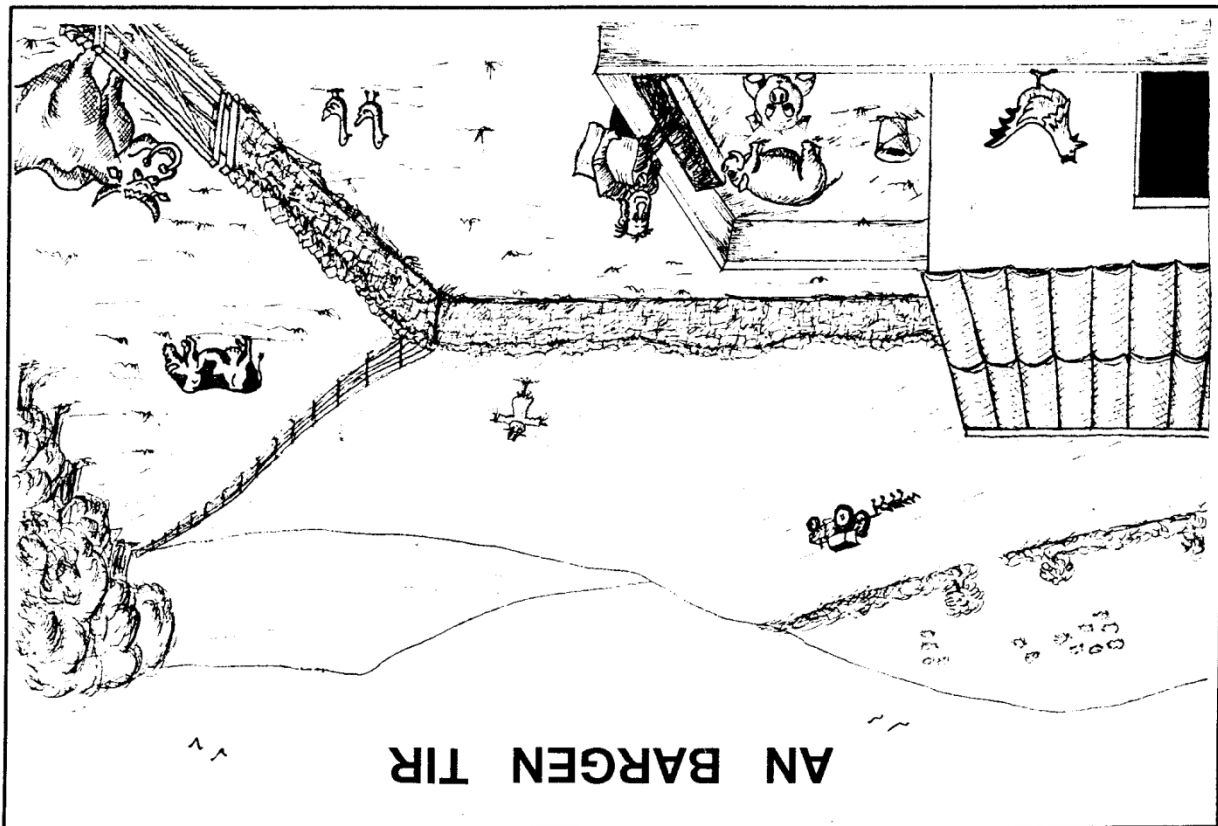


Y'N POW

From Dres an Vlydhen by Brian Webb (amended)

Koth yw an bargaen-tir hag yma ev yn Kernow. Yma Mester Pollglas y'n garth; yma ev ow mires orth an enyvales. "Wel," yn-medh ev, "yma an vugh y'n garth hag yma an tarow y'n pras. Lemmyn, ple'ma an enevales erell? Ple'ma an yar? Yma hi omma! Ple'ma an woedh? Yma hi omma! Ple'ma an hogh? Yma ev omma. Usi an margh omma? Nag usi. Ple'ma ev ytho? Py dydh yw hedhyw? Dy' Gwener yw. Agh, yma an margh y'n pras a-wartha hedhyw; yma ev ow poenya ena. Ha lemmyn, ple'ma Peder, ow mab? Yma ev ow lywya an jynn-tenna war an vre. Ev yw mab pur dha."



	<i>plural of noun</i>		<i>notes</i>
koth		<i>old</i>	
yw		<i>is</i>	
bargen-tir (<i>m</i>)	bargenyow-tir	<i>farm</i>	
ha(g)		<i>and</i>	1
yma		<i>there is/are</i>	2
ev		<i>it/he</i>	3
yn		<i>in</i>	
Kernow		<i>Cornwall</i>	
y'n		<i>in the</i>	
garth (<i>m</i>)	garthow	<i>yard</i>	
ow mires orth		<i>looking at</i>	
an		<i>the</i>	
enyval (<i>m</i>)	enyvales	<i>animal</i>	
yn-medh ev		<i>he says</i>	4
bugh (<i>f</i>)	bughes	<i>cow</i>	5
tarow (<i>m</i>)	terewi	<i>bull</i>	
pras (<i>m</i>)	prasow	<i>meadow</i>	
lemmyn	now		
ple'ma		<i>where is/are</i>	
erell		<i>other</i>	6
yar (<i>f</i>)	yer	<i>hen</i>	5
hi		<i>it/she</i>	3
omma		<i>here</i>	
goedh (<i>f</i>)	goedhow	<i>goose</i>	5
hogh (<i>m</i>)	hoghes	<i>pig</i>	
usi		<i>is the .. there?</i>	2
margh (<i>m</i>)	mergh	<i>horse</i>	7
na(g) usi		<i>no</i>	1 and 8
ytho		<i>so, then</i>	
py		<i>what</i>	
dydh (<i>m</i>)	dydhyow	<i>day</i>	7
hedhyw		<i>today</i>	
dy' Gwener		<i>Friday</i>	9
a-wartha		<i>above</i>	
ow poenya		<i>running</i>	
ena		<i>there</i>	
mab (<i>m</i>)	mebyon	<i>son</i>	
ow mab		<i>my son</i>	
ow lywya		<i>driving</i>	
jynn-tenna (<i>m</i>)	jynnow-tenna	<i>tractor</i>	
bre (<i>f</i>)	breow	<i>hill</i>	5

war		<i>on</i>	
pur dha		<i>very good</i>	

Notes

1 ha *adds 'g' before vowels:*

eglos ha chi (*church and house*) but chi hag eglos (*house and church*)

na *adds g before vowels*

2 yma *is known as the long form of the verb bos (to be), it is used for position whereas yw is used for description. It can usually be translated by 'there is' or 'there are' (compare French il y a). Yma usually starts the sentence.*

An den yw koth. *The man is old.*

Yma an den war an vre. *The man is on the hill (There is the man on the hill)*

3 *Nouns are masculine or feminine in Cornish so ev means 'he' or 'it', and hi means 'she' or 'it'.*

4 yn-medh ev or yn-medh hi *is only used with direct speech. It can mean either s/he says or s/he said.*

5 *Some feminine words change the first letter of the noun after an (the), only the following letters change:*

b → v	ch → j	d → dh	ga → a	ge → e	gl → l	gr → r	gw → w	gy → y
go →	gu →	gro →	gru →	k →	m →	p →	t →	

6 erell *is only used with plural nouns, arall is used with singular nouns.*

An tarow arall (*the other bull*) but an terewi erell (*the other bulls*). *It is the only adjective in Cornish which has a different form in the plural.*

7 margh (*(a) horse*), an margh (*the horse*)

mergh (*horses*), an vergh (*the horses*)

dydh (*(a) day*), an jydh (*the day*)

These two words are exceptions to the rules about which letters change (mutate) and when they mutate, there are very few such exceptions.

8 usi *this is used in the interrogative in place of yma. Yma an den ena (The man is there) but Usi an den ena? (Is the man there).*

9 Dydh yow an seythun *days of the week*

dy' Lun (*Monday*); dy' Meurth (*Tuesday*); dy' Mergher (*Wednesday*);

dy' Yow (*Thursday*); dy' Gwener (*Friday*); dy' Sadorn (*Saturday*)

dy' Sul (*Sunday*). (Dy' *is a contracted form of dydh.*)