ASTELL WYDN – WHITEBOARD

De Merth an whêtegves mis Du
Tuesday the sixteenth of November

Updated spellings for Lesson 20
Covered today
fysyk > **fysek** 'physics' (and this word can also still be used in its older sense of 'medicine, medication'). Names of sciences are feminine.
pàn > **pan** 'what' (adjective)
*There is a different word **pàn** meaning 'when' (not a question-word): we'll learn that later.*

Ways of saying 'what kind of'
In prose we say **pana sort a, pan sort a** or **py sort a** (with Second State after **a** as usual). Original **py ehen a** (with Second State) that underlies **pana**, and original **py ehen** (no mutation after it) that underlies **pan**, are not actually attested in their full form, so I wouldn't use them myself. **Py par** (no mutation after it) is attested once in verse, not at all in prose, so I would regard it as high register only. **Py kynda** (no mutation after it) is another theoretical possibility, but not actually attested in our sources. However we do have evidence for the fixed phrase **ehen a gynda**, so **pan ehen a gynda** (no mutation after it) might be a viable *colloquial* possibility if you want to 'take a risk'!

Names of languages have optional definite article. All language names are masculine, so no need to worry about Second State after '**an**' here.
an Kernowek or just **Kernowek** 'Cornish' (language)
an Sowsnek or just **Sowsnek** 'English' (language)

Coming next week
dysabylyon 'disabled [people]'
Some revivalists consider this word to be an unnecessary anglicism, and prefer traditional **evredhyon** (literally, 'cripples').
The adjectives are **dysabyl** 'disabled' or **evreth** (literally 'crippled'). There is no singular noun, so we say **den dysabyl** (**evreth**), **benyn dhysabyl** (**evreth**) etc.

Optional definite article again
an Vreten Veur or just **Breten Veur** 'Great Britain' (feminine)
an Vreten Vian or just **Breten Vian** 'Brittany' (feminine)
*But, unlike languages, only a few countries work like this – for most we do not use the definite article, they are just straightforward place-names, but those ending in -**ya** from Latin -ia may optionally be treated as feminine.*