to note also **in hans** (**in hons**) **dhe** which is the corresponding preposition.

Colenwys / **cowl-lenwys** is a play on words not found in the English original.

In one place in the passage, where **a** is the dominant vowel in the surrounding words, **dha** has been employed as an alternative to regular **dhe**. The alternative form is always available, and for some speakers it is the form they usually employ. Another alternative form commonly used by some speakers is **dho**.

Gwella is another spelling of **gwelha**. It reflects the fact that many only pronounce the ‘voiceless’ **l** represented by the spelling **lh** when the **h** is itself heard as the first sound of a separate element comprised in the word: for example **gwelhe** (that is, **gwell** + suffix **he**).

Characteristic of Nicholas Williams’ style is the relatively frequent use of **in udn** with a verb-noun that is then accompanied by its own direct object or equivalent. For example, in this passage, **in udn leverel dhodho y honen** followed by quoted speech. In a less marked style one might prefer **ow** (**owth**) to **in udn** in this situation.

Kepar dell esa ev ow meras illustrates how **kepar dell** ‘just as’ may be used (like its English equivalent) in a temporal sense. Likewise **dell** ‘as’. Both **dell** and **kepar dell** may also be used in a causal sense: for example, **unverhës kepar dell on** ‘seeing as we are all agreed’.

In **Molatuw wâr glanhe gwaynten!** there are two departures from ‘regular’ Cornish. **Molatuw** reflects the actual pronunciation of underlying **mollath Duw** ‘the curse of God’. As for **glanhe**, we would expect Second State but the **g** has been maintained to alliterate expressively with **gwaynten**. Derogations from strict grammar can be very frequent in practice. Among revivalists they are unfortunately often seen as ‘mistakes’; truly fluent speakers have little patience for such pedantry.

Pùptra is the usual spelling. **Pùb tra** is an alternative suggesting that ‘everything’ comprises a number of different things. Compare **pùb onen a’n try** in *Hugh Polgreen ha’n Golghty* with **pùbonen** ‘everyone’.

Pryveth is an alternative to **pryva**. In the latter form the final **th** has been lost and the resulting final **e** has weakened to **a**. We see the same phenomenon in **dysqwa** as an alternative to **dysqweth**, and in **mena** as an alternative to **meneth**. There is also **plenteth** as an alternative to **plenta**, and **pyta** alongside **pyteth** ‘pity’. And colloquially **dygowseja** alongside **dygowsejeth**. For some words the form in final **eth** is purely theoretical, never being actually found: **cowetha** (the plural of **coweth**), **kerensa**, **mêsva** ‘inch’ and **notha** ‘nakedness’ are examples.

Remembra means ‘remember’, but **remembra dhe** is one way of saying ‘remind’. Compare **desky** ‘learn’ but **desky dhe** ‘teach’.

The verb **renky** (like masculine noun **ronk**) is used of a whole range of sounds: snore, snort, croak, gurgle. Here it is used to translate the ‘chuckling’ of the river. Contrast a person chuckling – usually expressed as **wherthyn in y vriansen**; whereas **ronk in y vriansen** means a ‘frog in [his] throat’.

Wosteweth is an alternative to **worteweth**. Likewise **woteweth**, **oteweth**.

Practys Tredhek

Exercise Thirteen

What emotions are evoked by the opening of *An Gwyns i'n Helyk*. What can you say about the way in which it achieves its effect? Start by talking / writing about the passage as much as you can in Cornish. Then you can switch to English. But then you should consider whether you might actually have been able to say it in Cornish after all.

Inflected forms of don

Don ‘carry’ (including ‘take’ by carrying) has an alternative verb-noun **deg**, and its verbal adjective is always **degys**. This verb also has a few inflected forms that occur frequently enough to be worth learning at this stage.

Present-future

deg (or **dog**)

as in **me a dheg** etc

Preterite

dug

as in **me a dhug** etc

Imperative

dog and **degowgh**

More or less exclusive to literature are subjunctive **docka** (or **doga**) as in **may tocka ev** ‘that he may / might take’, **a tocka ev** ‘if he were to take / had taken’; and conditional **doksa** as in **y toksa hy** ‘she would take / would have taken’.

Inflected forms of dry

The verb **dry** ‘bring’ is **ry** ‘give’ prefixed by **de** (contracted to **d**) meaning ‘to’. The inflected present-future forms of **dry** are therefore broadly parallel with those of **ry**, but note the different vowels in **ren ny** and **dryn ny**. The forms **dre** and **dro** correspond straightforwardly to **re** and **ro**; but there is also **doro**. So **me a dhre**, **me a dhro**, **me a dhoro** all mean ‘I’ll bring’. We saw in Lesson Seven of Book Two that imperative **dro** corresponds to **ro**; but disyllabic imperative **doroy** corresponds to **roy**.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

brows *col* mash (also **brewyon** – see Lesson Fifteen of Book Three), **cîder** *m* cider, **coffen** *f* pie, **coref du** *m* stout, **coref gell** *m* ale, **coref golow** *m* lager, **cùrry** *m* curry, **dewas jynjyber** *m* ginger ale, **dewas lymon** *m* lemonade, **dowr tobm molâss** *m* rum, **dowr tobm Wordhonek** Irish whiskey, **gwyras Rùssyan** *f* vodka, **papadùm** *m* poppadom, **pÿs** *col* peas, **rîss** *m* rice, **sawor mangô** *m* mango chutney

Distinguish **dewas jynjyber** from **coref jynjyber** ‘ginger beer’ and **gwin jynjyber** ‘ginger wine.’ You can say **rùm**, **vodka**, **wysky** instead of the longer traditional names if you prefer. We use **scav** to indicate that a drink is ‘diet’.

Practys Peswardhek

Exercise Fourteen

Your promotion has been announced, so now you are with all your colleagues in the pub after work on Friday evening to celebrate. Your assistant has kindly taken everyone’s order. But in English. You know the service will be better in this pub at least if the order is placed in Cornish. Also you want to ensure there are no slip-ups. So take what your colleague has jotted down, and do the ordering yourself.

Drinks

3 ale; 1 stout; 1 lager; 1 cider; 1 rum, diet cola, ice; 1 vodka, lemonade, ice; 1 Irish whiskey, ginger ale, no ice; 1 red wine; 2 white wine

Food

4 chicken curry, rice, poppadom, mango chutney; 3 bangers, mash, peas; 3 fish pie, peas; 2 beef pie, chips, baked beans

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

bodhar deaf, **caradôwder** *m* friendliness, **cor** *m* wax, **dagrow** *pl* tears (weeping), **ester** *col* estren oysters, **estrek** *f* oyster bed, **galarow** *pl* affliction, **hanas** *m* sigh, **hegas** heinous, **hyga** *v* cheat, **kerdh** *m* walk, **lien dorn** *m* handkerchief, **mir** *m* look, **mogh** *col* swine, **mordarow** *m* walrus (*also* bull seal), **morethak** sorrowful, **pednwydn** white-capped, **pyncha** *m* pinch, **qwit** completely, **rôsyas** *m* stroll, **scubya** *v* sweep, **spredya** *v* spread, **torth** *f* loaf

We use **prës** to mean a ‘meal’ – literally, a time (to eat). **Tru!** is a more compact way of saying **ass yw dieth!**

Verse translation

Nicholas Williams has also demonstrated how English verse can be translated into Cornish very effectively. Here is *The Walrus and the Carpenter* from his translation of *Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There* by Lewis Carroll (1871).

Ow splanna th'esa'n howl avàn
wàr an mor gans crefter poos,
hag ev ow whelas golowy
tonnow pennwynn an fros,
ha hèn o coynt rag an prës in poynt
o ogas dhe hanter-nos.

An loor, hy o pòr serry's
nag o gyllys mes a wel
an howl in termyn hanter-nos
ha'n jëdh gorfennys pell.
"Gans an howl dyswrës yw oll an ges;
ev a dalvia godhvos gwell."

Mar lëb o an mor dell ylly bos
ha porra sëgh an treth.
Cloud ny veu gwelys i'n nev avàn,
rag in kerdh oll an cloudys êth;
ny ylly bos gwelys edhen i'n air,
rag nyns esa edhen vëth.

Yth esa Mordarow ha Carpenter
ow kerdhes warbarth in nes.
Pàn welsons oll an tewas,
Y fowns y fest trist'hës.
"Splann via, a pe va," medhans y
"oll scubys qwit dhe ves!"

"A pe mowes seyth gans scubyl seyth
ow scubya gweyth ha gool,
kyns penn whe mis" medh an Mordarow
"a alsens y lanhe oll?"
"Ny'n cresa," medh an Carpenter
ha'y dhagrow a godhas fol.

An Mordarow a besys,
 "Dewgh genen, a Ester wheg.
Kerdh ha ges an treth ahës,
 a ny via an rôsyas teg?
Rag sensy agan dêwla lowr
 vëdh peswar dhyn, mar pleg."

Kyn feras orto an Estren goth,
 clôwys ny veu y lev.
An Estren goth a wynkyas
 ha shakya y benn yn crev,
dhe leverel na vynna gasa
 i'n estrekk y dyller ev.

Mès ena y teuth ow ponya freth
 peder estren yonk in bàn,
scubys gà dyllas, golhys gà fâss
 hag ass o gà skyjyow glân!
Ha coynt o henna, why a wor,
 rag treys ny's tevons màn.

Peder moy ena a's sewyas
 ha peder moy dhe wir;
ena y teuth scon bys i'n treth
 ost brâs, lowen gà mir,
ow lemmel der an ewon gwynn
 rag crambla wâr an tir.

An Mordarow ha'n Carpenter
 êth mildir in rag pò dyw,
hag i'n tor'-na wâr garrek sedha,
 lowr isel kennyver tu;
saw in nes a wortas an Ester
 gà sav pòr glor in rew.

Medh an Mordarow, "A lies tra
 kestalkya ny a res:
a scathow, skyjyow, cor sêlya,
 cawl, myterneth an bës,
usy ow pryjyon tomm an mor,
 ha skelly dhe vogh mars eus."

“Kyns dallath an cows,” medh an Ester,
“pols bian powes gwren;
dienys yw lies ahanan
ha tew on kenyer penn.”
Medh an Ser Prenn, “Na wrewgh fysky,”
ma’n grassons y ev yn fen.
Medh an Mordarow, “Torth a vara
an brâssa otham eus.
Ha nebes aysel a via splann;
a buber pynch kefrës.
Mars owgh parys, a Ester wheg,
dallath a wren an prës.”
“Na dhebrowgh ny!” medh an Ester bian,
ha trailyas glas gà lyw.
Wosa oll agas caradôwder,
Ny via ev gwrians gwyw.”
“Teg yw an nos,” medh an Mordarow;
“owgh why plêsys gans an vu?”
“Gromercy dhywgh a dhos genen.
Warbarth ny yw attës!”
An Ser Prenn yn medh yn unnyk
“Moy bara me a bës.
Dywweyth, ha te mar vodhar,
y’th erhys solabrës.”
Medh an Mordarow, “Dieth ywa
hyga an re-ma, tru!
Wosa gwil dhedhans ponya pell
ha mar uskys hegas yw.”
Ny gowsas an Ser Prenn ger vëth ma’s
“Ass yw an manyn spreadys tew!”
“Ragowgh why,” medh an Mordarow
“ow galarow oll yth yns.”
Dhyrag y lagas glëb morethak
otta, lien dorn ev a syns
ha gans hanas ha dagrow y cùntell
an Ester a’n brâssa myns.

“A Ester,” yn medh an Carpenter
“yth o bryntyn ponya men!
I’n tor’-ma gwrewgh leverel:
kerdhes tro ha tre a wren?”
Saw gorthyp vëth ny gafas,
rag debrys êns kettep penn.

Translation © 2015 Nicholas Williams

Practys Pymthek

Exercise Fifteen

An Mordarow ha’n Carpenter is a poem ostensibly for children, in the genre of ‘cautionary tales’, so it is very accessible in style while still displaying poetical features. What differences from ordinary Cornish prose can you identify?

Practys Whêtek

Exercise Sixteen

Write an email in suitable Cornish to your neighbour saying you’ll be away on dustbin day (**argh atal** ‘dustbin’) next week and asking if your neighbour would mind putting your recycling bin out for collection and taking it in again afterwards.

Recycling is **dassteusyans**. Some speakers use **eylgelghyans** instead, but this is a Cambricism: *ail* means ‘second’ in Welsh, but that is not the meaning of its cognate in Cornish – compare **eylyans** ‘alternation’, which *does* correctly reflect the sense of Cornish **eyl**.

Lesson Peswar

Lesson Four

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

cles cosy, snug, **desîradow** desirable, **establyshya** *v* establish, **etew** *m* log (for burning), **forn** *f* stove (*also* oven), **gwedrans dewblek** *m* double glazing, **gwredhek** original, **kegyn-kynyowva** *f* kitchen-diner, **keryn troncas** *f* bath tub, **leurya** *v* floor, **nas** *f* quality, feature, **nowedhy** *v* renew, update, **parleth** *m* parlour, **penty** *m* cottage, **prysk** *col* shrubs, **tobmans cresednek** *m* central heating

Practys Seytek

Exercise Seventeen

Your attention is caught by these estate agent's particulars for a cottage somewhere on the south coast of Cornwall.

An anedhyans fest desîradow-ma yw penty brâs a veyn, re beu cowl-nowedhys aberveth, ow qwitha nâsyow gwredhek. Yma va ow comprehendya rom esedha gans forn etewy ha vu spladn dres an gwelyow dhe'n mor, parleth cles (a vëdh gwyw dhe sodhva py studhva), kegyn-kynyowva modern gans barr hawnsel ha daffar kegy tredanek, chif-chambour efan y vynes (kefrës gans vu bys i'n mor) gans cawas hag attësva *en suite*, dyw jambour aral, golghva gans keryn troncas, attësva dhyblans, spâs (leuries) i'n to, tobmans cresednek gass, gwedrans dewblek in pùb le, lowarth dynyak yw gwels gans prysk establyshys yn tâ. Tîtel franklyn.

Write estate agent's particulars for a property you might like to buy in Cornwall. Assume you have won the lottery for whatever sum you require. One can dream!

'Leasehold title' would be **perhenogeth dre brÿsles** (literally 'ownership through lease'). An 'estate agent' is **mainor treven**. 'Particulars' are **manylyon**.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

ambos *m* bargain (*also* condition), **ancresadow** unbelievable, **anowy** *v* kindle, light, **ascendya** *v* ascend, go up, **assaultya** *v* attack, **brall** *m* dent, **bysmêr** *m* scandal, **cala** *col* straw, **conery** *v* rage, **cronkya** *v* beat, **cùssya** *v* curse, **dalhe** *v* blind, **dygabester** reckless, **dylês** uninteresting, **dystyr** meaningless, **egerel** *f* opener, **frank** *m* franc, **gladn** *f* bank (of river), **goly** *m* wound, **gorlywans** *m* exaggeration, **gortheby** *v* correspond (to something), **gweljow** *m* (pair of) scissors, **hacter** *m* ugliness, **hanafer** *m* hamper, **hanaja** *v* sigh, **hig** *m* hook, **kelyllyk** *m* & *f* pocket knife, **kildedna** *v* withdraw,

lîsak muddy, **lowenhe** *v* cheer up, **lysten** *f* band(age), **molethy** *v* curse, **mortholya** *v* hammer, **mynsonieth** *f* geometry, **pedrak** square (also masculine noun), **pigus** exciting, **reqwîrya** *v* require, **scrynk** *m* grimace, **sedhy** *v* sink, **stranj** (also **astranj**) strange, **stras** *m* bottom (interior of boat), **Swystir** (also **Pow Swyts**) Switzerland, **sym** *m* monkey, **tart** *m* tart, **telly** *v* make a hole in, **toll** *m* hole, **tredden** *m* trio, **tristans** *m* sadness, **troos'hës** *m* foot (measure), **ûncoth** outlandish, **ûnyvers** *m* universe, **yowynkneth** *m* youth

More anecdotal story-telling

Here is a tragic tale of a picnic while boating on the River Thames. It comes from *Tredden in Scath* – that is, *Three Men in a Boat* – by Jerome K. Jerome (1889), as translated by Nicholas Williams.

... ny a dednas an scath yn fast bys in tyller nebes in dadn Enys an Symas, le may whrussyn ny tedna bys i'n ladn rag debry agan ly. Ny a dhetermyas debry an bowyn yêyn, hag ena ny a dhyscudhas fatell wrussyn ny ankevy dhe dhry kedhow vëth genen. Yth hevel dhybm nag o kebmys otham a gedhow bythqweth in oll ow bêwnans. Dre vrâs nyns eus kedhow worth ow flêsyas, saw i'n termyn-na me a vynsa ry ragtho tra vëth in oll an bës.

Ny worama pes bës eus i'n ûnyvers, saw den vëth a wrella dry dhybm loas a gedhow i'n prës-na a alsa aga hafos kettep onen. Yth esof ow tevy dygabester indella pàn vo otham dhybm a neb tra na allama cafos.

Harrys inwedh a leverys y whre va ry bësow rag kedhow. Rial dra via mar teffa nebonen dos dhyn i'n prës-na ha cana kedhow ganso; ev a via rych lowr rag an remnant a'y dhedhyow.

Saw ny worama! Dre lycklod me ha Harrys kefrës a vensa kildedna dhyworth an ambos, wosa ny dhe gafos an kedhow. Yma den ow promyssya re in termyn a otham brâs, saw pàn vo va ow meras orth an dra moy adhewedhes, ev a wel nag yw valew an dra reqwîrys ow cortheby dhe'n ambos. Me a glôwas den unweyth, pàn esa ev owth ascendya meneth in Swystir, ow leverel y whre va ry an bës yn tien rag gwedren a goref. Ha pàn dheuth ev dhe grow bian may fedha coref gwerthys, ev a sordyas kedrydn, dre rêson y feu res dhodho tyly pyp frank rag botel a Bass. Ev a leverys an negys dhe vos bysmêr brâs, hag ev a screfas lyther dhe'n *Times* adro dhodho.

An fowt a gedhow a dhros tristans wâr an scath. Ny a dhebras agan kig bowyn heb leverel ger vëth. Yth hevelly agan bêwnans dhe vos dystyr ha dylês. Ny a remembras dedhyow agan yowynkneth ha hanaja. Ny a veu nebes lowenhës bytegyns gans an tart avallow, ha pàn dednas Jory cana pînaval in mes dhyworth goles an hanafer, ha'y rolya aberth in cres an scath, ny a gresy bos porpos dhe'n bêwnans wosa pùptra.

Yth eson ny oll agan try ow cara pînaval yn frâs. Ny a veras orth an pyctour wâr an cana, ha predery a'n sùgan. Ny a vinwharhas an eyl orth y gela, ha Harrys a wrug parusy lo.

Ena ny a whelas an gollel rag egery an cana. Ny a drailyas pùpträ in mes a'n hanafer. Ny a sarchyas an seghyer. Ny a dednas in bàn estylednow stras an scath. Ny a gemeras pùpträ in mes wâr an ladn ha'y shakya. Ny veu kefys egerel vëth.

I'n eur-na Harrys a assayas y egery gans kelyllyk, ha terry an gollel ha trehy y honen yn town. Jory a drias gweljow, ha'n gweljow a labmas in bàn ha namna wrussons y dhalhe. Pàn esons ow corra lysten adro dh'aga goly, me a whelas telly an cana gans pedn lybm an scath-hig, ha'n scath-hig a slynkyas ha'm tedna in mes inter scath ha gladn aberth in dew droos'hës a dhowr lîsak, ha'n cana a rolyas adro heb bos shyndys, ha terry hanaf tê.

Ena ny oll a sorras. Ny a gemeras an cana in mes wâr an ladn ha Harrys êth in bàn bys in gwel ha cafos men brâs lybm, ha me a dhewhelys dhe'n scath ha don an wern in mes anedhy. Jory a sensys an cana ha Harrys a sensys an tu lybm a'y ven. Me a gemeras an wern ha'y lyftya uhel i'n air, ha cùntell oll ow nerth ha dry dhe'n dor.

Hot cala Jory a selwys y vëwnans an jëdh-na. Yma va ow qwetha an hot lebmyn (remnant an hot in gwir) ha gordhuwher gwâv, pàn vo anowys an pîbow, ha'n vebyon ow terivas whedhlow ancresadow adro dhe'n perylyow a wrussons dos dredhans, yma Jory ow kemeres an hot dhe'n dor hag orth y dhysqwedhes adro, ha'n whedhel pigus yw derivys anowyth, ha'n gorlywans ow tevy kenyer termyn.

Harrys a scappyas heb tra vëth moy ès goly scav.

Wosa hedna me a gemeras an cana genama ow honen, ha'y vortholya gans an wern, erna veuma sqwith, ûsys ha clâv i'm colon. Ena Harrys a'n assayas.

Ny a'n cronkyas plat; ny a'n cronkyas pedrak. Ny a wrug y weskel bys in pùb form aswonys dhe'n vynsonieth – saw ny yllyn gwil toll ino. Ena Jory a'n assaultyas ha'y gnoukya dhe shâp mar goynt, mar stranj ha mar ùncoth y hacter, may kemeras own ha tôwlel an wern in kerdh. Ena ny oll a esedhas adro dhodho wâr an gwels ha meras orto.

Yth esa udn brall brâs dres top an cana o kepar ha scrynk leun ges, ha hedna a wrug dhyn conery mar vrâs, may codhas Harrys wâr an dra, y sësya ha'y dôwlel abell aberth in cres an ryver. Ha'n cana a wrug sedhy kepar dell esen ny worth y gùssya ha'y volethy. Ny a ascendyas i'n scath ha revya dhyworth an tyller-na, ha ny wrussyn stoppya erna dheuthon ny dhe Maidenhead.

Translation © 2014 Nicholas Williams

Notes

In **mar teffa nebonen dos** we are missing the expected **ha** before **dos**. It has been omitted on stylistic grounds in view of the following **ha cana** (where **cana** is *not* a verb-noun like **dos**, but the ordinary noun meaning ‘can, tin’).

Sarchya may mean either ‘search for something’ or ‘search something’.

The verbal adjective **ûsys** can mean ‘accustomed, customary’, ‘used, employed’ or ‘used up, exhausted’. In this passage we encounter the third meaning.

There are several instances in this passage of **vêth** meaning ‘any’ in an affirmative sentence. When no negative is involved Cornish is generally content to employ **neb** to mean either ‘some’ or ‘any’ as the context requires. Using **vêth** instead is more forceful, corresponding to English ‘any at all’.

Practys Êtek

Exercise Eighteen

In *Three Men in a Boat* how does the narrator go about making his anecdote an entertaining one? Answer in Cornish. Here are a few words that might be useful.

bÿsfel worldly wise, **empathy** *m* empathy, **geseth** *m* irony, **gorlywa** *v* exaggerate, **gorthter** *m* stubbornness, **ha’y das** *m* tongue in cheek, **hûmour** *m* humour, **kyfya** *v* confide in, **perseverens** *m* perseverance, **redyor** *m* reader, **wharthus** ridiculous, **whedhlor** *m* narrator

Unaffected stem vowels in the inflected preterite tense

In Lesson Eight of Book Two we first learned that verbs which have a vowel in their verb-noun that has undergone affection restore the original vowel of the stem in the form of the inflected preterite ending in **as**. It will be useful to have a comprehensive checklist of these verbs.

STEM VOWEL A

dallath ‘begin’ and **dybarth** ‘separate, depart’ have alternative verb-noun forms **dyberth** and **dalleth** with vowels that have undergone affection, but the preterites are always **dybarthas** and **dalathas**

lebmel ‘jump’, **leverel** ‘say’, **sevel** ‘stand’ restore the original vowel in their alternative preterite forms **labmas**, **lavaras**, **savas**

pesky ‘feed’, preterite **pascas**

wherthyn ‘laugh’, preterite **wharthas**; the same applies to compounds **folwherthyn** ‘giggle’, **gwenwherthyn** ‘grin’, **minwherthyn** ‘smile’

STEM VOWEL O

ankevy 'forget', preterite **ancovas**

cregy 'hang', preterite **crogas**

dasserhy 'rise from the dead', preterite **dassorhas**

dedhwy 'lay eggs', preterite **dodhwas**

egery 'open', preterite **egoras**

kegy 'cook', preterite **cogas**

kelly 'lose, miss', preterite **collas**

kelmy 'tie', preterite **colmas**

kesky 'admonish', preterite **coscas**

lenky 'swallow', preterite **loncas**

lesky 'burn', preterite **loscas**

megy 'smoke, stifle', preterite **mogas**

pedry 'rot', preterite **podras**

perthy 'bear', preterite **porthas**; the same applies to compounds **omberthy** 'balance (oneself)' and **treusperthy** 'transfer', but **treusperthas** is also found

prevy 'try (test), prove', preterite **provas**

renky 'snore etc', preterite **roncas**

seny 'sound, play (music etc)', preterite **sonas**; the same applies to compound **dasseny** 'echo'

serry 'anger', preterite **sorras**

telly 'perforate', preterite **tollas**

terry 'break', preterite **torras**; the same applies to compound **goderry** 'interrupt (something)'

trehy 'cut', preterite **trohas**

Dasserghyans is a very important noun for all involved with the Cornish language. As well as meaning 'resurrection' it is also the Cornish name for the 'Revival'.

Note that **oy** (as *wy*) 'egg' is already part of verb **dedhwy**. If we wish to say 'lay one egg, two eggs, etc', that is **dedhwy unweyth, dywweyth**, etc.

Occasionally you may encounter a verb that usually has preterite ending **as** employed with **ys** instead: **govydnys** in place of **govydnas** for example.

And it is important to realize that some verbs with affection in the verb-noun *retain* this affection in *all* forms of the preterite. For example, **erhy** 'order', preterite **erhys**.

Other relatively common preterites of this type are **derevys** (**derevel**), **fyllys** (**fylllel**), **gweskys** (**gweskel**), **tewys** (**tewel**), **tylys** (**tyly**). As already noted, **lebmel**, **leverel**, **sevel** can jump in either direction. You will find these verbs in the broader checklist in Lesson Nine of all the most important verbs that employ preterite ending **ys** instead of ending **as**.

Practys Nawnjek

Exercise Nineteen

Change each of the following into the inflected I-form. And translate. For example, **A'n provas ev?** will become **A'n prevys vy?** Meaning 'Did I prove it?' As we are dealing here with I-forms, any stem vowel that is affected in the verb-noun will stay affected. If you are unsure about that, look back at Lesson One of Book Three for the affection pattern, there illustrated with the preterite tense of **dallath**.

Ny roncas hy. Ny vogas ev. A'n trohas hy? A's loscas ev? A dhodhwas hy?

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

basket *m* basket, **beler** *col* cress, **cawghwas** *m* mean-spirited fellow, **cay** *m* quay, jetty (*also* railway platform), **cùcùmmysyk** *m* gherkin, **dygelmy** *v* untie, **gwydyla** *v* wriggle, **helygweyth** *m* wicker, **herdhya** *v* push, shove, **letys** *col* lettuce, **limaval** *m* lime (fruit), **pottys** potted, **pyckla** *v* pickle, **pyth** stingy, mean, **yeryk** *f* chick(en)

Practys Ugans

Exercise Twenty

The Wind in the Willows recounts another boating picnic. The Water Rat welcomes his new friend Mole to join him.

"Gorta pols dhana!" yn medh an Logosen.

Ev a worras pedn an lovan dre vysow in y gay bian ha crambla in y doll avàn, ha wosa termyn cot ev a dhysqwedhas arta ow trebuchya in dàn basket tew a helygweyth.

"Herdh hedna in dadn dha dreys," yn medh ev dhe'n Goodh'or orth y hedhes dhodho an scath ahës. Ena ev a dhygolmas an lovan ha dallath revya arta.

"Pandr'eus inho?" a wovydnas an Goodh'or ow qwydyla rag ewn ewl.

"Yma yeryk yêyn inho," a worthebys an Logosen yn cot, "tavasyêynhàm-yêynkigbowynyêyncùcùmmysygowpycklysletysrolyowfrynkekbreghtanowbelerkig pottysdewasjynjyberdewaslimavaldowrsôda—"

"Ô, stop, stop!" a grias an Goodh'or in y joy. "Hèm yw re!"

“Esta ow predery hedna in gwir?” a wovyd nas an Logosen yn sad. “Nyns yw hedna saw an pëth a wrama kemeres genef pùpprës wàr an viajys bian-ma; hag yma an bestas erel pùpprës ow leverel me dhe vos cawghwas pyth usy owth erbysy re veur.”

Translation © 2013 Nicholas Williams

Now make out a list of things in Cornish that you would pack in *your* ideal picnic hamper. Don't forget the mustard and a tin opener!

Notes

In the passage about the Water Rat's picnic basket we find **in dàn basket** instead of **in dadn vasket**. All our evidence shows that historical Cornish was more flexible in matters of grammar and vocabulary than the prescriptions we generally find in modern grammars and coursebooks. But strict rules can still be set aside for good reason. In this particular case, b-alliteration in **trebuchya** and **basket** has been assured, subliminally enhancing our sense that the hamper is **begh brâs**, a big burden.

For variant **inho** alongside **ino** compare regular **inhy** with feminine reference.

The hamper's contents in Cornish differ slightly from those of the original. In the English text we find ginger beer and lemonade, which in Cornish would be **coref jynjyber** and **dewas lymon**.

Practys Onen warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty One

Write an email in suitable Cornish to your neighbour explaining that a builder is coming next Tuesday to repair the stone wall (which you own 100%) between your two properties, and asking that the builder be able to access the wall from your neighbour's side as well as from your own so he can complete the job properly. You are particularly concerned to have the ivy (**idhyow**) removed on the neighbour's side, which is partly to blame for the damage.

Lesson Pymp

Lesson Five

*Constructions **yw genef** summarized and contrasted*

We saw in Book One how **dâ yw genef** means ‘I like’ and **gwell yw genef** means ‘I prefer’, contrasting with **gwell yw dhybm** which means ‘it is better for me’. Demelsa said **drog genef** to her Head Teacher in Book Two, meaning ‘I’m sorry’ (apologizing); **drog yw genef** may also mean ‘I don’t like’. Likewise we can say **poos yw genef gwil neppëth** ‘I am reluctant to do something’.

With nouns we generally prefer to employ the ‘long’ forms of **bos** with preposition **dhe**. So we say **yma dowt dhybm** ‘I doubt’, **yma edrek dhybm** ‘I regret’, **yma marth dhybm** ‘I’m astonished’, **yma own dhybm** ‘I’m afraid’, **yma sehes dhybm** ‘I’m thirsty’, **yma trest dhybm** ‘I trust’, **yma whans dhybm** ‘I desire’. There are also the expressions **yma govenek dhybm** ‘I hope’ and **yma otham dhybm** ‘I need’. When these two are used with a verb-noun there is rarely any intervening preposition: the verb-noun is considered to be ‘in apposition’ to the hope or the need.

It is possible to employ forms of **y’m beus** as an alternative to the long form of **bos** with preposition **dhe**. So for example **y’m beus govenek** or **me a’m beus govenek** might be substituted for **yma govenek dhybm**. With **marth**, **meth** and **own** we can also use **kemeres**; for example, **na gebmer own** ‘don’t be afraid’.

A few nouns may be found with an **yw genef** construction – that is, employed (in this context) as if they were adjectives. The nouns in question are **bern**, **cas** ‘hatred’, **edrek**, **màl**, **marth**, **meth**. So **bern yw genef** means ‘I care about’ and **cas yw genef** means ‘I detest’; while **yma marth dhybm**, **marth a’m beus**, and **marth yw genef** are interchangeable – it is purely a matter of style.

Màl yw genef is a stronger alternative to **my a garsa**, and it often has a sense of ‘looking forward’ to doing something. **Gans màl** means ‘eagerly’.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

Lesard The Lizard, **Porth Du** Poldhu Cove, **sket** straightaway, **terras m** terrace

Conversational Cornish

While you may increasingly be drawn to good writing in Cornish as you gain confidence in the language, you should not neglect your conversation skills. Whatever

your own spoken register, you must be able to recognize a broad range of spoken idiom, so you can engage with as many people as possible.

Here is a conversation to get you in the mood.

Bertyl	My yw syger sqwith.
Joana	Me awedh.
Bertyl	Pandr'ylynn ny gul?
Joana	Nor'vy màn. Bùs me venja mos neb le.
Bertyl	Py le?
Joana	Nag oma sur. Me wor whans dhèm drîvya neb teller.
Bertyl	Bargynnys! Gas ny dhe rôsya i'n carr.
Joana	Sur! Sket! Ple fednyn ny mos?
Bertyl	Martesen dhe'n mor?
Joana	Fra na? Lesard pàr hap?
Bertyl	Otta tybyans dâ. Hyllyn mos dhe'n âls in Porth Du.
Joana	Devry! Me ell nejya i'n mor. Oja hedna, perna vytel i'n shoppa warn treth.
Bertyl	Pò gwell vÿdh debry in Eglos Melan?
Joana	Mar kell'ny sedha wàr neb terras.
Bertyl	Lyckly bos êsy lowr.
Joana	Pana dermyn dallath vorr?
Bertyl	Mos heb let. Penn deg mynysen – vedhys parys?
Joana	Certan! Otham vëth ma's gwysca bykîny dadn bows vy.
Bertyl	Otham kefrÿs a dowellow an treth.
Joana	Ha calj dehen howl.
Bertyl	Dog dha hot cala brâs.
Joana	Kevys ew pùptra oll. Deus! Màl genam yn tien.

Bargydnys (literally 'bargained') is a colloquial way of saying 'agreed'.

Phrases for conversation

Here are some expressions that are often useful in the flow of conversation.

dèr dyba' I suppose	gwir glân quite right
dèr hevel dhèm I think	ha ny o'cowsa by the way
dèr wodher of course	lawl dèr rug vy kyns as I've said before
dowt vëth no doubt	nag ew gwir poran not exactly
dr'ew apert obviously	nag ew marth no wonder
dr'ew da wetyas I expect	neb gradh up to a point
er y wu unfortunately	pandra venta lawl? what do you mean?
flows ha whedhlow rubbish	th'ew govenek vy I hope [so]

ges a reta you're joking
ges vèth seriously

wàr dha gàrn steady on
wosta? you know

Practys Dew warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Two

Make up a conversation between Bertyl and Joana that employs as many of the above phrases as you can manage. The phrases have been given in a very colloquial register, as they might be said by Joana. Some of them will need to be adapted, to the extent they are used by Bertyl.

More about inflected preterites: the you-singular form

Exercise Nineteen illustrated how the I-forms of the inflected preterite tense retain any affected vowel. This is also the case for the you-singular forms. But here there is also the challenge of incorporating **s** before the ending. This is frequently straightforward, as in **a dhaletsys jy?** 'have you begun?' But we must also note some special cases.

If the verb stem already ends in single **s**, then unless that **s** is preceded by a diphthong we add a further **s** (making a voiceless **ss** sound in speech). So we say, for example, **a'n compossys jy?** 'did you straighten it?' but **a gôwsys jy?** 'did you speak?' If the verb stem ends in **s** followed by another consonant, this consonant is deleted before we add any further **s**. So we say, for example, **a'n dessys jy?** 'did you learn it?' In Lesson One of Book Three we noted the loss of **r** in **debry**, so we have **a'n depsys jy?** 'did you eat it' (along with regular devoicing of the consonant preceding the inserted **s**); and the loss of **y** in **ponya**, so we have **a bonsys dy?** 'did you run there?' An **l** or **n** will disappear in the same circumstances. So we say, for example, **a'n tropsys jy?** 'did you bother him?', **a'n lymsys jy?** 'did you paint it?' (**lymna** 'paint'). But **delyfrya** (with its variants **delyfra** and **delyvra**) is irregular: we say **a'n delyrfsys jy?** 'did you deliver it?' We can note that **w** is written but not pronounced in a form such as **a'n gelwsys jy?** 'did you call him?' Finally, we should learn that an **e** is inserted when the verb stem ends in three consonants, as in **ny wystelsys pùb fordh** 'you didn't hedge your bets' (**gwystla** 'wager'). The verb stem of **dampnya** ends in four consonants. But **y** disappears as usual (**dampna** is anyway an alternative verb-noun), so we are left with three, to yield **a'n dempensys?** 'did you condemn it?'

Practys Try warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Three

Convert the following preterite forms made with auxiliary **gwil** to the inflected preterite tense of the relevant verb in each case. Remember that with an inflected preterite we employ infixed pronouns.

A wrusta hy aswon? Ny wrusta aga gweles. A wrussys y dôwllel? A wrusta posa worto? Ny wrusta medra strait ('aim straight'). A ny wrusta whythra an dra? A wrussys y lenwel. Ny wrusta cùsca. Ny wrussys whystra. A ny wrusta entra?

*More revision of **bos***

We had the opportunity in Exercise One to revise six tenses of **bos**. Two more tenses are the future and the conditional.

The complete future tense of **bos** (which is also used optionally for timeless statements instead of a present tense) can be revised from Lesson Three of Book Two, though a **vëdh** was already introduced in Book One.

It will be convenient to remind yourself about the imperatives **bëdh** and **bedhowgh** at the same time, since these are identical to forms of the future tense.

The conditional tense of **bos** means 'would be', but it is *only* used when a sentence has conditional meaning. The tense of **bos** that means 'would be' in the sense 'was going to be' (future in the past) is the habitual imperfect tense. (There is no special idea of 'habitualness' when it is used in this way.) The conditional tense of **bos** can be revised from Lesson Seven of Book Three.

Practys Peswar warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Four

How would you say the following in Cornish? Use tenses of **bos** wherever possible; use **fatell** to mean 'that'.

Poldhu beach is always a good place for sunbathing and swimming. Today it will be full of people sunbathing and swimming. But Bertyl said that the beach would be very hot today. Joana agreed that Mullion would be a better place for lunch if they could sit on a terrace somewhere. Be cautious, both of you, about strong sun!

*Quasi-verb **pew** 'possess, own'*

This is a contraction of old Cornish **py yw* which meant 'to whom is'. We may replace **a'n jeves** and **a's teves** in affirmative statements and relative clauses with **a bew** when the meaning is 'possess' or 'own'; but not when the sense is closer to 'acquire' or 'get'. This **a bew** can take an infixed pronoun as its *direct* object, so **a'n pew** for instance will mean '[who] possesses / owns it' (referring to a masculine noun) and **a's pew** will mean '[who] possess(es) / own(s) it' (referring to a feminine noun) or '[who] possess(es) / own(s) them'. We can likewise employ interrogative **a bew?** and negative **ny / na bew**.

Just as quasi-verb **a res** ‘have to’ (formed from **res** ‘necessity’) makes an imperfect **a resa** ‘had to’, **a bew** makes an imperfect **a bewa** ‘possessed / owned’, which works in the same way as **a bew**.

Practys Pymp warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Five

Express these sentences using forms of **pew** instead of forms of **y'm beus**.

Ow henderow a'n jeves margh. Ow dama wydn a's teva cath. Dha genderow – a'n jeves cath? Dha dhama wydn ny's teva margh. Pyw yw an den a'n jeves margh?

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words. A lot of them. We are about to explore (in Cornish) the first chapter of one of the great novels of world literature. Reading the very best literature is the best way to gain a powerful vocabulary of your own.

abûsyans *m* abuse, **afîna** *v* refine (*also* decorate), **alena** from there, **anathves** immature, **anawel** *f* storm, **anperfeth** imperfect, **anyagh** unhealthy, **anyen** *f* instinct, **Arctek** Arctic, **arhow** *pl* treasury, **asper** harsh, **asperyta** *m* harshness, **aswonvos** *m* consciousness, **attendyans** *m* attention, **balad** *m* ballad, **bedha** *v* dare, **beggya** *v* beg, **bejeth** *m* face, **brawagh** *m* terror, **Breten Veur** Britain, **bû** boo, **cader vrehek** *f* armchair, **câken** *f* cake, **calmynjy** *m* calm, **camhensek** wicked, **cledhek** clumsy, awkward, **clehy** *m* ice, **company** *m* company, **corflan** *f* churchyard, **coton** *m* cotton, **covva** *f* hiding-place, **cowethasek** sociable (*also* social), **creatur** *m* creature, **criv** raw, **crobm** numb (*also* bent), **crog** *f* gallows, **cruel** cruel, **cruny** *v* accumulate, **crygh** *m* frill, **dall** blind, **denledhyas** *m* murderer, **deraglans** *m* invective, chiding, **despît** *m* insult, **devera goos** bleed, **draggya** *v* drag, **dydhel** leafless, **dydhyweth** unending, **dyflas** distasteful, nasty, **dygoweth** solitary, **dyowles** *f* she-devil, **dysawor** unsavoury, **dyscler** dim, **dyspêr** *m* despair, **dyspûtya** *v* dispute, **dywodhaf** intolerable, **dywoskes** bleak, **emôcyon** *m* emotion, **emprour** *m* emperor, **Enesow Heleth** The Hebrides, **esedhva** *f* seat, **falja** *v* split, **fara** *m* conduct, **floghva** *f* nursery, **forsâkya** *v* forsake, abandon, **frêga** *v* shred, **fuglien** *m* fiction, **gal** *m* villain, ‘rat’, **ganow** *m* mouth, **glesyn** *m* lawn, **godros** *v* threaten, **gorhal** *m* ship, **grugys** *m* zone (*also* belt), **gwalha** *v* glut, **gwedrek** glassy, **henwhedhel** *m* legend, **hevelepter** *m* similarity, **hûmblya** *v* humble, **idnyal** wild, rugged, **i'n contrary part** on the contrary, **intendya** *v* intend, **keles** *v* conceal, **kemerer** *with* take care, **kerne** *m* horned, **kevrînek** mysterious (*also* secret), **keynvor** *m* ocean, **kigek** fleshy, **kilgans** *m* crescent, **kynyewel** *v* dine, **lâss** *m* lace, **levna** *v* iron, **liesplek** multiple, **loven** *f* couch, sofa, **mabmyk** *f* mum(my), mamma, **madama** *f* madam, **mageres** *f* nurse (of children), **menow'hy** *v* frequent, **menscrif** *m* inscription (on stone), **mênyn** *m* meaning, **morrep** *m* coast(line), **muskegy** *v* madden, **mûtya** *v* mope, sulk, **myrgh** *f* girl, **myrour** *m* mirror, **naturek** natural, **nerv** *m* nerve, **north** *m* north (*also* adjective), **offendya** *v* offend, **ola** *v* cry, weep, **omassaya** *v* exercise,

omberthy *v* balance (oneself), **padnweyth** *m* textiles, drapery, **passyon** *m* passion, **penarth** *f* promontory, **penrîn** *m* cape, naze, **pentir** *m* headland, **pleg** *m* fold, **plynchya** *v* flinch (*also* wince), **presens** *m* presence, **prysklowek** *f* shrubbery, **pùnyshya** *v* punish, **pystyga** *v* injure, **pystyk** *m* injury, **qwarel** *m* pane, **ragleverys** (*afore*)said, **redyans** *m* reading, **Rom** Rome, **scolkyores** *f* female sneak, **scolvaw** *m* schoolboy, **scolvêster** *m* schoolmaster, **scruthus** horrible, **sensa** *v* sense, feel, **sentement** *m* sentiment, **serhoges** *f* female dependant, **servysy** *pl* servants, **sherp** sharp (*often* figuratively), **skeusek** shadowy, **soth** *m* south (*also* adjective), **sowthanas** *v* bewilder, **stair** *m* stair, **striik** fast, prompt, **sùffrans** *m* suffering, **tardh** *m* burst, **tarosvan** *m* phantom, **tewedhak** weather-beaten, **tormentya** *v* torment, bully, **treys crowsys** cross-legged, **Türk** *m* Turk, **tydn** painful (*also* tight), **udnyk** solitary (*also* unique), **uja** *v* howl, **ùttra** *v* utter, **wàr verr lavarow** in short, in a word, **yêth plain** *f* prose, **yey** *m* ice, **yêynder** *m* cold, **yùrl** *m* earl

Cansvledhen is an alternative form of **cansbledhen**.

The verb-noun **dyffres** is employed as an ordinary masculine noun meaning ‘protection’.

We may use **kyns ès** in the sense ‘rather than’ as well as ‘before’.

Plural **lyfryow** has alternative forms **lyfrow** and **lyvrow**.

Mes a fordh means ‘astray’. It forms a prepositional phrase **mes a fordh a** ‘out of the way of’.

Nebonen a wrug ûsya and **nebonen a ûsyas** followed by a verb-noun are ways of saying ‘someone was accustomed’ to do(ing) something.

Wàr an dallath ‘at first’ is an alternative to more common **(w)orth an dallath** and **wostallath**.

Psychological intensity in fiction

An novel *Jane Eyre* gans Charlotte Brontë (1847) yw whêldro in fuglien an yêth plain. Ot an kensa chaptra. Oll an lyver re beu trailys dhe Gernowek gans Nicholas Williams.

Nyns esa chauns vÿth a gerdhes an jêdh-na. In gwir ny re beu ow qwandra i’n brysklowek dhydel dres our i’n myttyn; saw warlergh kydneyow (pàn na’s teva hy company, Mêtres Reed a wre kynyewel yn avarr) gwyns yêyn an gwâv a dhros ganso cloudys mar dewl, ha glaw mar lybm, na ylly bos qwestyon a omassaya wàr ves.

Pës dâ en vy adro dhe hedna: bythqweth ny wrug kerdhow hir ow flêsyas, spessly dohajêdh yêyn: uthyk genef o dos tre i’n tewlwolow criv, crobm ow besias ha’m

treys, ow holon trist'hës dre dheraglans Bessie agan mageres, ha hùmblys der an aswonvos a'm bos gwadnha i'm corf ès Elîza, Jowan ha Georgiana Reed.

Yth o an flehes ragleverys, Elîza, Jowan ha Georgiana, cùntellys adro dh'aga mabmyk i'n parleth efan: yth esa hy ow crowedha wàr loven ryb an tan, ha gans hy flehes meurgherys in hy herhyn (nag esa naneyl owth omlath nag owth ola i'n prÿs-na) hy a hevelly lowen yn tien. Hy a'm degeas in mes a'n bùsh-na in udn leverel "Drog yw genef dha sensy abell dhywortans; saw erna wryllyf clôwes dhyworth Bessie, hag erna yllyf dyscudha dhyworth dùstuny ow lagasow ow honen, te dhe vos ow whelas yn freth dhe dhysqwedhes gnas moy cowethasek ha wordhy a vyrgh vian, manerow moy jolyf ha dynyak – wàr verr lavarow, neb tra scaffa, moy gwiryon ha naturek – res yw dhybm dha dhegea in mes a'n gwiryow intendys yn udnyk rag flehes contentys ha lowen."

"Pandra lever Bessie dhe vos gwrÿs genef?" me a wovydnas.

"Jane, ny garaf pobel argya pò falja blew; ha wàr neb cor yma neppÿth dyflas ow longya dhe vyrgh vian ow tyspÿtya indelha gans pobel cotha agessy hy honen. Bÿdh esedhys in neb tyller; hag erna vy parys dhe gôwsel geryow plesont, gwra tewel."

Yth esa rom hawnsel ryb an rom esedha ha me a slynkyas ajy ino. Ena yth esa lyverva; heb let me a gafas lyver inhy, ha me ow kemeres with y fedha leun a byctours. Me a ascendyas bys in esedhva an fenester; in udn gùntell ow threys in dadnof, me a esedhas treys crowsys kepar ha Tùrk; warlergh tedna an groglen a goton rudh tew ogas dhe dhegës yn tien, yth en vy kildednys dywweyth.

Adhyhow dhybm yth esa plegow a badnweyth cogh ow tegea ow golok; aglêdh yth esa qwarels cler a weder, hag y worth ow gwetha rag an jorna trist a vis Du, saw heb y geles orthyf. Traweythyow pàn esen ow trailya folednow ow lyver, me a whythras semlant a'n dohajêdh yêyn-na. Abell ny welyn tra vÿth ma's nywl ha cloudys gwydn; moy ogas yth esa glesyn glêb ha prysk tewedhak, ha glaw ow scubya in kerdh yn whyls dhyrag gwyns trist ha hir.

Me a dhewhellys dhe'm lyver: *Istory a Ydhyn Breten Veur* gans Tobmas Bewick; dre vrâs nyns o bern dhybm an text pryntys, saw i'n raglavar yth esa nebes folednow na yllyn vy, kynth en vy flogh, heb aga merkya. An re-na o an folednow ow côwsel a drigva ÿdhyn an mor; an "carygy ha'n penarthow idnyal" mayth esa tregys an ÿdhyn; morrep Norgagh, gans oll y enesow dhyworth an tyller pelha dhe'n soth, an Lyndenes pò Penrîn, bys in Pentir an North –

"May ma Keynvor an North in troyllyow brâs
Ow pryjyon 'dro dhe'n enesow noth ha trist
A Thûlê pelha; hag ow qweskel ma pùpprÿs
anawel Heleth tardhow Mor a West."

Ny yllyn heb merkya naneyl an derivas ow tùchya âlsyow dyfeth Laplond, Sybêrya, Spysbergen, Nova Zemlya, Îslond, Grênlond, gans “hës dydhyweth an Grugys Arctek, ha’n tiryow forsâkys-na a spâss dywoskes – an arhow-na a rew hag a ergh, mayth yw gwelyow tew a glehy, crunys warbarth dres cansvledhydnyow a wâv, gwrÿs menydhyyow wâr venydhyyow a yey gwedrek, oll adro dhe Bedn Êhel an North, hag y owth encressya liesplek asperyta an yênyder dywodhaf.” A’n tyleryow marow-gwydn me a formyas ow thybyans ow honen: skeusek, avell oll an prederow hanter-convedhys usy ow neyja yn tewl der empydnyon an flehes, saw coynt ha marthys bytegyens. Yth o an geryow-ma in dallath an lyver kelmys gans an pyctours in folednow wâr aga lergh, hag yth esen ow ry mênyng dhe’n garrek udnyk ow sevel in bàn in mor a dodnow ewon; dhe’n scath terrys ha hy gesys wâr âls idnyal; dhe’n loor scruthus yêyn ow meras dre gloudys frêgys orth gorhal trogh ow sedhy i’n very tor’-na.

Ny worama pana sentement esa ow menow’hy an gorflan gosel dhygoweth gans an men bedh ha menscrif warnodho; hy dyw wedhen, hy gorwel isel ha fos trogh adro dhedhy; ha’n kilgans nowyth derevys in udn dheclarya an termyn dhe vos gordhuwher.

An dhew worhal in calmynjy wâr dhowr syger, me a’s cresys dhe vos tarosvanow a’n mor.

Me a bassyas dres an pyctour a’n jowl ow fastya sagh dorn an lader adhelelgh dhodho: skyla a euth dhybm o hedna.

Indelha kefrës o an dra dhu ha kernek esedhys y honen oll wâr garrek, ow meras orth rûth i’n pellder hag y adro dhe grog.

Yth esa whedhel dhe redya in kenyer pyctour; y kevrînek yn fenowgh dhe’m ûnderstondyng anathves ha’m emôcyons anperfêth, saw a les whath pùpprÿs poran kepar ha’n whedhlow a wre Bessie derivas traweythyow gordhuwher i’n gwâv, pàn wharva hy cher dhe vos contentys; ha pàn o drÿs gensy hy bord levna bys in olas an floghva, ha hy dhe ry cubmyas dhyn esedha adro dhodho. Hedre vedha hy ow levna cryhow lâss Mêtres Reed, hag ow tyghtya lystednow hy happys nos, hy a wre maga agan attendyans gans storys a gerensa hag a aventur kemerys dhyworth henwhedhlow an weryn; dhyworth baladys erel pò (dell wrug vy dyscudha lies bledhen wosa hedna) mes a’n folednow a *Pamela* ha *Henry*, *Yùrl Moreland*.

Gans lyver Bewick wâr ow glin me o lowen; lowen dhe’n lyha i’m fordhy vy. Nyns o own dhybm a dra vÿth marnas bos goderrys ow redyans, ha hedna a dheuth re scon. Daras rom an hawnsel a egoras.

“Bû! A Vadama Mûtya!” a grias Jowan Reed. Ena ev a cessyas: dell hevelly, yth o an rom gwag dhyragtho.

“Ple an jowl usy hy!” yn medh ev in udn bêsy. “Lizzie, Georgie!” ow kelwel dh’y wheryth, “Nyns usy Jane obma. Leverowgh dhe vabmyk hy bos ponys in mes bys i’n glaw – dysawor-vest!”

“Dâ o an groglen dhe vos tednys genef,” me a brederys, ha me ow whansa yn freth na wre va dyscudha ow hovva; ha ny vynsa Jowan Reed hy dyscudha y honen; nyns o va uskys ow tûchya gweles na convedhes; saw Elîza a worras hy fedn ajy orth an daras ha leverel dystowgh –

“Yma hy wâr esedhva an fenester heb mar, a Jack.”

Me a dheuth in mes heb let, rag yth esen ow crena in udn breder y vos draggys in mes gans an Jack ragleveryys.

“Pandra garses?” me a wovydnas gans meth cledhek.

“Lavar, ‘pandra garsowgh, a Vêster Reed yonk?” a veu an gorthyp. “Me a garsa te dhe dhos obma”; hag ev a esedhas in cader vrehek in udn dhysqwedhes gans y dhorn yth o res dhybm dos nes ha sevel dhyragtho.

Scolvaw peswardhek bloodh o Jowan Reed; ev o peder bledhen cotha agesof rag nyns en vy ma’s deg bloodh. Brâs ha tew o va rag y oos; y grohen o melen anyagh; tew o y frigow ha’y anow in bejeth ledan; y esely o poos ha brâs o y dreys ha’y dhêwla. Ev a ûsyas gwalha y honen orth an bord, ha hedna a ros dhodho lagas dyscler syger ha bohow kigek. I’n termyn-na ev a dalvia bos i’n scol; saw y vabmyk a wrug y dhegemeres tre rag mis pò dew vis, “dre rêson a’y yêhes diantel”. Mêster Miles, an scolvêster, a leverys y whre va dâ lowr a pe nebes le a gâkys hag a whegednow danvenys dhodho gans y vabm; saw ny garsa colon an vabm recêva breus mar asper. Hy a gresy i’n contrary part an tybyans moy afînys ev dhe vos mar velen i’n fâss dre rêson a’y vos ow studhya re gales ha martesen dre rêson a’y hireth dhe vos in tre.

Ny gara Jowan a vabm na’y wheryth nameur, saw me o hâtys ganso. Pàn wre va ow thormentya ha’m pûnyshya, nyns o dywweyth pò tergweyth i’n seythen, nag unweyth pò dywweyth pùb dëdh kyn fe; saw pùb termyn heb cessya. Yth esa kennyver nerv i’m corf ow perthy own anodho, ha pùb part a’m kig wâr ow eskern a blynchya peskytter may whre va dos nes dhybm. Yn fenowgh me a vedha sowthenys der an euth a wre va inspîrya inof, rag ny’m bedha dyffres vëth ragtho, be va ow codros poken ow cronkya. Nyns o an servysy parys dhe offendya aga mêster yonk ha’m scodhya vy wâr y bydn ev, hag yth o Mêtres Reed dall ha bodhar i’n negys: ny wrug hy bythqweth y weles orth ow gweskel nag orth ow despîtya, kyn whre va an dhew-na traweythyow in hy fresens, saw moy menowgh adhelegh dhedhy.

Der ûsadow me o gostyth dhe Jowan hag ytho me a dheuth nes dh’y jair. Ev a spênas teyr mynysen in udn herdhya in mes y davas orthyf mar bell dell ylly heb pystyga y wredhyow. Me a wodhya y whre va gweskel yn scon, ha kynth esen ow perthy

own a'n bobm, me a brederys a'n hager-semllant dyflas a hedna neb a vydna y ry dhybm. Ny worama mar qwrug ev redya an tybyans-na wâr ow fâss, rag adhesempys heb cōwsel ger ev a'm gweskys yn uskys hag yn crev. Me a drebuchyas, ha pân wrug vy omberthy ow honen arta me a gerdhas udn stap pò dew dhyworth y jair.

"Hèn yw rag dha fara taunt in udn wortheby mabmyk agensow," yn medh ev, "ha dre rêson te dhe slynkya rag keles dha honen adhelergh dhe groglednow hag awos an wolok wâr dha fâss dyw vynysen alebma, te scolkyores!"

Awos me dhe vos ûsys dhe abûsyans Jowan Reed, ny brederys vy bythqweth a'y wortheby; bern o dhybm yn udnyk fatl'ylynn perthy an bobm neb a vydna sewya an despît.

"Pandr'esta ow qwil adhelergh dhe'n groglen?" ev a wovydnas.

"Yth esen ow redya."

"Dysqwa dhybm an lyver."

Me a dhewhelys dhe'n fenester ha'y gerhes alena.

"Nyns eus cubmyas vëth dhis kemeres agan lyfrow ny; Mabmyk a lever te dhe vos serhoges; ny'th eus mona vÿth. Ny wrug dha das gasa mona vÿth genes; y talvia dhis mos ha beggya, kyns ès bêwa obma gans flehes den jentyl kepar ha ny, ha debry an keth prejyow avellon, ha bos gwyskys in dyllas prenys dhis gans agan mabm. Lebmy, me a vydndesky dhis heb sarchya in estyll ow lyfrow vy: rag me a's pew; me a bew oll an chy, pò me a'n cav kyns pedn nebes bledhydnyow. Kê ha sav ryb an daras, mes a fordh a'n myroun hag a'n fenestry."

Me a wrug indelha, rag ny wodhyen wâr an dallath pandr'o intendys ganso; saw pân wrug vy y weles ow lyftya an lyver, y vedra ha sevel parys dh'y dôwlel, der anyen me a blynchya adenewen gans cry a own; ny veuma strik lowr bytegyens. An lyver a veu tôwlys ha me a veu gweskys dredho. Me a godhas in udn gnoukya ow fedn warbydn an daras hag orth y drehy. Goos a dheveras dhywar an pystyk. Sherp o an pain; ow brawagh o skydnys dhyworth an poynt uhelha; emôcyons erel a entras i'm brës.

"Te yw maw cruel ha camhensek!" me a leverys. "Te yw kepar ha denledhyas – te yw kepar ha mêster kêthyon – te yw kepar hag emprours Rom!"

Redys o genef *Istory Rom* gans Goldsmith, ha formys genef o ow thybyansow ow tûchya Nêrô, Calygûla, hag erel. Pelha me a brederys dhybm o ow honen heveleptrow na wrussen bythqweth ùtra yn uhel.

"Pandra! pandra!" ev a grias. "A wrug hy leverel hedna dhybm? A wrussowgh why hy clôwes, a Elîza ha Georgiana? Me a vydnd y dherivas dhe Vabmyk. Saw kyns oll _"

Ev a bonyas strait bys dhybm. Me a'n sensas ow sêsyas ow blew ha'm scoodh; yth esa ev owth omlath gans creatur in dyspêr. In gwiryoneth me a welas ino turont ha denledhyas. Me a glôwas badna pò dew a woos ow tevera dhywar ow fedn ha wâr ow hodna wâr nans. Me a glôwas inof sùffrans tydn, ha me a'n recêvas in maner vuskegys. Ny worama yn tâ pandra wrug vy gans ow dêwla, saw ev a'm gelwys "Myrgh gal! Myrgh gal!" hag a'n ujas yn uhel. Yth esa gweres in y ogas. Elîza ha Georgie o gyllys rag kerhes Mêtres Reed, neb esa a-ugh an stairys; ena hy a dheuth bys i'n tyller ha Bessie hag Abbot, hy maghteth hy, worth hy sewya. Ny a veu separâtys an eyl dhyworth y gela. Me a glôwas geryow –

"A Dhuw! A Dhuw! Ass yw hy dyowles vian dhe assaultya Mêster Jowan indelha!"

"A welas den vëth bythqweth passyon a'n par-na?"

Ena Mêtres Reed a addyas –

"Kemerowgh hy in kerdh dhe'n chambour rudh, ha gwrewgh hy degea ino in dadn alwheth." Heb let peswar dorn a'm sêsyas hag y a'm dug an stairys in bàn.

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The countries and regions that Jane Eyre mentions are easy enough to recognize: **Grênland** Greenland, **Îslond** Iceland, **Laplond** Lapland, **Norgagh** Norway, **Nova Zemlya** Novaya Zemlya, **Spytsbergen** Spitzbergen (Svalbard), **Sybêrya** Siberia. The Roman emperors she mentions are spelled Nero and Caligula in the original Latin. Thule is the most northerly location mentioned in ancient literature, though its precise identification is uncertain.

Notes

We find all three words for 'ice' in this passage. The literal meaning of **rew** is 'frost', but it has become the ordinary word for 'ice' as well in everyday Cornish. **Yey** (which underlies the adjective **yêyn**) can likewise mean frost or ice according to context. **Clehy** always means ice, and is most frequently encountered in the sense 'icicle(s)'. It is derived from **clogh** in reference to the tinkling of such 'ice bells'.

Some pronounce the last syllable of **anperfeth**, **dyfeth**, **perfeth** with a long vowel, and they may then be spelled **anperfëth**, **dyfëth**, **perfëth**. On the other hand, some pronounce **kyfeth** with a diphthong in the second syllable, and it may then be spelled **kyfeyth**.

In **aswonvos a'm bos gwadnha** 'consciousness of my being weaker' is equivalent to an indirect statement construction such as **aswonvos fatell en vy gwadnha**, **aswonvos ow bos gwadnha**, **aswonvos y bosaf gwadnha**, **aswonvos my dhe vos gwadnha**, all of which would be possible alternatives. Likewise **dre rêson a'y vos ow studhya re gales** later in the passage.

We learned in Lesson Thirteen of Book Two that a compound preposition like **dre rêson** is followed directly by an ordinary noun, making a genitive construction, but is linked to a verb-noun or pronoun by preposition **a**. This is not an absolute rule; a genitive construction tends to be avoided when it would contain a possessive pronoun because that structure is very much associated with an adjectival phrase. In this passage we find **dre rêson a'y yêhes** and **dre rêson a'y hireth**.

Hedre vedha is an instance of the imperfect (indicative) tense replacing the imperfect subjunctive, which is not uncommon in accounts of past events. The preterite tense is also occasionally found. But **hedre** can never be followed by any form of **bos** beginning with a vowel. We find the same substitution of imperfect indicative for imperfect subjunctive in **peskytter may whre**.

With **ple an jowl** 'where the devil' displacing straightforward **pleth** 'where' before **usy**, compare **pyw a'n (an) jowl** discussed in Lesson Ten of Book Three.

Ny re beu ow qwandra i'n brysklowek dhydel dres our i'n myttyn illustrates the point made in Lesson Three. The English original is 'We had been wandering, indeed, in the leafless shrubbery an hour in the morning' – particle **re** emphasizes completion: the meaning here is *not* *we have been wandering for an hour (and are wandering still). Originally particle **re** was used with either the preterite or the pluperfect tense of a verb. But the Cornish pluperfect took on exclusively conditional meaning by the end of the Middle Ages; so today we call it the conditional tense. Archaically in higher registers we do occasionally encounter **re** used with the conditional as if the sense were still pluperfect. In everyday Cornish it is preferable to avoid **re bia**. When saying **re beu**, think of it as meaning 'was / were (and now that's over)', rather than either 'has / have been' or 'had been' specifically.

Tardh in the context of the sea (**tardh mor**) means a 'breaker'. The language of Jane's book of birds is highly poetical: take **tardhow Mor a West** 'the Atlantic breakers' as the subject of the verb **gweskel**, with **anawel Heleth** 'the Hebridean storm' (that is, 'the stormy Hebrides') as the direct object.

The phrase **wàr neb cor** has been used to translate 'besides' of the original; this idea is more commonly expressed nowadays as 'anyway'. The use of the Cornish phrase in this manner is modern; in our historical texts we only find it used to reinforce a negative in the sense 'at all' (Lesson Ten of Book Two).

Practys Whe warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Six

In pana vaner usy an whedhlores, Jane Eyre, orth hy fresentya hy honen der an kensa chaptra-ma? Pan kensa breus a'gas beus anedhy? Ha pan argraf usy Jane ow qwil warnowgh a'n bobel erel i'n chy? Gwrewgh gortheby, moyha gallowgh, in Kernowek.

Saying 'immediately'

Dystowgh is 'immediately', 'straightaway', 'at once'; but there are many other ways to express approximately the same idea. Some you already know.

adhesempys	<i>sense of abruptness</i>
adhystowgh	<i>reinforced form of dystowgh</i>
desempys	<i>sense of abruptness</i>
dewhans	<i>sense of eagerness / expeditiousness</i>
dyson	<i>sense of 'without another word'</i>
heb let	<i>sense of nothing getting in the way</i>
heb let na strech	<i>sense of no obstacle or delay</i>
heb lettya	<i>sense of nothing getting in the way</i>
kettoth ha'n ger	<i>sense of no sooner said than done</i>
kyns ès hedhy	<i>sense of diligence without delay</i>
mes a dhorn / dhornow	<i>sense of no further thought or discussion</i>
scon	<i>sense of being the next thing to be done</i>
sket	<i>sense of 'headlong'</i>
toth brâs / dê (totta) / men	<i>sense of speed</i>
uskys	<i>sense of briskness</i>
wàr not	<i>sense of instant action</i>
wàr nûk	<i>sense of instant reaction</i>
wharê	<i>sense of 'after a very short time'</i>

Scon is often taken as equivalent to English 'soon', but it has a broader range of meaning, including also 'quickly' as well as 'immediately'. To say 'soon' unambiguously you can say **a verr spÿs** (also **a verr speyss**).

Practys Seyth warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Seven

Write an email in suitable Cornish to a neighbour who was burning wet leaves in his garden yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. You're slightly asthmatic; thick smoke was blowing into your own garden so you couldn't go out and enjoy the sunshine; the air was bad in your house too, even with the doors and windows shut; you were coughing a lot in the night.

You will need **asthmatek** 'asthmatic' and **passa v** 'cough'.

Lesson Whe

Lesson Six

Vocabulary

Here are the Cornish names of some birds.

awhesyth *m* lark, **bargos** *m* buzzard, **bran** *f* crow, **bran dre** *f* rook, **bran rudhyk** (*also palores*) *f* chough, **casek coos** *f* woodpecker, **chawk** *m* jackdaw, **chîcok** *m* & *f* house martin, **cornwhylen** *f* lapwing, **cryssat** (*also tygry*) *m* kestrel, **dowryar** *f* coot, **fesont** *m* pheasant, **golvan chy** *m* house sparrow, **golvan ke** *m* dunnoek, **grib** *m* grebe, **gwednal** *f* swallow, **gwednal dhu** *f* swift, **gwraden** *f* wren, **hoos gwyls** *m* mallard, **kegyn** *f* jay, **kerhyth** *f* heron, **kyddaw** *m* guillemot, **melenek** *m* greenfinch, **molgh dhu** *f* blackbird, **molgh dower** *f* dipper, **molgh loos** *f* song thrush, **morvran** *f* cormorant, **owrdynk** *m* goldfinch, **pedn paly** *m* blue tit, **pednglow brâs** *m* great tit, **perthuan** *f* tawny owl, **piasen** *f* magpie, **pôpa** (*also nath*) *m* puffin, **pûscador mytern** *m* kingfisher, **rudhak** *m* robin, **scowl** *m* kite, **sethor** *m* gannet, **stenor brith** *m* pied wagtail, **trojen** *f* starling, **tynk** *m* chaffinch, **ûla gwydn** *m* barn owl

You already know **goodh** from Book One; **gûlan** from Book Two; **cudhan** and **swàn** from Book Three.

Hoos can be used loosely for any duck; **ûla** for any owl.

A toy kite is *not* **scowl**, but either **sarf neyja** or **bargos paper**.

Practys Eth warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Eight

Gwrewgh derivas adro dhe'n tyleryow ha'n termynyow may whrussowgh why aspia pò clôwes an lies edhen-ma.

Plural of nouns ending in as

Most nouns ending in **as** have a plural form ending in **asow**. But a few make their plural with **osow** instead, and you should be careful to learn the nouns in question. So far we have encountered **dewas** (plural **dewosow**), **gwyras** (plural **gwyrosow**), **prias** (plural **priosow**), **tavas** (plural **tavosow**). For a few nouns there are parallel plurals in **asow** and **osow**. Vowel harmony is probably responsible for **cowosow** competing with **cowasow**. Plural **gwyscosow** is likely by analogy.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

awayl *m* gospel, **bardhek** bardic, **covath** *m* memory, record, **devar** *m* duty, **dyscas** *m* lesson (*also* doctrine), **ewhias** *m* raid, **fùndacyon** *m* foundation, **gradhegy** *v* grade, **gwes** *f* verse, **hockya** *v* hesitate, **larjes** *m* generosity, **warden** *m* warden, **yêthor** *m* linguist

The verb-noun **dallath** is employed as an ordinary masculine noun meaning ‘beginning’.

More about Caradar

In 2017 Nicholas Williams recorded two podcast articles about Caradar. You can find the audio files on the lovinglivingcornish website (Williams 65 and 66). Here is the text of the first of these recordings.

Arthur Saxon Dennett Smith a veu genys in Sussex in mil eth cans eth deg try. Ev o yêthor fest skentyl. Kyns oll ev a dhescas Kembrek ha screfa lyver rag dyscoryon henwys *Welsh Made Easy*, lyver a werthas fest dê. Ena ev a omsettyas dhe dhesky Kernowek hag omdava gans Nance. Gans gweres *Cornish for All* ev a dhescas Kernowek hag a veu recêvys in Gorseth Kernow avarr in bledhydnyow deg warn ugans gans an hanow bardhek *Caradar*.

Orth dallath an bledhydnyow deg warn ugans yth esa Caradar ow tesky tавosow arnowyth in Scol Blundell in Tiverton, Pow Densher. Ena ev a dhetermyas ry classys Kernowek avê dhe’n cors ûsys. Rag y dhyscasow Caradar a screfas lyver bian henwys *Lessons in Spoken Cornish*, lyver may feu pypm cans copy gwerthys anodho.

In mil naw cans try deg try Caradar a dheuth dhe drega in Kernow hag a restras classys gordhuwher ena hag inwedh ev a dhalathas lyver termyn in Kernowek henwys *Kernow*, a veu peswardhek nyver anodho dyllys. Warlergh nebes bledhydnyow res veu dhe Garadar gasa Kernow dre rêson y vabm dhe vos clâv, saw ev a dhyllas y *Awayl herwyth Sen Mark* in mil naw cans try deg whegh. Teyr bledhen warlergh hedna ev a dhyllas y lyver moyha a bris *Cornish Simplified*. Rag an kensa prÿs dhia bàn dhalathas an dasserghyans Kernowek yth esa lyver a vynsa ry dhe dhyscoryon fùndacyon gramer an tавas dhyworth an dallath in dyscasow gradhegys.

Caradar a dhyllas dew drailyans aral i’n bledhydnyow dêwgans, *Nebes Whethlow Ber* ha *Whethlow an Seyth Den Fur a Rom*. Y drailyans hirha bytegyns o *Trystan hag Ysolt*, ober a lavuryas ev warnodho hag ev wâr dhevar avell Warden Ewhiasow Air pò ‘Air Raid Warden’ i’n Secùnd Gwerryans an Bÿs. Traillyans in gwersyow Kernowek yw *Trystan hag Ysolt* a whedhel Frynkek Coth cùntellys avarr i’n ugansves cansvledhen gans an scolor Joseph Bédier.

Smith a verwys in mil naw cans ha hanter-cans kyns ès ev dhe golenwel *Trystan hag Ysolt*. Y feu an lyver dyllys an nessa bledhen dre larjes y wedhowes avell covath

dh'y gour tremenys. Yn fenowgh ny wre Caradar acordya gans Nance adro dhe neb poynt i'n Kernowek Udnys saw pùpprës Caradar a wre omry dhodho. Caradar a ylly screfa ha còwsel Kernowek heb hockya hag ev, moy ès ken den vÿth martesen, a dhysqwedhas fatell ylly an tavas Kernowek bos dasserrhys.

'Nance' is Robert Morton Nance, the author of *Cornish for All* published in 1929.

The verb **omsettya** literally means to 'set oneself'. Used with prepositions **wàr** and **warbydn** the sense is 'attack'. With preposition **dhe** the meaning is 'set about (doing something)'.

The original Cornish titles of Caradar's books are all in the spelling system that had been developed for revived Cornish by Nance. It is known as Unified Cornish. Originally this was Nance's name for revived Cornish itself, in the form he had systematized; but since 1987, when Nance's spelling largely fell out of use, the name has become associated almost exclusively with that orthography. The titles in Standard Cornish are *Awayl herwyth Sèn Mark*, *Nebes Whedhlow Berr*, *Whedhlow an Seyth Den Fur a Rom*, *Tristan hag Isolt*.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

abma *v* kiss, **avow** *m* confession, **cabester** *m* halter, **casa** *v* hate, **châcyâ** *v* chase, **colmen** *f* knot, **coveytya** *v* covet, **cùhudha** *v* accuse, **dalhen** *f* grasp, **dre wall** by accident, **dren** *m* thorn, **dreys col** briars, **elhas** alas, **flûr** *m* deck, **golya** *v* sail, **gordhya** *v* worship, **grêlyn** *m & f* horse pond, **gwredhya** *v* take root, **hebasca** *f* comfort, **ladha** *v* kill, **lêsa** *v* spread, **lÿs** *f* court (of a lord), **mêstry** *m* mastery, **omajer** *m* vassal, **omdhevas** orphan, **scoren** *f* branch, **servont** *m* servant, **splander** *m* brightness, **traita** *v* betray, **Tyntajel** Tintagel Castle, **uthycter** *m* dreadfulness

Abma is optionally, but very commonly, followed by **dhe** rather than a direct object.

Gweth 'worse' only occurs in high registers of Cornish. In everyday language we say **lacka**.

The old word **leouta** 'loyalty' is mostly confined to the exclamation **re'm leouta!** 'upon my word'. It has an irregular pronunciation, as if it were spelled 'lawta'.

Tristan hag Isolt

Here is an extract from Caradar's *Tristan hag Isolt*. It is taken from Part 4: An Dewas Kerensa, lines 1739 to 1852. Tristan of Lyonesse has been tasked with bringing Isolt of Ireland to marry Mark of Cornwall. But Tristan and Isolt fall in love while still aboard ship when Brangyen, Isolt's maid, carelessly allows the pair to drink the love potion meant for Isolt and King Mark on their wedding night. Caradar's verse employs the

seven syllable line that we find in the traditional Cornish poetry of the late mediaeval corpus. But his rhyme schemes are more varied. Here they are summarized by marginal letters.

AA	Arta y whrug an gorhal golya tro ha Tyntajel.
ABABCDCAA	Dhe Tristan yth hevelly kepar ha pàn ve dreysen saworek prest ow telly y grohen gans lies dren. I'n golon yth o gwredhyes crev ha lêsys hy scorennow adro dhe Isolt hag ev kepar ha tynn-golmennow oll y vrÿs orth y gelmy, kefrÿs y dhesîr, orty hy.
AABBCCBDD	Y teuth dh'y vrÿs an preder: "Whath vilha ov, ow breder Gondwyn, Denwalen, Androw ha Gwenlon, my a'n avow, ès dell leversowgh nefra pàn wrussowgh ow hùhudha a goveytya rêwl an pow. Nyns yw rêwl a goveytyaf, saw neppÿth gweth a vynnaf.
AABBCCDD	"Ow êwnter, neb a'm caras pàn esen flogh omdhevas, a'm caras wosa henna pàn êth i'n scath alena avell y vab y honen dell lever kettep onen, hag a'm mentênas pòr lel pùb eur oll in Tyntajel.
AABBCC	"Elhas! prag na wrussys sy mes a'n lÿs ow châcy vy kyns my dhe dhos, re'm leouta, i'n tor'-ma rag dha draita? Â! predery pandra wrav dha wreg pàn y's coveytyaf?

AABBCC

**“Isolt yw dha wreg, ha my
dha omajer yn tefry.
Isolt yw dha wreg, my yw
kepar ha’th vab, dell wor Duw.
Isolt yw dha wreg, na yll
ow hara ha my mar vil.”**

AABBCDDC

**Mès Isolt sur a’n caras:
bytegyns hy a vynnas
dres pùpträ oll y gasa.
A ny wrug hy vil-sconya?
Y gasa hy ny ylly.
I’n golon hy o serryys meur
orth an gerensa-ma yn sur
o tynha ages envy.**

AABCCB

**Brangyen a aspia glew
prest warnedha aga dew,
in hy holen tormentys:
rag den vÿth ny wodhya saw hy
oll an drog a veu gwrës gensy,
dre wall kynth o wharvedhys.**

AAAAABCCAAAB

**Dew dhëdh y whrug aspia
ha’ga gweles ow sconya
boos, dewas, pùb hebasca.
An eyl êth in unn dava
ow whilas prest y gela
kepar ha tus dall, heb wow:
pòr drist pàn êns dyberthys,
trista pàn êns y unnyes:
rag own brâs y a’s teva
hag yth esens ow crena
awos uthycter an dra,
ow cortos an kensa avow.**

AABCCB

**An tressa dëdh, pàn esa
Isolt aberth i’n tyllda
o wâr an flûr drehevys,
y teuth Tristan rag còwsel.
Yn medh Isolt yn uvel:
“Enter, arlùth, my a’th pÿs.”**

ABABCDDC

**“Arlodhes,” yn medh Tristan,
“prag y whrusta ow gelwel
arlu̇th, rag yn pòr certan
my yw dha servont uvel
ha’th omajer abarth Duw
orth dha wordhya ha’th cara
ha’th servya bys vynytha
avell ow myternes wyw.”**

ABABCC

**Yn medh Isolt: “Yn pòr wir
ow arlu̇th os ha’w mêster,
ha henna yw ow desîr
a’m sens avell cabester
may fiv servont dhyso jy
ha gul warlergh dha vêstry.**

AABBCC

**“Elhas, elhas, na’th esyn
dhe verwel ryb an grêlyn!
Elhas na drehyn dha benn
ha’n cledha in ow dalhen!
Mar codhyen an pÿth a wòn
sur my a’th lathsa dyson.”**

AA

**“Isolt, pandra wodhesta
a allo dha dormentya?”**

AABBCCB

**“Pùptra a wòn, re’m leouta,
orth ow thormentya yma!
Pùptra eus adhyragon,
an nor ha’n nev a-uhon,
bêwnans, mernans kekefrÿs
a wra dhymm bos tormentys
in corf, enef, ha colon.”**

AABBCCDDEEFF

**Dhodho y trailyas gans toth
ow corra bregh wàr y scoodh,
ha splander hy dewlagas
an dagrow scon a gudhas
ha’y dywwe’us a wrug crena.
Yn medh Tristan gans henna:
“Arlodhes, scon my a’th pÿs
lavar dhymm pandra wher dhis.”**

Ha hy a wrug gorthyby:
"Ow herensa orthys sy."
Y golon a lamm lemmyn:
ev a amm dhedhy wàr an min.

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Notes

The name Tristan has long been associated with the adjective **trist** (a loan-word from French). But the name is related in fact to Welsh *drystan*, and many kings of the Picts were called Drust. The original meaning is 'noise, tumult'. Isolt apparently means 'gazed upon' and so 'beautiful' if it is a name of Celtic origin; though some argue it is actually Germanic, meaning 'ice battle'.

In this passage **bynytha** and **torment** are alternative forms of **benytha** and **tormont**. Treat **dywwe'us** as two syllables (**e'u** as **eu**). For Caradar **mydnas** has the sense 'wish, want' in all its tenses. This is poetical usage.

Mar codhyen an pyth a wòn / sur my a'th lathsa dyson Another instance of the imperfect indicative substituted for imperfect subjunctive, in this case in the protasis of an unreal conditional sentence. This is a useful way of making clear that the reference is to the past since, as we saw in Lesson Seven of Book Three, there is otherwise no way to determine whether an unreal conditional sentence refers to the past, the present or the future, save context alone.

Caradar employs **nefra** with past reference, either instead of **pùpprës** in an affirmative sentence or as a substitute for **bythqweth** in a negative one. The sense of **nefra** with exclusively present or future reference was not well understood in the early years of the revival.

Caradar employs present subjunctives (of more than one syllable) ending in **o**, distinct from imperfect subjunctives ending in **a**. The practice continues today among some people when they write Cornish, but in authentic speech these unstressed vowels are indistinguishable, having the same short sound as in English *the* whenever that word does not rhyme with *three* (so called 'schwa'). Likewise alternative spellings **dylllo** and **hùmbronk** for verb-nouns **dylla** and **hùmbrank**, but there is no difference in pronunciation.

Practys Naw warn Ugans

Exercise Twenty Nine

Rosemary Sutcliff published a version of the story (*Tristan and Iseult*, 1971) in which the pair simply fall in love, without any magic potion. She says in her foreword: "I am sure in my own mind that the medieval storytellers added it to make an excuse for

Tristan and Iseult for being in love with each other when Iseult was married to somebody else. And for me, this turns something that was real and living and part of themselves into something artificial, the result of drinking a sort of magic drug.” Do you agree? If you do, you might like to elaborate your reasoning? Or would removing the love potion involve the loss of an essential element of the story? If you incline to the latter position, why might the love potion be an indispensable part of the tale? See if you can formulate at least an outline of your position in Cornish.

Lethesow

According to the literary tradition of Arthurian legend that originated in France, Tristan was a prince of ‘Lyonesse’, derived from *Lodonesia*, the Latin name of Lothian in Scotland. But in later English adaptations of the French tales, Lyonesse was instead identified with the legendary sunken land of **Lethesow**, which is the Cornish name for the Seven Stones Reef (between Cornwall and the Scilly Isles), reputed to have once been the location of the lost country’s royal palace. Lethesow cannot have been the name of a kingdom in reality, since it transparently means ‘Milky Ones’ referring to the constant white water around the rocks. The tanker *Torrey Canyon* ran aground on this reef in 1967, and the resulting oil spill was a notorious environmental disaster.

Craig Weatherhill’s novel *The Lyonesse Stone* (1991) has been translated into Cornish by Nicholas Williams under the title *Jowal Lethesow* (2009).

Practys Deg warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty

Write an email in suitable Cornish to the head teacher of your eight year old daughter’s primary school, explaining that your daughter found her maths homework much too difficult yesterday evening; she became very tearful; the tasks did not seem to be covered by her textbook at all; ask if the head teacher could check the homework was appropriate, and query whether the topic had been adequately explained in class.

Lesson Seyth

Lesson Seven

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

artykyl *m* article, **caslÿs** *f* military camp / headquarters, **cledhyans** *m* excavation, **codna tir** *m* isthmus, **concêvya** *v* conceive, **din** *m* hill-fort, **dûk** *m* duke, **dylabedhys** dilapidated, **erôsyans** *m* erosion, **gorenys** *f* peninsula, **hendhyscanssek** archaeological, **palys** *m* palace, **pons kerdh** *m* footbridge, **pryson** *m* prison, **Spayn** Spain, **starneth** *m* structure, **tir meur** *m* mainland, **tourystieth** *f* tourism, **Vyctôryan** *m* Victorian (also adjective)

An Cresvor is the Mediterranean. **Uhelver Kernow** is the High Sheriff of Cornwall.

Practys Udnek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty One

Imagine you are a tour guide showing a group of Cornish speaking visitors around Tintagel Castle. Provide them with an interesting commentary. Answer their various questions. Here is a little bit of background material about the site. Do some research of your own to supplement it. Perhaps you would like to recount some of the legend of Tristan and Iseult as well.

Yma Castel Tyntajel (kefrës cries Din Kernowyon) a'y sav wâr Enys Tyntajel (yw gorenys in gwir) wâr vorrep an Tir Uhel. Dell hevel, warlergh dew gledhyans hendhyscanssek in 2016 ha 2017, yth o an tyller orth dallath an Osow Cres boneyl udn drigva dhe vyterneth Dewnans pò caslÿs neb arlùth a'n vro. Kefys yw lînednow a balys, hag artyclys devedhys a Spayn ha'n Cresvor Ëst. Y feu an castel derevys i'n dêwdhegves cansbledhen gans Rychat, kensa yùrl Kernow, hag Jeffry Trevenow a scrifas fatell o Tyntajel an tyller may feu Arthùr concêvys pàn dheuth y das Uther Pendragon, dre dùll, dhe wely y vabm Igern, gwreg Dùk Kernow.

Wosa termyn Rychat, nys o an castel dhe les an yùrls na felha. Uhelver Kernow a'n kemeras ha ûsya radn anodho rag pryson. Yth esa an starneth ow mos yn tylabedhys, ha'n codna tir, a gelmy an worenys dhe'n tir meur, o shyndys der erôsyans.

An dourystieth a dheuth dhe'n castel in oos an Vyctôryans. Saw nys o an fordh bys i'n worenys gwelhes erna veu pons kerdh settys dhe'n tyller in 2008.

Cornish **Dewnans** is based on Welsh *Dyfnaint*, which is a remodelling of the name of the ancient Celtic territory that the Romans called *Dumnonia*, encompassing what is now Devon and Cornwall. Dumnonia was never integrated into Roman Britannia, and

it became an independent kingdom when Roman rule lapsed. Eventually the eastern part was incorporated by the Saxons into their kingdom of Wessex, and this is now the county of Devon. Some Cornish speakers apply the name **Dewnans** to modern Devon as if it never included Cornwall. That is essentially to acquiesce in the original Wessex propaganda, downplaying the significance of the western part of the territory that the Saxons did not fully control. It is better to follow Nicholas Boson and use the name **Pow Densher** from the later English 'Devonshire'.

Jeffry Trevenow is Geoffrey of Monmouth in English. He wrote the largely fictional *Historia Regum Britanniae* 'History of the Kings of Britain' that was very influential in his own day.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

ablatyf *m* ablative, **absolût** absolute, **aflythys** implacable, **alowadow** legitimate, **any** *m* complaint (health), **anyêhes** *m* poor health, **arethva** *f* podium, dais, **attal** *m* repayment, **barbaryan** *m* barbarian, **barnet** *m* baronet, **barthusek** amazing, **bewek** lively, **bôstya** *v* boast, **brèst** *m* chest, **bualgorn** *m* roll call (*also* bugle), **chaunj** *m* change, **cherya** *v* care for, **cleves** *m* illness, disease, **cothwas** *m* old fellow, **coverfu** *m* curfew, lights out, **crycket** *m* cricket (game), **cùppa** *m* tea cup, **desk** *m* desk, **dres hedna** in addition, **dybyta** pitiless, **dyskybleth** *m* discipline, **dywysycter** *m* enthusiasm, **entryng** *m* entrance, **fassyon** *m* fashion, **ferv** firm, **fienasow** *pl* anxiety, **fin** fine, **fùndyans** *m* institution, **fusyk** lucky, **fycsyon** *m* fiction, **gans hedna** moreover, besides (*also* thereupon), **gorweytha** *v* overwork, **grêvons** *m* ailment, **gùdhùgen** *f* collar, **gwana** *v* pierce, **gwarthek** *col* (horned) cattle, **gwyver** *m* wire, **henavak** *m* alderman, **henys** *m* old age, **hirethek** wistful, nostalgic, **hunek** sleepy, **jolyfta** *m* sprightliness, **kenseth** *m* lobby, **kersek** *f* fen, **kesudnya** *v* combine, **kevrînyas** *m* mystic, **ledry** *v* slope, slant, **marthusy** remarkable, **meppyk** *m* little lad, **novellyk** *m* novella, **omdednans** *m* retirement, **pathos** *m* pathos, **pendescador** *m* head teacher, **percep cyon** *m* perception, **prat** *m* practical joke, **pray** *m* prey, **prevyans** *m* testing, **rascayl** *m* mob, **remembrans** *m* memory, recollection, **rew** *m* row, **scoos** *m* shield, **senyans** *m* sounding, ringing, **sherys** *m* sherry, **smat** *m* ruffian, **smyllyng** *m* fragrance, **somona** (*also* **sompna**) *v* summon, **sqwychus** jerky, **tasek** fatherly, **tauntyans** *v* impudence, **tirwedh** *f* landscape, **tradycyon** *m* tradition, **troyllya** *v* wind (a clock), **tydnhe** *v* tighten, intensify, **vernys** *m* varnish, **vertu** *m* virtue

Pathos in fiction

An novellyk *Goodbye, Mr Chips* gans James Hilton (1934) yw aswonys yn tâ in park an pathos hirethek in fycsyon. Oll an lyver re beu trailys dhe Gernowek gans an tîtel *Benatuw, Mêster Chyps*. Obma an kensa chaptra.

Pàn vy avauncys pell in bledhydnyow (adar clâv, heb mar), traweythyow ty a vëdh hunek, ha'n ourys ow passya, dell hevel, kepar ha gwarthek syger eus ow tremena dres tirwedh. Indelma y feu bêwnans Chyps, pàn esa Termyn Kydnyaf ow mos dh'y dhyweth ha golow an jëdh ow cot'he, bys mayth o tewl lowr, in gwir, rag anowy an gass kyns Bualgorn. Drefen y fedha Chyps, par ha neb capten a'n mor, whath ow musura an eur herwyth sînyas an dedhyow coth, ha prag na? abàn esa va tregys orth Mêstres Wickett, ogas glân dhe'n scol, in tenewen aral an strê. Nans o deg bledhen hag ev tregys worteweth ena, warlergh y omdednans dhyworth soodh an Pendescador; pùpprës y fydna ev, ha perhednes an chy ganso, attendya euryow Brookfield meur moy ès clock Greenwich. "Mêstres Wickett," a somona Chyps, in lev sqwychus, uhel y don, ow mentëna whath myns brâs a jolyfta, "a yllyth martesen kerhes dhybm cùppa tê kyns Prep?"

Pàn vy avauncys pell in bledhydnyow, plesont yw esedha ryb an tan hag eva cùppa tê ha golsowes clogh an scol ow seny Kydnyow, Bualgorn, Prep, ha Coverfu. Y fedha Chyps pùb dëdh ow troyllya an clock warlergh an dewetha senyans-ma; ena ev a worra an scoos gwyver orth an tan, degea an gass, ha don novel helerhy dhe'n gwely. Bohes venowgh y redya dres udn folen kyns ès cùsk dhe dhos scav ha cosel, moy haval dhe gevrînyas a wra tydnhe y bercepcyon ev, ages entryng a jaunj dhe vÿs aral. Rag hunrosow a lenwy y dhedhyow ha'y nosow dhe'n keth gradh.

Ev o avauncys pell in bledhydnyow (adar clâv, heb mar); in gwiryoneth, dell vedha Doctour Merivale ow leverel, nyns esa dhodho anyêhes vëth. "Ow den ker, ty yw sawha agesof vy," a levery Merivale, ow lemyga gwedren a sherys pàn vysytya pùb pymthegves nos adre dro. "Ty a dremenas in hans dhe'n oos may coodh pobel in clevejow uthyk; ty yw onen a'n dus fusyk a vëdh marow naturek yn tien. Mara fydnyas merwel defry! Ty yw cothwas mar varthusy, ma na yllyn dargana." Mès pàn wre Chyps anwes y pò pàn esa gwynsow a'n ÿst owth uja dre bow an Kersegy, y fedha Merivale ow còwsel pryva orth Mêstres Wickett i'n kenseth in udn whystra: "Res yw y jerya, a wosta? Y vrèst ... ha'y golon a vydn gorweyth. Nyns yw grêvons arbednyk – marnas *anno domini*, awot any moyha mortal, wàr an dyweth ..."

Anno domini ... eâ, re'm fay. Genys in 1848 ha gorrys dhe'n Dysqwedhyans Brâs avell flogh nowyth ow kerdhes ... tus abyl dhe vòstya a dra mar bell, nyns esa lies onen ow pêwa. Gans hedna, Chyps a berth y cov kefrës a Brookfield pàn o Wetherby pendescador. Barthusek veu hedna. I'n dedhyow-na yth o Wetherby den coth – 1870 – êsy dhe remembra dre rêson an Gwerryans Frynk-Prùssyan. Chyps a wrug ombrofyas rag soodh in Brookfield wosa udn vledhen in Melbury, nag o dâ ganso, abàn veuva tauntyans lower torn warnodho i'n tyller-na. Saw Brookfield o *pur* dhâ ganso, dhia'n very dallath ogasty. Ev a remembras dëdh y kensa keswel – Gortheren howlek, ha'n air leun a smyllyng flourys ha'n plyck-plock a grycket wàr an gwel. Yth esa Brookfield ow qwary warbydn Barnhurst, hag onen a'n vebyon a Barnhurst, meppyk tùch tew, a bonyas cans spladn. Astranj fatl'o pëth a'n par-ma gortys mar gler i'n cov. Wetherby y honen o tasek teg ha cortes; res o ev dhe vos clâv solabrës,

an den truan, rag ev a veu marow in degolyow an hâv, kyns ès Chyps dhe dhallath y kensa Termyn. Saw omvetya ha talkya warbarth a wrussons y dhe'n lyha. Y fedha Chyps ow predery liesgweyth, pàn esa a'y eseth ryb tan chy Mêtres Wickett: lyckly lowr nyns eus ken den vèth i'n bÿs a'n jeves remembrans bew a Wetherby coth ... Bew, eâ; yth o pyctour menowgh in y vrës, an jèdh-na a hâv, ha'n howl ow qwana der an doust in studhva Wetherby. "Why yw den yonk, Mêster Chipping, ha Brookfield yw fündyans coth. Dre vrâs yma yowynkes ha henys ow kesudnya yn tâ. Mar reth agas dywysycter dhe Brookfield, y fèdh Brookfield ow ry neppÿth in attal. Ha na sùffrowgh nagonen dhe wil prattys dhywgh. Dell ... èr ... glôwys, dyskybleth nyns o gàs creffa vertu in Melbury?"

"Wèl, nag o, pàr hap, a syra."

"Ny vern; why yw cowl-ynk; dre vrâs yth yw mater a experyens. Y fèdh dhywgh ken chauns obma. Kemerowgh cowntnans ferv i'n kensa dèdh, ot oll an kevrîn."

Martesen. Ev a berth y cov a'n kensa prevyans uthyk a venystra Prep; howlsedhas a vis Gwydngala nans o hanter-cansbledhen; Hel Brâs leun a varbaryans yagh aga crefter, parys dhe lebmél warnodho avell pray alowadow. Y yowynkes, fresk y fâss, uhel y wùdhùgen, ha'y varv scovarn (fassyons coynt a's teva i'n dedhyow-na), in peryl pypm cans smat heb conscyans, mayth o piga descadoryon nowyth creft fin dhedha, sport bewek, ha tradycyon teg. Gwesyon onest, onen hag onen, saw – avell rascayl – only dybyta hag aflythys. Y feu taw sodyn pàn esedhas ev orth y dhesk wâr an arethva arâg; asper y semlant rag cudha an fienasow esa aberveth; y feu an clock hir adrëv dhodho, ha'n odours a veu ink ha vernys; an dewetha dewydnaw, mar rudh avell goos, ow ledry dhe'n leur dre fenestry a wedder lyw. Y whrug nebonen gasa gorher desk dhe godha – uskys! res o sowthanas pùb huny; res o showya na vèdh ganso flows vèth. "Ty ena i'n pypmes rew – ty ha'th vlew rudh – py hanow?" – "Colley, syra." – "Wèl, Colley, scrif cans lînen." Ny veu trobel vèth wosa hedna. Ev a wainyas y kensa fyt.

Ha lies bledhen a'y wosa, pàn o Colley henavak dhe'n Cyta Loundres ha barnet ha tysk taclow erel, ev a worras y vab (rudh y vlew yn kehaval) dhe Brookfield, hag y fedha Chyps ow leverel: "Colley, dha das o an kensa scolor a wrug avy pùnyshya pàn dheuth vy obma nans yw pypm bledhen warn ugans. Ev a'n dendylas i'n prës-na, ha ty orth y dhendyl i'n eur-ma." Assa veu aga wharth warbarth, hag assa wharthas Syr Richard pàn wrug y vab screfa an whedhel i'n nessa lyther Sul!

Dres hedna, warlergh lies bledhen moy, y feu ges gwell vèth. Rag ken Colley a dheuth nowyth i'n scol – mab dhe'n Colley-na o mab dhe'n kensa Colley. Hag y fedha Chyps ow leverel, ow poyntya y eryow gans an *emf-ém* bian o lebmyn ûsadow ganso: "Colley, ty yw – emf – ensampyl bryntyn in – emf – tradycyon erytys. Yth esof ow perthy cov a'th sîra wydn – emf – bythqweth ny wor convedhes an Ablatyf Absolut. Gwas gocky o dha sîra wydn. Ha'th tas kefrës – emf – th'esof ow perthy cov anodho ev – esedhys orth an desk pell-na ryb an fos – ev ny veu meur gwell

naneyl. Saw dell gresaf – ow Colley ker – ty yw – emf – an moyha fol intredhans oll!” Ha wharth pùbonen owth uja.

Ges brâs o indelma mos yn coth – mès ges trist, inwedh, neb fordh. Ha pàn esa Chyps a’y eseth ryb y dan, ha’n awellow a gydnyaf ow crehyllly an fenestry, an todnow a hûmour hag a dristans a scubya dresto yn pòr venowgh, bys may codha dagrow, ha Mèstres Wickett, devedhys gans y gùppa tê, ny wodhya mars esa va ow wherthyn nag owth ola. Na ny wodhya Chyps y honen.

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Notes

Ablatyf absolût is a Latin grammatical construction. **An Gwerryans Frynk-Prùssyan** is the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71). **Barv scovarn** means ‘side whiskers’. **Gweder lyw** is ‘stained glass’.

The usual plural of **kersek** is **kersegow**. But an older plural **Kerseggy** is seen in the Cornish name of the Cambridgeshire Fens.

ny wodhya mars esa va ow wherthyn nag owth ola

Note this usage of **na(g)** ‘nor’ to mean ‘or (not that but) rather’.

Practys Dêwdhek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Two

Fatell eus ‘pathos hirethek’ ow sordya in mes a’n kensa chaptra a *Benatuw, Mèster Chyps?* Gwrewgh gortheby, moyha gyllowgh, in Kernowek.

Taking care with collective nouns

Gwarthek is the latest collective noun to be introduced to our vocabulary. All collective nouns are referenced by *plural* pronouns in Cornish. In English this is also the case for the word ‘cattle’, so it will not be surprising that Cornish says, for instance, **yma an gwarthek ow pory – ymowns y ow pory** ‘the cattle are grazing – they are grazing’. But learners of Cornish sometimes also pick up an idea all collective nouns form a singulative ending in **en**. It is not correct. Many collective nouns do make such a singulative, so we say, for example **blew** ‘hair’ and **blewen** ‘a single hair’. But **gwarthek** is one of the collective nouns that has no singulative. There is also a general belief that every singulative has a plural ending in **ednow**. This is *almost* right. But **gwelen** (from collective **gwel** ‘sticks’) has plural **gwelyny** and **gwredhen** (from collective **gwrëdh** ‘roots’) has plural **gwredhyow**; while **mynysen** has plural **mynysow** and is not actually a singulative at all; some speakers of revived Cornish have reasoned the existence of a collective **mynys**, but this would be inconsistent with the treatment in Cornish of all other measurements of time.

Blew is one of the collective nouns about which we must be careful for a different reason, because in English we do *not* employ a plural pronoun when referencing hair. So Cornish says, for instance, **hy blew yw pòr hir – yth yns y pòr hir** ‘her hair is very long – it is very long’.

Here are some other collective nouns we already know that require a plural pronoun although their English equivalent accepts singular reference: **beler**, **brows** (and **brewyon** in the same sense), **cala**, **cunys**, **ewon**, **eythyn**, **grug**, **gwels**, **gwlân**, **idhyow**, **kenyn ewynak**, **keser**, **kewargh**, **kyffewy**, **luhes**, **mebyl**, **mùllyon**, **persyl Cathay** (and simple **persyl** ‘parsley’), **tewas**, **vytel** (though English would employ a plural pronoun when taking the sense as older ‘victuals’ rather than simply ‘food’), **ÿs** ‘corn’ (as in **pop-ÿs** and **ÿs wheg**).

Sometimes English uses both singular and plural forms with nearly identical meaning: **lusow** ‘ash(es)’, for example. This does not affect the collective nature of the Cornish word. Sometimes English opts for a distinctly countable singular: for instance, ‘a moustache’ where the Cornish **minvlew** literally means ‘(uncountable) lip hair’.

A Cornish collective may sometimes correspond to an English plural and sometimes to an English singular, depending on the context. **Onyon** may be ‘onions’ or, as an uncountable ingredient when cooking for example, simply ‘onion’; contrast **onyonen** ‘a single (countable) onion’. Likewise **cawl**, **letys**, etc. But such nouns, being grammatically collective, will always require a plural pronoun in Cornish. Similarly, collective **derow** ‘oaks’ may also be used for uncountable timber ‘oak’; but **predn derow** is an ordinary singular.

The origin of **brewyon** is transparently the plural noun formed from adjective **brew** ‘bruised, broken’; this was recharacterized as a collective when the sense was ‘crumbs, fragments’ because of singulative **brewyonen** ‘a crumb, a fragment’, and because the reclassification did not trigger any change of pronoun reference.

Finally, it is worth noting that the classification of collective nouns is dependent to some extent on the approach of individual lexicographers. **Mebyl** for example is understood by many not as a collective at all but as an ordinary masculine singular noun just like its near-synonym **gùtrel**.

Practys Tredhek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Three

How would you say the following in Cornish?

Lettuce is an important ingredient in any salad – indeed, I think it is an essential ingredient. We wear wool in winter – yes, in winter we wear it always. This sand will protect the house from flood water – can you help him fill some bags with it?

That lightning is amazing – it’s lighting up the whole sky. The straw in the stable (**stâbel**) is very dirty – it must be changed.

More about inflected imperfects

In Lesson Twelve of Book Three we learned that inflected imperfects follow one of two patterns. The second pattern, exemplified by **dallath**, involves affection of the final vowel of the stem. It will now be useful to gather together the principal verbs that have an inflected imperfect according to this second pattern.

First, we can note that all verbs with a verb-noun ending in **el** employ the second pattern. The affection already occurs in the verb-noun itself and is replicated in the imperfect forms. Thus with verb-noun **lebmel** (stem **labm**), for example, we have imperfect forms **lebmyn**, **lebmys**, **lebmy**, **lebmyn**, **lebmewgh**, **lebmens**.

Verbs with a verb-noun ending in **es** employ the second pattern. Thus with verb-noun **gweles** (stem **gwel**), for example, we have imperfect forms **gwelyn**, **gwelys**, **gwely**, **gwelyn**, **gwelewgh**, **gwelens**. There is never any affection in verb-nouns ending in **es**. But one such verb, **clôwes**, does exceptionally follow the first pattern, having imperfect forms **clôwen**, **clôwes**, **clôwa** (also **clôwo** – an alternative unique to this verb, but there is no difference in pronunciation), **clôwen**, **clôwewgh**, **clôwens**. And of course we do not include **bones**, **done**s, **mon**es here because these are merely strengthened forms of the primary verb-nouns **bos**, **dos**, **mos**.

Verbs with a verb-noun formed with suffix **y** adopt the second pattern for their inflected imperfect tense. But we noted in Lesson Nine of Book Three that such verbs borrowed from Breton or Welsh very rarely inflect at all.

All verbs with a verb-noun formed with suffix **he** employ the second pattern. Thus with verb-noun **crefhe**, for example, we have imperfect forms **crefhyn**, **crefhys**, **crefhy**, **crefhyn**, **crefhewgh**, **crefhens**.

Finally, here is a checklist of other important verbs that adopt an imperfect of the second pattern: **abma** (with affected stem **ibm**), **aswon**, **dallath** (with affected stem **daleth**), **danvon** (with affected stem **danven**), **dôwys**, **dybarth** (with affected stem **dyberth**), **dyfen**, **don** (with affected stem **deg**), **dylla**, **wherthyn** (with same affected stem **wherth**), **gonys** (with stem **gonedh**) ‘cultivate’, **govyn** (with stem **govydn**), **hùmbrank** (with stem **hùmbronk**), **lavasos** ‘venture’, **omlath** (with affected stem **omledh**). **Folwherthyn**, **gwenwherthyn**, **minwherthyn** inflect like **wherthyn**. And you can see that the imperfect tense of **gallos** (with affected stem **gyll**) that we have known since Book One likewise belongs to the second pattern.

Practys Peswardhek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Four

How would you say the following in Cornish? Employ an inflected imperfect form wherever possible?

He was waiting for a week. She was speaking for an hour. You used to visit more often. Were they laughing or crying? We were exploring the castle. I didn't use to smoke more than one or two a day. Were you watching? You weren't listening. He said that (**fatell**) we would fight. I was leading them like lambs to the slaughter!

Cornish does not require any preposition in the first two sentences. In the last sentence use **latty** *m* 'slaughterhouse'.

Practys Pymthek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Five

Write an email in suitable Cornish to a local plumber about replacing a toilet flush that no longer works. You attach a photograph of the inside of the cistern. You wish to know whether the plumber can do the job, how soon, and how much it will cost.

You will need **dowrargh** *f* cistern, **gweythor plobm** *m* plumber, **gwythresa** *v* operate, function, **tedn dowr** *m* flush.

Lesson Eth

Lesson Eight

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

airbosor *m* barometer, **Appalachyan** Appalachian, **branch** *m* branch (often figuratively), **bryck** *m* brick, **clos** *f* lattice (*also* grid, rack), **crùllya** *v* curl, **cùgol** *m* hood, **culyak gwyns** *m* weathercock, **cùrun** *f* crown, **decernya** *v* distinguish, **dyskevelsys** disjointed, **eth** *m* vapour, **fay** *m* fairy, **gwartha** *m* top, summit, **hudol** magical, **Iselalman** Dutch, **lentry** *v* shine, gleam, **provyns** *m* province, **pùnyon** *m* gable, **pùrpur** purple, **regardya** *v* regard (*also* bear in mind), **to** *m* roof, **trevesygor** *m* settler, colonist, **trigor** *m* inhabitant, **uhelder** *m* height, **whedhy** *v* swell

Derevel 'rise' is also used transitively to mean 'raise, construct'. **Dowr Hudson** is the Hudson River of what is now New York State. **Ena** is an alternative form of **enef**. As in English, **Holland** means either Holland in a strict sense or the Netherlands (**an Iseldiryow**) more generally. **Tâl** is often used to refer the 'front' or 'end' of something.

Practys Whêtek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Six

Obma an kensa dew baragraf a'n whedhel berr *Rip Van Winkle* gans Washington Irving (1819), trailys dhe Gernowek. Wosa aga redya, gwrewgh descryvyans sêmly a neb tre pò treveglos in tirwedh dhynyak yw kerys genowgh why.

Pynag a wrella viaj Dowr Hudson ahës, ny alsa hedna ankevy an Menydhyyow Kaatskill. Yth yns y branch dyskevelsys a'n teylu Appalachyan brâs, dhe weles a'n tu west dhe'n ryver, hag ymowns ow whedhy bys in uhelder bryntyn, hag ow lordya dres an pow i'ga herhyn. Yma pùb chaunj a'n sêson, pùb chaunj a'n awel, pùb eur a'n jêdh iredy, ow try neb chaunj in colours ha formys hudol an menydhyyow-ma, hag anjy regardyes gans oll an gwrageth ty, ogas ha pell, avell airbosoryon perfeth. Pàn vo an awel teg ha sur, ymowns y gwyskys blou ha pùrpur, ow pryntya aga lînednow poos wâr ebron gler an gordhuwher; saw traweythyow, an dirwedh pàn vo heb cloud ogasty, y fedhons ow cùntell cùgol êthow loos adro dh'aga gwarthavyon, ha brav y wolow bryght kepar ha cùrun glory.

Orth goles an menydhyyow gis fayes-ma, y hyll an viajyor decernya an mog scav ow crùllya mes a dreveglos in bàn, hag estyll an tohow ow lentry in mesk an gwêdh i'n keth le may ma arlywyow blou an uheldir ow tedha in glasny fresk an dirwedh yw nes. Otta treveglos pòr goth, fùndyes gans parcel a'n drevesygoryon Iselalman in oos avarr an provyns, orth dallath governans Peter Stuyvesant mas (re bo cres dh'y ena!), hag i'n tyller-ma kyn pedn bohes termyn y feu derevys nebes a'n treven a longya dhe'n drigoryon wredhek, byldyes a vryckys melen bian o drës dhia

Holland, ha clojow dh'aga fenestry ha pùnyons dh'aga thâlyow, ha culyak gwyns wàr bùb anedha.

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Verbs that are exclusively intransitive

Many verbs that are often used intransitively (without any expressed or implied direct object) may also be used transitively with such an object.

We have just encountered **derevel** meaning 'raise, construct' (transitive) as well as 'rise' (intransitive). Another common instance is **dallath**: something may begin (intransitive); or someone may begin it (transitive with direct object, which will frequently be a verb-noun); or the sense may still be transitive though the verb is used on its own, as in a simple statement like **ev a dhalathas** 'he has begun' (with context alone telling us what he has begun).

A further example would be **metya**, which is transitive in **my a'n metyas** 'I met him', but intransitive in **ny a wrug metya** 'we met' and **my a wrug metya ganso** 'I met [with] him'.

A few verbs, however, are treated in everyday modern Cornish as more or less exclusively intransitive. The commonest of these are **entra**, **esedha**, **growedha**, **hedhy**, **powes**, **sevel**. We must take this into account when we wish to say something transitively with these verbs. For example, 'I sat him down' will be **my a wrug dhodho esedha**, literally 'I made to him a sitting down'.

Compounds of **sevel** are not subject to the same restriction. Hence **drehevel** 'rise' but also 'raise, construct' (it is a parallel form of **derevel**); and **dysevel** 'upset, knock over'.

We should also note that reflexive verbs formed with prefix **om** may optionally take an 'internal object' formed with **honen**: for example, **yth esa hy owth omhowla hy honen** 'she was sunbathing'. But **omwheles** 'overturn' may be either reflexive or fully transitive in meaning, so we can say, for instance, **na omwhel an kert kyns ès drehedhes top an vre**, which is equivalent to English 'don't upset the apple cart'.

Practys Seytek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Seven

How would you say the following in Cornish?

To stop the bus you must ring the bell. You have to take a ticket at the barrier before you can enter the car park. I laid the injured child carefully on the bed. I paused the video while I quickly went to the loo. I stopped the video because it was much less interesting than I had expected.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

acownt rentys ha mona spênys *m* income and expenditure account, **alwhedhor** *m* treasurer, **arhansek** financial, **bledhednek** annual, **cafesyans** *m* acquisition, **draghtya** *v* draw up, draft, **eseleth** *m* membership, **frankwober** *m* honorarium, **gwain** *m* gain, **oker** *m* interest (on deposit or loan), **pêth** *m* asset(s), **rentya** *v* rent, hire, **scrif balans** *m* balance sheet, **stock** *m* stock

Boton is both a button and a (bumper) badge. The verb **derivas** ‘report’ is also employed as a masculine noun with the same meaning.

Practys Êtek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Eight

Why yw alwhedhor dhe neb clùb bian, Kernowek y davas. An cùntellyans kebmyn bledhednek a wher a verr spÿs, ha why a res darbary derivas arhansek dhe’n esely. Gwrewgh draghtya acownt rentys ha mona spênys, ha scrif balans, rag dysqwedhes yn kempen an manylyon a sew.

Dres an dewetha bledhen an clùb a recêvas £740 awos ragprenow eseleth; £110 rag royow; £244.50 profyt awos gwertha gwara (lyfryow, cappys, botodnow), ha £49.76 rag oker arhanty. An clùb a spênas £350 rag rentya rom dhe’n lies metyans; £400 rag frankwober (in le a astevery costow gwir) o tyllys dhe vysytyoryon a veu gelwys rag arethya dhe’n clùb; £80 rag coffy, tesednow, ha haval. An gwain ytho i’n vledhen o £314.26. Pêth an clùb wâr dhallath an vledhen o £1,115.38 i’n acownt kesres orth an arhanty, £3,000 i’n acownt erbysy, ha stock gans valew (còst cafesyans) a £530. An pêth wâr dhyweth an vledhen o £1,674.64 i’n acownt kesres, £3,000 i’n acownt erbysy, ha stock gans valew a £285 warlergh gwertha gwara in valew £415 ha prena £170 a wara nowyth. Nyns esa kendon vèth, nag orth dallath na wâr dhyweth an vledhen.

An income and expenditure account is not the same as an account of receipts (**mona recêvys**) and payments (**pêmons**) that merely records all sums in and out. A business will usually have a profit and loss account instead, **acownt profyt ha coll**, showing items such as interest paid (**oker pës**), tax (**tollow**), depreciation (**dybrîsyans**) and amortization (**amortîsans**).

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

batalyas *v* battle, fight, **brâstir** *m* continent, **caslan** *f* battlefield, **consecrâtya** *v* consecrate, **denethy** *v* beget, bring forth, **euver** futile, **gwerriyans bredereth** *m* civil war, **hegof** memorable, **lyberta** *m* liberty, **moghhe** *v* augment, increase, **powesva** *f* resting-place, **strîvya** *v* strive, struggle, **tireth** *m* terrain, territory

Oratory

Rhetoric (Cornish **arethyk**) is the art of persuasion. It lies at the heart of oratory (Cornish **arethorieth**), the art of effective public speaking. One of the most famous examples of oratory is the address given by President Abraham Lincoln when he visited the battlefield where the Unionists had just won a great victory in the American Civil War (1863). Here is that speech in Cornish translation.

Seyth bledhen ha peswar ugans alebma, y whrug agan tasow denethy wàr an brâstir-ma nacyon nowyth, concêvys i'n Lyberta, ha sacrys dhe'n tybyans pùb den oll dhe vos formys kehaval.

I'n eur-ma, yth eson ny omgelmys in gwerriyans bredereth, gwerriyans brâs, ow prevy mar kyll an nacyon-na, bô py nacyon pynag concêvys indelha ha sacrys indelha, durya termyn hir. Omvetys yth eson ny wàr gaslan vrâs i'n vresel-na. Devedhys on ny rag sacra radn a'n gwel batel-na in powesva dhewetha dhe'n re a ros obma aga bêwnans, bêwa may halla an nacyon-na. Yn very ewn y tegoth dhyn ny gwil hebma.

Saw, in styr moy efan, ny yllyn ny sacra – ny yllyn ny sona – ny yllyn ny consecrâtya – an tireth-ma. An dus colodnek, bew ha marow, myns a strîvyas obma, an re-ma re'n consecrâtyas, dres ha a-ugh agan gallos gwadn addya bô lehe. Scant ny vëdh an bÿs ow merkya, nag ow perthy pell in cov, an pëth a leveryn ny obma, saw nefra ny yll ev ankevy an pëth obma a wrussons ynsy. Y coodh dhyn ny kyns, an dus a vëw, dhyn ny y coodh bos sacrys obma dhe'n whel avauncys ahës, heb colenwel kyn fe, gans seul a wrug batalyas obma maga fryntyn. Y coodh dhyn ny kyns, dhyn ny y coodh bos obma sacrys dhe'n ober brâs usy ow cortos genen – rag may whrellen ny kemeres, dhyworth an dus varow onorys-ma, devôcyon moghhës dhe'n ken may rosons y an dewetha musur leun a dhevôcyon dhodho – rag may fednyn ny obma ervira, uhel agan brës, na veu an re-ma marow yn euver – rag may caffa an nacyon-ma, in dadn Dhuw, genesygeth nowyth a franchys – ha rag nag ella governans a'n bobel, gans an bobel, dhe les an bobel, nag ella hebma dhe goll dhywar an bÿs.

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Practys Nawnjek warn Ugans

Exercise Thirty Nine

Fatell wrug Presydent Lincoln gorra gallos ha nerth dh'y areth wàr an gaslan? Prag yth yw hy mar hegof? Styryowgh, kebmys a yllowgh, in Kernowek.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

bora *m* morning (poetical), **brêwy** *v* bruise, wound, **caradow** *m* beloved, **cosoleth** *m* quiet, stillness, **crowsya** *v* crucify, **cùruna** *v* crown, **deglena** *v* tremble, quiver, **drùshya**

v thresh, **dyfethya** *v* lay waste, **dyvarrans** *m* pruning, **fusta** *v* thresh (*also* beat), **glenans** *m* clinging, **golia** *v* wound, **gosa** *v* bleed, **gover** *m* brook, **gwynder** *m* whiteness, **manal** *f* manallow sheaf, **medhelder** *m* softness, tenderness, **melyas** *v* grind, **nothhe** *v* strip naked, **pejadow** *m* prayer, **perhedna** *v* possess, **plysk** *col* husks, **plyth** pliant, **profet** *m* prophet, **ryddya** *v* rid, **rydra** *v* sift, **sîna** *v* sign, **tranjyak** *m* ecstasy

Oratory – continued

We find a different kind of oratory in Kahlil Gibran's *The Prophet* (1923), which has been translated into Cornish as *An Profet*. In rhetorical prose coming close to poetry the prophet of the title addresses the people before taking ship to depart for home, which is a metaphor of his death.

In this extract the Prophet responds to the plea **Cows orthyn a Gerensa**.

Hag ev a wrug derevel y benn ha miras orth an bobel, hag y codhas cosoleth warnedha. Hag in voys brâs ev a leverys:

An gerensa pàn wrella sîna dhis, sew hy,

Kynth yw hy fordh cales ha serth.

Ha hy eskelly pàn vowns plegys i'th kerhyn, omroy dha honen dhedhy,

Kyn hyll hy lev brêwy dha hunros dhe dymmyn dell wra gwyns an north dyfÿthya lowarth.

Dell wra kerensa dha gùruna, kefrÿs heb mar hy a wra dha growsya. Dell yw hy abarth dha devyans, kefrÿs yth yw abarth dha dhyvarrans.

Dell wra hy ascendya dhe'th wartha ha chersya dha vbranchys moyha medhel, usy ow teglena i'n howl,

Kefrÿs y whra hy skynnya dhe'th wrëdh ha'ga shakya i'ga glenans i'n dor.

Kepar ha manallow hy a wra dha gùntell dhedhy.

Hy a wra dha fusta rag nothhe.

Hy a wra dha rydra rag ryddya a'th plysk.

Hy a wra dha velyas bys in gwynder.

Hy a'th toos erna vy plyth;

Ena hy a vynn dha boyntya dh'y than sans, may hylly bos bara sans dhe fest sans Duw.

Ha'y gerensa a wra hemma oll dhis, may whothfy kevrîn dha golon, ha bos i'n godhvos-na tamm a golon an Bêwnans.

Saw mar ny vynnys whilas i'th own ma's cosoleth an gerensa ha plesour an gerensa, Dhana gwell yw dhys cudha dha notha ha qwyttya leur drùshya an gerensa,

Ow mos aberth i'n bÿs heb sêson, le may hylly wherthyn, heb wherthyn oll dha wharth; le may hylly ola, heb ola oll dha dhagrow.

Ny re an gerensa ma's hy honen, ny gemmer tra vÿth ma's dhyworthy.

Ny wra an gerensa perhenna na ny vynn bos perhennys;

Rag yth yw an gerensa lowr dhe'n gerensa.

Pàn gyrry, na lavar, "Yma Duw i'm colon," mès "Yth esof in colon Duw."

Na breder ty dhe rêwlya cors an gerensa: rag y whra an gerensa, mar y'th kev wordhy, rêwlya dha gors jy.

Nyns eus desîr dhe'n gerensa ma's colenwel hy honen.

Saw mar kyrry, mar po res dhis desîrya, bedhens dha dhesîr indelma:

Bos tedhys, kepar ha gover ow cana y gân dhe'n nos.

Godhvos pain a vedhelder re vrâs.

Bos golies dre gonvedhes an gerensa i'th honen;

Ha gosa a'th vodh ha joy.

Dyfuna i'n bora hag eskelly dhe'th colon ha grassa pùb dëdh moy a gerensa.

Powes orth hanter-dëdh ha consydra tranjyak a'n gerensa;

Dos tre gordhuwher ha grassyans genes;

Ena cùska ha pejadow gans dha garadow i'th colon ha cân a wormola wàr dha vin.

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For alternative **dyfëthya** see **dyfëth**. The verb **grassa** more usually employs **dhe** with the person (or thing) that is being thanked. Compare optional but frequent **dhe** with **abma**.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

Bretednek British, **campyor** *m* champion, **conqwerrya** *v* conquer, subjugate, **delyverans** *m* deliverance, liberation, **dyfygya** *v* fail, be wanting, **esow** *m* destitution, **Ewrôpek** European, **Gestâpô** *m* Gestapo, **gwardya** *v* guard, **morlu** *m* fleet, navy, **Natsy** Nazi (also masculine noun), **power** *m* power, **rescous** *m* rescue, **strif** *m* strife, struggle, **tira** *v* land

Oratory - continued

U.S. citizens learn the Gettysburg address by heart. In the UK many have a high regard for the oratory of Winston Churchill. Here in Cornish translation is the paragraph of his speech to the House of Commons in 1940 that contains perhaps his most famous sentence. Try memorizing the Cornish text of Gettysburg and of Churchill's famous words. They will provide a useful reference point for oratorical efforts of your own.

Na fors dell yw myns brâs a'n brâstir Ewrôpek ha lies Stât meur aga hanow codhys pò in peryl a godha dhe dhalhen an Gestâpô ha dhe jynys oll an rêwl Natsy, ny

vedhyn ny na diek na dyfygys. Ny a wra durya bys i'n dyweth. Ny a wra batalyas in Frynk, batalyas wàr bùb mor ha keynvor, batalyas gans omfydhyans ha crefter ow cressya i'n air, ny a wra dyffres agan enys, pynag a vo an còst. Ny a wra batalyas wàr an trethow, batalyas wàr an tyleryow tira, batalyas i'n gwelyow hag i'n strêty's, batalyas i'n breow; omry nefra ny wren ny. Hag a pe unweyth, pèth na gresaf tecken vèth, an enys-ma pò radn vrâs anedhy conqwerrys hag in esow tydn, ena y fensa agan Empîr tramor, ervys ha gwardyes gans an Morlu Bretnedek, pêsyas an strif bys i'n termyn, a rollo Duw dê, may teffo an Bÿs Nowyth, hag oll y allos, oll y bower, in campyor dhe'n rescous, dhe'n delyverans, a'n Bÿs Coth.

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You should stress **delyverans** on the second syllable.

Practys Dêwgans

Exercise Forty

Write an email in suitable Cornish to your dental hygienist, saying you're very sorry about the short notice but you'll have to cancel your appointment for tomorrow because you're suddenly needed to take your mother to hospital for an MRI scan. Ask the hygienist to email back with a new appointment time: Monday to Friday but no earlier than 10:30 a.m.

Glanythor dens is a dental hygienist (optionally **glanythores dens** if a woman) and **scanyans** is a scan. Cornish IDT (**imajya dassenyans tenvenek**) corresponds to English MRI (magnetic resonance imaging).

Lesson Naw

Lesson Nine

*Inflected preterite tense with ending **ys** instead of **as***

In Lesson Five of Book Two we first noted that a relatively small number of verbs have a preterite ending **ys** where most verbs have ending **as**. The verbs in question include all those with verb-noun ending in **el**. This checklist of the others will be useful.

aswon

brêwy

cresy

cruny

debry

dedhewy ‘promise’

demedhy

denethy

denewy

derivas

dewheles

and **domhel** ‘overthrow’ and **omwheles**

diank

affection applies, so **dienkys**

dystrowy

erhy

and **dynerhy** ‘send greetings (to)’

godhaf ‘undergo’

affection applies, so **godhevys** (as for alternative verb-noun **godhevel**)

gorhebmyn ‘bid, wish’

pre-occlusion shifts with stress, so **gorhemydny**s

gortheby

hedhy

contrast **hedhas** ‘reached’, verb-noun **hedhes**

hevelly

kentrewy ‘nail’

molethy

pesy

predery

and **ombredery**

sensy

and **omsensy**

tevy

tyby

tyly

and **attyly** ‘repay’

yêwny ‘yearn (for)’

Just as for verbs with verb-nouns ending in **el**, there are some alternative preterites ending in **as** – **debras**, **demedhas**, **ombrederas**, **prederas**. Parallel verb **destria** with preterite **destrias** can replace **dystrowy**.

An unwarranted custom developed among early revivalists of substituting **dynerhy** for **wolcùbma**. You should not imitate this practice.

Note that **sedhy** employs the preterite ending **as**; substituting **ys** to distinguish the preterite of **sedhy** from that of **sedha** (clipped from **esedha**) might seem opportune; but it is not authentic.

Practys Onen ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty One

How would you say the following in Cornish? Use the inflected preterite tense after link particle **a** in each case.

They wished us joy. Who ate all the cheese? As a student she accumulated a mountain of debt. As a successful businesswoman she quickly paid back the whole amount. You tolerated all his impudence – how do you do it? The blow bruised my arm. You grew up too fast. I replied to that letter days ago. That terrorist group even overthrew the elected government. The clock stopped, never to go again, when the old man died.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

alegory *m* allegory, **atla** *m* hoodlum (*also* outlaw), **awedhyans** *m* influence, **honen-vewgrafek** autobiographical, **convertyans** *m* conversion, **dans** *m* tooth, fang, **Darwynieth** *f* Darwinism, **fylosofy** *m* philosophy, **gerys dâ** respectable, **Marxieth** *f* Marxism, **part** ... **part** partly ... partly, **wharheans** *m* civilization

Clipped **dhelergh** has the same meaning as **adhelergh**. The retained Second State mutation helps distinguish it from the noun **delegerh**.

Literary allegory

Darwynieth, Marxieth ha fylosofy Nietzsche o awedhyans dhe Jack London in y novel *White Fang* (1906). An whedhel-ma yw part alegory honen-vewgrafek a'y gonvertyans dhyworth atla yonk bys in auctour gerys dâ, part alegory moy kebmyn fatell veu mab den avauncys dhia natur dhe wharheans. Obma why a yll redya an kensa chaptra trailys dhe Gernowek. Hanow an novel in Kernowek yw *Dans Gwynn*; tîtel an kensa chaptra yw *An Kiglergh*. Kyns oll, y fêdh res istyna agas gerva in myns nag yw bian.

Ot an geryow nowyth may fêdh otham anodhans

afreal unreal, **agrians** *m* agreement, **aha** *m* awe, **ancres** *m* unrest, disquiet, **ania** *v* get on someone's nerves, **anwhecter** *m* unpleasantness, **bedhscrif** *m* epitaph, **berryk** fatty, **bës brâs** *m* thumb, **besow** *col* beeches, **blew lagas** *col* eyelashes, **bleydh** *m* wolf, **bodny**

m cluster, **bùcka gwydn** *m* ghost, **bùlet** *m* bullet, **camp** *m* camp, **carg** *m* load, **carr slynkya** *m* sled, **cartryjen** *f* cartridge, **caryn** *m* carcass, **cessyans** *m* cessation, **chaunjya ervirans** change one's mind, **clowyowgh** *m* hullabaloo, **colhes** *f* bed (on the ground) – *also* mattress, **conar** *f* fury, **coselhe** *v* calm (down), **cowrek** gigantic, colossal, **cramyas** *v* crawl, **cropya** *v* force (into something), **crybaj** *m* cribbage, **cûlbren** *m* club, cudgel, **dargan-drog** ominous, **dasleverel** *v* repeat (something said), **demondya** *v* demand, **densel** *v* bite, chew, **deray** *m* disorder, **desmyk** *m* guess(ing), **dewana** *v* penetrate, **doth** discreet, tactful, **dryftya** *v* drift, **dybowes** restless, **dydrygh** indomitable, **dyfaladôwder** *m* infallibility, **dylâcyâ** *v* unlace, untie, **dystryppya** *v* strip, **dyth** *m* saying, dictum, **dyvew** lifeless, **edhen corf** *m* ghou, **encledhyas** *m* burial, funeral, **enep** *m* surface, **erya** *v* defy, **estren** foreign, alien, **eternyta** *m* eternity, **êthedna** *v* steam, **euvereth** *m* futility, **exaltyans** *m* exaltation, **facly** *v* flare (up), **faint** faint, **felder** *m* cunning, **fers** fierce, **fêsyâ** *v* drive out, **fetha** *v* defeat, **fler** *m* stench, **forest** *m* forest, **froth** *m* stir, tumult, **furneth** *m* wisdom, **fysk** *m* rush, **geler** *f* coffin, **glas** *m* maw, **golesky** *v* scorch, singe, **gorweles** *v* hallucinate, **gosel** *f* runner (of sled), **grappa** *m* grape, **greuv** *m* front (of body or figuratively), **gròn** *m* mass, huddle, **gwallus** casual, **gwastyans** *m* desolation, **gway(ans)** *m* move(ment), **gwêvyans** *m* wave (of hand etc), **gwres** *f* heat (mostly figuratively), **gwrÿs** *m* crystal(s), **gwrysa** *v* crystallize, **gwyscas** *m* covering (*also* layer), **helgh** *m* hunt, **helghya** *v* hunt, **hernes** *m* harness (*also* equipment), **hewel** visible, **hirbedrak** oblong, **hos** hoarse, **hùbbadùllyâ** *m* racket (noise), **hudhes** *col* bed coverings, **hynt** *m* hint, **idhyl** puny, **in dadn an rewboynt** below freezing, **in poynt dâ** in good form, **inclynya** *v* nod (head) – *also* incline, **kedna** *v* form a skin, **kelgh** *m* circle, **kenkya** *v* bicker, **kescomûnyans** *m* communication, **kescovedhyans** *m* sympathy, commiseration, **kesqwary** *m* interplay, **kevrednak in** partaking of, **kynvan** *m* wail(ing), **lejer** *m* frying pan, **lenter** shining, gleaming, **lymder** *m* sharpness, **lymytya** *v* limit, **malbe(w)** [dabm] damn all, **merth** *m* mirth, **mockyans** *m* mockery, **moos** *f* table, **motta** *m* mote, **najeth** (*also* **nasweth**) *f* needle, **nàm** *m* spot, blemish, **nâsyâ** *v* affect, **nownek** hungry, **offrydna** *v* offer up, sacrifice, **ol** *m* track, trace, **ombrederus** meditative, **omdedna** *v* withdraw, **omdhascor** *v* submit, **parchemynek** made of parchment, **pengasen** *f* stomach, **plattya** *v* crouch, squat, **pock** *m* push, prod, **polanse** speculative, **pols** *m* pulse, **posa** *v* lean, **pyltya** *v* harass (*also* pelt), **qwiet** quiet, **rainya** *v* reign, **rebellyans** *m* rebellion, **regyth** *col* live coals, **resek** *v* run, **rewy** *v* freeze, **rusk** *col* bark (*also* rind, peel), **rùttya** *v* rub, **scant** scarce, **scriven bedh** *f* epitaph, **sê** *m* seat, **sedhor** *m* diver, **sfynx** *m* sphinx, **skyl** *m* nook, recess, **sosten** *m* food, grub, **sprûs** *m* spruce, **sprûswêdh** *col* spruces, **stêvyâ** *v* race, soar, **sugna** *v* suck, **sùmÿâ** *v* sum up, **syg** *f* tie, trace, **tavadow** tangible, **tervans** *m* commotion, **tomder** *m* heat (*also* temperature), **travalya** *v* trudge, trek, **tremenyans** *m* passing, **trygh** triumphant, **tùchya** *v* light (cigarette, pipe) – *also* touch, tap, **unver** unanimous, **vexya** *v* vex, annoy, **whybanor** *m* moccasin (*also* slipper)

Airgelgh means ‘atmosphere’ in every sense including (here) a measure of pressure. Verb-noun **aspias** is an alternative form of **aspia**. The verb **kyfethya** which means ‘preserve’ (food) also corresponds to English ‘tan’ in the context of leather. **Nôta** is a

‘note’ in the sense ‘banknote’ and also of music; **nôten** is ‘note’ in a more general sense. **Resek** is ‘run’ when referring to something inanimate; contrast **ponya** which is the usual verb ‘run’ for animates, though **resek** may also be used.

Deskerny and **scrynkya** both mean ‘snarl’. The former emphasizes the teeth. **Owt warnedha!** means ‘damn them!’ **Rogh** means much the same as **ronk**. In the original English, Henry begins with a grunt that slides into a snore. **Roghwherthyn** is another compound of **wherthyn** (with inflected forms accordingly) meaning ‘chortle’. **Sens dha glap!** means ‘shut up!’

The title *An Kiglergh* translates the English original ‘The Trail of the Meat’. It has been coined specially for this purpose and has no wider currency.

Tewl o an forest sprûs, hag asper ryb an ryver rewys a bûb parth. An gwêdh o dystryppys gans dewetha gwyns a’ga gwyscas gwynn a rew, hag yth esens ow posa, dell hevelly, an eyl dh’y gela, du ha dargan-drog, i’n golow gyllys gwann. Taw efan o rainys der an pow. Oll an pow y honen o gwastyans, dyvew, heb gway vêth, mar dhyberthys, mar yêyn, mayth esa ino spyrys nag o unweyth tristans. Hynt a wharth yth esa, mès wharth moy uthyk ès pûb tristans – wharth heb merth, kepar ha min an Sfynx, wharth yêyn, par ha’n rew, ha kevrennak i’n anwhecter longus dhe dhyfaladêwder. Yth esa furneth eternyta, meur y vêstry ha dres kescomûnyans, ow wherthyn awos euvereth an bêwnans ha lavur an bêwnans. An Dyfeth o va, gwyls, rewys y golon, Dyfeth an North.

Saw bêwnans i’n tyller yth esa *bytegyns*, in mes i’n pow, hag owth erya. Lînen a geun a lavurya an ryver rewys ahës, ha tùch a’n bleydh i’ga syght. An blew warnodhans o leun a rew. Yth esa an anal ow rewy i’n air kettel dheuth a’ga min, owth êthenna in ewon a veu sedhys wâr vlew aga horf ha gwrysys dhe yey. Yth esa hernes lether wâr an keun, ha stegys êns y gans sygyow lether dhe garr slynkya o dreggys dhelergh. Dhe’n carr nyns esa gosel vêth. Ev o gwrës a rusk besow tew, hag oll y enep a’y eseth wâr an ergh. Greuv an carr o trailys in bàn, kepar ha rol barchemynek, rag constrîna myns hûjes an ergh medhel bys in danno, ha henna ow whethfy avell tonn dhyragtho. Wâr an carr, kelmys yn tiogel, yth esa box brâs, cul, hirbedrak. Yth esa taclow erel wâr an carr – lennow, bool, pot coffy ha lejer ganso; mès an dra moyha hewel, ow lenwel an moyha rann a’n carr, yth o an box brâs, cul, hirbedrak.

Arâg an keun, wâr skyjyow ergh ledan, y lavurya den. Adhelergh dhe’n carr y lavurya den aral. Wâr an carr, i’n box-na, yth esa tressa den, ha’y lavur ev o deu – an Dyfeth a wrug y fetha ha’y sqwattya bys na wre hemma gway vêth na strîvyans vêth nefra namoy. Nyns yw an Dyfeth ûsys dhe gara gwayans. An bêwnans yw despît dhodho, rag an bêwnans yw gwayans; ha porpos an Dyfeth pûb dêdh yw dystrewy gwayans. Yma va ow rewy an ryver rag gwitha na alla resek dhe’n mor; yma ow trîvya an sùgan in mes a’n gwêdh erna vowns y rewys i’ga holon alosek; ha moyha

fers oll ha moyha uthyk yma an Dyfeth ow pyltya hag ow cropya mab den dhe omdhascor – mab den, an moyha dybowes a bùb bêwnans, prest in rebellyans warbynn an dyth may fo res dhe genyver gwayans dos wosteweth dhe cessayans a’n gway.

Saw arâg ha dhelergh, heb aha, ha dydrygh, y lavurya an dhew dhen nag o marow na whath. Aga horf o cudhys in pelour ha lether kyfethys yn fedhel. Blew lagas ha bohaw ha gwessyow o mar gednys gans gwrÿs an anal rewys, ma nag o gà fâss dhe weles. Rag hemma yth esa semlant dh’aga dew a warior gis tarosvanus, gwas orth encledhyas neb edhen corf in bÿs an bùckyas gwynn. Saw yth êns y tus in dann hemma oll, tus ow tewana an pow a wastyans hag a vockyans hag a daw, tus idhyl o porposys dhe unn aventur cowrek, owth offrynna gà honen warbynn gallos bÿs mar bell, mar estren, bohosak a bols avell an spâss inter an ster.

Y travalyens y heb cows, owth erbysy an anal rag whel aga horf. A bùb tu yth esa an taw, ow qwasca warnodhans gans presens o tavadow. Ev a nâsya aga brës kepar dell wra dowr lies airgelgh y dhownder nâsya corf an sedhor. Ev a’s compressa gans poos an efander dydhyweth ha’n rêwl na yller hy chaunjya. Ev a’s compressa bys in skylyow moyha aberveth aga brës, ow qwasca in mes anedha, kepar ha sùgan in mes a’n grappa, oll an fekyl-gwres ha’n exaltyans ha’n lies honen-valew nag yw gwyw i’n ena dhenyl, erna wodhyens y convedhes fatell êns y creaturs lymytys ha bian, namow ha mottys, ow môvya gwann aga felder ha bohes aga furneth in mesk gwary ha kesqwary elementys dall an gwylfos meur.

Passys veu unn our, ha’n nessa our. Y talathas fyllel golow dyscler an jêdh cot heb howl, pàn cry faint ha pell a dheuth dres cosoleth an air. Ev a stêvyas in bàn, uskys y fysk, erna wrug drehedhes y uhella nôta, le may turya, tynn ow teglena, ena mos marow yn lent. Y halsa bos kynvan enef o kellys, na ve neb conar drist dhodho ha whans nownek men. An den arâg a drailyas y wolok ha’y lagasow o lavar dhe lagasow an den dhelergh. Ena, hag intredhans an box cul, hirbedrak, an eyl a wrug inclynya dh’y gela an penn.

Y teuth secùnd cry, ow qwana an taw gans lymder kepar ha najeth. Oll an dhew dhen a wodhya tyller an son. Yth esa va dhelergh, neb plâss i’n ergh ledan a wrussons y tremena nowyth dresto. Tressa cry a dheuth in gorthyp, kefrÿs adhelergh hag aglêdh dhe’n secùnd cry.

“Orth agan helghya mowns y, Bill,” yn medh an den arâg.

Son y lev o hos hag afreal. Poos ganso, dell hevelly, veu còwsel.

“Kig yw scant,” a worthebys y goweth. “Nans yw lower dèdh na welys ol conyn vèth.”

Wosa hemma ny wrussons y cows namoy, mès sherp o gà scovarn rag criow an helgh esa whath ow sordya dhelergh.

Gans tewlwolow y a drailyas an keun ajy dhe vagas sprûswêdh wâr lann an dower ha gwil camp. An eler, ryb an tan, a servya avell sê ha moos. Yth esa an keun-bleydhas, oll warbarth a'n tu aral dhe'n tan, ow kenkya in unn scrynky a an eyl orth y gela, heb dysqwedhes whans vêth a wandra in kerdh bys i'n tewlder.

"Dar, a Henry, mowns y 'cortos nes dres ehen dhe'n camp," Bill a gomplas.

Henry, neb o plattys ryb an tan rag gorra pot an coffy, ha darn rew etto, a sînas agrians. Ny wrug ev cōwsel erna veuva esedhys wâr an eler ha dallath debry.

"Y a wor ple mowns y diogel," yn medh. "Gwell yw gansa debry boos ès bos boos. Fur lowr yns y, an keun-na."

Bill a shakys y benn. "Ogh, nor'vy."

Y goweth a wrug meras orto yn coynt. "Otta lavar an kensa tro ahanas nag yns y fur."

"Henry," yn medh an aral, ha densel an fav esa ev ow tebry in unn gùssulya, "a ny wrusta merkya fatell êth an keun in clowyowgh pàn esen vy orth aga boosa?"

"In gwir, y a wrug gwil fresca froth ès dell yw ûsys," yn medh Henry hag assentya.

"A Henry, pan lies ky eus dhe ny?"

"Whe."

"Wêl, Henry ..." Bill a wrug hedhy tecken, rag may halla y er gwainya brâssa mênynng. "Dell esen vy ow leverel, Henry, yma whe ky dhyn. Me a gemeras whe pysk in mes a'n sagh. Me a ros unn pysk dhe bûb ky, ha, Henry, th'esa fowt dhêm unn pysk."

"Te a gomptyas yn camm."

"Yma whe ky dhyn," a dhasleverys an aral heb emôcyon. "Me a gemeras whe pysk in mes. Ny gafas Unn Scovarn pysk vêth. Me êth dhe'n sagh arta ha kerhes dhodho y bysk."

"Nyns eus dhyn ma's whe ky," yn medh Henry.

"A Henry," Bill a bêsyas, "ny vynnaf leverel yth êns y oll keun, saw th'esa seyth a gafas pysk."

Henry a cessyas heb debry, rag tôwlel golok dres an tan ha comptya an keun.

"Nyns eus ma's whe i'n eur-ma," yn medh.

"Me a welas an aral ow ponya 'ves dres an ergh," Bill a nôtyas, dyblans y don doth. "Me a welas seyth."

Y goweth a wrug meras orto in kescovedhyans, hag yn medh, "Dâ vêdh genef a'm colon pàn vo an viaj-ma oll gorfennys."

“Pandr’yw styr a henna?” Bill a wrug demondya.

“Tell usy gàn carg-ma owth ania jy, ha te ow mos ha gorweles.”

“Me a’m beus an keth preder,” Bill a worthebys yn sad. “Ytho, pàn y’n gwelys ow ponya ‘ves dres an ergh, me a wrug meras wàr an ergh hag aspias y olow. Ena me a gomptyas an keun hag yth esa whe anodhans. Yma an olow dhe weles whath i’n ergh. A vynta meras orta? Me a wra showya dhis.”

Ny wrug Henry gortheby, mès densel ha tewel bys pàn dheuth in very penn an prÿs gans dewetha hanaf a goffy. Wosa glanhe y vin gans kil y dhorn, ev a leverys:

“Th’yw dha breder dhan dell veu –”

Cry hir y gynvan, trist y gonar, in mes a neb plâss i’n tewlder, a wrug goderry y gows. Ev a’n stoppyas rag golsowes; ena ev a worfennas y lavar gans gwêvyans a’y dhorn tro ha son an cry, “– onen anodhans y?”

Bill a sînas assentys. “Malbe damm a vensen cresy nampêth ken ès henna. Te dha honen a verkyas oll an tervans a wrug an keun.”

An eyl wosa y gela, yth esa criow, ha criow gortheby, ow trailya an taw dhe hùbbadùllya. A bùb tu y sordya an criow, ha’n keun a dhysqwedhy aga own, gyllys warbarth in gròn mar ogas dhe’n tan, may feu aga blew goleskys gans an tomder. Bill a dowlys moy cunys warnodho, kyns ès tùchya y bib.

“Dha spyrys, dell hevel dhèm, yw sedhys tamm isel,” yn medh Henry.

“A Henry ...” Ev a sugnas y bib yn ombrederus rag nebes termyn, kyns pêsyas. “A Henry, yth esen vy ow predery tell vèdh hemma fest gwynna y vÿs ès me pò te hogen.”

Ev a dhysqwedhas an ‘hemma’ dre bock wàr nans a’n bës brâs tro ha’n box mayth esens y a’ga eseth warnodho.

“Me ha te, Henry, pàn ven ny marow, gwynn agan bÿs mar pèdh meyn lowr dres agan caryn dh’y witha ev rag an keun.”

“Saw nyns eus pobel dhyn, na mona hag oll, dell esens dhe hemma,” Henry a worthebys. “Scant nyns eus mona dhèm na dhyso rag enclledhyas pell dhort tyller an tremenyans.”

“An dra muskegy dhymmo, Henry, hèn yw pollat a’n par-ma, neb o arlùth pò haval in y bow y honen, ha na veu bythqweth trobllys tùchyng sosten pò lennow, prag y fynna ev mellyas in kenyver cornet innyal a’n nor – hèn yw an pèth na allaf ùnderstondya.”

“Y whrussa bêwa bys in henys teg mar teffa unweyth ha remainya tre,” y feu Henry unwer.

Bill a egoras y anow dhe gôwsel, ha chaunjya ervirans. In le a henna, ev a wrug poyntya wor'tu ha'n fos a dewlder esa ow qwasca a bùb parth ader dro. Ny veu desmyk a form vèth i'n cowl-dhuder; nyns esa ma's dewlagas ow colowy kepar ha regythen. Henry a dhysqwedhas gans y benn neb secùnd dewlagas, ha neb tressa. Kelgh a'n lagasow lenter a veu settys dhe'n camp in y gerhyn. Traweythyow dewlagas a wrug gwaya, pò mos mes a wel, hag apperya arta wosa tecken.

Encressys veu deray an keun, hag y a wrug ponya, desempys aga own, bys in tu ogas an tan, ow plynchya hag ow slynkya adro dhe arrow an dus. In oll an kesstrif onen a'n keun a veu trebuchys wàr amal an tan, hag ev owth uja gans gloos hag euth, ha'n air o leun a fler y vlew goleskys. An kedrynn a wrug dhe'n kelgh a lagasow môvya rag tecken yn tybowes hag omdenna nebes kefrÿs, saw yth êth arta qwiet kettel veu an keun coselhës.

“Henry, malbe bùlettys a'gan beus.”

Bill a worfennas y bib hag yth esa va ow qwil gweres dh'y goweth rag gorra an golhes a belour ha lenn wàr scorednow an sprûs a wrug ev lêsa dres an ergh kyns soper. Henry a sonas ronk, ha dallath dylâcy a whybanoryon.

“Dro dhe'm cov, py lies cartryjen eus dhis whath?” ev a wovynnas.

“Try,” y feu an gorthyp. “Ha me ow whansa tryhans. Nena me a dhysqwa warnedha, mollath Duw i'ga glas!”

Ev a shakyas dorn yn serrys orth an lagasow pòr lenter, ha dallath posa y whybanoryon ev yn tiogel dhyrag an tan.

“Hag ow whansa spÿs an yêynder-ma dhe vos deu,” ev a bêsyas. “Hanter cans in dann an rewboynt nans yw dyw seythen solabrÿs. Hag ow whansa, a Henry, na wrussen vy bythqweth dos i'n viaj-ma. Nyns usy ow plegya màn. Th'esof owth omsensy coynt anodho. Ha me ow whansa, gweles an viaj gorfennys, ha me ha te a'gan eseth ryb an tan in Fort McGurry i'n very prÿjweyth-ma hag ow qwary crybaj – ot oll ow whans.”

Unn ronk arta, ha Henry ow cramyas ajy dhe'n gwely. Namnag esa va ow cùsca, ha lev y goweth orth y dhyfuna.

“Dar, Henry, an aral, neb a dheuth ha cafos pysk – prag na wrug an keun omsettya warnodho? Th'esof ow perthy awhêr a'n dra.”

“Awhêr dres otham, a Bill,” y teuth an gorthyp hunek. “Bythqweth ny veusta mar vexys kyns. Sens dha glap lemmyn, ha cùsca, ha ternos te a vèdh oll in poynt dâ. Dha dorr yw dystemprys, ot ances dhis.”

An dhew dhen a gùscas, owth anella yn fen, tenewen orth tenewen, in dann an keth hudhes. An tan êth dhe lusow, ha'n lagasow lenter a glôsyas an kelgh a wrussons y tôwlel adro dhe'n camp. Yth esa an keun in unn bonny ownek, ow teskerny fâssow bÿth pàn dheffa dewlagas in nes. Unweyth aga thervans a veu mar vrâs, may whrug

Bill dyfuna. Ev a savas in bàn gans rach, na wrella trobla cùsk y goweth, ha tôwlel moy cunys wâr an tan. Pàn wrug henna facly arta, kelgh an lagasow a dennas pella dhyworto. Bill a worras golok wallus orth an keun i'ga gròn. Ev a rùtтыas y dhewlagas ha meras ortans yn lemma. Ena ev a gramyas arta i'n lennow aberveth.

"Henry," yn medh. "A Henry."

Henry a wrug hanaja, ow passya a gùsk bys in dyfuna, ha demondya, "Pandr'yw camm i'n tor'-ma?"

"Tra vèth," y teuth an gorthyp; "marnas bos seyth anodhans arta. Namnygen me a's comptyas."

Henry a recêvas an derivadow-ma gans ronk a slyppyas bys in rogh, hag ev ow tryftya tre dh'y gùsk.

Ternos vyttyn y feu Henry an kensa dyfunys, hag ev a fêsyas y goweth in mes a'n gwely. Golow an jèdh o pell try our whath, kyn feu whegh eur solabrÿs; hag i'n tewlder Henry a wrug parusy hawnsel, ha Bill ow rolya an lennow hag ow tarbary an carr kyns kelmy oll.

"Dar, Henry," ev a wovynnas sodyn, "ny leversys pan lies ky eus dhe ny?"

"Whe."

"Camm." Bill a'n declaryas yn trygh.

"Seyth ytho?" Henry a wrug govyn.

"Nâ, pyp; gallas onen."

"An jowl!" Henry a grias engrys brâs, ha gasa an gegynieth rag dos ha comptya an keun.

"An gwir a leverta, Bill," yn medh wosteweth. "Gallas Berryk."

"Hag ev êth kepar ha luhesen pàn veu unweyth dalethys. Ny welys ma's mog."

"Chauns vèth," Henry a dhetermyas. "Y a'n loncas bew. Owt warnedha! Sur yth esa owth ola brâs pàn êth dh'aga fengasen aberveth."

"Pùpprÿs o va ky fol," yn medh Bill.

"Saw ny dal ky fol màn bos mar fol hag omladha indella." Ev a whythras an remnant a'n parra, polansek y wolok, ow sùmya teyth pùb best dystowgh. "Sur ny vensa ken onen gwil in ketelma."

"Ny yllyn aga herdhya gans cùlbren dhorth an tan," Bill a wrug agria. "Ha me pùb termyn ow cresy bytegyns bos nampèth camm in Berryk."

Awotta scriven bedh ky marow wàr fordh Pow an North – le scant ès scriven bedh lies ky aral, ages bedhscrif lies den.

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Practys Dew ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Two

Pan vaner gwel wàr an bÿs yw dhe helerhy in kensa chaptra *Dans Gwynn*. Gwrewgh gortheby kebmys dell allowgh in Kernowek.

Orth versus ow (owth)

If a word is both an ordinary noun and a verb-noun, then it will be preceded by **orth** when functioning as an ordinary noun function but by **ow (owth)** when functioning as a verb-noun. For example, **orth dallath an vledhen** ‘at the beginning of the year’ but **yma ow tallath** ‘it is beginning’. In the passage from *Dans Gwynn* we encountered **encledhyas** as an ordinary noun meaning ‘burial’; this word also means ‘bury’ (verb-noun). So we say **orth encledhyas ow thas** ‘at my father’s funeral’ but **yma hy owth encledhyas an tresour** ‘she is burying the treasure’. **Orth** is always used, of course, when any word intervenes, including any possessive pronoun. We must be careful to avoid misunderstanding. The same phrase **orth y encledhyas** could mean ‘at his funeral’ or ‘burying him / it’, Sometimes these might come to the same thing. Sometimes we will be guided by the context – in the case of treasure, for instance, only the second meaning makes sense.

Practys Try ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Three

How would you say the following in Cornish?

I helped him report the theft. I helped him with the report of the theft. There were three people at their boss’s funeral. Three people were burying their boss. We’ll leave at dawn.

Beach conditions

Bertyl and Joana headed straight for Poldhu Cove in Lesson Five. Good luck parking the car! You should really check weather and sea conditions before visiting any Cornish beach. Here’s the sort of information you may find.

Gwethysy treth wàr dûta
Badhya inter an banerow
Peryl resek a’n ladn
Morlenel ha tryg

Lifeguards on duty
Bathing between the flags
Risk of rip currents
High and low tide

Tomder (in degrêš Celsyùs)	Temperature (in degrees Celsius)
Tomder dell yw clôwys	Temperature feels like
Qwartron an gwyns	Wind direction
Toth an gwyns (in mildiryow an our)	Wind speed (in miles per hour)
Cowas gwyns bys (mildiryow an our)	Wind gust (miles per hour)
Uhelder an todnow (in mêtrow)	Wave height (in metres)
Leythter	Humidity
Lycklod glebyans	Probability of precipitation
Hewelder	Visibility
Peryl ugh-violet (UV)	UV risk

Second State mutation is usually omitted in the phrase **wàr dûta**.

Sixteen points of the compass

In Lesson Fifteen of Book Three we learned traditional Celtic names for the four principal compass points. We should now learn the sixteen compass points that are usually employed nowadays for precision. These are used, among other things, to indicate the direction *from* which the wind is blowing.

N north, NNE nor'nor'ëst, NE nor'ëst, ENE ëstnor'ëst, E ëst, ESE ëstso'ëst, SE so'ëst, SSE so'so'ëst, S soth, SSW so'sowest, SW so'west, WSW westso'west, W west, WNW westnor'west, NW nor'west, NNW nor'norwest

Spellings **ëst** and **ÿst** are always interchangeable, but the standard abbreviation is **E**.

Practys Peswar ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Four

How would you say the following in Cornish?

The temperature here on the beach at the moment is 22 degrees, and it's even warmer in the sun; but the temperature of the water can't be more than about 11 or 12. The wind's very light, no more than five miles an hour maybe, and there are no gusts – blowing from the southwest, I think – really pleasant. The life guards are on duty, and there's a notice saying we should only go in the sea between the flags. But I'll be sunbathing for a while first. The UV's already quite strong, so I'm using plenty of cream all over.

Some Cornish speakers employ a word *tempreth* for the idea of 'temperature'. This coinage (inspired by Welsh) is not appropriate because Cornish **temptra** means 'moderate', so that *tempreth* would mean 'moderation' if it meant anything at all.

Practys Pymp ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Five

Write an email in suitable Cornish to your local council asking for a nasty pothole in front of your house to be repaired. You attach a photograph, with a ruler in frame showing that the hole is two inches deep. Heavy vehicles going over the pothole cause so much vibration your house literally shakes.

A pothole is **toll** (masculine) **i'n fordh**. Be careful not to confuse with **toll fordh** which is feminine and means 'road tax'. The latter was originally meant to pay for repairing the former – alas, no more!

A ruler is **lînednor**. Use **crenans** for 'vibration'. The phrase **herwyth an lytheren** means 'literally'.

Alternating gender in measures of time and non-metric length

It may be useful to note as a memory aid that gender alternates in nouns for measuring time and non-metric (so called 'imperial') length. There are three alternating series.

Time measured by the clock: **secùnd** *m*, **mynysen** *f*, **our** *m*. Time measured by the calendar: **dëdh** *m*, **seythen** *f*, **mis** *m*, **bledhen** *f*. The third series starts with a feminine noun: **mêsva** *f*, **troos'hës** *m*, **lath** *f* 'yard', **erow'hës** *m* 'furlong', **mildir** *f*.

We can also note that nouns of *metric* measure are always masculine; so are nouns of non-metric *weight*: **ùns** 'ounce', **pens**, **menboos** (also **ston**) 'stone', **canspoos** 'hundredweight', **tona** 'ton'. A 'fluid ounce' is **ùns glëb**.

Lesson Deg

Lesson Ten

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

act *m* act, **ancar** *m* anchor, **ballyer** *m* barrel, **barbecuw** *m* barbecue, **beggyer** *m* beggar, **bolùnjeth** *m* will, **brenyas** *m* bosun, coxswain, **bùckanêr** *m* buccaneer, **canfas** *m* canvas, **chaplen** *m* chaplain, **cloghprednyer** *pl* gibbet, **côcha** *m* coach, **cog** *m* cook, **coljy** *m* college, **corrùpcyon** *m* corruption, **cowethya** *v* associate, **cristonya** *v* christen, **culyak** *m* cock(ere), **deneren** *f* penny piece, **despît** *m* contempt, **dowtya** *v* fear (have misgivings) – *also* doubt, **dre hap** *by* chance, **drogwas** *m* scoundrel, **dyvedhow** *sober* (not drunk), **errya** *v* err, **felshyp** *m* crew, **ferdhyn** *m* farthing, **flattra** *v* flatter, cajole, **flour** *unequalled*, **fortyn** *m* fortune, **fygùr** *m* figure, **fynyshya** *v* finish, **ganowas** *m* mouthful, **glebya** *v* wet, **golôwder** *m* brightness, **gôlyor** *m* watchman, look-out, **gool** *m* sail, **gorgis** *m* distrust, suspicion, **gortos** *v* stay (in a state), **gromyal** *m* growl (*also* verb-noun), **gwel** *m* scene, **gwyras** *f* liquor, **hanow** *m* reputation, **hevys** *m* smock, shirt, **i'n mên-termyn** *meanwhile*, **kemeres meth** *phr* be ashamed, **keybal** *m* ferry boat, **leugh** *m* calf, **marner** *m* sailor, **maroun** *m* maroon, **mênya** *v* mean, **methor** *m* quartermaster (*also* caterer), **morlader** *m* pirate, **mylega** *v* curse, **nown** *m* hunger, **omjùnya** *v* join, **paint** *m* paint, **paintya** *v* paint, **perthy own** *be* afraid, **peryllya** *v* risk (*also* endanger), **poder** *m* worthless stuff (*also* decay, corruption), **podyk** *m* jug, **pùdyn** *m* pudding, **qwarter** *m* quarter, **recknans** *m* reckoning, **sqwier** *m* squire, **stras** *m* hold (of ship), **styrya** *v* mean, **sùrjon** *m* surgeon, **tobackô** (*also* **backa**) *m* tobacco, **tonel** *f* cask, keg, **trâdwyns** *m* trade wind, **trestya** *v* trust, **trewa** *v* spit, **trueth** *m* pity, **vôta** *m* vote, **warbydn** *by* (a particular time), **worshyp** *m* respect, admiration

Arâg *ha* **dhelergh** correspond to nautical English 'for'ard' and 'aft'. The exclamation **ay** is a variant of **hay**.

The verb-noun **fysky** is employed as an ordinary masculine noun with the same meaning as **fysk**.

Just like English 'every penny', we may still say **pùb deneren** figuratively to mean 'all the money'.

Pùdyn gorhal is 'duff'. Note the phrase **ry vôta** 'cast a vote'. The plurals **termow** and **termys** are alternatives. **Warbydn obma** means 'by now'.

In the oath **re Synt** (*or* **Sèn**) **Malan** we have a mediaeval name ('St Malignus') for the Devil.

The imperatives **war** (**ty**-form) and **waryowgh** (**why**-form) mean 'beware, watch out!' There are no other forms of this verb.

Colloquial Cornish in literature

The translated pieces introduced in previous Lessons were all written in a relatively formal style of Cornish. In *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson (1883) the gentrified speech of the principal adventurers is differentiated from the rougher speech of the pirate crew. This is not an attempt at strict realism since that would have gone beyond the literary conventions of Stevenson's day. The pirates cuss and swear in the mildest of terms! The author does employ the distinction as a device to create vivid characters; but also, crucially in this ground-breaking Victorian novel for children, as a means of signalling who is essentially 'bad'.

Treasure Island has been translated by Nicholas Williams as *Enys Tresour*, and the pirates of the story speak in a deliberately colloquial register of conversational Cornish. Here is Chapter 11, entitled **An pëth a glôwys in ballyer an avalor.**

Cabin boy Jim Hawkins, the narrator of the whole tale, has climbed into an almost empty apple barrel on the deck of the schooner *Hispaniola* as it approaches the island where the pirate Flint buried his treasure before he died. One-legged Long John Silver, the ranking member of Flint's surviving crew, has deceived the gullible Squire Trelawney into hiring most of this crew (including himself as cook) for Trelawney's own expedition to seek the treasure. Hawkins had suspicions from the outset, but only now discovers the truth when Silver, unaware he is overheard, sits down beside the barrel to interview another crew member.

At the end of the extract you will find notes that include comments on some of the colloquial forms.

"Â, nag en," yn medh Silver. "Flint o an capten. Me o an methor, dre rêson a'm troos predn. I'n keth batel me a gollas ow garr ha Pew coth a gollas golok y lagasow. Mêster sùrjon a drohas ow garr dhyworthyf – in mes a'n coljy – meur a Latyn in y anow, ha taclow kepar; saw ev a veu cregys avell kei ha sehys i'n howl pecar ha'n remnant in Castel Corso. Anjei o tus Roberts, hag y wharva an dra dre rêson aga chaunjya henwyn aga lestry – *Royal Fortune* rag ensampyl. An hanow may fëdh gorhal cristonys gonja, gwrêns hedna remainya. Indella y feu an *Cassandra*, hei a'gan dros nei oll yn saw dhia Malabar, woja Ingland dhe sêsy a Viceroy of the Indies. Indella y feu an *Mordarow*, gorhal coth Flint – ha me a's gwelas cudhys in goos cogh ha parys dhe sedhy gans carg a owr."

"Â!" a grias lev aral, lev an den yonca i'n gorhal, hag ev dell hevelly leun a worshyp. "Ev o marner flour, Capten Flint!"

"Davis o gwas dâ inwedh, warlergh y hanow," yn medh Silver. "Na wrug vy byscath golya in udn gorhal gonja. Kensa gèn Ingland, ha gèn Flint woja hedna, hèn yw ow whedhel vy. Me a worras in bàn naw cans yn saw, dhort Ingland i'n kensa le, ha dyw vil woja Flint. Nag yw hedna drog rag den dhyrag an wern – ha

ma va oll saw i'n arhanty. Nag yw dendyl an pèth ewn, mès erbysy, why a ell bos certan a hedna. Ple ma tus Ingland lebmyn? Na worama. Ple ma tus Flint? Dar, an radn vrâssa nonjei, mown jei i'n gorhal-ma, hag anjei lowen dhe gawas pùdyn gorhal – beggyers o radn nonjei kyns lebmyn. Pew coth, neb a gollas y wolok, hag ev a alja kemeres meth, ev a spênas dêwdhek cans pens i'n vledhen, kepar hag arlùth i'n Chei an Arlydhy. Ple ma va lebmyn? Wèl, marow ywa hag in dadn an dor. Saw dres dyw vledhen dhyrag hedna, re'm bo crog, yth o va storvys dre nown! Beggyer o va ha lader, hag y fedha ow trehy briansen tus, ha woja pùptra ev o ogas marow dre nown, re Jovyn!"

"Wèl, nag yw vas woja pùptra," yn medh an marnner yonk.

"Nag yw vas rag fôlys, te a ell bos sur a hedna – hedna, bò tra vèth," a grias Silver. "Saw ow tùchya dhis, mir obma. Te yw yonk, saw yth osta mar lew avell paint. Me a welas hedna pàn wrug vy dha weles rag an kensa prës, ha me a vedn còwsel orthys kepar hag orth den tevys."

Why a yll desmygy fatla wrug vy omsensy pàn glôwys vy an drogwas uthyk-ma ow flattra gans an kethsam geryow a gowsas ev orthyf vy. Me a grës, a callen y wil, me a vynsa y ladha der an ballyer. I'n mên-termyn, ev a bêsyas, heb predery bos ken onen ow coslowes orto in dadn gel.

"Ot obma plit tus jentyl a fortyn. Mown jei ow pêwa garow, hag ow perylly bos cregys, saw te a's gwel ow tebry hag owth eva kepar ha culyogas omlath; ha pàn vo gorfednys viaj, anjei a gav lies cans pens kyns ès lies cans ferdhyn in aga focket. Now, an radn vrâssa a'n mona a vèdh spênys wàr dhowr tobm ha sport dâ, hag ena mown jei ow mos dhe'n mor arta heb tra vèth adro dh'aga heyn ma's an hevys. Saw nag yw hedna an cors ragom. Th'erom ow corra pùb deneren anodha in bàn, nebes obma, nebes ena, heb gorra re i'n keth plâss rag goheles gorgis. Me yw hanter-cans bloodh, te a wel. Pàn vena dewhelys dhyworth an viaj-ma, me a vedn gwil den jentyl ahanam in gwiryoneth. Lowr a dermyn, te a laver. Â, saw me re beu ow pêwa yn êsy i'n mên-termyn, na wrug avy sonya tra vèth dhortama a garsa ow holon, ha me re gùscas medhel ha dainty oll ow dedhyow, marnas pàn esen wàr an mor. Ha pana vaner a wrug vy dallath? Kepar ha te, dhyrag an wern!"

"Wèl," yn medh an den aral, "saw gyllys yw oll an mona aral lebmyn, a nag yw? Na elta dyswedhes dha fâss in Brystow woja hebma."

"Dar, pleth esta ow soposya ow mona dhe vos?" a wovydnas Silver ha despît in y lev.

"In Brystow, in arhantiow ha tyleryow pecar," a worthebys y goweth.

"Th'era an mona ena," yn medh an cog, "pàn wrussyn ny derevel ancar. Saw ow mêtres goth a gemeras oll an mona warbydn obma. Hag yma an tavern *Gweder Aspia* gwerthys, prÿsles, chei ha bolùnjeth dâ. Ma an vowes goth wàr hy fordh i'n

tor'-ma dhe vetya genam. Me a venja levarel dhis ple, rag th'erom orth dha drestya, saw hedna a venja sordya envy in mesk an gowetha."

"Hag a elta jy trestya dha wreg?" a wovydnas an den aral.

"Nag usy tus jentyl a fortyn," a worthebys an cog, "ow trestya an eyl y gela meur; ha ma an gwir gansans, che a yll bos sur a hedna. Saw me a'm beus fordh genama, ha hèn yw an gwiryoneth. Pàn wrella neb udn coweth whelas castya – onen neb yw ajwonys dhybm, th'erom ow mênnya – na via bës pecar gans Jowan coth. Th'era radn nonjei ow perthy own a Pew, ha radn ow perthy own a Flint. Saw Flint y honen, ev a berthy own ahanam. Downtys o va ha prowyt. Anjei o an felshyp an moyha garow wâr an mor, tus Flint. An jowl y honen a wrussa bos downtys dhe vos dhe'n mor gansans. Wèl, me a laver dhis lebmyn, na vedhama ow pôstya, ha te dha honen a wel pana êsy vedhama ow cowethya gans kenyer onen, saw pàn en vy an methor nag yw an ger ên ewn rag bûckanêrs coth Flint. Ha te a ell bos certan ahana jy in gorhal Jowan coth."

"Wèl, me a laver dhe jy lebmyn," a worthebys an maw, "nag era an lavur-ma ow quarter-plegya dhybm erna veu an kescows-ma genen an eyl y gela, Jowan. Saw ot obma ow dorn dhis warnodha."

"Ha te o gwas brav inwedh, ha glew kefrës," a worthebys Silver, ow shakya dêwla mar golodnek, may whrug an ballyer crena, "ha fygùr tecka rag den jentyl a fortyn na welys vy byscath."

Warbydn an prës-na me a dhalathas convedhes styr aga thermys. Pàn leverens "den jentyl a fortyn" apert o nag esens ow styrya moy bò le ès morlader kebmyn, ha'n gwel bian a wrug vy dre hap goslowes orto a veu martesen an act dewetha i'n corrùpcyon a onen a'n marners onest – martesen an marnar onest dewetha i'n gorhal. Saw ow tùchya an mater-ma, me a wothvia yn scon, rag Silver a whybanas yn isel, ha'n tressa den a dheuth bys i'n tyller hag esedha rypthans.

"Hecka yw ewn," yn medh Silver.

"Ô, me a woya dell o Hecka ewn," a worthebys lev an brenyas, Israel Hands. "Nag ywa fol, Hecka, nag ywa nes." Hag ev a drailyas y dobackô in y anow ha trewa. "Saw mir obma," ev a bêsyas, "hèm yw an dra a garsen vy godhos, Barbecuw. Pana bellder a res dhe ny saval adenewen ha ryb tenewen kepar ha keybal melegys? Me re gavas lowr ogasty a Gaptin Smollett. Yma va ow qwil mêstry warnam hir lowr, re Synt Malan! Me a garsa entra i'n cabyn-na. Me a garsa tastya aga thebmyn dainty ha'ga gwin."

"Israel," yn medh Silver, "nag eus dha bedn a brow ha na veu byscath. Saw te a ell gosowes, me a grës. Dhe'n lyha dha scovornow yw brâs lowr. Now, hèm yw an pèth a lavara'. Te a dal cùsca arâg, ha bêwa yn cales, ha te a wra còwsel yn clor ha gortos dyvedhow, erna wrellen comondya dhis. Ha te a ell bos certan a hedna, a vab."

“Wèl, nag erom ow levarel nâ, erom?” yn medh an brenyas avell gromyal. “An pèth a lavara’ yw hebma: pana dermyn? Hèn yw an pèth a lavara’.”

“Pana dermyn! Re Jovyn!” a grias Silver. “Wèl, mar menta godhos pana dermyn, me a vedn leverel dhis. An prës dewetha a vo possybyl, ha hèn yw pana dermyn. Marner adhevîs yw Capten Smollett. Ma va ow colya an gorhal melegys ragon. Ot obma an sqwier ha’n medhek ha ma an mappa ha taclow pecar gansans – ny worama ple ma va, a worama? Ha na wodhesta dha honen naneyl. Rag hedna yth erom ow mênya hebma, an sqwier ha’n medhek a vedn trouvya an stoff, ha gwil gweres worth y worra i’n gorhal, re Jovyn. Nena nei a vedn gweles. A pen vy certan ahanowgh whei oll, whei vebyon a’n jowl, me a venja gara dhe’n Capten Smollett agan drei i’n gorhal hanter-for’ tre arta, kyns ès gweskel.”

“Dar, nei oll yw marners, me a grës,” yn medh an maw, Hecka.

“Nei oll yw marners dhyrag an wern, esta ow styrya,” a leverys Silver yn serrys. “Nei a ell lewyas, saw pyw a wra settya cors ragon? Hèn yw an tyller mayth owgh why ow fyllel dhe assentya, kensa ha dewetha. Mar teffen ha cawas ow bolùnjeth vy, me a venja gara Capten Smollett dh’agan drei arta bys i’n trâdwynsow dhe’n lyha. Nena na wrussyn ny errya i’gan recknans ha loas a dhowr kennyver jorna. Saw me a ajwon agas sort whei. Me a vedn fynyshya gansans i’n enys, kettel vo an tresour i’n stras, ha trueth a vèdh hedna. Saw nag owgh why lowen erna vowgh why medhow. Mollath Duw warnam, clâv oma i’m colon, pàn yw res dhybm golya gans tus pecar ha whei!”

“Kê wâr dha gabm, Jowan Hir,” a grias Israel. “Pyw ujj worth dha serry?”

“Dar, pygebmys gorhal uhel, a brederowgh why, a welys vy entrys, ha pygebmys gwas coynt ow seha i’n howl in Porth an Cloghprednyer?” a grias Silver. “Hag oll rag an keth fysky, fysky, fysky-ma. A glôwowgh why? Me, me a welas tra bò dew wâr an mor. Mar teffowgh why unweyth ha settya agas cors, ha poynt tro ha’n gwyns, why a venja marhogeth in côchys. Saw ny vednowgh whei! Me a’gas ajwon whei. Whei a gav agas ganowas a dhowr tobm avorow, ha dhe’n crog genowgh.”

“Pùbonen a woia te dhe vos sort a japlen, a Jowan. Saw ma ken re hag anjei a alja gwil an ober ha lewyas mar dhâ avellos dha honen,” yn medh Israel. “Y a gara nebes sport in gwir. Nag en jei mar uhel ha sègh naneyl, saw anjei a gemera aga sport, pecar ha mâtys dâ, kennyver onen.”

“Ay,” yn medh Silver, “ha ple mown jei lebmyl, me a venja gofyn. Pew o den a’n par-na hag ev o beggyer pàn veu marow. Flint o indella, hag ev a veu marow a’n dower tobm in Savanah. Â, anjei o felshyp whég in gwir. Saw, ple mown jei lebmyl?”

“Mès,” yn medh Hecka, “pàn wrellen ny aga gorra adreus, pandra dal dhyn gwil gansans?”

“Ot an den ragom!” a grias an cog, meur y revrons. “Hèn yw an pèth erom ow kelwel negys. Gà gara wàr dhor sègh avell marouns? Hèn o gis Inglond. Bò aga threhy dhe dybmyn pecar ha kebmys mogh? Hèn a via fordh Flint, bò fordh Billy Bones.”

“Billy o an den rag hedna,” yn medh Israel. “Na ell tus varow densel,” yn medh e. “Wèl ev yw marow y honen lebmyn. Ev a wor an hir ha’n cot anodho lebmyn. Ha mar teuth marnar garow bys in porth byscath, hèn o Billy.”

“Te a laver gwir,” yn medh Silver, “garow saw parys. Mès waryowgh obma, me yw den êsy – me yw den jentyl, whei a laver. Saw mater sad ywa an termyn-ma. Dûta yw dûta, mâtys. Me a re ow vòta – mernans. Pàn vena i’n Seneth hag ow marhogeth i’m côcha, na vanama gweles onen vèth a dus laha an mor i’n cabyn-na ow tos tre, heb nei dh’aga gwetyas, pecar ha’n jowl in termyn pejadow. Gortowgh, me a laver, saw pàn dheffa an prës, dar, in ker’ gansans heb let!”

“Jowan,” yn medh an brenyas, “te yw den brav!”

“Te a vedn leverel indella, Israel, pàn wrelles y aspia,” yn medh Silver. “Saw me a vedn gofyn udn dra yn udneyk – Trelawny. Me a vedn wrestya y bedn leugh dhywar y gorf gèn an dhêwla-ma. Hecka!” ev a addyas ow terry y gows. “Te, gwra labma in bàn pecar ha maw dê, ha cav dhybm aval rag glebya ow min.”

Why a yll desmygy an own brâs a’m kemeras. Me a vynsa lebmel in mes ha ponya rag ow bêwnans, mar teffen ha cafos an nerth, saw ow esely ha’m colon kefrës a fyllys. Me a glôwas Hecka ow tallath sevel, hag ena dell hevel, nebonen a’n stoppyas, ha voys Hands a grias:

“Ô, gwra ankevy hedna! Na wra sugna an poder-na, Jowan. Gerowgh ny dhe eva nebes dowr tobm.”

“Hecka,” yn medh Silver, “th’eroma worth dha drestya. Saw me a worras musur wàr an donel. Ot obma an alwheth. Lanow podyk ha dro va in bàn.”

Kynth o euth dhybm, ny yllyn heb predery hedna dhe vos fatla gefy Mêster Arrow an wyras a wrug y ladha.

Hecka o gyllys tecken, ha pàn nag esa ena, Israel a gowsas strait in scovarn an cog. Ny veu marnas ger bò dew na yllyn cachya, saw me a glôwas nowodhow a vry. Rag warbarth gans nebes lavarow erel a’n keth sort, me a glôwas an geryow-ma yn cler: “Na vedn den vèth aral omjùnya genen.” Apert o fatell esa tus lel whath i’n gorhal.

Pàn wrug Hecka dewheles, y aga thry a gemeras an podyk wosa y gela hag eva. Onen “Dhe fortyn dê,” an secùnd “Dhe gov Flint coth,” ha Silver y honen, in sort a gân, “Dhe nei gân honen. Ha senjowgh gàs gool, gobrow brâs ha sosten lowr.”

I’n eur-na golôwder a godhas warnaf i’n ballyer, ha pàn wrug vy meras in bàn me a welas bos an loor derevys, hag yth esa hy ow paintya top an wern gres hag ow terlentry yn spladn wàr ganfas an gool arâg. Hag i’n keth prës-na ogasty lev an gôlyor a grias, “Tir sêgh dhyragon!”

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Notes

Roberts is the pirate Bartholomew Roberts (died 1722) who changed the name of several vessels he had captured to *Royal Fortune*. **Castel Corso** refers to a cape on the Gold Coast of Africa, now Ghana. **Inglond** is the pirate Edward England (died late 1720 or early 1721) whose ship was the *Cassandra*. **Malabar** refers to the west coast of India. **Davis** is Howell Davis (died 1719) whose pirate career lasted just 11 months.

Nicholas Williams wrote ‘Viceroy of the Indies’ in italics as if it were the name of a ship. In fact Silver is here sarcastically aggrandizing an individual, James Macrae, the original captain of the *Cassandra*. Macrae was set free by England after the pirates had taken over his ship. He later became Governor of Madras for the East India Company.

Flint and his ship *Walrus* are purely fictitious. But **Savanah** is real enough: it is the city of Savannah, founded in 1733 as the first capital of the Province of Georgia (nowadays the State of Georgia, one of the United States).

Mêster Arrow had been the mate on the *Hispaniola*. Despised by the men, he was frequently drunk; and one night he just disappeared, presumably overboard.

Gorra in bàn translates ‘lay by’ of the English original, in the sense ‘save up’. The metaphor in Cornish is the filling of a hayloft to feed cattle through the winter. **Gorra adreus** translates ‘lay athwart’, which is a term of sea-fighting meaning to fix the other ship by hooks and ropes alongside your own ship. **An wern gres** translates ‘the mizzen’ according to the literal etymology. But in practice the mizzen is the mast furthest aft on a three-masted ship. Williams may be confused about the rigging of the *Hispaniola* – later in the translation he writes **canfas an wern arâg** for ‘mizzen shrouds’.

Preposition **ow tùchya** becomes **ow tùchya dhe** with pronouns, hence **ow tùchya dhis** in the passage. The same applies for preposition **tùchyng**.

The following are all colloquial features. Silver uses **na / nag** instead of **ny / nys**, but not consistently. Preposition **a** is used to link **dre rêson** to an ordinary noun. **I’n keth batel me a gollas ... ha Pew coth a gollas ...** Here **ha** links two parallel clauses after **an keth**; in more formal Cornish we might find the second one expressed as **dell gollas Pew coth ...** Note **en jei** = êns y, **fôlys** = felyon, **gonja** = gansa (but Silver also **gansans**), **levarel** = leverel (an example of colloquial dissimilation), **mown jei** = ymowns y, **nonjei** = anodhans y (but Silver also **anodha**), **saval** = sevel (an example of colloquial

assimilation), **woya** = wodhya (an example of consonant simplification). **Gofyn** = **govyn** (spelled **gofen** in the list of colloquial forms appended to Book Three).

Colloquially vowel **e** can often replace vowel **y**, just as there can occasionally be alternation even in quite formal Cornish (**kechys** alongside **kychys**, for instance): here we have **tebmyn** = tybmyn; for **menta** = mynta, compare the Head Teacher's **me a vedn** in Book Two, Exercise 36, and the third pupil's **dèr vednen nyny** in Book Three, Exercise 52. Conversely, vowel **y** occasionally replaces vowel **e**, as in **gofyn** (= govyn), corresponding to **gofen** in the list of colloquial forms appended to Book Three.

Williams employs the spelling **ei** for final stressed **y** to suggest more strongly the actual pronunciation: **kei** for **ky**, **anjei** for **anjy**, etc. This device has been borrowed from the distinct spelling system known as the 'Standard Written Form', which is not consistent with Standard Cornish orthography; it is not recommended for everyday use.

*Copula imperfect tense of **bos** in colloquial Cornish*

In the passage from *Enys Tresour* Israel Hands says **en jy** (spelled **en jei** in the text), which is not radically different from formal Cornish **êns y** 'they were'. But the copula (short form) imperfect tense of **bos** is often considerably reduced in colloquial speech so that most forms become indistinguishable from the corresponding present tense. A typical result for the three singular forms would be **om** (or **o'vy**), **os** (or **o'chy**), **o**; and **o'ny**, **o'why**, **on jy** for the three forms of the plural. Adverbial expressions are used to distinguish present and imperfect sense when the context alone is not sufficient.

Practys Whe ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Six

In bewgraf ('biography') Jowan Hir Silver an auctour a wrug kemysky fêthyow ha fycsyon warbarth. Fatell usy an teknyk-ma owth obery rag byldya agan godhvos ha'gan breus a'n character? Gwrewgh gortheby, kebmys a yllowgh, in Kernowek.

Obery 'work, operate' always has an idea of accomplishment about it as well.

Practys Seyth ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Seven

Cornwall has 300 miles of coastline, and seafaring is an indispensable part of its heritage. Using the Vocabulary at the end of the Book for the technical terms, read the following summary of many key features of marine vessels.

Scûner yw lester a'n jeves golyow alînys rag ha dhelergh. Auctour *Enys Tresour* a wrug avowa, wosa an novel dhe vos dyllys, fatell via bryg – hèn yw, gorhal ha golyow pedrak dhodho – lester moy realystek dhe'n whedhel, saw ny wodhya ev

descrefa golyans a'n par-na yn ewn. I'gan dedhyow ny, pàn nag eus lies gorhal golyow namoy, yma dhe'n byhadna scath golyow Bermûda yn fenowgh: gool brâs (ha predn brâs ganso) ha jyb wâr an kethsam gwern i'n câss kebmyn, ha dhe bûb gool yma lovan rag y dherevel (an rôp hâlya) ha lovan rag y rêwlya (an rôp golya). Chif-radnow a gorf an lester yw an pedn arâg, an delergh, ha keyn an lester. In brâssa lestry, ha pùpprës i'n gorholyon, yma flûrys ha chy ros pò pons lewyas. Carg yw gorrys in strasow. Yma an gorhal sensoryon ha'n tanker inwedh. Ha'n keybal degadoryon. Cûcow yw lestry pyskessa; i'n jêdh hedhyw oll anodhans yw cûcow jyn. Udn sort a gôk, pòr vysy yn economek, yw an còk draylya. I'n byhadna scathow yma treusprednyer rag esedha warnodhans, hag y hyller lewyas an lester der ebyl adar ros lew. Dhe lies scath golyow yma astell cres rag istyna keyn an lester yn town, may halla an scath golya ogas dhe'n gwyns yn effethus.

Practys Eth ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Eight

Dell leveryys an Logosen Dhowr dhe'n Goodh'or, "Crës dhybm, ow hothman yonk, nag eus tra vèth – tra vèth in oll an bës a dal y wil hanter-kebmys avell gwary adro in scathow." Mès dhe'n brâssa radn ahanan, res yw drîvya carr meur moy menowgh ès dell yllyn ny mos in scath. Ow checkya geryow in pedn dewetha an Lyver-ma, redyowgh an berrscif usy ow sewya, may ma lies term teknegyl yw perthynus dhe'n kerry.

Y kefyr kerry petrol, kerry dîsel, kerry tredanek. Wâr an dyweth, acordyng dhe'n gosten 'Zêrô Elyn' (hèn yw, lehe gorvok carbon yn pòr grev), ny vèdh kerry nowyth a'n kynda petrol pò dîsel gwerthys na felha i'n bledhydnyow usy ow tos. Saw i'n present termyn pîlyow lythyùm-ion yw poos ha helosk yn peryllys mara pedhons y cargys re; na nyns eus hedhes fest hir dhodhans; ha scant nyns eus tyleryow carga lowr der oll an pow. Hell yw pobel, rag hedna, i'ga herensa a'n kerry tredanek i'n tor'-ma.

Ny yller drîvya carr heb cubmyas lewyas, ha res yw spêdya in apposyans rag gwainya cubmyas parhus. Mar teth ha trespassya orth lahys trafyk an fordh, why a yll recêva 'poyntys wâr dha gubmyas', ha kelly an cubmyas mar pèdh lies poynt pò mar trespassyth yn frâs.

Dhe lies carr yma treuscorrans automatek. Kynth yw gwell gans radn a'n bobel whath an kerry a's teves kyst maglednow dre dhorn, yma lies huny ow tyby bos an grafel hag omdôwlel gans gwelen an maglednow trobel tydn dres otham.

Dre vrâs yma an jyn in dadn an cûgh, ha dhe garr peswar daras y fêdh còfyr wâr an tu delergh. Hanow coth y gis rag carr pypm daras yw carr tir. Saw gwell rag drîvya in tireth tyckly yw herdhians peder ros. Clos to yw vas rag don dywrosow; kyst to yw fyttly rag moy fardellow.

Dhe bùb carr yma uskys'heor ha frodnel, frodn dhorn kefrës, ha ros lewyas. Wàr goloven an ros yma controlllyans a'n menegoryon, a dheseghyeryow an skewwyns, ha rag inclynya an penlugern. An vusurel toth yw meur hy fris awos bos finweth toth wàr bùb fordh, ha môtorfordh kyn fe. Strait yw an rêwl gwysca grugys eseth, ha'n dyfen heb ûsya fon i'n dorn pàn esos ow lewyas. In lies carr yma airêwnans, daffar rag seny radyô ha mûsyk, ha hensador electronek rag gedya dhe'n fordh ewn.

Wàr garrhens dewblek ha wàr vôtorfordh yma dew hens pùb termyn; try hens pò moy wàr vôtorvordh in lies tyller. Dhe vôtorfordh yma gladn gales dre vrâs, saw traweythyow yth yw hobma ûsys kefrës rag daromres. In cres carrhens dewblek pò môtorfordh yma scooskê, ha kew gres pàr hap inwedh. Pàn eus kebryow paintys wàr an fordh, res yw gwitha pellder ispoynstek inter oll an degadoryon. Ny yller jùnya dhe vôtorfordh na'y gasa marnas dre rybfordh orth onen a'n kes'hensy; cunys, carg tredanek, ha sosten yw dhe gafos in kenyer othomva. Wàr fordhow erel y hyller powes in rypsav, yw sîns P (hèn yw, parkya) in lies câss; saw re venowgh ymowns y leun a kertys hir!

Practys Naw ha Dêwgans

Exercise Forty Nine

Gwell rag an omgelgh ès mos in carr yw mos adroos pò wàr dhywros trosella. Owth ûsya an erva in pedn dewetha an Lyver-ma, redyowgh an berrscif usy ow sewya, ha termow teknegyl etto yw longus dhe'n gerdhoryon ha dhe'n margh horn.

Pùb tyller mayth eus cauns, res yw dhe'n kerdhor tremena warnodho. In ketelma, an dywrosyth a res marhogeth wàr an hens dywrosa pynag oll may fo provies. Delvrysek rag tremenysy adroos yw grugys kerdhes, ma nag eus gwir vèth dhe gerry. Saw traweythyow, pàn nag eus cauns vèth, ny vèdh ken dôwys ma's kerdhes wàr an fordh hy honen – nosweyth yth yw hedna spessly peryllys ha res porrês don torchen dhâ, a vèdh ow tewynya tys ha tas, ha gwysca hevys hewel melen.

Dywros yw tra sempel: fram, ha hebma a'n jeves trester uhel warlergh ûsadow an jèdh hedhyw, mès traweythyow an trester yw iselha rag may halles eskyna yn êsya; yma dyw ros a'n keth myns, dewdhorn, dyber, trosellow kelmys dhe'n ros dhelergh dre jain; ha frodnaw arâg hag adhelegh. Saw in gwrioneth nyns yw an 'margh horn' gwrës a horn na felha, bohes venowgh a'n dur naneyl: yma scaffa kesolcanow lebmyl. Ha dre lies maglen y hyll an dhywros arnowyth resek snell, na nyns eus otham namoy a skydnaw rag herdhyha wàr veneth in udn gerdhes.

Practys Deg ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty

Write an email in suitable Cornish to the legal department of the grocery company whose delivery driver carelessly reversed his van into the metal guttering above the front bay-window of your house when he arrived to make a delivery to your

neighbour. You attach a photograph of the damage. You've obtained a quotation for repair from the contractor who installed the original guttering, with whom you were very satisfied, so you're not interested in giving the work to anyone else; you expect the delivery company to reimburse you in full.

A gutter is **launder** and guttering is **launderweyth**, both masculine nouns. **Kilfenester** is a bay-window. A quotation in the sense of a fixed price for the job is **pris profys**; distinguish **towlcost**, which is an estimate. **Cowethas lyfrêson** is a delivery company. Groceries are **gwara boos** – a singular noun in Cornish (though some treat it as collective).

Second State of gr

The Second State of **gr** is regularly **r**, as in **a radhva leun** 'full scale' or **in dadn rug** 'under heather'. But many words resist mutation: **dew gràm** 'two grams' for example. A few words form their Second State as if in First State they began **gwr**: these are **grauntya** 'grant' > **wrauntya** (but the noun **graunt** resists mutation); verb **growedha** > **wrowedha** and noun **groweth** > **wroweth**, as in **a'y wroweth** 'lying (down)' – compare **a'y eseth** and **a'y sav**; **grugys** > **wrugys** (and its derivatives).

More about mutation of gw

This will also be a good place to note that mutation of First State **gw** does not invariably follow what has been established as the 'rules'. We occasionally find **gw** > Fifth State **wh** after '**th**'. Conversely we sometimes find **gw** > Second State **w** after particle **y**.

Lesson Udnek

Lesson Eleven

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

bargydnya rag agree (something contractually), **ber** *m* spit (for roasting), **Beryan** Buryan (that is, **Eglos Beryan** St Buryan), **bos avîsys** make up one's mind, **Chy Wûn** Chywoone, **colhan** *f* sheath knife, **cona** *v* dine, sup, **dagyer** *m* dagger, **dewas-wreg** *f* pot-girl, barmaid, **dos warbydn** encounter, **dremas** *m* good man, **fria** *v* free, **gon** *m* gown, **gorseans** *m* praise, **hordh** *m* ram, **jùstys** *m* magistrate (*also* justice), **managh** *m* monk, **marchont** *m* merchant, **Marhas Yow** Market Jew, **myken** *f* animosity, **ôstes** *f* hostess, **pîss** *m* piece, **repôsyâ** *v* repose, sleep, **Selevan** St Levan

The interjection **hâ** 'hi' is nowadays more usually said as **how**.

Poynt a skians is a maxim.

Colloquial Cornish in literature – the historical record

Nicholas Boson (died 1708) has left us the tale of *Jowan Chy an Hor'* (John of Chyannor) from the 1660's. A phonetic transcription was made by early linguist Edward Lhuyd and published in 1707. The text is here reproduced in Standard Cornish, but faithful to the original idiom. At the end of the passage you will find notes that include comments on the various colloquial usages.

Why not set yourself the challenge of learning *Jowan Chy an Hor'* for recitation aloud. Having the story by heart, mastering every detail of its idiomatic content, will be an excellent platform for further developing your own colloquial Cornish; and it will empower you to speak with authority about keeping the revived language true to its attested tradition.

¹ **I'n termyn eus passyes th'era trigys in Selevan den ha benyn in teller cries Chy an Hor'.**

² **Ha an whel a codhas scant; ha medh an den dha y wreg, "Me a vedn mos dha whilas whel dha 'ul, ha why ell dendyl gâs bôwna's obma."**

³ **Cubmyas teg ev a kemeras, ha pell dha ãst ev a travalyas, ha wâr an dyweth e rug dhos dha chy tiak, ha rug whilas ena whel dha wil.**

⁴ **"Pana whel a'llosty gwil?" medh an tiak.**

"Pûb whel oll," a'medh Jowan. Ena 'njy a vargynnyas rag try pens an vledhen gober.

⁵ **Ha pâ th'era dyweth an vledhen, y vëster a dhysqwedhas dhodho an try pens.**

“Mir, Jowan,” medh y vêster. “Obma dha gober. Bès mar menta ry dhèm arta, me a dhesca dhis ken poynt a skians.”

⁶ “Dr’ew hedna?” medh Jowan.

“Nâ,” medh y vêster. “Ry dhèm, ha me a vedn laval dhis.”

“Kemerew’ dhan,” medh Jowan.

Nena medh y vêster: “Kemmer with na wre’ gara an vorr goth rag an vorr nowyth.”

⁷ Nena anjy a vargynnyas rag bledhen moy, rag pecar gober. Ha pà th’era dyweth an vledhen, y vêster a dhros an dry pens.

“Mir, Jowan,” medh y vêster. “Obma dha gober. Bès mar menta ry dhèm arta, me a dhesca dhis ken poynt a skians.”

⁸ “Pandr’ew hedna?” medh Jowan.

“Nâ,” medh y vêster. “Ry dhèm, ha me vedn lavarel dhis.”

“Kemerew’ dhan,” medh Jowan.

Nena medh y vêster: “Kebmer with na wre’ ôstya in chy lebma vo den coth demedhys dha benyn yonk.”

⁹ Ena ’njy a varygynyas rag bledhen moy. Ha pà th’era dyweth an vledhen, y vêster dhros an try pens.

“Mir, Jowan,” medh y vêster. “Obma dha gober. Bès mar menta ry dhèm arta, me a dhesca dhis an gwelha poynt a skians oll.”

¹⁰ “Pandr’ew hedna?” medh Jowan.

“Nâ,” medh y vêster. “Ry dhèm, ha me a lavar dhis.”

“Kemerew’ dhan,” medh Jowan.

Nena medh y vêster: “Bedhys gweskys dhywwe’th kyn gweskel unwe’th, rag hedna yw an gwelha poynt a skians oll.”

¹¹ Lebmyr Jowan, e na venja servya na velha, bès e venja mos tua dha y wreg.

“Na,” medh y vêster, “rew’ mos hedhyw ha ma gwreg vy o’pobas mettyn; ha hy ra gwil tesen ragos, dha dhos dre dha dha wreg.”

¹² Ha anjy a worras an naw pens i’n desen. Ha pà ruga Jowan kemeres y cubmyas, “Obma,” medh y vêster, “ma tesen ragos dha dhon dre, dha dha wreg. Ha p’o ty ha dha wreg an moyha lowen warbar’h, nena g’rew’ terhy an desen, na hens.”

¹³ Cubmyas teg e kemeras, ha tua ha tre e travalyas; ha wâr an dyweth e rug dhos dha Gûn Sèn Eler. Ha ena ev a vetyas gèn try verchant a Tre Rin, tus pluw, tos dre mes a’n fer Caresk.

‘

¹⁴ “Hâ, Jowan,” a’medh anjy, “Duw genen ny. Lowen on ny dh’agas gweles why. Py le a veu’ty mar bell?”

¹⁵ A’medh Jowan, “Me a veu servya, ha lebmyñ th’eram mos dre dha ow wreg.”

“Hâ,” medh anjy. “Ews bar’ha ny, ha welcùm ty a vèdh.”

¹⁶ Anjy a kemeras an vorr nowyth, ha Jowan a gwithas an vorr goth.

¹⁷ Ha mos ryb keow Chy Wûn, ha nag o an varchants gylls pell dhorth Jowan, bès ladorn a glenas ort anjy. ¹⁸ Ha anjy a dhalathas dha wil cry. Ha gans an cry a rug an varchants gwil, Jowan a grias awedh. “Ladorn, ladorn!” ¹⁹ Ha gans an cry a rug Jowan gwil, an ladron a forsâkyas an verchants. Ha pà rug anjy dhos dha Varhaj Yow, ena anjy a vetyas arta.

²⁰ “Hâ, Jowan,” a’medh anjy. “Senjys on ny dha why. Na via rago’why, ny a via tus oll dyswrës. Deus bar’ha ny, ha welcùm ty a vèdh.”

²¹ Ha pà rug anjy dhos dha’n chy lebma gôt’fia anjy ôstya, a’medh Jowan, “Me dal gweles an ost a’n chy.”

²² “An ost a’n chy?” a’medh anjy. “Pan tra venta gwil gèn an ost a’n chy? Obma ma gàn ôstes ny ha yonk ew hy. Mar menta gweles an ost a’n chy, kê dha’n gegyn, ha ena ty a’n cav.”

²³ Ha pà rug e dhos dha’n gegyn, ena e welas an ost a’n chy, ha den coth o e, ha gwadn, o’trailya an ber. ²⁴ Ha a’medh Jowan, “Obma na vadna’vy ô’tya, bès i’n nessa chy.”

“Na whath,” medh anjy. “Gwres cona abar’ha ny, ha welcùm ty a vèdh.”

²⁵ Lebmyñ an hôstes a’n chy, hy a gùnsulyas gèn neb unn vana’h a era i’n tre, ha dha destria an den coth i’n gwely in termyn an nos, ha rest a’njy o’repôsyas, ha gorra an fowt wàr an verchants. ²⁶ Ha pà th’era Jowan i’n gwely, th’era toll in tâl an chy, ha ev a welas golow. Ha e savas a’màn a’mes y wely. Ha ev a gosowas. Ha e glôwas an mana’h laval, ha trailyes y geyn dha an toll: “Martesen,” a’medh ev, “ma nebonen i’n nessa chy, a wrug gweles agan hager-oberow.” Ha gans hedna an gwadn-gerty gans ‘y follat a dhestrias an den coth i’n gwely.

²⁷ Ha gans hedna Jowan gans y golhan, trohas (der an toll) mes a keyn gon an mana’h pîss pòr rownd.

²⁸ Ha nessa mettyñ an gwadn-gerty, hy a dhalathas dha wil cry tèr veu ‘y thermas hy destries. Ha rag na era den na flo’h i’n chy bès an verchants, anjy dhal creg ragta.

²⁹ Ena anjy a via kemerys, ha dha an clogh-prednyer ‘njy a veu lêdyes. Ha wàr an dyweth Jowan a dheuth wàr aga fydn.

³⁰ “Hâ, Jowan,” medh anjy. “Ma cales lùck dha ny. Ma agan ost ny destries newher ha ny dal creg ragta.”

³¹ “Why oll? Meur a whel a’n jù’tycow!” a’medh Jowan. “Gor tèr o an dhes-reg! Hy mana’ rug an bad-ober.”

³² “Pywa?” y’medh anjy. “Pyw a rug an bad-ober?”

“Pyw a wrug an bad-ober?!” medh Jowan: “Mar ny’s medra’ dheffa *prevy* pyw a rug an bad-ober, *my* a vedn creg ragta!”

³³ “Laverow’ dhana,” medh anjy.

“Newher,” medh Jowan, “pà th’era’vy itta ow gwely, my a welas golow, ha my savas a’màn, ha th’era toll in tâl an chy. ³⁴ Ha neb unn mana’h a trailyas y geyn warbydn an toll. ‘Martesen,’ medh ev, ‘ma nebonen i’n nessa chy a ell gweles agan hager-oberow.’ ³⁵ Ha gans hedna gèn ow holhan me trahas pîss (der an toll) mes keyn gon an mana’, pîss pòr rownd. Ha rag gul ow geryow-ma dha vos prevys, obma ma an pîss et ow focket dha vos gwelys.”

³⁶ Ha gans hedna an varchants a veu fries, ha an venyn ha’n mana’h a veu kemerys ha cregys.

³⁷ Nena anjy a dheuth warbar’h mes dha Varhaj Yow. Ha wàr an dyweth ’nny rug dos dha Coos Kernwhyly in Beryan. ³⁸ Nena th’era vorr dyber’h; ha an varchants a venja arta dha Jowan mos dre bar’ha ’nny. Bès rag an termyn e na venja, mès e venja mos dre dha y wreg.

³⁹ Ha pà th’o ev gyllys dhort an varchants ev a dhylâjas an termyn, m’alha va prev era y wreg gwitha compes et y gever, era pò nag era. ⁴⁰ Ha pà rug e dos dha’n daras, ev a venja clôwes den aral i’n gwely. Ev a wasca y dorn wàr y dagyer dha dhestria an dhew. Bès e brederas tèr gotha dhodho bos avîsyas dhywwe’th kyn gweskal unwe’th. ⁴¹ Ha ev a dheuth a’mes arta. Ha nena e gnakyas.

“Pywa eus ena, in bar’ Duw?” a’medh hy.

⁴² “Th’era’vy obma,” medh Jowan.

“Re Faria, pyw a glôw’vy?” medh hy. “Mars o’why Jowan, dew’ chy.”

“Doroy an golow dhana,” medh Jowan.

Nena hy a dhoroas an golow. ⁴³ Ha pà rug Jowan dos chy, medh ev, “Pà rug avy dos dha’n daras, me a venja clôwes den aral i’n gwely.”

⁴⁴ “Hâ, Jowan,” medh hy. “Pà rugo’why mos kerr, th’era’vy gyllys try mis gèn lho’h, ha lebmyen ma dha ny meppyk wheg i’n gwely, dha Dhuw re bo gorseha’s.”

⁴⁵ Medh Jowan, “Me vedn laval dhys. Ow vèster ha ow vèstres ros dhèm tesen ha laveras dhèm, pàn vo my ha’m g’reg an moyha lowen warbar’h, dha terry an desen, ha na hens. Ha lebmyen ma câss dha ny rag bos lowen.”

⁴⁶ Nena ’nny a dorhas an desen, ha th’era naw pens i’n desen. Ha an mona anjy a gavas; ha’n bara ’nny a dhabras; ha ny veu udn froth na myken na tra wàr an norvès.

Ha andella ma dyweth me daralla dhodhans.

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Notes

Although the text as recorded by Lhuyd generally spells pre-occluded **bm** and **dn**, we find **bargynnya**, **kemmer**, **unn** alongside their pre-occluded equivalents. **Neb unn** without pre-occlusion suggests that this combination may be treated as if it were a single word.

Fordh and **kerdh** appear as **vorr** and **kerr**; this is the convention for these words. In similar cases (**bar'** for **barth**, **hor'** for **hordh**) an apostrophe is used, but the same pronunciation (with short vowel) will apply.

In the story imperatives of more than one syllable mostly end in **ewgh** (clipped to **ew'**) rather than **owgh**. The ending **ewgh** was selected by Nance for all revived Cornish imperatives, and many speakers today continue this approach.

An dry pens (formal Cornish **an try fens**) illustrates the somewhat optional nature of Third State mutation after **try**, and also a tendency colloquially for **try** itself to undergo Second State mutation after **an** (compare regular **dew**, **an dhew**).

In **anjy a via kemerys** the tense retains its original pluperfect force, recounting a sequence of events: it was once they *had* been arrested that they *were* led to the gibbet.

Caresk is an alternative form of **Keresk** – both are in general use today.

Cùssulya gans nebonen dhe wil neppÿth means to *plan* or *plot* with someone to do something. **Gwadn-gerty** (formal Cornish **gwadn-wre'ty**) is an unfaithful wife; by '**y thermas** (formal Cornish **hy dremas**) the woman means her husband.

Dhal is an example of colloquial double mutation : formal Cornish **tal** > **a dal**, then idiomatically **a dal** > **dhal**.

Duw genen ny is an alternative to **Duw genes**; there is a more inclusive feel about it.

Gor tèr (*also* **Gor tr'**), literally 'know that', can idiomatically replace particle **yth** before forms of **bos** beginning with a vowel for emphasis. As the example in the passage shows, it is a fixed expression, regardless of how many people are being addressed.

Ha ma wreg o'pobas mettyñ means 'while my wife is at her morning baking': Jowan is asked to wait till his 'cake' is ready. The **tesen** may in fact have been a loaf rather than a cake in the modern sense, for at the end of the tale it is referred to as **bara**.

Kemeres with na is here used with the present-future tense, rather than the subjunctive that would be proper in formal Cornish. While the subjunctives of **bos** and **dos** remain vigorous in colloquial Cornish, there is a strong tendency to replace all others with an indicative tense.

Most edited versions of *Jowan Chy an Hor'* omit **ken** from paragraph 5, on the assumption the word has crept into the text in error, under the influence of paragraph 7. This is a misunderstanding of the sense of **ken**, which does not correspond precisely to English 'another'. The sense is 'a maxim instead'.

Ladorn for **ladron** is a common reversal (metathesis); we also find it in **eborn** for **ebron**, and in the name **Cambron** captured in English as Camborne. Likewise note **terhy** for **trehy** in paragraph 12.

Mar ny's medra' dheffa prevy pyw a rug an bad-ober ... This is indignation. "If I don't aim at you (that is, lay before you) [what] will [come to] prove who committed the crime ..." We must understand **pëth a** before **dheffa** (formal Cornish **dheffa ha**). The infixed pronoun 's is a shortened form of 'gas; likewise infixed pronoun 'n may be a shortened form of 'gan. We find these abbreviated forms in the earliest poetry.

Marchont and **merchont** are alternative forms in general use today, both appear in the text, but in every case the vowel of the second syllable has been given as **a**, since this is what we find consistently in Lhuyd's transcription; this has no effect on the *sound* of this unstressed vowel. The consonant combination **nts** that is written wherever the plural appears in the transcription has also been retained, though the modern plural ends in **ns**, unequivocally without the **t** sound.

Meur a whel a'n jù'tycyow! is sarcastic. There has been no trial at all; not even proper consideration of the evidence. This expression also usefully demonstrates how preposition **a** after a noun can mean 'by' notwithstanding that modern Cornish generally prefers **gans**. So we can say, for example, either *Enys Tresour a Robert Louis Stevenson* or *Enys Tresour gans Robert Louis Stevenson*.

The conditional tense of **mydnas** is employed in the sense of 'wishing' / 'wanting'; we first noted this usage in Lesson Seven of Book Three. In **ev a venja clôwes den aral i'n gwely** the 'would' sense is extended differently, to mean 'he thought he heard someone else in the bed'.

Welcùm is an alternative form of **wolcùm**.

The following features occurring in the text are all colloquial. There is some interchange of initial **f** and **v**. Preposition **abarth** is used in the sense 'along with' (formal Cornish **gans** ... **warbarth**), and there are inflected forms such as **abarth a ny** and **abarth a 'nny**. A verb may be changed to assonating **a** when making the **-as** form

of its inflected preterite. Future tense form **bedhys** is used as equivalent to imperative **bëdh**; similarly, present-future form **gwres** (formal Cornish **gwreth**) is substituted for imperative **gwra**; apparently **ews** in paragraph 15 means the same as **deus**, perhaps influenced by **ewgh**. The phrase **gôt'fia anjy** for more formal **goothvia dhedhans** illustrates how this construction could be managed colloquially. Possessive pronoun **ow** is followed by Second State of **mêster** and **mêstres**; and a much older form of this possessive pronoun appears in the final (formulaic) sentence as **me**. Any medial **rr** may become **rh** – in more formal Cornish this phenomenon is confined to the comparative adjectives; likewise medial **ll** may become **lh** where this is not usually recognized in formal Cornish: as in subjunctive **galla** > **galha**. Suffixed pronoun **-ty** takes the place of **-ta**, with **yllysta** appearing as **'llosty**. Particle **yth** (as **th'**) is employed between **pà** and forms of **bos** beginning with a vowel. Verb **yn medh** is generally reduced to either **a'medh** or simply **medh**.

Here are some specific colloquial forms not already noted at the end of Book Three.

chy 'ajy', **creg** 'cregy', **cùnsulya** 'cùssulya', **des-reg** 'dewas-wreg', **dhyweyth** 'dyweyth', **doroas** 'dros' (preterite of **dry**), **dr'ew** 'pandr'yw', **dylâjas** 'dhylâtyas', **gorseha's** 'gorseans', **hôstes** 'ôstes', **in màn** (or **a'màn**) 'in bàn', **lho'h** 'flogh', **itta** 'in', **mes dha** 'mes a', **prev** 'prevy', **ragta** = 'racto' for 'ragtho', **rest** 'an remnant', **rug anjy** 'gwrussons y', **rugowgh** 'gwrussowgh', **tua ha** (or **tua dha**) 'wor'tu ha'

Note also **me a dhesca** for 'me a dhesk' and **pà ruga Jowan** for 'pàn wrug Jowan'. See *Suffixed subject pronouns* below for explanation.

The phonetic system employed by Lhuyd enables us to note several points about Boson's pronunciation that are not explicit in the Standard Cornish respelling. **Câss** is pronounced with final 'z' before a following **dh** sound. Noun **gon** is pronounced 'gûn'. Preposition **in** is pronounced 'en'. The **j** in **jùstys** is pronounced as a consonantal 'y' – this option seems to have been common also for the name **Jesus** / **Jesu** 'Jesus'. We find that **obma** is pronounced 'ibma'. **Oll** may be pronounced 'yll', **pùb** 'pyb'. Particle **re** in **re bo** is pronounced 'ro' (reflecting an older form of the word). Possessive pronoun **y** is pronounced 'e'. **Yonk** is pronounced as if the vowel were 'y' rather than 'o'. Final stressed **y** is generally pronounced 'ey', but *not* in **my**, **ty**, **vy**, and apparently not in **chy** when it means **ajy**. We may also note a tendency for **th** to be pronounced 'dh' when it occurs between two vowels in an utterance – compare **gordhuwher** which evolved from earlier *gorthuher* in similar fashion.

Suffixed subject pronouns

In **me a dhesca** and **pà ruga Jowan** the subject pronoun suffix **a** (literally, 'he' – an abbreviated form of **va**, see Lesson Fourteen of Book Three) has been added to the verb. In the first instance the suffix recapitulates particle **a**, which does the work of a

relative pronoun and is always technically ‘third person singular’. In the second case the suffix pleonastically refers forward to the expressed subject Jowan.

A suffixed subject pronoun always causes a long vowel preceding it to shorten. So the e in **may fen** ‘that I might be’ is long, but the e in **may fena** ‘that I might be’ is short; compare **a wreth** (long e) but **a wreta** (short e).

Practys Udnek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty One

The motif of three (as in thrice three pounds, three maxims) is common throughout folklore. *Jowan Chy an Hor*’ itself is a Cornish variant of a story that is known much more widely. Just how many of these ‘threes’ can you find in the story?

Words for wisdom etc

The concept of **skians** is at the heart of the tale of *Jowan Chy an Hor*’. When we first encountered the word in Lesson Thirteen of Book Three, it was glossed as ‘knowledge’. In fact the word is ‘bigger’ in Cornish than mere knowledge alone. Indeed, when Crysten Chegwyn talks in Book Three, Exercise 64 of **skians formya kefrës gwaregow ha sethow** we already glimpse the emphasis on practicality, just as in *Jowan Chy an Hor*’, shading into notions that in English might be expressed as ‘intelligence’ or ‘wisdom’ or ‘common sense’. **Skians creftus** is employed for ‘artificial intelligence (AI)’.

Another word that is difficult to pin down with any single English equivalent is **skentoleth**. When Eryca Rowe described Danyel Tonkin as **pòr skentyl** in Book Three, Exercise 67, she meant he was both ‘intelligent’ and ‘knowledgeable’. **Skentoleth** has more of ‘cleverness’ about it than **skians**. Note the use of **skentyl** to mean ‘smart’ of a phone (as in Lesson One, Exercise 2), a motorway, etc.

There is also **furneth** which we encountered in the extract from the Cornish translation of Jack London’s *White Fang*. This is wisdom based on the idea of acting sensibly, regarded more as an innate quality than requiring any particular knowledge.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

amys amiss, wrong, **awhêr** *m* distress, **bros** *m* stew, **colenky** *v* gulp down, **cuna** *v* kindle, light (a fire), **cyrçumstans** *m* circumstance, **drog-ladrynsy** *m* grand larceny, **droppya** *v* drop, **dyberhedna** *v* confiscate, **fadlyans** *m* conflagration, **fugya** *v* fake, forge, **kemeres tan** *phr* catch fire, **kescoweth** *m* chum, **lafyl** lawful, **logas** *col* mice, **pith** *m* sunken well, **salla** *v* salt, **tôwlel predn** *phr* cast lots, **whedhla** *v* gossip

The collective ‘mice’ is notionally *logos* of course (compare **an Logosen Dhowr**, the Water Rat). The spelling **logas** reflects the reduction of the final vowel.

The adjective **dâ** is employed as a masculine noun meaning ‘good’ (abstract concept), also ‘property’.

More triadic folklore

Here is another moral tale of three, from a Germanic tradition collected by the Brothers Grimm. This time the language is more formal.

I’n termyn eus passys y feu logosen, edhen, ha selsygen kescowetha, ow sensy mênny kemmyn, ow pêwa cosel brav, hag owth encressya marthys aga dâ. Ober an edhen o neyja pùb jorna aberth i’n coos ha dry cunys tre. Res o dhe’n logosen don dowr, cuna an tan, ha settya an bord, mès res o dhe’n selsygen kegy.

Seul a vo re wynn aga bÿs, y fedhons y prest hirethek warlergh neb tra nowyth. Unn jëdh an edhen a vetyas gans ken edhen, ha whedhla y cyrcùmstancys bryntyn ha bôstya anedha. An edhen aral, bytegyns, a’n crias gocky fol dre rêson y ober cales, ow leverel fatell esa dhe’n dhew chy negys êsy. Rag pàn wrug an logosen hy than solabrÿs ha don hy dowr, y fedha hy ow mos ajy dh’y rom bian ha powes erna ve hy gelwys dhe settya an bord. Gortos ryb an pot a wre an selsygen, ow qwetyas bos an vytel kegys yn tâ, ha, pàn o prÿs kynyewel ogasty, y fedha hy ow rolya hy honen unweyth hag arta der an bros pò dre’n losow hag indella amanynnys vowns y, sellys, ha parys. Pàn o an edhen devedhys tre ha’y vegh gorrys dhe’n leur, yth esens y owth esedha rag debry, ha wosa y dhe worfenna an boos, y fedhens y ow cafos gwalgh a gùsk bys i’n nessa myttyn, ha splann o aga bêwnans.

Ternos an edhen, kentrynnys gans an edhen aral, ny veu whensys dhe neyja i’n coos, hag ev ow leverel y vos servont nans o termyn hir lowr, ha’y vos mockyes gansa, ha dell o res dhedha keschaunjya worteweth, ha whilas araya an dra in ken maner. Ha kynth esa an logosen ha’n selsygen kefrÿs ow pesy pòr dhywysyk, stowt veu an edhen, ha leverel bos res y brevy. Y whrussons têtwelel prenn in y gever, ha’n prenn a godhas wàr an selsygen dhe dhon cunys, y feu an logosen an gegynores, ha res o dhe’n edhen dry dowr.

Pandra wharva? An selsygen vian êth in mes tro ha’n coos, an edhen bian a wrug cuna an tan, an logosen a waitya ryb an pot ha, hy honen oll, gortos bys may teffa Selsygen Sêmly dhe dre, ha dry cunys rag an nessa jorna. Saw an selsygen vian a strechyas mar hir wàr an fordh, mayth esa own dhedha, oll aga dew, bos neppÿth amyss, hag i’n air y whrug an edhen neyja pols in mes rag hy metya. Bytegyns, ev a vetyas wàr an fordh, ha nyns o napell, neb unn ky. Re beu an selsygen druan assaultys gans hemma, avell pray lafyl, ha sêsyas ha colenkys. An edhen a gùhudhas an ky a dhrog-ladrynsy noth, saw euver o geryow, rag an ky a wrug

leverel ev dhe gafos an selsygen dell esa ow ton lytherow fugyes, ytho y'n jeva gwir dhe dhyberhenna hy bêwnans anedhy.

Yn trist an edhen a gùntellas an cunys in bàn, neyja tre, ha derivas myns a welas hag a glêwas ev. Troblys êns y yn frâs, mès unverhês dell vynnens gul oll aga ehen ha remainya warbarth. Ytho an edhen a settyas an bord, ha'n logosen a wrug obery an vytel, ha porposys veu hy dh'aga farusy, ha dhe worra hy honen i'n pot dell o an selsygen ûsys dhe wul, ha dhe rolya ha dhe gramyas i'n losow rag aga hemysky; saw kyns ès hy dhe hedhes bys i'ga cres hy a veu lettyes, ha kellys o hy crohen ha'y bêwnans i'n assay.

Pàn deuth an edhen rag don an kynnyow ajy, nyns esa kegynores dhe weles. In y awhêr an edhen a wre têtwelel an cunys omma ha dy, gelwel ha sarchya, mès nyns o kegynores vÿth dhe drouvya! Drefen y fowt preder, an cunys a gemeras tan, may feu faclyans uthyk; an edhen a fystenas rag kerhes dowr, saw an kelorn a dhroppyas in pith an fenten, hag ev ow codha aberveth ganso, ha ny ylly diank, mès res o dhodho budhy i'n tyller-na.

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Pàn deuth is commonly found instead of **pàn dheuth**: d frequently resists Second State mutation when preceded by n.

Accusing the dog of theft is a nice legalistic touch: finding and eating a sausage hardly qualifies as murder.

On the other hand old folk grievances become embedded in stories of this kind. In Germany, the danger once upon a time posed by forged letters; in Cornwall, the loose conduct that was associated with monks.

Practys Dêwdhek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Two

De tre bukkene Bruse is the Norwegian tale about three goats that is known in English as *The Three Billy Goats Gruff*. A well known English tale, originally written by Robert Southey (died 1843) but subsequently adapted, is *Goldilocks and the Three Bears*. The outline of both stories can easily be found on-line. See how well you can retell one or both of them in Cornish.

There is a Cornish version of the first tale, as *An Try Bogh Bewek*, by Eddie Foirbeis Climo, in his translation of *The Primer: adapted and graded* by Harriette Taylor Treadwell and Margaret Free (1910); it was published as *Kensa Lyver Redya* by Everttype (2009). You might take a look at it *after* you have attempted a retelling of your own. The bridge is kept by a **troll**; the billy goats are trying to cross the bridge to reach the **porva** 'pasture' on the mountain.

Goldilocks is called *Elen Benfelen* or just *Penfelen* in Welsh. As **Elen Benvelen** or **Penvelen** this will be a perfectly good Cornish name too. **Ors** is a bear. You may use **orses** for a she-bear.

Checklist of inflected comparatives

When inflected comparatives were first introduced in Lesson Four of Book Two, we remarked that you might learn them for the time being as you go along. It will now be helpful to draw the various inflected comparative together in one place, so here is a practical checklist. You can check the meaning of new adjectives in the Vocabulary at the end of the Book. All of these comparatives may be used in written Cornish; many are also heard frequently in conversation. But you should read the *Important note* on the next page.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>
abyl	appla	bas	bassa
bian	byhadnha (or byhanha)	brâs	brâssa
brav	braffa	cales	calassa (or calacha)
clâv	claffa	cler	clerha
cles	clessa	clor	clorha
clos	clôssa	cot	cotta
coth	cotha	crobm	crobma
cul	culha	cuv	cuffa
dâ	gwell	dov	doffa
down	downha	drog	lacka (high register gweeth)
du	duha	êsy	êsyha
fresk	fresca	freth	fretha
fur	furha	garow	garwa
glân	glanha	glëb	gleppa
glew	glewa	gwadn	gwadnha (or gwanha)
gwag	gwacka	gwyls	gwylsa
gwyw	gwywa (or gweffa)	hager	hackra
hir	hirha	isel	iselha
ker	kerha	larj	larjya
lent	lenta	leun	leunha
leven	lefna	leyth	leytha
lows	lowsa	lybm	lebma
medhel	medalha	nes	nessa
pell	pelha	plain	plainya
poos	possa	pur	purha
rych	rycha	salow	salwa

saw	sawa	scav	scaffa
scon	sconha	sëgh	seha
sempel	sempla	serth	sertha
spladn	spladnha (or splanha)	sqwith	sqwitha
sur	surha	teg	tecka
tew	tewa	tewl	tewla
tobm	tobma	tydn	tydnha (or tynha)
uhel	uhelha	uskys	uskyssa
whar	wharha	wheg	whecka
wherow	wherwa	yagh	yaha
yêyn	yêynha	yonk	yonca

Gwell and **gweh** are not strictly speaking inflected comparatives, but they have comparative sense, so they are included here for convenience. Every inflected comparative can also be used with **an** for superlative meaning. Exclusively superlative **gwelha** ‘best’ corresponds to **gwell**, exclusively superlative **gweha** ‘worst’ corresponds to **gweh** – these may be used with or without **an**. Away from high registers and fixed expressions we replace [an] **gweha** with **an lacka**. In Lesson Fifteen of Book Three we also met superlative **drocka** which is confined to exclamations.

It is sometimes said that **nes** is itself a comparative, so that **nessa** can only have superlative meaning. But this has been surmised on the basis of Welsh; it is not really supported by the historical evidence for Cornish itself. Note too that when **nessa** is employed in the sense ‘next’ rather than ‘nearest’, **an** is often dropped. This parallels the use of **dewetha** ‘last’; this word originated as a superlative meaning ‘latest’ but was *never* employed with comparative sense. **Ogas** has no comparative form; if we do not employ **nessa**, then we say **moy ogas** and **moyha ogas**.

Instead of the spellings **lh**, **rh** we may write **ll**, **rr**. And instead of **dnh** or **nh** we may write **dn** or **nn**. These options are usually taken by Cornish speakers who choose not to make the relevant sounds ‘voiceless’ in their own pronunciation. Conversely, some speakers may pronounce an **h** in other comparative forms; the form **wherw’ha** was recorded by Edward Lhuyd, and alternative forms such as **saw’ha** and **tew’ha** are likewise possible.

See *An Mordarow ha’n Carpenter* (Lesson Three) for **porra** as a superlative form of **pòr** ‘very’.

Important note

Originally, it was only adjectives inherited from the Brythonic ancestor language that had an inflected comparative form, and the table above includes loan-words to which

an inflected comparative has been applied by analogy. Agreement is lacking on exactly which adjectives qualify for this treatment. Some speakers might regard the list given here as too liberal; others may be prepared to coin inflected comparatives to adjectives not included in the list – Caradar’s **vilha**, for instance, in the extract quoted from *Tristan hag Isolt* in Lesson Six.

There is no objection to forming a comparative for most of the listed adjectives with **moy** instead: that is, for all of them except **brâs**, **coth**, **dâ**, **drog**, **nes**, **pell**, **yonk**.

You may not make an inflected comparative for any adjective formed by suffixation, or for any verbal adjective.

Practys Tredhek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Three

How would you say the following in Cornish?

It will turn much colder again before summer finally arrives. The pain in my leg is more intense when I’m lying down. The fuller the load, the more efficiently the machine will wash the clothes. It would have been more sensible to do nothing until the situation was somewhat clearer. Well, I must say that’s a lot more civilized!

Superlative idea expressed with comparative

Cornish often likes to package an idea into a negative construction. We already know how ‘only’ is expressed by **marnas** or its contracted form **ma’s** with a negative verb. And that **scant** is most commonly employed with a negative verb. It is also the case that a sentence like ‘He is the most handsome person I ever saw’, where English employs a superlative, will naturally become in good Cornish **Bythqweth ny welys vy tecka den**, literally ‘I never saw a more handsome man’ – that is, using a comparative expression instead.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

antymony *m* antimony, **Atlantek** Atlantic, **clethren** *f* rail, **colm** *m* knot, **covep** *f* monument, **das’henwel** *v* rename, **desînya** *v* design, **diogeledh** *m* safety, **Dowr Fala** the River Fal, **Dowr Mahonyer** the Helford River, **euthres** *m* stampede, **fowt** *m* defect, **gorotham** *m* emergency, **hayl** *m* estuary, **Lanahevrán** St Keverne, **londya** *v* put ashore, **Meyn Eglos** the Manacles, **nes’he** *v* approach, **parwys** *m* bulkhead (*also* dividing wall), **Porth Coverek** Coverack, **Porth Ewstek** Porthoustock, **stanch** watertight (*also* waterproof), **tredan** *m* electricity, **trumach** *m* sea crossing

Gwethyas an âls is the coastguard. **Lewyador** is a pilot, either of a ship or an aircraft. **Scath sawya** is a lifeboat.

In physics **toth** 'speed' is distinct from **uskytter** 'velocity'. In everyday Cornish the two words are interchangeable.

Cornwall's dangerous coast

In Lesson Six we noted how the *Torrey Canyon* was wrecked on the Seven Stones Reef. Another famous shipwreck was the loss of the steamer *Mohegan* on the Manacles in 1898. Here is an account of that event. Another case of an unlucky renamed ship.

Y feu an gorhal byldyes in Hull ha henwys *Cleopatra* orth an dallath. Desîny's rag diogeledh, y's teva eth parwys stanch hag eth scath sawya. Mès byldyes snell o hy, hag i'n kensa trumach y teuth an mor ha sygera in corf an lester aberveth.

Wosa gweyth êwna in Loundres, an gorhal a veu das'henwys *Mohegan*, hag a wrug mora, an *tredhegves* mis Hedra 1898, comondyes gans capten Richard Griffith, den a dhew bloodh ha dêwgans. Inhy yth esa 57 tremenyas, 97 marner, 7 den gwarthek, ha moy ès mil dona gwyras, coref, hag antymony.

An lewyador a veu londyes 19:30, orth Dover. Yth esa fowtow obma hag ena, saw bohes o aga nùnumber, heb bos a vern. An *Mohegan* a wrug encressya toth bys i'n ughboynt, ow tremena an Chanel ahës. An 14ves, pàn o devedhys dhe Gernow, dre neb errorr yth esa an lester re ogas dhe'n âls. Hy a wrug nes'he dhe hayl an Fala, ha trailya tro ha Dowr Mahonyer, ha dhe'n morrep usy ow resek bys in Lesard, mès ny veu lehës uskytter an gorhal, o whath *tredhek* colm.

Gwethyas an âls in Porth Coverek a whilas sîna an peryl dre fusednow gwarnya, ha brenyas scath sawya Porth Ewstek, pàn welas an gorhal ha'y lugern spladn ow medra toth men wor'tu ha Meyn Eglos, an den a gùntellas oll an felshyp wàr hast rag rescous.

Re holergh, 18:50, y feu marners an *Mohegan* ow convedhes aga feryl. Anjy a stoppyas an jynys, bytegyns an gorhal a wrug gweskel an veyn, ha'n lew neythys stag, ha corf an lester egerys dhe'n mor. Yth esa an dremenysy ow cona pàn wharva oll an droglam. Pàn wrug an tredan fyllel dre rêson liv in rom an jynys, pùb huny a dheuth wàr an flûr, may hallens y launchya an scathow. Mothow! Eskyna i'n scathow o lestys gans clethren a wrug an capten derevel kyns, rag gwitha warbydn euthres in gorotham. Ha'n gorhal a bosas kensa aglêdh, nessa adhyhow, yn frâs. An scathow ny vowns morys ma's dyw anodhans, an eyl leun a dhowr, omwhelys y gela. Sedhy a wrug an gorhal dêwdhek mynysen wosa gweskel an veyn, 106 enef o kellys, hag y feu Capten Griffith budhys gans an lester warbarth. Scath sawya Porth Ewstek, an *Charlotte*, a dheuth kyn pedn hanter-our, ha selwel 44 enef in mes a'n mor.

An moyha radn a'n bobel varow a gafas encledhyas in Lanahevran, i'n gorflan, ha covep yw an fenester Atlantek a weder lyw ena i'n eglos. An tressa sodhak, William Logan Hindmarsh, yw encledhys in corflan Porth Coverek.

This passage follows the marine convention of referring to a ship as **hy** 'she', notwithstanding that both **gorhal** and **lester** are masculine nouns.

Practys Peswardhek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Four

The loss of the *Mohegan* was a major disaster for Atlantic passenger traffic at the time. *Thirteen* years later an even greater catastrophe would capture the imagination of the world. Write, in Cornish, an account of the sinking of the *Titanic*.

You will need **meneth rew** 'iceberg', of course.

Practys Pymthek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Five

Write an email in suitable Cornish to the Cornish language society of which you're a member, asking to switch your membership category to 'unwaged' now you have retired, and enquiring what the new lower annual subscription will be, so you can change your standing order.

Arhadow parhus is a standing order. We use **class** for 'category'.

Lesson Dêwdhek

Lesson Twelve

Vocabulary

Here are a couple more new items of vocabulary.

gordhyans *m* worship, **pàr lavarow** in words

Cornish poetry – the historical record

Passyon agan Arlùth, known in English as ‘The Passion of Our Lord’ or just ‘the Passion Poem’, is a long dramatic poem dating from the second half of the fourteenth century. It deals with the arrest, interrogation, trial and execution of Jesus Christ, based on a combination of the biblical accounts and developed Christian tradition. This is the earliest surviving work of Cornish literature. The poem was titled ‘Mount Calvary’ by Davies Gilbert in his edition of 1826, and occasionally this name is still employed.

Here is the opening stanza.

ABABACAC

Tas ha Mab ha’n Sperys Sans,
– wy a bÿs a leun-golon –
re wrauntyo dhewgh grâss ha whans
dhe wolsowes y Bassyon,
ha dhymmo grâss ha skians
dhe dherevas pàr lavarow,
may fo dhe Dhuw dhe wordhyans
ha sylwans dhe’n enevow.

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We have added the rhyme scheme of the stanza, as we did earlier for the extract from *Tristan hag Isolt*. In fact, as you will see in further extracts, the most frequent scheme in a stanza is the same AB alternation for all four couplets. But alliterating consonants and assonating syllables are more important than the rhymes; this is a defining feature of *Passyon agan Arlùth*. One must therefore pay careful attention to the spelling of each word as recorded in the surviving manuscripts. It is sometimes necessary to derogate from Standard Cornish spellings, to ensure the sound effects are not obscured or lost. If you wish to appreciate the poem truly as a work of art, you should on no account rely on any edition that respells everything as if it were modern prose.

In the first stanza we find unaspirated **wy** (Standard Cornish **why**). We also meet **dhewgh**, **dherevas**, **sylwans** (Standard Cornish **dhywgh**, **dherivas**, **selwans**). Such variants are typical for the poem overall. The poet is able to make significant play on alternation between **e** and **i/y** sounds characteristic of the language of his own time.

This is an aspect of the historical Cornish shift towards **e** sounds from the older **i/y** sounds that we still encounter in corresponding Welsh words today.

It is worth noting that when reading the Passion Poem, which was written before the English 'Great Vowel Shift' that also affected Cornish pronunciation for many speakers, the long **a** vowel should be given its unchanged sound. That is, **grâss** rhymes with modern southern English *grass*, not with modern English *grace*.

Practys Whêtek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Six

Examine each individual verse in the first stanza of the Passion Poem and also the stanza as a whole. Identify the alliterations and assonances; and consider any contrast or 'defeated expectation' where alliteration or assonance is lacking. Look too at the position of words within a verse. The rhyming final word of a verse is usually significant. But look too at the fourth syllable (the 'pivot') in each verse – does anything stand out in this position?

Archaic grammar

Most of the grammar that we find in the Passion Poem may be used in modern Cornish, though the result will sometimes be a specifically high register, unsuited to everyday use. There are however a few points of grammar which are nowadays considered archaic.

We mentioned the pluperfect tense in Book Three; the Passion Poem is the only historical work where it is found with its original meaning of anterior past as opposed to a purely conditional sense.

There is a unique occurrence of an old form of the preterite tense in the third stanza, where we find **pàn gemmert kig an Werhes** 'when He assumed the Virgin's flesh', with **gemmaert** instead of **gemmaeras**.

We also find a few impersonal forms of the verb that mostly fell out of use afterwards: for example, **Y helwys**, 'there was a calling' (preterite tense) at the beginning of Stanza 30. These forms were rare because the impersonal ending for the imperfect and preterite tenses came to be easily confused with forms of the third person singular, so that the specifically impersonal meaning was obscured.

We can mention here too an old third person singular imperative ending in **es**. This does not occur in the Passion Poem, but we find it in the dramatic cycle known as the *Ordinalia*. This takes the place of the imperative ending in **ens** (as in **bedhens**) when only one person is being exhorted, so in the second part of the *Ordinalia* called *Passio*

Christi, for instance, we read **gweskes lemmyn neb coweth** ‘let some comrade now strike’.

Vocabulary

Here are a few more new words.

crows *f* cross, **kenter** *f* nail, **lathya** *v* fix with a lath / strut, **tackya** *v* attach

Latha is a lath or strut, distinguished from **lath** ‘yard’ (measure of length); but the two words have the same origin.

We have already met **tackya** in the figurative expression **tackya dêwla**.

Practys Seytek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Seven

Christ’s execution was by crucifixion, which involved confining the culprit, arms outstretched, to a scaffold in the form of a large wooden cross, driving nails through hands and feet. For a reader today the details are merely gruesome, and may seem to have scant literary appeal. In the fourteenth century Christians in Cornwall (that is, officially, almost everybody) were encouraged to contemplate the minutiae of the crucifixion process as an important part of their devotion, and the image of Christ hanging on the cross (the ‘Cruxifix’) as a sign of redemption was ubiquitous in the iconography of the Church. The author of the Passion Poem brings considerable art to his description accordingly.

Here is the ‘carpentry’ of the execution, as told in Stanza 179. It is certainly relevant to the poet’s intention that, according to the biblical accounts, Jesus was originally a carpenter by profession.

ABABABAB

**Gansa Crist a veu têwlys
wàr an grows dhe wrowedha.
Ha’y eyl leuv a veu tackys
ord an grows fast mayth esa.
Ha’y eyl troos a veu gorrys
poran wàr benn y gela;
worth an grows y fôn̄s lathys
gans kenter gwyskys dredha.**

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Comment on the poetics of this stanza, assessing the choice and position of the words, considering the arrangement of sounds, and judging the effect for the stanza as a whole.

Ord for **orth** is an archaic alternative. **Fôns** is an alternative to **fowns** which is still available in Cornish today – any third person plural form of a verb ending in **owns** may be replaced with one ending in **ôns** if you prefer. **Gwyskys** is **gweskys** (from **gweskel**) in Standard Cornish.

Vocabulary

Here are a few more new words.

mêstrynjys *m* mastery, **traitour** *m* traitor, **Yêdhow** *m* Jew

In Book Three we encountered **rowtor** in the specific sense of a football manager. The word more generally means anyone in charge of something.

Practys Êtek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Eight

Jesus had been condemned to death according to Roman justice. Jewish elders were his accusers; the ‘trial’ took the form of interrogation by Pontius Pilate, the governor of Judaea. Here is the opening of the trial as imagined by the Passion Poem, Stanzas 98 to 102.

How does the poet achieve his dramatic effect? At the end of the extract you will find some notes clarifying particular words.

ABABABAB

**Y êth ha Jesus gansa
bys in Pylat o Jüstys,
anodho breus may rolla,
dre y vreus may fe ledhys.
Lavarsons y heb pyta
“Agan traitour yw kefys.
Res yw dheso y dhamnya
dhe’n mernans adhesympys.”**

ABABABAB

**Yn medh Pylat “Pana dra
a inyowgh wy warnodho?”
“Na ve bos fâls an den-ma,
ny’n drossen ny bys deso.”
Y leveryys “Dre laha
ha why dampnowgh e ytho.”
Yn medhans “Yêdhow ny wra
dampnya den, lader kyn fo.”**

ABABABAB

Henna Pylat pàn welas,
kymmys côwsys er y bynn,
rowtors ha tus rych i'n wlas,
rêsons mar fol ha mar dynn,
Pylat orto govynnas
i'n keth vaner-ma govyn
"Osa Mab Duw, leun a ras?
Lemmyn gwir te lavar dhyn."

ABABABAB

Yn medh Crist, an cuv colon,
"Pòr wir te re leverys.
Te, a wodhyes dha honen?
Pe dre gen re veus gwarnys?"
Pylat a gêwsys yn scon
"Te a veu dhymm danvenys.
Lavar dhymmo dha honen,
pÿth yw an drog re wrussys?"

ABABABAB

Yn medh Jesus "Nynj ujy
ow mêstrynjys i'n bÿs-ma.
Hag a pe, ow thus dhe wy
ny'm delyrfsens indelma."
"Ytho mygtern ota se?"
yn medh Pylat i'n eur-na.
"Gwir re gwesys iredy,"
yn medh Crist. "Mygtern oma."

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Notes

The alternation of **e** and **i/y** here results in a number of forms that step outside Standard Cornish spelling: **adhesympys** for **adhesempys**, **deso** / **dheso** for **dyso** / **dhyso**, **kymmys** for **kemmys**, **pe** in Stanza 101 for **py** 'or', **se** for **sy** – here breaking perfect rhyme.

Other differences from Standard Cornish are **dhamnya** for **dhampnya** (while **dampnowgh** shows that for the poet the p-sound was optional), **gwesys** for **gêwsys** (metathesis); and **mygtern** for **mytern** – this **g** (more usually encountered in this word as **gh**) being apparently still pronounced.

Osa and **ota** for **osta** show the tendency to simplify medial **st** that we have already seen in **ô'tya** and **jù'tycyow** of *Jowan Chy an Hor'*. Compare also **woteweth** alongside **wosteweth**. **Osa** (also **oja**) and **ota** are nowadays considered colloquial. But their

presence in a work of literature from the fourteenth century well illustrates how it is quite wrong to suppose such forms did not exist until the later stages of historical Cornish.

Inyowgh must have two syllables in order to fit the metrical scheme. Standard Cornish would write **iniowgh** (three syllables), but some words that we usually render with syllabic **i** can alternatively have non-syllabic **y**. Another example of this phenomenon is **teythyek** as an alternative to **teythiak**. And we have previously noted how suffix **ieth** is pronounced by some speakers as if it were **yeth**.

In **delyrfsens** we have an instance of the pluperfect tense still being used to express anterior time in the past. But in **drossen** we have conditional sense.

Nynj ujj and **mêstrynjys** are evidence for a West Cornwall influence on the composition, or at least the textual transmission, of Stanza 102.

Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

anfeus (*also anfeuth*) *m* misfortune, **confort** *m* comfort, **dagren** *f* (tear)drop, **ely** *m* remedy, **keudh** *m* sorrow, **trewesy** heavy (of a blow)

There is doubt about the meaning of **trewesy**. Some Cornish speakers spell it **truesy**, believing it means ‘sad’ (from **tru** ‘alas’). If the word does indeed mean ‘heavy’ (of blows), we must accept that its use is sometimes figurative.

Practys Nawnjek ha Dêwgans

Exercise Fifty Nine

An essential part of Christian worship in mediaeval Cornwall was veneration of **an Werhes Ker Maria**, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus. It would not have gone unnoticed, especially in a largely illiterate population, that **gweres** ‘help’ and **gwerhes** ‘virgin’ are nearly identical in sound.

In the Passion Poem Mary’s grief at the execution of Jesus is described as an arrow that goes through her heart (**dre ’y holon yth êth seth**), so that blood wells up within her (**wàr hy holon may crunys dre nerth an bomm fenten goos**). This leads into Stanza 225 where Mary literally weeps blood. This is immediately followed in Stanza 226 by a description of Mary’s joy in Heaven.

How does the poet point the difference between these two moods? At the end of the extract you will find some notes clarifying particular words.

ABABABAB

A'n goos-na dagrennow try
dre'y dewlagas yth êth.
Nynj o confort na yly
a wrello 'y holon heudh,
ha'y vainys mar drewesy
a's kemmer ha kymmys keudh;
in oll an bÿs ny ylly
den cafos kymmys anfeuth.

ABABABAB

'Y fainys o brâs ha crev
in joy dhedhy trailys yw,
rag mygternes yw in nev;
dhe vos gordhys hy yw gyw.
Eleth dheragthy a sev,
lies mil 'y bodh a syw,
ha'y mab a's gordh dell vynn ev.
Tecka ès howl yw 'y lyw.

Transcription © 2023 Ian Jackson

Notes

We saw in *Jowan Chy an Hor* ('y **follat**, 'y **thermas**) how the possessive pronoun **hy** is often pronounced without aspiration when the following word makes the meaning clear, either because it is mutated to Third State or because it is *not* mutated to Second State. The apostrophe is merely a spelling convention – historically **y** and **hy** were parallel forms of this possessive pronoun: etymologically it is not a case of *h* being *lost*.

Dagrennow try 'three teardrops' is a poetical usage; note how it dispenses with the usual rule that numerals are employed with a *singular* noun. But we can remark that Nicholas Williams retained singular nouns in his **a pe mowes seyth gans scubyl seyth** in *An Mordarow ha'n Carpenter* (Lesson Three).

In the phrase **dell vynn ev** the sense is still 'wish'. The Passion Poem predates the development of the inflected present tense of **mydnas** into an auxiliary forming future tenses for other verbs.

Vainys and **fainys** show alternation between **f** and **v** that is a feature of our early Cornish texts.

Other differences from Standard Cornish not previously noted are **dheragthy** for **dhyragthy**, **gyw** for **gwyw**, **mygternes** for **myternes**, **syw** for **sew**, **ylly** for **ely**.

Practys Try Ugans

Exercise Sixty

Write an email in suitable Cornish to the presenter of a recent on-line talk in Cornish, saying you found it very informative, and enquiring if a recording of the talk is available so you can listen back to it.

Recordyans is a recording.

Stagell – Appendix

Ordyr Geryow

Word Order

Principles of word order govern the arranging of words within phrases, the arranging of phrases within clauses, and the arranging of clauses within sentences. This is a part of grammar, and is technically called syntax.

Learning how to order the words of a Cornish sentence correctly is not just a matter 'common sense'. And it is particularly important to realize that English principles of word order that we may perhaps suppose to be universal are not in fact a reliable guide to good Cornish syntax, which is a system that must be mastered and applied on its own terms.

Here are the principles that you should apply to prose. If any derogation is considered artistically appropriate in poetical diction, then care must be taken to ensure that the meaning is still clear.

Arranging words within phrases

1. When the definite article is employed, it comes before the noun and any attributive adjectives. But **oll** has its own rules (Book Three Lesson 14).
2. Inflected comparative and superlative adjectives generally precede their noun. Ordinal numerals from **kensa** to **nawnjegves** generally precede their noun. There is a closed class of attributive adjectives that always precede their noun; and a closed sub-class of these are then treated as a prefix (hyphenated). Other attributive adjectives generally follow their noun, but some of them may alternatively precede their noun, sometimes with a different nuance of meaning, and in many but not all of these cases they are then treated as a prefix (hyphenated). Adverbs and prepositional phrases functioning as attributive adjectives always follow their noun.
3. Reinforcing personal pronouns directly follow their inflected verb or inflected preposition; a personal pronoun reinforcing the subject may also precede an imperative.
4. An inflected verb or a verb-noun may only be separated from its direct object by an inflected preposition, an adverb, or a short prepositional phrase. The pronoun object of an inflected imperative directly follows it.
5. In an adverbial phrase formed with particle **yn**, the particle comes first, then any modifying adverb (**fest**, **moy**, **pòr**, etc).

6. In a prepositional phrase the preposition comes first; for splitting compound prepositions, see Book Two Lesson 13.
7. A verbal particle directly precedes an inflected verb; the only exception is when an infixed pronoun intervenes.
8. A coordinating conjunction is placed between the elements to which it relates in a phrase; in the case of more than two elements but a single coordinating conjunction, this is placed between the penultimate and the last element. Particle **ow** (**owth**) must be repeated. The repetition of a preposition is optional.

Arranging phrases within a clause

9. Disregarding for this purpose any fronted adverbial, a verb (with accompanying particle, subject reinforcement, pronoun object whether direct or indirect) comes first in a main clause unless the subject, the object or the complement is fronted. For this purpose the part of a verb phrase formed by combining **ow** or **owth** (or **orth** + possessive pronoun) with a verb-noun is treated as an adverbial; if this is fronted, any object of the verb-noun is transposed with it.

*If a plural noun subject is fronted without employing the verbal particle **a** (if the verbal particle is, for example, **y(th)** for greater emphasis or **namna(g)** for modified meaning), then the verb must be changed from third person singular to third person plural, whether or not a resumptive subject pronoun **y** is employed.*

10. A coordinating conjunction is placed between the two clauses to which it relates in a sentence. A subordinating conjunction or particle must be repeated.
11. A subordinating conjunction or a conjunction introducing a protasis (in a conditional sentence) generally comes first in its clause, though a fronted adverb may precede it, and the subject of the clause is sometimes placed in front of both; however, a subject may not precede **a** 'if' and **na** 'if not'.
12. A subordinating conjunction or a conjunction introducing a protasis (in a conditional sentence) directly precedes an inflected verb; the only exception is when an infixed pronoun intervenes, with any 'prop' particle that is required.
13. An indirect object usually follows any direct object not expressed by an infixed pronoun, but this order is often reversed if the indirect object is expressed by an inflected preposition.
14. In unforced word order, an adverbial of place usually precedes an adverbial of manner, purpose or cause; and an adverbial of manner, purpose or cause usually precedes an adverbial of time; but the reverse sequence applies for any such adverbials that are fronted.

15. A verb-noun and any ordinary noun that is its direct object historically comprised a genitive construction. But sight of this has been lost to the extent that an indirect object or short adverbial may now intervene.
16. Fronted prepositional phrases generally precede a fronted subject or object.
17. Forcing (applying a different word order) may be justified by considerations of emphasis as well as sentence cadence or rhythm.
18. A vocative expression may be added to a main clause initially, medially, or finally.

Arranging clauses within a sentence

19. Adjectival clauses follow their antecedent; but an adjectival clause beginning with particle **a** (functioning as a relative pronoun with implicit antecedent **seul**) may be fronted as a subject.
20. A nominal clause expressed with a verb-noun may be fronted when it functions as the subject or object of a sentence; and it is then frequently expressed as a topic, in which case a demonstrative pronoun usually takes its place as the argument of the main verb. Subordinate clauses of indirect statement or indirect question, however, generally follow the main clause.
21. Subordinate clauses of time, cause, purpose, result, concession ('although') may precede or follow a main clause. A parenthetical clause, typically formed with **dell**, may be embedded between phrases within another clause according to sense.
22. The protasis of a conditional sentence may precede or follow the apodosis; but a protasis introduced by a 'if' usually precedes.

*Specific phrase rule for **ken***

Ken precedes its noun when it is an attributive adjective meaning 'another'. It usually follows a compound pronoun.

*Specific phrase rules for **onen**, **an re**, **huny***

Most attributive adjectives follow **onen**; the exceptions are **ken**, **kenyver**, **kettep**, **neb**, **pùb**. An attributive adjective follows **an re**. In the limited number of expressions permitted with **huny**, it always follows the attributive adjective.

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 Books One, Two, Three, Four; along with the specific list of *Colloquial Forms* in Book Three. If you wish to go further, there is always *Gerlyver Kescows* – a Cornish dictionary for conversation; and most of the translations available on the lovinglivingcornish website (www.skeulantavas.com) have their own glossaries.

Find *Gerlyver Kescows* 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 these singulatives 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, a thousand and a million.

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

A name of letter A

a⁴ *conj* if

a² *part* interrogative particle used to mark closed question

a² *part* link particle used to connect preceding subject or direct object to verb, also functions as relative pronoun

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'n tu'vês *phr* from outside, external
a ble⁵ *phr* where from
a bris *phr* important
a byle⁵ *See* a ble⁵
A gev a gafam *phr* I'll have the same
a leungolon *phr* wholehearted
a varhas dhâ *phr* good value, cheap
a verr speyss *See* a verr spÿs
a verr spÿs *phr* soon
a'y eseth *phr* sitting, sat
a'y sav *phr* standing, stood
a'y wroweth *phr* lying (down)
a'y vodh *phr* willingly, gladly
abàn² *conj* since
abarth *prep* on behalf of, in favour of (with nouns)
abarth dhe² *prep* on behalf of, in favour of (with pronouns)
abecedary *m* alphabet
aberth in *prep* inside
aberveth *adv* in, inside
aberveth in *prep* in, inside
ablatyf *m* ablative
ableth *m* ability
abma *v* [dhe²] kiss
abrans *m* abransow eyebrow
abrës *adv* early
absolût *adj* absolute
abûsyans *m* abuse
abyl *adj* able
academyk *adj* academic
acceptya *v* accept
achêson *See* chêson
acord *m* agreement

acordya *v* agree
acordyng dhe² *prep* according to
acownt *m* acowntys account
acownt arhow *m* acowntys deposit account
acownt erbysy *m* acowntys savings account
acownt kesres *m* acowntys current account
acownt profyt ha coll *m* profit and loss account
acownt rentys ha mona spênys *m* acowntys income and expenditure account
acowntyades *f* acowntyadesow female accountant
acowntyas *m* acowntysy accountant
act *m* actys act
adâl *prep* opposite (with nouns)
adâl dhe² *prep* opposite (with pronouns)
adamant *m* adamantys diamond
adar *prep* apart from
addya *v* add
addys *adj* added; additional, extra
adenewen *adv* aside; sideways
ader dro *See* adre dro
adermyn *adv* on time
adhedro *adv* around
adhelergh *adv* behind
adhelergh dhe² *prep* behind
adhesempys *See* desempys
adhevîs *adv* first class, ideal
adhewedhes *adv* late
adhyhow *adv* on the right
adhyhow dhe² *prep* on the right of
adhyrag *See* dhyrag
adhyscans *m* education
adhystowgh *See* dystowgh
adran *f* adradnow department
adre dro *phr* around

adreus <i>adv</i> across	alebma rag <i>phr</i> from now on
adreus dhe² <i>prep</i> across	alegory <i>m</i> alegorys allegory
adrëv <i>prep</i> behind (with nouns)	alena <i>adv</i> from there
adrëv dhe² <i>prep</i> behind (with pronouns)	alergeth <i>m</i> alergedhow allergy
adro <i>adv</i> around	alês <i>adv</i> widely
adro <i>prep</i> See adro dhe ²	alînya <i>v</i> align
adro dhe² <i>prep</i> around; about	Alman <i>adj</i> German
adroos <i>adv</i> on foot	Alman <i>m</i> Almanas German
afîna <i>v</i> decorate; refine	Almaynek <i>adj</i> German
aflythys <i>adj</i> impacable	Almaynek <i>m</i> German (language)
afreal <i>adj</i> unreal	alowa <i>v</i> allow
aga³ <i>possessive pron</i> their; them (direct object of verb-noun)	alowadow <i>adj</i> legitimate
agan <i>possessive pron</i> our; us (direct object of verb-noun)	âls <i>f</i> âlsyow cliff
agas <i>possessive pron</i> your (plural or stranger); you (plural or stranger, direct object of verb-noun)	Alter Non Altarnun
agensow <i>adv</i> recently	alwhedha <i>v</i> lock
ages See ès	alwhedhor <i>m</i> alwhedhoryon treasurer
aglêdh <i>adv</i> on the left	alwheth <i>m</i> alwhedhow key
aglêdh dhe² <i>prep</i> on the left of	alwheth know <i>m</i> alwhedhow spanner
agria <i>v</i> agree, concur	amal <i>m</i> & femlow edge, rim
agrians <i>m</i> agreement	amanydna <i>v</i> butter
aha <i>m</i> awe	amanyn <i>m</i> butter
ahës <i>adv</i> lengthwise	amary <i>m</i> amarys cupboard
air <i>m</i> air	ambos <i>m</i> ambosow condition; bargain
airbosor <i>m</i> airbosoryon barometer	amendya <i>v</i> put right, mend
airen <i>f</i> airednow aircraft	amendys See gwil leun amendys
airêwnans <i>m</i> air conditioning	amêthyans <i>m</i> agriculture
airgelgh <i>m</i> airgelhow atmosphere	amortîsans <i>m</i> amortization
ajy <i>adv</i> in, inside	amowntyor dêwlin <i>m</i> amowntyoryon laptop (computer)
ajy dhe² <i>prep</i> in, inside	amowntyor legh <i>m</i> amowntyoryon tablet (computer)
aken dhewboynt <i>f</i> akednow dewboynt diaeresis	amyss <i>adv</i> amiss, wrong
aken dhieskynus <i>f</i> akednow dieskynus grave accent	amyttya <i>v</i> admit
aken grobm <i>f</i> akednow crobm circumflex accent	an⁽²⁾ <i>definite article</i> the
alebma <i>adv</i> from here; ago	an Bardh Meur <i>m</i> the Grand Bard
	an cans <i>phr</i> per cent
	an Chanel the [English] Channel
	an Cresvor the Mediterranean
	an Dasserghyans <i>m</i> the (Cornish) Revival

an dêwdhek *m* the jury (in Crown Court)
an dro-ma *phr* this time
an eyl hy ben *phr* one another, each other (feminine reference)
an eyl y gela *phr* one another, each other
an eyl [+ *noun*] ... **y gela** *phr* the one ... the other
an Howldrevel the Orient
an Howlsedhas the Occident
an Iseldiryow the Netherlands
an jëdh *See* dëdh
an jëdh hedhyw *phr* the present day
an jowl *See* dyowl
an Kerseggy the Fens
an keth *adj* the same
an keth hedna *phr* the same [one / thing]
an kethsam *adj* the very same
an nor *See* dor
an Norvÿs *m* the Earth
an pëth *pron* what (followed by adjectival clause)
an present termyn *phr* the present
an ragwel wâr an awel *phr* the weather forecast
An Stâtarrow *pl* The Treasury
an Tir Uhel North Cornwall
anal *m & f* breath
anathves *adj* immature
anawel *f* storm
ancar *m* ancorow anchor
ancombra *v* embarrass; confuse
ancombrus *adj* embarrassing; confusing
ancres *m* unrest, disquiet
ancresadow *adj* unbelievable
androw *m* late afternoon
anella *v* breathe
anedhy *v* reside

anedhyans *m* residence
anedhva *f* residence
aneth *m* anedhow residence
aneth *m* anethow 'something worth a story', wonder, adventure
anfeus *m* misfortune
anfeuth *See* anfeus
angra *v* anger
angùs *m* anguish
ania *v* get on someone's nerves
anjy *personal pron* they, them
anken *m* adversity, stress
ankevy *v* forget
anowy *v* kindle, light
anperfeth *adj* imperfect
anperfëth *See* anperfeth
antarlyk *m* antarlyckys pantomime
antymony *m* antimony
anwesv *v* catch cold
anwhecter *m* unpleasantness
anwhek *adj* unpleasant
anwos *m* chill; cold (illness)
any *m* aniow complaint (health)
anyagh *adj* unhealthy
anyêhes *m* poor health
anyen *f* instinct
ap *m* appyow app
aparn *m* aprodneyow apron
apert *adj* obvious, evident
Appalachyan *adj* Appalachian
apperya *v* appear
apposyans *m* apposyansow examination
arâg *adv* ahead, in front; for'ard
arâg *prep* ahead of, in front of
arâg dorn *phr* beforehand, previously
aral *adj* (*pl* erel) other
araya *v* arrange; lay out
arayans *m* arayansow arrangement; layout
arbednyk *adj* particular, special

arbenygya <i>v</i> specialize	arweth <i>f</i> <i>arwedhyow</i> signal
Arctek <i>adj</i> Arctic	ascendya <i>v</i> ascend, go up
arenep <i>m</i> <i>arenebaw</i> surface	asclas <i>col</i> <i>asclejen</i> chips, fries
areth <i>f</i> <i>arethyow</i> speech; lecture	ascor <i>m</i> produce
arethor <i>m</i> <i>arethoryon</i> speaker (someone who gives a talk or lecture)	ascorn <i>m</i> <i>eskern</i> bone
arethorieth <i>f</i> oratory	ascoryans <i>m</i> production
arethva <i>f</i> <i>arethvaow</i> podium, dais	asectour <i>m</i> <i>asectours</i> executor
arethya <i>v</i> speak publicly, lecture	asen <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> <i>asenas</i> ass, donkey
arethyk <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> rhetoric	askel <i>f</i> <i>eskelly</i> wing
arfedhor <i>m</i> <i>arfedhoryon</i> employer	askellek <i>adj</i> winged
arfeth <i>v</i> employ	asper <i>adj</i> harsh
argemydna <i>v</i> advertise	asperyta <i>m</i> harshness
argemydnans <i>m</i> advertising, publicity	aspia <i>v</i> catch sight of
argh atal <i>f</i> <i>arhow</i> dustbin	aspias <i>See</i> <i>aspia</i>
argraf <i>m</i> <i>argrafow</i> impression	ass <i>See</i> <i>assa</i> ²
argya <i>v</i> argue (a case)	Ass yw dieth! <i>phr</i> What a pity! What a shame!
arhadow <i>m</i> order(s)	assa ² <i>part</i> exclamatory particle
arhadow parhus <i>m</i> standing order	assaultya <i>v</i> attack
arhansek <i>adj</i> financial	assay <i>m</i> <i>assayes</i> attempt; test, rehearsal
arhanty <i>m</i> <i>arhantiow</i> bank (financial)	assaya <i>v</i> try (exercise, effort); rehearse
arhasa <i>v</i> fund	assayva <i>f</i> <i>assayvaow</i> gym
arhow <i>pl</i> treasury	assentya <i>v</i> agree (to something), say yes
arlenwel <i>v</i> top up	assenyans <i>m</i> assonance
arlodhes <i>f</i> <i>arlodhesow</i> lady	astel ober <i>m/v</i> strike (industrial dispute)
arlùth <i>m</i> <i>arlydhy</i> lord	astell <i>f</i> <i>estyll</i> board
arlyw <i>m</i> <i>arlywyow</i> shade, tint	astell cres <i>f</i> <i>estyll</i> centreboard
army <i>m</i> <i>armys</i> army	astell mordardhya <i>f</i> <i>estyll</i> surfboard
arnowyth <i>adj</i> modern	astell wydñ <i>f</i> <i>estyll gwydñ</i> whiteboard
arolegydhes <i>f</i> <i>arolegydhesow</i> female inspector	astevery <i>v</i> compensate (for), reimburse
arolegyth <i>m</i> <i>arolegydhyon</i> inspector	asteveryans <i>m</i> compensation
arta <i>adv</i> back, again	asthmatek <i>adj</i> asthmatic
artykyl <i>m</i> <i>artyclys</i> article	astranj <i>See</i> <i>stranj</i>
arv <i>f</i> <i>arvow</i> weapon	astronomek <i>adj</i> astronomical
arva <i>f</i> carnage, slaughter	aswon <i>v</i> know, recognize
arva <i>v</i> arm	aswonvos <i>m</i> consciousness
arvor <i>m</i> coast	aswy <i>f</i> <i>aswiow</i> gap
arvrusy <i>v</i> assess	atla <i>m</i> <i>atlion</i> outlaw; hoodlum
Arwednak Falmouth	

Atlantek *adj* Atlantic
atorny *m* *atornys* solicitor
attal *m* repayment
attendya *v* pay attention (to)
attendyans *m* attention
attês *adj* comfortable
attêsva *f* *attêsvaow* toilet
attyly *v* repay
auctoryta *m* authority
auctour *m* *auctours* author
audycyon *m* *audycyons* audition
a-ugh *prep* above
a-uhon *adv* above
Austol St Austell
automatek *adj* automatic
aval *m* *avallow* apple
aval kerensa *m* *avallow* tomato
aval paradîs *m* *avallow* grapefruit
avàn *adv* up, upstairs; in heaven
avarr *adv* early
avauncya *v* advance, progress
avell *prep* as, like; than
aventur *m* *aventurs* adventure
aventuryans *m* venture
avês *adv* out, outside
avês dhe² *prep* outside
avîsment *m* consideration, notice
avîsyans *m* advice; notification
avîsyor *m* *avîsyoryon* superintendent
avîsyores *f* *avîsyoresow* female superintendent
avorow *adv* tomorrow
avow *m* confession
avowa *v* confess
avy *pers pron* I, me
awartha *adv* above, at the top
awayl *m* *awaylow* gospel
awedhya *v* influence
awedhyans *m* influence

awel *f* *awellow* breeze; weather *See also*
 an ragwel wâr an awel
awen *f* (delightful) inspiration
awhêr *m* distress
Awhêr vêth! *phr* Don't worry!
awhesyth *m* *awhesydh* lark
awoles *adv* below, at the bottom
awos *prep* because of; in spite of
awot *See* otta
awotta *See* otta
aysel *m* vinegar
aysel triakel *m* balsamic vinegar
baby *m* *babiow* baby
bachelerieth *f* baccalaureate
backa *See* tobackô
backen *m* bacon
bad *attributive adj* preceding noun bad, evil
bad⁻¹ *pref* bad, evil
badhya *v* bathe
badna *m* *banahow* drop
bad-ober *m* *bad-oberow* crime
bagas *m* *bagasow* group
bagas ilow *m* *bagasow* (musical) band
bagh *m* *bahow* hook
baily *m* *bailys* bailiff
balad *m* *baladys* ballad
balek *adj* jutting
ballyer *m* *ballyers* barrel
bàn *See* in bàn
banath *See* bednath
baner *m* *banerow* flag
bara *m* bread
bara cogh *m* brown bread
bara nowyth *m* fresh bread
barbaryan *m* *barbaryans* barbarian
barbecuw *m* *barbecuwys* barbecue
barber *m* *barbers* barber
bardh *m* *berdh* bard *See also* an Bardh Meur

bardhek <i>adj</i> bardic	benyn an laha <i>phr</i> the (female) lawyer
bargen <i>m</i> <i>bargenys</i> bargain	benytha <i>See</i> <i>bys</i> <i>venytha</i>
bargen tir <i>m</i> <i>bargenys</i> farm	ber <i>m</i> <i>beryow</i> spit (for roasting)
bargos <i>m</i> <i>bargosas</i> buzzard	Bermûda Bermuda
bargos paper <i>m</i> <i>bargosas</i> kite (toy)	bern <i>m</i> concern
bargydnya <i>v</i> bargain	berr <i>adj</i> short <i>See</i> <i>a verr</i> <i>spÿs</i>
bargydnya rag <i>phr</i> agree (something contractually)	berrheans <i>m</i> abbreviation; abridgement, précis
bargydnys <i>adj</i> agreed	berryk <i>adj</i> fatty
barnet <i>m</i> <i>barnettys</i> baronet	berrscrif <i>m</i> <i>berrscrîvyow</i> (written) summary
barr <i>m</i> <i>barrys</i> bar	berry <i>m</i> fat
barr-laghyades <i>f</i> <i>barr-laghyadesow</i> female barrister	Beryan <i>See</i> <i>Eglos</i> <i>Beryan</i>
barr-laghyas <i>m</i> <i>barr-lahysy</i> barrister	bès <i>See</i> <i>mès</i>
barthusek <i>adj</i> amazing	bës <i>m</i> <i>besias</i> finger; toe
barv <i>f</i> <i>barvow</i> beard	bës brâs <i>m</i> <i>besias</i> thumb
barv scovarn <i>f</i> side whiskers	besow <i>col</i> <i>besôwen</i> beeches
bas <i>adj</i> shallow	best <i>m</i> <i>bestas</i> animal
basket <i>m</i> <i>baskettys</i> basket	betraya <i>v</i> betray
basnet <i>m</i> <i>basnettys</i> helmet	bew <i>adj</i> living
batalyas <i>v</i> battle, fight	bêwa <i>v</i> live (one's life)
batel <i>f</i> <i>batalyow</i> battle	bewek <i>adj</i> lively
Be name of letter B	bewgraf <i>m</i> <i>bewgrafow</i> biography
be va ... pò <i>conj</i> whether ... or	bêwnans <i>m</i> life
be va ... pò na <i>conj</i> whether ... or not	beybel <i>m</i> <i>beyblow</i> bible
bedh <i>m</i> <i>bedhow</i> grave, tomb	bian <i>adj</i> small, little
bedha <i>v</i> dare	biologieth <i>f</i> biology
bedhscrif <i>m</i> <i>bedhscrîvyow</i> epitaph	blam <i>m</i> blame
bedhygla <i>v</i> bellow	blâmya <i>v</i> blame
bednath <i>f</i> <i>benothow</i> blessing	bledhednek <i>adj</i> annual
beggya <i>v</i> beg	bledhen <i>f</i> <i>bledhydnyow</i> year
beggyer <i>m</i> <i>beggyers</i> beggar	blew <i>col</i> <i>blewen</i> hair
begh <i>m</i> burden	blew lagas <i>col</i> <i>blewen</i> eyelashes
bejeth <i>m</i> face	bleydh <i>m</i> <i>bleydhas</i> wolf
beler <i>col</i> cress	bleynya <i>v</i> lead (a card)
ben <i>See</i> <i>an eyl hy ben</i>	blòg <i>m</i> <i>bloggys</i> blog
benary <i>See</i> <i>bys</i> <i>venary</i>	bloodh <i>m</i> year of age
Benatuw! <i>interj</i> Goodbye!	blou <i>adj</i> blue
benthygya <i>v</i> borrow	bò <i>See</i> <i>pò</i>
benyn <i>f</i> <i>benenes</i> woman	bobm <i>m</i> <i>bobmyn</i> bump, punch

bodh *See a'y vodh*
bodhar *adj* deaf
bodny *m bonias* cluster
body *m bodys* body
bogh *m bohas* billy goat
bogh *f bohow* cheek
bohes *quant* little, not much
bohes coynt *phr* incompetent
bohes venowgh *phr* seldom, rarely
bohosak *adj* poor
bojek *adj* bushy
bojet *m bojettys* budget
boll *adj* see-through
bolla *m bollys* bowl
bolùnjeth *m* will
bond *m bondys* band; tyre
bond codna *m bondys* collar
bones *See* bos
boneyl ... bò (pò) *conj* either ... or
bonkya *v* knock (single blow)
bônùs *m bônùssow* bonus
bool *f bolow* axe
boosa *v* feed (animal or machine)
boosty *m boostiow* restaurant, café
bora *m* morning (poetical)
bord *m bordys* table
Borgayn Burgundy
borger *m borgers* burger
bos avîsys *phr* make up one's mind
bos in kendon rag *phr* owe
bos kesplethys in *phr* be involved in
bos maglys gans *phr* be involved with
bos wâr stray *phr* be lost
bôstya *v* boast
Bosvena Bodmin
botas *col botasen* boots
botel *m & f botellow* bottle
boton *m botodnow* button; (bumper)
 badge
box *m boxys* box

bowyn *m* beef
brall *m brallow* dent
bran *f bryny* crow
bran dre *f bryny tre* rook
bran rudhyk *f bryny* chough
branch *m branchys* branch (often figuratively)
brâs *adj* big, large *See also* dre vrâs
brâs y hanow *phr* famous, renowned
brâstir *m brâstiryow* continent
brathy *v* bite (wound)
brav *adj* fine
brawagh *m* terror
brawn *m* brawn
bre *f breow* hill
breggh *f brehow* arm
breghtan *m breghtanow* sandwich
brenyans *m* instruction(s), notice
brenyas *m brenysy* bosun, coxswain
brës *m* mind
bresel *f* contention, dispute
breselus *adj* quarrelsome
breſt *m* brass
brèst *m* chest
Bretednek *adj* British
Breten Veur Britain
Breten Vian Brittany
Bretmes Brexit
Bretonek *m* Breton (language)
breus *f breusow* judgment, opinion
breusyow *See* breusow *at* breus
brew *adj* bruised, broken
brewgig *m* mince
brêwy *v* bruise, wound
brewyon *col* crumbs; mash
briansen *f* throat
brith *adj* speckled, streaked
bro *f broyow* area, district
broder *m breder* brother
brodnlen *f bronlednow* bib

Bròn Wenyly Brown Willy
bro *adj* very hot
bro *m* stew
brôsweyth *m* embroidery
brôsia *v* stitch, embroider
brow coffy *m* browyow coffee grinder
brows *col* mash
brusy *v* judge, assess
bry *m* value, esteem
bryck *m* bryckys brick
bryg *m* bryggys brig
bryght *adj* bright
bryjyon *v* boil, cook
bryntyn *adj* noble
Brystow Bristol
bû *interj* boo
bualgorn *m* bualgern bugle; roll call
bùcka gwydn *m* bùckyas ghost
bùcka nos *m* bùckyas goblin
bùckanêr *m* bùckanêrs buccaneer
bùcket *m* bùckettys bucket
budhek *adj* victorious
budhy *v* drown
bufê *m* bufês buffet
bùlet *m* bùlettys bullet
bùly bian *col* bùlien vian pebbles
bùngalow *m* bùngalows bungalow
bùs *See* mès
bûsel *m* dung
bùss *m* bùssow bus
bùsh *m* bùshys bush
bùsh *quant* group (animate or inanimate), amount (inanimate)
buwgh *f* buhas cow
bycken *See* bys vycken
byd *m* bydow ace
bydnar re² *phr + subjunctive* expresses strongly negative wish
bykîny *m* bykînys bikini
byldya *v* build

byldyans *m* byldyansow building
bylyon *m* bylyons billion
bys *prep* up to, until
bÿs *m* bÿsow world
bys dhe² *prep + pron* up to, all the way to
bys dy *phr* up to that point
bys in *prep + noun* up to, all the way to, until
bys i'n eur-ma *phr* until now
bys i'n eur-na *phr* until then
bys may⁵ *conj* until
bys nefra *phr* for ever
bys obma *phr* up to this point
bys pàn² *conj* until
bys pedn *prep* for (duration)
bys ty *See* bys dy
bys venary *phr* for ever
bys venytha *phr* for ever
bys vycken *phr* for ever
bÿs-efan *adj* worldwide, global
bÿsfel *adj* wordly wise
bysmêr *m* scandal
bysow *m* besewow ring
bysy *adj* busy; important
bytegyns *adv* however
Bÿth na lavar a'n dra *phr* Don't mention it
byth pàn² *See* bÿth pàn²
bÿth pàn² *conj* whenever
bythqweth *adv* ever past reference
byttele *adv* nonetheless
cabester *m* cabestrow halter
cabluster *m* guilt
cabm *adj* crooked; wrong
cabm⁻⁽²⁾ *pref* crooked; wrong
cabmwonys *m/v* [make a] mistake
cabûlva *f* medley; muddle
cachya *v* catch

cader *f caderyow* chair (especially of elegance or authority)
cader vrehek *f caderyow brehek* armchair
caderyor *m caderyoryon* chair[person]
cadnas *f canhasow* messenger
cadnas leungalosek *f canhasow* plenipotentiary
cafos *v* find; get *See also* A gev a gafam
cafosyans *m* acquisition
câken *f câkys* cake
cala *col* straw
Cala' Mê *m* May Day
calcorieth *f* mathematics
cales *adj* hard; difficult
cales lùck *phr* hard (bad) luck
calesy *v* harden
caletter *m caleterow* difficulty
calmynjy *m* calm
cals a² *quant* loads of
Cambron Camborne
camdremena *v* do wrong
camdyby *v* be mistaken
camhensek *adj* wicked
camomdhegyans garow *m* gross misconduct
camp *m campys* camp
campolla *See* compla
campùs *m campùssow* campus
campyor *m campyoryon* champion
cân *f canow* song
cana *m canys* can, tin (of)
cana *v* sing
canalîsa *v* canalize
canel *m* cinnamon
canel *f canolyow* channel
canfas *m* canvas
cans *m/num* a/one hundred *See also* an cans
cansbledhen *f cansbledhednow* century (100 years)

cansboos *m cansbosow* hundredweight
canstel *f canstello* basket
cansvledhen *See* cansbledhen
CANT *abbr* BTEC
cappa *m cappys* cap; topping
capten *m captenow* captain
car *m kerens* close relative, parent
cara *v* love; conditional tense used to mean 'I would like to'
cara warbarth *phr* make love
caracter *m characterow* character (in story)
caradow *adj* likeable, friendly
caradow *m* beloved
caradôwder *m* friendliness
carbon *m* carbon
caregek *adj* rocky
cares *f caresow* girlfriend
Caresk *See* Keresk
caretys *col caretysen* carrots
carg *m cargow* load; charge (electricity)
cargor *m cargoryon* charger
carnak *adj* rocky
carnalyta *m* sex (sexual attractiveness / activity)
caror *m caroryon* boyfriend
carpenter *m carpenters* carpenter
carr *m kerry* car
carr slynkya *v kerry* sled
carr tir *m kerry* estate car
carrek *f carygy* rock
Carrek Loos i'n Coos St Michael's Mount
carrhens dewblek *m carrhensy* dual carriageway
carten *f cartednow* card
cartryjen *f cartryjednow* cartridge
cartha *v* purge
carven *f carvenow* van; carriage (train)
carya *v* transport

caryans *m* transport
carygel *f* *carygellow* trolley
caryn *m* *carynyas* carcass
cas *m* hatred
casa *v* hate
casek coos *f* *casgygy* woodpecker
caskergh *m* campaign
caslan *f* *casladnow* battlefield
caslÿs *m* *caslesyow* military camp / headquarters
caspows *f* *caspowsyow* coat of mail; flak jacket
câss *m* *câssys* case
cast *m* *castys* trick
castel *m* *castylly* castle
cath *f* *cathas* cat
Cathay See Book Three Lesson 15
Catholyk *adj* Catholic
cauns *m* pavement
caus *m* cause
cavach *m* cabbage
cawdarn *m* *cawdarns* cauldron
cawghwas *m* *cawghwesyon* mean-spirited fellow
cawl *col* *cawlen* cabbages
cawlvejen *f* *cawlvejednow* cauliflower
cay *m* *cayow* quay, jetty; railway platform
Ce name of letter C
Celsyûs Celsius
cent *m* *centys* cent
certain *adj* certain
cessya *v* cease
cessya heb + *verb-noun* cease
cessyans *m* cessation
châcyâ *v* chase
chain *m* *chainys* chain
chair *m* *chairys* chair
challa *m* *challys* jowl
chalynj *m* *chalynjys* challenge

chalynjya *v* challenge
chambour *m* *chambours* bedroom
chanel See an Chanel
chaplen *m* *chaplens* chaplain
charj *m* task, responsibility; electric charge
chaunj *m* *chaunjys* change
chaunjya *v* change
chaunjya ervirans *phr* change one's mind
chauns *m* *chauncys* chance, opportunity
chawk *m* *chawkys* jackdaw
checkya *v* check
cher *m* mood
chersya *v* pamper
cherya *v* care for
cheryta *m* charity
chevysya *v* borrow
chîcok *m* & *f* *chîcogas* house martin
chif⁻¹ *pref* chief, principal
chif-clojiores *f* *chif-clojioresow* matron (in a hospital)
Chîna China
choclet *m* *choclettys* chocolate
chy *adv* at home
chy *m* *treven* house
Chy an Kenwerth *phr* The Chamber of Commerce
chy bian *m* toilet, loo (room)
chy fram *m* *treven* timber frame house
chy ros *m* *treven* wheelhouse
Chy Wûn Chywoone
chyffar *m* (commercial) deal(ing)
chyffar dyscowntys *m* (discount) sale(s)
chymbbla *m* *chymblys* chimney
cladhgell *f* *cladhgellow* crypt
clappya *v* chat(ter)
class *m* *classys* class, category
classyk *adj* classic(al)

clâv <i>adj</i> sick, ill	codnek <i>m</i> skill
clâvyon <i>pl</i> sick people, patients	coffen <i>f</i> <i>coffednow</i> pie
cledh <i>adj</i> left (side)	coffy <i>m</i> coffee
cledha <i>m</i> <i>cledhydh</i> yow sword	coffyjjy <i>m</i> <i>coffyjiow</i> café
cledhek <i>adj</i> clumsy, awkward	coffyva <i>f</i> <i>coffyvaow</i> café
cledhyans <i>m</i> excavation	cofhe <i>v</i> commemorate; remind
clehy <i>m</i> ice	côfyr <i>m</i> <i>cofrow</i> trunk; boot (of car)
clem <i>m</i> <i>clêmys</i> claim	cog <i>m</i> <i>cogow</i> cook
cler <i>adj</i> clear	cogh <i>adj</i> scarlet
clerhe <i>v</i> clarify, explain	côk <i>m</i> <i>cûcow</i> fishing boat
cles <i>adj</i> cosy, snug	côk draylya <i>m</i> <i>cûcow</i> trawler
clethren <i>f</i> <i>clethrednow</i> rail	côla <i>m</i> cola
cleves <i>m</i> <i>clevejow</i> illness, disease	colenky <i>v</i> gulp down
cleves clun <i>m</i> sciatica	colenwel <i>v</i> fulfill; implement
cleves strewy <i>m</i> hayfever	colhan <i>f</i> <i>colanow</i> sheath knife
client <i>m</i> <i>cliens</i> client	colhes <i>f</i> mattress; bed (on the ground)
clogh <i>m</i> <i>clegh</i> bell	coljy <i>m</i> <i>coljiow</i> college
cloghprednyer <i>pl</i> gibbet	coll <i>m</i> loss
clojior <i>m</i> <i>clojioryon</i> nurse	collel <i>f</i> <i>kellyl</i> knife
clojiores <i>f</i> <i>clojiores</i> female nurse	collverk <i>m</i> <i>colverkys</i> apostrophe
clojy <i>m</i> <i>clojiow</i> hospital	colm <i>m</i> <i>colmow</i> knot
clor <i>adj</i> gentle	colm codna <i>m</i> <i>colmow</i> [neck]tie
clos <i>adj</i> close (together); stuffy (of air)	colmen <i>f</i> <i>colmednow</i> knot
clos <i>f</i> <i>clojow</i> lattice, grid, rack	colodnek <i>adj</i> hearty; brave
clos to <i>f</i> <i>clojow</i> roof rack	colon <i>f</i> <i>colodnow</i> heart <i>See also</i> a leungolon
clôsy <i>v</i> close up	colonecter <i>m</i> heartiness; bravery
cloud <i>m</i> <i>cloudys</i> cloud	colonyow <i>pl</i> innards, intestines
clout <i>m</i> <i>cloutys</i> (piece of) cloth	colorya <i>v</i> colour, dye
clôwes <i>v</i> hear; smell; taste; feel (by touch)	colour <i>m</i> <i>colours</i> colour
clowyowgh <i>m</i> hullabaloo	coloven <i>f</i> <i>colovednow</i> column
clùb <i>m</i> <i>clùbbys</i> club	coloven ros <i>f</i> <i>colovednow</i> steering-column
clun <i>f</i> <i>clunyow</i> hip	comen laha <i>m</i> common law
côcha <i>m</i> <i>côchys</i> coach	comen talk <i>m</i> common parlance
codha <i>v</i> fall; should, ought to	comen trad <i>m</i> convention
codha warbarth <i>phr</i> collapse <i>verb</i>	comen voys <i>m</i> consensus
codna <i>m</i> <i>conaow</i> neck	comen welth <i>m</i> commonwealth
codna bregth <i>m</i> <i>conaow</i> wrist	comen yêth <i>f</i> colloquial language
codna tir <i>m</i> <i>conaow</i> isthmus	
codnek <i>adj</i> clever	

comendya *v* commend; recommend;
approve; introduce (someone)
comodyta *m* *comodytys* commodity;
facility
comolek *adj* cloudy
comondya *v* command
company *m* company
comparya *v* compare
compes *adj* straight, right; accurate
compla *v* mention
completh *adj* complicated
composa *v* straighten
comprehendya *v* include
compressa *v* oppress, bully
comptya *v* count
comptyer *m* *comptyers* counter
comyck *m* *comycks* comic
con *f* *conyow* evening dinner
cona *v* dine, sup
conar *f* fury
concêvya *v* conceive
conceyt *m* concept
conclûdya *v* conclude (a discussion)
concydra *See* consydra
condycyons lavur *pl* working
conditions
conery *v* rage
confort *m* comfort
confyrmya *v* confirm
conqwerrya *v* conquer, subjugate
conscyans *m* conscience
consecrâtya *v* consecrate
consel *m* *consels* council
consler *m* *conslers* councillor
constâbyl *m* *constâbllys* constable
constrîna *v* force, compel
consydra *v* consider
content *m* *contens* content
contentya *v* satisfy
contrary *adj* contrary

contrast *m* contrast
controlllyans *m* control(s)
convedhes *v* perceive, comprehend
convertyans *m* conversion
convyctya *v* convict
conyn *m* *conynas* rabbit
copy *m* *copiow* copy
coos *m* *cosow* wood (wooded place)
cor *m* wax
cor *See* wâr neb cor
corden *f* *kerdyn* string
coref *m* beer
coref du *m* stout
coref gell *m* ale
coref golow *m* lager
coref jynjyber *m* ginger beer
corf *m* *corfow* body
corf lester *m* *corfow* hull
corflan *f* *corfladnow* churchyard
corforek *adj* physical
corn *m* *kern* horn
cornel *f* *cornellow* corner
cornet *m* *cornettow* corner
cornwhylen *f* *kernwhyly* lapwing
corol *m* *corolyon* dance
corolly *v* dance
coronal *m* *coronals* colonel
corrûpcyon *m* corruption
cors *m* *corsow* course
cors desky *m* *corsow* curriculum
cort *f* *cortys* court
cortes *adj* polite
cosel *adj* quiet, peaceful
coselhe *v* calm (down)
cosmer *m* *cosmers* customer
cosoleth *m* quiet, stillness
còst *m* *costys* cost
còst spênys *m* *costys* expense
costly *adj* costly, expensive
costya *v* cost

cosyn *m* *cosyns* cousin; close friend
cot *adj* short
côta *m* *côtys* coat
coth *adj* old
cothman *m* *cothmans* friend
cothwas *m* *cothwesyon* old fellow
coton *m* cotton
covath *m* memory, record
covep *f* *covebow* monument
coverfu *m* curfew, lights out
coveytya *v* covet
covscrefa *v* register
covva *f* *covvaow* hiding-place
covydy *m* covid
cow *adj* hollow
cowal *adv* completely
cowas *f* *cowosow* shower
cowas gwyns *f* *cowosow* gust
coweth *m* *cowetha* companion
cowethas *f* *cowethasow* society
cowethas enactya arta *f* *cowethasow*
 historical re-enactment society
cowethas lyfrêson *f* *cowethasow*
 delivery company
cowethasek *adj* social; sociable
cowethya *v* associate
cowethyades *f* *cowethyadesow* female
 colleague
cowethyans *m* *cowethyansow*
 association, relationship; organization
cowethyas *m* *cowethysy* colleague
cowl *m* soup
cowl⁻² *pref* complete
cowl-dhyfygys *adj* exhausted, burnt
 out
cowl-gompes *adj* (fully) qualified
cowl-lenwys *adj* completely full
cowl-sùbmen *f* *cowl-sùmednow* total
cowntnans *m* attitude
cowrek *adj* gigantic, colossal

cows *m* talk[ing]
cows[a] *See* cōwsel
cōwsel *v* speak
cowsor *m* *cowsoryon* speaker
coynt *adj* curious, odd; canny *See also*
 bohes coynt
crafel *f* *crafellow* clutch (of car etc)
cragh *predicative adj* scabby; inferior
cragh⁻⁽²⁾ *pref* scabby; inferior
craghjentyly *adj* snobbish
crambla *v* climb
crampeth *col* *crampethen* pancakes
crampethen oy *f* *crampethednow*
 omelette
cramyas *v* crawl
cras *adj* parched; toasted
cravas *v* scratch
cravellas *v* scrape
creatur *m* *creaturs* creature
creatya *v* create
crefhe *v* strengthen
crefny *adj* tight-fisted, mean
creft *f* craft
crefter *m* strength
creftus *adj* artificial
creftweyth *m* handicraft
cregy *v* hang
crehyllly *v* shake, jolt
crejyans *f* *crejyansow* religion
crèn *m* shiver, trepidation
crena *v* shiver, shudder
crenans *m* vibration
cres *adj* middle, medium *See also* in
 cres
cres *m* peace
cresen *f* *cresednow* centre (for some
 activity)
creslu *m* police
cresor *m* *cresoryon* midfielder
cresosek *adj* mediaeval

cressya *See* encressya
creswas *m* *creswesyow* policeman
crey *v* believe
crev *adj* strong
cria *v* call; shout
cria in mes *phr* shout out; exclaim
cris *m* *crisyow* shirt, blouse
crispows *m* *crispowsyow* waistcoat, bodice
Crist Christ
cristonya *v* christen
criv *adj* raw
crobm *adj* bent; numb
croffolas *v* complain
crog *m* gallows
croglenn *f* *croglennow* curtain
crohen *f* *crehyn* skin
cronak *m* *cronogas* toad
cronkya *v* beat
croppya *v* force (into something)
croust *m* packed lunch; snack
crow *m* *crowyow* shed
crowd *m* *crowdys* violin
crowjy *m* *crowjiow* cabin
crowws *f* *crowwsow* cross
crowsek *adj* cross
crowseryow *pl* crossword
crowsgya *v* crucify
cruel *adj* cruel
crùllya *v* curl
cruny *v* accumulate
crwassont *m* *crwassons* croissant
cry *m* *criow* cry, shout
crybaj *m* cribbage
crycket *m* cricket (game)
crygh *m* *cryhow* frill
cryjyk *adj* religious
cryssat *m* *cryssatas* kestrel
cùbert *m* *cùbertys* cupboard, locker
cubmyas *m* *cumyasow* permission

cubmyas lewyas *m* *cumyasow* driving licence
cùcùmmysyk *m* *cùcùmmysygow* gherkin
cudha *v* cover, hide
cudhan *f* *cudhonas* wood pigeon
cudyn *m* *cudydnaw* difficulty, problem
cufter *m* kindness
cùgh *m* *cùhow* bonnet
cùgol *m* *cùgollow* hood
cùhudha *v* accuse
cul *adj* narrow
cùlbren *m* *cùlbrednyer* club, cudgel
culyak *m* *culyogas* cock(ere)
culyak gwyns *m* *culyogas* weathercock
culyak reden *m* *culyogas* grasshopper
cùmyn *m* cumin
cuna *v* kindle, light (a fire)
cùntell *v* gather
cùntellyans *m* collection; assembly, meeting
cunys *col* fuel
cùppa *m* *cùppys* tea cup
cùrry *m* curry
cùrun *f* *cùrunyow* crown
cùruna *v* crown
cùryak *m* *cùryogas* facial spot
cùsca *v* sleep
cùsk *m* sleep
cùssul *f* *cùssulyow* (piece of) advice
cùssulya *v* advise
cùssulya warbarth *phr* consult
intransitive
cùssulyadores *f* *cùssulyadoresow* female advisor
cùssya *v* curse
cuv *adj* kind
cuv colon *phr* dearly beloved, darling
cuv enef *phr* soulmate
cynema *m* *cynemas* cinema

cyrçumstans <i>m</i> <i>cyrçumstancys</i>	danvon <i>v</i> send
circumstance	dar <i>interj</i> damn (but very mild)
cyta <i>f</i> <i>cytas</i> city	daralla <i>See</i> drolla
cytysan <i>m</i> <i>cytysans</i> citizen	daras <i>m</i> <i>darasow</i> door
cyvyl <i>adj</i> civil	darbary <i>v</i> prepare
dâ <i>adj</i> good	dargan-drog <i>adj</i> ominous
dâ <i>m</i> good; property	dargana <i>v</i> foretell
dâ ha bad <i>phr</i> good and bad	darlêsa <i>v</i> broadcast
dâ lowr <i>phr</i> good / well enough, okay	darleverel <i>v</i> predict
Da weles <i>phr</i> Be seeing you	darn <i>m</i> <i>darnow</i> piece
dadhel <i>f</i> <i>dadhlow</i> discussion, debate	daromres <i>m</i> traffic
dadhelor <i>m</i> <i>dadheloryon</i> debater; barrister	Darwynieth <i>f</i> Darwinism
dadhelores <i>f</i> <i>dadheloresow</i> female debater; female barrister	dascreatya <i>v</i> recreate
dadhla <i>v</i> discuss, debate	das'henwel <i>v</i> rename
dadn <i>See</i> in dadn	dasleverel <i>v</i> repeat (something said)
daffar <i>m</i> kit, equipment	dasleverel partys arâg dorn <i>phr</i> rehearse (play)
daffar lybm <i>m</i> cutlery	dasseny <i>v</i> echo
dagren <i>f</i> <i>dagrednow</i> (tear)drop	dasseny partys arâg dorn <i>phr</i> rehearse (orchestral performance)
dagrow <i>pl</i> tears (weeping)	dassenyans <i>m</i> resonance
dagyer <i>m</i> <i>dagyers</i> dagger	dasserhy <i>v</i> rise from the dead
dainty <i>adj</i> delicate	dasserghyans <i>m</i> resurrection
dal <i>See</i> dadhel	dassteusyans <i>m</i> recycling
dala <i>See</i> dadhla	dasterevel <i>v</i> rebuild, reconstruct
dalhe <i>v</i> blind	dastesînya <i>v</i> redesign
dalhen <i>f</i> grasp	dasvêwa <i>v</i> revive
dall <i>adj</i> blind	dasvêwor <i>m</i> <i>dasvêworyon</i> revivalist
dallath <i>m</i> beginning	dauncya <i>v</i> dance
dallath <i>v</i> begin	dauncyans <i>m</i> dancing
dalleth <i>See</i> dallath	dauncyor <i>m</i> <i>dauncyoryon</i> dancer
dalva <i>f</i> dispute; debate	dauns <i>m</i> <i>dauncyow</i> dance
dama wydn <i>f</i> <i>damyow gwydn</i> grandmother	daunslunyans <i>m</i> choreography
damcanieth <i>f</i> <i>damcaniethow</i> theory	davas <i>f</i> <i>deves</i> sheep
dampna <i>See</i> dampnya	De name of letter D
dampnya <i>v</i> condemn	dê <i>adv</i> yesterday
dàn <i>See</i> in dàn ⁽²⁾	de Gwener <i>adv/m</i> [on] Friday
danjer <i>See</i> heb danjer	de Lun <i>adv/m</i> [on] Monday
dans <i>m</i> <i>dens</i> tooth, fang	de Merher <i>adv/m</i> [on] Wednesday
	de Merth <i>adv/m</i> [on] Tuesday

de Sadorn *adv/m* [on] Saturday
de Sul *adv/m* [on] Sunday
de Yow *adv/m* [on] Thursday
debâtya *v* debate
debry *v* eat
decernya *v* distinguish
declarya *v* declare, announce
dêda *m dêdys* deed
dëdh *m dedhyow* day
dëdh daras egerys *m* open day
dëdhdardh *m* daybreak
dedhewy *v* promise
dëdhweyth *adv* in the day; one day
dedhwy *v* lay eggs
defia *v* defy
defry *adv* really, seriously *See also* yn tefry
deg *num* ten
degador *m degadoryon* vehicle
degea *v* close
deglena *v* tremble, quiver
degol *m* holiday (single day)
degolyow *pl* holiday, vacation
degor *m degoryon* carrier
degrê *m degrês* degree (temperature)
degves *num* tenth
degvledhen *f degvledhednow* decade
dehen *m* cream
dehen rew *m* ice cream
del *col dêlen* leaves
delergh *m* stern
dell² *conj* as; that
dell hevel *phr* apparently
dell wosta *phr* as you know
dell yw ûsys *phr* as usual, usually
delvrysek *adj* ideal
delycyùs *adj* delicious
delyfra *See* delyfrya
delyfrya *v* deliver; release
delyverans *m* deliverance, liberation

delyvra *See* delyfrya
demedhy *v* marry
demedhyans *m* marriage
democratieth *f* democracy
demonhya *v* demand
den *m tus* man
den an laha *phr* the (male) lawyer
den durblâtys *m tus dhurblâtys* man in plate armour
den jentyl *m tus jentyl* gentleman
den mailys *m tus vailys* man in chain-mail armour
den vëth *pron* anyone; no one (when negative implied)
denethy *v* beget, bring forth
dendyl *v* earn
deneren *f denerednow* penny piece
denewy *v* pour
denledhyas *m denledhysy* murderer
densel *v* bite, chew
Densher *See* Pow Densher
denyl *adj* human
departya *v* depart
der² *prep* through
dër² *See* dell²
deraglans *m* invective, chiding
deray *m* disorder
derevel *v* rise; raise, construct
derivadow *m* information (told or available for telling)
derivas *m* report
derivas *v* report, tell
descador *m descadoryon* teacher
descadores *f descadoresow* female teacher
descendys a² *phr* descended from
descrefa *v* describe
descryvyans *m* description
deseghyer *m deseghyeryow* wiper
deseha *v* dry

desempys *adv* abruptly; immediately
desînor *m* *desînoryon* designer
desînya *v* design
desîr *m* desire
desîradow *adj* desirable
desîrya *v* desire
desk *m* *deskys* desk
deskerny *v* snarl
desky *v* learn; teach (to someone)
desmygy *v* imagine
desmygyans *m* imagination
desmyk *m* guess(ing)
despît *m* contempt, insult *See also* in
 despît dhe² / wâr²
despîtya *v* insult
destna *v* destine, earmark
destria *v* destroy
det *m* *dettys* debt
determya *v* determine, decide,
 conclude
determyans *m* determination,
 decision, conclusion
dettor *m* *detoryon* creditor
deu *adj* finished, spent
Deun alebma! *phr* Let's go!
devar *m* duty
devedhys *See* dos
devera goos *phr* bleed
devnydhya *See* Book Three Lesson 15
devnyth *m* material(s), ingredient(s),
 subject-matter
devôcyon *m* devotion, piety
devones *See* dos
devos *See* dos
dew² *num* two
dew cans *num* two hundred
dewana *v* pierce, penetrate
dewas *m* *dewosow* drink
dewas jynjyber *m* ginger ale
dewas lymon *m* lemonade

dewas-wreg *f* *dewas-wrageth* pot-girl,
 barmaid
dêwdhegves *num* twelfth
dêwdhek *num* twelve *See also* an
 dêwdhek
dewdhorn *du* handlebar(s)
dewedha *v* end
dewedhes *adj* late
dewetha *adj* latest, last, final, ultimate
dewetha tro *phr* last time
dewfrik *du* nose
dewhans *adv* immediately, quick as
 you can
dewheles *v* return
dêwla *du* (pair of) hands
dewlagas *du* (pair of) eyes
dêwlin *du* (pair of) knees *See also* wâr
 bedn dêwlin
Dewnans Dumnonia
dewyn *m* *dewydnaw* beam, ray
dewynya *v* shine
dewynya tys ha tas *phr* flash (on and
 off)
dha² *possessive pron* your *singular*; you
singular (direct object of verb-noun)
dhana *adv* then
dhe² *prep* to
dhe'n dor *phr* down
dhe'n leur *phr* down
dhe'n lyha *phr* at least
dhe dre *See* tre *adv*
dhe dybmyn *phr* to pieces
dhe le *phr* less; the less
dhe ves *phr* off, away
dhe voy *phr* more; the more
dhe well *phr* better
dhe wir *phr* truly, really
dhejy *personal pron* you (emphatic)
dhelergh *adv* aft
dhelergh *See* adhelergh
dhia² *prep* from (place or point in time)

dhort <i>See</i> dhyworth	dos <i>v</i> come
dhy <i>See</i> dy	dos warbydn <i>phr</i> encounter
dhyrag <i>prep</i> in front of	doth <i>adj</i> discreet, tactful
dhyrag dorn <i>See</i> arâg dorn	dôtys wâr² <i>phr</i> mad (passionate) about
dhywar² <i>prep</i> off	dour <i>adj</i> careful, exact
dhyworth <i>prep</i> from (person or place)	doust <i>m</i> dust
diamonds <i>pl</i> diamonds (card suit)	doustya <i>v</i> dust
diank <i>v</i> escape (from danger / imprisonment)	dov <i>adj</i> tame
diankva <i>f</i> escapism	down <i>adj</i> deep
dianowy <i>v</i> yawn	downder <i>m</i> depth
diantel <i>adj</i> precarious	dowr <i>m</i> dorrow water
diegrys <i>adj</i> shocked	Dowr Cober the River Cober
dielvedna <i>v</i> analyse	Dowr Fala the River Fal
dien <i>adj</i> entire <i>See also</i> yn tien	Dowr Hudson the Hudson River
diena <i>v</i> pant	Dowr Mahonyer the Helford River
diek <i>adj</i> idle	Dowr Tamar the River Tamar
dieth <i>m</i> pity, shame	dowr tobm molâss <i>m</i> rum
din <i>m</i> dînyon hill-fort	dowr tobm Wordhonek <i>m</i> Irish whiskey
diogel <i>adj</i> secure, safe	dowrargh <i>f</i> dowrarhow cistern
diogeledh <i>m</i> safety	dowrgy <i>m</i> dowrgeun otter
diogely flehes <i>phr</i> child protection, safeguarding	dowrvargh <i>m</i> dowrvergh hippopotamus
dîsel <i>m</i> diesel	dowryar <i>f</i> dowryer coot
dîvya <i>v</i> dive	dowt <i>m</i> dowsys doubt; uncertainty mingled with fear <i>See also</i> heb dowt
dobyl <i>adj</i> double	dowtya <i>v</i> doubt, fear (have misgivings)
doctour <i>m</i> doctours doctor (PhD, MD, etc)	dôwys <i>m</i> choice, selection
dogven <i>f</i> dogvednow document	dôwys <i>v</i> choose
dohajêdh <i>adv/m</i> [in the] afternoon	dôwysyans <i>m</i> election
dollar <i>m</i> dollars dollar	dr' <i>See</i> dell ²
domhel <i>v</i> overthrow	draggya <i>v</i> drag
don <i>v</i> carry, take (by carrying)	draght <i>m</i> draghtys draught (drink, playing-piece); draft
dones <i>See</i> dos	draghtya <i>v</i> draw up, draft
dor <i>m</i> ground <i>See also</i> dhe'n dor	drâma <i>m</i> drama, stage play
Dor Coth Dolcoath	dre <i>See</i> tre <i>adv</i>
dorgell <i>f</i> dorgellow cellar	dre² <i>See</i> der ² <i>prep</i>
dorn <i>m</i> dornow hand (in action)	dre dhorn <i>phr</i> manual(ly)
dornas <i>m</i> dornasow handful, fistful	
dorydhieth <i>f</i> geography	

dre hap *phr* by chance
dre lycklod *phr* probably
dre rêson *prep* because of
dre rêson a² *prep + verb-noun,*
demonstrative pronoun because of
dre vain *prep* by means of
dre vain a² *prep + verb-noun,*
demonstrative pronoun by means of
dre vrâs *phr* on the whole, mostly
dre wall *phr* by accident
drefen *conj* for
drefen *prep* because of
drehedhes *v* reach
drehevel *See* derevel
dremas *m* good man
dren *m* dreyn thorn
dres *prep* across; past
dres ehen *phr* extremely
dres ena *phr* over there
dres hedna *phr* in addition
dres kynda *phr* extraordinarily
dres obma *phr* over here
dres otham *phr* unnecessary
dreth *See* treth
dreys *col* dreysen briars
drîvya *v* drive
drog *m* evil
drog *predicative adj* bad, evil
drog⁽²⁾ *pref* bad, evil
drog dens *m* toothache
drog pedn *m* headache
drog-aqwytia *v* be ungrateful
drogdybysak *m* drogdybysogyon
suspect
drog-gerya *v* slander, speak ill of
drog-ladrynsy *m* grand larceny
droglam *m* droglabmow (unfortunate)
accident
drogober *m* drogoberow crime
drogwas *m* drogwesyon scoundrel

drolla *m* drollys tale, yarn
droppya *v* drop
drûshya *v* thresh
druth *adj* valuable (jewellery etc)
dry *v* bring
dry [arta] dhe'n cov *phr* remind
dryftyia *v* drift
du *adj* black
duder *m* blackness, gloom
dûk *m* dûkys duke
dur *m* steel
Dûrda dhe why! *phr* Good day!
Dûrdala dhe why! *phr* Thank you!
durya *v* endure, last
dûryan *m* east; sunrise
dûstuny *m* dûstuniow witness;
evidence
dûta *m* dûtys duty
Duw genes / genowgh! *phr* Goodbye!
duwhan *m* affliction
dworenos *adv/m* [at] dusk
dy *adv* (to) there *See also* bys ty
dybarow *adj* separate
dybarth *m* dybarthow separation;
departure
dybarth *v* separate; depart
dyber *m* dybrow saddle
dyberhedna *v* confiscate
dyberth *See* dybarth
dyberthva *f* distinction; (hospital)
ward
dyblans *adj* distinct
dybos *adj* trivial
dybowes *adj* restless
dybrîsyans *m* depreciation
dybyta *adj* pitiless
dydhel *adj* leafless
dydheur *verb* concern(s)
dydheurek *See* Book Three Lesson 15
dydhemedhy *v* divorce

dydhyweth <i>adj</i> unending	dylla <i>v</i> emit; publish; fire (employee)
dydhemedhyans <i>m</i> divorce	dyllas <i>m</i> <i>dylajow</i> clothes
dydo <i>adj</i> homeless	dynar <i>m</i> <i>denerow</i> penny
dydoll <i>adj</i> tax-free	dynerhy <i>v</i> send greetings (to)
dydro <i>adj</i> direct	dynyak <i>adj</i> attractive, tempting
dydrygh <i>adj</i> indomitable	dynyta <i>m</i> dignity
dyfaladôwder <i>m</i> infallibility	dyowl <i>m</i> <i>derwolow</i> devil
dyfen <i>m</i> prohibition	dyowles <i>f</i> <i>dyowlesow</i> she-devil
dyfen <i>v</i> forbid	dyppa <i>m</i> <i>dyppys</i> dip
dyfeth <i>m</i> desert, waste	dyrêwl <i>adj</i> out-of-control
dyfêth <i>See</i> dyfeth	dysawor <i>adj</i> unsavoury
dyfethya <i>v</i> lay waste	dyscans <i>m</i> learning; teaching
dyfêthya <i>See</i> dyfethya	dyscans elvednek <i>m</i> primary education
dyffrans <i>adj</i> different	dyscans nessa <i>m</i> secondary education
dyffrans <i>m</i> difference	dyscans tressa <i>m</i> tertiary education
dyffransyn <i>m</i> <i>dyffransydnaw</i> variant	dyscas <i>m</i> <i>dyscasow</i> lesson; doctrine
dyffres <i>m</i> protection	dyscler <i>adj</i> dim
dyffres <i>v</i> protect	dysconfort <i>m</i> discomfort, discontent
dyflas <i>adj</i> distasteful, nasty	dyscor <i>m</i> <i>dyscoryon</i> learner
dyfreth <i>adj</i> feeble	dyscores <i>f</i> <i>dyscoresow</i> female learner
dyfygya <i>v</i> fail, be wanting	dyscowntya <i>v</i> discount
dyfygyans <i>m</i> decline	dyscryjyk <i>adj</i> sceptical
dygabester <i>adj</i> reckless	dyscudha <i>v</i> discover; disclose
dygelmy <i>v</i> untie	dysert <i>m</i> desert
dyghtya <i>v</i> treat	dysevel <i>v</i> upset, knock over
dyghtyans <i>m</i> treatment	dyskerghyans <i>m</i> gravitation
dyghtyor kebmyn <i>m</i> <i>dyghtyoryon</i>	dyskerheth <i>m</i> gravity
<i>gebmyn</i> general manager	dyskevelsys <i>adj</i> disjointed
dygoweth <i>adj</i> solitary	dyskybleth <i>m</i> discipline
dygowseja <i>See</i> dygowsejeth	dyson <i>adv</i> immediately, without another word
dygowsejeth <i>m</i> dementia	dyspêr <i>m</i> despair
dyharas <i>v</i> apologize	dysplegya <i>v</i> unfold; develop
dyheth <i>See</i> dieth	dysplegyans <i>m</i> development
dyhow <i>adj</i> right (side)	dyspûtya <i>v</i> dispute
dyhow <i>m</i> right (side); south	dysqwedhes <i>v</i> show
dyj <i>See</i> dyjyn	dysqwedhyans <i>m</i> <i>dysqwedhyansow</i>
dyjyn <i>m</i> <i>dyjydnaw</i> dot	display, exhibition
dylabedhys <i>adj</i> dilapidated	dystemprys <i>adj</i> upset
dylâcyâ <i>v</i> unlace, untie	
dylês <i>adj</i> uninteresting	

dystowgh *adv* immediately
dystrowy *v* destroy
dystryppya *v* strip
dystyr *adj* meaningless
dyswil *v* spoil
dyth *m* *dythys* saying, dictum
dyvarrans *m* pruning
dyvedhow *adj* sober (not drunk)
dyvers *adj* diverse, different
dyvers *attributive adj preceding noun* various
dyvew *adj* lifeless
dyvlâm *adj* blameless, innocent
dyvotter *m* famine
dyvynyon *pl* choppings
dyw² *num* two (with feminine noun)
dywenynegy *v* detox
dyweth *m* end *See also* heb dyweth
dywodhaf *adj* intolerable
dywoskes *adj* bleak
dywros *f* *dywrosow* bicycle
dywros jyn *f* *dywrosow* motorcycle
dywros saya *f* *dywrosow* exercise bike
dywros trosella *f* *dywrosow* push bike
dywrosa *v* cycle
dywrosyth *m* *dywrosydhion* cyclist
dywscoth *du* (pair of) shoulders
dywvreggh *du* (pair of) arms
dywweyth *adv* twice
dywy *v* blaze
dywyêthek *adj* bilingual
dywysycter *m* enthusiasm
dywysyk *adj* eager
dywysyor *m* *dywysyoryon* fan, supporter
E name of letter E
e *See* ev
eâ *interj* yes
ebron *f* sky
ebyl lew *m* *ebylyon* tiller (of boat)

economek *adj* economic
economyk *m & f* economics
edhen *m* *ydhyn* bird
edhen corf *m* *ydhyn* ghoull
edrek *m* regret
eev *personal pron* he, him, it (*masculine*) (emphatic)
Ef name of letter F
efan *adj* expansive, wide
efander *m* space
effeth *m* *effethyow* effect
effethus *adj* effective, efficient
egerel *f* *egerellow* opener
egery *v* open
eglos *f* *eglosyow* church
Eglos Beryan St Buryan
Eglos Melan Mullion
egydna *v* bud
ehen *f* *ehenow* kind *See also* dres ehen
El name of letter L
el *m* *eleth* angel
electronek *adj* electronic
element *m* *elementys* element
Elen Benvelen Goldilocks
elhas *interj* alas
ely *m* remedy
elyn *adj* clean, net
Em name of letter M
emôcyon *m* *emôcyons* emotion
empathy *m* empathy
empîr *m* empire
emprour *m* *emprours* emperor
En name of letter N
en *See* in
ena *adv* there; then *See also* dres ena
ena *See* enef
enactya *v* enact
encledhyas *m* burial, funeral
encledhyas *v* bury
encressya *v* increase

enef *f enevow* soul
Enesow Heleth The Hebrides
Englond England
enjoya *v* enjoy
enep *m enebow* surface
ensampyl *m ensamplys* example
entra *v* enter *intransitive*
entrans *m entransow* entrance
entryng *m* entrance
envy *m* envy; enemy
enys *f enesow* island
er *prep* by (only a few specific usages)
Er name of letter R
erba *m erbys* herb; garden vegetable
erber *m erbers* herb / kitchen garden
erbydn *See* warbydn
erbysy *v* save (make savings)
erbysyas *m erbysysy* frugal person
erel *See* aral
ergh *m* snow
erhy *v* order; book
erna² *conj* until
ernag *See* erna²
ernysh *adj* earnest
erôsyans *m* erosion
erow'hës *m erow'hësow* furlong
errour *m errours* error, mistake
errya *v* err
ertach *m* heritage
ervira *v* decide, determine, conclude
erya *v* defy
eryta *v* inherit
Es name of letter S
ês *m* ease
ès *prep* than
ès dell² *conj* than
esedha *v* sit (down) *intransitive*
esedhva *f esedhvaow* seat; sitting-room, lounge
esel *m esely* limb, member

Esel Seneth (ES) *m Esely* Member of Parliament
eseleth *m* membership
eseth *f esedhow* seat *See also* a'y eseth
eskernjy *m eskernjiow* rendering house
eskyna *v* mount (horse, bicycle), board (vehicle); take off (aircraft)
eskys *f eskyjyow* shoe
esow *m* destitution
essens *m essencys* essence
establyshya *v* establish
estêmya *v* admire
ester *col estren* oysters
estrednek *adj* foreign
estrek *f estregow* oyster bed
estren *adj* foreign, alien
estreneyg *v* alienate
estyll *col estyllen* shelves
êsy *adj* easy
et *See* in
êtegves *num* eighteenth
êtek *num* eighteen
eternyta *m* eternity
etew *m etewy* log (for burning)
eth *m êthow* vapour
eth *num* eight
êthedna *v* steam
êthves *num* eighth
eur *f euryow* time (specific) *See also* bys i'n eur-ma, bys i'n eur-na, i'n eur-ma, i'n eur-na
euryador *m euryadoryon* timetable
euryor *m euryoryon* watch
euth *m* terror
euthres *m* stampede
euthwas *m euthwesyon* terrorist
euver *adj* futile
euvereth *m* futility
ev *pron* he, him, it (*masculine*)
eva *v* drink

evredhyon *pl* disabled people
evreth *adj* disabled
Evrok York
ew *col ewen* yews
ewhias *m ewhiasow* raid
ewl *f* craving
ewl boos *f* appetite
ewn *adj* right, correct; fair (just)
êwna *v* repair
êwnans *m êwnansow* repair
Ewny Redrudh Redruth
ewon *col* foam
ewon omwolhy *col* bubble bath
ewrô *m ewrôs* euro
Ewrôpek *adj* European
Ex name of letter X
exaltyans *m* exaltation
experyens *m* experience
eyl *See* an eyl hy ben, an eyl y gela, an
 eyl ... y gela
eylgelghyans *See* dassteusyans
eylyans *m* alternation
eythyn *col* furze, gorse
facly *v* flare (up)
faclyans *m* conflagration
fagas *col fagoson* faggots
faint *adj* faint
fakel briansen *f* sore throat
fakel mellow *f* arthritis
faladow *See* heb faladow
falja *v* split
fâls *predicative adj* false
fals *m faljow* crack
fâls⁽²⁾ *pref* false
fâls-gwary *m* foul (in football etc)
fâlsury *m* treachery
fara *m* conduct
fardellow *pl* luggage
fardellyk *m fardelygow* package
fâss *m fâssow* face

fassyon *m fassyon* fashion
fast *adj* firm
fatell *adv/conj* how; that
fatla *adv* how
Fatla genes / genowgh? *phr* How are
 you?
fav coffy *col faven* coffee beans
fav pebys *col* baked beans
fay *m faves* fairy
fay *m* faith
fêdh *f* faith
fedna *v* overflow, flood
fekyl *predicative adj* insincere
fekyl⁽²⁾ *pref* insincere
fekyl-cher *m* insincerity
felder *m* cunning
felshyp *m* friendship; staff; crew
fenester *f fenestry* window
fenten *f fentydnyow* spring, fountain
fentenva *f fentenvaow* spa
ferdhyn *m ferdhydnaw* farthing
fers *adj* fierce
ferv *adj* firm
fery *m* parish feast
fesont *m fesons* pheasant
fest *adv* very, really
fest *f festyow* feast
fêsyâ *v* drive out
feth *m & f fêthyow* fact
fetha *v* defeat
Fethys glân ov vy! *phr* I give up!
fia *v* flee
fia dhe'n fo *phr* flee, run away
fienasow *pl* anxiety
fylosogy *m* philosophy
fin *adj* fine
finweth toth *f finwedhow* speed limit
flapjack *m flapjacks* flapjack
flattra *v* flatter, cajole
fler *m* stench

flogh <i>m flehes</i> child	freth <i>adj</i> eager, energetic
floghcovia <i>v</i> babysit	fria <i>v</i> free
floghva <i>f floghvaow</i> nursery	fria <i>v</i> fry
floghwith <i>m</i> childcare	frig <i>m</i> frigow nostril; <i>pl</i> also nose
flohyl <i>adj</i> childish	frobmans <i>m</i> agitation
flour <i>adj</i> unequalled	frobmus <i>adj</i> nervous
flour <i>m</i> flourys flower	frodn <i>f</i> frodnow bridle; brake
flows <i>m</i> nonsense	frodn dhorn <i>f</i> frodnow dorn hand brake
flû <i>m</i> flu	frodnel <i>f</i> frodnellow brake pedal
flûr <i>m</i> flûrys deck	fros <i>m</i> flow
fo <i>m</i> flight (fleeing)	frôsek <i>adj</i> fluent
fol <i>adj</i> foolish	froth <i>m</i> stir, tumult
fol <i>m</i> felyon fool	frût <i>m</i> frûtys fruit
folen <i>f</i> folednow page, sheet	Frynk France
folwherthyn <i>v</i> giggle	Frynkek <i>adj</i> French
fon <i>m</i> fônôw phone	Frynkek <i>m</i> French (language)
fordh <i>f</i> fordhow way; road	fug ⁻² <i>pref</i> fake
forest <i>m</i> forest	fûgen Dhanek <i>f</i> fûgednow Danek
forgh <i>f</i> fergh (also ferhy) fork	Danish pastry
formya <i>v</i> form, make	fug’hanow <i>m</i> fug’henwyn pseudonym
forn <i>f</i> fornôw oven; stove	fuglien <i>m</i> fiction
forsâkya <i>v</i> forsake, abandon	fugya <i>v</i> fake, forge
fortyn <i>m</i> fortune	fugyon <i>pl</i> sham
fos <i>f</i> fosow wall	fùndacyon <i>m</i> foundation
fôtô <i>m</i> fôtôs photo	fùndya <i>v</i> found, establish
fowt <i>m</i> lack; defect	fùndyans <i>m</i> institution
fra <i>See</i> prag and praga	Fùndyans Benenes <i>m</i> Women’s
fra na² <i>See</i> prag na²	Institute
fraga <i>See</i> prag and praga	fur <i>adj</i> wise, sensible
fraga na² <i>See</i> prag na²	furneth <i>m</i> wisdom
fram <i>m</i> frame	furvlen <i>f</i> furvlednow form (document)
franchys <i>m</i> freedom	furvlen toll <i>f</i> furolednow tax return
frank <i>adj</i> free	furvus <i>adj</i> formal
frank <i>m</i> francow franc	fusen <i>f</i> fusednow rocket
Frank <i>m</i> Francas Frenchman	fusta <i>v</i> thresh; beat
franklyn <i>m</i> franklyns freeholder	fusyk <i>adj</i> lucky
frankwober <i>m</i> frankwobrow	fycsyon <i>m</i> fiction
honorarium	fygùr <i>m</i> fygùrs figure
frêga <i>v</i> shred	fyllel <i>v</i> fail
fresk <i>adj</i> fresh	fylm <i>m</i> fylmys film

fynnyshya <i>v</i> finish	'gas <i>infix</i> <i>pron</i> you (plural or stranger); to you (plural or stranger)
fyrment <i>m</i> firmament	Gas cavow dhe wandra! <i>phr</i> Stop worrying!
fysk <i>m</i> rush	gasa <i>v</i> leave, let
fysky <i>m/v</i> rush	gasa dhe godha <i>phr</i> drop
fysment <i>m</i> <i>fysmens</i> countenance	gass <i>m</i> gas
fystena <i>v</i> hurry	Ge name of letter G
fysyk <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> physics	gedya <i>v</i> guide
fytt <i>m</i> <i>fyttys</i> match (sport)	gedyans <i>m</i> guidance
fytty <i>adj</i> (very) suitable	gela <i>See</i> an eyl y gela, an eyl ... y gela
fyttya <i>v</i> fit	geler <i>f</i> <i>gelerow</i> coffin
gà ³ <i>See</i> aga ³	gell <i>adj</i> (light) brown
gaja <i>m</i> <i>gajys</i> pledge <i>See also</i> Ow gaja	gelwel <i>v</i> call; invite
dhe why	gèn <i>See</i> gans
gal <i>m</i> <i>galow</i> villain, 'rat'	genesyk <i>adj</i> native
galarow <i>pl</i> affliction	genys <i>adj</i> born
gallas <i>See</i> mos	ger <i>m</i> <i>geryow</i> word
gallos <i>m</i> power, ability	gerednow <i>pl</i> gobbledygook; banter
gallos <i>v</i> be able to	gerva <i>f</i> <i>gervaoow</i> vocabulary
galon <i>m</i> <i>galons</i> gallon	gerys dâ <i>phr</i> respectable
galosek <i>adj</i> powerful	ges <i>m</i> joking
galow <i>m</i> <i>galowow</i> call; invitation	geseth <i>m</i> irony
galwans <i>m</i> <i>galwansow</i> profession	Gesowgh in cres! <i>phr</i> Do not disturb!
galwansus <i>adj</i> professional	gest <i>f</i> <i>gysty</i> bitch
gàn <i>See</i> agan	Gestâpô <i>m</i> Gestapo
'gan <i>infix</i> <i>pron</i> us; to us	gîky <i>v</i> peep
ganow <i>m</i> <i>ganowow</i> mouth <i>See also</i> wâr anow	gis <i>m</i> manner, style
ganowas <i>m</i> <i>ganowasow</i> mouthful	gladn <i>f</i> <i>gladnow</i> bank (of river); seashore
gans <i>prep</i> along with; by	gladn gales <i>f</i> <i>gladnow</i> <i>cales</i> hard shoulder
gans an howl <i>phr</i> clockwise	glân <i>adj</i> clean
gans hedna <i>phr</i> thereupon; moreover, besides	glân <i>adv</i> very, completely
gans mâl <i>phr</i> eagerly	glanhe <i>v</i> clean
gans rach <i>phr</i> carefully	glanheans <i>m</i> cleaning
garma <i>v</i> cry out, bawl	glanythor dens <i>m</i> <i>glanythoryon</i> dental hygienist
garow <i>adj</i> rough	glanythores dens <i>f</i> <i>glanythoresow</i> female dental hygienist
garr <i>f</i> <i>garrow</i> leg	glas <i>adj</i> <i>See</i> Book One Lesson 1
garth <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> <i>gardhow</i> yard	
gàs <i>See</i> agas	

glas <i>m</i> maw	goles <i>m</i> <i>golesow</i> bottom, base <i>See also</i>
glasny <i>m</i> greenness (of vegetation)	<i>wàr</i> <i>woles</i>
glavorya <i>v</i> dribble, drool	golesky <i>v</i> scorch, singe
glaw <i>m</i> rain	golf <i>m</i> golf
glawlen <i>f</i> <i>glawlednow</i> umbrella	golghty <i>m</i> <i>golghtiow</i> wash house, laundry
glëb <i>adj</i> wet	golghva <i>f</i> <i>golghvaow</i> bathroom
glebya <i>v</i> wet	golghyon <i>pl</i> suds
glebyans <i>m</i> precipitation (rain etc)	golhy <i>v</i> wash
glebyor <i>m</i> moisturizer	golia <i>v</i> wound
glenans <i>m</i> clinging	golok <i>f</i> look; scene
glesyn <i>m</i> <i>glesydnaw</i> lawn	golow <i>m</i> <i>golowys</i> light
glew <i>adj</i> bright, intense	Golowan <i>m</i> Midsummer
glin <i>m</i> <i>glinyow</i> knee	golôwder <i>m</i> brightness
glory <i>m</i> glory	golowy <i>v</i> glow, gleam
gloos <i>f</i> <i>glosow</i> pain	golsowes <i>v</i> listen [to]
gloryùs <i>adj</i> glorious	golsowyas <i>m</i> <i>golsowysy</i> listener
glujek <i>adj</i> sticky	golvan chy <i>m</i> <i>golvanas</i> house sparrow
glus <i>m</i> glue	golvan ke <i>m</i> <i>golvanas</i> dunnoek
glûth <i>m</i> dew; condensation	goly <i>m</i> <i>goliow</i> wound
glyttra <i>v</i> glitter	golya <i>v</i> sail
gnas <i>f</i> <i>gnâsyow</i> character	gôlya <i>v</i> celebrate
gober <i>m</i> <i>gobrow</i> wage, salary	golyans <i>m</i> sailing
gobonya <i>v</i> trot; jog	gôlyor <i>m</i> <i>gôlyoryon</i> watchman, look-out
gobra <i>v</i> pay, remunerate	gon <i>m</i> <i>gonow</i> gown
gocky <i>adj</i> silly, stupid	gonesyas jorna <i>m</i> <i>gonesyjy</i> journeyman
God spêda dhis! <i>phr</i> Good luck!	gonys <i>v</i> cultivate
goderry <i>v</i> interrupt (something)	gonysegeth <i>f</i> culture
godhaf <i>v</i> undergo	goodh <i>f</i> <i>godhow</i> goose
Godhalek <i>m</i> Irish (language)	goodh dhor <i>See</i> <i>goodh'or</i>
godhevel <i>See</i> <i>godhaf</i>	goodh'or <i>f</i> <i>godhow dor</i> mole
godhvos <i>m</i> knowledge	gool <i>m</i> <i>golyow</i> festival
godhvos <i>v</i> know (facts); know how to	gool <i>m</i> <i>golyow</i> sail
godorrva <i>f</i> interruption	gool brâs <i>m</i> <i>golyow</i> mainsail
godros <i>v</i> threaten	gool demedhyans <i>m</i> <i>golyow</i> wedding reception
gogleth <i>m</i> north	goos <i>m</i> blood
gohebyth <i>m</i> <i>gohebydhion</i> reporter	gordhuwher <i>adv/m</i> [in the] evening
goheles <i>v</i> shun, avoid	gordhya <i>v</i> worship
gol <i>m</i> <i>gôlyow</i> goal (football etc)	
golegyth <i>m</i> <i>golegydhion</i> editor	

gordhyans *m* worship
gorenys *f* *gorenesow* peninsula
gorfedna *v* finish
gorfen *See* heb *gorfen*
gorgis *m* distrust, suspicion
gorhal *m* *gorholyon* ship
gorhebmyn *v* bid, wish
gorhemynadow *See* *gormynadow*
gorher *m* *gorheryow* cover, lid
gorlanwes *m* surplus; luxury
gorlewen *f* west; sunset
gorlywa *v* exaggerate
gorlywans *m* exaggeration
gorm *adj* (dark) brown
gormel *v* praise
gormola *v* praise, compliment(s)
gormynadow *m* commandment
goroatham *m* *gorothobmow* emergency
gorra *v* put; take (to a place)
gorras *m* *gorrasow* lift, ride (in a vehicle)
gorsaf *m* *gorsavow* station
gorsaf bùssow *m* *gorsavow* bus station
gorseans *m* praise
gorseth *f* *gorsedhow* gorsedh
gorsempelhe *v* over-simplify
gorthter *m* stubbornness
gortheby *v* answer; correspond (to something)
gorthyp *m* *gorthebow* answer, reply
gortos *v* wait (for); stay (in a state)
gorvarhas *f* *gorvarhajow* supermarket
gorvok *m* emissions
gorwel *m* horizon
gorweles *v* hallucinate
gorweytha *v* overwork
gosa *v* bleed
gosel *f* *gosêlyow* runner (of sled)
goslowes *See* *golsowes*
gosogen *f* *gosogednow* black pudding

gostyth *adj* obedient
gour *m* *gwer* husband
gourgath *m* *gourgathas* tom-cat
gov *m* *govyon* smith
govel *f* *govelyow* workshop, garage (for repairs)
govelya *v* smithy
govenek *m* hope *See also* *re bo govenek*
gover *m* *goverow* brook
governans *m* *governansow* government
Govy! *interj* Oh no! Alas!
govyn *m* enquiry; request
govyn *v* ask, enquire, request
govynadow *m* enquiries
gow *m* *gowyow* lying (falsehood) *See also* heb *gow*
gradh *See* *neb gradh*
gradhegy *v* grade
gradhva *f* *gradhvaow* scale
gradhyans *m* graduation
gràm *m* *gramow* gram
gramer *m* grammar
grappa *m* *grappys* grape
grâss *m* *grassow* grace; thanks
Grâss e dhe Dhuw! *Phr* Thank God! Thank goodness!
grassa *v* [dhe²] thank
grassyans *m* gratitude
graunt *m* *grauntys* grant
grauntya *v* grant
gre *m* rank, status
Grêk *m* *Grêkys* Greek (person)
grêlyn *m* & *f* horse pond
greun olew *col* *greunen* olives
greunvoos *m* cereal
greuv *m* front (of body or figuratively)
grêvons *m* ailment
grêvùs *adj* grievous
grib *m* *grîbas* grebe
gromercy *interj* thank you

gromyal *m/v* growl
gròn *m* mass, huddle
grow *m* grit
growedha *v* lie (down)
groweth *m* lying (down) *See also* a'y
wroweth
grug *col* heather
grugys *m* *grugysow* belt; zone
grugys eseth *m* *grugysow* seat belt
grugys kerdhes *m* *grugysow*
pedestrianized zone
gu *m* *guow* woe
gùdhùgen *f* *gùdhùgednow* collar
gul *See* gwil
gùlan *f* *gùlanas* gull
gùtrel *m* furniture
gwadn *adj* weak; lax
gwadn-(²) *pref* weak; lax
gwadnrêwl *f* mismanagement
gwadnwosek *adj* pallid
gwag *adj* empty; blank; hungry
gwain *m* *gwains* gain
gwainya *v* win
gwainyor *m* *gwainyoryon* winner
gwakhe *v* empty
gwalgh *m* glut
gwalha *v* glut
gwallus *adj* casual
gwana *v* pierce
gwandra *v* wander
gwara *m* goods, merchandise
gwara boos *m* groceries
gwarak *f* *gwaregow* bow; arch
guardya *v* guard
gwaregor *m* *gwaregoryon* Bowman, archer
gwarior *m* *gwariorion* player; actor
gwarnya *v* warn
gwarnyans *m* *gwarnyansow* warning
gwartha *m* *gwarthavyon* top, summit

gwarthek *col* (horned) cattle
gwary *m* game; stage play
gwary *v* play
gwary bord *m* *gwariow* board game
gwaryjy *m* *gwaryjiow* theatre
gwaryva *f* *gwaryvaow* stage (theatre)
gwas *m* *gwesyon* assistant; waiter; fellow, chap, guy
gwasca *v* press
gwascas *m* pressure
gwastas *adj* level, even
gwastyans *m* desolation
gwâv *m* *gwavow* winter
gway *m* *gwayow* move
gwaya *v* move
gwayans *m* *gwayansow* movement
gwaynten *m* spring (season)
gweder *m* glass; mirror
gweder lyw *m* stained glass
gwederjy *m* *gwederjiow* greenhouse
gwëdh *col* *gwedhen* trees
gwedhowes *f* *gwedhowesow* widow
gwednal *f* *gwenlyly* swallow
gwednal dhu *f* *gwenlyly du* swift
gwedrans dewblek *m* double glazing
gwedrek *adj* glassy
gwedren *f* *gwedrednow* glass, tumbler
gwedrow howl *pl* sunglasses
gweff *See* gwyw
gwel *m* & *f* sight; scene
gwel *m* *gwelyow* (open) field
gwel *col* sticks
gwel wàr an bÿs *phr* general attitude, outlook
gwelen *f* *gwelyny* stick
gwelen maglednow *f* *gwelyny* gear
lever
gweles *m* sight
gweles *v* see
gwelha *adj* best

gwelhe *v* improve
gwelhevyn *pl* aristocracy
gweljow *m* *gwelsevyow* (pair of) scissors
gwell *adj* better *See also* dhe well
gwella *v* improve
gwels *col* grass
gwely *m* *gweliow* bed
Gwengamp Gwengamp (French, Guingamp)
gwenwherthyn *v* grin
gwer *adj* green
gweres *m* help
gwerhes *f* *gwerhesow* virgin (religious contexts)
gwern *f* *gwernow* mast
gwerrya *v* make war
gwerryans *m* *gwerryansow* war
gwerryans bredereth *m* *gwerryansow* civil war
gwers *f* *gwersyow* verse
gwerth *f* sale
gwertha *v* sell
gwerthjy *m* *gwerthjiow* store, retail outlet
gweryn *f* folk
gwerynor *m* *gwerynoryon* peasant
gweskel *v* strike
gweeth *adj* worse (high register)
gweetha *adj* worst (high register)
gweetha *v* *See* gwitha
gweethyas *m* *gweethysy* keeper
gweethyas an âls *m* the coastguard
gweethyas treth *m* *gweethysy* lifeguard (at beach)
gweethyn *adj* pliable
gwetyas *v* expect
gwe'us *f* *gwessyow* lip
gwêvyans *m* wave (of hand etc)
gweyth *f* *gweythiow* time, occasion

gweyth *m* *gweythiow* work (that is accomplished)
gweyth ser predn *m* carpentry
gweythor plobm *m* *gweythoryon* plumber
gwia *v* weave
gwias *m* web; internet
gwiasva *f* *gwiasvaow* website
gwil *v* make; do; *auxiliary forming future, preterite, future-in-the-past, conditional tenses*
gwil devnyth a² *phr* utilize, make use of
gwil ergh *phr* snow *verb*
gwil fors *phr* (a²) mind, care (about)
gwil ges a² *phr* make a fool of
gwil glaw *phr* rain *verb*
gwil gweres dhe² *phr* help *verb*
gwil keser *phr* hail *verb*
gwil leun amendys *phr* make full amends
gwil mencyon a² *phr* mention *verb*
gwil mêstry a² *phr* master
gwil mêstry wâr² *phr* dominate
gwin *m* wine
gwin jynjyber *m* ginger wine
gwir *adj* true
gwir *m* *gwiryow* truth; right *See also* in gwir
gwiryon *adj* honest
gwith *m* protection; care
gwith lafyl *m* custody
gwitha *v* keep
gwiùs *adj* sinuous
gwlân *col* wool
gwlânec *m* *gwlânegyon* jumper
gwlâs *f* *gwlâsow* country (political)
gwlasegor *m* *gwlasegoryon* statesman, politician
gwradnen *f* *gwranednas* wren
gwredhek *adj* original

gwrëdh *col* roots
gwredhen *f gwredhyow* root
gwredhya *v* take root
gwreg *f gwrageth* wife
gwres *f* heat (mostly figuratively)
gwrës *See* gwil
gwrians *m* action
gwrias *v* sew
gwrioneth *See* in gwrioneth
gwrÿs *m* crystal(s)
gwrysa *v* crystallize
gwrÿth *f* actions, doing
gwybessa *v* 'go catching gnats' = waste time
gwybya *v* dart, sprint
gwykor *m gwycoreyon* trader
gwycores *f gwycoresow* female trader
gwydhyô *m gwydhyôs* video
gwydn *adj* white
gwydn y vÿs *phr* fortunate, well off
gwydnlîm *See* lim gwydn
gwydnlîmya *v* whitewash
gwydnrudh *adj* pink
gwydnvÿs *adj* fortunate, well off
gwydneyk *adj* whitish, pale
gwydyla *v* wriggle
gwylyfos *m* wilderness
gwylys *adj* wild
gwynder *m* whiteness
gwynkya *v* wink
gwyns *m gwynsow* wind
gwynsak *adj* windy
gwyras *f gwyrosow* liquor
gwyras Rùssyan *f* vodka
gwysca *v* put on (clothing); dress
gwyscas *m gwyscosow* covering; layer
gwystla *v* wager
gwythres *m gwythresow* activity
gwythresa *v* operate, function
gwythresek *adj* active

gwyver *m gwyvrow* wire
gwyw *adj* suitable
gyllys *See* mos
Ha name of letter H
ha *conj/prep* and; with
hâ *See* how
ha ... ha *conj* both ... and
[ha] na hens *phr* and not before, at the earliest
ha'y dawas in y vogh *phr* tongue in cheek
hacter *m* ugliness
hag *See* ha
hager *predicative adj* ugly, nasty
hager-(²) *pref* ugly, nasty
hager-gowas *f* torrential rain
hàm *m* ham
hanaf *m hanavow* cup
hanafer *m hanafers* hamper
hanaja *v* sigh
hanas *m* sigh
handla *v* handle
haneth *adv* tonight, this evening
hangya *v* hang
hangya in nes *phr* depend on (contingency)
hanow *m henwyn* name; reputation
hanow tyller *m henwyn tyleryow* place-name (see Book Three Lesson 8)
hans *See* in hans, in hans dhe²
hanter *m hanterow* half
hanter-broder *m hanter-breder* half-brother
hanter-cans *m/num* fifty
hanter-dëdh *m* midday
hanter-nos *f* midnight
hanvos *m* existence
hardh *adj* 'able and bold', competent, decisive
hardha *v* bark
harlot *m harlos* scoundrel

harlych <i>adv</i> exactly	hegas <i>adj</i> heinous
has <i>col</i> <i>hasen</i> seeds	hegof <i>adj</i> memorable
hast <i>m</i> haste	hel <i>adj</i> generous, hospitable
hâtya <i>v</i> hate	hel <i>m</i> & <i>fhelow</i> hall
hautîn <i>adj</i> imperious	helavarder <i>m</i> eloquence
hâv <i>m</i> <i>havow</i> summer	helerhy <i>v</i> detect
haval <i>adj</i> similar	Heleth <i>See</i> Enesow Heleth
havysy <i>pl</i> summer tourists	helgh <i>m</i> hunt
hawnsel <i>m</i> breakfast	helghya <i>v</i> hunt
hay <i>interj</i> hey	hell <i>adj</i> tardy, reluctant
hayl <i>m</i> estuary	Hellës Helston
heb <i>prep</i> without	helosk <i>adj</i> inflammable
heb danjer <i>phr</i> unreservedly	helygweyth <i>m</i> wicker
heb dhanjer <i>See</i> heb danjer	helyk <i>col</i> <i>helygen</i> willows
heb dhowt <i>See</i> heb dowt	hèm <i>See</i> hebma
heb dhyweth <i>See</i> heb dyweth	hèn <i>See</i> hedna
heb dowt <i>phr</i> without doubt, of course	henath <i>m</i> (succeeding) generation
heb dyweth <i>phr</i> endlessly	henavak <i>m</i> <i>henavogyon</i> alderman
heb faladow <i>phr</i> without fail; without exception	hendhyscanssek <i>adj</i> archaeological
heb gorfen <i>phr</i> endlessly	hendrajy <i>m</i> <i>hendrajiow</i> museum
heb gow <i>phr</i> without doubt	hens <i>m</i> <i>hensy</i> way (usually figurative); lane (on road)
heb let <i>phr</i> straightaway	hens dywrosa <i>m</i> <i>hensy</i> cycle lane
heb let na strech <i>phr</i> straightaway	hens horn <i>m</i> <i>hensy</i> railway
heb lettya <i>phr</i> straightaway	hensador <i>m</i> <i>hensadoryon</i> satnav
heb mar <i>phr</i> certainly, of course	henwhedhel <i>m</i> <i>henwhedhlow</i> legend
heb namoy <i>phr</i> only	henys <i>m</i> old age
heb worfen <i>See</i> heb gorfen	herdhya <i>v</i> push, shove
heb wow <i>See</i> heb gow	herdhyans peder ros <i>m</i> four-wheel drive
heb y dylly <i>phr</i> without deserving it	hernes <i>m</i> harness; equipment
hebasca <i>f</i> comfort	herwyth <i>prep</i> according to <i>See also</i> in herwyth
hebaskhe <i>v</i> calm down	herwyth an lytheren <i>phr</i> literally
heblythter <i>m</i> flexibility	hës <i>m</i> length
hebma <i>pron</i> this [one] (<i>masculine</i>)	hesken <i>f</i> <i>heskednow</i> saw
hedhes <i>m</i> range	heudh <i>adj</i> gleeful, merry
hedhes <i>v</i> reach	heudh <i>m</i> joy, glee
hedhy <i>v</i> stop, cease <i>intransitive</i>	hevelep <i>m</i> resemblance
hedhyw <i>adv</i> today	hevelepter <i>m</i> similarity
hedna <i>pron</i> that [one] (<i>masculine</i>)	
hedre <i>conj</i> so long as	

hevelly <i>v</i> seem; liken, compare	hothfy <i>v</i> bubble
hevleny <i>adv</i> this year	how <i>interj</i> hi
hevys <i>m</i> <i>hevysyow</i> smock, shirt	howl <i>m</i> sun, sunshine
hevys hewel melen <i>m</i> <i>hevysyow</i> hi-vis jacket	howldrevel <i>m</i> sunrise <i>See also</i> an Howldrevel
hewel <i>adj</i> visible	howlek <i>adj</i> sunny
hewelder <i>m</i> visibility	howlsedhas <i>m</i> sunset <i>See also</i> an Howlsedhas
heweres <i>adj</i> helpful	hùbbadùllya <i>m</i> racket (noise)
hig <i>m</i> <i>higow</i> hook	hùbbadrylsy <i>m</i> racket (noise)
hir <i>adj</i> long; tall (of people)	huda <i>v</i> enchant
hirbedrak <i>adj/m</i> <i>hirbedrogyon</i> oblong	hudhes <i>col</i> bed coverings
hirder <i>m</i> length	hudhyk <i>adj</i> merry
hireth <i>f</i> longing	hudol <i>adj</i> magical
hirethek <i>adj</i> wistful, nostalgic	hûjes <i>adj</i> huge
hobba <i>m</i> <i>hobbys</i> hobby, pastime	hùmblya <i>v</i> humble
hobma this [one] (<i>feminine</i>)	hùmbrank <i>v</i> lead
hocky <i>m</i> hockey	hùmbrynkys <i>m</i> <i>hùmbrynkysy</i> leader, head (of department etc)
hockya <i>v</i> hesitate	hûmour <i>m</i> humour
hodna that [one] (<i>feminine</i>)	hunek <i>adj</i> sleepy
hogh <i>m</i> <i>hohas</i> hog	hunros <i>m</i> <i>hunrosow</i> dream
hòk <i>m</i> <i>hòkys</i> hawk	hunrosa <i>v</i> dream
holan <i>m</i> salt	hùrà <i>interj</i> hurray
holergh <i>adj</i> late	hus <i>m</i> magic
Holland Holland	hy <i>personal pron</i> she, it (<i>feminine</i>)
holya <i>v</i> follow	hy³ <i>possessive pron</i> her; her, it (<i>feminine</i>) (direct object of verb-noun)
holyans <i>m</i> succession	hyga <i>v</i> cheat
holyor <i>m</i> <i>holyoryon</i> follower	hyhy <i>personal pron</i> she, it (<i>feminine</i>) (emphatic)
hòm <i>See</i> hobma	hynt <i>m</i> <i>hyntys</i> hint
hòn <i>See</i> hodna	I name of letter I
honen <i>m</i> self	idhyl <i>adj</i> puny
honen-vewgrafek <i>adj</i> autobiographical	idhyow <i>col</i> ivy
honensys <i>m</i> identity	idnyal <i>adj</i> wild, rugged
hons <i>See</i> in hons, in hons dhe ²	iffarn <i>m</i> <i>iffarnow</i> hell
hoos <i>m</i> <i>heyjy</i> duck	ilow <i>m</i> music
hoos gwyls <i>m</i> <i>heyjy</i> mallard	imajery <i>m</i> imagery
hora <i>f</i> <i>horys</i> whore	imajya <i>v</i> image
hordh <i>m</i> <i>hordhas</i> ram	
hos <i>adj</i> hoarse	
hot <i>m</i> <i>hottys</i> hat	
hot bowler <i>m</i> <i>hottys</i> bowler hat	

imajya dassenyans tenvenek *phr* magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
in *prep* in; into
i'n contrary part *phr* on the contrary
i'n eur-ma *phr* now
i'n eur-na *phr* then
i'n gwelha prës *phr* fortunately
i'n gwetha prës *phr* unfortunately
i'n kettermyn *phr* at the same time
i'n mên-termyn *phr* meanwhile
i'n tor'-ma *phr* now
i'n tor'-na *phr* then
in bàn *phr* up
in cres *prep* in the middle of
in dadn² *prep* under
in dadn an rewboynt *phr* below freezing
in dadn gel *phr* secretly
in dân⁽²⁾ *See* in dadn²
in dêda *phr* indeed
in despît dhe² *prep* in spite of
in despît wâr² *See* in despît dhe²
in gwir *phr* indeed
in gwrioneth *phr* really, actually
in gwiryoneth *See* in gwrioneth
in hans *phr* beyond
in hans dhe² *prep* beyond
in herwyth *prep + possessive pron* around (only used of clothing, companions)
in hons *See* in hans
in hons dhe² *See* in hans dhe²
in kerdh *phr* away
in kergh *See* in kerdh
in kerhyn *prep with possessive pron* all around
in ketelma *phr* in the same way
in kever *prep with possessive pron* in respect of, in relation to
in le *prep* instead of

in le a² *prep + verb-noun, demonstrative pronoun* instead of
in mes *phr* out, outside
in mes a² *prep* out of
in mesk *prep* among
in nans *phr* down
in neb le *phr* somewhere
in nes *phr* near(er)
in nes *prep + noun* near
in ogas *prep with possessive pron* near
in pan vaner *phr* in what way
in poynt dâ *phr* in good form
in pùb le *phr* everywhere
in rag *phr* forwards
in udn² *phr + verb-noun* makes descriptive adverbial phrase
in udn rew *phr* in a row
inclûdya *v* include
inclynya *v* incline; nod (head)
indelha *adv* like that
indelma *adv* like this
informatyk *m & f* ICT
inherytans *m* inheritance
inia *v* urge
injynor *m* injynoryon engineer
injynores *f* injynoresow female engineer
injynorieth *f* engineering
ink *m* ink
inspîrya *v* inspire
intendya *v* intend
inter *prep* between; among
inter an dhew wolow *phr* [at] dusk
intra *See* inter
inwedh *adv* also
inya *See* inia
ion *m* ionow ion
iredy *adv* indeed
is⁻¹ *prefix* sub-, subordinate, deputy, etc

is-caderyor <i>m is-caderyoryon</i> vice-chair[person]	jùnya <i>v</i> join
is-caderyores <i>f is-caderyoresow</i> vice-chairwoman	jùstys <i>m jùstycyow</i> justice; magistrate (that is, justice of the peace)
iscarg <i>m iscargow</i> download	jy <i>pron</i> you <i>singular</i> (subject or with inflected preposition)
isel <i>adj</i> low	jyb <i>m jybbys</i> jib
Iselalman <i>adj</i> Dutch	jyn <i>m jynys</i> engine; machine
iselbris <i>adj</i> cheap	jyn dywros <i>See</i> dywros <i>jyn</i>
iskel <i>m</i> stock, broth	jynek <i>adj</i> automated
ispyynt <i>m ispyyntys</i> minimum	jynjyber <i>m</i> ginger
ispyntek <i>adj</i> minimum	Ke name of letter K
is-starneth <i>m</i> infrastructure	ke <i>m keow</i> fence; hedge
istorek <i>adj</i> historical	ke lesta <i>m keow</i> barrier
istory <i>m</i> history	keas <i>v</i> enclose
istyna <i>v</i> extend; hand (something to someone)	keber <i>f kebryow</i> beam; chevron
Italek <i>m</i> Italian (language)	kebmyn <i>adj</i> common
Italy Italy	kebmys a / dell woraf <i>phr</i> as far as I know
Italian <i>adj/m Italians</i> Italian	kedhow <i>m</i> mustard
jacûzy <i>m jacûzys</i> jacuzzi	kedna <i>v</i> form a skin
Japanek <i>adj</i> Japanese	kedrydn <i>m & f row</i> , (violent) quarrel
jazz <i>m</i> jazz	kefrës <i>adv</i> too (also)
Je name of letter J	kefrës ha <i>prep</i> as well as, in addition to
jel <i>m</i> gel	kefrës ... ha <i>conj</i> both ... and
jel cowas <i>m</i> shower gel	kegy <i>v</i> cook
jeneral <i>adj</i> general	kegyn <i>f kegynas</i> jay
jeneral <i>m jenerals</i> general	kegyn <i>f kegynow</i> kitchen
jerkyn <i>m jerkins</i> jacket	kegyn-kynyowva <i>f</i> kitchen-diner
Jesu <i>See</i> Jesus	kegynieth <i>f</i> cooking, cuisine
Jesus Jesus	kegynores <i>f kegynoresow</i> female cook
jolyf <i>adj</i> jolly, cheerful	kehaval <i>adj</i> similar
jolyfta <i>m</i> sprightliness	keheryn <i>m keherydnaw</i> muscle; lean meat
jorna <i>m jornys</i> day	kekefrës = kefrës (emphatic)
jornal <i>m journals</i> magazine	kel <i>See</i> in dadn gel
Jovyn Jove	keles <i>v</i> conceal
jowal <i>m jowelys</i> jewel	kelgh <i>m kelhow</i> circle
joy <i>m</i> joy	kelly <i>v</i> lose; miss
joya <i>See</i> enjoya	kelmy <i>v</i> tie; connect
jùj <i>m jùjys</i> judge	kelorn <i>m kelornow</i> pail
jùjya <i>v</i> judge	

Keltek *adj* Celtic
kelus *adj* secretive
kelyllyk *m & f* *kelylygow* pocket knife
Kembra Wales
Kembrek *m* Welsh (language)
kemeneth *f* *kemenethow* community
kemerer *v* take
kemerer marth *phr* be astonished
kemerer meth *phr* be ashamed
kemerer tan *phr* catch fire
kemerer with *phr* take care
kempen *adj* tidy
kempensys *m* tidiness
kemyk *m & f* chemistry
kemynro *m* *kemynroyow* legacy
kemysky *v* mix
ken *adj* other; instead
ken *adv* otherwise
ken *m* cause; lawsuit
kenderow *m* *kenderewy* male cousin
kendon *f* indebtedness; liability / liabilities
kendonor *m* *kendonoryon* borrower (of money), debtor
kenedhel *f* *kenedhlow* specific generation; nation
kenerttha *v* boost, encourage
kenkya *v* bicker
kensa *num* first
kenseth *m* *kensedhow* lobby
kensêwha *m* a.m.
kenter *f* *kentrow* nail
kentervys *adj* hectic
kentrevak *m* *kentrevogyon* neighbour
kentrewy *v* nail
kentrydna *v* stimulate
kenwerth *m* commerce
kenyn *col* *kenynen* leeks
kenyn ewynak *col* garlic

kenytherow *f* *kenytherewy* female cousin
kenyver *attributive adj* preceding noun every
kenyver onen *pron* everyone
kepar *adj* of that / the same sort
kepar dell² *conj* just as / like
ker *adj* dear, expensive
kerdh *m* *kerdhow* walk See also in *kerdh*
kerdhes *v* walk
kerdhes [in] aray *phr* march *verb*
kerdhes in mes gans *phr* see, date, go out with
kerdhfôn *m* *kerdhfônnow* mobile phone
kerdhor *m* *kerdhoryon* walker, pedestrian
kerens *pl* close kin; parents
kerensa *f* love
Keresk Exeter
kereth *f* penalty (disciplinary action)
kergh *col* oats
kergh See in *kergh*
kerhes *v* fetch
kerhyn See in *kerhyn*
kernek *adj* horned
Kernow *m* *Kernowyon* Cornishman
Kernow *f* Cornwall
Kernowegor *m* *Kernowegoryon* Cornish speaker
Kernowegy *v* Cornish
Kernowek *m* Cornish (language)
Kernowes *f* *Kernowesow* Cornishwoman
kersek *f* *kersegow* fen
kert hir *m* *kertys* lorry
kervyans *m* carving; carvery
Kerwrangon Worcester
keryn troncas *f* *kerynyow* bath tub
keschaunj *m* exchange
keschaunjya *v* exchange, swap
kescolonecter *m* sympathy

kescomûnyans *m* communication
kescovedhyans *m* sympathy, commiseration
kescoweth *m* *kescowetha* chum
kescowethyans *m* *kescowethyansow* partnership
kescows *m* conversation
kescôwsel *v* have a conversation
kescùssulyans *m* conference
keser *col* *keseren* hail
kesgwłasek *adj* international
kes'hens *m* *kes'hensy* junction
kesky *v* admonish
keslînek *adj* parallel
keslowena *f* congratulations
keslytherednans *m* alliteration
keslytherednek *adj* alliterative
kesobery *v* co-operate
kesolcan *m* *kesolcanow* alloy
kesperhen *m* *kesperhednyon* co-owner
kesplethys *See* bos *kesplethys* in
kespos *m* balance
kesposa *v* balance
kesqwary *m* interplay
kessedhegor *m* *kessedhegoryon* committee member
kessedhek *m* *kessedhegyon* committee
kesstrîf *m* *kesstrîfow* competition
kestaf *m* *kestavow* contact
kestalkya *v* have a chat
kesudnya *v* combine
kesudnyans lavur *m* trade union
keswel *m* & *f* *keswelyow* interview
ketelma *See* in *ketelma*
keth *adj* *See* an *keth*
keth *m* *kêthyon* slave
kethsam *See* an *kethsam*
kettel² *conj* as soon as
kettep *attributive adj* preceding noun
each and every

kettep gwas *phr* each and every guy
kettep mab brodn *phr* everyone (emphatic)
kettep onen *phr* each and every one (people, things)
kettep pedn *phr* each and every one (people)
kettep poll *phr* each and every one (people)
kettep tabm *phr* each and every bit
kettermyn *See* i'n *kettermyn*
kettesten *f* *kettestednow* context
kettoth ha'n ger *phr* immediately
keudh *m* sorrow
keur *m* *keuryow* choir
keus *m* cheese
keus lefans *m* toadstools
keus Parma *m* Parmesan [cheese]
kevadran *f* *kevadradow* faculty (at university)
kevambos *m* *kevambosow* contract
kevarhewy *v* invest
kevarhow *pl* investment(s)
kevarwedhor *m* *kevarwedhoryon* director
kevarwedhyans *m* direction(s), instruction(s)
kever *See* in *kever*
keveryans *m* orientation
kevothak *adj* powerful, rich
kevradna *v* share
kevrán *f* *kevradow* share
kevrédnak in *phr* partaking in
kevren *f* *kevrenyon* link
kevres *m* & *f* *kevresow* series
kevrîn *m* *kevrînyow* secret
kevrînek *adj* secret; mysterious
kevrînyas *m* *kevrînysy* mystic
kew gres *f* *kewyow* *cres* central reservation
kewar *f* weather

kewargh *col* hemp
kewerder *m* accuracy, precision
keworra *v* add
keybal *m* ferry boat
keyfordh *f* *keyfordhow* tunnel
keyn *m* *keynow* back
keyn lester *m* *keynow* keel
keynvor *m* ocean
kig *m* flesh; meat
kig yar *m* chicken (meat)
kigek *adj* fleshy
kigor *m* *kigoryon* butcher
kil *m* *kilyow* back
kildedna *v* withdraw
kildro *f* *kildroyow* recession
kilfenester *f* *kilfenestry* bay-window
kilgans *m* *kilgansow* crescent
Kilgoodh *Ust* Cape Cornwall
kílogram *m* *kílogramow* kilo[gram]
kílomêter *m* *kílomêtrow* kilometre
kilva *f* *kilvaow* background
knack *adv* right, just
Knack *Snap* (card game)
knack obma *phr* right here
knava *m* *knavys* rascal; knave, jack (at cards)
knoukya *v* knock (often multiple blows)
know *col* *knofen* nuts
Kresen (= *Cresen*) **Kernow** *f* is an historical / cultural institution in Redruth
ky *m* *keun* dog
kyddaw *m* *kyddawas* guillemot
kydneyaf *m* autumn
kydneyow *m* *kynyewyow* dinner
kyfeth *m* preserve (jam or marmalade)
kyfethya *v* preserve (food); tan
kyfeyth *See* *kyfeth*
kyffewy *col* party

kyfya *v* confide in
kyn *conj* though, although
kyn *See* *kyns* [ès]
kyn na² *conj* though / although ... not
kyn nag *See* *kyn na²*
kyn pedn *prep* by the end of, within (a period of time)
kynda *m* kind *See also* *dres kynda*
kyns *adv* previously; former (adjectivally)
kyns ages *See* *kyns* [ès]
kyns [ès] *prep* before
kyns ès hedhy *phr* immediately
kyns napell *phr* before long, soon
kyns oll *phr* first [of all]; most importantly, above all
kyns pedn *See* *kyn pedn*
kynth *See* *kyn conj*
kynvan *m* wail(ing)
kynyewel *v* dine
kyst *f* *kystyow* box
kyst to *f* *kystyow* roof box
kyttryn *m* *kyttrynyow* bus
labma *See* *lebmel*
lacka *adj* worse
lader *m* *ladron* thief
ladha *v* kill
ladrans *m* theft
lafyl *adj* lawful
lagas *m* *lagasow* eye
laghyades *f* *laghyadesow* female lawyer
laghyas *m* *lahysy* lawyer
lagya *v* splash
laha *m* *lahys* law
Lanahevrán *St* Keverne
Lanstefan *Launceston*
Lanuon *Lannuon* (French, *Lannion*)
Lanust *St* Just
Lanwedhenek *Padstow*
larch *See* *larj*

larj <i>adj</i> generous	lehe <i>v</i> reduce
larjes <i>m</i> generosity	lejer <i>m</i> frying pan
lâss <i>m</i> lace	lel <i>adj</i> loyal
lath <i>f</i> lathow yard (measure)	lelder <i>m</i> loyalty
latha <i>m</i> lathys lath, strut	le'ma ⁵ <i>See</i> may ⁵
lathya <i>v</i> fix with a lath / strut	lemen <i>prep</i> except [for]
latty <i>m</i> lattiow slaughterhouse	lemyga <i>v</i> sip
Latyn <i>m</i> Latin	lendya <i>v</i> lend
launchya <i>v</i> launch	lent <i>adj</i> slow
launder <i>m</i> laundrys gutter	lenter <i>adj</i> shining, gleaming
launderweyth <i>m</i> guttering	lent'he <i>v</i> slow
lavar <i>m</i> lavarow utterance; sentence <i>See</i> <i>also</i> pàr lavarow, wàr verr lavarow	lentry <i>v</i> shine, gleam
lavar coth <i>m</i> lavarow old saying	lenwel <i>v</i> fill
lavar coth comparya <i>m</i> lavarow traditional simile	leouta <i>m</i> loyalty <i>See</i> Lesson 6
lavasos <i>v</i> venture	lergh <i>See</i> warlergh
lavrak <i>m</i> lavregow (pair of) trousers	les <i>m</i> breadth, width
lavrak cot <i>m</i> lavregow (pair of) shorts	les <i>m</i> interest
lavurya <i>v</i> labour, toil	lêsa <i>v</i> spread
lawl <i>See</i> leverel	Lesard The Lizard
le <i>m</i> leow place <i>See also</i> in le, in le a ² , in neb le, in pùb le	lescans <i>m</i> swaying
le quant less; fewer <i>See also</i> dhe le	les'hanow <i>m</i> les'henwyn nickname
le may ⁵ <i>See</i> may ⁵	lesky <i>v</i> burn
leba ⁵ <i>See</i> may ⁵	lesson <i>m</i> lessons lesson
lebma ⁵ <i>See</i> may ⁵	lesson tre <i>m</i> lessons homework
lebmel <i>v</i> jump	lesta <i>v</i> hinder
lebmyn <i>adv</i> now	Lester Noy <i>m</i> Noah's Ark
ledan <i>adj</i> broad, wide	lestry <i>pl</i> dishes
leder <i>f</i> ledrow slope; bias	let <i>See</i> heb let
ledn <i>f</i> lednow blanket	leth <i>m</i> milk
ledrek <i>adj</i> sloping; biased	leth shakys <i>m</i> milkshake
ledry <i>v</i> slope, slant	lether <i>m</i> leather
lêdya <i>v</i> lead	Lethesow Seven Stones Reef; Lyonesse
lêdyor <i>m</i> lêdyoryon leader	lettya <i>v</i> prevent
leegy <i>v</i> locate	letys <i>col</i> letysen lettuce
leek <i>adj</i> local	leugh <i>m</i> leuhy calf
leg <i>adj</i> lay	leun <i>adj</i> full
legryans <i>m</i> corruption	leun ⁽²⁾ <i>pref</i> full
	leun crindythyow <i>phr</i> cliché-ridden
	leunstroth <i>m</i> leunstrothow lockdown
	leur <i>m</i> leuryow floor

leurneth <i>m</i> area (measurement)	loder <i>m</i> <i>lodrow</i> stocking
leurya <i>v</i> floor	logas <i>col</i> <i>logosen</i> mice
leuv <i>f</i> hand	logosen dhowr <i>f</i> <i>logosednow dowr</i>
lev <i>m</i> <i>levow</i> voice	water rat
level <i>m</i> <i>levelyow</i> level	lomen <i>m</i> mush
leven <i>adj</i> smooth	londya <i>v</i> put ashore
levender <i>m</i> smoothness, consistency	longus <i>adj</i> belonging
leverel <i>v</i> say	longya <i>v</i> belong
leveryans <i>m</i> pronunciation	lonk <i>m</i> gullet
levna <i>v</i> iron	loor <i>f</i> moon
lew <i>m</i> <i>lewyow</i> rudder	lordya <i>v</i> domineer
lewyador <i>m</i> <i>lewyadoryon</i> pilot	lordyans <i>m</i> domineering
lewyas <i>v</i> steer; drive	lorel <i>m</i> <i>lorels</i> rascal
lewyor <i>m</i> <i>lewyoryon</i> driver	losk pengasen <i>m</i> heartburn
lewyores <i>f</i> <i>lewyoresow</i> female driver	losow <i>col</i> <i>losowen</i> vegetables
lewyth <i>m</i> <i>lewydhyon</i> governor (school)	lost <i>m</i> <i>lostow</i> tail; queue
leyth <i>adj</i> moist, humid	losten <i>f</i> <i>lostednow</i> skirt
leythter <i>m</i> moisture, humidity	Loundres <i>f</i> London
lien <i>m</i> literature	lovan <i>f</i> <i>lovonow</i> rope
lien codna <i>m</i> <i>lienyow</i> scarf	loven <i>f</i> <i>lovednow</i> couch, sofa
lien dorn <i>m</i> <i>lienyow</i> handkerchief	lowarth <i>m</i> <i>lowarthow</i> garden
lien gwely <i>m</i> <i>lienyow</i> bed sheet	lowen <i>adj</i> happy
lies <i>quant</i> many	Lowena dhis / dhywgh! <i>phr</i> Hello! Hi!
lies huny <i>phr</i> many people	lowenek <i>adj</i> happy, merry
lies torn <i>phr</i> often	lowenhe <i>v</i> cheer up
liesgweyth <i>phr</i> many times	lower <i>quant</i> quite a few
liesleur <i>adj</i> multistorey	lowr <i>adv</i> enough; quite
liesplek <i>adj</i> multiple	lowr a² <i>quant</i> lots of
lim gwydn <i>m</i> whitewash	lows <i>adj</i> loose; relaxed
limaval <i>m</i> <i>limavallow</i> lime (fruit)	lu <i>m</i> <i>luyow</i> host, army
lin <i>m</i> flax	lùck dê <i>m</i> (good) luck
lînednor <i>m</i> <i>lînenoryon</i> ruler	lugarn <i>m</i> <i>lugern</i> lamp
lînen <i>f</i> <i>lînednow</i> line; string (of bow, puppet)	luhes <i>col</i> <i>luhesen</i> lightning
lîsak <i>adj</i> muddy	lus <i>col</i> <i>lusen</i> bilberries, blueberries
lîter <i>m</i> <i>lîtrow</i> litre	lus rudh <i>col</i> <i>lusen</i> cranberries
liv <i>m</i> <i>lîvyow</i> flood	lusow <i>col</i> ash(es)
lo <i>f</i> <i>loyow</i> spoon	ly <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> <i>lîvyow</i> lunch
loas <i>m</i> <i>loasow</i> spoonful	lyberta <i>m</i> liberty
lobm <i>adj</i> bare	lybm <i>adj</i> sharp

lycklod *m* probability *See also* dre
 lycklod
lyckly *adj* likely, probable
lydn *f* lydn^{ow} lake
lydn *m* liquid
lydn golhy lestry *m* washing up liquid
lyfror *m* lyfroryon librarian
lyfrow *See* lyfryow *at* lyver
lyftya *v* lift
lyha *adv* least *See also* dhe'n lyha
lyhariv *m* lyhariv^{ow} minority
lymder *m* sharpness
lymna *v* paint (art)
lymytya *v* limit
lÿs *f* lesyow court (of a lord)
Lÿs Kernow *f* New County Hall
lysten *f* lysted^{now} band(age)
lyther *m* lytherow letter
lyther kemyn *m* lytherow will
lythyùm *m* lithium
lyver *m* lyfryow book
lyver termyn *m* lyfryow magazine
lyverjy *m* lyverjiow library; bookshop
lyverva *f* lyverva^{ow} library; bookcase
lyvrow *See* lyfryow *at* lyver
lyvryk *m* lyvrygow booklet
lyw *m* lywyow colour
'm *infix* *pron* me; to me
'm *See* ow³
-ma *part* this (with definite article)
ma na² *conj* where not; when not; so
 that not
ma nag *See* ma na²
ma vy *personal pron* I, me (emphatic)
mab *m* mebyon son
mab den *m* mankind
mabm *f* mabmow mother
mabmyk *f* mamygow mum(my),
 mamma
madama *f* madam

maga *v* nurture
maga⁵ *adv* so, as
magata *adv* as well
mageres *f* mageresow nurse (of
 children)
magteth *f* megthythyon maid(en)
maglen *f* magled^{now} snare; grid; gear
maglys *See* bos maglys gans
mail *m* mail (armour)
mailya *v* wrap
main *m* mainys medium, means *See*
also dre vain, dre vain a²
mainor treven *m* mainoryon estate
 agent
mainys socyal *pl* social media
màl yw gans (nebonen) *phr + verb-*
noun (someone) would like to, is
 looking forward to
Malan Malignus (name of the Devil)
malbe(w) dabm *phr* damn all
màn *adv* at all (with negative)
màn *num* zero
managh *m* menegh monk
Manahek Meneage
manal *f* manallow sheaf
maner *f* manerow manner, way *See also*
in pan vaner
manerow *pl* manners, habits
maneur^yow *pl* small hours
manovra *v* manoeuvre
manylyon *pl* details, data, particulars
mappa *m* mappys map
mar² *adv* so, as
mar⁴ *conj* if *See also* heb mar
mar mydnowgh *phr* if you like
mar mynta *phr* if you like
mar pleg *phr* please
mar plêk *See* mar pleg
mara⁴ *See* mar⁴
maras *See* mar⁴
marathon *m* marathons marathon

marchont *m marchons* merchant
margh *m mergh* horse
margh horn *m mergh* bike
marhas *f marhajow* market *See also* a varhas dhâ
Marhas Yow Market Jew
marhogeth *v* ride
marnas *prep* except [for]
marnier *m marners* sailor
maroun *m marouns* maroon
marow *adj* dead
mars *See* mar⁴
martesen *adv* maybe, perhaps
marth *m marthow* wonder
marthusy *adj* remarkable
marthys *adj* amazing, wonderful
martyr *m martyrs* martyr
Marxieth *f* Marxism
ma's *See* marnas
mas *See* vas, yn fas
mâta *m mâtys* mate
mater *m maters* matter
mavy *personal pron* me (emphatic)
maw *m mebyon* boy, lad
may⁵ *conj* where; when; so that
mayth *See* may⁵
me *personal pron* I, me
me a'th pës *phr* please
mebyl *col* furniture
mebyon gwydn *pl* grandsons; grandchildren
medheges *f medhegesow* female doctor (medical)
medhegneth *m* medication
medhegva *f medhegvaow* infirmary; GP's surgery
medhek *m medhygyon* doctor (medical)
medhel *adj* soft
medhelder *m* softness, tenderness
medhes *v* say

medhow *adj* drunk, intoxicated
medra *v* aim
megy *v* smoke; stifle
mel *m* honey
melen *adj* yellow
melenek *m melenegas* greenfinch
mellya *v* interfere
mellyans *m* interference
melyas *v* grind
melynor *m melynoryon* miller
men *adj* vigorous *See also* yn fen
men *m meyn* stone
mena *See* meneth
menboos *m menbosow* stone (measure)
mencyon *See* gwil mencyon a²
menegor *m menegoryon* indicator
menestrouthy *m* (small) orchestra, band
meneth *m menydhyyow* mountain
Meneth Myhâl Mont Saint-Michel
meneth rew *m menydhyyow* iceberg
menowgh *adj* frequent
menow'hy *v* frequent
menscrif *m menscrîvyow* inscription (on stone)
mentêna *v* maintain, keep
Mentênour *m* Conservative, Tory
mentênya *See* mentêna
mêny *m mênys* family (as a household)
mênya *v* mean
mênyng *m* meaning
menystra *v* administer, manage
menystrans *m* administration
meppyk *m meppygow* little lad
mer *m* bone marrow
meras *See* miras
merchont *See* marchont
merk *m merkys* mark, brand
merkya *v* mark; remark, notice
merkyl *m merclys* miracle

mernans <i>m</i> death	mil ² <i>f/num</i> a/one thousand
merth <i>m</i> mirth	mildir <i>f</i> mildiryow mile
merwel <i>v</i> die	milgen <i>m</i> fur
mery <i>adj</i> merry	milvil <i>num</i> a/one million
mery <i>v</i> snivel	min <i>m</i> minyon lip(s)
meryt <i>m</i> merytys merit	minvlew <i>col</i> moustache
mès <i>conj</i> but	minwharth <i>m</i> minwharthow smile
mès <i>prep</i> See marnas	minwherthyn <i>v</i> smile
mes See dhe ves, in mes, in mes a ²	mir <i>m</i> look
mes a² See in mes a ²	miras <i>v</i> look
mes a dhorn(ow) <i>phr</i> immediately	mis <i>m</i> mîsyow month
mes a fordh <i>phr</i> astray	mis Du <i>adv/m</i> [in] November
mes a fordh a² <i>prep</i> out of the way of	mis Ebrel <i>adv/m</i> [in] April
mesk See in mesk	mis Efen <i>adv/m</i> [in] June
messach <i>m</i> messajys message	mis Est <i>adv/m</i> [in] August
mêster <i>m</i> mêstrysy master, boss	mis Genver <i>adv/m</i> [in] January
Mêster <i>title</i> Mr	mis Gorefen <i>adv/m</i> [in] July
Mêstres <i>title</i> Mrs, Ms, Ma'm	mis Gortheren <i>adv/m</i> [in] July
Mêstresyk <i>title</i> Miss	mis Gwydngala <i>adv/m</i> [in] September
mêstry <i>m</i> mastery See also gwil mêstry	mis Hedra <i>adv/m</i> [in] October
a ² , gwil mêstry wàr ²	mis Kevardhu <i>adv/m</i> [in] December
mêstrynjys <i>m</i> mastery	mis Mê <i>adv/m</i> [in] May
mêsva <i>f</i> mêsvedhow inch	mis Merth <i>adv/m</i> [in] March
metafor <i>m</i> metaforow metaphor	mis Metheven <i>adv/m</i> [in] June
mêter <i>m</i> mêtrow metre (length)	mis Whevrel <i>adv/m</i> [in] February
meth <i>m</i> shame	mockya <i>v</i> mock
methor <i>m</i> methoryon caterer;	mockyans <i>m</i> mockery
quartermaster	modern <i>adj</i> modern
methus <i>adj</i> embarrassing	modryp <i>f</i> modrebeth aunt
methy <i>v</i> feed (a baby); cater (for)	mog <i>m</i> smoke
metya <i>v</i> meet	mogh <i>col</i> swine
metryans <i>m</i> metyansow meeting	moghhe <i>v</i> augment, increase
neur <i>adj</i> great	Molatuw! <i>interj</i> Damn!
neur <i>adv</i> much, a lot	molethy <i>v</i> curse
neur [a]² <i>quant</i> much, a lot of	molgh dhu <i>f</i> molhas du blackbird
neur y bris <i>phr</i> important	molgh dowr <i>f</i> molhas dipper
neur y valew <i>phr</i> valuable	molgh loos <i>f</i> molhas song thrush
neurgerys <i>adj</i> much loved	mollath <i>f</i> molothow curse
mewghya <i>v</i> sponsor	mon <i>adj</i> slender, slim
Meyn Eglos the Manacles	mona <i>m</i> money

mona spênys <i>m</i> expenditure	muskegy <i>v</i> madden
mones <i>See</i> mos	musur <i>m</i> <i>musurow</i> measure
montolly <i>v</i> weigh	musurel toth <i>f</i> <i>musurellow</i>
montollys <i>adj</i> weighed; balanced, even	speedometer
moos <i>f</i> <i>mosow</i> table	mûsyk <i>m</i> music
mor <i>m</i> <i>morow</i> sea	mûtya <i>v</i> mope, sulk
mora <i>v</i> go berry picking	my <i>See</i> me
mora <i>v</i> put to sea	mycroscobmyn <i>m</i> <i>mycroscobmow</i>
moral <i>adj</i> moral	microchip
mordardha <i>See</i> mordardhya	mydnas <i>v</i> wish to (only in fixed
mordardhya <i>v</i> surf	phrases and early historical texts);
mordarow <i>m</i> <i>morderewy</i> bull seal;	<i>auxiliary forming future, future-in-the-</i>
walrus	<i>past, conditional tenses</i>
morethak <i>adj</i> sorrowful	myken <i>f</i> animosity
morlader <i>m</i> <i>morladron</i> pirate	mylega <i>v</i> curse
morlenel <i>m</i> high tide	mylyon <i>m</i> <i>mylyons</i> million
morlu <i>m</i> <i>morluyow</i> fleet, navy	mynoryta <i>m</i> <i>mynorytas</i> minority
morrep <i>m</i> coast(line)	myns <i>m</i> size, quantity
mortal <i>adj</i> mortal; lethal	myns a² <i>phr</i> everything that
mortholya <i>v</i> hammer	myns a woraf <i>See</i> kebmys a / dell
morvran <i>f</i> <i>morvryny</i> cormorant	woraf
mos <i>v</i> go	mynsonieth <i>f</i> geometry
mos wâr stray <i>phr</i> get lost	mynysen <i>f</i> <i>mynysow</i> minute
mostethes <i>m</i> filth	myrgh <i>f</i> <i>myrhas</i> daughter; girl
mothow <i>pl</i> breakdown, failure;	myroure <i>m</i> <i>myroure</i> mirror
disaster	myssyon <i>m</i> <i>myssyons</i> mission
môtorfordh <i>f</i> <i>môtorfordhow</i> motorway	mytern <i>m</i> <i>myterneth</i> king
motta <i>m</i> <i>mottys</i> mote	myternes <i>f</i> <i>myternesow</i> queen
môvya <i>v</i> move	myttyn <i>adv/m</i> [in the] morning
mowes <i>f</i> <i>mowesow</i> girl	'n <i>infix</i> <i>pron</i> him, it (masculine
moy <i>quant</i> more <i>See also</i> dhe voy	reference); to him, to it (masculine
moyha <i>adv</i> most	reference)
moyha kerys <i>phr</i> favourite	na <i>conj</i> nor; or rather
moyhariv <i>m</i> <i>moyharivoyow</i> majority	na² <i>conj</i> that ... not
mûllyon <i>col</i> clover; clubs (card suit)	na² <i>part</i> expresses certain negatives
mûn <i>m</i> mineral	na² <i>pron</i> who / which ... not
mûndalas <i>m</i> royalties	(introducing adjectival clause)
munys <i>adj</i> tiny	na³ <i>See</i> na felha, na fors, na hen, na
mûrder <i>m</i> murder	whath
muscok <i>adj</i> mad	nâ <i>interj</i> no
	-na <i>part</i> that (with definite article)

na ... na *conj* neither ... nor
Na borth awêh! *phr* Don't worry!
na dê na drog *phr* so-so
na felha *phr* any farther / further, any longer (in negative sentence); no farther / further, no longer (when negative implied)
na fors *phr* no matter
na hen *adv* otherwise (in negative sentence)
Na vëdh anêh! *phr* Don't worry!
na whath *phr* yet (in negative sentence); not yet (when negative implied)
nacyon *m nacyons* nation
Nadelyk *m* Christmas
nag *See na and na²*
nagonen *attributive adj/pron* any (emphatic in negative sentence); no (emphatic when negative implied); a single one (in negative sentence); not a single one (when negative implied)
naha *v* deny; refuse
najeth *f naswedhow* needle
nàm *m namow* spot, blemish
namenowgh *adv* often (in negative sentence); not often (when negative implied)
nameur *quant* much (in negative sentence); not much (when negative implied)
namna² *part* almost
namnag *See namna²*
namnygen *adv* just now, a moment ago
namoy *adv* any more, anymore (in negative sentence); no more (when negative implied) *See also heb namoy*
nampëth *See neppëth*
naneyl *adv* either (in a negative sentence)

naneyl ... na *conj* neither ... nor
nans *part* by now
nans *See in nans, wâr nans*
Nans Agolen Nancegollan
napell *adv* a long time, a long while (in negative sentence) *See also kyns napell*
nas *f nâsyow* quality, feature
nasweth *See najeth*
nâsya *v* affect
nath *m nathas* puffin
Natsy *adj/m Natsys* Nazi
natur *m & f* nature
naturek *adj* natural
natureth *m & f* natural feeling, human nature
naw *num* nine
nawnjegves *num* nineteenth
nawnjek *num* nineteen
nawves *num* ninth
neb *adj* some, any
neb *pron* someone, anyone
neb gradh *phr* to some extent, up to a point
neb tra *pron* something, anything
nebes *quant* a little; a few
nebonen *pron* someone, anyone
nefra *adv* ever *present / future reference*
See also bys nefra
negedhek *adj* negative
negys *m negycyow* business
nen *m nenow* ceiling
nenâ *See i'n eur-na*
neppëth *pron* something, anything
nepprës *adv* sometime
nerth *m nerthow* power, energy
nerthek *adj* powerful
nerv *m nervow* nerve
nes *adj* near *See also in nes*
nes *adv* at all (with negative)
nes'he *v* approach

nes'hevyn <i>pl</i> relatives	nowedhy <i>v</i> renew, update
nessa <i>adj</i> nearer; nearest; next; second (in a series)	nown <i>m</i> hunger
nessa tro <i>phr</i> next time	nownek <i>adj</i> hungry
neujedna <i>v</i> stitch	nowodhow <i>pl</i> news
nev <i>m</i> <i>nevow</i> heaven	nowyth <i>adj</i> new
nevek <i>adj</i> heavenly	nùnumber <i>m</i> <i>nùnumbers</i> number
new <i>f</i> <i>newyow</i> sink	ny ² <i>part</i> expresses negative statements
new toos <i>f</i> <i>newyow</i> kneading trough	ny <i>personal pron</i> we, us
newton <i>m</i> <i>newtonow</i> newton	Ny'm deur <i>phr</i> It's nothing to do with me
neyja <i>v</i> swim; fly	Ny vern! <i>phr</i> Never mind! It doesn't matter!
neyth <i>m</i> <i>neythow</i> nest	nyns <i>See</i> ny ²
neythy <i>v</i> nest, nestle	nynny <i>personal pron</i> we, us (emphatic)
neythys <i>adj</i> embedded	nyver <i>m</i> <i>nyverow</i> number
nôcyon <i>m</i> <i>nôcyons</i> notion	O name of letter O
Nor'vy <i>See</i> godhvos	Ô! <i>interj</i> Oh!
Normandy Normandy	ober <i>m</i> <i>oberow</i> task, job
norter <i>m</i> upbringing	obery <i>v</i> work, operate (with idea of accomplishment)
north <i>adj/m</i> north	obma <i>adv</i> here <i>See also</i> bys obma
Norvÿs <i>See</i> an Norvÿs	ocasyon <i>See</i> chêsôn
noryshya <i>v</i> nourish	odour <i>m</i> <i>odours</i> odour, smell
nos <i>f</i> <i>nosow</i> night	offendya <i>v</i> offend
Nos dê <i>phr</i> Good night	offrydna <i>v</i> offer up, sacrifice
nos jùnya <i>m</i> <i>nosow</i> hyphen	ogas <i>adj/adv</i> near; almost <i>See also</i> in ogas
nosweyth <i>adv</i> in the night	ogas dhe ² <i>prep</i> near to
nosweyth <i>f</i> <i>noswethyow</i> eve(ning)	ogas ha <i>prep</i> almost (with nouns, pronouns and numerals)
nosweyth dauns <i>f</i> <i>nosweythyow</i> (evening) dance, ball	ogas hag <i>See</i> ogas ha
nosweyth ilow <i>f</i> <i>nosweythyow</i> (evening) concert	ogasty <i>adv</i> almost
nôta <i>m</i> <i>nôtys</i> note (banknote, music)	ogh <i>interj</i> oh (emotion)
nôten <i>f</i> <i>nôtednow</i> note, memo	oker <i>m</i> interest (on deposit or loan)
noth <i>adj</i> naked	ol <i>m</i> <i>olow</i> track, trace
notha <i>f</i> nakedness	ola <i>v</i> cry, weep
nothhe <i>v</i> strip naked	olas <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> hearth
nôtya <i>v</i> note; announce	olew <i>m</i> olive oil
novel <i>m</i> <i>novellys</i> novel	oll <i>adj</i> all
novellyk <i>m</i> <i>novelygow</i> novella	Oll an gwelha <i>phr</i> Best regards
novelyth <i>m</i> <i>novelydhyon</i> novelist	
now <i>interj</i> now	

ollkebmyn *adj* universal, general
omajer *m* *omajers* vassal
omassaya *v* exercise
ombarusy *v* prepare oneself
omberthy *v* balance (oneself)
omborth reydhok *m* gender balance
ombrederus *adj* meditative
ombredery *v* consider, reflect upon
ombrevy *v* prove (to be)
ombrofya *v* apply (for a job etc)
omdava *v* contact (one another)
omdedna *v* retire, withdraw
omdednans *m* retirement
omdhascor *v* submit
omdhehesy *v* fling oneself
omdhosedha *v* adapt (oneself)
omdhosky *v* teach oneself
omdhevas *adj/m* *omdhevasow* orphan
omdhon *m* behaviour
omdhon *v* behave
omdhyscor *m* *omdhyscoryon* self-study learner
omdhysqwedhes *v* appear
omdôwlel *v* wrestle, struggle
omdrockya *v* bathe, soak (oneself)
omfydhyans *m* confidence
omgelgh *m* environment
omgelmy *v* get involved; log in
omgemeres *v* take responsibility (for some undertaking)
omglôwes *v + adjective* feel (that one is in a particular state)
omgolorya *v* take on a hue
omhowla *v* sunbathe
omjûnya *v* join *intransitive*
omladha *v* kill oneself
omlath *m* combat
omlath *v* fight (one another)
omry *v* yield, surrender
omryddya a² *phr* get rid of

omsensy *v* feel (emotionally, mentally)
omsettya *v* attack *intransitive*
omvetya *v* meet up
omwheles *v* overturn
omwil *v* pretend to be
omwolhy *v* wash (oneself)
omwysca *v* get dressed
ôn *m* *ên* lamb
onen *num/pron* one
onest *adj* decent
onester *m* decency
only *adv* only
onora *v* honour
onyon *col* *onyonen* onions
oos *m* *osow* age
ôp *m* *ôpys* ope, alley
optycyan *m* *optycyans* optician
ôpyn *adj* open
opynyon *m* *opynyons* opinion
ordyr *m* *ordrys* order
organek *adj* organic
orquestra *m* *orkestras* (large) orchestra
ors *m* *orsas* bear
orses *f* *orsesow* she-bear
ort *See* orth
orth *prep* up against; @ (in web address)
orth an dallath *phr* at first
ost *m* *ôtys* host
ostel *f* *ostelyow* hotel
ôstes *f* *ôstesow* hostess
ôstya *v* stay (as a guest)
ôstyas *m* *ôstysy* guest
ot *See* otta
ot obma *phr* here is / are (pointing)
oteweth *See* worteweth
otham *m* *othobmow* need *See also* dres
otham
othomva *f* *othomvaow* services (on major road)

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

our *m* ours hour

outray *m* outrage, atrocity

overweles *v* supervise

ow³ *possessive pron* my; me (direct object of verb-noun)

ow⁴ *part* makes so called ‘present participle’

Ow gaja dhe why *phr* I’m willing to bet

ow tùchya *prep* about, concerning (with nouns)

ow tùchya dhe² *prep* about, concerning (with pronouns)

own *m* fear

ownek *adj* frightened

ôwnter *m* ôwntras uncle

owr *m* gold

owraval *m* owravallow orange

owrdynk *m* owordyncas goldfinch

owrek *adj* golden

owrlyn *m* silk

owth *See* ow⁴

oxygen *m* oxygen

oy *m* oyow egg

oy Benet *m* oyow egg Benedict

oyl *m* oil

pà² *See* pàn²

pack *m* packys pack

packet *m* packettys packet

pad *m* paddys pad

padel *f* padellow pan

padn *m* padnow cloth, (woven) fabric

padnweyth *m* textiles, drapery

pain *m* painys pain

paint *m* paintys paint

paintya *v* paint

pal *f* palyow spade

palores *f* paloresow chough

palys *m* palycys palace

pan *adj* what

pàn² *conj* when

pan fordh pynag a² *conj* however, in whatever way

pan lies *quant* how many

pan lies pynag *quant* however many

pan lower torn *phr* how often

pan termyn [a]² *phr* when

pan vaner *adj* what kind of *See also* in pan vaner

pana² *adj* what

pana dermyn [a]² *phr* when

pana lies *quant* how many

pandra² *pron* what

panes *col* panen parsnips

papadùm *m* papadùms poppadom

paper *m* paperyow paper

par *See* a’n par-ma *and* a’n par-na

par dell² *See* kepar dell²

par ha *See* kepar ha

pàr hap *phr* perhaps

pàr lavarow *phr* in words

paragraf *m* paragrafow paragraph

parcel *m* & *f* portion, group

parchemynek *adj* made of parchment

parhus *adj* permanent

park *m* parcow enclosed field

park kerry *m* parcow car park

park poblek *m* parcow park

parkya *v* park

parleth *m* parledhow parlour

parra *m* parrys team

part *m* partys part *See also* i’n contrary part

part ... part *phr* partly ... partly

parth *f* parthow side

parusy *v* prepare; cook

parwys *m* parwysy dividing wall; bulkhead

parys *adj* ready

paryster <i>m</i> readiness	pellder <i>m</i> distance
passa <i>v</i> cough	pellgôwsel <i>v</i> speak by telephone
passya <i>v</i> pass	pellwolok <i>f</i> television
passyon <i>m</i> passion	pelour <i>m</i> fur
pasta <i>m</i> pasta	pêmons socyal <i>pl</i> benefits (social security)
pasty <i>m</i> <i>pastys</i> pasty	pêmont <i>m</i> <i>pêmons</i> payment
patâta <i>m</i> <i>patâtys</i> potato	penarth <i>f</i> <i>penarthow</i> promontory
pathos <i>m</i> pathos	pendescador <i>m</i> <i>pendescadoryon</i> head teacher
patron <i>m</i> <i>patronyow</i> pattern	pendescadores <i>f</i> <i>pendescadoresow</i> female head teacher
paw <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> <i>pawyow</i> paw	pendom <i>adj</i> extreme (in attitude)
Pe name of letter P	pendra <i>f</i> <i>pendrevow</i> village
pê <i>v</i> pay	peneglos <i>f</i> <i>peneglosyow</i> cathedral
peb <i>See</i> <i>pùb</i> <i>pron</i>	penfenten <i>m</i> <i>penfentydnyow</i> source; spring (water)
pebor <i>m</i> <i>peboryon</i> baker	pengasen <i>f</i> stomach
pecar <i>See</i> <i>kepar</i>	penlugarn <i>m</i> <i>penlugern</i> headlamp, headlight
pecar dèr ² <i>See</i> <i>kepar dell</i> ²	penrîn <i>m</i> <i>penrînyow</i> cape, naze
pecar dr' <i>See</i> <i>kepar dell</i> ²	pens <i>m</i> <i>pensow</i> pound
pecara <i>See</i> <i>kepar ha</i>	penscol <i>f</i> <i>penscolyow</i> university
peder <i>num</i> four (with feminine noun)	pentir <i>m</i> <i>pentiryow</i> headland
pedn <i>m</i> <i>pednow</i> head; end	penty <i>m</i> <i>pentiow</i> cottage
pedn arâg <i>m</i> <i>pednow</i> bow, prow	Penvelen <i>See</i> <i>Elen Benvelen</i>
pedn bloodh <i>m</i> anniversary; birthday	penvenyster <i>m</i> <i>penvenysters</i> prime minister
pedn êhel <i>m</i> <i>pednow</i> pole (of planet)	Penzans Penzance
pedn paly <i>m</i> <i>pednow</i> blue tit	per <i>col</i> <i>peren</i> pears
pedn pyst <i>m</i> fool	percepçyon <i>m</i> perception
pednglow brâs <i>m</i> <i>penglowas</i> great tit	percêvya <i>v</i> perceive
pednwydn <i>adj</i> white-capped	perfeth <i>adj</i> perfect
pedrak <i>adj/m</i> <i>pedrogyon</i> square	perfêth <i>See</i> <i>perfeth</i>
pedry <i>v</i> rot	performans <i>m</i> <i>performansow</i> performance
pegans <i>m</i> means (money)	performya <i>v</i> perform
pejadow <i>m</i> prayer	perhedna <i>v</i> own, possess
pel <i>f</i> <i>pelyow</i> ball	perhenogeth <i>m</i> ownership
pel droos <i>f</i> football	perhenogeth dre brÿsles <i>m</i> leasehold
pel gowel <i>f</i> basketball	perna <i>See</i> <i>prena</i>
pel neyjys <i>f</i> volleyball	
pel roos <i>f</i> netball	
pel vas <i>f</i> baseball	
peldrosyor <i>m</i> <i>peldrosyoryon</i> footballer	
pelednyk <i>f</i> <i>pelenygow</i> pill	
pell <i>adj</i> far; long (time)	

perseverens <i>m</i> perseverance	pîgus <i>adj</i> exciting
person <i>m</i> persons person	pîl <i>m</i> <i>pîlyow</i> battery
personek <i>adj</i> personal	pînaval <i>m</i> <i>pînavallow</i> pineapple
perswâdya <i>v</i> persuade, convince	pîss <i>m</i> <i>pîcys</i> piece
persyl <i>col</i> parsley	pîth <i>m</i> <i>pîthow</i> sunken well
persyl Cathay <i>col</i> coriander	pla <i>m</i> <i>plaow</i> plague
perthuan <i>f</i> <i>perthuenas</i> tawny owl	plain <i>adj</i> plain, clear
perthy <i>v</i> bear	planet <i>m</i> <i>planettys</i> planet
perthy awhêr <i>phr</i> worry <i>verb</i>	plâss <i>m</i> <i>plâcyow</i> place
perthy cov <i>phr</i> remember	plastyk <i>m</i> plastic
perthy own <i>phr</i> be afraid	plat <i>adj</i> flat
perthyans <i>m</i> patience	plât <i>m</i> <i>plâtyow</i> plate
perthynas <i>m</i> <i>perthynasow</i> relationship	plattya <i>v</i> crouch, squat
perthynecter <i>m</i> relativity	ple ⁵ <i>adv</i> where
peryl <i>m</i> <i>perylyow</i> peril, danger, risk	plêdya <i>v</i> plead, argue
peryllya <i>v</i> endanger; risk	pleg <i>m</i> <i>plegow</i> fold
peryllys <i>adj</i> dangerous	plegadow <i>m</i> wish, inclination
pes <i>quant</i> how many	plegya <i>v</i> bend
pês dâ gans <i>phr</i> pleased with	plegya <i>v</i> please
pesky <i>v</i> feed	plêkya <i>See</i> plegya ‘please’
peskytter may ⁵ <i>conj</i> as soon as	plenta <i>quant</i> plenty (of)
pesqweyth <i>adv</i> how often	plenteth <i>See</i> plenta
pesqweyth y ⁵ <i>conj</i> whenever	plesont <i>adj</i> pleasant
peswar <i>num</i> four	plêsya <i>v</i> please
peswarden <i>m</i> quartet	pleth <i>See</i> ple ⁵
peswardhegves <i>num</i> fourteenth	plit <i>m</i> situation
peswardhek <i>num</i> fourteen	plobm <i>m</i> lead (metal)
peswora <i>num</i> fourth	plos <i>adj</i> dirty
pesy <i>v</i> pray; request	pluv <i>col</i> <i>pluven</i> feathers
pêsy <i>v</i> continue; last	pluvak <i>f</i> <i>pluvogow</i> cushion
pêth <i>m</i> asset(s)	pluven <i>f</i> <i>pluvednow</i> pen
pêth <i>pron</i> what <i>See also</i> an pêth	pluven blobm <i>f</i> <i>pluvednow</i> plobm
petrol <i>m</i> petrol	pencil
peur ⁵ <i>adv</i> when	Plymoth Plymouth
pew <i>verb</i> possess, own	plynchya <i>v</i> flinch; wince
pias <i>col</i> <i>piasen</i> magpies	plynken <i>f</i> <i>plynkednow</i> plank
pîb <i>f</i> <i>pîbow</i> pipe	plysk <i>col</i> <i>plysken</i> husks
pîbel <i>f</i> <i>pîbellow</i> pipe	plyth <i>adj</i> pliant
pîga <i>v</i> prick; excite	pò <i>conj</i> or
pîgans <i>m</i> excitement	pò (bò)... pò (bò) <i>conj</i> either ... or

pob <i>See pùb pron</i>	porpos <i>m</i> purpose, intention, plan
pobas <i>v</i> bake	porposya <i>v</i> intend
pobel <i>f</i> people	porrês intensifies res ‘necessity’
poblans <i>m</i> population	porth <i>m</i> <i>porthow</i> harbour; cove
poblegy <i>v</i> publicize	Porth Coverek Coverack
poblek <i>adj</i> public	Porth Du Poldhu Cove
pôchya <i>v</i> poach (cook)	Porth Ewstek Porthoustock
pock <i>m</i> <i>pockyow</i> push, prod	Porth Ia St Ives
pocket <i>m</i> <i>pockettys</i> pocket	Porth Towan Porthtowan
podcast <i>m</i> <i>podcastys</i> podcast	Por’treth Portreath
poder <i>m</i> decay, corruption; worthless stuff	porva <i>f</i> <i>porvaow</i> pasture
podyk <i>m</i> <i>podygow</i> jug	pory <i>v</i> browse
poken <i>conj</i> or else	posa <i>v</i> lean
polansek <i>adj</i> speculative	posa worth <i>phr</i> lean against
poll <i>m</i> <i>pollow</i> pool	possybyl <i>adj</i> possible
poll neyja <i>m</i> <i>pollow</i> swimming pool	possybylta <i>m</i> <i>possybyltas</i> possibility
pollat <i>m</i> <i>polatys</i> fellow	poster <i>m</i> heaviness
pollgor <i>m</i> <i>pollgorow</i> committee	posyjyon <i>m</i> depression, despair
pols <i>m</i> pulse; moment (very short duration, <i>not</i> point in time)	pot <i>m</i> <i>pottow</i> pot
polycy <i>m</i> <i>polycys</i> policy	pôt <i>m</i> <i>pôtow</i> kick
polyshya <i>v</i> polish	pottys <i>adj</i> potted
polytygieth <i>f</i> politics	pôtya <i>v</i> kick
polytygor <i>m</i> <i>polytygoryon</i> politician	pow <i>m</i> <i>powyow</i> country
polytyk <i>adj</i> political	Pow an Sowson <i>phr</i> England
pons <i>m</i> <i>ponsow</i> bridge	Pow Densher Devon
pons kerdh <i>m</i> <i>ponsow</i> footbridge	Pow Rësohen Oxfordshire
pons lewyas <i>m</i> <i>ponsow</i> bridge (of ship)	Pow Swyts Switzerland
ponsfordh <i>f</i> <i>ponsfordhow</i> viaduct	power <i>m</i> power
ponya <i>v</i> run (of something animate)	powes <i>m</i> rest, pause
poos <i>adj</i> heavy	powes <i>v</i> rest, pause <i>intransitive</i>
poos <i>m</i> <i>posow</i> weight	powesva <i>f</i> resting-place; break
pôpa <i>m</i> <i>pôpys</i> puffin	pows <i>f</i> <i>powsyow</i> dress, frock
pop-ÿs <i>col</i> popcorn	poynt <i>m</i> <i>poyntys</i> point
popty <i>m</i> <i>poptiow</i> bakery	poynt a skians <i>phr</i> maxim
pòr² <i>adv</i> very	poyntya <i>v</i> appoint; allocate, assign
poran <i>adv</i> exactly	poyntyans <i>m</i> <i>poyntyansow</i> appointment, fixture
porcyon <i>m</i> <i>porcyons</i> portion	practycya <i>v</i> practise
porhel <i>m</i> <i>porhelly</i> pig	practys <i>m</i> <i>practycyow</i> practice; exercise
	prag <i>adv</i> why

praga <i>See</i> prag	profet <i>m profettys</i> prophet
prag na² <i>phr</i> why not, why ... not	profus <i>m profujy</i> prophet
praisya <i>v</i> praise	profya <i>v</i> offer
pras <i>m prasow</i> meadow	profyans <i>m profyansow</i> offer
Pras Praze	profyt <i>m</i> profit
prat <i>m prattys</i> practical joke	project <i>m projectow</i> project
pray <i>m</i> prey	promys <i>m promyssyow</i> promise
precyùs <i>adj</i> precious	promyssya <i>v</i> promise
predery <i>v</i> think	provia <i>v</i> provide
predn <i>m</i> wood	provôkya <i>v</i> provoke
predn brâs <i>m prednyer</i> boom (of sail)	provyns <i>m provyncys</i> province
prena <i>v</i> buy	prow <i>m</i> advantage
prenas <i>m prenasow</i> purchase	prownter <i>m prontyryon</i> priest
prenassa <i>v</i> go shopping	prowt <i>adj</i> proud
prenor <i>m prenoryon</i> buyer, purchaser	Prùssyan <i>adj</i> Prussian
prentysieth <i>f</i> apprenticeship	pryck <i>m</i> point
prevyans <i>m</i> testing	prydydhieth <i>f</i> poetry
prës <i>m prejow</i> time; meal <i>See also</i> i'n gwelha prës, i'n gwetha prës	prydyth <i>m prydydhyon</i> poet
prës ly <i>See</i> ly	prÿjweyth <i>m</i> moment, instant
presens <i>m</i> presence	pryntya <i>v</i> print
present <i>attributive adj</i> present <i>See also</i> an present termyn	pryntyor <i>m pryntoryon</i> printer
presentya <i>v</i> present	prysk <i>col prysken</i> shrubs
presentyans <i>m</i> presentation	prysklowek <i>f prysklowegow</i> shrubbery
prest <i>adv</i> all the time	prÿsles <i>m</i> lease
prestyor <i>m prestyoryon</i> lender (of money)	pryson <i>m prysons</i> prison
presydent <i>m presydens</i> president	prysonya <i>v</i> imprison
pretendya <i>v</i> claim	pryva <i>adj</i> private
prëv golow <i>m prevyon</i> glow worm	pryveth <i>See</i> pryva
prevessa <i>v</i> go catching worms	pùb <i>adj</i> every
prevy <i>v</i> try (test), prove	pùb <i>pron</i> everyone
prias <i>m & f priosow</i> spouse	pùb eur oll <i>phr</i> always
pris <i>m prÿsyow</i> prize; price <i>See also</i> a bris	pùb huny <i>pron</i> everyone
pris profys <i>m prÿsyow</i> quotation (for job)	pùb termyn <i>adv</i> always
problem <i>m problemow</i> problem	puber <i>m</i> pepper
professour <i>m professors</i> professor	pùbonen <i>pron</i> everyone
	pùdyn <i>m pùdys</i> pudding
	pùdyn gorhal <i>m</i> duff
	pùnyon <i>m pùnyons</i> gable
	pùnyshya <i>v</i> punish
	pùpprës <i>adv</i> always

pùppynag may⁵ *conj* wherever
pùptra *pron* everything
pur *adj* pure
pùrpur *adj* purple
pùscador mytern *m* *pùscadors*
kingfisher
py *adj* which, what
py⁵ *adv* where
py *conj* or
py eur⁵ *adv* what time, when
py hanow *phr* who (asking someone's
name)
py le⁵ *adv* where
py lies *quant* how many
py plâss *adv* where
py seul *quant* how much; how many
py tyller *adv* where
pyckla *v* pickle
pyctour *m* *pyctours* picture
pyctùresk *adj* picturesque
pydn *See* warbydn
pygebmys *quant* how much; how
many
pygebmys pynag *quant* however
much; however many
Pylat Pilate
pyle *See* py le
pyltya *v* pelt; harass
pypm *num* five
pympes *num* fifth
pymthegves *num* fifteenth
pymthek *num* fifteen
pynag *pron* whatever; whoever
pynag oll⁽²⁾ *adj* whatever
pyncha *m* *pynchys* pinch
pyneyl *pron* which one (of two)
pyneyl a² ... **pò** [a²] *conj* whether ... or
pyneyl a² ... **pò na** *conj* whether ... or
not
pyneyl pynag *pron* whichever (of two)

pynta *m* *pyntys* pint (of)
pypynag [oll] *adj* whichever, whatever
pypynag oll may⁵ *conj* wherever
pÿs *col* *pysen* peas
pysk *m* *pùscas* fish
pyskessa *v* go fishing
pysky *m* *pyskys* pixie
pyssîn *m* fishpond; swimming pool
pystry *m* witchcraft
pystyga *v* injure
pystyk *m* *pystygow* injury
pystylya *v* spout, spray
pyta *See* pyteth
pyteth *m* pity
pyth *adj* stingy, mean
pyth *adv* where
pytsa *m* *pytsas* pizza
pyw *pron* who; whose
pyw a'n (or an) jowl *phr* whoever
(emphatic question)
pyw pynag *pron* whoever
pywa *See* pyw
Pywdô Cluedo®
qwalyta *m* quality
qwantùm *m* *qwanta* quantum
qwarel *m* *qwarels* pane
qwarter *m* quarter
qwartron *m* *qwartronys* direction; part
of town
qwestyon *m* *qwestyons* question
qweth *f* *qwethow* piece of fabric,
garment
qwiet *adj* quiet
qwit *adv* completely
Qwo name of letter Q
qwylykyn *m* *qwylykynow* frog
qwyttya *v* quit, leave
qwyz *m* *qwyzys* quiz
radn *f* *radnow* part
radna *v* divide; share; deal (cards)

radnans <i>m ranansow</i> deal (cards)	re nebes <i>phr</i> too little
radnor <i>m ranoryon</i> dealer (cards)	real <i>adj</i> real
radyô <i>m radyôs</i> radio	realeth <i>m</i> reality
rag <i>conj</i> for	realystek <i>adj</i> realistic
rag <i>prep</i> for; in order to; because of; from (barrier sense) <i>See also</i> in rag, wâr rag	rebellyans <i>m</i> rebellion
rag dowt <i>prep + infinitive construction</i> in case	recêva <i>v</i> receive
rag dowt na² <i>conj + subjunctive</i> in case ... not	recêvya <i>See</i> recêva
rag fra <i>See</i> prag and praga	receyt <i>m receytys</i> recipe
rag fra na² <i>See</i> prag na ²	reckna <i>v</i> reckon
rag fraga <i>See</i> prag and praga	recknans <i>m</i> reckoning
rag fraga na² <i>See</i> prag na ²	recordya <i>v</i> record
rag ha dhelergh <i>phr</i> fore and aft	recordyans <i>m recordyansow</i> recording
rag hebma <i>phr</i> therefore, this is why	recowntya <i>v</i> recount, tell
rag hedna <i>phr</i> therefore, that's why	Redrudh <i>See</i> Ewny Redrudh
rag may⁵ <i>conj + subjunctive</i> in order that, so that	redya <i>v</i> read
rag na² <i>conj + indicative</i> because ... not	redyans <i>m</i> reading
rag na² <i>conj + subjunctive</i> in order that ... not, so that ... not	redyor <i>m redyoryon</i> reader
rag tro <i>phr</i> temporary, provisional	redyores <i>f redyoresow</i> female reader
raglavar <i>m raglavarow</i> foreword	regardya <i>v</i> regard; bear in mind
ragleverys <i>adj</i> (afore)said	regyth <i>col regythen</i> live coals
ragpren <i>m</i> subscription	relyjyon <i>m</i> religion
ragvreus <i>f ragvreusow</i> prejudice	remainya <i>v</i> remain, stay
ragwel <i>See</i> an ragwel wâr an awel	remembra <i>v</i> remember
rainya <i>v</i> reign	remembra dhe² <i>phr</i> remind
ranjy <i>m ranjiow</i> flat, apartment	remembrans <i>m</i> memory, recollection
ras <i>m rasow</i> favour	remnant <i>m remnans</i> remainder
rascayl <i>m</i> mob	remuvya <i>v</i> remove
re <i>adv</i> too; too much, too many	ren <i>See</i> re ² <i>prep</i>
re <i>pron</i> ones	renky <i>v</i> snore; snort; croak; gurgle
re² <i>part</i> completive particle used with preterite tense; also functions as relative pronoun	rent <i>m rentys</i> rent; <i>pl</i> income
re² <i>prep</i> by (in exclamations)	rentya <i>v</i> rent, hire
re bo govenek <i>phr</i> I hope so, let's hope so	repôsia <i>v</i> repose, sleep
	representya <i>v</i> represent
	reqwîrya <i>v</i> require
	rës <i>adj</i> <i>See</i> ry
	res <i>m</i> necessity
	res <i>part</i> <i>See</i> re <i>part</i>
	res <i>verb</i> must
	rescous <i>m</i> rescue
	resek <i>m</i> strong current (in river, sea)

resek *v* run (of something inanimate)

Rësohen Oxford

rêson *See* dre rêson, dre rêson a²

rêsonus *adj* reasonable

restorya *v* restore

restry *v* arrange (tidily)

restrydna *v* file

restrydn *m* *restrydn*ow file

restrys *adj* listed (investments)

rêv *m* presumption

revolûcyon *m* *revolûcyons* revolution

revrons *m* respect

rew *m* frost, ice

rew *m* row *See also* in udn rew

rêwl *f* *rêwlys* rule

rêwlya *v* control

rêwlys *adj* regular

rewy *v* freeze

Ria reval *interj* Gosh! Wow!

rial *adj* royal

rin *m* *rînow* hill(side)

rîss *m* rice

rîvbost *m* email

ro *m* *royow* gift

rogh *m* grunt; snore

roghwherthyn *v* chortle

rol *f* *rolyow* roll; list

rol prîsyow *f* *rolyow* price list

rolya *v* roll

rolyans *m* roll(ing)

rom *m* *rôm*ys room

Rom Rome

rom desky *m* *rôm*ys classroom

rom kydneyow *m* *rôm*ys dining-room

rom studhya *m* *rôm*ys study

Roman *adj* Roman

rônd *adj* round

ronk *m* snore; snort; croak; gurgle

ronk in y vriansen *phr* frog in [his] throat

roos *f* *rosow* net

roosweyth *m* *roosweythow* network

rôp golya *m* *rôpys* sheet (of fore and aft sail)

rôp hâlya *m* *rôpys* halyard

ros *col* *rosen* roses

ros *f* *rosow* wheel

ros *f* *rosyow* heath(land)

ros arâg *f* *rosow* front wheel

ros dhelergh *f* *rosow* back wheel

ros lew *f* *rosow* wheel, helm (of boat)

ros lewyas *f* *rosow* steering-wheel (of car etc)

rôstyans *m* roast(ing)

rôsva *f* *rôsvaow* drive; avenue

rôsyas *m* stroll

roweth *m* importance, prestige

rownd *See* rônd

rowtor *m* *rowtors* person in charge; manager (football)

rudh *adj* red

rudhak *m* *rudhogas* robin

rùm *m* rum

rusk *col* *rusken* rind, peel; bark

rùstla *v* rustle

rûth *f* *rûthow* crowd

rùttya *v* rub

ry *v* give

ry vôtâ *phr* cast a vote

ryb *prep* beside

rybfordh *f* *rybfordhow* slip road

rych *adj* rich

rychys *m* wealth, richness

ryddya *v* rid

rydra *v* sift

rypsav *m* *rypsavow* lay-by

ryver *m* *ryvers* river

's *infix*ed *pron* her, it (feminine reference); to her (feminine reference); them; to them

sacra *v* dedicate
sad *adj* serious
sagh *m* *segghyer* bag
sagh keyn *m* *segghyer* knapsack
salad *m* *saladys* salad
salla *v* salt
salow *adj* safe and sound
salujy *v* greet
sampyl *m* *samplys* sample
sans *adj* holy
sans *m* *sens* saint
sansyl *adj* pious
sant *m* *sandys* course, dish
sant melys *m* *sandys* dessert
sarchya *v* search; search for
sarf *f* *syrf* snake
sarf neyja *f* *syrf* kite (toy)
sauna *m* *saunas* sauna
sav *See* a'y sav
savla *m* *savleow* position; (bus) stop
saw *adj* intact, safe
saw *conj* but
saw *prep* save [for]
sawor *m* *saworyow* fragrance; flavour
sawor mangô *m* mango chutney
saworek *adj* fragrant
sawya *v* conserve; recover (after illness)
scaldya *v* scald
scant *adj* scarce
scant *adv* barely, hardly, scarcely
scanyans *m* *scanyansow* scan
scappya *v* get away, escape
scarf *m* *scarfys* joint (carpentry)
scath *f* *scathow* boat
scath sawya *f* *scathow* lifeboat
scatty *v* break up, shatter
scav *adj* light (weight)
scavel [cronak] *f* *scavellow* mushroom
scavel serth *f* *scavellow* bar stool

sciens *m* *sciencys* science
sciensek *adj* scientific
scodhya *v* support
scodhya wâr² *phr* depend on (reliance)
scol *f* *scolyow* school
scol elvednek *f* *scolyow* primary school
scol nessa *f* *scolyow* secondary school
scol vêthryn *f* *scolyow mêthryn* nursery school, pre-school
scolheyk *m* *scolheygyon* scholar
scolkyores *f* *scolkyoresow* female sneak
scolor *m* *scoloryon* (school) pupil; scholar
scolvaw *m* *scolvebyon* schoolboy
scolvêster *m* *scolvêstrysy* schoolmaster
scon *adv* quickly; soon; immediately
See also yn scon
sconya *v* refuse
scoodh *f* *scodhow* shoulder
scoos *m* *scojow* shield
scooskê *m* *scooskeow* crash barrier
scor *m* *scôrys* score
scoren *f* *scorednow* branch
scorn *m* scorn
scorya *v* score
scot *m* bill
Scotland Scotland
scovarn *f* *scovornow* ear
scowl *m* *scowlas* kite (bird)
scowt *f* *scowtys* hussy
scrambla *v* scramble (eggs)
scravynas *v* scrabble
screfa *See* scrifa
screw *m* *screwys* screw
scrif *m* *scrîvyow* document
scrif balans *m* *scrîvyow* balance sheet
scrifa *v* write
scrîja *v* scream
scriven bedh *f* *scrivednow bedh* epitaph
scruthus *adj* horrible

scrynk *m* grimace
scrynky *v* snarl
scryp *m* *scryppys* bag, case
scryp only *phr* hand baggage only
scryvynyades *f* *scryvynyadesow* female secretary
scryvynyas *m* *scryvynysy* secretary
scub *m* broom
scubya *v* sweep
scubylen *f* *scubylednow* brush
scùlly *v* spill, slop
scûner *m* *scûners* schooner
sê *m* *sêys* seat
secùnd *num* second
sedha *See* esedha
sedhor *m* *sedhoryon* diver
sedhy *v* sink
sëgh *adj* dry
seha *v* dry
sehes *m* thirst
sehyk *m* *sehygow* sachet
Selevan St Levan
selsygor *m* *selsygoryon* sausage maker
selsyk *col* *selsygen* sausages
selsykty *m* *selsyktiow* sausage house
selvenek *adj* basic, fundamental
selwans *m* salvation; save (by goalkeeper)
selwel *v* save
sêlya *v* seal
semblans *m* simile
semlant *m* appearance
sêmly *adj* handsome, pretty
sempel *adj* simple
sempelhe *v* simplify
sempleth *m* simplicity
Sèn Briek Saint-Brieg (French, Saint-Brieuc)
Sèn Jowan Awaylor St John the Evangelist

Sèn Malow Sant-Maloù (French, Saint-Malo)
seneth *m* *senedhow* parliament
sens *m* *sencys* sense
sens a ges *m* sense of humour
Sens dha glap! *phr* Shut up!
sensa *v* sense, feel
sensor *m* *sensoryon* holder, container
sensy *v* hold; consider
sensys dhe² *phr* obliged to (grateful)
sentement *m* *sentementys* sentiment
sentens *m* *sentencys* sentence (by court)
seny *v* sound, play (music etc)
senyans *m* sounding, ringing
separâtya *v* separate
ser *m* *sery* artisan
serhoges *f* *serhogesow* female dependant
serjont *m* *serjons* sergeant
serry *v* anger
serth *adj* upright; steep
serus *adj* artificial
servont *m* *servons* servant
servya *v* serve
servysy *pl* servants
servyour *m* *servyours* tray
servys *m* *servicyow* service
sêsnans *m* dressing (for salad)
sêson *m* *sêsons* season
sêsy *v* seize
seth *f* *sethow* arrow
setha *v* shoot
sethor *m* *sethoras* gannet
sethorieth *f* archery
settya *v* set
seul² *adv* + comparative See Book Three Lesson 7
seul *m* *seulyow* heel
seulyow hir *pl* high heels
seul a² *phr* everyone who

sevel *v* stand up; stand still, stop
intransitive
sevel dhelergh *phr* stand back
sevel stag *phr* stop
sevel (w)orth *phr* refrain from
sevr *adj* severe
sewajya *v* relieve
sewajyans *m* relief
sewt *m* *sewtys* suit
sewt resegva *m* *sewtys* tracksuit
sewt stanch *m* *sewtys* wetsuit
sewya *v* follow
sewyans *m* *sewyansow* consequence, result
sewyor *m* *sewyoryon* successor
seytegyes *num* seventeenth
seytek *num* seventeen
seyth *num* seven
seythen *f* *seythednow* week
seythves *num* seventh
sfynx *m* *sfynxow* sphinx
shakya *v* shake
shakyans *m* shake, shaking
shampên *m* champagne
shâp *m* *shâpys* shape
sherp *adj* sharp (often figuratively)
sherys *m* sherry
shînya *v* shine
shoppa *m* *shoppys* shop
showr a² *quant* loads of
showya *v* show
shùgra *m* sugar
shyndya *v* harm
sin *m* *sînyys* sign
sîna *v* sign
sîra wydn *m* *sîrys gwydn* grandfather
skentoleth *m* intelligence, cleverness
skentyll *adj* intelligent, clever; smart (device)
sket *adv* straightaway

skeul *f* *skeulyow* ladder
skeul blegya *f* *skeulyow* folding ladder
skeusek *adj* shadowy
skeusen *f* *skeusednow* photograph
skeuslyw *m* *skeuslywyow* shade, tint
skew *f* *skewyow* screen
skewwyns *m* & *f* *skewwynsow* windscreen
skians *m* *skiansow* knowledge, intellect, intelligence
skians creftus *m* artificial intelligence (AI)
skit *m* *skîtys* squirt; jab (injection); diarrhoea
skîtyans *m* injection; ejaculation
skydyna *v* descend, dismount (from horse or bicycle), alight (from vehicle)
skyjyow sport *pl* trainers
skyl *m* *skylyow* nook, recess
skyl⁻² *pref* rather
skyla *f* reason
skylderrys *adj* slightly damaged
skyll *col* *skyllen* shoots
sley *adj* skilful
sleyneth *m* skilfulness
slynk *adj* slippery
slynk *m* slide
slynkya *v* slip, slide
smat *m* *smattys* ruffian
smyllyng *m* fragrance
snell *adv* quickly
snobyn *m* *snobydnnow* snob
so *conj* so
sodhak *m* *sodhogyon* officer, official
sodhva *f* *sodhvaow* office (place)
sodyn *adj* sudden
sogh *adj* blunt
solabrës *adv* already
solas *m* solace; entertainment
solempna *adj* solemn

soler <i>m soleryow</i> gallery	spîcek <i>adj</i> spicy
sôlô <i>adj/m sôlôs</i> solo	spîcya <i>v</i> spice
somona <i>v</i> summon	spît <i>m</i> spite
sompna <i>See</i> somona	spladn <i>adj</i> splendid
son <i>m sonow</i> charm	spladna <i>v</i> shine
son <i>m sonyow</i> sound	splander <i>m</i> brightness
sona <i>v</i> bless; enchant	splat <i>m splattys</i> plot of ground
soodh <i>f sodhow</i> position (as officer or employee)	splùttra <i>v</i> splutter
soper <i>m</i> supper	sport <i>m sportys</i> sport
soposya <i>v</i> suppose, assume	sport dê <i>m</i> fun
sordya <i>v</i> arise; raise	spot a² <i>phr</i> a spot of
sorr <i>m</i> anger	spows <i>m & f</i> spouse
sort <i>m sortow</i> sort, kind	spredya <i>v</i> spread
sosten <i>m</i> food, grub	sprûs <i>m</i> spruce
soudor <i>m soudoryon</i> soldier	sprûswêdh <i>col sprûswedhen</i> spruces
soweny <i>v</i> prosper, succeed	spyrys <i>m spyryjyon</i> spirit
soweth <i>interj</i> oh dear	spyrysegy <i>v</i> encourage
sowman <i>m sowmans</i> salmon	spÿs <i>See</i> a verr spÿs
sowndya <i>v</i> sound out	spyty <i>m spytiow</i> hospice
sows <i>m</i> sauce	sqwardya <i>v</i> tear
Sows <i>m Sowson</i> Saxon; Englishman	sqwattya <i>See</i> scattya
sows cogh <i>m</i> tomato ketchup	sqwier <i>m sqwieryon</i> squire
Sowsnek <i>adj</i> English	sqwith <i>adj</i> tired
Sowsnek <i>m</i> English (language)	sqwîthus <i>adj</i> tiresome, boring
sowthanas <i>v</i> bewilder	sqwychus <i>adj</i> jerky
sowthenys yn teg <i>phr</i> pleasantly surprised	stâbel <i>m stâblys</i> stable
sowyn <i>adj</i> prosperous, successful	stadyùm <i>m stadya</i> stadium
sparus <i>adj</i> frugal	stag <i>adj</i> fixed
spâss <i>m spâcys</i> space; opportunity	staga <i>v</i> attach
Spayn Spain	stagell <i>f stagellow</i> attachment, appendix
Spaynek <i>m</i> Spanish (language)	stair <i>m stairys</i> stair
specyfyk <i>adj</i> specific	stalla <i>m stallys</i> stall
spêda <i>f</i> success	stanch <i>adj</i> waterproof; watertight
spêdya <i>v</i> succeed (at something specific)	stap <i>m stappys</i> step
spêna <i>v</i> spend	starneth <i>m starnedhow</i> structure
spessly <i>adv</i> especially	stât <i>m stâtys</i> state
speyss <i>m</i> while <i>See also</i> a verr speyss	stâtarhow <i>See</i> An Stâtarhow
	stâtly <i>adj</i> grand, magnificent
	stay <i>m stayes</i> stay (rigging etc)

stella <i>adv</i> still	styfa <i>v</i> squirt
stenor <i>m</i> <i>stenoryon</i> miner	styr <i>m</i> <i>stiryow</i> meaning
stenor brith <i>m</i> <i>stenoras</i> pied wagtail	styrya <i>v</i> mean; explain
ster <i>col</i> <i>steren</i> stars	sùbmen <i>f</i> <i>sùbmednow</i> sum, amount
sterycks <i>pl</i> hysterics	sùbstans <i>m</i> <i>sùbstancys</i> substance
stevel <i>f</i> <i>stevelyow</i> room	sùffra <i>v</i> suffer
stêvya <i>v</i> race, soar	sùffrans <i>m</i> suffering
stewany <i>v</i> drub	sùgan <i>m</i> juice
stock <i>m</i> <i>stockys</i> stock; <i>pl</i> stocks (shares etc)	sùgan gwynyol <i>m</i> maple syrup
stoff <i>m</i> material	sugna <i>v</i> suck
ston <i>m</i> <i>stônys</i> stone (measure)	sùmya <i>v</i> sum up
stoppya <i>v</i> stop up; stop	sur <i>adj</i> sure
stoppyans <i>m</i> constipation	surhe <i>v</i> ensure; insure
stôpya <i>v</i> stoop	sùrjon <i>m</i> <i>sùrjons</i> surgeon
storvya <i>v</i> starve	swàn <i>m</i> <i>swàns</i> swan
story <i>m</i> story	Swystir <i>See</i> Pow Swyts
stowt <i>adj</i> stubborn	Swyts <i>See</i> Pow Swyts
strait <i>adv</i> straight; strict	sy <i>See</i> jy
stranj <i>adj</i> strange	syg <i>f</i> <i>sygyow</i> tie, trace
stranjer <i>m</i> <i>stranjers</i> stranger	syger <i>adj</i> lazy
stras <i>m</i> <i>strasow</i> bottom (interior of boat); hold (of ship)	sygera <i>v</i> laze, idle; ooze, trickle; smoulder; simmer
strechya <i>v</i> stretch out; delay; linger	syker <i>m</i> strong drink, spirits
strem <i>m</i> <i>strêmys</i> stream (all senses)	syght <i>m</i> sight; appearance
strêt <i>m</i> <i>strêtys</i> street	sym <i>m</i> <i>symas</i> monkey
strêt arâg <i>m</i> fore / high street	syra <i>m</i> sir
strethassay <i>m</i> <i>strethassayes</i> lateral flow test	syrop <i>m</i> <i>syropys</i> syrup
strif <i>m</i> strife, struggle	ta jy <i>personal pron</i> you (emphatic)
striik <i>adj</i> fast, prompt	tabm <i>m</i> <i>tybmyn</i> bit <i>See also</i> dhe dybmyn
strîvya <i>v</i> strive, struggle	tackya <i>v</i> attach
strîvyans <i>m</i> struggle, effort	tackya dêwla <i>phr</i> clap, applaud
strolla <i>v</i> litter	taclenow <i>pl</i> things, effects
stubma <i>v</i> curve, bend; twist	taclow <i>pl</i> things
studh <i>m</i> <i>studhyow</i> condition, state	tacluster <i>m</i> neatness
studhva <i>f</i> <i>studhvaow</i> study (room)	tâl <i>m</i> <i>tâlyow</i> forehead, brow; front, end (of something)
studhya <i>v</i> study	talas <i>m</i> <i>talasow</i> payment, fee
studhyans <i>m</i> study, studies	talas dyscans <i>m</i> <i>talasow</i> tuition fee
studhyor <i>m</i> <i>studhyoryon</i> student	

talas farwèl *m talasow* severance
 payment
talas treuspoth *m talasow* transfer fee
talent *m* talent
talkya *v* talk
tallyour *m tallyours* platter
talveja *v* value, price
talvejans *m* valuation
talvesek *adj* valuable
talvesor *m talvesoryon* valuer
talvesygeth *m* value
talvos *m* valence, valency
talvos *v* value, price
tan *m tanow* fire
tàn *imperative* take
tanbellen *f tanbelednow* bomb;
 [bomb]shell
tanek *adj* fiery
tanek y golon *phr* enthusiastic
tanker *m tankeryow* tanker
tanow *adj* thin
tanowgh *imperative* take (plural or
 stranger)
tardh *m tardhow* burst
tardh mor *m tardhow* breaker
tardha *v* burst, explode
tarosvan *m tarosvanow* phantom
tarow *m terewy* bull
tart *m tartys* tart
tarya *v* linger
tas *m tasow* father
tasek *adj* fatherly
tastya *v* taste
tatty *m tettys* potato
taunt *adj* cheeky, impertinent
tauntyans *m* impudence
tava *v* touch
tavadow *adj* tangible
tavas *m tavosow* tongue; language
tavern *m tavernyow* pub

taw *m* silence
Taw dhe'n flows! *phr* Don't talk
 nonsense!
tawesek *adj* silent
taxy *m taxiow* taxi
Te name of letter T
te *personal pron* you (singular)
tê *m* tea
tebel-(²) *pref* bad, evil
tebel-dhyweth *m* sticky end
tebeles *pl* bad guys
tecter *m* beauty
tedha *v* melt
tedn dower *m tednow* flush
tedna *v* pull, draw
tednva *f* tension, stress
tednvos *m* attraction
teg *adj* beautiful, pretty
teg *adv* very, really
tejj *personal pron* you (emphatic)
teknegyl *adj* technical
teknologieth *f* technology
teknyk *m teknygow* technique
tell² *conj* that
telly *v* perforate
tempra *v* moderate
tenewen *m tenwednow* flank, side *See*
also wàr an eyl tenewen, wàr an
tenewen aral
tent *m tentys* tent
tenvenek *adj* magnetic
tèr² *See tell*²
tereba *prep* until
tergweyth *adv* three times
terlentry *v* sparkle
term *m termow / termys* (technical) term
termyn *m termynyow* time; (academic)
 term *See also an present termyn*
termynologieth *f* terminology
ternos *adv* next day

ternos vyttyn *phr* next / tomorrow morning
terras *m* terracys terrace
terry *v* break
terry an jëdh *m* daybreak, dawn
tervans *m* commotion
tesen *f* *tesednow* cake
tesen patâta *f* *tesednow* hash brown
testen *f* *testednow* subject, topic
testscrif *m* *testscrîvyow* certificate
tesyans *m* warming
tevy *v* grow
tevyans *m* growth
tevysak *adj/m* *tevysoygon* grown up, adult
tew *adj* thick; fat
tewas *col* sand (as material)
tewedhak *adj* weather-beaten
tewel *v* fall silent
teweth *m* storm
tewl *adj* dark
tewlder *m* dark[ness]
tewlwoLOW *m* twilight
tewlyjyon *m* dark[ness], obscurity
tewolgow *m* dark[ness]
Tewyn Plustry Newquay
text *m* *textow* text (all senses)
teyl *m* manure
teylek *f* *teylegow* manure heap
teylu *m* *teyluyow* family
teythiak *adj* indigenous, traditional; idiomatic
teythy *col* attributes, essence
teythyek See *teythiak*
teyr³ *num* three (with feminine noun)
'th *possessive pron* your *singular*
'th *infix* *pron* you; to you
th' See *yth*
therapydhes *f* *therapydhesow* female therapist

tiak *m* *tiogow* farmer
tiegeth *m* *tiegedhow* household
tioges *f* *tiogesow* female farmer
tir *m* land See also *an Tir Uhel*
tir meur *m* mainland
tira *v* land
tireth *m* terrain, territory
tirwedh *f* *tirwedhow* landscape
tîtel *m* *tîtlys* title
to *m* *tohow* roof
to bian See *aken grobm*
tobackô *m* tobacco
tobm *adj* warm, hot
tobma *v* heat, warm up
tobmans cressednek *m* central heating
todn *f* *todnow* wave
TODN *abbr* GCSE
tôkyn *m* *tôknys* ticket
tolgh *m* *tolhow* hillock
toll *f* *tollow* toll; tax
toll *m* *tell* hole
toll fordh *f* road tax
toll i'n fordh *phr* pothole
tomals *quant* ample amount
tomder *m* heat; temperature
ton *m* *tonyow* tone; tune
tona *m* *tonys* ton
tonel *f* *tonellow* cask, keg
toos *m* dough
top *m* *topyow* top
torchen *f* *torchednow* torch
tormentya *v* torment, bully
tormont *m* *tormontys* torment, torture
torn *m* *tornow* time, occasion See also *i'n tor'-ma*, *i'n tor'-na*
torr *f* *torrow* belly
torrva *f* breakdown
torth *f* *torthow* loaf
tosa *v* knead, massage
tosans *m* massage

toth <i>m</i> speed	tre <i>adj</i> home
toth brâs <i>phr</i> quickly (emphatic)	tre <i>adv</i> home; back
toth dê <i>phr</i> quickly (emphatic)	tre <i>f trevow</i> town
toth men <i>phr</i> quickly (emphatic)	trebuchya <i>v</i> stumble
totta <i>adv</i> See toth dê	tredan <i>m</i> electricity
toul <i>m</i> toullys tool	tredanek <i>adj</i> electric
tour <i>m</i> tourow tower	tredde <i>m</i> trio
touryst <i>m</i> tourystyon tourist	tredh See inter
tourystieth <i>f</i> tourism	tredhegves <i>num</i> thirteenth
towal <i>m</i> towellow towel	tredhek <i>num</i> thirteen
towan <i>m</i> tewednow sand dune	trega See triga
towl <i>m</i> tolow throw; plan	tregas <i>m</i> stay (in a place)
towlcost <i>m</i> tolowcostow estimate (for job)	treggh <i>m</i> trehow slice
towledna <i>v</i> plan, schedule	tregor <i>m</i> tregoryon resident
tôwlel <i>v</i> throw	tregys See trigys
tôwlel predn <i>phr</i> cast lots	trehor <i>m</i> trehoryon cutter; tailor
tôwlel towl <i>phr</i> make a plan	trehy <i>v</i> cut
towlen <i>f</i> towlednow plan; program(me)	trêm <i>f</i> look
tr' See tell ²	tremena <i>v</i> pass
tra <i>neuter</i> thing, stuff	tremenyades <i>f</i> tremenyadesow female passenger
tra vëth <i>pron</i> anything; nothing (when negative implied)	tremenyans <i>m</i> passing
trâdwyys <i>m</i> trâdwyysow trade wind	tremenyas <i>m</i> tremenysy passenger; pedestrian
tradycyon <i>m</i> tradycyons tradition	tremenys <i>adj</i> deceased
tradycyonal <i>adj</i> traditional	tremil <i>num</i> three thousand
trafyk <i>m</i> traffic	trenk <i>adj</i> sour
trailva <i>f</i> trailvaow transition	tresour <i>m</i> tresours treasure
trailya <i>v</i> turn; translate	trespassya <i>v</i> commit an offence
trailyans <i>m</i> trailyansow turning; translation	tressa <i>num</i> third
train <i>m</i> trainow train	trest <i>m</i> trust
trainow munys <i>pl</i> model railway(s)	trester See treuster
traita <i>v</i> betray	treuster <i>m</i> treusters crossbeam; crossbar
traitour <i>m</i> traitours traitor	trestya <i>v</i> trust
tramor <i>adj</i> overseas	treth <i>m</i> trethow sand; (sandy) beach
tranjyak <i>m</i> ecstasy	Treth Fystral Fistral Beach
travalya <i>v</i> trudge, trek	trettya <i>v</i> tread
traweythyow <i>adv</i> sometimes, occasionally	treuscorrans <i>m</i> transmission
	treusperthy <i>v</i> transfer

treuspren *m treusprednyer* crossbar;
thwart
treusva *f treusvaow* crossing
treveglos *f treveglosyow* churchtown,
village (with a church)
trevesygor *m trevesygomeryon* settler,
colonist
treveth *m & f* time, occasion
trevna *v* organize
trewa *v* spit
trewesy *adj* heavy (of blows, including
figuratively)
treys crowsys *phr* cross-legged
trial *m trials* trial
trias *m triasow* triad
triga *v* dwell, stay
trigor *m trigoryon* inhabitant
trigva *f trigvaow* dwelling; address
trigys *adj* resident (in a place)
trist *adj* sad
tristans *m* sadness
trist'he *v* sadden
tro *f troyow* turn; time, occasion *See also*
an dro-ma
tro ha *prep* towards
tro hag *See tro ha*
tro vian *f troyow bian* excursion
trobel *m* trouble
Trobel taw! *phr* Don't worry!
trobla *v* trouble
troblus *adj* troublesome
trog an carr *phr* the car boot
trog dyllas *m trogow* suitcase
trog tedna *m trogow* drawer
trog *adj* broken (often figuratively)
trojen *f trojednas* starling
troll *m trollyon* troll
troos *m treys* foot
troos'hës *m troos'hësow* foot (measure)
tros *m* noise

trosel *f trosellow* pedal
trosella *v* pedal
trouvya *v* discover, find
troyll *f troyllyow* whirl
troyllya *v* whirl; wind (a clock)
tru! *interj* alas! what a shame!
truan *adj* poor (to be pitied)
truesy *See trewesy* (and Lesson 12)
trueth *m* pity
trûlergh *m trûlerhow* path
trumach *m* sea crossing
trùmp *m trùmpys* trump
Trûrû Truro
trùssa *v* pack
try³ *num* three
tryck *m tryckys* trick (taken at cards)
tryg *m* low tide
trygh *adj* triumphant
tryhans *num* three hundred
trylyon *m trylyons* trillion
trynsys *f* trinity
tu *m tuyow* side *See also* a'n tu'vês, wàr
an eyl tu, wàr an tu aral
tùch *m* (light) touch, tap; moment
(very short duration, *not* point in time)
tùch *quant* a little
tùch tê *phr* tea break
tùchya *v* touch, tap; light (cigarette,
pipe) *See also* ow tùchya, ow tùchya
*dhe*²
tùchyng *prep* about, concerning (with
nouns)
tùchyng dhe² *prep* about, concerning
(with pronouns)
tueth *m tuedhow* tendency
tùll *m* deceit; disappointment
tùlla *v* cheat, deceive; disappoint
Tùrk *m Tùrkys* Turk
tùrnypen *f tùrnypednow* swede
turont *m turons* tyrant
tûtû *m tûtûs* tutu

ty <i>See te</i>	uhelver <i>m uhelveras</i> high sheriff
tyby <i>v</i> think (an idea)	uja <i>v</i> howl
tybyans <i>m</i> idea	ûla <i>m ûlys</i> owl
tyckly <i>adj</i> tricky, awkward	ûla gwydn <i>m ûlys</i> barn owl
tydn <i>adj</i> tight; painful	ûncoth <i>adj</i> outlandish
tydnhe <i>v</i> tighten, intensify	ûnderstondya <i>v</i> understand
tygry <i>m tygrias</i> kestrel	ûnderstondyng <i>m</i> understanding
tylda <i>m tyldys</i> awning; gazebo (at public event)	unegves <i>num</i> eleventh
tyldya <i>v</i> cover with an awning	ûnpossybyl <i>adj</i> impossible
tyller <i>m tyleryow</i> place	ûns <i>m ûnsyow</i> ounce
tyller vëth <i>adv</i> anywhere (in negative sentence); nowhere (when negative implied)	ûns glëb <i>m ûnsyow</i> fluid ounce
tyly <i>v</i> pay; should, ought to	unsel <i>See yn unsel</i>
tyly ow tendyl <i>phr</i> pay as you earn (PAYE)	unver <i>adj</i> unanimous
tynk <i>m tyncas</i> chaffinch	unverhe <i>v</i> agree unanimously
Tyntajel Tintagel Castle	unweyth <i>adv</i> once; only (reinforcing 'if' or a negative)
tysk <i>m & f tyscow</i> handful (literally or figuratively)	unweyth arta <i>phr</i> [once] again
Û name of letter U	unyêthek <i>adj</i> monoglot
udn ⁽²⁾ <i>num</i> one (with noun); even (with noun, reinforcing a negative) <i>See also</i> in udn	ûnyvers <i>m</i> universe
udn jëdh <i>See dëdh</i>	ûnyversyta <i>f ûnyversytas</i> university
udnek <i>num</i> eleven	ûsadow <i>m</i> custom
udnyk <i>adj</i> unique; solitary <i>See also yn</i> udnyk	uskys <i>adj/adv</i> quick; quickly, immediately
udnya <i>v</i> unite	uskys'heor <i>m uskys'heoryon</i> accelerator
ufern <i>m ufernyow</i> ankle	uskytter <i>m</i> velocity; loosely speed
ugans <i>num</i> twenty	ûsya <i>v</i> use; <i>in preterite + verb-noun</i> was accustomed to
ugansves <i>num</i> twentieth	uthycter <i>m</i> dreadfulness
ugh ⁽²⁾ <i>pref</i> high, super, hyper, etc	uthyk <i>adj</i> dreadful, terrible
ughboynt <i>m ughboyntys</i> maximum	uthyk tra <i>phr</i> a lot
ugh-clojiores <i>f ugh-clojioresow</i> sister (senior nurse)	ûttra <i>v</i> utter
ugh-violet <i>adj</i> ultra-violet	uvel <i>adj</i> humble
uhel <i>adj</i> high; loud <i>See also an Tir Uhel, yn uhel</i>	valew <i>m valewys</i> value
uhelder <i>m</i> height	vas <i>adj</i> useful
	Ve name of letter V
	vell <i>See avell</i>
	vernys <i>m</i> varnish
	versyon <i>m versyons</i> version
	vertu <i>m vertus</i> virtue
	very <i>attributive adj preceding noun</i> very

very nebes *phr* very little
vëth *attributive adj/adv* any at all (in affirmative sentence); any (in negative sentence); no (when negative implied); even (after comparative)
vexya *v* vex, annoy
viaj *m* *viajys* journey, trip
viajya *v* travel
vil *adj* vile
vlòg *m* *vloggys* video blog ('vlog')
vodka *m* vodka
vorrr *See* *fordh*
vôta *m* *vôtys* vote
vôtya *v* vote
voward *m* vanguard
voys *m* *voycys* voice
vu *m* *vuys* view
Vyctôryan *adj/m* *Vyctôryans* Victorian
vyrjyn *f* virgin
vysytya *v* visit
vysytyor *m* *vysytyoryon* visitor
vytamyn *m* *vytamynow* vitamin
vytel *col* food
'w³ *See* *ow³*
war *adj* wary, cautious
war *imperative* beware, watch out
waryowgh *imperative* beware, watch out (plural or stranger)
wàr² *prep* on; on to
wàr an dallath *See* *orth an dallath*
wàr an eyl tenewen *phr* on the one hand
wàr an eyl tu *phr* on the one hand
wàr an tenewen aral *phr* on the other hand
wàr an tu aral *phr* on the other hand
wàr an tu delergh *phr* at the back
wàr anow *phr* oral
wàr bedn dêwlin *phr* kneeling
wàr dhelergh *phr* backwards
wàr gàm *phr* steadily

wàr nans *phr* down
wàr neb cor *phr* in any way, at all (with negative); anyway, besides (in affirmative sentence)
wàr not *phr* immediately
wàr nûk *phr* immediately
wàr rag *phr* forwards
wàr vàn *phr* up
wàr veneth *phr* uphill
wàr verr lavarow *phr* in short, in a word
wàr ves *phr* out, outside
wàr woless *phr* down
warbarth *adv* together
warbydn *prep* against; by (a particular time)
warbydn an howl *phr* anti-clockwise
warbydn obma *phr* by now
warden *m* *wardens* warden
wardhegor *m* *wardhegoryon* teenager
warleny *adv* last year
warlergh *prep* after
warlergh ûsadow *phr* as usual, usually
warra *See* *awartha*
warrantus *adj* authentic
We name of letter W
wèl *interj* well
welcùbma *See* *wolcùbma*
welcùm *See* *wolcùm*
west *adj/m* west
whans *m* *whansow* wish, desire
whansa *v* wish, desire
whar *adj* humane; civilized
wharê *adv* presently, at once
wharheans *m* civilization
wharth *m* laugh(ter)
wharthus *adj* ridiculous
wharvedhyans *m* *wharvedhyansow* event
wharvos *v* happen, take place

whath *adv* still; even (before comparative)
we *num* six
whedhel *m* *whedhlow* story
whedhla *v* gossip
whedhlor *m* *whedhloryon* narrator
whedhy *v* swell
whedn *col* *whednen* weeds
whednar *m* sixpence
weffes *num* sixth
weffesor *m* *weffesoryon* sixth former
wheg *adj* sweet; dear
whegen *f* *whegednow* edible sweet; darling
wegh *See* *we*
wej ha skit *phr* gastro-enteritis
whel *m* *whelyow* work
whelas *See* *whilas*
whêldro *f* *whêldroyow* revolution
whêlva *f* laboratory
wherow *adj* bitter
wherthyn *v* laugh
wherthyn in y vriansen *phr* chuckle
wherthyn nerth y bedn *phr* roar with laughter
whêtegves *num* sixteenth
whêtek *num* sixteen
whetha *v* blow; puff up, inflate
whetha corn *phr* make a fuss
whethfy *v* swell, bubble
whethfyans *m* swelling, bubbling; inflation
whilas *v* seek, look for; try to
whor *f* *wheryth* sister
why *personal pron* you (plural or stranger)
whybana *v* whistle
whybanor *m* *whybanoryon* slipper; moccasin
whybonel *f* *whybonellow* flute
whyl *m* *whylas* beetle

whysten *f* *whylas* beetle
whyst *interj* hush
whystra *v* whisper
whythra *v* explore, research, investigate
whythrans *m* *whythransow* exploration, research, investigation
whythror *m* *whythroryon* explorer, researcher
whywhy *personal pron* you (plural or stranger) (emphatic)
wolcùbma *v* welcome
wolcùm *adj* welcome
wolcùm *m* welcome
Wordhen Ireland
wordhy *adj* worthy
worshyp *m* respect, admiration
worteweth *adv* at last
worth *See* *orth*
worth an dallath *See* *orth an dallath*
wor'tu ha *prep* towards
wor'tu hag *See* *wor'tu ha*
wosa *prep* after
wostallath *adv* at first
wosteweth *See* *worteweth*
woteweth *See* *worteweth*
wysky *m* whisk(e)y
y⁵ *part* affirmative statement particle
y *personal pron* they
y² *possessive pron* his, its (*masculine*); him, it (*masculine*) (direct object of verb-noun)
'y² *See* *y²*
'y³ *See* *hy³*
yagh *adj* well (referring to health)
yahus *adj* healthy (good for health)
yar *f* *yer* hen, chicken
Ye name of letter Y
Yêdhow *m* *Yêdhewon* Jew
yêhes *m* health
yêhes ha sawder *phr* health and safety

yeryk *f yerygow* chick(en)
yet *m yettys* gate
yêth *f yêthow* language
yêth plain *f* prose
yêthor *m yêthoryon* linguist
yêwny *v* yearn (for)
yey *m* ice, frost
yêyn *adj* cool, cold
yêynder *m* cold
yêyner *m yêyneryow* refrigerator
yn⁵ *part forming adverb from adjective*
yn fas *adv* properly
yn fen *adv* vigorously
yn scon *adv* quickly; soon;
 immediately
yn tefry *adv* really, seriously
yn tien *adv* entirely, totally, completely
yn udnyk *adv* uniquely; only
yn uhel *phr* loudly; aloud

yn unsel *adv* only (reinforcing **saw**)
ynsy *personal pron* they, them
 (emphatic)
yogùrt *m* yoghurt
yos *m* purée
yos kergh *m* porridge
yowynkes *m* youth
yowynkneth *m* youth
ÿs *col* corn
ÿs wheg *col ÿsen* sweetcorn
ÿst *adj/m* east
yth *See y*⁵
ytho *adv* [and] so, therefore
yùrl *m yùrlys* earl
Zed name of letter Z
zêrô *m zêrôs* zero
zyp *m zyppys* zip