

**CLASS DALATHORYON – BEGINNERS CLASS
ASTELL WYDN – WHITEBOARD**

De Lun an êthves mis Du
Monday the eighth of November

Personal pronouns

my or me ‘I’

ty or te ‘you’ (singular, familiar)

ev ‘he’ or ‘it’ referring to masculine noun

hy ‘she’ or ‘it’ referring to feminine noun

ny ‘we’

why ‘you’ (plural, formal, or just for variety)

y ‘they’

After a verb **my/me** becomes **vy**. After a verb **ty/te** becomes **jy**.

The vowel in **my/vy** and **ty/jy** is *always* the long i-sound. The *other* personal pronouns ending -y all rhyme with **chy** ‘house’, however you personally pronounce that word.

Here are all the copula forms of **bos** ‘be’ in the present tense. The copula forms are sometimes called ‘short forms’. (Later we will learn another set of forms: the local forms that are sometimes called ‘long forms’.)

ov vy (but colloquial oma is common)	I am
os jy (but colloquial osta is <u>much</u> more common)	you are
yw ev	he/it is
yw hy	she/it is
yw when <i>any</i> subject comes before it	am/is/are
yw when a <i>noun</i> subject comes after it	am/is/are
on ny	we are
owgh why	you are
yns y	they are

Note that **yw** is used when *any* subject comes before it. So we can say *either* **my (me) yw den or den ov vy** ‘I am a man’. Likewise **ty (te) yw benyn or benyn os jy (osta)** ‘you are a woman’.

I'm hot / I'm cold

The coursebook gives **tobm ov vy** and implies **yêyn ov vy** but better Cornish is **tobm yw dhybm** and **yêyn yw dhybm**.