

**CLASS DALATHORYON – BEGINNERS CLASS
ASTELL WYDN – WHITEBOARD**

De Lun an peswores mis Ebrel
Monday the fourth of April

REVISING SECOND AND FOURTH STATE MUTATIONS

Complete the following with the appropriately mutated forms:

Second State

dhe [bŷs] an mûsyk	dhe vŷs an mûsyk
dhe [cath] an teylu	dhe gath an teylu
dhe [chy] an descador	dhe jy an descador
dhe [daras] an rom	dhe dharas an rom
dhe [fordh] an âls	dhe fordh an âls <i>pronounced with initial v</i>
dhe [gavar] an pebor	dhe avar an pebor
dhe [goles] an poll	dhe woles an poll
dhe [goodh] an tiak	dhe woodh an tiak
dhe [gorsaf] an train	dhe orsaf an train
dhe [Gûn] Brèn	dhe Wûn Brèn
dhe [gwelsow] an pùscador	dhe welsow an pùscador
dhe [ky] an den	dhe gy an den
dhe [mabm] an maw	dhe vabm an maw
dhe [pons] an hens horn	dhe bons an hens horn
dhe [todnow] an mor	dhe dodnow an mor

Fourth State

Yma an den ow [benthygja] an lyver.	Yma an den ow penthygja an lyver.
Yma an venyn ow [debry] ly.	Yma an venyn ow tebry ly.
Yma an maw ow [gortos] an kyttryn.	Yma an maw ow cortos an kyttryn.
Yma an vowes ow [gwil] lessons tre.	Yma an vowes ow qwil lessons tre.
= Yma an vowes ow [gul] lessons tre.	= Yma an vowes ow cul lessons tre.

IMPORTANT IDIOMS WITH DHE AND GANS

Here are some very common expressions using **dhe** and **gans**. All the many variants of **dhe** and **gans** can be used in these expressions. All may be used in any register of the language (i.e. both formal and colloquial).

DHE

yma dhybm neppëth ‘I have something’, ‘I possess something’
literally, ‘there is to me something’

yma govenek dhybm gwil neppëth ‘I hope to do something’
literally, ‘there is hope to me [to] do something’

yma otham dhybm a neppëth ‘I need something’
literally, ‘there is need to me of something’

yma otham dhybm gwil neppëth ‘I need to do something’
literally, ‘there is need to me [to] do something’

res yw dhybm gwil neppëth ‘I must do something’
literally, ‘necessity is to me [to] do something’

res yw dhybm heb gwil neppëth ‘I must not do something’
literally, ‘necessity is to me without doing something’

GANS

yma genef ‘I have on me’
literally, ‘there is with me’

dâ yw neppëth genef ‘I like something’
literally, ‘good is something with me’

dâ yw genef gwil neppëth ‘I like doing something’
literally, ‘good is with me [to] do something’

gwell yw neppëth genef ‘I prefer something’
literally, ‘better is something with me’

gwell yw genef gwil neppëth ‘I prefer to do something’
literally, ‘better is with me [to] do something’

drog yw genef ‘I am sorry’
literally ‘bad is with me’

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Some people call them possessive adjectives, but for a Celtic language that is not technically correct.

We've already learned the basic personal pronouns:

my (or **me**) 'I, me' – this appears in Second State as **vy** after a verb and with many prepositions
ty (or **te**) 'you' (singular, familiar) – this appears as **jy** after a verb and with many prepositions
ev 'he, him' – also 'it' referring to a masculine noun
hy 'she, her' – also 'it' referring to a feminine noun
ny 'we, us'
why 'you' (plural or just polite)
y 'they, them'

Now see page 57 of the coursebook for the possessive pronouns that go with them.

There are quite a few points to note here: not all of them in the coursebook

Possessive pronoun **ow**³ 'my' is pronounced with its w-sound, unlike particle **ow**⁴ where the w is silent.

Possessive pronoun **y**² also means 'its' referring to a masculine noun. Possessive pronoun **hy**³ also means 'its' referring to a feminine noun.

The Third State mutation after **ow**³, **hy**³, **aga**³ is the same mutation as we've already encountered after numeral **try**³ / **teyr**³ 'three'. Mnemonics: 'Third State after the third numeral and for three possessive pronouns'. Also 'Second State after the second numeral and for two possessive pronouns'.

The spelling of personal pronoun **y** 'they, them' and possessive pronoun **y**² 'his' is the same, but the pronunciation is different.

The spelling of personal pronoun **hy** 'she, her' and possessive pronoun **hy**³ 'her' is the same, but the pronunciation is different.

When used with a 'of', **dhe** 'to', **ha** 'with, and', the possessive pronouns **y** and **hy** combine to make **a'y**, **dh'y**, **ha'y**.

When used with with a 'of', **dhe** 'to', **ha** 'with, and', **in** 'in', the possessive pronouns **agan**, **agas**, **aga** combine to make e.g. **a'gas**, **dh'agas**, **ha'ga**, **i'gan**.

Note also combining form '**m**' instead of possessive pronoun **ow** in **a'm** 'of my', **dhe'm** 'to my', **ha'm** 'and my', **i'm** 'in my'.

STORY

Yma Tùbmas ha'y gothman Hecka ow cortos rag gweles an medhek. Ha ken den ow cortos inwedh, Harry.

TÙBMAS (*Dhe Hecka*) Yma gloos dhybm in ow garr. Eus gloos dhis inwedh.

HECKA Eâ. Yma gloos dhybm in ow heyn.

TÙBMAS In dha geyn? Wèl, brâs yw an loos i'm garr vy. Mès nyns yw goles ow heyn yn tâ naneyl.

HARRY Cleves clun yw hedna, heb dowt.

HECKA Â! Yma gloos cleves clun wàr ow mabm inwedh. Uthyk yw.

TÙBMAS Pòr uthyk. (*Dhe Harry:*) Ha pëth yw agas cleves why? Eus gloos dhyso?

HARRY Nâ, gloos vëth nyns eus. Mès ny allama (= allaf vy) cùsca i'n nos, ytho pòr sqwith ov vy pùb eur oll.

HECKA Ny yll ow gwreg cùsca yn tâ. Yma hy owth esedha i'n gwely hag ow redya, hag ow côwsel inwedh, der oll an nos. Fest uthyk yw.

TÙBMAS Ogh, nyns yw hedna tra dhâ, dell esof vy ow codhvos. Yma broder dhybm. Mès y wreg, mar ny yll hy cùsca, yma hy ow mos dhe'n gegyn hag ow qwil tesen rag hy gour. Hèn yw gwell rag aga dew.

HARRY Rag agan try ny, gwell mars usy an doctour ow tallath y whel. Sqwith ov vy. Sqwith a wortos!

VOCABULARY

ken *adj* another *Last lesson we encountered the same word used as an adverb ‘otherwise’*

gloos *f* ache, pain

goles *m* bottom, base

naneyl *adv* neither

cleves clun *m* sciatica (literally, ‘hip illness’)

uthyk *adj* terrible

cleves *m* illness

vëth *adj* any (after a negative)

fest *adv* very (it can go before or after the adjective it qualifies)

tra *f taclow thing* *This very common word is also a really odd word. Technically it's the only surviving neuter noun in Cornish. The plural is irregular. We use **ev**, **y** (possessive pronoun), **hedna** to refer to a thing, also **dew**, **try**, **peswar** when counting things, But **tra** works like a feminine noun to cause Second State of a following adjective, and to go into Second State itself after **udn** (so, **udn dra**).*

broder *m brother*

gour *m husband*

aga dew *phr the two of them, both of them (literally, 'their two')*

agan try *phr the three of us (literally, 'our three')*

mars *conj = mar* 'if'; **mars** is employed before a form of the verb **bos** 'to be' beginning with a vowel