

(The months of the year. Collective Nouns.)

An Lowarth.

Mis-Genver ha mis-Hwevrer, pur yeyn yw hi. Yma rew ha gwyns krev, ha treweythyow ergh a² wra koedha ha Jenifer ny² yll gul travydh y'n lowarth. Mis-Meurth, hi a² gyv has bleujennow ha losow ha'ga gorra y'n dor. Leun yw an lowarth a lili Korawys, meur aga³ thekter. Res yw treghi an glesin a² gynsa prys. Mis-Ebryl, Jenifer a worr has a lies eghenn y'n lowarth, ha skon y⁵ fydh skyll byghan ow tevi yn-mes a'n dor. Mis-Me yma'n bleujennow war an gwydh frutys ha mis-Metheven splann yw an ros. Mis-Gortheren Jenifer a² yl kuntell fav hag avan. Mis-Est y⁵ hwra tevi an glesin pur hir drefenn an teylu dhe² vos dhe ves rag havi. Pan² wrons i drehedhes tre, res yw spena meur a² dermyn orth y² dreghi! Mis-Gwynngala ha mis-Hedra an fleghes a² guntell avalow. Mis-Du an bleujennow ha'n losow a² wra merwel, ha Yowann a spen nebes dydhyow ow palas an lowarth. Mis-Kevardhu, marow yw an losow ha pub onan a lever, "Nadelik Lowen!"

Gerva.

Mis-Genver =	January	rew =	frost.
Mis-Hwevrer =	February	tektekter =	beauty
Mis-Meurth =	March	teg =	beautiful.
Mis-Ebryl =	April	treghi =	to cut.
Mis-Me =	May	glesin (p) glesinyow =	lawn..
Mis-Metheven =	June	eghenn (f) =	kind, sort.
Mis-Gortheren =	July	y ⁵ fydh =	there will be.
Mis-Est =	August	skyll =	shoots
Mis-Gwynngala =	September	yn-mes a ² =	out of.
Mis-Hedra =	October	gwydh =	trees.
Mis-Du =	November	gwydh frutys =	fruit trees.
Mis-Kevardhu =	December	splann =	splendid
yeyn yw hi =	it is cold	ros =	roses
gwyns =	wind	fav =	beans
krev =	strong	avan =	raspberries
ergh =	snow	drefenn =	because
koedha =	to fail	drefenn an teylu dhe ² vos dhe ² ves =	because the family has gone away
ny ² travydh =	nothing	havi =	to go on
hi a ² gyv =	she gets		holiday
(kavoes =	to get/find)	orth y ² dreghi =	cutting it
has =	seed(s)	merwel =	to die
losow =	vegetables	palas =	to dig
dor =	ground	marow =	dead
leun a ² =	full of	Nadelik =	Christmas.
lili Korawys =	daffodils		
(Korawys =	Lent.)		

Notennow.

Mis-Genver etc. It is usual to put the word "mis" (month) before the name of each month. The word for "in" is usually omitted before the names of months.

pur yeyn yw hi. "it is very cold." The feminine pronoun "hi" is used for "it" in weather and other similar expressions.

ha'ga gorra y'n dor. "and puts them in the ground." When there is a second main verb in a sentence closely linked with the first and with the same subject, it may be expressed as a verb noun instead of a finite verb.

meur aga³ thekter. “great their beauty,” i.e. “which are very beautiful.” This form of expression is very common. We met “meur aga marth” in dyskans 14.

orth y² dreghi. “cutting it.” “Cutting” alone, would be “ow treghi” (dyskans 11) but if the participle has a pronoun object, it comes before the verb noun which takes any necessary mutation and the “ow” alters to “orth.”

Govynnadow.

- 1) Fatell yw an² gewer (weather) mis-Genver ha mis-Hwevrer?
- 2) Pandr'a² wra Jenifer mis-Meurth?
- 3) Py bleujennow eus y'n lowarth mis-Meurth?
- 4) P'eur yw res treghi an glesin?
- 5) Piw a² worr has y'n dor? (Who puts seed in the ground?)
- 6) P'eur eus bleujennow war an gwydh frutys?
- 7) Pandr'a² wra Jenifer mis-Gortheren?
- 8) Prag y⁵ hwra an glesin tevi hir mis-Est?
- 9) Piw a² guntell an avalow mis Gwynngala ha mis-Hedra?
- 10) Piw a² wra palas an lowarth?

Gramasek.

Collective nouns. Many nouns which are frequently used-collectively have, in addition to a plural, a collective form, and this is the most usual form.

(In English we often use the singular form in this way, e.g. “seed, grass, fish” etc although the plural forms “seeds, grasses, fishes” do also exist.) There are a number of nouns of this kind in this lesson and they are listed below.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Collective</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>English Plural</u>
hasenn (f)	has	hasennow	seeds
losowenn (f)	losow	losowys	vegetables
lilienn (f)	lili	liliennow	lilies
skyllenn (f)	skyll	-	shoots
gwydhenn (f)	gwydh	-	trees
rosenn (f)	ros	rosennow	roses
favenn (f)	fav	favennow	beans
avanenn (f)	avan	-	raspberries

Notice that the collective is usually shorter than either the singular or plural forms. In fact this is really the basic form of the word and the singular (or singulative as it is called in the case of words like these) and the plural are formed by adding to the collective. The singulative adds “-enn” and is always feminine.

Exercise. Translate the following into Cornish using collective nouns where appropriate.

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|---|---|
| 1) The daffodils are growing in March. | 8) It is cold in January. |
| 2) The garden would not be (ny via) beautiful without them. | 9) Lowena likes to eat raspberries. |
| 3) We collect beans in July and apples in August. | 10) Shoots grow in April and May. |
| 4) Yowann cuts the lawn in April. | 11) Are there fruit trees in the garden? Yes: |
| 5) The family goes away on holiday in August. | 12) Jenifer wanted (to get) a new house. |
| 6) “Happy Christmas,” says Yowann to Jenifer. | 13) Yowann was working in the garden. |
| 7) The vegetables grow in the summer. | 14) He was setting seeds in the ground. |
| | 15) Peter likes playing (to play) football. |

Skrif.

Write an account of your garden or one you know.