

SECOND YEAR CLASS

READING TECHNIQUE

Have *Gerlyver Kescows* ready to hand – either the on-line version or the print edition.

Concentrate on a sentence (up to a full stop) as a unit.

First identify the verb(s) – the most important word(s) in any sentence.

Then identify the nouns and adjectives.

Treat other categories of word as primarily grammar rather than vocabulary.

Consult your reference list of prepositions constantly.

Be prepared to try reversing initial mutations (especially 2nd and 4th State).

Learn to recognize common grammatical endings:

Noun plural: **-ow**, **-yow**, **-yon**, **-ys** are the commonest endings.

Verbal adjective ('past participle'): **-ys** is the commonest ending.

Simple past ('preterite') tense: **-as** and **-ys** are the commonest endings.

Learn to recognize the commonest ways of building compound words with suffixes and prefixes:

Suffixes

-ans and **-yans** make nouns for the action or result of a verb.

-or and **-yth** make agent nouns.

-eth makes abstract nouns.

-ek, **-ak**, **-yk** make derived adjectives.

Prefixes

dy- means 'without, un-'

an- and **ùn-** mean 'un-'

gorth- means 'anti-' (cf preposition **orth**, **worth** 'up against')

rag- means 'before, pre-' (cf preposition **rag** 'for')

de- means 'to' (cf preposition **dhe** 'to')

If you keep forgetting the meaning of a particular word (having to look it up again and again), try not to get frustrated or angry. These negative emotions severely limit the brain's ability to remember. You need to relax, make a joke of it to yourself, so that more positive emotions can help fix the word in your long-term memory.