

## ASTELL WYDN

17 mis Ebrel 2023

*Revision – what do these sentences mean?*

Me a yll vysytya ow dama wydn. Te a yll gwary pel neyjys wâr an treth. Ev a yll debry kydneyow i'n ostel in cres an dre. Hy a yll parusy an lesson moy adhewedhes. Ny a yll eva gwedren pò dyw i'n tavern-ma. Why a yll prena fùgen Dhanek i'n popty. Anjy a yll scrifa messach rîvbost der an wiasva pò danvon text. Mêster Pascoe a yll kemeres mona in mes a'n arhanty. An stranjer a yll whythra istory an dre. An Gernowyon a yll dasvêwa aga thavas.

*I can visit my grandmother. You can play volleyball on the beach. He can have dinner at the hotel in the town centre. She can prep the lesson later. We can have a drink or two in this pub. You can buy a Danish pastry at the bakery. They can email via the website or send a text. Mr Pascoe can withdraw money from the bank. The stranger can research the town's history. The Cornish can revive their language.*

his legs

**y arrow**

I see with my eyes.

**Yth esof vy ow qweles gans ow lagasow or gans ow dewlagas.**

*The first alternative is the usual conversational one. The second alternative is more literary.*

His feet are wet.

**Y dreys yw glëb.**

*or Glëb yw y dreys.*

*or Yth yw y dreys glëb.*

*The last of these is possible, but not usual, in conversation. It is more emphatic than the other two.*

his strong arms

**y vrehow crev**

**y dhywvreggh grev**

*The first alternative is the usual conversational one. The second one has a sense of strong 'embrace'.*

My cat is a large cat.

**Ow hath yw cath vrâs.**

or **Cath vrâs yw ow hath.**

or **Yth yw ow hath cath vrâs.**

*On the third of these possibilities, see above.*

I prefer hot milk in my coffee.

**Gwell yw genef leth tobm in ow hoffy.**

Can her friends come with us?

**A yll hy hothmans dos genen?**

or **A yll hy hothmans dos gena ny?**

Our house is [over] there.

**Yma agan chy [dres] ena.**

You can ride my bicycle.

**Te a yll marhogeth ow dywros.**

my bus to Truro

**ow hyttryn (ow bùss) dhe Trûrû**

our black car

**agan carr du**

her little dog

**hy hy bian**

*The two words spelled **hy** are not pronounced the same. The vowel in the first one (= her) is short. The vowel in the second one (= dog, Third State) is long.*

You *cannot* form a dual plural to any noun. Only a very few nouns offer this possibility. Here are the most common ones:

**dêwla** 'hands' – this is used in all registers, including colloquially

**dêwlin** 'knees' – this is used in all registers, including colloquially

**dewfrik** ‘nose’ (literally, ‘nostrils’) – this is used in all registers, including colloquially: but **frigow** is also common  
**dewlagas** ‘eyes’ – this is a bit literary: **lagasow** is more common in all registers  
**dywvreg** ‘arms’: used in all registers, including colloquially, but always with a sense of ‘embrace’ – for ‘arms’ without this special sense we should use **brehow**  
**dywscow** ‘shoulders’ – this is only literary: **scodhow** is the usual plural

Occasionally you may encounter duals that have been invented by modern revivalists. For example **dywscowarn** ‘ears’, though the usual plural is nonetheless **scowornow**. But **dewdros** ‘feet’ (given on page 58 of the Chubb coursebook) feels very artificial – don’t use it: authentically we should always say **treys** for ‘feet’.

**Dywros** is not a dual, but an ordinary *singular* noun meaning ‘bicycle’. It has an ordinary plural **dywrosow**. And the plural of **ros** ‘wheel’ is **rosow**.