

KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER

Dyskans Tri warn Ugens

Tressa Dyskans warn Ugens

The months of the year. Collective Nouns

AN LOWARTH

Mis-Genver ha mis-Hwevrer, pur yeyn yw hi. Yma rew ha gwyns krev, ha treweythyow ergh a² wra koedha ha Jenifer ny² yll gul travydh y'n lowarth. Mis-Meurth, hi a² gyv has bleujennow ha losow ha'ga gorra y'n dor. Leun yw an lowarth a lili Korawys, meur aga³ thekter. Res yw treghi an glesin a² gynsa prys. Mis-Ebryl, Jenifer a worr has a lies eghenn y'n lowarth, ha skon y⁵ fydh skylly byghan ow tevi yn-mes a'n dor. Mis-Me yma'n bleujennow war an gwydh frutys ha mis-Metheven splann yw an ros. Mis-Gortheren Jenifer a² yll kuntell fav hag avan. Mis-Est y⁵ hwra tevi an glesin pur hir drefenn an teylu dhe² vos dhe-ves rag havi. Pan² wrons i drehedhes tre, res yw spena meur a² dermyn orth y² dregghi! Mis-Gwynngala ha mis-Hedra an fleghes a² guntell avalow. Mis-Du an bleujennow ha'n losow a² wra merwel, ha Yowann a spen nebes dydhyow ow palas an lowarth. Mis-Kevardhu, marow yw an losow ha pub onan a lever, "Nadelik Lowen!"

Gerva

Mis-Genver	January	rew	frost
Mis-Hwevrer	February	tektekter	beauty
Mis-Meurth	March	teg	beautiful
Mis-Ebryl	April	treghi	to cut
Mis-Me	May	glesin (p) glesinyow	lawn
Mis-Metheven	June	eghenn (f)	kind, sort
Mis-Gortheren	July	y ⁵ fydh	there will be
Mis-Est	August	skyll	shoots
Mis-Gwynngala	September	yn-mes a ²	out of
Mis-Hedra	October	gwydh	trees
Mis-Du	November	gwydh frutys	fruit trees
Mis-Kevardhu	December	splann	splendid
yeyn yw hi	it is cold	ros	roses
gwyns	wind	fav	beans
krev	strong	avan	raspberries
ergh	snow	drefenn	because
koedha	to fall	drefenn an teylu dhe ² vos dhe ² ves	
ny ² travydh	nothing	because the	family has gone away
hi a ² gyv	she gets	havi	to go on holiday
(kavoës	to get/find)	orth y ² dregghi	cutting it
has	seed(s)	merwel	to die
losow	vegetables	palas	to dig
dor	ground	marow	dead
leun a ²	full of	Nadelik	Christmas
lili Korawys	daffodils		
(Korawys	Lent.)		

Notennow

Mis-Genver etc. It is usual to put the word **mis** (month) before the name of each month. The word for “in” is usually omitted before the names of months.

pur veyn yw hi. “it is very cold.” The feminine pronoun **hi** is used for “it” in weather and other similar expressions.

ha’ga gorra y’n dor. “and puts them in the ground.” When there is a second main verb in a sentence closely linked with the first and with the same subject, it may be expressed as a verb noun instead of a finite verb.

meur aga³ thekter. “great their beauty,” i.e. “which are very beautiful.” This form of expression is very common. We met “**meur aga marth**” in dyskans 14.

orth y² dreghi. “cutting it.” “Cutting” alone, would be “**ow treghi**” (dyskans 11) but if the participle has a pronoun object, it comes before the verb noun which takes any necessary mutation and the “**ow**” alters to “**orth**.”

Govynnow

- 1) **Fatell yw an² gewer (weather) mis-Genver ha mis-Hwevrer?**
- 2) **Pandr’a² wra Jenifer mis-Meurth?**
- 3) **Py bleujennow eus y’n lowarth mis-Meurth?**
- 4) **P’eur yw res treghi an glesin?**
- 5) **Piw a² worr has y’n dor? (Who puts seed in the ground?)**
- 6) **P’eur eus bleujennow war an gwydh frutys?**
- 7) **Pandr’a² wra Jenifer mis-Gortheren?**
- 8) **Prag y⁵ hwra an glesin tevi hir mis-Est?**
- 9) **Piw a² guntell an avalow mis Gwynngala ha mis-Hedra?**
- 10) **Piw a² wra palas an lowarth?**

Gramasek

Collective nouns. Many nouns which are frequently used-collectively have, in addition to a plural, a collective form, and this is the most usual form.

(In English we often use the singular form in this way, e.g. “seed, grass, fish” etc although the plural forms “seeds, grasses, fishes” do also exist.)

There are a number of nouns of this kind in this lesson and they are listed below.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Collective</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>English Plural</u>
hasenn (f)	has	hasennow	seeds
losowenn (f)	losow	losowys	vegetables
lilienn (f)	lili	liliennow	lilies
skyllenn (f)	skyll	-	shoots
gwydhenn (f)	gwydh	-	trees
roseenn (f)	ros	roseennow	roses
favenn (f)	fav	favennow	beans
avanenn (f)	avan	-	raspberries

Notice that the collective is usually shorter than either the singular or plural forms. In fact this is really the basic form of the word and the singular (or singulative as it is called in the case of words like these) and the plural are formed by adding to the collective. The singulative adds “-enn” and is always feminine.

Exercise. Translate the following into Cornish using collective nouns where appropriate.

- 1) The daffodils are growing in March.
- 2) The garden would not be (ny via) beautiful without them.
- 3) We collect beans in July and apples in August.
- 4) Yowann cuts the lawn in April.
- 5) The family goes away on holiday in August.
- 6) “Happy Christmas,” says Yowann to Jenifer.
- 7) The vegetables grow in the summer.
- 8) It is cold in January.
- 9) Lowena likes to eat raspberries.
- 10) Shoots grow in April and May.
- 11) Are there fruit trees in the garden? Yes.
- 12) Jenifer wanted (to get) a new house.
- 13) Yowann was working in the garden.
- 14) He was setting seeds in the ground.
- 15) Peter likes playing (to play) football.

Skrif

Write an account of your garden or one you know.