

# KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans Seytek

Seytegyes Dyskans

Lyther Yowann

Yann ker,

Meur ras dhis a'th lyther. Y konvedhav yn<sup>5</sup> ta an kaletter a<sup>2</sup> guntell an teylu warbarth. Dy'Sadorn res yw dhymm mos dhe'n gwerthji ha passya an jydh dien ynno. Ny<sup>2</sup> allav gweles an fleghes bys y'n gorthugher. Treweythyow y<sup>5</sup> teu Lowena dhe'n gwerthji rag ow gweres, mes Peder a<sup>2</sup> gar mos dhe<sup>2</sup> wari peldroes. Nyns eus marnas Dy' Sul may<sup>5</sup> hyllyn ni passya an termyn warbarth. Ena mos dhe<sup>2</sup>-ves y'n karr-tan a<sup>2</sup> wren. Treweythyow yth en dhe Aberfal rag neuvya po kerdhes war an alsyow. Y'n Hav yma niver euthek a havysi ena dhiworth Pow Sows, mes pur hweg yw an<sup>2</sup> dre y'n Gwenton hag y'n Kynyav. Y'n Gwav y<sup>5</sup> hyllyn mires orth an mordonnow ow rolya war an treth hag erbynn an alsyow.

Dhiso jy yn lel,

Dha<sup>2</sup> goweth,

Yowann.

## Gerva

yn <sup>5</sup> ta	well
kaletter	difficulty
dien	whole
passya	to spend (time)
y <sup>5</sup> teu	comes
(dos	to come)
rag	in order (to)
gwari	to play
mos	to go
Aberfal	Falmouth
neuvya	to swim
kerdhes	to walk
als (f) (p) alsyow	cliff
yth en (mos)	we go

Hav	summer
niver (p1) niverow	number
havyas (p1) havysi	holiday maker
Pow Sows	England
hweg	pleasant
tre (f) (p1) trevow	town
Gwenton	spring
Kynyav	autumn
Gwav	winter
mordonn (f) (p) mordonnow	wave
rolya	to roll
treth (p) trethow	beach
erbynn	against

## Notennow

yn<sup>5</sup> ta. “da” means “good”; “yn<sup>5</sup> ta” means well.” Adjectives are often turned into adverbs by putting yn<sup>5</sup> in front of them, though it is also possible to use the adjective alone as an adverb.

an jydh. “dydh” (day) always mutates to “jydh” when following “an” or “unn.”

may<sup>5</sup> hyllyn ni. “when/that we can.”

mos dhe<sup>2</sup>-ves y'n karr-tan a<sup>2</sup> wren. “We go away in the car.”

In this sentence the verb noun “mos” is the object of the verb “(g)wren” and it is placed before it to give it some degree of emphasis. When this happens (as it often does) the verb has a<sup>2</sup> instead of y<sup>5</sup> as its particle.

## Govynnnow

- 1) **Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> wra Yowann Dy' Sadorn?**
- 2) **P'eur<sup>5</sup> hyll ev gweles an fleghes?**
- 3) **Prag yth a Lowena dhe'n gwerthji?**
- 4) **Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> wra Peder Dy'Sadorn?**
- 5) **P'eur<sup>5</sup> hyll Yowann gweles an teylu warbarth?**
- 6) **Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> wra an teylu an jydh ma?**
- 7) **Prag nag yw Aberfal pur hweg y'n Hav?**
- 8) **Fatell yw Aberfal y'n Gwenton hag y'n Kynnyav?**
- 9) **Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> wra an teylu yn Aberfal?**
- 10) **Pandr'a<sup>2</sup> wra an mordonnow y'n Gwav?**

Do not attempt to start an answer with "Because..." It involves grammar we have not yet touched upon. Just give the reason asked for *e.g.* "Why does Peter play football?" "He is in the school team."

## Gramasek

Apart from the notes, there is no new grammar to learn with this lesson. The following exercise gives practice in work done recently.

*Exercise. Translate the following into Cornish.*

- 1) The three friends went (**eth**) to the beach.
- 2) Peder wanted to swim.
- 3) Yowann wrote a letter to Yann.
- 4) I can go to Falmouth.
- 5) Anjela wants to come tomorrow.
- 6) Can they swim today? Yes.
- 7) Yowann must work in his shop.
- 8) Yann wants to play football.
- 9) We complained (use **gul** with v.n.) to the teacher.
- 10) Peder wanted to annoy Lowena.
- 11) They can complain to Jenifer.
- 12) We have a pleasant house.
- 13) In the summer we go to Falmouth.
- 14) You have a good friend.
- 15) Yann went to fish.
- 16) My mother is with me.
- 17) She likes to see the waves.
- 18) He comes to Truro every day. (**pub dydh**)
- 19) He likes Lowena.
- 20) Yowann comes to work in the town.