**CLASS DALATHORYON – BEGINNERS CLASS**

**ASTELL WYDN – WHITEBOARD**

**De Lun an pympes warn ugans mis Hedra**

Monday the twenty-fifth of October

*Sentences on pages 10-11 of the coursebook*

*Adjectives: they can be used predicatively (no mutation) or attributively (mutation after feminine singular noun)*

*Examples*

A **Yw an pysk-na bian pò brâs? Pysk** is masculine singular

 Pysk bian yw. Bian yw an pysk.

B **Yw an desen-na bian pò brâs?** **Tesen** is feminine singular

 Tesen vian yw. Bian yw an desen.

1 **Yw an daras-ma gwydn pò du?** **Daras** is masculine singular

 Daras gwydn yw. Gwydn yw an daras.

2 **Yw an daras-ma gwydn pò du?** **Daras** is masculine singular

 Daras du yw. Du yw an daras.

3 **Yw an lyver-ma tew pò tanow?** **Lyver** is masculine singular

 Lyver tew yw. Tew yw an lyver.

4 **Yw an flogh-ma lowen pò trist?** **Flogh** is masculine singular

 Flogh trist yw. Trist yw an flogh.

5 **Yw an treys-ma glëb pò segh?** **Treys** is inanimate plural

 Treys glëb yw. Glëb yw an treys.

 *Don’t worry about the grammar of this one for the time being: we learn plurals later*

6 **Yw an fenester-ma saw pò terrys?** **Fenester** is feminine singular

 Fenester derrys yw. Terrys yw an fenester.

7 **Yw an balores-ma du pò rudh?** **Palores** is feminine singular

 Palores dhu yw. Du yw an balores.

 ***Palores*** *literally means a ‘diggeress’. It is the name of the red-billed (‘Cornish’) chough, Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax, back in Cornwall since 2001 after an absence of 50 years.*

8 **Yw an wedren-ma leun pò gwag?** **Gwedren** is feminine singular

 Gwedren wag yw. Gwag yw an wedren.

9 **Yw an garrek-ma poos pò scav?** **Carrek** is feminine singular

 Carrek boos yw. Poos yw an garrek.

10 **Yw an bel-ma rônd pò pedrak?** **Pel** is feminine singular

 Pel rônd yw. Rônd yw an bel.

Note that **rownd** is a commoner spelling than **rônd**, more closely reflecting the actual pronunciation.

*Extra sentences illustrating blocked mutation: c, k, p, q, t do not change if last ‘letter’ of preceding noun is s (whether pronounced s or z) or th*

11 **Yw an vowes-ma tew pò tanow?** **Mowes** is feminine singular

 Mowes tanow yw. Tanow yw an vowes.

12 **Yw an gweth-ma poos pò scav?** **Qweth** is feminine singular

 Qweth poos yw. Poos yw an gweth.

**SAW** (be careful to pronounce correctly – it rhymes with English *how*)

The commonest meanings of **saw** are ‘safe’ (adjective), ‘save, except’ (preposition), ‘but’ (conjunction). It does also mean ‘intact’, but this sense is not very common.

CHOOSING BETWEEN Ë AND Ÿ

Spellings with ë are more common in West Cornwall, spellings with ÿ are more common to the east of Truro., reflecting different pronunciation. But ÿ is generally more common before s throughout Cornwall.