

# CARA KERNOWEK

## BOOK THREE

Council of Europe  
Common European Framework of Reference  
for Languages  
Level B1 (Threshold, Intermediate)

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# Raglavar

## *Foreword*

*Cara Kernowek Book Three* is a straightforward grammar-based course designed for motivated adults learning revived traditional Cornish with a teacher or by self-study. At present only some teachers of Cornish have a formal teaching qualification, and many teachers of 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.

This coursebook assumes the student is already familiar with the material covered in *Cara Kernowek Book One* and *Cara Kernowek Book Two*.

Written Cornish is mostly based on the surviving historical texts down to the end of the 16th century. Cornish as actually spoken was certainly rather different. Grammar and pronunciations truer to everyday speech were preserved in records of the 17th and 18th centuries, and from this evidence we can restore a conversational register for use alongside more formal prose styles. Book Three continues to introduce truly colloquial alternatives so you can develop a lively idiom of your own.

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

I am ever grateful to Professor Nicholas Williams and Michael Everson for their advice and support; and I should like to thank my students who road-tested the book, especially Peter Jenkin, Dominic Ó Ceallaigh, and Kyle Odgers.

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Find **model answers** for the exercises  
and a **consolidated index** at  
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No artificial intelligence was used in the writing of this book

## Lesson Onen

### *Lesson One*

#### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**fùndya** *v* found, establish, **gwith** *m* protection (*also* care), **pesy** *v* request (*also* pray), **scol nessa** *f* secondary school, **spêdya** *v* succeed (at something specific)

**gwith lafyl** means ‘custody’ in the legal sense

Whereas **govyn** employs a simple verb-noun for the action or state that is requested, **pesy** is usually linked to a verb-noun by preposition **a**. See Lesson Eleven.

**inter** ‘between’ is also used to mean ‘among’, especially when speaking of a relationship rather than mere physical presence.

#### Practys Onen

##### *Exercise One*

We should begin with a quick reminder about the Tonkin family. We first met them in *Cara Kernowek Book Two*. They continue to play a part in this third coursebook.

**Elen Tonkin yw ugh-clojiores, Powl hy gour yw atorny. Ymowns y trigys in Trûrû. Demelsa yw myrgh dhe Elen, ha’y thas yw Perys Pentreath, sodhak orth Consel Kernow. Mark ha Danyel yw mebyon dhe Elen ha Powl. Yma gwith lafyl Demelsa dh’y mabm. Tavas chy an teylu yw Kernowek. Yma Danyel i’n Pympe Bledhen i’n scol elvednek. Yma Mark i’n Êthves Bledhen i’n scol nessa. Yma Demelsa kefrës i’n keth scol-ma. Y whrug hy spêdya yn pòr dhâ i’n apposyansow GCSE. Lebmyl yw fêdh hy ow tallath an Wheffes Class. Fysyk, kemyk, calcorieth yw towlen hy studhyans. Pendescadores an Scol a wrug pesy orth Demelsa a fùndya cowethas dhe’n tavas Kernowek inter an studhyoryon.**

#### *Present subjunctive of bos*

The present subjunctive of **bos** is the only distinctively present subjunctive still in frequent use in everyday Cornish. It is used in wishes introduced by particle **re**; and after temporal conjunctions referring to the *future* or to what happens *every time*. It is also employed in clauses to indicate a degree of uncertainty or that things are open-ended. There is no mutation of the present subjunctive of **bos** after particle **re** expressing a wish; just as when the same particle is used with the preterite of **bos** to indicate a completed past event.

Here are the forms. It is very common to omit the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc with the present subjunctive. They are nearly always omitted when the same grammatical subject is specified in another clause of the same sentence.

**biv vy** *or* **byma**

**by jy** *or* **bosta**

**bo ev**

**bo hy**

**bo** + noun

**ben ny**

**bowgh why**

**bowns y**

Be careful with the vowel in **ben** (not *bon*). Here are some examples. As these suggest, **bo** is easily the most commonly used of the present subjunctive forms.

**Re bo govenek!**

Let's hope so! (we've long known this phrase)

**Me a wra derivas orto pàn vo prës dâ.**

I'll tell him when the time is right.

**Res yw dhyn gortos erna vo parys.**

We must wait until it's ready.

**Kettel vowgh parys ny a yll dallath.**

As soon as you're ready we can start.

**Te yw sqwith bÿth pàn vy gwelys genam.**

You're tired whenever I see you.

**Ow broder a vydn gobonya pynag a vo an gewar.**

My brother goes jogging whatever the weather.

**Porposys yns y dhe brena oll an breghtanow a vo kefys ena.**

They intend to buy all the sandwiches they can find there.

**Gwra dell vo dâ genes.**

Do as you like.

*Conjunctions erna and kettel*

**Erna** 'until' (**ernag** before vowels in forms of **bos**) and **kettel** 'as soon as' are subordinating conjunctions, so they are followed directly by the verb. Like **pàn** 'when' they can also be used with an ordinary past tense. And as with **pàn** the verb mutates into Second State.

Here are a couple of examples with a past tense.

**Me a wrug gortos erna veuva devedhys.**

I waited until he arrived.

**Kettel veu devedhys ny êth ha debry.**

As soon as he arrived we went for a meal.

### *Pynag and pynag oll*

**Pynag** is a pronoun meaning ‘whatever’ or ‘whoever’ according to context. It is followed by link particle **a** and a subjunctive verb. With addition of **oll** it can also be used as an adjective meaning ‘whatever’. For example, **gwra ûsya pynag oll colour a vo dâ genes** ‘use whatever colour you like’. The noun occasionally goes into Second State after **pynag oll** – there is no hard-and-fast rule. For instance, **pynag oll tra** or **pynag oll dra** ‘whatever thing’. Another possible construction is **pan or pana ... pynag**. For example, **gwra ûsya pana golour pynag a vo dâ genes**.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**allowa** *v* allow, **an cans** per cent, **bêwa** *v* live (one’s life), **clevyon** *pl* sick people, patients, **colenwel** *v* fulfil, implement, **dybarow** separate, **element** *m* element, **ensampyl** *m* example, **galwansus** *adj* professional, **magata** as well, **mênny** *m* family (as a household), **restorya** *v* restore, **strem** *m* stream (all senses), **tysk** *m & f* handful (literally or figuratively), **warleny** last year, **whansa** *v* wish, desire

**Gwir** *m* ‘truth’ is also used to mean ‘right’ – what is right, or a right to have or do something.

## **Practys Dew**

### *Exercise Two*

Remember the Cornwall where the Tonkins live is a little different from the Cornwall that we know from our own experience.

**I’n Gernow may ma’n teylu Tonkin ow pêwa inhy yth yw an tavas Kernowek cōwsys gans pymthek an cans, ogas lowr, a’n mênys. A ny veu Kernowek bythqweth marow? A veu Kernowek restorys meur moy ès dell wharva i’gan Kernow ny? Y hyllogh why dôwys an pëth a wrewgh cresy. Saw hedhyw, in Kernow an teylu Tonkin, yma qwestyons brâs. Pygebmys Kernowek a yll bos allowys i’n scolyow? Pan gwiryow a vëdh dhe’n gowsoryon a’n Kernowek ûsya an tavas i’n bêwnans poblek? Pana gowntnans a vëdh wor’tu ha’n lies huny nag yw parys dh’y dhesky?**

**Yma Elen ha Powl ow cōwsel Kernowek i’ga whel galwansus. Wolcùm yw hebma pàn na vo Sowsnek an kensa tavas dhe’n glevyon ha dhe’n cliens. Saw nys yw an**

perthynas orth cowethysy êsy pùpprës pàn na wor an re-ma ùnderstondya myns a vo leveryys.

Yth yw scol elvednek Danyel Tonkin onen a'n scolyow may ma flehes ow tesky in Kernowek. Saw nyns eus descadoryon lowr rag colenwel hebma dhe bùb testen. In scol Danyel yma dew strem: Sowsnek ha Kernowek. Bÿth pàn vo descador rag desky dhe'n scoloryon in Kernowek, y fëdh an strêmys ow studhya dybarow. Yma udn descador, Mêster Teague, ow vysytya in mes a'n scol nessa rag desky elementys an dhorydhieth dhe'n flehes in Kernowek. Powl yw caderyor lewydhyon an scol ha pòr whensys yw ev dhe weles meur moy a dhyscans elvednek in Kernowek. Hag yn fen yma Elen ow scodhya an whans-ma.

In scol Mark ha Demelsa yma lessons in Kernowek in tysk bian a destednow, ha nebes Kernowek yw ùsys in sport hag euryow an creftow frank. Mêster Teague, rag ensampyl, yw descador a'n dhorydhieth in Kernowek. Ev yw rowtor magata dhe radn a'n parrys pel droos. Mark o warleny capten Kensa XI an Seythves Bledhen, ha Mêster Teague a yll còwsel Kernowek orto yn fenowgh.

The literal meaning of **myns** is 'size' or 'quantity'. With an adjectival clause **myns a** means 'everything that'.

**Scolor** is used both in the older sense of 'pupil in a school' and also in the modern senses of someone who engages in scholarship (that is, works as an academic) or someone who receives money or privileges because they have demonstrated high academic ability. That is a lot of different meanings for one word, so be on your guard against ambiguity. **Scolheyk** is a word meaning exclusively one who engages in scholarship – this will be a better choice for that sense most of the time.

### *Ha with words for similar / same*

We first encountered **ha** in the sense 'and'. But it is important to appreciate this is actually just a secondary meaning of the word. Primarily **ha** is a preposition meaning 'with' a particular characteristic or 'with' a particular circumstance. We use it in this sense when we say **kehaval ha** 'similar to' and **an keth (or kethsam) tra / colour / shâp** etc **ha** 'the same [thing] / colour / shape etc as'. It is the **ke-** element of these words that triggers the use of **ha**. So we say **haval dhe** 'similar to', not *haval ha*.

Remember that **ha** may become **hag** before *any* vowel, but the change is always optional.

### *Kepar ha and kepar dell*

We also use **ha** in the sense 'with' after **kepar**, which as an adjective (either preceding or following its noun when it is attributive) meaning 'of that / the same sort'. To liken something to some other noun or pronoun we put **kepar ha** '[just] like' in front of it.

We have already met in Book Two the phrase **kepar dell** '[just] as' that we use in front of a verb. A more literary form is **kepar ha dell**.

Here are some examples.

**Bythqweth ny welys kepar omdhon.**

I never saw behaviour like it.

**Oll an dra a godhas warbarth kepar ha chy cartednow.**

The whole thing collapsed like a house of cards.

**Dieth brâs nag yw hy kepar ha my.**

It's a great pity she's not like me.

**An fordh o degës, kepar dell wrug vy darleverel.**

The road was closed, just as I predicted.

If we are likening something to some object we already know, then we can say **kepar ha hebma** etc. But if we are referring to the *manner* in which something is done we say **indelma** 'in this way', **indelha** 'in that way' or **in ketelma** 'in the same way'. We can also use the nouns **fordh** and **maner** in phrases such as **i'n keth fordh-ma** and **i'n kethsam maner-na**.

**Kepar ha** and **kepar dell** may be reduced to **par ha** and **par dell**. **Pecar** is a colloquial form of **kepar**. And **pecar ha** may be reduced to **pecara**. Instead of **kepar dell** we can say colloquially **pecar dèr** (**pecar dr'** before a vowel in forms of **bos**).

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**alebma rag** from now on, **breus** *f* judgment, opinion, **cornel** *f* corner (used interchangeably with **cornet**), **kereth** *f* penalty (disciplinary action), **omgemeres** take responsibility (for some undertaking), **ow tùchya** about, concerning, **pollat** *m* fellow, **pôt** *m* kick, **scorya** *v* score

**gwas** 'assistant' is also used like **pollat** to mean 'fellow, chap, guy'

### **Practys Try**

#### *Exercise Three*

Danyel      **A vedhys capten dhe'n Kensa XI i'n vledhen-ma kepar ha warleny?**  
Mark        **Nor'vy màn. Mêster Teague o omgemerys rag oll an bel droos i'n Seythves Bledhen warleny. Nowodhow spladn yw ev dhe dhos lebmyn dhe omgemeres i'n Êthves Bledhen, awos bos descador nowyth jùnys, neb a vydn kemeres an Seythves Bledhen alebma rag.**

- Danyel      **Aswonys yw Mêster Teague dhybm. Yma ev ow tos dhe'm scol vy rag desky dorydhieth dhyn. In Kernowek. Ev a wrug desky lies tra dhyn ow tûchya an tesyans bÿs-efan.**
- Mark        **Eâ, pollat dâ yw hedna. Gwell dhe'm breus ès an moyha radn a'n dhescadoryon. Ha brav yw va gans an bel. Parra a dhescadoryon pà wrug warleny chalynjya Kensa XI an Wheffes Class, an gwas-ma a scoryas tergweyth! Udn gol gorrys bryntyn in very cornet an roos. Onen a dheuth dre vobm pedn warlergh pô't cornel. Ha'n tressa o pô't kereth. Marthys crev. Ny veu dhe'n gwethyas chauns vëth!**

*Saying 'time, occasion'*

**Gweyth** 'time, occasion' is a feminine noun that should not be confused with masculine **gweyth** 'work accomplished'.

Feminine **gweyth** combines with numerals one to ten, and a hundred and a thousand, as follows:

**unweyth** 'once', **dywweyth** 'twice', **tergweyth** 'three times', and then **pedergweyth**, **pympgweyth**, **whe gweyth**, **seythgweyth**, **êthgweyth**, **nawgweyth**, **degweyth**, **canqweyth** (*or cansqweyth*), **milweyth**.

We can use an ordinal in an adverbial phrase. For example, **tressa gweyth** 'for the third time'. Note **lies gweyth** 'many times' and **pan lies gweyth?** 'how many times?' The plural **gweythiow** appears as the second element of **traweythyow** 'sometimes'.

Note also **dëdhweyth** 'in the day' (also 'one day') and **nosweyth** 'in the night'. **Nosweyth** can be used as a feminine noun for the 'eve' of a festival; and as a higher register equivalent of **gordhuwher** 'evening', as in Demelsa's **nosweyth ilow** 'evening concert'.

Otherwise we generally use **treveth**, occasionally **torn**, for 'time, occasion'. For example, **dëwdhek treveth** 'twelve / a dozen times', **hanter-cans torn** 'fifty times'. There is also **tro** with similar sense, but it tends not to be used with numerals; note **an dro-ma** 'this time', **dewetha tro** 'last time', and **rag tro** 'temporary, provisional'. We met **nessa tro** 'next time' in Book Two.

While we note **torn** to mean 'time', we can also remark on **i'n tor'-ma** 'now' and **i'n tor'-na** 'then'. The elision here is standard. And the sense is one of impermanent state, recently realized or soon to be lost. Contrast **i'n eur-ma** and **i'n eur-na** (**nena**) which do not automatically carry this nuance.

*Dhe expressing 'of' etc*

Cornish mostly expresses straightforward possession with the 'genitive construction'. Preposition **a** is used with demonstrative pronouns. And this preposition renders other ideas for which English uses 'of' – material, origin, quantity etc. Cornish typically uses preposition **dhe** when the idea is relationship. For instance **capten dhe'n Kensa XI** 'captain of the First XI'. In the case of an idea like **cowethas dhe'n tavas Kernowek** English might instead use 'for' or even 'about'.

The construction with **dhe** is also useful where the idea is indeed possession but the first item in the phrase must be prevented from becoming definite (something that happens automatically when the genitive construction is employed). Contrast **Powl yw caderyor lewydhyon an scol** with **Powl yw lewyth dhe'n scol**. The first means that he is *the* chair of governors of the school – that is, there is only one chairperson. The second means that he is *a* governor of the school – that is, there are many governors.

*Full inflected preterite tense*

We have learned how to make statements using the inflected preterite tense of verbs with link particle **a** or completive particle **re**. For example, **me a vysytyas ow modryp** 'I visited my aunt', **an venyn re sevys in ban** 'the woman has got up'. Now we should learn all the forms of the preterite tense so that we can ask questions, make negative statements, and also express affirmative statements introduced by particle **y** where the subject follows the verb.

Verbs follow one of two possible patterns in the inflected preterite tense. The first pattern does not involve any change of vowel in the stem of the verb. In the second pattern an **a**, sometimes an **o**, in the stem changes to an **e** in *some* of the forms. These are instances of affection.

Here are the forms belonging to the first pattern, with **prena** as our model verb.

**prenys vy**

**prensys [jy]**

**prenas ev**

**prenas hy**

**prenas + noun subject**

**prensyn [ny]**

**prensowgh [why]**

**prensons [y]**

Here are the forms belonging to the second pattern, using **dallath** as our model verb.

**dalethys vy**

**dalethsys [jy]**

**dalathas ev**

**dalathas hy**

**dalathas** + noun subject

**dalethsyn [ny]**

**dalethsowgh [why]**

**dalathsons [y]**

Forms preceded by interrogative particle **a**, link particle **a** or completive particle **re**, and negative forms introduced by negative particles **ny** and **na** will be in Second State as usual. For example, **an lyver a brenys vy dewetha seythen** ‘the book that I bought last week’.

Forms preceded by affirmative particle **y** will be in Fifth State as usual: for example, **Mis Genver y talethys aventuryans nowyth**. ‘In January I embarked upon a new venture.’

The pronouns  **jy**,  **ny**,  **why**,  **y** are used with these forms only to provide emphasis. And the pronouns  **vy**,  **ev**,  **hy** can always be omitted, as usual.

It is important to bear in mind that, except for the ‘he/she’ and occasional ‘I’ and ‘you’ (singular) preterites, none of these forms are used very much in traditional Cornish except in relatively high written registers. Questions, negative statements, and affirmative statements employing particle **y** are all generally built with auxiliary verb **gwil**.

So we usually encounter, for instance, **A wrug ev dallath?** rather than **A dhalathas ev?** meaning ‘Did he begin?’ Likewise, **Ny wrug vy dallath** rather than **Ny dhaletthys** meaning ‘I didn’t begin’. And **Y whrussons dallath** for ‘They did not begin’ already sounds quite formal; there will rarely be cause to raise the register as far as **Y talathsons**.

If you wish to use the inflected preterite of a particular verb, and are unsure how it is formed, you should not hesitate to check in a reference book of grammar.

We are already familiar with the variation between endings **as** and **ys** in the third person singular. The ending **ys** belongs to the second pattern, but with the same change of vowel in the stem as for the first person singular form.

Forms with inserted **s** sometimes modify their stem to avoid an unpronounceable outcome. For example, **Ny dhepsys** ‘You did not eat’ (verb-stem **debr** ‘eat’). Verbs with stems ending in consonantal **y** drop this letter before **s** of a preterite ending. For example, verb-stem **pony** ‘run’ but **A bonsowgh?** ‘Did you run?’

*Particle a omitted before inflected forms of mos*

We learned in Book Two that link particle **a** is not used with inflected preterite form **êth** ‘went’, so we say simply **me êth** ‘I went’. In fact link particle **a** is omitted before *all* inflected forms of **mos**.

*Vocabulary*

Here are a few more new words.

**agensow** recently, **in udn rew** in a row, **ke m** fence (*also* hedge)

**uhel** referring to a sound or a voice means ‘loud’

**Practys Peswar**

*Exercise Four*

Substitute the preterite tense formed with auxiliary verb **gwil** for the inflected preterite tense in each of these sentences. What do the sentences mean?

**A brensowgh chy nowyth? Ny worfensyn an whel. Y teuthsons in udn rew. Ny welys an pëth esa ow wharvos. A bôtshys an bel dres an ke? Ny vysytys Dama Wydn agensow. Y crias an voves uhel hy lev. Ny elwys ev ma’s tysk bian a gothmans dh’y gyffewy. A glôwsys oll an tros? Y wharthas pùbonen.**

*Suffixes forming abstract nouns from adjectives*

Cornish has many suffixes that are added after a core element to make further words.

One common way of forming abstract nouns is to add the suffix **der** to an adjective. So **lel** ‘loyal’, **lelder** ‘loyalty’. If the adjective ends in **s** or a ‘fricative’ sound, then **der** becomes **ter** and the sound in front of the suffix is ‘devoiced’. So **poos** ‘heavy’, **poster** ‘heaviness’. And **cuv** ‘kind’, **cufter** ‘kindness’.

Some adjectives employ suffix **neth** instead. For example, **sley** ‘skilful’, **sleyneth** ‘skilfulness’.

Some adjectives employ suffix **sys**. For instance **kempen** ‘tidy’, **kempensys** ‘tidiness’.

A noun formed with any of these suffixes is always masculine. A very few have a plural in **ow** where sense requires. The most common of them is **cales** ‘hard’, **caletter** ‘hardness’ or ‘difficulty’; **caleterow** ‘difficulties’. The double **t** of **caletter** originated in Old Cornish and remains in today’s language as a ‘fossil’ – sometimes we find alternative spelling **caletterow** that retains it in the plural too.

The suffix **eth** is another maker of masculine abstract nouns, and some of these are derived from adjectives. For example, **abyl** ‘able’, **ableth** ‘ability’; and **real** ‘real’,

**realeth** 'reality'. Care must be taken to identify this suffix correctly, because there is another suffix **eth** (rarer) that forms feminine nouns (**kemeneth** 'community' for example); and a further suffix **ieth** (productive) that forms feminine names for sciences etc (**calcorieth** 'mathematics' for instance).

## Lesson Dew

### *Lesson Two*

#### *Infixed pronouns*

We have learned that the possessive pronouns are used to express the direct object of a verb-noun.

Here are some examples.

**Yth esof ow vysytya an hendraiy; yth esof orth y vysytya.**

I am visiting the museum; I am visiting it.

**Me a vydn vysytya an lyverva; me a vydn hy vysytya.**

I shall visit the library; I shall visit it.

**Me a wrug vysytya an shoppys; me a wrug aga vysytya.**

I visited the shops; I visited them.

With inflected verbs we do not use a possessive pronoun. Instead we employ an 'infixed' personal pronoun after the verbal particle. Here are the forms of the infixed pronouns.

'm me, 'th you, 'n him, it (masculine reference), 's her, it (feminine reference), 'gan us, 'gas you (plural or stranger), 's them

And here are some examples to show you how they work.

**Tas a'm vysytyas.** 'Dad visited me'. **Mabm a'th vysytyas.** 'Mum visited you.' **Sîra Wydn a'n vysytyas.** 'Granddad visited him.' **Dama Wydn a's vysytyas.** 'Grandma visited her.' **Ôwnter a'gan vysytyas.** 'Uncle visited us.' **Modryp a'gas vysytyas.** 'Auntie visited you.' **Cosyn Jûlyan a's vysytyas.** 'Cousin Julian visited them.'

**Y'm vysytyas Tas.** 'Dad visited me.' **Y'th vysytyas Mabm.** 'Mum visited you.' **Y'n vysytyas Sîra Wydn.** 'Granddad visited him.' **Y's vysytyas Dama Wydn.** 'Grandma visited her.' **Y'gan vysytyas Ôwnter.** 'Uncle visited us.' **Y'gas vysytyas Modryp.** 'Auntie visited you.' **Y's vysytyas Cosyn Jûlyan.** 'Cousin Julian visited them.'

**A'm vysytyas Tas?** 'Did Dad visit me?' **A'th vysytyas Mabm?** 'Did Mum visit you?' **A'n vysytyas Sîra Wydn?** 'Did Granddad visit him?' **A's vysytyas Dama Wydn?** 'Did Grandma visit her?' **A'gan vysytyas Ôwnter?** 'Did Uncle visit us?' **A'gas vysytyas Modryp?** 'Did Auntie visit you?' **A's vysytyas Cosyn Jûlyan?** 'Did Cousin Julian visit them?'

**Ny'm vysytyas Tas.** 'Dad did not visit me.' **Ny'th vysytyas Mabm.** 'Mum did not visit you.' **Ny'n vysytyas Sîra Wydn.** 'Granddad did not visit him.' **Ny's vysytyas Dama**

**Wydñ.** ‘Grandma did not visit her.’ **Ny’gan vysytyas Ôwnter.** ‘Uncle did not visit us.’  
**Ny’gas vysytyas Modryp.** ‘Auntie did not visit you. **Ny’s vysytyas Cosyn Jûlyan.**  
‘Cousin Julian did not visit them.’

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**arethya** *v* speak publicly, lecture, **cosyn** *m* cousin (*also* close friend), **fenten** *f* spring, fountain, **knava** *m* rascal, **knoukya** *v* knock (often multiple blows), **mockya** *v* mock, **rûth** *f* crowd

## **Practys Pymp**

### *Exercise Five*

Rephrase the following sentences using an inflected preterite with an infixed pronoun to express the direct object. For affirmative statements there will be two possibilities. What do the sentences mean?

**Ny a wrug dha verkya dê i’n hel arethya. Ny wrug an rûth y vockya. Y whrussys ow gortos in tyller cabm. An knava a wrug hy knoukya dhe’n dor. A wrussowgh aga hafos yn êsy lowr?**

### *Emphasizing the object when it is expressed by infixed pronoun*

We know that a subject pronoun can always be omitted after any inflected verb. There is no ambiguity without it whenever all the ‘subject information’ is encoded in the ending of the verb. If we do omit a *subject* pronoun when an infixed pronoun expresses the direct object, then we are in a position to put a pronoun after the verb to emphasize the *object*, or to remove ambiguity about the object. For example, **Ny’n scodhys ev.** ‘I didn’t support *him*.’ Or **A’s depsys y?** ‘Did you eat them?’ meaning, say, many cakes (**tesen** *f* ‘cake’); as opposed to **A’s depsys hy?** meaning just one.

## **Practys Whe**

### *Exercise Six*

How would you say the following in Cornish, using infixed pronouns.

I saw her. Did they hear *us*? I have not done it. Did you (singular) find them? You (plural) did not finish it.

### *Higher register and brevity*

Infix pronouns generally belong to higher registers. Occasionally they appear in proverbial expressions. For instance, **a lagas an fenten me a’n cafas** ‘I got it straight from the horse’s mouth’. In everyday language infixed pronouns are very frequently

'side-stepped' by employing an auxiliary verb instead. So Ny's **vysytyas Cosyn Jûlyan** will generally be **Ny wrug Cosyn Jûlyan aga vysytya** unless we wish to express the idea in very formal fashion.

Infixed pronouns do still play a part in conversation whenever *brevity* is sought. Exercise 7 is a piece of rapid conversation where infixed pronouns help speed up expression.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**arâg** in front, **avàn** upstairs, **bagh** *m* hook, **cunys** *col* fuel, **dewhans** quick as you can, **diogel** secure, safe, **erbysy** *v* save (make savings), **fysky** *v* rush, **gwyw** (*also gweff*) suitable, **ken** *m* lawsuit (*also* cause), **kentervys** hectic, **lien codna** *m* scarf, **reckna** *v* reckon, **saw** intact, safe, **scrif** *m* document, **stadyùm** *m* stadium, **studhva** *f* study (room), **trafyk** *m* traffic, **troyll** *f* whirl, **whegen** *f* darling (*also* edible sweet)

**bos maglys gans** means 'be involved with'

**Trog** *m* is typically used of boxes for carriage or storage. We have met **trog dyllas** 'suitcase' and **trog tedna** 'drawer'. **Trog an carr** means 'the car boot'.

### **Practys Seyth**

#### *Exercise Seven*

**Yma Powl ha Mark ow scodhya an clùb pel droos Plymouth Argyle. Hedhyw ymowns y owth ombarusy dhe vysytya gam i'n stadyùm Home Park. Mès holergh yns y. Oll yw troyll ha toth kentervys.**

Elen            **A Mark, fysten! An vorr nys yw cot. Th'yw res reckna'n trafyk i'wedh. Ple ma Powl?**

Mark           **Avàn. I'n studhva. Trog an carr o leun a scrîvyow. Ow longya dhe'n ken brâs yw va maglys ganso. Y's kemeras in mes. Y fydn erbysy cunys mos ha dewheles.**

Elen            **Ha gwitha'n taclow'n tiogel. Dieth na's gasas le'ma fo gweffa glân. Yn saw in y sodhva.**

Mark           **Ple ma ow lien codna lelder? A'n gwelsys neb plâss?**

Elen            **Wâr'n bagh ryb an daras 'rag. Te a'n gorras dy rag perthy cov anodho.**

Mark           **In gwir! Hag otta Tas ow tos.**

Elen            **Powl, kê gèn rach. Nys yw ma's fyt pel droos. Ny dal fysky peryllys.**

Powl           **Trobel taw. Ma termyn lowr dhyn whath heb lewyas fol. Deus Mark, dewhans. Da weles, a whegen! Prës soper y fedhyn ny tre.**

### *Saying 'Don't worry'*

Perhaps the commonest expression is **Gas cavow dhe wandra**, literally 'Let cares wander [away]'. Or you can say **Na vëdh anês** 'Don't be uneasy' or **Na borth awhêr** (or its shorter version **Awhêr vëth**), literally 'Don't bear distress'. **Trobel taw**, literally 'Trouble be silent', is at the more forceful end of the idea, suggesting the worry is inevitable and mentioning it is not helpful.

### *Infixed pronouns expressing indirect object*

Possessive pronouns with a verb-noun always express the *direct* object. Most frequently infixed pronouns are likewise used to express a direct object. But infixed pronouns may also express an *indirect* object.

### *Y'm beus*

The most prominent case of infixed pronouns as indirect object is when they are employed with **bos** in the sense 'have'. We learned in Book One that we may express 'have' in the sense of possession by using the verb **bos** 'to be' with preposition **dhe**. It is also possible to use verb **bos** with an infixed pronoun expressing the possessor as indirect object.

In the present tense we use **eus** for this construction in place of **yma**. But this **eus** is in most cases modified by the addition of a prefixed element.

If the identity of the possessor is already known, we may introduce the construction with affirmative particle **y**. In that case these are the full present tense forms.

<b>y'm beus</b>	I have
<b>y'th eus</b>	you have
<b>y'n jeves</b>	he has <i>or</i> it has (masculine reference)
<b>y's teves</b>	she has <i>or</i> it has (feminine reference)
<b>y'gan beus</b>	we have
<b>y'gas beus</b>	you have (plural or stranger)
<b>y's teves</b>	they have

Here are some examples to show you how these forms work in practice.

**Y'm beus carr.** 'I have a car.' **Y'th eus jyn dywros.** 'You have a motorbike.' **Y'n jeves kevambos.** 'He has a contract.' **Y's teves caror.** 'She has a boyfriend.' **Y'gan beus problem.** 'We have a problem.' **Y'gas beus leder wâr y bydn.** 'You have a bias against him.' **Y's teves aga ragvreusow.** 'They have their prejudices.'

We can also use **y'm beus** to express an indirect statement. For example, **Hy a leverys y's teves aga ragvreusow.** 'She said they have their prejudices.'

## Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

**asteveryans** *m* compensation, **bùngalow** *m* bungalow, **cubmyas lewyas** *m* driving licence, **floghwith** *m* childcare, **gwin** *m* wine, **hocky** *m* hockey, **lùck dâ** *m* (good) luck, **mycroskobmyn** *m* microchip, **owrek** golden, **screw** *m* screw, **ster col** stars, **talent** *m* talent

## Practys Eth

### Exercise Eight

How would you say the following in Cornish, using an **y'm beus** construction?

We have a right to know. They have flu. I've got an idea. You (singular) have enough money. He has many talents.

### *A'm beus in statements*

If we wish to start with the possessor, we use link particle **a** instead of affirmative particle **y**. Here are some examples.

**Me a'm beus carr. Te a'th eus jyn dywros. Ev a'n jeves kevambos. Hy a's teves caror. Ny a'gan beus problem. Why a'gas beus leder wàr y bydn. Y a's teves aga ragvreusow. Pyw a'n jeves ow gwelen hocky? Pëth a'th eus?** *Note we do not use pandra with this construction.*

Here are a couple of examples with a noun as possessor.

**Consel Kernow a'n jeves sodhva rag an tavas Kernowek.**

Cornwall Council has an office for the Cornish language.

**An goffyva a's teves vu wàr an lydn in mes.**

The café has a view out over the lake.

Sometimes we start with the thing possessed – fronted for emphasis.

**Carr a'm beus.**

I have a *car*.

**Vu wàr an lydn a's teves.**

It has a view of the lake.

If both the possessor and the possessed are expressed as nouns, common sense may be required to work out which is which. For instance, **Bond nowyth a's teves an dhywros** 'The bicycle has a *new tyre*.'

We can also employ **a'm beus** etc in adjectival clauses. For example, **Saw res yw dhybm êwna toll a'm beus solabrës i'm bond nowyth** 'But I must mend a puncture I've already got in my new tyre'.

### **Practys Naw**

#### *Exercise Nine*

Put the sentences in Exercise 8 into Cornish using an **a'm beus** construction. Then put these extra sentences into Cornish in the same way.

The restaurant has a Michelin star. The hotel has twenty five bedrooms. Charlie has a *golden ticket*. Granddad has a bungalow by the sea. What have you (singular) got in your bag?

#### *A'm beus in questions*

Yes/no questions are asked with interrogative particle **a**. In this case any noun for the possessor is best placed at the beginning, but outside the question itself. Here are two examples.

#### **A'th eus jyn dywros?**

Do you have a motorbike?

#### **An goffyva – a's teves vu wàr an lydn in mes?**

Does the café have a view out over the lake?

### **Practys Deg**

#### *Exercise Ten*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

Does he have permission to do that? Does the bus that goes to London have a toilet?  
Do we have more than one option? Do all the wine bottles have a screw top? Has she got childcare?

#### *Ny'm beus and na'm beus*

Negative statements are formed as usual with particle **ny**. Again, any noun for the possessor is best placed at the beginning, but without the need for specific punctuation. Or the thing that is not possessed can be fronted for emphasis.

#### **Ny'th eus jyn dywros.**

You don't have a motorbike.

#### **An goffyva ny's teves vu wàr an lydn in mes.**

The café does not have a view out over the lake.

**Tra vëth ny'm beus.**

I've got nothing at all.

We can employ **na'm beus** etc in adjectival clauses.

**Rag êwna an toll i'n to y fëdh otham a vona na'gan beus màn.**

To mend the hole in the roof will require money that we just don't have.

We can also use **na'm beus** to express a negative indirect statement.

**Hy a leverys na's teves ragvreus vëth.**

She said they do not have any prejudice.

### **Practys Udnek**

#### *Exercise Eleven*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

I don't have a laptop. This dog has no microchip. We never have much luck. He only has three points on his licence. Currently they are all people who have no right at all to compensation.

## Lesson Try

### *Lesson Three*

*Using y'm beus etc instead of particle re*

We know that particle **re** may be substituted for particle **a** with an inflected preterite tense to emphasize completion. When possession is involved and the completed action still has current relevance we can achieve the same effect by using a form of **y'm beus** or **a'm beus** with the verbal adjective. For example, **me a'm beus try fasty prenys** 'I bought three pasties (and still have them now)'.

*Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**academyk** academic, **arfeth** *v* employ, **cowl-gompes** (fully) qualified, **encressya** (often clipped to **cressya**) *v* increase, **euryador** *m* timetable, **nôtya** announce (*also* note), **poynya** *v* allocate, assign (*also* appoint), **provia** *v* provide, **soodh** *f* position (as officer or employee)

**ha ... ha** means 'both ... and'

## Practys Dêwdhek

### *Exercise Twelve*

Powl and Elen receive a letter from the Head Teacher of Danyel's primary school.

**A Vêster Tonkin, a Vêstres Tonkin wheg,**

**Danyel a veu poyntys dhe'n strem Kernowek pàn wrussyn ny dallath profya rann a'gan lessons in Kernowek; hag i'n vledhen academyk eus passys ev a ylly cafos lessons a'n dhorydhieth i'n tavas-ma, grâss e dhe dhescador Mêster Edward Teague o abyl dh'agan vysytya in mes a'n scol nessa vrâs. Hevleny y'gan beus Mêster Teague arfedhys unweyth arta, ha Danyel lemmyn i'n Pympes Bledhen.**

**Lowen ov i'wedh dhe nôtya tell vëdh lessons a istory provies hevleny in Kernowek, gans Mêstres Eryca Rowe, usy ow jùnya felshyp agan scol in soodh termyn leun.**

**Yma govenek dhyn myns an euryador yw in Kernowek dhe encressya tamm ha tamm i'n bledhynnyow usy ow tos. Saw ny vëdh chaunj dh'agan polycy profya lessons in Kernowek only pàn y'gan by'dh descador(es) cowl-gompes, ha dhe'n tavas ha dhe'n desten specyfyk.**

**Gans gorhemynadow a'n gwelha,**

**Lily Goss**

**Pendescadores**

The phrase **eus passys** is fixed. Strictly we might expect **yw passys**. That is *possible* but far less common. Using **eus** gives a sense of *location* in the past.

**Grâss e dhe** is a fixed phrase equivalent to a preposition, corresponding to English 'thanks to'. It is commonly heard in the exclamation **Grâss e dhe Dhuw!** 'Thank God!' or 'Thank goodness!'

**Felshyp** means 'friendship'; **an felshyp** is also used to refer to 'the staff' of an office or organization.

The best English equivalent for **in soodh termyn leun** will be 'on a full time basis'.

The fuller form of **gormynadow** is **gorhemynadow**.

### *Prop particle*

The general rule is that an infixed pronoun must be attached to a particle preceding the verb. Whenever in the absence of such a pronoun there would be no particle in front of the verb, then we insert affirmative particle **y** to act as a prop for the pronoun. Here are a couple of examples.

**Pàn y's gwelys, yth esa pows dhu adro dhedhy.**

When I saw her, she was wearing a black dress.

**Kyn y's caraf a'm colon, ow flehes yw traweythyow todn trobel.**

Though I love them dearly, my children are a nightmare at times.

Conjunctions ending in a vowel (simple or diphthong) do not require a prop. So the infixed pronoun is attached directly to **erna** and **mara** (and to **a** 'if' – see Lesson Five).

With **mar** we sometimes find the infixed pronoun propped with **y**, sometimes attached directly to the conjunction. It will be best to avoid **mar'th** because this could easily be confused with **marth** 'wonder' in conversation.

**May** usually simplifies to **ma** before an infixed pronoun, but **may'n** is also found.

Note also that a propped infixed pronoun may be used with **dell**, but not with **fatell** (or **fatla**). Nor do we find infixed pronouns ever used with colloquial forms **der**, **dr'**, **tell**, **ter**, **tr'** derived from **dell** and **fatell**.

### *Fifth State after 'th*

After **'th** we employ a mix of Fifth State and Second State mutation. We treat Fifth State as the general rule, noting the instances of Second State as exceptions. Second State applies when **'th** is followed by **b**, **go**, **gu**, **gw**, **m**.

Mutations after **'th** are subject to a fixed rule in revived Cornish, but things used to be more flexible. Nowadays we always spell **'th**, but originally it could be **'th** or **'t** or **'d**. And initial **b**, **go**, **gu**, **gw**, **m** did not necessarily have to be treated differently. Every mutation was originally a sound-change caused by phonetic environment – what linguists call ‘sandhi’ – and the mutations after **'th** were the last to be fully grammaticized, occurring only with the revival of the language in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since then grammar books have usually designated the whole system as ‘Fifth State’ (or ‘Mixed Mutation’), including what are here treated as exceptions. But seeing **b > v** etc as Second State (just like we find after **dha** ‘your’), not Fifth State at all, will help you remember that the exceptions do *not* apply when Fifth State is required in other situations.

*Imperfect, future, present subjunctive of y'm beus*

Here are the forms of the imperfect and future tenses. Shown only with affirmative particle **y** for concise presentation; but interrogative particle **a**, link particle **a**, and negative particles **ny** and **na** work in the same way for every tense. Here too are the forms of the present subjunctive, shown with completive particle **re** indicating a wish.

<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Present subjunctive</i>
<b>y'm bo</b>	<b>y'm bÿdh</b>	<b>re'm bo</b> or <b>re'm biv</b> or <b>re'm byma</b>
<b>y'th o</b>	<b>y' fÿdh</b>	<b>re' fo</b> or <b>re' foja</b>
<b>y'n jeva</b>	<b>y'n jevyth</b>	<b>re'n jeffa</b>
<b>y's teva</b>	<b>y's tevyth</b>	<b>re's teffa</b>
<b>y'gan bo</b>	<b>y'gan bÿdh</b>	<b>re'gan bo</b> or <b>re'gan ben</b>
<b>y'gas bo</b>	<b>y'gas bÿdh</b>	<b>re'gas bo</b>
<b>y's teva</b>	<b>y's tevyth</b>	<b>re's teffa</b> or <b>re's teffons</b>

In the future forms of this construction **ÿ** is usual, even for speakers who say and write **ë** in other situations.

The imperfect tense is built to copula (short) form **o**, not to local (long) form **esa** as one might expect. This means there is some slight potential for confusion with the present subjunctive; to some extent this can be avoided by using the alternative forms. The phrase **re bo govenek** is an instance where any of the forms with infixed pronoun might be used instead, to specify exactly whose hope is involved: **re'gan bo govenek** ‘let *us* hope so’, **govenek re's teffons** ‘let *them* hope so’, etc.

In writing we sometimes encounter **re'th fo** instead of **re' fo**. This looks like an exception to the rule that **b > v** after **'th**. In fact it is only a spelling convention. The *pronunciation* is always **re' fo**. Note the corresponding forms **a' fÿdh**, **ny' fÿdh**, **na' fÿdh**, and **a' fo**, **ny' fo**, **na' fo**: changing the particle does not change the mutation because the apostrophe always represents **'th** which requires Fifth State.

*Preterite of y'm beus*

We know that the preterite tense of **bos** often has eventive force, contrasting with the stative sense of the imperfect tense. This applies equally to the **y'm beus** construction. Here are the preterite forms.

<b>y'm beu</b> or <b>y'm beuv</b>	<b>y'gan beu</b>
<b>y' feu</b>	<b>y'gas beu</b>
<b>y'n jeva</b>	<b>y's teva</b>
<b>y's teva</b>	

The 'he', 'she' and 'they' forms of the preterite are identical to those of the imperfect, so in these cases only the context will show whether the sense is eventive or stative. Note the 'you' (singular) forms **a' feu**, **ny' feu**, **na' feu** as explained above. Here are a few examples.

**Ev a'n jeva droglam uthyk.**

He had a terrible accident.

**Ny'm beu ma's udn chauns diank.**

I had just one chance to escape.

**A' feu sport dê i'n kyffewy?**

Did you have fun at the party?

*Adding emphasis to y'm beus etc*

Remember infixed pronouns can never themselves carry emphasis. We may switch from **y'm beus** to **me a'm beus**, or from **ny'm beus** to **my ny'm beus**, creating emphasis by grammar and word order. Or we can place a reinforcing pronoun after the verb. For example, *Me a'm beus an gwelha eseth* or *An gwelha eseth a'm beus vy*. 'I've got the best seat.'

*Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**body** *m* body, **bryght** bright, **chersya** *v* pamper, **comendya** *v* recommend (*also* approve), **con** *f* evening dinner, **crohen** *f* skin, **dyghtyans** *m* treatment, **dywenynegy** *v* detox, **fantenva** *f* spa, **gorlanwes** *m* luxury (*also* surplus), **hothfy** *v* bubble, **hus** *m* magic, **jacûzy** *m* jacuzzi, **omdrockya** bathe, soak (oneself), **poll** *m* pool, **sauna** *m* sauna, **stâtly** grand, magnificent, **therapydhes** *f* therapist (female), **tosa** *v* knead, massage, **tosans** *m* massage

## Practys Tredhek

### Exercise Thirteen

Otta radn a'n text yw dhe redya wàr wiasva ostel gorlanwes. "Gwrewgh prevy agan jacûzy hothfy, omdrockya i'gan poll tomm, gasa dh'agan sauna gul y hus." Yma Elen Tonkin in kescows gans hy henytherow Jana Bligh.

- Elen           A veus jy in fentenva an ostel solabrës? Sauna a's teves. Ha poll neyja.
- Jana           Me a's provas dewetha mis. Hag y'm beuv aga *Body Bryght* kefrÿs. Hèn yw dyghtyans dywenynegy dhe'n grohen.
- Elen           Neppëth dhe gomendya?
- Jana           An therapydhesow, myns a woraf, yw deskys dâ. Ny vëdh pecar tra isel y bris nefra. Saw mar y'th eus whans chersya dha gorf ...
- Elen           Y'm bydh pedn bloodh nessa seythen. Powl a vydn sur gwetyas ma'gan bo con specyal in boosty stâtly. Ha my ow mos an keth jorna i'n fentenva martesen?
- Jana           Tybyans brav. Fra na? Whyther rol an lies dôwys i'n gwias. Yma dyvers tosans inwedh: rag an pedn, pò dhe'n keyn, pò wàr oll an corf.
- Elen           In gwrioneth? (*Ow checkya der hy fon:*) An wiasva a'm beus vy obma. Naw deg mynysen rag tosa fâss, pedn, corf. Ny'n jeves pris isel vëth. Saw udn dro arbednyk, rag udn jëdh arbednyk ... Me a'n gwra!

**Myns a woraf** and **kebmys a woraf** are used interchangeably, meaning 'as far as I know'. **Kebmys dell woraf** is a third possibility.

**Gwetyas** generally means 'expect'. But when it is followed by **may** or **na** and a subjunctive verb its meaning becomes 'see to it that'. It can also have this sense when followed by a verb-noun. So **gwait bos pùptra restrys yn ewn** could in theory mean 'expect that everything is in order'; but it is more likely to mean 'see to it that everything is in order'.

### *'th in place of dha*

The infixed pronouns **'m**, **'gan** and **'gas** are identical to the forms of the *possessive* pronouns we learned in Lesson Nine of Book One are generally used after prepositions **a** and **dhe**, after **ha**, and in the combinations **i'm**, **i'gan**, **i'gas**. These forms are also employed after **na** 'nor', and after prepositions **re** (in exclamations) and **dre**. It will therefore be no surprise that **'th** is also used as a possessive pronoun in these same situations. For example, **dhe'th vroder** 'to your brother', **ha'th wessyow** 'and your lips', **i'th torn** 'in your hand'.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**acceptya** *v* accept, **desmygy** *v* imagine, **galow** *m* call, invitation, **gool demedhyans** *m* wedding reception, **gorthyp** *m* answer, reply, **ink** *m* ink, **recêva** *v* receive, **Sèn Jowan Awaylor** St John the Evangelist

## **Practys Peswardhek**

*Exercise Fourteen*

Esta ow covyn orthys dha honen pëth a wharva dhe Crysten ha Tôny, a wrusta metya gansans in *Cara Kernowek* Lyver Onen? Wèl, gwra desmygy te dhe recêva an galow-ma pryntys in ink owrek.

**GELWYS OSTA**

**genen**

**CRYSTEN KEMP HA TÔNY CHEGWYN**

**DH'AGAN DEMEDHYANS**

**Eglos Sèn Jowan Awaylor**

**Trûrû**

**GOOL DEMEDHYANS**

**WOSA HENNA**

**Gwra scrifa gorthyp. Rag acceptya; ha rag leverel keslowena dhodhans aga dew a'n golon.**

## Lesson Peswar

### *Lesson Four*

#### *More inflected present-future tenses*

We have learned fully inflected *present* tenses for three verbs: **bos**, **mydnas**, **godhvos**. We call them 'present tenses' because they always have present sense. But the only function of the present tense of **mydnas** in ordinary Cornish prose outside of a few fixed phrases is to build *future* tenses for other verbs. This corresponds to the present tense verb 'will' that builds future tenses in English.

Examples: **me yw lowen** 'I'm happy', **yth esof ow tauncya** 'I'm dancing', **my a vydn checkya** 'I'll check', **me a wor** 'I know'.

We have learned fully inflected *present-future* tenses for two more verbs: **gallos** and **gwil**. We call these tenses 'present-future' because they have either present or future sense according to context. We are used to English 'can' being either present or future in such a way. But the present-future of **gwil** always has its *future* sense when used as an *auxiliary* verb to build future tenses for other verbs. There is no equivalent of this construction in English.

Here are some examples.

**Ty a yll hy vysytya hedhyw pò 'vorow.**

You can visit her today or tomorrow.

**Lebmyn y whra glaw; avorow y whra ergh.**

Now it's raining; tomorrow it will snow.

**Ny a wra gweles scon.**

We'll soon see.

Most verbs possess an inflected present-future tense. These are principally confined to poetry and fixed expressions. But they are also useful when expression must be kept brief – for example, when making notes. There are just ten verbs that have a present-future tense frequently encountered in conversational registers. We have mentioned **gallos** and **gwil** already. The others are **cafes**, **cara**, **cresy**, **dos**, **gweles**, **kemeres**, **leverel**, **ry**. So it is now time to commit the present-future tenses of these eight verbs to memory.

First we can note there is as usual only a single form to learn (along with any variants) when the subject precedes the verb and is connected to it by link particle **a**. Here are those forms; using subject **me**, but the same forms are used with any subject in this construction.

**CAFOS**  
**me a gev** *or*  
**me a gav**

**CARA**  
**me a gar**

**CRESY**  
**me a grës**

**DOS**  
**me a dheu**

**GWELES**  
**me a wel**

**KEMERES**  
**me a gebmer**

**LEVEREL**  
**me a lever** *or*  
**me a laver**

**RY**  
**me a re** *or*  
**me a ro**

You may recall encountering **me a gebmer** in Book Two.

Here are all the particular forms for use in other situations.

**CAFOS**  
**cafaf vy**  
**kefyth jy**  
**kev** *or* **cav ev**  
**kev** *or* **cav hy**  
**kev** *or* **cav** + noun subject  
**kefyn ny**  
**kefowgh why**  
**cafons y**

**CRESY**  
**cresaf vy**  
**cresyth jy**  
**crës ev**  
**crës hy**  
**crës** + noun subject  
**cresyn ny**  
**cresowgh why**  
**cresons y**

**GWELES**  
**gwelaf vy**  
**gwelyth jy** *or* **gwelta**  
**gwel ev**  
**gwel hy**  
**gwel** + noun subject  
**gwelyn ny**  
**gwelowgh why**  
**gwelons y**

**CARA**  
**caraf vy**  
**keryth jy** *or* **kerta**  
**car ev**  
**car hy**  
**car** + noun subject  
**keryn ny**  
**kerowgh why**  
**carons y**

**DOS**  
**deuv vy** *or* **dov vy** *or* **deuma**  
**deth jy** *or* **deta**  
**deu ev**  
**deu hy**  
**deu** + noun subject  
**deun ny**  
**dewgh why**  
**downs y**

**KEMERES**  
**kemeraf vy**  
**kemeryth jy** *or* **kemerta**  
**kebmer ev**  
**kebmer hy**  
**kebmer** + noun subject  
**kemeryn ny**  
**kemerowgh why**  
**kemerons y**

**LEVEREL**

**lavaraf vy**

**leveryth jy** *or leverta*

**lever** *or laver ev*

**lever** *or laver hy*

**lever** *or laver* + noun subject

**leveryn ny**

**leverowgh why**

**leverons y**

**RY**

**rov vy**

**reth jy**

**re** *or ro ev*

**re** *or ro hy*

**re** *or ro* + noun subject

**ren ny**

**rewgh why**

**rêns y**

As usual, forms introduced by interrogative particle **a** and negative forms introduced by negative particles **ny** and **na** will be in Second State; forms introduced by affirmative particle **y** will be in Fifth State; and the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc can always be omitted.

The Fifth State forms of **dos** will already be familiar because they are identical to Fourth State in **mar teuv vy** etc that we have already learned.

If you wish to use the inflected present-future tense of any other verb, and are unsure how it is formed, you should not hesitate to check in a reference book of grammar.

The 'he/she' form tends to be the least predictable. It may be identical (allowing for mutation) to the singular inflected imperative. For example, **Gorthyp!** 'Answer!' and **A worthyp ev?** 'Will he answer?' But the change of stem vowel **a** (and sometimes stem vowel **o**) to **e** that generally occurs in the 'we' and 'you' (singular and plural) forms and sometimes in the 'they' forms can extend to the 'he/she' form as well. For example, **Na wharth!** 'Don't laugh!' but **Ny wherth hy.** 'She won't laugh.' Verbs with a stem ending in consonantal **y** drop it before the notional ending (now zero) of the 'he/she' form. For instance, verb-stem **soposy** 'suppose, assume' but **y sopos ev** 'he assumes'. If a monosyllabic verb stem has a long vowel that is not evident in the verb-noun, this will reappear in the 'he/she' form. For example, **y poon ev** 'he will run', **hy a dÿb** 'she thinks / will think', **yth ÿv an re-ma** 'these will drink'. It can sometimes occur without respelling. For instance, **me a dhesk** 'I shall learn'.

Just as when forming verbal adjectives ending in **ys** we also drop **y** of the stem before endings **yth** and **yn**. For instance, **A jeckyth?** 'Will you check?' and **Ny wainyn.** 'We shan't win'.

*Leverta*

Here are three instances of **leverta** frequently encountered in conversation.

**Pandra leverta?** 'What do you mean?'

**An gwir a leverta.** 'You're right.'

**Cabm y leverta.** ‘You’re wrong.’

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**consydra** *v* consider, **kyst** *f* box, **medhow** drunk, intoxicated, **minwherthyn** *v* smile, **pellgôwsel** *v* speak by telephone

**concydra** is an alternative spelling: less faithful etymologically, but reflecting the pronunciation

### **Practys Pymthek**

#### *Exercise Fifteen*

Substitute the inflected present-future tense for the italicized verb phrases in each of these sentences. What do the sentences mean?

**Pandra** *esta ow leverel?* **Ymowns** *y ow viajya,* **dell** *esof ow cresy,* **in** *degolyow.* **A vynta kemeres** *mynysen rag consydra?* **Medhow** *owgh why oll,* **dell** *eson ow qweles.* **Ev a wra cafos** *neppëth uthyk i’n gyst.* **Nyns usy** *hy orth y gara in gwir.* **Avorow y whrowns** *y dos.* **Mar mydnys ry** *dhybm nyver hy fon,* **me a yll pellgôwsel** *orty.*

### **Practys Whêtek**

#### *Exercise Sixteen*

Put these sentences into Cornish, employing the inflected present-future tense of the relevant verb with an infixed pronoun to express the direct object where appropriate.

I don’t believe it. Will I see you tomorrow? What’s the man saying? I’ll give them to you as soon as they’re ready (*two possibilities*). I love her (*two possibilities*).

### *Personal forms of inter*

Here are the personal forms of preposition **inter** (**intra**) ‘between’.

**intredhof** ‘between me’

**intredhos** ‘between you’

**intredho** ‘between him / it’ (masculine reference)

**intredhy** ‘between her / it’ (feminine reference)

**intredhon** ‘between us’

**intredhowgh** ‘between you’ (plural or stranger)

**intredhans** ‘between them’

The singular forms are used with a following **ha** ‘and’. For example, **intredhof ha’m broder** ‘between me and my brother’. But **inter my ha’m broder** is also perfectly good Cornish.

With nouns the idea ‘among’ is usually expressed by [**in**] **mesk**, but ‘among’ is quite commonly the sense of **inter** in the plural personal forms.

### *In udn*

**In udn** may be employed with a verb-noun to add an action to a sentence in the form of a descriptive adverbial phrase. **In udn** is followed by Second State mutation. Here is an example.

**“Cudyn vëth!” a leverys in udn vinwherthyn.**

“No problem,” I said with a smile.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**brusy** *v* judge, assess, **conclûdya** *v* conclude (a discussion), **kenertha** *v* boost, encourage, **main** *m* medium, means, **nôten** *f* note, memo, **studh** *m* condition, state, **wolcùbma** *v* welcome

**yn uhel** means ‘loudly’ or ‘aloud’ according to context

## **Practys Seytek**

### *Exercise Seventeen*

**Yma Lily Goss, pendescadores an scol elvednek, ow metya gans Powl Tonkin, yw caderyor an lewydhyon, rag surhe pùptra dhe vos parys dhe’n vledhen academyk nowyth. Hy a wrug nôten got intredhans a’n lies poynt. Wàr dhyweth an metyans yma hy ow redya an nôten yn uhel in udn gonclûdya. Otta radn anedhy.**

**’Fëdh istory deskys hevlenny dvK.**

**Scrifas P dhe bùb teylu a’n K-strem.**

**CL a wovyn ort KCD brusy present studh dyscans dvK.**

**KCD a gonsyder nessa stappys.**

**CL a wolcùm Rowe dre lyther personek ha kenertha.**

Rapid notes typically employ abbreviations. Here are those used by Ms Goss.

**dvK**            **dre vain Kernowek**

through the medium of Cornish

**P**                **Pendescadores**

Head Teacher

**K-strem**       **Strem Kernowek**

The pupils who are taught certain subjects in Cornish

<b>CL</b>	<b>Caderyor an Lewydhyon</b> Chair of Governors
<b>KCD</b>	<b>Kessedhek Cors Desky</b> Curriculum Committee of the Board of Governors

### *Impersonal present-future*

Originally the present-future tense had an impersonal (or 'autonomous') form, meaning 'one does' or 'one will do' the action of the verb. But these forms fell out of use, except for a few that still survive.

The impersonal form belonging to **cafos** is **kefyr**, and this is commonly employed to mean '[there] is available' or '[there] will be available' in written contexts. For example, **Y kefyr tê ha coffy** 'Tea and coffee will be provided' in an announcement about a meeting.

The impersonal form **godher** belonging to **godhvos** occurs in the phrase **dell wodher** 'as everyone knows', which sometimes approaches the sense 'of course'.

The impersonal form **gwelyr** belonging to **gweles** is employed, without a particle, in cross-references: for instance, **gwelyr folen 23** 'see page 23'.

**Gallos** too has a commonly used impersonal form. This is **gyller**: for example, **A yller gwil fôtôs?** 'Is photography permitted?'

### *Infixed pronouns as indirect object: other instances*

**Wharvos** 'happen' takes preposition **dhe** to show the person affected by the event. For example, **pandra wharva dhis?** 'what happened to you?' But an infixed pronoun may also be used with inflected forms of this verb: **pëth a'th wharva?** 'what happened to you?'

**Ny'm deur** is a phrase meaning 'it's nothing to do with me'. The infixed pronoun is probably best seen as an indirect object; and it can be changed. For example, **ny'th teur** 'it's nothing to do with you', **ny'gan deur** 'it's nothing to do with us'. If we wish to say *what* is nothing to do with me etc, we add it after preposition **a**. Most frequently, just **ny'm deur a hedna** 'that's nothing to do with me'. In *literature* we may also encounter this verb used in affirmative sentences.

In Lesson Eleven we shall meet further common situations where an infixed pronoun may be used as an indirect object.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**adran** *f adradnow* department, **agria** *v* agree, **astevery** *v* compensate (for), reimburse, **bojet** *m bojettys* budget, **hùmbrynkyas** *m* leader, head (of department etc), **sowyn** prosperous, successful

**còst** *m* is a 'cost'; **còst spênys** is an 'expense'

**termyn** means 'time'; it is also used for 'term' in the academic sense

### Practys Êtek

#### *Exercise Eighteen*

On the first day of the new school term Demelsa is given a message from the Head Teacher of her secondary school.

**Dhe: Demelsa Pentreath, Wheffes Class**

A Demelsa wheg,

I'n dewetha Termyn eus passys, ny a rug acordya dr'osta jy poyntys caderyor dhe Gowethas a'n tavas Kernowek i'gan Scol rag an vledhen academyk nowyth. Me a bejas orth Mêster Mundy, hùmbrynkyas Adran an Sowsnek, a vos omgemerys rag an Gowethas-ma. Ev ew cowsor a'n Kernowek ha me na'n jeves dowt vèth tèr rewgh why kesobery tredhowgh yn tâ. Mêster Mundy a vydn metya gena jy in kensa seythen an Termyn-ma. Gra agria ganjo kessedhek a studhyoryon ha gorra towlen warbarth a dhyvers wharvedhyans. 'Kefyr bojet bian rag astevery costys spênys. In cowethas sowyn me a gebmer meur les.

Gèn gormynadow a'n gwelha,

**Alson Combellack, Pendescadores**

#### *Colloquial Cornish*

In Book Two we noted that the Head Teacher of Demelsa's school speaks quite colloquially. This affects her written style too. Contrast the style of Lily Goss at Danyel's school. Look in particular in Alson Combellack's letter at **me na'n jeves dowt vèth tèr rewgh why kesobery tredhowgh yn tâ**. In more formal Cornish this would be **ny'm beus dowt vèth fatell wrewgh why kesobery [intredhowgh] yn tâ**. Declaring the first of these formulations (**me na'n jeves**) 'ungrammatical' is not the correct approach. It is clear from our historical evidence that forms of **y'm beus** can be used very flexibly in practice.

## Lesson Pymp

### *Lesson Five*

#### *Medhes*

**Medhes** 'say' is found only rarely as a verb-noun. It does however have a few inflected present forms, which are used with both present and 'vivid preterite' meaning in conjunction with *direct* speech (that is, dialogue – usually punctuated with quotation marks) in stories and other writing. This usage is optional: forms of **leverel** can be employed instead.

Here are the forms of **medhes**.

**yn medhaf vy** 'I say / said'

**yn medh ev** 'he says / said'

**yn medh hy** 'she says / said'

**yn medh** + noun subject '*noun* says / said'

**yn medhans y** 'they say / said'

Introductory particle **yn** is unique to this verb and does not cause mutation. It is sometimes left out. The pronouns **vy**, **ev**, **hy** can always be omitted, as usual. For **yn medhans y** there is a colloquial alternative **medh anjy**.

#### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**argraf** *m* impression, **gwrians** *m* action, **minwharth** *m* smile, **whor** *f* sister

### **Practys Nawnjek**

#### *Exercise Nineteen*

We should quickly revise how to express possession before moving on. Give as many different ways as you can of expressing each of these sentences in Cornish.

He has four sisters. We have three kids and a dog. She has a beautiful smile. I had a headache. This solicitor has many clients. Will the new society have a budget?

Does Mrs Rowe have a good impression of her class? I don't have a car. Didn't he have a ticket? They won't have much time.

#### *Hevelly*

**Hevelly** means 'seem'. It can also be used with a direct object and the preposition **dhe** to mean 'liken something to' or 'compare something with'. As well as the verb-noun we find a verbal adjective **hevellys** 'likened, compared'. But inflected forms only exist

in the third person singular; though we can as usual employ the third person singular form after relative particle **a** with any fronted grammatical subject.

Here are some examples.

**Yth hevel hedna fur.**

That seems sensible.

**Yth hevelly gwrians muscok.**

It seemed a crazy thing to do.

**Ev a hevelly y honen dhe dhescador.**

He likened himself to a teacher.

A form like **me a hevelly** can also mean 'it seemed to me'. We encountered **dell hevel dhybm** 'it seems to me' or 'in my opinion' in Book Two. **Dell hevel** on its own means 'apparently'.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**assentya** *v* agree (to something), **confyrmya** *v* confirm, **cùssul** *f* (piece of) advice, **gre** *m* rank, status, **gwil mêstry wâr** dominate, **is-caderyor** *m* vice-chair[person], **kessedhegor** *m* committee member, **ledan** broad, wide, **lordya** *v* domineer, **mellyans** *m* interference, **neythy** *v* nest, nestle, **omborth reydhok** *m* gender balance, **overweles** *v* supervise, **perswâdya** *v* persuade, convince, **scryvynyas** *m* secretary, **showya** *v* show

Verbal adjective **neythys** is commonly found in the sense 'embedded'.

## **Practys Ugans**

### *Exercise Twenty*

**Yma Demelsa ow covyn orth hy hothman Alys Howell mar mydn hy bos scryvynyas dhe'n gowethas nowyth a'n tavas Kernowek.**

Demelsa     **An bendescadores a wrug confyrmya me dhe vos caderyor dhe'n gowethas Kernowek hevleny. Cals a whel vèdh hedna, mès yth yw dâ genef ry dhe'n tavas neb gwell gre i'n Scol. A vydnyys jy bos scryvynyas martesen rag gwil gweres orth oll an arayans? Mêster Mundy a wra gàn overweles, saw y fèdh kessedhek kefrës – cubmyas a'gan beus – ha whensys ov vy dhe showya fatell wor studhyoryon trevna pùptra heb re a vellyans dhort an dhescadoryon.**

Alys         **Pyw a vèdh i'n kessedhek? Re bo pobel a vèdh parys teg dhe vos gwythresek.**

- Demelsa      **Wèl, an gessedhegoryon, me a hevel bos res dhedhans oll dhe gôwsel Kernowek, heb mar. “Kebmer udn person, maw py mowes, in pùb Bledhen rag surhe argemydnans ledan,” yn medh Mundy, “ha rag bos canel dhe lies tybyans vas.”**
- Alys            **Dâ lowr. Otham dhe ny perswâdya maw gwyw dhe vos is-caderyor. Ny yllyn soweny heb omborth reydhek. Nebonen mes a Nessa Bledhen an Wheffes Class pàr hap, poken yth hevel an dra re neythys i’gan Bledhen ny.**
- Demelsa      **Assentys. Mar kyllyn ny cafos neb na garsa gwil mêstry in udn lordya. Me a vydn pesy cùssul orth Mundy.**

When two nouns that make a natural pair are presented as alternatives we often replace **pò** ‘or’ with **py** ‘or’ (short vowel, but not to be confused with **py** ‘which, what’ or **py** ‘where’).

Note how **an dra** (literally ‘the thing’) is often used idiomatically to mean simply ‘it’. It is especially useful after prepositions to avoid an inflected form that could be ambiguous. For example **adro dhe’n dra** ‘about it’ is clearer than **adro dhodho** which might possibly mean ‘around him’.

### *Imperfect subjunctive of **bos***

The imperfect subjunctive of **bos** is mostly used to indicate that something is or was or will be a possibility. But a relatively remote one. ‘Imperfect subjunctive’ is an old name based on Latin grammar. The label is not particularly helpful because *time* is not relevant. We use the imperfect subjunctive to express *remote possibility* regardless of whether that is in the present, the past, or the future.

Here are the forms. It is very common to omit the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc with the imperfect subjunctive. They are nearly always omitted when the same grammatical subject is specified in another clause of the same sentence.

<b>ben vy</b>	<b>ben ny</b>
<b>bes jy or besta</b>	<b>bewgh why</b>
<b>be ev</b>	<b>bêns y</b>
<b>be hy</b>	
<b>be + noun subject</b>	

Colloquially we sometimes find the imperfect subjunctive of **bos** substituted for the present subjunctive. The we-forms are in any case identical.

### *'If only' wishes*

We can use the imperfect subjunctive of **bos** to express a wish that is unlikely to be fulfilled or can no longer be fulfilled. For example **A pe unweyth dhèm eskelly!** which can mean either 'I wish I had wings!' or 'If only I'd had wings!' In such expressions the first word is **a**. This word meaning 'if' is confined to remote possibilities. It is followed by Fourth State mutation. Note how **unweyth** (literally 'once') in this construction means 'only'.

It is often possible to employ either a personal construction or to phrase the wish using invariable **a pe** followed by an infinitive construction or a **bos** construction. So the following all mean 'I wish you were stronger'.

**A pes unweyth creffa!**

**A pe (or just Pe) unweyth te dhe vos creffa!**

**A pe (or just Pe) unweyth dha vos creffa!**

**A pe (or just Pe) unweyth y bosta creffa!**

It is common in conversational Cornish to reduce **a pe unweyth** to just **pe unweyth** when it is used impersonally in this way.

For a negative 'if only' wish we may likewise use a personal or an impersonal construction. The negative equivalent of **a** is **na**, which is followed by Second State.

Here are a couple of examples.

**Na ves unweyth pòr vysy!**

I wish you weren't so busy!

**Unweyth na ve my dhe viajya ganso dhe Wordhen!**

If only I hadn't travelled with him to Ireland!

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**adamant** *m* diamond, **ankevy** *v* forget, **darlêsa** *v* broadcast, **dyswil** *v* spoil, **gow** *m* lying (falsehood), **in kerdh** away (motion), **kevarhewy** *v* invest, **scattya** (also **sqwattya**) *v* break up, shatter, **towl** *m* plan (also throw)

## **Practys Onen warn Ugans**

### *Exercise Twenty One*

What do these 'if only' wishes mean?

**A pen ny unweyth in Trûrû dê! A pêns unweyth adamantys! Pe unweyth moy perthyans dhis! A pe unweyth mona lowr! Pe unweyth y dhe wolsowes! A pen vy**

**unweyth le tew! A pe unweyth na ve gwerryans i'n bÿs! Pe unweyth hebma dhe vos an gwir! A pe unweyth y dhe brena pàn o iselha an pris! A pe unweyth my dhe wodhvos kyns ès kevarhewy!**

*Subjunctive of **mydnas**, **gwil**, **godhvos**, **gallos***

Originally every verb had separate present and imperfect forms. But many of them became indistinguishable as a result of sound-changes, and it is now best to think of Cornish verbs (except **bos**) as having a single subjunctive based on the original imperfect forms, sometimes with a few alternative forms that once belonged specifically to the present subjunctive.

Here are the subjunctive forms of **mydnas**, **gwil**, **godhvos**, **gallos**.

#### **MYDNAS**

**mednen** *or* **mydnyf vy**  
**mednes** *or* **mynhy jy**  
**mydna** *or* **mynha ev**  
**mydna** *or* **mynha hy**  
**mydna** *or* **mynha** + noun subject  
**mednyn ny**  
**mednowgh why**  
**mednons y**

#### **GODHVOS**

**gothfen vy**  
**gothfes jy**  
**gothfa ev**  
**gothfa hy**  
**gothfa** + noun subject  
**gothfen ny**  
**gothfowgh why**  
**gothfens y**

#### **GWIL**

**gwrellen** *or* **gwryllyf vy**  
**gwrelles** *or* **gwrylly jy**  
**gwrella ev**  
**gwrella hy**  
**gwrella** + noun subject  
**gwrellen ny**  
**gwrellogh why**  
**gwrellons y**

#### **GALLOS**

**gallen vy**  
**galles** *or* **gylly jy**  
**galla ev**  
**galla hy**  
**galla** + noun subject  
**gallon ny**  
**gallowgh why**  
**gallons y**

It is very common to omit the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc with the subjunctive. They are nearly always omitted when the same grammatical subject is specified in another clause of the same sentence. Some speakers pronounce the double letter l in the alternative subjunctive forms **gwryllyf**, **gwrylly**, **gylly** as lh, and this may be reflected in the spelling: **gwryllyhf** etc.

*Negative 'if only' with subjunctive*

We can use these subjunctives after **[a] pe na** to make negative 'if only' wishes when the verb of the wish is not **bos**.

Here are some examples.

**Pe unweyth na vednes gwil hedna!**

I wish you wouldn't do that!

**Pe unweyth na wrella ev scattya pùpprës y garr!**

If only he wouldn't crash his car every time!

**Pe unweyth na wrella ev ankevy hy fedn bloodh!**

If only he hadn't forgotten her birthday!

### Practys Dew warn Ugans

#### *Exercise Twenty Two*

What do these 'if only' wishes mean?

**A pe unweyth na vednes mos pòr venowgh in kerdh! Pe unweyth na vednewgh dyswil ow thowlow! Pe unweyth na wrellewgh debry kebmys choclet kyns kydneyow! Pe unweyth na alla ev darlêsa kebmys gow dre vainys socyal. Pe unweyth na wothfens ple esoma trigys!**

*Saying 'important'*

Some languages (German, for example) associate importance with weight. But in traditional Cornish the association is with *value*. We therefore generally render 'important' as **a bris** or **meur y bris**. The latter expression will change as required: **meur hy fris**, **meur aga fris** etc. **Pris** is used here in its sense of 'prize' rather than commercial price. When, however, we wish to say 'it is (was, will be) important' *to do something*, we employ a fixed expression **bysy yw** (**bysy o**, **bysy vëdh**) + verb-noun. **Bysy** in this sense is *only* found in this construction.

*Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**auctoryta** *m* authority, **gwel** *m* (open) field, **lybm** sharp, **naha** *v* deny (*also* refuse), **prest** all the time, **roos** *f* net, **sêson** *m* season, **spâss** *m* opportunity (*also* space), **udnya** *v* unite

**in nes** is a compound preposition used with nouns as an alternative to **ogas dhe**

### Practys Try warn Ugans

#### *Exercise Twenty Three*

**Yma Mêster Teague ow metya gans Mark kyns an kensa dohajëdh a bel droos i'n Êthves Bledhen.**

Mêster Teague	<b>Now, Mark, pandr' yw dha borpos rag an bel droos i'n Termyn nowyth-ma?</b>
Mark	<b>Me a garsa bos capten an Kensa XI kepar dell en vy warleny.</b>
Mêster Teague	<b>Hèn yw pòr dhâ. Saw res yw gwil spâss dhe re erel kefrës. Nyns yw an parra lybm lowr in cres an gwel i'n tor'-ma. Tybys oma a ry soodh an capten dhe Neil Sullivan rag an gwary gèn an Nessa XI hedhyw, ha dhe'n kensa fyt a'n sêson de Merher a dheu.</b>
Mark	<b>Saw ny veu gôlyow Neil warleny ma's hanter ow nùंबर vy!</b>
Mêster Teague	<b>Bysy yw scorya. Ny yller naha. Ha ty yw crev in nes an roos. Mès Neil a'n jeves talent rag restry cres an gwel, ha me a garsa ry dhodho ena brâssa auctoryta.</b>
Mark	<b>Na nyns usy ev ow còwsel Kernowek, saw very nebes geryow. A pe pùb huny dhe wodhvos Kernowek, ha ny abyl dhana dhe vos parra udnyes in udn tavas!</b>
Mêster Teague	<b>Ny'm deur màn a hedna. Sleyne orth an bel, codnek wàr an gwel, gwainya moyha gallon, ot an dra yw prest a bris.</b>

**Moyha gallon** means 'as much as we can'. The construction is comparative adjective (or superlative in those few cases where a separate form exists) + present-future or imperfect of **gallos** (according to sense) in First State without a particle. But the subjunctive may optionally be employed when there is future reference.

Here are a few more examples.

**Why a wrug gwelha gyllewgh.**

You did the best you could.

**An ky a vydn ponya scaffa gyll (galla).**

The dog will run as fast as it can.

**Gwra lebmel uhelha gyllyth (gylly, gylhy).**

Jump as high as you can.

**Tra** is both a countable and an uncountable noun. So **ot an dra yw** means the same as **ot an pèth yw**, namely 'that's what is'. We can say **kebmys tra** or **kebmys taclow**, likewise **nebes tra** or **nebes taclow**, with much the same meaning in each case.

*Taking care with cres*

In Lesson Thirteen of Book Two we examined compound prepositions, and encountered **in cres** 'in the middle of'. It is one of those compound prepositions that are technically the first half of a genitive construction. Hence, for example, **in cres an gwel** 'in the middle of the field' or 'in [the] midfield'. But there are two words **cres** in

Cornish. The other **crës** means ‘peace’, and **in crës** used without a following noun means ‘in peace’. For instance, **gesowgh in crës** ‘do not disturb’.

In English we may say ‘in the middle’ without specifying the middle of *what*. But in Cornish we should be very cautious about using an adverbial expression **i’n crës** with this meaning. It could very easily be heard as **in crës** ‘in peace’. We should generally prefer to use the preposition, saying **in crës an dra**, **in crës an tyller / plâs**, **in crës anodhans** etc. Compare **an keth tra** or **an keth hedna** ‘the same’, avoiding confusion with **an keth** ‘the slave’ (Book Two, Lesson 1).

### *Purpose clause*

A purpose clause in English is one introduced by ‘in order that’, or by ‘so that’ (sometimes just ‘so’) when this phrase means the same thing. In old Latin-based grammar a purpose clause was called a ‘final clause’ but we generally avoid this name now because it depends on understanding an ‘end’ as a purpose, which is not the usual sense in modern English.

In Cornish a purpose clause is introduced by **rag may**. This is immediately followed by the verb in Fifth State. If the purpose clause is negative, we introduce it with **rag na** which is immediately followed by the verb in Second State. In either case, the verb must be in the *subjunctive*.

For verbs other than **bos**, we most commonly form the subjunctive in a purpose clause with **gallos**. But **gwil** is often employed in more formal Cornish. Idiomatically **mydnas** is used as well.

If the verb in the purpose clause is **bos**, we must also choose present subjunctive or imperfect subjunctive. We use the present subjunctive when the main verb of the sentence is present or future. We use the imperfect subjunctive when the main verb of the sentence is past.

Here are some examples.

**Deus gans dha gothman nowyth rag may hallon y vetya.**

Bring with your new friend so that we can meet him.

**Y coodh dhyn prena shampên rag may whrella pùbonen gêlya hy spêda dhâ.**

We should buy champagne so that everyone may celebrate her success.

**Gwysk brodnlén dhe’n baby rag na vydna glavorya wàr y dhyllas glân.**

Put a bib on the baby so he doesn’t dribble on his clean clothes.

**Ev a wrug trùssa sagh kyns ès mos dhe'n gwely, rag may fêns parys dhe dhybarth ternos avarr.**

He packed a bag before going to bed, in order that they might be ready to leave first thing in the morning.

The subject of a **rag may** clause is usually different from the subject of the main verb, If there is no change of subject we mostly use just **rag** + verb-noun. But there is no alternative to a **rag na** clause.

In poetical language **rag** may be omitted, in which case the context must supply the idea of purpose.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**angra** *v* anger, **arvrusy** *v* assess, **ascor** *m* produce, **caskergh** *m* campaign, **caus** *m* cause, **colonecter** *m* bravery (*also* heartiness), **dastesînya** *v* redesign, **godorrva** *f* interruption, **gov** *m* smith, **governans** *m* government, **helavarder** *m* eloquence, **kevadran** *f* faculty (at university), **lêdya** *v* lead, **martyr** *m* martyr, **merwel** *v* die, **ombredery** *v* consider, reflect upon, **onora** *v* honour, **paryster** *m* readiness, **pê** *v* pay, **pyssîn** *m* (= poll neyja; *also* fishpond), **revolúcyon** *m* revolution, **sant** *m* course, dish, **Scotland** Scotland, **serry** *v* anger, **shyndya** *v* harm, **soudor** *m* soldier, **sowndya** *v* sound out, **tastyà** *v* taste, **toll** *f* tollow tax (*also* toll), **whêldro** *f* revolution

**Kervyans** *m* means 'carving'. It needs a context. It may be used in the sense of sculpture. But also of a restaurant carvery.

### **Practys Peswar warn Ugans**

#### *Exercise Twenty Four*

What do these Cornish sentences mean?

**Ny a vydn merwel rag may hallowgh bêwa. Hy a lanwas an pyssîn rag may fydna an flehes neyja pùb jorna a'n hâv. An boosty a wrug dastesînya rol an vytel rag may whrella cliens tastyà ascór gwir a Gernow in pùb sant. Yth esof vy dre vrâs ow mos dhe lyverva an gevadran rag na vo godorrva dhe'm studhyans. Res o cudha oll an kervyans treth rag na wrella an glaw aga shyndya.**

### **Practys Pympe warn Ugans**

#### *Exercise Twenty Five*

**Yma Mêtres Rowe ow metya kensa tro gans class an strem Kernowek i'n Pympe Bledhen. Hy a garsa trouvya pandra wor an class solabrës a'n Gov, Michael Joseph.**

**Hag arvrusy ableth an class ombredery an taclow a wharva i'n termyn eus passys. Inwedh, yma hy orth y wil rag may halla sowndya helavarder an class.**

Mêstres Rowe	<b>An vledhen o 1497. Ha'n mytern o an Seythves Harry. Ha prag y whrug kebmys Kernowyon kerdhes tryhans mildir dhe Loundres i'n dedhyow-na?</b>
Kensa Scolor	<b>Rag dysqwedhes nag o an mytern dê gansans wâr neb cor.</b>
Nessa Scolor	<b>Rag dallath revolûcyon wâr y bydn.</b>
Mêstres Rowe	<b>In gwioneth? A wodhya nebes milyow a dus kebmyn gwil whêldro i'n vaner-na? Heb bos soudoryon?</b>
Tressa Scolor	<b>Serrys êns y. Ny garsens y pê tollow vêth dhe'n governans Sowsnek.</b>
Danyel	<b>Me a grês an Gernowyon dhe vos lel dhe'n mytern. Mês engrys êns awos an governans dhe gafos tollow a Gernow rag caskergh may fe tylys warbydn Scotland.</b>
Mêstres Rowe	<b>Ha prag y fydnyn ny perthy cov a'n wharvedhyans hedhyw whath, wosa lies lies bledhen?</b>
Nessa Scolor	<b>Rag onora martyrs a Gernow.</b>
Tressa Scolor	<b>Rag remembra nefra na dheu prow dhe Gernow mes a'n governans in Loundres.</b>
Danyel	<b>Dre rêson – martesen – ny dhe vos prow a golonecter an Gov? A'n paryster lêdya tus in caus gwiryon ha dhe les pùb huny a Gernow?</b>

Note that, though the verb must directly follow **rag may** or **rag na**, it is possible to put any noun subject of the purpose clause between **rag** and **may / na**.

This does however change the grammar. If the subject is plural, the verb after **may / na** must be changed to the third person plural (they) form. For instance, **me a dhros sagh a has rag an flehes may hallons y boosa an ydhyn** 'I brought a bag of seeds so that the children could feed the birds' (literally 'I bought a bag of seeds for the children that they might be able to feed the birds').

The same thing happens when we move a noun subject in front of **dell**. Compare **my a leverys dell esa an flehes ow qwary** with (more formal, but common) **my a leverys an flehes dell esens y ow qwary** 'I said that the children were playing'.

## Lesson Whe

### *Lesson Six*

#### *Habitual imperfect of **bos***

In Book Two we learned the copula (short form) imperfect tense of **bos**, after encountering its commonest form **o** early in Book One. We learned the local (long form) imperfect tense too. Now we should note that **bos** also has an *habitual* imperfect tense. Here it is.

**bedhen vy**

**bedhes jy**

**bedha ev**

**bedha hy**

**bedha** + noun subject

**bedhen ny**

**bedhewgh why**

**bedhens y**

As usual, the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc can be omitted. And, as always, it is exclusively the **ev** / **hy** forms that are used when the grammatical subject precedes the verb.

As usual, forms preceded by interrogative particle **a** or link particle **a** and negative forms introduced by negative particles **ny** and **na** will be in Second State; forms preceded by affirmative particle **y** will be in Fifth State.

The habitual imperfect tense of **bos** may be substituted for either the copula imperfect tense or the local imperfect tense when referring to an habitual state of affairs or an habitual action in the past. Compare the change *was* to *used to be* or *would be* in English. We also use the habitual imperfect tense when we are referring to ‘future in the past’.

Here are some examples.

**Sqwith vedhen vy pùb gordhuwher i’n dedhyow-na drefen ow soodh gales.**

I used to be tired every evening in those days because of my difficult job.

**Ev a vedha i’n gwely kyns deg eur solabrës, pùb nos heb faladow.**

He would already be in bed by ten o’clock, every night without exception.

**Y fedhen vy ow mos dhe’n tavern yn rêwllys kyns kydneyow de Sul pàn o dha vroder an ost ena.**

I used to go to the pub regularly on Sundays before dinner when your brother was the landlord there.

**Hy a leverys na vedha Kernowek tavas bew erna ve lies mil gowsor.**

She said that Cornish would not be a living language until there were many thousands of speakers.

The last example also illustrates how the imperfect subjunctive of **bos** is used as a 'present subjunctive in the past'. Her actual words were "**Ny vëdh Kernowek tavas bew erna vo lies mil gowsor.**"

*Habitual imperfect tense of y'm beus*

Here is the habitual imperfect tense of **y'm beus**. All quite predictable.

**y'm bedha**

**y' fedha**

**y'n jevedha**

**y's tevedha**

**y'gan bedha**

**y'gas bedha**

**y's tevedha**

And here are a couple of examples of its use in practice.

**A'gas bedha gorras dhe'n scol?**

Did you used to get a lift to school?

**Hy a leverys sur na'gan bedha trial ewn.**

She said we surely wouldn't get a fair trial.

*Particle nans*

The particle **nans** has the sense 'by now'. It is only used with verb forms **yw** and **o**. It can mean 'ago' when associated with something that happened in the past. It may correspond to a time phrase introduced in English by the preposition 'for'. Or there may be other English equivalents.

Here are some examples. You should study carefully the logic of the time relationship between the two parts of each of these sentences. And the tenses that are used to express those relationships. English is of limited help here. You must think in Cornish.

**Me a dhalathas desky Kernowek nans yw dyw vledhen.**

I began learning Cornish two years ago.

**Nans yw pell te a wrug promys teg dhybm.**

You made me a lovely promise a long time ago.

**Nans yw termyn hir na wrug vy dha weles.**

I haven't seen you for ages.

**Nans o termyn hir na's gwelys hy.**

It was long since I had beheld her.

*Illustrating a high style*

**Me a wor cōwsel Kernowek nans yw pell.**

I've known how to speak Cornish for a long time now.

**Th'eroma tregys in Kernow nanj ew oll ow bōwnans vy.**

I've lived in Cornwall all my life.

*Illustrating how **nanj** may replace **nans** in more colloquial registers*

**Cothman o va dhybm nans o lies bledhen alebma.**

He had been my friend now for many years.

**Y fedhens y ow qwary golf warbarth nans o termyn pell.**

They had been used to playing golf together for a long time now.

*The use of **nans** without some expression of time is regarded as archaic.*

**Crows Jesus nânj o parys,**

**y êth dh'y ladha yn scon.**

Now that Jesus's cross was ready,

they quickly proceeded to execute him.

*(Passyon agan Arlùth, 160)*

This example shows that **nans** may optionally be pronounced with the same vowel sound as in **brâs**, but the spelling **nânj** with diacritical mark is not standard.

*Na fors*

**Na fors** means 'no matter' in the sense 'it doesn't matter'. It can be used on its own or before a question word.

Here are some examples.

**na fors ple whrug ev mos** 'no matter where he went'

**na fors peur fo an poyntyans** 'no matter when the appointment will be'

**na fors py fordh a vednowgh ûsya** 'no matter which method you use'

Any verb will be subjunctive (present subjunctive in the case of **bos**) if it refers to the present or the future.

*Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**a'n tu'vês** from outside, external, **a'y sav** standing, stood, **arethorieth** *f* oratory, **arfedhor** *m* employer, **compla** (*also campolla*) *v* mention, **cùntellyans** *m* assembly, meeting (*also* collection), **dadhla** *v* discuss, debate, **dalva** *f* debate (*also* dispute), **debâtya** *v* debate, **dydhemedhyans** *m* divorce, **dyscryjyk** sceptical, **God spêda dhis!** Good luck! **gwil mêstry** a master, **gwythres** *m* activity, **hùmbrank** *v* lead, **kenyver** every, **kesstrîf** *m* competition, **keworra** *v* add, **olas** *m* hearth, **ôstyas** *m* guest, **plêdya** *v* plead, argue, **plêsy** *v* please, **possybyl** possible, **practycya** *v* practise, **promyssya** *v* promise, **rêwlya** *v* control, **servys** *m* service, **sodhak** *m* officer, official, **styrya** *v* explain, **wardhegor** *m* teenager, **wordhy** worthy, **yowynkes** *m* youth

## Practys Whe warn Ugans

### *Exercise Twenty Six*

**Perys Pentreath, tas Demelsa, yw sodhak orth Consel Kernow. Ev a wrug promyssya gwil cùssulyow dhe'n gowethas nowyth a'n tavas Kernowek.**

Demelsa      **Agan kessedhek a vetyas dê. Th'esen ny ow còwsel lowr, 'whrussyn ervira very nebes. Saw colon Mêster Mundy yw tobm rag trevna dadhlow. 'Wosta? Debâtya.**

Perys        **Marth vëth. A nyns usy va lebmyn owth hùmbrank agas Adran Sowsnek? Brian Mundy ha Cattern y wreg re beu cothmans dhèm nans yw pell alebma. Y fedhen vy ow vysytya aga chy, traweythyow, warlergh an dydhemedhyans, pàn o taclow calassa dhèm.**

Demelsa      **Dell na vydnyn ny talkya a hedna ...**

Perys        **Dell yw gwir ... Now, y hyller gwil dyw ehen debâtyans. Kensa, in kesstrîf gèn an scoloryon tredh anjy gà honen. Rag practycya arethorieth Kernowek. Na fors pan testednow. Kenyver tra a vo dhe les in mesk wardhegoryon. Nessa, gans arethoryon a'n tu'vês, neb a vëdh gelwys dhe'n Scol rag may hallons dadhla stât an Kernowek hedhyw, orth an olas hag i'n bêwnans poblek.**

Demelsa      **Eâ. Arethorieth a dal plêsy Mundy. Saw me a garsa cafos ôstysy wyw, heb y weres eev, mara callam. A vydnys dhejy dones dhyn udn dro martesen?**

Perys        **Sur. Te a yll trevna dalva adro dhe'n Kernowek in whel ha servycyow Consel Kernow – prag na? Ny allama plêdya *warbydn* ow arfedhor vy. Mès my a yll styrya pandr'yw possybyl heb cudyn brâs, ha compla gwythresow nag yw êsy màn dh'aga chaunjya. Dâ vëdh dadhla gans dew pò try ôstyas aral, ha'n Leur ow qwil qwestyons, ow keworra geryow. Nyns eus whans vëth dhybm bos a'm sav ow honen *oll arâg rûth* a yowynkes dyscryjyk ha meur y dros!**

Demelsa      **Dyscryjyk vedhons y – pâr hap. Meur aga thros – nâ, nefra. Ny vadnaf allowa. Remember, me yw an caderyor.**

Perys            **Wèl, rêwlya cùntellyans, yth yw sleyneth wordhy a wil mêstry abrës anodho. God spêda dhis!**

**dhejy** is the more emphatic form of **jy** – see Lesson Ten

**Bones** is an alternative form of **bos**; **mones** is an alternative form of **mos**; and **donec** is an alternative form of **dos**. Some speakers are rather fond of these forms; but others regard them as an affectation. Note the alternatives are not used after prepositions, and **bones** may not introduce indirect statement. The alternative forms are occasionally useful to help the rhythm of a sentence or to give greater prominence to the word.

**Dos** had two further alternative forms, **devos** and **devones**, but these are not generally found in revived Cornish.

**Dalva** ‘dispute’ or ‘debate’ is an example of suffix **va** (essentially, ‘place’ for something) operating to yield a more abstract sense. There are many such instances: **cabûlva** ‘medley’ or ‘muddle’, **diankva** ‘escapism’, **trailva** ‘transition’, etc. In **dyberthva** ‘distinction’ (*also* hospital ‘ward’) we see an alternative form of **dybarth**.

Contrast **gwil mêstry a** ‘master (something)’ with **gwil mêstry wâr** ‘dominate (someone)’.

### *Imperfect of **mydnas**, **gwil***

Most verbs possess an inflected imperfect tense that is confined almost entirely to literature (poetry and, to a lesser extent, prose). We shall learn it in Lesson Twelve. Meanwhile we may note there are just four verbs that have an imperfect tense frequently encountered in ordinary registers. These are **mydnas**, **gwil**, **godhvov**, **gallos**. We learned the imperfect tense of **godhvov** and **gallos** in Book One. Here are all the imperfect forms of the other two verbs.

#### **MYDNAS**

**mydnen vy**

**mydnes jy**

**mydna ev**

**mydna hy**

**mydna + noun subject**

**mydnen ny**

**mydnewgh why**

**mydnens y**

#### **GWIL**

**gwren vy**

**gwres jy**

**gwre ev**

**gwre hy**

**gwre + noun subject**

**gwren ny**

**gwrewgh why**

**gwrêns y**

As usual, we may omit the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc. **Gwren ny** and **gwrewgh why** could equally be present-future tense or imperfect tense, so they must be used carefully in context to ensure the meaning is clear.

As usual, forms preceded by interrogative particle **a** or link particle **a** and negative forms introduced by negative particles **ny** and **na** will be in Second State; forms preceded by affirmative particle **y** will be in Fifth State.

It is worth observing that e in the ending **ewgh** of the imperfect tense is quite unstable. It has a tendency to shift to **owgh** in words of more than one syllable. Compare **godhyowgh** instead of original **godhyewgh** – for **godhvos** we prefer the first spelling because in that instance no confusion with the present tense can arise.

We can use the imperfect of **gwil** as an alternative way to form the imperfect tense for other verbs. So for example **yth esen vy ow prena croust i'n popty** 'I was buying a snack at the bakery' and **me a vedha ow prena an croust i'n popty** 'I used to buy a snack at the bakery' can both be expressed instead as **me a wre prena croust i'n popty**. This is however a literary construction; it is rare in conversational Cornish.

The imperfect of **gwil** can express a past habitual sense. For example, **ow thas a wre gortos an buss obma pùb myttyn** 'my father used to wait here for the bus every morning'.

In idiomatic Cornish you can express a past habitual sense for *any* verb by employing the formula **me a wrug ûsya** + verb-noun. For example, **Mabm a wrug ûsya dos ha vysytya, mès hy yw lebmyrn re glâv a'y fakel mellow rag mos in mes a'n chy** 'Mum used to come visiting, but nowadays she's too ill with her arthritis to leave the house'.

We also employ the imperfect tenses of **mydnas** and **gwil** to form a 'future in the past' for other verbs. For example, **y a lavaras tell vydnens y encressya pris an ragpren** 'they said they would increase the subscription price'. What they actually said was "Ny a vydn encressya pris an ragpren." Or **hy a redyas an hens horn dell wre astel ober nessa seythen** 'she read that the railway would be on strike next week'. The words she actually read were "An hens horn a wra astel ober nessa seythen."

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**Dowr Cober** the River Cober, **gwarak** *f* arch (*also* bow), **hës** *m* length, **hirder** *m* length, **leek** local, **mêter** *m* metre (length), **Nans Agolen** Nancegollan, **ponsfordh** *f* viaduct, **Pras Praze**, **pryva** private, **sawya** *v* conserve, **tro vian** *f* excursion, **vysytyor** *m* visitor

## Practys Seyth warn Ugans

### *Exercise Twenty Seven*

Nans yw termyn pell yth esa gorsaf hens horn in Hellës. Y fedha an trainow ow sevel in Nans Agolen ha Pras, ha'n lînen leek ow jûnya dhe'n hens brâs usy inter Trûrû ha Penzans. An dhesînoryon a wodhya, pàn wrussos y tôwlel towl a'n lînen, fatell wre ponsfordh dres Dowr Cober kemeres radn larj a'n bojet. Hirder an 'Lowertown Viaduct'-ma yw 114 mêter hag y's teves whe gwarak.

An lînen a veu degës in 1962. I'n jëdh hedhyw yma cowethas pryva rag sawya an lînen, ha bys i'n eur-ma yth yw nebes hës restorys, ha hebma owth alowa dhe vysyoryon gwil tro vian warnodho.

**Sawya** means 'conserve' with a direct object; but as we learned in Book Two the meaning is 'recover (after illness)' when the verb is used without an object.

#### *Saying 'stand'*

Contrast **bos a'm sav** in Exercise 26 with **sevel** in Exercise 27. **Sevel** is an *eventive* verb meaning 'stand' in the sense of 'taking up a standing position', which can sometimes be the equivalent of 'come to a standstill, stop'. **Bos a'y sav** is a *stative* concept: to be standing or stood'.

#### *More about bys*

The preposition **bys** 'up to, until' occurs with **dy** '[to] there', either as **bys dy** or **bys ty** (compare **ogasty** 'almost'), meaning 'to that place' or 'up to that point'. Likewise **bys obma** 'up to this point'. It occurs in the fixed phrase **bys nefra** 'for ever'; and its older equivalents **bys vycken**, **bys venary** and **bys venytha**. And it forms the compound conjunctions **bys pàn** and **bys may**, both 'until'. Its use before a numeral is particularly common with clock times. For example, **gorta bys peder eur!** 'wait till four o'clock!'

Also common are the fixed expressions **bys i'n eur-ma** 'up to now, until now' and **bys i'n eur-na** 'until then'. The phrase *bys lebmyn* is occasionally encountered in revived Cornish, but this is an over-literal translation of English 'until now' and is best avoided.

**Bys pedn** may be used instead of **rag** to express duration. For instance, **mil bens a vëdh lowr bys pedn tremis** 'a thousand pounds will last for three months'.

#### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**chalynj** *m* challenge, **Chy an Kenwerth** *m* The Chamber of Commerce, **comodyta** *m* commodity (*also* facility), **cosmer** *m* customer, **drog-aqwytia** *v* be ungrateful,

**experyens** *m* experience, **feth** *f* fact, **gedyans** *m* guidance, **heweres** helpful, **kestalkya** *v* have a chat, **laha** *m* law, **launchya** *v* launch, **mentêna** *v* maintain, keep, **myssyon** *m* mission, **profyt** *m* profit, **project** *m* project, **radyô** *m* radio, **sort** *m* sort, kind, **ternos vyttyn** next / tomorrow morning, **trevna** *v* organize, **unverhe** *v* agree unanimously  
**cows** may be used as a verb-noun colloquially instead of **côwsel**

### Practys Eth warn Ugans

#### *Exercise Twenty Eight*

Applying the rule of sequence of tenses, convert each of the following direct statements into an indirect statement beginning with **An radyô a dherivys fatell** 'It was reported on the radio that ...' Once the sentences have been converted, what do they mean?

**An penvenyster a vydn vysytya Kernow nessa seythen. Y fêdh nessa myssyon NASA parys dhe launchya scon. Prîsyow an hens horn a wra cressya unweyth arta. Udn lyverva moy a vydn degea kyn pedn an vledhen. Y whra glaw ternos vyttyn.**

### Practys Naw warn Ugans

#### *Exercise Twenty Nine*

**Yma Elen ha Powl ow kescôwsel a'n Gowethas nowyth mayth yw Demelsa caderyor anedhy.**

Elen            **Demelsa a wrug pesy orth Perys a dhos dhe onen a'n dadhlow a garsa hy trevna. Martesen y hyllyth dhejy profya neppêth a vêdh heweres dhedhy.**

Powl            **Mos dhe dhalva i'n scol?**

Elen            **Nyns eus otham a hedna in gwrioneth. Ty a yll gwil dhedhy kestaf gans Chy an Kenwerth. Rag may halla hy whythra orth perthynas an tavas dhe vÿs an negys.**

Powl            **Bÿs an negys yw bÿs an profyt. Ha cales yw cafos profyt in mes a'n Kernowek. Comodyta nyns yw. Saw bysy yw mentêna an cosmern yn contentys, ha cows Kernowek in negys an laha pàn vo dâ gans an cliens, hèn yw poynt a brow dhe bùb atorny, heb mar.**

Elen            **Ytho gwra kestalkya gensy hy. Yma experyens dhis a'n sort a lever meur. Te a wor na garsen ny mos dhe gesstrîf troblus gans Perys. Mès sur oma na vydn Demelsa drog-aqwytya mar kemerta les in hy froject; tra a vêdh chalynj brâs dhe vowes nag yw ma's whêtek bloodh.**

Powl            **Seytek nessa mis. Y fêdh tevysak kyns ès ny dhe vos parys dhe'n feth. Saw unverhës on ny. Ry tabm gedyans a vêdh vas. Tava scav.**

### *Predicative yn*

We have learned that **yn** + Fifth State mutation makes an adverb out of an adjective. This adverb usually expresses the manner of the action or state of the verb. But it sometimes shows the *outcome* of the verb. We can see this usage in **mentêna an cosmers yn contentys** which means ‘keeping the customers happy’. In theory it could equally mean ‘happily keeping the customers’; the context tells us the first meaning is the one intended.

### *Talking about lawyers*

‘Solicitor’ is either **atorny** or **laghyas** (**laghyades** if specifically female). ‘Barrister’ is either **dadhelor** (**dadhelores** if specifically female), literally ‘debater’, or more precisely **barr-laghyas** (**barr-laghyades**). Idiomatically, when either of these is definite (‘the solicitor’ or ‘the barrister’) we can also say **benyn an laha** or **den an laha**.

### *Pronunciation of suffix us*

Note the similarity of **troblus** ‘troublesome’ and **troblys** ‘troubled’. The latter is the verbal adjective formed to verb **trobla** ‘trouble’. It is customary to retain the old lip-rounded pronunciation of u in the adjectival suffix **us** when it would otherwise sound exactly like the ending **ys** of the verbal adjective.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**cùssulyadores** *f* advisor (female), **dysplegya** *v* develop (*also* unfold), **Esel Seneth** (ES) *m* Member of Parliament, **metyans** *m* meeting, **novelyth** *m* novelist, **polytyk** political, **prydyth** *m* poet

## **Practys Deg warn Ugans**

### *Exercise Thirty*

**Dhe: Mêtêr Mundy, Hùmbrynkyas Adran an Sowsnek**

**Demelsa Pentreath, Wheffes Class**

Lowen oma dhe dherivas Sûsan Hendry, cùssulyadores dhe’n ES ny, ha Tybalt Angwin, prydyth ha novelyth brâs y hanow i’n Kernowek, a rug agria dos dhe’n kensa metyans a’gan Cowethas nowyth. Sûsan a vedn cows (heb mar in Kernowek) a savla an tavas in bêwnans polytyk Kernow. Mêtêr Angwin a ra radna nebes geryow dro’n lien Gernowek ha fatl’ell bos dysplegys.

Sur oma why dhe wolcùbma an ôstysy-ma in vorr vo gweff teg.

**Alson Combella, Pendescadores**

## Lesson Seyth

### *Lesson Seven*

#### *Irrealis*

There are two ways of expressing a conditional sentence, depending on how we formulate what is technically known as the *protasis* – that is, the part of the sentence that is introduced by a conjunction meaning ‘if’. (The technical name of the part of the sentence expressing the outcome of the condition is the *apodosis*.) So far we have only encountered conditional sentences in which *indicative* tenses appear in the protasis. We call such conditional sentences ‘real’.

Here are some examples of real conditional sentences.

#### *Referring to the present*

**Mars yw hedna gwir, soweth ny yllyn ny gwil tra vëth rag chaunjya an dra.**

If that’s true, there’s unfortunately nothing we can do to change it.

#### *Referring to the future*

**Mar mydn an howl shînya avorow, ny a wra mos dhe’n treth.**

If the sun shines tomorrow, we’ll go to the beach.

#### *Referring to the past*

**Mars o an pris deg pens, y feu marhas dhâ heb dowt.**

If it cost ten pounds, that was definitely a bargain.

#### *Mixing the times*

**Cabmwonys veu dos obma mar mydnys croffolas heb hedhy.**

It was a mistake to come here if you’re going to complain constantly.

The other way of expressing a conditional sentence uses a *subjunctive* verb in the protasis. We call such conditional sentences ‘unreal’.

Here are the same examples presented as ‘unreal’ (also called ‘irrealis’).

#### *Referring to the present*

**Mar pe hedna gwir, soweth ny alsen ny gwil tra vëth rag chaunjya an dra.**

If that were true, there would unfortunately be nothing we could do to change it.

#### *Referring to the future*

**Mar mydna an howl shînya avorow, ny a vensa mos dhe’n treth.**

If the sun were to shine tomorrow, we would go to the beach.

#### *Referring to the past*

**Mar pe an pris deg pens, y fia marhas dhâ heb dowt.**

If it had cost ten pounds, that would definitely have been a bargain.

*Mixing the times*

**Cabmwonys via dos obma mar qwrelles croffal heb hedhy.**

It would have been a mistake to come here if you were going to complain constantly.

From these examples you can see that *irrealis* is the expression of a condition and its outcome as something either contradicted by the actual facts or as something that might well be so contradicted – that is, as something that is only a remote possibility.

One can also mix unreal with real, though this is not very common. In the following sentence, for instance, the indicative in the second part emphasizes the real shock that would result from fulfilment of the remote condition.

**Mar pe hedna gwir, dhana Sows a'n Sowson ov vy.**

If that were true, then I'm a Dutchman (literally 'a Saxon of the Saxons', a trueblood Saxon).

*Conditional tense*

We already know enough about the subjunctive to make the protasis of an unreal conditional sentence. We must now learn the conditional tense, which is always used in the *apodosis* of such a sentence. Historically, the conditional was an indicative tense with 'pluperfect' meaning. But this usage died out, and should not be employed in modern Cornish unless one is deliberately writing in an archaic style, perhaps for poetical effect.

Here are the conditional tenses of **bos**, **mydnas**, **gwil**, **godhvos** and **gallos**. The conditional tenses of **mydnas** and **gwil** are used interchangeably to form the conditional tense of every other verb, except in high literary registers.

BOS	MYDNAS	GWIL
<b>bien vy</b>	<b>mensen vy</b>	<b>gwrussen vy</b>
<b>bies jy</b>	<b>menses jy</b>	<b>gwrusses jy</b>
<b>bia ev</b>	<b>mensa ev</b>	<b>gwrussa ev</b>
<b>bia hy</b>	<b>mensa hy</b>	<b>gwrussa hy</b>
<b>bia + noun subject</b>	<b>mensa + noun subject</b>	<b>gwrussa + noun subject</b>
<b>bien ny</b>	<b>mensen ny</b>	<b>gwrussen ny</b>
<b>biewgh why</b>	<b>mensewgh why</b>	<b>gwrussewgh why</b>
<b>biens y</b>	<b>mensens y</b>	<b>gwrussens y</b>

GODHVOS	GALLOS
gothvien vy	galsen vy
gothvies jy	galses jy
gothvia ev	galsa ev
gothvia hy	galsa hy
gothvia + noun subject	galsa + noun subject
gothvien ny	galsen ny
gothviewgh why	galsewgh why
gothviens y	galsens y

The conditional tense of **mydnas** is often spelled with **y** instead of **e** in the first syllable, especially in literature. All the forms of **mydnas** and **gallos** may alternatively be pronounced and spelled with **j** instead of **s**: **menjen vy** etc, **galjen vy** etc. The conditional tense of **godhvov** is rarely encountered except in formal writing. The spelling is merely a convention: the pronunciation of the **v** is identical to the **f** employed for the subjunctive forms.

As usual, the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc can always be omitted. And as always it is exclusively the **ev** / **hy** forms that are used when the grammatical subject precedes the verb.

As usual, forms preceded by interrogative particle **a** or link particle **a** and negative forms introduced by negative particles **ny** and **na** will be in Second State; forms preceded by particle **y** will be in Fifth State.

In Cornish we rely entirely on context to work out whether an unreal conditional sentence refers to the present, the future or the past, or to a mix of times. It is therefore very important to ensure the context is clear.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**arâg dorn** (also **dhyrag dorn**) beforehand, previously, **betraya** *v* betray, **clerhe** *v* clarify, explain, **crefter** *m* strength, **dres otham** unnecessary, **trest** *m* trust

We already know **fol** *m* fool. The word is also an adjective meaning ‘foolish’.

## **Practys Udnek warn Ugans**

### *Exercise Thirty One*

What do these Cornish sentences mean? As there is *insufficient* context here to know whether they refer to the present, the future or the past, you can experiment with

different translations to strengthen your understanding of how ‘open’ the Cornish sentences are in this respect.

**Mar pe dôwysys dhe’n parra, ev a vensa dry moy crefter dhe gres an gwel. Hebma mar cothfes, te a vensa godhvos (te a wothvia) an udn dra yw moyha y bris. Me a vensa prena pows nowyth mar pe dhybm mona lowr. Me a wrussa mos dhe’n dre mar pe an gewar gwell. Mar pen ny ervirys arâg dorn, ny a alsa goheles dadhel dres otham moy adhedhes. Mar mednyn agria, y whrussen ny betraya y drest. Mar carges gwil gweres dhybm in gwir, ny venses profya cùssul fol a’n par-na. Mar kyllly clerhe dha borpos, y fia hedna êsya rag pùb huny. My a via moy cosel mar pewgh unweyth moy cortes. Mar pe an dra unweyth ges ny oll a vensa wherthyn.**

**Unweyth** means ‘only’ in the protasis of an unreal conditional sentence, just as it does for ‘if only’ wishes.

#### *More about me a garsa*

We know that **me a garsa** means ‘I wish to’ or ‘I want to’ with a verb-noun. Although this too is technically a conditional tense, we treat it as a separate idiom. It is so common that **garsowgh** has replaced more formally correct **garsewgh** as one of the forms we use in this sense.

In colloquial Cornish **me a vensa** can be employed in the same way as **me a garsa**.

We have learned that **me a garsa** does not change to reflect time (‘want to’, ‘wanted to’, ‘will want to’, etc). It may be employed in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, real or unreal; and in the protasis of a real conditional sentence. When determining the precise meaning context is all.

In the protasis of an *unreal* conditional sentence, the subjunctive of **myndnas** may take the place of **me a garsa** in a literary style, while colloquially we can use the imperfect subjunctive of **bos** with a verbal adjective such as **plegys** or **whensys**.

In order to say ‘I would love’ someone or something as opposed to ‘I want to’ do something, we can use **kerys via**, as in this example:

**Kerys via hy genef, pynag a vo wharvedhys.**

I would love her (literally ‘loved would she be by me’), come what may.

#### *Conditional tense without explicit protasis*

In English we often use a conditional tense with a protasis only implied, not stated. For example, we may say ‘it *would* be a good idea’ to do something, meaning it would be considered a good idea if anyone thought about it.

Cornish does not confine the conditional tense only to sentences comprising both protasis and apodosis. As you see from the above example **Kerys via genef, pynag a vo wharvedhys**. It is however unusual in good Cornish to employ the conditional tense when a sentence comprises only a single clause referring to the present or the future. In this circumstance a future tense is generally preferred. So the best equivalent of the short sentence 'That would be a good idea!' is **Y fëdh hedna tybyans dâ!**

When we do find the conditional tense in such a sentence, it most naturally refers to the past. So if we say **Y fia hedna tybyans dâ!** after all, it will generally mean 'That would have been a good idea!'

#### *Words for 'if'*

We have learned that **a** means 'if' in 'if only' wishes. We may also use **a** 'if' as an alternative to **mar** 'if' in unreal conditional sentences. But **a** has a literary feel away from 'if only' wishes. It is however combined with **mar** to form composite **mara** 'if'. This variant is found in all registers, spoken and written; and may also be used in affirmative real conditional sentences, and in indirect questions. All three words: **a**, **mar**, **mara** cause Fourth State mutation of the following verb.

#### *Changes to words before a vowel in **bos** / **mos***

Before a vowel in forms of either **bos** or **mos** particles **na** and **ny** and conjunctions **erna**, **mar** and **mara** become respectively **nag** and **nyns** (or **nynj**) and **ernag**, **mars**, **maras**. Contrast conjunction **na** 'nor', which *optionally* becomes **nag** before *any* word beginning with a vowel. We have already come across a lot of this rule in practice. For completeness we should also note that particle **re** becomes **res** (or **rej**) before a vowel in forms of **mos**.

#### *Negative protasis in unreal conditional sentence*

The negative protasis of an unreal conditional sentence can be introduced by **mar na**. We may also employ **na** without preceding **mar**. In both cases **na** functions as the negative of **a** 'if'. But this **na** in a personal construction without reinforcing **mar** belongs only to poetical registers, save for a few more or less fixed phrases. **Na** in an *impersonal* construction is however common in everyday Cornish for verbs other than **bos**. That is, we employ invariable **na ve** 'if it were not [the case that]', followed by an infinitive construction.

Most Cornish speakers today prefer **mar ny** to **mar na**. It is an authentic alternative usage. We do not employ **mara** before either **na** or **ny**.

Here are some examples.

**Mar ny (na) ve an gewar mar uthyk, ny a via mes a'n chy hag ow qwary pel droos.**

If the weather weren't so awful, we would be outside playing football.

**Mar ny (na) ven vy mar hel, scon y fies mar vohosak avell Job wàr an deylek.**

If I weren't so generous, soon you wouldn't have a penny to your name.

**Na vêts y, me a via gyllys oll dhe goll.**

If it were not for them I'd be completely lost.

**Na ve kenderow vy dhe apperya i'n kyffewy, scant ny via hireth anodho.**

If my cousin were not to turn up to the party he'd hardly be missed.

**Na ve hy dhe dherivas orthyf, nefra ny wrussen y wodhvos (ny'n gothvien).**

If she hadn't told me, I'd never have known.

**Na ve an kytryn dhe dhos i'n very prës-na, ny a via budhys in dadn law.**

If the bus hadn't arrived at just that moment, we'd have been drenched by the rain.

### **Practys Dêwdhek warn Ugans**

#### *Exercise Thirty Two*

How would you put the following outburst into good Cornish? You will have to use a dictionary like *Gerlyver Kescows*. And some ingenuity! Remember that a good translation into Cornish will always render the substance of what is being said in an authentically Cornish way.

If only he wasn't such a wimp! If he had the courage to call her and say he was wrong and that they must somehow try again, because he loves her, and he acted like a fool, then everything could be put back together. I'm sure of it. But he won't call her. She'd probably call him if she wasn't so stubborn. If I talked to her ... Do you think? Maybe she'd listen. If only I knew what to do! What would *you* do if you were in my place?

#### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**aberveth** inside, **An Stâtarhow** *pl* The Treasury, **anella** *v* breathe, **attendya** *v* pay attention (to), **awen** *f* (delightful) inspiration, **berrheans** *m* abridgement, **précis** (*also* abbreviation), **brës** *m* mind, **cader** *f* chair (especially of elegance or authority), **cessya** *v* cease, **clem** *m* claim, **crefhe** *v* strengthen, **cùntell** *v* gather, **degador** *m* vehicle, **democratieth** *f* democracy, **desmygyans** *m* imagination, **determya** *v* determine, decide, **dyffrans** *m* difference (*also* adjective 'different'), **dylla** *v* publish (*also* emit), **Englond** (= Pow an Sowson), **ertach** *m* heritage, **essens** *m* essence, **gwlasegor** *m* statesman, politician, **honensys** *m* identity, **lyhariv** *m* minority, **moyhariv** *m* majority, **mynoryta** *m* minority, **novel** *m* novel, **oxygen** *m* oxygen, **patron** *m* pattern, **pêmont** *m* payment, **polytygieth** *f* politics, **prydydhieth** *f* poetry, **representya** *v* represent, **rychys**

*m* wealth, richness, **selvenek** basic, fundamental, **seneth** *m* parliament, **versyon** *m* version, **voys** *m* voice, **wostallath** at first

**in gwiryoneth** is an alternative form of **in gwrioneth**

We know the verb **sensy** in its primary meaning 'hold'. It is also used to mean 'consider' something to have a particular quality. **Gallos** is used as a masculine noun to mean 'power, ability'.

### Practys Tredhek warn Ugans

#### *Exercise Thirty Three*

Cowethas an Tavas Kernowek a gùntellas dhe'n kensa treveth in scol Demelsa, ha hobma i'n gader.

Otta versyon cot a'n geryow a leveryys Sûsan Hendry.

"Agan tavas yw, dowt vÿth, a bris brâs avell ertach. Mès why a wor fatell usy an moyha rann a'n poblans in Kernow ow kêwsel Sowsnek heb godhvos an Kernowek, saw geryow bohes aga nùber. Whel an polytygor yw gul gwythres dhe les oll an gowethas. Gwitha ertach – hèn yw dhe les an gowethas. Goslowes orth lev pùb mynoryta – th' yw dhe les an gowethas in ketelma. Mès gul gwythres abarth an lyhariv warbynn an moyhariv, pò heb attendya an moyhariv – nâ – democratieth ny vÿdh hemma. Gwethysy on ny, an wlasegoryon, dhe wiryow selvenek an lyhariv, heb mar. Saw pùb termyn yth yw res determya py gwiryow a vÿdh sensys yn selvenek, hag yma opynyons ledan aga dyffrans adro dhe'n qwestyon-ma. Nefra ny vÿdh mona lowr rag pùptra. Res yw convedhes a ble ma'n mona ow tos: tollow leek in Kernow, pêmions ajy dhe'n Stâtarhow in Loundres. Ha ny yller surhe pùpprÿs in lahys rag oll Englond na vo caletter vÿth rag cowsoryon a'n Kernowek. Bytegyms, kenyer Esel Seneth rag bro a Gernow yw voys i'n Seneth may halla claimys an Kernowek bos clêwys."

Ha otta berrheans a'n pèth a veu arethyes gans Tybalt Angwin.

"Nyns yw polytygieth kebmys hy bern, dell hevel dhèm, in gwiryoneth. An tavas bew yma yn town aberverth i'gan lies teylu, i'gan lies perthynas personek, i'gan brès ha'gan preder. Radn a'gan honensys yw gàn tavas, na fors pana gowntnans a vo dhe'n re usy ow menystra an wlas. Yth esof ow screfa prydydhieth in Kernowek rag na woram cachya essens an bêwnans marnas dredhy. Hag yth esof ow screfa novelys awos bos otham crefhe an tavas avell degador tybyans a bùb ehen, otham gorra rychys in y allos representya an bÿs dell eson ny Kernowyon orth y weles, otham provia patronys dhe seul a garsa cessa heb scodhya i'ga desmygyans wâr an Sowsnek. Lien yw oxygen. Gwrewgh anella myns a wrug vy dylla. Wolcùm owgh. Ha gèn hedna, martesen, re gaffowgh awen rag dry gàs talent agas honen ha screfa taclow moy, taclow gwell, taclow marthys."

**Y wharva dadhel yn fen warlergh an dhew bresentyans. In Kernowek. Pan dadhel a yllowgh *why* gwil a'n dyvers poyntys in pùb areth? Wostallath in Kernowek. Hag in Sowsnek kefrës.**

Susan Hendry does not pre-occlude. Consistent with this kind of Cornish is her use of **gul** (pronounced with rounded u) instead of **gwil**; her preference for **vÿdh, vÿth, pùpprÿs** rather than **vëdh, vëth, pùpprës**; and her choice of **kêwsel** instead of **côwsel, goslowes** instead of **golsowes, clêwes** instead of **clôwes**.

Tybalt Angwin, on the other hand, displays a style that is rooted in fairly colloquial Cornish (**screfa** rather than **scrafa** for instance, **woram** instead of **woraf**, and **gèn, gàn, gàs** in place of **gans, agan, agas**). But the Cornish is nonetheless elevated for the occasion. For example **re gaffowgh**: there is a poetical flavour to particle **re** expressing a wish with subjunctives of verbs other than **bos** – see Lesson Eight for all the subjunctive forms of **cafos**.

**Cessya** can be followed directly by a verb-noun. But **cessya heb** + verb-noun is more idiomatic.

**Men** 'vigorous' is rare as an adjective outside poetry. In prose we typically use the adverbial form **yn fen**, which is common.

#### *Various meanings of seul*

We already know **py seul** 'how much' or 'how many'. We have encountered **myns a** 'everything that' previously. Parallel with it is **seul a** which means 'everyone who'. And **seul** is followed by a comparative adjective or adverb in Second State in expressions like **seul voy y whilaf hy flêsyä, dhe le revrons a dhysqwa dhybm** 'the more I try to please her, the less respect she shows me.' There is also an unrelated masculine noun **seul** meaning 'heel'.

## Lesson Eth

### *Lesson Eight*

#### *Subjunctive of **caf**os, **dos**, **mos**, **ry***

We have learned the inflected subjunctives of **bos** (two tenses), **mydnas**, **gwil**, **godhvos** and **gallos**. Only four other verbs have inflected subjunctives that are used outside of literature and a few fixed phrases. Here they are.

#### **CAFOS**

**caffen** *or* **kyffyf vy**

**caffes** *or* **kyffy jy**

**caffa ev**

**caffa hy**

**caffa** + noun subject

**caffen** *or* **kyffen ny**

**caffowgh** *or* **kyffowgh why**

**caffons y**

#### **DOS**

**deffen** *or* **dyffyf vy**

**deffes** *or* **dyffy jy**

**deffa ev**

**deffa hy**

**deffa** + noun subject

**deffen ny**

**deffowgh why**

**deffons y**

#### **MOS**

**ellen** *or* **yllyf vy**

**elles** *or* **ylly jy**

**ella ev**

**ella hy**

**ella** + noun subject

**ellen ny**

**ellowgh why**

**ellons y**

#### **RY**

**rollen vy**

**rolles jy**

**rolla** *or* **roy ev**

**rolla** *or* **roy hy**

**rolla** *or* **roy** + noun subject

**rollen ny**

**rollowgh why**

**rollons y**

As usual, the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc can always be omitted.

#### *Take care with some forms of **gallos** and **mos***

In some colloquial pronunciations, forms of **gallos** that have **a** or **y** as the first syllable vowel are pronounced (and sometimes spelled) with **e** instead. For example, we may encounter **A allama gwil hebma?** 'Can I do this?' as **'Ellama gwil hebma?** This sound-change makes a few forms of **gallos** identical with forms of **mos**. Indeed, even without the sound-change **ylly** could be interpreted as the 'he/she' form of the imperfect tense of **gallos** or the you (singular) subjunctive form of either **gallos** or **mos**. In practice, you tend to find that speakers who make the sound-change do not use the inflected subjunctive of **mos** at all.

### *Conditional with **mar teffen vy***

In Book Two we learned the formula **mar teuma ha** etc + verb-noun as a way of formulating the protasis of a real conditional sentence. The more formal option **mar teuv vy ha** or just **mar teuv ha** is also available. The corresponding way to build the protasis of an unreal conditional sentence is **mar teffen vy ha** etc + verb-noun. **Mara** may be substituted for **mar** in the *real* formula but is not used in the unreal one. And a 'if' does not occur in this construction at all.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**compes** straight, right (*also* accurate), **dyghtya** *v* treat, **fyttya** *v* fit, **gober** *m* wage, salary, **merkyl** *m* miracle, **omwil** *v* pretend to be, **taxy** *m* taxi

## **Practys Peswardhek warn Ugans**

### *Exercise Thirty Four*

What do these Cornish sentences mean?

**Mara teuva ha govyn kerdhes ganso in mes, omwra cales dhe gafos. Yth esof ow tanvon hebma dhis rag may hylly godhvos. A pes unweyth ow qwil neppëth vas! Mar kyffyy moy gober, fatla venses y spêna? Mar teffons ha gwainya, y fia merkyl brâs! Na ve an skyjyow-ma dhe'm fyttya yn perfeth, ny venjen aga frena. Gas ny dhe gemeres taxy mar pëdh otham. Mars ellowgh compes dhe bedn an strê, why a alsa gweles an gorsaf dhyragowgh. A cothfen, y fynsen vy derivas. Mar rollen ny mil bens dhodho ev warleny, a wrussewgh y dhyghtya ken fordh?**

### *Conditional tense in protasis*

Occasionally a conditional tense occurs in the protasis of a conditional sentence instead of the subjunctive. This phenomenon is becoming frequent in English. In Cornish it should be treated as very exceptional. We would usually hear, for instance, **lowen vien vy mar qwrella an kytryn dos adermyn** 'I'd be happy if the bus were to come on time' or 'I'd have been happy if the bus had come on time' (depending on context). But we might possibly encounter **lowen vien vy mar qwrussa an kytryn dos adermyn** just as we might these days hear 'I'd be happy if the bus *would* come on time' or 'I'd have been happy if the bus *would have* come on time' in English.

### *Inflected conditional tenses of other verbs*

Conditional tenses of many verbs can be encountered in literature written in a high register. But conditional tenses apart from those specifically taught here are barely used at all in *everyday* Cornish, spoken or written. If you are unsure how a particular

inflected conditional tense is formed, you should not hesitate to check in a reference book of grammar.

### *Negative exhortations*

To express a negative exhortation, or a strong negative wish, we employ **bydnar re** + subjunctive. The present subjunctive in the case of **bos**; and we may use available future-reference alternatives in the subjunctive of other verbs. As usual, particle **re** is followed by Second State of all verb except **bos**.

Here are some examples.

#### **Bydnar re bo caus a vresel 'tredhon!**

May it not become a bone of contention between us!

*It is a Bretonism to employ bresel in the sense 'war'; the proper word for 'war' is gwerryans.*

#### **Ha bydnar re dheffes arta!**

And I hope you never come back!

#### **Bydnar re vednowgh drog-gerya den marow!**

You shouldn't speak ill of the dead!

#### **Bydnar re brederhy a'n dra!**

Don't think of it for one moment!

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**ascoryans** *m* production, **costya** *v* cost, **cùssulya warbarth** consult, **doctour** *m* doctor (PhD, MD, etc), **gerednow** *pl* gobbledygook (*also* banter), **hangya** *v* hang, **hewelder** *m* visibility, **kemysky** *v* mix, **kettesten** *f* context, **Lester Noy** *m* Noah's Ark, **lyvryk** *m* booklet, **realystek** realistic, **teknegyl** technical, **trailyans** *m* translation (*also* turning)

### **Practys Pymthek warn Ugans**

#### *Exercise Thirty Five*

**Yma Mêster Mundy ow cùssulya warbarth a'n qwestyon py gwary a vëdh dôwysys hevlenny rag an Seythves hag Êthves Bledhydnyow may hallons y performya ino. Tybyans Mêster Mundy yw gwil ascoryans a Lester Noy, radn Origo Mundi a'n Ordinalia, in trailyans Sowsnek scrifys gans Alan M. Kent.**

Mêster Mundy	<b>Fatl'yw dha vreis jy, Demelsa, a'm tybyans-ma? Me a hevel hewelder ertach an tavas dhe vos scodhys ganso i'n Scol. Hag y fëdh spâs lowr rag dry mûsyk ha dauns dhe'n performans.</b>
Demelsa	<b>Wël, eâ gwir. Ha pòr dhâ yw genef an trailyans a wrug Doctour Kent. Mès a nys yw dieth na vëdh presentys in Kernowek?</b>

Mêster Mundy	<b>Res yw dhyn predery realystek, Demelsa. Ny wor an moyhariv Kernowek, na lies flogh na lies aga theylu.</b>
Demelsa	<b>A ny yll nebes Kernowek bos kemyskys ino?</b>
Mêster Mundy	<b>Raglavar martesen. Yn kensa in Kernowek, hag in Sowsnek wosa hedna ...</b>
Demelsa	<b>Ogh dhe'n lyha! Hag a yll an text Kernowek bos pryntys in lyvryk an dowlen pàr hap?</b>
Mêster Mundy	<b>Hmm ... y fêdh ow hangya in nes an bojet. Dâ lowr, me a'n whyther gans an bendescadores.</b>
Demelsa	<b>Otta neppëth, heb costya tra vëth! Me a yll metya gans oll an warioryon, pàn vowns y ow tasleverel partys arâg dorn, ha styrya mênyng an gwary, in y gettesten a Gernow.</b>
Mêster Mundy	<b>Profyans cuv. Eâ, gwra indelha. Saw remember aga bloodh. Bydnar re wrelles cows yn teknegyl. Pùptra yn pòr sempel. Na wra areth ortans!</b>
Demelsa	<b>Dowt vëth. Yth esen ow honen i'n Seythves Bledhen, nyns yw pell alebma – i'n termyn-na ny garsen gosowes naneyl hag onen a'n Wheffes Class ow talkya gerednow hir ...</b>

**Cregy** and **hangya** both mean 'hang' (including as a method of execution). **Cregy** is more common in the literal sense. **Hangya in nes** means 'depend on', referring to a contingency. **Powes gans** is an alternative with the same sense. **Scodhya wàr** means 'depend on' in the sense of being reliant upon someone or something.

**Me a'n whyther** 'I'll look into it' is a good example of an inflected present-future tense being used conversationally for brevity.

**Owth** is used instead of **ow** before verb-nouns beginning with either a vowel or h. But we do sometimes find just **ow** before h.

**Assaya** can mean 'rehearse' when the context supports that meaning. The phrase **dasleverel partys arâg dorn** (literally 'repeat parts beforehand') is a more technical way of expressing the idea for a play. The equivalent for an orchestral performance is **dasseny partys arâg dorn**.

#### *Nouns employed as attributive adjectives*

Cornish is fairly flexible about taking words assigned to a particular grammatical category and applying them in the function of some other category. Though it is not a universal principle. There are some red lines. Only an adjective may be used as a *predicative* adjective. Only a verb may be used as a verb.

A noun is frequently encountered in the function of an *attributive* adjective. Do you remember **pedn êhel** from Book Two? Nouns for a material may be used in this way

to describe something made of that material. For example, **fos men** ‘stone wall’, equivalent to **fos a ven** or **fos a veyn**. Or we may employ a verb-noun to narrow the meaning of an ordinary noun. For example, **class dauncya** ‘dance class’. In this instance, **class dauns** is also possible.

English mostly prefers to use singular nouns as descriptors, even when the idea is in fact plural. We say ‘car park’ for instance, even though there is space to park more than one vehicle. Cornish is more willing to use a plural descriptively, as in **park kerry** ‘car park’. But it is better to analyse an expression like **henwyn tyleryow** ‘place-names’, corresponding to singular **hanow tyller**, as a genitive construction.

Generally, we do not put a descriptor noun into Second State when it is used as attributive adjective. We say **ostel gorlanwes** for example. There are exceptions: **pluven blobm** for instance, where **plobm** is no longer the material actually used; the two words now just form a fixed phrase together. It is *very* rare for a verb-noun to undergo mutation when it is used attributively. So we say **astell mordardhya** for instance; but exceptionally a ‘folding ladder’ is **skeul blegya**.

Sometimes two alternative analyses will be possible. Either that the first noun is being described by the second noun; or that the first noun is functioning as a quantifier for the second noun. So **tabm tesen** is probably best seen as a ‘bit’ (quantity) of cake, equivalent to **tabm a desen**, but omitting preposition **a** stylistically. It could however be considered as a ‘bit’ (piece) which is ‘made of’ cake.

A noun used as attributive adjective always ‘remembers’ that it is actually a noun. So if an opportunity arises to make the descriptor noun the second element of a genitive construction, this frequently happens. **Kyttryn scol**, for instance, is ‘a school bus’. But we prefer to express ‘the school bus’ as **kyttryn an scol** (literally ‘the bus of the school’) rather than saying *an kyttryn scol*. Likewise **gwascas goos** ‘blood pressure’, but **gwascas y woos** ‘his blood pressure’ rather than *y wascas goos*.

#### *Adverbs employed as attributive adjectives*

If we press an adverb into service as an attributive adjective, then it too is not put into Second State. So we shall say, for instance, **y wreg kyns** ‘his former wife’. We first noted this point in Lesson Four of Book Two.

#### *Attributive adjectives used without a noun*

In good Cornish only certain kinds of attributive adjective may be used without an accompanying noun. Superlatives are one such kind. For example, **hy a wrug dôwys an tecka** ‘she chose the prettiest [one]’. Ordinal numerals are another kind. For example, **Py troboynt y tal trailya? An tressa aglêdh**. ‘Which is the turning to take? The third on the left.’

Cornish can also employ an adjective as a noun. For example, **yma an acownt gylls dhe'n rudh** 'the account has gone into the red'. Sometimes a double analysis is possible, as in **oll an gwelha** 'all the best' (common sign-off in emails), which could be a case of a superlative (short for **an gwelha taclow** perhaps) or seen as an adjective employed as a noun.

English will not always be a secure guide to correct use of an adjective without accompanying noun in Cornish. In English we can say 'the same' meaning 'the same thing', for instance; but as we learned in Lesson One of Book Two we must say **an keth tra** or **an keth hedna**. It follows that we cannot use *an keth ha* as an equivalent of English 'the same as'. If a friend orders food or drink and we wish to order the same, we say **A gev a gafam**, literally '[That] which he/she will have I will have'.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**aberth in** inside, **argemydna** *v* advertise, **audycyon** *m* audition, **best** *m* animal, **bûsel** *m* dung, **corol** *m* dance, **dauncyans** *m* dancing, **dauncyor** *m* dancer, **daunslunyans** *m* choreography, **dowrvargh** *m* hippopotamus, **efan** expansive, wide, **gis** *m* manner, style, **gwaryva** *f* stage (theatre), **heudh** gleeful, merry, **ilow** *m* music, **ombrofya** *v* apply (for a job etc), **selwans** *m* salvation (*also* goalkeeper's save), **soler** *m* gallery, **swàn** *m* swan, **teyl** *m* manure, **trettya** *v* tread, **tûtû** *m* tutu

**Ny vern!** means 'Never mind!' or 'It doesn't matter!'

## Practys Whêtek warn Ugans

### *Exercise Thirty Six*

**Yma Mark ha'y gothman Josh ow kestalkya.**

Mark        **A wrusta clôwes? Ymowns y owth argemydna rag cafos dauncyoryon dhe Lester Noy, a vëdh gwary an Seythves hag Êthves hevleny.**

Josh        **Ny yll den vëth dauncya in Lester Noy. Heb trettya in cals teyl ha meneth bûsel.**

Mark        **Ges heudh! Saw oll an dra, th'yw sad yn tien. Ymowns y ow tôwlel towl byldya plain gwary i'n Hel Sport. Y fëdh gwaryva, formyes i'n lester wâr soler, ha plâss efan rag dauncya.**

Josh        **Ha pëth a vëdh an dauncyans? Py gis? Pana vûsyk? Lydn an Swàn's gans dowrvergh in tûtû?**

Mark        **Nâ nâ. Adar corol ballet. Dauncyow arnowyth. Ow whor vy, Demelsa Pentreath, usy i'n Wheffes Class, a wrug còwsel in y gever orth Mêster Mundy. Ev a vydn presentya bestas ow cùntell in dauns, hag ow mos aberth i'n lester dre dhauns, hag ow tos in mes a'n lester wâr an dyweth rag gôlya aga selwans in dauns.**

- Josh           Saw ny wor Mundy dauncya yn tâ. Ow gaja dhe why!
- Mark           Dal vëth. Mêstresyk Keverne a wra gwil gweres orth an ilow ha'n daunslunyans. Y fëdh audycyons avorow rag seul a garsa.
- Josh           Onen vrav lowr yw Keverne-Ny-Vern. Gas ny dhe ombrofya ytho. A yllyn ny dôwys py best a vedhyn?
- Mark           Nor'vy màn. Y'm beus tybyans, heb mar, raga jy. Saw ny vëdh dê dhis!

**Plain an Gwary** means 'the Playing Place' or traditional open-air theatre of a Cornish community. A few still exist – most famously at St Just. The name is a genitive construction, so 'a playing place' will be **plain gwary**.

**dal** is a colloquial form of **dadhel**

Miss Keverne presumably earns her nickname by frequently exclaiming 'Never mind!' Probably as reassurance to pupils who do not get their dance steps right first time.

*Suffix **va** and compounds built with **chy***

Sometimes words built with suffix **va** indicating a place have the same meaning as words built with **chy**. For example, **coffyva** and **coffyjy** both mean 'café'. But this is not always true. **Lyverva** can mean 'library' but also 'bookcase'; whereas **lyverjy** can mean 'library' or 'bookshop'. And **gwaryva** means 'stage' but **gwaryjy** means 'theatre'.

*Prefix **dy** (**di**)*

Many words comprise a core element to which a prefix is added in front of it. One of the most common prefixes is **dy** meaning 'without'. It is followed by Second State mutation. We spell it **di** when it precedes a vowel. The meaning of most words built with this prefix is reasonably transparent, though the sense of 'without' is sometimes shifted towards undoing something. We already know **dydro** 'direct' (literally 'without turn'); **dyvlâm** 'innocent' (literally 'without blame'); **dydhemedhy** 'divorce' (literally 'unmarry').

Sometimes the sense is not quite so easy to predict. **Heudh** means 'gleeful, merry'. **Dyhetth**, more commonly spelled **dieth**, means 'a pity' or 'a shame', most frequently found in the phrase **Ass yw dieth!**

Occasionally the language has developed so that the original core element is not found as an independent word at all. In **dyweth** 'end', for example, the second syllable represents an old word \*wedh 'take, carry'. So the end of something was originally the 'uncarrying', the moment when you put it down.

### *Suffix **ans** / **yans***

The suffix **ans** is very ‘productive’, turning verb-nouns into ordinary nouns of action. It has an alternative form **yans** used in some words. But a lot of words spelled *yans* are actually employing suffix **ans**. The consonantal **y** in these words belongs to the core element, not to the suffix. An example is **dauncyans**, built to verb-noun **dauncya**, not to ordinary noun **dauns**. An example where alternative **yans** is indeed in play would be **leveryans** ‘pronunciation’, built to verb-noun **leverel**. We can note that any marker of the verb-noun is *replaced* by **ans** (**yans**), so the final **a** of **dauncya** and the **el** of **leverel** are dropped before the suffix is added. In the case of most verb-nouns ending in vocalic **y**, this marker is removed, but we then always select alternative **yans**. So **tybyans** looks like it is *tyby-ans* but in fact it is *tyb-yans*. There are occasional surprises. The unexpected appearance of the first **n** in **bêwnans**, for instance, built to verb-noun **bêwa**; or the change of **e** to **y** in **dyscans**, built to **desky**.

### *Happy families*

**Heudh** is an example of a word which invites you to discover a little more about the ‘sense-family’ to which it belongs. Learning about such families as you advance in Cornish is a powerful way to increase your vocabulary. **Hudhyk** turns out to be more common than **heudh**. But **heudh** is more versatile because, though both words mean much the same when they are adjectives, **heudh** can also be a masculine noun ‘joy, glee’. There is loan-word **mery** too, with the same meaning as in English. But it mostly occurs in Fifth State as **yn fery** ‘merrily’. If we consider possible confusion with verb **mery** ‘snivel’ this pragmatic restriction is easy to understand.

## Lesson Naw

### *Lesson Nine*

#### *Kepar ha pàn*

**Pàn** ‘when’ often comes close in meaning to ‘if’. And it always means ‘if’ in the fixed phrase **kepar ha pàn** ‘[just] as if’, which is followed by a verb in the subjunctive (imperfect subjunctive in the case of **bos**) because it is an instance of irrealis.

Here are some examples.

**Ùnpossybyl yw deseha an dyllas mes a’n chy pàn wra glaw.**

It’s impossible to dry washing outside when (if) it’s raining.

**Yth esens y ow kerdhes kepar ha pàn vêts in hunros.**

They were walking as if in a dream.

**Yth esa semlant dhodho kepar ha pàn vydna leverel neppëth.**

He looked as if he wanted to say something.

**Hy a wrug miras dredhon kepar ha pàn na ven unweyth i’n bÿs.**

She looked right through us as if we didn’t even exist.

#### *Similes*

To express a simile with the formula ‘as ... as’ we use **mar ... avell**. Occasionally **maga** takes the place of **mar**. **Mar** ‘as’ is followed by Second State; **maga** ‘as’ is followed by Fifth State. And neither of these words undergoes mutation after particle **yn**. There is a tendency in conversational Cornish to select **maga** ‘as’ only when Fifth State makes a difference to the consonant that follows. This is just a pragmatic measure, avoiding confusion with verb **maga** ‘nurture’.

Here are a few similes that more or less correspond with English.

**mar rêwlys avell clock** ‘as regular as clockwork’

**mar wydn avell an ergh** ‘as white as snow’

**mar growsek avell dew dreuspren** ‘as cross as two sticks’

**maga wher avell an gwels** ‘as green as grass’

We have met **magata** as a simple adverb meaning ‘as well’ in the sense ‘also, too’. The practice of spelling this as a single word usefully distinguishes it from equative **maga tâ avell** ‘as good as’ (equivalent to **mar dhâ avell**).

*More about avell*

Outside of similes and other equative expressions we often prefer to use **kepar ha** to mean 'like'; but **avell** is available as a weaker alternative.

We may also use **avell** to mean 'in the function / capacity of'. For example, **Res yw dhedhy bos gostyth, avell sodhak Consel Kernow, dh'y bolycy**. 'She must, as an officer of Cornwall Council, comply with its policy'. In lower registers of Cornish uninflected **avell** is often used instead of **ès** or **ages** to mean 'than' after a comparative.

Colloquially **avell** is often clipped to **vell**.

*Y coothvia and y talvia*

From Book One we know that **y coodh** and **y tal** express the idea of 'should' or 'ought to'. These forms have present sense. We also employ conditional forms of these phrases, **y coothvia** (older spelling **y codhvia**) and **y talvia**. These may have present or past ('too late now') sense according to context. Even when the sense is present, however, there is nonetheless usually a sense of obligation in vain.

Here are some examples, with specimen meanings that will depend on context.

**Y coodh dhybm dybarth heb let.**

I should leave straightaway.

**Y coothvia (codhvia) dhybm dybarth heb let.**

I should leave straightaway (but I probably won't).

*or* I should have left straightaway (but I didn't).

**Ny goodh dhis kemeres gorras orth stranjer.**

You shouldn't accept lifts from strangers.

**Ny goothvia (godhvia) dhis kemeres gorras orth stranjer.**

You shouldn't accept lifts from strangers (but you do).

*or* You shouldn't have accepted a lift from a stranger (but you did).

**Y tal dhyn mos wàr an train.**

We should go by train.

**Y talvia dhyn mos wàr an train.**

We should go by train (but we probably won't).

*or* We should have gone by train (but we didn't).

**Ny dal dhodhans croffolas.**

They should not complain.

**Ny dalvia dhodhans crofollas.**

They should not complain (but they do).

*or* They should not have complained (but they did).

Just as we may also say more colloquially **ny a dal mos wàr an train**, we can make an affirmative statement **ny a dalvia mos wàr an train**. Neither **y coodh** nor **y coothvia** is used in this alternative fashion.

A further possibility for affirmative statements is to use a hybrid construction. So we may say **me a goodh dhybm dybarth heb let** or **me a goothvia dhybm dybarth heb let**. Likewise we can say **ny a dal dhyn mos wàr an train** or **ny a dalvia dhyn mos wàr an train**.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**blâmya** *v* blame, **bool** *f* axe, **briansen** *f* throat, **comparya** *v* compare, **cronak** *m* toad, **Dor Coth** Dolcoath, **dowrgy** *m* otter, **dyfreth** feeble, **dyowl** *m* devil, **esel** *m* member (*also* limb), **glujek** sticky, **glûth** *m* dew (*also* condensation), **goderry** *v* interrupt (something), **grug** *col* heather, **gwehyn** pliable, **gwiryon** honest, **gwybessa** *v* waste time (literally ‘go catching gnats’), **kelmy** *v* tie, **lavar** *m* utterance (*also* sentence), **leven** smooth, **levryth** *m* fresh milk, **lonk** *m* gullet, **melynor** *m* miller, **meurgerys** much loved, **mûn** *m* mineral, **new toos** *f* kneading trough, **semblans** *m* simile, **sogh** blunt, **stella** still, **stenor** *m* miner, **strechya** *v* stretch out, **tyckly** tricky, awkward, **whetha** *v* puff up, inflate (*also* blow)

### **Practys Seytek warn Ugans**

#### *Exercise Thirty Seven*

**Yma dhe Danyel lesson tre in Sowsnek haneth. I’n scol ev a wrug desky lies lavar coth comparya. Y dhescador class, nag yw Kernowegor, a wovydnas orth esely an strem Kernowek cùntell deg lavar coth comparya yw meurgerys in Kernowek, adar meur ûsys i’n Sowsnek a’gan dedhyow ny; hag ev a’s pesys a vos parys ternos dhe styrya pùb semblans dhe oll an class.**

- Elen            **Prës mos dhe’n gwely a vëdh yn scon, Danyel. Pan lies semblans a wrusta cùntell bys i’n eur-ma?**
- Danyel        **Th’yw tyckly. Ny garsen vy scrifa semblans yw dyfreth. Mar lëb avell dowrgy, rag ensampyl. Nyns eus lowr a awen ino ev!**
- Elen            **Wèl, an semblans-ma yw meurgerys in Kernowek bytegyns. Esta ow whilas re uhel dha whans? Sur ny veu porpos an descador gwil whel cales dhis. A ny ylta gorfedna scon? Heb gwybessa?**
- Danyel        **Wèl, yma eth semblans yw dâ dhèm solabrës. Pana vreus a’n re-ma? Mar lowen avell cath ha dew lost dhedhy. Mar whethys avell cronak wàr an glûth. Mar dhu avell sagh croust an jowl. Mar lujek avell new toos. Mar leven avell lydn levryth. Mar vohosak avell Job wàr an**

- deylek. Mar godnek avell melynor ow kemeres tollow. Mar sègh y vriansen avell lonk gùlan.
- Elen Spladn yns y! Ober bryntyn!
- Danyel 'Ma dew stella dhe whilas ytho. Mar wiryon avell an howl? Mar wethyn avell grug?
- Demelsa (*ow coderry aga hows*) A Dany, prag na wreta dôwys dew yw kelmys dhe'n wonysegeth mûn a Gernow? Mar sogh avell bool stenor. Ha mar dhown avell Dor Coth.
- Danyel Tybyans teg! Ot an lesson tre gwrës deu. Saw dar! Nyns yw prës mos dhe'n gwely in gwir ...
- Elen Pymthek mynysen whath. Ty yw dhe vlâmya awos strechya an lesson tre mar bell. Demelsa, ny dalvia dhedhy mellya wor' dha lesson, mès 'dro-ma hy a'th selwys. Bèdh war ... pymthek only!

**Lavar** is any utterance. **Lavar coth** is an 'old saying', which may be a proverb, or a motto, or a traditional phrase. **Lavar coth comparya** is then a traditional simile. **Semblans** is the word for a simile as a technical term.

**An jowl** is 'the devil'. This is the same change of **d** to **j** after **n** that we have already met in **an jèdh** and **udn jèdh**, though here the change is strictly **dy** to **j**. We have also encountered the change (as **t** to **j**) in **y'n jeves** etc (compare **y's teves**). Some refer to this change as 'nasal mutation'; but the term is misleading because this is not a regular system of sound-change, nor does it serve any grammatical purpose.

The reference to the miller taking **tollow** is to mediaeval tolls, not taxes in the modern sense. Tenants were obliged to have their corn ground at the manor mill. A miller who was **codnek** could often enrich himself by sharp practice as middleman between tenant and lord.

Danyel is unimpressed by Cornish **mar lèb avell dowrgy**. The imagery is more specific in English 'as wet as an otter's pocket'; and English 'like a drowned rat' is perhaps also a stronger image.

The phrase **gwrës [ha] deu** means 'over and done with'. Here **deu** is an adjective with the sense 'finished, spent'; it is nothing to do with verb **dos**.

**Strechya** is very often used of time to mean 'delay' or 'linger'.

### *Prepositions as conjunctions*

A small number of Cornish prepositions have come to be used also as coordinating conjunctions. These are **ha** 'with' employed to mean 'and'; **marnas** 'except' employed to mean 'except that'; **mès** (a by-form of **marnas**) employed to mean 'but'; **saw** 'save,

except for' employed to mean 'but'; **rag** 'for' and **drefen** 'because of', both employed to mean 'for' linking two sentences (the second giving the reason for the first).

A larger number of prepositions may *not* be used as conjunctions. They can only precede a noun or a pronoun; they can neither introduce a clause (they are not subordinating conjunctions) nor link two sentences together (they are not coordinating conjunctions). In this larger category of prepositions are **kyns** and **kyns ès** 'before'; **wosa** and **warlergh** 'after'; **dre rêson** and **awos** 'because of'; **heb** 'without'; **in le** 'instead of'. All of these may be used with the infinitive construction and (except for **awos** and **heb**) with negative indirect statements introduced by **na**. The same prepositions may also be employed with a simple verb-noun when there is no change of logical subject. Before a demonstrative pronoun or verb-noun **dre rêson** and **in le** become **dre rêson a** and **in le a**.

Remember that with the prepositions the only verb-noun that can be modified by a possessive pronoun or be followed by a noun subject is **bos** (that is, in a **bos** clause). So with other verbs we may only employ a preposition with verb-noun when there is no change of logical subject.

Here are some examples.

**kyns ès bos dyscudhys** 'before being discovered'

**kyns ès [agan] bos ny dyscudhys** 'before we are/were discovered'

**kyns ès bos an lader dyscudhys** 'before the thief is/was discovered'

But we may only say, for instance, **kyns ès departya** 'before leaving', **awos strechya** 'because of delaying', **heb skydny mes a'n büss** 'without getting off the bus'. We cannot add a possessive pronoun or subject-noun to these expressions. We must instead employ an infinitive construction; **kyns ès my dhe dheparty**, for instance, as first introduced in Lesson Seventeen of Book Two.

It is true that dictionaries have tended in the past to classify Cornish prepositions as conjunctions whenever the corresponding word is a conjunction *in English*. This only creates confusion about the nature of the Cornish words themselves.

### *Miscellaneous inflected forms*

In addition to the inflected forms we have already learned, there are a few tense forms that occur in all registers of Cornish, and these should now be noted.

The verb **clôwes** has a present tense form **clôwyth** that occurs in the common questions **A'm clôwyth?** 'Can you hear me?' and **A'gan clôwyth?** 'Can you hear us?' Notice how Cornish, like most languages, though unlike English, is not compelled to employ a word for 'can' in questions involving verbs of perception; it is a matter of

personal choice and style. We may remark here two old present subjunctives **clêwfyf** ('I' form) and **clêwfo** ('he/she' form).

The verb **côwsel** has present-future tense forms **me a gôws** etc 'I talk / I will talk' that may be used in affirmative statements. Distinguish from the noun **cows** 'talk' without a diacritical mark.

The verb **wharvos** has a present-future tense form **wher** used in affirmative statements and questions. For example, **pandra wher?** 'what's happening?' and **y wher avorow** 'it's taking place tomorrow'.

Three verbs have 'special future' forms that may be used in affirmative statements. They are formed using **vëdh** (future tense of **bos**) as a suffix, and so always carry future meaning. Here are the forms: **me a welvyth** etc 'I will see' etc, **me a wodhvyth** etc 'I will know' etc, and **me a ylvyth** etc 'I will be able to' etc. The last of these may be pronounced with medial w instead of medial v, but this is not usually represented in the spelling.

### *Meaning of clôwes*

This is a good place to remark that the verb **clôwes** can mean 'hear' or 'smell' or 'taste' or 'feel (by touch)' depending on context; in other words, it really means 'perceive' by any of the five senses *except* sight. Contrast **convedhes** which means 'perceive' with the mind. Note also **omglôwes** + adjective 'feel (that one is in a particular state)'. For example, **omglôwes clâv** 'feel ill' and **omglôwes saw** 'feel safe'.

### *Verbs with few or no inflected forms*

Some verbs have few inflections or none at all, even in the highest registers of Cornish.

Verb-nouns ending in **a** or **essa** denoting hunting-gathering are wholly without inflection. For example, **pyskessa** 'go fishing', **mora** 'go berry picking' (not to be confused with **mora** 'put to sea'). **Prenassa** is a modern coinage by analogy.

Properly, the verb-noun **convedhes** 'perceive, comprehend' has no inflection, except for a verbal adjective **convedhys**, though a preterite **me a gonvedhas** etc is occasionally found. The verb-noun was formed to an old inflecting verb which is now defunct. In order to express the meaning of **convedhes** in inflected fashion we use the phrase **godhvov convedhes**, inflecting **godhvov** and treating **convedhes** as fixed. **Nor'vy convedhes hebma**, for instance, means 'I don't get it', referring to an idea or a joke.

It is not always possible to treat **convedhes** and **ùnderstondya** 'understand' as fully interchangeable. **Convedhes** is about the moment; **ùnderstondya** is more of an on-going thing. **Ùnderstondya** comes with a useful abstract noun **ùnderstondyng**.

Verbs borrowed from Breton or Welsh that have a verb-noun ending in vocalic **y** very rarely inflect, except for a verbal adjective. Occasionally they form a ‘he/she’ preterite ending in **as**.

Verbs borrowed from English (usually with a verb-noun ending **ya** or **yas**) very rarely inflect, except for a verbal adjective, and a ‘he/she’ preterite form ending in **as**. It is possible to form a you (singular) inflected imperative for these verbs, but **gwait** is about the only one with any currency. With a verb like **ponya** it will generally be better to say **gwra ponya!** rather than **poon!** unless things are *very* urgent (see Exercise 70). **Me a sopus** occurs once in *Bêwnans Ke*.

#### *Pronoun **na** + Third State mutation*

We are familiar with the general negative particle **na**. And the conjunctions **na** ‘nor’ and **na** ‘if not’ (irrealis only). There is one more **na**, which is followed by Third State mutation. We first met it in Lesson Ten of Book Two. It is a worn-down form of **neb** ‘some’, and is found in just a few words and phrases. Here they are. As well as **na fors** some have cropped up previously as vocabulary items.

	<i>With express negative verb</i>	<i>With implied negative verb</i>
<b>na felha</b>	any farther / further, any longer	no farther / further, no longer
<b>na fors</b>	<i>Does not occur</i>	no matter (literally ‘no force’)
<b>na hen</b>	otherwise	<i>Does not occur</i>
<b>na whath</b>	yet	not yet
<b>namenowgh</b>	often	not often
<b>nameur</b>	much	not much
<b>namoy</b>	any more, anymore	no more
<b>napell</b>	a long time, a long while	<i>Does not occur</i>

Some Cornish speakers imagine that, because this **na** so often appears to take on a negative sense from an implied negative verb, it must be the same as negative particle **na**. But Third State revealed in **na felha** and **na hen** makes clear we are dealing with a different word. **Napell** is exceptional – here Third State is suppressed, hence we write it as one word. **Kyns napell** ‘before long’ is a common way of saying ‘soon’.

There is also a fixed phrase **ha na hens** ‘and not before’ or ‘at the earliest’, which relies on an *implied negative* verb for its meaning. Here **hens** is Third State of **kyns** but the spelling with **e** is the only one found when the word is employed in this particular expression.

Finally you should remember the colloquial alternative **nampëth** to usual **neppëth** ‘something, anything’. It is likely that **nam** (from **neb**) is an intermediate development that eventually led to **na**, with Third State being the phonetic consequence of lost **m**.

## Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

**a'y eseth** sitting, sat, **adhyscans** *m* education, **arhasa** *v* fund, **bachelerieth** *f* baccalaureate, **campùs** *m* campus, **comen voys** *m* consensus, **completh** complicated, **conceyt** *m* concept, **damcanieth** *f* theory, **determyans** *m* determination, decision, conclusion, **dôwys** *m* choice, selection, **dyskerghyans** *m* gravitation, **dyskerheth** *m* gravity, **jeneral** general (adjective and masculine noun), **kesgwłasek** international, **natur** *m & f* nature, **nôcyon** *m* notion, **ollkebmyn** universal, general, **perthynecter** *m* relativity, **professour** *m* professor, **qwantùm** *m* quantum, **sciensek** scientific, **Studhyans Cryjyk** *m* Religious Studies, **teknologieth** *f* technology, **term** *m* (technical) term, **termynologieth** *f* terminology, **testscrif** *m* certificate, **trailya** *v* translate (*also* turn), **voward** *m* vanguard, **wheffesor** *m* sixth former, **whythrans** *m* exploration, research, investigation

## Practys Êtek warn Ugans

### Exercise Thirty Eight

Demelsa a wrug perswâdya Professour Moyle, hùmbrynkyas Adran an Fysyk in Ûnyversyta Kernow (Campùs Trûrû), dhe wil areth dhe'n Gowethas a'n tavas Kernowek adro dhe'n whel formya termow rag an sciencys. Yma Demelsa ow metya gans an den-ma kyns an areth rag y wolcùbma ha rag desky nebes a'n pèth a vydn ev derivas.

Professour Moyle      Wèl, my a welvyth agas cowethas wosa nebes mynysow. A vÿdh oll an woslowysy ow longya dhe'n Wheffes Class? Hag a wodhons y convedhes mar mannaf kêwsel nebes adro dhe'n Fysyk?

Demelsa                In gwrioneth, nâ ha nâ. An brâssa radn a'n wolsowysy a vèdh Wheffesoryon, saw y fèdh esely ena a'n bledhydnyow erel magata. Ha nys usy pùb huny ow studhya Fysyk.

Professour Moyle      Wèl ny wrav vy arethya fest teknegyl. Bohes calcorieth! Y fedhons y owth ùnderstondya yn tâ lowr, orth level an tybyansow aga honen. Nys eus dhymm dowt anodho! My a vynn campolla an dyskerheth – an lies damcanieth i'n tor'-ma tùchyng natur an dyskerghyans. Yma tybyans Einstein ha'y Dhamcanieth Jeneral a'n Perthynecter. Mès nowetha nôcyons a dhyskerheth qwantùm a vÿdh dhe les agas scoloryon kefrÿs, dell gresaf. Y whra dysqwedhes fatell yller ûsya Kernowek i'n jèdh hedhyw rag conceytys eus in voward an sciencys.

Demelsa                A vydnough styrya whel termynologieth fatl'yw hebma arayes? Whensys on ny dhe wodhvos pyw eus ow qwil an lies

- determyans, ha'n vaner formya comen voys dhe búb udn qwestyon.
- Professour Moyle **Wèl pòr gomplesh yw solabrÿs. Mès my a wra derivas nebes a'n istory – fatla veu stappys kemerys i'n dedhyow avarr. An kensa whel o scrifa lyfryow desky rag TODN ha Level A ha Bachelerieth Kesgwlassek ha CANT. Ytho scoloryon, kepar ha why, a veu poynt a dhallath rag oll an dra.**
- Demelsa **Soweth, nyns eus descadoryon lowr na whath rag úsya an lyfryow-ma. Dre rêson nag eus mona lowr rag arhasa strêmys Kernowek ha Sowsnek dybarow i'n scolyow nessa. Ny wrug vy desky ma's dew GCSE dre vain an Kernowek. Studhyans Cryjyk. Ha Kernowek y honen. Ha'gan scol in Trûrû kyn fe. Yma dorydhieth dhe dhesky obma in Kernowek, saw nyns o radn a'm dôwys. Esowgh why lebmyn ow còwsel Kernowek i'gas whythrans pùb jorna?**
- Professour Moyle **Wèl, dell wodhowgh, pùb kescùssulyans, pùb scrif hag yw dyllys, y fydh Sowsnek an yêth, poken ev a vèdh in neb tavas aral yw kêwsys gans lies huny. Ha namna vÿdh pùb areth sciensek, hedhyw dhe'n lyha, i'gan únyversyta omma in Kernow gwrës in Sowsnek kefrÿs. Y whra chaunjya neb dèdh martesen, mès scant ny vÿdh a verr spÿs. Byttele, kynth eus calscorieth i'n Fysyk arnowyth, bysy pùpprÿs yw trailya an galcorieth dhe eryow nes dhe'n re yw úsys wàr vin an bobel gemmyn. I'gan kevadràn ny, pàn viv a'm eseth gans cowethysy yw Kernowegoryon, ha pot a goffy dâ introdhon, dre vràs yth on ny lowen dhe geskêwsel a'gan whel in Kernowek.**
- Demelsa **Ha ny lowen dres ehen, ow profya wolcùm dhywgh i'gan scol.**

The University of Cornwall exists, alas, only in Demelsa's part of the multiverse. Cornwall might well be a rather different place if it had a university embracing all academic disciplines. The University of Wales has played an important role in the development of the Welsh language. *Geiriadur Termau* was published in 1973, coordinating the efforts of many people engaged in education in Wales who had produced lists of terms required for the teaching of school subjects through the medium of Welsh. In Demelsa's Cornwall something similar happened for Cornish. It is a tried and tested method for making a sound start in the much broader field of technical terminology.

As we know, TODN is short for **Testscrif Ollkemmyn an Dyscans Nessa** (GCSE). CANT stands for **Consel Adhyscans Negys ha Teknologieth** and corresponds to the English abbreviation BTEC.

The preposition **dre vain** ‘by means of’ works like **dre rêson**, becoming **dre vain a** when used with a verb-noun or demonstrative pronoun.

There is further explanation of **kyn fe** in Lesson Twelve.

*Verbal adjectives not ending in ys*

Now is a good moment to review the verbal adjectives that do not end straightforwardly in **ys**.

First, there are verbal adjectives corresponding to verb-nouns ending in **ya** that has been *added to the root*. These verbal adjectives have an optional form **yes** alongside **ys**. The two are used interchangeably. For instance, **redyes** alongside **redys**, corresponding to verb-noun **redya**.

Secondly, there are verbs with stems ending in consonantal **y** where that sound is *part of the root*. These always form their verbal adjective in **es**. For example, **arays** formed to **araya**.

Thirdly, there are verbs with stems ending in vocalic **y** (spelled **i** before another vowel). These likewise form their verbal adjective always in **es**. For example, **aspies** formed to **aspia** and **gwaries** formed to **gwary**. Lastly, there are verbs with stems ending in **e**. Here the last letter of the stem contracts with the ending to form **ës**. For example, **degës** formed to **degea**. Verb-nouns built with suffix **he** fall into this category, so **gwelhës** for instance, corresponding to verb-noun **gwelhe**.

## Lesson Deg

### *Lesson Ten*

#### *Questions of quantity / degree*

In English we combine 'how' with an adjective to ask a question of degree or quantity: how big, how long, how wide, how deep, how much, how many, etc. Cornish does not have a comparable universal method for forming questions of this kind. There is the word **pygebmys** 'how much' (less frequently, 'how many'). There is another single word meaning 'how many', namely **pes**, which is always followed by a singular noun. There are the fixed expressions **pan[a] lies** and **py lies** 'how many', **py seul** 'how much' (less frequently, 'how many'), **pan lower torn** 'how often'. **Pesqweyth** likewise means 'how often'. Other questions are generally made with abstract nouns wherever the quantity can be measured, and with adjectives for essentially unmeasurable degrees.

Here are some examples.

#### *Measurable*

**Pana vrâster yw Lÿs Kernow?**

How big is New County Hall?

**Pygebmys hës vëdh an geyfordh?**

How long will the tunnel be?

**Py seul hirder yw darn corden?**

How long is a piece of string?

**Py seul les yw an ryver?**

How wide is the river?

**Pan downder o an pyssîn?**

How deep was the swimming pool?

#### *Essentially unmeasurable*

**Pan** and **pana** are employed directly in front of an adjective.

**Pan lowen osta hedhyw i'n jëdh?**

How happy are you these days?

**Pana serrys o va?**

How angry was he?

And on the basis of a similar construction in Welsh we can combine **py** with **mar** 'so'. For example:

### **Py mar beryllys o hedna?**

How dangerous was that?

By convention derived from the historical evidence, **py seul pellder** means 'how far' (distance) and **pana bellder** means 'how long' (time).

Distinguish the two different nouns **les** in **Py seul les yw an ryver?** 'How wide is the river?' and **Py seul les yw an ryver dhis** (**dhyn** etc) 'How interesting is the river?'

### *Exclamations with question words*

We learned in Book Two that an exclamation comprising a whole sentence may be introduced by particle **assa** followed by Second State (**ass** before a vowel). Cornish can also use an exclamatory question phrase in the same way that we do in English. So **pan lowen on ny!** means the same as **ass on ny lowen!** 'how happy we are!'

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**dívya** *v* dive, **dystemprys** upset, **frobmus** nervous, **galon** *m* gallon, **gorsaf bússow** *m* bus station, **kildro** *f* recession, **lîter** *m* litre

## **Practys Nawnjek warn Ugans**

### *Exercise Thirty Nine*

How do we say the following in Cornish?

How high is the diving board? How wide was the lake? How deep will the recession be? How many tickets are still available? How big are the pizzas here? How far is the bus station from here? How long will the film be? How upset is she? How nervous were you before the interview? How much is a gallon in litres?

### *Subject / object questions*

In all of the questions that we have examined so far in this Lesson, the question word or phrase has been the 'predicate'. It is also possible for the question word or phrase to be the subject or the direct object of the sentence. In such a case we have long known that we connect the question word or phrase to the verb with link particle **a**.

Here are some examples.

### **Pyw a wainyas?**

Who won?

### **Pëth a vynta gwil?**

What will you do?

**Pygebmys a wrussowgh spêna?**

How much did you spend?

**Pan lies a vydynn ûsya?**

How many will we be using?

We also know that link particle **a** is not used before forms of **bos** or **mos** beginning with a vowel. And that **pandra** is followed directly by Second State mutation without a particle. For example, **pyw eus** (or **usy**) **ow qwainya?** ‘who is winning?’ and **pandra vynta prena?** ‘what are you going to buy?’

*Oblique questions*

There are also questions where the question word or phrase is in an *adverbial* relationship to the verb. It is neither the subject nor the direct object of the verb, but instead asks about the ‘how’, the ‘where’, the ‘when’, the ‘why’. Such questions are said to be ‘oblique’.

We already know that **fatell** and **fatla** ‘how’ are followed directly by Second State mutation, without any particle.

We also know that **ple** ‘where’ and **peur** ‘when’ are followed directly by Fifth State mutation. This is a ‘trace’ of affirmative particle **y**. It is still half-visible in **ple ma** and **ple mowns** (notionally *ple yma* and *ple ymowns*); also in **pleth** (notionally *ple yth*) that we otherwise use before vowels and h. But all trace of affirmative particle **y** has vanished when we say **peur esos**, **peur usy**, **peur êth**, etc.

Finally, we know that affirmative particle **y** (or, colloquially, link particle **a**) is used after **prag** ‘why’, as in **prag y whrug (a wrug) ev hockya?** ‘why did he hesitate? And that after **prag** we always employ **yma** and **ymowns**, not **eus**, **usy**, **usons**. The approach we take with **prag** in fact reveals the method employed generally in Cornish for *all* oblique questions, except those employing **fatell**, **fatla**, **ple** or **peur**. Here are a few examples.

**Pan gradh osta lowen hedhyw i’n jëdh?**

How happy are you these days?

**Py gradh / pygebmys [yth] o va serrys?**

How angry was he?

In these first two instances you can see an alternative method for asking questions of essentially immeasurable degree.

**Pygebmys y fydnons (a vydnons) y whythra an pëth a wharva in gwrioneth?**

How much will they be looking into what really happened?

**Pan uhelder a wra an fusen mos?**

How high will the rocket go?

**Py seul pellder [yth] yw res dhybm ponya?**

How far must I run?

**Py tyller [yth] eses jy trigys?**

Where were you living?

**Pana dermyn [a] vëdh an prës ly?**

When will lunch be?

The last sentence is taken from Book Two, where we learned that particle **a** is often dropped after **pana dermyn** but Second State mutation remains.

You will recall that questions with **pan** and **pana** show a very strong preference for link particle **a** over affirmative particle **y**; so that oblique questions introduced by these words may even select **eus**, **usy**, **usons** instead of **yma**, **ymowns**. If link particle **a** is notionally selected, then as usual it does not actually appear before vowels in forms of **bos** and **mos**.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**airen** *f* aircraft, **crowseyow** *pl* crossword, **cùbert** *m* cupboard, locker, **petrol** *m* petrol, **pla** *m* *plaow* plague, **tresour** *m* treasure

## **Practys Dêwgans**

### *Exercise Forty*

What do these sentences mean?

**Py tyller y whrewgh esedha? Pana dermyn a vynta departya? Py qwartron y whrussons y mos? Pan uhelder y hyll an airen neyja? Pan rêson a wrug an yar mos dres an fordh? Pana bellder a vëdh otham bos i'n clojy? Py fordh yw gwell genes y wil? Prag y'n gwrussys? Prag a wrussys? Py cales a garsowgh my dhe scrifa an crowseyow?**

### *Prepositional questions*

In English we may put a preposition before a question word or phrase. For instance, 'Through which door did he come?' But this approach has become rare in modern English, being retained only for the most elevated registers.

In everyday English we put the preposition at the end of the question instead. So we say 'Which door did he come through?' Cornish uses this second method generally,

in all registers, high to low. But if the preposition has personal forms, then the personal form must be employed (masculine reference, save when the gender is already clear). Here are some examples.

**Pan daras a wrug ev dos dredho?**

Through which door did he come? *or*  
Which door did he come through?

**Pana gyst a vynta gorra hebma ino?**

In what box are you going to put this? *or*  
What box are you going to put this in?

**Py bës yma hy ow qwysca hy bysow warnodho?**

On which finger does she wear her ring? *or*  
Which finger does she wear her ring on?

**Pan lies tavern a wrussowgh drîvya drestans?**

Past how many pubs did you drive? *or*  
How many pubs did you drive past?

**Pyneyl a'n dhew dhen yw an maw hirha ès ev?**

Than which of the two men is the boy taller? *or*  
Which of the two men is the boy taller than?

In higher registers, when affirmative particle **y** is not replaced by link particle **a** and when the personal form of the preposition we are using is an older inflected form (**dhodho** rather than **dhe ev**, for instance), we may place the preposition immediately after the question word or phrase instead of postponing it to the end. This is a purely stylistic decision. So we might also say:

**Py bës warnodho yma hy ow qwysca hy bysow?**

'On which finger does she wear her ring?'

*Pyw preceded by preposition*

Apart from fixed phrases **a ble** and **in pan vaner**, only **pyw** of all the question words and phrases may be *preceded* by a preposition, and usually only by **dhe** or **gans**.

If therefore we wish to say 'Who did you give your old car to?', all of these sentences will be possible. They are arranged in descending order of register. Only the last two them are in conversational style.

**Dhe byw y whrusta gwertha dha garr coth?**

**Pyw dhodho y whrusta gwertha dha garr coth?**

**Pyw y whrusta gwertha dha garr coth dhodho?**

**Dhe byw a wrusta gwertha dha garr coth?**

**Pyw a wrusta gwertha dha garr coth dhodho?**

Likewise for 'By whom was the car purchased?' *or* 'Who was the car bought by?' we can say any of the following:

**Gans pyw y feu an carr prenys?**

**Pyw ganso y feu an carr prenys?**

**Pyw y feu an carr prenys ganso?**

**Gans (or gèn) pyw a veu an carr prenys?**

**Pyw a veu an carr prenys ganso?**

*Pynag not preceded by preposition*

We may note here that **pynag** is subject to the same rule that it may not be preceded by a preposition. So we say, for example, **pynag oll daras a vednowgh mos dredho, why a wrewgh dos i'n kethsam rom brâs** 'through whichever door you go (*or* whichever door you go through, you come into the same big room'.

*Asking 'where from'*

Question phrase **a ble** 'where from' is followed by Fifth State mutation, with **yma** and **ymowns** reduced to **ma** and **mowns**, just as after **ple** 'where'. But **a ble** is used before all verbs, including those beginning with a vowel or h. For example, **a ble fydn dos?** 'where will it come from?', likewise **a ble ma'n mona ow tos** (Lesson Seven) and **a ble osta devedhys?** (Book One, Lesson 15). Alternative **a byle** is followed by particle **y** (**yth**) and full forms **yma** and **ymowns**, just like **py le**.

### **Practys Onen ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Forty One*

What do these sentences mean?

**A byle teuth an pla? Pyw y whrussons y metya ganso in Bosvena dê? Pana dermy n wrewgh why desky worteweth? Py cùbert ino y whrusta cafos hedna? Pan tavas usons y ow tesky dorydhieth dredho? Pana betrol a wrug ev lenwel an carr anodho? Py pons warnodho a wren ny mos dres an ryver? Py tyller y whrav vy trovuya an tresour? Pana gân a rusta clôwes an lavar-na etto? Pana vor ellyn ny dos an mena warra?**

**mena** is a colloquial form of **meneth** and usually means no more than 'hill'

**warra** is a colloquial form of **awartha**

*Negative particle in open questions*

As a general rule we use particle **ny** in *all* negative open questions, with two important exceptions. But particle **na** may be substituted for **ny** in the most colloquial registers.

**Fatell** and **fatla** are an exception. Because these words cannot be followed by any particle, a negative question must be expressed by paraphrase. For instance:

**Fatell allaf vy heb acceptya y alow?** *or*

**Fatell allaf vy sconya y alow?**

How can I not accept his invitation?

**Fatla wrussons y fyllel dhe weles hedna?**

How did they not see that?

*Literally 'How did they fail to see that?'*

A negative **prag** question is also exceptional. Here **na** is the *only* option for all registers. And **prag na** is unusual also in its ability to function as the stand-alone phrase 'why not' that we have known since Book One. This is one of only two occasions when a particle may be left 'hanging' at the end of an utterance. See Lesson Thirteen for the other (**pò na**).

With any question word or phrase meaning 'where' or 'when', we may alternatively use a more emphatic relative construction.

Here are some examples of all these principles.

**Pan trevow in Kernow a wrussys ôstya inans?**

**Hâ! py tre ny wrug vy ôstya inhy? In pùb tre y whrug ôstya!**

What towns in Cornwall have you stayed in?

Ha! what town have I not stayed in? I've stayed in all of them!

**Pëth na rug e gwil compes dhan?**

What didn't he do right then?

**Fatell wharva na wrussowgh merkya an toll hûjes-na in cres an fordh?**

How did you not notice that huge pothole in the middle of the road?

**Prag na ylly Magheth an Lusow gortos dres hanter-nos orth nosweyth an dauns?**

Why could Cinderella not stay at the ball beyond midnight?

**Peur ny vedhys re vysy rag cows?**

When will you not be too busy to talk?

**Peur yw erhys [ma] na yllyn ny entra?**

When have we been told we can't go in?

**Ple eus ma na yllyn ny esedha?**

Where is it we're not allowed to sit?

Take careful note of the last example, which is anomalous. It is the only circumstance where we find **eus** used with **ple**. Notionally the sentence is *ple ma, ma na yllyn ny*

*esedha?* but **eus** replaces the first **ma** on pragmatic grounds, and without change of **ple** to **pleth** as might have been expected.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**adenewen** sideways (*also* aside), **assay** *m* attempt, test, rehearsal, **avîsyans** *m* notification (*also* advice), **bagas ilow** *m* (musical) band, **barber** *m* barber, **cher** *m* mood, **contrary** contrary, **corolly** *v* dance, **dyboos** trivial, **flows** *m* nonsense, **gwarnyans** *m* warning, **gwil devnyth a** utilize, make use of, **hebaskhe** *v* calm down, **iffarn** *m* hell, **informatyk** *m & f* ICT, **jazz** *m* jazz, **leegy** *v* locate, **lyfror** *m* librarian, **mebyl** *col* furniture, **menystrans** *m* administration, **namnygen** just now, a moment ago, **perthy** **awhêr** *phr* worry, **qwyz** *m* quiz, **remuvya** *v* remove, **sacra** *v* dedicate, **snobyn** *m* snob, **spyrys** *m* spirit, **sterycks** *pl* hysterics, **strolla** *v* litter, **toth men** quickly (emphatic), **yêhes ha sawder** health and safety

**awotta** is an emphatic alternative to **otta**; likewise **awot** may be used emphatically instead of **ot**

**nes** means ‘nearer’; also used in the sense ‘at all’ with an express negative verb

### **Practys Dew ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Forty Two*

What do these sentences mean?

**Alys yw spyrys an gool – py kyffewy ny’s gwelsys inans? Py tyller yma nag usons y ow strolla dresto? Ple ny wrav vy dos warbydn boosty borgers i’n bÿs? Ny wòn i’n bÿs prag na wrusta leverel moy avarr. Peur dhis ny wrussyn revrons vêth?**

The phrase **i’n bÿs** (literally ‘in the world’) operates to intensify a question or to convert what may still be an emphatic question in English into a declaration of utter bafflement in Cornish.

### **Practys Try ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Forty Three*

Here is an exercise which can serve as a summary of various idiomatic uses of **heb** ‘without’. What do these sentences mean?

**My a cessyas heb mos dhe’n barber na felha, rag êsya yw trehy ow blew ow honen. Gwell vêdh heb gwil mencyon a hedna. Res yw dhedhy heb drÿvya wàr an bond plat-na. Fatl’o va heb convedhes oll an awhêr esen vy ow perthy? Y wreg a dhybarthas orto heb ev dhe wodhvos praga.**

The use of **heb** with an infinitive construction in the last sentence is a modern innovation. Historical Cornish employed a **ma na** clause instead. Therefore we could also say **Y wreg a dhybarthas orto, ma na wor (or wodhya) ev praga**. But only context tells us this is not a *result* clause, so the older usage is best confined nowadays to higher registers.

**Heb** was once followed by Second State mutation. A few instances survive as optional alternatives: **heb dhanjer** ‘unreservedly’, **heb dhowt** and **heb wow** ‘without doubt’, **heb dhyweth** and **heb worfen** ‘endlessly’.

### Practys Peswar ha Dêwgans

#### *Exercise Forty Four*

Cowethas an Tavas Kernowek a wrug trevna qwyz adro dhe’n wonysegeth a Gernow. **Peur wher? Haneth. Ple wher? In gwaryjy an Scol. Saw hedhyw hanter-dêdh y whrug Mêtres Combellack derivas orth Demelsa fatell esa otham a’n gwaryjy rag assaya kyns ès nosweyth jazz yw towlednys dhe’n Unegves Bledhen nessa seythen. Alys a’s teves sterycks.**

Alys           Govy! Prag na veu derivys orta ny pell alebma? Bagas ilow an Unegves Bledhen! Hag udn assay dyboos glân! Pan rêson a vèdh neb *assay* moy y bris ès wharvedhyans agan Cowethas? Ha dhe byw a’n jowl yma les in jazz na felha bytegyms? Cas yw va gena vy!

Demelsa       Ogh taw dhe’n flows. Ewn cher p’o dhys, pana vûsyk na vèdh kernys teg gena jy? Gwra hebaskhe. Ma otham pedery ‘denewen. Py plâss y fêdh possybyl leegy an qwyz dhodho?

Alys           Nor’vy màn. Brâs lowr yw lies rom class. Saw dar ny via uthyk dyfreth? Pàn ven ny oll a’gan eseth in stevel leun a daclow neb iselha Bledhen?

Demelsa       Awotta voys Snobyn Meur an Wheffes Class! Saw ny yllyn naneyl gwil devnyth a hel an sport – meur re vrâs yw. Ha sur ny worama cafos cubmyas dhodho heb moy gwarnyans.

Alys           Mêster Jenner!

Demelsa       Pywa? Mêster Jenner? Pêth in y gever? Pandra vynta lawl?

Alys           Y whrug hebma gweres dhèm ow scrifa oll an qwestyons. Ha’n Lyfror yw ev. Gas ny dhe besy a sensy an qwyz in lyverva an Scol.

Demelsa       Ny vèdh adhevîs, saw dâ lowr martesen. Pes studhyor, dell yw ûsys, eus ow qwil whel i’n lyverva warlergh an lessons – pymthek, ugans? An re-ma a res remuvya bys in onen a’n rômys informatyk. Gas vy dhe wovyn yn pòr cortes.

*(Dewhelys wosa deg mynysen)* Iffarn tan! Ny yller ûsya an lyverva! Jenner a lever lyverva an Scol dell yw sacrys dhe whel academyk. Yn medh:

“Studhya yw brâssa y bris pùpprës ages gwythres frank.” Ass yw cales lùck!

Alys Nag yw nes. Ny vern! Keverne-Ny-Vern! Hy a ros cubmyas namnygen metya in hy rom dauncya – may ma’n bobel ow tesky corolly. Ny a yll kerhes try bord ha plenta chairys a neb plâss aral. Cudyn vëth ytho!

Demelsa Nyny ow ton mebyl? Contrary dhe Yêhes ha Sawder yw hedna. Kê toth men dhe Menystrans rag govyn may halla an Scol y wil. My a vydn radna avîsyans a’n chaunj. Grâss pùb descadores dauns dhe Dhuw!

**Govy** contains **gu** ‘woe’ and means ‘Oh no!’ in the sense ‘Alas! from the point of view of the speaker. **Gojy**, **goev**, **gohy**, **gony**, **gowhy**, **goy** all exist as well, but **govy** is the only frequently heard form in modern Cornish.

**Pyw a’n jowl** (also spelled **pyw an jowl**) is a fixed expression meaning ‘whoever’ in an emphatic question. **Pywa?** is an alternative to simple **Pyw?** as a stand-alone question. Some use **Pywa?** as an equivalent of English ‘What!’ expressing surprise, but this is based on mistranslation of a line in *Creation of the World*.

**Taw dhe’n flows!** means ‘Don’t talk (*literally* silence to the) nonsense!’

The low-register contraction **p’o** stands for **pàn vo**.

Grammatically **py plâss** works exactly like **py tyller**.

**Stevel** is an old word that originally meant ‘dining suite’. Early revivalists mistook it for a singular and applied it, under the influence of Welsh, to any kind of room. Nowadays we generally say **rom**. Alys probably uses **stevel** here in order to load her language with heavy l-assonance emphasizing her disapproval.

**Pandra vynta leverel?** (colloquially **pandra vynta lawl?**) is the usual way of asking ‘What do you mean?’

**Ny vëdh adhevîs** means ‘it won’t be ideal’.

We first met **dell yw ûsys** in Book Two. It means both ‘as usual’ and ‘usually’ (referring to the present). When referring to the past we use **dell o ûsys**. Another expression with the same meanings is **warlergh ûsadow**.

**Me a res** or more formal **y res dhybm** (where **res** is a verb ‘be necessary’) can replace the construction **res yw dhybm** (where **res** is a noun ‘necessity’). Likewise **me a resa** or **y resa dhybm** can be employed instead of **res o dhybm**.

The opposite of **lùck dâ** is **cales lùck** ‘hard (bad) luck’. The adjective always precedes the noun in this expression, probably under the influence of English.

**Keverne-Ny-Vern** is the nickname of teacher Miss Keverne, presumably because she is always saying **Ny vern!**

### *Emphatic personal pronouns*

The specifically emphatic personal pronouns are **ma vy**; **ta jy**, **tejy** or **dhejy**, **eev**, **hyhy**, **nyny**, **whywhy**, **ynsy**.

All except **ma vy**, **ta jy** and **tejy** may be used as subjects after the full form of an inflected verb; all except **ma vy** and **ta jy** may be used with an inflected preposition or to reinforce a possessive pronoun.

We first examined **ma vy** and **ta jy** in Lesson Three of Book Two. These are found only as subjects with inflected verbs that already have a formation ending in **ma** or **ta** respectively. They are more colloquial in character, and tend to lose their original emphatic quality unless given particular stress. So we say, for example, **ny worama** or **ny worama vy**; the latter only slightly more emphatic than the former; but gaining in emphasis if we pronounce it as **ny worama vy**.

In Lesson One of Book One we encountered **tejy** as an apparently independent word. But in a conversational exchange like **Fatla genes? reply Dâ lowr. Ha tejy?** the final phrase is better regarded as an idiomatic abbreviation, standing for **Ha fatla genes tejy?** Compare **Nyny ow ton mebyl?** in Exercise 44, clipped from notional **A vedhyn nyny ow ton mebyl?**

You should bear in mind that **ynsy** is not directly attested historically. For this reason some may prefer to use **an re-ma** or **an re-na** instead, as the subject of a verb; and merely laying extra stress on personal pronoun **y** in other cases. For example, **an re-ma a'n gwrug** might be preferred to **y'n gwrussons ynsy** 'they did it', while we may be content with **gansans y** rather than **gansans ynsy** 'along with / by them'.

## Lesson Udnek

### *Lesson Eleven*

#### *Telling people what to do*

In English we order someone to do something. In Cornish, employing **erhy** 'order', we express the person to whom the order is given with **dhe** (or with an infixed pronoun) and the thing that is to be done with the verb-noun, which can optionally be preceded by preposition **a**. For example, **an capten a erhys dhe'n soudoryon omsettya** 'the captain ordered the soldiers to attack'. Alternatively, we may employ **may** with the subjunctive: **an capten a erhys may whrella an soudoryon omsettya**.

When we use the subjunctive of **bos**, we select present subjunctive if the order is present or future, imperfect subjunctive if the order is past. For instance, **yma an lev jynek owth erhy may fo an dremenysy war a'n aswy** 'the automated voice warns passengers to mind the gap', contrasting with **an lev jynek a erhys may fe an dremenysy war a'n aswy**.

The subjunctive construction, introduced by **na**, is the only way of expressing a negative order. For example, **my a'n erhys na wrella qwytya an rom** 'I ordered him not to leave the room'.

An impersonal construction is used when someone 'is told' to do something. For instance, **y feu erhys dhyn growedha** 'we were ordered to lie down'.

We can use **comondya** 'command' exactly like **erhy**.

We tend, in English, to reserve the words 'order' and 'command' for military situations, or for relationships where one person makes no secret of being superior to another. Otherwise it is much more common to use the word 'tell'. The same phenomenon occurs in Cornish, where the commonest verb in this context is **leverel**, always employed with **may** or **na** and the subjunctive when the sense is one of ordering. For example, **an dhescadores a lavaras may whrella an flehes hy holya** 'the teacher told the children to follow her'.

#### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**amytya** *v* admit (all senses), **bônùs** *m* bonus, **byldyans** *m* building, **delyfrya** *v* release (also deliver), **errour** *m* error, mistake, **kerdhes [in] aray** march, **keswel** *m & f* interview, **manovra** *v* manoeuvre, **serjont** *m* sergeant, **sevel dhelergh** stand back, **sevel stag** stop, **tregor** *m* resident

**camomdhegyans garow** is 'gross misconduct'

**dylla** means 'emit' and 'publish'; also 'fire' an employee

**omryddya a neppëth** means 'get rid of something'

### **Practys Pymp ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Forty Five*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

The general orders the army to advance. The sergeant will command his men to march. I told you first of all to finish your homework. The guard commanded the prisoners to halt. The residents were ordered to leave the building immediately.

#### *Requesting*

If we merely request someone to do something, we may use **pesy** 'pray, ask', expressing the person to whom the request is given with **orth** (or an infixed pronoun) and the thing that is to be done with the verb-noun, which can optionally be preceded by preposition **a**. For example, **an descador a besys orth an class a dewel** 'the teacher asked the class to be quiet'. Or we may use the subjunctive in the same way as for **erhy**. For instance, **an descador a besys na wrella an class kebmys tros** 'the teacher asked the class not to make so much noise'.

We can use **govyn** 'ask' in a similar fashion. But we do not employ infixed pronouns with **govyn**, and the thing that is requested is always expressed as the direct object (that is, preposition **a** cannot be inserted before the verb-noun). For example, **me a wovyn orto degea an fenester** 'I'll ask him to close the window'.

Once again we use an impersonal construction to say 'is asked'. The preposition **a** is generally omitted when **pesy** is used in this way. For instance, **y fëdh pesys ortans dry botel dhe'n kyffewy** 'they'll be asked to bring a bottle to the party'.

### **Practys Whe ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Forty Six*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

She asked to go to the toilet. The policeman is going to ask everyone to stand well back. We had asked him to give us an interview. Ask them nicely to stop bothering us. I'm once again asking you to cooperate.

*Compelling, encouraging, inspiring, persuading, provoking, urging*

A whole group of verbs share the same construction. Employing **constrîna** ‘force’ or ‘compel’, **spyrysegy** ‘encourage’, **inspîrya** ‘inspire’, **perswâdya** ‘persuade’ or ‘convince’, **provôkya** ‘provoke’, **inia** ‘urge’, we express the person who is compelled or urged or persuaded as the direct object and the thing that is to be done with the verb-noun preceded by **dhe**.

Here are some examples.

**Ny a vydn constrîna an envy dhe omry.**

We shall force the enemy to surrender.

**Yma ev ow spyrysegy y vab vydn dhe vysytya Chîna.**

He’s encouraging his grandson to visit China.

**An prownter a wrug hy inspîrya dhe vos redyores leg.**

The priest inspired her to become a lay reader.

**Ow whor a’m berswâdyas dhe jaunjya oll ow howntnans.**

My sister persuaded me to change my whole attitude.

**Ny a wrug y brovôkya dhe omlath.**

We provoked him to fight.

**Mabm ha Tas a’m iny pùb eur oll dhe bredery a’n termyn a dheu.**

My parents will always urge me to think of the future.

In the case of **inia** we may alternatively express the thing that is urged as the direct object, using preposition **wâr** for the person urged. For example, **an descador a wrug inia warnaf studhya yn tywysyk** ‘the teacher urged me to study hard’.

We use **na** with the subjunctive when compelling or urging or persuading someone not to do something. For example, **my a’s perswâdyas na vednons croffolas** ‘I persuaded them not to complain’.

### **Practys Seyth ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Forty Seven*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

I forced them to admit they were wrong. They encouraged me to apply for the job. She inspired me to become a nurse. I convinced him to put down the knife. The police are urging us not to drive dangerously on the icy roads.

### *Permitting*

We have long been using **gasa** in sentences like **Gas vy dhe weles!** ‘Let me see!’ This is essentially the same construction as we employ for compelling, urging, persuading. But when we express the idea of allowing or permitting with **alowa**, the grammar is different, with the thing permitted being expressed as the direct object, and **dhe** used with the person who is allowed. For example, **A vynta alowa dhedhy gwil ges ahanas?** ‘Are you going to let her make a fool of you?’ Impersonally, **Yth yw alowys dhywgh gwil udn qwestyon** ‘you’re allowed to ask one question’.

Another way of expressing permission is to use the noun **cubmyas**. This employs **dhe** both for the person and the thing that is permitted. (But double **dhe** can be avoided by employing **y’m beus**.) For example, **an mêster a ros cubmyas dhe’n wesyon dhe gafos tûch tê moy ès ûsadow** ‘the boss permitted the staff more tea breaks than usual’. It is however possible to omit **dhe** before the thing permitted, treating it as ‘in apposition’ to the permission itself. So **an mêster a ros cubmyas dhe’n wesyon cafos tûch tê moy ès ûsadow** would not be incorrect.

We must use **na** with the subjunctive when something is permitted not to be done. For example, **de Gwener yma cubmyas na vednyn gwysca colm** ‘on Fridays we’re allowed not to wear a tie’.

## **Practys Eth ha Dêwgans**

### *Exercise Forty Eight*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

Don’t let one mistake ruin your life! Sometimes the driver permits disabled passengers to get off the bus right outside their house. I can’t allow you to do that. Are we allowed to fish here? You must allow him no room to manoeuvre.

### *Recommending*

**Comendya** has a broad sense-range: ‘commend’, ‘recommend’, ‘approve’. It is also used socially to mean ‘introduce’ someone to someone else. When we wish to make clear we are giving a specific recommendation, it is best to employ the verb with **may** or **na** and the subjunctive. For example, **me a gomendyas may fednons vysytia barber** ‘I recommended they visit a barber.’ Contrast **me a gomendyas tell wrussons vysytia barber** ‘I approved of the fact they had visited a barber’.

### *Warning*

Warning works like recommending. We use **may** or **na** and the subjunctive. For example, **me a’n gwarnyas may whrella gasa an pow** ‘I warned him to leave the country’ and **hy a wrug gwarnya nag ellen vy tre** ‘she warned me not to go home’.

## Practys Naw ha Dêwgans

### *Exercise Forty Nine*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

Which hat would you recommend me to buy for the wedding? Would you recommend I wear no hat at all? He warned me to arrive early at the beach. I warned you not to try that new restaurant. The waiter always recommends whatever the kitchen needs to get rid of.

#### *Deciding*

The verbs **ervira** and **determya** can be used transitively – that is, they may be followed by a direct object of the thing that is decided. For example, **yma hebma owth ervira an mater** ‘this clinches the matter’ or **pandra yllyn ny determya dhort hedna?** ‘what can we conclude from that?’ But when the decision is to do something, the usual construction is an intransitive one. For example, **ervirys veuv vy dhe brena carr nowyth** ‘I decided to buy a new car’. Here the preterite of **bos** expresses the decision as an event. With the imperfect tense the decision is shown as a continuing one, so the sense of **ervirys en vy dhe brena carr nowyth** is closer to ‘I was determined to buy a new car’. In Cornish this effect is achieved regardless of whether we choose to use **ervira** or **determya**. The idea may be strengthened with **fest**, as in **fest determys en vy dhe weles an fylm peskytter may teffa i’n cynema** ‘I was determined to see the film as soon as it came to the cinema’.

We must use **na** with the subjunctive when deciding what not to do. The indicative is occasionally used instead. For example, **ervirys veuv vy na vednen (vydnen, vydnaf) prena carr nowyth** ‘I decided not to buy a new car’.

In literary registers we may employ the preterite tense of **mydnas** in the sense ‘decided’ to do something. Here are all the inflected forms.

**mydnys vy**

**mynsys jy**

**mydnas ev**

**mydnas hy**

**mydnas + noun subject**

**mynsyn ny**

**mynsowgh why**

**mynsons y**

Affirmative statements can be made with the subject given first: **me a vydnas** for instance. Or with particle **y** and Fifth State mutation: **y fydnys vy**. Questions can be asked with interrogative particle **a** and Second State mutation: **A vynsons y?** for

instance. Negative particles **ny** and **na** operate as usual: **ny vynsys jy** for instance. And as usual the pronouns **vy**, **jy** etc may be omitted.

### Practys Deg ha Dêwgans

#### *Exercise Fifty*

How might you say the following in Cornish?

What did you decide to buy in the end? Have you decided not to take a summer holiday this year? Why were you determined to make trouble? Which route did they decide to take? She decided not to return to Cornwall after the divorce.

#### *Agreeing*

The verb **acordya** 'agree' is always intransitive – that is, it may not be used with a direct object. So **pandra wrussowgh acordya anodho?** means 'what did you agree?' It would not be grammatically correct to omit **anodho** here, since the literal sense is 'of (about) what did you agree?' Agreeing to do something employs the same grammar as deciding to do something. Thus we will say, for instance, **acordys veuv vy dhe wertha ow harr coth** 'I agreed to sell my old car' (agreement as event) or **acordys en vy dhe wertha ow harr coth** 'I was willing to sell my old car' (continuing agreement).

Other verbs of agreeing operate in similar fashion: **agria** 'agree, concur', **assentya** 'agree, say yes', **unverhe** 'agree unanimously'.

We must use **na** with the subjunctive when agreeing what not to do. The indicative is occasionally used instead. For example, **an gesva o unverhës na vednons (vydnens, vydnons) poyntya sewyor** 'the board was unanimously opposed to appointing a successor'.

### Practys Udnek ha Dêwgans

#### *Exercise Fifty One*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

I'll agree to buy him a sandwich and a coffee. Have you agreed not to give a staff bonus this year? Won't you agree to release us from the contract? They agreed unanimously to fire him for gross misconduct. She always agrees to share her pizza with a friend.

#### *Bedhyn, bedhens*

We have learned the imperatives **bëdh** and **bedhowgh** 'be'. These are *second person* (you) forms, singular and plural / polite. In addition there is a plural *first person* form **bedhyn** 'let us be'; and a *third person* form **bedhens** 'let him / her / them be'. These can be used instead of **gas ny dhe vos**, **gas e dhe vos** etc. For example, **bedhyn realystek**

‘let’s be realistic’ and **bedhens cosel dha gows, bedhens parys dha welen** ‘speak softly and carry a big stick’.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**beybel** *m* bible, **Catholyk** Catholic, **crejyans** *f* religion, **drolla** (*also daralla*) *m* tale, yarn, **govynadow** *m* enquiries, **hanvos** *m* existence, **harlych** exactly, **henath** *m* (succeeding) generation, **Latyn** *m* Latin, **oos** *m* age, **parcel** *m & f* portion, group, **relyjyon** *m* religion, **roweth** *m* importance, prestige, **sansyl** pious, **servya** *v* serve, **solempna** solemn, **tarya** *v* linger, **teythy** *col* attributes, essence, **wàr anow** oral, **wàr bedn dêwlin** kneeling

**Gwel** *m & f* **wàr an bÿs** (literally ‘sight on the world’) means attitude to life in general.

**Istyna** means ‘extend’, and is also used in the sense ‘hand’ something to someone.

### **Practys Dêwdhek ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Fifty Two*

**Demelsa a vydnas parusy, dhe’n warioryon in Lester Noy, areth cot rag styrya roweth an gwary i’n lien goth a Gernow ha’ga spyrysegy dhe berformya oll a’ga bodh. Wosa hy fresentyans yth esa parcel flehes ow tarya i’n rom rag govynadow in Kernowek.**

Kensa scolor      **A Demelsa, prag yth yw an lien goth-ma leun a relyjyon sansyl? I’n jêdh hedhyw scant ny yll bos dhyn dhe les?**

Demelsa            **An crejyans Catholyk o mater meur y bris dhe’n bobel i’n termyn eus passys. Ha kyn na’gan ben nyny martesen an keth crejyans na felha ... dar, ny dal gwil vry a’ga gwel wàr an bÿs ha’n hanvos?**

Nessa scolor      **Mès an dra yw leun a’n *Beybel*. A nyns esa whedhlow erel? Whedhlow a Gernow hy honen?**

Demelsa            **Heb dowt. Lies drolla, lies daralla mesk an weryn. Ha’n re-na o whedhlow wàr anow. Istynys dhort henath dhe henath. Scrifys ny veu ma’s very nebes anodhans. An *Beybel* o ken tra yn tien. Scrifys in *Latyn* o hedna. Saw ny wodhya an moyha radn a’n bobel redya na *Latyn* na tavas vèth. An wariow in plain an gwary a servyas rag desky an *Beybel* dhe’n bobel, hag anjy pòr whensys dh’y wodhvós dre rêson aga crejyans.**

Tressa scolor     **Dâ gena vy vèdh an cana ha’n dauncyans in *Lester Noy*, harlych dèr vednen nyny gwary’n whedhel-ma. A nynj ew meur gwell vell mos in eglos dhyfreth, pò pejy drog-solempna wàr bedn dôwlin?**

Demelsa	<b>Tybyans an bobel i'n termyn passys-na, yth o kepar! In pùb oos y fydn tus reckna bos an bÿs tabm cales dhe ùnderstondya. An bobel a wodhya gôlya selwans Noy, o selwans dh'anjy i'n kettermyn, dre gana ha dre dhauncya, nag o solempna wàr neb cor.</b>
Peswora scolor	<b>So lien goth an Kernowek, hòm yw lien teythy heudh?</b>
Demelsa	<b>Yn tien. Messach oll agan lien goth yw "Bedhyn leun a wovenek."</b>

The third pupil speaks in a slightly lower register than the others. Note in particular **dèr** for **dell**, **vednen** for **vydnyn**, **ew** for **yw**.

**So** is used as a weaker alternative to **ytho** at the beginning of a sentence.

### *Taking care with rag*

**Rag** has a number of different uses. It is important not to confuse them. The *underlying* sense of **rag** is 'forwards', and this is clearly seen in the phrases **in rag** and **wàr rag** which mean just that. The spatial sense is also visible in compounds **arâg** 'in front [of]' and **dhyrag** 'in front of'. We see the spatial sense also in the use of **rag** as a prefix equivalent to English *pre*. And the spatial sense operates figuratively with verbs suggesting a barrier set in front of something.

**Rag** as a preposition is however mostly used in a primary surface sense of 'for the benefit of' someone or 'by reason of' something.

In **rag hebma** and **rag hedna** the pronoun is in practice always understood to refer to some circumstance, thus the meaning is fixed: 'because of this / that, therefore'.

When **rag** is used with a verb-noun the *reason* is nearly always understood narrowly as a *purpose*, so again the meaning is '[in order] to'. Very occasionally **rag** + verb-noun will have a different sense: **meth rag fyllel i'n apposyans** 'shame at failing the exam', for instance.

When **rag** is used before **may** and **na** introducing a *subjunctive* verb the *reason* is likewise understood as a *purpose*, yielding the meaning 'in order that' / 'in order that ... not'.

On the other hand, when **rag** is used with an infinitive construction, the meaning is understood as reason ('because') *without* any sense of purpose. This is also the case when **rag na** is employed with an *indicative* verb.

When **rag** is used with a word or phrase expressing a period of time, the sense is 'running forwards through that period'.

When **rag** is employed as a coordinating conjunction, the meaning is 'for' giving a reason in parataxis for a preceding statement.

Here are some illustrative examples.

**Me a dhanvon an messach dhe'm mêster in rag.**

I'll pass the message on to my boss.

**Kê ha sedha arâg i'n scath.**

Go and sit in the bow of the boat.

**Gwra derivas dhyn arâg dorn.**

Let us know in advance.

**Na sav knack dhyragof!**

Don't stand right in front of me!

**Rag hedna yth yw res dhywgh oll mos gans moy rach.**

Therefore you must all take more care as you go.

**My êth i'n carr dhe'n dre rag prenassa.**

I drove into town to do some shopping.

**Anwos a'm lettyas rag vysytya ow dama wydn.**

A cold prevented me from visiting my grandmother.

**Me a dhros côta dhis rag may halles gwitha tobm.**

I've brought you a coat so you can keep warm.

**Tàn mappa rag na vy scon wàr stray.**

Take a map or you'll quickly get lost.

**Ny a gemeras taksy rag an ostel dhe vos pell dhyworth an gorsaf.**

We took a taxi because the hotel was a long way from the station.

**Y a dhalathas heb aga hothman rag na dheuth adermyn.**

They started without their friend because he had not showed up on time.

**Ty a yll gorra dha daclow dy rag an present termyn.**

You can put your things there for the time being.

**Yma otham dhyn separâtya oll an dyvers câssys, rag nyns yw an ger-ma êsy màn!**

We must keep all the various cases apart, for this word is not at all easy!

The biggest chance of confusion comes with the use of **rag** to indicate not reason or purpose but a figurative barrier. The principal verbs where **rag** has its barrier sense are **cudha** 'hide', **dyfen** 'forbid', **gwitha** 'keep', **lesta** 'hinder', **lettya** 'prevent'. Particular care must be taken to understand the correct meaning when **rag** is found

with a verb-noun after these words. An instance of **lettya** has been given already. Here are examples of the others.

**An chy yw cudhys rag golok an strê.**

The house is out of sight of the street.

**Y a wrug dyfen an flehes rag gwary wâr an âls awartha.**

They forbade the children from playing on top of the cliffs.

**An côta-ma a wra dha witha rag anwesey.**

This coat will keep you from catching cold.

*Not 'protect you so that you do catch cold'!*

**Nyns eus tra vëth ow lesta rag desky Kernowek yn tâ.**

Nothing stands in the way of learning Cornish well.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**diantel** precarious, **dynyta** *m* dignity, **estrenegy** *v* alienate, **glus** *m* glue, **gorsempelhe** *v* over-simplify, **gwrÿth** *f* actions, doings, **kekefrës** (= kefrës, emphatic), **Kernowegy** *v* Cornish, **kespos** *m* balance, **kilva** *f* background, **lehe** *v* reduce, **omgelmy** *v* get involved (*also* log in), **pës dâ gans** pleased with (see Lesson Twelve), **praisya** *v* praise, **rych** rich, **sêlya** *v* seal, **sowthenys yn teg** pleasantly surprised, **tanek y golon** enthusiastic, **towledna** *v* plan, schedule

## **Practys Tredhek ha Dêwgans**

### *Exercise Fifty Three*

**Yma Mêstres Combellack ow covyn orth Mêster Mundy y argraf ev a wrÿth cowethas an tavas Kernowek bys i'n eur-ma.**

Mêster Mundy            **Pës dâ ov vy dre vrâs gans gwythres an gowethas nowyth. Tanek yw colon Demelsa Pentreath rag dry spêda dhe'n dra, hag yma Alys Howell orth hy scodhya in maner lel.**

Mêstres Combellack    **Scoloryon Kernowek aga thavas, pana radh en'jy omgelmys et an dowlen?**

Mêster Mundy            **Yma ugans pò moy in pùb metyans. Ny a gemeras ôstysy, dell wodhes. Sowthenys veun yn teg gans areth Carajek Moyle, an professour a fysyk. Fest posytyf o breus scoloryon an Wheffes Class, hag y ow praisya an desten sciensek ha'n yêth na veu gorsempelhës.**

Mêstres Combellack    **Lowen om a'y glôwes. Bès ma perylyow mar pëdh areth re gales dhe gonvedhes, heb bos gweff dhe'n yonca scoloryon a'wedh.**

Mêster Mundy	<b>Yth eson ow qwitha rag kelly kespos. Agan qwyz a veu spêda spladn. Nessa tro in brâssa rom, re bo govenek ...</b>
Mêstres Combellack	<b>Ha gwait na relhewgh 'strengy an lies scolor na wor cows an tavas. Ow forpos ew gwil bôwnans an scol rycha dhe'n flehes, oll anodhans, adar lehe dynyta an re ew heb an tavas. Th'ew tyckly dres ehen!</b>
Mêster Mundy	<b>Me a wel, heb mar, tell yw diantel. Saw Demelsa yw scolores veurgerys solabrës in hy Bledhen hy. Yma hy ow qwetyas may fe aswonys kekefrës in mesk an yonca flehes. Nyns yw hy sêlys aberth in udn bûsh a bobel Gernowegys. Dewetha seythen hy a dheuth ha styrya kilva <i>Lester Noy</i> in Sowsnek dhe'n warioryon, flehes an Seythves ha Êthves Bledhen, in fordh fyttly glân.</b>
Mêstres Combellack	<b>Gra towledna wharvedhyansow dywyêthek mar pleg. Yn keworrys. Gas an gowethas dhe vos glus gonysegeth. Ha pons dhe well ûnderstondyng der oll an scol.</b>

**Yma hy ow qwetyas may fe** shows how the imperfect subjunctive of **bos** can be substituted idiomatically for the present subjunctive in a subordinate clause.

**Bûsh** means 'bush', and is also used as a quantifier meaning 'group' (animate or inanimate) or 'amount' (inanimate). So we say, for example, **bûsh a bobel** 'a group of people', **bûsh bian a bobel** 'a small number of people', **bûsh brâs a bobel** 'a lot of people', **bûsh brâs a vog** 'a lot of smoke'.

### *Denominative verbs*

A denominative verb is one that is made from a noun or an adjective. There are two kinds. A demonstrative verb is 'factitive' if the sense is an action or process that leads to a result. Other denominative verbs merely describe a process that has no necessary result.

The verb-noun of a factitive denominative verb is formed by adding a suffix to the noun or adjective. The usual suffixes are **a**, **he**, **y**. Here are some examples.

**composa** 'straighten' (also figurative meanings)

**gwella** 'improve'

**staga** 'attach'

**tardha** 'burst, explode'

**towledna** 'plan, schedule'

**cofhe** 'commemorate'

(also 'remind', though that is more idiomatically expressed by **dry** [**arta**] **dhe'n cov**)

**crefhe** 'strengthen'

**gwelhe** ‘improve’  
**calesy** ‘harden’  
**poblegy** ‘publicize’

The pair **gwella** / **gwelhe** shows there can be some competition among the factitive suffixes.

Suffix **îsa** is employed for technical terms that Cornish bases on Greco-Latin. For instance, **canalîsa** ‘canalize’.

All factitive denominative verbs have verbal adjectives. These end in **ys** as expected (**hës** in the case of verbs formed with **he**). But generally speaking only verbs selecting suffix **a** for the verb-noun have other inflected forms; and in these cases the verbal adjective does not usually display affection, so we say **stagys** rather than *stegys*, **tardhys** rather than *terdhys*, etc. But there are exceptions, such as **whensys**.

Most factitive denominative verbs can be employed with a direct object. If a factitive verb operates without a direct object (express or implied), we may call it ‘fientive’ or ‘disagentive’, because the result of the action then accrues to the subject, which is now a ‘patient’, not an ‘agent’. A few factitive denominative verbs are always of this nature.

Here are some examples.

*With express direct object*

**Yth esa an auctour ow poblegy y lyver nowyth.**

The author was publicizing his new book.

*With implied direct object*

**Res yw poblegy, adar bos kelus.**

One must publicize, not be secretive.

*With direct object or intransitive*

**Yma an stayes ow crefhe an wern.**

The stays strengthen the mast.

**Yma an gwyns ow crefhe.**

The wind is strengthening.

*Always intransitive*

**An danbellen a wrug tardha.**

The bomb exploded.

*Contrast*

**An euthwas a wrug dh’y danbellen tardha.**

The terrorist exploded his bomb.

The pronunciation of **he** and **hës** is unusual. The suffix is stressed, resulting in a word that has equal stress on two syllables. Note also the regular devoicing of the consonant immediately preceding the suffix.

If suffix **y** is selected for a verb-noun formed to an adjective in **ek**, the outcome is **egy**. These verbs do not usually have inflected forms, save for a verbal adjective; but a 'he/she' preterite form ending in **as** is occasionally found.

Denominative verbs for a process without any necessary result generally select **ya** (comprising stem extension **y** plus suffix **a**) rather than suffix **a** alone. But this is not an absolute rule. For some speakers the choice is governed as much by phonetics as semantics. So, for instance, a by-form **mordardha** is found alongside **mordardhya** 'surf'. We see such hesitation between **a** and **ya** also in verb-noun pairs such as **mentêna** / **mentênya** 'maintain', **recêva** / **recêvya** 'receive'. And in plural pairs like **breusow** / **breusyow** 'judgments, opinions'.

We find **ya** widely in verb-nouns that are loan-words originating from Latin or French. In English some of these verbs appear to be denominative, but that is deceptive: it is rather that the corresponding noun has been 'back-formed' from an original verb. A corresponding back-formation may however be lacking in Cornish. So in English we have noun 'move' formed to verb 'move' (from Old French *moveir*). But Cornish has only the verb **môvya**; there is no Cornish noun *mov*.

## Lesson Dêwdhek

### *Lesson Twelve*

#### *Paying*

**Pê** is the ordinary verb meaning ‘pay’. The direct object expresses *what* is paid, either the money that changes hands or the debt that is thereby discharged. For example, **ev a wrug pê deg pens** ‘he paid ten pounds’, **ev a wrug pê an scot** ‘he paid the bill’. Occasionally the direct object expresses the person or business that is paid. So we can say, for example, **yw res dhyn pê an ostel rag ûsya an park kerry?** ‘must we pay the hotel for using the car park?’ But when we say someone is **pês dê gans** we do not literally mean ‘well paid by’. As we saw in Lesson Eleven, the sense is that one is ‘pleased’ or ‘contented’ with something. For example, **pês dê oma gans hedna!** ‘that’s fine with me!’ and **nyns o hy pêês dê gans oll an dra** ‘she objected to the whole idea’.

**Tyly** is another verb meaning ‘pay’. The stem of this verb is **tal**. It is possible the verb-noun **tyly** did not exist historically, but it is now in general use. In Book One we first learned its figurative use in sentences like **y tal gwella dha vêwnans** or **te a dal gwella dha vêwnans** ‘you should get a better life’ (that is, it would ‘pay’ you, it would be worthwhile) and **y talvia dhedhy mos dhe’n benscol** ‘she should have gone to university’ (that is, it would have ‘paid’ her if she had done so). And we can perceive the verb inside **dùrdala dhe why**, literally ‘may God pay to you’.

**Tyly** is particularly used as an alternative to **pê** in transactional situations where the meaning is ‘settle’ or ‘settle up’. For instance, **a wrusta tyly an reckon?** ‘did you pay the invoice?’, **tylys dhyrag dorn** ‘prepaid’, **tyly ow tendyl** ‘pay as you earn (PAYE)’. We met the verb in Danyel’s summary of Michael Joseph’s complaint: **tollow a Gernow rag caskergh may fe tylys warbydn Scotland**.

Some writers of modern Cornish employ an alternative spelling **tylly**. This is based on the phrase **heb y dylly** in *Passyon agan Arlùth* that apparently means ‘without deserving it’. But we may in fact be dealing here with an entirely different verb.

**Gobra** means ‘pay’ specifically in the sense of engaging someone for a wage, a salary or some other form of remuneration.

The usual word for ‘payment’ is **pêmont**. But **talas** occurs as well, especially in technical expressions such as **talas dyscans** ‘tuition fee’, **talas farwèl** ‘severance payment’, **talas treusporth** ‘transfer fee’. Note also **mùndalas** ‘royalties’. And **pêmons socyal** ‘benefits’ (social security).

The ordinary word for ‘value’ itself is **valew**. This can also be used figuratively. For example, **yma dhe’n jornal valewys ascor uhel** ‘the magazine has high production

values'; or **valew moral** 'moral value'. Derived from **tyly** there is **talvesygeth** 'worth' or 'value', which is generally employed fairly literally. For example, **talvesygeth enep** 'face value'; and **ev a gafas talvesygeth y vona** 'he got value for money'. There is also **talvos** 'valence' or 'valency' (as in chemistry). This word can be employed as a verb meaning 'value' or 'price' (that is, determine the value of something). **Talveja** is another verb with the same sense. This word has a sub-family of its own: **talvejans** 'valuation', **talvesor** 'valuer', **talvesek** 'valuable'. The last notion is more commonly expressed by **meur y valew**; by **druth** or **precyùs** in the context of jewellery; by **ker** or **costly** in the context of price.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**acownt** *m* account, **acownt arhow** *m* deposit account, **acownt erbysy** *m* savings account, **acownt kesres** *m* current account, **asectour** *m* executor, **berrscrif** *m* (written) summary, **cheryta** *m* charity, **covscrefa** *v* register, **darbary** *v* prepare, **destna** *v* destine, earmark, **dogven** *f* document, **draght** *m* draft (*also* draught in senses 'drink' and 'playing-piece'), **dydoll** tax-free, **dygowsejeth** *m* dementia, **dyvotter** *m* famine, **eryta** *v* inherit, **euryor** *m* watch, **franklyn** *m* freeholder, **kemynro** *m* legacy, **keschaunj** *m* exchange, **kesperhen** *m* co-owner, **kevarhow** *pl* investment(s), **kevarwedhyans** *m* direction(s), instruction(s), **kevravn** *f* share, **lemen** *except*, **lyckly** likely, probable, **lyther kemyn** *m* will, **manylyon** *pl* details, data, **mebyon gwydn** *pl* grandsons (but also, generally, 'grandchildren'), **part** *m* part, **perhedna** *v* own, **poran** *adv* exactly, **remnant** *m* remainder, **restrys** listed (investments), **ro** *m* gift, **sempleth** *m* simplicity, **sensys dhe** obliged to (grateful), **sewajyans** *m* relief, **spyty** *m* hospice, **stockys** *pl* stock(s), **sùbmen** *f* sum, amount, **taclenow** *pl* things, effects, **tiegeth** *m* household, **tramor** overseas, **treusperthy** *v* transfer

The expression **an eyl y gela (hy ben)** 'one another' can be split. **An eyl ... y gela (hy ben)** means 'the one ... the other'. We may put a noun after **an eyl**, but not after **y gela** or **hy ben**. Sometimes we find **y gela** on its own meaning 'the other one', without **an eyl**. But more commonly 'the other [one]' is **an aral**.

## **Practys Peswardhek ha Dêwgans**

### *Exercise Fifty Four*

**Yma client, Ray Scott, ow metya gans atorny Powl Tonkin. Mêster Scott a garsa provia kevarwedhyans rag parusy lyther kemyn nowyth.**

Powl Tonkin      **Sensys oma dhywgh a dhanvon berrscrif a'gas pëth dhyrag dorn. Dell welaf, y'gas beus udn part in chy franklyn, ha'n part aral ow longya dh'agas gwreg. Yma acowntys arhanty i'gas hanow udneyk: onen kesres, onen arhow; yma acowntys erbysy dydoll – hèn yw, dew ISA i'gas hanow; hag yma kevravn dhywgh in**

- peder cowethas usy restrys i'n Keschaunj Stockys. Yma carr covscrefys i'gas hanow. Ha taclow tiegeth, yw perhednys gans an wreg warbarth. Ha nebes taclenow personek.
- Ray Scott A vëdh neb caletter?
- Powl Tonkin Caletter? Nâ nâ. Nyns eus otham vëth saw clerhe udn dra pò dew. Now, pyw a vëdh an asectours?
- Ray Scott Ow mebyon vy. Tevysogyon, oll aga dew. My a wrug còwsel ortans a'n negys, hag ymowns y agries.
- Powl Tonkin Pòr dhâ. Agas gwreg a wra eryta oll an chy dre laha, avêd dhe'n lyther kemyn, rag hy dhe vos kesperhen. Saw pandra wher mar pëdh hy marow kyns ès why?
- Ray Scott Gwertha an chy ha'n dhew vab dhe gemeres an mona hanterhanter.
- Powl Tonkin Ha'n eyl mab dhe gafos oll an talvesygeth mar marwa y gela kyns? Drog yw genef: sur ny vëdh lyckly! Res yw gwitha rag chauns.
- Ray Scott Convedhys yn tien. Eâ, kepar dell leversowgh. Nyns eus mebyon gwydn na whath.
- Powl Tonkin Ha'n kevradow? Treusperthy dh'agas gwreg?
- Ray Scott Nâ, ny vëdh kevarhow a'n par-ma dhe les dhe'm gwreg, na dhe'n vebyon naneyl. Gwell via gwertha an kevrannow. Y hyll ow gwreg kemeres oll an taclow tiegeth. Ha'n carr. Kefrys ow thaclow personek. Lemen ow euryor Rôlex vy, yw destnys dhe'm broder Jim. An mona – hèn yw, an acowntys ha valew an kevrannow – my a garsa hemma oll dhe vos tylys dhe'm gwreg. Marnas try hemynro dhe jeryta. Onen dhe gowethas spyty a'n vro. Onen dhe whythrans dygowsejeth. Hag onen rag sewajyans dyvotter tramor. Otta trigva ha'n sùmmen rag pùb ro-ma.
- Powl Tonkin Ha mona an remnant dhe vos pêmont keth fordh dh'agas mebyon, mar pëdh an wreg marow solabrës?
- Ray Scott Indelha poran. Yw hemma lowr a vanylyon? May hallowgh darbary dogven? In Sowsnek mar pleg. Oll rag sempleth.
- Powl Tonkin Yth yw lowr teg. Dùrdala dhe why a'n kevarwedhyans kempen cler. Me a vydn danvon draght dhywgh peskytter may fo parys.

### *Inflected imperfect tense*

We have learned the preterite tense, noting limitations on its use for most verbs in conversational Cornish. Most verbs also have an inflected imperfect tense. We already know the inflected imperfect tenses of **bos**, **mydnas**, **gwil**, **godhvos**, **gallos** because these are in frequent use in all registers of Cornish. Other imperfect tenses are largely

confined to written styles, but they occur somewhat more frequently than the inflected preterites we have noted as belonging to higher registers only.

Just as is the case for the inflected preterite tense, verbs follow one of two possible patterns in the inflected imperfect tense. The first pattern does not involve any change of vowel in the stem of the verb. In the second pattern an **a**, sometimes an **o**, in the stem changes to an **e** in *all* of the forms. These are instances of affection. Other vowels do not change.

Here are the forms belonging to the first pattern, with **prena** as our model verb.

<b>prenen vy</b>	<b>prenen [ny]</b>
<b>prenes [jy]</b>	<b>prenewgh [why]</b>
<b>prena ev</b>	<b>prenens [y]</b>
<b>prena hy</b>	
<b>prena + noun subject</b>	

Here are the forms belonging to the second pattern, using **dallath** as our model verb.

<b>dalethyn vy</b>	<b>dalethyn [ny]</b>
<b>dalethys [jy]</b>	<b>dalethewgh [why]</b>
<b>dalethy ev</b>	<b>dalethens [y]</b>
<b>dalethy hy</b>	
<b>dalethy + noun subject</b>	

Affirmative statements can be made with the subject given first: **me a breña** for instance. Or with particle **y** and Fifth State mutation: **y talethyn vy**. Questions can be asked with interrogative particle **a** and Second State mutation: **A breñens?** for instance. Negative particles **ny** and **na** operate as usual: **ny dhalethys** for instance. The pronouns **jy**, **ny**, **why**, **y** are used with these forms *only* to provide emphasis. And the pronouns **vy**, **ev**, **hy** can always be omitted, as usual.

These inflected imperfects can be used just like imperfects formed with auxiliary **gwil**. So between the questions **a dhalethens tevy?** and **a wrêns y dallath tevy?** ‘were they beginning to grow?’ the only difference is one of style.

The inflected imperfect may have habitual sense. For example, **ny a dhalethy gàn whel eth eur pùb myttyn** is the same (apart from style) as **ny a wre dallath gàn whel eth eur pùb myttyn** ‘we used to start work at eight every morning’. **Y fedhen ny ow tallath gàn whel eth eur pùb myttyn** is a further possibility, and the most colloquial.

We also find the same sense of ‘future in the past’ in a sentence like **ev a leverys fatell dhalethy an ober scon** ‘he said he would be starting the job soon’, which only differs stylistically from the three other ways of saying the same thing, namely **ev a leverys**

**fatell vydna dallath an ober scon, ev a leverys fatell wre dallath an ober scon and ev a leverys fatell vedha ow tallath an ober scon.**

If you wish to use the inflected imperfect of a particular verb, and are unsure how it is formed, you should not hesitate to check in a reference book of grammar.

The endings **a** and **y** in the 'he/she' form do not always match the variation between **as** and **ys** in the preterite. 'He/she' preterite endings **as** and **ys** are both found for some verbs; but in the imperfect the ending is always either just **a** or just **y**, according to the verb in question.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**cladhgell** *f* crypt, **coynt** curious, odd (*also* canny), **dour** careful, exact, **megy** *v* smoke (*also* stifle), **pib** *f* pipe, **scryp** *m* bag, case, **son** *m* sound, **sùffra** *v* suffer, **touryst** *m* tourist, **wherthyn nerth y bedn** roar with laughter

**scryp only** means 'hand baggage only' in the context of air travel

### **Practys Pymthek ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Fifty Five*

Substitute the imperfect tense formed with auxiliary verb **gwil** for the inflected imperfect tense in each of these sentences. For example, **ev a wherthy nerth y bedn** becomes **ev a wre wherthyn nerth y bedn**. What do the sentences mean?

**Ny a woslowy dour. Y a viajya scryp only. A sùffrys pain? Ny dhyghtya hy an dra yn sad. Pùb nos y clôwyn ny sonyow coynt.**

### **Practys Whêtek ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Fifty Six*

Replace the inflected imperfect tense in each of these sentences with a 'periphrastic' verb formed with the local imperfect tense of **bos**. For example, **ev a wherthy nerth y bedn** becomes **yth esa ev ow wherthyn nerth y bedn**. What do the sentences mean?

**A wortes termyn pell? Ev a dhianowy sqwith oll an jëdh. Y kerdhyn vy lies our. Prag na agriens y? Ny gemeryn own vëth.**

### **Practys Seytek ha Dêwgans**

#### *Exercise Fifty Seven*

Replace the inflected imperfect tense in each of these sentences with 'periphrastic' verb formed with the habitual tense of **bos**. For example, **ev a wherthy nerth y bedn** becomes **y fedha ev ow wherthyn nerth y bedn**. What do the sentences mean?

**An prownter a dhysqwedhy an gladhgell dhe bùb touryst. A jaunjyes train in Keresk pùb treveth? Me a's gwely de Sadorn yn fenowgh. Dar, ny vegys pib kyns? Yth arethya esely an Seneth meur dhe well i'n dedhyow coth.**

*More about tenses in indirect statement*

We first encountered the 'rule of sequence of tenses' in Lesson Fourteen of Book Two. And immediately noted that nowadays the rule is often ignored in all but the most formal usage. Assuming we do wish to apply the rule, we know how to deal with the *main* verb of what was said. If the sense is present, we put it into the *imperfect* tense. When the sense is future, we put it into the *imperfect* tense as a 'future-in-the-past' (selecting the *habitual imperfect* tense for this purpose if the verb is **bos**). If the sense is past, we put the verb into the imperfect or preterite tense according to context.

Two questions remain. What to do with a verb in a *sub-clause* of an indirect statement? And how to treat the verb of a *protasis* belonging to an indirect statement?

*What to do with indicative verbs*

Indicative verbs in sub-clauses are treated just like the main verb of what is said. But in the protasis of a conditional sentence in indirect statement a subjunctive (imperfect subjunctive if the verb is **bos**) may be substituted for an indicative verb. In the case of **mar teu** the substitution of **mar teffa** is the norm.

*What to do with subjunctive verbs*

If the verb in a sub-clause or in a protasis is subjunctive, then we leave it alone – unless it is a present subjunctive form of **bos**, in which case we replace it with the imperfect subjunctive equivalent.

Here are some examples.

**Hy a leverys, "Kernowek yw tavas bew kyn nag eus lies huny orth y gôwsel na felha."**

She said, "Cornish is a living language although not many people speak it any more."

*becomes for instance*

**Hy a leverys fatell o Kernowek tavas bew kyn nag esa lies huny orth y gôwsel na felha.**

She said that Cornish was a living language although not many people spoke it any more.

**Hy a leverys, "Me a vydn desky Kernowek pàn wryllyf omdedna."**

She said, "I will learn Cornish once I retire."

*becomes for instance*

**Hy a leverys fatell vydna desky Kernowek pàn wrella omdedna.**

She said that she would learn Cornish once she retired.

**Hy a leverys, “Nessa seythen an flehes a vèdh arta i’n scol.”**

She said, “Next week the children will be back at school.”

*becomes for instance*

**Hy a leverys an flehes dell vedhens y arta i’n scol nessa seythen.**

She said that next week the children would be back at school.

**Hy a leverys, “Kebmys a woraf, ny wrug glaw dê.”**

She said, “So far as I know, it didn’t rain yesterday.”

*becomes for instance*

**Hy a leverys na wrug glaw dê, kebmys a wodhya.**

She said that, so far as she knew, it had not rained yesterday.

**Hy a leverys, “Ow broder a wra ponya i’n marathon mar mynta unweyth y vewghya.”**

She said, “My brother will run the marathon provided you agree to sponsor him.”

*becomes for instance*

**Hy a leverys fatell wre hy broder ponya i’n marathon mar mydnes (or mednes) unweyth y vewghya.**

She said that her brother would run the marathon provided you agreed to sponsor him.

**Hy a leverys, “Ow broder a wrussa ponya i’n marathon a mednes unweyth y vewghya.”**

She said, “My brother would have run the marathon if only you had agreed to sponsor him.”

*becomes for instance*

**Hy a leverys hy broder dell wrussa ponya i’n marathon a mednes unweyth y vewghya.**

She said that her brother would have run the marathon if only you had agreed to sponsor him.

The last of these examples shows there is a practical limit to how elaborate the tenses can be. The unreal condition already requires the conditional tense for the main verb of what is said and the imperfect subjunctive for the protasis. No changes occur when it is put into indirect statement.

## Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

**acord** *m* agreement, **condycyons lavur** *pl* working conditions, **declarya** *v* declare, announce, **dôwysyans** *m* election, **fedna** *v* overflow, flood, **kesudnyans lavur** *m* trade union, **Mentênour** *m* Conservative, Tory

## Practys Êtek ha Dêwgans

### Exercise Fifty Eight

Applying the rule of sequence of tenses, convert each of the following direct statements into an indirect statement beginning with **An BBC a dherivys ...** 'The BBC reported ...' You will need to vary the way you express the indirect statement for the best fit in each individual sentence. Once the sentences have been converted, what do they mean?

**An Mytern a vydn vasytya 'Kresen Kernow' pàn vo in Ewny Redrudh nessa mis. Y fêdh an fordh degës mar teu an ryver ha fedna. Còst an kevambos re beu encressys kynth yw an servys lehës. An kesudnyans lavur a vensa declarya astel ober mar na ve acord nowyth rag gwelhe an gober ha'n condycyons. Abàn veu an dôwysyans agensow, an Mentênours a's teves moyhariv in Consel Kernow.**

## Saying 'even'

The English word 'even' has many different meanings.

As a noun 'even' is the shorter form of 'evening', of course, belonging to the poetical language. This is **gordhuwher** or **nosweyth** in Cornish.

As an adjective 'even' may correspond to Cornish **compes** or **gwastas** or **leven**; or might sometimes be expressed by **kesposys** or **montolllys**.

It is the meaning of 'even' as an adverb that is most difficult to pin down. In Cornish we may use **inwedh**. The overall syntax of the sentence is then typically adjusted to signal special focus. We may employ the interjection **dar** when there is an element of surprise or indignation. In a negative sentence **udn** or **unweyth** often equates to English 'not even'. Preceding or following **moy** we use **whath**. Occasionally we find **vêth** after **moy**.

When English 'even' implies going beyond what is normal or what is expected, there is no single corresponding expression in Cornish. Sometimes the underlying sense is 'even if', in which case we employ **kyn fe** postponed to the end of the clause. We can employ an introductory **ha**; it may then be possible to analyse the result alternatively as a phrase of accompanying circumstance (see Lesson Thirteen) with **kyn fe** understood adverbially. Another common device is to append **A venses y gresy?** or

**A wrusses y gresy?** ‘Would you believe it?’ as a rhetorical question at the end of the utterance.

Here are some examples.

**Seulyow hir a wyscas hy inwedh.**

She even wore high heels.

**Dar, ny wrussowgh agan gortos?**

You didn’t even wait for us.

**A ny wodhes powes cosel udn vynysen?**

Can’t you sit still even for a moment?

**Ny wrussys unweyth gelwel rag dyharas.**

You didn’t even phone to apologize.

**Lebmyn y a wrug chevysya whath moy.**

Now they’ve borrowed even more.

**Yth esof ow neyja i’n mor pùb myttyn; [hag] i’n gwâv kyn fe.**

I swim in the sea every morning; even in winter.

**Anjy a brenas dewas dhybm. A venses y gresy?**

They even bought me a drink.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**addya** *v* add, **aysel triakel** *m* balsamic vinegar, **berry** *m* fat, **bobm** *m* bump, punch, **Borgayn** Burgundy, **bowyn** *m* beef, **brewgig** *m* mince, **bryjyon** *v* boil, cook, **cùmyn** *m* cumin, **dornas** *m* handful, fistful, **fria** *v* fry, **gwalgh** *m* glut, **kegy** *v* cook, **kegynieth** *f* cooking, cuisine, **kegynores** *f* cook (female), **kenyn ewynak** *col* garlic, **Kerwragon** Worcester, **keus Parma** *m* Parmesan [cheese], **kevothak** powerful, rich, **lavurya** *v* labour, toil, **ledn** *f* blanket, **loas** *m* spoonful, **pasta** *m* pasta, **prias** *m* & *f* spouse, **shakyans** *m* shake, shaking, **spîcek** spicy, **syrop** *m* syrup, **trenk** sour, **uvel** humble, **yos** *m* purée

**larch** is a variant of **larj**

In Book Two we learned **skit** as ‘diarrhoea’. But that is an idiomatic usage. The essential meaning of the word is any kind of ‘squirt’. It is also used colloquially to mean ‘jab’ (more formally **skîtyans** ‘injection’). And **skîtyans** also means ‘ejaculation’. Use these words with care!

**Tùch** means a light touch or tap, and it is common as a quantifier meaning ‘a little’. It is also employed as a time word without any following noun, so we may say for example **Udn tùch mar pleg** ‘Just a moment please!’

**Sygera** has many related meanings: laze, idle, ooze, trickle, smoulder. In Exercise 59 the sense is ‘simmer’.

We have encountered **in nes** as a preposition. It is also used as an adverb meaning ‘near’ or ‘nearer’.

### Practys Nawnjek ha Dêwgans

#### *Exercise Fifty Nine*

**Elen Tonkin yw vysytyor dhe ranjy hy henytherow Jana Bligh in Arwednak udn gordhuwher. Y whra Zoe Eustice, prias Jana, parusy soper dh’aga theyr.**

- Zoe           Ot an vytel dhe’n bord. Dewgh ha debry.
- Elen           Ma’n sawor pòr dhâ! Pandra wrusta kegy?
- Zoe           Nynj eus ma’s brewgig bowyn. Versyon spîcek. Ha penne ganjo. Pùptra yw pòr sempel, heb lowr termyn warlergh dones tre.
- Jana           Kegynores uvel glân yw Zoe. Warlergh lavurya in hy shoppa oll an jëdh, de Lun bys i’n Sadorn, hy a wor gwil soper dhyn yn scon hag yn spladn. Mir! Yma salad ganso. Ha bara toos trenk, pebys chy. Botel a win Borgayn i’wedh. Frûtys vëdh an sant melys. Y’gan bÿdh coffy wosa hedna.
- Elen           Delycyùs yw an bowyn, Zoe. Fatla wrussys y vryjyon?
- Zoe           Kyns oll me a frias an kig gans onyon ha kenyn ewynak. Saw cùmyn yw an alwheth. Addya dew loas tê a hedna. Puber Cayenne rag ry bobmyn. Loas tê a’n syrop owrek, dew loas a’n aysel triakel, shakyans larch a’n sows Kerwrangon, skit a’n yos aval kerensa. Dornas lus rudh kefrës. Keworra badna dowr, ha gasa dhe sygera scav bys may fo parys an pasta.
- Elen           Wèl, hèm yw heb dowt meur gwell genam ès an Bolognese a vrojya Demelsa dhe soper yn fenowgh. Erna wrug vy pesy lettya! Y fedha hy orth y gudha gans ledn a geus Parma yn town. Gwalgh a verry. Assa veu re gevothak! Ny allaf mès alowa hy scant na’s teves talent i’n gegynieth, ha hy arbenygyes i’n gemyk kyn fe.
- Jana           Èm, now, mar teun ha’gas vysytia whywhy neb tro, y fydnyn ny oll debry in boosty pò tavern pàr hap?
- Elen           Ogh peryl vëth! Wolcùm owgh pòr wir. Me a wra parusy an vytel dhe why ow honen i’n eur-na. Dyfen Demelsa rag dos in nes!

#### *Collective versus singulative*

When a singulative noun exists alongside a collective noun, we use the collective noun when referring to an uncountable quantity. So **gans onyon** ‘with [some] onion’ (thinking of the ingredient generally); contrast **gans onyonen** ‘with *an* onion’ (thinking of an individual bulb).

*Pronouncing suffix **ieth***

There are two competing pronunciations of the suffix **ieth** in words like **dorydhieth** 'geography' and **kegynieth** 'cooking, cuisine'. There are speakers who stress these words regularly on the penultimate syllable. But more commonly you will hear them stressed on the 'antepenult'; that is, on the last syllable but one. Those who pronounce the words in this way may even spell the suffix **yeth** rather than **ieth** to make their preference clear in writing.

## Lesson Tredhek

### *Lesson Thirteen*

#### *Accompanying attributes / circumstances*

The primary meaning of **ha** is 'with'. But **gans** 'along with' has replaced it in contexts of incidental physical accompaniment. **Ha** now mostly functions as a conjunction meaning 'and'. We do however still encounter **ha** in the sense 'with' when it introduces accompanying *attributes* or accompanying *circumstances*.

A phrase of accompanying circumstance has the formula **ha** + noun / pronoun + predicative adjective (always in First State), adjectival phrase, adverb, or prepositional phrase. Particle **ow** (**owth**) followed by a verb-noun is treated as a prepositional phrase for this purpose because **ow** here is, in origin, the preposition **orth**.

Occasionally in modern Cornish one encounters a phrase of accompanying circumstance comprising **ha** + noun / pronoun + noun. We can understand such a phrase as an ellipsis omitting **ow pos** 'being'. But **ow pos** is actually very rare in both historical and revived Cornish, so it is better to avoid this kind of phrase altogether.

We have already met a number of phrases of accompanying circumstance. We took them in our stride before actually studying their grammar in detail, so there is no need to think of such phrases as complicated or difficult. They are very much a feature of fluent Cornish.

Book One, Exercise 62

**ha kig yar ganso**

Book One, Exercise 65

**Ha my lebmyn in dadn son an wlas**

Book One, Exercise 69

**Ha'n performans wosa dyw seythen**

Book One, Exercise 71

**Ha ty pòr grev i'n corf**

Book Two, Exercise 13

**ha tesen ganso**

Book Two, Exercise 26

**ha my owth assaya úsya an appyow i'm fon**

Book Two, Lesson 12

**ha spot a leth ino**

Book Two, Exercise 53

**ha'n keth sawor dhodho  
ha sawor flourys ros ganso**

Book Two, Exercise 60

**hag asclas ganso**

Book Two, Exercise 64

**Ha'n Dama Wydn ow floghovia lies our**

Book Two, Exercise 84

**ha te ow covyn**

Book Three, Exercise 12

**ha Danyel lemmyn i'n Pympe Bledhen**

Book Three, Exercise 13

**Ha my ow mos an keth jorna i'n fentenva**

Book Three, Exercise 23

**ha ny abyl dhana dhe vos parra udnyes in udn tavas**

Book Three, Exercise 26

**ha'n Leur ow qwil qwestyons**

Book Three, Exercise 27

**ha'n linen leek ow junya dhe'n hens brâs**

**ha hebma owth alowa dhe vysytyoryon gwil tro vian warnodho**

Book Three, Exercise 33

**ha hobma i'n gader**

Book Three, Exercise 35

**hag onen a'n Wheffes Class ow talkya gerednow hir**

Book Three, Exercise 38

**ha pot a goffy dâ intredhon**

Book Three, Exercise 52

**hag anjy pòr whensys dh'y wodhvos**

Book Three, Exercise 53

**hag y ow praisya**

Book Three, Exercise 54

**ha'n part aral ow longya dh'agas gwreg**

**ha'n dhew vab dhe gemeres an mona hanter-hanter**

**Ha'n eyl mab dhe gafos oll an talvesygeth mar marwa y gela?**

Book Three, Exercise 59

### ha penne ganjo

It is particularly important to realize that accompanying circumstances do not have to be contemporaneous. A phrase of accompanying circumstance is very versatile. In the examples below, only the first corresponds to a 'while' clause in English.

**Ow cotha broder a studhyas injynorieth, hag ev in Ûnyversyta Loundres i'n eur-na.**

My elder brother studied engineering while he was at the University of London.

*'Missed' mutation in ow cotha is an example of very common retained c/k/q after ow 'my'.*

**Ow whor êth dhe'n ûnyversyta rag studhya calcorieth, ha'y descadoryon kemerys yn frâs gans hy ableth nans o termyn pell.**

My sister went to university to study mathematics, after her teachers had long been impressed by her ability.

**Ow yonca broder a dhôwysas studhya economyk pàn wrug dybarth orth an scol nessa, hag ev lebmyñ in soodh yw gobrys pòr dhâ.**

My younger brother chose to study economics when he left secondary school, and now he has a job that is very well paid.

A phrase of accompanying circumstance can even provide the reason for something if the context supports that.

**Ha'n Mentênours bohes coynt yn tefry, me a vydn vôtya Lavur.**

As the Conservatives are really incompetent, I shall be voting Labour.

When the phrase of accompanying circumstance renders a negative idea, we use preposition **heb**. Here are a couple of examples.

**Ny a slynkyas ajy dhe'n kyffewy yn holergh ha why heb merkya.**

We slipped into the party late without you noticing.

**Ow thas a wrug demedhy unweyth arta, ha my heb clôwes ger vèth a'n dra.**

My father married again and I never even heard about it.

Compare these phrases of accompanying circumstance and the modern idiom of **heb** with an infinitive construction (Lesson Ten). In many cases it will be possible to use either approach to express the same idea.

### Practys Try Ugans

#### Exercise Sixty

How would you say the following in Cornish? Use a phrase of accompanying circumstance in each case.

Tôny likes coffee with sweet cream on top. The kids watched television while we got the dinner ready. They drove a hundred miles and it was raining all the time. Well, you know all about it: she left without a single word of apology. And while I think of it, where have you put those chocolates I saw you buying yesterday? We agreed to see him because it was the right thing to do. Crysten ordered a flapjack for herself, seeing as Tôny was already eating a doughnut. Elen speaks Cornish fluently, having grown up in a Cornish speaking family. The man was so kind and I didn't thank him enough. They say they can afford it, and I don't believe that at all.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**colodnek** brave (*also* hearty), **dascreatya** *v* recreate, **defia** *v* defy, **dewedhes** late, **hobba** *m* hobby, pastime, **kevradna** *v* share, **kewerder** *m* accuracy, precision, **levender** *m* smoothness, consistency, **nerth** *m* power, energy, **plesour** *m* pleasure

**cowethas enactya arta** is an 'historical re-enactment society'

### **Practys Onen ha Try Ugans**

#### *Exercise Sixty One*

Whath yth yw Crysten Chegwyn, genys Kemp, acowntyades. Ha Tôny Chegwyn yw whath descador a'n Sowsnek, lebmyn in scol Demelsa ha Mark in Trûrû, ytho y vêster nowyth yw Brian Mundy.

Dâ yw gans Crysten mordardhya, ha hy crev ha colodnek dhe dhefia nerth an todnow. Dâ yw gans Tôny golf, hag ev prest whensys dhe welhe levender ha kewerder y wary. Saw gwell yw gansans, hag y lebmyn demedhys, kevradna an keth udn hobba warbarth.

Rag hedna anjy a wrug jûnya dhe gowethas enactya arta. I'n tor'-ma, hag istory Kernow mar rych ha dyvers, ymowns y ow cafos meur plesour, pedn lies seythen, in gwythres dascreatya bêwnans an weryn, dell o hy i'n Osow Cres Dewedhes.

#### *Saying 'early' and 'late'*

**Avarr** means 'in the earlier part of a period of time'; **abrës** means 'before the due time'. **Dewedhes** corresponds to **avarr**, meaning 'in the later part of a period of time'; **holergh** corresponds to **abrës**, meaning 'after the due time'. But these distinctions are not always observed in practice.

All of these words form comparatives with **moy**, and superlatives with **moyha**. **Dewetha** is *in origin* a superlative of **dewedhes**, but it long ago became a distinct adjective meaning 'last', corresponding to **kensa** 'first'.

*More about pynag*

Here are some more expressions based on **pynag**.

**pypynag [oll]** ‘whichever / whatever’

**pyw pynag** ‘whoever’

**pyneyl pynag** ‘whichever (of two)’

**pygebmys pynag** ‘however much / many’

**pan lies pynag** ‘however many’

To say ‘wherever’ we employ either **pùppynag may** or **pypynag oll may**. There is no corresponding **pynag** expression for ‘whenever’. Instead we use **bÿth pàn** (followed by Second State) or **pesqweyth y** (followed by Fifth State). Colloquially **bÿth pàn** is often pronounced **byth pàn** and may be so written. ‘However’ meaning ‘in whatever way’ is **pan fordh pynag**. Contrast **bytegyns**.

Here are some examples.

**Pypynag oll a vydnyf gwil, y fëdh cabm.**

Whatever I do, it will be wrong.

**Pyw pynag a dheffes wàr y bydn, gwra salujy in Kernowek.**

Whoever you may encounter, greet them in Cornish.

**Pyneyl pynag a vednowgh dôwys, rudh pò du, an chauns a vëdh an keth hanter.**

Whichever you choose, red or black, the odds will always be fifty fifty.

**Pùb termyn y fëdh plenta moy, pygebmys pynag a gemyrry.**

There’ll always be plenty more, however much you take.

**An whedn, pana lies pynag a vo tednys in bàn, y fedhons ow tevy arta pòr scon.**

However many weeds get pulled up, they very quickly grow back again.

**Pan lies torn pynag a vednyn ny govyn, parys o va pùpprës ha neb gorthyp scav ganso.**

However often we enquired, he was always ready with some glib reply.

**Pùppynag mayth ellen, ny a gafas an kethsam plit anwhek.**

Wherever we went, we found the same unpleasant situation.

**Pypynag oll may fe tewlder, hy a dhros golow.**

Wherever there was darkness, she brought light.

**Bÿth pàn ve (or Pesqweyth y fe) cov a’n dedhyow-na, wharth a vedha wàr aga min.**

Whenever they remembered those days, there would be a smile on their lips.

**Pan fordh pynag a wrylly descrefa an pëth a wharva, y fëdh methek dres ehen.**

However you describe what happened, it’s going to be very embarrassing.

### **Bytegyns, pandra yllysta gwil ken?**

However, what else can you do?

It will be worth noting at this point that English also uses its family of words ending in 'ever' to ask emphatic questions. Cornish does *not* use **pynag** for this purpose. For Cornish equivalents to emphatic questions in English, see Lesson Ten.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are a few more new words.

**carya** *v* transport, **kevrîn** *m* secret, **pop-ÿs** *col* popcorn

**wharfo** is present subjunctive of **wharvos** 'happen'

## **Practys Dew ha Try Ugans**

### *Exercise Sixty Two*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

Whatever happens, they must not learn we have discovered their secret. Whenever we visit the cinema, wherever we are and whatever film we watch, the first thing we do is buy two big buckets of popcorn. However many times I listen to this music I'm always transported back in my mind to the concert in Truro Cathedral where we heard it together long ago. And everywhere that Mary went that lamb was sure to go. However did you find me?

### *Paired conjunctions*

In Lesson Three we met the use of **ha ... ha** to mean 'both ... and'. We encountered **na ... na** meaning 'neither ... nor' (in the phrase **na dê na drog**) right back in Lesson Two of Book One. To 'complete the set' we may now learn **pò (bò) ... pò (bò)** meaning 'either ... or'.

For each of these paired conjunctions there is a more emphatic alternative. Instead of **ha ... ha** we can say **kefrës ... ha**. Instead of **pò ... pò** we can say **boneyl ... bô (pò)**. Instead of **na ... na** we can say **naneyl ... na**. (We can also use combined **kefrës ha** as a preposition to mean 'as well as' or 'in addition to', with ordinary nouns, verb-nouns and pronouns.)

Both **na** and **naneyl** require any verb to be expressed negatively. For example, **ny ÿv hy na tê na coffy** 'she drinks neither tea nor coffee' and **naneyl ny woraf na ny'm deur** 'I neither know nor care'. We have known for a long time that **naneyl** can be postponed to the end of the sentence, so more colloquially we might say **ny woraf na ny'm deur naneyl** 'I don't know, and I don't care either'.

*Saying 'whether ... or'*

We employ **be va ... pò** to say 'whether ... or' with nouns, adjectives, adverbs. And we render 'whether ... or not' as **be va ... pò na**. If we are referring to specific people or to a specific feminine thing, then **be va** will be adjusted for person / gender, as in the fourth example below.

We employ **pyneyl a ... pò a** to say 'whether ... or' with a verb, or simply **pyneyl a ... pò** if the second verb is not inflected. Link particle **a** disappears as usual before forms of **bos** and **mos** beginning with a vowel. We render 'whether ... or not' as **pyneyl a ... pò na**. Or we can repeat the verb in the second limb.

Here are some examples.

**Be va lavrak pò pows, teg vèdh pùb dyllas in hy herhyn.**

Whether trousers or a dress, everything looks great on her.

**Te a dal assaya an practycyow, be va êsy pò cales.**

You should attempt the exercises, whether easy or difficult.

**Be va avarr pò dewedhes, otta hy dywysyk orth hy whel.**

Whether early or late, there she is, busily at work.

**Res yw dhywgh debry oll dha losow gwer, bewgh why gwag pò na.**

You must eat up your greens, whether hungry or not.

**Gwra govyn pyneyl a vydnons y kemeres taxy pò mos wàr an bùss.**

Ask whether they'll be taking a taxi or going on the bus.

**Pyneyl a vèdh an howl ow shînya pò na (or pò na vèdh), sur oma ny dhe joya'n jorna.**

Whether or not the sun is shining, I'm sure we'll have a lovely day.

*Prepositions in kerhyn and in herwyth*

**In kerhyn** is a preposition meaning 'all about', but (just like **in kever**) it may only be used with a possessive pronoun, never with a noun or any other kind of pronoun. Here is a table of all the possibilities.

<b>in ow herhyn</b> <i>or i'm kerhyn</i>	all around me
<b>in dha gerhyn</b> <i>or i'th kerhyn</i>	all around you
<b>in y gerhyn</b>	all around him <i>or it</i> (masculine reference)
<b>in hy herhyn</b>	all around her <i>or it</i> (feminine reference)
<b>in agan kerhyn</b> <i>or i'gan kerhyn</i>	all around us
<b>in agas kerhyn</b> <i>or i'gas kerhyn</i>	all around you (plural or stranger)
<b>in aga herhyn</b> <i>or i'ga herhyn</i>	all around them

**In kerhyn** is commonly employed in the context of wearing clothes, as in the example above. **Adro dhe** ‘around’ can be used in the same way. For instance, **yth esa pows dhu adro dhedhy** (Lesson Three). **Adro dhe** is the only option with a noun.

**In herwyth** is another preposition meaning ‘around’ that is restricted to possessive pronouns and which works just like **in kerhyn**. It is however found exclusively in contexts of clothing and companions. It is distinct from simple preposition **herwyth** ‘according to’, but **herwyth** and **in herwyth** share a literary flavour.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are a few more new words.

**Godhalek** *m* Irish, **kendonor** *m* borrower (of money), **prestyor** *m* lender (of money)

**Kendonor** refers to someone who borrows money or is otherwise indebted to a creditor, so it can also mean ‘debtor’. The general word for ‘creditor’ is **dettor**. Be careful – this word does *not* mean ‘debtor’!

## **Practys Try ha Try Ugans**

### *Exercise Sixty Three*

How would you say the following in Cornish?

Whether or not you agree, I intend to get rid of all the old bikes we’ve been keeping in the garage. They’re now learning Irish as well as going to Cornish classes. Neither a borrower nor a lender be. I don’t know whether he loves me or not. It doesn’t matter whether you put it here or there.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**arlùth** *m* lord, **arva** *v* arm, **aventur** *m* adventure, **batel** *f* battle, **brôsyâ** *v* stitch, embroider, **bry** *m* value, esteem, **clédha** *m & f* sword, **colorya** *v* colour, dye, **comprehendya** *v* include, **corforek** *adj* physical, **creatya** *v* create, **dala** *v* = dadhla, **dasterevel** *v* rebuild, reconstruct, **desîrya** *v* desire, **dur** *m* steel, **dyffres** *v* protect, **dyfygyans** *m* decline, **efander** *m* space, **estêmya** *v* admire, **franchys** *m* freedom, **goveleya** *v* smithy, **gùtrel** *m* furniture, **gwaregor** *m* Bowman, archer, **gwia** *v* weave, **heblythter** *m* flexibility, **holyans** *m* succession, **inclûdya** *v* include, **Keltek** Celtic, **lether** *m* leather, **lyw** *m* colour, **omlath** *m* combat, **padn** *m* cloth, (woven) fabric, **ser** *m* artisan, **seth** *f* arrow, **sethorieth** *f* archery, **sin** *m* sign, **skians** *m* knowledge, **strîvyans** *m* struggle, effort, **teknyk** *m* technique, **teythiak** indigenous, traditional (*also idiomatic*)

**gweyth ser predn** *m* is carpentry

## Practys Peswar ha Try Ugans

### *Exercise Sixty Four*

**Yma Crysten ha Tôny ow consydra oll an gwythresow yw dhe dhôwys i'n gowethas enactya arta.**

**Tôny Ny a yll desky pò sethorieth pò omlath ervys mar pëdh whans dhyn a neppëth pòr gorforek.**

**Crysten Ha'n eyl ha'y gela, ymowns y dynyak. Y fëdh sethorieth owth inclûdya skians formya kefrës gwaregow ha sethow. Comprehendys in omlath ervys yma govelya cledhydhyow ha gwil taclow dyffres gans lether ha dur.**

**Tôny Yma spâss rag desky lies creft a'n Osow Cres. Kervyans predn, gweyth ser predn, gweyth gwia. Dâ vëdh dhybm creatya neb gütrel bian – cader martesen, dre an teknygow teythiak coth.**

**Crysten Yma chauns inwedh rag gwil whel orth padnow. Colorya ha brôsyâ. Dâ vëdh dhybm gwil dyllas lel dhe'n peswardhegves cansbledhen in oll y vanylyon.**

**Tôny Prag a gemerta an peswardhegves?**

**Crysten Awos bos hobma an cansbledhen moyha hy les dhybm. Kernowek côwsys gans radn larj a'n bobel, ha sonyow an yêth owth hevelly solabrës dh'agan tavas pùb jorna ny; *Passyon agan Arlùth*; Batel Crécy ha'y gwaregoryon Geltek a'n brâssa bry; Gwerryans Holyans Breten Vian; aventurs erel tramor ...**

**Tôny Ha'n Mernans Du – porth cov a hedna!**

**Crysten Wèl, ny via den vëth desîrys dhe verwel rag an dra uthyk-na. Hag y feu dyvotter, me a wor. Saw res yw estêmya colonecter an bobel ha'ga strîvyans dasterevel kemenethow in despît warnodho.**

**Tôny Dhe'm breus vy, pobel Kernow o moy lowen i'n dêwdhegves pò tredhegves cansbledhen.**

**Crysten Hag arlydhy Frynkek aga thavas ow perhedna tir a Gernow in udn lordya? Ha gwesyon a Vreten Vian in lower soodh? Eâ, dalethys veu dyfygyans i'n tavas Kernowek solabrës i'n peswardhegves. Nyns o adhevîs. Mès sin yw hedna dr'esa gwell franchys ha heblythter.**

**Tôny Wèl, dala ny dal. Poynt a brow dhe'n gowethas enactya arta: ma efander inhy rag opynyons lies aga lyw a'n dedhyow eus pell passys.**

When Crysten says of the fourteenth century **ha sonyow an yêth owth hevelly solabrës dh'agan tavas pùb jorna ny** she refers to what scholars call the Prosodic Shift. This was a significant change in the pronunciation of Cornish resulting from greater bilingualism as English became widely spoken in Cornwall for the first time.

*Sense of verbal adjectives*

It is very misleading to think of a verbal adjective as a 'past participle', because it may refer either to completed action or to action that is on-going. It is also incorrect to think of any verbal adjective corresponding to verbs that generally take a direct object ('transitive verbs') as being a 'passive participle'.

This is particularly true of verbs of mental activity. Consider an example:

**Determya cabluster a wra an dêwdhek, ervira sentens a wra an jùj.**

It's the jury who determine guilt, the judge who decides sentence.

Both **determya** and **ervira** are transitive verbs in this example. You will recall the specific discussion of verbs **determya** and **ervira** in Lesson Eleven. *Transitively* we can say **cabluster yw determys gans an dêwdhek** 'guilt is determined by the jury' and **sentens yw ervirys gans an jùj** 'sentence is decided by the judge'. But we may also use the verbal adjectives **determys** and **ervirys** *intransitively* to describe state of mind, saying **determys yw an dêwdhek dhe gonvyctya** 'the jury is determined to convict' or **an jùj yw ervirys dhe brysonya an lader** 'the judge has decided to send the thief to prison'.

Here are some further examples of transitive contrasted with intransitive usage.

**Lahys an vro a vèdh acordys gans an conseil.**

The local by-laws are agreed by the council.

**An conslers o acordys dhe wil laha dhe'n vro.**

The councillors had agreed to make a local by-law.

**Cres yw whensys gans an bobel.**

The people desire peace.

**An jenerals yw whensys dhe cessa heb omlath rag tro.**

The generals want a temporary pause in hostilities.

**Rychys ny vèdh desîrys gans pùb huny.**

Not everyone desires wealth.

**Fest desîrys owgh why dhe gafos rychys.**

You have set your heart on getting rich.

**An gweres-ma yw porposys rag sewajya dyvotter.**

This aid is intended for famine relief.

**Porposys en ny dhe brovia boos dhe'n bobel in dyvotter.**

Our intention was to provide food for the people affected by famine.

Some verbs involving motion have verbal adjectives that work in the same way. Here are a couple of examples.

**Drehedhys yw oll aga forpos.**

They've attained their whole objective.

**Drehedhys veun ny bys in Lanstefan pàn sùffras an carr mothow.**

We had got as far as Launceston when the car broke down.

**Dyberthys vèdh an dhew vagas a dhywysyon dre ge lesta.**

The two groups of supporters will be separated by a barrier.

**Dyberthys veuva hanter-nos.**

He left at midnight.

*Taking care with **rës** 'given', **danvenys** 'sent', etc*

Imagine that a teacher provides a student with a useful website link. Now consider *three* ways of saying essentially the same thing in English.

The teacher sent a link to the student (*or* sent the student a link).

A link was sent to the student by the teacher.

The student was sent a link by the teacher.

The first two can be put straightforwardly into Cornish.

**An descador a wrug danvon** (*or* **a dhanvonas**) **kevren dhe'n studhyor.**

**Kevren a veu danvenys dhe'n studhyor gans an descador.**

But Cornish has no equivalent of the third sentence. We cannot use verbal adjective **danvenys** to refer to the student, because in Cornish that could only mean the student was sent off somewhere, not that something was sent *to* him. If you try to say *An studhyor a veu danvenys kevren gans an descador* you are producing impossible Cornish.

This is another demonstration that the Cornish verbal adjective is not the same as the English passive participle, even though there is *some* overlap in their functions.

## Lesson Peswardhek

### *Lesson Fourteen*

#### *Attributive adjective preceding its noun*

Inflected comparative and superlative adjectives are usually placed before their noun. And ordinal numerals always come before their noun. Otherwise the general rule is that an attributive adjective follows its noun. But there are a few exceptions when an adjective is employed in some special sense. For example, **dyvers** means ‘various’ when it precedes its noun. Compare **dewetha** which usually precedes its noun (because it originated as a superlative); when it is placed after its noun this can be to mark a special meaning such as ‘final’ or ‘ultimate’.

We place **ewn** before its noun when the sense is ‘sheer’ (intensification). So for example **ny glôwaf dhe’m troos rag ewn anwos** ‘I can’t feel my feet for sheer cold’, **hy a glamderas rag ewn euth** ‘she swooned out of sheer terror’. There are also the phrases **rag ewn angùs** ‘in sheer agony’, **rag ewn sorr** ‘in sheer anger’ and **rag ewn gerensa** ‘out of sheer love’.

This last example illustrates the principle that, when an attributive adjective (but not a comparative, a superlative or an ordinal) precedes its noun, we *may* put the noun into Second State. But this is by no means an absolute rule.

Here are other instances of adjectives preceding their noun, all of them taken from the historical literature. There is a sense of intensification in every case.

**cuv colon** ‘dearly beloved’ or ‘darling’, **cuv enef** ‘soulmate’

**lel eglos** ‘true church’, **lel Drynsys** ‘faithful Trinity’, **lel fëdh** ‘true faith’, **lel gwas** ‘true servant’, **lel inherytans** ‘true inheritance’, **lel jùj** ‘true judge’, **lel kig** ‘true flesh’, **lel profus** ‘true prophet’, **lel sens** ‘true sense’, **lel Werhes** ‘true Virgin’

Note that **gwerhes** ‘virgin’ is only used in religious contexts. Otherwise we say **vyrjyn**.

**ogas car** ‘close kinsman’

**an present termyn** ‘the present’

**rag pur dhuwhan** ‘for sheer affliction’, **pur ês** ‘pure ease’, **pur euth** ‘sheer terror’, **pur harlot** ‘utter scoundrel’, **rag pur own** ‘for sheer fright’, **pur tormont** ‘severe torment’

**an very caus** ‘the very reason’, **an very corf** ‘the very body’, **an very geryow** ‘the very words’, **an very spows** ‘the very spouse’, **an very sùbstans** ‘the very substance’, **in very dêda** ‘in very deed’, **rag very spît** ‘for very spite’

**vil hora** ‘vile whore’, **vil pedn pyst** ‘vile fool’

*Attributive adjective as prefix*

The adjectives **cabm** ‘askew, wrong’, **cragh** ‘scabby, inferior’, **drog** ‘bad, evil’, **fâls** ‘false’, **fekyl** ‘insincere’, **gwadn** ‘weak, lax’, **hager** ‘ugly, nasty’ are used as stand-alone words predicatively; **cabm** and **gwadn** are also used after a noun attributively. The others become prefixes when they are attributive; as do **cabm** and **gwadn** when they are closely bound into the meaning of the resulting compound word. In the case of **cabm**, **cragh**, **drog**, **gwadn** a hyphen may be employed but is often omitted. In the other cases a hyphen is usual. The same principle operates that the second element *may* be put into Second State. Here are examples.

**cabmwonys** ‘[make a] mistake’, **craghjentyll** ‘snobbish’, **drogoberr** ‘crime’, **fâls-gwary** ‘foul (in football etc)’, **fekyl-cher** ‘insincerity’, **gwadnrêwl** ‘mismanagement’, **hager-gowas** ‘torrential rain’.

We spell **drog dens** and **drog pedn** without a hyphen because in these expressions **drog** is the noun ‘evil’ rather than the adjective.

The adjective **leun** is used as a stand-alone word both attributively and predicatively. It precedes the noun attributively in some fixed phrases, triggering Second State where applicable (but **d** often resists): for instance, **gwil leun amendys** ‘make full amends’, **leun vanath** ‘full blessing’, **leun devôcyon** ‘complete devotion’. It may also be employed attributively as a prefix, usually without a hyphen. For example, **a leungolon** ‘wholehearted’, **leunstroth** ‘lockdown’. A **cadnas leungalosek** is a ‘plenipotentiary’. Occasionally preposition **a** is omitted when the sense is ‘full of’. For example, **leun crindythow** ‘cliché-ridden’.

The adjective **comen** ‘common’ is used as a stand-alone word, only attributively. It precedes the noun; which always remains in First State. We have already met **comen voys**. Here are other expressions that are historically attested: **comen laha** ‘common law’, **comen talk** ‘common parlance’, **comen trad** ‘covention’, **comen welth** ‘commonwealth’, **comen yêth** ‘colloquial language’.

*Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**carpenter** *m* carpenter, **caspows** *f* coat of mail (*also* ‘flak jacket’ in modern times), **clout** *m* (piece of) cloth, **dewana** *v* pierce, **ew** *col* yews, **hedhes** *v* reach (as masculine noun ‘range’), **kewargh** *col* hemp, **lin** *m* flax, **mail** *m* mail (armour), **mortal** lethal (*also* mortal), **nerthek** powerful, **newton** *m* newton, **owrylyn** *m* silk, **scarf** *m* joint (carpentry), **setha** *v* shoot, **stoff** *m* material

## Practys Pymp ha Try Ugans

### *Exercise Sixty Five*

De Sadorn dohajëdh. Yma Powl, Mark ha Danyel ow vysytya Dëdh Daras Egerys a'n Creftow Cresosek, ha hebma trevnys gans an gowethas enactya arta mayth yw Tôny ha Crysten esely. Pàn usy Powl owth attendya gweyth ser predn an carpenters, ha Tôny ow showya an teknyk rag formya scarfys y gader, ha styrya i'n kettermyn fatell o caderyow arweth a gre i'n Osow Cres, yma Mark ha Danyel ow whythra splat an waregoryon, may ma Crysten ow tysqwedhes hy gwarak hir.

Crysten      An warak-ma yw gwrës a bredn ew. Saw an lînen yw stoff arnowyth; i'n Osow Cres y fia lin, owrlyn, pò kewargh. Ogas dew vëter yw an warak ha fest nerthek. Dew cans ha hanter-cans newton. Ha nerth an brâssa gwaregow i'n termyn eus passys o meur moy, bys *eth* cans newton.

Mark          Py seul pellder y hylly seth hedhes?

Crysten      Wël, yth hangya in nes crefter an warak ha poos an seth. In Batel Crécy, rag ensampyl, an pelha hedhes o moy ès tryhans ha hanter-cans mêter. Hag y a wodhya setha bys whe gweyth an vynysen.

Mark          A ylly an sethow dewana den mailys?

Crysten      Caspows mail scav martesen. Bohes venowgh den durblâtys. Saw dhe lies soudor kebmyn nyns esa ma's dyllas cloutys tew i'ga herhyn. Hager-gowas a sethow gwarak hir o mortal orth an re-na, ha'n envy lower torn ow fia dhe'n fo rag pur own.

**Dëdh Daras Egerys** (literally 'Opened Door Day') is an Open Day.

A monosyllabic word (including its derivatives) or a loan-word in each case beginning with **g** may resist Second State mutation. **Gre** is one instance. Others are **gis** and **gramer** 'grammar'. **Gnas** resists optionally.

**Corden** is 'string' as a material, and this word is also used for the string of a musical instrument or a tennis racket; and for a string in theoretical physics. But we use **lînen** for the string of a bow or a string for manipulating a puppet.

**Den mailys** is a man in chain-mail armour. **Den durblâtys** is a man in plate armour. The verb **mailya** itself means 'wrap' in everyday usage.

**Fia dhe'n fo** is a fixed phrase meaning 'flee, run away'. **Fia** alone can mean 'flee', and **fo** means 'flight (fleeing)', but they are typically combined to avoid confusion with Fifth State forms of **bos**.

### *More about intensification*

The various expressions **res yw** (**yth yw res**), **res o** (**yth o res**), **y fëdh res**, **y feu res**, **y fia res** etc, all equivalent to English verb ‘must’, can be strengthened by adding **porrês** (literally ‘pure necessity’). So we may say, for example, **res porrês yw restrydna furvlen toll** or **res yw porrês restrydna furvlen toll** ‘it’s essential to file a tax return’.

The expression **yma otham** equivalent to English verb ‘need’ is easily strengthened by adding **brâs** after **otham**. So we may say, for instance, **yma otham brâs dhybm a bowes** ‘I really need a rest’.

### *Reduced suffixed pronouns*

The personal pronouns **ma** and **ta** are always suffixed to form a single word with the verb, as in **ny worama** ‘I don’t know’ and **a yllysta?** (or **a ylta?**) ‘can you?’ The personal pronoun **va** is usually written as a separate word, but is conventionally suffixed to verb forms ending in **eu** as in **ny veuva** ‘he was not’.

We occasionally find **ma**, **ta**, **va** reduced to just **a**. This **a** is usually suffixed to the verb, as in for example **govy pàn wruga** ‘I wish I hadn’t’, **osa (oja)** ‘you are’ or **ywa** ‘he is’. But the **a** is *prefixed* to **vy**. So for instance **y whrug avy** ‘I did’ and **ny dheuth avy** ‘I did not come’ are alternatives to **y whrug vy** and **ny dheuth vy** (see Lesson Three of Book Two). We may also use **avy** as an alternative to **vy** when we are reinforcing possessive pronoun **ow** (**’m**, **’w**) ‘my’. For example, **dhe’m breus avy** ‘in my opinion’. Substituting **avy** for **vy** technically adds greater emphasis. But idiomatically there may in fact be very little difference.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**an Chanel** *m* the [English] Channel, **army** *m* army, **arva** *f* carnage, slaughter, **Bretmes** Brexit, **Frynkek** French (adjective), **galosek** powerful, **gloryùs** glorious, **gormel** *v* praise, **gwelhevyn** *pl* aristocracy, **kenedhel** *f* nation (*also* specific generation), **lu** *m* host, army, **nacyon** *m* nation, **omdhessedha** *v* adapt (oneself), **outray** *m* outrage, atrocity, **parth** *f* side, **pretendya** *v* claim, **Sows** *m* Englishman, **Sowsnek** English (adjective), **story** *m* story, **tenewen** *m* side (*also* flank), **tevyans** *m* growth

## Practys Whe ha Try Ugans

### *Exercise Sixty Six*

**I’n Daras Egerys yma Danyel ow tos warbydn y dhescadores Mêtres Rowe.**

Mêtres Rowe     **A Danyel, lowena dhis! A wrusta desky meur adro dhe waregow?  
Me a’th verkyas namnygen wàr splat an waregoryon.**

- Danyel An venyn a gôwsy a grefter an warak hir. Hag a Vatel Crécy. Me a redyas a'n vatel-na. Y feu dêwdhek mil soudor marow wàr an tu Frynkek, heb moy ès tryhans marow wàr an barth Sowsnek. An Tressa Edward, nyns esa gwir lowr dhe ev, dell hevel dhybm, gwil outray a'n par-na. Prag yma lies huny ow cormel an arva-ma? Kepar ha pàn ve neppëth yw gloryùs!
- Mêstres Rowe Hèm yw qwestyon pòr dhâ, Danyel. Yth esa teknygow gwerrya ow chaunjya i'n termyn-na, ha luyow Frynk tabm lenta rag omdhesedha ages army Edward pàr hap. Saw nyns yw neb batel gloryùs inhy hy honen. Ny via batalyow vëth mara pe an bÿs adhevîs. Gloryùs yw an story a wra an bobel desmygy warlergh an dra dhe wharvos. *Istory* an dra.
- Danyel Ha pëth yw istory Batel Crécy dhana?
- Mêstres Rowe Yth yw udn radn a'n tevyans a'n Sowson bys i'n nacyon a'gan dedhyow ny. An Sowson ha'n Francas, yth êns y kehalval lies maner i'n termyn eus passys, kyns Gwerryans an Cans Bledhen. Ha'n gwelhevyn ow còwsel Frynkek wàr an dhew denewen a'n Chanel. Wosa oll an gwerryans an dhyw genedhel a dhalathas omsensy aga bos meur moy dyberthys an eyl dhort hy ben.
- Danyel Ytho Crécy yw dhe vlâmya rag Bretmes!
- Mêstres Rowe Pùb termyn y fydn bùsh brâs a bobel pretendya bos istory dhe vlâmya rag pùptra! Res yw ùnderstondya istory, may hallon ny convedhes py mar alosek ywa. Mès res porrês yw heb bos kêthyon in dadno.

### *All about oll*

The adjective **oll** is irregular in that it is used attributively but is placed neither after its noun nor between the definite article and its noun. This means that word order with **oll** is often the same as the order of words found with English **all**. For example, **oll an vergh** 'all the horses'. Likewise **my a wrug gwakhe oll ow fockettys** 'I emptied all my pockets'. But Cornish goes its own way in a sentence like **my a wrug gwakhe oll pockettys ow jerkyn** 'I emptied all the pockets of my jacket'.

Cornish does share with English the rule that **oll** follows a personal pronoun, so we say **why oll** for 'you all'. Or we may say **oll ahanowgh**, just like English 'all of you'. But in Cornish the rule for personal pronouns applies to demonstrative pronouns as well, so in Cornish we say **hedna oll** whereas English requires 'all that' or 'all of that'.

You should make careful note of the following Cornish word order involving **oll** that is less intuitive and less clear in meaning from an English point of view.

**Ev a vydn y wil oll a'y vodh.**

He will do it willingly (literally 'of all his will').

**A'n vytel oll re dhebrys i'n bÿs an gegynieth Frynkek yw an braffa.**

Of all the food I've eaten in the world French food is the finest.

In the first of these examples **oll** is taken with the noun in the following prepositional phrase. In the second example it effectively modifies **re** introducing the adjectival clause.

We often employ **oll** as an intensifier of pronouns, adverbs and superlative adjectives. For example, **pypynag oll** 'whatever', **oll adro** 'all around', **an gegynieth Frynkek yw an braffa oll** 'French cuisine is the finest of all'. Note the 'sandwich' construction in a phrase like **an gwelha poynt a skians oll** 'the best maxim of all'.

**Oll** cannot however be used to intensify a preposition directly, unless it is a compound one with an adverbial first element. So we can say **oll adro dhe'n scol** 'all round the school', but we know from Exercise 53 that **der oll an scol** (literally 'through all the school') corresponds to 'all through the school'.

*Saying 'in case'*

The Cornish for 'in case' is **rag dowt**. This may be followed by an infinitive construction. In cases of present reference a **bos** clause is also possible. Here are a couple of examples.

**Tàn glawlen rag dowt an cloudys dhe dardha.**

Take an umbrella in case the heavens open.

**Te a dal checkya an oyl rag dowt bos otham arlenwel.**

You should check the oil in case it needs topping up.

The negative equivalent is **rag dowt na** + subjunctive. Occasionally the indicative replaces the subjunctive. For example, **tàn gwlanak rag dowt na vy (or vedhys) tobm lowr** 'take a jumper in case you're not warm enough'.

Cornish **dowt** sometimes corresponds straightforwardly to modern English 'doubt'; but here, and quite frequently elsewhere, it has an older meaning of uncertainty mingled with fear.

*Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**arenep** *m* surface, **arv** *f* weapon, **den jentyl** *m* gentleman, **dielvedna** *v* analyse, **diogely flehes** child protection, safeguarding, **flohyl** childish, **istorek** historical, **kentrydna** *v* stimulate, **mab den** *m* mankind, **natureth** *m & f* natural feeling, human nature, **penfenten** *m* source (*also* spring of water), **sarchya** search (for), **sempelhe** *v* simplify,

**skentyl** intelligent, clever, **stubma** *v* twist (*also* curve, bend), **toul** *m* tool, **tylda** *m* awning (*here* gazebo at public event)

**sevel (w)orth** means ‘refrain from’

Cornish adverb **ahës** ‘lengthwise’ corresponds to English preposition ‘along’ when it is placed *after* a noun used as an internal object of a verb of motion.

Preposition **tereba** ‘until’ is followed by an ordinary noun, a verb-noun (when there is no change of subject), a demonstrative pronoun, or an infinitive construction. It is not a literary word or for use in higher registers.

### Practys Seyth ha Try Ugans

#### *Exercise Sixty Seven*

**Warlergh gasa Danyel yma Mêtres Rowe ow kerdhes nebes stallys in udn rew ahës tereba dos dhe’n tylda may ma Powl whath ow miras orth an carpenters ha’ga whel.**

Mêtres Rowe     **Dùrda dhe why, Mêster Tonkin. Hebma oll, yma spladn, a nyns yw?**

Powl             **Lowena dhywgh, Mêtres Rowe. Esowgh why obma rag cùntell tysk tybyans lesson a vëdh dhe les an flehes?**

Mêtres Rowe     **Ny vydnaf nefra sevel worth tybyans fresk. Me a gowsas orth dha vab, Danyel, dres ena, ow mos dhyworth splat an waregoryon. Ev a wrug nebes qwestyons fur adro dhe Vatel Crécy. Flohyl nyns yw va màn. Pòr skentyl, heb bos moy ès deg bloodh kyn fe.**

Powl             **An istory yw testen ganso meurgerys.**

Mêtres Rowe     **Yma ev ow sarchya pandr’eus adrëv an fêthyow pòr sempelhës i’n lyfryow yw scryfys dhe flehes. Ev a dal bos war na wrella desky gnas mab den only acordyng dhe wharvedhyansow istorek, rag dowt ev dhe gafos argraf stubmys. Saw mar teuva ha desky natureth warlergh lower penfenten, ev a wodhvyth dielvedna an dedhyow eus passys in maner effethus teg i’n termyn pàn vo va tabm cotha.**

Powl             **Wèl, gromercy dhywgh a gentrydna desmygyans ino. Ow mab aral, Mark, y fëdh dâ ganso ev estêmya oll nerth an arvow usy obma. Saw nyns eus marth vëth dhybm, fatell vydn Danyel miras in dadn arenep an dra.**

Mêtres Rowe     **Ha’n den jentyl-ma – an den usy orth y whel wàr an gader sêmly-na? A nyns ywa an descador nowyth a’n Sowsnek i’n scol nessa?**

Powl             **In gwir. Ha me a wrug profya dhodho, ha my avell lewyth, may halla ev dry y gader hag oll y doulys teythiak dhe’n scol elvednek a verr spÿs, rag gwil presentyans a’n gweyth ser predn cresosek oll**

**dhe'n scoloryon. Ny vëdh problem vëth a dhiogely flehes, rag ev yw descador solabrës. Lily Goss a vydn assentya, lyckly lowr.**

Mêstres Rowe **Tybyans bryntyn yw hebma i'wedh!**

### *Personal forms of a-ugh and ages*

There are just two prepositions for which we have not yet learned personal forms. Here they are.

**a-uhof** or **a-ugh my** 'above me'

**a-uhos** or **a-ugh ty** 'above you'

**a-ughto** 'above him' or 'above it' (masculine reference)

**a-ughty** 'above her' or 'above it' (feminine reference)

**a-uhon** or **a-ugh ny** 'above us'

**a-uhowgh** or **a-ugh why** 'above you' (plural or stranger)

**a-ughtans** or **a-ugh anjy** or **a-ughta** (mostly confined to written Cornish) 'above them'

The inflected form **a-uhon** is paired with **awoles** in references. For example, **gwelyr paragraf 4 a-uhon** 'see paragraph 4 above', **gwelyr folen 10 awoles** 'see page 10 below'.

**agesof** or **ages my** 'than me'

**agesos** or **ages ty** 'than you'

**agesso** or **ages ev** 'than him' or 'than it' (masculine reference)

**agesy** or **ages hy** 'than her' or 'than it' (feminine reference)

**ageson** or **ages ny** 'than us'

**agesowgh** or **ages why** 'than you' (plural or stranger)

**agesans** or **ages anjy** or **agesa** (mostly confined to written Cornish) 'than them'

We noted when we first met **ages** that the shorter **ès** is more common; and that the personal forms of **ages** are rarely encountered outside literature.

### *Conjunction hedre*

**Hedre** means 'so long as' looking forward through time. It can correspond to English 'while', but its use is very restricted. We only find **hedre** with subjunctive forms of verbs **bos** 'be' and **bêwa** 'live'. These are placed directly after **hedre**, in Second State. Infix pronouns are not employed. **Erna** is effectively the negative equivalent of **hedre**; and **erna** may be used with any verb. Here are some examples.

**Gesowgh ny dhe bowes hedre ven ow consydra gà frofyans.**

Let's take a break while we think about their offer.

**Te a dal diank hedre vo gesys dhis spâs.**

You should get out while the going's good.

**Hedre vêwyf (or viv bew), agria ny wrav nefra.**

I'll never agree, so long as I live.

English 'so long as' can also be used to express a condition or proviso. We do not use **hedre** in this way. So for instance:

**Mar teth unweyth ha dysqwedhes in kyffewy y bedn bloodh, ev a vëdh contentys.**

So long as you put in an appearance at his birthday party, he will be content.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are a couple more new words.

**despîtya** *v* insult, **pollgor** *m* committee

## **Practys Eth ha Try Ugans**

### *Exercise Sixty Eight*

What do these sentences mean?

**Hedre ven vy caderyor an gowethas-ma, ny vydnaf alowa dhe esely an pollgor despîtya an eyl y gela. A wodhes ponya moy uskys agessy hy? Awotta cledha Damoclês cregys a-ughtans. Erna vosta parys dhe dhyharas, ny gefyth dynar vëth dhorta vy na felha. Lebmyn me yw gobrys deg kebmys avell kyns.**

Note the last sentence in particular. This is an alternative to **Lebmyn me yw gobrys degweyth moy ès (ages) kyns**; and it is also possible, in less formal Cornish, to combine the constructions as **Lebmyn me yw gobrys degweyth moy avell kyns**.

### *Suffixes ak, ek, yl*

The adjectival suffixes **ak** and **ek** are a single suffix in origin. We find different choices for spelling **ak** or **ek** depending on author and date. By the time of the historical texts that have survived, neither vowel was pronounced as spelled: it was reduced to 'schwa', which is the sound in English *the* when that word is pronounced without special emphasis. Throughout the *Cara Kernowek* course we generally prefer **ek**. But **ak** is spelled when a plural in **ogyon** is in common use; and also in a few adjectives where the **ak** spelling is customary: **gwynsak** 'windy' for instance. Though the word **gwarak** 'bow' is not a case of the adjectival suffix, we have made the same choice, for the same reason.

The adjectival suffix **yl** occurs in historical **skentyl** and perhaps in a handful of place-names like Brannel. We see the stressed form **ol** in a few words like **floholeth** 'childhood', to which modern coinage **flohyl** 'childish' corresponds. We can cautiously expand this class of adjectives relating to personal characteristics: **denyl**

'human' for instance. The suffix is also suitable for technical terminology. For example, the word **teknegyl** 'technical' itself.

Some Cornish speakers spell this suffix *el*, applying it (instead of **ak** or **ek**) to create many new everyday adjectives where we find suffix *al* in English or *el* in Breton or *ol* in Welsh. So *personel* is coined, for example, instead of **personek** 'personal'. But this practice is a significant 'levelling-away' of the Cornish language's own distinct tradition. It is not recommended. Far-reaching innovation of this kind poses a real danger that Cornish could fragment along dialect lines that never existed in the past.

Loan-words pronounced with final vocalic l in English are spelled with **el** or **yl**. Here we are not dealing with Cornish suffixes, and no logical distinction is made. Each word has its own spelling tradition. For instance we write **sempel** but **dobyl**.

## Lesson Pymthek

### *Lesson Fifteen*

#### *Kettep*

**Kettep** is an attributive adjective that precedes a singular noun without any mutation. It means 'each and every'. It is more emphatic, and brings a sharper focus on individuality, than **pùb** or **kenyver**. Here are a few examples. As you can see, the word after **kettep** is not always strictly a noun.

**kettep gwas** 'each and every guy'

**kettep huny** 'each and every one' (referring to people)

**kettep onen** 'each and every one' (referring to people or things)

**kettep poll** 'each and every one' (referring to people)

**kettep tabm** 'each and every bit'

The phrase **kettep mab brodn** is a particularly emphatic way of saying 'everyone'.

We frequently find preposition **in** employed with **kettep**. This should not be mistaken for particle **yn**. For example, **Nadelyk lowen re'gas bo in kettep pedn!** 'I / we wish you all a merry Christmas!'

#### *Saying 'let's'*

The usual way to say 'Let's do something!' is **Gas** (or **Gesowgh**) **ny dhe** + verb-noun. We have also learned one-word **Bedhyn** 'Let's be!' Occasionally other verbs are used in the same way. **Leveryn** for example means 'Let's say!' It is sometimes claimed that **Deun** means both 'Let's come!' and 'Let's go!' But this is a misunderstanding. **Deun** as a stand-alone word only means 'let's come!' But it is also common in the fixed phrase **Deun alebma**, literally 'Let's come from here!', which is indeed the Cornish way of saying 'Let's go!'

#### *Welsh lenition*

Prefixes **gor** 'over' and **go** 'under' are native to Cornish, and regularly become **wor** and **wo** in Second State. **An worvarhas** 'the supermarket', for instance. But when Cornish borrowed **gorseth** 'gorsedh' from Welsh, this feminine noun came with its Welsh pattern of lenition (**g** disappears before **o** but is *not* replaced by **w**). So we say for example **me a vydn mos dhe'n Orseth** 'I shall go to the Gorsedh'. Some Cornish speakers have expanded this pattern to a few other Welsh borrowings; for example, **gogleth** 'north', **gorlewen** 'west' (also sunset), **gorsaf** 'station', **gohebyth** 'reporter', **golegyth** 'editor'.

### *Celtic points of the compass*

**Gogleth** *m* and **gorlewen** *f* are traditional Celtic names for two of the four principal compass points. The other two are **dyhow** *m* ‘south’, and **dùryan** *m* ‘east’ (*also* sunrise). **Dyhow** continues to be the Cornish word for ‘right’ (as opposed to ‘left’). Its use in the sense ‘south’ comes from seeing compass points relative to the rising sun. Similarly, **gogleth** is a compound of **cleth** ‘left’.

### *Neologisms based on Welsh*

The word **devnyth** means ‘things that are used’ and generally corresponds to English ‘material(s)’, ‘ingredient(s)’ or ‘subject-matter’. We have already met it in the phrase **gwil devnyth a** ‘utilize, make use of’. Some Cornish speakers favour an artificial verb **devnydhya** ‘use’ that has been built to noun **devnyth** on the model of Welsh *defnyddio*. There is however no doubt that **ûsya** was the verb employed in traditional Cornish. Preferring neologisms inspired by Welsh at the expense of authentic vocabulary distorts the language away from the genuine heritage of Cornwall that we seek to revive.

A more justifiable word might be **dydheurek** ‘interesting’, modelled on Welsh *diddorol*. When this adjective was originally proposed by R. Morton Nance, it was disapproved by his collaborator A.S.D. Smith. But **dydheursa** ‘would concern’ was subsequently found in *Bêwnans Ke*, proving the authenticity of Cornish verb **dydheur**, a reinforced variant of **deur** (see Lesson Four). The real problem with **dydheurek** is a semantic one. ‘Concerning’ is not quite the same as ‘interesting’.

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**canel** *m* cinammon, **cavach** *m* cabbage, **cawl** *col* cabbages, **conyn** *m* rabbit, **cudhan** *f* wood pigeon, **dedhwy** *v* lay eggs, **erba** *m* herb (*also* garden vegetable), **erber** *m* erbers herb / kitchen garden, **Grêk** *m* Greek (person), **gwerynor** *m* peasant, **is-caderyores** *f* vice-chairwoman, **iskel** *m* stock, broth, **jynjyber** *m* ginger, **kenyn** *col* leeks, **mel** *m* honey, **modern** modern, **musur** *m* measure, **ombrevy** *v* prove (to be), **per** *col* pears, **persyl Cathay** *col* coriander, **receyt** *m* recipe, **sparus** frugal, **spîcya** *v* spice, **warrantus** authentic

**gonesyas jorna** is a journeyman, one who has served his apprenticeship in an ancient craft but is not yet a master craftsman

**Howldrevel** is ‘sunrise’, but **an Howldrevel** means ‘the Orient’. Likewise **howlsedhas** is ‘sunset’, and we can say **an Howlsedhas** for ‘the Occident’.

## Practys Naw ha Try Ugans

### *Exercise Sixty Nine*

Yma Crysten ha Tôny gelwys dhe 'Con Plantagenet' in chy is-caderyores an gowethas enactya arta. Res yw dhe'n ôstysy, kettep onen, dry dhe'n gon udn sant cresosek y gis.

Crysten      Pandra yllyn ny dry? My a wrug sarchya i'n worvarhas ha ny gefys tra vëth ma's taclow modern!

Tôny          Gas ny dhe wil kepar ha pobel gebmyn a'n Osow Cres. Scant ny's teva kig dhe'n bord. Ny ylly den bohosak debry kig heb cachya conyn pò cudhan wyls. Saw yth esa losow prest. Me a vydn parusy pot a gowl cawl delycyùs. Cowl ha cawl, namnag yns y an keth tra i'n Kernowek! Cavach ytho, hag onyon pò kenyn ganso. Mara mydnaf sopoulos bos yar dhybm na wor dedhwy na felha, me a yll úsya hy iskel. Hag y fëdh res porrês keworra musur a bersyl Cathay.

Crysten      Cathay? Chîna? A ny via neppëth a'n Howldrevel gorlanwes heb bos warrantus mesk an weryn in oos moy avarr?

Tôny          Nâ, cudyn vëth. Nyns yw persyl Cathay ma's y hanow romantek. Yth o an erba-ma dhe gafos in mesk an Grêkys Coth solabrës. Y fedha va ow tevy in lies erber cresosek.

Crysten      Ha pëth allama vy gorra dhe'n kydneyow? Dha gowl cavach yw tûch re sparus dell hevel dhybm. Y halsen tyby ow gour vy dhe vos tabm rycha ages gwerynor sempel. A nyns osa mêster carpenter, gans dha gader hag oll an toullys?

Tôny          Leveryn gonesyas jorna! Prag na wreta jy gorra neb sant melys êsy? Per medhow, rag ensampyl. Bros y in gwin rudh. Gans mel, aysel rag gwil sawor wheg ha trenk. Addya canel ha jynjyber dhe spîcya. Ha rag ombrevy dha vos benyn gevothak. Y fia hedna receyt gwir a'n termyn eus passys.

Crysten      Ha'n devnyth i'n worvarhas wosa pùptra. Deun alebma! Gas ny dhe brenassa, agan dew warbarth.

**Cathay** is a mediaeval name for China. It is still sometimes encountered in Cornish today. This usage does not accord with modern principles of international comity, and nowadays we should prefer **Chîna** when naming the country itself. But the old name is unobjectionable in a traditional phrasal noun like **persyl Cathay**.

### *Perfect tense of dos*

**Dos** has a unique perfect tense, meaning 'I etc have come'. Here it is.

**deuvef** [vy]

**deuves** [jy]

**deuva ev**

**deuva hy**

**deuva** + noun subject

**deuven** [ny]

**deuvowgh** [why]

**deuven** [y]

These forms are very restricted grammatically. The perfect tense of **dos** can be used without a particle to make a simple statement, and the sense may be enhanced by adding completive particle **re**. But the subject, if expressed, must always *follow* the verb: link particle **a** cannot be used, nor can **re** connect a preceding subject to the verb. We cannot use the perfect tense of **dos** in a question, a negative statement, or an adjectival clause.

The pronouns **vy**, **jy**, **ny**, **why**, **y** are used *only* to provide emphasis. The pronouns **ev**, **hy** can always be omitted, as usual.

Con conversationally you may occasionally encounter **Deuva** as a one-word sentence meaning 'He's arrived' or 'She's arrived' or 'It's arrived' according to context – an alternative to **Devedhys yw**. Otherwise the perfect tense of **dos** is confined to literary registers. Be particularly careful to distinguish perfect tense **Deuva** from present-future tense **Y teuva** 'He will come'.

#### *Perfect tense of mos*

**Mos** too has a unique perfect tense, meaning 'I etc have gone'. It is formed to the same stem as we see in verbal adjective **gyllys** 'gone'. Here are all the forms. As with **gyllys**, we must take care not to confuse the perfect tense of **mos** with the verb **gallos** 'be able'.

**galsof** [vy]

**galsos** [jy]

**gallas ev**

**gallas hy**

**gallas** + noun subject

**galson** [ny]

**galsowgh** [why]

**galsons** [y]

The perfect tense of **mos** is even more restricted grammatically than the perfect of **dos**. The perfect tense of **mos** can *only* be used without a particle to make a simple statement. And the subject, if expressed, must always follow the verb. We cannot use the perfect tense of **mos** in a question, a negative statement, or an adjectival clause.

The pronouns **vy**, **jy**, **ny**, **why**, **y** are used *only* to provide emphasis. The pronouns **ev**, **hy** can always be omitted, as usual.

Con conversationally you may occasionally encounter **Gallas** as a one-word sentence meaning ‘He’s gone’ or ‘She’s gone’ or ‘It’s gone’ according to context – an alternative to **Gyllys yw**. Otherwise the perfect tense of **mos** is confined to literary registers.

### *Pluperfect tense*

We noted in Lesson Seven that historically the conditional tense had ‘pluperfect’ meaning. That is, it could be used to refer to anterior time in the past. In English we form the pluperfect with auxiliary verb ‘had’. For example, ‘By the time I arrived at the party my friends had already left’.

Pluperfect meaning is not attested for this tense after the fourteenth century. So it will be proper to reserve the usage in modern Cornish exclusively to high literary registers. If we do choose to employ the tense with pluperfect meaning, we can make that sense clearer by deloing completive particle **re** for affirmative statements and adjectival clauses.

Here are a few examples, all in deliberately elevated register.

**Duw re’m rosa bêwnans.**

God had given me life.

**Bythqweth ny wothvien fâlsury kepar.**

Never had we known such treachery.

**Y tybarthsons pàn depsens.**

They departed once they had eaten.

In the last example **depsens** reflects the fact that First State **d** very frequently appears after **pàn** (and **abàn**) in our historical sources where we might expect Second State **dh**. This is part of a wider phenomenon of maintaining initial **d** when the preceding word (or element) ends in **n**. We have encountered it in the formation **pendescadores** for example; and in the phrase **leun devôcyon**.

### *Yma, ymowns versus eus, usy, usons*

We can now reduce the matter to a single rule. When particle **y** is grammatically required, the correct forms are **yma** and **ymowns**; these become **ma** and **mowns** after **may** (which incorporates particle **y**) and **ple** / **py** where particle **y** is elided. Consequently, **y** (**yth**) is not employed with **eus**, **usy**, **usons**; this applies equally to the particle as a stand-alone word and when it is part of the composites **may** (**mayth**), **pleth**, **pyth**.

*Exclamatory adjective*

A disyllabic inflected comparative (or superlative in those few cases where a separate form exists) may be combined with a monosyllabic noun in Second State to form an exclamation. Here are two common instances.

**Tecka wel!**

What a beautiful sight!

**Drocka loos!**

What a pain!

In *Origo Mundi* (line 753) we find ‘**Tecka wel yw homma!**’ The use of **hobma** caused R. Morton Nance to designate **gwel** ‘sight’ as a feminine noun. But the corresponding noun in Breton is masculine, and it is possible that **hobma** here refers to the whole circumstance. Feminine reference in Cornish is typical for circumstances.

*Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**degor** *m* carrier, **diena** *v* pant, **omdôwlel** *v* wrestle, struggle, **prÿjweyth** *m* moment, instant, **tùll** *m* disappointment (*also* deceit), **zyp** *m* zip

**Practys Deg ha Try Ugans**

*Exercise Seventy*

**Yma Elen ow fysky dhe orsaf an bùssow in Trûrû rag kemeres kyttryn. Y fêdh hy owth ôstya gans hy hothman Morwena Tregelles in Austol dres pedn an seythen. Yma Mark ow mos gans Elen dhe’n gorsaf, avell degor a’y throg dyllas.**

Elen **Fysten! Gylls yw eur an kyttryn. Holergh ov. Re bo govenek y vos holergh kefrës!**

Mark (*troblys*) **Hay sav! Nyns yw an trog-ma degës yn ewn.**

*I’n very prÿjweyth ma’n leveryys, ot an trog ow tardha yn egerys, ha lower dyllas ow codha dhe’n dor.*

Elen **Ogh Mark! Pandra wrusta gwil?**

Mark **My? Tra vëth! An sagh yw cragh! Prag na’th eus i’n bÿs onen gwell y zyp?**

*Yma Mark ow trÿssa an taclow unweyth arta, scaffa galla, hag owth omdôwlel gans an zyp.*

Mark **Otta va worteweth. Maga teg dell re bia. Now poon, Mabm! Cachya whath an bùss pàr hap!**

Elen (*hag y devedhys ow tiena i’n gorsaf*) **Nâ. Gallas. Drocka dùll. Me a res gortos an nessa.**

**Maga teg dell re bia** is a quotation from *Passyon agan Arlùth*.

### *Limitations of grammatical gender*

As a general rule a singular noun has a gender that is fixed by grammar. So **ky** is masculine, for example, and **cath** is feminine. Plurals do not really have any gender; though we often think of them loosely as having the same gender as the corresponding singular forms. But collective nouns are always treated as genderless.

If natural gender conflicts with grammatical gender, then we can resolve it by using a modified word whenever one is available. So we may for example use feminine noun **gest** ‘bitch’ for a female dog; or masculine noun **gourgath** ‘tom-cat’ for a male cat.

**Gourgath** however breaks another general rule that, in compound words, the final element determines the gender of the whole. So **gourgath** should itself be a *feminine* noun; but sense overrides grammar in this case. Sense can override grammar even when no distinct word is available.

Pronoun reference may likewise follow sense rather than strict grammar. And pronouns match with meaning more readily than nouns. So if we use **ky** instead of **gest** for a female dog, we shall still say **an ky**; but we may well use pronoun **hy** to refer to it. When we are dealing with a person, pronoun reference *always* follows natural gender. So **cadnas** ‘messenger’ is a feminine noun, and we say **an gadnas** for a messenger of whatever sex or sexual orientation. But a specifically male messenger will invariably be **ev**, not **hy**.

The practice of personally indicating a pronoun preference works in Cornish as in other languages that distinguish sex or gender in their pronoun system. So anyone may choose to be **ev** or **hy** or gender non-specific **y (anjy)**, with the corresponding possessive pronoun, and ask for this choice to be respected.

### *More about pronoun reference*

While we are thinking about pronoun reference, we might also consider the use of the pronouns **y**, **anjy**, **aga**, **ynsy**. These are the reference pronouns for plural nouns and collective nouns; also for **pobel** when it means ‘people’ generally as opposed to a specific people (as first noted in Book Two, Lesson 2). We also use these pronouns to refer to nouns or other pronouns that are grammatically singular but plural in sense. We may call them ‘quasi-plurals’. For example, **pymp den**, **whe benyn**, **lower onen**, **pùb huny**. Remember how Crysten said **Saw dhe lies soudor kebmyn nyns esa ma’s dyllas cloutys tew i’ga herhyn**. But we know from our first encounter with **kettep pedn** in Lesson Four of Book One that a **kettep** phrase is not necessarily treated as a quasi-plural.

We use singular adjective **aral** ‘other’ with a singular noun or a quasi-plural. We use plural adjective **erel** ‘other’ with a plural noun, a collective noun, and with **pobel** when it has collective sense. But pronominals **an aral** ‘the other one’ and **an re erel**

‘the other ones’ are always employed straightforwardly according to *sense*. For example, **an re erel** referring to **an seyth flogh aral**.

### Vocabulary

Here are some more new words.

**adhyrag** = dhyrag, **alergeth** *m* allergy, **aparn** *m* apron, **araya** *v* arrange (*also* lay out), **bës** *m* finger (*also* toe), **brenyans** *m* instruction(s), notice, **brewyon** *col* mash (*also* crumbs), **bros** very hot, **brôsweyth** *m* embroidery, **creftweyth** *m* handicraft, **crispows** *f* bodice (*also* waistcoat), **fest** *f* feast, **gormola** *m* praise, compliment(s), **gwlan** *col* wool, **gwrias** *v* sew, **handla** *v* handle, **hevelep** *m* resemblance, **hogh** *m* hog, **lo** *f* spoon, **lomen** *m* mush, **mâta** *m* mate, **neujedna** *v* stitch, **odour** *m* odour, smell, **patâta** *m* potato, **rôstyans** *m* roast(ing), **scaldya** *v* scald, **tallyour** *m* platter, **tradycyonal** traditional, **tregh** *m* slice

**ewl** *f* is ‘craving’; **ewl boos** is ‘appetite’

Historically **fery** *m* was a parish feast, but the word may also now be used for any similar secular event of a local nature.

## Practys Udnek ha Try Ugans

### Exercise Seventy One

Warlergh spêda hy Dëdh Daras Egerys, an gowethas enactya arta a wrug araya Rôstyans Hogh Cresosek, ha gwertha tôknys ‘Deber myns a ylly’. Yma Tûbmas ha’y vâta Hecka owth examnya an vytel.

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Tûbmas  | An kig-ma yw bednath dhe’n syght. Ha’n odour yw rial. Ass yw dieth nag esa patâtys in Kernow i’n dedhyow coth! Asclejen nagonen! Saw salad vëth naneyl, grâss e dhe Dhuw!  |
| Hecka   | Nyns eus asclas. Na sows cogh. Saw yma kedhow. Ha yos avallow. Hag onyon fries. Ha brewyon panes. Ha lomen pÿs. Ha bara lel dhe’n oos. Hevelep toos trenk.   |
| Demelsa | Gevowgh dhybm. Esowgh why ow cortos i’n lost? Pò only ow miras?  |
| Hecka   | Nâ, yth eson ow cortos. Saw why ha’gas teylu a yll mos adhyraga ny. Nyns eus dhe ny hast. Semlant an dhew vaw yw onen leun ewl boos!   |
| Powl    | Dùrdala dhe why!   |
| Crysten | ( <i>avell maghteth dhe’n fest</i> ) Kebmer tallyour, kettep poll. Tallyours predn yns y, gwrës gèn carpenters agan cowethas. Kemerowgh onen a’gan loyow predn kefrës. Ha redyowgh an brenyans brâs y bris-na, mar pleg. Dywyêthek yw. <i>Read the important notice please!</i> “Derif alergeth arâg dorn! Ha roy udn tallyour hag udn lo arta dhe’n parra golhy lestry i’n dyweth!” Creftweyth yw, na vensen ny kelly a’gan bodh. |

- Elen **Mêstres Chegwyn, a nyns os? Mar callam. Dha dhyllas yw pòr sêmly dhe'm breus. A veu hebma gwries gans pobel an gowethas?**
- Crysten **Gromercy a'n gormola caradow. An brôsweyth wâr an grispows a veu neujednys genef ow honen. Ha'n patron yw tradycyonal. Saw tew yw an padn gwlan, ha'n tan-ma ha bùsh brâs a vog re ogas! Res porrês yw dhe'm gour gwysca aparn rag handla an kig.**
- Tôny *(avell gwas dhe'n fest)* **Dry tallyour obma ha recêva tregh a'gan hogh bryntyn. Besias bedhens war! Na scaldyowgh wâr an berry bros! Gwrewgh servya gâs honen orth brewyon ha lomen hag oll.**
- Mark **Hèm yw meur gwell ès lesson Sowsnek, syra!**
- Jana Bligh **Hay Elen! Lowena dhis! Ha ny ow covyn orthyn mara'th welyn ha'n teylu i'n fery-ma!**
- Elen **Lowena dhis, a Jana. Ha Zoe genes i'wedh! Tecka wel heb y wetyas. Gwrewgh jùnya dhe'n lost, ha ny a vydn esedha warbarth ha talkya wosa pols.**

**Nagonen** is only used with a negative or when a negative is implied. As an attributive adjective it is a stronger alternative to **vêth**. As a pronoun it means '[not] a single one', referring to people or things.

**Mar callam** 'if I may', because Elen ventures dispensing with **why**-forms though she does not know Crysten well.

**Dry tallyour obma** is an example of the verb-noun employed as if it were an imperative. This optional usage sidesteps choice of a **ty** or **why** form; compare Crysten's **kebmer** and **kemerowgh**.

### *Intensifying adjectives as adverbs*

In Lesson Fourteen we saw that intensification is the common thread for adjectives that are placed in front of their noun. A few of these adjectives are also employed as intensifiers adverbially.

We already know **poran** 'exactly', which is a worn-down form of **pòr ewn** (originally **pur ewn**). We can also use **yn ewn** to mean 'straight' of motion to or from: **yn ewn dhyworth an penfenten** 'straight from the horse's mouth', for instance.

We can also place **pur** *after* an adjective as a strong intensifier. For example, **muscok pur** 'stark raving mad'.

We can employ **lel** adverbially in the sense 'truly, genuinely'. For example, **pòr lel descendys a** 'being a true descendant of', **lel jùjya** 'judge truly', **lel recordys** 'accurately recorded'.

We may use **very** adverbially just as in English. For example, **very dâ** ‘very good’, **very ernysh** ‘very earnestly’, **very grêvùs** ‘very grievous’, **very plain** ‘very plain (clear)’; these should be understood as considerably more emphatic than **pòr dhâ** etc. We have also encountered the phrase **very nebes**; here too **very** strongly reinforces the sense.

### *More about prefixation*

In Lesson Fourteen we looked at prefixing adjectives that may also occur as stand-alone words. In addition, there are a few ‘bound’ elements that are only found as prefixes; they never stand-alone.

Prefix **chif** means ‘chief’ or ‘principal’.

Prefix **cowl** means ‘complete’. It is a contraction of stand-alone adverb **cowal** ‘completely’. In a few words it is further reduced to **col:** as in **colenwel** for instance.

Prefix **fug** means ‘fake’. It is a modern adaptation of attested noun **fugyon** ‘sham’.

We first met prefix **is** in Book One. It means ‘sub-’, ‘subordinate’, ‘deputy’, etc. It is a shortened form of stand-alone adjective **isel**.

Prefix **tebel** means ‘bad, evil’. And plural **tebeles** is a stand-alone word meaning ‘bad guys’.

Prefix **ugh** means ‘high’, ‘super’, ‘hyper’ etc. It is a shortened form of stand-alone adjective **uhel**.

There is prefix **bad** meaning ‘bad, evil’, which might be classified with **drog** except that it is in fact used attributively (preceding its noun, which remains in First State), as well as in the fixed phrase **dâ ha bad** ‘good and bad’. And there is prefix **skyl** meaning ‘rather’, which is used as a stand-alone noun meaning ‘shoots’ but is then spelled **skyll**.

Here are examples.

**chif-clojiores** matron (in a hospital), **cowl-sùbmen** total, **fug’hanow** pseudonym, **ispoynt** ‘minimum’, **tebel-dhyweth** ‘sticky end’, **ughboynt** maximum, **bad-ober** crime, **skyl derrys** slightly damaged

We do not find Second State after prefixes **chif**, **is**, **bad**. We do usually find Second State after prefixes **cowl**, **fug**, **skyl**. Usage for prefixes **tebel** and **ugh** depends on the individual word.

### *Counting beyond a hundred*

We have encountered numerals higher than a hundred in the context of numbering calendar years. Talking about money will be the other principal context for using large numerals in conversation.

Multiples of a hundred are straightforward, except that 200 is grammatically irregular and 300 has an unusual spelling. Remember **cans** is both a numeral and a masculine singular noun. We never use **udn** with **cans**.

100	<b>cans</b>	600	<b>whe (or whegh) cans</b>
200	<b>dew cans</b>	700	<b>seyth cans</b>
300	<b>tryhans</b>	800	<b>eth cans</b>
400	<b>peswar cans</b>	900	<b>naw cans</b>
500	<b>pymp cans</b>		

Multiples of a thousand are also straightforward, except that 3,000 has an unusual spelling and 10,000 is grammatically irregular. Remember **mil** is both a numeral and a feminine singular noun. As a numeral it is followed by Second State mutation. We never use **udn** with **mil**.

1,000	<b>mil</b>	6,000	<b>whe (or whegh) mil</b>
2,000	<b>dyw vil</b>	7,000	<b>seyth mil</b>
3,000	<b>tremil</b>	8,000	<b>eth mil</b>
4,000	<b>peder mil</b>	9,000	<b>naw mil</b>
5,000	<b>pymp mil</b>	10,000	<b>deg vil</b>

Complex numerals may be constructed either traditionally or in accordance with the decimal system. In the traditional system **ha** is used to join the last element of a complex numeral if that element is a single word. Otherwise elements are simply juxtaposed, always separated by a comma in the traditional system, with only thousands and hundreds separated by a comma in the decimal system. Here are some examples.

	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Decimal</i>
101	<b>cans hag onen</b> <b>cans hag udn + noun</b>	<b>cans onen</b> <b>cans udn + noun</b>
210	<b>dew cans ha deg</b>	<b>dew cans deg</b>
320	<b>tryhans hag ugans</b>	<b>tryhans ugans</b>
430	<b>peswar cans, deg warn ugans</b>	<b>peswar cans, try deg</b>
550	<b>pymp cans ha hanter-cans</b>	<b>pymp cans, pymp deg</b>
775	<b>seyth cans, pymthek ha try ugans</b>	<b>seyth cans, seyth deg pymp</b>
1,001	<b>mil hag onen</b> <b>mil hag udn + noun</b>	<b>mil onen</b> <b>mil udn + noun</b>
1,099	<b>mil, nawnjek ha peswar ugans</b>	<b>mil, naw deg naw</b>
4,328	<b>peder mil, tryhans, eth warn ugans</b>	<b>peder mil, tryhans, dew dheg eth</b>
86,212	<i>whe mil ha peswar ugans,</i> <i>dew cans ha dêwdhek</i>	<b>eth deg mil, dew cans dêwdhek</b>

247,938    *dew cans, seyth mil ha dêwgans,*                    **dew cans, peswar deg seyth mil,**  
                  *naw cans, êtek warn ugans*                                    **naw cans, try deg eth**

The last two traditional examples are rather theoretical. We hardly ever encounter the traditional system being used for complex numerals greater than 20,000.

*Expressing millions, billions, trillions*

**Mylyon** is a million, **bylyon** is a billion, **trylyon** is a trillion. These are masculine singular nouns, *not* numerals. They are therefore always followed by preposition **a** and a plural noun; and can be preceded by **udn**. We may employ **milvil** as a numeral meaning ‘a million’, followed regularly by a singular noun and Second State mutation; but we do not in practice use this alternative for anything other than a single round million.

We do not require complex numerals involving millions etc very often. In practice they are always formed in the decimal system. For example, 999,999,999 is **naw cans, naw deg naw mylyon, naw cans, naw deg naw mil, naw cans, naw deg naw**.

### **Practys Dêwdhek ha Try Ugans**

*Exercise Seventy Two*

Put these numerals into figures.

**Dew cans, udnek ha dêwgans. Tremil, whe cans, eth ha peswar ugans. Seytek mil, peswar cans, pypm warn ugans. Try cans, naw deg peswar mil, pypm cans, whe deg whe. Dew vylyon, eth cans, peswar deg naw mil, whe cans tredhek.**

### **Practys Tredhek ha Try Ugans**

*Exercise Seventy Three*

Put these numerals into words using the decimal system for each one.

123  
4,567  
89,012  
345,678  
9,012,345

*Referring to decades*

When talking about the recent past we often like to package events into decades (Cornish **degvledhednow**), rather than specifying individual years. Here are the names of the decades from 1920 to 2039.

**an [Nawnjek] Dew Dhegow, an [Nawnjek] Try Degow, an [Nawnjek] Peswar Degow, an [Nawnjek] Pymp Degow, an [Nawnjek] Whe Degow, an [Nawnjek] Seyth Degow, an [Nawnjek] Eth Degow, an [Nawnjek] Naw Degow, an bledhydnyow Dyw Vil Mân, an bledhydnyow Dyw Vil Wardheg, an Dyw Vil Dew Dhegow, an Dyw Vil Try Dhegow**

When we talk about age, our own or other people's, we likewise tend to think in ten-year periods. Here are the names, with sample possessive pronoun **hy** 'her'.

**hy wardhegow, hy dew-dhegow, hy thry-degow, hy feswar-degow, hy fymp-degow, hy whe-degow, hy seyth-degow, hy eth-degow, hy naw-degow**

*24 hour clock*

Lots of people nowadays employ the 24 hour clock; it is no longer confined to timetables and military planning. We give the hours first, using **eur** (which cannot be omitted in this system). Then we specify any minutes, *without* the word **mynysen**. So 23:00, for example, is **teyr eur warn ugens**. (Cornish has no equivalent of a phrase like 'twenty three hundred hours'.) And 23:55 is **teyr eur warn ugens, pymthek ha dêwgans**.

### **Practys Peswardhek ha Try Ugans**

#### *Exercise Seventy Four*

Express these times in Cornish, using the 24 hour clock.

01:15, 08:30, 09:45, 13:25, 16:00, 17:35, 19:50, 20:05, 21:10, 22:20

*Web addresses*

Many Cornish speakers are content to regard English as the international language of web addresses, saying 'at' and 'dot'. You may prefer to substitute **orth** for 'at' and **dyjyn** for 'dot'. **Dyjyn** can be abbreviated to **dyj**.

*Vocabulary*

Here are some more new words.

**caracter** *m* character (in story), **Fùndyans Benenes** *m* Women's Institute, **keslînek** parallel, **keveryans** *m* orientation, **Manahek** Meneage, **perhednes** *f* owner (female), **tremenys** deceased

**bos kesplethys in** means 'be involved in'

## Practys Pymthek ha Try Ugans

### *Exercise Seventy Five*

I'n kensa try lyver a'n cors *Cara Kernowek* why a wrug redya lies kescows, ha dyvers characters o kesplethys inans. Prag na wrewgh desmygy moy a gescows intredhans y, poran herwyth agas tybyans agas honen? Mars esowgh in class, why a yll screfa ha performya gwariow cot inwedh.

Otta pùb character, seul re beu henwys i'n try lyver. Osow bloodh an devysogyon yw rag keveryans. Dysqwedhys in pùb càss yw an Practys may feu an character campollys dhe'n kensa treveth.

Gwrewgh remembra yth eson obma in bÿs keslînek, ytho den vèth ny vèdh copy in gwrioweth a'n re usy i'gan bÿs nyny.

#### A - C

Frances AHEARN (1 72), 19 bloodh, trigys in Lanwedhenek, ow studhya in Loundres. Carolyn ANGEAR (1 65), 25 bloodh, cothman dhe Merv Hocking. Tybalt ANGWYN (3 30), prydyth ha noveltyth. Joyas ARGALL (2 23), cothman dhe Elen Tonkin. Elsat BERRYMAN (1 43), 25 bloodh, cowethyades dhe Crysten Chegwyn. Jana BLIGH (1 21), 40 bloodh, trigys in Arwednak, demedhys dhe Zoe Eustice, kenderow dhe Elen Tonkin, optycyan. Jâgo BRAY (2 26), 45 bloodh, trigys in Keresk, demedhys dhe Maryan Bray, ôwnter dhe Demelsa Pentreath ha Mark / Danyel Tonkin. Jûlyan BRAY (2 26), 17 bloodh, trigys in Keresk, kenderow Demelsa Pentreath ha Mark / Danyel Tonkin. Maryan BRAY (2 26), 42 bloodh, trigys in Keresk, demedhys dhe Jâgo Bray, modryp dhe Demelsa Pentreath ha Mark / Danyel Tonkin. Vernôna BRAY (2 26), 15 bloodh, trigys in Keresk, kenetherow dhe Demelsa Pentreath ha Mark / Danyel Tonkin. Josh CARDEW (3 36), 12 bloodh, cothman dhe Mark Tonkin. Oliver CARTWRIGHT (1 72), 20 bloodh, trigys in Pow Rësohen, ow studhya in Loundres. Crysten CHEGWYN genys Kemp (1 28), 30 bloodh, trigys in Trûru, demedhys dhe Tôny Chegwyn. Hugh CHEGWYN (1 59), 65 bloodh, trigys in Plymoth, tas Tôny Chegwyn. Tôny CHEGWYN (1 28), 30 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, demedhys dhe Crysten Chegwyn, descador a'n Sowsnek in scol Demelsa Pentreath ha Mark Tonkin. Bastyn COLLETT (2 18), 40 bloodh, cothman dhe Allan Kinver. Alson COMBELLACK (2 36), 45 bloodh, pendescadores scol Demelsa Pentreath.

#### D - L

Rhodri DAVIES (1 24), 30 bloodh, trigys in Kembra, cothman dhe Dilwyn Evans, esel i'n keth bagas Kernowek. Peternel DYER (1 29), 17 bloodh, trigys in Tewyn Plustry. Gregor ELLIS (1 43), 30 bloodh, cowethyas dhe Crysten Chegwyn. Zoe EUSTICE (3 59), 40 bloodh, trigys in Arwednak, demedhys dhe Jana Bligh, perhednes shoppa. Dilwyn EVANS (1 24), 30 bloodh, trigys in Kembra, caror Gwen Morgan, hag esel in bagas Kernowek. Lowda GLASS (2 16), 45 bloodh, trigys in Austol, cothman dhe Clemens Roskelly ha Morwena Tregelles. Lily GOSS (3 12), 50 bloodh, pendescadores

scol Danyel Tonkin. Davyth GRYLLS (1 30), 17 bloodh, trigys in Tewyn Plustry. Sûsan HENDRY (3 30), 25 bloodh, cùssulyadores dhe esel seneth. Merv HOCKING (1 65), 25 bloodh, cothman dhe Carolyn Angear. Alys HOWELL (2 35), 17 bloodh, cothman dhe Demelsa Pentreath. Charlys JENNER (3 44), 60 bloodh, lyfror scol Demelsa Pentreath. Wella KENT (2 7), 14 bloodh, cothman dhe Tamsyn Kneebone, mès in ken scol. Sâra KEVERNE (3 36), 30 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, descadores (mûsyk ha dauncyans) in scol Demelsa Pentreath. Allan KINVER (2 18), 40 bloodh, cothman dhe Bastyn Collett. Tamsyn KNEEBONE (2 7), 14 bloodh, cothman dhe Wella Kent, mès in ken scol. Tomas LANDRY (1 21), 50 bloodh, trigys in nes Alter Non, tiak. Marcus LEAN (1 71), 25 bloodh, cothman dhe Naomi Polkinghorne. Coryn LUTEY (2 47), cothman dhe Jacket Trigys, arfedhys in dadn Adam Scrase.

#### M - R

Merdhyn 'Mery' MERRICK (2 47), 50 bloodh, acowntyas in sodhva Coryn Lutey. Gwen MORGAN (1 24), 25 bloodh, trigys in Kembra, cares Dilwyn Evans. Carajek MOYLE (3 38), 55 bloodh, professour a'n fysyk in Ûnyversyta Kernow (Campùs Trûrû). Brian MUNDY (3 18), 50 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, demedhys dhe Cattern Mundy, hùmbrynkyas Adran Sowsnek in scol Demelsa. Cattern MUNDY (1 11), 45 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, demedhys dhe Brian Mundy, cothman dhe Perys Pentreath. Mathew NANCOLLAS (1 37), 30 bloodh, trigys in Pool, cothman dhe Tôny Chegwyn. Harry NEGUS (1 48), 55 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû. Peder NOON (2 27), 25 bloodh, kenderow dhe Elen Tonkin. Hunkyn PASCOE (1 17), 70 bloodh, trigys in Manahek, demedhys dhe Lyjy Pascoe, tiak. Lyjy PASCOE (1 17), 65 bloodh, trigys in Manahek, demedhys dhe Hunkyn Pascoe. Jack PENNELL (2 61), 45 bloodh, cowethyas dhe Powl Tonkin. Demelsa PENTREATH (2 1), 17 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, myrgh dhe Perys Pentreath ha Elen Tonkin (Pentreath kyns). Perys PENTREATH (1 11), 45 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, tas Demelsa Pentreath, dydhemedhys, sodhak orth Consel Kernow. Naomi POLKINGHORNE (1 71), 25 bloodh, cothman dhe Marcus Lean. Jenefer PRIDEAUX (1 37), 25 bloodh, trigys in Ewny Redrudh, cothman dhe Crysten Chegwyn. Jowan PRYCE (1 21), 40 bloodh, trigys in Lanstefan, desînor gwias. Clemens ROSKELLY (2 16), 50 bloodh, cothman dhe Lowda Glass. Eryca ROWE (3 12), 30 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, descadores in scol Danyel Tonkin.

#### S - Z

Lûk SAUNDERS (1 44), 35 bloodh, cowethyas dhe Tôny Chegwyn in y scol kyns in Cambron. Jim SCOTT (3 54), 52 bloodh, broder dhe Ray Scott. Ray SCOTT (3 54), 55 bloodh, client dhe Powl Tonkin. Adam SCRASE (2 47), 40 bloodh, mêster dhe Coryn Lutey. Neil SULLIVAN (3 23), 12 bloodh, scolor i'n keth parra pel droos ha Mark Tonkin. Tùbmas TANGYE (1 48), 65 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, cothman dhe Hecka Weeks. Edward 'Ted' TEAGUE (2 33), 35 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, descador a'n dhorydhieth hag a'n bel droos. Danyel TONKIN (2 1), 10 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, mab dhe Powl ha Elen Tonkin. Elen TONKIN (2 1), 40 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, demedhys

kyns dhe Perys Pentreath, lebmyn dhe Powl Tonkin, ugh-clojiores. Mark TONKIN (2 1), 12 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, mab dhe Powl ha Elen Tonkin. Paul 'Powl' TONKIN (2 1), 40 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, demedhys dhe Elen Tonkin, atorny, lewyth dhe scol Danyel Tonkin. Ross TONKIN (2 28), tremenys 13 bloodh, mab dhe Powl ha Elen Tonkin. Morwena TREGELLES (2 24), 45 bloodh, trigys in Austol, cothman dhe Lowda Glass. Nycol TRELOAR (2 41), 60 bloodh, esel i'n keth Fùndyans Benenes ha Lyjy Pascoe. Jacket TRIGGS (2 47), 25 bloodh, cothman dhe Coryn Lutey. Kyle VENTON (1 43), 30 bloodh, cothman dhe Crysten Chegwyn. Vyvyan WALLIS (1 43), cowethyades dhe Crysten Chegwyn. Victoria 'Budhek' WATSON (2 47), scryvynyades in sodhva Coryn Lutey. Hecka WEEKS (1 48), 65 bloodh, trigys in Trûrû, cothman dhe Tùbmas Tangye.

### *Colloquial Cornish*

We began in Book Two to introduce colloquial variants for particular words. At the end of the 'Gerva', the general consolidated vocabulary, you will find an alphabetical list of these and other common variants for reference.

## Gerva

### Vocabulary

Find spellings in the International Phonetic Alphabet at  
[www.skeulantavas.com/grammar/ipa-spellings](http://www.skeulantavas.com/grammar/ipa-spellings)

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

Find the dictionary at  
[www.skeulantavas.com/vocabulary/a-cornish-dictionary-for-conversation](http://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: <sup>2</sup> Second State, etc. <sup>(2)</sup> means that Second State mutation depends on the overall grammar.

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

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

Cardinal and ordinal numerals are listed up to twenty, together with the cardinals for fifty, a hundred, 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](http://www.skeulantavas.com/grammar/cara-kernowek-1-verb-forms)

A name of letter A

Â! *interj* Ah!

a<sup>4</sup> *conj* if

a<sup>2</sup> *part* interrogative particle used to mark closed question

a<sup>2</sup> *part* link particle used to connect preceding subject or direct object to verb, also functions as relative pronoun

a<sup>2</sup> *part* vocative particle, optional when addressing someone

a<sup>2</sup> *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 ble<sup>5</sup>** *phr* where from
- a bris** *phr* important
- a byle<sup>5</sup>** *See* a ble<sup>5</sup>
- 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 vodh** *phr* willingly, gladly
- abàn<sup>2</sup>** *conj* since
- abarth** *prep* on behalf of, in favour of (with nouns)
- abarth dhe<sup>2</sup>** *prep* on behalf of, in favour of (with pronouns)
- abecedary** *m* alphabet
- aberth in** *prep* inside
- aberveth** *adv* inside
- ableth** *m* ability
- abrës** *adv* early
- abyl** *adj* able
- academyk** *adj* academic
- acceptya** *v* accept
- acord** *m* agreement
- acordya** *v* agree
- acordyng dhe<sup>2</sup>** *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
- acowntyades** *f* *acowntyadesow* female accountant
- acowntyas** *m* *acowntysy* accountant
- adâl** *prep* opposite (with nouns)
- adâl dhe<sup>2</sup>** *prep* opposite (with pronouns)
- adamant** *m* *adamantys* diamond
- adar** *prep* apart from
- addya** *v* add
- addys** *adj* added; additional, extra
- adenewen** *adv* aside; sideways
- adermyn** *adv* on time
- adhelergh dhe<sup>2</sup>** *prep* behind
- adhevîs** *adv* first class, ideal
- adhewedhes** *adv* late
- adhyrag** *See* dhyrag
- adhyscans** *m* education
- adran** *f* *adradnow* department
- adrëv** *prep* behind (with nouns)
- adrëv dhe<sup>2</sup>** *prep* behind (with pronouns)
- adro dhe<sup>2</sup>** *prep* around; about
- aga<sup>3</sup>** *possessive pron* their; them (direct object of verb-noun)
- agan** *possessive pron* our; us (direct object of verb-noun)
- agas** *possessive pron* your (plural or stranger); you (plural or stranger, direct object of verb-noun)
- agensow** *adv* recently
- ages** *See* ès
- agria** *v* agree, concur
- ahës** *adv* lengthwise
- airens** *f* *airednow* aircraft
- airêwnans** *m* air conditioning
- ajy** *adv* in(side)
- ajy dhe<sup>2</sup>** *prep* inside
- aken dhewboynt** *f* *akednow dewboynt* diaeresis
- aken dhieskynus** *f* *akednow dieskynus* grave accent
- aken grobm** *f* *akednow crobm* circumflex accent
- alebma** *adv* from here; ago

- alebma rag** *phr* from now on  
**alergeth** *m* *alergedhow* allergy  
**alowa** *v* allow  
**âls** *f* *âlsyow* cliff  
**Alter Non** Altarnun  
**alwhedha** *v* lock  
**alwheth** *m* *alwhedhow* key  
**alwheth know** *m* *alwhedhow* spanner  
**amanyn** *m* butter  
**amary** *m* *amarys* cupboard  
**amendya** *v* put right, mend  
**amendys** *See* gwil leun amendys  
**amêthyans** *m* agriculture  
**amowntyor dêwlin** *m* *amowntyoryon*  
laptop (computer)  
**amowntyor legh** *m* *amowntyoryon*  
tablet (computer)  
**amyttya** *v* admit  
**an<sup>(2)</sup>** *definite article* the  
**an Bardh Meur** *m* the Grand Bard  
**an cans** *phr* per cent  
**an Chanel** the [English] Channel  
**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 jêdh** *See* dëdh  
**an jêdh hedhyw** *phr* the present day  
**an jowl** *See* dyowl  
**an keth** *adj* the same  
**an keth hedna** *phr* the same [one /  
thing]  
**an kethsam** *adj* the very same  
**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 Stâtarhow** *pl* The Treasury  
**an Tir Uhel** North Cornwall  
**ancombra** *v* embarrass; confuse  
**ancombrus** *adj* embarrassing;  
confusing  
**anella** *v* breathe  
**angra** *v* anger  
**angùs** *m* anguish  
**anjy** *personal pron* they, them  
**anken** *m* adversity, stress  
**ankevy** *v* forget  
**antarlyk** *m* *antarlyckys* pantomime  
**anwesy** *v* catch cold  
**anwhek** *adj* unpleasant  
**anwos** *m* chill; cold (illness)  
**ap** *m* *appyow* app  
**aparn** *m* *aprodnyow* apron  
**apperya** *v* appear  
**apposyans** *m* *apposyansow* examination  
**arâg** *adv* in front  
**arâg** *prep* 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** *v* specialize  
**arenep** *m* *arenebow* surface  
**areth** *f* *arethyow* speech; lecture  
**arethor** *m* *arethoryon* speaker (someone  
who gives a talk or lecture)  
**arethorieth** *f* oratory  
**arethya** *v* speak publicly, lecture  
**arfedhor** *m* *arfedhoryon* employer

- arfeth** *v* employ  
**argemydna** *v* advertise  
**argemydnans** *m* advertising, publicity  
**argraf** *m* *argrafow* impression  
**argya** *v* argue (a case)  
**arhadow** *m* order(s)  
**arhanty** *m* *arhantiow* bank (financial)  
**arhasa** *v* fund  
**arlenwel** *v* top up  
**arlùth** *m* *arlydhy* lord  
**army** *m* *armys* army  
**arnowyth** *adj* modern  
**arta** *adv* [back] again  
**arv** *f* *arvow* weapon  
**arva** *f* carnage, slaughter  
**arva** *v* arm  
**arvor** *m* coast  
**arvrusy** *v* assess  
**Arwednak** Falmouth  
**arweth** *f* *arwedhyow* signal  
**asclas** *col* *asclejen* chips, fries  
**ascor** *m* produce  
**ascorn** *m* *eskern* bone  
**ascoryans** *m* production  
**asectour** *m* *asectours* executor  
**asen** *m* & *f* *asenas* ass, donkey  
**askel** *f* *eskelly* wing  
**aspia** *v* catch sight of  
**ass** *See* **assa**<sup>2</sup>  
**Ass yw dieth!** *phr* What a pity! What a shame!  
**assa**<sup>2</sup> *part* exclamatory particle  
**assay** *m* *assayes* attempt; test, rehearsal  
**assaya** *v* try (exercise, effort); rehearse  
**assayva** *f* *assayvaow* gym  
**assentya** *v* agree (to something), say yes  
**astel ober** *m/v* strike (industrial dispute)  
**astell** *f* *estyll* board  
**astell mordardhya** *f* *estyll* surfboard  
**astell wydn** *f* *estyll gwydn* whiteboard  
**astevery** *v* compensate (for), reimburse  
**asteveryans** *m* compensation  
**aswon** *v* know, recognize  
**aswy** *f* *aswiow* gap  
**atorny** *m* *atornys* solicitor  
**attendya** *v* pay attention (to)  
**attês** *adj* comfortable  
**attêsva** *f* *attêsvaow* toilet  
**auctoryta** *m* authority  
**auctour** *m* *auctours* author  
**audycyon** *m* *audycyons* audition  
**a-ugh** *prep* above  
**Austol** St Austell  
**aval** *m* *avallow* apple  
**aval kerensa** *m* *avallow* tomato  
**avàn** *adv* upstairs  
**avarr** *adv* early  
**avauncya** *v* advance, progress  
**avell** *prep* as, like; than  
**aventur** *m* *aventurs* adventure  
**aventuryans** *m* venture  
**avêsva** *prep* outside  
**avîsyans** *m* advice; notification  
**avorow** *adv* tomorrow  
**avy** *pers pron* I, me  
**awartha** *adv* at the top  
**awedhya** *v* influence  
**awel** *f* *awellow* breeze; weather *See also* an ragwel wàr an awel  
**awen** *f* (delightful) inspiration  
**Awhêr vêth!** *phr* Don't worry!  
**awoles** *adv* 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  
**bad** *attributive adj preceding noun* bad, evil  
**bad**<sup>-1</sup> *pref* bad, evil  
**badna** *m* *banahow* drop  
**bad-ober** *m* *bad-oberow* crime  
**bagas** *m* *bagasow* group  
**bagas ilow** *m* *bagasow* (musical) band  
**bagh** *m* *bahow* hook  
**bàn** *See in bàn*  
**banath** *See bednath*  
**bara** *m* bread  
**bara cogh** *m* brown bread  
**bara nowyth** *m* fresh bread  
**barber** *m* *barbers* barber  
**bardh** *m* *berdh* bard *See also an Bardh Meur*  
**bargen** *m* *bargenys* bargain  
**bargen tir** *m* *bargenys* farm  
**barr** *m* *barrys* bar  
**barr-laghyades** *f* *barr-laghyadesow* female barrister  
**barr-laghyas** *m* *barr-lahysy* barrister  
**basnet** *m* *basnettys* helmet  
**batel** *f* *batalyow* battle  
**Be** name of letter B  
**be va ... pò** *conj* whether ... or  
**be va ... pò na** *conj* whether ... or not  
**bedh** *m* *bedhow* grave, tomb  
**bednath** *f* *benothow* blessing  
**ben** *See an eyl hy ben*  
**benary** *See bys venary*  
**Benatuw!** *interj* Goodbye!  
**benthygya** *v* borrow  
**benyn** *f* *benenes* woman  
**benyn an laha** *phr* the (female) lawyer  
**benytha** *See bys venytha*  
**bern** *m* concern  
**berr** *See a verr spÿs*  
**berrheans** *m* abbreviation; abridgement, précis  
**berrscrif** *m* *berrscrÿvow* (written) summary  
**berry** *m* fat  
**bès** *See mès*  
**bës** *m* *besias* finger; toe  
**best** *m* *bestas* animal  
**betraya** *v* betray  
**bew** *adj* living  
**bêwa** *v* live (one's life)  
**bêwnans** *m* life  
**beybel** *m* *beyblow* bible  
**bian** *adj* small, little  
**biologieth** *f* biology  
**blâmya** *v* blame  
**bledhen** *f* *bledhydnyow* year  
**blew** *col* *blewen* hair  
**blòg** *m* *bloggys* blog  
**bloodh** *m* year of age  
**blou** *adj* blue  
**bò** *See pò*  
**bobm** *m* *bobmyn* bump, punch  
**bodh** *See a'y vodh*  
**body** *m* *bodyys* body  
**bogh** *f* *bohow* cheek  
**bohes** *quant* little, not much  
**bohes coynt** *phr* incompetent  
**bohes venowgh** *phr* seldom, rarely  
**bohosak** *adj* poor  
**bojet** *m* *bojettys* budget  
**boll** *adj* see-through  
**bolla** *m* *bollys* bowl  
**bond** *m* *bondys* band; tyre  
**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)

<b>boosty</b> <i>m boostiow</i> restaurant, café	<b>bry</b> <i>m</i> value, esteem
<b>bord</b> <i>m bordys</i> table	<b>bryght</b> <i>adj</i> bright
<b>Borgayn</b> Burgundy	<b>bryjyon</b> <i>v</i> boil, cook
<b>borger</b> <i>m borgers</i> burger	<b>bryntyn</b> <i>adj</i> noble
<b>bos kesplethys in</b> <i>phr</i> be involved in	<b>Brystow</b> Bristol
<b>bos maglys gans</b> <i>phr</i> be involved with	<b>bùcket</b> <i>m bùckettys</i> bucket
<b>bos wàr stray</b> <i>phr</i> be lost	<b>budhek</b> <i>adj</i> victorious
<b>Bosvena</b> Bodmin	<b>budhy</b> <i>v</i> drown
<b>botas</b> <i>col botasen</i> boots	<b>bufê</b> <i>m bufês</i> buffet
<b>botel</b> <i>m &amp; f botellow</i> bottle	<b>bùly bian</b> <i>col bùlien vian</i> pebbles
<b>boton</b> <i>m botodnow</i> button	<b>bùngalow</b> <i>m bùngalows</i> bungalow
<b>box</b> <i>m boxys</i> box	<b>bùs</b> <i>See mès</i>
<b>bowyn</b> <i>m</i> beef	<b>bûsel</b> <i>m</i> dung
<b>brâs</b> <i>adj</i> big, large <i>See also</i> dre vrâs	<b>bùss</b> <i>m bùssow</i> bus
<b>brâs y hanow</b> <i>phr</i> famous, renowned	<b>bùsh</b> <i>m bùshys</i> bush
<b>brathy</b> <i>v</i> bite (wound)	<b>bùsh</b> <i>quant</i> group (animate or inanimate), amount (inanimate)
<b>brav</b> <i>adj</i> fine	<b>buwgh</b> <i>f buhas</i> cow
<b>bre</b> <i>f breow</i> hill	<b>bycken</b> <i>See</i> bys vycken
<b>bregh</b> <i>f brehow</i> arm	<b>bydnar re<sup>2</sup></b> <i>phr + subjunctive</i> expresses strongly negative wish
<b>breghtan</b> <i>m breghtanow</i> sandwich	<b>bykîny</b> <i>m bykînys</i> bikini
<b>brenyans</b> <i>m</i> instruction(s), notice	<b>byldya</b> <i>v</i> build
<b>brës</b> <i>m</i> mind	<b>byldyans</b> <i>m byldyansow</i> building
<b>bresel</b> <i>f</i> contention, dispute	<b>bylyon</b> <i>m bylyons</i> billion
<b>Breten Vian</b> Brittany	<b>bys</b> <i>prep</i> up to, until
<b>Bretmes</b> Brexit	<b>bÿs</b> <i>m</i> world
<b>Bretonek</b> <i>m</i> Breton (language)	<b>bys dhe<sup>2</sup></b> <i>prep + pron</i> up to, all the way to
<b>breus</b> <i>f breusow</i> judgment, opinion	<b>bys dy</b> <i>phr</i> up to that point
<b>breusyow</b> <i>See</i> breusow	<b>bys in</b> <i>prep + noun</i> up to, all the way to, until
<b>brewgig</b> <i>m</i> mince	<b>bys i'n eur-ma</b> <i>phr</i> until now
<b>brewyon</b> <i>col</i> crumbs; mash	<b>bys i'n eur-na</b> <i>phr</i> until then
<b>briansen</b> <i>f</i> throat	<b>bys may<sup>5</sup></b> <i>conj</i> until
<b>bro</b> <i>f broyow</i> area, district	<b>bys nefra</b> <i>phr</i> for ever
<b>broder</b> <i>m breder</i> brother	<b>bys obma</b> <i>phr</i> up to this point
<b>brodnlén</b> <i>f bronlednow</i> bib	<b>bys pàn<sup>2</sup></b> <i>conj</i> until
<b>Bròn Wenly</b> Brown Willy	<b>bys pedn</b> <i>prep</i> for (duration)
<b>bros</b> <i>adj</i> very hot	<b>bys ty</b> <i>See</i> bys dy
<b>brôsweyth</b> <i>m</i> embroidery	
<b>brôsyá</b> <i>v</i> stitch, embroider	
<b>brow coffy</b> <i>m browyow</i> coffee grinder	
<b>brusy</b> <i>v</i> judge, assess	

- bys venary** *phr* for ever  
**bys venytha** *phr* for ever  
**bys vycken** *phr* for ever  
**bÿs-efan** *adj* worldwide, global  
**bysow** *m* besewow ring  
**bysy** *adj* busy; important  
**bytegyens** *adv* however  
**Bÿth na lavar a'n dra** *phr* Don't mention it  
**byth pàn<sup>2</sup>** *See* bÿth pàn<sup>2</sup>  
**bÿth pàn<sup>2</sup>** *conj* whenever  
**bythqweth** *adv* ever *past reference*  
**byttele** *adv* nonetheless  
**cabluster** *m* guilt  
**cabm** *adj* crooked; wrong  
**cabm<sup>(2)</sup>** *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)  
**caderyor** *m* caderyoryon chair[person]  
**cadnas** *f* canhasow messenger  
**cadnas leungalosek** *f* canhasow plenipotentiary  
**cafos** *v* find; get *See also* A gev a gafam  
**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  
**cals a<sup>2</sup> quant** loads of  
**Cambron** Camborne  
**camdyby** *v* be mistaken  
**camomdhegyans garow** *m* gross misconduct  
**campolla** *See* compla  
**campùs** *m* campùssow campus  
**cân** *f* canow song  
**cana** *m* canys can (of)  
**cana** *v* sing  
**canalîsa** *v* canalize  
**canel** *m* cinnamon  
**canel** *f* canolyow channel  
**cans** *m/num* a/one hundred *See also* an cans  
**cansbledhen** *f* cansbledhednow century (100 years)  
**canstel** *f* canstellow basket  
**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  
**caregek** *adj* rocky  
**cares** *f* caresow girlfriend  
**caretys** *col* caretysen carrots  
**cargor** *m* cargoryon charger  
**carnak** *adj* rocky  
**caror** *m* caroryon boyfriend  
**carpenter** *m* carpenters carpenter  
**carr** *m* kerry car  
**carrek** *f* carygy rock  
**Carrek Loos i'n Coos** St Michael's Mount  
**carten** *f* cartednow card  
**carven** *f* carvenow van; carriage (train)  
**carya** *v* transport  
**caryans** *m* transport  
**carygel** *f* carygellow trolley  
**caskergh** *m* campaign  
**caspows** *f* caspowsyow coat of mail; flak jacket  
**câss** *m* câssys case  
**cast** *m* castys trick

<b>castel</b> <i>m castylly</i> castle	<b>chyffar</b> <i>m</i> (commercial) deal(ing)
<b>cath</b> <i>f cathas</i> cat	<b>chyffar dyscowntys</b> <i>m</i> (discount) sale(s)
<b>Cathay</b> See Lesson Fifteen	<b>cladhgell</b> <i>f cladhgellow</i> crypt
<b>Catholyk</b> <i>adj</i> Catholic	<b>claim</b> <i>m claimys</i> claim
<b>cauns</b> <i>m</i> pavement	<b>class</b> <i>m classys</i> class
<b>caus</b> <i>m</i> cause	<b>classyk</b> <i>adj</i> classic(al)
<b>cavach</b> <i>m</i> cabbage	<b>clâv</b> <i>adj</i> sick, ill
<b>cawl</b> <i>col cawlen</i> cabbages	<b>cladh</b> <i>adj</i> left (side)
<b>cawlvlejen</b> <i>f cawlvlejednow</i> cauliflower	<b>cladha</b> <i>m cladhydhyow</i> sword
<b>Ce</b> name of letter C	<b>cler</b> <i>adj</i> clear
<b>cent</b> <i>m centys</i> cent	<b>clerhe</b> <i>v</i> clarify, explain
<b>certan</b> <i>adj</i> certain	<b>cleves clun</b> <i>m</i> sciatica
<b>cessya</b> <i>v</i> cease	<b>cleves strewy</b> <i>m</i> hayfever
<b>cessya heb</b> + <i>verb-noun</i> cease	<b>levyon</b> <i>pl</i> sick people, patients
<b>chair</b> <i>m chairys</i> chair	<b>client</b> <i>m cliens</i> client
<b>chalynj</b> <i>m chalynjys</i> challenge	<b>clojior</b> <i>m clojioryon</i> nurse
<b>chalynjya</b> <i>v</i> challenge	<b>clojiores</b> <i>f clojioresow</i> nurse
<b>chambour</b> <i>m chambours</i> bedroom	<b>clojy</b> <i>m clojiow</i> hospital
<b>chanel</b> See an Chanel	<b>cloud</b> <i>m cloudys</i> cloud
<b>charj</b> <i>m</i> task, responsibility; electric charge	<b>clout</b> <i>m cloutys</i> (piece of) cloth
<b>chaunjya</b> <i>v</i> change	<b>clôwes</b> <i>v</i> hear; smell; taste; feel (by touch)
<b>chauns</b> <i>m chauncys</i> chance, opportunity	<b>clùb</b> <i>m clùbbys</i> club
<b>checkya</b> <i>v</i> check	<b>codha</b> <i>v</i> fall; should, ought to
<b>cher</b> <i>m</i> mood	<b>codha warbarth</b> <i>phr</i> collapse <i>verb</i>
<b>chersya</b> <i>v</i> pamper	<b>codna</b> <i>m conaow</i> neck
<b>cheryta</b> <i>m</i> charity	<b>codna bregh</b> <i>m conaow</i> wrist
<b>chevysya</b> <i>v</i> borrow	<b>codnek</b> <i>adj</i> clever
<b>chif</b> - <sup>1</sup> <i>pref</i> chief, principal	<b>codnek</b> <i>m</i> skill
<b>chif-clojiores</b> <i>f chif-clojioresow</i> matron (in a hospital)	<b>coffy</b> <i>m</i> coffee
<b>Chîna</b> China	<b>coffyjy</b> <i>m coffyjiow</i> café
<b>choclet</b> <i>m choclettys</i> chocolate	<b>coffyva</b> <i>f coffyvaow</i> café
<b>chy</b> <i>adv</i> at home	<b>cofhe</b> <i>v</i> commemorate; remind
<b>chy</b> <i>m treven</i> house	<b>cogh</b> <i>adj</i> scarlet
<b>Chy an Kenwerth</b> <i>phr</i> The Chamber of Commerce	<b>côla</b> <i>m</i> cola
<b>chy bian</b> <i>m</i> toilet, loo (room)	<b>colenwel</b> <i>v</i> fulfill; implement
<b>chy fram</b> <i>m treven</i> timber frame house	<b>coll</b> <i>m</i> loss
	<b>collel</b> <i>f kellyl</i> knife
	<b>collverk</b> <i>m collverkys</i> apostrophe

<b>colm codna</b> <i>m colmow</i> [neck]tie	<b>content</b> <i>m contens</i> content
<b>colodnek</b> <i>adj</i> hearty; brave	<b>contentya</b> <i>v</i> satisfy
<b>colon</b> <i>f colodnow</i> heart <i>See also</i> a leungolon	<b>contrary</b> <i>adj</i> contrary
<b>colonecter</b> <i>m</i> heartiness; bravery	<b>convedhes</b> <i>v</i> perceive, comprehend
<b>colorya</b> <i>v</i> colour, dye	<b>convyctya</b> <i>v</i> convict
<b>colour</b> <i>m colours</i> colour	<b>conyn</b> <i>m conynas</i> rabbit
<b>comen laha</b> <i>m</i> common law	<b>copy</b> <i>m copiw</i> copy
<b>comen talk</b> <i>m</i> common parlance	<b>cor</b> <i>See wàr neb cor</i>
<b>comen trad</b> <i>m</i> convention	<b>corden</b> <i>f kerdyn</i> string
<b>comen voys</b> <i>m</i> consensus	<b>coref</b> <i>m</i> beer
<b>comen welth</b> <i>m</i> commonwealth	<b>corf</b> <i>m corfow</i> body
<b>comen yêth</b> <i>f</i> colloquial language	<b>corforek</b> <i>adj</i> physical
<b>comendya</b> <i>v</i> commend; recommend; approve; introduce (someone)	<b>corn</b> <i>m kern</i> horn
<b>comodyta</b> <i>m comodytas</i> commodity; facility	<b>cornel</b> <i>f cornellow</i> corner
<b>comolek</b> <i>adj</i> cloudy	<b>cornet</b> <i>m cornettow</i> corner
<b>comondya</b> <i>v</i> command	<b>corol</b> <i>m corolyon</i> dance
<b>comparya</b> <i>v</i> compare	<b>corolly</b> <i>v</i> dance
<b>compes</b> <i>adj</i> straight, right; accurate	<b>coronal</b> <i>m coronals</i> colonel
<b>compla</b> <i>v</i> mention	<b>cors</b> <i>m corsow</i> course
<b>completh</b> <i>adj</i> complicated	<b>cors desky</b> <i>m corsow</i> curriculum
<b>composa</b> <i>v</i> straighten	<b>cort</b> <i>f cortys</i> court
<b>comprehendya</b> <i>v</i> include	<b>cortes</b> <i>adj</i> polite
<b>compressa</b> <i>v</i> oppress, bully	<b>cosel</b> <i>adj</i> quiet, peaceful
<b>comptya</b> <i>v</i> count	<b>cosmer</b> <i>m cosmers</i> customer
<b>comptyer</b> <i>m comptyers</i> counter	<b>còst</b> <i>m costys</i> cost
<b>comyck</b> <i>m comycks</i> comic	<b>còst spênys</b> <i>m costys</i> expense
<b>con</b> <i>f conyow</i> evening dinner	<b>costly</b> <i>adj</i> costly, expensive
<b>conceyt</b> <i>m</i> concept	<b>costya</b> <i>v</i> cost
<b>conclûdya</b> <i>v</i> conclude (a discussion)	<b>cosyn</b> <i>m cosyns</i> cousin; close friend
<b>concydra</b> <i>See consydra</i>	<b>cot</b> <i>adj</i> short
<b>condycyons lavur</b> <i>pl</i> working conditions	<b>côta</b> <i>m côtyis</i> coat
<b>confyrmya</b> <i>v</i> confirm	<b>coth</b> <i>adj</i> old
<b>consel</b> <i>m consels</i> council	<b>cothman</b> <i>m cothmans</i> friend
<b>consler</b> <i>m conslers</i> councillor	<b>covscrefa</b> <i>v</i> register
<b>constrîna</b> <i>v</i> force, compel	<b>covyd</b> <i>m</i> covid
<b>consydra</b> <i>v</i> consider	<b>cowal</b> <i>adv</i> completely
	<b>cowas</b> <i>f cowosow</i> shower
	<b>coweth</b> <i>m cowetha</i> companion
	<b>cowethas</b> <i>f cowethasow</i> society

**cowethas enactya arta** *f cowethasow* historical re-enactment society  
**cowethyades** *f cowethyadesow* female colleague  
**cowethyas** *m cowethysy* colleague  
**cowl** *m* soup  
**cowl<sup>-2</sup>** *pref* complete  
**cowl-dhyfygys** *adj* exhausted, burnt out  
**cowl-gompes** *adj* (fully) qualified  
**cowl-sùbmen** *f cowl-sùmednow* total  
**cowntnans** *m* attitude  
**cows** *m* talk[ing]  
**cows** *v* See *côwsel*  
**côwsel** *v* speak  
**cowsor** *m cowsoryon* speaker  
**coynt** *adj* curious, odd; canny See also *bohes coynt*  
**cragh** *predicative adj* scabby; inferior  
**cragh<sup>-(2)</sup>** *pref* scabby; inferior  
**craghjentyl** *adj* snobbish  
**crambla** *v* climb  
**cras** *adj* parched; toasted  
**creatya** *v* create  
**crefhe** *v* strengthen  
**creft** *f* craft  
**crefter** *m* strength  
**creftus** *adj* artificial  
**creftweyth** *m* handicraft  
**cregy** *v* hang  
**crejyans** *f crejyansow* religion  
**cras** *adj* middle, medium See also *in cras*  
**cras** *m* peace  
**crasen** *f cressednow* centre (for some activity)  
**craslu** *m* police  
**crasor** *m crasoryon* midfielder  
**crasosek** *adj* mediaeval  
**crasya** See *encressya*  
**craswas** *m craswesyon* policeman

**crasy** *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  
**croffolas** *v* complain  
**croglen** *f croglednow* curtain  
**crohen** *f crehyn* skin  
**cronak** *m cronogas* toad  
**croust** *m* packed lunch; snack  
**crow** *m crowyow* shed  
**crowd** *m crowdys* violin  
**crowsek** *adj* cross  
**crowseryow** *pl* crossword  
**cryjyk** *adj* religious  
**cùbert** *m cùbertys* cupboard, locker  
**cubmyas** *m cumyasow* permission  
**cubmyas lewyas** *m cumyasow* driving licence  
**cudha** *v* cover, hide  
**cudhan** *f cudhonas* wood pigeon  
**cudyn** *m cudydnaw* difficulty, problem  
**cufter** *m* kindness  
**cùmyn** *m* cumin  
**cùntell** *v* gather  
**cùntellyans** *m* collection; assembly, meeting  
**cunys** *col* fuel  
**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  
**cuv** *adj* kind  
**cuv colon** *phr* dearly beloved, darling

<b>cuv enef</b> <i>phr</i> soulmate	<b>dastesînya</b> <i>v</i> redesign
<b>cynema</b> <i>m</i> <i>cynemas</i> cinema	<b>dasvêwa</b> <i>v</i> revive
<b>cyta</b> <i>f</i> <i>cytas</i> city	<b>dasvêwor</b> <i>m</i> <i>dasvêworyon</i> revivalist
<b>cyvyl</b> <i>adj</i> civil	<b>dauncya</b> <i>v</i> dance
<b>dâ</b> <i>adj</i> good	<b>dauncyans</b> <i>m</i> dancing
<b>dâ ha bad</b> <i>phr</i> good and bad	<b>dauncyor</b> <i>m</i> <i>dauncyoryon</i> dancer
<b>dâ lowr</b> <i>phr</i> good / well enough, okay	<b>dauns</b> <i>m</i> <i>dauncyow</i> dance
<b>da weles</b> <i>phr</i> be seeing you	<b>daunslunyans</b> <i>m</i> choreography
<b>dadhel</b> <i>f</i> <i>dadhlow</i> discussion, debate	<b>davas</b> <i>f</i> <i>deves</i> sheep
<b>dadhelor</b> <i>m</i> <i>dadheloryon</i> debater; barrister	<b>De</b> name of letter D
<b>dadheloress</b> <i>f</i> <i>dadheloressow</i> female debater; female barrister	<b>dê</b> <i>adv</i> yesterday
<b>dadhla</b> <i>v</i> discuss, debate	<b>de Gwener</b> <i>adv/m</i> [on] Friday
<b>dadn</b> <i>See</i> in dadn	<b>de Lun</b> <i>adv/m</i> [on] Monday
<b>daffar</b> <i>m</i> kit, equipment	<b>de Merher</b> <i>adv/m</i> [on] Wednesday
<b>daffar lybm</b> <i>m</i> cutlery	<b>de Merth</b> <i>adv/m</i> [on] Tuesday
<b>dainty</b> <i>adj</i> delicate	<b>de Sadorn</b> <i>adv/m</i> [on] Saturday
<b>dal</b> <i>See</i> dadhel	<b>de Sul</b> <i>adv/m</i> [on] Sunday
<b>dala</b> <i>See</i> dadhla	<b>de Yow</b> <i>adv/m</i> [on] Thursday
<b>dallath</b> <i>v</i> begin	<b>debâtya</b> <i>v</i> debate
<b>dalva</b> <i>f</i> dispute; debate	<b>debry</b> <i>v</i> eat
<b>dama wydn</b> <i>f</i> <i>damyow gwydn</i> grandmother	<b>declarya</b> <i>v</i> declare, announce
<b>damcanieth</b> <i>f</i> <i>damcaniethow</i> theory	<b>dêda</b> <i>m</i> <i>dêdys</i> deed
<b>danjer</b> <i>See</i> heb danjer	<b>dêdh</b> <i>m</i> <i>dedhyow</i> day
<b>danvon</b> <i>v</i> send	<b>dêdh daras egerys</b> <i>m</i> open day
<b>dar</b> <i>interj</i> damn (but very mild)	<b>dêdhweyth</b> <i>adv</i> in the day; one day
<b>daralla</b> <i>See</i> drolla	<b>dedhwy</b> <i>v</i> lay eggs
<b>daras</b> <i>m</i> <i>darasow</i> door	<b>defia</b> <i>v</i> defy
<b>darbary</b> <i>v</i> prepare	<b>defry</b> <i>adv</i> really, seriously <i>See also</i> yn tefry
<b>darlêsa</b> <i>v</i> broadcast	<b>deg</b> <i>num</i> ten
<b>darleverel</b> <i>v</i> predict	<b>degador</b> <i>m</i> <i>degadoryon</i> vehicle
<b>darn</b> <i>m</i> <i>darnow</i> piece	<b>degea</b> <i>v</i> close
<b>dascreatya</b> <i>v</i> recreate	<b>degolyow</b> <i>pl</i> holiday, vacation
<b>dasleverel partys arâg dorn</b> <i>phr</i> rehearse (play)	<b>degor</b> <i>m</i> <i>degoryon</i> carrier
<b>dasseny partys arâg dorn</b> <i>phr</i> rehearse (orchestral performance)	<b>degrê</b> <i>m</i> <i>degrês</i> degree (temperature)
<b>dasterevel</b> <i>v</i> rebuild, reconstruct	<b>degves</b> <i>num</i> tenth
	<b>degvledhen</b> <i>f</i> <i>degoledhednow</i> decade
	<b>dehen</b> <i>m</i> cream
	<b>dehen rew</b> <i>m</i> ice cream
	<b>del</b> <i>col</i> <i>dêlen</i> leaves

- dell<sup>2</sup>** *conj* as; that  
**dell hevel** *phr* apparently  
**dell wosta** *phr* as you know  
**dell yw ûsys** *phr* as usual, usually  
**delycyùs** *adj* delicious  
**delyfrya** *v* deliver; release  
**demedhy** *v* marry  
**demedhyans** *m* marriage  
**democratieth** *f* democracy  
**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)  
**dendyl** *v* earn  
**denyl** *adj* human  
**departya** *v* depart  
**der<sup>2</sup>** *prep* through  
**dèr<sup>2</sup>** *See* dell<sup>2</sup>  
**derevel** *v* rise  
**derivadow** *m* information (told or available for telling)  
**derivas** *v* report, tell  
**descador** *m descadoryon* teacher  
**descadores** *f descadoresow* female teacher  
**descendys a<sup>2</sup>** *phr* descended from  
**descryvyans** *m* description  
**deseha** *v* dry  
**desempys** *adv* abruptly; immediately  
**desînor** *m desînoryon* designer  
**desîr** *m* desire  
**desîrya** *v* desire  
**desky** *v* learn; teach (to someone)  
**desmygy** *v* imagine  
**desmygyans** *m* imagination  
**despît** *See* in despît dhe<sup>2</sup> / wàr<sup>2</sup>  
**despîtya** *v* insult  
**destna** *v* destine, earmark  
**determya** *v* determine, decide, conclude  
**determyans** *m* determination, decision, conclusion  
**dettor** *m detoryon* creditor  
**deu** *adj* finished, spent  
**Deun alebma!** *phr* Let's go!  
**devedhys** *See* dos  
**devnydhya** *See* Lesson Fifteen  
**devnyth** *m* material(s), ingredient(s), subject-matter  
**devôcyon** *m* devotion, piety  
**devones** *See* dos  
**devos** *See* dos  
**dew<sup>2</sup>** *num* two  
**dew cans** *num* two hundred  
**dewana** *v* pierce  
**dewas** *m dewosow* drink  
**dêwdhegves** *num* twelfth  
**dêwdhek** *num* twelve *See also* an dêwdhek  
**dewedhes** *adj* late  
**dewetha** *adj* latest, last, final, ultimate  
**dewetha tro** *phr* last time  
**dewfrik** *du* nose  
**dewhans** *adv* quick as you can  
**dewheles** *v* return  
**dêwla** *du* (pair of) hands  
**dewlagas** *du* (pair of) eyes  
**dêwlin** *du* (pair of) knees *See also* wàr bedn dêwlin  
**dha<sup>2</sup>** *possessive pron* your *singular*; you *singular* (direct object of verb-noun)  
**dhana** *adv* then  
**dhe<sup>2</sup>** *prep* to  
**dhe'n dor** *phr* down  
**dhe'n lyha** *phr* at least  
**dhe dybmyn** *phr* to pieces

- dhe le** *phr* less; the less  
**dhe ves** *phr* off, away (motion)  
**dhe voy** *phr* more; the more  
**dhe well** *phr* better  
**dhejy** *personal pron* you (emphatic)  
**dhia<sup>2</sup>** *prep* from (place or point in time)  
**dhort** *See* dhyworth  
**dhy** *See* dy  
**dhyrag** *prep* in front of  
**dhyrag dorn** *See* arâg dorn  
**dhywar<sup>2</sup>** *prep* off  
**dhyworth** *prep* from (person or place)  
**diank** *v* escape (from danger / imprisonment)  
**diankva** *f* escapism  
**dianowy** *v* yawn  
**diantel** *adj* precarious  
**diegrys** *adj* shocked  
**dielvedna** *v* analyse  
**dien** *adj* entire *See also* yn tien  
**diena** *v* pant  
**dieth** *m* pity, shame  
**diogel** *adj* secure, safe  
**diogely flehes** *phr* child protection, safeguarding  
**dîvya** *v* dive  
**dobyl** *adj* double  
**doctour** *m* doctours doctor (PhD, MD, etc)  
**dogven** *f* dogvednow document  
**dohajêdh** *adv/m* [in the] afternoon  
**dollar** *m* dollars dollar  
**don** *v* carry  
**dones** *See* dos  
**dor** *m* ground *See also* dhe'n dor  
**Dor Coth** Dolcoath  
**dorn** *m* dornow hand (in action)  
**dornas** *m* dornasow handful, fistful  
**dorydhieth** *f* geography  
**dos** *v* come  
**dôtys wâr<sup>2</sup>** *phr* mad (passionate) about  
**dour** *adj* careful, exact  
**down** *adj* deep  
**downder** *m* depth  
**dowr** *m* dowrow water  
**Dowr Cober** the River Cober  
**Dowr Tamar** the River Tamar  
**dowrgy** *m* dowrgeun otter  
**dowrvargh** *m* dowrvergh hippopotamus  
**dowt** *m* dowtys doubt; uncertainty mingled with fear *See also* heb dowt  
**dôwys** *m* choice, selection  
**dôwys** *v* choose  
**dôwysyans** *m* election  
**dr'** *See* dell<sup>2</sup>  
**draght** *m* draghtys draught (drink, playing-piece); draft  
**drâma** *m* drama, stage play  
**dre<sup>2</sup>** *See* der<sup>2</sup> *prep*  
**dre lycklod** *phr* probably  
**dre rêson** *prep* because of  
**dre rêson a<sup>2</sup>** *prep + verb-noun, demonstrative pronoun* because of  
**dre vain** *prep* by means of  
**dre vain a<sup>2</sup>** *prep + verb-noun, demonstrative pronoun* by means of  
**dre vrâs** *phr* on the whole, mostly  
**drefen** *conj* for  
**drefen** *prep* because of  
**drehedhes** *v* reach  
**dres** *prep* across; past  
**dres ehen** *phr* extremely  
**dres ena** *phr* over there  
**dres kynda** *phr* extraordinarily  
**dres otham** *phr* unnecessary  
**dreth** *See* treth  
**drîvya** *v* drive  
**drog** *m* evil  
**drog** *predicative adj* bad, evil

<b>drog</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <i>pref</i> bad, evil	<b>dyghtya</b> <i>v</i> treat
<b>drog dens</b> <i>m</i> toothache	<b>dyghtyans</b> <i>m</i> treatment
<b>drog pedn</b> <i>m</i> headache	<b>dyghtyor kebmyn</b> <i>m</i> <i>dyghtyoryon</i>
<b>drog-aqwytia</b> <i>v</i> be ungrateful	<i>gebmyn</i> general manager
<b>drog-gerya</b> <i>v</i> slander, speak ill of	<b>dygowsejeth</b> <i>m</i> dementia
<b>droglam</b> <i>m</i> <i>droglabmow</i> (unfortunate)	<b>dyharas</b> <i>v</i> apologize
accident	<b>dyheth</b> <i>See</i> dieth
<b>drogober</b> <i>m</i> <i>drogoberow</i> crime	<b>dyhow</b> <i>adj</i> right (side)
<b>drolla</b> <i>m</i> <i>drollys</i> tale, yarn	<b>dyhow</b> <i>m</i> right (side); south
<b>druth</b> <i>adj</i> valuable (jewellery etc)	<b>dyj</b> <i>See</i> dyjyn
<b>dry</b> <i>v</i> bring	<b>dyjyn</b> <i>m</i> <i>dyjydnow</i> dot
<b>dry</b> [arta] <b>dhe'n cov</b> <i>phr</i> remind	<b>dylla</b> <i>v</i> emit; publish; fire (employee)
<b>du</b> <i>adj</i> black	<b>dyllas</b> <i>m</i> <i>dylajow</i> clothes
<b>dur</b> <i>m</i> steel	<b>dynar</b> <i>m</i> <i>denerow</i> penny
<b>Dùrda dhe why!</b> <i>phr</i> Good day!	<b>dynyak</b> <i>adj</i> attractive, tempting
<b>Dùrdala dhe why!</b> <i>phr</i> Thank you!	<b>dynyta</b> <i>m</i> dignity
<b>durya</b> <i>v</i> endure	<b>dyowl</b> <i>m</i> <i>dewolow</i> devil
<b>dùryan</b> <i>m</i> east; sunrise	<b>dyrêwl</b> <i>adj</i> out-of-control
<b>Duw genes / genowgh!</b> <i>phr</i> Goodbye!	<b>dyscans</b> <i>m</i> learning; teaching
<b>duwhan</b> <i>m</i> affliction	<b>dyscans elvednek</b> <i>m</i> primary education
<b>dy</b> <i>adv</i> (to) there <i>See also</i> bys ty	<b>dyscans nessa</b> <i>m</i> secondary education
<b>dybarow</b> <i>adj</i> separate	<b>dyscans tressa</b> <i>m</i> tertiary education
<b>dybarth</b> <i>v</i> separate; depart	<b>dyscor</b> <i>m</i> <i>dyscoryon</i> learner
<b>dyberth</b> <i>See</i> dybarth	<b>dyscores</b> <i>f</i> <i>dyscoresow</i> female learner
<b>dyberthva</b> <i>f</i> distinction; (hospital)	<b>dyscowntya</b> <i>v</i> discount
ward	<b>dyscryjyk</b> <i>adj</i> sceptical
<b>dyboos</b> <i>adj</i> trivial	<b>dyscudha</b> <i>v</i> discover; disclose
<b>dydheur</b> <i>verb</i> concern(s)	<b>dysert</b> <i>m</i> desert
<b>dydheurek</b> <i>See</i> Lesson Fifteen	<b>dyskerghyans</b> <i>m</i> gravitation
<b>dydhemedhy</b> <i>v</i> divorce	<b>dyskerheth</b> <i>m</i> gravity
<b>dydhemedhyans</b> <i>m</i> divorce	<b>dysplegya</b> <i>v</i> unfold; develop
<b>dydô</b> <i>adj</i> homeless	<b>dysqwedhes</b> <i>v</i> show
<b>dydoll</b> <i>adj</i> tax-free	<b>dysqwedhyans</b> <i>m</i> <i>dysqwedhyansow</i>
<b>dydro</b> <i>adj</i> direct	display, exhibition
<b>dyfen</b> <i>v</i> forbid	<b>dystemprys</b> <i>adj</i> upset
<b>dyffrans</b> <i>adj</i> different	<b>dystowgh</b> <i>adv</i> immediately
<b>dyffrans</b> <i>m</i> difference	<b>dystrôwy</b> <i>v</i> destroy
<b>dyffres</b> <i>v</i> protect	<b>dyswil</b> <i>v</i> spoil
<b>dyfreth</b> <i>adj</i> feeble	<b>dyvers</b> <i>adj</i> diverse, different
<b>dyfygyans</b> <i>m</i> decline	

- dyvers** *attributive adj preceding noun*  
various
- dyvlâm** *adj* blameless, innocent
- dyvotter** *m* famine
- dyw<sup>2</sup>** *num* two (with feminine noun)
- dywenyegy** *v* detox
- dyweth** *m* end *See also* heb dyweth
- dywros** *f dywrosow* bicycle
- dywros jyn** *f dywrosow* motorcycle
- dywros saya** *f dywrosow* exercise bike
- dywscoth** *du* (pair of) shoulders
- dywvregh** *du* (pair of) arms
- dywweyth** *adv* twice
- dywyêthek** *adj* bilingual
- dywysyk** *adj* eager
- dywysyor** *m dywysyoryon* fan, supporter
- E** name of letter E
- e** *See* ev
- eâ** *interj* yes
- economyk** *m & f* economics
- edhen** *m ydhyn* bird
- edrek** *m* regret
- eev** *personal pron* he, him, it (*masculine*)  
(emphatic)
- Ef** name of letter F
- efan** *adj* expansive, wide
- efander** *m* space
- effethus** *adj* effective, efficient
- egery** *v* open
- eglos** *f eglosyow* church
- Eglos Melan** Mullion
- ehen** *f ehenow* kind *See also* dres ehen
- El** name of letter L
- el** *m eleth* angel
- element** *m elementys* element
- Em** name of letter M
- empîr** *m* empire
- En** name of letter N
- en** *See* in
- ena** *adv* there; then *See also* dres ena
- enactya** *v* enact
- encressya** *v* increase
- enef** *f enevow* soul
- Englond** England
- enjoya** *v* enjoy
- ensampyl** *m ensamplys* example
- entra** *v* enter
- entrans** *m entransow* entrance
- envy** *m* envy; enemy
- enys** *f enesow* island
- 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)
- erel** *See* aral
- ergh** *m* snow
- erhy** *v* order; book
- erna<sup>2</sup>** *conj* until
- ernag** *See* erna<sup>2</sup>
- ernysh** *adj* earnest
- errour** *m errours* error, mistake
- ertach** *m* heritage
- ervira** *v* decide, determine, conclude
- eryta** *v* inherit
- Es** name of letter S
- ês** *m* ease
- ès** *prep* than
- ès dell<sup>2</sup>** *conj* than
- esedha** *v* sit (down)
- esedhva** *f esedhvaow* sitting-room, lounge
- esel** *m esely* limb, member
- Esel Seneth** (ES) *m Esely* Member of Parliament
- eseth** *f esedhow* seat *See also* a'y eseth
- eskys** *f eskyjyow* shoe
- essens** *m essencys* essence
- estêmya** *v* admire

- estrenegy** *v* alienate  
**estyll** *col* *estyllen* shelves  
**êsy** *adj* easy  
**et** *See in*  
**êtegves** *num* eighteenth  
**êtek** *num* eighteen  
**eth** *num* eight  
**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  
**euthwas** *m euthwesyon* terrorist  
**ev** *pron* he, him, it (*masculine*)  
**eva** *v* drink  
**evredhyon** *pl* disabled people  
**evreth** *adj* disabled  
**ew** *col ewen* yews  
**ewl** *f* craving  
**ewl boos** *f* appetite  
**ewn** *adj* right, correct; fair (just)  
**êwna** *v* repair  
**êwnans** *m êwnansow* repair  
**Ewny Redruth** Redruth  
**ewon** *col* foam  
**ewon omwolhy** *col* bubble bath  
**ewrô** *m ewrô*s euro  
**Ex** name of letter X  
**experyens** *m* experience  
**eyl** *See* *an eyl hy ben, an eyl y gela, an*  
*eyl ... y gela*  
**fakel briansen** *f* sore throat  
**fakel mellow** *f* arthritis  
**faladow** *See* *heb faladow*  
**fâls** *predicative adj* false  
**fâls**-<sup>(2)</sup> *pref* false  
**fâls-gwary** *m* foul (in football etc)  
**fâlsury** *m* treachery  
**fardellyk** *m fardelygow* package  
**fâss** *m fassow* face  
**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* faith  
**fêdh** *f* faith  
**fedna** *v* overflow, flood  
**fekyl** *predicative adj* insincere  
**fekyl**-<sup>(2)</sup> *pref* insincere  
**fekyl-cher** *m* insincerity  
**felshyp** *m* friendship; staff  
**fenester** *f fenestry* window  
**fenten** *f fentydnyow* spring, fountain  
**fentenva** *f fentenvaow* spa  
**fery** *m* parish feast  
**fest** *adv* very, really  
**fest** *f festyow* feast  
**feth** *m & f fêthyow* fact  
**Fethys glân ov vy!** *phr* I give up!  
**fia** *v* flee  
**fia dhe'n fo** *phr* flee, run away  
**flapjack** *m flapjacks* flapjack  
**flogh** *m flehes* child  
**floghcovia** *v* babysit  
**floghwith** *m* childcare  
**flohyl** *adj* childish  
**flour** *m flourys* flower  
**flows** *m* nonsense  
**flû** *m* flu  
**fo** *m* flight (fleeing)  
**fol** *adj* foolish  
**fol** *m felyon* fool  
**fofen** *f folednow* page, sheet  
**fon** *m fônnow* phone  
**fordh** *f fordhow* way; road

- forgh** *f fergh (also ferhy)* fork  
**formya** *v* form, make  
**fos** *f fosow* wall  
**fôtô** *m fôtôs* photo  
**fowt** *m* lack  
**fra** *See prag and praga*  
**fra na<sup>2</sup>** *See prag na<sup>2</sup>*  
**fraga** *See prag and praga*  
**fraga na<sup>2</sup>** *See prag na<sup>2</sup>*  
**fram** *m* frame  
**franchys** *m* freedom  
**frank** *adj* free  
**Frank** *m Francas* Frenchman  
**franklyn** *m franklyns* freeholder  
**fresk** *adj* fresh  
**freth** *adj* eager, energetic  
**fria** *v* fry  
**frig** *m frigow* nostril  
**frobmus** *adj* nervous  
**frôsek** *adj* fluent  
**frût** *m frûtys* fruit  
**Frynkek** *adj* French  
**Frynkek** *m* French (language)  
**fug-<sup>2</sup>** *pref* fake  
**fùgen Dhanek** *f fùgednow Danek*  
 Danish pastry  
**fug'hanow** *m fug'henwyn* pseudonym  
**fugyon** *pl* sham  
**fùndya** *v* found, establish  
**Fùndyans Benenes** *m* Women's  
 Institute  
**fur** *adj* wise, sensible  
**furvlen** *f furolednow* form (document)  
**furvlen toll** *f furolednow* tax return  
**fusen** *f fusednow* rocket  
**fyllel** *v* fail  
**fylm** *m fylmys* film  
**fysky** *v* rush  
**fystena** *v* hurry  
**fysyk** *m & f* physics
- fyt** *m fyttys* match (sport)  
**fytty** *adj* (very) suitable  
**fytya** *v* fit  
**gà<sup>3</sup>** *See aga<sup>3</sup>*  
**gaja** *m gajys* pledge *See also* Ow gaja  
*dhe* why  
**gallas** *See mos*  
**gallos** *m* power, ability  
**gallos** *v* be able to  
**galon** *m galons* gallon  
**galosek** *adj* powerful  
**galow** *m galowow* call; invitation  
**galwans** *m galwansow* profession  
**galwansus** *adj* professional  
**gàn** *See agan*  
**'gan** *infix* *pron* us; to us  
**ganow** *See wàr anow*  
**gans** *prep* along with; by  
**gans rach** *phr* carefully  
**garow** *adj* rough  
**garr** *f garrow* leg  
**gàs** *See agas*  
**'gas** *infix* *pron* you (plural or  
 stranger); to you (plural or stranger)  
**Gas cavow dhe wandra!** *phr* Stop  
 worrying!  
**gasa** *v* leave, let  
**gasa dhe godha** *phr* drop  
**gass** *m* gas  
**Ge** name of letter G  
**gedyans** *m* guidance  
**gela** *See an eyl y gela, an eyl ... y gela*  
**gelwel** *v* call; invite  
**gèn** *See gans*  
**genesyk** *adj* native  
**genys** *adj* born  
**ger** *m geryow* word  
**gerednow** *pl* gobbledygook; banter  
**gerva** *f gervaow* vocabulary  
**ges** *m* joking

<b>Gesowgh in cres!</b> <i>phr</i> Do not disturb!	<b>golsowyas</b> <i>m golsowysy</i> listener
<b>gest</b> <i>f gysty</i> bitch	<b>gôlya</b> <i>v</i> celebrate
<b>gis</b> <i>m</i> manner, style	<b>gonesyas jorna</b> <i>m gonesyjjy</i> journeyman
<b>glân</b> <i>adj</i> clean	<b>gonysegeth</b> <i>f</i> culture
<b>glân</b> <i>adv</i> very, completely	<b>goodh</b> <i>f godhow</i> goose
<b>glas</b> <i>adj</i> See Book One Lesson 1	<b>gool</b> <i>m golyow</i> festival
<b>glavorya</b> <i>v</i> dribble, drool	<b>gool demedhyans</b> <i>m golyow</i> wedding reception
<b>glaw</b> <i>m</i> rain	<b>goos</b> <i>m</i> blood
<b>glawlen</b> <i>f glawlednow</i> umbrella	<b>gordhuwher</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in the] evening
<b>glëb</b> <i>adj</i> wet	<b>gorfedna</b> <i>v</i> finish
<b>glebyor</b> <i>m</i> moisturizer	<b>gorfen</b> <i>See</i> heb gorfen
<b>glin</b> <i>m glinyow</i> knee	<b>gorhemynadow</b> <i>See</i> gormynadow
<b>gloos</b> <i>f glosow</i> pain	<b>gorher</b> <i>m gorheryow</i> cover, lid
<b>gloryùs</b> <i>adj</i> glorious	<b>gorlanwes</b> <i>m</i> surplus; luxury
<b>glujek</b> <i>adj</i> sticky	<b>gorlewen</b> <i>f</i> west; sunset
<b>glus</b> <i>m</i> glue	<b>gormel</b> <i>v</i> praise
<b>glûth</b> <i>m</i> dew; condensation	<b>gormola</b> <i>v</i> praise, compliment(s)
<b>gnas</b> <i>f gnâsyow</i> character	<b>gormynadow</b> <i>m</i> commandment
<b>gober</b> <i>m gobrow</i> wage, salary	<b>gorra</b> <i>v</i> put; take (to a place)
<b>gobonya</b> <i>v</i> trot; jog	<b>gorras</b> <i>m gorrasow</i> lift, ride (in a vehicle)
<b>gobra</b> <i>v</i> pay, remunerate	<b>gorsaf</b> <i>m gorsavow</i> station
<b>gocky</b> <i>adj</i> silly, stupid	<b>gorsaf bùssow</b> <i>m gorsavow</i> bus station
<b>God spêda dhis!</b> <i>phr</i> Good luck!	<b>gorseth</b> <i>f gorsedhow</i> gorsedh
<b>goderry</b> <i>v</i> interrupt (something)	<b>gorsempelhe</b> <i>v</i> over-simplify
<b>Godhalek</b> <i>m</i> Irish (language)	<b>gortheby</b> <i>v</i> answer
<b>godhvos</b> <i>v</i> know (facts); know how to	<b>gorthyp</b> <i>m gorthebow</i> answer, reply
<b>godorrva</b> <i>f</i> interruption	<b>gortos</b> <i>v</i> wait (for)
<b>gogleth</b> <i>m</i> north	<b>gorvarhas</b> <i>f gorvarhajow</i> supermarket
<b>gohebyth</b> <i>m gohebydhyon</i> reporter	<b>gorwel</b> <i>m</i> horizon
<b>goheles</b> <i>v</i> shun, avoid	<b>goslowes</b> <i>See</i> golsowes
<b>gol</b> <i>m gôlyow</i> goal (football etc)	<b>gostyth</b> <i>adj</i> obedient
<b>golegyth</b> <i>m golegydhyon</i> editor	<b>gour</b> <i>m gwer</i> husband
<b>goles</b> <i>m golesow</i> bottom, base	<b>gourgath</b> <i>m gourgathas</i> tom-cat
<b>golf</b> <i>m</i> golf	<b>gov</b> <i>m govyon</i> smith
<b>golghva</b> <i>f golghvaow</i> bathroom	<b>govel</b> <i>f govelyow</i> workshop, garage (for repairs)
<b>golhy</b> <i>v</i> wash	<b>govelya</b> <i>v</i> smithy
<b>golok</b> <i>f</i> look; scene	<b>governans</b> <i>m governansow</i> government
<b>golow</b> <i>m golowys</i> light	
<b>Golowan</b> <i>m</i> Midsummer	
<b>golsowes</b> <i>v</i> listen [to]	

- 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
- gradhyans** *m* graduation
- gramer** *m* grammar
- grâss** *m* *grassow* grace; thanks
- Grâss e dhe Dhuw!** *Phr* Thank God! Thank goodness!
- grassa dhe<sup>2</sup>** *phr* thank
- grassyans** *m* gratitude
- gre** *m* rank, status
- Grêk** *m* *Grêkys* Greek (person)
- greun olew** *col* *greunen* olives
- grêvùs** *adj* grievous
- gromercy** *interj* thank you
- growedha** *v* lie (down)
- grug** *col* heather
- gu** *m* *guow* woe
- gul** *See* gwil
- gùlan** *f* *gùlanas* gull
- gùtrel** *m* furniture
- gwadn** *adj* weak; lax
- gwadn<sup>(2)</sup>** *pref* weak; lax
- gwadnrêwl** *f* mismanagement
- gwag** *adj* empty; blank; hungry
- gwainya** *v* win
- gwakhe** *v* empty
- gwalgh** *m* glut
- gwandra** *v* wander
- gwara** *m* goods, merchandise
- gwarak** *f* *gwaregow* bow; arch
- gwaregor** *m* *gwaregoryon* Bowman, archer
- gwarior** *m* *gwarioryon* player; actor
- gwarnya** *v* warn
- gwarnyans** *m* *gwarnyansow* warning
- 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
- gwâv** *m* *gwavow* winter
- gwaya** *v* move
- gwaynten** *m* spring (season)
- gweder** *m* glass; mirror
- gwederjy** *m* *gwederjiow* greenhouse
- gwêdh** *col* *gwedhen* trees
- gwedren** *f* *gwedrednow* glass, tumbler
- gwedrow howl** *pl* sunglasses
- gweff** *See* gwyw
- gwel** *m* & *f* sight
- gwel** *m* *gwelyow* (open) field
- gwel wàr an bÿs** *phr* general attitude, outlook
- gwelen** *f* *gwelyny* stick
- gweles** *v* see
- gwelha** *adj* best
- gwelhe** *v* improve
- gwelhevyn** *pl* aristocracy
- gwell** *adj* better *See also* dhe well
- gwella** *v* improve
- gwels** *col* grass
- gwely** *m* *gweliow* bed
- Gwengamp** Gwengamp (French, Guingamp)
- gwer** *adj* green
- gweres** *m* help
- gwerhes** *f* *gwerhesow* virgin (religious contexts)
- gwern** *f* *gwernow* mast
- gwerrya** *v* make war
- gwerryans** *m* *gwerryansow* war

- gwertha** *v* sell
- gwerthjy** *m* *gwerthjiow* store, retail outlet
- gweryn** *f* folk
- gwerynor** *m* *gwerynoryon* peasant
- gwetha** *See* *gwitha*
- gwethyas** *m* *gwethysy* keeper
- gwethyn** *adj* pliable
- gwetyas** *v* expect
- gwe'us** *f* *gwessyow* lip
- gweyth** *f* *gweythiow* time, occasion
- gweyth** *m* *gweythiow* work (that is accomplished)
- gweyth ser predn** *m* carpentry
- gwia** *v* weave
- gwas** *m* web; internet
- gwasva** *f* *gwasvaow* website
- gwil** *v* make; do; *auxiliary forming future, preterite, future-in-the-past, conditional tenses*
- gwil devnyth a<sup>2</sup>** *phr* utilize, make use of
- gwil ergh** *phr* snow *verb*
- gwil ges a<sup>2</sup>** *phr* make a fool of
- gwil glaw** *phr* rain *verb*
- gwil gweres dhe<sup>2</sup>** *phr* help *verb*
- gwil keser** *phr* hail *verb*
- gwil leun amendys** *phr* make full amends
- gwil mencyon a<sup>2</sup>** *phr* mention *verb*
- gwil mêstry a<sup>2</sup>** *phr* master
- gwil mêstry wâr<sup>2</sup>** *phr* dominate
- gwin** *m* wine
- gwir** *adj* true
- gwir** *m* truth; right *See also* in *gwir*
- gwiryon** *adj* honest
- gwith** *m* protection; care
- gwith lafyl** *m* custody
- gwitha** *v* keep
- gwlan** *col* wool
- gwlanek** *m* *gwlanegyon* jumper
- gwlas** *f* *gwlasow* country (political)
- gwlasegor** *m* *gwlasegoryon* statesman, politician
- gwreg** *f* *gwrageth* wife
- gwrës** *See* *gwil*
- gwrians** *m* action
- gwrias** *v* sew
- gwrioneth** *See* in *gwrioneth*
- gwrÿth** *f* actions, doing
- gwybessa** *v* 'go catching gnats' = waste time
- gwycor** *m* *gwycoreyon* trader
- gwycores** *f* *gwycoresow* female trader
- gwydhyô** *m* *gwydhyôs* video
- gwydn** *adj* white
- gwydnrudh** *adj* pink
- gwyls** *adj* wild
- gwyns** *m* *gwynsow* wind
- gwynsak** *adj* windy
- gwysca** *v* put on (clothing); dress
- gwythres** *m* *gwythresow* activity
- gwythresek** *adj* active
- gwyw** *adj* suitable
- gyllys** *See* *mos*
- Ha** name of letter H
- ha** *conj/prep* and; with
- ha ... ha** *conj* both ... and
- ha na hens** *phr* and not before, at the earliest
- hag** *See* *ha*
- hager** *predicative adj* ugly, nasty
- hager<sup>(2)</sup>** *pref* ugly, nasty
- hager-gowas** *f* torrential rain
- hàm** *m* ham
- hanaf** *m* *hanavow* cup
- handla** *v* handle
- haneth** *adv* tonight, this evening
- hangya** *v* hang
- hangya in nes** *phr* depend on (contingency)

<b>hanow</b> <i>m</i> <i>henwyn</i> name	<b>heblythter</b> <i>m</i> flexibility
<b>hanow tyller</b> <i>m</i> <i>henwyn tyleryow</i> place-name (see Lesson Eight)	<b>hebma</b> <i>pron</i> this [one] ( <i>masculine</i> )
<b>hanter</b> <i>m</i> <i>hanterow</i> half	<b>hedhes</b> <i>m</i> range
<b>hanter-broder</b> <i>m</i> <i>hanter-breder</i> half-brother	<b>hedhes</b> <i>v</i> reach
<b>hanter-cans</b> <i>m/num</i> fifty	<b>hedhy</b> <i>v</i> stop, cease <i>intransitive</i>
<b>hanter-dëdh</b> <i>m</i> midday	<b>hedhyw</b> <i>adv</i> today
<b>hanter-nos</b> <i>f</i> midnight	<b>hedna</b> <i>pron</i> that [one] ( <i>masculine</i> )
<b>hanvos</b> <i>m</i> existence	<b>hedre</b> <i>conj</i> so long as
<b>hardh</b> <i>adj</i> 'able and bold', competent, decisive	<b>hel</b> <i>adj</i> generous, hospitable
<b>harlot</b> <i>m</i> <i>harlos</i> scoundrel	<b>hel</b> <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> <i>helow</i> hall
<b>harlych</b> <i>adv</i> exactly	<b>helavarder</b> <i>m</i> eloquence
<b>has</b> <i>col</i> <i>hasen</i> seeds	<b>Hellës</b> Helston
<b>hast</b> <i>m</i> haste	<b>hèm</b> <i>See</i> hebma
<b>hâtya</b> <i>v</i> hate	<b>hèn</b> <i>See</i> hedna
<b>hâv</b> <i>m</i> <i>havow</i> summer	<b>henath</b> <i>m</i> (succeeding) generation
<b>haval</b> <i>adj</i> similar	<b>hendrajy</b> <i>m</i> <i>hendrajiow</i> museum
<b>havysy</b> <i>pl</i> summer tourists	<b>hens horn</b> <i>m</i> <i>hensy</i> railway
<b>hawnsel</b> <i>m</i> breakfast	<b>herwyth</b> <i>prep</i> according to <i>See also</i> in herwyth
<b>hay</b> <i>interj</i> hey	<b>hës</b> <i>m</i> length
<b>heb</b> <i>prep</i> without	<b>heudh</b> <i>adj</i> gleeful, merry
<b>heb danjer</b> <i>phr</i> unreservedly	<b>heudh</b> <i>m</i> joy, glee
<b>heb dhanjer</b> <i>See</i> heb danjer	<b>hevelep</b> <i>m</i> resemblance
<b>heb dhowt</b> <i>See</i> heb dowt	<b>hevelly</b> <i>v</i> seem; liken, compare
<b>heb dhyweth</b> <i>See</i> heb dyweth	<b>hevleny</b> <i>adv</i> this year
<b>heb dowt</b> <i>phr</i> without doubt, of course	<b>hewelder</b> <i>m</i> visibility
<b>heb dyweth</b> <i>phr</i> endlessly	<b>heweres</b> <i>adj</i> helpful
<b>heb faladow</b> <i>phr</i> without fail; without exception	<b>hir</b> <i>adj</i> long; tall (of people)
<b>heb gorfen</b> <i>phr</i> endlessly	<b>hirder</b> <i>m</i> length
<b>heb gow</b> <i>phr</i> without doubt	<b>hireth</b> <i>f</i> longing
<b>heb let</b> <i>phr</i> straightaway	<b>hobba</b> <i>m</i> <i>hobbys</i> hobby, pastime
<b>heb mar</b> <i>phr</i> certainly, of course	<b>hobma</b> this [one] ( <i>feminine</i> )
<b>heb namoy</b> <i>phr</i> only	<b>hocky</b> <i>m</i> hockey
<b>heb worfen</b> <i>See</i> heb gorfen	<b>hodna</b> that [one] ( <i>feminine</i> )
<b>heb wow</b> <i>See</i> heb gow	<b>hogh</b> <i>m</i> <i>hohas</i> hog
<b>heb y dylly</b> <i>phr</i> without deserving it	<b>holan</b> <i>m</i> salt
<b>hebaskhe</b> <i>v</i> calm down	<b>holergh</b> <i>adj</i> late
	<b>holya</b> <i>v</i> follow
	<b>holyans</b> <i>m</i> succession
	<b>holyor</b> <i>m</i> <i>holyoryon</i> follower

- hòm** *See* hobma  
**hòn** *See* hodna  
**honen** *m* self  
**honensys** *m* identity  
**hora** *f* horys whore  
**hot** *m* hottys hat  
**hothfy** *v* bubble  
**howl** *m* sun, sunshine  
**howldrevel** *m* sunrise *See also an* Howldrevel  
**howlek** *adj* sunny  
**howlsedhas** *m* sunset *See also an* Howlsedhas  
**hudhyk** *adj* merry  
**hûjes** *adj* huge  
**hùmbrank** *v* lead  
**hùmbrynkyas** *m* hùmbrynkysy leader, head (of department etc)  
**hunros** *m* hunrosow dream  
**hùrà** *interj* hurray  
**hus** *m* magic  
**hy** *personal pron* she, it (*feminine*)  
**hy<sup>3</sup>** *possessive pron* her; her, it (*feminine*) (direct object of verb-noun)  
**hyhy** *personal pron* she, it (*feminine*) (emphatic)  
**I** name of letter I  
**iffarn** *m* iffarnow hell  
**ilow** *m* music  
**in** *prep* in; into  
**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 kettermyñ** *phr* at the same time  
**i'n tor'-ma** *phr* now  
**i'n tor'-na** *phr* then  
**in bàn** *phr* up  
**in cres** *prep* in the middle of  
**in dadn<sup>2</sup>** *prep* under  
**in dadn gel** *phr* secretly  
**in despît dhe<sup>2</sup>** *prep* in spite of  
**in despît wâr<sup>2</sup>** *See* in despît dhe<sup>2</sup>  
**in gwir** *phr* indeed  
**in gwrioneth** *phr* really, actually  
**in gwiryoneth** *See* in gwrioneth  
**in herwyth** *prep + possessive pron* around (only used of clothing, companions)  
**in kerdh** *phr* away (motion)  
**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 a<sup>2</sup>** *prep + verb-noun, demonstrative pronoun* instead of  
**in mes** *phr* out  
**in mes a<sup>2</sup>** *prep* out of  
**in mesk** *prep* among  
**in neb le** *phr* somewhere  
**in nes** *phr* near(er)  
**in nes** *prep + noun* near  
**in pan vaner** *phr* in what way  
**in pùb le** *phr* everywhere  
**in rag** *phr* forwards  
**in udn<sup>2</sup>** *phr + verb-noun* makes descriptive adverbial phrase  
**in udn rew** *phr* in a row  
**inclûdya** *v* include  
**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

<b>inspîrya</b> <i>v</i> inspire	<b>jùnya</b> <i>v</i> join
<b>inter</b> <i>prep</i> between; among	<b>jy</b> <i>pron</i> you <i>singular</i> (subject or with inflected preposition)
<b>intra</b> <i>See</i> inter	<b>jyn</b> <i>m jynys</i> engine; machine
<b>inwedh</b> <i>adv</i> also	<b>jyn dywros</b> <i>See</i> dywros jyn
<b>iredy</b> <i>adv</i> indeed	<b>jyneke</b> <i>adj</i> automated
<b>is</b> <sup>-1</sup> <i>prefix</i> sub-, subordinate, deputy, etc	<b>jynjyber</b> <i>m</i> ginger
<b>is-caderyor</b> <i>m is-caderyoryon</i> vice-chair[person]	<b>Ke</b> name of letter K
<b>is-caderyores</b> <i>f is-caderyoresow</i> vice-chairwoman	<b>ke</b> <i>m keow</i> fence; hedge
<b>iscarg</b> <i>m iscargow</i> download	<b>ke lesta</b> <i>m keow</i> barrier
<b>isel</b> <i>adj</i> low	<b>kebmyn</b> <i>adj</i> common
<b>iselbris</b> <i>adj</i> cheap	<b>kebmys a / dell woraf</b> <i>phr</i> as far as I know
<b>iskel</b> <i>m</i> stock, broth	<b>kedhow</b> <i>m</i> mustard
<b>ispoynt</b> <i>m ispoyntys</i> minimum	<b>kedrydn</b> <i>m &amp; f</i> row, (violent) quarrel
<b>is-starneth</b> <i>m</i> infrastructure	<b>kefrës</b> <i>adv</i> too (also)
<b>istorek</b> <i>adj</i> historical	<b>kefrës ha</b> <i>prep</i> as well as, in addition to
<b>istory</b> <i>m</i> history	<b>kefrës ... ha</b> <i>conj</i> both ... and
<b>istyna</b> <i>v</i> extend; hand (something to someone)	<b>kegy</b> <i>v</i> cook
<b>Italek</b> <i>m</i> Italian (language)	<b>kegyn</b> <i>f kegynow</i> kitchen
<b>Italy</b> Italy	<b>kegynieth</b> <i>f</i> cooking, cuisine
<b>Italian</b> <i>adj/m Italians</i> Italian	<b>kegynores</b> <i>f kegynoresow</i> female cook
<b>jacûzy</b> <i>m jacûzys</i> jacuzzi	<b>kehaval</b> <i>adj</i> similar
<b>Japanek</b> <i>adj</i> Japanese	<b>kekefrës</b> = kefrës (emphatic)
<b>jazz</b> <i>m</i> jazz	<b>kel</b> <i>See</i> in dadn gel
<b>Je</b> name of letter J	<b>kelly</b> <i>v</i> lose; miss
<b>jel</b> <i>m</i> gel	<b>kelmy</b> <i>v</i> tie
<b>jel cowas</b> <i>m</i> shower gel	<b>Keltek</b> <i>adj</i> Celtic
<b>jeneral</b> <i>adj</i> general	<b>kelus</b> <i>adj</i> secretive
<b>jeneral</b> <i>m jenerals</i> general	<b>Kembra</b> Wales
<b>jerkyn</b> <i>m jerkyns</i> jacket	<b>Kembrek</b> <i>m</i> Welsh (language)
<b>jorna</b> <i>m jornys</i> day	<b>kemeneth</b> <i>f kemenethow</i> community
<b>jornal</b> <i>m jornals</i> magazine	<b>kemerer</b> <i>v</i> take
<b>Jovyn</b> Jove	<b>kemerer marth</b> <i>phr</i> be astonished
<b>joy</b> <i>m</i> joy	<b>kempen</b> <i>adj</i> tidy
<b>joya</b> <i>See</i> enjoya	<b>kempensys</b> <i>m</i> tidiness
<b>jùj</b> <i>m jùjys</i> judge	<b>kemyk</b> <i>m &amp; f</i> chemistry
<b>jùjya</b> <i>v</i> judge	<b>kemynro</b> <i>m kemynroyow</i> legacy
	<b>kemysky</b> <i>v</i> mix
	<b>ken</b> <i>adj</i> other

- ken** *adv* otherwise
- ken** *m* cause; lawsuit
- kenderow** *m* *kenderewy* male cousin
- kendonor** *m* *kendonoryon* borrower (of money), debtor
- kenedhel** *f* *kenedhlow* specific generation; nation
- kenertha** *v* boost, encourage
- kensa** *num* first
- kensêwha** *m* a.m.
- kentervys** *adj* hectic
- kentrevak** *m* *kentrevogyon* neighbour
- kentrydna** *v* stimulate
- 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 dell**<sup>2</sup> *conj* just as / like
- ker** *adj* dear, expensive
- kerdh** *See 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
- kerensa** *f* love
- Keresk** Exeter
- kereth** *f* penalty (disciplinary action)
- kerhes** *v* fetch
- kerhyn** *See in* *kerhyn*
- Kernow** *m* *Kernowyon* Cornishman
- Kernow** *f* Cornwall
- Kernowegor** *m* *Kernowegoryon* Cornish speaker
- Kernowegy** *v* Cornish
- Kernowek** *m* Cornish (language)
- Kernowes** *f* *Kernowesow* Cornishwoman
- kert hir** *m* *kertys* lorry
- kervyans** *m* carving; carvery
- Kerwrangon** Worcester
- keschaunj** *m* exchange
- keschaunjya** *v* exchange, swap
- kescows** *m* conversation
- kescôwsel** *v* have a conversation
- kescùssulyans** *m* conference
- keser** *col* *keseren* hail
- kesgwłasek** *adj* international
- keslînek** *adj* parallel
- keslowena** *f* congratulations
- kesobery** *v* co-operate
- kesperhen** *m* *kesperhednyon* co-owner
- kesplethys** *See* *bos kesplethys* in
- kespos** *m* balance
- kesposa** *v* balance
- kessedhegor** *m* *kessedhegoryon* committee member
- kessedhek** *m* *kessedhegyon* committee
- kesstrîf** *m* *kesstrîfow* competition
- kestaf** *m* *kestavow* contact
- kestalkya** *v* have a chat
- 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*
- kettel**<sup>2</sup> *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)

<b>kettep poll</b> <i>phr</i> each and every one (people)	<b>knack obma</b> <i>phr</i> right here
<b>kettep tabm</b> <i>phr</i> each and every bit	<b>knava</b> <i>m</i> <i>knavys</i> rascal
<b>kettermyn</b> <i>See</i> i'n kettermyn	<b>knoukya</b> <i>v</i> knock (often multiple blows)
<b>kettesten</b> <i>f</i> <i>kettestednow</i> context	<b>know</b> <i>col</i> <i>knofen</i> nuts
<b>keur</b> <i>m</i> <i>keuryow</i> choir	<b>Kresen</b> (= Cresen) <b>Kernow</b> <i>f</i> is an historical / cultural institution in Redruth
<b>keus</b> <i>m</i> cheese	<b>ky</b> <i>m</i> <i>keun</i> dog
<b>keus lefans</b> <i>m</i> toadstools	<b>kydneyaf</b> <i>m</i> autumn
<b>keus Parma</b> <i>m</i> Parmesan [cheese]	<b>kydneyow</b> <i>m</i> <i>kynyewow</i> dinner
<b>kevadran</b> <i>f</i> <i>kevadradnow</i> faculty (at university)	<b>kyfeth</b> <i>m</i> preserve (jam or marmalade)
<b>kevambos</b> <i>m</i> <i>kevambosow</i> contract	<b>kyffewy</b> <i>col</i> party
<b>kevarhewy</b> <i>v</i> invest	<b>kyn</b> <i>conj</i> though, although
<b>kevarhow</b> <i>pl</i> investment(s)	<b>kyn</b> <i>See</i> kyns [ès]
<b>kevarwedhor</b> <i>m</i> <i>kevarwedhoryon</i> director	<b>kyn na<sup>2</sup></b> <i>conj</i> though / although ... not
<b>kevarwedhyans</b> <i>m</i> direction(s), instruction(s)	<b>kyn nag</b> <i>See</i> kyn na <sup>2</sup>
<b>kever</b> <i>See</i> in kever	<b>kyn pedn</b> <i>prep</i> by the end of, within (a period of time)
<b>keveryans</b> <i>m</i> orientation	<b>kynda</b> <i>See</i> dres kynda
<b>kevothak</b> <i>adj</i> powerful, rich	<b>kyns</b> <i>adv</i> previously; former (adjectivally)
<b>kevradn</b> <i>f</i> <i>kevradnow</i> share	<b>kyns ages</b> <i>See</i> kyns [ès]
<b>kevradna</b> <i>v</i> share	<b>kyns [ès]</b> <i>prep</i> before
<b>kevren</b> <i>f</i> <i>kevrenyon</i> link	<b>kyns napell</b> <i>phr</i> before long, soon
<b>kevres</b> <i>m</i> & <i>f</i> <i>kevresow</i> series	<b>kyns oll</b> <i>phr</i> first [of all]; most importantly, above all
<b>kevrin</b> <i>m</i> <i>kevrinyow</i> secret	<b>kyns pedn</b> <i>See</i> kyn pedn
<b>kewar</b> <i>f</i> weather	<b>kynth</b> <i>See</i> kyn <i>conj</i>
<b>kewargh</b> <i>col</i> hemp	<b>kyst</b> <i>f</i> <i>kystyow</i> box
<b>kewerder</b> <i>m</i> accuracy, precision	<b>kyttryn</b> <i>m</i> <i>kyttrynyow</i> bus
<b>keworra</b> <i>v</i> add	<b>lacka</b> <i>adj</i> worse
<b>keyfordh</b> <i>f</i> <i>keyfordhow</i> tunnel	<b>lader</b> <i>m</i> <i>ladron</i> thief
<b>keyn</b> <i>m</i> <i>keynow</i> back	<b>lagas</b> <i>m</i> <i>lagasow</i> eye
<b>kig</b> <i>m</i> flesh; meat	<b>laghyades</b> <i>f</i> <i>laghyadesow</i> female lawyer
<b>kig yar</b> <i>m</i> chicken (meat)	<b>laghyas</b> <i>m</i> <i>lahysy</i> lawyer
<b>kildro</b> <i>f</i> <i>kildroyow</i> recession	<b>laha</b> <i>m</i> <i>lahys</i> law
<b>Kilgoodh</b> <i>Ust</i> Cape Cornwall	<b>Lanstefan</b> Launceston
<b>kilogram</b> <i>m</i> <i>kilogramow</i> kilo[gram]	<b>Lanuon</b> Lannuon (French, Lannion)
<b>kilomêter</b> <i>m</i> <i>kilomêtrow</i> kilometre	<b>Lanust</b> St Just
<b>kilva</b> <i>f</i> <i>kilvaow</i> background	<b>Lanwedhenek</b> Padstow
<b>knack</b> <i>adv</i> right, just	

- larch** *See* larj  
**larj** *adj* generous  
**Latyn** *m* Latin  
**launchya** *v* launch  
**lavar** *m* *lavarow* utterance; sentence  
**lavar coth** *m* *lavarow* old saying  
**lavar coth comparya** *m* *lavarow* traditional simile  
**lavrak** *m* *lavregow* (pair of) trousers  
**lavrak cot** *m* *lavregow* (pair of) shorts  
**lavurya** *v* labour, toil  
**lawl** *See* leverel  
**le** *m* *leow* place *See also* in le, in le a<sup>2</sup>, in neb le, in pùb le  
**le** *quant* less; fewer *See also* dhe le  
**le may**<sup>5</sup> *See* may<sup>5</sup>  
**leba**<sup>5</sup> *See* may<sup>5</sup>  
**lebma**<sup>5</sup> *See* may<sup>5</sup>  
**lebmel** *v* jump  
**lebmyn** *adv* now  
**ledan** *adj* broad, wide  
**leder** *f* *ledrow* slope; bias  
**ledn** *f* *lednow* blanket  
**lêdya** *v* lead  
**lêdyor** *m* *lêdyoryon* leader  
**leegy** *v* locate  
**leek** *adj* local  
**leg** *adj* lay  
**lehe** *v* reduce  
**lel** *adj* loyal  
**lelder** *m* loyalty  
**le'ma**<sup>5</sup> *See* may<sup>5</sup>  
**lemen** *prep* except [for]  
**lemyga** *v* sip  
**lendya** *v* lend  
**lent** *adj* slow  
**lenwel** *v* fill  
**lergh** *See* warlergh  
**les** *m* breadth, width  
**les** *m* interest  
**les'hanow** *m* *les'henwyn* nickname  
**lesky** *v* burn  
**lesson** *m* *lessons* lesson  
**lesson tre** *m* *lessons* homework  
**lesta** *v* hinder  
**Lester Noy** *m* Noah's Ark  
**lestry** *pl* dishes  
**let** *See* heb let  
**leth** *m* milk  
**leth shakys** *m* milkshake  
**lether** *m* leather  
**lettya** *v* prevent  
**leun** *adj* full  
**leun**<sup>(2)</sup> *pref* full  
**leun crindythow** *phr* cliché-ridden  
**leunstroth** *m* *leunstrothow* lockdown  
**leur** *m* *leuryow* floor  
**leurneth** *m* area (measurement)  
**leuv** *f* hand  
**lev** *m* *levow* voice  
**level** *m* *levelyow* level  
**leven** *adj* smooth  
**levender** *m* smoothness, consistency  
**leverel** *v* say  
**leveryans** *m* pronunciation  
**lewyas** *v* steer; drive  
**lewyor** *m* *lewyoryon* driver  
**lewyores** *f* *lewyoresow* female driver  
**lewyth** *m* *lewydhyon* governor (school)  
**lien** *f* literature  
**lien codna** *m* *lienyow* scarf  
**lies** *quant* many  
**lies gweyth** *phr* many times  
**lies huny** *phr* many people  
**lies torn** *phr* often  
**lin** *m* flax  
**lînen** *f* *lînednow* line; string (of bow, puppet)  
**lîter** *m* *lîtrow* litre  
**lo** *f* *loyow* spoon

<b>loas</b> <i>m loasow</i> spoonful	<b>lyver termyn</b> <i>m lyfryow</i> magazine
<b>loder</b> <i>m lodrow</i> stocking	<b>lyverjy</b> <i>m lyverjiow</i> library; bookshop
<b>lomen</b> <i>m</i> mush	<b>lyverva</b> <i>f lyvervaow</i> library; bookcase
<b>longya</b> <i>v</i> belong	<b>lyvryk</b> <i>m lyvrygow</i> booklet
<b>lonk</b> <i>m</i> gullet	<b>lyw</b> <i>m lywyow</i> colour
<b>lordya</b> <i>v</i> domineer	' <b>m</b> <i>infixe</i> d pron me; to me
<b>losk pengasen</b> <i>m</i> heartburn	' <b>m</b> <i>See</i> ow <sup>3</sup>
<b>losow</b> <i>col losowen</i> vegetables	<b>-ma</b> <i>part</i> this (with definite article)
<b>lost</b> <i>m lostow</i> tail; queue	<b>ma na</b> <sup>2</sup> <i>conj</i> where not; when not; so that not
<b>losten</b> <i>f lostednow</i> skirt	<b>ma nag</b> <i>See</i> ma na <sup>2</sup>
<b>Loundres</b> <i>f</i> London	<b>ma vy</b> <i>personal pron</i> I, me (emphatic)
<b>lovan</b> <i>f lovonow</i> rope	<b>mab</b> <i>m mebyon</i> son
<b>lowarth</b> <i>m lowarthow</i> garden	<b>mab den</b> <i>m</i> mankind
<b>lowen</b> <i>adj</i> happy	<b>mabm</b> <i>f mabmow</i> mother
<b>Lowena dhis</b> / <b>dhywgh!</b> <i>phr</i> Hello! Hi!	<b>maga</b> <i>v</i> nurture
<b>lower</b> <i>quant</i> quite a few	<b>maga</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>adv</i> so, as
<b>lowr</b> <i>adv</i> enough; quite	<b>magata</b> <i>adv</i> as well
<b>lowr a</b> <sup>2</sup> <i>quant</i> lots of	<b>magteth</b> <i>f megthythyon</i> maid(en)
<b>lows</b> <i>adj</i> loose; relaxed	<b>maglys</b> <i>See</i> bos maglys gans
<b>lu</b> <i>m luyow</i> host, army	<b>mail</b> <i>m</i> mail (armour)
<b>lùck dâ</b> <i>m</i> (good) luck	<b>mailya</b> <i>v</i> wrap
<b>lugarn</b> <i>m lugern</i> lamp	<b>main</b> <i>m mainys</i> medium, means <i>See</i>
<b>lus</b> <i>col lusen</i> bilberries, blueberries	<i>also</i> dre vain, dre vain a <sup>2</sup>
<b>lus rudh</b> <i>col lusen</i> cranberries	<b>mainys socyal</b> <i>pl</i> social media
<b>lusow</b> <i>col</i> ash(es)	<b>màn</b> <i>adv</i> at all (with negative)
<b>ly</b> <i>m &amp; f lîvyow</i> lunch	<b>màn</b> <i>num</i> zero
<b>lybm</b> <i>adj</i> sharp	<b>Manahek</b> Meneage
<b>lycklod</b> <i>See</i> dre lycklod	<b>maner</b> <i>f manerow</i> manner, way <i>See also</i>
<b>lyckly</b> <i>adj</i> likely, probable	<i>in</i> pan vaner
<b>lydn</b> <i>f lydnnow</i> lake	<b>manerow</b> <i>pl</i> manners, habits
<b>lydn</b> <i>m</i> liquid	<b>maneuryou</b> <i>pl</i> small hours
<b>lydn golhy lestry</b> <i>m</i> washing up liquid	<b>manovra</b> <i>v</i> manoeuvre
<b>lyfror</b> <i>m lyfroryon</i> librarian	<b>manylyon</b> <i>pl</i> details, data
<b>lyftya</b> <i>v</i> lift	<b>mappa</b> <i>m mappys</i> map
<b>lyha</b> <i>adv</i> least <i>See also</i> dhe'n lyha	<b>mar</b> <sup>2</sup> <i>adv</i> so, as
<b>lyhariv</b> <i>m lyharîvyow</i> minority	<b>mar</b> <sup>4</sup> <i>conj</i> if <i>See also</i> heb mar
<b>Lÿs Kernow</b> <i>f</i> New County Hall	<b>mar mydnogh</b> <i>phr</i> if you like
<b>lyther</b> <i>m lytherow</i> letter	<b>mar mynta</b> <i>phr</i> if you like
<b>lyther kemyn</b> <i>m lytherow</i> will	<b>mar pleg</b> <i>phr</i> please
<b>lyver</b> <i>m lyfryow</i> book	

- mar plêk** *See* mar pleg  
**mara**<sup>4</sup> *See* mar<sup>4</sup>  
**maras** *See* mar<sup>4</sup>  
**marathon** *m* marathons marathon  
**margh** *m* mergh horse  
**margh horn** *m* mergh bike  
**marhas** *f* marhajow market *See also* a varhas dhâ  
**marhogeth** *v* ride  
**marnas** *prep* except [for]  
**marow** *adj* dead  
**mars** *See* mar<sup>4</sup>  
**martesen** *adv* maybe, perhaps  
**marth** *m* marthow wonder  
**marthys** *adj* amazing, wonderful  
**martyr** *m* martyrs martyr  
**ma's** *See* marnas  
**mas** *See* vas, yn fas  
**mâta** *m* mâtys mate  
**mater** *m* maters matter  
**maw** *m* mebyon boy, lad  
**may**<sup>5</sup> *conj* where; when; so that  
**mayth** *See* may<sup>5</sup>  
**me** *personal pron* I  
**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  
**medhes** *v* say  
**medhow** *adj* drunk, intoxicated  
**megy** *v* smoke; stifle  
**mel** *m* honey  
**melen** *adj* yellow  
**mellya** *v* interfere  
**mellyans** *m* interference  
**melynor** *m* melynoryon miller  
**men** *adj* vigorous *See also* yn fen  
**men** *m* meyn stone  
**mena** *See* meneth  
**mencyon** *See* gwil mencyon a<sup>2</sup>  
**menestrourthy** *m* (small) orchestra, band  
**meneth** *m* menydhyyow mountain  
**Meneth Myhâl** Mont Saint-Michel  
**menowgh** *adj* frequent  
**mentêna** *v* maintain, keep  
**Mentênour** *m* Mentênours Conservative, Tory  
**mentênya** *See* mentêna  
**mênny** *m* mênys family (as a household)  
**menystra** *v* administer, manage  
**menystrans** *m* administration  
**meras** *See* miras  
**merkya** *v* notice  
**merkyl** *m* merclys miracle  
**mernans** *m* death  
**merwel** *v* die  
**mery** *adj* merry  
**mery** *v* snivel  
**mès** *conj* but  
**mès** *prep* *See* marnas  
**mes** *See* dhe ves, in mes, in mes a<sup>2</sup>  
**mes a<sup>2</sup>** *See* in mes a<sup>2</sup>  
**mesk** *See* in mesk  
**messach** *m* messajys message  
**mêster** *m* mêstrysy master, boss  
**Mêster** *title* Mr  
**Mêstres** *title* Mrs, Ms, Ma'm  
**Mêstresyk** *title* Miss  
**mêstry** *See* gwil mêstry a<sup>2</sup>, gwil mêstry wâr<sup>2</sup>  
**mêter** *m* mêtrow metre (length)  
**meth** *m* shame

<b>methek</b> <i>adj</i> embarrassing	<b>mor</b> <i>m</i> morow sea
<b>metya</b> <i>v</i> meet	<b>mora</b> <i>v</i> go berry picking
<b>metyans</b> <i>m</i> metyansow meeting	<b>mora</b> <i>v</i> put to sea
<b>meur</b> <i>adj</i> great	<b>moral</b> <i>adj</i> moral
<b>meur</b> <i>adv</i> much, a lot	<b>mordardha</b> <i>See</i> mordardhya
<b>meur</b> [a] <sup>2</sup> <i>quant</i> much, a lot of	<b>mordardhya</b> <i>v</i> surf
<b>meur y bris</b> <i>phr</i> important	<b>mortal</b> <i>adj</i> mortal; lethal
<b>meur y valew</b> <i>phr</i> valuable	<b>mos</b> <i>v</i> go
<b>meurgerys</b> <i>adj</i> much loved	<b>mos wàr stray</b> <i>phr</i> get lost
<b>mewghya</b> <i>v</i> sponsor	<b>mothow</b> <i>pl</i> breakdown, failure; disaster
<b>mil</b> <sup>2</sup> <i>f/num</i> a/one thousand	<b>môvya</b> <i>v</i> move
<b>mildir</b> <i>f</i> mildiryow mile	<b>mowes</b> <i>f</i> mowysy girl
<b>milvil</b> <sup>2</sup> <i>num</i> a/one million	<b>moy</b> <i>quant</i> more <i>See also</i> dhe voy
<b>min</b> <i>m</i> minyon lip(s)	<b>moyha</b> <i>adv</i> most
<b>minwharth</b> <i>m</i> minwharthow smile	<b>moyha kerys</b> <i>phr</i> favourite
<b>minwherthyn</b> <i>v</i> smile	<b>moyhariv</b> <i>m</i> moyharîvyow majority
<b>miras</b> <i>v</i> look	<b>mûn</b> <i>m</i> mineral
<b>mis</b> <i>m</i> mîsyow month	<b>mûndalas</b> <i>m</i> royalties
<b>mis Du</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] November	<b>munys</b> <i>adj</i> tiny
<b>mis Ebrel</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] April	<b>mùrder</b> <i>m</i> murder
<b>mis Efen</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] June	<b>muscok</b> <i>adj</i> mad
<b>mis Est</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] August	<b>musur</b> <i>m</i> musurow measure
<b>mis Genver</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] January	<b>mûsyk</b> <i>m</i> music
<b>mis Gorefen</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] July	<b>my</b> <i>See</i> me
<b>mis Gortheren</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] July	<b>mycroskobmyn</b> <i>m</i> mycroskobmow
<b>mis Gwyngala</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] September	microchip
<b>mis Hedra</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] October	<b>mydnas</b> <i>v</i> wish to (only in fixed phrases); <i>auxiliary forming future, future-in-the-past, conditional tenses</i>
<b>mis Kevardhu</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] December	<b>mylyon</b> <i>m</i> mylyons million
<b>mis Mê</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] May	<b>mynoryta</b> <i>m</i> mynorytas minority
<b>mis Merth</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] March	<b>myns</b> <i>m</i> size, quantity
<b>mis Metheven</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] June	<b>myns a<sup>2</sup></b> <i>phr</i> everything that
<b>mis Whevrel</b> <i>adv/m</i> [in] February	<b>myns a woraf</b> <i>See</i> kebmys a / dell woraf
<b>mockya</b> <i>v</i> mock	<b>mynysen</b> <i>f</i> mynysow minute
<b>modern</b> <i>adj</i> modern	<b>myrgh</b> <i>f</i> myrhas daughter
<b>modryp</b> <i>f</i> modrebeth aunt	<b>myssyon</b> <i>m</i> myssyons mission
<b>mog</b> <i>m</i> smoke	<b>mytern</b> <i>m</i> myterneth king
<b>mona</b> <i>m</i> money	
<b>mones</b> <i>See</i> mos	
<b>montolly</b> <i>v</i> weigh	
<b>montollys</b> <i>adj</i> weighed; balanced, even	

**myttyn** *adv/m* [in the] morning  
**'n** *infixd pron* him, it (masculine reference); to him, to it (masculine reference)  
**na** *conj* nor  
**na<sup>2</sup>** *conj* that ... not  
**na<sup>2</sup>** *part* expresses certain negatives  
**na<sup>2</sup>** *pron* who / which ... not (introducing adjectival clause)  
**na<sup>3</sup>** *See* na felha, na fors, na hen, na whath  
**nâ** *interj* no  
**-na** *part* that (with definite article)  
**na ... na** *conj* neither ... nor  
**Na borth awhêr!** *phr* Don't worry!  
**na dâ 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 anês!** *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 na<sup>2</sup>  
**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  
**namenowgh** *adv* often (in negative sentence); not often (when negative implied)

**nameur** *quant* much (in negative sentence); not much (when negative implied)  
**namna<sup>2</sup>** *part* almost  
**namnag** *See* namna<sup>2</sup>  
**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 Agolen** Nancegollan  
**napell** *adv* a long time, a long while (in negative sentence) *See also* kyns napell  
**natur** *m & f* nature  
**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 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  
**nes** *adj* nearer *See also* in nes

<b>nes</b> <i>adv</i> at all (with negative)	<b>ny</b> <i>personal pron</i> we, us (emphatic)
<b>nessa</b> <i>adj</i> nearest; next; second (in a series)	<b>nyver</b> <i>m</i> <i>nyverow</i> number
<b>nessa tro</b> <i>phr</i> next time	<b>O</b> name of letter O
<b>neujedna</b> <i>v</i> stitch	<b>Ô!</b> <i>interj</i> Oh!
<b>new</b> <i>f</i> <i>newyow</i> sink	<b>ober</b> <i>m</i> <i>oberow</i> task, job
<b>new toos</b> <i>f</i> <i>newyow</i> kneading trough	<b>obma</b> <i>adv</i> here <i>See also</i> <i>bys obma</i>
<b>newton</b> <i>m</i> <i>newtonow</i> newton	<b>odour</b> <i>m</i> <i>odours</i> odour, smell
<b>neyja</b> <i>v</i> swim; fly	<b>ogas</b> <i>adj/adv</i> near; almost
<b>neyth</b> <i>m</i> <i>neythow</i> nest	<b>ogas dhe<sup>2</sup></b> <i>prep</i> near to
<b>neythy</b> <i>v</i> nest, nestle	<b>ogas ha</b> <i>prep</i> almost (with nouns, pronouns and numerals)
<b>neythys</b> <i>adj</i> embedded	<b>ogas hag</b> <i>See</i> <i>ogas ha</i>
<b>nôcyon</b> <i>m</i> <i>nôcyons</i> notion	<b>ogasty</b> <i>adv</i> almost
<b>Nor'vy</b> <i>See</i> <i>godhvös</i>	<b>ogh</b> <i>interj</i> oh (emotion)
<b>Normandy</b> Normandy	<b>olas</b> <i>m &amp; f</i> hearth
<b>Norvÿs</b> <i>See</i> <i>an Norvÿs</i>	<b>olew</b> <i>m</i> olive oil
<b>nos</b> <i>f</i> <i>nosow</i> night	<b>oll</b> <i>adj</i> all
<b>nos dâ</b> <i>phr</i> good night	<b>oll an gwelha</b> <i>phr</i> best regards
<b>nos jùnya</b> <i>m</i> <i>nosow</i> hyphen	<b>ollkebmyn</b> <i>adj</i> universal, general
<b>nosweyth</b> <i>adv</i> in the night	<b>ombarusy</b> <i>v</i> prepare oneself
<b>nosweyth</b> <i>f</i> <i>noswethyow</i> eve(ning)	<b>omborth reydhék</b> <i>m</i> gender balance
<b>nosweyth dauns</b> <i>f</i> <i>nosweythyow</i> (evening) dance, ball	<b>ombredery</b> <i>v</i> consider, reflect upon
<b>nosweyth ilow</b> <i>f</i> <i>nosweythyow</i> (evening) concert	<b>ombrevy</b> <i>v</i> prove (to be)
<b>nôten</b> <i>f</i> <i>nôtednow</i> note, memo	<b>ombrofya</b> <i>v</i> apply (for a job etc)
<b>nôtya</b> <i>v</i> note; announce	<b>omdava</b> <i>v</i> contact (one another)
<b>novel</b> <i>m</i> <i>novellys</i> novel	<b>omdedna</b> <i>v</i> retire
<b>novelyth</b> <i>m</i> <i>novelydhyon</i> novelist	<b>omdhessedha</b> <i>v</i> adapt (oneself)
<b>now</b> <i>interj</i> now	<b>omdhesky</b> <i>v</i> teach oneself
<b>nowodhow</b> <i>pl</i> news	<b>omdhon</b> <i>m</i> behaviour
<b>nowyth</b> <i>adj</i> new	<b>omdhon</b> <i>v</i> behave
<b>nùnumber</b> <i>m</i> <i>nùnumbers</i> number	<b>omdhyscor</b> <i>m</i> <i>omdhyscoryon</i> self-study learner
<b>ny<sup>2</sup></b> <i>part</i> expresses negative statements	<b>omdôwlel</b> <i>v</i> wrestle, struggle
<b>ny</b> <i>personal pron</i> we, us	<b>omdrockya</b> <i>v</i> bathe, soak (oneself)
<b>Ny'm deur</b> <i>phr</i> It's nothing to do with me	<b>omfydhyans</b> <i>m</i> confidence
<b>Ny vern!</b> <i>phr</i> Never mind! It doesn't matter!	<b>omgelmy</b> <i>v</i> get involved; log in
<b>nyns</b> <i>See</i> <i>ny<sup>2</sup></i>	<b>omgemeres</b> <i>v</i> take responsibility (for some undertaking)
	<b>omglôwes</b> <i>v + adjective</i> feel (that one is in a particular state)

<b>omhowla</b> <i>v</i> sunbathe	<b>ow<sup>4</sup></b> <i>part</i> makes so called ‘present participle’
<b>omladha</b> <i>v</i> kill oneself	<b>Ow gaja dhe why</b> <i>phr</i> I’m willing to bet
<b>omlath</b> <i>m</i> combat	<b>ow tûchya</b> <i>prep</i> about, concerning
<b>omlath</b> <i>v</i> fight (one another)	<b>own</b> <i>m</i> fear
<b>omry</b> <i>v</i> yield, surrender	<b>ôwnter</b> <i>m</i> <i>ôwntras</i> uncle
<b>omryddya a<sup>2</sup></b> <i>phr</i> get rid of	<b>owraval</b> <i>m</i> <i>owravallow</i> orange
<b>omsensy</b> <i>v</i> feel (emotionally, mentally)	<b>owrek</b> <i>adj</i> golden
<b>omsettya</b> <i>v</i> attack <i>intransitive</i>	<b>owrlyn</b> <i>m</i> silk
<b>omvetya</b> <i>v</i> meet up	<b>owth</b> <i>See</i> ow <sup>4</sup>
<b>omwil</b> <i>v</i> pretend to be	<b>oxygen</b> <i>m</i> oxygen
<b>omwolhy</b> <i>v</i> wash (oneself)	<b>oyl</b> <i>m</i> oil
<b>omwysca</b> <i>v</i> get dressed	<b>pà<sup>2</sup></b> <i>See</i> pàn <sup>2</sup>
<b>ôn</b> <i>m</i> <i>ên</i> lamb	<b>packet</b> <i>m</i> <i>packettys</i> packet
<b>onen</b> <i>num/pron</i> one	<b>pad</b> <i>m</i> <i>paddys</i> pad
<b>onester</b> <i>m</i> decency	<b>padel</b> <i>f</i> <i>padellow</i> pan
<b>only</b> <i>adv</i> only	<b>padn</b> <i>m</i> <i>padnow</i> cloth, (woven) fabric
<b>onora</b> <i>v</i> honour	<b>pain</b> <i>m</i> <i>painys</i> pain
<b>onyon</b> <i>col</i> <i>onyonen</i> onions	<b>pal</b> <i>f</i> <i>palyow</i> spade
<b>oos</b> <i>m</i> <i>osow</i> age	<b>pan</b> <i>adj</i> what
<b>optycyan</b> <i>m</i> <i>optycyans</i> optician	<b>pàn<sup>2</sup></b> <i>conj</i> when
<b>opynyon</b> <i>m</i> <i>opynyons</i> opinion	<b>pan fordh pynag a<sup>2</sup></b> <i>conj</i> however, in whatever way
<b>organek</b> <i>adj</i> organic	<b>pan lies</b> <i>quant</i> how many
<b>orquestra</b> <i>m</i> <i>orkestras</i> (large) orchestra	<b>pan lies pynag</b> <i>quant</i> however many
<b>ort</b> <i>See</i> orth	<b>pan lower torn</b> <i>phr</i> how often
<b>orth</b> <i>prep</i> up against; @ (in web address)	<b>pan termyn [a]<sup>2</sup></b> <i>phr</i> when
<b>ost</b> <i>m</i> <i>ôstys</i> host	<b>pan vaner</b> <i>adj</i> what kind of <i>See also</i> in pan vaner
<b>ostel</b> <i>f</i> <i>ostelyow</i> hotel	<b>pana<sup>2</sup></b> <i>adj</i> what
<b>ôstya</b> <i>v</i> stay (as a guest)	<b>pana dermyn [a]<sup>2</sup></b> <i>phr</i> when
<b>ôstyas</b> <i>m</i> <i>ôstysy</i> guest	<b>pana lies</b> <i>quant</i> how many
<b>ot</b> <i>See</i> otta	<b>pandra<sup>2</sup></b> <i>pron</i> what
<b>ot obma</b> <i>phr</i> here is / are (pointing)	<b>panes</b> <i>col</i> <i>panen</i> parsnips
<b>otham</b> <i>m</i> <i>othobmow</i> need <i>See also</i> dres otham	<b>paper</b> <i>m</i> <i>paperyow</i> paper
<b>otta</b> <i>interj</i> there is, there are (pointing)	<b>par</b> <i>See</i> a’n par-ma <i>and</i> a’n par-na
<b>our</b> <i>m</i> <i>ourys</i> hour	<b>par dell<sup>2</sup></b> <i>See</i> kepar dell <sup>2</sup>
<b>outray</b> <i>m</i> outrage, atrocity	<b>par ha</b> <i>See</i> kepar ha
<b>overweles</b> <i>v</i> supervise	<b>pàr hap</b> <i>phr</i> perhaps
<b>ow<sup>3</sup></b> <i>possessive pron</i> my; me (direct object of verb-noun)	

<b>parcel</b> <i>m &amp; f</i> portion, group	<b>pêmons socyal</b> <i>pl</i> benefits (social security)
<b>park</b> <i>m</i> <i>parcow</i> enclosed field	<b>pêmont</b> <i>m</i> <i>pêmons</i> payment
<b>park kerry</b> <i>m</i> <i>parcow</i> car park	<b>pendescadores</b> <i>f</i> <i>pendescadoresow</i> female head teacher
<b>park poblek</b> <i>m</i> <i>parcow</i> park	<b>pendom</b> <i>adj</i> extreme (in attitude)
<b>parkya</b> <i>v</i> park	<b>pendra</b> <i>f</i> <i>pendrevow</i> village
<b>parra</b> <i>m</i> <i>parrys</i> team	<b>peneglos</b> <i>f</i> <i>peneglosyow</i> cathedral
<b>part</b> <i>m</i> <i>partys</i> part	<b>penfenten</b> <i>m</i> <i>penfentydnyow</i> source; spring (water)
<b>parth</b> <i>f</i> <i>parthow</i> side	<b>pens</b> <i>m</i> <i>pensow</i> pound
<b>parusy</b> <i>v</i> prepare; cook	<b>penscol</b> <i>f</i> <i>penscolyow</i> university
<b>parys</b> <i>adj</i> ready	<b>penvenyster</b> <i>m</i> <i>penvenysters</i> prime minister
<b>paryster</b> <i>m</i> readiness	<b>Penzans</b> Penzance
<b>passya</b> <i>v</i> pass	<b>per</b> <i>col</i> <i>peren</i> pears
<b>pasta</b> <i>m</i> pasta	<b>perfeth</b> <i>adj</i> perfect
<b>pasty</b> <i>m</i> <i>pastys</i> pasty	<b>performans</b> <i>m</i> <i>performansow</i> performance
<b>patâta</b> <i>m</i> <i>patâtys</i> potato	<b>performya</b> <i>v</i> perform
<b>patron</b> <i>m</i> <i>patronyow</i> pattern	<b>perhedna</b> <i>v</i> own
<b>Pe</b> name of letter P	<b>perhednes</b> <i>f</i> <i>perhednesow</i> female owner
<b>pê</b> <i>v</i> pay	<b>perna</b> <i>See</i> <i>prena</i>
<b>peb</b> <i>See</i> <i>pùb</i> <i>pron</i>	<b>person</b> <i>m</i> <i>persons</i> person
<b>pebor</b> <i>m</i> <i>peboryon</i> baker	<b>personek</b> <i>adj</i> personal
<b>pecar</b> <i>See</i> <i>kepar</i>	<b>perswâdya</b> <i>v</i> persuade, convince
<b>pecar der</b> <sup>2</sup> <i>See</i> <i>kepar dell</i> <sup>2</sup>	<b>persyl</b> <i>Cathay</i> <i>col</i> coriander
<b>pecar dr</b> <sup>1</sup> <i>See</i> <i>kepar dell</i> <sup>2</sup>	<b>perthy awhêr</b> <i>phr</i> worry <i>verb</i>
<b>pecara</b> <i>See</i> <i>kepar ha</i>	<b>perthy cov</b> <i>phr</i> remember
<b>peder</b> <i>num</i> four (with feminine noun)	<b>perthyans</b> <i>m</i> patience
<b>pedn</b> <i>m</i> <i>pednow</i> head; end	<b>perthynas</b> <i>m</i> <i>perthynasow</i> relationship
<b>pedn bloodh</b> <i>m</i> anniversary; birthday	<b>perthynecter</b> <i>m</i> relativity
<b>pedn êhel</b> <i>m</i> <i>pednow</i> pole (of planet)	<b>peryl</b> <i>m</i> <i>perylyow</i> peril, danger
<b>pedn pyst</b> <i>m</i> fool	<b>peryllys</b> <i>adj</i> dangerous
<b>pel</b> <i>f</i> <i>pelyow</i> ball	<b>pes</b> <i>quant</i> how many
<b>pel droos</b> <i>f</i> football	<b>pês dâ gans</b> <i>phr</i> pleased with
<b>pel gowel</b> <i>f</i> basketball	<b>peskytter may</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>conj</i> as soon as
<b>pel neyjys</b> <i>f</i> volleyball	<b>pesqweyth</b> <i>adv</i> how often
<b>pel roos</b> <i>f</i> netball	<b>pesqweyth y</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>conj</i> whenever
<b>peldrosyor</b> <i>m</i> <i>peldrosyoryon</i> footballer	<b>peswar</b> <i>num</i> four
<b>pelednyk</b> <i>f</i> <i>pelenygow</i> pill	
<b>pell</b> <i>adj</i> far; long (time)	
<b>pellder</b> <i>m</i> distance	
<b>pellgôwsel</b> <i>v</i> speak by telephone	
<b>pellwolok</b> <i>f</i> television	

<b>peswarden</b> <i>m</i> quartet	<b>pò</b> <i>conj</i> or
<b>peswardhegves</b> <i>num</i> fourteenth	<b>pò</b> (bò)... <b>pò</b> (bò) <i>conj</i> either ... or
<b>peswardhek</b> <i>num</i> fourteen	<b>pob</b> <i>See</i> pùb <i>pron</i>
<b>peswora</b> <i>num</i> fourth	<b>pobas</b> <i>v</i> bake
<b>pesy</b> <i>v</i> pray; request	<b>pobel</b> <i>f</i> people
<b>pêsy</b> <i>v</i> continue	<b>poblans</b> <i>m</i> population
<b>pëth</b> <i>pron</i> what <i>See also</i> an pëth	<b>poblegy</b> <i>v</i> publicize
<b>petrol</b> <i>m</i> petrol	<b>poblek</b> <i>adj</i> public
<b>peur</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>adv</i> when	<b>pocket</b> <i>m</i> <i>pockettys</i> pocket
<b>pib</b> <i>f</i> pîbow pipe	<b>podcast</b> <i>m</i> <i>podcastys</i> podcast
<b>pîbel</b> <i>f</i> pîbellow pipe	<b>poken</b> <i>conj</i> or else
<b>pil</b> <i>m</i> pîlyow battery	<b>poll</b> <i>m</i> <i>pollo</i> pool
<b>pînaval</b> <i>m</i> pînavallow pineapple	<b>poll neyja</b> <i>m</i> <i>pollo</i> swimming pool
<b>pla</b> <i>m</i> <i>plaow</i> plague	<b>pollat</b> <i>m</i> <i>polatys</i> fellow
<b>plain</b> <i>adj</i> plain, clear	<b>pollgor</b> <i>m</i> <i>pollgorow</i> committee
<b>planet</b> <i>m</i> <i>planettys</i> planet	<b>pols</b> <i>m</i> moment (very short duration, <i>not</i> point in time)
<b>plâss</b> <i>m</i> <i>plâcyow</i> place	<b>polycy</b> <i>m</i> <i>polycys</i> policy
<b>plastyk</b> <i>m</i> plastic	<b>polyshya</b> <i>v</i> polish
<b>plat</b> <i>adj</i> flat	<b>polytygieth</b> <i>f</i> politics
<b>plât</b> <i>m</i> <i>plâtyow</i> plate	<b>polytygor</b> <i>m</i> <i>polytygoryon</i> politician
<b>ple</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>adv</i> where	<b>polytyk</b> <i>adj</i> political
<b>plêdya</b> <i>v</i> plead, argue	<b>pons</b> <i>m</i> <i>ponsow</i> bridge
<b>plegadow</b> <i>m</i> wish, inclination	<b>ponsfordh</b> <i>f</i> <i>ponsfordhow</i> viaduct
<b>plegya</b> <i>v</i> bend	<b>ponya</b> <i>v</i> run
<b>plegya</b> <i>v</i> please	<b>poos</b> <i>adj</i> heavy
<b>plêkya</b> <i>See</i> plegya ‘please’	<b>poos</b> <i>m</i> <i>posow</i> weight
<b>plenta</b> <i>quant</i> plenty (of)	<b>pop-ÿs</b> <i>col</i> popcorn
<b>plesont</b> <i>adj</i> pleasant	<b>popty</b> <i>m</i> <i>poptiow</i> bakery
<b>plesour</b> <i>m</i> <i>plesours</i> pleasure	<b>pòr</b> <sup>2</sup> <i>adv</i> very
<b>plêsy</b> <i>v</i> please	<b>poran</b> <i>adv</i> exactly
<b>pleth</b> <i>See</i> ple <sup>5</sup>	<b>porcyon</b> <i>m</i> <i>porcyons</i> portion
<b>plit</b> <i>m</i> situation	<b>porhel</b> <i>m</i> <i>porhelly</i> pig
<b>plobm</b> <i>m</i> lead (metal)	<b>porpos</b> <i>m</i> purpose, intention, plan
<b>plos</b> <i>adj</i> dirty	<b>porposya</b> <i>v</i> intend
<b>pluv</b> <i>col</i> <i>pluven</i> feathers	<b>porrês</b> intensifies res ‘necessity’
<b>pluvak</b> <i>f</i> <i>pluvogow</i> cushion	<b>porth</b> <i>m</i> <i>porthow</i> harbour; cove
<b>pluven</b> <i>f</i> <i>pluvednow</i> pen	<b>Porth Ia</b> St Ives
<b>pluven blobm</b> <i>f</i> <i>pluvednow plobm</i>	<b>Porth Towan</b> Porthtowan
pencil	<b>Por'treth</b> Portreath
<b>Plymoth</b> Plymouth	

<b>pory</b> <i>v</i> browse	<b>prest</b> <i>adv</i> all the time
<b>posa worth</b> <i>phr</i> lean against	<b>prestyor</b> <i>m</i> <i>prestyoryon</i> lender (of money)
<b>possybyl</b> <i>adj</i> possible	<b>pretendya</b> <i>v</i> claim
<b>possybylta</b> <i>m</i> <i>possybyltas</i> possibility	<b>prevy</b> <i>v</i> try (test)
<b>poster</b> <i>m</i> heaviness	<b>prias</b> <i>m &amp; f</i> <i>priosow</i> spouse
<b>posyjyon</b> <i>m</i> depression, despair	<b>pris</b> <i>m</i> <i>prîsyow</i> prize; price <i>See also</i> a bris
<b>pot</b> <i>m</i> <i>pottow</i> pot	<b>problem</b> <i>m</i> <i>problemow</i> problem
<b>pôt</b> <i>m</i> <i>pôtow</i> kick	<b>professour</b> <i>m</i> <i>professours</i> professor
<b>pôtya</b> <i>v</i> kick	<b>profus</b> <i>m</i> <i>profujy</i> prophet
<b>pow</b> <i>m</i> <i>powyow</i> country	<b>profya</b> <i>v</i> offer
<b>Pow an Sowson</b> <i>phr</i> England	<b>profyans</b> <i>m</i> <i>profyansow</i> offer
<b>Pow Densher</b> Devon	<b>profyt</b> <i>m</i> profit
<b>Pow Rësohen</b> Oxfordshire	<b>project</b> <i>m</i> <i>projectow</i> project
<b>powes</b> <i>m</i> rest, pause	<b>promys</b> <i>m</i> <i>promyssyow</i> promise
<b>powes</b> <i>v</i> rest	<b>promyssya</b> <i>v</i> promise
<b>pows</b> <i>f</i> <i>powsyow</i> dress, frock	<b>provia</b> <i>v</i> provide
<b>poynt</b> <i>m</i> <i>poyntys</i> point	<b>provôkya</b> <i>v</i> provoke
<b>poyntya</b> <i>v</i> appoint; allocate, assign	<b>prow</b> <i>m</i> advantage
<b>poyntyans</b> <i>m</i> <i>poyntyansow</i> appointment, fixture	<b>prownter</b> <i>m</i> <i>prontyryon</i> priest
<b>practycya</b> <i>v</i> practise	<b>prowt</b> <i>adj</i> proud
<b>practys</b> <i>m</i> <i>practycyow</i> practice; exercise	<b>prydydhieth</b> <i>f</i> poetry
<b>prag</b> <i>adv</i> why	<b>prydyth</b> <i>m</i> <i>prydydhyon</i> poet
<b>praga</b> <i>See</i> prag	<b>prÿjweyth</b> <i>m</i> moment, instant
<b>prag na<sup>2</sup></b> <i>phr</i> why not, why ... not	<b>pryntya</b> <i>v</i> print
<b>praisya</b> <i>v</i> praise	<b>pryntyor</b> <i>m</i> <i>pryntyoryon</i> printer
<b>Pras</b> Praze	<b>prysonya</b> <i>v</i> imprison
<b>precyùs</b> <i>adj</i> precious	<b>pryva</b> <i>adj</i> private
<b>predery</b> <i>v</i> think	<b>pùb</b> <i>adj</i> every
<b>predn</b> <i>m</i> wood	<b>pùb</b> <i>pron</i> everyone
<b>prena</b> <i>v</i> buy	<b>pùb eur oll</b> <i>phr</i> always
<b>prenas</b> <i>m</i> <i>prenasow</i> purchase	<b>pùb huny</b> <i>pron</i> everyone
<b>prenassa</b> <i>v</i> go shopping	<b>pùb termyn</b> <i>adv</i> always
<b>prës</b> <i>m</i> <i>prejyow</i> time <i>See also</i> i'n gwelha	<b>puber</b> <i>m</i> pepper
<b>prës, i'n gwetha</b> prës	<b>pùbonen</b> <i>pron</i> everyone
<b>prës ly</b> <i>See</i> ly	<b>pùpprës</b> <i>adv</i> always
<b>present</b> <i>attributive adj</i> present <i>See also</i> an present termyn	<b>pùppynag may<sup>5</sup></b> <i>conj</i> wherever
<b>presentya</b> <i>v</i> present	<b>pùptra</b> <i>pron</i> everything
<b>presentyans</b> <i>m</i> presentation	<b>pur</b> <i>adj</i> pure

- py** *adj* which, what  
**py**<sup>5</sup> *adv* where  
**py** *conj* or  
**py eur**<sup>5</sup> *adv* what time, when  
**py hanow** *phr* who (asking someone's name)  
**py le**<sup>5</sup> *adv* where  
**py lies** *quant* how many  
**py plâss** *adv* where  
**py seul** *quant* how much; how many  
**py tyller** *adv* where  
**pyctour** *m* *pyctours* picture  
**pyctùresk** *adj* picturesque  
**pydn** *See* warbydn  
**pygebmys** *quant* how much; how many  
**pygebmys pynag** *quant* however much; however many  
**pyle** *See* py le  
**pymp** *num* five  
**pympes** *num* fifth  
**pymthegves** *num* fifteenth  
**pymthek** *num* fifteen  
**pynag** *pron* whatever; whoever  
**pynag oll**<sup>(2)</sup> *adj* whatever  
**pyneyl** *pron* which one (of two)  
**pyneyl a<sup>2</sup> ... pò [a<sup>2</sup>]** *conj* whether ... or  
**pyneyl a<sup>2</sup> ... pò na** *conj* whether ... or not  
**pyneyl pynag** *pron* whichever (of two)  
**pynta** *m* *pyntys* pint (of)  
**pyypynag [oll]** *adj* whichever, whatever  
**pyypynag oll may**<sup>5</sup> *conj* wherever  
**pysk** *m* *pùscas* fish  
**pyskessa** *v* go fishing  
**pyssîn** *m* fishpond; swimming pool  
**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  
**qwartron** *m* *qwartronys* direction; part of town  
**qwestyon** *m* *qwestyons* question  
**qweth** *f* *qwethow* piece of fabric, garment  
**Qwo** name of letter Q  
**qwylkyn** *m* *qwylkydn* frog  
**qwyttya** *v* quit, leave  
**qwyz** *m* *qwyzys* quiz  
**radn** *f* *radnow* part  
**radna** *v* divide; share  
**radyô** *m* *radyôs* radio  
**rag** *conj* for  
**rag** *prep* for; in order to; because of; from (barrier sense) *See also* in rag, wàr rag  
**rag dowt** *prep + infinitive construction* in case  
**rag dowt na<sup>2</sup>** *conj + subjunctive* in case ... not  
**rag fra** *See* prag and praga  
**rag fra na<sup>2</sup>** *See* prag na<sup>2</sup>  
**rag fraga** *See* prag and praga  
**rag fraga na<sup>2</sup>** *See* prag na<sup>2</sup>  
**rag hebma** *phr* therefore, this is why  
**rag hedna** *phr* therefore, that's why  
**rag may**<sup>5</sup> *conj + subjunctive* in order that, so that  
**rag na<sup>2</sup>** *conj + indicative* because ... not  
**rag na<sup>2</sup>** *conj + subjunctive* in order that ... not, so that ... not  
**rag tro** *phr* temporary, provisional  
**raglavar** *m* *raglavarow* foreword  
**ragpren** *m* subscription

- ragvreur** *f ragvreur* sow prejudice  
**ragwel** *See* an ragwel wàr an awel  
**ranjy** *m ranjiow* flat, apartment  
**ras** *m rasow* favour  
**re** *adv* too; too much, too many  
**re** *pron* ones  
**re<sup>2</sup>** *part* completive particle used with preterite tense; also functions as relative pronoun  
**re<sup>2</sup>** *prep* by (in exclamations)  
**re bo govenek** *phr* I hope so, let's hope so  
**re nebes** *phr* too little  
**real** *adj* real  
**realeth** *m* reality  
**realystek** *adj* realistic  
**recêva** *v* receive  
**recêvya** *See* recêva  
**receyt** *m receytys* recipe  
**reckna** *v* reckon  
**recordya** *v* record  
**Redrudh** *See* Ewny Redrudh  
**redya** *v* read  
**redyores** *f redyoresow* female reader  
**relyjyon** *m* religion  
**remainya** *v* remain, stay  
**remembra** *v* remember  
**remnant** *m remnans*  
**remuvya** *v* remove  
**ren** *See* re<sup>2</sup> *prep*  
**representya** *v* represent  
**rës** *adj* *See* ry  
**res** *m* necessity  
**res** *part* *See* re *part*  
**res** *verb* must  
**Rësohen** Oxford  
**rêson** *See* dre rêson, dre rêson a<sup>2</sup>  
**rêsonus** *adj* reasonable  
**restorya** *v* restore  
**restry** *v* arrange (tidily)  
**restrydna** *v* file  
**restry** *m restrydn*ow file  
**restry** *adj* listed (investments)  
**revolûcyon** *m revolûcyons* revolution  
**revrons** *m* respect  
**rew** *m* ice  
**rew** *See* in udn rew  
**rêwlya** *v* control  
**rêwlys** *adj* regular  
**Ria reva!** *interj* Gosh! Wow!  
**rial** *adj* royal  
**rîvbost** *m* email  
**ro** *m royow* gift  
**rol** *f rolyow* roll; list  
**rol prîsyow** *f rolyow* price list  
**rolya** *v* roll  
**rom** *m rômys* room  
**rom desky** *m rômys* classroom  
**rom kydneyow** *m rômys* dining-room  
**rom studhya** *m rômys* study  
**Roman** *adj* Roman  
**roos** *f rosow* net  
**roosweyth** *m roosweythow* network  
**ros** *col rosen* roses  
**rôstyans** *m* roast(ing)  
**roweth** *m* importance, prestige  
**rowtor** *m rowtors* manager (football)  
**rudh** *adj* red  
**rûth** *f rûthow* crowd  
**ry** *v* give  
**ryb** *prep* beside  
**rych** *adj* rich  
**rychys** *m* wealth, richness  
**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 seghyer* bag

- sagh keyn** *m seghyer* knapsack  
**salad** *m saladys* salad  
**salow** *adj* safe and sound  
**salujy** *v* greet  
**sampyl** *m samplys* sample  
**sans** *adj* holy  
**sansyl** *adj* pious  
**sant** *m sandys* course, dish  
**sant melys** *m sandys* dessert  
**sarchya** *v* search (for)  
**sarf** *f syrff* snake  
**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  
**saworek** *adj* fragrant  
**sawya** *v* conserve; recover (after illness)  
**scaldya** *v* scald  
**scant** *adv* barely, hardly, scarcely  
**scappya** *v* get away, escape  
**scarf** *m scarfys* joint (carpentry)  
**scath** *f scathow* boat  
**scattya** *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 wâr<sup>2</sup>** *phr* depend on (reliance)  
**scol** *f scolyow* school  
**scol elvednek** *f scolyow* primary school  
**scol nessa** *f scolyow* secondary school  
**scolheyk** *m scolheygyon* scholar  
**scolor** *m scoloryon* (school) pupil; scholar  
**scon** *adv* soon *See also yn scon*  
**sconya** *v* refuse  
**scoddh** *f scodhow* shoulder  
**scorya** *v* score  
**scot** *m* bill  
**Scotland** Scotland  
**scovarn** *f scovornow* ear  
**screfa** *See scrifa*  
**screw** *m screwys* screw  
**scrif** *m scrîvyow* document  
**scrifa** *v* write  
**scryp** *m scryppys* bag, case  
**scryp only** *phr* hand baggage only  
**scryvynyades** *f scryvynyadesow* female secretary  
**scryvynyas** *m scryvynysy* secretary  
**secùnd** *num* second  
**sedha** *See esedha*  
**sëgh** *adj* dry  
**sehes** *m* thirst  
**sehyk** *m sehygow* sachet  
**selsyk** *col selsygen* sausages  
**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

<b>sens</b> <i>m sencys</i> sense	<b>seythen</b> <i>f seythednow</i> week
<b>sens a ges</b> <i>m</i> sense of humour	<b>seythves</b> <i>num</i> seventh
<b>sensy</b> <i>v</i> hold; consider	<b>shakya</b> <i>v</i> shake
<b>sensys dhe<sup>2</sup></b> <i>phr</i> obliged to (grateful)	<b>shakyans</b> <i>m</i> shake, shaking
<b>sentens</b> <i>m sentencys</i> sentence (by court)	<b>shampên</b> <i>m</i> champagne
<b>seny</b> <i>v</i> sound, play (music etc)	<b>shâp</b> <i>m shâpys</i> shape
<b>separâtya</b> <i>v</i> separate	<b>shînya</b> <i>v</i> shine
<b>ser</b> <i>m sery</i> artisan	<b>shoppa</b> <i>m shoppys</i> shop
<b>serjont</b> <i>m serjons</i> sergeant	<b>showr a<sup>2</sup></b> <i>quant</i> loads of
<b>serry</b> <i>v</i> anger	<b>showya</b> <i>v</i> show
<b>serth</b> <i>adj</i> steep	<b>shùgra</b> <i>m</i> sugar
<b>servya</b> <i>v</i> serve	<b>shyndya</b> <i>v</i> harm
<b>servyour</b> <i>m servyours</i> tray	<b>sin</b> <i>m sînys</i> sign
<b>servys</b> <i>m servicypow</i> service	<b>sîra wydn</b> <i>m sîrys gwydn</i> grandfather
<b>sêsnans</b> <i>m</i> dressing (for salad)	<b>skentyl</b> <i>adj</i> intelligent, clever
<b>sêson</b> <i>m sêsons</i> season	<b>skeul blegya</b> <i>f skeulyow</i> folding ladder
<b>seth</b> <i>f sethow</i> arrow	<b>skeusen</b> <i>f skeusednow</i> photograph
<b>setha</b> <i>v</i> shoot	<b>skians</b> <i>m skiansow</i> knowledge
<b>sethorieth</b> <i>f</i> archery	<b>skit</b> <i>m skîtyis</i> squirt; jab (injection); diarrhoea
<b>settya</b> <i>v</i> set	<b>skîtyans</b> <i>m</i> injection; ejaculation
<b>seul<sup>2</sup></b> <i>adv + comparative</i> See Lesson Seven	<b>skydnya</b> <i>v</i> descend, alight (from vehicle)
<b>seul</b> <i>m seulyow</i> heel	<b>skyjyow sport</b> <i>pl</i> trainers
<b>seulyow hir</b> <i>pl</i> high heels	<b>skyl-<sup>2</sup></b> <i>pref</i> rather
<b>seul a<sup>2</sup></b> <i>phr</i> everyone who	<b>skyla</b> <i>f</i> reason
<b>sevel</b> <i>v</i> stand up; stand still, stop	<b>skylderrys</b> <i>adj</i> slightly damaged
<b>sevel dhelergh</b> <i>phr</i> stand back	<b>skyll</b> <i>col skyllen</i> shoots
<b>sevel stag</b> <i>phr</i> stop	<b>sley</b> <i>adj</i> skilful
<b>sevel (w)orth</b> <i>phr</i> refrain from	<b>sleyneth</b> <i>m</i> skilfulness
<b>sevr</b> <i>adj</i> severe	<b>slynk</b> <i>adj</i> slippery
<b>sewajya</b> <i>v</i> relieve	<b>slynk</b> <i>m</i> slide
<b>sewajyans</b> <i>m</i> relief	<b>slynkya</b> <i>v</i> slip, slide
<b>sewt stanch</b> <i>m</i> wetsuit	<b>snobyn</b> <i>m snobydnnow</i> snob
<b>sewya</b> <i>v</i> follow	<b>so</b> <i>conj</i> so
<b>sewyans</b> <i>m sewyansow</i> consequence, result	<b>sodhak</b> <i>m sodhogyon</i> officer, official
<b>sewyor</b> <i>m sewyoryon</i> successor	<b>sodhva</b> <i>f sodhvaow</i> office (place)
<b>seytegyes</b> <i>num</i> seventeenth	<b>sogh</b> <i>adj</i> blunt
<b>seytek</b> <i>num</i> seventeen	<b>solabrës</b> <i>adv</i> already
<b>seyth</b> <i>num</i> seven	<b>solas</b> <i>m</i> solace; entertainment

<b>solempna</b> <i>adj</i> solemn	<b>spot</b> <i>a<sup>2</sup> phr</i> a spot of
<b>soler</b> <i>m</i> <i>soleryow</i> gallery	<b>spows</b> <i>m &amp; f</i> spouse
<b>sôlô</b> <i>adj/m</i> <i>sôlôs</i> solo	<b>spyrys</b> <i>m</i> <i>spyryjyon</i> spirit
<b>son</b> <i>m</i> <i>sonow</i> charm	<b>spyrysegy</b> <i>v</i> encourage
<b>son</b> <i>m</i> <i>sonyow</i> sound	<b>spÿs</b> <i>See</i> a verr spÿs
<b>soodh</b> <i>f</i> <i>sodhow</i> position (as officer or employee)	<b>spyty</b> <i>m</i> <i>spytiow</i> hospice
<b>soper</b> <i>m</i> supper	<b>sqwardya</b> <i>v</i> tear
<b>soposya</b> <i>v</i> suppose, assume	<b>sqwattya</b> <i>See</i> scattya
<b>sorr</b> <i>m</i> anger	<b>sqwith</b> <i>adj</i> tired
<b>sort</b> <i>m</i> <i>sortow</i> sort, kind	<b>sqwêthus</b> <i>adj</i> tiresome, boring
<b>soudor</b> <i>m</i> <i>soudoryon</i> soldier	<b>stadyùm</b> <i>m</i> <i>stadya</i> stadium
<b>soweny</b> <i>v</i> prosper, succeed	<b>staga</b> <i>v</i> attach
<b>soweth</b> <i>interj</i> oh dear	<b>stalla</b> <i>m</i> <i>stallys</i> stall
<b>sowndya</b> <i>v</i> sound out	<b>stap</b> <i>m</i> <i>stappys</i> step
<b>Sows</b> <i>m</i> <i>Sowson</i> Saxon; Englishman	<b>stât</b> <i>m</i> <i>stâtys</i> state
<b>sows cogh</b> <i>m</i> tomato ketchup	<b>stâtarhow</b> <i>See</i> An Stâtarhow
<b>Sowsnek</b> <i>adj</i> English	<b>stâtly</b> <i>adj</i> grand, magnificent
<b>Sowsnek</b> <i>m</i> English (language)	<b>stay</b> <i>m</i> <i>stays</i> stay (rigging etc)
<b>sowthenys yn teg</b> <i>phr</i> pleasantly surprised	<b>stella</b> <i>adv</i> still
<b>sowyn</b> <i>adj</i> prosperous, successful	<b>stenor</b> <i>m</i> <i>stenoryon</i> miner
<b>sparus</b> <i>adj</i> frugal	<b>ster</b> <i>col</i> <i>stere</i> n stars
<b>spâss</b> <i>m</i> <i>spâcys</i> space; opportunity	<b>sterycks</b> <i>pl</i> hysterics
<b>Spaynek</b> <i>m</i> Spanish (language)	<b>stewel</b> <i>f</i> <i>stevelyow</i> room
<b>specyfyk</b> <i>adj</i> specific	<b>stockys</b> <i>pl</i> stock(s)
<b>spêda</b> <i>f</i> success	<b>stoff</b> <i>m</i> material
<b>spêdya</b> <i>v</i> succeed (at something specific)	<b>stoppyans</b> <i>m</i> constipation
<b>spêna</b> <i>v</i> spend	<b>story</b> <i>m</i> story
<b>spessly</b> <i>adv</i> especially	<b>stowt</b> <i>adj</i> stubborn
<b>speyss</b> <i>See</i> a verr spÿs	<b>stranjer</b> <i>m</i> <i>stranjers</i> stranger
<b>spîcek</b> <i>adj</i> spicy	<b>strechya</b> <i>v</i> stretch out; delay; linger
<b>spîcya</b> <i>v</i> spice	<b>strem</b> <i>m</i> <i>strêmys</i> stream (all senses)
<b>spît</b> <i>m</i> spite	<b>strêt</b> <i>m</i> <i>strêtys</i> street
<b>splat</b> <i>m</i> <i>splattys</i> plot of ground	<b>strêt arâg</b> <i>m</i> fore / high street
<b>spladn</b> <i>adj</i> splendid	<b>strethassay</b> <i>m</i> <i>strethassayes</i> lateral flow test
<b>spladna</b> <i>v</i> shine	<b>strîvyans</b> <i>m</i> struggle, effort
<b>sport</b> <i>m</i> <i>sportys</i> sport	<b>strolla</b> <i>v</i> litter
<b>sport dâ</b> <i>m</i> fun	<b>stubma</b> <i>v</i> curve, bend; twist
	<b>studh</b> <i>m</i> <i>studhyow</i> condition, state
	<b>studhva</b> <i>f</i> <i>studhvaow</i> study (room)

<b>studhya</b> <i>v</i> study	<b>tan</b> <i>m</i> <i>tanow</i> fire
<b>studhyans</b> <i>m</i> study, studies	<b>tàn</b> <i>imperative</i> take
<b>studhyor</b> <i>m</i> <i>studhyoryon</i> student	<b>tanbellen</b> <i>f</i> <i>tanbelednow</i> bomb; [bomb]shell
<b>styfa</b> <i>v</i> squirt	<b>tanek y golon</b> <i>phr</i> enthusiastic
<b>styrya</b> <i>v</i> explain	<b>tanow</b> <i>adj</i> thin
<b>sùbmen</b> <i>f</i> <i>sùbmednow</i> sum, amount	<b>tanowgh</b> <i>imperative</i> take (plural or stranger)
<b>sùbstans</b> <i>m</i> <i>sùbstancys</i> substance	<b>tardha</b> <i>v</i> burst, explode
<b>sùffra</b> <i>v</i> suffer	<b>tarya</b> <i>v</i> linger
<b>sùgan</b> <i>m</i> juice	<b>tas</b> <i>m</i> <i>tasow</i> father
<b>sur</b> <i>adj</i> sure	<b>tastya</b> <i>v</i> taste
<b>surhe</b> <i>v</i> ensure; insure	<b>tatty</b> <i>m</i> <i>tettys</i> potato
<b>swàn</b> <i>m</i> <i>swàns</i> swan	<b>tava</b> <i>v</i> touch
<b>sy</b> <i>See</i> jy	<b>tavas</b> <i>m</i> <i>tavosow</i> tongue; language
<b>syger</b> <i>adj</i> lazy	<b>tavern</b> <i>m</i> <i>tavernyow</i> pub
<b>sygera</b> <i>v</i> laze, idle; ooze, trickle; smoulder; simmer	<b>taw</b> <i>m</i> silence
<b>syght</b> <i>m</i> sight; appearance	<b>Taw dhe'n flows!</b> <i>phr</i> Don't talk nonsense!
<b>syra</b> <i>m</i> sir	<b>tawesek</b> <i>adj</i> silent
<b>syrop</b> <i>m</i> <i>syropys</i> syrup	<b>taxy</b> <i>m</i> <i>taxiow</i> taxi
<b>ta jy</b> <i>personal pron</i> you (emphatic)	<b>Te</b> name of letter T
<b>tabm</b> <i>m</i> <i>tybmyn</i> bit <i>See also</i> dhe dybmyn	<b>te</b> <i>personal pron</i> you
<b>tackya dêwla</b> <i>phr</i> clap, applaud	<b>tê</b> <i>m</i> tea
<b>taclenow</b> <i>pl</i> things, effects	<b>tebel</b> <sup>-(2)</sup> <i>pref</i> bad, evil
<b>taclow</b> <i>pl</i> things	<b>tebel-dhyweth</b> <i>m</i> sticky end
<b>talas</b> <i>m</i> <i>talasow</i> payment, fee	<b>tebeles</b> <i>pl</i> bad guys
<b>talas dyscans</b> <i>m</i> <i>talasow</i> tuition fee	<b>tecter</b> <i>m</i> beauty
<b>talas farwèl</b> <i>m</i> <i>talasow</i> severance payment	<b>tedha</b> <i>v</i> melt
<b>talas treusporth</b> <i>m</i> <i>talasow</i> transfer fee	<b>tednva</b> <i>f</i> tension, stress
<b>talent</b> <i>m</i> talent	<b>tednvos</b> <i>m</i> attraction
<b>talkya</b> <i>v</i> talk	<b>teg</b> <i>adj</i> beautiful, pretty
<b>tallyour</b> <i>m</i> <i>tallyours</i> platter	<b>teg</b> <i>adv</i> very, really
<b>talveja</b> <i>v</i> value, price	<b>tejy</b> <i>personal pron</i> you (emphatic)
<b>talvejans</b> <i>m</i> valuation	<b>teknegyl</b> <i>adj</i> technical
<b>talvesek</b> <i>adj</i> valuable	<b>teknologieth</b> <i>f</i> technology
<b>talvesor</b> <i>m</i> <i>talvesoryon</i> valuer	<b>teknyk</b> <i>m</i> <i>teknygow</i> technique
<b>talvesygeth</b> <i>m</i> value	<b>tell</b> <sup>2</sup> <i>conj</i> that
<b>talvos</b> <i>m</i> valence, valency	
<b>talvos</b> <i>v</i> value, price	

- tenewen** *m* *tenwednow* flank, side *See also* wàr an eyl tenewen, wàr an tenewen aral  
**tèr**<sup>2</sup> *See* tell<sup>2</sup>  
**tereba** *prep* until  
**tergweyth** *adv* three times  
**term** *m* *termow* (technical) term  
**termyn** *m* *termynnyow* time; (academic) term *See also* an present termyn  
**termynologieth** *f* terminology  
**ternos** *adv* next day  
**ternos vyttyn** *phr* next / tomorrow morning  
**terrys** *adj* broken  
**tesen** *f* *tesednow* cake  
**testen** *f* *testednow* subject, topic  
**testscrif** *m* *testscrîvyow* certificate  
**tesyans** *m* warming  
**tevy** *v* grow  
**tevyans** *m* growth  
**tevysak** *adj/m* *tevysogyon* grown up, adult  
**tew** *adj* thick; fat  
**tewas** *col* sand (as material)  
**tewel** *v* fall silent  
**tewlder** *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  
**teyr**<sup>3</sup> *num* three (with feminine noun)  
**'th** *possessive pron* your *singular*  
**'th** *infixd 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  
**títel** *m* *títlys* title  
**to bian** *See* aken grobm  
**tobm** *adj* warm, hot  
**tobma** *v* heat, warm up  
**todn** *f* *todnow* wave  
**TODN** *abbr* GCSE  
**tôkyn** *m* *tôknys* ticket  
**toll** *f* *tollow* toll; tax  
**tomals** *quant* ample amount  
**toos** *m* dough  
**top** *m* *topyow* top  
**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  
**tosa** *v* knead, massage  
**tosans** *m* massage  
**toth** *m* speed  
**toth men** *phr* quickly (emphatic)  
**toul** *m* *toullys* tool  
**tour** *m* *tourow* tower  
**touryst** *m* *tourystyon* tourist  
**towal** *m* *towellow* towel  
**towan** *m* *tewednow* sand dune  
**towl** *m* *towlow* throw; plan  
**towledna** *v* plan, schedule  
**tôwlel** *v* throw  
**tôwlel towl** *phr* make a plan  
**towlen** *f* *towlednow* plan; program(me)  
**tr'** *See* tell<sup>2</sup>  
**tra** *neuter* thing, stuff  
**tra vëth** *pron* anything; nothing (when negative implied)  
**tradycyonal** *adj* traditional  
**trafyk** *m* traffic  
**trailva** *f* *trailvaow* transition

- trailya** *v* turn; translate  
**trailyans** *m* *trailyansow* turning; translation  
**train** *m* *trainow* train  
**trainow munys** *pl* model railway(s)  
**tramor** *adj* overseas  
**traweythyow** *adv* sometimes, occasionally  
**tre** *adj* home  
**tre** *adv* home; back  
**tre** *f* *trevow* town  
**trebuchya** *v* stumble  
**tredanek** *adj* electric  
**tredh** *See* inter  
**tredhegves** *num* thirteenth  
**tredhek** *num* thirteen  
**trega** *See* triga  
**tregas** *m* stay (in a place)  
**tregh** *m* *trehow* slice  
**tregor** *m* *tregoryon* resident  
**tregys** *See* trigys  
**trehy** *v* cut  
**tremenyades** *f* *tremenyadesow* female passenger  
**tremenyas** *m* *tremenysy* passenger  
**tremenys** *adj* deceased  
**tremil** *num* three thousand  
**trenk** *adj* sour  
**tresour** *m* *tresours* treasure  
**tressa** *num* third  
**trest** *m* trust  
**treth** *m* *trethow* sand; (sandy) beach  
**Treth Fystral** Fystral Beach  
**trettya** *v* tread  
**treusperty** *v* transfer  
**treuspren** *m* *treusprednyer* crossbar  
**treusva** *f* *treusvaow* crossing  
**treveth** *m* & *f* time, occasion  
**trevna** *v* organize  
**trial** *m* *trials* trial  
**triga** *v* dwell, stay  
**trigva** *f* *trigvaow* address  
**trigys** *adj* resident (in a place)  
**trist** *adj* sad  
**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  
**trobela** *m* trouble  
**Trobela 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  
**troos** *m* *treys* foot  
**tros** *m* noise  
**trouvy** *v* discover, find  
**troyll** *f* *troyllyow* whirl  
**truán** *adj* poor (to be pitied)  
**trûlergh** *m* *trûlerhow* path  
**Trûrû** Truro  
**trùssa** *v* pack  
**try<sup>3</sup>** *num* three  
**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  
**tùchyng** *prep* about, concerning  
**tùll** *m* deceit; disappointment  
**tùlla** *v* cheat, deceive; disappoint  
**tùrnypen** *f* *tùrnypednow* swede  
**tûtû** *m* *tûtûs* tutu  
**ty** *See* te

- tyby** *v* think (an idea)  
**tybyans** *m* idea  
**tyckly** *adj* tricky, awkward  
**tylda** *m* *tyldys* awning; gazebo (at public event)  
**tyller** *m* *tyleryow* place  
**tyller vëth** *adv* anywhere (in negative sentence); nowhere (when negative implied)  
**tyly** *v* pay; should, ought to  
**tyly ow tendyl** *phr* pay as you earn (PAYE)  
**tyusk** *m & f* *tyuscow* handful (literally or figuratively)  
**Û** name of letter U  
**udn**<sup>(2)</sup> *num* one (with noun); even (with noun, reinforcing a negative) *See also* in udn  
**udn jëdh** *See* dëdh  
**udnek** *num* eleven  
**udnyk** *See* yn udnyk  
**udnya** *v* unite  
**ufern** *m* *ufernyow* ankle  
**ugans** *num* twenty  
**ugansves** *num* twentieth  
**ugh**<sup>(2)</sup> *pref* high, super, hyper, etc  
**ughboynt** *m* *ughboyntys* maximum  
**ugh-clojiores** *f* *ugh-clojioresow* sister (senior nurse)  
**uhel** *adj* high; loud *See also* an Tir Uhel, yn uhel  
**ùnderstondya** *v* understand  
**ùnderstondyng** *m* understanding  
**unegves** *num* eleventh  
**ùnpossybyl** *adj* impossible  
**unsel** *See* yn unsel  
**unverhe** *v* agree unanimously  
**unweyth** *adv* once; only (reinforcing 'if' or a negative)  
**unweyth arta** *phr* [once] again  
**unyêthek** *adj* monoglot  
**ûnyversyta** *f* *ûnyversytas* university  
**ûsadow** *m* custom  
**uskys** *adj* quick  
**ûsya** *v* use  
**uthyk** *adj* dreadful, terrible  
**uthyk tra** *phr* a lot  
**uvel** *adj* humble  
**valew** *m* *valewys* value  
**vas** *adj* useful  
**Ve** name of letter V  
**vell** *See* avell  
**versyon** *m* *versyons* version  
**very** *attributive adj* preceding noun very  
**very nebes** *phr* very little  
**vëth** *attributive adj/adv* any (in negative sentence); no (when negative implied); even (after comparative)  
**viaj** *m* *viajys* journey, trip  
**viajya** *v* travel  
**vil** *adj* vile  
**vløg** *m* *vloggys* video blog ('vlog')  
**vorr** *See* fordh  
**vôtya** *v* vote  
**voward** *m* vanguard  
**voys** *m* *voycys* voice  
**vu** *m* *vuys* view  
**vyrjyn** *f* virgin  
**vysytya** *v* visit  
**vysytyor** *m* *vysytyoryon* visitor  
**vytamyn** *m* *vytamynow* vitamin  
**vytel** *col* food  
**'w**<sup>3</sup> *See* ow<sup>3</sup>  
**war** *adj* wary, cautious  
**wàr**<sup>2</sup> *prep* on; on to  
**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

<b>wàr anow</b> <i>phr</i> oral	<b>wherthyn nerth y bedn</b> <i>phr</i> roar with laughter
<b>wàr bedn dêwlin</b> <i>phr</i> kneeling	<b>whêtegves</b> <i>num</i> sixteenth
<b>wàr neb cor</b> <i>phr</i> in any way, at all (with negative)	<b>whêtek</b> <i>num</i> sixteen
<b>wàr rag</b> <i>phr</i> forwards	<b>whetha</b> <i>v</i> blow; puff up, inflate
<b>warbarth</b> <i>adv</i> together	<b>whilas</b> <i>v</i> seek, look for; try to
<b>warbydn</b> <i>prep</i> against	<b>whor</b> <i>f</i> <i>wheryth</i> sister
<b>wardhegor</b> <i>m</i> <i>wardhegoryon</i> teenager	<b>why</b> <i>personal pron</i> you (plural or stranger)
<b>warleny</b> <i>adv</i> last year	<b>whybonel</b> <i>f</i> <i>whybonellow</i> flute
<b>warlergh</b> <i>prep</i> after	<b>whyst</b> <i>interj</i> hush
<b>warlergh ûsadow</b> <i>phr</i> as usual, usually	<b>whythra</b> <i>v</i> explore, research, investigate
<b>warra</b> <i>See</i> awartha	<b>whythrans</b> <i>m</i> <i>whythransow</i> exploration, research, investigation
<b>warrantus</b> <i>adj</i> authentic	<b>whythror</b> <i>m</i> <i>whythroroyon</i> explorer, researcher
<b>We</b> name of letter W	<b>whywhy</b> <i>personal pron</i> you (plural or stranger) (emphatic)
<b>wèl</b> <i>interj</i> well	<b>wolcùbma</b> <i>v</i> welcome
<b>west</b> <i>adj/m</i> west	<b>wolcùm</b> <i>adj</i> welcome
<b>whans</b> <i>m</i> <i>whansow</i> wish, desire	<b>Wordhen</b> Ireland
<b>whansa</b> <i>v</i> wish, desire	<b>wordhy</b> <i>adj</i> worthy
<b>whar</b> <i>adj</i> humane; civilized	<b>worteweth</b> <i>adv</i> at last
<b>wharvedhyans</b> <i>m</i> <i>wharvedhyansow</i> event	<b>worth</b> <i>See</i> orth
<b>wharvos</b> <i>v</i> happen, take place	<b>wor'tu ha</b> <i>prep</i> towards
<b>whath</b> <i>adv</i> still; even (before comparative)	<b>wor'tu hag</b> <i>See</i> wor'tu ha
<b>whe</b> <i>num</i> six	<b>wosa</b> <i>prep</i> after
<b>whedhel</b> <i>m</i> <i>whedhlow</i> story	<b>wostallath</b> <i>adv</i> at first
<b>whedn</b> <i>col</i> <i>whednen</i> weeds	<b>y<sup>5</sup></b> <i>part</i> affirmative statement particle
<b>wheffes</b> <i>num</i> sixth	<b>y</b> <i>personal pron</i> they
<b>wheffesor</b> <i>m</i> <i>wheffesoryon</i> sixth former	<b>y<sup>2</sup></b> <i>possessive pron</i> his, its ( <i>masculine</i> ); him, it ( <i>masculine</i> ) (direct object of verb-noun)
<b>wheg</b> <i>adj</i> sweet	'y <sup>2</sup> <i>See</i> y <sup>2</sup>
<b>whegen</b> <i>f</i> <i>whagednow</i> edible sweet; darling	'y <sup>3</sup> <i>See</i> hy <sup>2</sup>
<b>whegh</b> <i>See</i> whe	<b>yagh</b> <i>adj</i> well (referring to health)
<b>weh ha skit</b> <i>phr</i> gastro-enteritis	<b>yahus</b> <i>adj</i> healthy (good for health)
<b>whel</b> <i>m</i> <i>whelyow</i> work	<b>yar</b> <i>f</i> <i>yer</i> hen, chicken
<b>whelas</b> <i>See</i> whilas	<b>Ye</b> name of letter Y
<b>whêldro</b> <i>f</i> <i>whêldroyow</i> revolution	<b>yêhes</b> <i>m</i> health
<b>whêlva</b> <i>f</i> laboratory	
<b>wherthyn</b> <i>v</i> laugh	

**yêhes ha sawder** *phr* health and safety

**yet** *m* yettys gate

**yêth** *f* yêthow language

**yêyn** *adj* cool, cold

**yêyner** *m* yêyneryow refrigerator

**yn**<sup>5</sup> *part forming adverb from adjective*

**yn fas** *adv* properly

**yn fen** *adv* vigorously

**yn scon** *adv* soon

**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

**yowynkes** *m* youth

**ÿs wheg** *col* ÿsen sweetcorn

**ÿst** *adj/m* east

**yth** *See* y<sup>5</sup>

**ytho** *adv* [and] so, therefore

**Zed** name of letter Z

**zyp** *m* zyppys zip

## Formys a'n Comen Yêth

### *Colloquial Forms*

This list is designed specifically to help you work with colloquial forms, including many that have not been introduced in the course itself so far. You can look up the equivalents in a dictionary to discover their meaning if they are not already in the vocabulary above. Some words are more colloquial than others. Indeed, 'colloquial' forms such as **desempys**, **dhia**, **dhyworth** are customary in all but the highest registers. And in some instances it is hard to say at all which alternative is more colloquial; it can be purely a matter of taste.

Alternatives in **ôw** are generally more colloquial than those in **êw**; but it is not unusual to spell **êw** though pronouncing **ôw**. Similarly alternatives in **ë** are more colloquial on the whole than those in **ÿ**; there is, however, greater scope in this case for personal preference, and retention of **ÿ** is especially common before **s** and **th**. Strictly speaking, **j** instead of **s** (where permitted) is a West Cornwall feature applicable to any register, formal or informal; but it is associated by many with colloquial idiom because historical evidence for the ordinary spoken language is mostly confined to Cornish of the west. The voiceless sounds **lh** and **nh** (when these digraphs represent a single consonant) may be replaced with **ll** and **n** (*not nn*); here the distinction is often between an earlier and a later pronunciation. And in some instances it is hard to say at all which alternative is more colloquial; it can be purely a matter of taste.

[a] **mes** [in] mes

**aberra** aberveth

**a'car** in kerdh

**adro** adro dhe

**ajan** aswon

**ajels** aswels

**ajiak** aswiak

**ajy** aswy

**alcan** olcan

**an dor** dhe'n dor

**an ry-ma** an re-ma

**an ry-na** an re-na

**an vorr** an fordh

**andelna** indelha, indella

**anjy** y

**anterth** antel

**apostyl** abostel

**ar'** arth

**aractans** aragthans

**aracto** aragtho

**aral** erel

**arbrojy** arbrovjy

**arvedhor** arfethor

**arves** athves

**arveth** arfeth

**arycty** arygthy

**asowen** asen (rib)

**astrevy** astevery

**avl-** afl-

**avr-** afr-

**awedh** inwedh

**awel** ewl

**awhel** alwheth

**backa** tobackô

**banath** bednath

**banollen** banallen

<b>bardhon</b> abardhon	<b>chêsyâ</b> chersyâ
<b>bejeth</b> vysach	<b>clojior</b> clâvjior
<b>belender</b> melynor	<b>clojiores</b> clâvjiores
<b>belyn</b> melyn	<b>clojy</b> clâvjy
<b>belynjy</b> melynjy	<b>clowster</b> cloyster
<b>benary</b> bynary	<b>codnawhylen</b> cornwhylen
<b>benytha</b> bynytha	<b>colhan</b> collan
<b>benejytter</b> benesycter	<b>comandya</b> comondya
<b>benfys</b> benefys	<b>comfort</b> confort
<b>benowes</b> menowes	<b>compla</b> campolla
<b>bès</b> mès	<b>conter</b> comptyer
<b>beyster</b> fenester	<b>cor</b> coref
<b>bian</b> byhan	<b>core</b> coref
<b>bîbel</b> beybel	<b>cowl-lenwel</b> colenwel
<b>blonojeth</b> bolùnjeth	<b>cowntya</b> comptya
<b>bolùnje'k</b> bolùnjedhek	<b>cows</b> còwsel
<b>bonojeth</b> bolùnjeth	<b>cowsa</b> còwsel
<b>brentyn</b> bryntyn	<b>cowsas</b> còwsys <i>preterite 3<sup>rd</sup> person</i>
<b>brohel</b> brehel	<b>creja</b> cresy
<b>bryttel</b> brottel	<b>cressya</b> encressya
<b>bùs</b> mès	<b>crevder</b> crefter
<b>bydn</b> warbydn	<b>croffal</b> crothval
<b>bysca</b> bythqweth	<b>crysy</b> cresy
<b>byscath</b> bythqweth	<b>cùnda</b> kynda
<b>bysketh</b> bythqweth	<b>cùssya</b> cùrsya
<b>bysqweth</b> bythqweth	<b>da</b> dha
<b>cabmdhavas</b> camneves	<b>da</b> dhe
<b>calatter</b> caletter	<b>dadn</b> in dadn
<b>calys</b> cales	<b>dal</b> dadhel
<b>calysh</b> cales	<b>dala</b> dadhla
<b>camblus</b> cablus	<b>dalleth</b> dallath <i>v</i>
<b>canhas</b> cadnas	<b>dalva</b> dadhelva
<b>cansqweyth</b> canqweyth	<b>danon</b> danvon
<b>car</b> kepar	<b>darvos</b> darfos
<b>cav</b> <i>present-future 3<sup>rd</sup> person</i> kev	<b>dasqwainya</b> daswainya
<b>cavos</b> cafos	<b>dasqwertha</b> daswertha
<b>cawas</b> cafos	<b>dasterevel</b> dastrehevel
<b>charych</b> charj	<b>dasterevyans</b> dastrehevyans
<b>che</b> ty, te	<b>datherhy</b> dasserhy
<b>chêson</b> achêson	<b>debarn</b> debron

<b>dêd</b> dêda	<b>dyfeleby</b> dyheveleby
<b>dega</b> don	<b>dyfena</b> dyfen <i>v</i>
<b>degy</b> don	<b>dylla</b> dyllo
<b>delargh</b> delergh	<b>dyma</b> dema
<b>delkyow</b> delyow	<b>dynvyn</b> danvon
<b>della</b> indelha, indella	<b>dynwyn</b> danvon
<b>demandya</b> demondya	<b>dyrag</b> adhyrag
<b>denythy</b> denethy	<b>dyscypyl</b> dyskybel
<b>der</b> dell	<b>dyskevra</b> dyskevera
<b>deraylya</b> deragla	<b>dysky</b> desky
<b>deraylyans</b> deraglans	<b>dyskydny</b> dieskyna
<b>derevel</b> drehevel	<b>dysonora</b> dysenora
<b>derevyans</b> drehevyans	<b>dysonour</b> dysenor
<b>desca</b> desky	<b>dyspît</b> despît
<b>desempys</b> adhesempys	<b>dysqwa</b> dysqweth <i>present-future 3<sup>rd</sup> person &amp; imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> person</i>
<b>desmygya</b> desmygy	<b>dystowgh</b> adhystowgh
<b>devry</b> defry	<b>dyswedhes</b> dysqwedhes
<b>dewhylyans</b> dewhelyans	<b>dyswil</b> dyswruthyl, dyswuthyl
<b>dha</b> dhe	<b>dywa</b> dyweth
<b>dhan</b> dhana	<b>dywil</b> dywul
<b>dhia</b> adhia	<b>dyworth</b> adhyworth
<b>dhort</b> adhyworth	<b>e</b> ev
<b>dhyractans</b> adhyragthans	<b>Efen</b> Metheven
<b>dhyracto</b> adhyragtho	<b>efre'k</b> efredhek
<b>dhyrag</b> adhyrag	<b>egles</b> eglos
<b>dhyrycty</b> adhyrygthy	<b>egwal</b> eqwal
<b>dhyworth</b> adhyworth	<b>eles</b> eleth
<b>dieth</b> dyheth	<b>embloth</b> omlath
<b>dionour</b> dienor	<b>emloth</b> omlath
<b>dor</b> dhe'n dor	<b>en</b> in
<b>dort</b> adhyworth	<b>ena</b> enef
<b>dowt</b> rag dowt (in case)	<b>ens</b> yns
<b>dr'</b> dell	<b>er-</b> es- <i>in long forms of bos</i>
<b>draft</b> draght	<b>er'</b> ergh
<b>draftya</b> draghtya	<b>erth</b> ergh
<b>dreth</b> treth	<b>eryow</b> êras
<b>drevel</b> drehevel	<b>erysy</b> herysy
<b>duwyow</b> duwow	<b>et</b> in
<b>dyberth</b> dybarth	<b>êthes</b> êthves
<b>dybry</b> debry	

<b>etto</b> ino	<b>gwil</b> gruthyl, guthyl, gul
<b>evr-</b> efr-	<b>gwil</b> ow cul
<b>ew</b> yw	<b>gwylasketh</b> gwlasacor
<b>exampyl</b> ensampyl	<b>gwrovas</b> gwrias <i>preterite 3<sup>rd</sup> person</i>
<b>fa</b> fav	<b>gwylskyn</b> qwylkyn
<b>falya</b> felja	<b>hâ</b> fav
<b>fesky</b> fysky	<b>ha an</b> ha'n
<b>feth</b> fâss	<b>hanath</b> hanaf
<b>fleny</b> hevleny	<b>hardhder</b> harthter
<b>flo</b> flogh	<b>harlych</b> hardlych
<b>fra</b> prag, praga	<b>hat</b> hot
<b>fraga</b> prag, praga	<b>hedha</b> hedhes
<b>fûrrow</b> fordhow	<b>hendres</b> hunros
<b>gara</b> gasa	<b>hodda</b> hodna
<b>gawas</b> cafos	<b>hombrek</b> hembronk
<b>gawl</b> galow	<b>hombronk</b> hembronk
<b>gell-</b> gyll- <i>forms of gallos</i>	<b>hothfy</b> whethfy
<b>gelyn</b> elyn (elbow, angle)	<b>hothfyans</b> whethfyans
<b>gèn</b> gans	<b>hùmbrank</b> hembronk
<b>glyhy</b> clehy	<b>huneth</b> henath
<b>godhevel</b> godhaf	<b>hylgeth</b> fylgeth
<b>gofen</b> govyn	<b>ilow</b> mûsyk
<b>golowa</b> golowy	<b>in ker</b> in kerdh
<b>gooth mûn</b> gwythien (vein of ore)	<b>indar</b> adar
<b>Gorefen</b> Gortheren	<b>indelna</b> indelha, indella
<b>gorha</b> gora	<b>jarn</b> jardyn
<b>gorhebma</b> gorhebmyrn	<b>jowal</b> jewel
<b>gormynadow</b> gorhemynadow	<b>jowl</b> dyowl
<b>gorrya</b> gordhya	<b>kemenessa</b> kemunessa
<b>gosowes</b> golsowes, goslowes	<b>ken</b> kyns
<b>gothfos</b> godhvoss	<b>kenefra</b> kenyver
<b>grath</b> grâss	<b>kenyfer</b> kenyver
<b>Grew</b> Grêca	<b>kern</b> crèn
<b>gromassy</b> gromercy, gramercy	<b>kerna</b> crena
<b>gùramassy</b> gromercy, gramercy	<b>kerr</b> in kerdh
<b>gwedhan</b> gwydhan	<b>kerras</b> kerdhes
<b>gweff</b> gwyw	<b>labmas</b> lebmys <i>preterite 3<sup>rd</sup> person</i>
<b>gweras</b> gorheras	<b>larch</b> larj
<b>gwerrer</b> gour	<b>lavalow</b> avallow
<b>gwetha</b> gwitha	<b>lavaral</b> leverel

<b>lavaras</b> leverys <i>preterite 3<sup>rd</sup> person</i>	<b>metessen</b> martesen
<b>laver</b> lever <i>present-future 3<sup>rd</sup> person</i>	<b>mettyn</b> myttyn
<b>lawl</b> leverel	<b>môns</b> ymowns, ymôns
<b>leawta</b> leouta	<b>mowns</b> ymowns, ymôns
<b>leba</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>See may</i> <sup>5</sup>	<b>muvy</b> a môvya
<b>lebma</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>See may</i> <sup>5</sup>	<b>muvyans</b> môvyans
<b>lebbyn</b> lebmyn	<b>muvyor</b> môvyor
<b>lecher</b> lejer	<b>myternyow</b> myterneth
<b>lêder</b> lêdyor	<b>na</b> [g] ny[ns]
<b>le'ma</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>See may</i> <sup>5</sup>	<b>nakevy</b> ankevy
<b>lenel</b> lenwel	<b>nampÿth</b> neppÿth
<b>lès</b> + 'me a wra' <i>construction ma na + subjunctive</i>	<b>nen</b> a í'n eur-na
<b>lew</b> lion	<b>nevera</b> nefra
<b>lor'</b> lorgh	<b>nevra</b> nefra
<b>lùgaleth</b> lugarn lyth	<b>nia</b> ania
<b>lyw</b> liv (flood)	<b>nor'vy</b> ny woraf vy
<b>ma</b> yma	<b>'nos</b> enos
<b>madra</b> medra	<b>nyna</b> í'n eur-na
<b>mala</b> melyas	<b>oja</b> wosa, awosa
<b>màn</b> in bàn	<b>omhel</b> domhel
<b>mantol</b> montol	<b>omlowenhe</b> lowenhe
<b>mantolly</b> montolly	<b>omscatty</b> a omsqwattya
<b>manyn</b> amany	<b>omskemunejy</b> emskemunya
<b>mark</b> merk	<b>omskemunessa</b> emskemunya
<b>markya</b> merkya	<b>onour</b> enor
<b>may!</b> mal!	<b>ônow</b> ên
<b>medalder</b> medhelder	<b>ordna</b> ordena
<b>medh anjy</b> yn medhans [y]	<b>orna</b> ordena
<b>medh e</b> yn medh [ev]	<b>ort</b> orth
<b>medh hy</b> yn medh [hy]	<b>otham</b> ethom
<b>mednas</b> mydnas	<b>ow gwil</b> ow cul
<b>mejor</b> myjor	<b>owmel</b> esmal, emayl
<b>melega</b> mylega	<b>owmelhe</b> emaylya
<b>melus</b> melys	<b>pà</b> pàn
<b>melyga</b> mylega	<b>pajer</b> peswar, peder
<b>menow</b> meyn	<b>pajera</b> peswora
<b>meras</b> miras	<b>peb</b> pùb
<b>merchont</b> marchont	<b>pecar</b> kepar
<b>metal</b> metol	<b>pechyans</b> pychyans
	<b>pemdhek</b> pymthek

<b>pemp</b> pymp	<b>sera</b> syra
<b>pempes</b> pympes	<b>sharp</b> sherp
<b>pens</b> puns	<b>skydnya</b> dieskyna
<b>pedery</b> predery	<b>skyjyow</b> eskyjyow
<b>perna</b> prena	<b>sompna</b> somona
<b>pernor</b> prenor	<b>soweny</b> seweny
<b>pestyks</b> pystygow	<b>spath</b> spâss
<b>p'o</b> pàn vo	<b>specyal</b> especyal
<b>pob</b> pùb	<b>spusen</b> sprusen
<b>pocar</b> kepar	<b>sqwachya</b> sqwattya
<b>posder</b> poster	<b>sqward</b> sqwerd
<b>postal</b> apostolek	<b>sqwardya</b> sqwerdya
<b>poyntya</b> appoyntya	<b>stât</b> estât
<b>poyntyans</b> appoyntyans	<b>stranj</b> astranj
<b>prall</b> sprall	<b>synjys</b> sensys
<b>progeth</b> pregoth	<b>tatty</b> patâta
<b>pronter</b> prownter	<b>teby</b> tyby
<b>pryntor</b> pryntyor	<b>tell</b> fatell (that)
<b>pydnyon</b> empydnyon	<b>ter</b> fatell (that)
<b>pystyl</b> epystyl	<b>terebya</b> bys, bys in, bys dhe
<b>pysy</b> pesy	<b>termyn</b> + 'me a wra' construction pàn
<b>qwachas</b> gwetyas, gwaityas	<b>ternewhen</b> tenewen
<b>ractans</b> ragthans	<b>terneyja</b> treneyja
<b>racto</b> ragtho	<b>Ternostadha!</b> Dùrnostadha!
<b>rag fra</b> prag, praga	<b>tesvusurel</b> musurel tomder
<b>reawta</b> reouta	<b>tia</b> ty v
<b>Refaria!</b> Re Varia!	<b>tolgow</b> tewolgow
<b>remnant</b> remenant	<b>tolla</b> telly
<b>resk</b> rusk	<b>tornewen</b> tenewen
<b>rôsyn</b> rounsyn	<b>towla</b> tôwlel
<b>rycty</b> rygthy	<b>towlas</b> tôwllys <i>preterite 3<sup>rd</sup> person</i>
<b>savas</b> sevys <i>preterite 3<sup>rd</sup> person</i>	<b>tr'</b> fatell (that)
<b>saya</b> assaya	<b>tredh</b> inter, intra
<b>scat</b> sqwat	<b>trega</b> triga
<b>scattya</b> sqwattya	<b>treky</b> troca
<b>scavder</b> scafter	<b>trester</b> treuster
<b>screfa</b> scrifa	<b>troosow</b> treuthow
<b>sedha</b> esedha	<b>trouvya</b> trôvya
<b>senja</b> sensy	<b>trùbyt</b> trybût
<b>Sent</b> Synt	<b>tryja</b> tressa

**trynk** trenk  
**trystya** trestya  
**tùchya** ow tùchya  
**Tùrnostadha!** Dùrnostadha!  
**tymbyr** tumbyr  
**vâls** fâls (sickle)  
**vell** avell  
**vorgh** forgh  
**vowa** avowa  
**voydya** avoydya  
**warbar** warbarth  
**warê** wharê  
**warra** awartha  
**welcùbma** wolcùbma  
**welcùm** wolcùm  
**wharfos** wharvos  
**whelas** whilas  
**whylfyn** whyflyn  
**woud** wod  
**yonk** yowynk  
**za** dha  
**za** dhe  
**zabwëdh** sabwëdh  
**Zadorn** Sadorn  
**zagh** sagh  
**zal** sal  
**zalla** salla  
**zans** sans  
**zawn** sawen  
**zagh** sëgh  
**zeghter** seghter  
**zeher** seher  
**zehes** sehes  
**zeth** seth  
**zethen** sethen  
**zethor** sethor  
**zevel** sevel  
**zeyth** seyth  
**zeythen** seythen  
**zîra** sîra

**zogh** sogh

**zols** sols

**zona** sona

**zorr** sorr

**zorrys** serrys

**zort** sort (hedgehog)

**zorth** sort (kind)

**Zul** Sul

**zyger** syger

