

ASTELL WYDN – WHITEBOARD

De Merth an seythves mis Kevardhu

Tuesday the seventh of December

Here are all the sentences put together in class

[I'n pyctour] yma udn jyn dywros hag udn garven wydn. Yma dywros orth fenester an shoppa. Ple ma an popty? Yma an popty i'n strê. An popty yw egerys. Nyns usy an garven ow qwaya. Yma an venyn ow mos dres an dreusva labol. Yma dew dhen wâr an cauns ryb an dreusva labol. Ymowns y ow cōwsel in dadn an golow. Dëdh dê yw: nyns eus gwyns ha nyns eus glaw. Nyns eus gwëdh wâr an strê. Yth esen vy i'n popty-na de. Yma lewyor an jyn dywros ow cortos orth an dreusva. An strê yw glân ha nyns yw pòr vysy. Nyns eus tavern i'n strê. Yma an tavern ryb an eglos i'n strê brâs. Nyns usons y ow prenassa.

As discussed, the definite article **an** is very frequently cut down to **'n** in speech. But in writing, when not deliberately imitating speech, we generally write the word in full, except for a few fixed forms, of which one of the most common is **i'n** for **in + an**.

Some extra vocabulary that cropped up:

forn *f* fornow oven or furnace

dywrosyas *m* dywrosysy cyclist

jyn-dywrosyas *m* jyn-dywrosysy motorcyclist

lew *m* lewyow rudder, helm, steering-wheel

lewyor *m* lewyoryon driver (of vehicle), rider (of motorcycle)

lion *m* lionas lion

môvya usually means 'move' emotionally, or physically in some *technical* sense: e.g. in chess

popty *m* poptiow bakery, any bread/cake/pasty shop

Popty is not generally used in Cornish for 'oven'. But a specific borrowing from colloquial Welsh has been proposed: **popty pyng** 'microwave oven'.

Here is a model answer for the picture exercise:

I'n strê yma treven ha gwerthjiow. Yma an strê i'n dre. De Lun yw. Yma udn gwerthjy ow qwertha tesednow a Gernow. Martesen bara inwedh. Ryb an gwerthjy-na yma benyn gans sagh. Yma hy ow sevel wâr an cauns. Ryb an gwerthjy, wâr an cauns, yma dywros inwedh. Yma carven ha jyn dywros

ow sevel orth an dreusva. Yma benyn ow kerdhes wàr an dreusva. Yma sagh dhedhy inwedh. Yma dew dhen ow sevel ryb an dreusva. Ymowns y ow còwsel. Wàr an fordh adrëv an garven yma nebes kerry. Nyns eus kyttryn i'n strê. Ny allaf vy gweles an howl. Mès ny wra glaw hedhyw. Nyns eus còta dhe'n benenes. Nyns eus còta dhe'n dus. Ytho nyns yw an gewer yêyn.

Note that **tus** 'men' is in theory a feminine singular noun, with plural meaning. Hence **an dus**. There is, however a separate rule that **an** causes 2nd State mutation of plural nouns referring to male people, so we arrive at the same result if we consider **tus** to be a plural noun in practice.