

Dyskans seytek.

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER.

Seytegyes dyskans.

Lyther Yowann.

Yann ker,

Meur ras dhis a'th lyther. Y konvedhav yn⁵ ta an kaletter a² guntell an teylu warbarth. Dy'Sadorn res yw dhymm mos dhe'n gwerthji ha passya an jydh dien ynno. Ny² allav gweles an fleghes bys y'n gorthugher. Treweythyow y⁵ teu Lowena dhe'n gwerthji rag ow gweres, mes Peder a² gar mos dhe² wari peldroes. Nyns eus marnas Dy' Sul may⁵ hyllyn ni passya an termyn warbarth. Ena mos dhe² ves y'n karr tan a² wren. Treweythyow yth en dhe Aberfal rag neuvya po kerdhes war an alsyow. Y'n Hav yma niver euthek a havysi ena diworth Pow Sows, mes pur hweg yw an² dre y'n Gwenton hag y'n Kynyav. Y'n Gwav y⁵ hyllyn mires orth an mordonnow ow rolya war an treth hag erbynn an alsyow.

Dhiso jy yn lel,

Dha² gar,

Yowann.

Gerva.

yn ⁵ ta	= well.	Hav	= summer.
kaletter	= difficulty.	niver (p1) niverow	= number.
dien	= whole.	havyas (p1) havysi	= holiday maker.
passya	= to spend (time)	Pow Sows	= England.
y ⁵ teu	= comes.	hweg	= pleasant.
(dos	= to come).	tre (f) (p1) trevow	= town.
rag	= in order (to)	Gwenton	= spring.
gwari	= to play.	Kynyav	= autumn.
mos	= to go.	Gwav	= winter.
Aberfal	= Falmouth.	mordonn (f) (p) mordonnow	= wave.
neuvya	= to swim.	rolya	= to roll.
kerdhes	= to walk.	treth (p) trethow	= beach.
als (f) (p1) alsyow	= cliff.	erbynn	= against.
yth en (mos)	= we go.		

Notennow.

yn⁵ ta. "da" means "good"; "yn⁵ ta" means well." Adjectives are often turned into adverbs by putting "yn⁵" in front of them, though it is also possible to use the adjective alone as an adverb.

an jydh. "dydh" (day) always mutates to "jydh" when following "an" or "unn."

may⁵ hyllyn ni. "when/that we can."

mos dhe² ves y'n karr tan a² wren. "We go away in the car."

In this sentence the verb noun "mos" is the object of the verb "(g)wren" and it is placed before it to give it some degree of emphasis. When this happens (as it often does) the verb has "a²" instead of "y⁵" as its particle.

Govynnadow.

- 1) Pandr' a² wra Yowann Dy' Sadorn?
- 2) P'eur⁵ hyll ev gweles an fleghes?
- 3) Prag yth a Lowena dhe'n gwerthji?
- 4) Pandr' a² wra Peder Dy' Sadorn?
- 5) P'eur⁵ hyll Yowann gweles an teylu warbarth?
- 6) Pandr' a² wra an teylu an jydh ma?
- 7) Prag nag yw Aberfal pur hweg y'n Hav?
- 8) Fatell yw Aberfal y'n Gwenton hag y'n Kynnyav?
- 9) Pandr' a² wra an teylu yn Aberfal?
- 10) Pandr' a² wra an mordonnow y'n Gwav?

Do not attempt to start an answer with "Because..." It involves grammar we have not yet touched upon. Just give the reason asked for *e.g.* "Why does Peter play football?" "He is in the school team."

Gramasek.

Apart from the notes, there is no new grammar to learn with this lesson. The following exercise gives practice in work done recently.

Exercise. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) The three friends went (eth) to the beach.
- 2) Peder wanted to swim.
- 3) Yowann wrote a letter to Yann.
- 4) I can go to Falmouth.
- 5) Anjela wants to come tomorrow.
- 6) Can they swim today? Yes.
- 7) Yowann must work in his shop.
- 8) Yann wants to play football.
- 9) We complained (use "gul" with v.n.) to the teacher.
- 10) Peder wanted to annoy Lowena.
- 11) They can complain to Jenifer.
- 12) We have a pleasant house.
- 13) In the summer we go to Falmouth.
- 14) You have a good friend.
- 15) Yann went to fish.
- 16) My mother is with me.
- 17) She likes to see the waves.
- 18) He comes to Truro every day. (pub dydh)
- 19) He likes Lowena.
- 20) Yowann comes to work in the town.