

(“Gul” “Mos,” Numbers 1-10, Vocative Particle “A²“.)

Anjela.

Dhe Anjela yma ‘dew vargh.’ Hi a² wra devnydh anodho rag lavurya gans Marie dhe’n koffiji yn Sen Malo. I a² wra mos ena pub gorthugher, hag i a² wra oberi y’n koffiji bys eur dhiwedhes. An² brenoryon y’n koffiji a² wra leverel,

“Gorthugher da, Anjela. My a² garsa eva korev, mar pleg.” po “My a² garsa eva gwin kemmyn, mar pleg.” po “My a² garsa eva koffi, mar pleg.”

Anjela a² worthyp,

“Pur² dha, A² vester.” (Pur² gortes yw hi!)

Wor’tiwedh, Anjela ha Marie a² wra dehweles tre. Gwag yw an chi. Yann res eth dhe² byskessa. Treweythyow, pan nag usi ev ow pyskessa, ev a² wra mos dhe’n koffiji y honan, ha’n tri a² wra kinyewel warbarth y’n koffiji, kyns i dhe² dhehweles tre y’n karr-tan ha mos dhe² goska.

Gerva.

dew ² vargh	= 2 c.v. car.	pur ² dha	= very well.
a ² wra	= does/makes.	A ² vester	= sir.
devnydh	= use.	kortes	= polite.
anodho	= of it.	wor’tiwedh	= at last.
rag lavurya	= (in order) to travel.	a ² wra dehweles	= return.
a ² wra mos	= go.	tre (f)	= home.
ena	= there.	gwag	= empty.
gorthugher	= evening.	res eth	= has gone.
a ² wra oberi	= work.	pyskessa	=- to fish.
bys yn	= until.	pan nag usi ev ow pyskessa	= when he is not fishing.
eur ² dhiwedhes	= a late hour.	y honan	= himself
an ² brenoryon	= the customers..	tri	= three.
a ² wra leverel	= say.	a ² wra kinyewel	= dine.
Gorthugher da	= Good evening.	warbarth	= together.
my a ² garsa eva	= I would like to drink	kyns i dhe ² dhehweles	= before they return.
korev	= beer.	karr-tan	= motor car
gwin	= wine.	ha mos dhe ² goska	= and go to sleep.
kemmyn	= ordinary	p’eur ⁵ ?	= when?
(gwin kemmyn = <i>vin ordinaire</i>)			
koffi	= coffee.		
a ² worthyp	= answers.		

Govynnadow.

(As always, answer in complete sentences. The question itself usually gives the best guide to the wording of the answer.)

- 1) Py par karr tan eus dhe Anjela?
(What kind of car does Anjela have?)
- 2) Piw a² wra devnydh an² dhew vargh?
- 3) Piw a² wra mos dhe Sen Malo gensi?
- 4) Piw a² wra leverel “Gorthugher da!”?
- 5) Fatell² worthyp Anjela dhedha?
- 6) P’eur⁵ hwra Anjela dehweles tre?
- 7) Fatell yw an chi?

- 8) Pandr'a² wra Yann pan nag usi ow pyskessa?
 9) Pandr'a² wra Yann, Anjela ha Marie y'n koffiji?
 10) Fatell² wra an tri dehweles tre?

Gramasek.

The Vocative Particle "A²". The use of this is optional before the name or title of a person addressed=

e.g. A² vester! Sir!

It causes second state mutation to common nouns and preceding adjectives but not to proper nouns, i.e. individual names of people.

The verb "gul," = to make/do. "a² wra," which appears frequently in this passage is the 3rd. sing. present tense of "gul."

e.g. Hi a² wra devnydh. = She makes use.

Like the verb "do" in English, "gul" is used as an auxiliary verb to make alternative forms of other verbs, by putting it in front of the verb noun,

e.g. I a² wra mos. = They do go. (or "They go.")
 Ty a² wra oberi. = You do work. (You work.)

Exercise 1. Using "a² wra" plus verb-nouns, translate the following into Cornish

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Anjela goes to St. Malo. | 6) Yann fishes. |
| 2) We speak Cornish. | 7) Marie travels with Anjela. |
| 3) The family works in the shop. | 8) She likes the café. |
| 4) Yowann writes in Cornish. | 9) They live in Truro. |
| 5) Erwan works in Rennes. | 10) Yowann sells books. |

So long as the subject is 3rd. sing, such sentences can be made negative by using "ny²" with "wra" and putting the "ny² wra" before or after the subject, though to put it before the subject is more usual.

e.g. Ny² wra Yann triga yn Truru.)
 Yann ny² wra triga yn Truru.) = Yann does not live in Truro.

Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish. Put "Ny² wra" in front of the subject in numbers 1-3, and after the subject in 4-5.

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) Peder does not work. | 4) Erwan does not speak Breton. |
| 2) Anjela does not fish. | 5) The family does not write letters to Yowann. |
| 3) Lowena does not sell books. | |

The verb "mos," = "to go." The 3rd person sing. present tense of "mos" is "a." We met it in *Dyskans 1*.

e.g. Ev a dhe² glas. = He goes to a class.

The 3rd person sing. past tense occurs in this lesson:

e.g. Yann res eth dhe² byskessa. = Yann has gone to fish.

Note carefully the following points=

- 1) The particle “a²” is omitted before “a” (= “goes”) and before “eth” (= “went.”) 2) The perfect particle “re²” becomes “res” in front of “eth.”
- 3) The negative particle “ny²” becomes “nyns” in front of “a” and “eth.”
- 4) A verb-noun following a part of “mos” is preceded by “dhe²” as in the example above.

Exercise 3. Using “a” and “eth” translate the following into Cornish=

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Yowann goes to a class. | 6) We go to the café. |
| 2) Jenifer does not go to a class. | 7) Peder has gone to school. |
| 3) Yann has gone to fish. | 8) Lowena has not gone to school. |
| 4) Anjela has not gone to fish. | 9) She has gone in the car. |
| 5) He goes to the shop. | 10) Yann does not go in the car. |

Numbers. We have met a few numbers already. Here are the numbers “one” to “ten.”

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|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. onan; unn. | 6. hwegh. |
| 2. dew; diw. | 7. seyth. |
| 3. tri; teyr. | 8. eth. |
| 4. peswar; peder. | 9. naw. |
| 5. pypmp. | 10. deg. |

There are several points to notice:

- 1) “Onan” (= one) is used by itself, **e.g.** when counting, but it becomes “unn” when followed by a noun which takes second state mutation if it is feminine.
e.g. unn mab = one son. unn² vyrgh = one daughter.
- 2) “Dew²”, “tri³”, and “peswar” have the forms= “diw²”, “teyr³”, and “peder” when followed by a feminine noun.
e.g. dew² vab = two sons. diw² vyrgh = two daughters.
tri mab = three sons. teyr myrgh = three daughters.
peswar mab = four sons. peder myrgh = four daughters.
- 3) When “dew²” and “diw²” are preceded by “an²” they take second state mutation themselves.
e.g. an² dhew² vap = the two sons.
an² dhiw² vyrgh = the two daughters.
- 4) “tri³” and “teyr³” are followed by third state mutation.
e.g. tri³ har = three friends. teyr³ hartenn = three cards.
- 5) Any noun following a number stays in the singular.
e.g. unn lyther = one letter. pypmp lyther = five letters.

Exercise 4. Translate the following into Cornish.

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|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Ten Cornishmen. | 6) The two daughters. |
| 2) Three sons. | 7) Three cars. |
| 3) Four daughters. | 8) Three comrades. |
| 4) One woman. | 9) Two sons. |
| 5) The two cafés. | 10) One house. |