

# KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans Naw

Nawves Dyskans

Days of Week, Time of Day, Use of **Ha**

## GWERTHJI YOWANN

Gwerthji Yowann yw byghan lowr. Ev a<sup>2</sup> wra mos ena dhe naw eur, Dy' Lun, Dy' Meurth, Dy' Mergher, Dy' Yow, Dy' Gwener, ha Dy' Sadorn. Dy' Sul, deges yw an gwerthji. Pan yw bysi, Dy' Sadorn, Lowena a<sup>2</sup> wra mos ena rag y<sup>2</sup> weres. Yowann a<sup>2</sup> werth lyvrow kernewek, lyvrow kembrek, lyvrow bretonek, ha lyvrow a-dro dhe<sup>2</sup> Gernow. Dy' gweyth, ha'n fleghes yn skol, Yowann a<sup>2</sup> wra mos dhe<sup>2</sup> dhiwotti dhe unn eur dhe<sup>2</sup> vetya orth Jenifer rag dybri pasti ha kewsel Kernewek.

Yma bagas a<sup>2</sup> dus a omguntell y'n diwotti ha kewsel Kernewek ganso, dyskador klas Yowann y'ga mysk.

“Fatla genes, Jenifer?” yn-medh an dyskador.

“Yn poynt da, meur ras!” Jenifer a<sup>2</sup> worthyp.

Dhe<sup>2</sup> dhiw eur, an<sup>2</sup> dus a<sup>2</sup> wra mos dhe oberi arta. Dhe<sup>2</sup> bymp eur, Yowann a<sup>2</sup> wra degea an gwerthji, ha mos tre.

## Gerva

byghan lowr	fairly small	diwotti	pub
dhe naw eur	at nine o'clock	unn eur	one o'clock
Dy' Sul	Sunday	metya orth	to meet
Dy' Lun	Monday	rag dybri	to eat
Dy' Meurth	Tuesday	bagas	group
Dy' Mergher	Wednesday	a <sup>2</sup> dus	of people
Dy' Yow	Thursday	a omguntell	who meet
Dy' Gwener	Friday	dyskador	teacher
Dy' Sadorn	Saturday	y'ga mysk	among them
degas	closed	fatla genes?	how are you?
pan <sup>2</sup>	when	yn-medh	says
	(not in a question)	yn poynt da	very well
bysi	busy	meur ras	thank you
rag y <sup>2</sup> weres	to help him	diw eur	two o'clock
kembrek	Welsh	an <sup>2</sup> dus	the people
a-dro dhe <sup>2</sup>	about	pymp eur	five o'clock
dy' gweyth	(on) a weekday	degea	to close
yn skol	in school	py par?	what kind (of)?
ha'n fleghes yn skol		py dydh?	what day?
while the children are at school			

## Govynnnow

*Most of these answers can be found in the passage to copy - or almost!*

- 1) **Py par gwerthji yma dhe Yowann?**
- 2) **Py eur** (What time) **y<sup>5</sup> hwra ev mos ena?**
- 3) **Py dydh yth yw an gwerthji deges?**
- 4) **Piw a<sup>2</sup> wra mos ena Dy' Sadorn?**
- 5) **Py par lyvrow y<sup>5</sup> hwerth Yowann?**
- 6) **Pleth a Yowann dhe unn eur?**

- 7) **Piw a<sup>2</sup> wra metya orth Yowann?**
- 8) **Pandr'a lever dyskador Yowann?**
- 9) **Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> worthyp Jenifer?**
- 10) **Py eur y hwra Yowann degea an gwerthji?**

## Gramasek

### A. Days of the Week.

These are listed in the Gerva. Notice that the word **Dy'** usually precedes the actual name. The word "on" as in, for example, "on Sunday" is usually left out:

e.g. **Dy' Lun** On Monday.

*Exercise 1. Translate the following into Cornish. The verb can be the simple form with **a<sup>2</sup>** or **ny<sup>2</sup>** (dyskans 2) or the verb-noun with **a<sup>2</sup> wra** or **ny<sup>2</sup> wra**.*

e.g. They go on Sunday. **I a Dy' Sul** or **I a<sup>2</sup> wra mos Dy' Sul**.

- 1) Yowann goes to the shop on Monday.
- 2) Jenifer does not work on Sunday.
- 3) We learn Cornish on Saturday and Sunday.
- 4) The people go to the shop on Tuesday.
- 5) Anjela goes to the café on Thursday.
- 6) Yann goes to fish on Monday.
- 7) Lowena goes to the shop on Saturday.
- 8) We write letters on Wednesday.
- 9) We send the letters on Thursday.
- 10) The child does not go to school on Sunday. (**an flogh** the child)

### B. Time of Day.

at one o'clock	<b>dhe unn eur</b>
at two o'clock	<b>dhe<sup>2</sup> dhiw eur</b>
at four o'clock	<b>dhe<sup>2</sup> beder eur</b>
at midnight	<b>dhe hanternos</b>
at midday	<b>dhe hanterdydh</b>

*Exercise 2. Translate the following into Cornish with the verb as in exercise 1.*

- 1) He goes to the shop at nine o'clock.
- 2) They go to the pub at, midday.
- 3) Yann goes to the café at ten o'clock.
- 4) We go to Truro at seven o'clock.
- 5) She goes to school at eight o'clock.
- 6) I go to the office at ten o'clock.
- 7) Peder goes to fish at three o'clock.
- 8) Anjela goes home at midnight.
- 9) They go to the pub at one o'clock.
- 10) They go to work at two o'clock.

C. Use of Ha.

**Ha** (and) can introduce phrases which are best rendered in English by a clause starting with “while” or “when.”

e.g. **Ha'n fleghes yn skol, Yowann a<sup>2</sup> wra mos dhe dhiwotti.**

While the children are at school, Yowann goes to a pub.

**Ha Yowann y'n gwerthji, yma Jenifer y'n soedhva.**

While Yowann is in the shop, Jenifer is in the office.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish.

- 1) While the children are at school, Jenifer works in the office.
- 2) While the people are in the shop, Yowann sells books to them.
- 3) When Jenifer is happy, Yowann works well (**yn<sup>5</sup> ta.**)
- 4) While they are in Cornwall, Yowann and Jenifer are happy.
- 5) When Jenifer is in the office, she does not speak Cornish