

ASTELL WYDN – WHITEBOARD

De Merth an kensa mis Whevrel

Tuesday the first of February

VERBAL ADJECTIVE

We've already learned:

- (1) the usual ending is **-ys**: e.g. **debrys, evys**
- (2) when stem ends in a vowel, the ending is **-es**: e.g. **aspies**
- (3) but when stem ends in **-e**, this merges with the ending to make **-ës**: e.g. **degës**
- (4) common irregulars: **gyllys, devedhys, gwrës**
- (5) when verb-noun ends in **-ya**, *alternative* ending is **-yes**: e.g. **presentys or presentyes**

One more thing to learn:

- (6) when ending is **-ys**, **a** or **o** in final syllable of stem of *some* verbs changes to **e** or **y**: e.g. **staga > stegys**, **danvon > danvenys**, **cachya > kychys**

HOW

We have learned the Cornish for

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

We have learned the Cornish for

'How' with dimensions

We have learned the Cornish for

How old

Now we need to learn the Cornish for

'How' in questions of degree

For example

How happy is she?

Pygebmys yw hy lowen?

How difficult is Cornish?

Pygebmys yw Kernowek cales?

Also useful to learn in this context:

py gradh 'to what extent'

For example

To what extent is that true?

Py gradh yw hedna gwir?

And we should also learn 'how' in exclamations. We use the special particle **ass** followed immediately by a verb:

For example

How beautiful the view is! = What a beautiful view!

Ass yw an vu-ma teg!

Before a verb beginning with a consonant **ass** becomes **assa** + Second State mutation:

For example

How foolish that will be!

Assa vëdh hedna fol!

FIFTH STATE MUTATION

b > f

d > t

g > h *but gl, gr are unchanged*

go > who

gw > wh

m > f

PRACTICE

brâs > yn frâs 'greatly'

Note common expression kemerys yn frâs gans 'impressed by / with'

dâ > yn tâ 'well'

dien > yn tien 'completely'

down > yn town 'profoundly'

men > yn fen 'vigorously'

Many adverbs formed with particle yn do not require mutation:

êsy > yn êsy 'easily'

lowen > yn lowen 'happily'

poos > yn poos 'heavily'

scav > yn scav 'lightly, swiftly'

scon > yn scon 'quickly, soon'

trist > yn trist 'sadly'

If **pòr** 'very' is used, **yn** is often omitted. So either **yn pòr dhâ** or just **pòr dhâ** 'very well'.