

ASTELL WYDN
23 mis Genver 2023

Practising with the first part of David's day

k.e. = kensêwha = a.m.

6.00 k.e. De Gwener yw. Yma Davyth ow cùsca. Yma ev ow cùsca i'n gwely.

6.30 k.e. Yma Davyth ow cùsca.

7.45 k.e. Yma Davyth ow cùsca whath.

8.15 k.e. Yma Davyth owth eva coffy hag ow tianowy.

Telling the time

Py eur yw? Yth yw whe eur. (or Whe eur yw.) Yth yw hanter wosa whe. Yth yw pymthek dhe eth. Yth yw pymthek wosa eth. (With longer clock times we nearly always prefer to start with Yth yw ...)

Asking what day it is

Py dëdh yw? De Gwener yw. (or Yth yw de Gwener.)

Asking what David is doing?

Pandr'usy Davyth ow qwil? (or Pëth usy Davyth ow qwil?) Yma Davyth ow cùsca. Yma Davyth owth eva coffy hag ow tianowy.

Remember **ow** is pronounced *o* and **owth eva** is pronounced *o heva*

Remember **yma** in affirmative statements, **usy** in other situations (questions and negative statements) if subject is definite, **eus** in these other situations if subject is indefinite: e.g. **Eus keus?** Is there [any] cheese? (Well known song by contemporary Cornish singer Gwenno)

WILL

In affirmative statements this is **a vydn**. We can also use **a wra** (literally 'will do'). For example, me a vydn ponya 'I will run'; ev a wra marhogeth 'he will ride' (literally 'will do riding').

CAN

In affirmative statements this is **a yll** when the meaning is opportunity or permission. (When the meaning is know-how-to we use **a wor** – this is not covered by the coursebook at this stage.)

WANT TO

In affirmative statements this is **a garsa**.

After each of these we just put the simple verb *without any mutation* – that is, in First State (the dictionary form).

When pronouncing, add the **a** of each of these to the *preceding* word. Otherwise **a yll** may seem barely pronounceable at all, which is not of course the case!