

## ASTELL WYDN – WHITEBOARD

### De Merth an nawves mis Du

Tuesday the ninth of November

*Exception to principle that copula and local forms are not interchangeable*

**yma** and **ymowns** may be used with an *adjective*. But the adjective may not then be fronted. So we can say:

**ev yw sqwith** or **sqwith yw ev (va)** or **yma ev (va) sqwith** ‘he is tired’

**y yw lowen** or **lowen yns y** or **ymowns y lowen** ‘they are happy’

*The enclitic pronoun va*

Note that **va** (never stressed) is an alternative to **ev**, but only as subject after some verb forms ending in a vowel: the most common are **yw**, **yma**, **o**, **esa**, **a wra**.

(Examples of verb forms ending in a vowel where you can only use **ev**, *not va*, would be **a ylly**, **a vydna**.)

Key to Exercise 27 – going from present to imperfect tense

**Yth esen ny ow parusy an hawnsel. Wàr an bord yth esa plâtys ha kellyl ha ferhy. Nyns esa hanavow. Yth esens y í’n amary whath. Yth esen vy ow kerhes an holan ha’n puber, hag yth esa an kyfeth wàr an bord solabrës. Esa an amany n í’n yêyner? Yth esa an leth ena kefrës. Yth esa an coffy í’n pot, ha’n shùgra í’n bolla. Why a ylly esedha worteweth.**

If you are learning ahead for the next lesson, note that the shorter form of **pana** is **pan**, not **pàn** as the draft coursebook currently states. There *is* a word **pàn**, but that means ‘when’ (not in a question), and we shall learn it later. Note also that we use Second State after **pana**, but First State (i.e. no mutation) after **pan**.