

ASTELL WYDN – WHITEBOARD

De Merth an pypmes warn ugens mis Genver

Tuesday the twenty-fifth of January

Answer to Exercise 29

Devedhys dhe'n gool ilow yw Elen ha Pol. Ymowns y **esedhys** in scol Demelsa, ow coslowes mûsyk an scoloryon. **Parusys** gans an flehes yw darnow dyvers. Yma pùb darn a vûsyk **scryfys** i'n raglen. **Pryntys** ena yma hanow pùb flogh kefrës. Dre vrâs an mûsyk **performys** i'n gool yw darnow, boneyl classyk bô arnowyth, **dôwysys** gans an dhescadoryon. Saw Demelsa a wrug dôwys an mûsyk **presentys** gensy in hy sôlô crowd. **Ervirys** yw hy dhe wil performyans pòr dhâ. **Gyllys** tawesek yw an woslowysy. Ha lebmyn an darn yw **gorfednys** hag yma an bobel ow tackya dêwla yn freth.

NOTE

Verbs with verb-noun ending **-ya** have an alternative verbal adjective ending in **-yes** instead of **-ys**. There is no difference in meaning: they are interchangeable. Here is the same passage of Cornish with **-yes** used *wherever possible*. But in practice **-yes** is not used very much at all – it is chiefly a stylistic option, for variety when a lot of verbal adjectives come together in writing.

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Standing, sitting, lying

Sevel 'stand' has verb-noun **sevys** 'stood, standing'. **Esedha** 'sit' has verb-noun **esedhys** 'sat, sitting'. **Growedha** 'lie' has verb-noun **growedhys** 'laid, lying'. But it is much more common to substitute the following phrases instead: **a'y sav**, **a'y eseth**, **a'y wroweth**.

Note the unexpected **w** on the front of Second State **wroweth**. There is a small group of words that 'grow' a **w** in Second State where you wouldn't strictly

expect it. Ones worth memorizing are **grauntya** 'grant', **growedha** 'lie', **groweth** 'lying (noun)', **grownd** (also spelled **grônd**) 'ground', **grugys** 'belt, zone'.

The phrases **a'y sav**, **a'y eseth**, **a'y wroweth** are appropriate when we are referring to a male person or a masculine singular noun. We must substitute other possessive pronouns in other situations.

For example

a'm sav referring to me

a'th eseth referring to you (singular familiar)

a'y groweth referring to her (or feminine it)

a'gan sav referring to us

a'gas eseth referring to you (plural or polite)

a'ga groweth referring to them

How much, how many, how far, how long (time)

pygebmys with optional singular noun 'how much'

pana bris 'how much' (price)

pygebmys with optional plural noun 'how many'

py lies with optional *singular* noun 'how many'

pana lies with optional *singular* noun 'how many'

pana bellder 'how far' (distance) or 'how long' (time)

'How' with dimensions

pana uhelder 'how high' (of a thing or a location), how tall (of a thing)

pana hirder 'how long' (in metres, feet, etc); *also* how tall (stature of a person)

pana hës 'how long' (in metres, feet, etc)

pana les 'how wide'

pana dhownder 'how deep'

pana vrâster 'how big'

pana vynes 'how big' (literally, what size)

In all these 'dimension' questions **pygebmys** (followed by First State) may take the place of **pana**: e.g. **pygebmys dower** 'how deep'.

How old

pana henys if someone / something is old in literal sense

pana lies bloodh asks what age someone / something is

In theory **pan** (followed by First State) can always be substituted for **pana** in any expression. (But remember attested **pan vaner**, not expected ***pan maner**, so

probably also **pan vyny**.) Note also **pan lower** = **pan[a] lies** does not seem to have a **pana** equivalent. **Pan lower torn** 'how many times'.

All these expressions are linked to a following verb by particle **a** + Second State, but particle always omitted before a vowel in forms of **bos** and **mos**, and often omitted in other cases (though Second State remains).